

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

BEING THE

REPORTS

OF THE VARIOUS

PUBLIC OFFICERS
DEPARTMENTS AND
INSTITUTIONS

FOR THE TWO YEARS

JULY 1, 1932--JUNE 30, 1934

REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of
Education

OF THE

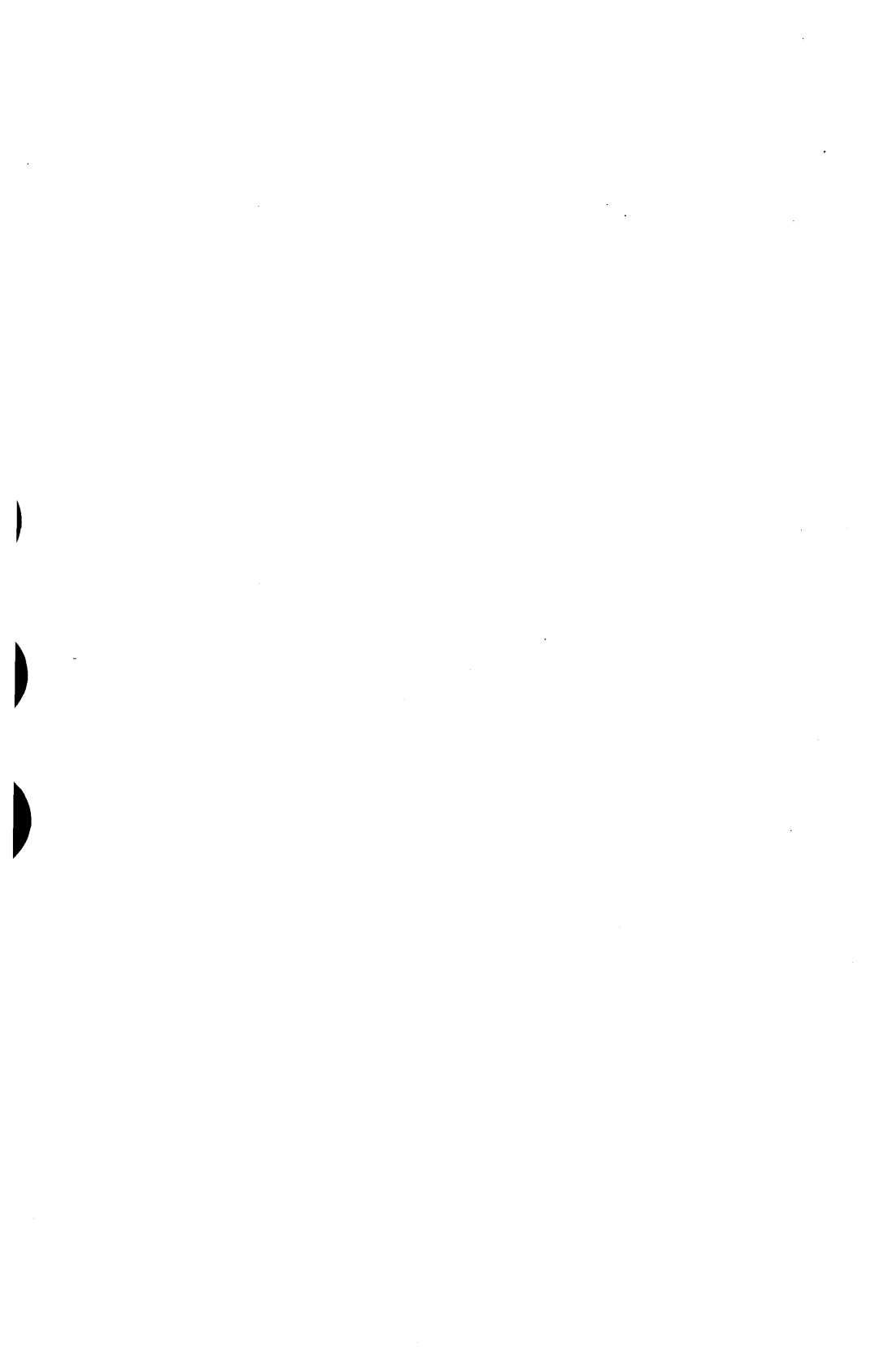
State of Maine

FOR THE

SCHOOL BIENNIUM

ENDING

June 30, 1934



STATE OF MAINE

Department of Education,
Augusta, July 1, 1934

*Your Excellency, Louis J. Brann,
and the Honorable Council:*

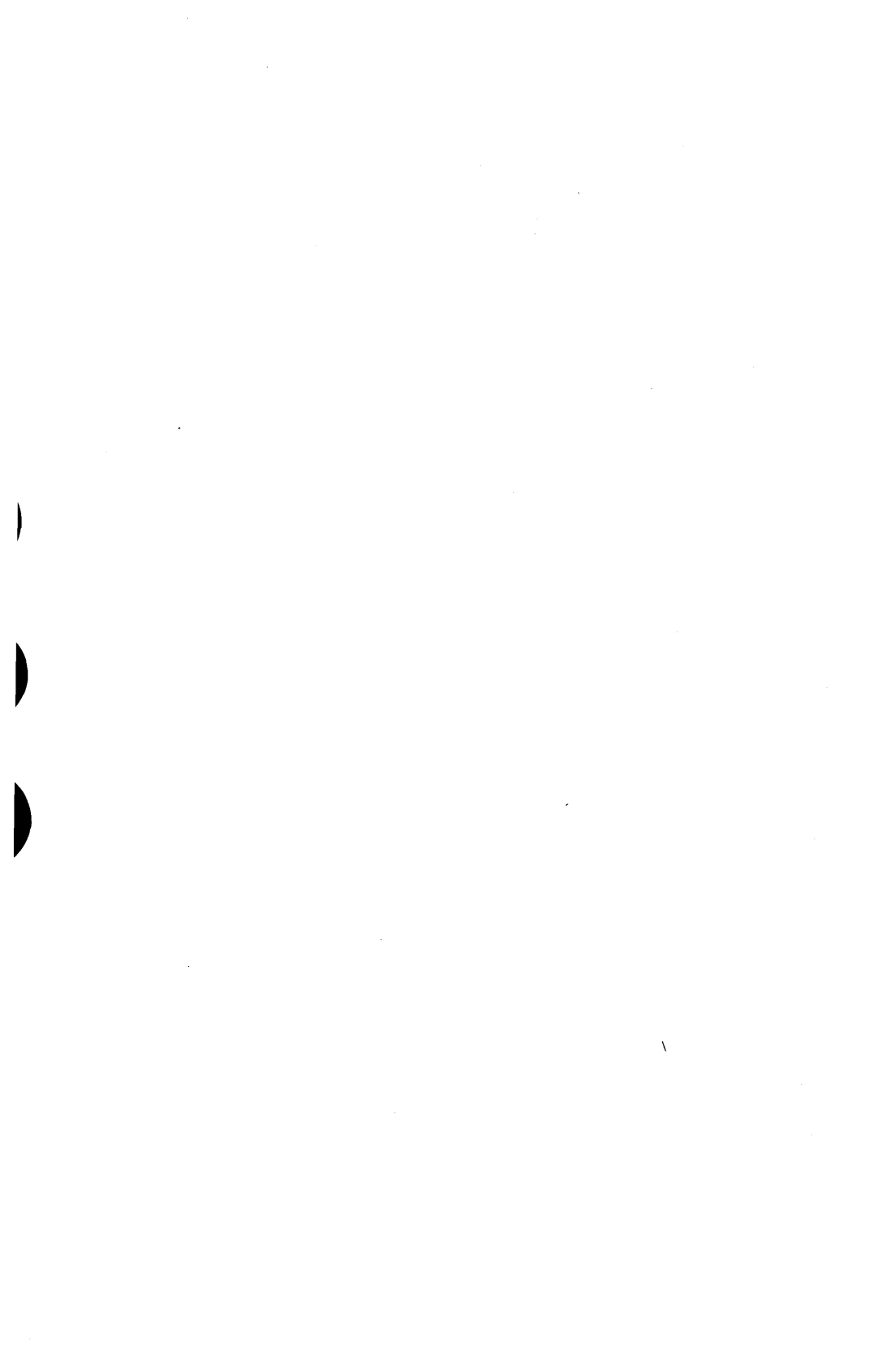
Gentlemen:

Pursuant to Chapter 3, Section 7, Revised Statutes, I have the honor to submit the report of the condition and progress of education in Maine for the biennial period beginning July 1, 1932 and closing June 30, 1934.

This report covers a detailed statement of the schools of Maine, including census, school attendance, receipts and expenditures and general progress.

Respectfully submitted,

BERTRAM E. PACKARD,
Commissioner of Education.



CONTENTS

CHAPTER I

Report of the Commissioner

	Page
Introduction.....	1
School Finances.....	1
Public School Finance Commission.....	4
Responsibility of the State.....	5
The Property Tax.....	7
Equalization.....	7
The Tax Commission.....	8
Rural Education.....	8
Consolidation of Supervisory Unions.....	9
Normal Schools.....	9
Certification.....	10
The Federal Emergency Relief Program in Education.....	10
Physical Education.....	11
Conclusion.....	12

CHAPTER II

Schooling in the Unorganized Territory

Report of General Agent.....	13
Comparative Summary of Statistics for the Unorganized Territory..	21

CHAPTER III

Division of Rural Education

Report of the Director.....	22
Teacher Training.....	24
Report of Field Agents.....	25

CHAPTER IV

Vocational Education, Industrial Education, Evening Schools

	Page
Report of Director	29
Vocational Education	29
Trade and Industrial Education	30
Vocational Home Economics	31
Industrial Education	33
Evening Schools	35

CHAPTER V

Vocational Rehabilitation

Report of Director and Supervisor	36
Live Roll of Cases	37
Registration of Cases	37
Analysis of Cases	38
Summary of Receipts and Expenditures	39

CHAPTER VI

Teachers' Associations

Report of Secretary of Maine Teachers' Association	41
Report of Director of County Teachers' Meetings	45
Table of Attendance at County Meetings	46

CHAPTER VII

Secondary Schools of Maine

Report of Agent for Secondary Education	47
Objectives of Modern Secondary Education	47
Poverty of Equipment	49
Chart showing Equipment Survey	50
Buildings and Grounds	50
Mattanawcook Academy	51

	Page
Enrollment	52
Students in Secondary Schools	52
Experimental Schools	52
Graduates of Secondary Schools	53
Conclusion	53

CHAPTER VIII

Report of Normal Schools

Report of Director	55
New Curriculum	55
Repairs and Extensions	56
The Three Year Course	57
Report of Principal of Aroostook State Normal	58
Report of Principal of Eastern State Normal	60
Report of Principal of Farmington State Normal	64
Report of Principal of Madawaska Training School	65
Report of Principal of Washington State Normal	68
Report of Principal of Western State Normal	72
Comparative Statement of Normal and Training Schools	74
Financial Statement of Normal and Training Schools	76

CHAPTER IX

Maine Teachers' Retirement Association and Teachers' Non-Contributory Pensions

Report of Secretary	78
Financial Report of Teachers' Retirement Association	80
Statistical Report of the Teachers' Retirement Association	83
Non-Contributory Pensions	84

CHAPTER X

Consolidated Financial Report

Summary of all Public Appropriations and Expenditures for Current Expenses of Schools for Fiscal Year Terminating within the Twelve Months Ending June 30, 1933	85
---	----

	Page
Summary for Fiscal Year Terminating June 30, 1934	88
Statistical Report of the Public Schools and Academies of the State of Maine	92
Pupils	92
Teachers	93
Schools	94
Buildings	95
Financial	96
State Aid	97
Special School Activities	98
Table Showing Items Regarding Schools in Individual Towns for the Year Ending June 30, 1934	99
Summary by Counties	122

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

It affords me pleasure to submit a report of the public schools of Maine for the biennial period ending June 30, 1934. During this period the personnel of the office force has remained practically the same; because of the fact that the majority have been connected with the office for a number of years and are thoroughly acquainted with its procedure and practice our work has proceeded efficiently and without interruption. Because of the Federal Emergency Relief Education Program a considerable amount of additional work has been entailed upon the office but all have accepted the extra burden cheerfully and the work has been accomplished satisfactorily. During the biennium there has been no radical change or departure from established policies. It is my purpose to make this report brief and emphasize only certain changes which have taken place during the period and specifically touching upon certain changes relative to the financial support of education which should be brought about in the very near future.

SCHOOL FINANCES

In my last report I pointed out the fact that many of our municipalities had found it necessary to reduce their school budgets in order to secure tax relief. It was pointed out in that report that school budgets had been reduced throughout the state on an average of approximately ten per cent for the year ending June 30, 1932. I pointed out at that time the dangers which would result in the matter of decreased educational opportunity for our young people should appropriations be further appreciably reduced.

Notwithstanding my expression of opinion at that time further drastic reductions have been made in public school appropriations until for the year ending June 30, 1934 we witness a reduction in a three-year period of approximately twenty per cent in appropriations for purposes of public education. Despite the fact that Maine stood low in comparison with other states

in educational expenditures based on the average salaries of teachers in 1931, we have since that time reduced educational appropriations by approximately two and one-half millions of dollars. In my opinion no one of our thinking citizens can believe this drastic reduction in school expenditures can be accompanied by anything but curtailment and elimination of educational opportunities for that group of young people who are to be our future citizens.

Just what specifically has happened as affecting the educational opportunities offered to our young people? In the first instance, in the great majority of our municipalities the salaries of teachers have been drastically and unreasonably reduced. They have been reduced to such an extent that approximately twenty-five per cent of our teachers are receiving about one-half the annual income provided for unskilled workers in mill and factory under the National Recovery Act. Several hundred of our teachers have been teaching for wages as low as ten and twelve dollars per week for a school year of thirty-two weeks.

I would not have it thought that the measure of efficiency of the work of the teacher is dependent upon the salary she receives. No group of our citizens has been as fair minded and patriotic throughout the depression period as the teachers in the public schools. They have endured reductions in salaries without protest and in many instances have had to receive their pay in scrip or town orders which they have found difficult to convert into cash. In the final analysis in public schools as in all other lines of activity the public receives in service just what it is willing to pay for. Public education is in no sense on the bargain counter. This condition of low salaries unless relieved will result in immeasurable damage to our public school system. Our better qualified and more experienced teachers will not indefinitely continue to teach for these low wages. They will seek similar work in localities where salaries are maintained on a high basis or they will drift into other lines of endeavor.

More serious still is the danger already in sight that there can be no incentive for the better qualified of our high school graduates to undertake the time and expense in normal school and college incidental to training for the work of teaching with so low a salary schedule as their ultimate goal. Under such

conditions the more mediocre group from high school will prepare for teaching and a few years hence our children in the public schools will be under their direction. No public service can exceed in importance the work of teaching the group of young people who are to be our future citizens. In order to accomplish this work effectively, we should be able to select from our high school graduates that group which can best engage in the important and arduous work of teaching. No municipality in the state nor the state itself can continue to be self-respecting in this matter until teachers are paid salaries which will assure them a comfortable living and enable them to live as respected citizens of the community.

In far too many municipalities the elementary school year has been reduced by anywhere from two to four weeks. In far too many instances essential transportation facilities have been curtailed and in some instances eliminated. In many of our municipalities essential and worth-while activities such as music, art, manual training, home economics, vocational subjects, health and physical education have been denominated by unthinking citizens as fads and frills and have either been curtailed or in some instances eliminated. In the majority of our smaller communities and in many of our larger communities, expenditures for those essential items in every well organized schoolroom, textbooks, equipment and supplies, have been reduced to almost the vanishing point. It is a real tragedy to visit many of the smaller schools in Maine and witness the well-nigh absolute dearth of reading material, library material, charts, globes, maps, etc.

All these disastrous results were well on their way at the time my last report was written. The past two years have merely succeeded in curtailing educational opportunity for our young people to the extent that the next ten or even twenty years may find it impossible to retrace the backward steps we have taken. For those children who have been in our public schools during this painful period nothing can ever restore to them the educational opportunities which they have lost. Maine, in common with many of our other states during the depression period, has committed the stupid and inexcusable blunder of sacrificing the educational opportunities which rightfully belong to that group

of young people who are to be our future citizens. Stupid for the reason that after three centuries of educational endeavor we should have known better and inexcusable for the reason it has been so absolutely unnecessary.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE COMMISSION

In my opinion, the order unanimously passed by the 86th Legislature authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission of fifteen representative citizens to make a study of public school finance was the most constructive step taken in the interests of public education in the State of Maine during its history. The idea of making a study of this question was not entirely new. In the report entitled, "State Administrative Consolidation in Maine" made by the National Institute of Public Administration and published in 1930, Dr. Luther Gulick, Director of the Survey, who made the special study relative to education in Maine, commented on the inequalities relative to the distribution of state school funds and stated as follows: "This entire system of aid for public and quasi public educational institutions is obviously a hodge podge with no consistent underlying idea. The basic purpose of state aid is to guarantee to every child in the state a standard public school education without placing a disproportionate tax burden upon the poor as against the rich communities. After this comes the natural desire to encourage the improvement of schools in all sections of the state. This idea of encouraging local effort is a dangerous idea to follow to any large extent, because it is always the wealthy school districts, where the higher salaries are paid, which rush forward into the "encouraged" courses and thus receive the lion's share of the state aid, while the poor struggling towns, which can barely afford to offer a minimum educational program, cannot qualify for aid, though they contribute their full share to the tax funds. This situation has developed in most of our American states and has been remedied by recent revision of state aid laws in a number of jurisdictions.

"The cure of this condition is a matter of major importance to the state of Maine. The proper method of approach is for the state department of education, with such assistance as the commissioner may find necessary, to make a thorough analysis

of the practical effect of the present laws, a study of the new laws of other states, and then to draft for the governor and legislature a new comprehensive plan which will place a much greater emphasis on equalization than at present and which will establish an equitable and mathematical rule for the distribution of all aid."

It will thus be seen that the action of the Legislature in passing this order adopts much the same procedure as to the study of the question as was recommended in this report.

The order provided that a particular study should be made of what in my opinion constituted our three major problems, (1) a particular study of more equitable sources of revenue than the state property tax, (2) a study of equalization of valuations as between municipalities and, (3) a particular study as to more equitable and mathematical distribution of state school funds.

The order further provided that the Commission should be authorized to employ such expert advice and counsel as it might consider necessary and was authorized to draft bills for presentation to the next Legislature which would carry its recommendations into effect. The Commission was appointed by the Governor late in October, 1933. It is made up of a group of representative business and professional men and women from all sections of the state. The Commission met in November and organized with the choice of President Kenneth C. M. Sills of Bowdoin College as Chairman and Mrs. Lorena F. Sawyer of Bangor as Secretary. The Commission again met in December and authorized the appointment of Dr. Paul R. Mort, Director of the School of Education, Teachers College, Columbia University, and outstanding in the field of public school finance, as Director of the study. Dr. Mort has been actively directing the work of the Commission since that time.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE STATE

The Commission has throughout its study adopted two fundamental principles as sane and constructive. First, it has fully recognized the fact that education primarily is the responsibility of the state. By this is meant that the state should guarantee

to all its boys and girls, it matters not whether they live in scattered rural areas or in urban centers, that minimum type of foundation program of educational opportunity which the state expects its future citizens to have. While the Constitution of the state provides that this responsibility shall devolve upon the municipality, yet by statutory enactment from the earliest beginning of the state the responsibility of the state in public education has been recognized. It has never, however, been recognized to the extent of guaranteeing anything like a foundation program of education for our boys and girls. As a matter of fact, the state is contributing at the present time a far smaller percentage of the total cost of public education than it did in 1915. It may seem strange and yet it is true that in 1830, ten years after Maine became a state, the state was paying a larger percentage of the total cost of education than it is paying at the present time.

While it might have been possible for municipalities from their own tax resources to guarantee a suitable type of educational opportunity for their boys and girls fifty or sixty years ago, suitable for that day, yet public education has advanced by leaps and bounds since that time and the economic situation in many of our municipalities has changed greatly. The constant tendency for population to shift from rural to urban centers, the building of good roads and the consequent almost universal use of the automobile have been contributing factors affecting the economic condition of the small towns. A careful study shows that at the present time there are something like three hundred municipalities in Maine which find it impossible, if dependent upon their own tax resources alone, to guarantee to boys and girls a decent minimum standard of educational opportunity. Taxable property simply does not exist in these municipalities.

Under the state law the responsibility for the building and maintenance of roads and bridges up to a quarter of a century ago devolved upon the municipality. A demand for better roads arose about that time and while at first this demand fell upon unheeding ears it was finally listened to and the state accepted its full responsibility in the building of highways. If now we can travel from one end of the state to the other over fairly good highways, we must realize that we never would have had these highways had not the state undertaken the responsibility for

their building. Desirable and important as good roads are, do we believe that our citizens consider that the building of roads, a material thing, is of greater importance than the responsibility of educating our future citizens? I think not.

If then it is the responsibility of the state to guarantee educational opportunity to its boys and girls, it then becomes the duty of the state to tax equitably and fairly wealth in the state wherever it may be found to guarantee this responsibility. No one doubts for a moment but that there is sufficient wealth in the state provided it were equitably and fairly taxed so that the education of our boys and girls would be assured and no taxpayer overburdened.

THE PROPERTY TAX

Unfortunately the almost sole resource for the maintenance of public schools is dependent upon the property tax. Approximately ninety-eight per cent of the cost of public education in Maine, both state and local, is derived from a tax on property. Unquestionably even in more prosperous years the property tax was bearing more than its proportionate share of the burden of educational costs. The breakdown in property tax during the period of depression has merely served to emphasize this inequality. In order to cure this condition other types of taxation must be sought and the tax base broadened in order to supplement and relieve a form of tax which is seriously overburdened. Some will say that the simple solution of the difficulty rests with the lowering of educational costs. It has already been pointed out that we have lowered educational costs far too much already to the great disadvantage of the children attending our public schools. Unless additional taxes from other sources than property tax are provided and funds apportioned by the state to municipalities largely on the basis of the ability of the local municipality to pay, education cannot improve greatly in our smaller towns. The future is rather dismal without adequate funds to be distributed on an equalization basis.

EQUALIZATION

There is nothing new about the question of equalization in Maine. Maine was one of the earliest states to adopt an equalization law nearly twenty years ago and for many years the state

has recognized its responsibility to poorer communities in the way of providing suitable educational opportunity. I pointed out in my report of 1930 the necessity for more adequate equalization funds. In my report following the State Administrative Consolidation in Maine, I took steps to have a study made as to the amounts necessary to provide actual equalization in Maine. It had been planned to present bills to the 86th Legislature which would guarantee a larger equalization on the part of the state. At the time of the meeting of this Legislature, however, Maine was in the depths of the financial depression and nothing of constructive value could be worked out along this line. The Report of the Public School Finance Commission takes full cognizance of this situation and will recommend an equalization plan which will guarantee to all boys and girls a foundation program of educational opportunity.

THE TAX COMMISSION

Coincident with the order providing for a commission to make a study of public school finance a tax commission was authorized by the 86th Legislature. Very properly since the problems of the two commissions were so closely interwoven, the Governor automatically made the Tax Commission a member of the Public School Finance Commission. The two commissions have been working in complete harmony. The Tax Commission in its report will show the feasibility of certain revisions in our present tax laws and the possibilities of revenues to be derived from taxes other than the property tax. The Tax Commission has accomplished a most constructive piece of work and its recommendations, if carried into effect, will result in far reaching benefits to the citizens of Maine.

RURAL EDUCATION

The last Legislature repealed the law which provided for a School for Rural Leaders to be maintained at Castine and a bonus payment for helping teachers. This plan had been in operation for a number of years and was ideal in many respects, yet in its practical application it failed to accomplish in many respects what it was intended to accomplish. In its place the

Legislature provided that Field Agents in Rural Education should be appointed by the Commissioner, who should make frequent visitations to rural schools throughout the state and assist in every way possible in the improvement of rural education. Two agents have been actively working in the field during the past year and the results fully justify our anticipation in this important line of endeavor. Since the state is large in area and our rural communities widely scattered, it would be advisable that this force of field agents be extended in number in the near future.

CONSOLIDATION OF SUPERVISORY UNIONS

The last Legislature enacted a law providing that during a four-year period there should be a consolidation of supervisory unions in Maine. Because of the fact that a large number of rural schools have been closed since the supervisory law was enacted in 1917 and because the improvement of roads has made traveling conditions much easier, it was considered advisable to consolidate some of the smaller unions into larger unions. The law provided that consolidations should finally take place not later than July 1, 1937, and in the meantime regroupings should be effected whenever vacancies occurred either through death, resignation or failure of re-election. The law became effective on June 30, 1933, and in a little over a year seven supervisory unions were dispensed with and regrouped into larger unions. This result was accomplished with very little friction and it is anticipated that the work can be completed in accordance with the provisions of law with comparatively little dissatisfaction and trouble to all concerned. The Regrouping Committee has taken the attitude that in every way possible, in so far as is consistent with effective consolidation, it will heed the desires of school committees who have charge of the schools in the several unions. It is the one aim of the committee to efficiently consolidate school unions with the least possible amount of friction and local dissatisfaction.

NORMAL SCHOOLS

It is not necessary for me to comment to any extent on the situation in the several normal schools of the state. The work has been progressing in a satisfactory manner and the educational standards of the several schools have been consistently

raised. In accordance with the practice in the other New England states, it has been considered advisable by the Trustees to extend the normal school course from two to three years for graduation. The two-year curriculum on which we have been working during the past four years is now fully effective and we are now at work on the three-year curriculum which will become effective in 1935. Other details as to the work of the normal schools will be found in the chapter in this report devoted to that subject.

CERTIFICATION

Because of the oversupply of teachers and owing to demand for better trained teachers on the part of our more progressive communities, the requirements for elementary certificates have been advanced from one to two years of normal training and for secondary certificates the requirements have been advanced to a full professional course of four years accompanied by a degree from an approved institution.

THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF PROGRAM IN EDUCATION

During the past year substantial funds were provided by the Federal Government for work in nursery schools and in adult education. The work in Maine took largely the form of evening schools, either for illiterates or for adults who wished to pursue subjects which might supplement the education which they had received in the public schools and might better prepare them for the duties of citizenship. A substantial number of needy and unemployed teachers were engaged in this work and during the winter months several thousand students were enrolled in adult evening classes. Through funds provided by the Relief Administration milk was provided for needy and undernourished children in the public schools of Maine commencing in November and continuing through the school year. Marked benefits resulted from this program and many children were enabled to accomplish far better work because milk and other lunch materials were provided.

Many municipalities took advantage of the C. W. A. program and made necessary repairs. In many instances buildings were

remodeled and in some instances new buildings were built. A number of playgrounds and athletic fields were graded and surfaced. As a result of the funds provided for this program, the school buildings of the state are probably in better shape than they have been for a number of years. This Department has worked coöperatively and whole-heartedly with the State Relief Administration and I am sincerely appreciative of the great assistance afforded because of the kindly attitude of the head of that department.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

In my previous reports I have pointed out the growing need for a State Director of Physical Education, Health and Recreational Activities. Recently this need has been met through the appointment of a thoroughly well-qualified director. Our plan is to have this director devote approximately half his time to the work of supervising these activities in the public school field. Special emphasis will be placed upon health programs and recreational activities in our public schools. An attempt will be made to coördinate in every way possible the several agencies which at the present time are promoting valuable nursing services in our public schools. There should be no overlapping in this field of service and it is our one desire to see to it that this work is accomplished efficiently and with the greatest possible advantage.

The director will devote the other half of his time to the teacher-training program in our normal schools. While at the present time we have a physical education program in each one of our schools, yet the need exists for coördinating and correlating these programs so as to best serve the needs of our prospective teachers. In a state like Maine made up of many small municipalities, we realize that in the majority of our smaller towns it will never be possible to have the services of a director or supervisor in this field. Whatever program is developed must be through the classroom teacher and the superintendent of schools. We believe that all graduates of our teacher-training institutions should be given a simple program in physical education, health and recreation to the extent that they may be able to carry this program out effectively even in those towns where it is not possible to employ the services of a director or supervisor.

It is my belief that in the appointment of a director of this important field of activity we have taken a most progressive step and that it will prove to be of inestimable value to all children in our public schools.

CONCLUSION

I have merely conceived it to be my duty to present to the Governor and Council and through that body to the Legislature the actual facts pertaining to the public schools of Maine. In the final analysis it is the responsibility of the Legislature to correct our existing difficulties. Public education cannot greatly improve unless a more adequate and stable financial support be provided on the part of the state. It is my confident hope that the Legislature may fully realize the seriousness of the situation and recognize the responsibility of the state to insure to its future citizens that type of educational opportunity which it is reasonable that its citizenry should have.

CHAPTER II

SCHOOLING IN THE UNORGANIZED TERRITORY

ADELBERT W. GORDON, *General Agent*

*To the Commissioner of Education,
Augusta, Maine*

Dear Sir:

During the past two years of the continued depression period the school system of the unorganized territory has been maintained at the same comparative level, with the usual gradual raising of educational standards. At the same time extra demands made upon the system by a marked increase in school population have been met with practically no increase in annual expenditure. This has been accomplished by taking advantage as far as consistent with real economy of the decreased cost in nearly all items of school expenditure. Such reduced costs have been fairly commensurate with those in organized communities in the same localities except in case of teachers' salaries, which have been comparable to salaries in the more favored rural communities. The children of the unorganized territory as residents of strictly rural sections have been indeed fortunate in being under a state-supported school system at this time. The advantages of this system have received most favorable comment from the educational authorities engaged during the past year in the survey of Maine public school finances. While this system in its entirety could not be well extended beyond its present geographical limits, it presents an excellent example of the advantages of dependable financial support by the State, and it especially stands out at this time when an extension of state school support is being urged as a remedy for the educational ills of that large group of the less wealthy municipalities of the State.

There has been a marked increase in the number of unorganized units in which school privileges have been provided during the past two years, the maximum number being ninety-two as compared with eighty-three for the preceding biennial period. This represents, however, no addition geographically to the un-

organized territory, except in the case of one disorganized plantation, but simply indicates a wider distribution of school population. At one time during the Legislature of 1933, it appeared that a substantial addition might be made to the unorganized territory by the disorganization of a number of small plantations and in one case of a town. A number of acts introduced for this purpose were heard before the Committee on Towns but all were looked upon with disfavor except in the case of Chesuncook which after a comparatively short life as a plantation was returned to the unorganized territory, or, as colloquially expressed, to "wild land."

A large number of the communities in which school privileges are provided remain the same year after year, but townships are frequently added or removed from the list here and there as a result of the movement of a small number of people, sometimes a single family. While nine new townships, or unorganized units, have been added since the last report, one less county is represented, the system now extending into thirteen of the sixteen counties, including fourteen townships in Aroostook County, Fort McKinley in Cumberland County, one gore and eight townships in Franklin County, one island and three townships in Hancock County, the Veterans' Administration Home in Kennebec County, one island in Knox County, one island in Lincoln County, two townships in Oxford County, ten townships in Penobscot County, twelve townships in Piscataquis County, one gore, one tract and six townships in Somerset County, and seven townships in Washington County, together with twenty-two light stations, extending over practically the entire length of the Maine coast.

The considerable increase in school population during the past several years may be accounted for largely by the so-called "back to the country movement" and is shown mostly in the more populous communities of the unorganized territory. There has also been some increase during the past year on account of the resumption of pulp wood operations but this is comparatively small. Usually there has been a tendency on the part of the heads of families of a certain class to remove into the woods on pulp operations and live under most primitive conditions remote from all social and school advantages. This has been found

unnecessary in most cases and often results in an excessive expense for the schooling of children of these families. Furthermore, there is always the danger, in relieving such families of the support of their children for a considerable portion of the year, of encouraging them to remain in the woods, and inducing others to follow their example. A circular letter calling the attention of all pulp wood operators in the State to this undesirable practice and asking their coöperation in keeping such cases to a minimum without discriminating against the worthy family man met with a most favorable response and as a result many hundreds of dollars without doubt will be eventually saved the State. Similar action might profitably be taken by the officials of towns and plantations located in or near the forest areas of the State.

Thirty schools for the school year 1932-33 and thirty-two schools for the school year 1933-34 were maintained. Of this number for the latter school year, seven were located in Aroostook County, one in Cumberland County, one in Franklin County, one in Knox County, one in Lincoln County, five in Penobscot County, five in Piscataquis County, seven in Somerset County and four in Washington County. Twenty-three of these schools have been regularly maintained for a long period of years, some having been established more than twenty-five years ago. Nine were small schools, some of a temporary nature. The enrollment varied from eighty-two in a school with two teachers to an enrollment of one pupil in a school maintained under a special agreement with the parent at the same cost to the State as in case of board and tuition. The average enrollment for the thirty-two schools was twenty. All of the schools were of the one-room type except at Rockwood where a two-room school has been in operation for several years. Two new schools of interest are described in the following paragraphs and incidentally the method used of solving some of these special schooling problems is shown.

At Woodard's Siding, a remote place without highway outlet on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, there had been for some years an increasing number of pupils, the children of railroad employees. As the expense for board and tuition of these pupils had become increasingly large, with the prospect of reaching excessive figures, a different schooling arrangement seemed imperative. It was

decided to establish a school. A small building of simple construction but meeting standard requirements was erected and equipment procured from a permanently closed unorganized township school in that locality. The total cost of the new building and equipment was less than \$500.00. These pupils, at present numbering ten, are now given the privilege of attending an excellent school under a trained teacher, right near their homes, and a saving of nearly \$800.00 a year, exclusive of the first cost of the building, is being made the State.

The second new school, known as the Log Cabin School, is located on the upper St. John River about twenty miles above the mouth of the Allagash. This school was established for the children of two families for whom schooling away from home seemed impracticable. It is located exactly half-way between the log cabin homes of these families on the bank of the river in a level and well-drained clearing. The parents provided the labor and logs and the State all other material for the building, the cost of which to the State was little in excess of \$100.00. The building was erected in accordance with an approved plan and is properly lighted, adequately heated, well equipped and sanitary. The school is maintained during the months of the year when the river is open and the children, two from each family, are conveyed either by canoe or horse and wagon over a woods road. A trained teacher of experience has been employed. The expense is slightly more than the average cost per pupil for board and tuition. Additional pupils are expected to attend later. Through the establishing of this school the children of at least two families will be saved from growing up to adult illiteracy.

A large proportion of the pupils from the unorganized territory are conveyed or boarded, as will be noted by reference to the appended statistical table. There has been a marked increase in this number during the past two years which has been largely on account of increased school population. General conditions and administrative policies with reference to both conveyance and board of pupils were considered very fully in the last biennial report, to which reference is given for further information.

The well-established and very successful plan of boarding lighthouse children for attendance at school has been continued

without change. These children attend school for the most part in the larger towns where superior schools are maintained. The number of such children varies from year to year, this being fifty-nine for the year ending June 30, 1933, and fifty-one for the year ending June 30, 1934. These children came from twenty-two different light stations, as follows: Avery Rock, Baker Island, Bear Island, Bluehill Bay, Boone Island, The Cuckolds, Deer Island Thoroughfare, Eagle Island, Great Duck Island, Libby Islands, Little River, Mark Island, Matinicus Rock, Moose Peak, Narraguagus, Nash Island, Petit Manan, Ram Island, Seguin Island, Two Bush Island, White Head and Wood Island. It is most encouraging to note that a considerable number of these children continue their education in secondary schools and other institutions of higher learning. A report of the Superintendent of Lighthouses indicates that for the ensuing school year twelve of these children will attend public high schools, one a state normal school, one a school of commerce and one a college of theology and missions. This is a most marked advance educationally when it is considered that not many years ago few of these children were receiving even elementary school privileges.

Most welcome and substantial aid was received in the school building program through a Civil Works Administration project carried out during the winter and spring months of 1934 with a saving to the State of the cost of all labor and some material. This project included the erection of a model one-room building at Norcross at approximately one-half the usual cost to the State for such a building, the erection of a much needed attached out-building at Howe Brook together with minor alterations and painting which greatly improved the interior of this building, the laying of new hardwood floors and thorough jobs of interior painting at Grindstone and at Forest City, and repairs with interior painting at West Seboeis. In addition to these improvements through the C. W. A., new chemical toilets were installed in the Blaine school at Rockwood and minor improvements and repairs made elsewhere. At Chesuncook the school was removed from the old school building, which had become very much out of repair and really unfit for use during the plantation administration, to the community church, a building of excellent con-

struction presented to the plantation by the Great Northern Paper Company. This building, infrequently used for church purposes, was easily adapted to school use and with the installation of a chemical toilet will well serve the needs of this small school.

It appeared two years ago that the long extended school building program of the unorganized territory was nearing completion. Now, because of several overcrowded schoolrooms, there is still need for additional or enlarged buildings. At Guerette in Aroostook County two teachers have been employed because of the large enrollment, a maximum of over eighty pupils having been reached. This has continued long enough to indicate a permanent condition, and there now seems little question but an additional room must be provided at the earliest possible date. Fortunately the plan of the present model one-room building will permit this being done without serious difficulty. At Sinclair in the same township as Guerette, a similar but not as extreme condition exists, more than fifty pupils having been enrolled in this school during the past year. The best solution of this problem seems not by the addition of a second room to the school building but rather in the erection of another one-room school building at the "Thoroughfare," so-called, four miles distant, from which locality nearly one-half of the present enrollment is conveyed. This does not seem in accord with the present movement for school consolidation but the conditions appear to present exceptions to the usual advantages of consolidation. At Holeb, where a portable school building has been in satisfactory use for fifteen years, a large increase in school enrollment has brought about a very crowded condition. If this proves to be more than temporary one or two new sections should be added to this building. General repairs which have been postponed from year to year on the Blaine building in Rockwood township on account of excessive costs in that locality have now become urgent. Minor repairs for various other buildings together with ordinary maintenance for the large amount of school property now in the unorganized territory will require a sizable expenditure each year.

When the present act for schooling of children in unorganized territory was passed by the Legislature of 1919, provision was

made for a school tax of \$3.00 to be assessed upon all male residents twenty-one years of age and over in unorganized townships where school privileges were provided. This is now the first paragraph of Chapter 100, P. L. 1933. This is distinct from the usual poll tax, with which it is often confused on account of the amount, and does not provide for the privilege of suffrage. It superseded the former per capita tax of 40c, a most unfair tax, imposing as it did an unjust burden upon the family man. The present tax seemed more equitable and was included in the new statute for the purpose of continuing the principle established in the former law requiring the inhabitants of the unorganized territory to contribute something, however small, toward the schooling of their children. This idea, while theoretically sound, is of little real value in its practical application. Moreover, the amount of revenue derived from the tax is comparatively small and when the cost of collection together with the necessary clerical work required in the State Department of Education and several other state departments is taken into consideration, there is little net income from the tax. This tax has always been difficult to collect from a certain proportion of the six or seven hundred men scattered over practically one-half the area of the State, upon whom it is assessed. The difficulty in collection has of course been much greater during the depression period. It now appears to be another of those laws which it is not practicable to enforce in any satisfactory manner and consequently undesirable. It is, therefore, recommended that this tax be abolished.

Attention is called to the comparative summary of school statistics included in this report. These figures are compiled from very complete and detailed tables of both school and financial statistics for each unit of the unorganized territory, annually prepared and filed in the records of the State Department of Education. It will be seen that there is an increase in nearly all the items of school statistics, including the number of unorganized units in which school privileges have been provided, school population, number of schools maintained, school enrollment, aggregate attendance, number of pupils conveyed and boarded, number of elementary pupils attending public schools outside the unorganized territory as tuition pupils, and number of secondary school students.

Comparison of the financial statistics is more difficult. The decrease in teachers' salaries is clearly shown in the totals for both years, but it should be understood that a part of this reduction has been accounted for by a lower rate for board. A reduced expense is indicated for fuel, the increase for the year 1934 being accounted for by the greater quantity used on account of the severe winter. Janitor service shows a progressive decrease. Conveyance shows a decrease for 1933 with an upward curve for 1934, accounted for by additional pupils conveyed. The lower rate for board of pupils is clearly indicated in this expenditure for both years. The totals for both elementary and secondary school tuition show a considerable variation from year to year which may be accounted for by the varying number of pupils. The rates for tuition have been on the whole lower. The increased total expenditure for 1934 is largely accounted for by the payment of the tuition bills in greater part for two years instead of one.

For the next two years careful estimates based on present costs and with a reasonable allowance for the contingencies of this system indicate that annual appropriations of \$48,000 to \$50,000 will be needed, with additional amounts to provide for any school building construction undertaken.

Respectfully submitted,

ADELBERT W. GORDON,
General Agent for Unorganized Territory

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR
THE UNORGANIZED TERRITORY

For the Years Ending June 30, 1932, 1933, and 1934

	1932	1933	1934
Number of townships in which school privileges were provided	83	91	92
School population, 5 to 21 years of age	1,111	1,185	1,234
Number of schools maintained	30	30	32
School enrollment	592	617	645
Aggregate attendance	82,899	86,934	92,465
Average attendance	474	491	533
Number of pupils transported and boarded	245	251	277
Length in days of the school year	175	177	174
Number of pupils attending public elementary schools outside the townships	167	184	230
Number of pupils attending private elementary schools outside the townships	1	1	3
Number of pupils attending public secondary schools outside the townships	60	46	58
Number of pupils attending private secondary schools outside the townships	17	16	22
Teachers' wages and board	\$22,129.25	\$19,488.49	\$18,702.73
Fuel	1,453.80	1,263.13	1,392.52
Janitor service	943.68	863.10	845.50
Conveyance	6,475.66	5,937.62	6,135.99
Board of pupils	8,012.09	7,664.26	6,359.30
Elementary school tuition	4,396.45	5,244.32	(1933) 5,136.07 (1934) 4,050.21
Secondary school tuition	4,450.27	4,023.05	(1933) 4,537.20 (1934) 3,513.98
New lots and buildings	2,960.66	216.62	1,870.59
Repairs	1,783.07	665.12	1,740.53
Apparatus and equipment	655.47	217.53	651.84
Textbooks	1,233.99	904.18	1,537.21
Supplies	929.77	335.01	697.81
Agents	866.18	577.58	713.89
Rent and insurance	76.00	66.00	66.00
	\$56,366.34	\$47,466.01	\$57,951.37

CHAPTER III

DIVISION OF RURAL EDUCATION

RICHARD J. LIBBY, *Agent*

*Commissioner of Education,
Augusta, Maine*

Dear Sir:

The biennium ending June 30, 1934 has been marked by certain definite trends in the rural schools of Maine. New construction and remodeling work on school buildings has been restricted, so far as local appropriations go, practically to the replacement of buildings destroyed by fire. On the other hand, during the winter and spring of 1934 we have seen the most extensive repair and renovation of school buildings which has ever taken place within the state.

During this period, through the granting of federal funds for repairs, labor and materials, nearly three-quarters of a million dollars has been expended on 655 different school buildings within the state. The work undertaken has covered practically every type of improvement which has ever been undertaken.

A tabulation of the returns from practically every town in the state shows the types of work and the number of buildings affected in each case.

	Buildings
Interior decoration	429
Painting exterior	78
Shingling	70
Installation of approved toilets	13
Plumbing repairs	21
Refinishing of furniture	35
Grading of school yards	108
Building athletic fields and playgrounds	12
New construction	35
General repairs	384
Improvement of drainage	11
New windows	23
Installation of electric lights	20
Installation of drinking water facilities	7

These improvements were made at a cost to the Federal Government of \$608,350 and to the towns affected of \$95,890. On the whole, the school buildings of the state have probably never been so well painted, inside and out, as at the present time. Many communities availed themselves of this federal assistance to put all of their school buildings in first-class condition.

In the field of conveyance of school children the numbers conveyed have increased each year, while the cost of conveyance has decreased. There are two distinct reasons for this decrease in expenditure. The first is that during this period several of our towns have completed consolidations of their schools and have purchased conveyance equipment of the most up-to-date and efficient type. With the improvement of the highways it has been possible to increase the distances transported, also to operate larger busses and bring increased numbers of children to the central schools. The towns of Pittsfield and Winslow are now operating busses with a seating capacity of 65 pupils. Each of these takes the place of two or more smaller busses which were previously in use. We are pleased to report that in each case greater efficiency for less money has resulted.

It has been interesting to note that where a few years ago bus bodies with a seating capacity of from twenty to twenty-five pupils were ordered, at present the towns are buying busses with a capacity of thirty-five to forty-five.

The second cause for decreased cost is that because of the stress of the depression, many towns have cut the fees paid to conveyance drivers to the point where these conveyors could not afford to provide reasonably good equipment for the work. Because of the poor service rendered in many cases, many complaints were lodged with this department relative to the services rendered. Within the two-year period more than one hundred one-room schools have been discontinued and the children conveyed to other schools. Unfortunately, in many cases these children have been conveyed to other one-room schools so that no marked improvement in the educational opportunity for the individual child has resulted from the closing of the school and conveyance elsewhere. Returns from 216 towns show that, of the conveyances for which the towns receive adjustment from the state equalization fund, 63 are to one-room schools, 35 are

to schools of two rooms, 16 are to schools of three rooms, 22 are to schools of four rooms, and 70 are to schools of over four rooms. It is also true that the per pupil cost in these small conveyances which serve the one-room schools is much higher than it is for the larger conveyances, serving the larger school units.

TEACHER TRAINING

The professional training of the teachers in the rural schools of Maine is probably greater at the present time than at any other time during our history. On the other hand, a few most unfortunate tendencies have been developed during this period. The first has been a tendency on the part of school committees in some of our towns to restrict their teaching force to residents of the town. The second has been to restrict their teaching force to unmarried women. This tendency, to consider the schools as a source of employment for deserving individuals rather than to administer them solely for the benefit of the children served, is most unfortunate and cannot fail to result in lessened educational opportunities for the children.

We have been very fortunate during this period to have been able to employ two field agents for rural education whose work in the schools of the state has been most efficient. The improvements in the teaching of the several elementary subjects and rural school organization have been marked through this period. We feel that credit is due to the fine professional spirit of the superintendents of schools working with the field agents whose reports follow.

Respectfully submitted,

RICHARD J. LIBBY,
State Agent for Rural Education.

*Richard J. Libby,
Agent for Rural Education,
Augusta, Maine*

Dear Sir:

The work as field agent for rural education has continued for the past two years much the same as given in the previous report. The aim is to improve the classroom organization and teaching technique of the teachers in service.

The greatest need in our rural schools is for better trained teachers. Maine took a forward step during the past year, when training requirements were raised from one year to two years, with normal graduation requiring three years. The effects of this step must be felt in the grade of teaching done, when those teachers have entered the field. Any assistance given to a trained teacher is far more easily interpreted since she has a background of interpretation. The untrained teacher must learn both the technique and its application; an impossible task in the short period of time which the field agents are able to spend with her.

Trained teachers find it hard to adapt their knowledge of teaching, which has often been in one grade, to a rural situation which may have all eight grades. Often they revert to archaic methods, knowing it isn't wise, but not knowing how to apply the technique which they have learned. It has been the aim of the field agents to correct this difficulty.

Eighty-three supervisory unions were visited from July 1, 1932 to July 1, 1934. This number includes the return visits made. The average number of schools visited varied from four to five each day. This gives time to work with the individual teacher, giving help on her specific problems. The visit usually includes a demonstration lesson with the class which the teacher feels is having the most difficulty in the learning process. Application of teaching processes in all subjects is carefully discussed, and the classroom program is organized to meet the needs of that particular situation.

Besides classroom visitation and meetings with teachers in groups, the work in the past two years has included talks, given at state and county teachers' conventions, grange meetings, parent-teacher associations and mothers' clubs. Two radio addresses were given, one from Bangor and one from Augusta.

During the summer of 1933 I taught courses in Farmington Normal School and in 1934 in Gorham Normal School. This seems an important part of the work, since many attending summer sessions are rural teachers. When not in the field, which is seldom, office work is required. It is during this time that material for the use in rural schools is prepared and made ready for distribution among the superintendents and teachers.

The work has been in progress long enough now so that improvement can be seen. Teachers who have been visited two and three times have shown marked improvement, especially if these teachers be professionally trained. In nearly all cases teachers have been most coöperative and have shown a keen desire to receive this help in order that they may give better service to their communities. The superintendents, too, have shown great interest and coöperation and in the last analysis it is they who must carry the work to success, by their guidance after the visit of the field agent.

The work continues to be extremely interesting and to be a challenge that calls for the best from the teacher, from the superintendent and from the field worker. When these three work together better results are sure to follow. Both teachers and superintendents have been kind and enthusiastic about the work in the schools. This friendliness is greatly appreciated by the field worker.

Respectfully submitted,

GLADYS SPEARIN,
Field Agent for Rural Education.

Richard J. Libby,
State Agent for Rural Education,
Augusta, Maine

Dear Sir:

As a field agent for rural education during the past school year, it has been our endeavor to aid and coöperate with the teachers of the state for the purpose of improving the organization and the type of instruction in the rural schools. The work has consisted of visitations to various schools where problems

pertaining to the particular school have been discussed with the teacher, and plans for helping to overcome the same have been developed.

Reading, which is fundamental to learning in all other branches of school work, and a subject which needs careful and thorough teaching, has received a great deal of emphasis. An acquaintance with the reading problems of a school was usually brought about by first observing the teacher at work with her class, during which time the factors of method, pupil accomplishment, difficulty of reading material, and the individual differences in the class were noted. Assistance in this phase of work was then given either by a demonstration or by plans and suggestions discussed with the teacher.

Progressive practices in teaching have recognized the important principle of individual growth, therefore much consideration has been given the individual who needs special help in order for him to overcome his reading difficulty. Plans and devices have also been suggested for the individual who is accelerated in reading in order that he may, to the extent of his ability, enjoy and profit by adventures and experiences through the art of reading.

Much attention has also been given to the daily program in these schools, in an effort to help the teacher to so arrange the teaching periods of the week that she may spend a reasonable amount of time on each subject without sacrificing either the individual needs of her pupils, or the content of the subject matter presented.

Since September 1, 1933, thirty-nine different school unions have been visited in which a total of three hundred eighty-two schools were reached. A second visitation was made to as many of these schools as possible in order to help with whatever questions may have arisen, and to make suggestions that might further help in improving the condition of the schools.

Another phase of work entered during the past year is that of intellectual diagnosis. The educational significance of the results to be obtained from careful measurements of the intelligence of children can hardly be overestimated.

Questions relating to the choice of studies, vocational guidance, schoolroom procedure, the grading of pupils, promotional

schemes, the study of the retardation of children in the schools, and the proper handling of subnormals on the one hand and gifted children on the other,—all alike acquire new meaning and significance when viewed in the light of intellectual diagnosis. A total of two hundred fifty-six cases from seven different school unions have been so diagnosed during the past school year by means of the Stanford Revision of the Binet-Simon Individual Intelligence Scale, and in so far as is possible in our public schools, adjustments were made to benefit the individual.

Numerous teachers' meetings have been held in the towns to provide an opportunity for group discussion and demonstration work, and to promote a better understanding of, and a closer coöperation in progressive educational methods. It has been a pleasure to find so many workers in the rural field who are progressive in spirit and in practice. Appreciation is here expressed to the superintendents and teachers in the field of rural education in Maine for their interest and hearty coöperation in this work.

Respectfully submitted,

ZETA I. BROWN,
Field Agent for Rural Education.

CHAPTER IV

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION EVENING SCHOOLS

Report of S. E. PATRICK, Director

HERBERT S. HILL, *Agriculture Supervisor*

FLORENCE L. JENKINS, *Home Economics Supervisor*

*To the Commissioner of Education,
Augusta, Maine*

Dear Sir:

I hereby submit my report as director of vocational education, a report of general industrial education, and a report of the evening schools.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Agriculture

The one encouraging thing in the biennium just closed is the fact that not a single community considered, nor even proposed, to do away with its course in vocational agriculture. Salaries still continue low but in some communities partial restoration of salary cuts has been made. The number of chapters and the total enrollment in the Future Farmers of America has increased.

Prices for farm products have been so unsatisfactory that it has been almost impossible to select projects which offer even a slight prospect of favorable financial returns.

DATA ON PROJECTS AND OTHER PRACTICES OF THE YEAR 1932-1933

Kind of Project and Other Supervised Practice	Pupils		Scope	Total Charges	Total Credits	Net Profit	Paid Self for Labor	Pupil's Labor Income
	Enrolled	Completed						
Potatoes	233	231	2461A	\$23,076.61	\$67,837.88	\$44,761.27	\$1,805.52	\$46,566.79
Garden	90	79	211	1,594.26	2,882.20	1,287.94	576.59	1,864.53
Beans	58	54	341A	2,072.88	2,689.76	617.88	480.92	1,098.80
Corn	18	17	16A	865.96	1,378.88	512.92	181.74	694.66
Chix	87	78	16566	11,781.47	13,881.12	2,099.65	1,860.52	3,960.17
Hens	55	52	3512	6,867.40	8,859.78	1,292.38	1,033.22	2,325.61
Swine	51	43	115	1,355.39	1,487.69	132.30	354.06	486.36
Sheep	14	13	66	345.00	363.22	18.22	77.43	95.65
Calves	24	24	46	374.26	383.81	15.55	239.60	255.15
Dairy cattle	14	13	48	4,752.82	7,885.41	3,132.59	441.43	3,574.02
Beef cattle	4	4	5	154.98	172.40	17.42	22.80	40.22
Strawberries	20	16	71	1,429.47	2,585.77	1,156.30	196.70	1,353.00
Squash	3	3	11	21.34	96.99	75.65	8.80	84.45
Bees	3	3	12 col.	36.15	93.15	57.00	4.11	61.11
Peas	6	6	34	172.95	117.41	-55.54	24.81	-30.73
Apple trees	5	4	175	104.79	217.24	112.45	17.36	129.81
Oats	3	6	84	161.30	296.80	135.50	17.46	152.96
Cabbage	3	2	8	60.20	162.95	102.75	7.80	110.55
Green manure	8	5	3					
Colt	1	1	1	17.90	26.50	8.60	3.40	12.00
Onions	1	1	3	41.60	83.30	41.70	11.60	53.30
Alfalfa	1	1	1	50.38	60.00	9.62	1.80	11.42
Turnips	2	22	1	6.80	10.20	3.40	2.25	5.65
Mangels	1	1	1	6.20	9.10	2.90	2.60	5.50
Chix hatching	1	1	1200 eggs	44.40	133.41	89.01	29.10	118.11
Wheat	1	1	2A	35.40	148.75	113.35	2.10	115.45
Horse and Tractor accounts	13	13						
Farm Exp.	22	22						
a. Totals for projects	720	676		\$55,929.91	111,669.72	\$55,739.81	\$7,403.72	\$63,143.53

b. Totals for other supervised practices	Enrolled	22	Completed	22
c. Total number of different individuals in projects	Enrolled	613	Completed	598
d. Total number of different individuals in other supervised practices only	Enrolled	22	Completed	22
e. Total number of different individuals in projects and other supervised practice	Enrolled	635	Completed	620
f. Number of pupils who have moved from district			8	
g. Number of pupils deceased			3	

TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

The work in trade and industrial education gives promise of considerable development during the next year. The Oxford Paper Company is much interested in an apprentice program and has already arranged with this Department for a series of conference leaders' classes. The excellent conference work carried on by Mr. Giles of the Federal Office of Education was much appreciated both by the management and the members of the conferences.

A course for the training of firemen has been started at Portland under the auspices of the State Fire Chiefs Association and

with the assistance of this office. Plans are being made to extend these courses for firemen so that the whole state will eventually be covered.

The textile course at Sanford is being revised, an increased interest is evidenced by the textile industry, and we look for closer coöperation in the future.

The work at the Saco-Lowell Shops is being expanded and an assistant to the director is to be appointed in the near future.

The State Committee on Apprenticeship under Code Authority is being perfected and will probably function at an early date.

VOCATIONAL HOME ECONOMICS

Interest in vocational home economics has increased considerably the last two years. Community service and coöperation, and assistance in emergency courses have been emphasized. The home project program provides a definite carry-over into the home and enables pupils to assume specific responsibility for home activities. The conference work carried on by Miss Edna Amidon of the Federal Office of Education at the teacher training institutions and with the vocational home economics teachers has been appreciated and has guided and stimulated the program. These conferences have led to revision of courses in some cases and to improved methods of teaching.

There has been extensive curriculum revision at the University of Maine and at Farmington State Normal School and improved practice teaching facilities. Nursery school hours have been increased to a full day program. The vocational home economics teacher training work includes organization and practical experience in nursery school programs. Many of these graduates are now in charge of nursery schools being conducted under F. E. R. A. funds.

Major activities the last two years have centered on:

1. Improving methods in the teacher training institutions.
2. Ways of meeting social and economic situations.
3. Teaching of home management.
4. Coöperation with emergency programs.
5. Improved content of courses with emphasis on local and general needs.
6. Methods of evaluating candidates for teaching positions.

The state supervisor has again stressed short units at each teacher training institution with senior students to help in meeting and solving first year teaching problems. One day institutes for vocational teachers have been conducted each year in Portland.

Play schools in connection with child training units have been developed with pronounced success. These provide actual experience with small children.

The following is a condensed list of activities showing cooperation with relief organizations, coöperation in meeting community needs and coöperation within the school system.

A. Relief and community cooperation.

Garments for Red Cross

Knitted mittens

Adult dresses

Kimonas

Dresses

Boys' knickers

Wool shirts

Rompers

Boys' shirts

Outing flannel pajamas

Thanksgiving boxes

Lunches for under-nourished children

Mother-Daughter banquet

Father-Son banquet

Garments for Maine Children's Home Society.

Layettes for poor families.

Entertaining the inmates of the Home for the Aged.

Christmas boxes for poor families.

Finding employment for several needy girls.

Food to Diet Mission, Red Cross and Family Welfare Organization.

Service club dinners.

Low cost menus.

Mittens and gloves for C.W.A. workers.

Cookies made for Red Cross.

Renovation for Red Cross.

May breakfast to the public.

Assisting in health inspection of children to determine need for emergency education milk feeding.

Noon meal to students of families on relief.

Loaned sewing machines to C.W.A. workers.

Helped C.W.A. supervisor in assigning jobs to women.

Stuffed toys, mended toys, scrap books, bean bags, etc., for children's organizations.

B. School cooperation.

- Numerals and letters for garments for various school activities.
- Arm bands for Play Day exercises.
- Basket ball supper.
- Banquet for Future Farmers Club.
- Hot lunches.
- School board banquet.
- Schoolmasters' banquet.
- Faculty tea.
- Mother-Daughter banquet.
- Costumes for school affairs.
- Mending typewriter covers.
- Mending football jerseys and pants.
- Mending basketball suits.
- Making class banners.
- Care of teachers' room.
- Morning lunch for a teacher just returned from a serious illness.
- Assembly program First Aid Week.
- Furnishing a girls' recreation room.
- Parent teas.
- Supper to local merchants' association.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

There is increasing evidence that this type of work is growing in popularity and that the general public as well as school officials are recognizing the need for children to have greater opportunity to deal with processes and materials, rather than to devote themselves almost exclusively to abstractions. There seems to be prevalent a misconception that much of this type of work has been discontinued in this time of drastic reductions in budgets. As a matter of fact, the work in no town suffered greater curtailment than other types of school work, and several new departments have been opened.

There has been increased interest in the non-laboratory type of home economics course in many high schools. This course does not place stress on the manual side of home life but does stress a conception and appreciation of the social, economic and cultural aspects of everyday home and family life. This course cares for larger numbers of students and includes both boys and girls. Two courses along this line have been prepared and sent out by the State Department—(a) *Regimen Course in Home Problems*; (b) *One Year Home Management Course*.

For next year there is a prospect of several additional departments. We now have courses established as follows:

REPORT OF THE

Town	Manual Arts				General Home Economics			
	Elem. T'chers	Sec. T'chers	Elem. Enroll.	Sec. Enroll.	Elem. T'chers	Sec. T'chers	Elem. Enroll.	Sec. Enroll.
Anson						1	16	24
Ashland						1	43	21
Auburn	2	2	252	198	2	2	207	159
Augusta	1	1	183	138	1	1	204	146
Baileyville		1	56	38		1	56	21
Bangor		5	353	204	1	3	323	101
Bar Harbor		1	34	49		1	56	61
Bath		2		111				
Belfast					1		85	48
Biddeford	1		228		1		153	
Bingham		1	18	26	1		15	18
Brewer	1	1	104	141	1		102	65
Bridgton		1	101	35			70	25
Brunswick	1		102			1	61	97
Bucksport		1	40	25	1		43	17
Calais	1		93	51	1		95	48
Camden	1		51	44	1		48	28
Cape Elizabeth		1	37	27			39	24
Caribou						1		71
Cornish						1	12	14
Cumberland	1		23		1		27	
Dexter		1	65	52	1		89	14
Ellsworth	1		47	30	1		72	37
Erskine Academy						1		34
Eustis						1	9	22
Fairfield		1	63	76		1	75	84
Falmouth		1	33	25		1	44	18
Freeport		1	46	27	1		39	
Friendship	1		22	7				
Fryeburg Academy		1		42				
Gardiner	1		115	38	1		110	11
Gould Academy		2		48		1		37
Higgins Institute						1		23
Houlton	1		121	15	1		130	
Jay						1		51
Kennebunk						1	77	26
Kennebunkport		1	11	25				
Leavitt Institute						1		57
Lewiston	2	2	272	116	2	2	296	158
Lisbon	1		19	30	1		71	64
Livermore Falls	1		51	47	1		50	48
Madison		1	69	45		1	89	42
Maine Central Institute						1		71
Mapleton						1	24	42
Millinocket						1		36
Milo	1		70	41	1		69	29
Newport					1		29	22
Norridgewock	1		39	24	1		30	32
No. Berwick		1	27	9				
Northeast Harbor		1	44	34		1	33	27
Norway					1		42	
No. Yarmouth Acad.						1		44
Oakland	1		36	15	1		40	17
Old Orchard Beach		1	48	18		1	45	11
Portland	5	11	960	964	6	8	982	665
Rangeley						1	28	22
Rumford	1		219	33	1		162	53
Saco	1		151		1		146	
Sanford	1	1	153	27	1		152	
Scarboro		1	48	36	1		35	
Skowhegan	1		96	60	11		83	39
Somerset Academy						1		13
So. Portland	1	2	354	122	1	2	213	136
Southwest Harbor					1		19	23
Thornton Academy		1		69				
Topsam	1		34		1		34	
Washburn						1		71
Waterville	1		157	35	2		69	166
Wells						1		22
Westbrook	1	1	258	53	1		214	39
Wilton Academy						1		46
Windham						1		47
Winslow		1	61	47			58	
Winthrop		1	43	73		1		96
Yarmouth	1		35	13	1		56	7
York	1		86	33	1		66	23

*Where one teacher handles both elementary and secondary work, the teacher is listed where the largest proportion of time is given.

EVENING SCHOOLS

The evening school program has probably suffered more from the effects of the depression than any other type of school work. Budgets were drastically reduced and in some cases eliminated. Last year the program was so reduced that we had courses only at Augusta, Bangor, Bath, Lewiston, Portland, Livermore Falls, Rumford, Sanford and Winslow, and these conducted on a greatly reduced budget. Total enrollment was 1716 women and 1108 men.

Respectfully submitted,

S. E. PATRICK

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

	<i>Enrollments</i>		<i>Teachers</i>
	Agriculture	Trade and Industry	Home Economics
Anson	12		1
Ashland	25		1
Bath			82
Biddeford		43	1
Caribou	62		68
Cumberland	12		14
East Corinth	25		1
Freeport			30
Fort Fairfield	49		1
Gorham	36		1
Gray	13		1
Hampden	21		1
Houlton	40		1
Lee	18		1
Limestone	29		1
Limington	11		1
Monmouth	22		1
New Gloucester	16		1
Newport	18		1
No. Yarmouth	21		1
Norway	22		22
Patten	19		1
Presque Isle	39		1
Rumford	22		1
Saco			22
Sanford		26	112
Scarboro			19
Sherman	27		1
Turner Center	23		1
Unity	26		1
Washburn	32		1
Westbrook		20	2
Wilton	14		1
Windham	46		1

CHAPTER V

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION—1932-1934

*To the Commissioner of Education,
Augusta, Maine*

Dear Sir:

A sound rehabilitation program has a two-fold objective—first, the re-training of physically handicapped persons who through disease or accident have been compelled to change their occupations or, if not formerly engaged in a gainful occupation must be trained in a specialized field because of the nature of their infirmities; secondly, the placing of the rehabilitated in agreeable positions best adapted to their physical condition and which will provide a maximum financial return, physical and mental ability considered.

The biennial period ending June 30, 1934 has been exceedingly difficult from the standpoint of locating rehabilitated individuals into gainful occupations. The economic and industrial depression, responsible for creating a serious unemployment problem, has made available for practically all vacancies which have occurred regularly trained individuals who had been forced out of their regular employment. The rehabilitated have been forced into competition with the latter class.

The rehabilitation director and supervisor both feel under great obligation for the excellent coöperation given to this branch of service by the Departments of Health, Labor and Industry, the Industrial Accident Commission, Public Health Association, superintendents of schools, state department heads and heads of industries.

Liberal grants from the National Emergency Relief Administration have been earmarked for this special work and through division field workers with headquarters in Bangor, Lewiston and Portland, working under the direct supervision of the state supervisor, the scope of work has been broadened and a closer contact maintained with the trainees, those who have completed their training and those who have been placed or are in the process of being placed in remunerative positions. Messrs. Lionel Thibodeau, Lawrence E. Flynn and Douglas Cushing have been in

charge of the Bangor, Lewiston and Portland divisions, respectively. All have been successful in contacting deserving cases, placing cases in training and finding employment for those who had successfully completed their period of training.

Special mention must be made of the excellent response given to the work of the Bangor division and especially of the service rendered by the manager and editor of that excellent publication, the *Bangor Daily News*. The *News* undertook the difficult task of raising by voluntary subscription a considerable sum of money to make possible the extension of this work beyond that made possible by state and federal funds. The *News* successfully accomplished this self-appointed task in a highly satisfactory manner. Bangor and the outside territory which this great daily serves, and all those who have been benefited through the efforts of these energetic, enterprising and public-spirited journalists, may well feel proud of this inestimable service so generously given for the public welfare.

Following is a statistical summary covering the nature of the work done and the results obtained during the period from July 1, 1932 to June 30, 1934.

LIVE ROLL OF CASES AS OF JUNE 30, 1934

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>
1. Surveyed, under advisement	111	46
2. In training	84	34
3. In other preparation status	0	0
4. Training interrupted	1	2
5. Awaiting employment after training	23	9
6. Awaiting employment after other preparation service	1	2
7. In employment, being followed up	18	7
	238	100

REGISTRATION OF CASES
FOR THE PERIOD FROM JULY 1, 1932 TO JUNE 30, 1934

I. *By Nature of Disability of Cases*

	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>
Hand	2	11	13	6
Arm	0	12	12	5
Arms	1	0	1	0
Leg	4	64	68	34

Legs.....	2	21	23	12
Hand-Arm.....	0	2	2	1
Hand-Leg.....	0	3	3	2
Arm-Leg.....	0	4	4	3
Multiple.....	0	10	10	5
Vision.....	0	3	3	2
Hearing.....	1	4	5	3
General debility.....	3	28	31	16
Miscellaneous.....	1	23	24	11
	—	—	—	—
	14	185	199	100

II. *By Origin of Disability*

Employment accident.....	1	50	51	26
Public accident.....	1	43	44	22
Disease.....	12	80	92	46
Congenital.....	0	12	12	6
	—	—	—	—
	14	185	199	100

III. *By Schooling*

None.....	0	3	3	1
Grades 1-6 completed.....	0	23	23	12
Grades 7-9 completed.....	6	83	89	44
Grades 10-12 completed.....	8	73	81	42
Other.....	0	3	3	1
	—	—	—	—
	14	185	199	100

IV. *By Age*

Under 21 years.....	9	33	42	21
21-30 years.....	3	67	70	35
31-40 years.....	2	61	63	32
41-50 years.....	0	19	19	9
51-over.....	0	5	5	3
	—	—	—	—
	14	185	199	100

	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cases registered, year 1932-1933.....	5	61	66
Cases registered, year 1933-1934.....	9	124	133

THE ANALYSIS OF CASES CLOSED DURING THE PERIOD
JULY 1, 1932-JUNE 30, 1934

<i>Rehabilitated Cases</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>
1. School training.....	13	30
2. Employment training.....	16	35
3. Placement.....	16	35
	—	—
Total rehabilitated cases.....	45	100

Other Closures

1. Not susceptible.....	9	15
2. Service declined.....	17	28
3. Other reasons.....	8	13
4. Died.....	4	7
5. Left state.....	4	7
6. Discontinued.....	5	8
7. Lost contact.....	13	22
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals, other closures.....	60	100

Summary of Closed Cases

1. Total rehabilitated cases.....	45	43
2. Total other closures.....	60	57
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total closures.....	105	100

Cost of rehabilitation of 45 cases (year 1932-34).....	\$ 9,422.68
Average cost per case rehabilitated.....	209.39
Annual income of rehabilitated cases.....	38,259.00
Average wage earning per person per year.....	850.20
Average wage earning per person per week.....	16.35

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF
CIVILIAN REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT
FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1933

Receipts

<i>Federal Funds</i>	<i>Federal</i>	<i>State</i>
Federal appropriations.....	\$8,100.00	
<i>State Funds</i>		
State Vocational Education.....		\$7,091.18

Expenditures

Administration

1. Salary of director.....	\$400.00	
2. Salary of supervisor.....	721.52	192.04
3. Salaries of clerical assistants.....	535.14	143.00
4. Travel of director and supervisor.....	138.52	110.32
5. Printing.....	9.75	2.05

Case Production and Service

1. Salaries of supervisor and rehabilitation agents.....	1,482.28	384.38
2. Travel of supervisor and rehabilitation agents.....	277.13	220.78
3. Tuition, educational institutions.....	918.50	1,395.45
4. Tuition, commercial and industrial.....	570.46	1,030.63
5. Tuition, correspondence.....	56.25	340.35
6. Tuition, tutorial.....	4.00	23.00
7. Instructional supplies and equipment.....	1,739.76	1,256.93
8. Travel of trainees.....	718.79	928.48
9. Artificial appliances.....	7.50	484.10
10. Physical examinations.....	13.00	5.00
11. Other case production expenditures.....	27.38	45.88
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$7,619.98	\$6,562.39

Balance on hand as of July 1, 1933, \$1,008.81 (Federal Funds)

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF
CIVILIAN REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT
FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1934

<i>Receipts</i>		<i>Local</i>	
<i>Federal Funds</i>	<i>Federal</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Contributions</i>
Federal appropriations	\$7,840.00	\$7,922.19	
<i>State Funds</i>			
State Vocational Education		\$7,922.19	
<i>Local Contributions</i>			
Funds contributed by readers of <i>Bangor Daily News</i>			\$1,734.67
<i>Expenditures</i>			
<i>Administration</i>			
1. Salary of director	\$267.40	\$132.60	
2. Salary of supervisor	678.87	122.24	
3. Salaries of clerical assistants	512.33	92.80	
4. Travel of director and supervisor	159.54	53.61	
5. Printing	50.68	21.46	
6. Supplies—administrative		47.91	
<i>Case Production and Service</i>			
1. Salaries of supervisor and reha- bilitation agents	\$1,344.20	\$244.40	\$425.00
2. Travel of supervisor and rehabil- itation agents	385.28	147.39	
3. Tuition, educational institutions	607.70	925.85	
4. Tuition, commercial and indus- trial	970.66	1,386.50	445.65
5. Tuition, correspondence	152.25	515.75	
6. Instructional supplies and equip- ment	2,008.53	2,599.26	612.67
7. Travel of trainees	551.66	1,049.50	88.35
8. Artificial appliances	125.00	565.32	163.00
9. Physical examinations	25.90	1.60	
10. Other case production expendi- tures		16.00	
	\$7,840.00	\$7,922.19	\$1,734.67

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD E. RODERICK, *Director*
LEROY N. KOONZ, *Supervisor*

CHAPTER VI

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS

STATE ASSOCIATION

ADELBERT W. GORDON, *Secretary*

*To the Commissioner of Education,
Augusta, Maine*

Dear Sir:

The Thirtieth Annual Convention of the Maine Teachers' Association at Bangor on October 27 and 28, 1932, proved to be another outstanding state meeting despite the unfavorable economic conditions in many sections of the State and the worst convention weather in years. The attendance of 4124, actual attendance cards filed, was but a few hundred less than that of the Bangor record number in 1930 and little short of remarkable. The general session and departmental programs were unusually strong, well received and well attended. Speakers of distinction were again heard at the general sessions. The number of departmental speakers from schools of education and other institutions of higher learning was especially marked, indicating the highly professional character of these programs. The George Washington pageant by the pupils of the Bangor public schools was a timely and attractive feature of the opening session. Music again provided the cultural and entertainment features. The Festival Concert under the auspices of the Maine Music Festival Association was for the third successive Bangor convention a preconvention attraction. Maine teachers look forward to these concerts as a very attractive feature of Bangor conventions. The second annual appearance on Friday evening of the All-State School Orchestra, augmented this year by the All-State School Band, was again a signal success.

The fourth annual meeting of the Representative Assembly during the Bangor convention was attended by 222 of the 284 eligible delegates. Aside from the usual routine business, the addition by amendment to the Constitution of two new depart-

ments, Mental Hygiene and Teacher Training, was of special interest. The vote of the Assembly to accept the invitation of Lewiston to entertain the 1933 convention was a complete surprise even to those issuing the invitation. It came without apparent effort and was doubtless the culmination of the efforts of a number of years to secure the convention.

For the first time in many years there was a marked decrease in membership, this being, for the official year 1932, 6051, or a decrease of slightly more than 900 from the preceding year. Despite this loss of membership, one hundred four superintendents, thirty agents for private secondary schools and all six normal school principals reported 100% enrollment.

The eleventh annual number of the Journal of Proceedings was published in slightly abridged form. As usual, it contained a complete report of the activities of the Association for the year and much information of a general nature. It was published for the first time at an actual profit to the Association, this amounting to several hundred dollars. This was made possible by an extremely low price for printing secured in the usual manner by competitive bids and the especially fine coöperation of the representatives of the next convention cities, Lewiston and Auburn, in securing a record amount of advertising from their merchants and business concerns to add to the usual substantial amount of advertising secured from outside the State.

The Atlantic City meeting of the National Education Association, June 26 to July 1, 1932, was largely attended by Maine people. The State again occupied a prominent place in this great convention. Miss Florence Hale as President filled that high position of honor with much credit to herself and her state. The official delegates of the Maine Teachers' Association were: Prin. Richard F. Crocker, Fort Kent; Miss Alta E. Davis, Bar Harbor; Mr. Archie O. Dostie, Skowhegan; Miss Lizzie M. Floyd, Saco; Supt. Jesse P. Fuller, Liberty; Prin. John J. Kassay, Guilford; Prin. Arthur B. Scott, Bath; and Prin. Dwinal A. Ulmer, Princeton.

The officers of the Association for the year 1932 were: President—Supt. Charles E. Lord, Camden; First Vice President—Supt. James A. Hamlin, Sanford; Second Vice President—Miss Rose M. Gaffney, Machias; Secretary—Mr. Adelbert W. Gordon,

Augusta; Treasurer—Prin. Charles L. Smith, Orono; Executive Committee—President, First Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, Supt. Howard R. Houston, Brewer, 1930-1932, Mr. Harry W. Rowe, Lewiston, 1931-33, and Miss Mary L. Hastings, Gorham, 1932-34.

The Thirty-first Annual Convention at Lewiston on October 26 and 27, 1933, was one of the most successful from all points of consideration for many years. Much favorable comment was heard on the program, professionally, culturally and in general. The reception on Wednesday evening, at which the Association was honored by the presence of the chief executive of the State and other distinguished citizens, was a most successful and largely attended preconvention event. The president and department chairmen were especially fortunate in their selection of speakers. Governor Brann in his address at the opening session heartened the members of the profession by his pronounced and unequivocal stand in the interests of education and the teachers of Maine. The third annual concert under the auspices of the Maine Teachers' Association of the Maine All-State School Band and Orchestra of nearly one hundred members, augmented by a chorus of four hundred voices, was attended by a large and appreciative final session audience on Friday evening. The attendance for a depression year with conditions particularly difficult for many teachers exceeded all expectations. Attendance cards to the number of 4771 were actually filed, this indicating a total attendance considerably in excess of 5000. The older members could not help but observe the contrast in the size of this convention and the last convention held in Lewiston in 1909 with an attendance of 1619.

Lewiston as a convention city set a new high standard for hospitality. The arrangements in general, including housing and eating places, according to all reports received were most satisfactory. The central location of the convention made it possible for many members to return home over night, thus relieving the housing problem considerably. Lewiston, or more properly Lewiston-Auburn, proved beyond question the ability to satisfactorily entertain the Maine Teachers' Association and it seemed well to have this long debated question so happily settled.

The fifth annual meeting of the Representative Assembly held during the Lewiston convention was well attended and of the usual interest. Two matters of especial importance were acted upon: (1) The Assembly voted to authorize the president of the Association to employ legal defense for any member when this might seem advisable. This important step was taken to protect members from unjust legal action, to which it appears from recent events members of the profession may be subjected. It is hoped that no member will be forced to take advantage of this provision but it should give somewhat of a feeling of security. (2) An appropriation of \$2500 was made for the purpose of giving publicity to the work and report of the commission appointed by Governor Brann to make a survey of public school finances of the State. This indicated the desire of the membership to aid to the extent of the resources of the Association in this important work.

The Legislative Committee of the Maine Teachers' Association functioned most effectively at the eighty-sixth session of the Maine Legislature. It was not a favorable year for the enactment of educational measures of a highly progressive nature and there was danger of the introduction of measures of a reactionary order. However, the program of the Commissioner of Education, in which the Legislative Committee coöperated in the customary manner, was carried out successfully.

The membership of the Association was maintained at nearly the same figures as for the previous year, with a total of 6006 members for the official year 1933. As usual, a large proportion of this membership was secured by advance registration agents, one hundred eleven superintendents, twenty-four agents for private secondary schools and all six normal school principals reporting 100% enrollment. Among this number, thirty-eight superintendents, one principal of a private secondary school and four normal school principals have reported 100% registration of their teachers for ten years or more, a most commendable record.

The twelfth annual number of the Journal of Proceedings, consisting of 268 pages, was published at a net cost to the Association of less than \$500. In addition to the usual educational records, professional articles and information of a general nature, this number contained special articles, reports and statistical data relative to the national crisis in education.

The annual meetings of the National Education Association are held in greater importance each year by Maine teachers. The Chicago convention, July 1 to 7, 1933, was largely attended from this State. The official delegates of the Maine Teachers' Association were: Prin. Philip A. Annas, Hallowell; Prin. Joseph E. Blaisdell, Rockland; Prin. Gilbert L. Earle, Brownville Junction; Prin. William W. Hale, Easton; Miss Catherine H. Murphy, Auburn; Supt. Ray Robinson, South Paris; Prin. Willis R. Rollins, Jay; and Miss Carrie Small, Portland.

The officers of the Association for the year 1933 were: President—Prin. William E. Wing, Portland; First Vice President—Supt. Dean W. Rollins, Dexter; Second Vice President—Supt. Emery R. Bowdoin, Bethel; Secretary—Mr. Adelbert W. Gordon, Augusta; Treasurer—Supt. Walter J. Rideout, Hartland; Executive Committee—President, First Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, Mr. Harry W. Rowe, Lewiston, 1931-33, Miss Mary L. Hastings, Gorham, 1932-34, and Supt. William B. Woodbury, Skowhegan, 1933-35.

Respectfully submitted,

ADELBERT W. GORDON,
Secretary.

COUNTY TEACHERS' MEETINGS

RICHARD J. LIBBY, *Director*

*To the Commissioner of Education,
Augusta, Maine*

Dear Sir:

Thirteen county teachers' conventions were held in the fall of 1932 and twelve in the fall of 1933. The Cumberland and York meeting was held in February, 1933. In accordance with our custom of several years, speakers of national reputation were brought from outside the state. Programs were arranged co-operatively by the State Department of Education and the officers of the several county meetings. The attendance has been very satisfactory during both seasons.

TABLE OF ATTENDANCE AT THE SEVERAL COUNTY
MEETINGS FOR THE SCHOOL YEARS 1932-1933
AND 1933-1934

	1932	1933
Androscoggin	444	*
Aroostook	570	636
Cumberland and York	*	1672
Franklin	207	203
Hancock	282	285
Kennebec	456	504
Knox	185	184
Lincoln-Sagadahoc	234	*
Oxford	286	275
Penobscot	*	582
Piscataquis	186	166
Saco Valley	138	118
Somerset	324	304
Waldo	193	202
Washington	350	313
Total	3,855	5,444

*No meeting

Respectfully submitted,

RICHARD J. LIBBY,
Director of County Meetings.

CHAPTER VII

SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF MAINE

*Report of HARRISON C. LYSETH
Agent for Secondary Education*

*To the Commissioner of Education,
Augusta, Maine*

Dear Sir:

Herewith I submit the subjoined report as State Agent for Secondary Education:

OBJECTIVES OF MODERN SECONDARY EDUCATION

The high schools and academies of Maine, like the other secondary schools of the nation, are striving to attain the ideal of educating for citizenship in an ever-changing world. Our schools still maintain their excellent traditions of classical training for college preparation, a type of education adaptable, roughly, to a quarter of the 46,000 boys and girls enrolled in our secondary schools.

In addition to this type of work, there is to be found in all schools a tendency to enrich the traditional curriculum with new subjects pointing to a training of youth in immediate aims of becoming a useful and worthy member of his community upon completion of his secondary school career.

That this point of view is not far wrong is shown by the fact that over three-quarters of our secondary school pupils do not or can not continue their formal education. The tendency then, for this large group, is to give a broad, well-rounded course of study designed to terminate the educational career at the point of graduation from secondary school.

To outline even briefly how this is being done in our schools would make this report far too voluminous. It is sufficient to state that in our schools the social studies program has been greatly augmented. This generally has been accomplished around the following social studies cycle:

- Grade 9 Community Civics
- Grade 10 World History
- Grade 11 American History
- Grade 12 Problems of Democracy

The community civics is the more common vitalized subject in which the high school student is given an introduction and a vision that boys and girls as well as men and women are citizens of the United States, of their own state and their own community. The subject is taught mainly in large units which embrace sociological problems such as the family and other social groups, health problems and units related to community welfare or economic problems in the matter of thrift, banking, buying and selling; and most important of all, the subject embraces emphatically the field of guidance and orientation.

The sophomore course utilizes the advantages of the new history textbooks which cover the entire field of history briefly but in such a manner that the student perceives the days gone by in terms of today's activities. The student is not submerged by a barrage of dates, names and places that could have no importance in such a story of world progress. A few excellent textbooks are available for this subject and a minimum of reference material is required.

The juniors spend an entire year in the field of American history, the emphasis having shifted from the classical allusions of the days of Athens and Rome to the early history of America. The treatment of American history as the high point in the public school education is most important today. Here again this subject ceases to be taught by means of one textbook. Probably each class should have a basic text but in addition there should be available at least twenty-five or fifty books in the classroom library dealing with the subject. Vitalization of American history is impossible without the use of modern teaching methods and some additional library material.

The seniors are offered a year's work in a subject called, "Problems of Democracy." This varies greatly from the subject so designated a decade ago. No one textbook has yet been developed that will cover the subject. Under the direction of an ingenious and skilled teacher this subject can be made to pay educational dividends far in excess of any other subject in the high school curriculum. The opportunity in this subject is tremendous and the methods of presentation numerous. Generally pertinent units are chosen by the teacher and accomplished by the class. These units are developed through laboratory work

which includes the reading of reference books, newspapers and magazines. Considerable time is spent in formal and informal dramatization, and all the arts of skilled teaching are used. In the larger schools additional courses in elementary sociology and economics are to be found.

In all schools there is greater emphasis on work relative to general business. Nearly every school provides work in "junior business training." Here the student is taught the rudiments of business, thrift, communication, insurance, accounting, together with such important knowledge as that required in business papers such as notes, mortgages, deeds, and so on. Considerable commercial arithmetic is taught at the same time.

Then, too, the mathematics field has been invaded and a new course sometimes called "general mathematics" will be found in many schools. This mathematics course differs considerably from the traditional work in that it covers the useable and necessary work in arithmetic, algebra, geometry and sometimes trigonometry in one year. The detail of how it can be done must be relegated to other reports.

Not only have new subjects crept in but the content of the older subjects has been greatly vitalized and revised to fit the new demands and objectives of our secondary school pupils.

Splendid work is being done in some schools in pupil guidance, not only pointing to a future life vocation, but guidance of a social nature, such as character education and related training.

Creative work in dramatics, literature, art and music is finding its place. Students have an outlet for self-expression through several well-conducted oratorical, prize-speaking and debating contests. More pupils have the upbuilding advantages of games and athletics than ever before.

POVERTY OF EQUIPMENT

Such a program as outlined above requires more elaborate equipment than ever before. When one considers the amazing fact that the expenditures for apparatus, appliances and equipment for our secondary schools in 1933 was for the whole state only \$47,023, one realizes what a serious factor this is in our educational procedures. In ordinary years this item is about

\$250,000. It is interesting to note that since this particular tabulation has been recorded (1915) the year 1933 stands out as the poorest year on record.

In a questionnaire sent to all schools the following results were obtained:

CHART I
EQUIPMENT SURVEY

School Size	0-75	76-150	151-300	301-600	601-900	901-2000
Number of Schools in Each Group	95	69	53	18	6	5
Number Reporting	74	64	41	16	5	5
Value of Science Equipment: Minimum	\$30	\$25	\$100	\$400	\$300	\$1500
Median	\$250	\$750	\$500	\$1000	\$3000	\$5225
Maximum	\$3500	\$3500	\$7000	\$25,000	\$5000	\$15,000
Science Equipment Yes	32	38	33	13	3	5
Considered Adequate No	40	23	7	3	2	0
Reference Material Yes	55	36	32	11	2	5
Considered Adequate No	16	25	8	5	2	0
Good Supplementary Material Yes	43	38	28	13	3	5
No	21	22	8	3	1	0
Newspapers Available Yes	23	20	18	11	2	4
No	50	40	21	4	2	1
Periodicals Available Yes	43	43	32	12	3	4
No	29	20	8	3	2	1
Volumes in Library: Minimum	30	25	125	200	700	2200
Median	200	350	600	900	1518	6400
Maximum	2000	20,000	10,051	9000	3000	8500
Gymnasium	13	30	25	15	4	4
Auditorium	18	31	27	13	4	4
Cafeteria	0	5	5	6	4	4
Library Room	29	38	28	15	4	5
Principal's Office	21	39	38	16	5	5
Record Files	37	43	34	16	5	5
Office Clerk	2	3	10	6	3	5
Janitor Service	66	62	37	16	5	5

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

One encouraging feature has been the expenditure in many towns of Federal relief money as well as local funds for the painting and general renovation of high school buildings. Several schools have not only graded and landscaped the school grounds but have also constructed large athletic fields available not only for school use but also for the community. No longer does the sentiment remain that a high school needs only building space. The idea is becoming more entrenched that a suitable secondary school plot should consist of seven to ten acres. One new school is being erected on a thirty acre plot of land.

The new buildings being built by local funds all make provisions for special classes of unusual sizes. No school seems too small to have its gymnasium. All new schools have their libraries.



MATTANAWCOOK ACADEMY, LINCOLN

Mattanawcook Academy, the high school for the town of Lincoln, typifies an excellent way in which high school buildings may be built. This building was built at a complete cost of \$115,000. Of this sum \$65,000 was donated by citizens and interested friends. To complete the financing town bonds were issued to the extent of \$50,000.

On the first floor are four class rooms, the principal's office, music room, and Cobb Hall. In the basement there are the laboratory, lunch room, heating plant, lockers, and two large rooms to be outfitted at a later date. On the second floor are two recitation rooms, a library, two commercial rooms and the main study hall.

Among the new schools under construction or completed in the biennium are several that must be mentioned in this report. All new construction has been efficiently done from both financial and educational bases. Outstanding construction of new build-

ings would certainly include the Gould Academy building at Bethel, the Walton Junior High School at Auburn, Mattanawcook Academy at Lincoln, Cape Elizabeth High School, and the magnificent new school at Greenville. Smaller schools, but no less important, are those at Medway, New Sharon, Eustis, Union and Brooks. Construction and additions will be found in Steuben, Caribou, Norridgewock, Oakfield, Winn and many other places.

With a secondary enrollment increasing at a rate of nearly 2,000 each year for the time being, such construction is not surprising. The hopeful thing about it is this courageous supporting of education by the people of Maine during this period of financial depression.

ENROLLMENT

The people of Maine seldom realize the significance of the great increase in enrollment which the chart shows.

CHART II

STUDENTS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

1922-1923	28,680	1931-1932	42,006
1928-1929	36,443	1932-1933	44,416
1929-1930	37,569	1933-1934	45,150
1930-1931	39,573	1934-1935	45,895

Not only must housing facilities be increased but also certain provisions must be made in the courses of study. The secondary schools try to fit the school offerings to the needs of the student. Such a program requires the best of teachers, equipment and facilities available within the financial reach of the various communities and the state.

EXPERIMENTAL SCHOOLS

In order to further certain educational achievements, researches and investigation, certain schools have unofficially been designated as experimental schools. The purpose back of this plan is obvious. When a superintendent, principal or teacher,

due to his training or ability, is able to do something original, unique or unusual, he is encouraged and guided to do this piece of experimentation. After this work has been done under some sort of organized control it will then be available to all the schools of the state. Much waste motion is saved in this way.

Outstanding work has been done or is being done in laboratory technique, contract methods of teaching, correspondence work, and curriculum planning.

GRADUATES OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS

The holding power of the Maine schools still rates high. More than half the pupils who enter secondary school graduate. This is a real achievement. The following chart makes it possible to follow the classes through their work from grade eight to graduation.

Progress of Pupils Through Secondary Schools of Maine

Class of --	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Grade VIII	11,168	10,849	11,032	11,287	11,792	12,073	11,843	11,949	11,933	12,433
Grade IX	10,189 100%	10,243 100%	9,995 100%	10,299 100%	10,789 100%	10,992 100%	11,169 100%	11,070 100%	11,595 100%	12,388 100%
Grade X	7,651	8,168	8,103	8,029	8,294	8,672	8,755	9,279	9,749	10,457
Grade XI	6,356	6,419	6,769	6,592	6,756	6,925	7,025	7,675	8,200	8,942
Grade XII	5,537	5,562	5,945	5,948	5,903	5,854	6,031	6,582	7,127	7,070
Graduates	4,956	5,305	5,438	5,581 54.6%	5,456 52.2%	5,457 54.6%	5,724 55.5%	5,989 55.5%	6,671 60.6%	7,168 64.1%

CONCLUSION

A truly comprehensive report of the educational procedures and conditions of the 283 secondary schools of Maine is impossible in this report. Educationally the schools are progressing. Our teachers are seeing more clearly the vision of a scientifically organized and unified education. If Maine can only increase her

school equipment, books, science appliances, and other absolutely necessary desiderata; if Maine can only hold her excellent secondary teachers by paying decent salaries; and if Maine can constantly prepare a limited number of expert teachers to fill the ranks as they become depleted; then the secondary schools of Maine will take their rightful place among the best of the nation.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRISON C. LYSETH

CHAPTER VIII

REPORT OF NORMAL SCHOOLS

*To the Commissioner of Education,
Augusta, Maine*

Dear Sir:

The biennial period just ended will, without doubt, prove to be the most significant from the standpoint of genuine professional progress in the entire history of teacher training in this state.

NEW CURRICULUM

Definite progress has been made in the development of a unified curriculum to be offered in all normal schools. For many years, in fact from the very beginnings of teacher training in Maine, each institution has been allowed to follow its own program without reference to that offered in other institutions of similar character. It goes without saying that teacher-training institutions had to agree fairly well on certain subjects to be offered but the amount of time devoted to each and the credit given varied with the several schools. Subject matter courses outside of the field of concentration, yet closely related to it, also varied with each school, all of which made the transfer from one institution to another exceedingly difficult for both the student and the administration of the school to which the transfer was made. The new curriculum, the product of the combined effort of all faculties, will correct in large measure this glaring weakness of the old program.

The divisions of work which go to make up the entire curriculum have been carefully studied and the material analyzed to determine its value, so far as content and relationship to subject matter of other divisions are concerned, with a view to dovetailing the offerings of all departments into a perfect whole. The professional spirit manifested by all faculty members in attacking this big problem of curriculum building is highly commendable. Principals Russell of Gorham and Mallett of Farmington, who have both served in turn in the capacity of chair-

man of the faculty conference during the curriculum construction, have displayed unusual powers of leadership and deserve much credit. Dr. Ned H. Dearborn, Director of the Institute of Education of New York University, has been retained as the expert director and advisor of this work and has given his general approval of the two-year course.

For the first time in the history of teacher training in Maine the Board of Normal School Trustees has been authorized by the legislature to charge tuition. It is no longer possible to secure two years of professional training in a Maine Teacher-Training institution without the payment of a tuition fee. The act relating to admission to normal schools provides that applicants for admission shall be seventeen years of age and shall signify their intention to become teachers. The trustees are authorized to charge \$100 for tuition to non-residents of the state and \$50 for the tuition of resident students. The trustees are given authority to permit, whenever it becomes necessary, the acceptance of deferred tuition payment notes. The number of students to whom this privilege is extended shall not exceed ten per cent of the enrollment of the school.

The limited demand for trained teachers has made it necessary to limit the enrollments at Farmington and Gorham. This has also made it possible for our training schools to be more selective in their admissions. Only those who give evidence, through personality, temperament, physical and mental ability, of becoming successful teachers will now be admitted into training.

REPAIRS AND EXTENSIONS

Cyr Hall at the Madawaska Training School, Fort Kent, has been thoroughly remodelled, and a central heating plant has been provided to heat Dickey, Cyr and Nowland Halls. In the near future it is planned to tie in the heating plant of the Model School, thus heating all the buildings, with the exception of the gymnasium, by means of this central plant.

A grading project, made necessary by reason of the construction of the federal highway which adjoins the Washington State Normal School grounds at Machias, has greatly improved the frontage of the administration building of that training school. As soon as the grounds at the rear of the building can be graded this institution will have an excellent athletic field.

A sprinkler system has been installed in the administration building at Farmington State Normal School. This installation has been responsible for materially reducing the cost of insurance on all state property and will pay for itself in a comparatively short time out of the savings in insurance rates. In addition to this saving, this installation makes possible added protection to life and property. Every teacher-training institution in the state should be thus protected and by so doing reduce fire hazard to a minimum and eliminate the necessity of carrying any insurance on these buildings.

Automatic stokers have been installed in some of the schools and a careful comparison of fuel costs, with and without stokers, shows substantial savings not only in fuel but in labor costs as well.

THE THREE YEAR COURSE

The Board of Trustees has been considering for some time the advisability of lengthening the period of training required for the completion of the regular normal school training course. Definite action has now been taken and the class of 1935 will be the last to receive a regular normal school diploma at the completion of two years of professional training. All students graduating from the regular course subsequent to the close of the 1934-35 school year will be required to complete not less than three full years of professional training.

The students who enter and complete the work in the Madawaska Training School will be required to take an additional year of training to receive the regular certificate of graduation from that institution. They will also be required to attend institutions giving the three year course for at least one full year before they can qualify for a regular normal school diploma.

This announcement has met with a very favorable response on the part of superintendents and superintending school committees since it is now quite generally recognized that two years of professional training does not provide adequate preparation for teaching in the elementary grades. The State Department of Education now requires four years of post high school training in accredited institutions before certifying teachers to teach in the secondary schools. Teaching in the elementary grades is as difficult and important as teaching is in the secondary field,

therefore, the professional preparation for service in these two fields should be regarded as equally important. This additional training should be reflected in the quality of work done in the classroom.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD E. RODERICK,
Director of Teacher Training.

AROOSTOOK STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

*To the Commissioner of Education,
Augusta, Maine*

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the Aroostook State Normal School for the years 1933 and 1934:

ATTENDANCE—Year Ending June 21, 1933

Number entering	98	Number graduated	70
Average attendance	154	Largest attendance	163

Year Ending June 20, 1934

Number entering	46	Number graduated	65
Average attendance	103	Largest attendance	109

The teachers for the years 1933 and 1934 were as follows:

San Lorenzo Merriman, A. B., Principal	<i>Psychology, Science</i>
Sanford E. Preble, C. E., Sub-Principal	<i>Education, Mathematics</i>
Ardelle M. Tozier	<i>English, Librarian</i>
Ida M. Folsom	<i>Natural Science, Expression</i>
Marguerite A. Pullen	<i>Health, Social Ethics</i>
Virginia W. Ames, A. B.	<i>History, Physical Education</i>
Priscilla B. Peckham, B. S.	<i>Art</i>
Katherine S. Dow	<i>Music</i>
Mona J. Greenlaw	<i>Secretary, Penmanship</i>

TRAINING DEPARTMENT

Margaret J. Preble	<i>Director of Training</i>
Cecilia Campbell	<i>Grade 8</i>
Evangeline Farnham	<i>Grade 7</i>
Ernestine McKay	<i>Grade 6</i>
Cecilia Moreau	<i>Grade 5</i>
Pearl Coulthard	<i>Grade 4</i>
Alice Higgins	<i>Grade 3</i>
Anna Smith	<i>Grade 2</i>
Edith Clifford	<i>Grade 1</i>

Report of Summer Term—1932

The twenty-third annual summer term of the Aroostook State Normal School opened Tuesday, June 28, 1932 and continued for six weeks closing August 5, 1932.

Number registered 86

I do not feel that I would be justified in noting any special progress in our Normal School in the last two years but we do feel that in spite of hard financial conditions in Aroostook County and the handicap, in some cases, of the tuition charge, our school has maintained a commendable grade of scholarship and as high a registration as we should hope to have. Although tuition may reduce somewhat the numbers, we feel it will tend to weed out that undesirable class of students who can commute and attend only part of a year, motivated many times through curiosity or desire to take part in athletic activities.

Our Rural Training School has been transferred from the Hayden District, which is a school with small attendance and rather a small schoolroom, to the Merritt School which has a registration of about forty with a large schoolroom and other conveniences. Every student in training spends two weeks in our Rural Training School. Those who regularly board in the dormitory are boarded at a fine private home not far from this school. They get the spirit and conditions of rural work and we find the students very enthusiastic over and much interested in that type of teaching.

We anticipate that the third year which is open to all the normal schools the coming fall will offer a rare opportunity for the unemployed and those who wish to pursue their education further; this opportunity being especially desirable under the stress of economic conditions which still grips our community.

Respectfully submitted,

SAN LORENZO MERRIMAN,
Principal.

EASTERN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

*To the Commissioner of Education,
Augusta, Maine*

Dear Sir:

I submit herewith the report of the Eastern State Normal School for the biennial period ending June 30, 1934.

The changes in the faculty for the school year 1932-33 were as follows: during the latter part of the school year ending June 30, 1933, Miss Athalie P. Sweatt, teacher of English, resigned much to our regret to take advantage of an especially favorable opportunity for further study and travel. Miss Helen M. Gilman of Portland, Maine was elected to replace Miss Sweatt. Miss Gilman is a graduate of the Gorham Normal School and of the University of Maine. When she came to us she had taught six years, including one year of junior high school English at Gorham, New Hampshire, and three years of the same type of work in the schools of Stamford, Connecticut.

Miss Ethel L. Friend, a member of our training school faculty, who had been given a leave of absence, returned to resume her duties as critic teacher in grades 5 and 6 after a year of study at the University of Maine. The retiring critic teacher, Mrs. Marion Blaisdell Scott, rendered highly satisfactory service as a critic teacher and as a faculty member of our school.

There were no faculty changes in the school year ending June 30, 1934.

FACULTY—1932-33

William D. Hall, B. S., Principal	<i>Education, Nature Study</i>
Mary B. Bills	<i>Director of Training</i>
Helen M. Gilman, B. S. in Ed.	<i>English, Reading, Literature</i>
Nellie F. Harvey	<i>Music, Art</i>
Gladys E. Milliken, A. B.,	<i>Hygiene, Physical Education</i>
Everett H. Nason,	<i>Industrial Arts, Mathematics</i>
Orett F. Robinson, B. S. in Ed.,	<i>Science, School Law, Civics, History</i>
Ermo H. Scott, A. B.,	<i>Sociology, Psychology, Educational Measurements, History of Education</i>
Grace H. Slocum,	<i>Librarian, Library Science, Children's Literature, Penmanship, Geography, Methods in Geography and History</i>
Athalie P. Sweatt, B. A.,	<i>English, Reading, Literature</i>

TRAINING SCHOOL

Mary B. Bills,	<i>Director</i>
Nina P. Armstrong,	<i>1st and 2nd Grades</i>
Susie H. Nason,	<i>3rd and 4th Grades</i>
Ethel L. Friend,	<i>5th and 6th Grades</i>
Edna C. Harquail,	<i>7th and 8th Grades</i>
Una B. Grey,	<i>Rural Training School</i>

OTHER OFFICERS

Nellie A. Gardiner,	<i>Matron at Richardson Hall</i>
Kathleen Wardwell,	<i>Secretary</i>
James Hatch,	<i>Janitor</i>
Bernard Sawyer,	<i>Assistant Janitor</i>

FACULTY—1933-34

William D. Hall, B. S., Principal,	<i>Education, Nature Study</i>
Mary B. Bills,	<i>Director of Training</i>
Helen M. Gilman, B. S. in Ed.,	<i>English, Reading, Literature</i>
Nellie F. Harvey,	<i>Music, Art</i>
Gladys E. Milliken, A. B.,	<i>Hygiene, Physical Education</i>
Everett H. Nason,	<i>Industrial Arts, Mathematics</i>
Orett F. Robinson, B. S. in Ed.,	<i>Science, School Law, Civics, History</i>
Ermo H. Scott, A. B.,	<i>Sociology, Psychology, Educational Measurements, History of Education</i>
Grace H. Slocum,	<i>Librarian, Library Science, Children's Literature, Penmanship, Geography, Methods in Geography and History</i>

TRAINING SCHOOL

Mary B. Bills,	<i>Director</i>
Nina P. Armstrong,	<i>1st and 2nd Grades</i>
Susie H. Nason,	<i>3rd and 4th Grades</i>
Ethel L. Friend,	<i>5th and 6th Grades</i>
Edna C. Harquail,	<i>7th and 8th Grades</i>
Una B. Grey,	<i>Rural Training School</i>

OTHER OFFICERS

Nellie A. Gardiner,	<i>Matron at Richardson Hall</i>
Kathleen Wardwell,	<i>Secretary</i>
James Hatch,	<i>Janitor</i>
Bernard Sawyer,	<i>Assistant Janitor</i>

During this two-year period the school progressed definitely, especially along the lines of increased opportunities for self-expression in dramatics, in debating and in public speaking before normal school, high school and community audiences, also in scholastic achievement. Contributing factors toward higher scholarship attainment were the introduction of the pointage

system of ranking, the publishing of an honor roll twice each year, supervised study periods and more required library work, better directed and supervised.

No new buildings were constructed during the two years but necessary repairs were made so that the general physical condition of our school plant is good. One of the most pleasing and satisfactory improvements was the repainting and decorating of the walls and ceiling of the main assembly room in the administration building in light colors resulting in a better illuminated and more attractive room.

In 1932-33 we had our first annual Play Day with student and faculty representatives of neighboring high schools as guests and active participants; we sent our largest representation (seven faculty and two student delegates) to the New York meeting of the Eastern-States Association of Professional Schools for Teachers; organized debating and football teams; re-organized our student senate, and provided for social gatherings of 4H Club members. The fourth annual meeting of the Maine School Orchestra was held in the summer of 1933.

New or especially successful activities worthy of mention, held in 1933-34, were an Education Week community meeting, the visitation of 23 local high schools by faculty and student representatives, the supervision of P. W. A. and F. E. R. A. employment, the first annual meeting on our campus of the Epworth League Institute, the third annual superintendents' visitation day and conference, and the first mid-year prom. In April, 1934, the school was represented at our annual Boston Alumni meeting by our largest number of delegates.

ATTENDANCE—1932-33

Whole number of different pupils enrolled for year ending June 30, 1933	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
	35	121	156
Average number for the year	32	113	145
Number of pupils residents of the state	132		
Number of pupils not residents of the state	24		
	<hr/>		
Total	156		
Number graduated	78		

ATTENDANCE—1933-34

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
Whole number of different pupils enrolled for year ending June 30, 1934.....	25	64	89
Average number for the year.....	23	60	83
Number of pupils residents of the state.....	78		
Number of pupils not residents of the state.....	11		
			<hr/>
Total.....			89
Number graduated.....	50		

In June, 1933, there were 78 students in the graduating class. This represents an increase of more than 32% over the average for the five-year period ending June 30, 1933.

In 1933-34 our attendance was materially decreased due to general economic conditions, to the fact that we made no organized effort to increase our attendance through high school visitation in 1932-33 and to the fact that our school received considerable unfavorable publicity through individuals advocating the closing of one or more or even all of our Maine Normal Schools.

At the present writing our principal needs seem to be the improvement of our heating plant, new toilets and lavatories, and increased training school facilities. We are at present investigating the advisability of adding a sub-primary grade and are preparing our recommendations for an additional demonstration room or opportunity room at no great cost to the state. We have recently set aside and partially equipped one of our school rooms as a children's library.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM D. HALL,
Principal.

FARMINGTON STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

*To the Commissioner of Education,
Augusta, Maine*

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to submit the biennial report of the Farmington State Normal School for the two-year period ending June 30, 1934.

In my last report precedence was given to the new training school building which was nearly completed and which was occupied in September, 1932. Its facilities have proved to be all we anticipated.

The one-room rural school which has been used somewhat for some years has now been definitely annexed to our training school system. With a trained and experienced teacher in charge its value has been greatly increased, at this time when rural-school training is more in demand than ever before. Our off-campus training schools continue to include two two-room schools of about fifty pupils each, all in the town of Farmington.

Changing a policy of seventy years the legislature of 1933 made tuition of fifty dollars a year a requirement in all Maine normal schools. This past year the new requirement of two years of normal school work a prerequisite to a first teaching certificate was made effective. These two requirements combine to exclude some aspirants for the teaching profession but modified somewhat by a feature of the law which allows deferred tuition privilege to ten per cent of the normal school membership.

As intimated in my last report our immediate objective in improving the usefulness of this school is a better library. That objective is being attained. Our library of ten thousand volumes is coming to include the best books of pedagogy as well as of the groups of school subjects. The Farmington Public Library whose building is adjacent to the Normal School contains twenty-five thousand books carefully selected. This library maintains a liberal policy toward the school of loaning books above the fiction level without fees.

The coming year we shall enter with satisfaction upon a new policy, adopted by the Normal School Trustees, of a minimum

normal school course of three years. Our experiment of the past two years in offering third year work has given excellent promise of the wisdom of lengthening the course.

Respectfully submitted,

W. G. MALLETT,
Principal.

MADAWASKA TRAINING SCHOOL

To the Commissioner of Education,
Augusta, Maine

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the Madawaska Training School for the two-year period ending June 30, 1934.

ATTENDANCE 1932-1933

Number of students registered in Secondary Department	61
Average attendance	58.05
Number of students registered in Normal Department	29
Average attendance	28.59
Number graduated in 1933	29

The faculty for the school year ending June 30, 1933 was as follows:

Richard F. Crocker, Principal,

Waneta L. Blake,	<i>Psychology, Biology, Nature Study, School Laws</i>
Edith M. Hawes,	<i>English, Latin</i>
Antoinette Page,	<i>Director of Training</i>
Mrs. Levi Dow,	<i>French</i>
Angelina M. Michaud,	<i>Domestic Science</i>
Erma B. Painter,	<i>Mathematics, History</i>
Kathryn Ranney,	<i>English, Physical Education, Health</i>
Gladys T. Sylvester,	<i>Domestic Science Assistant</i>
Yvonne M. Daigle,	<i>Music, Civics</i>
Marion E. Pinette,	<i>Grades 1 and 2</i>
Loretta D. Michaud,	<i>Grades 3 and 4</i>
Cathryn Hoctor,	<i>Grades 5 and 6</i>
	<i>Grades 7 and 8</i>

OTHER OFFICERS

Belle B. Downes,	<i>House Mother</i>
Grace A. Theriault,	<i>Secretary</i>
Jean O. Cyr,	<i>Janitor</i>

ATTENDANCE 1933-1934

Number of students registered in Secondary Department.....	70
Average attendance.....	67.34
Number of students registered in Normal Department.....	21
Average attendance.....	18.65

The faculty for the school year ending June 30, 1934, was as follows:

Richard F. Crocker, Principal,

Psychology, Biology, Nature Study, School Laws

English, Latin

Waneta L. Blake,

Director of Training

Edith M. Hawes,

French

Antoinette Page,

Domestic Science

Mrs. Levi Dow,

Mathematics, History

Angelina M. Michaud,

English, Physical Education, Health

Erma B. Painter,

Domestic Science Assistant

Kathryn Ranney,

Music, Civics

Gladys T. Sylvester,

Grades 1 and 2

Yvonne M. Daigle,

Grades 3 and 4

Marion E. Pinette,

Grades 5 and 6

Loretta D. Michaud,

Grades 7 and 8

Cathryn Hoctor,

OTHER OFFICERS

Belle B. Downes,

House Mother

Grace A. Theriault,

Secretary

Jean O. Cyr,

Janitor

In the fall of 1926 the institution was faced with many serious problems. All of the buildings were badly in need of repair and the heating plants were inefficient. No gymnasium opportunities were offered and all programs which depend upon such facilities were seriously handicapped. The work offered at the various levels of the school was far from satisfactory.

A comprehensive forward-looking program was inaugurated and the work laid out so as to cover several years. Each year since 1926 a definite amount of constructive work has been completed. At the present time practically all of the changes have been effected and the result is highly satisfactory.

The most satisfying feature is the knowledge that the grade levels of the two departments have been raised to levels which will compare favorably with other schools of this type.

Raising the standards of entrance and exercising greater selectivity at all levels, reduced attendance considerably for the

time being. This materially increased our per pupil cost during this period, but I believe that the results will justify it.

We have enjoyed a small but steady growth in numbers during the past few years but all indications at present point to a much greater increase for the year ending 1935. All indications at the present time point to a fifty per cent increase this coming year. This increase will not be at the expense of quality and can be accounted for only by a general recognition on the part of the people of Madawaska territory, of the improved conditions here. This display of confidence is especially gratifying and will enable the institution to serve the territory more adequately. The problems here are unique and the school will make a determined and honest effort to solve these problems.

Special mention should be made of the splendid work done in the teacher-training department during the past two years. Greater and better opportunities have been offered and the results are obvious. The training teachers have done superior work and at the same time the elementary students in the practice school have made greater progress than previously. When their grade levels are compared with national norms they will be found to be from one-half to three grades higher. It is particularly gratifying to demonstrate that these younger students are not handicapped by the practice teaching, but are actually benefited by superior instruction.

Another source of satisfaction is the fact that many of our students who find the elementary field unattractive are continuing in institutions of higher learning. Many of these students will enter the secondary field. A large number have already done so and are holding responsible positions.

FUTURE NEEDS

The outstanding need at the present time is more money for library books. At the present time it contains only the barest necessities in the way of professional literature. The offerings here should be greatly enriched at the earliest opportunity. Any improvement here will be quickly reflected in the work of the school.

In closing, may I take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the splendid coöperation and kindly advice which you, the members of your department, and the trustees have so willingly given me.

Respectfully submitted,

RICHARD F. CROCKER,
Principal.

WASHINGTON STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

*To the Commissioner of Education,
Augusta, Maine*

Dear Sir:

I beg to submit herewith the biennial report of the Principal of Washington State Normal School for the period ending June 30, 1934.

FACULTY

The faculty of Washington State Normal School for the year 1932-33 consisted of ten teachers in the Academic Department and five in the Training School as follows:

Philip H. Kimball, Principal,	<i>Psychology, Test and Measurements</i>
Earle D. Merrill,	<i>Junior High Subjects</i>
Frank M. Kilburn,	<i>Science</i>
Ethel I. Duffy,	<i>Art</i>
Mrs. Lelia K. Tripp,	<i>Director of Training</i>
Ella Hopkins,	<i>Music</i>
Lincoln A. Sennett,	<i>History, Civics</i>
Drew T. Harthorn,	<i>Education</i>
Thelma Everett,	<i>Physical Education</i>
Muriel E. Andrews,	<i>English</i>

TRAINING SCHOOL TEACHERS

Rita Torrey,	<i>7th and 8th Grades</i>
Helen Wright,	<i>5th and 6th Grades</i>
Leone Small,	<i>3rd and 4th Grades</i>
Evelyn Griffin,	<i>1st and 2nd Grades</i>
Irma Grant,	<i>Kindergarten or Pre-Primary</i>

The other officers of the school consisted of Elsie Thurston, Secretary; Mrs. Harry B. Sawyer, Matron of the Girls' Dormitory; Oliver Johnson, Janitor of the Administration building, and Clifford DeShon, Janitor of the Girls' Dormitory.

The teachers for 1933-34 were:

Philip H. Kimball, Principal,	<i>Psychology, Tests and Measurements</i>
Earle D. Merrill,	<i>Junior High Subjects</i>
Ethel I. Duffy,	<i>Art</i>
Frank M. Kilburn,	<i>Science</i>
Mrs. Lelia K. Tripp,	<i>Director of Training</i>
Marion Dorward,	<i>Music</i>
Lincoln A. Sennett,	<i>History and Social Science</i>
Drew T. Harthorn,	<i>Education and Social Science</i>
Muriel E. Andrews,	<i>English</i>
Marjorie Morrell,	<i>Physical Education and Health</i>

TRAINING SCHOOL TEACHERS

Rita Torrey,	<i>7th and 8th Grades</i>
Arlene Grindle,	<i>5th and 6th Grades</i>
Adelaide McDonald,	<i>3rd and 4th Grades</i>
Helen Briggs,	<i>1st and 2nd Grades</i>
Irma Grant,	<i>Pre-primary</i>

The other officers of the school consisted of Anna Wright, Secretary; Mrs. Harry B. Sawyer, Matron of the Girls' Dormitory; Oliver Johnson, Janitor of the Administration Building, and Clifford DeShon, Janitor of the Girls' Dormitory.

REGISTRATION

The following is the data covering registration and attendance for the two-year period ending June 30, 1934:

Number of students registered year 1932-33	159
Average attendance for the year	131.92
Number graduated in June, 1933	46
Number registered in summer school 1932	110
Number of students registered year 1933-34	131
Average attendance of the year	116.9
Number graduated in June, 1934	63
Number registered in summer school 1933	96

The faculty for the summer session 1932 was as follows:

Philip H. Kimball, Director	<i>Sociology</i>
Dr. Drew T. Harthorn,	<i>Current Literature</i>
Frank M. Kilburn,	<i>Nature</i>
Roland Stevens,	<i>Junior High Subjects</i>
A. W. Tozier,	<i>Handwriting I-II</i>
Ruth Dority,	<i>Primary Reading and Arithmetic</i>
Alice Radcliffe,	<i>Music</i>
Marjorie Morrell,	<i>Educational Psychology</i>

The faculty for the summer session of 1933 consisted of:

Philip H. Kimball, Director,	<i>Psychology and Test and Measurements</i>
Frank M. Kilburn,	<i>Nature, Art</i>
Ella L. Hopkins,	<i>Music</i>
Lincoln A. Sennett,	<i>History and Social Science</i>
Drew T. Harthorn,	<i>Education and Social Science</i>
Muriel E. Andrews,	<i>English</i>
Rita Torrey,	<i>Junior High Literature</i>
Lou Buker,	<i>Primary Supervisor, Child Literature</i>
A. W. Tozier,	<i>Handwriting</i>

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

The physical condition of the buildings on the campus has been maintained throughout the period of this report. The summer work planned in 1934 will result in an excellent material and artistic conditioning of each building throughout.

The tennis courts have been reconditioned and a beginning made on an athletic field with rough grading from filler obtained without cost from state road construction.

During the summer of 1934 the north campus grading will be completed and ready for a long term plan of campus decoration.

A sun dial has been set by the class of 1933 in front of Powers Hall and a formal garden constructed around it. This with the artistic gardens surrounding the dormitory form a very pleasing setting for the school buildings.

The erection of an adequate stage and two sets of scenery during 1932-33 has added materially to the efficiency of both Normal and Training Schools.

FACULTY

The work of the faculty for the past two years has been highly satisfactory. While it is an accepted policy that salary limitations must cause us to lose each year a certain number of the younger teachers, it is to be regretted that those who have shown high efficiency and have demonstrated their increasing value to the school cannot be retained. So far as possible vacancies are being filled with teachers having higher academic degrees.

Staff members who are without degrees or who hold lesser degrees are building up credits through summer sessions so that the general scale of academic achievement on the part of the faculty is annually improved.

FUTURE NEEDS

The steadily increasing percentage of men students in this institution and especially the fact that these students are coming to be more mature each year emphasize the real need for a men's dormitory as a part of the school's equipment.

While some of the private homes in which boys are assigned rooms are very satisfactory, the majority of houses available are inadequate in equipment and tend to lower the morale of the men students. A recreation center for men as a part of this dormitory would add materially to the social and physical welfare of this group.

The creation of a small park at the end of the new cement bridge at the foot of the hill has materially improved the general setting of the school campus. A new state road has been constructed on the westerly side of the campus proper. With the grading completed on the campus a landscape gardening survey should be made of the lawns as a whole in order to insure satisfactory development.

A rough grading for an athletic field on the southerly side of the campus has been made possible by the filling of the swamp with excess dirt from the state-road bed. It is to be hoped that an athletic field may be shortly developed on this piece.

May I express my appreciation of the friendly advice and assistance which you and the members of your staff have so generously given me.

Faithfully yours,

PHILIP H. KIMBALL,
Principal.

WESTERN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

*To the Commissioner of Education,
Augusta, Maine*

Dear Sir:

I have the honor of submitting the report of the Gorham Normal School for the biennium closing June 30, 1934.

I. For statistical data regarding faculty, students and practice schools I refer you to the detailed reports previously submitted for the years 1932 and 1933 inclusive.

II. During the past two years, in addition to the demonstration and practice schools on our own campus, we have used for practice purposes a rural school at West Gorham which is under the management of the State Normal School, two other rural schools in the town of Gorham, and two rural schools in the town of Scarborough. This has enabled us to give practice teaching in rural schools to between thirty and forty teachers each year besides giving observation privileges to a much larger number. We have for the past two years been using schools at Westbrook and South Portland, making in all about two thousand students in more than fifty different school rooms which have played an important part in the training of our graduates.

III. The conditions for admission to the Gorham Normal School have remained the same during this biennium as during the preceding. On the scholarship side the students are expected to have maintained themselves in the upper half of their secondary school classes throughout four years of the secondary school course. Information in regard to personality and character is secured from the principals or deans of the various high schools on blanks provided by the state. In doubtful cases students have been asked to meet the principal for a personal interview. While these measures of probable teaching efficiency are helpful in sifting applicants for admission to the normal school we feel that there is still need of more discriminating tests than those we have been using in the past.

IV. During the past school year many improvements have been made in the school buildings and on the school grounds. New furnishings have been provided in some of the reception

rooms in the dormitories, many new steel ceilings have been put into rooms in which the plaster ceiling was becoming unsafe, many floors have been resanded and refinished, much grading and road work has been done on the campus, old and unsightly trees have been removed and new ornamental shubbery has been provided. There has also been installed a large new steel flag-pole, 10½" in diameter at the base and 65' high with double halyards from which can be hung both the Federal flag and the State flag. Much of the labor in making these improvements was performed by students and paid for with Federal Emergency funds. This Federal help served a double purpose. It enabled some students to stay in school who otherwise must have dropped out and it also made possible improvements in the appearance of an already beautiful campus.

V. During only one of the two summers has a summer session been held.

A feature of this summer session not heretofore offered at Gorham was a Demonstration Rural School. A large room in Corthell Hall was fitted to accommodate twenty-four children from grades one to six and about fifty visitors. Eighty-five of the teachers attending the summer session enrolled in that course. It meant they observed one hour each morning and attended a one hour conference each afternoon. In a few instances teachers observed for more than one hour in the morning. The morning program rotated at intervals so that during the six weeks the teachers attending any one period saw demonstrated all phases of a modern rural school. The teacher in charge of this demonstration school was Miss Amy M. Mayo, a supervisor of rural schools in New York State.

Two hundred twenty different teachers attended the summer session. Twenty-eight courses besides the demonstration school were offered. These were in charge of thirteen teachers. Most of these two hundred twenty teachers had considerable teaching experience. The average for the entire group was about eight years and the average age for the entire group was twenty-nine years. The median score as measured by Terman Mental Tests was the highest we have had at any summer session.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER E. RUSSELL,
Principal.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NORMAL AND TRAINING SCHOOLS
School Year 1933-34

	Average No. Registered	Enrollment by Classes								No. Graduated
		1st Year		2nd Year		3rd Year		4th Year		
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Aroostook State Normal School	108	8	38	13	56					65
Eastern State Normal School	83	12	22	13	42					50
Washington State Normal School	124	15	31	15	42	18	10			63
Farmington State Normal School	373	29	130	16	125	20	9		66	159
Western State Normal School	304	31	92	25	125	11	20	9		127
Madawaska Training School	21	1	20							21
Totals	1013	96	333	82	390	49	39	9	66	485

NORMAL SCHOOLS AND TRAINING SCHOOL FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR DORMITORIES FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1933

	Aroostook State Normal School	Eastern State Normal School	Farming- ton State Normal School	Western State Normal School	Washing- ton State Normal School	Mada- waska Training School
RECEIPTS						
Balance on hand	\$1,753.71	\$1,081.31	\$12,436.84	\$11,517.70	\$3,431.52	\$ 65.29
Room and board	16,167.52	21,541.70	57,004.67	51,058.47	15,708.90	3,597.12
Transients' meals	5.80	73.00	73.14		440.84	5.00
Other sources	1,027.89	875.97	300.40		370.40	215.00
Total receipts	\$18,954.92	\$23,571.98	\$69,815.05	\$62,576.17	\$19,951.66	\$3,882.41
EXPENDITURES						
Provisions	\$6,352.86	\$8,918.33	\$26,148.42	\$13,794.78	\$8,248.06	\$2,083.90
Matrons' salaries	547.30	800.00	4,124.50	1,502.00	1,231.10	
Repairs	570.50	457.23	3,408.49	2,945.69	177.35	233.60
Light, power, heat, fuel	2,225.49	1,760.61	12,250.35	9,183.46	2,464.00	476.44
Labor	4,237.93	3,791.51	7,155.59	4,964.18	2,846.97	
Other items	2,588.75	4,192.58	1,434.46	5,904.20	3,331.57	1,050.83
Total expenditures	\$16,522.83	\$19,920.26	\$54,521.81	\$38,294.31	\$18,299.05	\$3,844.77
Balance on hand	\$1,158.91	\$3,651.72	\$15,293.24	\$24,281.86	\$1,652.61	\$37.64

SUMMARY

Total receipts, all dormitories	\$198,752.19
Total expenditures, all dormitories	151,403.03
Balance on hand	\$47,349.16

NORMAL SCHOOLS AND TRAINING SCHOOL FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR DORMITORIES FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1934

	Aroostook State Normal School	Eastern State Normal School	Farming- ton State Normal School	Western State Normal School	Washing- ton State Normal School	Mada- waska Training School
RECEIPTS						
Balance on hand	\$1,158.91	\$3,651.72	\$15,293.49	\$24,281.86	\$1,787.89	\$37.64
Room and board	13,283.97	11,742.65	52,016.10	28,505.93	14,912.70	4,932.53
Transients' meals	47.00	205.70	157.05		66.15	
Other sources	634.39	106.73	170.43		1,292.77	227.50
Total receipts	\$15,124.27	\$15,706.80	\$67,637.07	\$52,787.79	\$18,059.51	\$5,197.67
EXPENDITURES						
Provisions	\$4,246.14	\$5,866.61	\$31,417.79	\$11,676.07	\$8,225.41	\$2,854.70
Matrons' salaries	379.00	720.00	3,127.75	1,020.80	900.00	
Repair	394.70	115.27	2,406.38	12,684.42	603.96	123.38
Light, power, heat, fuel	2,867.71	2,203.64	6,833.62	3,669.98	2,034.83	386.16
Labor	3,240.78	4,006.86	9,864.25	5,450.21	3,784.61	
Other items	2,587.65	2,755.44	1,106.10	2,428.78	2,379.16	1,543.07
Total expenditures	\$13,715.98	\$15,667.82	\$54,755.89	\$36,930.26	\$17,927.97	\$4,907.31
Balance on hand	\$1,408.29	\$38.98	\$12,881.18	\$15,857.53	\$131.54	\$290.36

SUMMARY

Total receipts, all dormitories	\$174,513.11
Total expenditures, all dormitories	143,905.23
Balance on hand	\$30,607.88

NORMAL AND TRAINING SCHOOLS
FINANCIAL STATEMENT
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1933

Receipts

Appropriated	\$225,000.00
Contract with town of Gorham	6,000.00
Contract with town of Presque Isle	5,000.00
Contract with town of Castine	325.00
Dormitory coal	14,211.65
Cash on account of refunds	38.22
	\$250,574.87

Expenditures

Teachers' salaries	\$193,976.65
Janitors	11,954.99
Fuel	22,222.67
Lights	3,176.85
Water	1,422.20
Telephone and telegraph	658.08
Postage	524.08
Printing	585.35
Textbooks	2,723.60
Library	505.84
Laboratory supplies	406.31
Educational supplies	3,177.00
Supplies not for school use	2,806.99
Graduation	375.67
Travel	1,371.63
Miscellaneous	423.17
Industrial education	468.83
	\$246,779.91
Balance	\$3,794.96

NORMAL AND TRAINING SCHOOLS
FINANCIAL STATEMENT
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1934

Receipts

Appropriated	\$155,000.00
Tuition	47,447.50
Contract with town of Gorham	6,000.00
Contract with town of Farmington	8,000.00
Contract with town of Presque Isle	5,000.00
Contract with town of Castine	325.00
Dormitory coal	10,541.63
Cash on account of refunds	1,468.13
	\$233,782.26

Expenditures

Teachers' salaries.....	\$163,052.64
Janitors.....	13,081.17
Fuel.....	36,392.91
Lights.....	4,023.50
Water.....	2,034.37
Telephone and telegraph.....	627.70
Postage.....	573.90
Printing.....	499.81
Textbooks.....	2,287.47
Library.....	60.48
Laboratory supplies.....	78.44
Educational supplies.....	4,649.53
Supplies not for school use.....	3,089.66
Graduation.....	417.44
Travel.....	1,035.00
Miscellaneous.....	878.24
	<hr/>
	\$232,782.26
	<hr/>
Balance.....	\$1,000.00

CHAPTER IX

THE MAINE TEACHERS' RETIREMENT ASSOCIATION

*To the Commissioner of Education,
Augusta, Maine*

Dear Sir:

The enrollment in the Maine Teachers' Retirement Association is increasing very rapidly. The Eighty-sixth Legislature amended the act relating to teachers' retirement so that the act relative to compulsory membership in the Association now reads as follows:

"Each and every teacher who began teaching after the first day of July, 1924 and therefore is ineligible to the provisions of the non-contributory pension law and who shall become twenty-five years of age on or before August 1 of any year shall be required to contribute to his or her retirement foundation. It shall be the duty of each employer to deduct from each and every payroll period such amounts as are required to meet the provisions herein provided. The amount of said deductions shall be certified by the superintendent of schools and approved by the governing board to the treasurer of the town and also to the state commissioner of education. The treasurer of the town shall annually forward in one payment to the treasurer of state on or before June 30th following, the total of the amounts so deducted.

"The contributions made by the members of the Retirement Association to the annuity fund shall be credited as made to such members severally in individual accounts up to the time of retirement. Contributing members shall also be credited with the interest earned by their several contributions.

"A member of the Retirement Association, who shall have retired from service in the public schools of the state and who shall have complied with all the provisions of the retirement act and with the rules and regulations of the retirement board shall be entitled to receive from the state such annuity

as his contributions to said fund, doubled with interest thereon, will purchase on the basis of McClintock's table of mortality among annuitants, and an interest rate of three and one-half per cent per year or, at his option, he shall be entitled to receive an annuity of less amount, as may be determined by the retirement board for annuitants electing such option, with the provision that if the annuitant dies before receiving payments equal to the sum of his assessments doubled, with interest, the difference between the total amount of said payments doubled and the total amount of such assessments, with interest, shall be paid as an annuity to a surviving husband or wife as the case may be or to his or her legal representatives as such member may elect, subject to the rules and regulations of the retirement board."

The original retirement act gave all teachers who entered the service subsequent to July 1, 1924 the privilege of teaching six years before they were required to enroll as members of the Maine Teachers' Retirement Association. Teachers are now required to enroll after having reached their twenty-fifth birthday, provided said birthday falls on or before August 1 of the year preceding the opening of school. This change in the law has facilitated the administration of this act.

The members of the Maine Teachers' Retirement Board are as follows: Commissioner of Education, Chairman, Commissioner of the Treasury, Commissioner of Banking, Commissioner of Insurance, Attorney General, Mr. George A. Muzzey, Principal of Lawrence High School, Fairfield, and Superintendent Kermit S. Nickerson, Winterport. The first five members mentioned are fixed by statute; the last two were elected by and from the membership.

The tables giving statistics relative to membership and financial standing of the Association are given below.

**FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE
MAINE TEACHERS' RETIREMENT ASSOCIATION**

July 1, 1932-June 30, 1933

INVESTMENT FUND

Receipts

Balance on hand July 1, 1932.....	\$24,371.34
Members' contributions received.....	16,629.35
State's contributions as required by law.....	16,629.35
Interest received from bank.....	442.39
Interest received from bonds.....	4,205.00
Profit on account of transfer of bonds.....	1,388.47
Bonds (matured).....	1,000.00
	\$64,665.90

Expenditures

Withdrawal of voluntary members.....	\$ 959.62
Withdrawal of compulsory members.....	1,491.85
Withdrawal of voluntary (Permanent) members....	1,899.09
Town of Ashland (Reimbursement).....	6.10
Amount credited to Reserve Account on account of withdrawals of above members.....	4,356.66*
Purchase of bonds (Investment Fund).....	43,689.90
Accrued interest paid on bonds purchased.....	579.42
Balance in bank.....	11,683.26
	\$64,665.90

Assets

Bonds.....	\$83,548.90
Cash in bank.....	11,683.26
	\$95,232.16

Liabilities

Amount of members' and state's contributions as shown on ledger cards.....	\$94,225.54
Surplus in Investment Fund.....	1,006.62
	\$95,232.16

RESERVE FUND

Receipts

Balance on hand.....	\$2,234.31
Amount credited to Reserve Account by reason of withdrawal of members.....	4,369.48*
Interest received from bank.....	178.76
	\$6,782.55

There is a difference of \$12.82 between items () in Expenditures, Investment Fund and Receipts Reserve Fund. May 13 an item was entered on Reserve Account of \$13.00 which did not appear in Investment Fund. July 28, 1932, \$4,006.74 was withdrawn from Investment Fund and through bookkeeping error \$2,003.19 was deposited in Reserve Fund instead of \$2,003.37, a difference of \$0.18.

Expenditures

Adjustments in payment of towns' contributions . . .	16.25	
Balance in bank	6,766.30	
		\$6,782.55

LIST OF BONDS OWNED BY THE MAINE
TEACHERS' RETIREMENT ASSOCIATION AS OF JULY 1, 1933

Androscoggin Electric Company, 1st and Refunding, 5%	\$5,000.00
Arkansas Water, 1st Mortgage, 5%	5,000.00
Birmingham Water Works Co., 1st mortgage, 5½%	2,000.00
California-Oregon Power Co., Refunding Mortgage, 6½%	10,000.00
City of Portland Perm. Improvement 4% bonds	5,000.00
Dominion of Canada, 4%, 1960	10,000.00
Empire Gas & Electric Co. & Empire Coke Co., 5%	5,000.00
Town of Fairfield, Maine, 4½% schoolhouse bond, 1925	2,000.00
Nassau County, New York, 4½%	5,000.00
Town of Patten, Refunding, 4½%	13,000.00
Pennsylvania Electric Co. 1st & Ref. Mort. 5% bond	5,000.00
Rochester Gas & Electric Co., 5%	5,000.00
Toledo Edison Co., 1st Mort. 5% bonds	10,000.00
Union Electric Light & Power Co., Missouri, 5% bonds	10,000.00
	\$92,000.00

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE
MAINE TEACHERS' RETIREMENT ASSOCIATION
July 1, 1933-June 30, 1934

INVESTMENT FUND

Receipts

Balance on hand July 1, 1933	\$11,683.26	
Members' contributions received	33,896.10	
Interest received from banks	352.23	
Interest received from bonds	3,091.25	
Bonds (matured)	1,000.00	
Profit on account of exchange of securities	283.41	
Sale of securities	1,980.00	
Accrued interest on account of sale of securities	104.62	
		\$52,390.87

Expenditures

Withdrawals of voluntary members	\$2,227.73
Withdrawals of compulsory members	2,873.89
Withdrawals of voluntary (permanent) members	933.79
Purchase of bonds (Investment Fund)	41,863.60
Accrued interest paid on bonds purchased	362.73
Exchange of bonds	512.53
*Transferred to Reserve Account	419.37
Balance in bank	3,197.23
	\$52,390.87

*As of July 1, 1933, due to a change in the law there was transferred to the Reserve Fund an amount to equal the state's contributions from July 1, 1924, to, and including, June 30, 1933.

<i>Assets</i>	
Bonds (actual cost).....	\$76,214.10
Cash in bank.....	3,197.23
Accounts receivable.....	1,703.08
	\$81,114.41
<i>Liabilities</i>	
Amount of members' contributions as shown on ledger cards.....	\$79,611.04
Surplus.....	1,503.37
	\$81,114.41

LIST OF BONDS OWNED BY THE MAINE TEACHERS'
RETIREMENT ASSOCIATION INVESTMENT FUND
AS OF JULY 1, 1934

Androscoggin Electric Company, 1st and Refunding 5%	\$5,000.00
Bangor Gas & Light, 1st Mortgage Gold Bonds, 5%	3,000.00
Butte Electric & Power, 1st Mortgage 5's, 1951	1,000.00
Birmingham Water Works Company, 1st Mortgage 5½%	2,000.00
Buckfield Village Corporation Water Bond, 4%	1,000.00
California-Oregon Power Company, Refunding Mortgage, 6½% .	5,000.00
Casco Bay Light & Water Company, 1st Refunding Mort., G. B. 6%	1,000.00
Central Vermont Public Service Corp., 1st & Ref. Mort., 5% .	3,000.00
Columbus Electric & Power, 1st & Refunding, 5%	2,000.00
Dover-Foxcroft, Town of, Water Dept., 5%	5,000.00
Gardiner, City of, Water Dept., 4½%	2,000.00
Lincoln, Town of, School District, 5%	10,000.00
Patten, Town of, Water Department, 4½%	12,000.00
Pennsylvania Electric Company, 1st & Refunding Mort., 5% .	5,000.00
Rumford Falls Power Company, General Mortgage, 4½%	4,000.00
Scranton Gas & Water Company, 4½ G. B.	5,000.00
Richmond, Town of, High School Building, 4½%	5,000.00
Searsport, Town of, Water District, 6%	4,000.00
Windham, Town of, General Municipal B. 5%	5,000.00
	\$80,000.00
Actual cost to M. T. R. A. of bonds listed above.....	\$76,214.10

RESERVE FUND

<i>Receipts</i>	
Balance on hand	\$6,766.30
Interest received from banks	164.25
Interest received from bonds	2,505.00
Transferred from Investment Fund	419.37
Bonds matured	2,000.00
Profit on exchange of bonds sold	35.02
Refund on overpayment of accrued interest on purchase of bonds	2.80
	\$11,892.74

Expenditures

Purchase of bonds.....	\$9,603.65
Accrued interest on purchase of bonds.....	32.50
Balance in bank.....	2,256.59
	<hr/>
	\$11,892.74

Assets

Bonds owned.....	\$53,883.65
Cash in bank.....	2,256.59
	<hr/>
	\$56,140.24

Liabilities

None

RESERVE FUND

Arkansas Water, 1st Mortgage 5% B.....	\$5,000.00
Chester Water Service Company, 1st Mortgage 4½%.....	5,000.00
City of Portland Per. Imp. 4% B.....	5,000.00
State of Washington, Capitol Building B., 4½% B.....	5,000.00
Dominion of Canada, 4%, 1960.....	10,000.00
Gardiner Water District 4½%.....	3,000.00
Indianapolis Power & Light Company, 1st & Ref., 5%.....	5,000.00
Lake Superior Dis. Power, 1st & Ref., 5%.....	2,000.00
Nassau County, New York, 4½% B.....	5,000.00
Toledo Edison Company, 1st Mort., 5%.....	5,000.00
Union Electric Light & Power Co., Gen'l. Mort., 5%.....	10,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$60,000.00
Actual cost to M. T. R. A. of bonds listed above.....	\$53,883.65

*SUMMARY OF ENROLLMENT OF TEACHERS IN THE MAINE TEACHERS' RETIREMENT ASSOCIATION

	<i>Voluntary-Temporary</i>	<i>Compulsory</i>	<i>Voluntary-Permanent</i>	<i>Total</i>
1932-33	203	494	54	751
1933-34	100	1433	58	1591

TOTAL NUMBER OF WITHDRAWALS FROM THE MAINE TEACHERS' RETIREMENT ASSOCIATION

	<i>Voluntary-Temporary</i>	<i>Compulsory</i>	<i>Voluntary-Permanent</i>	<i>Total</i>
1932-33	36	34	9	69
1933-34	48	61	14	123

*The enrollment for the year 1933-34 in the Maine Teachers' Retirement Association shows an increase of 89 over the number enrolled in 1932-33.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD E. RODERICK,
Secretary, Maine Teachers' Retirement Board

NON-CONTRIBUTORY PENSIONS

Number receiving pension at beginning of year 1932-33		364
Number of new pensions granted for year 1932-33	72	
Number of deaths of persons receiving pensions	20	
	<hr/>	
Net increase for year ending June 30, 1933		52
		<hr/>
Number receiving pension at end of the biennium		416
Number receiving pension at beginning of year 1933-34		416
Number of new pensions granted for year 1933-34	32	
Number of deaths of persons receiving pensions	23	
	<hr/>	
Net increase for year ending June 30, 1934		9
		<hr/>
Number receiving pension at end of the biennium		425

CHAPTER X

SUMMARY OF ALL PUBLIC APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES FOR CURRENT EXPENSES OF SCHOOLS FOR FISCAL YEAR TERMINATING WITHIN THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1933

Resources

I. *Amount available from towns (fiscal year 1932-1933)*

Raised for common schools.....	\$6,168,574.00
Unexpended balance for common schools.....	403,618.00
From local funds for common schools.....	412,968.00
	<hr/>
	\$6,985,160.00
For school superintendence.....	230,463.00
For school committee expense.....	54,263.00
For repairs, apparatus, etc.....	316,222.00
For rent and insurance.....	128,985.00
For manual training and domestic science....	191,073.05
For new buildings.....	172,025.00
For compulsory education and medical inspection.....	40,915.00
For evening schools.....	8,648.97
For physical education.....	61,269.00
For receipts from loans, sales and insurance..	24,534.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,228,398.02
Total No. I.....	\$8,213,558.02

II. *Amounts available from state for distribution to towns and school superintendents, State School Fund (fiscal year 1932-1933)*

Teachers' Retirement Fund.....	\$ 30,000.00
Equalization.....	125,000.00
Disbursement on tuition.....	140,678.57
Disbursement on census.....	755,007.00
Disbursement on teaching positions.....	589,494.14
Disbursement on aggregate attendance.....	108,435.90
Disbursement on physical education.....	46,500.00
Disbursement on industrial education.....	150,000.00
Disbursement on temporary residents.....	1,458.40
Pensions for retired teachers.....	160,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$2,106,574.01

For school superintendence (annual appropriation 1932).....	185,000.00
For transfers, cash, etc., to school superintendence.....	1,125.00
	<hr/>
	\$186,125.00
	<hr/>
Total No. II.....	\$2,292,699.01

III. *Amounts available from state for special educational activities, higher education, and educational institutions (annual appropriation 1932)*

For schools in unorganized townships.....	\$ 44,000.00
From taxes and transfers, unorganized townships.....	4,463.56
For teachers' meetings.....	3,500.00
For interest on trust funds.....	590.00
For normal schools and training school.....	225,000.00
For cash receipts.....	26,834.28
For normal school extensions.....	40,000.00
For normal school repairs and equipment....	20,000.00
For balance brought forward for year ending June 30, 1932.....	9,069.20
For interest on lands reserved.....	42,000.00
For transfers to lands reserved.....	2,369.97
For training of rural teachers.....	31,000.00
For vocational education.....	30,000.00
For transfers, also Federal grant, vocational..	12,997.84
For aid to academies.....	105,000.00
For registration of teachers.....	500.00
For registration fees for memberships.....	771.00
	<hr/>
Total No. III.....	\$598,095.85

IV. *Amounts available from state for state administrative purposes (annual appropriation 1932)*

For salaries and clerk hire.....	\$34,000.00
For general office expenses.....	15,000.00
For state certification of teachers.....	1,000.00
	<hr/>
Total No. IV.....	\$50,000.00

Total amount available from public funds and appropriations for current school expenses.....\$11,154,352.88

Expenditures

I. *For activities supported wholly by amounts appropriated by towns (fiscal year 1932-1933)*

For school committee expense.....	\$53,417.00
-----------------------------------	-------------

For rent and insurance	127,228.00	
For new buildings	163,255.00	
For compulsory education	11,145.00	
For medical inspection	28,502.00	
For redemption of bonds or interest on indebtedness	567,134.00	
	<hr/>	
Total No. I		\$950,681.00

II. *For activities supported jointly by accounts appropriated by towns and state*

For elementary schools (fiscal year 1932-1933)	\$5,237,386.00	
For textbooks and supplies	300,423.00	
For repairs, apparatus, supplies, etc., 1932-1933	300,840.00	
	<hr/>	
	\$5,838,649.00	
For school superintendence by towns (fiscal year 1932-1933)	229,693.00	
For school superintendence by state	183,839.21	
	<hr/>	
	\$413,532.21	
For secondary education, direct support (fiscal year 1932-1933)	2,097,151.00	
For secondary education, tuition (for year ending June 30, 1933)	620,291.00	
	<hr/>	
	\$2,717,442.00	
For industrial education	\$321,388.00	
For evening schools	21,991.00	
For physical education	98,470.00	
	<hr/>	
	\$441,849.00	
Total No. II		\$9,411,472.21

III. *For activities wholly supported or aided by accounts appropriated by state (year ending June 30, 1933)*

For schools in unorganized townships	\$48,463.56	
For teachers' meetings	2,510.57	
For teachers' pensions	160,134.75	
For interest on lands reserved	44,369.97	
For payment of interest on trust funds	590.00	
For normal schools and training school	243,823.76	
For normal school extensions	51,626.40	
For normal school repairs and equipment	20,435.31	
For aid to academies	104,868.00	
For training rural teachers	15,820.91	
For vocational education	41,336.17	
For registration of teachers	1,267.18	
For Maine teachers' retirement fund	29,290.61	
	<hr/>	
Total No. III		\$764,537.19

IV. *For state administration purposes from amounts appropriated by state (year ending June 30, 1933)*

For salaries and expenses of Commissioner of Education and office assistants.....	\$28,166.29	
For printing, postage, office expenses, etc.....	9,690.29	
For state certification of teachers.....	340.98	
		<hr/>
Total No. IV.....		\$38,197.56
		<hr/>
Total expenditures from public funds and appropriations for current school expenses...		\$11,164,887.96
Deficit.....		\$10,535.08

SUMMARY OF ALL PUBLIC APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES FOR CURRENT EXPENSES OF SCHOOLS FOR FISCAL YEAR TERMINATING WITHIN THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1934

Resources

I. *Amount available from towns (fiscal year 1933-1934)*

Raised for common schools.....	\$5,304,488.00	
Unexpended balance for common schools.....	489,188.00	
From local funds for common schools.....	389,242.00	
		<hr/>
	\$6,182,918.00	
For school superintendence.....	205,890.00	
For school committee expense.....	37,344.00	
For repairs, apparatus, etc.....	282,789.00	
For rent and insurance.....	108,483.00	
For manual training and domestic science....	146,539.73	
For new buildings.....	42,670.00	
For compulsory education and medical inspection.....	34,429.00	
For evening schools.....	9,079.79	
For physical education.....	42,040.50	
For receipts from loans, sales and insurance...	205,075.00	
		<hr/>
	\$1,114,340.02	
Total No. I.....		\$7,297,258.02

II. *Amounts available from state for distribution to towns and school superintendents, State School Fund (fiscal year 1933-1934)*

Equalization.....	\$125,000.00
Disbursement on tuition.....	139,747.02
Disbursement on census.....	610,099.42
Disbursement on teaching positions.....	580,437.96

Disbursement on physical education	29,273.00
Disbursement on industrial education	135,000.00
Disbursement on temporary residents	704.45
Pensions for retired teachers	180,000.00

\$1,800,261.85

For school superintendence (annual appropriation 1933)	148,000.00
For transfers, cash, etc., to school superintendence	11,566.85

\$159,566.85

Total No. II \$1,959,828.70

III. *Amounts available from state for special educational activities, higher education, and educational institutions (annual appropriation 1933)*

For schools in unorganized townships	\$45,400.00
From taxes and transfers to unorganized townships	13,772.00
For teachers' meetings	2,500.00
For normal schools and training school	155,000.00
For cash receipts	86,782.25
For normal school extensions	3,000.00
For balance brought forward year ending June 30, 1934	53.68
For normal school upkeep	25,000.00
For interest on lands reserved	21,000.00
For transfer to lands reserved	23,594.52
For training of rural teachers	16,600.00
For vocational education	30,000.00
For transfers, also Federal grant, vocational	11,555.47
For aid to academies	75,000.00
For registration of teachers	500.00
For registration of teachers fees	621.00
Commission of Public School Finance	15,000.00

Total No. III \$525,378.92

IV. *Amounts available from state for state administrative purposes (annual appropriation 1933)*

For salaries and clerk hire	\$24,000.00
For general office expenses	10,600.00
For state certification of teachers	350.00

Total No. IV 34,950.00

Total amount available from public funds and appropriations for current school expenses \$9,817,415.64

Expenditures

I. <i>For activities supported wholly by amounts appropriated by towns (fiscal year 1933-1934)</i>	
For school committee expense	\$37,475.00
For rent and insurance	104,629.00
For new buildings	61,417.00
For compulsory education	9,831.00
For medical inspection	24,531.00
For redemption of bonds or interest on indebtedness	596,451.00
	<hr/>
Total No. I	\$834,334.00
II. <i>For activities supported jointly by accounts appropriated by towns and state</i>	
For elementary schools (fiscal year 1933-1934)	\$4,566,166.00
For textbooks and supplies	279,930.00
For repairs, apparatus, supplies, etc., 1933-1934	288,452.00
	<hr/>
	\$5,134,548.00
For school superintendence by towns (fiscal year 1933-1934)	204,124.00
For school superintendence by state	159,566.85
	<hr/>
	\$363,690.85
For secondary education, direct support (fiscal year 1933-1934)	1,882,365.00
For secondary education, tuition (for year ending June 30, 1934)	587,224.00
	<hr/>
	\$2,469,589.00
For industrial education	280,799.00
For evening schools	16,161.00
For physical education	67,513.00
	<hr/>
	\$364,473.00
Total No. II	\$8,332,300.85
III. <i>For activities wholly supported or aided by accounts appropriated by state (year ending June 30, 1934)</i>	
For schools in unorganized townships	\$57,844.77
For teachers' meetings	2,108.12
For teachers' pensions	179,464.14
For interest on lands reserved	44,461.24
For normal schools and training school	224,315.39
For normal schools repair and equipment	24,081.84
For aid to academies	74,267.00

For training rural teachers	14,628.21	
For vocational education	40,142.11	
For registration of teachers	1,119.66	
For Commission for Public School Finance . . .	8,009.04	
		<hr/>
Total No. III		\$670,441.52
IV. <i>For state administration purposes from amounts appropriated by state (year ending June 30, 1934)</i>		
For salaries and expenses of Commissioner of Education and office assistants	\$23,349.93	
For printing, postage, office expenses, etc.	12,214.74	
For state certification of teachers	83.53	
		<hr/>
Total No. IV		\$35,648.20
Total expenditures from public funds and appropriations for current school expenses . . .		\$9,872,724.57
Deficit		\$55,308.93

Statistical Report of the Public Schools and Academies of the State of Maine

The following summary shows the operation of the public schools and academies of the state for the biennial period beginning July 1, 1932, and ending June 30, 1934, and gives a comparison with the year 1924.

PUPILS

PUPILS	1924	1933	1934
School census (5 to 21 years).....	241,876	255,179	258,020
Total enrollment:			
Elementary.....	132,853	138,484	138,963
Secondary { High schools.....	24,694	33,197	34,021
Academies.....	5,559	7,535	7,088
Total.....	163,106	179,216	180,072
Net enrollment:			
Elementary.....	120,028	129,281	130,008
Secondary { High schools.....	24,274	32,875	33,741
Academies.....	5,482	7,401	6,938
Total.....	149,784	169,557	170,687
Urban distribution (elementary only).....	55,503	59,890	59,896
Rural distribution (elementary only).....	77,350	78,594	79,067
Conveyed at expense of town:			
Elementary.....	10,196	19,268	19,518
Secondary.....	577	1,185	1,434
Total.....	10,773	20,453	20,952
Aggregate attendance:			
Elementary.....	18,378,038	20,636,172	20,392,624
Secondary { High schools.....	3,978,010	5,423,189	5,476,704
Academies.....	883,891	1,240,603	1,147,044
Total.....	23,239,929	27,299,964	27,016,372
Average daily attendance:			
Elementary.....	105,430	117,407	116,882
Secondary { High schools.....	21,976	29,748	30,231
Academies.....	4,907	6,865	6,435
Total.....	132,313	154,020	153,548
Average length of school year:			
Elementary.....	174	176	174
Secondary { High schools.....	181	182	181
Academies.....	180	180	178
Non-resident:			
Elementary.....	—	1,155	1,044
Secondary { High schools.....	2,766	3,944	4,341
Academies.....	2,238	2,303	2,105
Total.....	5,004	7,402	7,490
Persons of compulsory school age not attending school regularly.....	737	305	362
Enrollment by years:			
Elementary—			
Kindergarten and sub-primary.....	6,567	9,746	9,748
Grade I.....	19,213	16,913	16,366
Grade II.....	15,264	15,247	15,384
Grade III.....	15,269	15,187	15,118
Grade IV.....	15,054	14,974	15,091
Grade V.....	13,895	14,673	14,811
Grade VI.....	13,344	14,381	14,559
Grade VII.....	11,298	12,543	12,523
Grade VIII.....	9,967	11,003	11,492
Grade IX.....	1,582	924	840
Ungraded or special.....	2,941	442	468

PUPILS	1924	1933	1934
Junior High Schools—			
Elementary grades	2,336	3,437	3,812
Secondary grades	1,134	1,448	1,412
Senior High Schools—			
Year I	7,208	9,012	8,858
Year II	6,039	8,622	8,743
Year III	5,157	7,170	7,608
Year IV	4,251	6,078	6,286
Special	115	740	590
Academies—			
Year I	1,647	2,028	1,791
Year II	1,381	1,835	1,703
Year III	1,201	1,672	1,594
Year IV	1,086	1,492	1,549
Special	244	390	403
Enrollment by courses:			
High Schools—			
English or General	8,282	11,729	12,660
College preparatory (classical)	6,059	7,853	8,150
College preparatory (scientific)	1,555	1,927	1,507
Commercial	6,424	9,043	9,000
Industrial arts	835	1,198	1,336
Home economics	470	634	388
Agricultural	183	367	419
Academies—			
English	2,033	2,642	2,636
College preparatory	1,961	2,720	2,347
Commercial	974	1,411	1,301
Industrial arts	33	70	51
Home economics	149	276	305
Agricultural	111	193	180
Teacher training	208		
Promoted or graduated:			
Elementary	9,311	11,865	12,177
Senior high schools	3,965	5,773	5,911
Academies	991	1,395	1,469

TEACHERS

TEACHERS	1924	1933	1934
Positions for men:			
Elementary	274	365	373
Secondary { High schools	397	492	532
{ Academies	122	182	173
Total	793	1,039	1,078
Positions for women:			
Elementary	4,637	4,439	4,430
Secondary { High schools	710	783	784
{ Academies	208	229	213
Total	5,555	5,451	5,427
Different persons employed:			
Elementary	5,514	4,956	4,995
Secondary { High schools	1,165	1,303	1,348
{ Academies	352	418	399
Total	7,031	6,677	6,742

TEACHERS	1924	1933	1934
Average wages of men per week:			
Elementary	\$28.67	\$27.37	\$23.94
Secondary { High schools	48.74	46.15	41.32
Academies	48.13	45.33	44.04
Average wages of women per week:			
Elementary	\$22.38	\$22.16	\$20.06
Secondary { High schools	33.27	32.52	29.75
Academies	29.70	31.03	28.37
Average annual salaries of men:			
Elementary	\$1,005.51	\$990.16	\$ 862.98
Secondary { High schools	1,786.74	1,735.50	1,526.22
Academies	1,764.68	1,411.99	1,622.73
Average annual salaries of women:			
Elementary	\$793.07	\$801.65	\$ 721.63
Secondary { High schools	1,220.06	1,219.83	1,105.61
Academies	1,082.46	1,154.54	1,052.14
Average annual salaries of both:			
Elementary	\$805.00	\$815.97	\$ 732.60
Secondary { High schools	1,424.08	1,418.83	1,275.65
Academies	1,342.53	1,273.58	1,310.71

SCHOOLS

SCHOOLS	1924	1933	1934
Classification:			
Elementary—			
Towns	4,749	4,740	4,807
Unorganized townships	30	26	33
Total	4,779	4,766	4,840
High schools—			
Class A	173	183	186
Six year (included in Class A)		33	35
Class B	28	16	14
Junior	25	21	22
Total	226	220	222
Academies—			
Contract	33	34	33
Non-contract	20	24	24
Failing to report	3	2	1
Total	56	60	58
Evening schools	11	8	8
Towns paying tuition	264	283	273
Unorganized townships for which school privileges were provided	74	91	92
Distribution of public schools:			
Urban	1,474	1,682	1,737
Rural	3,305	3,084	3,103
Number in one-room buildings	2,142	1,617	1,642
Number to which pupils are conveyed	1,554	2,217	2,253
Number discontinued during year	77	86	34
Number with school improvement leagues	1,111	916	923
Number with libraries	1,456	2,017	2,092

BUILDINGS

BUILDINGS	1924	1933	1934
Public school buildings used for:			
Elementary school purposes only	2,606	2,250	2,094
Secondary school purposes only	95	152	102
Elementary and secondary school purposes	164	99	149
Not in active use	572	565	529
Rented for school purposes	55	28	29
Seating capacity	184,394	194,772	192,791
New buildings completed during year	43	6	18
Cost of new buildings	\$1,853,857	\$156,264	\$426,414
Estimated value of school property:			
Public schools	\$22,280,265	\$33,175,494	\$33,024,001
Academies	2,822,129	4,588,761	5,472,430

FINANCIAL

FINANCIAL	1924	1933	1934
<i>Resources:</i>			
Amount appropriated for maintenance*			
Public schools	\$5,301,655	\$6,168,574	\$5,304,488
Academies	149,973	186,985	148,031
State aid toward maintenance:			
Public schools	\$1,731,562	\$1,765,722	\$1,499,391
Academies	88,650	118,793	95,505
Total resources for maintenance:			
Public schools	\$7,662,801	\$8,750,882	\$7,682,309
Academies	495,418	582,516	532,794
Total resources for all school purposes:			
Public schools	\$10,810,417	\$10,198,096	\$8,993,278
Academies	851,052	1,381,844	1,273,803
<i>Expenditures:</i>			
For instruction—			
Public schools { Elementary	\$3,704,431	\$3,941,436	\$3,408,421
{ Secondary	1,430,724	1,697,528	1,504,518
{ Total	5,135,155	5,638,964	4,912,939
Academies	394,762	462,620	419,558
For tuition—			
Public schools { Elementary	\$35,623	\$35,798	\$39,942
{ Secondary	357,408	583,794	551,772
{ Total	393,031	619,592	591,714
For fuel—			
Public schools { Elementary	\$399,424	\$267,688	\$236,093
{ Secondary	116,065	104,178	99,851
{ Total	515,489	371,866	335,944
Academies	65,977	42,988	48,817
For janitor service—			
Public schools { Elementary	\$319,196	\$371,684	\$332,060
{ Secondary	96,291	148,139	137,628
{ Total	415,487	519,823	469,688
Academies	34,679	53,019	41,289
For conveyance—			
Public schools { Elementary	\$432,670	\$606,201	\$540,092
{ Secondary	18,925	33,989	34,367
{ Total	451,595	640,190	574,459
For textbooks—			
Public schools { Elementary	\$194,988	\$141,943	\$126,189
{ Secondary	80,556	65,546	59,344
{ Total	275,544	207,489	185,533
Academies	38,990	12,800	14,474
For supplies—			
Public schools { Elementary	\$156,417	\$127,540	\$129,365
{ Secondary	62,891	65,223	64,553
{ Total	219,308	192,763	193,918
Academies	—	11,089	8,656
For water, light and power—			
Public schools { Elementary	—	\$30,940	\$24,376
{ Secondary	—	19,045	17,556
{ Total	—	49,985	41,932
Academies	—	—	—
Total expenditures for maintenance—			
Public schools { Elementary	\$5,252,833	\$5,537,809	\$4,846,096
{ Secondary	2,162,860	2,717,442	2,469,589
{ Total	7,415,693	8,255,251	7,315,685
Academies	495,418	582,516	532,794

*Includes teachers' wages and board, fuel, janitor, conveyance, tuition, board, textbooks, supplies, water, light and power.

SPECIAL SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITIES	1924	1933	1934
Evening schools:			
Teaching positions	175	98	187
Enrollment	4,733	2,693	3,839
Cost of instruction	\$19,764	\$15,892	\$24,203
Kindergartens:			
Teaching positions	44	59	59
Enrollment	1,264	1,896	1,840
Cost of instruction	\$37,780	\$70,488	\$68,514
Music:			
Teaching positions	86	83	81
Enrollment	72,977	62,900	57,913
Cost of instruction	\$66,528	\$70,717	\$54,432
Drawing:			
Teaching positions	26	26	23
Enrollment	35,090	36,495	34,319
Cost of instruction	\$29,879	\$30,262	\$27,250
Industrial arts:			
Teaching positions	66	83	105
Enrollment	7,282	19,804	9,428
Cost of instruction	\$111,606	\$143,742	\$134,932
Agriculture:			
Teaching positions	12	13	11
Enrollment	228	677	647
Cost of instruction	\$20,236	\$22,701	\$14,694
Home economics:			
Teaching positions	69	87	108
Enrollment	7,815	8,475	8,650
Cost of instruction	\$82,704	\$108,396	\$96,184
Physical education:			
Teaching positions	46	85	52
Enrollment	42,652	48,072	43,441
Cost of instruction	\$60,289	\$90,097	\$67,868
Medical inspection:			
Number of school physicians	66	71	56
Number of school nurses	28	73	59
Cost of employment	\$34,887	\$42,633	\$34,499

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS CERTAIN ITEMS REGARDING SCHOOLS IN INDIVIDUAL TOWNS OF THE STATE OF MAINE FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1934

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY

Name of Town	School census (5 to 21 years)	Total Enrollment		Net Enrollment		Average Daily Attendance		Teaching Positions		Rate of taxation for school maintenance	Rate of taxation for municipal purposes	Amount appropriated for school maintenance	State aid for school maintenance	Equalization fund	Expenditure for instruction	Total expenditure for school maintenance	Total expenditure for all school purposes
		Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Auburn	4,819	3,147	920	2,806	905	2,474	831	93	31	.00887	.036	\$136,233	\$22,257	—	\$121,551	\$159,027	\$237,957
Durham	283	208	—	182	—	158	—	10	—	.01018	.035	5,500	2,359	—	3,919	8,043	8,503
Livermore Falls	932	495	222	451	220	400	190	18	8	.01063	.042	22,000	4,678	—	22,021	29,714	40,522
Greene	233	141	—	117	—	99	—	7	—	.01123	.036	7,182	1,868	—	3,389	8,729	9,782
Leeds	235	147	11	128	11	113	—	9	8	.00750	.051	4,550	2,031	—	4,542	7,922	8,826
Lewiston	10,913	3,351	1,010	2,951	1,004	2,511	862	98	38	.00567	.034	154,865	36,988	—	157,488	193,687	219,341
Lisbon	1,196	588	253	544	251	507	231	23	10	.00696	.038	25,000	6,043	—	28,291	36,052	41,159
Livermore	450	261	—	247	—	259	—	10	—	.01594	.042	10,500	2,643	\$324	5,226	13,449	14,607
Mechanic Falls	567	329	201	314	200	286	171	10	7	.01130	.052	13,000	2,622	468	14,207	21,127	28,354
Minot	207	101	—	97	—	86	—	6	—	.01284	.055	4,750	1,764	174	2,640	6,632	7,006
Poland	471	340	—	320	—	274	—	15	—	.00871	.041	10,000	3,319	—	7,024	14,622	15,237
Turner	398	272	132	250	132	230	124	11	9	.00864	.041	8,475	2,169	—	5,420	11,124	13,193
Wales	136	73	—	72	—	65	—	5	—	.01157	.036	3,400	1,519	—	2,033	5,049	5,345
Webster	347	179	57	150	55	142	51	7	3	.01120	.042	6,450	1,733	—	6,998	8,997	9,914
Total	21,187	9,632	2,806	8,629	2,778	7,604	2,469	321	107			\$411,905	\$91,993	\$966	\$384,749	\$524,174	\$659,746

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Name of Town	School census (5 to 21 years)		Total Enrollment		Net Enrollment		Average Daily Attendance		Teaching Positions		Rate of taxation for school maintenance	Rate of taxation for municipal purposes	Amount appropriated for school maintenance	State aid for school maintenance	Equalization fund	Expenditure for instruction	Total expenditure for school maintenance	Total expenditure for all school purposes
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Amity	148	99	—	95	—	80	—	3	—	.01443	.061	\$1,185	\$1,138	\$90	\$1,055	\$2,386	\$2,665	
Ashland	948	604	122	573	122	486	107	17	5	.01277	.052	10,551	4,245	851	13,205	19,761	21,920	
Bancroft	102	70	—	63	—	57	—	3	—	.00708	.056	500	754	—	1,409	2,341	2,613	
Benedicta	133	95	—	91	—	86	—	3	—	.01432	.05	2,100	639	—	1,944	3,592	3,814	
Blaine	426	319	63	262	63	232	57	9	6	.01058	.034	5,150	1,997	—	3,862	8,288	9,195	
Bridgewater	410	266	—	261	—	238	—	8	3	.00900	.034	6,150	2,082	—	4,054	9,150	9,805	
Caribou	2,977	1,422	625	1,337	622	1,200	556	42	18	.00829	.050	28,438	12,179	1,000	49,556	75,983	83,187	
Castle Hill	270	178	—	157	—	119	—	7	—	.00817	.042	2,500	2,029	289	4,644	5,950	6,571	
Chapman	172	129	—	113	—	90	—	5	—	.01190	.05	2,500	1,637	195	3,182	6,216	6,750	
Connor	301	197	—	193	—	136	—	4	—	.02196	.095	3,275	1,118	—	2,744	5,496	5,608	
Crystal	184	103	—	102	—	92	—	5	—	.0244	.06	4,200	1,647	245	2,636	6,482	7,528	
Dyer Brook	124	94	—	89	—	81	—	3	—	.01295	.054	2,400	1,262	105	1,646	4,808	4,960	
Eagle Lake	846	525	—	525	—	453	—	14	—	.01416	.095	3,000	4,034	—	6,091	6,856	7,464	
Easton	601	348	88	328	86	289	76	13	4	.00790	.038	7,250	3,110	—	8,376	11,352	12,355	
Fort Fairfield	2,195	1,234	335	1,177	332	1,073	304	34	11	.00954	.048	37,500	9,546	—	31,239	49,848	70,164	
Fort Kent	2,094	1,217	217	1,145	215	1,019	192	35	5	.00746	.040	8,500	9,052	1,000	19,344	26,300	28,000	
Frenchville	721	427	21	420	21	375	20	15	2	.01672	.052	6,031	4,098	250	8,191	11,561	12,544	
Grand Isle	684	424	—	413	—	374	—	14	—	.01687	.0545	3,880	3,521	765	5,888	8,071	8,723	
Haynesville	88	60	10	57	10	43	—	2	1	.02147	.075	1,500	547	216	1,894	2,255	2,583	
Hersey	59	37	—	37	—	32	—	2	—	.01247	.046	1,500	629	78	1,112	2,568	2,729	

AROOSTOOK COUNTY—Continued

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Hodgdon.....	441	244	89	234	89	214	75	10	5	.01401	.047	6,850	2,383	540	10,039	12,603	13,345
Houlton.....	2,066	1,074	528	1,001	520	929	476	34	16	.01129	.045	48,975	9,630	1,000	48,585	67,998	78,396
Island Falls.....	523	335	119	332	118	296	105	7	4	.01595	.062	7,757	2,338	448	8,708	12,637	15,566
Limestone.....	834	527	132	500	132	443	121	16	5	.01210	.049	13,496	3,948	1,000	14,055	23,831	27,746
Linneus.....	263	193	—	185	—	167	—	7	—	.01539	.051	4,625	2,061	259	3,325	7,129	7,596
Littleton.....	334	234	—	212	—	181	—	10	—	.00921	.029	4,423	2,446	—	4,500	9,356	10,088
Ludlow.....	130	67	—	67	—	53	—	3	—	.01718	.055	2,400	1,257	153	1,080	2,724	2,909
Madawaska.....	1,520	944	115	896	113	822	102	32	4	.00758	.034	19,350	7,410	—	19,313	26,757	34,297
Mapleton.....	531	322	127	288	126	251	108	8	6	.00922	.03	6,304	2,226	—	9,559	13,495	15,935
Mars Hill.....	690	472	136	440	136	393	129	17	6	.01264	.04	13,550	3,645	920	9,199	22,745	27,022
Masardis.....	264	138	34	131	34	115	28	5	1	.01463	.058	3,875	1,932	280	3,838	6,832	7,184
Merrill.....	229	88	146	82	145	77	127	3	5	.01076	.042	2,150	906	—	6,127	9,179	9,920
Monticello.....	580	376	61	357	61	304	42	9	1	.00597	.035	3,675	2,309	330	6,602	11,992	13,505
New Limerick.....	154	94	—	93	—	73	—	4	—	.01571	.055	3,000	1,468	140	1,918	5,048	5,358
New Sweden.....	284	164	—	158	—	132	—	8	—	.00782	.034	3,150	2,209	—	2,967	5,902	6,288
Oakfield.....	458	222	—	222	—	204	—	8	—	.02371	.070	7,200	2,588	416	3,777	9,936	10,667
Orient.....	61	33	—	33	—	26	—	1	—	.01573	.07	1,375	584	96	749	2,235	2,282
Perham.....	309	159	—	145	—	131	—	5	—	.00616	.032	2,400	1,880	—	2,651	5,212	5,493
Portage Lake.....	355	231	43	220	43	192	38	6	1	.02481	.054	6,170	2,137	280	6,062	9,311	9,719
Presque Isle.....	2,433	1,155	444	1,068	444	945	385	37	15	.00652	.0375	26,495	10,423	1,000	41,294	51,643	69,184
Saint Agatha.....	770	445	61	437	61	385	53	15	6	.01120	.04	4,000	3,542	—	8,914	10,835	11,266
Sherman.....	330	205	94	194	91	180	79	9	4	.01542	.055	5,958	1,898	883	7,189	11,470	13,802
Smyrna.....	161	111	—	111	—	92	—	4	—	.01360	.053	3,265	1,492	253	4,947	5,231	5,301
Stockholm.....	421	292	24	280	24	251	22	5	2	.00953	.041	2,500	1,990	224	3,464	5,815	6,159
Van Buren.....	2,069	1,547	228	1,475	228	1,351	202	47	11	.00971	.054	16,872	10,469	—	22,516	26,947	29,885
Wade.....	197	122	—	116	—	91	—	5	—	.00741	.028	1,675	1,335	—	2,593	3,245	3,687
Washburn.....	858	511	165	481	165	424	148	15	6	.01209	.045	12,400	3,675	1,287	17,339	24,921	30,730
Westfield.....	325	197	—	170	—	151	—	6	—	.00665	.034	3,425	2,066	—	2,154	6,838	7,371
Weston.....	117	81	—	80	—	69	—	4	—	.02484	.10	2,300	1,386	176	2,073	4,115	4,349
Woodland.....	396	332	—	309	—	251	—	14	—	.00913	.045	4,400	2,967	504	4,950	8,965	9,261

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

AROOSTOOK COUNTY—Concluded

Name of Town	School census (5 to 21 years)	Total Enrollment		Net Enrollment		Average Daily Attendance		Teaching Positions		Rate of taxation for school maintenance	Rate of taxation for municipal purposes	Amount appropriated for school maintenance	State aid for school maintenance	Equalization fund	Expenditure for instruction	Total expenditure for school maintenance	Total expenditure for all school purposes
		Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Plantations																	
Allagash	215	139	—	129	—	92	—	5	—	.00332	.0727	1,700	1,024	—	2,174	3,594	3,880
Cary	122	71	—	69	—	59	—	3	—	.01101	.0575	860	1,271	111	1,152	2,765	3,042
Caswell	250	194	—	184	—	154	—	5	—	.00787	.043	1,500	1,817	210	2,475	5,544	5,978
Cyr	241	143	—	138	—	123	—	6	—	.00707	.043	1,400	1,534	—	2,709	4,294	5,078
E	54	36	—	30	—	28	—	1	—	.00665	.046	525	201	250	472	1,049	1,150
Garfield	27	17	—	17	—	16	—	1	—	.00232	.044	250	317	—	704	1,206	1,245
Glenwood	33	29	—	27	—	25	—	1	—	.00366	.045	400	276	—	644	1,124	1,176
Hamlin	250	141	—	128	—	115	—	5	—	.00999	.047	1,705	1,202	—	1,312	1,975	2,823
Hammond	30	24	—	21	—	20	—	1	—	.00423	.045	700	207	—	664	1,384	1,434
Macwahoc	73	55	—	51	—	52	—	2	—	.00603	.047	600	519	—	1,332	1,846	2,171
Moro	57	50	—	50	—	42	—	2	—	.00621	.036	550	638	—	1,001	2,077	2,169
Nashville	15	5	—	5	—	5	—	1	—	.00057	.039	75	181	—	592	1,570	1,649
New Canada	250	160	—	160	—	136	—	6	—	.00655	.044	1,000	1,347	—	2,400	3,004	3,129
Oxbow	57	44	—	40	—	41	—	2	—	.00856	.05	900	826	—	1,424	2,344	2,471
Reed	161	97	48	95	47	88	38	3	2	.01153	.067	1,800	911	190	4,159	5,577	6,283
Saint Francis	604	385	37	373	35	309	32	10	1	.02101	.08	5,900	2,931	695	5,202	8,937	9,621
Saint John	268	160	—	146	—	133	—	5	—	.01155	.065	1,750	1,523	155	2,192	3,736	4,387
Silver Ridge	64	49	—	49	—	42	—	2	—	.01918	.070	960	869	—	994	2,420	2,582
Wallagrass	564	416	—	416	—	348	—	13	—	.01373	.0750	2,500	2,764	481	4,771	5,889	6,132
Westmanland	23	15	—	15	—	13	—	1	—	.00141	.027	210	167	—	387	782	853
Winterville	176	116	—	116	—	101	—	4	—	.00368	.052	400	787	—	1,434	1,761	1,835
Total	35,120	21,109	4,176	20,014	4,147	17,690	3,683	671	156			\$407,790	\$181,176	\$17,365	\$487,536	\$756,805	\$872,507

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Baldwin	200	131	---	129	---	122	---	7	---	.00927	.034	\$6,500	\$1,890	---	\$4,250	\$8,575	\$9,171
Bridgton	717	524	158	488	156	446	142	13	4	.01983	.041	18,699	3,507	---	14,664	22,694	46,266
Brunswick	2,290	914	492	841	489	773	437	34	18	.00791	.0395	43,350	10,076	---	49,528	65,138	74,261
Cape Elizabeth	581	375	134	356	130	323	123	12	6	.00721	.034	21,150	2,749	---	18,820	27,948	59,266
Casco	267	164	37	159	37	140	32	6	2	.01181	.039	4,475	1,362	---	5,164	7,200	7,885
Cumberland	413	232	64	224	64	199	58	9	5	.00763	.032	13,700	2,081	---	7,876	17,565	19,291
Falmouth	671	408	130	385	129	338	122	13	9	.00816	.0328	19,400	3,413	---	15,761	25,023	35,318
Freeport	631	404	107	379	105	343	88	17	6	.01046	.044	17,900	3,488	---	15,290	21,832	27,315
Gorham	981	670	186	603	186	563	171	24	6	.00829	.036	22,675	4,297	---	23,312	31,044	41,899
Gray	358	229	72	192	72	182	64	9	4	.01108	.047	7,750	1,788	---	8,800	12,520	15,209
Harpwell	442	289	---	278	---	242	---	13	---	.00864	.041	11,350	3,083	---	8,974	15,187	17,935
Harrison	328	240	---	230	---	207	---	8	---	.01469	.046	9,600	2,293	\$288	5,386	11,132	11,544
Naples	174	121	---	113	---	104	---	5	---	.01489	.047	6,925	1,530	112	3,190	8,094	8,423
New Gloucester	351	205	60	194	59	171	51	10	3	.00860	.035	7,000	2,135	---	6,522	9,072	11,290
North Yarmouth	195	109	---	100	---	91	---	5	---	.00958	.039	3,800	1,578	---	2,762	6,800	7,198
Otisfield	170	92	---	84	---	67	---	5	---	.00648	.044	2,175	1,564	210	2,664	5,406	6,969
Portland	23,891	9,727	3,295	9,516	3,292	8,611	3,071	292	122	.00661	.0376	584,443	99,863	---	383,828	698,853	1,054,627
Pownal	181	122	---	111	---	95	---	5	---	.00899	.037	3,450	1,647	---	1,905	4,283	4,542
Raymond	150	73	---	70	---	63	---	3	---	.00458	.039	2,275	1,324	---	1,807	4,781	5,043
Scarboro	751	444	143	413	141	359	123	13	7	.00680	.040	18,281	3,445	---	17,391	22,444	34,636
Sebago	148	72	37	72	37	64	32	4	2	.00685	.032	3,750	1,012	---	5,381	7,438	8,295
South Portland	4,320	2,935	932	2,713	924	2,512	843	97	34	.01202	.048	146,777	21,700	---	123,283	149,741	199,314
Standish	435	268	98	255	95	217	82	12	4	.00751	.0322	13,750	2,665	---	12,326	18,923	23,564
Westbrook	3,257	1,480	456	1,391	453	1,276	404	45	16	.00644	.037	60,266	13,449	---	62,521	78,870	93,454
Windham	639	440	132	393	129	351	116	15	5	.00769	.0368	18,000	3,418	---	14,676	22,412	28,010
Yarmouth	644	412	125	396	123	356	119	17	11	.01448	.0476	20,900	3,488	690	11,468	27,798	34,196
Total	43,185	21,080	6,658	20,085	6,621	18,215	6,078	693	264			\$1,088,341	\$198,845	\$1,300	\$1,008,062	\$1,330,973	\$1,884,921

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Name of Town	School census (5 to 21 years)		Total Enrollment		Net Enrollment		Average Daily Attendance		Teaching Positions		Rate of taxation for school maintenance	Rate of taxation for municipal purposes	Amount appropriated for school maintenance	State aid for school maintenance	Equalization fund	Expenditure for instruction	Total expenditure for school maintenance	Total expenditure for all school purposes
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10								
Avon	115	38	—	32	—	31	—	2	—	.00819	.063	\$1,800	\$1,157	\$66	\$1,050	\$3,932	\$4,084	
Carthage	78	51	—	51	—	41	—	3	—	.01293	.116	1,750	1,144	—	1,680	3,245	3,538	
Chesterville	173	102	—	98	—	89	—	6	—	.01045	.036	3,400	1,718	—	2,642	6,224	6,610	
Eustis	149	101	45	97	45	86	40	3	4	.00517	.035	2,400	925	—	4,270	8,622	36,541	
Farmington	920	572	277	534	271	483	249	16	11	.00761	.032	21,400	3,638	—	23,131	31,613	34,238	
Freeman	72	31	—	28	—	26	—	3	—	.00751	.076	1,155	739	164	1,368	3,175	3,490	
Industry	91	57	—	49	—	46	—	3	—	.00693	.045	1,250	963	—	1,186	2,423	2,598	
Jay	1,121	552	161	497	160	469	141	23	6	.01041	.0386	28,774	5,523	—	24,219	34,491	37,915	
Kingfield	275	166	77	155	74	143	63	4	3	.01347	.058	5,800	1,251	—	6,145	7,797	8,408	
Madrid	67	50	—	45	—	39	—	2	—	.00319	.051	755	682	—	1,089	2,413	2,770	
New Sharon	238	146	58	144	58	123	49	5	2	.01385	.058	6,225	1,470	940	5,185	9,115	24,361	
New Vineyard	125	96	—	88	—	77	—	3	—	.01068	.051	2,920	1,167	—	1,701	4,406	4,757	
Phillips	345	263	62	236	62	212	56	11	3	.01244	.038	7,950	1,989	—	9,700	12,493	13,645	
Rangeley	446	287	111	284	110	255	100	11	5	.00851	.039	15,150	2,544	—	15,029	20,950	29,829	
Salem	42	39	—	37	—	28	—	2	—	.00990	.05	900	289	—	1,017	1,259	1,402	
Strong	276	146	75	138	71	120	70	4	3	.01190	.04	6,500	1,207	—	6,307	9,013	9,818	
Temple	89	70	—	61	—	52	—	3	—	.00893	.044	2,040	1,007	—	1,536	3,049	3,345	
Weld	146	91	20	83	20	82	18	3	2	.01065	.049	4,600	933	—	3,511	5,310	5,785	
Wilton	879	586	153	540	153	505	147	19	8	.01039	.037	21,300	4,417	—	12,489	27,233	30,460	

FRANKLIN COUNTY—Concluded

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Plantations																	
Coplin.....	19	9	—	8	—	8	—	1	—	.00685	.059	700	481	—	698	1,628	1,782
Dallas.....	73	42	—	42	—	36	—	1	—	.00827	.046	1,250	594	—	1,125	1,999	2,171
Lang.....	43	20	—	20	—	19	—	1	—	.01494	.0515	1,400	434	64	1,117	2,934	3,028
Rangley.....	16	8	—	5	—	4	—	1	—	.00722	.04	1,880	443	—	952	3,478	3,822
Sandy River.....	20	13	—	9	—	7	—	1	—	—	.034	—	486	—	925	2,682	2,990
Total.....	5,818	3,536	1,039	3,281	1,024	2,981	933	131	47	—	—	\$141,299	\$35,201	\$1,234	\$128,072	\$209,484	\$277,387

HANCOCK COUNTY

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Amherst.....	57	36	—	36	—	30	—	2	—	.00843	.045	\$700	\$712	\$123	\$1,056	\$1,685	\$1,825
Aurora.....	26	20	—	20	—	16	—	1	—	.00509	.0525	350	264	—	515	758	790
Bar Harbor.....	1,318	740	265	731	263	605	237	27	12	.00579	.0375	44,269	6,723	—	40,530	55,680	68,971
Bluehill.....	462	241	72	230	72	208	65	14	4	.01025	.0404	13,500	2,575	—	7,708	16,715	18,543
Brooklin.....	278	133	45	128	45	117	43	7	4	.01296	.043	6,275	1,693	504	7,411	9,255	12,740
Brooksville.....	243	151	40	144	39	134	37	9	2	.02019	.061	6,550	1,567	504	6,914	8,380	8,817
Bucksport.....	855	604	189	537	187	507	165	18	7	.00910	.062	21,600	4,395	—	15,611	27,750	33,068
Castine.....	178	—	56	—	56	—	—	—	3	.00990	.032	7,636	803	—	5,890	8,696	9,389
Cranberry Isles.....	124	54	—	53	—	49	—	4	—	.00812	.032	3,156	1,123	—	3,028	4,612	4,851
Dedham.....	75	44	—	33	—	35	—	2	—	.00506	.042	2,200	968	—	1,170	3,120	3,327
Deer Isle.....	422	248	77	244	77	221	68	12	3	.01591	.0521	8,360	2,543	720	9,367	11,919	12,845
Eastbrook.....	58	32	—	31	—	28	—	2	—	.01363	.051	1,440	937	82	1,044	2,969	3,172
Ellsworth.....	974	583	267	540	259	428	219	19	11	.00846	.043	28,500	4,748	—	23,445	37,584	50,523
Franklin.....	247	165	37	146	37	138	—	6	2	.01551	.048	5,150	1,357	320	5,100	7,099	7,469
Gouldsboro.....	340	182	—	169	—	159	—	9	—	.01556	.044	8,000	2,524	320	4,956	11,067	11,958

HANCOCK COUNTY—Concluded

Name of Town	School census (5 to 21 years)	Total Enrollment		Net Enrollment		Average Daily Attendance		Teaching Positions		Rate of taxation for school maintenance	Rate of taxation for municipal purposes	Amount appropriated for school maintenance	State aid for school maintenance	Equalization fund	Expenditure for instruction	Total expenditure for school maintenance	Total expenditure for all school purposes
		Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Hancock	223	128	22	113	22	102	20	5	1	.01325	.0436	5,050	1,831	—	4,109	6,543	7,223
Lamoine	111	86	—	81	—	76	—	—	—	.01380	.06	3,000	921	108	1,603	3,881	4,056
Mariaville	48	20	—	20	—	17	—	—	—	.01754	.067	1,810	776	72	922	2,204	2,342
Mount Desert	859	386	105	373	104	333	95	18	9	.00881	.040	35,400	4,468	500	27,446	40,697	51,293
Orland	263	168	—	166	—	143	—	5	—	.01450	.053	6,000	1,934	192	2,896	8,323	9,265
Otis	27	25	—	25	—	23	—	2	—	.00595	.054	550	467	60	1,024	1,416	1,479
Penobscot	220	114	38	102	38	96	33	6	2	.01684	.055	4,500	1,328	555	4,713	6,433	7,304
Sedgwick	236	111	26	107	25	99	22	8	2	.01732	.051	4,950	1,330	344	5,563	7,102	7,778
Sorrento	56	29	—	28	—	25	—	2	—	.00565	.0385	2,225	807	—	1,526	3,291	3,449
Southwest Harbor	393	188	99	179	98	161	85	10	3	.00764	.036	9,845	2,060	—	11,002	14,520	17,498
Stonington	420	225	91	215	91	204	71	7	4	.01617	.0476	11,000	2,125	532	9,737	13,252	14,416
Sullivan	277	156	59	140	59	131	52	6	3	.01399	.037	6,050	1,454	—	6,611	9,185	9,670
Surry	135	73	—	65	—	58	—	2	—	.00782	.048	2,200	772	—	1,002	3,158	3,376
Swan's Island	185	108	—	102	—	92	—	5	—	.01227	.0436	2,250	1,491	230	3,240	4,802	5,125
Tremont	471	246	—	237	—	223	—	9	—	.01300	.058	6,540	2,641	240	5,581	9,452	11,303
Trenton	123	74	—	69	—	64	—	3	—	.01265	.06	2,200	1,118	111	1,756	3,328	3,572
Verona	125	99	—	96	—	80	—	3	—	.01366	.065	1,400	1,066	150	1,739	3,096	3,387
Waltham	32	24	—	22	—	22	—	1	—	.00379	.048	365	191	—	510	771	824
Winter Harbor	166	67	83	66	82	57	74	3	3	.00922	.04	7,295	826	—	5,876	7,610	8,067
Plantations																	
Long Island	34	20	—	18	—	19	—	1	—	.02502	.048	740	453	254	720	1,130	1,348
Osborn	11	7	—	7	—	4	—	1	—	.00281	.056	195	279	—	586	841	879
Number 33	13	9	—	9	—	8	—	1	—	.00702	.034	485	145	—	540	638	670
Total	10,085	5,596	1,571	5,282	1,554	4,712	1,370	235	75			\$271,736	\$61,415	\$5,921	\$232,447	\$358,962	\$422,612

KENNEBEC COUNTY

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Albion	362	192	67	192	67	190	57	7	3	.01375	.045	\$6,000	\$1,938	\$336	\$6,188	\$8,657	\$9,733
Augusta	4,591	2,334	815	2,091	796	1,825	711	69	26	.00782	.044	96,494	19,747	—	98,380	124,764	161,281
Belgrade	237	188	54	173	54	156	48	7	2	.01067	.038	9,100	1,439	—	6,638	11,654	12,841
Benton	424	251	—	240	—	193	—	8	—	.00903	.0366	6,500	2,464	—	4,225	10,978	12,171
Chelsea	297	222	—	189	—	162	—	7	—	.02181	.053	5,700	1,911	280	2,714	5,196	5,541
China	357	224	50	210	50	175	41	7	4	.01035	.040	6,600	1,823	—	3,765	8,970	9,600
Clinton	364	187	115	180	115	158	103	6	3	.00818	.036	6,965	1,920	—	6,482	9,611	10,857
Farmingdale	286	192	—	162	—	157	—	8	—	.01200	.032	10,634	2,073	—	5,151	11,864	12,418
Fayette	132	91	—	79	—	68	—	4	—	.00777	.052	1,950	1,407	—	1,242	2,844	3,067
Gardiner	1,516	940	531	855	531	797	480	30	16	.00676	.037	32,672	7,548	—	43,605	56,375	66,690
Hallowell	859	454	156	415	154	386	140	13	5	.00756	.046	15,125	4,009	—	15,586	21,345	23,059
Litchfield	232	155	36	140	36	122	29	8	2	.00832	.046	3,725	1,570	—	3,400	5,426	5,953
Manchester	173	142	—	126	—	98	—	4	—	.00920	.032	3,750	1,499	—	2,624	5,769	6,128
Monmouth	424	254	75	238	75	220	66	9	5	.01037	.035	11,248	2,219	—	5,920	13,761	15,126
Mount Vernon	184	169	—	151	—	130	—	7	—	.00854	.045	3,775	1,776	—	2,129	5,977	6,238
Oakland	682	441	174	409	174	386	153	14	7	.01141	.064	17,303	3,534	504	14,667	24,746	29,150
Pittston	367	222	—	174	—	160	—	9	—	.00967	.038	3,950	2,383	—	3,093	4,491	4,825
Randolph	408	290	—	251	—	241	—	7	—	.02304	.056	9,100	2,373	364	5,536	12,328	12,798
Readfield	247	170	—	155	—	140	—	6	—	.01043	.04	6,185	1,956	—	2,778	8,730	9,286
Rome	125	92	—	87	—	82	—	5	—	.00640	.031	2,900	1,517	—	2,595	4,594	4,918
Sidney	301	214	—	196	—	176	—	10	—	.01162	.055	5,400	2,416	365	3,830	8,333	8,809
Vassalboro	599	407	—	375	—	338	—	11	—	.01432	.049	17,700	3,379	442	6,424	25,093	26,238
Vienna	88	89	—	64	—	47	—	3	—	.00621	.044	950	842	—	975	2,296	2,408
Waterville	4,741	2,103	720	1,982	720	1,843	638	68	19	.00904	.045	107,900	19,076	—	101,740	127,202	144,203
Wayne	140	88	—	86	—	75	—	4	—	.01050	.040	3,815	1,391	—	2,606	4,219	5,357
West Gardiner	264	160	—	143	—	131	—	6	—	.01159	.031	4,750	1,872	180	3,210	5,971	6,438
Winsor	231	144	—	130	—	122	—	5	—	.01062	.040	4,000	1,874	—	2,342	6,413	6,728
Winslow	1,411	736	257	711	253	640	218	20	14	.00953	.044	30,010	6,419	864	24,860	42,761	64,437
Winthrop	673	389	170	365	169	343	144	11	5	.00970	.041	17,650	2,908	—	14,613	23,584	27,613
Unity Plantation	13	8	—	8	—	7	—	1	—	.00769	.053	225	166	—	281	357	394
Total	20,728	11,548	3,220	10,577	3,194	9,568	2,828	374	111			\$452,076	\$105,449	\$3,335	\$397,599	\$604,309	\$714,305

KNOX COUNTY

Name of Town	School census (5 to 21 years)	Total Enrollment		Net Enrollment		Average Daily Attendance		Teaching Positions		Rate of taxation for school maintenance	Rate of taxation for municipal purposes	Amount appropriated for school maintenance	State aid for school maintenance	Equalization fund	Expenditure for instruction	Total expenditure for school maintenance	Total expenditure for all school purposes
		Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Appleton	165	112	32	104	32	95	27	4	2	.01398	.046	\$3,600	\$974	\$208	\$3,093	\$6,516	\$6,750
Camden	853	508	252	486	249	448	226	23	8	.00766	.041	30,963	4,510	—	29,137	39,731	54,596
Cushing	100	63	—	61	—	51	—	3	—	.01085	.0455	—	2,050	120	1,658	3,595	3,878
Friendship	192	130	24	126	24	114	22	5	1	.01054	.040	4,389	1,626	—	3,663	6,767	7,731
Hope	175	110	—	107	—	96	—	5	—	.00921	.048	2,600	1,587	—	2,424	4,477	4,741
Isle au Haut	17	7	—	7	—	5	—	1	—	.00922	.0365	1,150	415	—	568	1,053	1,219
North Haven	125	62	44	62	44	54	39	3	2	.00751	.0376	5,900	781	—	4,471	6,796	7,249
Owl's Head	175	134	—	119	—	104	—	3	—	.00716	.039	2,600	1,401	—	2,108	4,460	4,881
Rockland	2,286	1,562	442	1,422	442	1,318	383	42	14	.00818	.0485	53,528	10,723	—	60,424	76,988	83,021
Rockport	397	254	82	237	81	215	73	10	3	.00946	.046	13,891	2,254	—	10,897	16,979	18,512
Saint George	522	328	68	315	68	277	60	11	2	.01472	.057	10,000	2,594	555	7,754	11,929	12,764
South Thomaston	179	115	—	113	—	94	—	5	—	.01351	.049	2,700	1,613	160	2,275	3,538	3,820
Thomaston	488	320	105	308	104	279	94	11	4	.00564	.038	12,788	2,285	—	13,089	17,851	21,388
Union	314	158	76	152	75	131	68	6	3	.00846	.04	4,700	1,443	—	5,075	8,455	10,322
Vinalhaven	481	281	93	278	92	258	90	10	3	.01167	.0475	9,800	2,459	384	10,439	13,939	15,430
Warren	367	214	50	204	48	179	49	8	2	.01001	.0425	7,125	1,729	—	6,019	10,525	11,193
Washington	202	142	34	134	34	121	27	5	2	.01250	.062	3,300	1,142	371	3,321	4,643	5,157
Plantations																	
Matinicus Isle	48	30	—	30	—	29	—	1	—	.01685	.033	850	448	—	900	1,534	1,861
Total	7,086	4,530	1,302	4,265	1,293	3,868	1,158	156	46			\$171,934	\$39,207	\$1,798	\$167,315	\$239,776	\$274,513

LINCOLN COUNTY

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Alna	83	40	—	40	—	35	—	3	—	.00864	.044	\$1,550	\$ 969	—	\$1,182	\$2,289	\$2,404
Boothbay	375	216	46	211	45	192	40	10	2	.01161	.0515	11,003	2,815	\$420	7,527	13,963	15,372
Boothbay Harbor	576	320	185	311	184	292	168	11	6	.00583	.033	13,090	2,962	—	16,378	20,594	22,962
Bremen	114	71	—	62	—	55	—	4	—	.01190	.05	2,500	1,155	120	2,258	3,728	4,116
Bristol	467	179	66	164	66	138	57	8	3	.01045	.036	9,500	2,353	336	9,107	11,837	13,184
Damariscotta	303	154	—	149	—	128	—	4	—	.00940	.032	7,000	1,876	—	2,663	9,933	12,700
Dresden	215	106	39	94	39	89	30	6	3	.00529	.044	1,625	1,270	—	2,424	2,907	3,321
Edgecomb	131	81	—	62	—	58	—	4	—	.00909	.040	2,475	1,376	—	2,034	3,767	4,029
Jefferson	318	144	31	134	31	114	23	5	1	.01048	.044	4,400	2,135	—	3,313	6,802	7,221
Newcastle	322	185	—	169	—	153	—	8	—	.01326	.045	9,000	2,283	—	4,470	10,501	11,253
Nobleboro	215	108	—	99	—	83	—	5	—	.01118	.0412	3,500	1,659	—	2,461	5,396	5,690
Somerville	102	69	—	64	—	52	—	3	—	.02251	.092	1,530	1,018	215	1,211	3,277	3,409
South Bristol	233	101	33	100	33	84	32	4	2	.00790	.036	5,275	1,150	—	4,781	6,568	7,483
Southport	122	79	—	73	—	69	—	4	—	.00401	.039	4,490	1,367	—	2,742	5,897	6,306
Waldoboro	664	366	116	347	111	308	109	14	4	.01192	.049	13,170	3,349	546	11,970	17,486	18,518
Westport	41	23	—	20	—	19	—	1	—	.00588	.034	1,000	435	—	612	1,435	1,679
Whitefield	294	171	29	165	26	142	24	8	1	.00977	.04	4,150	2,152	—	3,847	7,427	7,812
Wiscasset	401	187	68	169	68	151	59	9	4	.00677	.042	6,950	2,091	—	5,417	9,334	10,153
Monhegan Plantation	30	21	—	21	—	15	—	1	—	.00536	.0285	900	357	—	770	1,411	1,735
Total	5,006	2,621	613	2,454	603	2,177	542	112	26			\$103,108	\$32,772	\$1,637	\$85,167	\$144,552	\$159,347

OXFORD COUNTY

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Albany	76	42	—	31	—	28	—	3	—	.01203	.066	\$1,950	\$ 811	—	\$1,138	\$2,903	\$3,070
Andover	216	122	49	119	49	109	42	6	2	.01084	.0455	6,450	1,423	—	6,114	8,152	8,842
Bethel	658	385	—	374	—	329	—	15	—	.01583	.041	22,600	3,737	\$450	9,665	27,423	29,768
Brownfield	206	125	35	123	35	113	32	5	2	.01479	.05	4,900	1,188	270	4,749	7,288	7,995
Buckfield	273	171	87	159	87	145	82	9	4	.01053	.0405	5,450	1,730	—	9,351	11,462	12,479
Byron	44	27	—	20	—	22	—	1	—	.00808	.036	975	375	—	659	1,556	1,693
Canton	255	148	70	147	70	128	65	5	3	.01554	.064	6,500	1,333	342	6,891	10,149	12,733
Denmark	129	70	29	69	27	64	24	3	2	.01283	.048	4,563	815	168	3,436	5,404	6,077
Dixfield	428	250	104	231	103	216	91	6	3	.01139	.046	10,240	1,853	—	8,930	15,465	17,473
Fryeburg	454	290	—	264	—	247	—	11	—	.01462	.042	16,383	2,869	—	7,229	19,920	21,156

OXFORD COUNTY—Continued

Name of Town	School census (5 to 21 years)	Total Enrollment		Net Enrollment		Average Daily Attendance		Teaching Positions		Rate of taxation for school maintenance	Rate of taxation for municipal purposes	Amount appropriated for school maintenance	State aid for school maintenance	Equalization fund	Expenditure for instruction	Total expenditure for school maintenance	Total expenditure for all school purposes
		Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Gilead	65	26	—	25	—	23	—	1	—	.01053	.047	1,900	935	—	680	2,702	2,902
Greenwood	240	134	—	127	—	110	—	8	—	.01480	.058	5,300	2,086	337	4,432	8,295	8,839
Hanover	32	29	—	25	—	18	—	1	—	.00631	.0325	800	521	—	807	1,742	1,845
Hartford	138	75	—	67	—	58	—	4	—	.00877	.041	2,650	1,432	—	1,853	4,522	4,940
Hebron	156	72	—	68	—	60	—	4	—	.01126	.045	3,338	1,465	140	2,286	5,724	6,148
Hiram	214	134	—	132	—	125	—	5	—	.01328	.053	7,115	1,716	140	2,597	8,371	8,731
Lovell	151	108	—	104	—	93	—	5	—	.00687	.0296	5,919	1,580	—	2,725	7,688	7,998
Mason	20	16	—	15	—	14	—	1	—	.01046	.043	620	343	—	628	1,085	1,198
Mexico	1,743	723	272	670	271	636	257	20	9	.01429	.06	19,288	6,938	1,000	21,235	28,045	30,747
Newry	67	60	—	45	—	39	—	4	—	.00805	.035	2,505	1,299	—	2,237	4,170	4,645
Norway	1,030	559	190	523	187	487	175	19	11	.01284	.0452	24,200	4,921	—	23,133	32,518	40,029
Oxford	445	215	74	193	74	184	73	9	2	.01162	.052	6,800	2,131	481	7,579	10,268	14,664
Paris	1,017	691	172	640	170	612	156	22	11	.01039	.04	25,050	5,972	—	24,152	35,127	39,015
Peru	281	182	—	174	—	158	—	6	—	.01040	.055	5,600	1,961	—	3,792	7,867	8,388
Porter	236	129	72	124	72	110	65	5	3	.00928	.042	2,620	1,221	50	5,590	8,359	9,423
Roxbury	109	72	—	66	—	56	—	3	—	.00981	.052	1,800	1,171	88	1,647	3,719	3,954
Rumford	3,828	1,528	601	1,413	593	1,348	547	51	18	.00967	.0465	72,200	14,833	—	68,891	90,267	108,362
Stoneham	52	41	—	40	—	38	—	3	—	.00753	.035	1,270	494	—	1,319	1,900	2,024
Stow	55	38	—	38	—	35	—	2	—	.01159	.056	1,290	446	—	1,116	1,733	1,928
Sumner	161	116	—	107	—	96	—	5	—	.00798	.0444	2,700	1,429	185	2,878	6,140	6,613

OXFORD COUNTY—Concluded

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sweden.....	54	38	—	36	—	34	—	3	—	.00669	.042	1,300	757	—	1,122	2,016	2,161
Upton.....	41	28	5	28	5	22	4	1	1	.00559	.038	1,550	357	—	1,726	2,638	3,017
Waterford.....	322	155	—	149	—	128	—	8	—	.01210	.054	6,125	2,271	304	4,196	9,657	10,119
Woodstock.....	228	148	62	135	62	128	55	6	4	.01465	.052	7,409	1,545	451	7,223	11,126	12,442
Plantations																	
Lincoln.....	31	19	—	19	—	16	—	1	—	.00170	.0245	1,150	272	—	1,665	2,690	2,944
Magalloway.....	40	25	—	25	—	23	—	1	—	.00632	.054	2,600	396	—	1,814	3,338	3,827
Milton.....	32	27	—	26	—	23	—	1	—	.01143	.045	725	234	—	662	1,046	1,180
Total.....	13,527	7,018	1,822	6,551	1,805	6,075	1,668	263	75			\$293,835	\$74,860	\$4,406	\$256,147	\$412,505	\$469,369

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Alton.....	94	79	—	75	—	66	—	3	—	.01606	.055	\$1,800	\$ 849	\$90	\$1,454	\$2,667	\$2,932
Argyle.....	52	35	—	35	—	26	—	1	—	.00883	.080	750	452	—	610	1,231	1,333
Bangor.....	7,605	4,196	1,300	3,722	1,292	3,286	1,129	126	60	.00982	.0418	233,619	35,650	—	225,993	280,910	366,905
Bradford.....	217	151	33	141	32	120	26	6	2	.01257	.04	4,500	1,328	260	4,611	6,423	6,997
Bradley.....	218	129	—	118	—	107	—	5	—	.01432	.062	4,705	1,695	165	2,980	6,848	8,313
Brewer.....	1,912	1,061	518	953	514	876	468	31	20	.00995	.047	46,200	8,743	—	44,848	61,995	72,922
Burlington.....	112	91	—	70	—	68	—	4	—	.01207	.041	2,165	1,393	—	1,716	3,887	4,049
Carmel.....	312	211	63	193	62	175	54	7	2	.00822	.035	3,522	1,537	288	4,201	6,251	7,572
Carroll.....	118	84	—	80	—	71	—	5	—	.01260	.075	1,200	1,259	190	1,837	2,853	3,053
Charleston.....	267	187	40	165	40	150	38	5	8	.01786	.051	7,018	1,246	—	2,797	8,057	9,917
Chester.....	121	74	—	72	—	64	—	3	—	.01166	.055	1,550	727	105	1,229	2,623	2,688
Clifton.....	54	37	—	37	—	27	—	2	—	.01174	.065	1,000	603	66	930	1,945	2,012
Corinna.....	534	314	65	299	65	264	58	11	3	.01124	.034	9,450	2,401	—	9,944	14,571	15,280
Corinth.....	287	191	48	187	48	164	40	6	4	.01314	.041	6,765	1,300	—	2,269	7,543	7,974
Dexter.....	1,535	741	249	708	247	666	212	26	11	.00942	.046	22,487	6,818	—	22,365	31,403	38,924

PENOBSCOT COUNTY—Continued

Name of Town	School census (5 to 21 years)		Total Enrollment		Net Enrollment		Average Daily Attendance		Teaching Positions		Rate of taxation for school maintenance	Rate of taxation for municipal purposes	Amount appropriated for school maintenance	State aid for school maintenance	Equalization fund	Expenditure for instruction	Total expenditure for school maintenance	Total expenditure for all school purposes
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10								
Dixmont	195	123	—	—	109	—	97	—	6	—	.01453	.058	3,250	1,773	281	1,910	3,845	4,093
Drew	25	10	—	—	10	—	10	—	1	—	.00810	.062	750	570	—	563	1,216	1,275
East Millinocket	659	378	121	—	359	121	347	110	12	5	.00908	.045	14,300	3,034	640	16,236	21,523	28,014
Eddington	202	138	—	—	124	—	108	—	5	—	.01486	.047	3,700	1,642	170	2,559	5,475	6,514
Edinburg	13	11	—	—	11	—	10	—	1	—	.00556	.05	320	179	—	477	625	664
Enfield	308	212	—	—	198	—	185	—	8	—	.01733	.053	8,350	2,300	280	4,290	11,360	11,911
Etna	146	103	—	—	101	—	88	—	4	—	.01484	.058	2,350	1,372	160	1,875	3,378	4,065
Exeter	234	146	15	—	137	15	119	12	5	2	.02095	.06	6,525	1,760	—	2,991	7,735	8,358
Garland	247	152	33	—	134	33	118	25	8	2	.01180	.047	3,895	1,343	390	4,426	6,365	6,729
Glenburn	133	88	—	—	81	—	69	—	3	—	.01541	.053	2,580	1,332	78	1,448	4,849	4,969
Greenbush	117	81	—	—	77	—	63	—	5	—	.02045	.071	2,625	1,381	155	2,326	3,712	3,890
Greenfield	34	22	—	—	22	—	20	—	2	—	.00519	.060	525	317	—	930	1,153	1,264
Hampden	755	499	118	—	436	118	400	99	17	5	.01802	.0450	15,000	3,877	850	9,705	18,230	19,793
Hermon	435	313	87	—	270	85	244	70	12	3	.01423	.045	7,185	2,592	—	8,149	9,890	11,906
Holden	171	136	—	—	104	—	90	—	5	—	.01372	.044	3,370	1,530	—	2,356	5,205	5,486
Howland	483	380	150	—	358	149	308	126	9	5	.00700	.036	7,000	2,363	—	10,435	14,096	15,370
Hudson	132	84	—	—	76	—	67	—	3	—	.01881	.067	2,500	1,051	299	1,319	3,488	3,677
Kenduskeag	120	82	—	—	79	—	72	—	2	—	.01468	.047	2,550	1,188	86	1,148	3,680	3,852
Kingman	169	115	—	—	110	—	102	—	3	—	.01190	.08	1,500	1,187	111	1,158	1,894	2,140
Lagrange	161	100	37	—	94	37	84	31	4	2	.01319	.046	4,000	999	329	4,373	5,962	6,590

PENOBSCOT COUNTY—Concluded

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Lee.....	215	124	58	116	58	103	50	5	5	.02484	.062	5,750	1,418	896	2,460	7,352	8,831
Levant.....	190	144	—	135	—	115	—	5	—	.01467	.0648	3,300	1,640	130	2,190	5,142	5,411
Lincoln.....	1,095	661	243	612	240	574	208	22	8	.01337	.048	20,700	5,540	1,500	14,308	30,251	35,641
Lowell.....	55	41	—	39	—	33	—	2	—	.00724	.08	800	604	—	804	1,773	1,872
Mattawamkeag.....	231	184	40	146	38	130	35	5	2	.01294	.037	5,340	1,097	224	4,914	6,787	7,524
Maxfield.....	21	15	—	15	—	14	—	1	—	.01271	.064	500	461	—	470	1,005	1,074
Medway.....	248	162	—	150	—	122	—	5	—	.00841	.060	3,300	1,767	—	2,446	5,852	6,722
Milford.....	429	256	—	253	—	235	—	6	—	.01155	.048	8,000	2,343	—	4,329	10,500	11,319
Millinocket.....	2,472	1,551	415	1,496	413	1,360	372	38	16	.01225	.042	53,850	11,085	—	53,337	70,551	97,028
Mount Chase.....	96	57	—	49	—	46	—	3	—	.01296	.054	1,500	750	—	1,490	2,560	2,768
Newburg.....	189	121	—	110	—	108	—	6	—	.00935	.04	2,200	1,647	130	2,034	4,349	4,515
Newport.....	522	359	111	327	111	302	99	11	5	.00790	.039	9,775	2,497	—	12,397	17,211	20,606
Old Town.....	2,344	1,216	547	1,154	546	1,066	495	30	15	.00498	.0520	29,221	9,999	—	40,506	52,715	57,494
Orono.....	1,107	498	200	482	198	420	174	14	7	.00920	.0439	24,569	4,667	500	22,259	31,272	34,675
Orrington.....	453	307	24	261	23	249	21	7	2	.01700	.044	10,384	2,563	288	5,447	13,692	17,050
Passadumkeag.....	98	51	—	48	—	47	—	2	—	.00527	.052	600	1,067	84	1,050	2,381	2,598
Patten.....	445	297	76	275	76	256	65	9	5	.01195	.0419	8,300	2,295	—	6,334	12,054	12,745
Plymouth.....	163	95	13	88	13	84	9	5	1	.01354	.05	2,963	1,156	252	2,923	4,715	5,013
Prentiss.....	129	85	—	83	—	71	—	4	—	.01156	.073	1,600	1,336	144	1,881	3,526	3,735
Springfield.....	163	89	36	87	36	79	32	3	3	.02083	.086	3,500	867	629	2,102	4,883	5,140
Stetson.....	157	86	31	80	31	72	26	3	2	.01967	.056	3,300	990	408	3,237	4,840	5,071
Veazie.....	178	116	—	116	—	101	—	5	—	.00961	.031	5,285	1,525	—	4,064	7,354	8,456
Winn.....	206	129	41	117	41	103	32	4	2	.01537	.053	4,977	1,081	462	5,098	7,033	8,097
Woodville.....	34	25	—	25	—	19	—	2	—	.00394	.051	425	296	—	1,104	1,225	1,337
Plantations																	
Grand Falls.....	24	20	—	17	—	15	—	1	—	.00550	.046	500	153	—	482	616	724
Lakeville.....	21	11	—	11	—	10	—	1	—	.00160	.022	300	434	—	586	1,606	1,760
Seboeis.....	15	14	—	10	—	10	—	1	—	—	.023	—	179	—	740	1,105	1,180
Stacyville.....	221	145	—	144	—	128	—	4	—	.01181	.048	2,000	1,504	152	2,399	4,598	5,079
Webster.....	39	25	—	23	—	18	—	1	—	.00870	.046	570	491	—	553	1,140	1,178
Total.....	29,737	17,638	4,712	16,214	4,682	14,621	4,116	561	207			\$652,515	\$159,243	\$10,792	\$608,402	\$891,476	\$1,076,074

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

Name of Town	School census (5 to 21 years)		Total Enrollment		Net Enrollment		Average Daily Attendance		Teaching Positions		Rate of taxation for school maintenance	Rate of taxation for municipal purposes	Amount appropriated for school maintenance	State aid for school maintenance	Equalization fund	Expenditure for instruction	Total expenditure for school maintenance	Total expenditure for all school purposes
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10								
Abbot	175	114	40	111	39	95	31	5	2	.02152	.072	\$4,000	\$1,068	\$558	\$3,971	\$5,962	\$6,355	
Atkinson	140	96	—	92	—	77	—	4	4	.01313	.042	3,050	1,429	—	1,624	3,955	4,239	
Blanchard	24	20	—	19	—	16	—	1	—	.00385	.048	525	507	—	552	1,337	1,453	
Bowerbank	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.00303	.037	400	76	—	—	673	733	
Brownville	686	357	180	342	178	322	169	11	8	.01706	.0436	16,500	3,457	300	16,229	20,976	24,806	
Dover-Foxcroft	1,203	775	207	706	207	662	179	25	9	.01253	.036	36,300	6,089	—	19,044	43,990	47,429	
Greenville	581	371	108	368	108	358	105	10	4	.01149	.044	10,850	2,763	—	11,470	15,841	17,815	
Guilford	663	345	133	327	128	304	121	11	4	.01347	.037	14,000	2,913	—	11,948	18,498	22,279	
Medford	75	42	—	42	—	39	—	3	—	.01485	.094	1,800	967	—	1,532	2,908	3,126	
Milo	1,059	625	230	592	229	549	210	19	8	.01189	.05	22,500	4,896	676	21,495	30,163	35,152	
Monson	304	169	64	167	64	155	61	6	3	.01437	.053	6,030	1,668	560	4,000	8,977	10,111	
Orneville	78	65	—	59	—	52	—	3	—	.01138	.066	1,200	538	—	1,350	1,963	2,232	
Parkman	230	153	—	140	—	142	—	7	—	.01297	.0444	3,675	1,926	196	3,686	5,932	6,592	
Sangerville	512	278	65	264	65	253	58	10	3	.01623	.052	10,250	2,339	—	9,677	13,609	15,206	
Sebec	101	63	—	56	—	50	—	3	—	.00911	.035	2,650	1,323	—	1,707	4,016	4,370	
Shirley	78	42	—	40	—	40	—	2	—	.00963	.0475	1,360	1,060	121	1,384	2,687	2,912	
Wellington	155	91	—	81	—	67	—	4	—	.01239	.053	2,175	1,436	140	1,995	4,064	4,316	
Williamsburg	33	23	—	19	—	16	—	1	—	.00443	.045	400	363	—	463	926	1,064	
Willimantic	54	34	—	34	—	31	—	3	—	.00791	.058	1,260	921	—	1,496	2,581	2,778	

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY—Concluded

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Plantations																	
Barnard	20	17	—	12	—	11	—	1	—	.00446	.03	500	275	—	592	807	925
Elliottsville	21	14	—	14	—	13	—	2	—	.00533	.028	1,145	238	—	1,129	1,387	1,712
Kingsbury	19	12	—	11	—	10	—	1	—	.00312	.043	425	138	—	675	910	1,047
Lake View	16	14	—	11	—	12	—	1	—	—	.016	—	194	—	850	1,316	1,399
Total	6,239	3,720	1,027	3,507	1,018	3,274	934	133	41			\$140,995	\$36,584	\$2,551	\$116,869	\$193,478	\$218,051

SAGADAHOC COUNTY

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Arrowsic	30	15	—	15	—	14	—	1	—	.01453	.052	\$ 950	\$327	—	\$ 594	\$1,298	\$1,348
Bath	2,422	1,409	566	1,285	562	1,150	466	41	20	.00587	.0445	55,604	11,767	—	52,256	67,867	80,319
Bowdoin	200	159	—	136	—	114	—	8	—	.00989	.0525	3,700	1,852	\$305	3,486	6,774	7,110
Bowdoinham	209	138	49	123	49	113	47	7	2	.01153	.045	6,790	1,352	—	5,989	8,285	8,898
Georgetown	97	58	—	49	—	47	—	2	—	.00432	.040	1,800	535	—	1,480	3,027	3,272
Phippsburg	270	187	—	177	—	151	—	9	—	.00833	.044	5,140	2,222	—	4,580	7,496	8,388
Richmond	455	304	110	286	110	249	85	11	4	.01132	.054	12,000	2,504	510	11,546	17,710	22,739
Topsham	655	331	—	311	—	288	—	16	—	.01090	.036	18,300	3,798	—	10,822	22,348	25,007
West Bath	84	47	—	45	—	37	—	2	—	.00849	.036	2,116	1,092	—	1,362	3,301	3,372
Woolwich	228	158	—	145	—	134	—	7	—	.01169	.041	4,785	1,919	—	3,525	6,380	6,939
Total	4,650	2,806	725	2,572	721	2,297	598	104	26			\$111,185	\$27,368	\$815	\$95,640	\$144,486	\$167,392

SOMERSET COUNTY

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Anson	687	408	—	383	—	349	—	16	—	.01135	.061	\$15,100	\$3,638	—	\$8,068	\$20,559	\$22,009
Athens	265	168	33	155	33	129	30	6	3	.01115	.052	3,750	1,375	\$240	2,847	6,160	6,738
Bingham	257	149	101	139	101	126	89	5	5	.00407	.041	4,538	1,283	—	6,096	8,667	10,664
Cambridge	83	57	—	54	—	50	—	3	—	.00733	.044	1,000	1,075	—	964	2,347	2,497
Canaan	213	148	—	143	—	121	—	4	—	.01368	.048	4,675	1,827	150	2,931	6,906	7,327

SOMERSET COUNTY—Continued

Name of Town	School census (5 to 21 years)	Total Enrollment		Net Enrollment		Average Daily Attendance		Teaching Positions		Rate of taxation for school maintenance	Rate of taxation for municipal purposes	Amount appropriated for school maintenance	State aid for school maintenance	Equalization fund	Expenditure for instruction	Total expenditure for school maintenance	Total expenditure for all school purposes
		Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Concord	59	31	—	30	—	28	—	2	—	.00975	.076	1,400	637	—	1,511	2,580	2,813
Cornville	189	112	—	103	—	95	—	5	—	.01301	.05	4,200	1,709	140	2,172	6,432	6,712
Detroit	118	73	—	69	—	62	—	4	—	.01372	.042	2,350	1,383	—	1,848	3,740	3,917
Embden	155	94	—	92	—	82	—	6	—	.00807	.046	2,700	1,489	—	1,880	4,285	4,529
Fairfield	1,886	686	373	599	366	535	321	24	10	.00756	.045	21,500	7,377	—	22,629	35,496	44,542
Harmony	278	199	67	186	66	164	55	7	2	.01469	.052	5,500	1,507	429	5,714	8,172	8,771
Hartland	325	218	59	206	59	192	51	7	4	.00948	.046	7,800	1,790	200	4,438	10,519	12,901
Madison	1,322	769	324	741	321	682	297	25	12	.00897	.037	33,987	6,737	—	32,390	46,993	66,855
Mercer	142	104	—	90	—	82	—	6	—	.01097	.07	1,800	1,644	—	2,160	3,674	3,780
Moscow	154	104	—	97	—	86	—	4	—	.00109	.02	3,200	1,456	—	2,794	4,898	5,604
New Portland	267	175	62	165	61	151	54	7	3	.01189	.056	5,000	1,682	597	6,652	8,505	9,391
Norridgewock	413	302	101	278	101	246	83	7	5	.01070	.048	7,966	1,750	208	6,811	12,669	16,464
Palmira	319	165	—	150	—	135	—	6	—	.01677	.046	6,500	1,994	—	2,694	8,271	8,672
Pittsfield	807	544	—	491	—	471	—	17	—	.01275	.048	26,880	4,262	450	14,561	34,455	36,532
Ripley	126	68	—	59	—	51	—	4	—	.01258	.0495	2,160	1,220	78	1,282	3,574	3,726
Saint Albans	349	212	—	196	—	172	—	7	—	.01427	.045	6,000	2,403	—	3,561	8,309	8,709
Skowhegan	2,039	997	365	907	359	818	328	31	9	.00909	.0385	48,271	9,123	—	38,839	61,012	86,140
Smithfield	113	80	—	63	—	62	—	6	—	.01100	.053	3,000	1,447	145	2,310	3,920	4,090
Solon	256	167	42	149	42	142	39	8	2	.01099	.054	3,950	1,426	—	5,960	8,250	9,354
Starks	155	99	—	94	—	82	—	4	—	.00976	.057	2,120	1,458	128	1,480	4,496	4,852

SOMERSET COUNTY—Concluded

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Plantations																	
Bigelow.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.00047	.092	20	2	—	—	201	295
Brighton.....	63	42	—	36	—	30	—	2	—	.00839	.046	1,200	583	—	915	1,909	2,012
Caratunk.....	39	20	16	18	16	—	15	2	1	.00526	.06	1,976	435	—	2,613	3,520	4,067
Dead River.....	28	13	—	13	—	12	—	1	—	.00277	.038	500	432	—	770	2,259	2,507
Dennistown.....	15	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	.00144	.018	275	189	—	694	1,062	1,184
Flagstaff.....	66	51	9	48	9	46	8	2	1	.00894	.049	1,400	544	64	2,373	3,558	3,937
Highland.....	21	13	—	11	—	11	—	1	—	.00311	.087	200	318	—	540	1,117	1,209
Jackman.....	278	85	50	82	49	81	44	3	2	.00789	.035	4,280	1,104	—	5,624	8,228	9,127
Lexington.....	47	30	—	30	—	24	—	2	—	.00477	.0685	500	512	—	888	1,380	1,471
Mayfield.....	5	4	—	4	—	—	3	—	1	.00334	.033	400	160	—	227	480	559
Moose River.....	103	47	—	47	—	45	—	2	—	.00731	.05	1,770	1,184	—	1,726	3,802	4,239
Pleasant Ridge.....	33	23	—	23	—	20	—	1	—	.00108	.018	3,300	530	—	720	4,254	4,412
The Forks.....	42	23	—	23	—	20	—	1	—	.00418	.029	700	584	—	1,265	2,654	3,174
West Forks.....	26	14	11	14	11	13	10	1	1	.00514	.023	1,050	213	—	2,095	2,867	3,117
Total.....	11,744	6,496	1,613	5,990	1,594	5,432	1,424	241	60	—	—	\$244,918	\$68,482	\$2,829	\$203,042	\$362,180	\$438,899

WALDO COUNTY

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Belfast.....	1,585	938	366	846	365	747	332	27	10	.00770	.049	\$25,805	\$6,930	—	\$30,513	\$41,033	\$47,223
Belmont.....	66	36	—	32	—	30	—	2	—	.01350	.058	1,560	480	\$52	980	2,201	2,297
Brooks.....	255	129	67	122	67	115	58	4	3	.01424	.047	5,045	1,210	838	5,349	8,412	9,691
Burnham.....	254	151	—	151	—	140	—	6	—	.01310	.042	3,700	1,893	216	2,059	5,568	5,888
Frankfort.....	176	100	39	93	36	78	30	4	2	.01063	.048	3,000	963	392	4,103	5,552	6,022
Freedom.....	171	111	—	111	—	100	—	3	—	.01013	.054	1,800	1,365	—	1,272	3,537	3,658
Islesboro.....	221	150	45	136	45	121	37	5	3	.00747	.034	10,210	1,304	—	8,713	11,585	12,127
Jackson.....	127	64	—	64	—	51	—	3	—	.01013	.055	1,425	1,279	—	1,206	2,954	3,181
Knox.....	182	104	—	101	—	86	—	4	—	.01567	.054	3,000	1,516	136	1,472	4,621	4,772
Liberty.....	176	105	52	104	52	96	47	4	2	.01045	.054	2,350	926	368	3,188	5,287	6,561

WALDO COUNTY—Concluded

Name of Town	School census (5 to 21 years)		Total Enrollment		Net Enrollment		Average Daily Attendance		Teaching Positions		Rate of taxation for school maintenance	Rate of taxation for municipal purposes	Amount appropriated for school maintenance	State aid for school maintenance	Equalization fund	Expenditure for instruction	Total expenditure for school maintenance	Total expenditure for all school purposes
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11								
Lincolntonville	298	168	—	151	—	136	—	6	—	.01224	.04	5,600	1,932	—	3,117	8,254	8,797	
Monroe	272	113	40	111	39	90	35	8	3	.01503	.054	3,825	1,693	663	5,510	6,372	6,735	
Montville	196	107	—	100	—	84	—	5	—	.01402	.056	3,500	1,690	—	1,682	5,279	5,447	
Morrill	100	51	—	50	—	43	—	3	—	.01395	.047	1,910	1,196	84	1,310	3,102	3,156	
Northport	150	93	—	92	—	75	—	4	—	.00545	.032	3,100	1,453	—	1,866	4,391	4,663	
Palermo	140	91	—	83	—	82	—	4	—	.00932	.054	2,350	1,273	—	1,680	4,503	4,728	
Prospect	134	65	—	56	—	53	—	3	—	.01939	.051	3,750	1,322	—	1,635	4,278	4,549	
Searsmont	176	112	28	96	27	90	24	5	2	.00988	.049	2,910	1,144	—	3,197	3,975	4,653	
Searsport	421	249	68	226	66	196	58	9	3	.01179	.0450	9,572	2,304	390	9,116	12,970	16,619	
Stockton Springs	279	161	75	146	75	134	69	4	3	.01097	.048	6,025	1,265	192	5,890	9,189	9,809	
Swanville	160	92	—	89	—	70	—	5	—	.00934	.0494	1,600	1,323	—	2,247	3,745	4,012	
Thorndike	135	91	—	88	—	77	—	6	—	.01086	.05	3,000	1,625	—	2,532	4,196	4,410	
Troy	269	114	—	111	—	100	—	6	—	.00850	.048	2,500	1,934	—	2,294	5,716	5,927	
Unity	306	150	80	148	80	140	72	6	3	.00836	.04	6,423	1,669	—	5,170	8,319	9,987	
Waldo	168	81	—	77	—	63	—	3	—	.01535	.05	2,375	1,384	84	1,345	3,703	4,039	
Winterport	468	278	88	252	85	215	71	7	3	.01550	.065	8,600	2,064	718	7,736	12,139	14,621	
Total	6,885	3,904	948	3,636	937	3,212	833	146	37			\$124,935	\$43,137	\$4,133	\$115,182	\$190,881	\$213,572	

WASHINGTON COUNTY

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Beals	199	113	21	110	21	102	19	5	2	.03147	.078	\$4,235	\$1,192	\$549	\$4,100	\$5,345	\$6,014
Addison	264	137	33	132	33	125	30	7	2	.01895	.067	4,932	1,544	550	4,584	6,570	7,009
Alexander	109	58	—	58	—	48	—	3	—	.00810	.057	1,050	579	102	1,198	1,882	2,050
Baileyville	789	435	179	435	179	391	159	12	12	.01195	.040	23,797	4,000	728	20,716	30,182	38,898
Baring	73	48	—	47	—	44	—	2	—	.00756	.0495	800	423	—	1,086	1,369	1,612
Beddington	13	9	—	4	—	7	—	1	—	.00206	.049	75	110	—	320	344	400
Brookton	88	59	—	57	—	52	—	2	—	.00959	.056	800	651	—	987	1,689	1,811
Calais	1,712	806	331	806	331	716	301	26	11	.00945	.050	28,018	7,828	—	30,689	39,970	47,197
Centerville	36	26	—	25	—	22	—	1	—	.00401	.0436	450	207	—	504	652	896
Charlotte	91	67	—	62	—	52	—	4	—	.01859	.06	2,050	1,042	144	1,360	2,738	3,098
Cherryfield	359	174	89	174	89	172	80	7	3	.01528	.046	6,300	1,866	—	3,512	8,670	9,393
Columbia	170	96	—	92	—	86	—	6	—	.01243	.062	2,025	1,547	216	2,368	3,618	4,253
Columbia Falls	220	111	63	111	63	104	59	7	2	.01573	.06	3,275	1,400	506	5,125	6,087	6,649
Cooper	59	43	—	40	—	36	—	2	—	.01255	.065	1,200	441	62	757	1,871	1,993
Crawford	44	20	—	20	—	17	—	1	—	.00573	.038	810	491	—	498	1,125	1,228
Cutler	165	92	—	90	—	73	—	4	—	.01958	.058	2,900	1,470	164	1,983	3,501	3,801
Danforth	510	333	104	320	104	280	93	8	4	.01289	.058	7,000	2,404	510	8,574	13,508	13,960
Deblois	9	4	—	4	—	3	—	1	—	.00665	.042	265	244	—	384	607	644
Dennysville	133	71	66	68	66	61	57	3	3	.02026	.07	2,400	770	250	4,650	5,306	5,754
East Machias	416	273	—	252	—	230	—	9	—	.01730	.0655	7,850	2,595	552	4,680	11,121	12,350
Eastport	1,010	575	290	574	289	478	265	18	8	.00904	.048	18,000	4,864	—	20,433	26,480	30,306
Edmunds	126	82	—	74	—	71	—	3	—	.02153	.092	2,040	1,317	180	1,404	2,970	3,225
Harrington	272	173	57	173	57	164	48	6	2	.01590	.053	4,400	1,377	380	4,511	6,198	7,709
Jonesboro	185	97	43	93	43	89	40	4	2	.01824	.057	2,900	1,007	336	3,751	4,358	4,758
Jonesport	620	357	94	336	93	312	82	12	4	.01302	.049	9,000	3,014	860	10,398	14,024	16,186
Lubec	925	621	167	580	166	531	151	21	6	.01598	.044	20,077	5,025	—	20,518	25,991	33,663
Machias	601	328	209	320	209	303	192	13	7	.01129	.048	8,733	2,758	540	12,527	15,355	16,785
Machiasport	277	165	—	152	—	136	—	8	—	.01946	.061	4,700	2,227	495	4,212	7,160	7,501
Marion	30	21	—	18	—	16	—	1	—	.01231	.09	725	167	36	564	1,220	1,297
Marshfield	61	33	—	32	—	30	—	2	—	.01292	.063	850	978	76	956	1,862	1,939

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

WASHINGTON COUNTY—Concluded

Name of Town	School census (5 to 21 years)		Total Enrollment		Net Enrollment		Average Daily Attendance		Teaching Positions		Rate of taxation for school maintenance	Rate of taxation for municipal purposes	Amount appropriated for school maintenance	State aid for school maintenance	Equalization fund	Expenditure for instruction	Total expenditure for school maintenance	Total expenditure for all school purposes
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10								
Meddybemps	42	28	—	—	25	—	25	—	1	—	.01609	.082	550	200	—	536	1,086	1,295
Milbridge	411	272	69	—	257	69	242	57	8	2	.01398	.044	5,600	1,902	300	5,631	8,589	8,820
Northfield	28	11	—	—	11	—	9	—	1	—	.01146	.0443	1,075	392	—	570	1,450	1,479
Pembroke	290	191	77	—	184	77	170	68	7	3	.01440	.048	4,700	1,594	374	4,708	8,401	10,470
Perry	240	132	—	—	128	—	112	—	5	—	.01958	.054	4,683	1,865	341	2,825	6,722	7,099
Princeton	328	205	75	—	203	75	187	65	8	2	.01304	.055	6,774	1,817	481	7,936	9,688	10,539
Robbinston	188	121	—	—	108	—	95	—	4	—	.01097	.05	2,090	1,099	104	2,275	3,643	3,908
Roque Bluffs	44	27	—	—	27	—	24	—	1	—	.02137	.0526	1,057	603	43	360	1,199	1,273
Steuben	223	126	38	—	126	38	115	37	8	2	.01438	.057	3,700	1,432	520	5,141	6,787	7,357
Talmadge	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.00096	.035	64	89	—	277	—	338
Topsfield	92	53	—	—	53	—	42	—	2	—	.01058	.090	1,060	803	—	1,152	1,897	2,062
Trescott	149	102	—	—	93	—	79	—	5	—	.02055	.075	1,800	1,149	250	2,044	2,665	2,832
Vanceboro	257	158	63	—	151	62	142	53	4	2	.01422	.048	4,100	1,180	—	4,684	6,216	7,630
Waite	49	37	—	—	35	—	33	—	2	—	.01258	.044	1,096	834	—	895	1,632	1,755
Wesley	68	50	—	—	46	—	39	—	3	—	.00764	.0398	600	546	—	1,028	1,396	1,471
Whiting	116	75	—	—	72	—	68	—	5	—	.01454	.038	2,525	1,462	64	2,264	4,147	4,323
Whitneyville	88	55	—	—	52	—	47	—	2	—	.01693	.051	1,500	997	—	1,143	2,258	2,658
Plantations																		
Codyville	35	18	—	—	18	—	12	—	1	—	.00166	.051	147	201	—	552	667	774
Grand Lake Stream	71	37	9	—	37	9	33	8	2	1	.00930	.035	1,350	687	—	2,026	2,617	2,885
Number 14	28	20	—	—	17	—	14	—	2	—	.00870	.047	700	295	—	576	1,393	1,462
Number 21	44	26	—	—	26	—	20	—	1	—	.00293	.038	250	375	—	554	894	1,107
Total	12,364	7,171	2,077	—	6,928	2,073	6,259	1,864	271	80			\$217,078	\$73,060	\$9,713	\$224,249	\$325,397	\$373,916

YORK COUNTY

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Acton	111	73	—	73	—	62	—	6	—	.01127	.048	\$4,000	\$1,529	—	\$3,324	\$6,060	\$6,376
Alfred	248	172	44	160	43	143	39	5	2	.01417	.05	7,500	1,323	—	5,193	8,607	9,101
Berwick	631	324	96	309	96	276	90	12	4	.01240	.047	13,337	3,089	\$480	12,899	17,550	21,694
Biddeford	6,244	1,141	364	1,047	360	918	318	41	15	.00363	.043	42,463	19,123	—	42,397	55,523	77,034
Buxton	508	325	84	302	83	260	76	12	3	.00682	.0336	11,400	2,723	—	11,523	14,955	26,102
Cornish	223	116	47	108	46	100	40	5	5	.01343	.050	5,199	1,023	182	4,991	7,298	8,359
Dayton	114	50	—	46	—	42	—	4	—	.01215	.033	3,758	1,381	—	2,356	4,807	5,057
Eliot	463	255	114	248	114	227	102	8	4	.00751	.028	11,880	2,357	—	11,357	15,578	18,998
Hollis	290	189	56	180	56	162	50	8	2	.00745	.032	7,700	1,640	—	7,214	9,897	10,696
Kennebunk	840	569	132	547	131	491	117	20	4	.00901	.038	28,500	4,288	—	24,673	36,170	39,580
Kennebunkport	347	221	78	214	78	197	71	12	5	.00916	.041	22,750	2,508	—	15,670	23,605	26,848
Kittery	1,078	673	207	649	207	567	196	23	8	.01569	.049	33,200	5,441	1,000	17,531	40,020	52,072
Lebanon	317	222	—	209	—	180	—	10	—	.01768	.044	12,900	2,471	—	7,608	16,679	17,701
Limerick	281	171	49	169	49	142	44	6	2	.01140	.046	7,000	1,473	—	5,947	9,592	11,957
Limington	238	140	42	121	42	113	34	7	3	.01123	.048	5,250	1,453	—	5,636	7,336	7,775
Lyman	95	59	—	51	—	46	—	3	—	.00731	.035	2,900	1,238	—	1,944	5,551	5,875
Newfield	123	89	25	78	25	61	21	3	2	.01404	.058	3,400	771	266	3,541	4,958	5,334
North Berwick	382	211	69	203	69	178	65	7	4	.01131	.054	10,300	1,911	364	8,548	13,418	15,769
North Kennebunkport	203	109	—	96	—	87	—	5	—	.01104	.0428	4,021	1,623	—	2,957	5,167	5,550
Old Orchard	428	300	67	285	66	240	55	7	7	.00347	.024	14,700	2,044	—	13,733	17,917	26,635
Parsonfield	244	141	26	134	26	120	20	7	4	.00958	.050	4,125	1,324	500	3,185	6,082	6,841
Saco	2,269	1,311	324	1,221	324	1,093	286	37	16	.00993	.045	64,635	9,646	—	35,072	86,350	101,027
Sanford	5,325	1,604	408	1,584	402	1,454	365	47	21	.00688	.045	70,500	18,390	—	71,910	91,620	131,369
Shapleigh	134	97	23	93	23	79	18	5	2	.00989	.042	4,000	1,019	—	4,709	5,544	5,854
South Berwick	595	308	133	299	133	265	128	11	7	.01343	.055	17,000	2,824	560	7,231	19,956	25,390
Waterboro	266	188	47	166	47	144	43	7	2	.01305	.048	8,300	1,546	374	7,514	11,933	14,691
Wells	734	424	114	407	114	341	101	17	4	.00674	.049	20,120	3,679	—	18,236	27,284	30,413
York	694	431	161	417	161	376	149	23	6	.00687	.043	30,000	4,358	—	26,859	39,333	47,858
Total	23,425	9,913	2,710	9,416	2,695	8,364	2,428	358	132			\$470,838	\$102,195	\$3,726	\$383,758	\$608,790	\$761,956

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES

County	School census (5 to 21 years)	Total Enrollment		Net Enrollment		Average Daily Attendance		Teaching Positions		Amount appropriated for school maintenance	State aid for school maintenance	Equalization fund	Expenditure for instruction	Total expenditure for school maintenance	Total expenditure for all school purposes
		Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	14	15	16	17	18
Androscoggin	21,187	9,632	2,806	8,629	2,778	7,604	2,469	321	107	\$411,905	\$91,993	\$ 966	\$384,749	\$524,174	\$659,746
Aroostook	35,120	21,109	4,176	20,014	4,147	17,690	3,683	671	156	407,790	181,176	17,365	487,536	756,805	872,507
Cumberland	43,185	21,080	6,658	20,085	6,621	18,215	6,078	693	264	1,088,341	198,845	1,300	1,008,062	1,330,973	1,884,921
Franklin	5,818	3,536	1,039	3,281	1,024	2,981	933	131	47	141,299	35,201	1,234	128,072	209,484	277,387
Hancock	10,085	5,596	1,571	5,282	1,554	4,712	1,370	235	75	271,736	61,415	5,921	232,447	358,962	422,612
Kennebec	20,728	11,548	3,220	10,577	3,194	9,568	2,828	374	111	452,076	105,449	3,335	397,599	604,309	714,305
Knox	7,086	4,530	1,302	4,265	1,293	3,868	1,158	156	46	171,934	39,207	1,798	167,315	239,776	274,513
Lincoln	5,006	2,621	613	2,454	603	2,177	542	112	26	103,108	32,772	1,637	85,167	144,552	159,347
Oxford	13,527	7,018	1,822	6,551	1,805	6,075	1,668	263	75	293,835	74,860	4,406	256,147	412,505	469,369
Penobscot	29,737	17,638	4,712	16,214	4,682	14,621	4,116	561	207	652,515	159,243	10,792	608,402	891,476	1,076,074
Piscataquis	6,239	3,720	1,027	3,507	1,018	3,274	934	133	41	140,995	36,584	2,551	116,869	193,478	218,051
Sagadahoc	4,650	2,806	725	2,572	721	2,297	598	104	26	111,185	27,368	815	95,640	144,486	167,392
Somerset	11,744	6,496	1,613	5,990	1,594	5,432	1,424	241	60	244,918	68,482	2,829	203,042	362,180	438,899
Waldo	6,885	3,904	948	3,636	937	3,212	833	146	37	124,935	43,137	4,133	115,182	190,881	213,572
Washington	12,364	7,171	2,077	6,928	2,073	6,259	1,864	271	80	217,078	73,060	9,713	224,249	325,397	373,916
York	23,425	9,913	2,710	9,416	2,695	8,364	2,428	358	132	470,838	102,195	3,726	383,758	608,790	761,956
Unorganized Territory	1,234	645		607		533		33					18,703	52,137	57,953
Total	258,020	138,963	37,019	130,008	36,739	116,882	32,926	4,803	1,490	\$5,304,488	\$1,330,987	\$72,521	\$4,912,939	\$7,351,137	\$9,042,520