

SUPT, GILPIN, MAKES REPORT.

The Accomplishments and Needs of Virginia's Public School System Set Forth.

To the Honorable Board of Education:

Gentlemen:—In compliance with Section 10 of the Duties of the Superintendent in the school manual, I herewith submit my third annual report of the schools of District No. 22.

The schools have advanced during the past year in several different lines. There were few changes in teachers from the preceding year, and the familiarity of the old teachers with the system of instruction and the manual made the work in the grades better than ever before. The pupils were better graded at the opening of school last year for the simple reason that each grade had completed a definite amount of work, and each teacher that returned was given the same grade as she had the year before, as far as possible. Thus the majority of pupils have held their teachers for two years. The interest taken by the large majority of the teachers had a very beneficial effect upon the school. Teachers conducted their own reading-course work, and nearly all instruction and criticism by the superintendent was made to the individual teacher and not made general. This is plain, as few teachers have common faults where the corp of teachers is small. It also has the directness of making the teacher feel that she is the person who needs better discipline or instruction and not all the teachers in general. It is the superintendent's method in all his supervision to deal with the individual teacher and her work rather than the teachers as a whole. In a few cases the teachers were given too great scope in the selection of certain work for their pupils. This may not have been detrimental to the pupils, but it destroys the uniformity of the grade work and some of the same work is likely to be repeated in another grade. In a few rooms the discipline was not entirely satisfactory to the superintendent. The fact is, that these rooms were difficult to govern, due largely because a few of the pupils cared little for an education and were compelled to remain in school. Such cases ought to be suspended. Suspension has this advantage. Nearly every case of undisciplined pupils showed that the pupils are behind in their work—and need to be in school every day. In one case the teacher was weak along this line. In particular lines we had revivals of much interest. The reading of the primary pupils has attracted the attention of nearly every school visitor. This, I believe, is due to the active and energetic methods of the primary teachers. In higher arithmetic a very progressive course has been pursued. The work has been along practical and thoughtful problems. In high school spelling much interest was manifested by the competitive contest with other schools. The plan should be carried into the grades. We need a good and thorough course in penmanship. The changing of systems in writing has had a bad effect upon the handwriting of many pupils. I do not believe in changing systems, and experience has proven that pupils largely depend upon a copy for their forms. The primary grades should have these forms presented, but when a pupil has reached the fifth or sixth grade practice in neatness, legibility, and rapidity, should be the work in writing, and not merely form. In general library reading, the number of books taken from the library to be read at home has increased materially during the past year. Our library is very limited, and especially for grammar grade pupils. Nearly all money spent for library books is used for high school selections. This is a mistake. I believe the creating of a desire for good literature should begin in the grades, and the only way possible to do this is to establish a grade library system with sufficient books to supply the needs. Our high school has finally taken its place alongside the other high schools thruout the state in being placed upon the accredited state list of high schools by the High School Inspector. This has been our aim for two years. It brings an extra appropriation of \$1,500 for next year, but to receive this appropriation the local Board must comply with the rules and regulations adopted by the State High School Board on May 13, 1903, as attached to this report.

By a recent Act of the Legislature, state aid to high schools has been increased to \$1,500. This amount will be decreased somewhat by the addition of new schools to the list, and will be available August 1, 1903. By provision of the law, no school shall receive aid in excess of the amount expended in carrying out the purposes of the Act, exclusive of the cost of buildings and repairs thereon.

In determining the amount due each school, this board will be governed by the following rules:

1. All accepted schools employing not less than two instructors, exclusive of the superintendent, who give their entire time to high school work, shall be presumed to be entitled to the full amount.
2. In case of the smaller schools, the high school inspector is directed to submit a special report of the yearly expenditure of each school. This special report shall include:
 - a. Such part of the superintendent's salary as is in excess of \$500, provided that after the year 1902-3 his entire salary shall not be less than nine hundred dollars a year.
 - b. The salaries paid high school instructors. In case of instructors giving part time to high school work, proportionate credit shall be given.
 - c. The cost of library fixtures and of library books. But no credit shall be given for expenditure already balanced by state aid to school libraries. Boards of education are at liberty, of course, to make any purchases they may desire, but no credit shall be given for the purchase of subscription books or expensive sets unless the inspector's approval shall have been secured prior to such purchase. Free texts for ordinary class use shall not receive credit.
 - d. The cost of laboratory fixtures and apparatus. No credit shall be given for charts, for unusual or expensive apparatus, for sets of apparatus, or for any devices sold by traveling agents, unless the approval of the inspector shall have been secured prior to such purchase.
 - e. The proportionate cost of heating and of janitor's services. In case of inadequate heating, poor ventilation or untidy quarters, corresponding credit may be withheld.

By Order of the State High School Board.

J. W. OLSEN, Secretary.

Department of Public Instruction,
St. Paul, Minn., May 13, 1903.

This being the case, I recommend that an appropriation of \$100.00 be made for library fixtures, and \$500.00 for library books. This amount to be taken out of said fund. Of the balance of this fund the following amounts should be spent in order to complete the different departments in the high school: \$150.00 for physics; \$250 for botany and biology; \$100 for chemistry; \$50 for bookkeeping; \$50 for seventh grade geography. As the amount may not reach more than \$1200 it will be better to wait until appropriation is made before selecting other needs.

Several new studies have been added to our different courses, as bookkeeping and advanced American history. During the past year the different Range superintendents completed a uniform outline in the different courses. The following studies have been added: Two years in German, modern history, and one year of commercial studies.

Under the last head we have at present one subject, Bookkeeping, and to complete the year's work a course of Typewriting ought to be given. If the Board can appropriate sufficient money to secure at least six typewriters, we can make excellent use of this course. As Manual Training is to be introduced during the coming year, it ought to be placed into the new building during the building of the same, and thus have it a part of the building itself. We must proceed very carefully in this line, because the best methods show, and experience has proven, that manual training should grow with the school. Therefore I believe only drawing and woodwork should be considered at this time.

During the last week in March we held our first Art Exhibit. It was a success financially, nearly seventy-five dollars being raised, but the idea of having these exhibits is not a financial one. It was given for the purpose of giving our pupils a chance to view the great paintings in the world from the best possible copies. It is true we need the pictures for decorations, but the history and study of painters as revealed in their works, was the prime motive. Some people did not like the idea of selling tickets, but as this is required by the firms who send out their exhibits, we could not have secured the paintings without complying with their terms. The pictures have been ordered framed to preserve them. I would like the expression of the Board on the advisability of conducting another exhibit next year.

The following work has been pursued in the high school, eighth and seventh grades:

| KATE G. SWEENEY, Instructor. | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|------|--------|-------|---------|--------|------|--------|------|-----|
| Subject. | Male | Female | Total | Credits | Failed | Left | School | Time | |
| English, 1st year | 3 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 40 | mn. | Yr. |
| English, 2nd year | 4 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 40 | mn. | Yr. |
| Literature, I | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 5 | Mo. |
| Literature, II | 3 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 1 | Yr. |
| Grammar 8th | 4 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 40 | | |
| ROSE A. SIMMONS, Instructor. | | | | | | | | | |
| Virgil | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 40 | | |
| Cicero | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 40 | | |
| Oeser | 2 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 40 | | |
| Latin Grammar | 3 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 40 | | |
| Reading 7th | 11 | 11 | 22 | 21 | 0 | 1 | 40 | | |

| Spelling, 7th | 11 | 11 | 22 | 19 | 3 | 1 | 15 | | |
|-------------------------|----|----|----|----|---|---|----|---|-----|
| Grammar 7th | 11 | 11 | 22 | 19 | 3 | 1 | 40 | | |
| English History | 3 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 40 | 5 | Mo. |
| MABEL CASE, Instructor. | | | | | | | | | |
| Arithmetic, B 7th | 4 | 9 | 13 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 40 | 1 | Yr. |
| Arithmetic, A 7th | 7 | 3 | 10 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 40 | | |
| Arithmetic, 8th | 4 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 40 | | |
| Ele. Algebra | 5 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 40 | | |
| Higher Algebra | 2 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 40 | 5 | Mo. |
| Plane Geometry | 4 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 40 | 1 | Yr. |
| Bookkeeping | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 5 | Mo. |
| Solid Geometry | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 5 | Mo. |

| CLARABEL MILLIMAN, Instructor. | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|----|----|----|---|---|----|---|-----|
| History 8th grade | 3 | 7 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 40 | 1 | Yr. |
| History Ad. U.S. | 2 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 40 | 5 | Mo. |
| Botany | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 1 | Yr. |
| Physiology | 3 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 40 | 7 | Mo. |
| Reading 8th | 3 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 30 | 1 | Yr. |
| Spelling 8th | 3 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 1 | Yr. |
| Civics | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 5 | Mo. |
| Geography 7th | 12 | 12 | 24 | 19 | 2 | 3 | 40 | 1 | Yr. |
| French history 7th | 12 | 12 | 24 | 19 | 2 | 3 | 40 | 7 | Mo. |

| S. W. GILPIN, Instructor. | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|-----|
| Ele. Chemistry | 4 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 80 | 1 | Yr. |
| Adv. Chemistry | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 1 | Yr. |

You will note from the above report that several pupils failed in the different subjects. The only reasons for them are: First, the attendance in a few cases causes the pupils to fall below the average; second, several pupils were weak in their preparation for the advanced work; third, a few pupils failed simply because they did not work hard enough. On a whole, I consider the work completed by the different pupils of a high grade. Our standard is above the average and no pupil can do the work assigned without digging it out for himself or herself. The one criticism I would make is, that a few of our pupils are too dependent upon their instructors. A good instructor only directs the pupils in their work.

The following outline covers, No. 1 pupils entitled to apportionment; No. 2 pupils not entitled to apportionment; No. 3 total enrollment for year; No. 4 total attendance in day of all pupils; No. 5 average attendance; No. 6 number from 5 to 8 years; No. 7 number from 8 to 16; No. 8 number from 16 to 21; No. 9 number from 8 to 16 who have attended school more than 12 weeks:

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-------------------|-----|----|-----|---------|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|
| Kate G. Sweeney | 22 | 0 | 22 | 3915 | 176 | 0 | 6 | 16 | 6 |
| Mary Burkhardt | 34 | 3 | 37 | 5901 | 159 | 0 | 32 | 5 | 33 |
| Mathilda Schauer | 36 | 1 | 37 | 5398 | 154 | 0 | 36 | 3 | 32 |
| Nellie G. Mahoney | 36 | 1 | 37 | 5548 | 163 | 0 | 37 | 0 | 37 |
| Pearl Wilmut | 50 | 6 | 56 | 7998 | 143 | 0 | 56 | 0 | 49 |
| Zelma L. Daum | 53 | 4 | 57 | 8139 | 146 | 1 | 55 | 1 | 53 |
| Emma G. Stevens | 53 | 6 | 59 | 9292 | 156 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 52 |
| Effa Grawshaw | 44 | 2 | 46 | 7121 | 154 | 1 | 45 | 0 | 42 |
| Abbie E. Smith | 51 | 6 | 57 | 8127 | 153 | 41 | 16 | 0 | 14 |
| Mabelle Reid | 30 | 0 | 30 | 7245 | 186 | 17 | 22 | 0 | 16 |
| Margaret Beattie | 47 | 1 | 48 | 7484 | 156 | 30 | 18 | 0 | 17 |
| Jessie H. Moore | 41 | 5 | 46 | 6297 | 137 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bessie Perry | 48 | 2 | 50 | 6874 | 138 | 42 | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| Frances Parmelee | 32 | 4 | 36 | 5420 | 151 | 7 | 29 | 0 | 32 |
| Mattie Logan | 47 | 2 | 49 | 7225 | 148 | 45 | 4 | 0 | 2 |
| Totals | 608 | 47 | 715 | 108,723 | 156 | 230 | 460 | 25 | 428 |

The above report is very interesting. Six rooms have fifty or more pupils. Dividing the total number of pupils by the number of teachers, exclusive of the high school instructors (except Miss Sweeney) we have an average of over forty-seven pupils for each teacher.

In every room the number of pupils exceeded the number of seats except two. Miss Reid had the best average attendance for the year—186.

The question of paying teachers when they have been absent from their work ought to be settled by the board in such a way that all will understand before school begins, and with justice to the teachers and the district. Teachers who are sick and remain here under a physician's care need consideration, but where they ask for a week or more at home or on a visit, it is doubtful if they should receive the same consideration. We do not want sick teachers in the school room, nor do we want healthy and well ones at home or visiting a friend.

The action of the Board in passing the resolution employing only Normal graduates for teachers in the grades, and University graduates for instructors in the high school work, is a re-enactment of a rule established five or six years ago. I most heartily approve of this action. The school will certainly reap beneficial results from such legislation. Now, stand by that law irrespective of friend, foe or relative. In this connection the action of the State High School Board may be presented. It is a resolution governing the teachers' qualifications to teach in a high school system. "After the school year ending July 31st, 1903, in all schools under the supervision of the State High School Board, drawing special aid as state graded schools, or as state high schools, no teacher will be accepted by the State High School Board as qualified to teach in the grades of such schools who has not at least a second grade state certificate, and no teacher shall be deemed qualified to teach above the sixth grade in such schools who has not at least a first grade state certificate." This rule applies in the selection of all future teachers and is self-explanatory.

The following gives: 1. Number of days taught; 2. Number of days absent; 3. Total number of days; 4. Times tardy; 5. Collected from fines; 6. Collected from sale of books.

| Teacher | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. |
|----------------|-----|----|-----|----|---------|---------|
| Miss Sweeney | 198 | 1 | 200 | 0 | \$1.22 | \$1.60 |
| Miss Simmons | 200 | 0 | 200 | 0 | | |
| Miss Case | 197 | 2 | 200 | 0 | | |
| Miss Milliman | | | | | | |
| Miss Burkhardt | 200 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 2.02 | .48 |
| Miss Schauer | 195 | 0 | 195 | 0 | 3.21 | 1.44 |
| Miss Mahoney | 183 | 17 | 200 | 3 | 1.91 | 2.14 |
| Miss Wilmut | 173 | 27 | 200 | 6 | 2.20 | 2.45 |
| Miss Daum | 179 | 21 | 200 | 1 | 1.43 | .40 |
| Miss Stevens | 199 | 1 | 200 | 8 | .34 | 1.20 |
| Miss Grawshaw | 187 | 13 | 200 | 1 | 2.54 | .25 |
| Miss Smith | 182 | 18 | 200 | 2 | .87 | |
| Miss Reid | 183 | 17 | 200 | 3 | .07 | 1.35 |
| Miss Beattie | 195 | 5 | 200 | 1 | .05 | |
| Miss Moore | 200 | 0 | 200 | 3 | .05 | .64 |
| Miss Perry | 58 | 0 | 58 | 1 | | |
| Miss Parmelee | 199 | 1 | 200 | 0 | | |
| Miss Logan | 196 | 3 | 200 | 0 | | |
| Miss Edwards | 140 | 0 | 140 | 1 | | |
| Miss Pullen | 25 | 0 | 25 | 0 | | |
| Totals | 110 | | 30 | | \$15.91 | \$11.95 |

Library fines, \$1.50.

Of the above sum \$4.00 has not yet been returned by the principal of the primary school. This leaves a credit in my hands for \$25.36.

During the year several cases of scarlet fever destroyed the progress of the school work for a few weeks. I do not believe that any of the cases originated in the school. We fumigated the different rooms in the respective buildings once a month, and in several rooms once a week during the winter months. All books, papers, etc., belonging to pupils having a contagious disease were properly fumigated or destroyed. In this connection the attention of the board ought to be called to the method of at least one physician in ordering pupils to remain out of school without notifying the school authorities. We cannot enforce the compulsory school law if the doctors will not co-operate with us in securing regular attendance. How easy is it for a child to say that Doctor X. ordered him or her to remain at home, when the excuse is demanded. What business has any physician to excuse a child from school except thru the proper channels—the Board of Health—and then the school authorities should be notified as soon as possible. As a whole we have been very free from disease, which I believe has been due to giving special attention to all particular cases.

As this year closes our first year as a State High School, it will be proper to state the rules of the State High School Board in governing such schools: 1st. Students admitted to the high school shall have satisfactorily completed the common school branches; 2d. Permanent records shall be kept to show where each grade pupil belongs, and what subjects each high school pupil has completed; 3d. The school shall hold sessions of not less than nine months each year; 4th. The high school shall be open, free of tuition, to all non-resident pupils, upon passing the required examinations; 5th. The high school department, including grammar school students, if necessary, shall be placed in charge of a well qualified assistant; 6th. The superintendent of the school shall be provided with an ample vacation room and office and shall have reasonable time in school hours for general supervision; 7th. Boards of education shall adopt a liberal policy in making provisions to supply the following library facilities and scientific equipment as rapidly as classes come forward to need them. The amounts represent the cost of respectable beginnings for small classes:

- a. Material in sets for a four years' course in high school reading, \$50.
- b. A botanical or zoological outfit of tables, expensive dissecting microscopes, one compound microscope, dissecting instruments, glass jars and alcohol or formalin for preserving material, etc., \$30.
- c. Apparatus and equipment adequate to carry on a year's work in physics, as outlined in manual, \$200.
- d. Suitable desks, chemicals and glassware for a year's work in chemistry, \$30.
- e. A working school library for the use of the students in the preparation of their daily work. The amounts named below are sufficient, if expended with judgment, to equip the various classes fairly well:
 - English literature, \$100; general history, \$100; civics, \$40; political economy, \$60; Senior American history, \$75; Senior geography, \$75; physiography, \$50; chemistry, \$30; physics, \$40; zoology, \$30; botany, \$75; foreign languages, \$25 each.
- f. The boards of education of each school shall issue diplomas to those students who shall be certified by the superintendent to have satisfactorily completed the primary work (subjects) and the work covered by twelve school credits and a four years' course of reading. A year's work in a subject is called a credit.

TEACHERS' QUALIFICATIONS.

1. The superintendent and the high school assistants shall hold professional state certificates of the first class.
2. Before entering into contract or paying salaries, boards of education shall require the superintendent and high school instructors to have their state certificates or diplomas or records endorsed by the secretary of the high school board with the words "valid for state high schools." Boards failing to comply with this regulation shall, at the discretion of the high school board, forfeit their claim to state aid, provided, however, that nothing else in these rules shall operate to disqualify a present instructor, of known scholarship and successful experience in high school work, from continuing to hold a position in a state high school. (The rules left out relate to teachers' examinations, and when they are held.)

BOARD MEETINGS.

The boards of education shall hold regular monthly meetings at a stated hour and place.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

The superintendent of a state high school is an ex-officio member of the Board, and shall attend all meetings of the local board, regular and special, being notified by the secretary of such meetings. He shall keep a correct record of all pupils in attendance, books used, apparatus bought, text books bought and sold, and make an annual report to the State High School Inspector of such matters as he shall desire. You will note from the above rules and laws governing that we are short in our books in several departments called for. This will answer the demand for a larger increase appropriation than former years. The rules governing the certificates of teachers are self-explanatory. They may at times work to the disadvantage of a school, but every educator of limited training in higher institutions of learning is not able to conduct high school work properly.

Our board meetings this year have been very irregular, and the business of the schools very indefinite. I wish to say a few words along this line, that we may get down to proper business methods at once. The business of the public school is vested in three trustees elected by the people, and it becomes their business to see that things move in regular order. Their acts must be acts of the body as a whole, and not the acts of an individual member thereof. What business has one member to give orders what shall be done or what shall not be done? What we must have is the regular meeting of the board. A proper order of business, and this carried out at each meeting. No act committed without a vote by the trustees. I believe it is the will of the entire board to do their business in this manner, and have a proper record of the same, but during the past year it has not been done, due largely because the board had no regular meetings. Next, the books, papers, records, should be in the office of the board. The law requires it. All old records of officers, bills, deeds, insurance policies, etc., should be filed in the safe of the school trustees. This is nothing more than business.

THE JANITOR.

A few words from Mr. Aiton's report may not be out of place. He says: "Few appreciate the amount of hard work and the long hours of a faithful, efficient janitor. He should be a man of character, one whose influence over the children is kindly and just, and he should be recognized by the board, superintendent, teachers and children as an officer of the school. Some janitors have an idea that a school house was never intended to be clean or, at least, that it can't be kept clean; that on muddy days children, of right and custom, troop into a building with as little thought of their feet as a colt coming from pasture. After school the janitor wearily scrapes out the worst of it and leaves a cloud of dust to settle in silence and darkness against tomorrow's session. Other janitors are on the alert with wire mats, scrapers, and sub brooms. Muddy shoes are cleaned before the children enter the hall. Windows are opened during sweeping hours, dust is removed as carefully as by a housewife. Chalk racks are carefully cleaned out and effort put forth to make the school room tidy and suitable. A dirty, disfigured schoolhouse is the beginning of disrespect for public things. A clean school house, with tasteful school surroundings, has its effect on ill-kept homes. A new schoolhouse, bright and clean, seems to transform the faces, clothes and hair of many a group of children. Some boards stipulate that the floors be scrubbed once a term; others call for scrubbing once a month, and others again have a general house-cleaning once a year. All this is in pursuance of a mistaken policy. Some doors much used need a moment's attention with soap and water daily; other doors may go a month. During a muddy season a hallway may need scrubbing every day or two, and again the same hallway may get on for weeks in dry or snowy weather. There is but one common sense rule. Employ the janitor by the year and place him under contract to keep the premises tidy and clean. Details must be worked out locally, but our buildings ought to be kept neat and clean at whatever outlay."

The question of pupils being allowed to solicit funds from the public has presented itself several times during the year. The board has acted in a general way by having pupils secure permits from the superintendent before receiving any money. I believe this to be a question solely of the board. I do not believe in making so many appeals to the public for funds. We must have money to run athletics and other school organizations. The proper source of this money should be the question with the board. I know there are many persons who will help support these school organizations, and there is no wrong in allowing a general subscription to be taken, but every one will admit that it should be under the control of the board. During the past year all organizations have made reports to the superintendent's office, except one of the funds collected and expended.

At the opening of school last September the board gave the superintendent twenty-five dollars for general incidental expenses, as express, freight, postage and small accounts with local firms. I believe this is good business, but one thing is certain, it cannot be conducted properly if persons connected with the schools are allowed to buy goods on credit in the name of the school district, and no account made to the office of the transaction. This fund has always been on hand and if the school board does not intend to compel all to fulfill the requirements, it might as well be turned back into the treasury. The best plan to conduct this properly is to inform all persons in town doing business with the School District of this fund and allow no goods to be delivered without an order. Of this fund a monthly account is to be filed in the office with receipts for all expenditures.

My annual report to the County Superintendent covered the pupils of the new district. It is as follows:

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Following: | |
| Number of pupils entitled to apportionment | 608 |
| Number of pupils not entitled to apportionment | 47 |
| Total enrollment | 715 |
| Total attendance in days of all pupils | 108,723 |
| Average attendance in days of each pupil | 154 |
| Number of pupils from 5 to 8 years of age enrolled | 257 |
| Number of pupils from 8 to 16 years of age enrolled | 460 |
| Number of pupils from 16 to 21 years of age enrolled | 25 |
| Total | 742 |
| Number from 8 to 16 years, who attended 90 or more days | 428 |
| Number of male teachers | 1 |
| Number of female teachers | 18 |
| Monthly salary of male teacher | \$145 |
| Monthly salary of female teachers | \$59.30 |
| Graduates of high schools | 8 |
| Graduates of Normal schools | 0 |
| Graduates of colleges | 0 |