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## DOCUMENTS

OF THE

## SCHOOL COMMITTEE

OF THE

## CITY OF BOSTON

FOR THE YEAR 1918


CITY OF BOSTON
PRINTING DEPARTMENT
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## INDEX TO SCH0OL DOCUMENTS

1918

Doc.

1. Annual Report of Business Agent.
2. A Plan for the Promotion of Teachers from Merit Lists.
3. Reappointments of Teachers and Members of the Supervising Staff.
4. List of Candidates Eligible for Appointment as Teachers.
5. Arithmetic - Determining the Achievement of Pupils in Common Fractions.
6. English - Determining the Achievement of Pupils in Letter Writing.
7. Course of Study in Clerical Practice (Commercial Subjects) for Intermediate Schools and Classes.
8. Special Syllabus - Drawing, Grades I, II, III.
9. Spectal Syllabus - Drawing and Manual Training, Grades IV, V, VI VII, VIII.
10. A Schedule of Compensation for Janitor Service of School Buildings.
11. List of Authorized Text and Supplementary Books.
12. Annual Statistics of the Boston Public Schools.
13. Organization and Administration of Intermediate Schools in Boston.

# SCH00L COMMITTEE OF THE CITY OF BOSTON 

## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
BUSINESS AGENT

FOR THE
YEAR ENDING JANUARY 31, 1918

April, 1918



CITY OF BOSTON
PRINTING DEPARTMENT
1918

Boston, Mass., April, 1918.
To the School Committee:
In compliance with section 77 of the Rules of the School Committee, I submit herewith the annual report of the Business Agent for the financial year February 1, 1917, to January 31, 1918, both included.

William T. Keough, Business Agent.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUSINESS AGENT.

## Money Available from the Tax Levy.

In view of the recent action of the Legislature in increasing the sums available from the tax levy for the support of the public schools, the following summary of the limitations on school appropriations may be of some interest.

Prior to 1898 appropriations for the support of the public schools were made by the City Council. Chapter 400 of the Acts of 1898 provided that the School Committee by a vote of two thirds of all its members might make appropriations for the support of the public schools to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate upon each $\$ 1,000$ of the average valuation of the city, on which appropriations by the City Council are based, the following sums for the periods specified: For the financial year ending on the thirty-first day of January in the year 1899, $\$ 2.80$; for the financial year ending on the thirty-first day of January in the year 1900, $\$ 2.85$; and for the financial year ending on the thirty-first day of January in the year 1901, and for each financial year thereafter, $\$ 2.90$. Of the total amount authorized as above, not less than twenty-five cents on each $\$ 1,000$ of the above average valuation had to be appropriated only for repairs and alterations upon school buildings.

Chapter 448 of the Acts of 1901 authorized the School Committee to appropriate $\$ 3.40$ upon each $\$ 1,000$ of the average valuation of the city, on which appropriations by the City Council are based, but of this amount not less than forty cents upon each $\$ 1,000$ were required to be appropriated solely for new school buildings, lands, yards and furnishings, and not less than twentyfive cents upon each $\$ 1,000$ were required to be appropriated solely for repairs and alterations to school
buildings. This left a sum not greaier than $\$ 2.75$ upon each $\$ 1,000$ to be appropriated for general school purposes.

Chapter 295 of the Acts of 1907 authorized the School Committee to appropriate a sum equal to two cents upon each $\$ 1,000$ of the average valuation of the city, on which appropriations by the City Council are based, solely for physical education for the financial year 190708 , and four cents upon each $\$ 1,000$ of such valuation for that purpose for each financial year thereafter.

Chapter 357 of the Acts of 1907 authorized the School Committee to appropriate a sum not exceeding $\$ 10,000$ for nurses in the public schools during the financial year 1907-08, and a sum equal to two cents upon each $\$ 1,000$ of the average valuation of the city, on which appropriations by the City Council are based, for that purpose for each financial year thereafter.

Chapter 589 of the Acts of 1908 authorized the School Committee to appropriate the sum of five cents upon each $\$ 1,000$ of the valuation of the city, on which appropriations by the City Council are based, for the payment of pensions to teachers, and further authorized it to transfer any balance of such appropriation not needed directly for the purpose to a permanent pension fund.

Prior to the legislation of 1909, therefore, the total amount of money that could be appropriated by the School Committee was as follows:


Chapter 388 of the Acts of 1909 increased the sums which the School Committee was authorized to appropriate by the following amounts:
In the financial year 1909-10
In the financial year 1910-11 . . . . . . . . . . . . 10 cents * 20 cents *

Under this act, therefore, the sums of money available out of the tax levy per $\$ 1,000$ of average valuation of the city for the three years 1909-10, 1910-11 and 1911-12 were as follows:

|  | 1909-10. | 1910-11. | 1911-12. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| General school purposes. | \$2 85 | \$2 95 | \$3 05 |
| New buildings, lands, yards and furnishings. | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| Repairs and alterations to school buildings... | 25 | 2.5 | 25 |
| Physical education. | 04 | 01 | 04 |
| Nurses. | 02 | 02 | 02 |
| Pensions. | 05 | 05 | 05 |
| Totals. | \$3 61 | \$3 71 | \$3 81 |

Chapter 708 of the Acts of 1911 authorized the School Committee to increase its appropriations by the following amounts:

In the financial year 1912-13
10 cents *
In the financial year 1913-14
20 cents *
In the financial year 1914-15
25 cents *
The Legislature provided, however, that such sums should "wholly be appropriated by said School Committee for the purpose of increasing the present salaries of the teachers in the public schools of the city."

Chapter 195 of the Acts of 1912 authorized the School Committee to appropriate a sum not exceeding two cents upon each $\$ 1,000$ of the valuation, on which the appropriations by the City Council are based, for the purpose of extending the use of the public schools.

[^0]Chapter 615 of the Acts of 1913 amended the provisions of the statutes controlling the amounts available for new buildings, lands, yards and furnishings, and for repairs and alterations of school buildings. The new statute provided that not more than thirty cents might be appropriated for new school buildings, lands, yards and furnishings and not more than thirty-five cents for repairs and alterations to school buildings. It also provided for an increase in the money available for general school purposes by an increase in the amount available of ten cents in 1913-14 and of twenty cents in 1914-15, and each financial year thereafter.

The sums of money available out of the tax levy upon each $\$ 1,000$ of the valuation of the city for the three years 1912-13, 1913-14 and 1914-15 were therefore as follows:

|  | 1912-13. | 1913-14. | 1914-15. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| General school purposes. | \$3 05 | \$3 10 | \$3 15 |
| Increasing salaries of teachers. | 10 | 20 | 25 |
| New buildings, lands, yards and furnishings... | * 40 | $\dagger 30$ | $\dagger 30$ |
| Repairs and alterations to school buildings... . | * 25 | $\dagger 35$ | $\dagger 35$ |
| Physical education. | 04 | 04 | 04 |
| Nurses. | 02 | 02 | 02 |
| Pensions. | 05 | 05 | 05 |
| Extended use of the public schools. | 02 | 02 | 02 |
| Totals. | \$3 93 | \$408 | \$4 18 |

* Not less than.
$\dagger$ Not more than.
Chapter 304 of the Special Acts of 1915 increased the amount available for pensions from five cents to seven cents.

The sums available out of the tax levy on each $\$ 1,000$ of the valuation of the city for the year 1915-16 were therefore as follows:
General school purposes ..... $\$ 315$
Increasing salaries of teachers ..... 25
New buildings, lands, yards and furnishings ..... * 30
Repairs and alterations to school buildings ..... * 35
Physical education ..... 04
Nurses ..... 02
Pensions ..... 07
Extended use of the public schools ..... 02
Total ..... $\$ 420$

Chapter 267 of the Special Acts of 1916 increased the total amount which the School Committee might appropriate by thirty cents upon each $\$ 1,000$ of the valuation of the city, on which the appropriations by the City Council are based, for the purpose of increasing the amount available out of the tax lery for new school buildings, lands, yards and furnishings and also repealed the statutes authorizing the School Committee to borrow money for the erection of school buildings. (Chapter 450 of the Acts of 1907 and Section 4 of Chapter 331 of the Acts of 1914.)

The sums available for the year 1916-17 were therefore as follows:

| General school purposes | \$3 15 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Increasing salaries of teachers | 25 |
| New buildings, lands, yards and furnishings | 60 |
| Repairs and alterations to school buildings | * 35 |
| Physical education | 04 |
| Nurses | 02 |
| Pensions | 07 |
| Extended use of the public schools | 02 |
| Total | \$4 50 |

The sums available for the year 1917-18 were not changed by the Legislature.

Chapter 132 of the Special Acts of 1918 authorized the School Committee to increase its appropriations by the sum of seventeen cents on each $\$ 1,000$ of the valuation "for the maintenance and extension of the public schools and for such other school purposes as said School Committee deems necessary. . . ." In addition to this

[^1]increase it authorized a further increase of ten cents for the financial year 1918-19, forty cents for the financial year 1919-20, and fifty cents for the financial year 1920-21 and each financial year thereafter, and provided that such sums "may be used by the School Committee to increase the salaries of teachers, members of the supervising staff, janitors, attendance officers and other persons employed by the School Committee. . . . "

The sums available for the years 1918-19, 1919-20 and 1920-21 are therefore as follows:

|  | 1918-19. | 1919-20. | 1920-21. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| General school purposes. | \$3 42 | \$3 72 | \$3 82 |
| Increasing salaries of teachers. | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| New buildings, lands, yards and furnishings, | * 60 | * 60 | * 60 |
| Repairs and alterations to school buildings.. | * 35 | * 35 | * 35 |
| Physical education. | 04 | 04 | 04 |
| Nurses. | 02 | 02 | 02 |
| Pensions. | 07 | 07 | 07 |
| Extended use of the public schools. | 02 | 02 | 02 |
| Totals. | \$4 77 | \$5 07 | \$5 17 |

* Not more than.


## Boston Trade School.

With the beginning of the school year 1917-18 the Boston Trade School has been moved from its quarters in the Old Brimmer Building to the new Boston Trade School.

As it is about to enter a new chapter of its existence it may be profitable to take a glance at the figures showing the cost of the school from its beginning up to the date of its removal from the Brimmer School for the purpose of checking up the cost of this new type of education.

On page 10 will be found a statement showing the costs of this school for each year since the principal was appointed up to and including August 31, 1917.
In the year 1911-12 the school had not yet been opened for instruction and the costs show the salary of the master and the expenses of getting the building and the equipment ready for the pupils.

For the year 1917-18 the figures show the costs for that year only up to and including August 31, 1917.
The cost for the whole period is shown in the following:

## Summary.

Total Cost, 1911-12 to August 31, 1917-18 . . . . $\$ 223,35585$

Average Cost per Pupil Hour, Total . . . . . \$0 219
Total Income Received * . . . . . . . 81,328 44
Net Cost
\$142,027 41
Average Net Cost per Pupil Hour
\$0 139
Above Net Cost brought down . . . . . . $\$ 142,02741$
Add depreciation in valuation of building . . . . 1,300 00
\$143,327 41
Deduct valuation of equipment moved to new building for use therein

20,000 00
$\$ 123,32741$
Average Net Cost per Pupil Hour with depreciation in valuation of building added and valuation of equipment deducted

By comparing these figures with the costs of other types of school in the city, a fair idea of the relative cost of this type of education up to date can be secured.

[^2]Cost of Boston Trade School, Day Classes, During its Location in Brimmer Building.

|  | 1911-12.* | 1912-13. $\dagger$ | 1913-14. | 1914-15. | 1915-16. | 1916-17. | 1917-18. $\ddagger$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Expenses of Instruction. | \$2,371 79 | \$19,326 57 | \$23,399 23 | \$26,185 62 | \$30,749 58 | \$32,576 20 | \$22,090 30 |
| Expenses, Operation of Plant, | 72291 | 2,184 59 | 2,928 49 | 3,446 67 | 3,980 50 | 3,511 56 | 2,539 85 |
| Expenses, Maintenance of Plant. |  | 37635 | 1,794 41 | 1,150 13 | 1,408 34 | 52066 | 36989 |
| Promotion of Health |  |  |  |  | 3250 | 14751 | 540 |
| Transportation of Pupils |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Miscellaneous Expenses |  |  |  |  | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 |
| Outlays. | 11,786 54 | 19,899 84 | 2,584 81 |  |  |  |  |
| Supervision and Overhead Charges. | 15218 | 78907 | 1,410 39 | 1,463 33 | 1,248 23 | 1,232 41 | 82000 |
| Total Cost. . | \$15,033 42 | \$42,576 42 | \$32,117 33 | \$32,245 75 | \$37,469 15 | \$38,038 34 | \$25,875 44 |
| Number of Pupil Hours. |  | 108,277 | 179,733 | 204,720 | 222,101 | 191,028 | 111,810 |
| Cost per Pupil Hour, Total, |  | \$0 393 | \$0 178 | \$0 157 | \$0 168 | \$0 199 | \$0 231 |
| Income received. |  |  | 2,534 67 | 26,121 51 | 17,849 53 | 15,432 52 | 19,390 21 |
| Net Cost. | \$15,033 42 | 42,576 42 | 29,582 66 | 6,124 24 | 19,619 62 | 22,605 82 | 6,485 23 |
| Net Cost per Pupil Hour. |  | '0393 | 0164 | 0029 | 0088 | 0118 | 0058 |

* No instruction given during 1911-12.
$\dagger$ Opened for instruction to pupils on March 18, 1912.
$\ddagger$ Cost to August 31, 1917.
Valuation of building, 1911-12, $\$ 40,000 ; 1917-18, \$ 38,700$.
Valuation of equipment, 1911-12, $\$ 4,620 ; 1917-18, \$ 20,000$.


## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

## On March 8, 1917, the School Committee made the following appropriations:

Salaries of instructors ..... \$4,460,350 70
Salaries of officers ..... 151,245 56
Salaries of janitors ..... 353,000 00
Fuel and light ..... 308,750 00
Supplies and incidentals ..... 346,426 05
Physical education ..... 62,731 61
Physical education, special appropriation ..... 29,523 63
Salaries and expenses of nurses ..... 37,541 56
Medical inspection ..... 28,459 00
Pensions to teachers ..... 109,780 32
Pensions to attendance officers and janitors ..... 10,724 44
Extended use of the public schools ..... 35,537 02
Repairs and alterations, protection against fire and firehazard, and new furniture and furnishings for old build-ings, including new lighting fixtures457,930 11
Rents of hired school accommodations ..... 30,000 00
Total amount appropriated ..... \$6,422,000 00
During the financial year the School Committee madethe following transfers:
On December 6, 1917, from "Salaries of Instructors" to "Repairs, Alterations, Etc." ..... \$1,463 00
On December 6, 1917, from "Salaries of Instructors" to"Rents of Hired School Accommodations"15900
On December 27, 1917, from "Salaries of Instructors" to"Repairs, Alterations, Etc."1,50000
On January 10, 1918, from "Salaries of Instructors" to
"Supplies and Incidentals". ..... 13,00000

With the above additions and transfers, the final total credits for the several items for the year were as follows:


| Brought forward | \$4,595,474 26 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Salaries of janitors | 353,000 00 |
| Fue! and light | 308,750 00 |
| Supplies and incidentals | 359,426 05 |
| Physical education | 62,731 61 |
| Physical education, special appropriation | 29,523 63 |
| Salaries and expenses of nurses | 37,541 56 |
| Medical inspection | 28,459 00 |
| Pensions to teachers | 109,780 32 |
| Pensions to attendance officers and janitors | 10,724 44 |
| Extended use of the public schools | 35,537 02 |
| Repairs and alterations, protection against hazard, and new furniture and furnishing ings, including new lighting fixtures | 460,803 11 |
| Rents of hired school accommodations | 30,159 00 |
| Total credits | \$6,422,000 00 |

## The expenditures were as follows:

Salaries of instructors . . . . . . . . $\$ 4,418,63917$
Salaries of officers . . . . . . . . . 150,52711
Salaries of janitors . . . . . . . . . 351,941 29
Fuel . . . . . . . . . . . . 242,985 61
Light . . . . . . . . . . . . 51,59341
Power . . . . . . . . . . . . 8,801 52
Supplies and incidentals . . . . . . . . 358,523 82
Physical education . . . . . . . . . 62,731 61
Physical education, special . . . . . . . 29,45457
Salaries and expenses of nurses . . . . . . 35,49034
Medical inspection . . . . . . . . . 28,33992
Pensions to teachers . . . . . . . . 104,347 95
Payments to permanent pension fund . . . . . . 5,432 37
Extended use of the public schools . . . . . 32,88899
Pensions to attendance officers and janitors . . . 8,001 02
Repairs and alterations, protection against fire and fire hazard, and new furniture and furnishings for old buildings, including new lighting fixtures

438,970 57
Rents of hired school accommodations . . . . 32,352 26
Total expenditures
\$6,361,021 53

Total credits brought down . . . . . . . $\$ 6,422,00000$
Total expenditures brought down . . . . . 6,361,021 53
Balance . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 60,97847$
Less difference between estimated income and amount collected

3,424 71
Net total
\$57,553 76

## The balance at the end of the year was made up as follows:

| Salaries of instructors | \$25,589 53 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Salaries of officers | 71845 |
| Salaries of janitors | 1,058 71 |
| Fuel |  |
| Light $\}$ | 5,369 46 |
| Power |  |
| Supplies and incidentals | 90223 |
| Physical education | - |
| Physical education, special | 6906 |
| Salaries and expenses of nurses | 2,051 22 |
| Medical inspection | 11908 |
| Pensions to teachers |  |
| Extended use of the public schools | 2,648 03 |
| Pensions to attendance officers and janitors | 2,723 42 |
| Repairs and alterations, protection against fire and fire hazard, and new furniture and furnishings for old buildings, including new lighting fixtures . | 19,729 28 |
| Rents of hired school accommodations |  |
| Balance | \$60,978 47 |
| Less difference between estimated income and amount collected . | 3,424 71 |
| Net total | \$57,553 76 |

## NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS, LANDS, YARDS, ETC.

On March 8, 1917, the School Committee passed the following order:

Ordered, That in accordance with the provisions of chapter 267 of the Special Acts of 1916, the sum of nine hundred forty thousand, nine hundred seventy-four dollars ( $\$ 940,974$ ) is hereby appropriated for the purpose of constructing and furnishing new school buildings, including the taking of land therefor, and for school yards and the preparing of school yards for use.

This sum thus appropriated for new buildings, lands, yards, etc., forms a part of the tax levy for the year.

This money is expended under the direction of the Schoolhouse Commission and is accounted for by them in detail in their report. It has not been considered wise to introduce such matter into this report, not only for the reason that it would be a duplication of infor-
mation in the report of the commission, but because for purposes of comparison with expenditures of other years or of other cities it appears better to separate statements of maintenance or operating expenses from the construction accounts.

## PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

The total amount of money available for physical education under chapter 295 of the Acts of 1907 was $\$ 62,731.61$. The plans laid out for playground activities for the year, however, required a much larger sum and, in consequence, in addition to the above amount, a special appropriation of $\$ 29,523.63$ was allowed in the annual appropriation order. The total amount available for this purpose was, therefore, as follows:


The expenditures were as follows:
Salaries of teachers, regular * . . . . $\$ 46,07843$
Supplies and incidentals, regular . . . 9,171 22
Salaries of teachers, playgrounds $\dagger$. . . $\$ 21,8048$
Salaries of janitors, playgrounds . . . 4,805 73
Supplies and equipment, playgrounds . . 10,325 95
36,936 53
Total expenditures
\$92,186 18
Balance . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 6906$

## Trial Balance - Physical Education Appropriations.

Dr.
Appropriation, physical education . . . . . . $\$ 62,73161$
Special appropriation, physical education . . . . 29,52363
Stock inventory, December 4, 1916 . . . . . . 1,575 60
\$93,830 84

[^3]

Drafts were made on the regular physical education appropriation until it was exhausted, when drafts were begun on the special appropriation.

## NURSES.

During the last year it has been found impossible, as it has for the seven preceding years, to keep, the expenditures for nurses within the appropriation authorized by chapter 357 of the Acts of 1907, viz., two cents on each one thousand dollars of the valuation of the city, amounting to $\$ 31,365.81$.

In addition to the sum available under ${ }_{2}^{\top}$ the above statute, the sum of $\$ 6,175.75$ was allowed in the general appropriation order, making a total appropriation of \$37,541.56.

At the end of the year there remained an unexpended balance of $\$ 2,051.22$.

The total amount available was, therefore, as follows:

| Appropriation (chapter 357, | \$31,365 81 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Diverted from general appro | 6,175 75 |
| Total amount available | \$37,541 56 |

The expenditures were as follows:


| Total appropriation brought down |
| ---: |
| Total expenditures brought down |
| Balance |$\quad . \quad . \quad$| $\$ 37,54156$ |
| ---: |
| 35,49034 |

Trial Balance - Nurses' Appropriation. Dr.
Appropriation for nurses . . . . . . . . $\$ 31,36581$

Diverted from regular appropriation . . . . . 6,175 75
Stock inventory, December 4, 1916 . . . . . . 66072
\$38,202 28

\$38,202 28

## EXPENDITURES BY SCHOOLHOUSE COMMISSION.

The appropriations made for "Repairs and Alterations, protection against fire and fire hazards, and new furniture and furnishings for old buildings, including new lighting fixtures" ( $\$ 460,893.11$ ), and "Rents of hired school accommodations" $(\$ 30,159)$ were expended under the direction of the Schoolhouse Commission as follows:

Repairs and Alterations.
Carpentry:
Repairs . . . . . . . . $\$ 37,59138$
Alterations . . . . . . . 12,033 00
New floors . . . . . . . . 1,449 05
Hardware . . . . . . . . 6960
Furniture and Equipment:
New furniture . . . . . . . 27,771 92
Repairs to furniture . . . . . . 18,671 11
New curtains . . . . . . . 2,466 10
Curtain repairs . . . . . . . 1,926 71
New clocks . . . . . . . 14350
Clock repairs . . . . . . . 1,735 85
Electric clock maintenance . . . . 1,213 48
Carried forward . . . . . . \$105,071 70
Brought forward ..... \$105,071 70
Electric clock installation ..... 1,019 26
Industrial apparatus installation ..... 1,711 89
Industrial apparatus maintenance ..... 50480
Manual training and prevocational installa- tion ..... 27350
Manual training and prevocational main- tenance ..... 46011
Reflectoscope maintenance ..... 19964
Reflectoscope installation ..... 20050
Vacuum cleaning maintenance ..... 10545
Vacuum cleaning installation ..... 44550
Rubber treads and matting ..... 98154
Blackboards:
New ..... 22680
Repairs ..... 3,824 63
Plumbing ..... 26,242 87
Roofing ..... 11,455 78
Painting ..... 23,791 79
Glazing ..... 8,123 33
Heating:
Repairs ..... 72,073 52
Ventilation ..... 24559
Care of grounds:
Gypsy moths ..... 75840
Planting ..... 1,007 50
Masonry:
Repairs ..... 21,001 52
Plastering ..... 1,086 57
Paving ..... 3,807 73
Catch-basins ..... 3,659 91
Asphalt and concrete ..... 1,713 80
Waterproofing ..... 1,00005
Grading ..... 5500
Locks and Bells:
Bells and telephone installation ..... 28466
Bells and telephone maintenance ..... 1,881 56
Locksmithing ..... 3,047 96
Electric and Gas Work:
Electric light installation ..... 12,625 87
Electric light maintenance ..... 2,625 38
Gas appliance installation ..... 44676
Gas appliance maintenance ..... 86463
Fire protection:
Fire alarm installation ..... 25,343 55
Fire alarm maintenance ..... 4,089 23
Carried forward ..... $\$ 342,25828$
Brought forward ..... \$342,258 28
Fire escapes, new ..... 20,368 55
Fire escapes, repairs ..... 2,086 36
Fire extinguishers ..... 51701
Fire protection ..... 1,795 03
Miscellaneous:
Flagstaffs ..... 84405
Iron and wire work ..... 3,027 18
Janitors' supplies ..... 27531
Care and cleaning ..... 84180
Teaming ..... 1,732 25
Motors and engines ..... 2,031 96
$\$ 375,777$ ..... 78
Administration Expenses.
Salaries, commissioners and clerks ..... \$12,428 23
Salaries, inspectors ..... 28,984 75
Electric lighting of offices ..... 1648
Postage ..... 22400
Printing ..... 1,188 13
Stationery ..... 45920
Advertising ..... 10480
Teiephone ..... 5310
Automobile expenses ..... 10,187 82
Furniture ..... 92482
Car fares, traveling expenses ..... 1,776 51
Boiler insurance ..... 6,770 05
Sundries ..... 5040
Subscription ..... 2450Expert services
Total repairs and administration expenses \$438,970 57
Rents and Taxes.
Barham Memorial Church ..... $\$ 60000$
Boylston street, 48 ..... 1,472 84
Columbus avenue, 627 ..... 42000
Eliot street, Jamaica Plain (Trustees Building), ..... 80000
Everett Square Theater ..... 1800
Glenway and Harvard streets ..... 15000
Harvard street, 111 ..... 26000
Harvard street, 143 and 145 ..... 6333
Tremont Temple ..... 15000
Franklin Union ..... 1,780 00
German Lutheran Church ..... 11279
Glenway street, Dorchester ..... 30000
Hanson street, 1 ..... 74400
Hull street, 24 ..... 42000
Hyde Park Gymnasium ..... 67000
Carried forward ..... $\$ 7,960 \quad 96$
REPORT OF THE BUSINESS AGENT.19
Brought forward ..... \$7,960 96
La Grange street, 25 and 31 ..... 6,256 30
Moon street ..... 7,965 00
National Theater ..... 15000
North Bennet street, 39 ..... 2,810 00
Reed street, 89 ..... 13000
Parmenter street, 20 ..... 2000
Saratoga street, 66 ..... 60000
Tileston street, 52 ..... 60000
Tremont street, 218 ..... 3,570 00
Walnut avenue and Walnut park ..... 79000
Willowwood street, 3 ..... 1,500 00
Total rents and taxes ..... \$32,352 26
Summary.
Appropriations:
Repairs and alterations, protection against fire and fire hazard, and new furniture and furnishings for old buildings, including new lighting fixtures \$460,893 11
Rents of hired school accommodations
Rents of hired school accommodations ..... 30,159 00 ..... 30,159 00
Expenditures:
Repairs and equipment ..... \$375,777 78
Administration expenses ..... 63,192 79
Rents and taxes ..... 32,352 26
$\$ 491,05211$
471,322 83 ..... 83Balance\$19,729 28
INCOME.
The income for the financial year was as follows:
Tuition of non-resident pupils:
Normal School ..... $\$ 1,25000$
Latin and high schools - . ..... 3,501 52
Elementary schools ..... 76791
Boston Clerical School ..... 4250
Trade School for Girls ..... 5,067 73
Girls' Evening 'Trade School ..... 21200
Boston Trade School ..... 48394
Boston Trade School, evening classes ..... 36799
Continuation School, voluntary ..... 7800
Evening high schools ..... 1908
Speech improvement classes ..... -
Evening elementary schools ..... 11284
Evening elementary schools, practical arts courses ..... 702
Carried forward ..... $\$ 11,91053$
Brought forward ..... \$11,910 53
Summer Review High School ..... 2300
State wards (from the Commonwealth) ..... 99150
Tuition of deaf mutes (from the Common- wealth) 20,726 25$\$ 33,65128$
Salaries of instructors overpaid refunded ..... 96591
Smith Fund ..... 32400
Stoughton Fund ..... 21200
Aid from the Commonwealth for industrial education:
Trade School for Girls:One half the net cost of maintenance forthe period September 1, 1915, to August31, 1916$\$ 24,63968$
Boston Trade School:One half the net cost of maintenance for

- the period September 1, 1915, to August31, 191616,40709
Boston Trade School, Evening Classes:One half the net cost of maintenance forthe period September 1, 1915, to August31, 19163,997 96
Continuation School (Household Arts Class):One half the net cost of maintenance forthe period September 1, 1915, to August31, 191665872
Continuation School, Compulsory:One half the net cost of maintenance forthe period September 1, 1915, to August31, 191624,842 23
Evening Practical Arts Courses:
One half the net cost of maintenance forthe period September 1, 1915, to August31, 19164,153 74
One half tuition charges paid for Boston pupils attending state-aided schools in other cities and towns (from the Commonwealth) ..... 11959
Traveling expenses of deaf mutes (from the Commonwealth), ..... 3,049 95
Light at polling places (from Election Department) ..... 39429
Sale of badges to licensed minors ..... 34975
Sale of books and supplies (new) ..... 2,405 70
Sale of books and supplies (old) ..... 2,504 42
Damage to property ..... 505
Mechanic Arts High, work done for Schoolhouse Commission, ..... 68740
Mechanic Arts High, sale of materials, etc. ..... 41076
Sale of manual arts materials (elementary schools) ..... 1,306 98
Manual arts, work done for Schoolhouse Commission ..... 27814
Incidentals ..... 2064
Carried forward ..... \$121,385 28
Brought forward ..... $\$ 121,38528$
Trade School for Girls:
Sale of products ..... \$11,719 00
Interest on deposit ..... 2362
Telephone charges ..... 1702
Boston Trade School:
Sale of products ..... $\$ 37906$
Work done for Schoolhouse Commission ..... 90965
Telephone charges ..... 83
Continuation School, Compulsory:
Sale of products$\$ 64245$
Work done for Schoolhouse Commission ..... 1025
Telephone charges ..... 84
Telephone charges, schools ..... 5765354
Telephone charges, administrative offices ..... 754
Forfeiture test on disinfectant ..... 10000
Rents of school buildings ..... 56590
Forfeited advance payments:
Evening high schools ..... \$2,853 00
Evening elementary schools ..... 1,54600
Boston Trade School, evening classes ..... 51100
Evening Trade School, girls ..... 5500
Interest ..... 20448Sale of second-hand furniture, etc. (Schoolhouse Commission),5,169 48
34085
Dog licenses ..... \$22,480 00
Less damages by dogs ..... 3,625 7318,854 27Total income$\$ 160,37761$Income from Trust Funds.
Bowdoin Dorchester School Fund ..... $\$ 18000$
Eastburn School Fund ..... 43500
Franklin Medal Fund ..... 3500
Gibson School Fund ..... 3,132 35
Horace Mann School Fund ..... 30400
Teachers' Waterston Fund ..... 14400

The above total of $\$ 4,230.35$ from the income of the above funds is available for and limited to expenditures under the provisions of these funds.

## AID FROM THE COMMONWEALTH FOR INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

Under the provisions of chapter 471 of the Acts of 1911, chapter 106 of the Acts of 1912, chapter 805 of
the Acts of 1913, and chapter 174 of the Acts of 1914, the Commonwealth has paid over into the city treasury during the past financial year the sum of $\$ 56,322.20$.

This sum is one half the net cost of maintenance of schools. and classes established with the approval of the State Board of Education, as follows:

## Trade School for Girls:

From September 1, 1915, to August 31, 1916
\$24,639 68
Boston Trade School:
From September 1, 1915, to August 31, 1916 . . . 16,407 09
Continuation School (Household Arts Class):
From September 1, 1915, to August 31, 1916
65872
Continuation School, Compulsory:
From September 1, 1915, to August 31, 1916
24,842 23
Bośton Trade School, evening classes:
From September 1, 1915, to August 31; 1916 . . . 3,997 96
Evening Practical Arts Courses (Evening Elementary Schools):
From September 1, 1915, to August 31, 1916 . . . . 4,153 74
Total . . . . . . . . . . . \$74,699 42
The Commonwealth does not bear any part of the cost of the buildings or their original equipment. At the present time there are seven activities established with the approval of the State Board of Education which come under the provisions of the above legislation, viz., Trade School for Girls, Evening Trade School (Girls), Boston Trade School, Boston Trade School Evening Classes, Continuation School (Household Arts Class), Compulsory Continuation School, and Class for Training of Continuation School Teachers.

Net Expenditures.


[^4]
## COMPARISON OF EXPENDITURES.

The following statement shows the expenditures for the financial years 1916-17 and 1917-18, exclusive of lands and buildings, with the increases and decreases in the several items:

|  | 1917-18. | 1916-17. | Increases, 1917-18. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Salaries of instructors. | \$4,418,639 17 | \$4,334,492 97 | \$84,146 20 |
| Salaries of officers. | 150,527 11 | 149,845 16 | 68195 |
| Salaries of janitors. | 351,941 29 | 346,485 35 | 5,455 94 |
| Fuel and light. | 303,380 54 | 204,919 26 | 98,461 28 |
| Supplies a nd incidentals | 358,523 82 | 276,426 79 | 82,097 03 |
| Physical education, including special appropriation. | 92,186 18 | 83,413 54 | 8,772 64 |
| Nurses. | 35,490 34 | 34,782 97 | 70737 |
| Medical inspection. | 28,339 92 | 26,254 19 | 2,085 73 |
| Pensions to retired teachers | 104,347 95 | 96,029 97 | 8,317 98 |
| Payments to permanent pension fund. | 5,432 37 | 11,631 48 | * 6,199 11 |
| Extended use of the public schools | 32,888 99 | 30,084 91 | 2,804 08 |
| Pensions to attendance officers and ja nitors, | 8,001 02 | 8,203 13 | * 20211 |
| Repairs and alterations, protection against fire and fire hazard, and new furniture and furnishings for old buildings, including new lighting fixtures (by Schoolhouse Commission). | 438,970 57 | 410,257 68 | 28,712 89 |
| Rents of hired school accommodations (by Schoolhouse Commission). | 32,352 26 | 33,299 23 | * 94697 |
| Totals. | \$6,361,021 53 | \$6,046,126 63 | \$314,894 90 |

* Decrease.


## PENSIONS.

In 1908 and each year thereafter up to and including 1914, the School Committee, under the authority of section 4 of chapter 589 of the Acts of 1908, appropriated for the purpose of paying pensions and making payments to the Permanent Pension Fund, the sum of five cents on each $\$ 1,000$ of the valuation of the city, upon which appropriations by the City Council are based.

During the year 1913-14 the sum so appropriated was found insufficient to pay pensions for the year, and the additional sum of $\$ 880.43$ was transferred from the accrued interest of the Permanent Pension Fund.

In 1914-15 a transfer of $\$ 7,628.60$ from the same fund was found to be necessary for the same reason.

Chapter 304 of the Acts of 1915 has made available from the tax levy seven cents on each $\$ 1,000$ of the valuation of the city, which, during the past year, amounted to $\$ 109,780.32$.

Chapter 289 of the Special Acts of 1916 provided that "The sums payable by the Commonwealth to the City of Boston under the provisions of section 13 of chapter 832 of the Acts of the year 1913, being an act to establish a retirement system for public school teachers, as reimbursement for certain pensions paid by the city to retired school teachers, shall be put into the current pension fund held by the School Committee of the City of Boston and used in accordance with the provisions of chapter 589 of the Acts of the year 1908." Under this act the sum of $\$ 24,321.96$ paid over by the Commonwealth to the city became available during the current financial year and was entered to the credit of the Permanent Pension Fund.

Since the enactrient of chapter 589 of the Acts of 1908, payments as pensions and to the Permanent Pension Fund have been distributed as shown in the following table.

| Financial Year. | Pensions to Retired Teachers from the. | Payments to the Permanent Pension Fund $\xrightarrow[\text { Tax Levy. }]{\text { from the }}$ | Payments to the Permanent Pension by the Commonwealth.* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1908-09. | \$1,678 50 |  |  |
| 1909-10 | 8,075 12 | \$119,181 08 |  |
| 1910-11 | 26,247 88 | 39,946 77 |  |
| 1911-12 | 55,350 31 | 12,420 53 |  |
| 1912-13 | 64,510 76 | 5,681 66 |  |
| 1913-14 | † 72,893 19 | - |  |
| 1914-15 | $\ddagger 81,48296$ | - |  |
| 1915-16 | 90,01187 | 15,741 25 |  |
| 1916-17 | 96,029 97 | 11,631 48 |  |
| 1917-18. | 104,347 95 | 5,432 37 | \$24,321 96 |
| Totals. | \$600,628 51 | \$210,035 14 | \$24,321 96 |
| Grand total, ten years, |  |  | \$834,985 61 |

[^5]
## INCREASES IN TEACHERS' SALARIES.

Under the authority of chapter 708 of the Acts of 1911, during the past financial year the School Committee appropriated a sum equal to 25 cents on each $\$ 1,000$ of the average valuation of the city, upon which the appropriations by the City Council are based, for the purpose of maintaining increases in the salaries of teachers over and above those provided in the schedules for the year ending August 31, 1911. This sum amounted to \$392,072.59.

Under a resolution of the School Committee, adopted on January 1, 1913, 20 cents upon each $\$ 1,000$, amounting to $\$ 313,658.08$, was set aside for increasing the salaries of teachers of those ranks of the elementary day schools for which the maximum salary for the year ending August 31, 1911, was $\$ 1,000$ or less. The actual cost of the increases in the salaries of such teachers during the past financial year was $\$ 312,831.85$.

The cost of increasing the salaries of other classes of teachers in the elementary and other schools of those ranks for which the maximum salary for the year ending August 31, 1911, was more than $\$ 1,000$ was $\$ 102,447.62$.

The actual cost of the salaries of teachers in all ranks during the past financial year was therefore greater than it would have been under the schedules for the year ending August 31, 1911, by $\$ 415,279.47$. Such cost was in excess of the 25 cents made available by the above law by the amount of $\$ 23,206.88$.

## DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURES.

The distribution of the total expenditures, exclusive of lands and buildings, pensions, repairs, alterations and rents, in percentage of the whole sum, is shown on page 26 .

| Salaries of instructors | \$4,418,639 17 | 76.5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Salaries of officers. | 150,527 11 | 2.6 |
| Salaries of janitors | 351,941 29 | 6.1 |
| Fuel and light | 303,380 54 | 5.3 |
| Supplies and incidentals. | 358,523 82 | 6.2 |
| Physical education | 92,186 18 | 1.6 |
| Nurses. | 35,490 34 | 0.6 |
| Medical inspection | 28,339 92 | 0.5 |
| Extended use of the public schools. | 32,888 99 | 0.6 |
| - Total. | \$5,771,917 36 | 100.0 |

## SUPPLIES AND INCIDENTALS.

The expenditures for the year under the appropriation for Supplies and Incidentals were as follows:

| Text-books | \$49,244 92 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Supplementary books | 13,663 15 |
| Reference books | 3,398 19 |
| Music sheets | 70188 |
| Globes | 11594 |
| Maps | 2,851 31 |
| Charts | 26238 |
| Musical instruments (new) | 86352 |
| Musical instruments (repaired) | - |
| Piano covers, etc. | 4000 |
| Piano tuning | 1,633 75 |
| Moving pianos | 14200 |
| Manual training supplies (high and elementary schools) | 32,608 32 |
| Drawing supplies (high and elementary schools) | 21,135 34 |
| Science apparatus and supplies | 4,888 23 |
| Laboratory assistance, perishable supplies and incidentals | 1,007 62 |
| Supplies and equipment, commercial classes | 5,089 64 |
| Typewriters for high schools | 1,970 00 |
| Kindergarten supplies | 6,811 27 |
| Sewing supplies and equipment | 1,436 79 |
| Cooking supplies and equipment | 11,808 09 |
| Supplies for Busy Work | 3,037 06 |
| Penmanship supplies, high schools | 17500 |
| Penmanship supplies, elementary schools | 2,618 39 |
| Carried forward | \$165,502 79 |

Brought forward $\$ 165,50279$
Supplies and equipment for Compulsory Continuation School ..... 3,623 31
Trade School for Girls, supplies and equipment ..... 8,110 87
Boston Trade School, supplies and equipment ..... 8,269 08
Evening Practical Arts Courses ..... 21141
Supplies for general educational purposes ..... 13,019 76
Printing and printing stock ..... 19,343 96
Advertising ..... 25574
Records, proceedings, etc. ..... 1,872 47
Account books ..... 32682
Stationery ..... 68,192 16
Postage (offices and departments) ..... 3,558 21
Postage (schools) ..... 1,412 70
Office equipment ..... 77710
Office supplies ..... 1,071 88
Janitors' supplies ..... 14,843 58
Expressage ..... 80263
Railroad and other fares for Horace Mann School pupils (except street car tickets) ..... 97495
Car tickets as authorized by Board ..... 5,768 20
Tuition, wards of the city ..... 11,224 95
Tuition, others ..... 10,721 15
Diplomas ..... 2,778 08
Removing ashes ..... 1,722 00
Surety bonds ..... 5000
School Committee Contingent Fund ..... 23350
Board of Superintendents' Contingent Fund ..... 46329
Assistance at teachers' examinations ..... 1,091 00
Promotional examinations, lectures, etc. ..... 22068
School exhibits ..... 540
Telephone and telegraph ..... 3,391 80
Telephone (schools) ..... 93460
Bath expenses ..... 1,253 05
Badges for licensed minors ..... 15175
Supplies, Advisory Committee on Music ..... 22532
Professional and Cultural Courses for Teachers ..... 1,147 70
Supplies and equipment for automobiles ..... 1,244 62
Services of accountants, auditing accounts ..... 1,000 00
Expert services to Business Agent86048
Traveling expenses of Business Agent ..... 7991
Supplies for Department of Promotion and Educational Measurement ..... 57353
Supplies for connecting the work of kindergarten and the primary grades ..... 1263
Sundries ..... 1,200 76

[^6]Fuel and Light.

| Bituminous Coal. Number of Tons. | Anthracite Coal. Number of Tons. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $22,067 \frac{625}{2000}$ | $8,503 \frac{390}{2000}$ |  |  | \$241,804 86 |
|  |  | Total |  | \$241,804 86 |
| Expenses sampling, testing and expert advice on coal |  |  |  | 94372 |
| Expenses moving coal and wood $351 \frac{3}{8}$ cords of wood |  |  |  | 5262 |
|  |  |  | $351 \frac{3}{8}$ cords of wood | 4,204 60 |
|  |  |  |  | \$247,005 80 |
| Add premiums allowed contractors on account of quality of coal exceeding contract requirements |  |  |  | 15924 |
|  |  |  |  | \$247,165 04 |
| Deduct penalties exacted from contractors on account of quality of coal falling below contract requirements |  |  |  |  |
| Deduct amount charged to appropriation, Extended Use of the Public Schools, for cost of fuel used in school centers and other activities |  |  |  | \$246,357 38 |
|  |  |  |  | 3,371 77 |
| Net total, fuel |  |  |  | \$242,985 61 |
| Light and Power. |  |  |  |  |
| Electric current for light |  |  | \$46,965 84 |  |
| Electric current for power |  |  | 8,801 52 |  |
| Gas |  |  | 6,999 92 |  |
| Mazda lamps |  |  | 12160 |  |
|  |  |  | \$62,888 88 |  |
| Deduct amount charged to appropriation, Extended Use of the Public Schools, for cost of light used in school centers and other activities |  |  | 2,493 95 |  |
| Net total, light and power |  |  |  | 60,394 93 |
| Total net expenditures, fuel and light |  |  |  | \$303,380 54 |

From the first of the financial year up to and including the fifteenth of June all coal was secured from the City Fuel Company under contract with that organization covering the period June 16, 1915, to June 15, 1917, inclusive, at the prices shown in the following table.

From September 1 to the end of the financial year, it having been found impossible to make contracts, coal was purchased wherever possible and at the best prices that could be obtained, those subsequent to October 1 being fixed by the Fuel Administration. The coal was purchased from the following firms: City Fuel Company, Massachusetts Wharf Coal Company, Metropolitan Coal Company, Stetson Coal Company, WellingtonWild Coal Company, J. McGovern Coal Company, John A. Whittemore's Sons, Brighton Coal Company, D. Doherty \& Co., William H. Harlow \& Sons, E. S. Morse Company, J. T. Tighe Company, Godfrey Coal Company, American Oil Company, Burton-Furber Company, Castner, Curran and Bullitt, Inc., D. J. Cutter, Roxbury Coal Company, Staples Coal Company.

The prices paid for coal are also shown in the following table.

Table showing range in prices paid for coal during financial year 1917-18:

| Montr. |  | Bituminous. | Furnace. | Stove. | Egg. | Nut. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January, | 1917 | \$5 15 | \$6 40 | \$6 90 | \$6 90 | \$7 15 |
| February, | " | 515 | 640 | 690 | 690 | 715 |
| March, | " | 515 | 640 | 690 | 690 | 715 |
| April, | " | 515 | 640 | 690 | 690 | 715 |
| May: | " | 515 | 640 | 690 | 690 | 715 |
| June, | " | 515 | 640 | 690 | 690 | 715 |
| July, |  | - | - | - | - | - |
| August, |  | - | - | - | - | - |
| September, | " | 975 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 |
| October, | " | 975 | 10 00 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 |
| November, | " | 975 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 |
| December, |  | 975 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 |
| January, | 1918 | $\begin{gathered} 975 \\ \text { to } \\ 1150 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 965 \\ \text { to } \\ 10 \quad 00 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 965 \\ \text { to } \\ 1000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1000 \\ & \text { to } \\ & 1025 \end{aligned}$ | 1000 |

## COST IN DETAIL.

On the appended sheets will be found the costs of each school in detail, the average membership or the average attendance and the cost per pupil based on average membership or average attendance, the cost per pupil hour of instruction, and the cost per pupil hour for all direct charges.

The costs of the several playgrounds are also given and the cost per pupil per session.

The total cost of each group of schools is also given, and the average cost per pupil is shown.

These figures give only the costs of the several schools or groups of schools, exclusive of costs of administration, supervision and general charges.

To get the whole cost, the costs of administration, supervision and general charges must be apportioned among the several groups of schools.

The method of apportioning the costs of administration, supervision and general charges has been as follows: Any part of these costs which could be charged directly against a school or group of schools has been so charged. The remaining cost of administration, offices of superintendent, assistant superintendents, secretary, business agent and schoolhouse custodian have been apportioned to the several groups of schools in proportion to the number of teachers therein. For the purpose of this apportionment the number of teachers in the evening schools and summer review schools has been reduced to a basis which takes into consideration the amount of service rendered during the year as compared with that rendered by the teachers in the elementary day schools.

The method of apportioning the costs of the educational departments has been as follows: Any part of these costs which could be charged directly against a school or group of schools has been so charged; the balance of the costs of these departments has been apportioned in accordance with the method hereinafter described.

The costs of the departments of manual arts, music, practice and training and educational investigation and measurement have been apportioned to the several groups of schools in proportion to the number of teachers therein coming under the supervision of these several departments.

The cost of the department of evening schools has been divided as follows: Evening high schools, 30 per cent; evening elementary schools, 35 per cent; evening trade schools, 5 per cent; evening school extension (including summer classes), 10 per cent; day school for immigrants, 20 per cent.

The whole of the costs of the offices of director of kindergartens, director of household science and arts and supervisor of special classes has been charged to the elementary schools.

The cost of the office of director of salesmanship has been apportioned two thirds to the high schools and one third to the compulsory continuation school.

The cost of vocational guidance has been apportioned to the high and elementary schools in proportion to the number of teachers therein.

The cost of attendance officers has been apportioned to the certificating office and the schools in proportion to the amount of service given to each.
The cost of the department of school hygiene has been apportioned as follows: The cost of the office of the director of medical inspection has been apportioned to the several groups of schools in proportion to the number of teachers therein. The salary of the assistant director of athletics has been apportioned to the several groups of schools and to the playgrounds in proportion to the time required on each as estimated. The salary of the medical inspector has been charged to the elementary schools, and the cost of the annual parade to high and Latin schools. The cost of the office of supervising nurse has been charged to elementary schools. Supplies have been charged to the schools or playgrounds to which they were sent, and the remaining cost of this
department, including the salaries of the clerks, have been apportioned one fourth to the playgrounds and the other three fourths to the several groups of schools in proportion to the number of teachers in each.

The cost of supervision in connection with extended use of the public schools has been apportioned as follows: School centers, 80 per cent; lectures, 15 per cent; use of school accommodations for municipal concerts, parents' meetings, etc., 5 per cent.

None of the cost of administration or the general account has been charged to playgrounds or the extended use of public schools.

This apportionment is, of course, to a certain extent arbitrary, but as these costs of administration and supervision are given in detail any other apportionment can easily be made.

## APPORTIONMENT OF INCOME.

Any part of the income which could be directly credited to a school or group of schools has been so credited, and the balance has been apportioned in proportion to the number of teachers in each such school or group of schools.

The result is as follows:

Brought forward ..... $\$ 146,06555$
Boston Trade school, evening classes ..... 4,924 37
Evening high schools ..... 3,161 61
Evening elementary schools ..... 6,198 66
Central Evening Elementary School ..... $27{ }^{\circ} 42$
Summer Citizenship classes (evening)Total income$\$ 160,37761$

No part of the income has been credited to the playgrounds or to the extended use of the public schools.

# COST OF ADMINISTRATION, SUPERVISION AND GENERAL CHARGES. 

## ADMINISTRATION.

Secretary.


Business Agent.
Salary of the Business Agent . . . . $\$ 4,74000$
Salary of chief accountant . . . . . 2,54000
Salaries of clerks and stenographers (twelve on full time, one to August 21, 1917, one from September 4, 1917, and one from December 17, 1917).

13,653 67
Temporary clerical service . . . . . 33950
Salaries of supply room assistants (nine) . . 10,018 75
Salary of chauffeur, automobile truck . . . 1,120 00
Temporary and emergency assistance, supply
room . . . . . . . . 1,03100
Expert services on preparation of proposed
schedule of salaries for janitors . . . 26398
Account books . . . . . . . 32080
Surety bond . . . . . . . . 5000
Books . . . . . . . . . -

Office supplies and equipment . . . . 44866
Telephone and telegraph (office) . \$163 85
Telephone switchboard charge . . 9536
25921
Printing . . . . . . . . . 21053
Postage . . . . . . . . . 46110
Carried forward . . . . . . $\$ 35,45720$
Brought forward ..... \$35,457 20
Binding account books and certifications ..... 5582
Boston Directory ..... 600
Traveling expenses of Business Agent ..... 7991
Car and railroad fares, assistants ..... 410
Allowance for petty cash transactions ..... 5000
Incidentals ..... 3951
\$35,692 54
Credits:Allowance for petty cash transactionsexpended5000
Supply Room.
Equipment and supplies ..... $\$ 45581$
Car fares ..... 3020
Expressage ..... 40025
Telephone and telegraph ..... $\$ 14167$
Telephone switchboard charge ..... 6356
Printing20523
Postage ..... 1479
Office supplies and equipment ..... 2519
Account books ..... 1858
Binding record books ..... 810
Lunches for assistantsIncidentals1211
Automobile Truck.
Tires and tire repairs (including inner tubes) ..... \$371 11
Gasoline ..... 18819
Lubricants ..... 2327
Repairs and miscellaneous parts ..... 42282
Registration fees ..... 200
Renewal of chauffeurs' licenses ..... 450
Incidentals ..... 525
Total . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\frac{1,01714}{\$ 37,82994}$
Schoolhouse Custodian.
Salary of Schoolhouse Custodian ..... $\$ 3,00000$
Salary of stenographer ..... 86000
Salary of temporary janitor, assigned ..... 989
Temporary clerical service ..... 3600
Office supplies and equipment ..... 5082
Printing ..... 2069
Postage ..... 14000
Carried forward ..... $\$ 4,11740$
\$35,642 ..... 54

Assistant Superintendents.
Salaries of Assistant Superintendents (four fulltime, one to August 31, 1917, and one fromSeptember 1, 1917)\$27,480 00
Salaries of stenographers (two) ..... 1,920 00
Services of janitor, room used in connection with preparation of course of study ..... 100
Office supplies and equipment ..... 9977
Printing ..... 5201
Telephone and telegraph ..... $\$ 10214$
Telephone switchboard charge ..... 15892
26106
Postage ..... 12725
Assistance at teachers' examinations ..... 1,088 02
Supplies for examinations- ..... 1761
Traveling expenses ..... 8785
Books and magazine subscriptions ..... 8158
Incidentals ..... 1080
Credit:Dictaphone transferred10000Total$\$ 31,12695$
Administration Account.
Mason Street Building:
Salary of janitor ..... \$1,916 72
Fuel ..... 66418
Electric light ..... 1,199 68
Gas ..... 5663
Janitor's supplies ..... 6764
Subscriptions to newspapers ..... 4643
Towels ..... 16999
Ice ..... 2000
Supplies (stationery) ..... 5300
Incidentals ..... 904
Dartmouth Street:
Salary of janitor ..... $\$ 46072$
Fuel ..... 10000
Electric light ..... 5275
Towels ..... 3900
Janitor's supplies ..... 554
Ice ..... 1500
218 Tremont Street:
Salary of janitor ..... $\$ 43732$
Electric light ..... 16980
Carried forward ..... $\$ 60712$
Brought forward ..... $\$ 60712$
\$4,876 ..... 32
Janitor's supplies ..... 867
Towels ..... 2090
Water cooler ..... 1100
Ice ..... 1750
Incidentals ..... 30
801 City Hall Annex: ..... $\$ 786$
Towels ..... 4680
School Committee:
Stationery$\$ 4367$
Postage ..... 5300
Printing ..... 200
Books ..... 45
Telephone and telegraph ..... 3923
Supplies ..... 1519
Refreshments ..... 23350
Incidentals ..... 66
General Expense:
Auditing accounts of Business Agent ..... $\$ 85000$
Advisory Committee on Music expenses ..... 25382
Inspecting Course of Study in Psychology, Normal School ..... 5000
Services of janitor, Normal School ..... 9800
Janitors' Trial Board:
Attendance of janitor member at hearings
-
1,25182200
Printing:
Minutes ..... \$1,910 16
Index to minutes ..... 70943
Binding minutes ..... 6500
Binding documents ..... 11820
Teachers' examinations ..... 1,443 87
Manuals ..... 1,047 04
Pay rolls ..... 15478
Book labels ..... 18380
Book receipts ..... 12000
Bills and statements ..... 8253
Normal, Latin and high schools ..... 96415
Elementary schools ..... 23604
High, elementary and industrial schools ..... 70968
Summer Review High School ..... 5461
Summer Review elementary schools ..... 7917
Summer Review high and elementary schools, ..... 500
Business Agent's report ..... 1,063 14
Superintendent's report ..... 53921
Carried forward ..... $\$ 9,48581$66549
5466387700
Brought forward ..... \$9,485 81
Rules and Regulations ..... 57955
Requisition books ..... 26150
Course of Study, Normal School ..... 4620
Course of Study, High School of Commerce, ..... 2902
Syllabus for Grade II ..... 26184
Syllabus for Grade V ..... 37266
Syllabus for Grade VI ..... 36283 ..... 3
Syllabus, drawing and manual training, Grades I, II and III ..... 13396
Syllabus, drawing and manual training, Grades IV, V, VI, VII and VIII ..... 22799
Teachers' daily program ..... 5102
Outline of work in English for intermediate classes ..... 2697
Outline of work in Spanish for intermediate classes ..... 3934
Outlines of work in geography and history for intermediate classes ..... 10174
Outline of work in French and German for intermediate classes ..... 7819
Outline of work in mathematics for inter- mediate classes ..... 2485
Course of Study in General Science for intermediate classes ..... 14007
List of text and supplementary books for intermediate classes ..... 3799
Syllabus for kindergartens ..... 11556
Appraisal Courtis Standard Tests ..... 17033
Lists, eligible candidates ..... 18606
Reappointment of teachers and members of the supervising staff ..... 13269
Circulars of information in regard to the examination, certification, etc., of teachers and members of the supervising staff ..... 14764
Teaching of spelling . ..... 7772
Standards on Silent Reading ..... 8724
Curricula for general high schools ..... 9018
Guide to a choice of a suitable secondary school ..... 23634
Schedule of teachers' salaries ..... 5929
Course of study, Latin schools ..... 11919
Applications for use of school buildings ..... 2650
Annual statistics ..... 48308
Stock for printing ..... 2,544 92
Miscellaneous ..... 9231
$\$ 7,23799$

9

## SUPERVISION OR PROFESSIONAL CONTROL. Defartment of Practice and Training.

Salary of First Assistant Director to December 2, 1917
\$1,998 00
Salaries of Assistant Directors (three on full time and one from September 17, 1917) . 6,422 06
Salary of clerk . . . . . . . 1,00800
Office supplies . . . . . . . 3704
Printing . . . .. . . . . . 7842
Postage . . . . . . . . . 6600
Telephone . . . . . . $\$ 7554$
Telephone switchboard charge . . 3178
Books and subscriptions . . . . . 3070

- Total
$\$ 9,74754$

| Salaries and Office Expenditures. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Salary of Director of Promotion and Educational Measurement to September 1, 1917. | \$2,520 00 |  |
| Salary of Submaster, assigned | 2,336 67 | - |
| Salaries of teachers, assigned | 84347 |  |
| Salaries of clerks (two on full time) | 1,604 16 |  |
| Temporary clerical services | - |  |
| Office supplies and equipment | 13371 |  |
| Postage | 5800 |  |
| Printing . | 2750 |  |
| Telephone . . . . . . \$1277 |  |  |
| Telephone switchboard charge . . 3178 |  |  |
| Incidentals | 4455 |  |
|  |  | \$7,568 06 |

Educational Measurement.
Printing . . . . . . . . . $\$ 13192$
Car tickets . . . . . . . . 2500
Telephone . . . . . . . . 1945
Supplies for tests . . . . . . . 66989
Repairs to clocks . . . . . . . 2510
Incidentals . . . . . . . . 1860
Total
\$8,458 02
Vocational Guidance.

Brought forward $\$ 4,75480$
Salaries of Temporary Vocational Assistants (two on part time) ..... 54147
Salary of clerk (part time) ..... 26833
Temporary clerical service ..... 11000
Office supplies and equipment ..... 6492
Printing ..... 7482
Postage ..... 6700
Telephone ..... 3804
Car tickets ..... 6160
Books and subscriptions ..... 3925
Incidentals ..... 386
Total
$\$ 6,024 \quad 09$
Department of Manual Arts.Salary of Director of Manual Art$\$ 3,42000$
Salary of Associate Director of Manual Arts ..... 3,300 00
Salaries of Assistant Directors (two) ..... 4,621 57
Salary of Temporary Assistant Director ..... 1,038 74
Salaries of Assistants in Manual Arts (eight) ..... 12,186 06
Salaries of temporary teachers at Museum of Fine Arts ..... 54450
Salary of Temporary Assistant ..... 66068
Salary of manual training teacher, assigned ..... 78400
Salary of teacher not otherwise charged ..... 6709
Salaries of clerks (one on full and one on part time) ..... 1,326 66
Temporary clerical service ..... 23000
Office supplies and equipment ..... 23873
Printing ..... 7530
Postage ..... 19200
Books and subscriptions ..... 32204
Telephone ..... 9941
Drawing supplies ..... 8227
Manual training supplies ..... 435
Incidentals ..... 2899
Supplies for schools:
Drawing supplies not otherwise charged$\$ 28045$
Manual training supplies not otherwise charged ..... 22881
Printing lists of visits ..... 3716
Printing illustrations ..... 44461
Printing illustrations of room interior ..... 4295
Printing, miscellaneous ..... 19252
Manual training supplies not severally charged to schools ..... 7409
Carried forward
$\$ 29,22239$

| Brought forward | \$1,300 59 | \$29,222 39 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Car tickets for pupils in prevocational centers | 2500 |  |
| Incidentals | 125 | 1,326 84 |
| Gardening: |  |  |
| Salaries of Supervisors, Instructors and Assistants | \$2,402 00 |  |
| Expenses | 16723 |  |
|  |  | 2,569 23 |
| Total |  | \$33,118 46 |
| Department of Music. |  |  |
| Salary of Director of Music | \$3,089 67 |  |
| Salaries of Assistant Directors (four) | 10,015 11 |  |
| Salaries of Assistants (nine) | 11,426 08 |  |
| Salaries of clerks (two on part time) | 30359 |  |
| Office supplies | 686 |  |
| Printing . | 1725 |  |
| Postage | 6878 |  |
| Telephone . . . . . . \$23 41 |  |  |
| Telephone switchboard charge . . 3178 |  |  |
| Services in connection with outside study of music by pupils . | 5519 10000 |  |
| Printing, outside study of music | 3615 |  |
| Books and subscriptions | 64629 |  |
| Incidentals | 1680 |  |
| Tuning and care of pianos | . . | 1,620 00 |
| Total | . . . | \$27,401 77 |

## Director of Kindergartens.

Salary of the Director of Kindergartens . . \$2,254 45
Salary of Assistant Director . . . . 1,500 00
Salary of clerk (part time) . . . . . 42532
Office supplies and equipment . . . . 4332
Books . . . . . . . . .
Printing . . . . . . . . . . 1448
Postage . . . . . . . . . 6100
Telephone . . . . . . \$6 38
Telephone switchboard charge . . 1589

2227
Incidentals
Director of Household Science and Arts.Salary of the Director of Household Science
and Arts ..... \$2,683 25
Salary of Assistant Director ..... 1,496 25
Salary of clerks (two on part time) ..... 42533
Books and subscriptions ..... 10721
Office supplies and equipment ..... 4007
Printing ..... 4546
Postage ..... 2400
Telephone ..... $\$ 958$
Telephone switchboard charge ..... 1589
2547
Incidentals ..... 1381
Total
$\$ 4,86085$
Supervisor of Spectal Classes.
Salary of the Supervisor of Special Classes ..... $\$ 1,98000$
Salary of clerk (part time) ..... 33975
Books and subscriptions ..... 1060
Office supplies and equipment ..... 4682
Printing ..... 5022
Postage ..... 6195
Telephone ..... $\$ 723$
Telephone switchboard charge ..... 15892312
Car fares ..... 4075
Incidentals
Total$\$ 2,553 \quad 21$
Director of Salesmanship.
Salary of Director ..... $\$ 1,86000$
Salary of clerk (part time) ..... 33975
Office supplies ..... 3857
Printing ..... 950
Printing for classes ..... 6448
Postage ..... 5100
Books and subscriptions ..... 2750
Telephone ..... \$35 11
Telephone switchboard charge ..... 15895100
Supplies for classes ..... 4842
Total ..... $\$ 2,49022$
Department of Evening Schools.
Salary, Director of Evening Schools ..... $\$ 3,20667$
Salary of Supervisor of Division "C" Classes ..... 26100
Carried forward ..... $\$ 3,46767$

Brought forward
$\$ 3,46767$
Salaries of clerks (one on full time, three on part time)
Temporary clerical services 1,887 337200
Office supplies and equipment ..... 7800
Boston Directory ..... 300
Printing ..... 7342
Postage
Postage ..... 17209
Telephone and telegraph ..... $\$ 4256$
Telephone switchboard charge ..... 9535
Incidentals ..... 73
For Evening Schools:
Temporary clerical servicesPrinting programs and tickets\$196 50
Printing, evening high schools ..... 5452
Printing, evening elementary schools ..... 7519
Printing, evening high and industrial schools, ..... 1555
Printing, evening school extension ..... 1335
Printing for all evening schools ..... 35334
Diplomas ..... 22897
A provisional course of study for evening high schools ..... 26669
Supplies ..... 1200
Total ..... $\$ 7,10826$1,216 11

## Department of Hygiene.



## Department of Hygiene.-Concluded.

|  |
| :--- |

## GENERAL CHARGES.

## Attendance Officers.

| Salary of Chief Attendance Officer | \$2,480 00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Salaries of Attendance Officers (twenty-three), | 30,544 50 |
| Salaries of Temporary Attendance Officers (seven) | 2,452 00 |
| Salary of clerk | 90000 |
| Office supplies | 1405 |
| Carried forward | \$36,390 55 |

REPORT OF THE BUSINESS AGENT.47
Brought forward ..... \$36,390 55
Printing ..... 13646
Postage ..... 14200
Telephone ..... $\$ 2518$
Telephone switchboard charge ..... 31775695
Boston Business Directory ..... 200
Badges ..... 1425
Car tickets ..... 69900
$\$ 37,44121$
Supervisor of Licensed Minors.
Salary of Supervisor of Licensed Minors ..... $\$ 1,65600$
Salary of clerk ..... 86000
Office supplies ..... 408
Telephone ..... $\$ 2518$
Telephone switchboard charge ..... 1589
Printing ..... 40464107
Postage ..... 2950
Car tickets ..... 3000
Badges for licensed minors ..... 13750
Total
2,798 61
$\$ 40,23982$

## General Account.

Salary of City Treasurer, Custodian ..... \$1,000 00
Salary of teachers not otherwise charged ..... 6512
Sampling, testing and expert advice on coal ..... 89360
Premium on fuel ..... 15924
Advertising ..... 47103
Diplomas ..... 2,249 86
Ribbon for diplomas ..... 29925
Supplies broken and lost in transit and at schools ..... 5562
Books and supplies sold out of stock ..... 3,575 68
Supplies used as samples ..... 361
Exhibits ..... 540
Penmanship material ..... 2,793 39
Books and supplies received previous to year 1917-18, paid for year 1917-18Supplies not severally charged to schools1,71561
Supplies for connecting the work of the kindergarten and primary grades ..... 4118
Removing ashes ..... 1,722 00
Tuition, wards of the city ..... 10,475 20
Transportation, wards of the city ..... 74975
Tuition, paid town of Brookline ..... 9,789 00
Tuition, paid town of Winthrop ..... 14536
Transportation, paid town of Winthrop ..... 4680
Brought forward ..... \$36,256 70
Tuition, paid town of Dedham ..... 12900
Tuition, paid Massachusetts Industrial Schools ..... 15888
Tuition, paid Massachusetts Agricultural Schools ..... 40878
Rebate on high school tuition ..... 1650
Rebate on elementary school tuition ..... 2150
Services of experts to the Business Agent on supplies, appa- ratus, etc. ..... 59650
Short postage ..... 1661
Conducting promotional courses for teachers ..... 51770
Conducting professional and cultural courses for teachers ..... 52376
Supplies for courses ..... 17367
License fee, qualification of assistant as Special Commissioner, ..... 700
Order of Court, payment to Mrs. Agnes C. White, Workmen's Compensation Act ..... 1,268 18
Miscellaneous telephone charges ..... 404
Incidentals ..... 682
$\$ 40,1056$ ..... 64
Credits:
Discarded books ..... $\$ 85686$
Barrels, cans, etc. ..... 4540
Penalty exacted from contractors on accountof quality of coal falling below standardrequirements80766
1,709 ..... 92Total\$38,395 72Extended Use of the Public Schools.

| ' | Extended Use of the Public Schools Appropriation. | Regular Appropriation. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Salary of Director, Extended Use of the Public Schools. . | \$3,407 17 |  |
| Salary of clerk. . . . . | 96000 |  |
| Office supplies and equipment | 570 | \$24 26 |
| Printing.... | 6990 | 192 |
| Postage. | 4100 |  |
| Telephone and telegraph..................... . $\$ 4788$ |  |  |
| Telephone switchboard charge................. 3178 |  |  |
| Messenger services. | 35 |  |
| Supplies........... | 622 |  |
| Subscriptions. | $\overline{5} 40$ |  |
| Services of lecturer | 1000 |  |
| Slides, etc.. | 1675 |  |
| Traveling expenses. | 8000 |  |
| Incidentals. . | 775 |  |
| Sub-totals. | \$4,610 24 | \$105 84 |
| Total. |  | \$4,716 08 |



[^7]Brought forward ..... \$325,333 68
Evening elementary schools ..... 6,257 66
Boston Trade School, evening classes ..... 53414
Central Evening Elementary School ..... 50911
Summer Citizenship Classes ..... 49576
Park playgrounds ..... 91687
Schoolyard playgrounds ..... 79270
School centers ..... 3,772 87
Lectures ..... 70741
School accommodations ..... 23580
Total ..... \$339,556 00
TELEPHONE CHARGES.All items of telephone costs which could be chargeddirectly to the several offices have been so charged. Inaddition to such costs there is the cost of installationand operation of the switchboard. This is given indetail and includes the salaries of the operator and reliefoperator. The total cost of the switchboard is thenapportioned to the several offices in proportion to thenumber of instruments connected to the switchboard.
Telephone Switchboard.
Salary of operator ..... $\$ 55000$
Salary of relief operator ..... 16890
Switchboard rental ..... 3072
Trunk lines ..... 10314
Metallic circuits ..... 19463
Changing equipment ..... 16
Telephone sets ..... 11422
Operators' sets ..... 345
Toll calls ..... 4072
Incidentals ..... 179
$\$ 1,20773$
Apportionment of Cost of Switchboard.
Secretary, $\frac{3}{38}$. ..... $\$ 9536$
Business Agent, $\frac{3}{38}$ ..... 9536
Supply room, $\frac{2}{38}$ ..... 6356
Schoolhouse Custodian, $\frac{1}{36}$ ..... 3178
Superintendent, $\frac{13}{76}$ ..... 20659
Assistant Superintendents, $\frac{5}{38}$ ..... 15892
School Committee, $\frac{1}{38}$ ..... 3178
Department of Practice and Training, $\frac{1}{38}$ ..... 3178
REPORT OF THE BUSINESS AGENT. ..... 51
Brought forward ..... $\$ 71513$
Department of Educational Investigation andMeasurement, $\frac{1}{38}$3178
Director of Music, $\frac{1}{3 ४}$ ..... 3178 ..... 8
Director of Salesmanship, $\frac{1}{76}$ ..... 1589
Department of Evening Schools, $\frac{3}{38}$ ..... 9535 ..... 35
Director of Household Science and Arts, $\frac{1}{76}$ ..... 1589
Director of Kindergartens, $\frac{1}{76}$ ..... 1589
Supervisor of Special Classes, $\frac{1}{7} \frac{1}{6}$ ..... 1589 ..... 9
Department of Hygiene, $\frac{2}{38}$ ..... 6357
Attendance of Officers, $\frac{1}{38}$ ..... 3177
Supervisor of Licensed Minors, ${ }^{\frac{1}{6}}$ ..... 1589
Director, Extended Use of the Public Schools, $\frac{1}{38}$ ..... 3178
Continuation School, Compulsory, $\frac{4}{38}$ ..... 12712

## STOCK BALANCE, 1917-1918.

## 1917-18, Stock Balance.

Debit.

| Inventory of December 4, 1916: |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Books | \$22,037 73 |  |
| Manual training supplies | 1,988 99 |  |
| Drawing supplies | 1,655 06 |  |
| Kindergarten supplies | 2,062 78 |  |
| Janitors' supplies | 3,075 49 |  |
| Miscellaneous educational supplies | 46,483 20 |  |
| Laboratory supplies | 1035 |  |
| Nurses' supplies | 66072 |  |
| Physical education supplies | 1,575 60 |  |
| Supplies for the extended use of the public schools | 8335 |  |
| Supplies for medical inspection . | 4896 |  |
| Receipts, 1917-18:Purchases: |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| - Books | \$32,119 38 |  |
| Manual training supplies | 4,250 81 |  |
| Drawing supplies | 5,575 46 |  |
| Kindergarten supplies | 5,981 00 |  |
| Janitors' supplies | 12,180 54 |  |
| Miscellaneous educational supplies | 85,241 02 |  |
| Nurses' supplies | 86925 |  |
| Physical education supplies | 5,714 16 |  |
| Supplies for the extended use of the public schools | 2000 |  |
| Supplies for medical inspection | 82634 |  |
| Fuel . . . . . | 2,581 51 |  |
| From schools: |  |  |
| Books | \$430 33 |  |
| Manual training supplies | 29010 |  |
| Drawing supplies . | 9159 |  |
| Kindergarten supplies |  |  |
| Janitors' supplies | 3164 |  |
| Miscellaneous educational supplies | 1,167 20 |  |
| Laboratory supplies . | 240 |  |
| Physical education supplies | 23960 |  |
| Supplies for the extended use of the public schools | 207 |  |
| Supplies for medical inspection | 3600 |  |
| Manual training supplies severally overcharged to schools | \$140 15 |  |
| Kindergarten supplies severally overcharged to schools | 2045 |  |
| Discarded books |  | $\begin{aligned} & 16060 \\ & 85686 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total |  | \$238,350 09 |

Note.- The items included in the above account are only those purchased for general distribution and do not include those purchased for any particular school. The latter are charged direct to the school.

1917-18, Stock Balance.
Credit.
Deliveries on Requisition:Books
\$37,651 52
Manual training supplies ..... 3,883 88
Drawing supplies ..... 5,552 56
Kindergarten supplies ..... 5,331 66
Janitors' supplies ..... 10,431 48
Miscellaneous educational supplies ..... 95,992 79 .
Laboratory supplies ..... 25
Nurses' supplies ..... 64145
Physical education supplies ..... 5,700 11
Supplies for the extended use of the public schools ..... 4307
Supplies for medical inspection ..... 41209
Books and miscellaneous supplies not severally charged to schools ..... \$1,318 34
Drawing supplies not severally charged to schools ..... 21424
Janitors' supplies not severally charged to schools ..... 41772
Physical education supplies not severally charged to schools ..... 1876
Nurses' supplies not severally charged to schools ..... 1815
Supplies for medical inspection not severally charged to schools ..... 1984
Discarded books ..... 856862,007 05
Inventory of December 4, 1917:Books\$16,494 50
Manual training supplies ..... 2,786 17
Drawing supplies ..... 1,555 31
Kindergarten supplies ..... 2,732 57
Janitors' supplies ..... 4,438 47
Miscellaneous educational supplies ..... 36,021 71
Laboratory supplies ..... 1250
Nurses' supplies ..... 87037
Physical education supplies ..... 1,810 49
Supplies for the extended use of the public schools ..... 6235
Supplies for medical inspection ..... 47937Fuel (at wharf, paid for but not delivered) . 2,581 512,581 51

Note.- The items included in the above account are only those purchased for general distribution and do not include those purchased for any particular school. The latter are charged direct to the school.

## Summary Costs of Schools.

|  | Costs <br> Exclusive of Administration, Supervision and General Charges. | Costs with Costs of Administration, Supervision and General Charges Added. | Costs with Proportionate Part of Income Deducted. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Normal School. | \$45,331 77 | \$46,518 10 | \$45,130 99 |
| Latin and high schools. | 1,336 86230 | 1,388,748 57 | 1,379,048 49 |
| Elementary schools. | 3,627,590 30 | 3,881,808 94 | 3,858,199 93 |
| Speech Improvement classes. | 7,102 03 | 7,451 35 | 7,396 51 |
| Horace Mann School. | 29,867 51 | 30,597 21 | 6,711 32 |
| Trade School for Girls | 65,115 24 | 68,183 89 | 26,029 04 |
| Boston Trade School. | 44,699 26 | 46,11334 | 27,795 67 |
| Continuation School, Voluntary | 87118 | 1,055 83 | 29169 |
| Continuation School, Compulsory | 62,468 52 | 67,777 84 | 41,953 01 |
| Boston Clerical School. | 13,497 25 | 13,877 63 | 13,780 29 |
| Boston Disciplinary Day School. | 2,349 71 | 2,829 36 | 2,801 94 |
| Day School for Immigrants | 3,746 35 | 5,205 42 | 5,178 00 |
| Summer Review High School | 2,771 76 | 3,002 02 | 2,951 60 |
| Summer Review elementary schools. | 15,135 58 | 16,266 77 | 16,102 24 |
| Evening high schools. | 51,598 33 | 54,904 50 | 51,742 89 |
| Evening elementary schools. | 55,691 54 | 61,949 20 | 55,750 54 |
| Central Evening Elementary School. | 96009 | 1,469 20 | 1,441 78 |
| Summer Citizenship classes | 34989 | 84565 | 84565 |
| Boston Trade School, evening classes. | 10,152 87 | 10,687 01 | 5,762 64 |
| Park playgrounds | 19,374 26 | 20,291 13 | 20,291 13 |
| Schoolyard playgrounds | 16,72631 | 17,519 01 | 17,519 01 |
| Farm service. | 1,636 12 | 1,636 12 | 1,636 12 |
| Extended use of the public schools: |  |  |  |
| School centers. | 24,424 90 | 28,197 77 | 28,197 77 |
| Lectures. | 90149 | 1,608 90 | 1,608 90 |
| Use of school accommodations. | 2,973 71 | 3,209 51 | 3,209 51 |
| Totals. | \$5,442,198 27 | \$5,781,754 27 | \$5,621,376 66 |
| Add costs of administration, supervision and general charges <br> Total cost. | 339,556 00 |  |  |
|  | \$5,781,754 27 |  |  |
| Deduct total income. | 160,377 61 |  |  |
| Net total. | \$5,621,376 66 |  |  |
| Total cost brought down. | \$5,781,754 27. |  |  |
| Decrease in inventory | 9,836 91 |  |  |
| Total expenditures, 1917-18* | \$5,771,917 36 |  |  |

[^8]Comparison of Costs, 1916-17 and 1917-18.

|  | Total Cost, 1917-18. | Total Cost, 1916-17. | Increases. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Normal School. | \$46,518 10 | \$44,230 72 | \$2,287 38 |
| Latin and high schools. | 1,388,748 57 | 1,327,765 43 | 60,983 14 |
| Elementary schools | 3,881,808 94 | 3,681,184 92 | 200,624 02 |
| Speech Improvement classes | 7,451 35 | 5,839 33 | 1,612 02 |
| Horace Mann School. | 30,597 21 | 29,752 82 | 84439 |
| Trade School for Girls $\dagger$ | 68,183 89 | 69,265 83 | * 1,081 94 |
| Boston Trade School. | 46,11334 | 37,517 68 | 8,595 66 |
| Continuation School, Voluntary | 1,055 83 | 5,649 27 | * 4,593 44 |
| Continuation School, Compulsory | 67,777 84 | 51,815 93 | 15,961 91 |
| Boston Clerical School. | 13,877 63 | 9,824 01 | 4,053 62 |
| Boston Disciplinary Day School. | 2,829 36 | 2,631 91 | 19745 |
| Day School for Immigrants $\ddagger$ | 5,205 42 |  | 5,205 42 |
| Summer Review High School | 3,002 02 | 3,298 95 | * 29693 |
| Summer Review elementary schools | 16,266 77 | 16,106 44 | 16033 |
| Evening high schools. | 54,904 50 | 53,003 99 | 1,900 51 |
| Evening elementary schools. | 61,949 20 | 79,872 19 | * 17,922 99 |
| Central Evening Elementary School | 1,469 20 | 1,085 33 | 38387 |
| Summer Citizenship classes $\ddagger$. | 84565 |  | 84565 |
| Boston Trade School, evening classes. | 10,687 01 | 10,193 50 | 49351 |
| Park playgrounds | 20,291 13 | 20,788 56 | * 49743 |
| Schoolyard playgrounds. | 17,519 01 | 11,165 79 | 6,353 22 |
| Farm service $\ddagger$ | 1,636 12 |  | 1,636 12 |
| Extended use of the public schools: |  |  |  |
| School centers. | 28,197 77 | 25,604 37 | 2,593 40 |
| Girls' High Gymnasium §. |  | 19273 | * 19273 |
| Lectures. | 1,608 90 | 2,583 75 | * 97485 |
| Boston Choral Society §. |  | 11350 | * 11350 |
| Use of school accommodations. | 3,209 51 | 1,674 63 | 1,534 88 |
| Totals. | \$5,781,754 27 | \$5,491,161 58 | \$290,592 69 |
| * Decreases. <br> $\ddagger$ Not in operation in 1916-17. | $\dagger$ Including Girls' Evening Trade School. § Not in operation in 1917-18. |  |  |

Table Showing Cost of Administration for the Years 1911-12 and 1917-18, and the Increases in Six Years.


* Duties of Auditor transferred to Business Agent October 14, 1912.
$\dagger$ Including Auditor.


## Table Showing Cost of Supervision or Professional Control for the Years 1911-12 and 1917-18, and the Increases in Six Years.


* Supervisor of Substitutes.
$\dagger$ Decrease.

Statistics, 1911-12 and 1917-18.

|  | 1911-12. | 1917-18. | Increases in Six Years. | Increases in Six Years, Per Cent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total ${ }^{\text {expenditures * }}$ | *\$4,277,938 30 | *\$5,856,809 71 | \$1,578,871 41 | 36.9 |
| Day School s: Average membership | 99,272 | 108,108 | 8,836 | 8.9 |
| Average attendance. | 91,049 | 98,954 | 7,905 | 8.6 |
| Summer School s: Average attendance | 209 | 4,341 | 4,132 | 1,977.0 |
| Evening Schools: | 7,964 | 6,228 | † 1,736 | † 21.7 |
| Evening School Extension: |  |  |  |  |
| Average attendance.... | 716 | 294 | $\dagger 422$ | $\dagger 58.9$ |
| Average attendance. | 7,391 | 11,506 | 4,115 | 55.6 |

[^9]Table Showing Cost of Administration for the Years 1908-09 and 1917-18, and the Increases in Nine Years.

|  | 1908-09. | 1917-18. | Increases in Nine Years. | Increases in Nine Years, Per Cent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Secretary | \$8,124 73 | \$12,602 43 | \$4,477 70 | 55.1 |
| Business Agent* | $\dagger$ + 24,112 92 | 37,829 94 | 13,717 02 | 56.8 |
| Schoolhouse Custodia | 3,011 74 | 4,73794 | 1,726 20 | 57.3 |
| Superintendent Assistant Superintendent | 13,240 53 | 24,366 06 | 11,125 53 | 84.0 |
| Assistant Superintendents. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Administration Account, Other Items. | 28,812 <br> 13,454 <br> 1 | 31,12695 24,068 | 10,614 03 | 78.8 |
| Totals... | \$90,757 30 | \$134,731 89 | \$43,974 59 | 48.4 |

* Duties of Auditor transferred to Business Agent October 14, 1912.
$\dagger$ Including Auditor.

Table Showing Costs of Supervision or Professional Control for the Years 1908-09 and 1917-18, and the Increases่ in Nine Years.

|  | 1908-09. | 1917-18. | Increases in Nine Years. | Increases in Nine Years, Per Cent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Department of Practice and Training | * \$3,192 79 | \$9,747 54 | \$6,554 75 | 205.2 |
| Department of Educational Investigation and Measurement. |  | 8,458 02 | 8,458 02 |  |
| Vocational Guidance. |  | 6,024 09 | 6,024 09 |  |
| Department of Manual Arts | 13,510 37 | 33,118 46 | 19,608 09 | 145.1 |
| Department of Music. | 19,331 20 | 27,401 77 | 8,070 57 | 41.7 |
| Director of Kindergartens | 1,807 81 | 4,32150 | 2,513 69 |  |
| Director of Household Science and Arts | 1,486 51 | 4,860 85 | 3,37434 | 226.9 |
| Supervisor of Special Classes. |  | 2,553 21 | 2,553 21 |  |
| Director of Salesmanship. |  | 2,490 22 | 2,490 22 |  |
| Department of Evening Schools | 3,050 46 | 7,108 26 | 4,057 80 | 133.0 |
| Department of School Hygiene | 16,878 34 | 15,388 57 | $\dagger 1,48977$ | +8.8 |
| Totals. | \$59,257 48 | \$121,472 49 | \$62,215 01 | 104.9 |

[^10]$\dagger$ Decrease.

Statistics, 1908-09 and 1917-18.

|  | 1908-69. | 1917-18. | Increases in <br> Nine Years. | Increases in <br> Nine Years, <br> Per Cent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total expenditures *. | *\$3,621,304 48 | *\$5,856,809 71 | \$2,235,505 23 | 61.7 |
| Day Average membership | 96,925 | 108,108 | 11,183 | . 5 |
| Average attendance | 88,475 | 98,954 | 10,479 | 11.8 |
| Average attendance |  | 4,341 | 4,341 |  |
| Evening Schools: | 7,778 | 6,228 | $\dagger 1,550$ | † 19.9 |
| Evening School Extension: |  |  |  |  |
| Average attendance... | - | 294 | 294 |  |
| Average attendance | 12,264 | 11,506 | $\dagger 758$ | $\dagger 6.1$ |

[^11]Table Showing Total Costs * and Per Capita Costs * for Five Years and the Increases in Four Years,

|  |  | 1913-14. | 1914-15. | 1915-16. | 1916-17. | 1917-18. | Increases in Four Years. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Normal | Total cost <br> Average membership. <br> (Per capita cost, total. | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 42,055 \quad 21 \\ 202 \\ \$ 208^{19} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 39,43319 \\ \$ 2120 \\ \$ 201 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 42,68498 \\ 226 \\ \$ 188 \quad 87 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 44,230 \quad 72 \\ \$ 152 \quad 290 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 46,518 \quad 10 \\ \$ 165 \quad 281 \\ \hline 18 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 4,46289 \\ 1 \$ 42 \quad 79 \\ \$ 42 \end{array}$ |
| Latin and high schools | (Total cost. <br> Average membership <br> (Per capita cost, total | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,098,74153 \\ 13,733 \\ \$ 8001 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,195,70812 \\ 14,912 \\ \$ 8012 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,286,32686 \\ 16,301 \\ \$ 7891 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,327,76543 \\ 16,754 \\ \$ 7925 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,388,74857 \\ 16,209 \\ \$ 8568 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 290,00704 \\ 2,476 \\ \$ 567 \end{array}$ |
| Elementary school | (Total cost. . <br> $\{$ Average membership <br> (Per capita cost, total | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 3,440,69707 \\ 90,196 \\ \$ 38 \quad 15 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 3,605,30987 \\ 92,092 \\ \$ 3915 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 3,682,30353 \\ 92,803 \\ \$ 3953 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 3,681,18492 \\ 91,306 \\ \$ 40 \quad 32 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 3,881,80894 \\ 91,294 \\ \$ 4252 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 441,11187 \\ 1,098 \\ \$ 437 \end{array}$ |
| Speech Improvement classes.... . | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Total cost. . . . ..... }\end{array}\right.$ <br> Per capita cost, total | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 2 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | \$4,044 09 | \$4,631 02 | \$5,839 33 | \$7,451 35 | \$7,451 35 |
| Horace Mann School | Total cost. Average membership Per capita cost, total | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 29,50413 \\ 136 \\ \$ 21694 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 30,00256 \\ 140 \\ \$ 21430 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 30,410 \quad 01 \\ 135 \\ \$ 225 \quad 26 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 29,75282 \\ 129 \\ \$ 230 \quad 64 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 30,597 \quad 21 \\ 137 \\ \$ 223 \quad 34 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr} \$ 1,093 & 08 \\ \$ 6 & 1 \end{array}$ |
| Trade School for Gir | Total cost. Average membersh Per capita cost, to | ${ }^{3} \$ 52,68650$ | \$58,430 51 | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \$ 65,64581 \\ 606,503 \\ \$ 0 \quad 108 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \$ 9,26583 \\ 4514,711 \\ 5 \$ 0134 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \$ 8,18389 \\ 477,020 \\ 5 \$ 0 \quad 18 \end{array}$ | \$15,497 39 |
| Boston Trade School | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Total cost. . . . } \\ \text { Average mbership }\end{array}\right.$ Per capita cost, total | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 27,73811 \\ 137 \\ \$ 20247 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 31,005 \quad 62 \\ 168 \\ \$ 185 \quad 09 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \$ 36,06081 \\ 4226,370 \\ 5 \$ 0 \quad 159 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 37,51768 \\ 166 \\ \$ 22601 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 46,11334 \\ 167 \\ \$ 276 \quad 13 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 18,375 \quad 23 \\ 30 \\ \$ 7366 \end{array}$ |
| Boston Disciplinary Day School. | TTetal cost <br> \{Average membership <br> Per capita cost, total | $2$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 3,08941 \\ 25 \\ \$ 12348 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr} \$ 2,63191 \\ 15 \\ \$ 175 & 15 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr} \$ 2,829 & 36 \\ \$ 166 & 17 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 2,82936 \\ \$ 16643 \\ \hline 43 \end{array}$ |
| Continuation School, Voluntary... | Total cost $\qquad$ Number of pupil hours Cost per pupil hour. | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 11,66518 \\ & \cdots \cdots \$ 031 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 9,62831 \\ 93,160 \frac{1}{2} \\ \$ 0 \quad 103 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 5,736 \quad 63 \\ 59,230 \\ \$ 0096 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 5,64927 \\ 55,941 \\ \$ 0100 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,05583 \\ 4,527 \\ \$ 0233 \end{array}$ | 1 \$10,609 35 |
| Continuation School, Compulsory.. | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Total cost. . . . } \\ \text { Number of pup } \\ \text { Nours }\end{array}\right.$ Cost per pupil hour.. | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 17,01984 \\ 18,446 \\ \$ 092 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 44,91278 \\ 262,182 \\ \$ 0171 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 51,81593 \\ 354,746 \\ \$ 0146 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 67,77784 \\ 603,650 \\ \$ 0112 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 67,77784 \\ 603,650 \\ \$ 0112 \end{array}$ |



Per Capita Costs of Teachers' Salaries, Books, Other Educational Supplies, All Educational Supplies and Incidentals and Total for Instruction, Based on Average Attendance.

Normal School.

|  | Teachers' <br> Salaries.* | Books. | Other <br> Educational <br> Supplies <br> and <br> Incidentals.* | All <br> Educational <br> Supplies <br> and <br> Incidentals.* | Total for <br> Instruction.* |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Normal........................... $\$ 12816$ | $\$ 327$ | $\$ 648$ | $\$ 975$ | $\$ 13791$ |  |

Latin and High Schools.

|  | Teachers' Salaries. * | Books. | Other Educational Supplies and Incidentals.* | All Educational Supplies and Incidentals.* | Total for Instruction.* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Public Latin. | \$84 24 | \$2 18 | \$174 | \$3 92 | \$88 16 |
| Girls' Latin. | 6341 | 183 | 156 | 339 | 6680 |
| Brighton High | 6390 | 220 | 415 | 635 | 7025 |
| Charlestown High | 7079 | 234 | 495 | 729 | 7808 |
| Dorchester High | 6056 | 135 | 237 | 372 | 6428 |
| East Boston High | 7272 | 153 | 300 | 453 | 7725 |
| English High | 7615 | 147 | 259 | 406 | 8021 |
| Girls' High | 5627 | 175 | 263 | 438 | 6065 |
| High School of Commerce. | 7584 | 117 | 372 | 489 | 8073 |
| High School of Practical Arts | - 9263 | 140 | 363 | 503 | 9766 |
| Hyde Park High | 6119 | 199 | 407 | 606 | 6725 |
| Mechanic Arts High | 15177 | 80 | 833 | 913 | 16090 |
| Roxbury High. | 5168 | 181 | 245 | 426 | 5594 |
| South Boston High | 6250 | 154 | 214 | 368 | 6618 |
| West Roxbury High | 6909 | 258 | 342 | 600 | 7509 |
| Averages. | \$72 36 | \$1 63 | \$296 | \$4 59 | \$76 95 |

* Exclusive of physical education.

Elementary Schools.

|  | Teachers' Salaries.* | Books. | Other <br> Educational Supplies and Incidentals.* | All <br> Educational Supplies and Incidentals.* | Total for Instruction.* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Abraham Lincoln. | \$34 85 | \$0 76 | \$125 | \$2 01 | \$36 86 |
| Agassiz. | 4470 | 42 | 203 | 245 | 4715 |
| Bennett. | 3307 | 46 | 130 | 176 | 3483 |
| Bigelow . | 4068 | 49 | 157 | 206 | 4274 |
| Bowditch. | 3582 | 58 | 133 | 191 | 3773 |
| Bowdoin. | 3398 | 40 | 146 | 186 | 3584 |
| Bunker Hill. | 4308 | 19 | 125 | 144 | 4452 |
| Chapman. | 3617 | 87 | 125 | 212 | 3829 |
| Charles Sumner | 3529 | , 55 | 146 | 201 | 3730 |
| Christopher Gibson. | 3543 | 56 | 153 | 209 | 3752 |
| Dearborn. | 3881 | 39 | 157 | 196 | 4077 |
| Dillaway | 3869 | 49 | 147 | 196 | 4065 |
| Dudley. | 4322 | 24 | 291 | 315 | 4637 |
| Dwight. | 4805 | 47 | 169 | 216 | 5021 |
| Edmund P. Tileston. | 3291 | 48 | 204 | 252 | 3543 |
| Edward Everett. | 3289 | 42 | 146 | 188 | 3477 |
| Elihu Greenwood. | 2957 | 40 | 152 | 192 | 3149 |
| Eliot. | 3178 | 46 | 110 | 156 | 3334 |
| Emerson. | 3357 | 68 | 131 | 199 | 3556 |
| Everett. | 4226 | 45 | 137 | 182 | 4408 |
| Francis Parkman. | 3821 | 57 | 142 | 199 | 4020 |
| Franklin | 3642 | 44 | 134 | 178 | 3820 |
| Frederic W. Lincoln. | 3855 | 38 | 137 | 175 | 4030 |
| Frothingham. | 3871 | 56 | 133 | 189 | 4060 |
| Gaston. | 3401 | 62 | 105 | 167 | 3568 |
| George Putnam | 3264 | 57 | 133 | 190 | 3454 |
| Gilbert Stuart. | 3359 | 57 | 141 | 198 | 3557 |
| Hancock | 3243 | 42 | 111 | 153 | 3396 |
| Harvard. | 4120 | 56 | 227 | 283 | 4403 |
| Henry Grew. | 3350 | 53 | 155 | 208 | 3558 |
| Henry L. Pierce. | 3308 | 91 | 167 | 258 | 3566 |

* Exclusive of physical education.

Elementary Schools.- Continued.

| - | Teachers' Salaries.* | Books. | Other Educational Supplies and Incidentals.* | All <br> Educational Supplies and Incidentals.* | Total for Instruction.* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hugh O'Brien. | \$34 11 | \$0 68 | \$1 29 | \$197 | \$36 08 |
| Hyde. | 4325 | 35 | 166 | 201 | 4526 |
| Jefferson. | 3753 | 44 | 153 | 197 | 3950 |
| John A. Andrew.. | 3780 | 15 | 184 | 199 | 3979 |
| John Cheverus. | 3576 | 74 | 147 | 221 | 3797 |
| John Winthrop. | 3419 | 86 | 138 | 224 | 3643 |
| Lawrence. | 4102 | 50 | 262 | 312 | 4414 |
| Lewis. | 3038 | 80 | 150 | 230 | 3268 |
| Longfellow. | 3170 | 54 | 134 | 188 | 3358 |
| Lowell. | 3682 | 42 | 172 | 214 | 3896 |
| Martin. | 4053 | 17 | 228 | 245 | 4298 |
| Mary Hemenway. | 3179 | 71 | 148 | 219 | 3398 |
| Mather. | 3376 | 43 | 176 | 219 | 3595. |
| Minot. | 3767 | 28 | 242 | 270 | 4037 |
| Norcross. | 3410 | 28 | 151 | 179 | 3589 |
| Oliver Hazard Perry. | 3780 | 69 | 141 | 210 | 3990 |
| Oliver Wendell Holmes. | 3169 | 37 | 139 | 176 | 3345 |
| Phillips Brooks. | 3276 | 50 | 135 | 185 | 3461 |
| Prescott. | 4197 | 47 | 249 | 296 | 4493 |
| Prince. | 3778 | 51 | 153 | 204 | 3982 |
| Quincy. | 4188 | 54 | 247 | 301 | 4489 |
| Rice. | 3601 | 46 | 178 | 224 |  |
| Robert G. Shaw. | 3195 | 94 | 163 | 257 | 3452 |
| Roger Wolcott. | 2839 | 52 | 128 | 180 | 3019 |
| Samuel Adams. | 2828 | 45 | 118 | 163 | 2991 |
| Sherwin. | 5050 | 21 | 277 | 298 | 5348 |
| Shurtleff. | 3455 | 39 | 121 | 160 | 3615 |
| Theodore Lyman. | 3245 | 30 | 211 | 241 | 3486 |
| Thomas Gardner. | 3412 | 45 | 153 | 198 | 3610 |
| Thomas N. Hart. | 3784 | 65 | 143 | 208 | 3992 |
| Ulysses S. Grant. . | 3599 | 76 | 134 | 210 | 3809 |
| Warren. | 3602 | 50 | 144 | 194 | 3796 |

* Exclusive of physical education.

Elementary Schools.- Concluded.

|  | Teachers' Salaries.* | Books. | Other <br> Educational Supplies and Incidentals.* | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \text { Educational } \\ & \text { Supplies } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { Incidentals.* } \end{aligned}$ | Total for Instruction.* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Washington. | \$34 85 | \$0 44 | \$1 18 | \$1 62 | \$36 47 |
| Washington Allston | 3613 | 47 | 151 | 198 | 3811 |
| Wells. | 3382 | 27 | 149 | 176 | 3558 |
| Wendell Phillips. | 3920 | 26 | 222 | 248 | 4168 |
| William E. Russell. | 4047 | 56 | -149 | 205 | 4252 |
| Averages. | \$35 25 | \$0 51 | \$1 54 | \$2 05 | \$37 30 |

* Exclusive of physical education.

Special Schools.

|  | Teachers' Salaries.* | Books. | Other <br> Educational Supplies and Incidentals.* | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \text { Educational } \\ & \text { Supplies } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { Incidentals.* } \end{aligned}$ | Total for Instruction.* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Horace Mann. | \$188 08 | \$0 83 | \$3 84 | \$4 67 | \$192 75 |
| Boston Clerical. | 5969 | 171 | 719 | 890 | 6859 |
| Boston Disciplinary Day | 10968 | 341 | 516 | 857 | 11825 |
| Boston Trade. | 18644 | 571 | 4996 | 5567 | 24211 |

* Exclusive of physical education.


## Per Capita Costs of Janitors' Supplies Based on Average Attendance.

Normal School.

|  | School. | Janitors' Supplies. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Normal. . |  | \$0 16 |

Latin and High Schools.

| Schools. | Janitors' Supplies | Schools. | Janitors' Supplies. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Public Latin. | \$0 14 | High School of Commerce. | \$0 12 |
| Girls' Latin. | 05 | High School of Practical Arts. . | 42 |
| Brighton High. | 09 | Hyde Park High | 16 |
| Charlestown High | 20 | Mechanic Arts High. | 32 |
| Dorchester High. | 11 | Roxbury High. | 14 |
| East Boston High. | 14 | South Boston High. | 19 |
| English High. | 08 | West Roxbury High. | 16 |
| Girls' High. | 13 | Average. | \$0 15 |

Elementary Schools.

| Schools. |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

## Per Capita Costs of Janitors' Supplies Based on Average Attendance.- Concluded.

Elementary Schools.- Concluded.

| Schools. | Janitors' Supplies. | Schools. | Janitors' Supplies. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gaston. | \$0 10 | Oliver Wendell Holmes. | \$0 13 |
| George Putnam. | 09 | Phillips Brooks. | 12 |
| Gilbert Stuart. | 09 | Prescott. | 11 |
| Hancock. | 10 | Prince. | 12 |
| Harvard. | 18 | Quincy. | 13 |
| Henry Grew. | 14 | Rice.. | 12 |
| Henry L. Pierce. | 12 | Robert G. Shaw. | 11 |
| Hugh O'Brien. | 13 | Roger Wolcott. | 07 |
| Hyde. | 12 | Samuel Adams. | 07 |
| Jefferson. | 09 | Sherwin. | 20 |
| John A. Andrew. | 12 | Shurtleff. | 13 |
| John Cheverus. | 12 | Theodore Lyman | 13 |
| John Winthrop. | 10 | Thomas Gardner | 13 |
| Lawrence | 22 | Thomas N. Hart | 12 |
| Lewis. | 21 | Ulysses S. Grant | 14 |
| Longfellow . | 14 | Warren. | 18 |
| Lowell. | 12 | Washington. | 13 |
| Martin. | 19 | Washington Allston | 10 |
| Mary Hemenway. | 08 | Wells | 12 |
| Mather | 12 | Wendell Phillips. | 15 |
| Minot. | 13 | William E. Russell. | 14 |
| Norcross. | 13 | Average |  |
| Oliver Hazard Perry | 14 | Avarage............ |  |

Special Schools.

| Schools. | Janitors' Supplies. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Horace Mann. | \$0 77 |
| Boston Clerical. | 15 |
| Boston Disciplinary Day.. | 238 |
| Boston Trade. | 195 |

# STANDARD REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS. 

## STANDARD REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.*

## A. PAYMENTS.

| 1.-EXPENSES (Cost of Conducting School System). | Total. | Salaries. | Other <br> Objects. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EXPENSES OF GENERAL CONTROL (OVERHEAD CHARGES). |  |  |  |
| 1. Board of Education and Secretary's Office | \$12,992 13 | \$11,269 00 | \$1,723 13 |
| 2. School elections and school census |  |  |  |
| 3. Finance offices and account | 37,829 94 | 21,273 17 | 16,556 77 |
| 4. Legal services $\ddagger$. |  |  |  |
| 5. Operation and maintenance of office buildings | 13,756 23 | 2,814 76 | 10,941 47 |
| 6. Officers in charge of buildings | 98,222 68 | 80,069 23 | 18.153 |
| 6a. Schoolhouse Custodian | 4,737 94 | 3,905 89 | -32 05 |
| 7. Office of Superintendent of Schools | 73,698 57 | 68,538 93 | 5,159 64 |
| 8. Enforcement of compulsory education and truancy | 40,239 82 | 38,892 50 | 1,347 32 |
| 9. Other expenses of general control | 28,914 85 | 1,000 00 | 27,914 85 |
| 10. Totals. | \$310,392 16 | \$227,763 48 | \$82,628 68 |

[^12]Standard report on the financial statistics of the public schools.-Continued

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## STANDARD REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.- Continued.

| III.- OTHER PAYMENTS. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 53. Redemption of bonds. | \$339,500 00 |
| 54. Redemptirn of short-term loans. | - |
| 55. Payment of warrants and orders of preceding year | - |
| 56. Payments to sinking funds and for serial debt requirements. | 473,420 00 |
| 56a. Payments to sinking funds, receipts from salez of real property. | 11,643 09 |
| 57. Payments of interest | 607,445 00 |
| 58. Miscellaneous payments, including payments to trust funds, textbooks to be sold to pupils, etc. | 29,754 33 |
| 59. Total. | \$1,461,762 42 |
| 60. Balances at close of year, cash in treasury. | \$1,531,749 18 |
| 60a. Stock on hand, close of year. | 69,845 32 |
| 61. Total payments (sum of totals $10-59$, inclusive) | 8,868,118 78 |
| 61a. Total payments and balances (60-61, inclusive) | \$10,469,713 28 |

## B. RECEIPTS.

| Revenue Receipts. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 62. Subventions and grants from state. | \$123,908 67 |
| 63. Subventions and grants from county | - |
| 64. Subventions and grants from other civil divisions | - |
| 65. Appropriations from city treasury | 8,348,671 42 |
| 65a. Transferred from accrued interest, Permanent Pension Fund | . - |
| 66. General property taxes | - |
| 67. Business taxes (licenses, excise taxes, taxes on corporations, taxes on occupations, etc.) | - |
| 67a. Dog tax (less damages by dogs) | 18,854 27 |
| 68. Poll taxes. | - |
| 69. Fines and penalties (forfeited advance payments, evening schools), | 5,169 48 |
| 70. Rents and interest | 56590 |
| 71. Tuition and other fees from pa | 5,794 85 |
| 72. Transfers from other districts in payment of tuition | 6,138 68 |
| 73. All other revenue. | 17,299 01 |
| 74. Total revenue receipts | \$8,526,402 28 |

STANDARD REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS. - Concluded.

| Non-revenue Receipts. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 75. Loans and bond sales. | - |
| 75a. Sinking Funds. | \$129,000 00 |
| 76. Warrants issued and unpaid. | , - |
| 77. Sales of real property and proceeds of insurance adjustments. | 11,643 09 |
| 78. Sales of equipment and supplies | 6,968 71 |
| 79. Refund of payments. | - |
| 80. Other non-revenue receipts. | - |
| 81. Total non-revenue receipts. | \$147,611 80 |
| 82. Total receipts (sum of 74 and 81 ). | \$8,674,014 08 |
| 83. Balance at beginning of year, cash in treasury . | 1,716,016 97 |
| 83a. Credit money refunded. |  |
| 83 b . Stock on hand, beginning of year | 79,682 23 |
| 84. Total receipts and balances (82-83b, inclusive). | \$10,469,713 28 |

## C. VALUE OF SCHOOL PROPERTY.

| Class of Buildings. | Total Value of Sites, Buildings and Equipment. | Value of Sites and Buildings. | Value of Equipment. | Interest on Value of School Plant. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| General control. | \$264,000 00 | \$256,000 00 | \$8,000 00 | - |
| Elementary schools. | 20,249,839 83 | 19,587,580 04 | 662,259 79 | - |
| Secondary schools | 6,132,099 32 | 5,805,125 00 | 326,974 32 | - |
| Normal schools | 403,275 00 | 387,075 00 | 16,200 00 | - |
| Schools for the industries. | 519,529 58 | 434,246 64 | 85,282 94 | - |
| Special schools. | 101,300 00 | 98,000 00 | 3,300 00 | - |

## D. EXPENDITURES, INCOME FROM TRUST FUNDS.

|  | Total. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Bowdoin (Dorchester) School Fund | \$84 57 |
| Eastburn School Fund. | 20000 |
| Franklin Medal Fund | 3697 |
| Gibson School Fund. | 2,526 95 |
| Horace Mann School Fund. | 43673 |
| Teachers' Waterston Fund | - |
| Charlestown Free School Fund. | 19061 |
| Total. | \$3,475 83 |

## TEXT-BOOKS.

## TEXT-BOOKS LOST.

The number of text-books reported lost during the year was as follows:
High schools ..... 1,534
Elementary schools ..... 5,585
Evening schools ..... 737
Special schools, ..... 23
Total number reported lost ..... 7,879
The average number reported lost each year since 1885-86 (a period of thirty-two years) was 3,550 , a total for the thirty-two years of ..... 105,734
Total number of books lost in thirty-three years . . $\underline{\underline{113,613}}$The number of books in addition to the above lostand paid for, but which were not reordered by schools,was 983.
TEXT-BOOKS RETURNED.
The number of text-books returned from the schoolsas worn out during the year was as follows:
High schools ..... 17,305
Elementary schools ..... 50,591
Evening schools ..... 5,411
Special schools ..... 64
Total number reported worn out ..... 73,371
The average number reported worn out each year since1885-86 (a period of thirty-two years) was 53,919 , a totalfor the thirty-one years of
Total number of books worn out in thirty-three years . ..... 1,798,791

In addition, 18,212 books were returned by principals as not being wanted.

## BOOKS DESTROYED.

During the year 6,127 books were destroyed for fear of contagion.

## TEXT-BOOKS GIVEN TO PUPILS.

During the year 4,947 copies of Morris's Household Science and Arts were retained by pupils completing the course in elementary schools.

## TOTALS.

Since the free text-book law went into effect the schools have been supplied with $3,538,682$ text-books. Of this number $1,279,280$ are still in use in the schools, and the balance, $2,259,249$, either have been lost or returned to the supply room as worn out or displaced.
books in the normal, latin and high schools.
The number of books charged January 1, 1918, used as text-books by the pupils of the Normal, Latin and high schools, was as follows:

|  | Number of Books January 1, 1918. | Number of Books January 1, 1917. | Increase for the year. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Normal School | 9,917 | 8,891 | 1,026 |
| Public Latin School | 33,425 | 31,518 | 1,907 |
| Girls' Latin School. | 23,058 | 23,114 | * 56 |
| Brighton High School. | 13,611 | 12,671 | 940 |
| Charlestown High School | 10,987 | 11,390 | * 403 |
| Dorchester High School. | 40,244 | 39,641 | 603 |
| East Boston High School | 17,860 | 19,031 | * 1,171 |
| English High School. | 33,938 | 35,057 | * 1,119 |
| Girls' High School. | 40,008 | 39,077 | 931 |
| High School of Commerce | 24,418 | 24,213 | 205 |
| High School of Practical Arts. | 10,613 | 9,719 | 994 |
| Hyde Park High School. | 12,689 | 11,889 | 800 |
| Mechanic Arts High School | 18,234 | 18,546 | * 312 |
| Roxbury High School. | 23,060 | 24,341 | * 1,281 |
| South Boston High School | 17,662 | 19,062 | * 1,400 |
| West Roxbury High School | 17,772 | 17,271 | 501. |
| Total number in Normal, Latin and high schools. | 347,496 | 345,431 | 2,065 |

## Number of Text-books Charged to Elementary Schools January 1, 1918.



# TEXT-BOOKS CHARGED TO ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS january 1, 1918. 

Adams: Elementary Commercial Geography ..... 6,016
Aldrich \& Forbes: Progressive Course in Reading, Book I ..... 1,481
" " " Book II ..... 3,352
Aldrich \& Forbes: Progressive Course in Reading, Book IV, Part 1 ..... 1,870
Aldrich \& Forbes: Progressive Course in Reading, Book IV, Part 2 ..... 1,607
Aldrich \& Forbes: Progressive Course in Reading, Book V, Part 1. ..... 1,162
Aldrich \& Forbes: Progressive Course in Reading, Book V, Part 2 ..... 907
Aldrich \& Foster: French Reader ..... 168
Aldrich: Selections ..... 45
Alexander: Spelling Book, Part I ..... 6,133
10,571
Arnold Primer Arnold Primer ..... 2,893
Arnold \& Gilbert: Stepping Stones to Literature, First Reader ..... 4,523
" Second Reader ..... 5,114

| $"$ | $"$ | $"$ | $"$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $"$ | $"$ | $"$ | $"$ |
| $"$ | $"$ | $"$ | $"$ |
| $"$ | $"$ | $"$ | $"$ |
| $"$ | $"$ | $"$ | $"$ |
| $"$ | $"$ | $"$ | $"$ |

" Third Reader . ..... 5,203
" . " " " Fourth Reader ..... 3,269
" Fifth Reader ..... 2,015
" " " " " Sixth Reader ..... 1,390
Higher Grades ..... 1,718
Bacon: German Grammar for Beginners ..... 35
Bailey-Manly Spelling Book, Part I . ..... 6,143
" " " " Part II ..... 13,275
Baldwin \& Bender: First Reader ..... 597
" " Second Reader ..... 1,081
" " •Third Reader ..... 1,594
" " Fourth Reader ..... 899
" " Fifth Reader ..... 726
" " Sixth Reader ..... 311
" " Seventh Reader ..... 406
" " Eighth Reader ..... 143
Ballard: Short Stories of Oral French ..... 180
Bassett: Plain Story American History ..... 45
Bender: The Bender Primer ..... 595
Bertenshaw: Longman's Modern French Course, Part I ..... 474
Bieman \& Frank: French Reader ..... 45
Blaisdell: Child's Book of Health ..... 691
" Our Bodies and How We Live ..... 540
" Child Life Primer ..... 4,147
" Second Reader ..... 5,069
Carried forward ..... 102,072
Brought forward ..... 102,072
Blaisdell: Third Reader ..... 2,708
" Fourth Reader ..... 2,467
Blodgett: Primer ..... 2,977
" First Reader ..... 1,619
Boyden: First Book in Algebra ..... 708
Brigham \& McFarlane: Essentials of Geography, First Book ..... 1,193
" " " " Second Book ..... 1,784
Brooks: English Composition, Book I ..... 220
Brown: The Plant Baby and its Friends ..... 125
Browne \& Haldeman: Clarendon Dictionary ..... 10,171
Bruce: Lectures Faciles ..... 688
Brumbaugh: Standard Fourth Reader ..... 1,859
" Standard Fifth Reader ..... 1,423
Bryce \& Spaulding: Aldine First Language Book, Part I ..... 1,987
" " " " " Complete ..... 1,518
" " Aldine Second Language Book ..... 494
Buckwalter: Easy Primer ..... 251
" Easy First Reader ..... 782
" Second Reader ..... 2,002
" Third Reader ..... 2,003
" Fourth Reader ..... 3,715
" Fifth Reader ..... 1,245
Buehler \& Hotchkiss: Modern English Lessons, Book I ..... 847
Burchill, Ettinger \& Shimer: Progressive Road to Reading, Book I ..... 3,095
Burchill, Ettinger \& Shimer: Progressive Road to Reading, Book II ..... 3,498
Burchill, Ettinger \& Shimer: Progressive Road to Reading, Introductory Book III ..... 1,327
Burchill, Ettinger \& Shimer: Progressive Road to Reading, Book III ..... 2,326
Burchill, Ettinger \& Shimer; Progressive Road to Reading, Introductory Book IV ..... 253
Burchill, Ettinger \& Shimer: Progressive Road to Reading, Book IV . ..... 1,035
Burns' Poems ..... 90
Carroll \& Brooks: Brooks Primer ..... 627
" " First Reader ..... 1,147
Chancellor: Reading and Language Lessons ..... 154
Channing: Elements of United States History ..... 436
" Short History of the United States ..... 1,847
Chardenal: French Course ..... 92
Chapuzet \& Daniels: Mes Premiers Pas en Français ..... 338
Chapuzet: Elementary Spanish Reader ..... 30
Claude: Twilight Thoughts ..... 798
Coe: School Reader, Third Grade ..... 1,499
" " " Fourth Grade ..... 2,036
Coe \& Christie: Story Hour Reader III ..... 30
Carried forward ..... 165,516
Brought forward ..... 165,516
Cole: Graded Arithmetic, Book III ..... 1,573
" " " BookIV ..... 1,350
" $\kappa$ " BookV ..... 726
" " " Book VI ..... 647
66 Book VII ..... 517
Congdon: Music Primer, No. 1 ..... 1,624
" " " No. 2 ..... 422
Conn: Introductory Physiology and Hygiene ..... 8,112
" Elementary Physiology and Hygiene ..... 7,919
Cooley: Elements of Natural Philosophy ..... 58
Cooper: Spy ..... 60
Culler: First Book in Physics ..... 2,783
Cunningham: First Book for Non-English Speaking People ..... 710
Cyr: Primer ..... 8,223
" First Reader ..... 4,246

- " Second Reader ..... 4,952
" Third Reader ..... 5,200
" Fourth Reader ..... 5,443
" Fifth Reader ..... 2,817
Daly: Advanced Rational Speller ..... 1,930
Davison \& Surette: Book of Words ..... 2,138
DeMonvert: LaBelle Français ..... 150
DeSegur: Les Malheurs de Sophie ..... 43
Dowling: Reading, Writing and Speaking Spanish ..... 591
Dryer: Elementary Economic Geography ..... 65
Dunn: Community \& Citizen ..... 179
Dunton \& Kelley: Graded Course in English, First Book ..... 1,269
" " Graded Course in English, Language Lessons, ..... 1,025
Dunton \& Kelley: Inductive Course in English, Language Lessons ..... 1,370
Durrell \& Hall: Arithmetic, Book I ..... 576
" " " Book II ..... 917
6 " Book III ..... 674
Edson-Laing: Reader I ..... 35
" Reader II ..... 86
" Reader III ..... 170
" Reader IV ..... 45
" Reader V ..... 45
Eldridge: Business Speller ..... 50
Elson: Elson Primary School Reader, Book I ..... 603
" " " " " Book II ..... 650
" " " " " Book III ..... 883
Book IV ..... 677
Elson \& Keck: Elson Grammar School Reader, Book I ..... 682
" " " " " " Book II ..... 712
" " " " " Book III ..... 1,236
6 Book IV ..... 1,256
Carried forward ..... 240,955
Brought forward ..... 240,955
Elson \& Runkel: Primer ..... 333
Evans \& Marsh: First Year Mathematics ..... 834
Fassett: The Beacon Primer ..... 692
" " " First Rèader ..... 439
" " " Second Reader ..... 249
" " " Third Reader ..... 75
Finch Primer ..... 1,674
Fiske: History of United States for Schools ..... 845
Foster: Geschichten und Marchen ..... 136
Franklin Arithmetics ..... 470
Franklin Readers ..... 1,016
Frye: Leading Facts in Geography, Book I ..... 1,193
" Book II ..... 1,116
Funk \& Wagnalls: Comprehensive Standard Dictionary ..... 2,106
" " Concise Standard Dictionary ..... 3,610
Gifford: Elementary Lessons in Physics ..... 1,237
" Progressive Mental Arithmetic, Book I ..... 4,575
" Book II ..... 3,563
Gilbert \& Harris: Guide Book to English, Book I ..... 2,173
Gordy: Elementary History of the United States ..... 2,567
" History of the United States for Schools ..... 2,682
Griffith: Essentials of Woodworking ..... 48
Gronow: Jung Deutschland ..... 129
Guerber: Contes et Légendes, Part I ..... 778
" Märchen und Erzahlungen, Part I ..... 492
Hall: All Spanish Method, First Book ..... 165
Hall \& Brumbaugh: Standard Primer ..... 19
Hapgood: School Needlework ..... 60
Harris \& Waldo: First Journeys in Numberland ..... 570
Hartwell: Boston and Its Story ..... 226
Hazen: Fourth Reader ..... 1,963
Heath: Primer ..... 1,104
" First Reader ..... 1,351
" Second Reader ..... 2,267
" Third Reader ..... 2,474
" Fourth Reader ..... 2,156
" Fifth Reader ..... 1,759
Hervey \& Hix: Horace Mann Reader I ..... 25
" " " " " II ..... 105
" " " " " III ..... 70
" " " " " IV ..... 94
Hicks: Champion Spelling Book, Part I ..... 903
" " " " Part II ..... 864
" " " " Complete ..... 85
Higgins: Lessons in Physics ..... 2,384
Higginson: Young Folks' History of the United States ..... 62
Hitchcock: New Practice Book ..... 930
Brought forward ..... 293,623
How to Run a Lathe ..... 135
Howe: Primer ..... 1,445
" First Reader ..... 1,114
" Second Reader ..... 1,762
" Third Reader ..... 1,829
" Fourth Reader ..... 3,323
" Fifth Reader ..... 3,443
" Reader, Book VI ..... 770
" " Book VII ..... 1,250
" " Book VIII ..... 1,144
Hoyt \& Peet: Everyday Arithmetics, Book I ..... 180
" " " " Book II ..... 500
" " " Book III ..... 303
" " First Year in Number ..... 305
Huebsch \& Smith: Progressive Lessons in German, Part I ..... 180
Hunt: Geometry ..... 153
" Simple Problems in Industrial Arithmetic ..... 76
James \& Sanford: Our Government, Local, State and National ..... 5,125
Jones: First Reader ..... 2,461
" Second Reader ..... 4,369
" Third Reader ..... 5,224
" Fourth Reader ..... 4,067
" Fifth Reader ..... 2,500
" The Child's Own Spelling Book ..... 100
Judson \& Bender: Graded Literature Readers, First Book ..... 230
" " " " " " Second Book ..... 386
" " " " " Third Book ..... 513
" " " " " Fourth Book ..... 460
" Fifth Book ..... 40
Kelley \& Morse: Natural Speller, Lower Grades ..... 2,260
" " "" " Higher Grades ..... 1,084
King: Elementary Geography ..... 9,554
" Advanced Geography ..... 9,556
Kittredge: Practical Homemaking ..... 28
Krohn: First Book in Physiology and Hygiene ..... 4,417
" Graded Lessons in Physiology and Hygiene ..... 5,102
Lewis: Lippincott Primer ..... 498
" " First Reader ..... 264
" " Second Reader ..... 807
Lincoln: Boston School Kitchen Text-book ..... 25
Lister: Writing Lessons for Primary Grades ..... 31,303
Macaulay: Lays and Ballads ..... 75
MacDermott: Lectura Natural de Heath, Libro Primero ..... 325
" " " " Segundo ..... 40
McLaughlin \& Gilchrist: New Educational First Music Reader, ..... 10,267
McLaughlin \& Gilchrist: New Educational Second Music Reader ..... 5,645
Carried forward ..... 418,620
Brought forward ..... 418,620
McLaughlin \& Gilchrist: New Educational Third Music Reader ..... 5,158
McLaughlin \& Gilchrist: New Educational Fourth Music Reader ..... 4,918
McLaughlin \& Gilchrist: New Educational Fifth Music Reader ..... 3,902
McLaughlin \& Van Tyne: History of the United States ..... 1,217
McMaster: Brief History of the United States ..... 945
Mace: School History of the United States ..... 137
Mairet: La Tache du Petit Pierre ..... 45
Mason \& Veazie: National Fourth Music Reader ..... 299
Masterpieces of American Literature ..... 5,996
Meras: Le Premier Livre ..... 145
Meras \& Roth: Pequeno Livre ..... 50
Meservey: Bookkeeping, Single Entry ..... 148
Metcalf: English Grammar ..... 1,203
" Language Exercises ..... 291
Metcalf \& Bright: Language Lessons, Part I ..... 2,630
" " " " Part II ..... 1,365
Metcalf \& Rafter: Language Series, Book I ..... 22,606
" " " " Book II ..... 20,250
Mickens \& Robinson: Mother Goose Reader ..... 1,254
Miller \& Meras: Ein Wortschatz ..... 93
Mitchell: Public School Class Method for Violin, Book I ..... 475
" " " " " Book II ..... 312
Monroe: New Fourth Reader ..... 1,798
Montgomery: Elementary American History ..... 7,876
" Leading Facts of American History ..... 10,992
Moore: Second Book for Non-English Speaking People ..... 416
Morey: Elementary Arithmetic, Part I ..... 8
" " " Part II ..... 106
" Part III ..... 102
" Advanced Arithmetic, Part I ..... 147
" " " Part II ..... 133
" " " Part III ..... 239
" Outline of Greek History ..... 207
Morris: Household Science and Arts ..... 13,673
Moulton: Short Stories ..... 50
Mowry: Elements of Civil Government ..... 701
Murray: Wide Awake Primer ..... 5,428
" " " First Reader ..... 4,682
" " " Second Reader ..... 5,608
" " " Third Reader ..... 3,240
" Fourth Reader ..... 1,790
Myers: Arithmetic, Book I ..... 680
" " Book II ..... 796
" " Book III ..... 712
Carried forward ..... 551,443
Brought forward ..... 551,443
Nichols: New Graded Lessons in Arithmetic, Book III ..... 5,320
" " " " Book IV ..... 5,894
" " " " " $\quad$ " Book V . . . 4,740
" " " " " " $\quad$ " $\quad$ Book VI . . 4,472
" " " " " $"$ Book VII . . 3,419
6 4 6 Book VIII ..... 3,086
Noyes \& Guild: Sunshine Primer ..... 415
Palmer Method of Business Writing ..... 71,834
Pearson: Essentials of Latin for Beginners ..... 232
Pelo \& Gardner: Sanborn Speller, Part I ..... 46
" " " " Part II ..... 715
" " " Part III ..... 278
Pichon: Premières Leçons de Vocabulaire et d'Elocution ..... 161
Pichon-Sattler: Deutsches Lese und Redebuch ..... 448
Redway \& Hinman: Natural Advanced Geography ..... 2,961
" " " " School Geography ..... 4,072
Reinsch: Civil Government ..... 244
Ripley \& Tapper: Natural Music Readers, old edition ..... 931
" " " Harmonic Primer ..... 6,515
" " " " First Music Reader ..... 3,795
" " " " Second Music Reader ..... 3,286
" " " " Third Music Reader ..... 3,295
" " " Fourth Music Reader ..... 2,573
6 6 6 Fifth Music Reader ..... 1,618
Ritchie: Primer of Sanitation ..... 1,951
" Fabulae Faciles ..... 50
Ritchie \& Caldwell: Primer of Hygiene ..... 3,964
" " " " Physiology ..... 285
Scott \& Denny: Elementary Composition ..... 50
Scott \& Southworth: Lessons in English, Book I ..... 6,018
Sensenig-Anderson: Introductory Arithmetic ..... 855
" " Essentials of Arithmetic ..... 1,424
Shakespeare: As You Like It ..... 225
" Midsummer Night's Dream ..... 328
" Tempest ..... 340
Sheldon-Barnes: American History ..... 506
Snow \& Lebon: Easy French ..... 54
Solano: Spanish ..... 205
Spaulding \& Bryce: Aldine Primer ..... 5,127
" " " First Reader ..... 4,656
" " " Second Reader ..... 4,095
" " " " Third Reader ..... 3,588
66 " Fourth Grade Reader ..... 1,581
" " " Fifth Grade Reader ..... 738
" " " Sixth Grade Reader ..... 478
" " " Seventh Grade Reader ..... 527
Stone: History of England ..... 229
Stone-Millis: Arithmetic, Primary Book ..... 5,480
Brought forward ..... 724,547
Stone-Millis: Arithmetic, Intermediate Book ..... 6,499
" " " Advanced Book ..... 6,455
Stowell: Healthy Body ..... 796
Summers: Primer ..... 202
" First Reader ..... 181
" Second Reader ..... 379
Sutherland \& Sanford: Practical Exercises in Geography ..... 49
Swinton: Language Lessons ..... 48
Talbot: Le Français et sa Patrie ..... 174
Tappan: Our Country's Story ..... 3,366
Tarbell: Introductory Geography ..... 3,425
" Complete Geography ..... 1,855
Tarr \& McMurry: Geography, Book I, Part 1 ..... 1,110
" " " Book I, Part 2 ..... 668
". " Book I, Complete ..... 8,131
" " " Book II, Part 1 ..... 2,907
" " " Book II, Part 2 ..... 1,970
" " " Book II, Complete ..... 12,656
Geographies, old edition ..... 568
Thwaite \& Kendall: History United States ..... 104
Tuell \& Fowler: First Book Latin ..... 125
Tufts: Cecilian Series of Study and Song, Book III ..... 2,362
" " " " " Book IV ..... 1,831
Tufts: Cecilian Series of Study and Song, Books III and IV, combined ..... 1,722
Tufts \& Holt: New Normal First Music Reader ..... 6,849
 ..... 1,443
" " " " " " Complete ..... 4,747
" " " " Third Music Reader, Part 1 ..... 2,387
" " " " " " " Part 2 ..... 281
" " " " " " Complete ..... 646
" " Normal Music Readers, old edition ..... 383
Tweed: Grammar ..... 45
Van Sickle, Seegmiller \& Jenkins: Riverside Primer ..... 327
" " " Riverside First Reader ..... 313
" " " Riverside Second Reader ..... 1,031
" " " Riverside Third Reader ..... 1,066
" " " Riverside Fourth Reader ..... 564
" " , " Riverside Fifth Reader ..... 503
" "
" " Riverside Sixth Reader ..... 247
Varney: Robin Reader ..... 2,370
Vosburgh \& Gentleman: Mathematics ..... 381
Wallach: First Book in English ..... 107
" Second Book in English for Foreigners ..... 34
Walsh \& Suzzalo: Arithmetic, Book II ..... 95
Book III ..... 50
Walton \& Holmes: Arithmetic, Book I ..... 5,936
Carried forward ..... 812,720
Brought forward ..... 812,720
Walton \& Holmes: Arithmetic, Book II ..... 10,388
" " " Book III ..... 10,671
" " Book IV ..... 5,018
Webster: Academic Dictionary ..... 3,119
" Elementary School Dictionary ..... 658
" Shorter School Dictionary ..... 898
Wentworth \& Smith: Arithmetic, Book I ..... 331
" " " Book II ..... 1,107
" " Book III ..... 492
Wentworth \& Smith: Essentials of Arithmetic, Intermediate Book ..... 51
Wentworth \& Smith: Essentials of Arithmetic, Advanced Book, ..... 4
Werner: Primer ..... 343
Williams \& Fisher: Elements of the Theory and Practice of Cookery ..... 6
Woodburn \& Moran: Elementary American History and Gov- ernment ..... 4,864
Worcester: New Primary Dictionary ..... 2,972
" Comprehensive Dictionary ..... 19,647
" New Pronouncing Speller ..... 1,382
" New School Dictionary of the English Language, ..... 5
Young \& Jackson: Appleton Arithmetic, Primary Book ..... 641
" " " " Second Book ..... 1,036
" " " " Third Book ..... 1,076
Miscellaneous books in Hyde Park schools ..... 3,617
Total881,046
SUMMARY TEXT-BOOKS CHARGED TO SCHOOLS JANUARY 1, 1918.
Normal, Latin and high schools ..... 347,496
Elementary schools ..... 881,046
Boston Clerical School ..... 1,170
Horace Mann School ..... 1,558
Trade School for Girls ..... 360
Boston Trade School ..... 1,441
Continuation schools ..... 331
Day School for Immigrants ..... 605
Class for Conservation of Eyesight ..... 68
Speech Improvement classes ..... 840
Boston Disciplinary Day School ..... 317
Evening schools ..... 44,048
Total ..... 1,279,280

This shows a net decrease of 11,672 books during the year.

ESTLMATES AND ITEMIZED APPROPRIATION ORDER FOR THE FINANCLAL YEAR 1918-19.

## BUDGET.

# Appropriation, 1918-1919. 

> Office of the Business Agent of the School Cominttee, Room 801 , City Hall Annex, May $20,1918$.

## To the School Committee:

In compliance with section 66 of the rules, I submit herewith the estimates and itemized appropriation order to cover the expenses of the public schools for the financial year February 1, 1918, to January 31, 1919, both included.

The average valuation of the city for the three years 1915, 1916 and 1917, with all abatements allowed up to December 31, 1917, as certified to his Honor the Mayor by the Board of Assessors, is $\$ 1,541,597,610.68$. This is the sum upon which all appropriations by the City Council and the School Committee for the financial year are based.
The School Committee is authorized by law to appropriate the following sums:
(a.) Four dollars and sixty-two cents upon each one thousand dollars of the valuation of the city for the public schools and their support, of which amount not more than sixty cents upon every such one thousand dollars shall be appropriated solely for new school buildings, lands, yards and furnishings, not more than thirty-five cents upon every such one thousand dollars shall be appropriated solely for alterations and repairs of school buildings, and not less than twenty-five cents upon every such one thousand dollars shall be appropriated for salaries of teachers as set forth in chapter 708 of the Acts of 1911: (Chapter 400 of the Acts of 1898, chapter 448 of the Acts of 1901, chapter 170 of the Acts of 1903, chapter 205 of the Acts of 1906 , chapter 388 of the Acts of 1909, chapter 708 of the Acts of 1911, chapter 615 of the Acts of 1913 , chapter 267 of the Acts of 1916 and chapter 132 of the Special Acts of 1918.)
(b.) Four cents upon each one thousand dollars of the valuation of the city for organizing and conducting physical training and exercises, athletics, sports, games and play, and for providing proper apparatus, equipment and facilities for same in buildings, yards and playgrounds under the control of the School Committee or upon any other land it may have the right to use for the purpose. (Chapter 295 of the Acts of 1907.)
(c.) Two cents upon each one thousand dollars of the valuation of the city for the service of nurses in the public schools. (Chapter 357 of the Acts of 1907.)
(d.) Seven cents upon each one thousand dollars of the valuation of the city for the establishment of a permanent school pension fund and the
payment of pensions to retired teachers. (Chapter 589 of the Acts of 1908, chapter 617 of the Acts of 1910 and chapter 304 of the Acts of 1915.)
(e.) Two cents upon each one thousand dollars of the valuation of the city for the extended use of the public schools. (Chapter 195 of the Acts of 1912.)
(f.) The unexpended balance for the financial year 1917-18.
(g.) The excess of income for the financial year 1917-18 over that .estimated, if any.
(h.) The estimated income for the financial year 1918-19.

## MONEY AVAILABLE.

Exclusive of the money available for new school buildings, lands, yards and furnishings, viz., sixty cents on each one thousand dollars of the valuation and amounting to $\$ 924,958.57$, the sums available for the financial year 1918-19 are as follows:
$\$ 3.42$ per $\$ 1,000$ for general purposes . . . . . $\$ 5,272,26383$
.25 per $\$ 1,000$ for salaries of teachers (chapter 708, Acts
of 1911 ) . . . . . . .
.35 per $\$ 1,000$ for repairs and alterations to school build-
ings * . . . . . . . . 539,55916
.04 per $\$ 1,000$ for physical education . . . . 61,663 90
.02 per $\$ 1,000$ for nurses . . . . . . . 30,83195
.07 per $\$ 1,000$ for pensions . . . . . . . 107,91183
.02 per $\$ 1,000$ for extended use of the public schools . 30,83195
Unexpended balance general appropriation 1917-18, viz., $\$ 41,249.19$, less difference between income for 1917-18 and the amount collected, viz., $\$ 3,424.71$

37,824 48
Unexpended balance appropriation Schoolhouse Department

19,729 28
Estimated income, 1918-19
163,956 65
Amount available, as above
$\$ 6,649,97243$
Additional amount available by reduction of appropriation for new school buildings, lands, yards and furnishings

213,027 57
Total amount available
\$6,863,000 00

## INCREASE IN MONEY AVAILABLE FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES.

Exclusive of the sums set aside for pensions, physical education, extended use of the public schools, repairs and alterations, protection against fire and fire hazard, and new furniture and furnishings for old buildings, including new electric lighting fixtures, equipment and apparatus for nurses' rooms, and rents of hired buildings, the amount of money provided in the appropriation order this year for general school purposes, medical inspection, and the service of nurses in excess of the amount appropriated for the same purposes last year is $\$ 358,137.97$.

[^13]
## INCREASES IN SALARIES OF INSTRUCTORS.

The increases in salaries of instructors for the'past nine years have been as follows:


The estimated increase in the salaries of instructors for the current year over that of 1917-18, without change in the salary schedule, is \$69,341.74.

An allowance has also been made in the appropriation for Salaries of Instructors for a further increase of $\$ 134,119$, made available under chapter 132 of the Special Acts of 1918.

The total estimated increase in the cost of this item for the current financial year is, therefore, $\$ 203,460.74$.

I recommend the passage of the accompanying order.
William T. Keough, Business Agent.

## ESTIMATES FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 1918-19.

## Salaries of Instructors. Normal School.

| Normal School |  | \$39,474 60 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Latin and High |  |  |
| Public Latin | \$74,735 20 |  |
| Girls' Latin | 45,658 10 |  |
| Brighton High | 33,873 27 |  |
| Charlestown High | 31,855 87 |  |
| Dorchester High | 120,038 37 |  |
| East Boston High | 49,453 20 |  |
| English High | 151,362 39 |  |
| Girls' High | 104,018 40 |  |
| High School of Commerce | 106,814 87 |  |
| High School of Practical Arts | 59,111 00 |  |
| Hyde Park.High | 40,464 20 |  |
| Mechanic Arts High | 135,256 20 |  |
| Roxbury High | 53,478 93 |  |
| South Boston High | 50,980 00 |  |
| West Roxbury High | 49,652 10 |  |
| Laboratory assistance, English High | 60000 |  |
| Laboratory assistance, Girls' High | 50000 |  |
| 2 additional assistant instructors in salesm ship from September 16, 1918 | 56700 |  |
| 2 school librarians for 4 months of service | 46400 |  |
| Temporary teachers | 12,380 00 |  |
|  | \$1,121,263 10 |  |
| Reduction in estimates | - 20,000 00 |  |

Elementary School Districts (Including Kindergarten Teachers).


Brought forward \$2,277,891 16 \$1,140,737 70Shưrtleff24,619 87
Theodore Lyman ..... 41,343 88
Thomas Gardner ..... 42,865 87
Thomas N. Hart ..... 37,034 82
Ulysses S. Grant ..... 38,785 40
Warren ..... 32,284 11
Washington ..... 51,960 35
Washington Allston ..... 31,524 65
Wells ..... 59,352 30
Wendell Phillips ..... 45,305 99
William E. Russell ..... 33,377 47
Allowance for special assistants ..... 59,588 00
20 additional assistants from November 16, 1918 ..... 1,500 00
5 additional assistants, kindergarten, from October 1, 1918 ..... 60000
Promotion of 5 assistants, kindergarten, to first assistants, kindergarten, from Octo- ber 1, 1918 ..... 3000
5 additional instructors, special classes, from November 1, 1918 ..... 6500010 special assistants for ten new special classes,three from January 1, 1918, four fromApril 1, 1918, and three from October 1,1918, at $\$ 2.50$ per diem3,681 00
Assignment of Marie A. Solano to supervision of language work in intermediate classes ..... 60000
\$2,782,994 87
Reduction in estimates ..... 20,000 00
$2,762,99487$Horace Mann School.
Principal and teachers ..... 21,696 00
Trade School for Girls (Day, Evening and Summer Classes).
Principal, teachers and clerks ..... \$52,048 62
Reduction in estimates ..... 7,000 0045,048 62
Boston Trade School.Master, teachers and clerks, day school(existing force) . . . . . . \$31,527 72
2 instructors in academic and technical branches from September 9, 1918 ..... 93332
2 shop instructors from September 9, 1918 ..... 68693
1 additional tool keeper from September 9, 1918 ..... 14800
Boston Clerical School.
Head-master and teachers ..... 14,719 2633,29597
Carried forward ..... \$4,018,492 42
Brought forward ..... $\$ 4,018,49242$
Boston Disciplinary Day School.
Teachers' salaries ..... 1,286 53
Department of Manual Arts.
Director ..... \$3,420 00
Associate Director, part time ..... 90000
2 Assistant Directors ..... 4,872 67
1 Temporary Assistant Director, two-fifths time to July 1 and full time thereafter ..... 1,190 00
8 Assistants ..... 12,982 20
21 Prevocational Instructors ..... 29,117 83
13 Instructors in Manual Training ..... 17,455 00
41 Assistant Instructors in Manual Training, ..... 48,343 89
10 Shop Work Instructors ..... 11,257 66

- 4 Temporary Prevocational Instructors ..... 3,384 80
2 additional Prevocational Instructors from September 11, 1918 ..... 81400
Assistant, elementary school, assigned ..... 1,176 00
1 additional Assistant in Manual Arts from September 11, 1918 ..... 37033
2 additional Prevocational Assistants from September 11, 1918 ..... 48400
Assignment of a Junior Assistant in connec- tion with gardening for 5 months of service at $\$ 75$ ..... 37500
54 Instructors in Gardening, 25 Supervisors of Gardening, and 15 Assistant Supervisors of Gardening ..... 5,000 002 Temporary Teachers of Modeling, NorthBennet Street Industrial School, one onone-fifth time and one on two-fifthstime, from January 1, 191827300
3 proposed Vocational Art Instructors (ArtMuseum) on part time, and 1 Monitor onfull time1,20000
1 Special Assistant to the head of the Manual Arts Department, Dorchester High School, at the rate of $\$ 2$ per day from January 1, 1918 ..... 36600
142,982 38
Department of Household Science and Arts.
Director$\$ 2,70000$1,50000Assistant Director
42,949 21
42 Teachers of Cookery
62,397 76
62 Teachers of Sewing-Temporary Teachers, CookeryTemporary Teachers, Sewing
Brought forward ..... \$109,546 97 \$4,162,761 33
2 additional Teachers of Cookery to be assigned to prevocational classes from September 11, 1918 ..... 42533
1 additional Teacher of Cookery from May 6, 1918 ..... 40000
1 additional Teacher of Sewing to be assigned to prevocational classes from September 11, 1918 ..... 21266Department of Music.

Speech Improvement Classes.
Teachers' salaries ..... $\$ 7,05600$1 additional Instructor from April 1, 1918 . 585007,641 00
Classes for Conservation of Eyesight.
Teachers' salaries ..... \$1,683 50
Provision for increase in salaries ..... 3700Continuation School.
Teachers' salaries ..... \$53,753 40
Temporary teachers now in service ..... 5,114 50
1 additional Trade Instructor from January 1, 1918 ..... 1,23600
1 part time Trade Instructor for 35 weeks at \$12 ..... 42000
1 Aid from January 1, 1918 ..... 45750
1 additional Trade Assistant from January1, 191899600
4 additional Special Assistants from January 1, 1918 ..... 2,928 00
6 Instructors instead of 6 Special Assistantsnow employed, from September 9, 19181,76958
1 Trade Assistant instead of 1 Helper now employed, from September 9, 1918 ..... 6086
3 Instructors instead of 3 Assistants, elemen- tary schools, now on assignment, from September.9, 1918 ..... 88479
Reduction in estimates

$$
4,000 \quad 00
$$\$67,620 631,72050

63,620 63
Department of Evening Schools.
Director ..... \$3,407 00
Supervisor of Division C Classes ..... 21000

| Evening High Schools. <br> Salaries of principals, teachers and clerical assistants, existing schools | 32,40000 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Evening Elementary Schools. <br> Salaries of principals, teachers and clerical assistants, existing schools | 24,300 00 |
| Boston Trade School, Evening Classes. Salaries of teachers and clerks . | 6,022 02 |
| Day School for Immigrants. |  |
| Salaries of teachers . . . . . . \$2,857 86 |  |
| 2 Special Assistants . . . . . . 73600 |  |
| 1 additional Special Assistant, 120 half days . . . . . . . . 24000 |  |
| SUMMER REVIEW SCHOOLS. High Review School. |  |
| Salaries of principal and teachers . . . . | 3,48000 |
| Elementary Review Schools. <br> 9 Principals at $\$ 5$ per day - 1 Assistant in Charge at $\$ 3$ per day - 160 Assistants at $\$ 2$ per day . | 13,920 00 |
| Department of Practice and Training. |  |
| First Assistant Director . . . . . \$2,340 00 |  |
| 4 Assistant Directors . . . . . 7,834 67 |  |
| Director of Kindergartens. |  |
| Director . . ; . . . . . $\$ 2,38000$ |  |
| Assistant Director . . . . . . 1,500 00 |  |
| Supervisor of Special Classes. |  |
| Supervisor | 1,980 00 |
| Vocational Guidance. |  |
| Director . . . . . . . . $\$ 1,98000$ |  |
| 3 Vocational Assistants . . . . . 4,428 00 |  |
| 1 additional Vocational Assistant from May 1,1918 , at the rate of $\$ 1,620$ per year . 1,08000 | 7,488 00 |
| Department of Salesmanship. |  |
| Director | 1,980 00 |
| Department of Educational Investigation and Measurement. |  |
| Assistant Director of Promotion and Educational Measurement . . . . . \$2,340 00 |  |
| Allowance for proposed increase in salary . 4000 |  |
| Carried forward . . . . . . $\$ 2,38000$ | 484,509 44 |


| Brought forward . . . . . . $\$ 2,38000$ \$4,484,509 44 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Supervision of the work of testing (summer work) . | 20000 |  |
| Salary of an elementary assistant assigned | 89147 |  |
| Total |  | \$4,487,980 91 |
| Allowance for proposed increases in salaries of teachers |  |  |
| Total, salaries of instructors |  | \$4,622,099 91 |
| SALARIES OF OFFICERS. |  |  |
| Officers, Clerks, Assistants and Stenographers. |  |  |
| Superintendent . . . . . . . $\$ 10,00000$ |  |  |
| Acting Secretary (1) to the Superintendent and assistants (24) to the Superintendent . | 20,292 00 |  |
| Assistant Superintendents (5) | 27,480 00 |  |
| Secretary | 4,740 00 |  |
| Chief Clerk (1) and assistants (7) to the |  |  |
| Business Agent | 4,740 00 |  |
| Chief Accountant (1), assistants (22) and chauffeur (1) to the Business Agent . . 28,080 |  |  |
| Schoolhouse Custodian | 3,000 00 |  |
| Clerk to Schoolhouse Custodian | 90000 |  |
| City Treasurer, Custodian of the Retirement |  |  |
| Fund | 1,000 00 |  |
| Telephone operator | 67200 |  |
| Substitute telephone operator | 20500 |  |
| Allowances for temporary assistance and inincreases: |  |  |
| Superintendent, proposed increase in number of assistants, three from January 1, 1918 |  |  |
| Superintendent, temporary assistance | 1,200 00 |  |
| Superintendent, proposed increases in salaries | 80000 |  |
| Secretary, proposed increase in number of assistants, one from July 1, 1918 | 30000 |  |
| Secretary, temporary assistance | 20000 |  |
| Secretary, proposed increases in salaries | 40000 |  |
| Business Agent, temporary assistance | 1,400 00 |  |
| Business Agent, proposed increases in salaries | 1,120 00 |  |
| Schoolhouse Custodian, temporary assistance | 3600 |  |
| Schoolhouse Custodian, proposed increases in salaries | 4000 |  |
| Officers, clerks, assistants and stenographers |  | \$116,913 00 |
| Carried forward |  | \$116,913 00 |

Brought forward
Attendance Officers.

| 1 Chief Attendance Officer |  | \$2,640 00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 22 Attèndance Officers |  | 32,068 20 |
| 3 Temporary Attendance Officers |  | 1,652 00 |
| Supervisor | Supervisor of Licensed Minors. |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | Newsboys' |  |
| Salaries, Judges |  | \$78 00 |
| Salary, Clerk |  | 2600 |

Total, salaries of officers
SALARIES OF JANITORS.
Normal Group:
Janitor . . . . . \$7,232 16
Matron . . . . . 53976
Latin and High Schools:
English High and Public Latin . . . 5,539 56
Brighton High . . . . . . 2, 11336
Charlestown High . . . . . . 2,665 00
Dorchester High:
Janitor . . . . . \$5,754 32
Matron . . . . 53976
2 Portables . . . . 15600
Fast Boston High
Girls' High:
Janitor . . .. . . \$4,635 80
Matron . . . 53976
5,175 56
High School of Commerce . . . . 4,589 52
High School of Practical Arts:
Janitor . . . . $\$ 4,46212$
-. $\quad 53976$
Hyde Park High . . . . . . 1,875 64
Mechanic Arts High . . . . . 6,192 68
Roxbury High . . . . . . 3,896 36
South Boston High:
Janitor . . . . . \$3,468 40
Matron . . . . 53976
West Roxbury High:
Janitor . . . . . $\$ 3,06124$
Matron . . . . 53976
$4,008 \quad 16$

Normal, Latin and High Schools . . . . $\$ 62,25284$
$\$ 116,91300$

36,36020

1,728 00

10400
\$155,105 20


[^14]| Brought forward | \$43,000 00 | \$448,220 00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mazda lamps | 15000 |  |
| Total for light |  | 43,150 00 |
| Electric current for power |  | 8,500 00 |
| Total |  | \$499,870 00 |
| Reduction in estimates |  | 21,849 56 |
| Total, fuel and light |  | \$478,020 44 |
| Supplies and Incidentals. |  |  |
| Normal School. |  |  |
| 265 pupils at $\$ 6$ | \$1,590 00 |  |
| Drawing supplies . | 10000 |  |
| Manual training supplies | 5000 |  |
| Additional appropriation as follows: Books, special apparatus, fresh specimens and supplies | 56610 |  |
| Total for Normal School <br> (Total allowance per pupil, \$8.70.) |  | \$2,306 10 |
| Latin and High School 16,238 pupils, as per schedule following, from |  |  |
| 16,238 pupils, as per schedule following, from $\$ 3.54$ per pupil to $\$ 2.29$ per pupil (average |  |  |
| $\$ 3.23)$ | \$52,528 02 |  |
| Additional appropriations for High Schools, as follows: |  |  |
| Mechanic Arts High, equipment | 1,750 00 |  |
| Mechanic Arts High, additional supplies | 1,300 00 |  |
| High School of Practical Arts, additional supplies$40000$ |  |  |
| Hyde Park High, additional supplies | 25000 |  |
| South Boston High, additional equipınent, | 13125 |  |
| High School of Commerce, additional supplies |  |  |
| Manual training supplies (except Mechanic |  |  |
| Arts High) | 2,200 00 |  |
| Drawing supplies, art books, models, etc. | 3,500 00 |  |
| Penmanship supplies and special materials, | 17500 |  |
| Typewriters | 5,000 00 |  |
| Special allowance for cookery supplies | 45000 |  |
| Total for Latin and high schools (Total allowance per pupil, $\$ 4.20$.) |  | 68,084 27 |
| Elementary Schools. Grades, 84,692 pupils as per schedule following, |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| \$1.09) . . . . . | \$92,376 28 |  |
| Kindergartens, 7,088 pupils (average \$0.48) | 3,402 05 |  |
| Carried forward | \$95,778 33 | \$70,390 37 |

Brought forward \$95,778 33\$70,390 37Supplies for connecting the work of thekindergarten and the primary grades7500
Additional appropriations as follows:
Henry L. Pierce District ..... 40000
Lawrence District (equipment) ..... 10000
Martin District (equipment) ..... 15000
Norcross District (equipment) ..... 10000
Mary Hemenway District ..... 40000
Roger Wolcott District ..... 20000
Allowance for established intermediate classes, ..... 3,283 30
Allowance for proposed intermediate classes, ..... 2,600. 00
Regular manual training supplies and equip-ment
22,00000
Manual training supplies and equipment forprevocational classes
3,00000
Manual training supplies and equipment for special classes
1,550 00
Manual training supplies and equipment for additional special classes
10000
Manual training supplies and equipment for intermediate classes
85000
Manual training supplies and equipment for ungraded classes ..... 25000
Manual training supplies and equipment for girls' classes ..... 15000
Manual training supplies and equipment - gardening ..... 3,10000
Drawing supplies and equipment for thegrades12,49800
Drawing supplies and equipment for special classes ..... 20000
Vases, models, plants, charts and illustrative materials ..... 80000
Drawing supplies and equipment for prevoca- tional classes ..... 20000
Cookery supplies and equipment for the grades ..... 11,000 00
Cookery supplies for special classes ..... 1,05000
Cookery supplies and equipment for prevoca- tional classes for girls ..... 2,500 00
Supplementary cooking equipment for estab- lished prevocational classes ..... 40000
Sewing supplies for pupils unable to purchase them ..... 20000
Penmanship supplies and special materials ..... 2,200 00
Unassigned for special needs ..... 6,406 26
Total for elementary schools (91,780 pupils) ..... 171,54089 (Total allowance per pupil, \$1.86.)

[^15]
## Brought forward

$\$ 241,93126$
Boston Clerical School.


Music Appropriation.
Kindergarten pianos . . . . . . $\$ 52500$
Orchestral instruments . 20000
Drum corps instruments . . .
Metronomes . . . 17500
Pianos for special classes . . 35000
Pianos for Classes for Conservation of Eyesight

17500
Pianos for Speech Improvement Classes . 35000
Pianos for Horace Mann School . . 17500
Repairs and regulation of pianos


| Brought forward |  | \$312,070 18 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Director of Music. |  |  |
| Books, pedagogical material and office supplies | \$150 00 |  |
| Examiners of pupils, expenses | 35000 |  |
| Director of Evening Schools. |  |  |
| Books, postage and office supplies |  | 35000 |
| Vocational Guidance. |  |  |
| Supplies, car fares, postage, etc., in connection with vocational guidance |  | 35000 |
| Advisory Committee on Music. |  |  |
| Express Charges. |  |  |
| Express charges |  | 80000 |
| Transportation. |  |  |
| (a) Railroad and other fares (except street car tickets), Horace Mann School pupils | \$1,000 00 |  |
| (b) Car tickets as authorized by the Board | 6,000 00 |  |
| Tuition. |  |  |
| (a) Wards of the city | \$12,000 00 |  |
| (b) Others | 7,500 00 |  |
| Miscellaneous. |  |  |
| (a) Diplomas | \$2,800 00 |  |
| (b) Removing ashes and snow | 1,800 00 |  |
| (c) Surety bonds | 7000 |  |
| (d) School Committee Contingent Fund | 25000 |  |
| (e) Board of Superintendents' Contingent |  |  |
| Fund, traveling expenses of Board of |  |  |
| Superintendents and teachers of all ranks, educational magazines, books, |  |  |
| lectures, etc. . . . . | 85000 |  |
| (f) Assistance at teachers' examinations | 1,800 00 |  |
| (g) School exhibits | 10000 |  |
| (h) Telephone and telegraph (exclusive of schools) | 3,500 00 |  |
| (i) Bath expenses | 1,400 00 |  |
| (j) Badges, licensed minors | 16000 |  |
| (k) Professional and cultural courses for teachers | 1,550 00 |  |
| (l) Services of certified public accountants, auditing accounts | 1,000 00 |  |
| (m) Services of experts to the Business Agent | 90000 |  |
| ( $n$ ) Traveling expenses, Business Agent | 20000 |  |
| Carried forward | \$16,380 00 | \$340,820 18 |


| Brought forward |  | \$16,380 00 | \$340,820 18 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (o) Automobile supplies, equipment , pairs, etc. | re- | $4,80000$ | 22,680 00 |
| (p) Sundries |  | 1,500 00 |  |
|  |  |  | \$363,500 18 |
| Reduction in inventory |  |  | 20,000 00 |
| Total, supplies and incidentals |  | . | \$343,500 18 |

SCHEDULE FOR SUPPLIES AND INCIDENTALS FOR LATIN AND HIGH SCHOOLS, 1918-19.
Each school shall be allowed $\$ 3.54$ for each pupil up to 400 ; for all pupils in excess of 400 each school is to be allowed $\$ 3.29$ per pupil up to 800 ; for all pupils in excess of 800 each school is to be allowed $\$ 3.04$ per pupil up to 1,200 ; for all pupils in excess of 1,200 each school is to be allowed $\$ 2.79$ per pupil up to 1,600 ; for all pupils in excess of 1,600 each school is to be allowed $\$ 2.54$ per pupil up to 2,000 ; and for all pupils in excess of 2,000 each school is to be allowed $\$ 2.29$ per pupil.

It should be understood that the allowance per pupil is the same in all schools up to the limit of the number of pupils.

| Number of Pupils. | Allowance per Pupil. | Total Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Up to 400. | \$3 54 | \$1,416 |
| 401 to 800 | 329 | 2,732 |
| 801 to 1,200. | 304 | 3,948 |
| 1,201 to 1,600. | 279 | 5,064 |
| 1,601 to 2,000. | 254 | 6,080 |
| 2,001 and upwards. | 229 | , |

SCHEDULE FOR SUPPLIES AND INCIDENTALS FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS GRADES, 1918-19.
Each school shall be allowed $\$ 1.19$ per pupil up to 600 ; for all pupils in excess of 600 each school is to be allowed $\$ 1.09$ per pupil up to 1,000 ; for all pupils in excess of 1,000 each school is to be allowed $\$ 0.99$ per pupil up to 1,400 ; for all pupils in excess of 1,400 each school is to be allowed $\$ 0.89$ per pupil up to 1,800 ; for all pupils in excess of 1,800 each school is to be allowed $\$ 0.79$ per pupil up to 2,200 ; for all pupils in excess of 2,200 each school is to be allowed $\$ 0.69$ per pupil.

It should be understood that the allowance per pupil is the same in all schools up to the limit of the number of pupils.

| Number of Pupils. | Allowance per Pupil. | Total Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Up to 600 | \$1 19 | \$714 |
| 601 to 1,000 | 109 | 1,150 |
| 1,001 to 1,400. | 99 | 1,546 |
| 1,401 to 1,800. | 89 | 1,902 |
| 1,801 to 2,200 | 79 | 2,218 |
| 2,201 and upwards. | 69 | - |

## PHYSICAL EDCCATION.

Salaries.

| Assistant Director of Athletics | \$3,060 00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Clerk | 78000 |
| Instructor in Military Drill | 2,004 00 |
| Assistant Instructor in Military Drill | - |
| Armorer | 1,200 00 |
| 13 Instructors, Physical Training | 18,675 20 |
| 7 Assistant Instructors, Physical Training | 7,698 20 |
| 11 Teacher Coaches at \$3 per session | 6,000 00 |
| 1 Pianist at $\$ 1.50$ per day | 12000 |
| 2 Temporary Instructors in Military Drill at $\$ 8$ per day ( 158 days) | 2,528 00 |
| 1 Temporary Instructor of Drum and Bugle Corps, signalling and armorer, Latin and day high schools, at $\$ 8$ per day ( 183 days), | 1,464 00 |
| 3 Additional Assistant Instructors, Physical Training, from October 7, 1918. | 68000 |
| 3 Temporary Assistant Instructors, Physical Training (120 days) | 1,080 00 |

Supplies and Equipment.
Supplies, equipment and incidentals, high school athletics
$\$ 1,20000$
Military supplies and annual parade . . 2,00000
Rifle practice for high school pupils . . 60000
Supplies, postage, printing and incidentals . 1,90000
Supplies and equipment (formerly furnished by Schoolhouse Commission)

3,00000

$$
8,700 \quad 00
$$

PLAYGROU NDS.
Salaries.
Salaries of Supervisors, First Assistants, Assistants, Assistants in Sand Gardens and Play Teachers (including 4 additional playgrounds)
$\$ 25,73975$
Salaries of Janitors . . . . . . 4,831 80

## Supplies and Equipment.

New apparatus and repairs on apparatus
(including 4 additional playgrounds) . . \$6,000 00
Supplies for games and play (including 4 addi-
tional playgrounds)
$3,500 \quad 00$
Amount available under chapter 295 of theActs of 1907 , viz., 4 cents on each $\$ 1,000$ ofthe valuation of the city$\$ 61,66390$
Physical Education Special Appropriation, amount that must be diverted from the appropriation for general school purposes . 32,397 05

## NURSES.

## Salaries.

1 Supervising Nurse ..... \$1,500 00
40 Assistant Nurses ..... 34,039 351 additional Nurse from September 1, 191823600
$\$ 35,77535$Supplies and Incidentals.
Supplies ..... $\$ 30000$
Car tickets ..... 30000
dentals1,20000Total, Nurses\$36,975 35
Amount available under chapter 357 of the Acts of 1907 , viz., 2 cents on each $\$ 1,000$ of the valuation of the city ..... $\$ 30,83195$
Amount that must be diverted from the appro- priation for general school purposes ..... 6,143 40

## MEDICAL INSPECTION.

## Salaries.

Director ..... $\$ 2,49600$
Medical Inspector ..... 2,004 00
40 School Physicians ..... 20,160 00
1 School Physician ..... 90000
Temporary School Physicians ..... 2,173 00
2 additional School Physicians, from Septem- ber 1, 1918 ..... 33600
Supplies and Incidentals.
Special outfits, charts and apparatus ..... $\$ 25000$
Supplies, postage and office incidentals ..... 90000
Printing ..... 95000
2,100 00Total, Medical Inspection\$30,169 00

PENSIONS TO TEACHERS.
For pensions to retired teachers and payments to the Trustees of the Permanent Pension Fund, the amount available under chapter 589 of the Acts of 1908 , chapter 617 of the Acts of 1910 , and chapter 304 of the Acts of 1915 , viz., 7 cents on each $\$ 1,000$ of the valuation of the city
$\$ 107,91183$

PENSIONS TO ATTENDANCE OFFICERS AND JANITORS.
Pensions to 2 retired attendance officers and
13 retired janitors
$\$ 7,82724$
Proposed pensions to janitors now in the
service . . . . . . . . .
\$8,577 24
extended use of the public schools.
Salaries, Administration.

| Director | . | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | . | . | $\$ 3,420$ | 00 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Clerk | . | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | 960 | 00 |$\$ \$ 4,380 \quad 00$

Supplies and Incidentals, Administration.
Office supplies . . . . . . . $\$ 22500$
Advertising, printing, tickets, etc. . . . 20000
New office equipment
42500

## Salaries, Centers and Other Activities.

Managers (7) . . . . . . . \$6,000 00
Assistant Managers (4) . . . . . 3,482 00
Leaders, helpers, matrons, 7 districts . . 6,676 72
Lectures, concerts, etc. (English), 7 centers . 1,500 00
Patriotic meetings . . . . . . 1,00000
18,658 72
Janitors' Salaries, Centers and Other Activities.
Centers . . . . . . . . $\$ 2,78982$
Schoolhouse accommodations . . . . 1,591 59
Public lectures . . . . . . . 46642
4,84783
Supplies and Equipment, Centers and Other Activities.
Supplies . . . . . . . . $\$ 50000$
Equipment . . . . . . . . 47500
Motion picture machines (2) . . . . 1,20000
New office equipment . . . . . 7500
Community concerts and programs for com-
munity singing . . . . . . 1,00000
3,25000
Reserve.
Reserve for permanent equipment . . . . . . 1,91843
Total, Extended Use of the Public Schools . . . $\overline{\$ 33,47998}$


The foregoing estimates call for appropriations (which aggregate the total amount the School Committee may appropriate) as follows:

| Salaries of instructors | \$4,622,099 91 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Salaries of officers | 155,105 20 |
| Salaries of janitors | 378,040 76 |
| Fuel and light | 478,020 44 |
| Supplies and incidentals | 343,500 18 |
| Physical education | 61,663 90 |
| Physical education special appropriation | 32,397 05 |
| Salaries and expenses of nurses | 36,975 35 |
| Medical inspection | 30,169 00 |
| Pensions to teachers | 107,911 83 |
| Pensions to attendance officers and janitors | 8,577 24 |
| Extended use of the public schools | 33,479 98 |
| Repairs and alterations, protection against fire and fire hazard, and new furniture and furnishings for old buildings, including new lighting fixtures$540,05916$ |  |
| Rents of hired school accommodations | 35,000 00 |
|  | \$6,863,000 00 |

On April 15, 1918, the School Committee appropriated "on account" the following sums:

| Salaries of instructors | . | . | . |  |  |  | . |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Salaries of officers | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |


| Brought forward | \$3,190,819 68 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Pensions to attendance officers and janitors | 4,288 00 |
| Extended use of the public schools | 17,363 32 |
| Repairs and alterations, protection against fire and fire hazard, and new furniture and furnishings for old buildings, including new lighting fixtures | 270,029 00 |
| Rents of hired school accommodations | 17,500 00 |
|  | \$3,500,000 00 |

It is, therefore, necessary to appropriate the balances of the estimates for the above purposes, and the following order carries this intention into effect:

Ordered, That to meet the current expenses of the School Committee and to provide funds for repairs and alterations to school buildings, rents of hired school accommodations, pensions to teachers, etc., during the firancial year February 1, 1918, to January 31, 1919, the following sums are hereby appropriated for the purposes stated, in addition to those appropriated on April 15, 1918, on account:
Salaries of instructors ..... \$2,336,132 91
Salaries of officers ..... 75,963 20
Salaries of janitors ..... 196,040 76
Fuel and light ..... 251,373 44
Supplies and incidentals ..... 141,928 18
Physical education
Physical education special appropriation ..... 32,397 05
Salaries and expenses of nurses ..... 6,143 40
Medical inspection ..... 15,08500
Pensions to teachers
4,289 24
Pensions to attendance officers and janitors
16,116 66
Extended use of the public schools
270,030 16
Repairs and alterations, protection against fire and fire hazard, and new furniture and furnishings for old build- ings, including new lighting fixtures
17,500 00
Rents of hired school accommodations ..... $\$ 3,363,00000$

The foregoing orders appropriating the sum of $\$ 6,863,000$ for the purposes stated were passed by the School Committee on $\angle$ pril 15 and May 20, 1918, and were approved by his Honor the Mayor on April 20 and May 31, 1918.

[^16]SHEET NO. 1.

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SHEET NO. 2.
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ELEIIINTTRY Schoois．

|  | Evasan or ormicmax |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Oramase कf Pum． |  |  |  |  |  |  | noweras or numam |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | amme |  | A1： |  |  | comy | smoun |
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| 第隹 |  |  | ， 780 | 201 | ther |  | S105 | ${ }_{\text {cos }}^{6 \times 3}$ | 3420 | ${ }^{23} 21$ |  | 31 | 278 | $4{ }^{15}$ | ${ }^{173}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{2088 \\ 238}}$ | ${ }^{12} .8808$ | 1，3，4s | ${ }_{\substack{051 \\ 080}}$ | s．ano 0 |  | ${ }^{13} 8$ |  | $\left.\begin{gathered} 2002 \\ 72013 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | 2370 |  | 218 |  | cos | Sme |  | cin |  |  | cis |  |  | ${ }^{4} 2$. | ${ }^{\text {cosen }}$ | cas． | Ramut |
| $\substack{\text { bearl } \\ \text { Bicamem }}$ |  |  | 123 | 0 |  |  |  | \％ |  | 3158 |  | （10， | － | 121 | 10.80 |  | ${ }_{618} 8$ | （180 |  | ${ }^{811.32}$ |  | 2， |  | 边 |  | ， | 边 | cosem |  | 这 | 边 | ${ }_{502}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.1031 \\ & 1,041 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | Sum | \％ | atan |
|  | ${ }_{2}{ }^{2 \times 5} 5$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1013}$ | \％ | 5185 | ${ }^{27}{ }^{\text {s }}$ | \％ | 298 | sio |  | ${ }_{\text {cos }}$ | \％ | m | ${ }^{3500}$ | ${ }^{2} 5$ | 34 | 析 | ${ }^{\text {on }}$ | 2.8230 | 10 | 43 | \％ | 20.85 | ${ }^{10} 52$ | 503 | \％${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 180 | soo 0 | ${ }^{103}$ |  | ${ }^{205}$ |  |  | 120 | 5ne | ， 1 an | 43. | 8 | ous． |  |
| Sour | ， |  | \％0 | （108） |  | ${ }^{2} 0$ |  |  | \％${ }^{2} 8$ | 120 |  | 120 | ${ }_{n 28} 120$ |  | \％om | ${ }^{20} 5$ | （1008 | \％20 | \％ | comem | （ix |  | 边 |  | 220 | cis | cos | come | 込 |  |  | （19 |  |  |  | 11.326 | ， |  | as |  | \％ | mo |  |
| Coums |  |  | ${ }_{5}$ | 134 |  | $\substack{\text { ces } \\ \text { cos }}_{\substack{\text { ces }}}$ |  | cos | 20． 2 | 边 | （20） | ${ }^{\text {and }}$ | － | $0 \times$ | com | cos | \％ | （is | \％ | cosk | （our | cosis | － | cos | Ss | cin |  | ， | －2000 | 边 | 近 | $1: 0$ |  | （10） |  |  | ， | \％ | ${ }_{\text {as }}$ | ${ }_{135}$ | come | as． |  |
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| Datbr | ${ }^{2,2000}$ |  | $\cdots$ | 201 |  | \％12 | \％ | ${ }^{1028}$ | （102 |  |  |  | ${ }_{25} 5$ | ${ }^{360}$ | ${ }^{20}$ | mat | 236 | ${ }^{238}$ | ${ }^{39}$ | Lioneso | soo | s．011 85 |  | $25^{20}$ | 20 ${ }^{5}$ | ${ }^{3310}$ | 1380 | 88318 | 423 | 105 | 10 10 | 25 |  | us ss | ${ }^{2300}$ |  | ， | 1735. | 1.15 | 472. |  | a0． |  |
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| E］ |  |  | （118） | Hes |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { a }}}^{\substack{1014 \\ \text { sin }}}$ | 2n ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  | 20， |  | cin | ：10 | － | ${ }^{23}$ |  |  |  | 边 | as | cince |  |  | 0.30 | （10， | cos | （131 | 为 | （1s． | \％ | 号 |  |  |  |  | ， |  | ， | and | 20， | ${ }_{\text {aso }}^{\text {and }}$ ． |  |
|  |  |  | 12.20 |  |  | （1） | ${ }^{74} 15$ | 2075 |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{0} 1{ }^{\text {s }}$ | 510 |  | ${ }^{1,21824}$ | ${ }^{321}$ | 200 | 7 Fises is | 2mans | bor | 3，74500 | ${ }_{2}^{2,788}$ | ．14580 | ${ }^{71} \times$ | ${ }_{155} 8$ | 2128 | ， | 20 | ：＂， | \％12 | 1088 |  | 11937 |  |  | 2as | \％ | 227 | 320．0 | 2004 | al1． |  |
| Emememer |  |  | ${ }_{6} 8$ | 1870 |  | ${ }^{0} 80$ | 2107 | 480 | 1253. | 1108 | 2 mes | ${ }^{10} 0$ | ＂12 | $0 \infty$ | $0 \times$ | 118 | ${ }_{158} 5$ | ${ }_{75}$ | ${ }^{10}$ | 52， 41 | \％ |  | 2，${ }^{\text {che o }}$ | 2050 | ${ }_{220}$ | 120 | ${ }_{\text {cose }}$ | 1，000 | 5， 0 | ${ }_{107}$ | \％ | 5 |  | cosis |  |  | ．．． | ${ }_{15} 58$. | \％ | ${ }_{82} 10$ | \％min | ${ }_{\text {as }}$ ． | Smere |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{7} 7$ | ${ }_{178}^{178}$ | ， | cos | and |  | ， | ${ }_{\text {212 }}^{12}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{508 \\ 128}}$ | ， |  | \％om | cis | $\substack{\text { cin } \\ 1020}$ | 308 | andis |  | （1s |  |  | cis | ${ }_{\substack{2035 \\ 12120}}$ | （ |  | （i．027 | 边 | 边 | 4iom |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1.128}$ | cos． |  | cos． | 5ind | ${ }_{\text {ass }}$ as． |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{12}$ | \％ 78 |  |  | 120 | ${ }^{100}$ a |  |  |  |  | ，10，5 |  | （asem | 1478 | ass | ${ }^{14}$ | ${ }^{20.1585}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {a，}}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2,75} 5$ |  | is5 20 |  | $\bigcirc$ | ${ }^{2020}$ |  | 6710 | 1.5 | 200 0 |  |  | \％0． 21 |  |  | ${ }_{\text {str }}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {ase }}^{\text {asa }}$ 20 |  |
| Oomer |  |  | ${ }^{125}$ | 117 |  | \％ | 230 ${ }^{\text {x }}$ | 208 10 | ven | 20.1 | \％2\％ | 23 | ${ }^{21.11}$ |  | ？ | \％m 8 | ${ }_{128} 12$ | $3 \times 0$ | 312，25 57 | 81 |  | 280170 |  | ${ }_{51} 105$ | ${ }^{235}$ | ${ }_{312}$ | os 0 | 4，4850 |  | 303 | \％ | in |  | ${ }^{\text {axs } 22}$ |  |  | Limes | son | ${ }^{200}$ | a 7100 |  | 905． |  |
| cimen sum |  |  | ${ }^{0.4}$ | 20．8 |  | ${ }_{4585}^{45}$ | ${ }^{20.10}$ | ${ }^{275} 8$ | ${ }^{32} 38$ | ${ }^{24,58}$ | ${ }^{1505}$ |  | 5．4 | Tom | ${ }^{1+4}$ | \％as 88 | ${ }^{1500}$ | ${ }^{1200}$ | 3 mam as | 82，${ }^{\text {ane }}$ | 0 |  |  | 810 | w200 | \％103 |  |  | \％ |  |  |  |  | 保 |  |  | ，1，075 |  |  |  | sexu | on． | Cine sium． |
| mames |  |  | 5 | 178 |  | ${ }_{0} 30$ | 28 | \％ | 5385 | ${ }^{1}$ | nim | ${ }^{2} 0$ | $0{ }_{\text {as }}$ | 15170 | 10.0 |  | 157 | ， 1 | comen | （en | （oid | ${ }^{\text {ancen }}$ |  | （1） |  | （10， | ${ }^{20}$ | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{1.0}$ | coin | ， |  | oss |  | （in |  |  | （is |  |  |  | coser | cos． | hamad |
|  |  |  | Som | ${ }^{37} 105$ |  |  | 21， |  |  | cos |  | （378 |  | cin | ， | cos |  |  | ${ }^{\text {anem }}$ | ${ }^{22}$ | 边 | ${ }^{2} 2,50$ |  | 迷 |  | $\underbrace{}_{\substack{1875 \\ 888}}$ | （120 | 3.378 | 边 | ${ }^{32}$ | （20） | \％ |  | 边 |  |  | ， |  | （ens |  | cess | as． |  |
| Rasto | ， |  | （10） | ${ }_{\substack{1721 \\ 123 \\ 128}}$ | ${ }^{\text {and }}$ |  | cos | ${ }^{24} 8$ |  |  | 2088 | 200 | （23 | 1210 | 1200 | cis | ， 120 | ${ }^{108}$ | cuan | 1.2 | ${ }^{10}$ | 4,170 | 2.4824 | 15000 | $\bigcirc 0$ | （10） | \％ |  | 2000 | ${ }^{16}$ | \％om | \％ 10 |  | ${ }^{28} 7$ |  |  | ， 1 an |  |  | ＂120． | Lexate | 00． |  |
| Jatit |  |  | ${ }^{13}$ | 1280 | asem | ${ }^{340}$ | 2010 | ${ }^{129}$ | ${ }^{2005}$ | ${ }^{217}$ | 1278 | ${ }^{2} 28$ | \％ |  | －80 | can 18 | ${ }^{3} 7{ }^{\text {mb }}$ | 19 | 37.20714 | ${ }^{\text {s0，}}$ ， 8 | ${ }^{\circ}$ | 3，000 | 12,50 | 1298 | ${ }_{3} 8$ | 1000 | \％ | dsa | $20 \times$ | 3 | 4000 | ${ }^{2}$ |  | csa | 100 |  | 10.8 |  |  |  |  | \％ |  |
| ${ }^{\text {anamam}}$ |  |  | ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }^{238}$ |  |  | \％se | ${ }^{30} 18$ | ${ }^{2788} 8$ | 2088 | 23173 | ${ }^{12000}$ | \％se | $1{ }^{1}$ | 23 | 20 | ${ }_{318} 18$ | ${ }_{212} 12$ | 5ir | 12， 2,3 | ${ }^{18}$ | ${ }_{1}^{2} 231$ | 3，910 | \％20 | amo | ${ }^{2}$ | \％ |  | 2sio | \％ | \％10 |  |  | \％ 10 | 50 |  |  |  |  | 412. |  | se． |  |
| Lemme |  |  | $\bigcirc 00$ | 迷 |  | ${ }_{2 \times 8}$ | and |  | 215 | ， |  | cis | （ex | 450 | － | cin | ${ }_{\substack{3 \\ 3207 \\ 324}}$ |  |  | 1，2an | （10） | L， 1.00 | $\underbrace{2.2515}_{2}$ |  |  | as． | cine |  | cos | ， | cise | （ |  | 边 |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {and }}$ | 8n | ${ }_{\text {ars }}$ |  |
| Lemb |  |  | － | ${ }_{\substack{3880 \\ 680}}$ |  | cosit | （130 28 |  |  |  | 2un | 880 | （10） |  |  | ， | 20， |  | ${ }^{\text {man }}$ | Liname | ${ }^{\circ}$ | Gmes | ${ }^{1.2508085}$ | ${ }^{\text {an }} 10$ | \％ | ${ }^{375}$ | 40 0 | ${ }^{1.20}$ | 200 | \％ | 40000 | 20 |  | ${ }_{\text {cosic }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lemit |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{19 \\ 102}}$ | cos |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{2758 \\ 1050}}$ | ala <br> 372000 | ， |  | ， |  | ${ }^{10} 75$ | ， |  | coin |  |  |  | cosion | itit 34 | 205 3 |  | （15 | ms |  | （1） | （100 | cos | － |  | （er |  |  | $\xrightarrow{\substack{1,2 m \\ 1,2 m}}$ | \％2． |  | ${ }_{\substack{485 \\ 88.4 .}}$ | \％ | 20． | ，iest |
| ，more |  |  | ¢ 813 | cois |  | ， |  | cin | cis | （10） 70 |  | （15 | nom |  | ， | ${ }^{1}$ | ${ }^{783}$ | －${ }^{3}$ |  | 1. |  |  |  | \％0 | 17， | －0 23 |  |  | as io |  | ${ }^{145}$ | \％ |  |  |  |  |  | cises． | ， |  |  |  |  |
| Sisole |  |  | ${ }^{7} 81$ | 48 |  |  | \％ 18 | 2785 | ${ }^{112} 21$ |  |  |  |  | as | －m |  | ${ }_{512}$ | ${ }^{1073}$ |  | trame |  |  |  | ${ }^{10}$ |  | ${ }_{63}$ | moss |  |  |  |  |  |  | ， |  |  | ${ }^{\text {mos }}$ | 127 | ${ }^{\text {an }}$ | ＂0ı |  | ， |  |
| otier |  |  |  | ，082 | ares ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2： 8 | ${ }_{172} 12$ | \％ | ${ }^{1212} 20$ | ${ }_{\text {anc }}^{30} 5$ | mix | （10） |  |  | ${ }^{13} 8$ |  | （17 | ${ }_{\text {cos }}^{10}$ |  | cinime |  |  |  |  | 73． |  | H0e |  | 迷 |  |  |  |  | cis |  |  | ${ }_{\text {cos }}$ | 13.30. | ， | （15） | \％min | s． |  |
| coin |  |  |  | （\％a |  | （10 \％ | \％ | 5120 | Tos 7 | ata | ， | \％ | 5028 | ${ }_{10} 0^{0}$ |  | ${ }^{1,0788}$ | ${ }^{312,12}$ | ${ }^{10,55}$ |  | 2 m |  |  |  | 5102 | ${ }^{12} 20$ | \％ |  |  |  |  | 吅 | 速 |  | 140 |  |  |  |  | and | 边 |  | ${ }_{\text {cose }}^{\substack{\text { and } \\ \text { als．}}}$ |  |
| Preas |  |  | \％ |  |  | ss | ${ }^{170} 0$ | 12800 | 100 1 |  | ${ }^{1120}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{10} 70$ | \％ | 372 | 1138 |  | asem |  |  |  | 践 |  | ${ }_{2010}$ |  |  |  | $0 \times 0$ | \％100 | 0 |  | cos． |  |  |  |  |  |  | uncial | cove |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Lat 0 \％ | ${ }^{31}$ |  |  | ） |  | ${ }^{1}$ | cis | ress |  |  |  | ${ }^{3,18}$ | 20 3 | cos | ， | 20 | \％ |  | 2120 | \％110 | coin | $\infty$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1．000 |  | cose | aso． |  |
| Reme |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{12} 18.5$ | 20068 | 1408 | z713 |  | sta ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 10， |  |  | 0 | ${ }^{105}$ | \％ |  |  | 1．02 | \％ |  |  | cose |  |  | 边 |  |  | 208 | cise |  |  | ${ }^{4} 517$ | ${ }_{83}$ |  |  |  |  | 23， |  | am． |  |
| samd Al |  |  | ＂ |  |  |  | ${ }^{215} \times$ m | 3120 | ${ }^{20} 28$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $2 m$ |  |  |  | cose |  |  | 40， 16 |  |  |  | 50 |  |  |  |  | caso |  | $\square{ }^{\text {as．}}$ | ${ }_{2}$ | 41． |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {ming }}$ | \％ | ${ }_{\text {ats }}$ | \％ | ， |  | $2{ }^{20}$ |  |  | ${ }_{3} 3$ | H |  |  | 502 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ， |  |  |  | ${ }^{208}$ |  | \％ |  |  |  |  |  |  | \％ol | ${ }^{12} 5$. | \％ | ari． |  |
| nome |  |  |  |  | \％ese | ${ }_{35}{ }_{21}$ | ， | com | ${ }^{\text {che }}$ |  | （10） |  | ， |  |  |  | （18） | ${ }_{\substack{22787 \\ 1275}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{20 \times \infty}$ | ¢ |  | \％ |  |  |  |  | ， | come | （1，67 | as． |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ， |  |  |  |  |  | min | ： | ${ }^{\circ}$ |  | 31 |  |  | mame |  | ${ }^{3,28}$ |  | ${ }^{137}$ of | －100 | ${ }^{12}$ | ${ }^{\text {ba }}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{200}$ | \％ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Nom |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | － 123 |  | 14.4 |  | ${ }^{23} 32$ | 1108 |  | ＊20 |  | ${ }^{200}$ | ces | ${ }_{10} 6$ | ${ }_{125}$ |  |  |  |  | 2.00 | 边 | ， | \％ | ${ }_{120}$ | \％，0em | us | ${ }_{6} 0$ | ${ }^{2} 8$ | ${ }^{\circ}$ |  | \％ss |  |  | ， |  | \％ | ${ }_{4} 8$ cs． |  | cis |  |
| vemateson tur |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | coss |  | ， |  | ${ }^{\text {min }}$ |  |  |  | come |  |  |  |  | （100 |  |  | ${ }_{\text {cosem }}^{120}$ | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\substack{2188 \\ 120}}$ | 边 |  | \％ose | ${ }^{20} 5$ | ${ }_{\substack{10,0 \\ 208}}$ | cos | （ |  | 边 |  |  | come | \％10 | as | \％${ }^{\text {\％}}$ |  | and |  |
|  |  |  | com | （1） |  | \％ |  | cise |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\substack { \text { a } \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{75 \\ 0 . m{ \text { a } \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 7 5 \\ 0 . m } }\end{subarray}}$ |  | cosites |  | 边 |  | ，imama | \％omb | and | and | Lexin |  |  | 182 |  | $cc$ | \％ $7 \times 1$ | ${ }_{\text {cose }}^{\substack{\text { an io } \\ \text { bio }}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{0 \\ 1820}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {cose }}^{1218}$ | （is | ， | cos |  |
| Numer | 3 zmom |  | ${ }_{760}$ | $\pm 80$ | zza4 | H | 114 | － 1817 | m23 |  | 12.0 |  |  |  | $\bigcirc \infty$ | m20 | ${ }^{200}$ | $8: 2$ | 37， 27 | muns | \＃r | T．45 72 | 25010 | 1210 | ${ }_{\text {w2 } 26}$ | ${ }^{2650}$ | 1218 | 0.0274 | ${ }_{20} 21$ | 270 | \＃12 |  |  | 20 \％ 5 |  | ${ }^{\text {unasas }}$ 10 | and | 16 cos | $\underbrace{\substack{10}}_{\substack{120}}$ | 边 | ${ }_{\text {max }}$ | arc． | vumme nomb |
|  | mata |  |  |  | areme | ， | amane | 1）s3， 200 | O， | 4 | $s$ minan | nima ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | must | mat 20 | ， | muntis iv | st．at eo | \％ni | 迷 | 730．7asa |  | ｜rames7 23 | 5mbla | ${ }_{3}^{23,585}$ | 20， | m， | 20， | nexan 18 | Sras |  | cose 0 a 1 | max | sham | 寺 | ， |  |  | 5000． | ${ }^{\text {ensa }}$ | \％13 9 |  | \％own | $\xrightarrow{\text { ramater }}$ |

SHEET NO. 3.

COST OF DAY SCHOOLS, EXCLUSIVE OF ADMINISTRATION, SUPERVISION AND GENERAL CHARGES, AND WITHOUT INCOME DEDUCTED.*-CONLIZUUC.

smoch





## 




boston trade school, day classis.



 Voluntary continuation school.

farm service.



| SUMMER REVIEW HIGH SCHOOL.(For Total and Not Coets, SEe Sheet No. 1.] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| samoun | Sifly | situta | Venem. ${ }^{2}$ | atatio |  |  | comer |  | roubuer |  | T | Totat | Sumay |  |  | ditatem |  | Sume | sumit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Smaner minem | 5xocol. | ......... | H00 | ${ }_{12 \times 880}$ ¢ |  |  | . |  |  | 8781 |  | $8^{2,2045} 31$ | \%rse ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | woont | 118.4 | $4 \times \infty$ |  | ......... |  | now | 8,7.17 7 I | - 101 | ${ }^{268}$ | s03 1 | 12 sol | 2000 | arr noion nut. |
| SUMMER REVIEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS. [For Total and Net Corts, Sen Sueet No. 1.] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Esrease or tranomox. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | or: Pionerno or trant. |  |  |  |  | тont. | Nomow |  |  | cis | comet | ${ }^{\text {sacoun }}$ |  |
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| $\bigcirc$ | 2200 2000 200 |  |  | (17,200 |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{201}$ |  | mi.as |  |  |  | $\pm$$\substack{4000 \\ 1800}$ |  |  |  | cose | - |  |  |  | $\underbrace{}_{\substack{\text { copesem } \\ \text { ascon }}}$ |  | Breme |  |
|  | 退200000. |  |  | (12000 |  |  |  | [24 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots \left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}1800 \\ 200\end{gathered}\right.$ |  |  |  | \%800. | - ${ }^{1278780} 8$ | - | (200 |  | cistam | coso |  |  |
|  | 2000. |  | ${ }^{* 30} \times$ | 1, $1 \times 808$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20, | (ex |  |  | 5: $\begin{gathered}200 \\ 1800\end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | Stomo |  | - |  | $\xrightarrow[\substack{3 \\ 300 \\ 300}]{ }$ | cisem | cose |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | (1200 |  |  |  |  |  | (17 |  |  |  |  | : $\begin{aligned} & 1800 \\ & 2000\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | cose | - ${ }^{1.1087}$ | - 10 | cos | cose |  | cose |  |  |
| Inst rat. | 2000. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | coser | - ${ }_{0}^{10}$ | \% | ¢104 |  | \|inces |  | List Path |  |
| watede.... | 200 |  |  | -1.420 |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {cos }}$ | n | (1230 | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | - |  |  |  |  | - | 10 | ${ }_{3} \times 10$ | , | (1, | ${ }_{0}$ | Mat Fod. |  |
| Toub. | $8,800 \times 0$. |  | ${ }_{30} 0$ | S11.2200 |  | $\cdots$ |  | 2 | 2013 | 38 |  | of (mizam | une |  | ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{323}$ | \|stasese | $\cdots$ | 4,073 | ${ }^{3}$ | xesicul | \% 0 ano | Touk |  |

SHEET NO. 4.

| scroos. | Exmeners or Insmactros. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | rotal.* | NumberSesionas. | coicte |  |  |  | scroos. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Starico | Potasase |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Prinios. |  |  | denaik | Adymer |  |  |  | Staricos | Fuel | Light. | Porer | Satites | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { oporotion } \\ \text { opran } \\ \text { Prant. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Briditon Commerial lig . | 84 00 | sts 00 | ${ }^{8} 00$ | 509000 | sili 75 |  |  |  |  |  | \$15 75 | ${ }^{328} 22$ | sio 98 |  | sto 00 | 81,21570 | 11,052 | 50100 | \$17 0 | S140 50 | 808 35 |  |  | ${ }^{2255} 88$ | s1,47150* |  | ${ }^{158}$ | ${ }^{89} 31 *$ | 11,32 | s0 $133 *$ | Brighton Commerial Iish |
| Contras Iisha.. | 8200 | 15500 | 2750 | 6,53200 | 6070. |  |  |  | s51 26 |  | ${ }^{4145}$ | ${ }^{618} 88$ |  | So 07 | 825 | ${ }^{7,49578}$ | ${ }^{\text {a8, } 218}$ | ${ }^{109}$ | ${ }^{612} 30$ | 38050 | 22540 | 870 00 |  | ${ }^{1,22820} 20$ | 8,76808* | ${ }^{20}$ | 187 | 1800 * | อs,2, 26 |  | Cental Iisis. |
| Charrstow Comenerial hizb. | 422090 | (15s 090 | 2350 220 | (0,093 000 | ${ }_{4}^{836015}$ |  |  |  |  | 5700 | ${ }_{43} 31$ | ${ }_{197} 198$ | ${ }_{9825} 25$ |  | 1000 | 7,00029 | ${ }^{0,2,25}$ | 101 | ${ }_{5}^{654} 3$ | 27090 | 33620 |  |  | ${ }^{1,22214}$ | $8,2173^{*}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 291 \\ 195 \\ \hline 105 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{10}^{18} 61^{1 *}$ | 35,614 | ${ }_{121}$ | ${ }^{\text {Comarcheoser Coma }}$ |
| Earat Baton Commeridid Hibb. | 42000 | 14500 | 1300 | 2,20000 | 2350 |  |  |  |  |  | 3310 | 5610 | 6788 | ${ }^{16}$ | 1900 | 2,068 04 | 22.062 | ${ }^{113}$ | ${ }_{355}^{30}$ | 15060 | 14140 |  |  | 67730 | 3,46 | 70 | 180 | ${ }^{19} 00^{*}$ | ${ }^{26,0,02}$ | ${ }_{138}$ | Eatst Saton Commererial ligh |
| Girbs' Commercial Hisb... | ${ }^{420} 09$ | ${ }^{156} 00$ | 1250 | 3,585 00 | 9412 |  |  |  |  |  | 2837 | ${ }^{8230}$ | $\begin{array}{r}72.41 \\ 508 \\ \hline 5\end{array}$ |  | 525 500 | ${ }_{4}^{4.67704}$ | ${ }_{5}^{51,484}$ | ${ }^{\text {mog }}$ | 45718 | 27999 | 4820 | 4200 |  | ${ }^{1,223} 0 \pm$ | 5,91108* | ${ }^{79}$ | ${ }^{368}$ | ${ }^{18} 90{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 51,44 | ${ }^{14 *}$ | Giris Commercial lizb |
| Hydid Park Commerial Hiligh. | 20 420 409 4 | (89 <br> 1309 <br> 1300 | 206 1488 |  | 4085 |  |  |  |  |  | 1800 | 1279 | 3519 |  | 265 | ${ }_{2,5468} 118$ | 17,380 | ${ }_{126}$ | ${ }_{157}^{1588}$ | 709 | ${ }_{56} 00$ | 741 |  | (1035 |  |  | ${ }_{12}{ }^{12}$ | ${ }_{20}^{20} 29$ 2** | (6,000 | 10. ${ }_{10}$ | Hydo Park Commercial |
| Rosiury Commerial ligb... | 42000 | ${ }^{238} 00$ | 5100 | ${ }_{0}, 374000$ | 0150 |  |  |  |  | 700 | 5672 | ${ }^{183} 56$ | ${ }_{124} 20$ |  | ${ }^{25}$ | 7.55013 | ${ }^{7,3,28}$ | 102 | 5593 | 18130 | 35000 |  |  | ${ }^{1.002} 23$ | 8,941 $36 \times$ | 70 | ${ }_{525}$ | ${ }^{19} 46^{\circ}$ | 73,20 | 177 * | Roxiury Commercial Iie |
| South Boston Commereidl Hib b. | 48800 | ${ }^{150} 00$ | 1471 | 3,582 20 | ${ }_{6589} 8$ | sto 09 |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{517} 7$ | 9 | ${ }^{7} 400$ |  | 1000 | 4,890 24 | 51,008 | ${ }^{094}$ | 45050 | 27090 | 4100 |  |  | 1,128 40 | $5.0988^{4+}$ | 79 | 34 | 10 10* | 31.008 | $117 *$ | Soutb Besto Commercial lieh. |
| Touns. | s, 31 | s1,485 00 | s185 os | 335,018 09 | sess 77 | S0 00 |  |  | ${ }_{554} 25$ | s14 00 | ${ }^{332}$ | ${ }^{507} 74$ | S5590 04 | ${ }^{\text {s0 } 23}$ | s79 40 | S13,20915 | ${ }^{410}$ | ${ }^{\text {s9 }} 105$ | \|s,736 28 | st,981 0 of | ${ }_{\text {s2401 }} 55$ | 811041 |  | es,32 18 | s51,598 38 |  | 3,014 | ${ }^{\text {s17 }}$ | 410,50 | 125 * | Totim |

evening elementary schools.*
[For Totals and Net Costs, See Shert No. 1.]

| Scroos. | Exresess of Inemacerone. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Oreamaor of Pumst |  |  |  |  |  | Total.* | $\xrightarrow{\text { Number }}$ Sesios. |  |  |  |  | Sceoos. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Sanaris of | Potage | $\frac{\text { Silatico }}{\text { Tent }}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Seving } \\ \text { Sound } \\ \text { Equipmpen } \end{gathered}$ |  | Priniting |  | Indid | ${ }_{\text {ate }}^{\text {Aderer }}$ | Total |  |  | S.alde | nuel | Light. | Porore. | Janiow |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atranam Lincolin | ${ }^{332} 200$ | ${ }^{54187}$ | ${ }^{51150}$ | si,104 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{23} 25$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Biglow. Bordo. | 37200 $\begin{array}{r}37200 \\ 372\end{array}$ | 9087 4887 | 2000 1120 | 2,453 1,208 1,200 | ${ }^{32} 20$ | 89 96 |  |  | 40 | 8400 410 |  | os | 6980 985 |  | $\begin{gathered} 1800 \\ 5 \\ 500 \end{gathered}$ | 3,106 21 <br> 1,739 3 | $\begin{aligned} & 41,908 \\ & 21,652 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 075 \\ & 050 \end{aligned}$ | 51245 44584 | $35001$ | $45529$ |  |  | $1,327 \quad 76$ $781$ |  | ${ }_{03}^{03}$ | 220 110 | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 205^{*} * * \\ & 2 x^{*} \end{aligned}$ | 41,008 21,652 | $108 *$ | Bigelow. |
| Bomdin. Bribtoo. | 372 300 | 4488 1287 | 1120 000 0 | 1.25400 1,24 at |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3502 350 |  |  | li, 1,53738 | ${ }_{\text {2, }}^{2,585}$ | 088 | ${ }_{4}^{415379}$ |  | ${ }_{48}^{48} 8$ |  |  | 70111 <br> 60290 <br> 1 | ${ }^{2}$ |  | 110 <br> 100 | ${ }_{21}^{2170^{5 *}}$ |  | ${ }_{1110 * *}$ | Bordion. Brighoon. |
| Comina. | 37200 | 0387 | 780 | 2,13850 | 437 |  |  |  | 1801 | 4194 |  | ${ }^{40}$ | ${ }_{56} 66$ |  | 1000 | 2,7415 | ${ }_{35,64}$ | 077 | 50774 | 42887 | 23319 |  |  | 1,258 80 | 4,001 $95{ }^{*}$ | ${ }^{93}$ | 190 | ${ }^{21} 00^{*}$ | 35,04 | ${ }^{113 *}$ | Comina |
| Dearrom. | 37200 | 2587 | 888 | 97200 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{16}$ | 1413 |  | 12 to | 1,005 48 | 18,008 | 078 | ${ }^{33154}$ | 13950 | 8370 |  |  | ${ }_{5}^{4} 881$ | 1,006 $28^{\circ}$ | , | ${ }^{27}$ | $2029{ }^{\circ}$ | 18,08 | ${ }^{108}$ * | Dearbom |
| ${ }_{\text {cilioc..... }}$ | ${ }^{322} 200$ | 4787 | 300 <br> 120 <br> 10 <br> 1 | 2.10300 1,1000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{4}$ | 2030 10301 108 | ${ }^{30} 80$ | 500 1000 |  | 33,582 | ${ }_{0}^{078}$ | 60041 <br> 78327 | 47805 47387 48 |  | ${ }_{62} 31$ |  |  |  | 93 <br> 03 | (181 |  |  | (109** | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Eliot } \\ \text { Pranki }}}$ |
| Prani.. | 32200 37200 | 1888 2888 | 1202 735 |  | ${ }_{22} 28$ |  |  |  | 27. | 135 |  | 144 | 1234 |  |  |  |  | 090 | 32157 | ${ }_{210} 87$ | s0 28 | 623 |  | ${ }_{\text {Lit }}^{1172}$ | 2, $205577^{*}$ | ${ }_{93} 9$ | ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }^{18380 *}$ | - | ${ }_{128 *}$ | Hanood. |
| Hyde Park.... | 3200 | 687 | 250 | 1.0.8 80 |  |  |  |  | 1195 |  |  |  |  |  | 300 | 1,4432 | 12,001 | ${ }^{113}$ | ${ }^{234} 62$ | 15800 | 16182 |  |  | ${ }_{58244}$ | 2,20276* | ${ }^{93}$ | ${ }^{8}$ | ${ }^{29} 81{ }^{*}$ | 12,944 | $150^{*}$ | Hyde Park. |
| ${ }^{\text {Jona }} \mathrm{A}$ A Adtrow. | 18800 |  |  | 49000 |  |  |  |  | 3278 |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{735} 73$ | ${ }^{\text {0,30 }}$ | ${ }^{120}$ | 27836 20 20 | ${ }^{12173}$ | ${ }_{52} 25$ |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{47724}$ | 1.12307** | ${ }^{47}$ | ${ }^{65}$ | ${ }^{18} 88^{\circ}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0,1,30}$ | ${ }^{197 * *}$ | John A. Andr |
|  | 18800 $\begin{aligned} & 18200 \\ & 3500\end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{9680}$ | 200 | 20000 $\begin{aligned} & \text { 200 } \\ & 2\end{aligned}$ | 200 |  |  |  |  | Cr.2288 <br> $\substack{\text { co }}$ |  |  |  |  | 155 | ¢65078 <br> 3,0137 | 2, | Oss |  | 12173 <br> 48174 <br> 27 | S580 | 10323 |  |  |  | ${ }_{93}^{47}$ | 78 218 |  | 2, $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2,360 } \\ & 3,50\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\substack{113 *}}^{137^{*}}$ |  |
| Quinos.... | 18800 | 2000 |  | 04800 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{16}$ | 2220 |  |  | 8854 | 13,212 | 98 | ${ }^{154}$ 6s | 1273 | 8742 |  |  | ${ }^{338} 73$ | 1.240 $15^{*}$ | ${ }_{47}$ | 141 | $880^{\circ}$ | 13,212 | 024 * | Quines. |
| Theoderer Lyman. | 37200 <br> 180 <br> 180 <br> 00 | 8786 | 1175 200 1 | 2,025 80 |  |  |  |  | 00 |  |  | ${ }^{48}$ | 1370 |  | 500 | 2,57096 | ${ }^{33,120}$ | ${ }^{077}$ | 48050 385 358 | ${ }_{23}^{2311}$ | 25888 <br> 13 <br> 13 <br> 28 |  |  | ${ }^{970} 538$ | 3,64198** | ${ }^{98}$ | 178 | ${ }^{19900 *}$ | ${ }^{33,120}$ | ${ }^{100}{ }^{100}$ | Theodror Lyman. |
| Waren,........ | 18020 $\begin{array}{r}18200 \\ 3720\end{array}$ | 4800 <br> 2488 <br> 88 | 200 700 | 82150 <br> 1.018 <br> 0 |  |  |  |  | 442 |  |  |  | 2552 |  |  | 1,33150 1,45580 1 | 11,08 | ${ }_{093} 09$ | 38835 37200 | ${ }_{\substack{24346 \\ 1350 \\ 50}}^{2}$ | 退1327 |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{93}^{47}$ | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{118}$ |  | 11,089 | ${ }_{135 * *}^{100}$ |  |
| Waluington. | 37200 | ${ }^{95} 80$ | 1300 | 2,2850 | 500 |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{4}$ | 2370 |  | 000 | 2,8838 | 38,20 | 075 | ${ }_{43713}$ | 22087 | 20025 | 1230 |  | 59801 | 3,65997* | ${ }^{9}$ | ${ }^{198}$ | 1833* | 36,970 | 020 。 | Wambiston. |
| Wella, ... | ${ }^{372} 00$ | ${ }_{88} 89$ |  | ${ }^{1,180} 00$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2452 |  | 400 | ${ }^{1,262383}$ | ${ }^{10,122}$ | ${ }^{085}$ | ${ }^{292} 10$ | 2.857 | 10275 |  |  | ${ }^{00572}$ | 2,325 $10^{*}$ | ${ }_{4} 9$ | ${ }^{103}$ | 2257 * | 19,122 | ${ }^{121}$ * | Wella |
| Weader Prumips. | 18800 | 1400 | 300 | 70000 |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  | 90500 | 12,830 | 070 | ${ }_{5}^{188} 08$ | 7050 | 2007 | 3525 |  | ${ }^{33} 77$ | 1.239 77* | 47 | ${ }_{136}^{138}$ | ${ }^{812}{ }^{12}$ | 12,888 |  | Wenerl Pailipa. |

Central evening elementary school.

evening citizenship classes.-SUmmer term.*

| Scroou. | Exrexeser of INestuccrios. |  |  |  |  | Oferamioy or Plasin. |  |  | Total.* | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { Suesions. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { Avene } \\ \text { atanace. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { cost per } \\ \text { fourt }}}_{\text {cost }}$ | Scrooc. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\frac{\text { Silarie of }}{\text { Testarasis }}$ |  | Total ${ }_{\text {T }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nomber } \\ \text { oumber } \\ \text { Houri } \end{gathered}$ |  | Salatito for | Light. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Evening Citionaship Clasees, Summer Term. | ${ }^{192} 200$ | ${ }^{34} 80 \mid$ | s190 $80 \mid$ | 2,820 | 30080 | S12\% 34 | ${ }^{27} 75$ | ${ }_{8153} 09$ | 831989* | ${ }^{15}$ | 101 | ${ }^{53} 46$ * | 2,529 | S0 124** | Evening Citiosendit Cheses, Summer Tera. |



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SHEET NO. 5.

## 

$\because \sim$


Howy 6.4. $\operatorname{lol}+\log +2$
 teinitite f $x+2+51+$ $+14101$


|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | $\tan +2+2$ (1)

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SHEETT NO. 5. COST OF ACTIVITIES, EXTENDED USE OF PUBIIC SCHOOLS, EXCLUSIVE OF ADMINISTRATION, SUPERVISION AND GENERAL CHARGES.*

SCHOOL CENTERS.*
[For Total and Net Costs, See Sheet No. 1.]

|  | Salaries of Leaders, etc. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Moving } \\ \text { Picture } \\ \text { Machine } \\ \text { Accessories } \\ \text { Incidendals. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Stereopticon } \\ \text { Accessorories } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Repairs. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Musical } \\ & \text { Instruments, } \\ & \text { Music } \\ & \text { Supplies } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { Repairs. } \end{aligned}$ | Miscellaneous Supplies. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Printing } \\ & \text { add } \\ & \text { Adver- } \\ & \text { tising. } \end{aligned}$ | Postage. | Telephone. | Incidentals. | Salaries of Janitors. | Fuel. | Light. | Total.* | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { Sessions. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { Attend- } \\ & \text { ance. } \end{aligned}$ | Per Capita Cosita Average ance.* | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Pupil } \\ \text { Hours. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Charlestown. | \$2,296 50 | \$384 70 | \$2 85 | \$25 00 |  |  | \$25 37 | \$800 |  |  | \$398 26 | \$453 60 | 842849 | 84,022 77* | 80 | 326 | 12 34* | 52,160 | \$0 077* | Charlestown. |
| Dorchester. | 2,309 00 | 44090 |  |  | \$5 00 |  | 3379 |  |  | \$3 60 | 45492 | 31360 | 28672 | 3,847 53* | 56 | 453 | 8 49* | 50,736 | 075* | Dorchester. |
| East Boston. | 1,839 50 | 4440 | 270 | 510 | 1500 |  | 4071 | 800 |  |  | 46071 | 31332 | 27048 | 3,399 92* | 83 | 422 | $806{ }^{*}$ | 70,052 | 048* | East Boston. |
| North End.. | 1,244 00 |  |  |  |  |  | 1388 | 800 |  |  | 7849 | 21634 | 11600 | 1,676 71* | 62 | 271 | 6 19* | 33,604 | 049* | North End. |
| Rosbury. | 3,256 50 | 45600 | 220 | 300 | 17400 |  | 2123 | 1600 | 81630 | 500 | 78862 | 65520 | 61659 | 6,010 64* | 115 | 607 | $990^{*}$ | 139,610 | 043* | Rosbury. |
| South Boston | 1,682 50 | 44270 | 1575 | 150 |  |  | 1863 |  |  |  | 39510 | 44240 | 22910 | 3,227 68* | 80 | 348 | $9{ }^{\text {27* }}$ | 55,680 | 057* | South Boston. |
| West End.. | 1,479 50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1570 | 22443 | 34525 | 17477 | 2,239 65* | 68 | 613 | $365 *$ | 83,368 | 026* | West End. |
| Totals | \$14,107 50 | \$2,168 70 | \$23 50 | \$34 60 | \$194 00 |  | $\$ 15361$ | \$40 00 | \$16 30 | \$24 30 | \$2,800 53 | 82,739 71 | \$2,122 15 | \$24,424 90* |  | 3,040 | \$8 03* | 485,210 | So 050* | Totals. |

LECTURES.*
[For Total and Net Costs, See Sheet No. 1.]

|  |  | Payments to Lecturers English Lectures. | Stereopticon Supplies. | Printing Advertising. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Moving } \\ & \text { Picture } \\ & \text { Supplies. } \end{aligned}$ | Incidentals. | Salaries of Janitors | Fuel. | Light. | Total.* | Total ance. ance | $\underset{\substack{\text { Per } \\ \text { Capita } \\ \text { Cost. }}}{ }$ Cost.* |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lectures | \$299 00 | \$265 00 | \$400 | \$161 50 |  |  | \$79 92 | \$57 97 | \$34 10 | \$901 49* | 45,767 | \$0 019* | Lecturcs. |

USE OF SCHOOL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR MUNICIPAL CONCERTS, PARENTS' AND TEACHERS'
MEETINGS, ALUMNI MEETINGS, ETC.*
[For Total and Net Costs, See Sheet No. 1.]

|  | Payment for <br> Services. | $\underset{\substack{\text { Salaries of } \\ \text { Janitors }}}{ }$ | Fuel. | Light. | Supplies. | Printing. | Incidentals. | Total.* | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { Attend- } \\ & \text { ance. } \end{aligned}$ | Per Capita Cost.* |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Use of School Accommodations | \$241 00 | \$1,820 92 | \$574 09 | 833770 |  |  | .......... | \$2,973 71* | 52,812 | \$0 056* | Use of School Accommodatiọns. |

* EXCLUSIVE OF COSTS OF BUILDING, DEPRECIATION, REPAIRS, INTEREST AND SINKING FUND CHARGES.

SHEET NO. 6.
-
[For Total and Net Costs, Seb Sheet No. 1

|  |  | Jnatiors' | Appantus |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Supolies } \\ \text { Supt } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { and Comes. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Suppicer } \\ & \text { Quié } \end{aligned}$ | Ineidentals. | Tota.** | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \begin{array}{c} \text { Number } \\ \text { Sesions. } \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nerarao } \\ \text { Atanad } \\ \text { annece } \end{gathered}$ | $\substack{\text { Cost } \\ \text { pupifi.t }}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mont. | ${ }^{814} 82$ | ${ }^{523} 78$ | ${ }^{559} 92$ | 2763 | sts 14 | ${ }^{518} 82$ |  | ${ }^{5053} 111^{*}$ | ${ }^{228}$ | ${ }^{179}$ | ${ }^{53} 31{ }^{*}$ | so $014 *$ | Ashmont. |
| ${ }^{\text {Biliungs Fiedd }}$ |  |  |  |  | 85 865 86 |  |  | 640* | 31 40 | 40 | ${ }_{1884^{*}}^{16 *}$ |  | Bosto Coumon. |
| Baston Common. | 75 | ${ }^{2178}$ | ${ }^{59} 92$ | 2704 | 805. | ${ }^{13} 0$ os |  | ${ }^{\text {S1 } 29}$ * | 200 | 159 | ${ }_{3} 23$ * | 016 * | Caroilina Avenuo. |
|  | ${ }_{\text {S } 1181}^{81}$ | , | 5992 | 2761 | 57 os | 9 s5 |  | ${ }_{636} 30{ }^{\circ}$ | 248 | 188 | ${ }_{3} 38$ * | 013 * | Clarrestank. |
| Charestown Athlctic Fied. | 14378 |  |  |  | 3220 |  |  | $17595 *$ | 47 | 132 | ${ }^{133 *}$ | ${ }^{23}$ * | Charlestown Athlectic Field. |
| Charestown Height. | ${ }^{221} 18$ | ${ }^{34} 98$ | 5992 | 27 64 | 1747 | 1275 | 3112 | 57506 * | 232 | 251. | $229 *$ | ${ }^{009}$ * | Chartstown Heieght. |
| Crisitopher Cibson. | ${ }^{333} 3{ }^{3+}$ | ${ }^{29} 21$ | ${ }^{59} 92$ | ${ }^{27} 6$ | 559 | 1324 |  | $67920^{*}$ | 211 <br> 211 | ${ }_{174}^{209}$ | $277 *$ | ${ }_{\text {or }}^{013 *}$ | Cristopler Gilson. Columbus Avenue. |
| Columbus Avenue | 56596 | ${ }_{2131}$ | 6642 | 2764 | \% |  |  | ${ }_{172} 77^{*}$ * | , |  | 221 * | 0.18 * | Cominouve |
| Commoneallt | ${ }_{5}^{102} 24$ |  | 5992 | 2764 | 5107 | 734 |  | 66621 * | 250 | 202. | $330 *$ | 013 * | Cotuge Street. |
| Cotage Street. | 522 1250 120 |  |  |  | 313 |  |  | 15 72** | - | 24 | 66 * | 110 * | Dorelester Park |
| Dummy Fiedd. | 3643 |  |  |  | 1481 |  |  | 5124 * | ${ }^{16}$ | 77 | ${ }^{67 *}$ | 0.1 * | Dummy Field. |
| Fellows Street. | 33840 | 126 | 5992 | 27 6. | 1878 | 928. |  | $45525^{*}$ | 233 | 145 | $3^{314 *}$ | ${ }^{013}$ * | Fellows |
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| Neponset. | 22140 | 2378 | 5992 | 276 | ${ }^{37} 43$ | os |  | ${ }^{377} 25^{*}$ * | ${ }^{117}$ | ${ }^{8}$ | ${ }_{4}^{45}$ * | ${ }^{038}{ }^{\text {* }}$ | Neponset. |
| Noroll Street. | [ 27 |  |  |  | 1149 |  |  | 6976 * | ${ }^{27}$ | ${ }^{52}$ | ${ }^{134 *}$ | $0: 97$ | Noroik Street. |
| North Brighton. | 23835 | 1700 | 5992 | 40 os | ${ }^{31} 00$ | 542 |  | ${ }^{450} 33^{*}$ | ${ }^{161}$ | ${ }_{81} 8$ | ${ }^{556}$ * |  | North Brighton. |
| North End Park. | 8827 |  |  |  | 1650 |  |  | ${ }^{109} 777^{*}$ | ${ }^{30}$ | ${ }^{91}$ | ${ }^{115 *}$ | ${ }^{035}$ * | North End Park. |
| Orehard Park.. | ${ }^{312} 80$ | 5100 | 5933 | 2764 | 1525 | 441 |  | $50103^{*}$ | ${ }^{213}$ | 188 | $267 *$ | ${ }^{012 *}$ | Orehard Park |
| Parkinonon. | 6727 |  |  |  | 1007 |  |  | $773^{* *}$ | ${ }^{36}$ | ${ }^{28}$ | 276 * | ${ }_{076}$ * | Partinson. |
| Prinee Street. | 51834 | 2898 | 59.3 | 2764 | ${ }^{34} 27$ | 1087 |  | 68003 * | ${ }^{257}$ | ${ }_{4} 26$ | $160 *$ | $0_{06}$ * | Prine Street. |
| Randolph Street | 48012 |  | ${ }^{103} 73$ | 2764 | ${ }_{55} 07$ | 1336 |  | 67922 * | ${ }^{234}$ | 188 | ${ }^{662 *}$ | 015 * | Randolph Street. |
| Ripley. | ${ }^{322} 99$ | 2878 | 93 | ${ }^{27} 84$ | 2778 | ${ }^{12} 68$ |  | 47980 * | ${ }^{233}$ | 200 | $240 *$ | $0^{010}$ | Riply. |
| Rogers Park. | ${ }^{281} 06$ | 1610 | ${ }^{50} 93$ | 276 | ${ }^{2185}$ | 10 |  | ${ }_{41568 *}$ | ${ }_{172}$ | ${ }^{143}$ | 291 * | 016 * | Rogers Pur |
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| Savin Hill. | 3702 |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{37} 0^{2 *}$ | 16 | ${ }_{55}$ | ${ }^{67}$ * | 041 * | Savin Hill. |
| Strandmy. | ${ }_{54195}$ | ${ }^{21} 42$ | 5993 | 3 | 3969 | 10 6s |  | $70121^{*}$ | 218 | 211 | $382 *$ | 015* | Strandway. |
| Tueker's Fiedd. | 793 |  |  |  | 799 |  |  | 1692 * | $3^{3}$ | ${ }^{17}$ | ${ }^{04}$ * | ${ }^{313}$ * | Tuc |
| Tyler streot. | ${ }^{133} 75$ |  | 5903 | 3 | 848 |  |  | ${ }^{229} 80 *$ | 67 | ${ }^{127}$ | ${ }^{1811^{*}}$ | 027* | Tyler Street |
| Volkman. | 2035 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2235 * | ${ }^{10}$ | ${ }^{64}$ | ${ }^{46}$ * | 028 * | Volkman. |
| Ward 19. | 36610 | ${ }^{23} 00$ | - 5033 | 73 79 | ${ }^{32} 36$ | 1494 | 121 | $57618 *$ | ${ }_{176}$ | ${ }^{235}$ | $245 *$ | 013 * | Ward 10. |
| Washington Park. | ${ }^{32} 262$ | ${ }^{89} 50$ |  | - 2764 | 4046 | 1277 |  | ${ }_{612} 92$ * | ${ }^{233}$ | 205 | $299 *$ | 012* | Washingto |
| Wett ifith Street. | ${ }^{427} 04$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}19 \\ \hline 693 \\ \hline 903 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - $278{ }^{64}$ | 2988 | 1451 |  | ${ }_{550} 99$ * | ${ }^{258}$ | ${ }^{176}$ | ${ }^{18} 8^{*}$ | ${ }^{012}$ | West $\mathrm{\Gamma}$ ith Street. |
| Wett Third Street. | ${ }^{329} 64$ | 2578 | 5939 | 27 64 | 1252 | $2{ }^{15} 52$ |  | ${ }^{471} 03^{*}$ | ${ }_{252}$ | ${ }_{88}$ | $535 *$ | $021 *$ | Wett Third Street. |
| William Eustis Park. | 48658 | 2180 | 80-5933 | 33 ${ }^{27} 64$ | ${ }^{1131}$ | 598 |  | ${ }^{613} 22^{*}$ * | 217 | ${ }^{134}$ | 480 * | 022* | William Eustis Parl |
| Wood Ialand. | ${ }^{450} 56$ |  | 5093 | ${ }^{03} \quad 2764$ | ${ }^{53} 34$ | 689 |  | 60736 * | 187 | ${ }^{94}$ | ${ }_{6}^{640}$ | ${ }^{234 *}$ | Wood Itand. |
| table | 1,837 34 | ${ }^{3566} 03$ | 03 88.13160 | 60 ${ }^{\text {81,013 } 75}$ | ${ }^{81,453}+3$ | ${ }^{3315} 38$ | s5 73 | 319,374 |  | 6,008 | 3278 * | s0 015 * | Totals. |

SCHOOLYARD PLAYGROUNDS.*

|  | Teathers' | Janitors' | Apparatus |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Suppoics } \\ & \text { Quicter Phy. } \end{aligned}$ | Ineidentals. | Total.* | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { Sestions. } \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {cost }}^{\substack{\text { Cost } \\ \text { pupil. }}}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bladiniton. | 820777 | s111 63 | ${ }^{859} 93$ | ${ }^{327} 64$ | ${ }^{510} 46$ | ${ }^{39} 99$ |  | \$127 42 * | 121 | 159 | ${ }^{82} 20{ }^{\text {* }}$ | so 022* | Blekisiton. |
| Choate Burnham. | ${ }^{31158}$ | 16515 | 5993 | 2764 | 1224 | 1451 |  | 5910 | ${ }^{159}$ | 179 | 330 * | 017 * | Cloate Burnham. |
| Caristopher Cibson. | 29571 | 16100 | 59.3 | 2784 | \% 49 | 48 |  | 59 | 1s0 | 11.4 | + 91 * | 027* | Chrisopher C Cisoon. |
| Comins. | ${ }^{218} 24$ | 12081 | 5993 | 2764 | 1654 | 1513 |  | 15829 * | 141 | 279 | $175^{*}$ | 012 * | Comins |
| Csyua Alger. | 17361 | 9916 | 59.93 | 2764 | 659 | 907 | so 95 | 3769 9** | ${ }^{106}$ | 158 | $201 *$ | 018 * | Cyrua |
| Damon. | 19471 | ${ }^{98} 01$ | 5993 | ${ }^{27} 64$ | 593 | 191 |  | ${ }^{388} 13^{*}$ | ${ }^{105}$ | ${ }_{95}$ | $409 *$ | 038* | Dan |
| Dudiey. | 19311 | 10111 | 6808 | 27 64 | 789 | 56 |  | ${ }^{40151 *}$ | ${ }^{103}$ | ${ }^{101}$ | $398{ }^{\text {\% }}$ | 03s* | Dudey. |
| Edmund P. Tileston. | 22109 | ${ }^{124} 01$ | 69 93 | 276 | 1582 | 740 |  | 45889 * | 136 | ${ }^{153}$ | $295 *$ | 021 * | Elimund P. Tileston. |
| Elibu Greenvod. | 16921 | 10088 | 59.93 | 27 6t | 314 | 1374 | 130 | 37588 * | ${ }^{123}$ | ${ }^{92}$ | ${ }^{4} 09 *$ | ${ }^{033^{*}}$ | Elibu Greenmod. |
| Elisis Mendell. | ${ }^{230} 64$ | ${ }^{117} 55$ | 5903 | 2764 | 1776 | 1356 | 450 | 471 58* | ${ }^{137}$ | ${ }^{9}$ | 476 * | 03** | Ellis Mend |
| Emerson. | ${ }^{338} 97$ | ${ }^{175} 82$ | 69.3 | 2764 | 3482 | 74 |  | 65189 * | 188 | 189 | ${ }^{386}$ * | 020* | Emers |
| Fairmount. | ${ }^{271} 65$ | 15018 | 5903 | 2764 | 1425 | 800 | 133 | 532 98** | 166 |  | ${ }^{586}$ * | ${ }^{035}$ * | Faimoun |
| Farragut. | 19742 | 8371 | 8227 | ${ }^{27} 64$ | 1862 | 1692 |  | ${ }_{12265 * *}$ | ${ }_{121}$ | ${ }^{125}$ | ${ }^{341 *}$ | 028 * | Farragut |
| Franeis Parkman. | ${ }^{247} 85$ | ${ }_{12} 19$ | 10193 | 27 6t | 214 | 954 |  | 550 59** | 162 | ${ }^{81}$ | ${ }^{6} 800^{*}$ | ${ }^{0.11 *}$ | Francis |
| Frothingham. | ${ }^{288} 91$ | 160 st | 5993 | 276 | 2234 | 868 |  | ${ }_{508}^{563 * *}$ | ${ }_{154}^{158}$ | ${ }_{86}^{123}$ | ${ }_{4}^{462^{*}}$ | ${ }^{023}$ * | Frothinghm. |
| Henry Crew. | 24580 | 14761 | 59.3 | 270 | 2667 | 1240 |  | ${ }_{520} 00^{*}$ * | ${ }_{162}^{162}$ |  | ${ }^{6} 05^{*}$ | ${ }^{037 *}$ | Herry C |
| John Cheverus. | ${ }^{286} 34$ | 17356 | 5993 | 27 6t | 33 <br> 89 <br> 171 | 782 | ${ }^{30}$ | ${ }_{50618 * *} 5$ | 181 | ${ }^{127}$ | ${ }^{4} 69^{*}$ | ${ }^{025}$ * | Join Cheven |
| John D. Prilliriek. | ${ }^{234} 68$ | ${ }^{129} 41$ | 20356 | ${ }^{79} 64$ | 1771 | 1211 | ${ }^{21}$ | $7732{ }^{*}$ | ${ }_{146}^{146}$ | ${ }^{75}$ | ${ }^{903 *}$ | ${ }^{061 *}$ | John D. Pribrick. |
| John J. Willima. | 9502 | 3152 | ${ }^{132} 74$ | 276 | 1737 | ${ }^{9} 56$ | 121 | ${ }^{315} 06$ | ${ }^{57}$ | ${ }^{128}$ | 2.46 * | ${ }^{013}{ }^{*}$ | John J. willimas. |
| Lofayette. | ${ }^{30364}$ | ${ }^{159} 62$ | 5993 | 27 +4 | 1941 | 1261 |  |  | 183 <br> 184 <br> 1 | ${ }_{189}^{172}$ |  | ${ }_{0}^{011^{*}}{ }_{0}$ | Lufayste. |
| Lueretia Crooker | ${ }^{305} 0{ }^{\text {at }}$ | 16480 | 5993 | 2764 | ${ }^{22}$ os | 629 |  | ${ }^{655} 78{ }^{\text {7 }}$ | ${ }_{103}^{184}$ |  |  |  | Lueretia Crool |
| Nathan Hale. | 18316 | ${ }_{98} 01$ | 5993 | 2704 | 718 | ${ }^{13} 91$ | ${ }^{21}$ | ${ }^{300} 00^{* *}$ |  |  | ${ }^{3} 33^{*}$ |  | Nathan Fale. |
| ${ }^{\text {Philips Brooks }}$. | 33804 18517 | 17168 | ${ }_{59} 93$ | $\begin{array}{r}27 \\ 27 \\ 27 \\ \hline 84\end{array}$ | 3425 1510 15 | 1286 2157 215 |  |  |  | ${ }_{126}^{216}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 3190^{*} \\ & 350 *\end{aligned}\right.$ |  | Philipa Brois. Plummer. |
| Ptummer. | 185 17 180 36 | 12401 <br> 9300 <br> 8 | 10193 10193 923 | 27 <br> 27 <br> 27 <br> 6.4 | 1510 1233 | 2157 514 51 |  |  | 131 <br> 105 | 136 <br> 141 |  |  | Plummer. Prseott. |
| Preaotu...... Rohert Sxan. | 18036 10861 | $\begin{array}{r}93 \\ \hline 34 \\ 34 \\ \hline 21\end{array}$ | 10193 12573 | 2764 27 27 | $\begin{aligned} & 1233 \\ & 1528\end{aligned}$ | \% $\begin{array}{r}14 \\ 1438 \\ 14\end{array}$ | ${ }^{25}$ | +12065** | 105 <br> 70 | 70 | ${ }_{4}^{470 * *}$ | ${ }_{067}$ | Robert Sm |
| Sodiool Street. | 24640 | ${ }^{134} 22$ | 59 93 | 27 of | 1296 | 1114 | 500 | 49720 * | ${ }_{149}$ | 8 | $614 *$ | $0.1{ }^{\text {a }}$ | Scinol St |
| Stoushton. | 29910 | 11494 | 69 93 | 27 of | 13.48 | 1065 | 228 | ${ }^{433} 11^{* *}$ | 128 | ${ }^{104}$ | ${ }^{4} 21$ * | 032* | Stusulton. |
| Theodere L Lyman. | ${ }^{274} 60$ | ${ }^{144} 21$ | 5993 | 54.48 | ${ }_{23} 06$ | 1277 | 370 | $57275^{*}$ | 161 | ${ }^{173}$ | ${ }^{3} 312$ | ${ }^{020}{ }^{*}$ | Theod |
| Treaoct. | 1956 | 09 78 | 59 93 | 27 64 | 483 | 1103 |  | ${ }^{366887^{*}}$ | ${ }^{103}$ | ${ }^{58}$ | ${ }^{+17}{ }^{17}$ | ${ }^{010} 0{ }^{*}$ | Tresoot. |
| Wendell Prililip. | 32899 | ${ }^{175} 14$ | ${ }^{59} 93$ | 27 94 | 2230 23 20 | 1611 |  | ${ }^{630} 111^{*}$ * | ${ }_{188}^{188}$ | 220 | ${ }_{2}^{286 *}$ |  | Wendell Phillips. |
| Wilizan Blackstone. | 19911 <br> 175 <br> 16 |  | 10193 59 593 | $\begin{array}{r}27 \\ 27 \\ 27 \\ \hline 64\end{array}$ | ${ }_{2}^{20} 19$ | 10,90 <br> $156+$ <br> 18 |  | $41160^{*}$ <br> $3880{ }^{*}$ <br>  | 106 <br> 104 | 150 102 | ${ }_{2}^{298 * *}$ | ${ }_{\substack{027 * \\ 0.36^{*}}}$ |  |
| William Eustis........ William Wirt Waren. | 17546 266 50 |  | 5993 59 59 |  | 1443 1490 | $\begin{array}{r}15 \\ 118 \\ 118 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ |  |  | 107 165 | ${ }_{115}^{102}$ | $3{ }^{50 *}$ | ${ }_{0} 028$ | Willism Wirt Warcen |
| Totals | 87,067 51 | St,21970 | \$2,519 35 | 81,000 60 | ${ }_{8565} 15$ | S385 05 | ${ }^{228} 05$ | 816,723 31* |  | 4,535 | ${ }_{33} 60$ * | s0 023 * | Totis. |

*exclusive of cost of buloing, depreciation, repairs, interest ano sinkina funo charaes.

## SCHOOL DOCUMENT NO. 2-1918 BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

## A PLAN FOR THE PROMOTON OF TEACHERS FROM MERIT LSTS

Bulletin No. XIV of the Department of Educational Investigation and Measurement

MARCH, 1918

BOSTON
PRINTING DEPARTMENT

In School Committee, Boston, January 10, 1918. Ordered, That four thousand $(4,000)$ copies of "A Plan for the Promotion of Teachers from Merit Lists," a bulletin prepared by the Department of Educational Investigation and Measurement, be printed as a school document.

Attest:

THORNTON D. APOLLONIO,

Secretary.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Page
Local conditions described ..... 6
Superintendent makes appointments ..... 6
Need of a Plan of Promotion from Merit Lists shown by

1. Size of the school system ..... 7
2. Variety of ranks ..... 8
3. Number of eligible candidates ..... 9
4. Number of promotions annually ..... 11
Coöperative Methods of Procedure in Evolving a Plan ..... 13
With candidates themselves ..... 13
With masters of districts ..... 15
With Board of Superintendents ..... 16
What Constitutes General Merit in Teaching? ..... 18
Merit as judged by pupils ..... 19
Eleven factors in relation to general merit ..... 19
Scholarship in relation to general merit ..... 21
Experience in relation to general merit ..... 22
Forty-four qualities related to general merit ..... 22
Determining the Degree of Merit among Teachers ..... 25
General impression or personal method ..... 25
Analytical or fact basis method ..... 26
Requirements of a rating system ..... 27
Rating teachers not new in Boston ..... 28
Ratings given by assistant superintendents, 1914 ..... 29
(a) Ratings not discriminating ..... 29
(b) Ratings not comparable ..... 31
Ratings of assistant superintendents, 1916 ..... 33
Basis for Rating the Efficiency of Teachers ..... 37
Form 264. Educational Preparation and Experience ..... 37
Form 265. Administrative, Supervisory and Executive Work, ..... 38
Form 266. Evidences of Professional Interest and Growth ..... 40
Form 267. Personal Characteristics and Teaching Ability ..... 42
Promotions in the Elementary School ..... 45
To master (men) ..... 45
To master (women) ..... 48
To submaster (men) ..... 55
To master's assistant (women) ..... 56
To first assistant in charge (women) ..... 56
(To first assistant, grammar (women) ..... 56
Promotions in the High and Latin Schools ..... 57
To head master ..... 57
To head of department ..... 57
Preparation of Merit Lists ..... 58
Administration of Merit Lists ..... 60

## INTRODUCTION.

The importance of the subject of promotion of teachers on merit from an administrative point of view, general interest in it among the teaching staff, whether or not candidates for promotion, and the amount of space necessary to set forth in a satisfactory manner what has been done and what is contemplated, made it seem desirable to make a more comprehensive report on this subject than could appropriately find a place in the superintendent's annual report. The superintendent concurred in this view and requested the School Committee to authorize a separate publication of the report of work done during the past three years under this assignment. This report should be viewed as a report of progress rather than as a final report.

FRANK W. BALLOU, Assistant Superintendent in Charge.

## A PLAN FOR THE PROMOTION OF TEACHERS FROM MERIT LISTS.

When the department of educational investigation and measurement was established by the School Committee, the person appointed head of that department was given the title "Director of Promotion and Educational Measurement." This was done in order to bring into prominence that part of the director's work which has to do with the organization of a plan for the promotion of teachers according to merit lists. By order of the superintendent, the director began work at once on a plan by which all appointments to higher positions in the public school system shall be placed on a city-wide merit basis.

The scope and limitations of the problem of promotion as it is considered in this study need to be defined. The study has to do with the promotion of teachers from a lower to a higher rank in the school service. Such a promotion invariably involves an increase in salary. The study has nothing to do with the regular annual automatic increase in salary within each rank. Further, the study has nothing to do with the promotional examinations which take place at the end of the second and sixth year of service. Finally, the study is in no way directly concerned with the present practice of the Board of Superintendents in granting eligibility certificates. This study is limited to ways and means of preparing merit lists of candidates who have been declared eligible by the Board of Superintendents for promotion to higher ranks in the school service.

## Local Conditions Described.

 SUPERINTENDENT MAKES APPOINTMENTS.The rules of the School Committee of Boston provide that the superintendent "Shall, subject to the approval
of the board, appoint, reappoint and remove all members of the supervising staff and teachers; provided that in the original appointment of subordinate teachers he shall consult the principal of the school or district, the assistant superintendent in charge thereof, or the director of a special department if the appointment is in that department." ${ }^{1}$

By this rule the superintendent is clearly and rightly charged with the responsibility of appointing and dismissing teachers. As a responsible executive and professional administrator, held largely responsible for the merits and defects of the school system, the rules give the superintendent correspondingly large authority in the appointment of the teaching staff, on whose work the success of the system and his success so largely depend. This rule also covers the cases of appointment to higher positions in the service, which are largely filled by promotions from a lower to a higher rank.

The original appointment of all teachers to service in the Boston public schools is from a merit list, prepared with much care by the Board of Superintendents, and strictly followed by the superintendent in making appointments. The fact that teachers are appointed according to merit when they come into the service strongly suggests that a similar plan might properly be followed in the promotions which take place within the system from year to year.

NEED OF A PLAN OF PROMOTION ON MERIT.
The need of some plan for the promotion of teachers to positions of higher rank on the basis of merit will be clearly indicated by a brief survey of some phases of or conditions in the Boston school system.

1. The size of the public school system makes such a plan necessary. In 1917 there were 2,090 elementary school teachers and 566 high school teachers in the city. In this large staff of teachers vacancies are constantly
occurring in the higher positions, which must be filled by the superintendent. These vacancies should be filled by the appointment of the most efficient persons available. Many of these 2,600 teachers can be known to the superintendent only indirectly through the assistant superintendents, directors of departments and masters of schools. Inasmuch as the superintendent needs positive information rather than general opinions about candidates for promotion, it follows that there must be some systematic plan for gathering and recording such information.
-2. The variety of ranks both in the elementary and in the high schools makes such a plan necessary. Each rank has its salary schedule, and promotion from one rank to the next means more salary and carries with it added responsibility. Promotions from one rank to another should be made not solely as a reward for faithful service, but should be made primarily with the view of providing the city with the highest possible professional service.

As supporting evidence for some of the above assertions, the following tabulation is offered, showing for the elementary and the high school the various ranks, and the minimum salary, the annual increase, and the maximum salary for each (January 1, 1918):

Elementary School.

| Rank. | Sex. | $\underset{\text { Salary. }}{\text { Minimum }}$ | Annual <br> Increase. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Maximum } \\ & \text { Salary. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assistant. | Men or women. | \$600 | \$48 | 1 \$1,176 |
| First Assistant, Grammar. | Women. | 1,212 | 48 | 2 1,404 |
| First Assistant in Charge. | Women. | 1,212 | 48 | 1,500 |
| Master's Assistant. | Women . | 1,212 | 48 | 1,500 |
| Submaster. | Men. | 1,500 | 120 | 2,340 |
| Master. | Men or women. | 2,580 | 120 | 3,420 |

[^17]High School.

| Rank. | Sex. | Minimum <br> - Salary. | Annual <br> Increase. | $\underset{\text { Salary. }}{\text { Maximum }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assistant.. | Men or women. | \$972 | \$72 | \$1,764 |
| First Assistant, Head of Department, | Women. | 1,332 | 72 | 1,980 |
| Junior Master. | Men. | 1,476 | 144 | 2,628 |
| Master. |  |  |  | ${ }^{1} 3,060$ |
| Master, Head of Department. | Men. | 2,340 | 144 | 3,204 |
| Head Master. |  | 3,204 | 144 | 4,068 |

${ }^{1}$ Junior masters appointed since June 1, 1906, are no longer advanced to the rank of master unless at the same time they are made head of department.
3. The large number of teachers who hold certificates making them eligible for promotion makes necessary some plan for determining their relative professional qualifications. Many teachers who now hold eligibility certificates received them when the requirements were lower than they now are. A few of these teachers are not only not now qualified for promotion, but according to the assistant superintendent in charge are not at the present time doing satisfactory work in their present positions. A considerable number of those teachers who hold eligibility certificates have received them from the Board of Superintendents. They have been given such certificates on the basis of having attained a minimum standard of achievement defined in terms of educational experience and professional study and measured by an examination. Naturally some teachers barely meet the minimum requirement, while others could easily reach a much higher standard. One of the logical results of a generous policy of issuing eligibility certificates according to a minimum standard is to grant a large number of certificates and thereby qualify for appointment many more persons than can ever hope to be appointed. In view of these circumstances, it becomes one of the functions of a plan of promotion on merit to determine the relative professional worth of candidates who have received eligibility certificates from the Board of Superintendents.

The following tabulation shows the number of positions of different rank and the number of persons within the service who hold certificates making them eligible for appointment to those positions (January 1, 1918):

Elementary School.

| Rank. | Sex. | Number of Positions. | Number of Eligible Candidates. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| First Assistant, Grammar. | Women . | 29 | 846 |
| First Assistant in Charge. | Women. | 99 | 846 |
| - Master's Assistant. | Women. | 70 | 846 |
| Submasters. | Men. | 81 | - |
| $a$. In the service. |  |  | 18 |
| b. Not in Boston service, but on eligible list, |  |  | 15 |
| Masters. | Men and Women. . | 65 | 151 |

High School.

| Rank. | Sex. | Number of Positions. | Number of Eligible Candidates. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| First Assistant, Head of Department. | Women. . . | 31 | 177 |
| Master. |  | 26 | * |
| Master, Head of Department. | Men. | 48 | 176 |
| Head Master. | Men and Women.. | 15 | 47 |

[^18]4. The need of a systematic plan for the promotion of teachers on merit can also be judged by the number of appointments to higher positions which must be made from time to time by the superintendent. Since April, 1914, when the department began work, all appointments to higher positions have been made according to a merit list. Appointments to many of the lower positions, even though made by promotion, have not been investigated by the department, owing to the lack of time and opportunity. The following tabulation
shows the number of individual candidates visited between April 14, 1914, and December 31, 1917, together with the number of visits made by the director of promotion to such candidates.

Number of Candidates and Visits.


The work of the director of promotion in connection with the above promotions has varied considerably in amount. In some cases it was largely a matter of collecting and preparing information for the superintendent, while in other cases much visiting of candidates was done and many conferences held. Particular attention is called to the fact that, while the director has visited 198 different candidates, he has visited several of them more than once, so that his total number of visits during the period was 249 .

The following tabulation shows all appointments by promotion during the school years indicated. This information was compiled from the minutes of the meet-
ings of the School Committee. As will be shown elsewhere, the director of promotion has been concerned with only a comparatively small number of these promotions.

|  | School Years. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1914-15. | 1915=16. | 1916=17. | 1917-18. <br> (To Dec. <br> 31, 1918.) | Total. |
| Normal: <br> First Assistant, Head of Department. Assistant |  | 1 | 1 | 3 1 | 4 3 |
| High and Latin: Head Master. Master, Head of Department.. | 3 5 | ${ }_{3}^{1}$ |  | 2 | ${ }_{10}^{4}$ |
| First Assistant, Head of Department. | 1 |  |  | 3 | 4 |
| Industrial Instructor, Head of Department. | 1 |  |  |  | 1 |
| Junior Master....................... . . | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 10 |
| Assistant. <br> Head Instructor in Stenography |  | 7 | 2 | 5 1 | 15 |
| Instructor in Coöperative Branches. |  |  |  | 1 | 1 |
| Elementary: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Master (men) | 5 |  |  | 1 | 6 |
| Master (women) | 1 |  |  | 2 | 3 |
| Submaster...... | 4 | 2 |  |  | 7 |
| Master's Assistant. | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 12 |
| First Assistant, Grammar. | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Instructor, Special Class. |  |  |  | 38 | 38 |
| First Assistant, Kindergarten. | 16 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 38 |
| Continuation School: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Principal ${ }_{\text {Head }}$ of Division. |  | 1 |  | 1 | 1 |
| Instructor....... |  | 2 | 18 | 2 | 22 |
| Assistant.. |  |  |  |  | 4 |
| Trade Assistant |  |  |  | 2 | 2 |
| Trade School for Girls: |  |  |  |  |  |
| First Assistant...... |  | 2 |  | 1 | 3 |
| Vocational Assistant. Trade Assistant...... |  |  |  | 1 | $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Helper.......... . |  | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Boston Trade School: Vice Principal. |  |  |  | 1 |  |
| Division Head..... |  |  | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| Shop Foreman. |  | 1 |  | 1 | 2 |
| Special Departments: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Instructor, Physical Training.... | 2 | 1 |  | 4 | 7 |
| Instructor in Manual Training... | 1 |  |  |  | 1 |
| Shop Work Instructor, Manual Arts. | 3 | 2 |  |  | 5 |
| Director..... | 1 |  | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| First Assistant Director | 1 |  |  |  | 1 |
| Assistant Director. Associate Director | 1 | $\ddot{4}$ |  | $\cdots{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 7 1 |
| Class for Stammerers: Assistant. $\qquad$ | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 9 |
| Totals. | 63 | 51 | 53 | 92 | 259 |

Coöperative Methods of Procedure in Evolving a Plan.
When the director of promotion began work in April, 1914, it was known that there would be four or five vacancies in the position of master in elementary schools to be filled at the close of the school year. The superintendent and director immediately took steps to fill these positions according to merit. From the beginning the department has adopted the coöperative method of carrying on its work. In all important undertakings it has sought the counsel and assistance of those concerned with the project. Brief account is here given of the method by which the plan for the promotion of teachers according to merit lists has been worked out.

## WITH CANDIDATES THEMSELVES.

In order to enlist the coöperation of those from among whom masters of elementary schools were likely to be chosen, the superintendent at once called two meetings in the Roxbury High School,- one of submasters on April 22, 1914, and another of master's assistants on the following day. At those meetings the superintendent described the difficulty of filling higher positions in the service according to merit, because there were so many candidates and also because there was no system by which the superintendent was provided with an adequate basis for judging the relative merit of candidates. The superintendent invited the submasters and master's assistants to coöperate with the director in working out a plan for appointing teachers on merit which should be just and equitable to all.

The director of promotion distributed at these meetings a "Provisional Blank on Promotion," on which candidates were asked to furnish information concerning their education, their teaching experience, and other evidences of their professional equipment for teaching and executive work. It was explained that in making
appointments this information would supplement the rating of teaching ability of candidates.

After the candidates for masterships had filled out the "Provisional Blank," another meeting of submasters was held, on April 30, 1914, at Mason street, to consider the value of the information called for on the blank and also to plan for rating the quality of service now rendered by submasters in their respective positions. Following this meeting there was a dinner at the Boston City Club, after which the same and other matters were discussed. The following questions will indicate the nature of the topics considered at these two meetings:

1. Should the submaster of a school have first consideration for appointment as principal in his own school when such principalship is vacant?
2. Would the probability of success of a new principal be increased or diminished by his appointment in the school where he has served as submaster as compared with his appointment in another school?
3. What executive duties now performed by submasters can be taken into consideration in estimating their probable success as principals?
4. If the plan for judging the present success of submasters for elementary school principalships provides for the rating of such candidates by principals,
$a$. Should such ratings be given by the principals in their respective schools, or
b. Should such ratings be given by principals of other schools?

Meetings were held with the master's assistants similar to those held with submasters. It would be repetitious to describe in detail the conferences held with both the submasters and the master's assistants. Wherever the meetings with submasters are used for illustrative purposes, it may be assumed that corresponding meetings were held with master's assistants.

Some submasters felt that a submaster in a school where a vacancy occurs should be considered as having
preferential claim to appointment as principal in that school. It was pointed out that the pursuit of such a policy would limit the possibilities of a submaster for promotion to master in his own school, and would tend to make impossible any general plan for making promotions on a city-wide basis. It was agreed, however, that the submaster in a school where a vacancy occurs should always have consideration, but that the appointment should be made by the superintendent in accordance with the merit list of candidates.

It was the feeling of submasters that the probability of success of a new principal would not be materially increased or decreased by his appointment in a school other than the one in which he had been serving as submaster. If a submaster has served with conspicuous merit in that rank in a given district, he would be likely to succeed as a principal also in that or any other district. If he has not performed his duties as submaster successfully, it is not likely that he would be seriously considered for a principalship in another district.

When one leaves the rank of submaster to become master of a district he changes from teaching and a more or less limited amount of administrative work to a supervisory, administrative, and executive position. Some submasters are given considerable opportunity by their masters to perform administrative duties. A report is on file in the superintendent's office, showing the extent of such executive duties of submasters. Obviously, it is undesirable to rate a submaster comparatively low merely because his master has not given him an opportunity to show his ability to assume executive responsibilities.

## WITH MASTERS OF DISTRICTS.

At first some submasters indicated a desire to be rated by the master of another district rather than by their own master. Following this suggestion, the director of promotion held a conference with a com-
mittee of elementary school masters * to discuss the feasibility of securing ratings by masters of schools other than those in which the candidate teaches. The committee felt that rating by masters of the schools in which the candidate teaches was feasible, but that the rating by masters of other schools was more difficult, particularly because of a lack of a common basis of judgment. After Form 267 had been prepared to provide such a common basis of judgment, a second conference with the committee was held. The committee agreed that ratings by masters of schools other than those in which the candidate teaches could be satisfactorily secured. The committee, however, looked upon this task as a particularly difficult one and desired it understood that they were persuaded to undertake it largely because the submasters had indicated that they desired to have them do it. After more mature consideration, the submasters themselves agreed to abandon the idea of securing ratings from masters under this proposal.

## WITH THE BOARD OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

In working out a plan for the promotion of teachers from merit lists of candidates, the director frequently sought the advice and coöperation of the Board of Superintendents. Within two months after his appointment, the director appeared before the Board of Superintendents and discussed the plan which he was following in considering and rating candidates.

One illustration may be given of the nature of the detailed matters considered with the Board of Superintendents. At a conference with the Board of Superintendents, held April 30, 1915, it was agreed:

1. That the mark given by the assistant superintendent shall be based on the candidate's personal characteristics and

[^19]teaching and executive ability, as outlined on Form 267, and shall include the further element of the assistant superintendent's estimate of the qualifications of the candidate for promotion to an elementary school principalship.
2. That a candidate may be informed of his or her rating only by either the person making the rating or the superintendent of schools.
3. That the assistant superintendent shall give such information concerning the points specified in Form 267 as seems to him or her desirable.

The director has kept the Board of Superintendents informed of every important step in the progress of the undertaking, and the Board has always given careful and helpful consideration to the matters presented. The plans as outlined to the Board have been cheerfully modified by the director as a result of suggestions by the Board and, with but one dissenting vote, the elements of the plan have been uniformly approved.

As a result of the various conferences and discussions the director undertook to secure comparable ratings of each candidate's success in teaching from three independent sources; viz., the assistant superintendent, the master of the school, and the director of promotion. It was felt that each one of these officers was in a unique position to judge of the candidate's work. Each assistant superintendent comes into supervisory relationship with each teacher in the schools under his or her supervision and thereby supervises approximately one fifth of the teachers of the city. The masters are more closely associated with teachers and come to know them more thoroughly. Their observation of teaching, however, is limited largely to the teachers of their own schools and hence masters are not necessarily in a position to compare the work of one candidate with that of another. The director of promotion has had the advantage of seeing all candidates for promotion. He secures a larger fund of recorded information than the assistant superintendent or the master. The disadvantage which the
director has found in rating teachers lies in the fact that he can see them only for an hour or so on one or possibly two occasions.

Since the director of promotion has become a member of the Board of Superintendents, the above plan has been modified by substituting for the director's rating a rating made by an assistant superintendent other than the one who supervises the candidate. After the completion of a report on a plan for rating teachers for promotion, it is not contemplated that the department of educational investigation and measurement will further consider the -subject of promotion of teachers.

## SUMMARY.

## To summarize:

1. The plan for the promotion of teachers to principalships on merit has been worked out in coöperation with the candidates themselves, with the masters of districts, and with the Board of Superintendents.
2. Ratings of candidates for principalships shall be secured from the supervising assistant superintendent, the master of the district, and another assistant superintendent.
3. Appointments to principalships should be made according to the ratings of candidates, those having the highest ratings being appointed first. Ratings being equal, however, candidates who have served longest in Boston should be appointed first.
4. As far as possible or practicable, these methods and principles of procedure have been pursued in the rating and listing for appointment of candidates for other positions.

What Constitutes General Merit in Teaching?
Any plan which seeks to classify candidates for promotion to higher positions into appropriate merit lists must (a) define at the outset what constitutes general merit in teaching, and (b) determine methods of meas-
uring the degree of merit possessed by candidates. The first of these topics will now be considered.

In connection with another study made by the writer* information was gathered from seventy-three representative cities in the United States concerning their plans for the promotion of teachers. With the exception of the larger cities, most of these cities have no systematic plan for determining merit, and none of them have a plan which could be followed in Boston. This material has been of value chiefly in indicating the factors or elements which cities regard as constituting merit. Before the writer could prepare this material for publication, however, the subject was amply treated by another writer. $\dagger$ Some of Boyce's study is briefly summarized in the following pages.

## MERIT AS JUDGED BY PUPILS.

The first studies $\ddagger$ designed to determine qualities of general merit undertook to determine such qualities on the basis of what children think of their best teachers. Pupils were asked questions concerning the teachers whom they felt helped them most. While valuable information was gathered as a result of these two investigations, nevertheless the discussions are, in general, qualitative terms. The problem of merit in teaching must be solved by quantitative studies of the various qualities which go to make up general merit. Fortunately, some studies of this kind have been made.

ELEVEN FACTORS IN RELATION TO GENERAL MERIT.
Messrs. Ruediger and Strayer made a quantitative study of eleven possible elements which go to make up general merit among teachers in twenty-six schools. The following tabulation shows the relation of these

[^20]eleven factors to general merit, arranged in order, beginning with the most important:

| Factors Constituting General Merit. | Pearson's Coefficient of Correlation. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1. Control or ability to keep order | 56 |
| 2. Teaching skill; method........ | 54 |
| 3. Initiative or originality. | 50 |
| 4. Strength of personality. | 46 |
| 5. Progressive scholarship or studiousness. | 44 |
| 6. Ability to carry out suggestions . . . . . | 42 |
| 7. Accord between teachers and pupils. | 38 |
| 8. Experience in years. . . . . . . . . . . . | 36 |
| 9. Social factor outside of school. | 28 |
| 10. Personal appearance. | 20 |
| 11. Health. . . . . . . . . | 4 |

Any correlation figure which is below 30 or 33 is considered as showing little, if any, relationship. Interpreting the above tabulation one finds that the first eight factors have a definite relationship to general merit, but that, as far as this study shows, the. last three factors have not. In other words, health is shown to have practically no relationship to the general success of the teachers studied. While personal appearance shows somewhat more relationship, yet it is comparatively insignificant. On the other hand, discipline or ability to keep order is the one factor which most completely controls success in teaching. Teaching skill or method ranks second, and so on.

The qualities which constitute general merit in teaching may also be found by considering the causes of failure among teachers. Persons who fail as teachers are likely to fail because they do not possess those qualities or abilities which are most valuable in teaching. Two studies of failure have been made, one among elementary school teachers * and the other among high school teachers. $\dagger$ Without going into the details of these studies the following tabulation was made by

[^21]Littler, showing that the reasons for failure practically parallel the qualities of merit as determined by Ruediger and Strayer. (Taken from Boyce.)

> Qualities of Merit.
> (According to Ruediger and Strayer.)

1. Discipline.
2. Teaching Skill.
3. Initiative.
4. Personality.
5. Studiousness.
6. Follow Suggestions.

Last - Health.

Reasons for Failure.
(According to Littler.)

1. Poor Discipline.
2. Weak Personality.
3. Lack of Teaching Skill.
4. Lack of Interest.
5. Lazy. No Daily Preparation.
6. Failure to Coöperate.
7. Health.

From the above tabulation it appears that Ruediger and Strayer put discipline as the first essential for good teaching. Littler, likewise, indicates poor discipline as the most common reason for failure among teachers. Teaching skill is ranked second as a quality of merit in teaching, and Littler found that lack of teaching skill was the third most common reason for failure. Health was found by Ruediger and Strayer to play practically no part in the quality of teaching, and Littler found that health ranked fourteenth among the reasons for failure.

Of the many factors which bear a relation to general success of teachers, scholarship, experience, and teaching skill are most frequently indicated by superintendents. A brief sketch of the conclusions reached in studies of these topics will be instructive.

## SCHOLARSHIP IN RELATION TO GENERAL MERIT.

A study was made of the ratings of teachers by their superintendents in relation to their scholarship marks obtained in schools which they had attended. The question was: Does high rank in scholarship indicate a probability of corresponding rank in teaching?

Clapp's * conclusions may be summarized as follows:

1. By choosing teachers with a scholarship rank of
[^22]90 rather than 85 , the chances are about two to one that a teacher above the medium in efficiency would be secured.
2. In general, the chances of securing good teachers are about two to one if we select from the good students rather than from among the poorer ones.
3. Of the three sets of marks stated, viz., general scholarship, scholarship in the special subjects taught in the high sehool, and seholarship in professional subjects, the first named seems to be the best index to teaching merit, and the last named the poorest.
4. One class of teachers is decidedly superior; viz., those who are graduates of both the Normal School and the university and have had experience in both elementary and high schools.
Experience is a factor most commonly taken into consideration in the original appointment and later promotion of teachers. A study* was made of the teaching experience of 204 teachers in its relation to their general success as teachers. No teacher who was ranked first or second had taught less than five years and only four per cent of the teachers so ranked had taught more than twenty-five years. From the figures, as a whole, Ruediger says "one may infer that a teacher in the grades reaches first-class efficiency in about five years; that he maintains this efficiency for about twenty years; and that after about twenty-five years of service he begins to decline."*

## FORTY-FOUR QUALITIES RELATED TO GENERAL MERIT.

A study of the relation of forty-four possible qualities of merit in teaching to the general merit of teaching was made by Boyce. $\dagger$ His investigation was limited to 125 teachers in eleven different schools, and the conclusions, therefore, can be no more than suggestive. His method, however, indicates the way in which we may ultimately analyze the detailed qualities which determine general

[^23]merit. The following is a tabulation of the qualities which Boyce took into consideration, classified under five heads:

Correlations of Specific Qualities with General Merit.

| With. | Q. | Rank. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I. Personal Equipment: |  | 1 |
| 1. General appearance | . 67 | 38 |
| 2. Health............ | . 48 | 43 |
| 3. Voice. | . 56 | 42 |
| 4. Intellectual capacity. | . 79 | 32 |
| 5. Initiative and self-reliance. | . 95 | 5. |
| 6. Adaptability and resourcefulness. | . 94 | 7 |
| 7. Accuracy. .......... . | . 88 | 21 |
| 8. Industry | . 86 | 27 |
| 9. Enthusiasm and optimism. | . 87 | 26 |
| 10. Integrity and sincerity. | . 78 | 33 |
| 11. Self-control. | . 86 | 25 |
| 12. Promptness. | . 78 | 34 |
| 13. Tact. | . 88 | 23 |
| 14. Sense of justice | . 86 | 28 |
| II. Social and Professional Equipment: |  |  |
| 1. Academic preparation. | . 85 | 30 |
| 2. Professional preparation | . 73 | 36 |
| 3. Grasp of subject-matter | . 88 | 22 |
| 4. Understanding of children | . 89 | 19 |
| 5. School and community interest | . 91 | 17 |
| 6. Ability to meet and interest parents | . 93 | 13 |
| 7. Interest in lives of pupils..... | . 85 | 31 |
| 8. Coöperation and loyalty, | 68 | 37 |
| 9. Professional interest and growth | . 90 | 18 |
| 10. Daily preparation | . 94 | 8 |
| 11. Use of English... | 63 | 39 |
| III. School Management: |  |  |
| 1. Care of light, heat and ventilation | . 57 | 41 |
| 2. Neatness of room. | . 48 | 44 |
| 3. Care of routine. | 61 | 40 |
| 4. Discipline (governing skill) | 88 | 24 |
| IV. Technique of Teaching: |  |  |
| 1. Definiteness and clearness of aim. | 93 | 12 |
| 2. Skill in habit formation......... | . 93 | 9 |
| 3. Skill in stimulating thought. | 93 | 10 |
| 4. Skill in teaching how to study | 1.00 | 1 |
| 5. Skill in questioning.......... | . 93 | 11 |
| 6. Choice of subject-matter. | . 98 | 3 |
| 7. Organization of subject-matter | . 99 | 2 |
| 8. Skill and care in assignment. | . 91 | 16 |
| $9 . \quad$ Skill in motivating work. . | 92 | 14 |
| 10. Attention to individual needs | 86 | 29 |
| V. Results: |  |  |
| 1. Attention and response of the class. | 89 | 20 |
| 2. Growth of pupils in subject-matter. | 95 | 6 |
| 3. Social development of pupils. | 91 | 15 |
| 4. Stimulation of community . | 98 | -4 |
| 5. Moral influence..... . . . . | 77 | 35 |

For our purposes a little detailed consideration may profitably be given to this comprehensive table. The twelve qualities which appear from Boyce's study to be of most fundamental importance in determining general merit in teaching are listed below. These qualities should certainly be taken into consideration in judging the merit of candidates for promotion.

1. Skill in teaching how to study.
2. Organization of subject-matter.
3. Choice of subject-matter.
4. Stimulation of community.

- 5. Initiative and self-reliance.

6. Growth of pupils in subject-matter.
7. Adaptability and resourcefulness.
8. Daily preparation.
9. Skill in habit formation.
10. Skill in stimulating thought.
11. Skill in questioning.
12. Definiteness and clearness of aim.

On the other hand, certain qualities which are now being considered in rating teachers in many cities do not appear by his study to have great value in determining general merit in teaching. These qualities arranged in order, beginning with the least important, are as follows:

1. Neatness of room.
2. Health.
3. Voice.
4. Care of light, heat, and ventilation.
5. Care of routine.
6. Use of English.
7. General appearance.
8. Coöperation and loyalty.
9. Professional preparation.
10. Moral influence.
11. Promptness.
12. Integrity and sincerity.

The above brief analysis of some of the studies which have been made to answer the question, "What con-
stitutes general merit in teaching?" are suggestive. No investigator on this subject feels that he has arrived at universally valid conclusions. These studies merely point the way. They indicate the kind of study which must be made before we shall have an adequate basis on which to determine the quality of instruction. They are, however, valuable in so far as they indicate those qualities which probably are dispensable or indispensable in forming a basis on which to determine merit in teaching. A review of the various forms prepared for use in Boston will show the extent to which the plan for Boston is based on the above studies and conclusions.

Determining the Degree of Merit Among Teachers.
Haring considered in a brief way some of the studies which have been undertaken to determine what constitutes general merit, we now turn our attention to methods of determining the degree of merit among teachers.

In a study of methods of measuring teaching efficiency in 242 representative cities, Boyce found that only fourteen cities conduct examinations for that purpose, and the others follow some plan of rating. Two methods of rating teachers are to be noted, the first of which may be called the general impression or personal method, and the other the analytical or fact basis method.

## GENERAL IMPRESSION OR PERSONAL METHOD.

According to Boyce, approximately 100 cities employ the above method. The chief characteristics of this method is its indefiniteness. There seems to be no plan of procedure except that some authorized person risits a class room and carries away a general impression of the quality of the teaching. No record is made of what was seen, of how it was regarded, or of the basis of the rating.

While this method is not recommended for use in

Boston, it is worth while to point out its defects. The method is wholly personal. The value of the rating depends entirely on the confidence imposed in the one who makes the rating. If the rating is questioned, there is no evidence available with which to substantiate it. All investigations of ratings or marking systems show that one's general impression is open to challenge. The method permits the exercise of any possible prejudice of the one making the rating. Not all those who rate teachers are experts in it or are above being biased in their judgment. General impressions áre not sufficient either to determine the degree of merit which a teacher possesses or to be of service to the supervisor in his constructive work.

## ANALYTICAL OR FACT BASIS METHOD.

This method is characterized by its analysis of the alleged factors which make up general merit. In some cities those who rate teachers make descriptive reports; in others, they answer "yes" or "no" to certain questions; in others, they indicate the teacher's rating under several heads; in still other cities they allot points of credit for the presence in the candidate's work of certain characteristics. In each of the above cases an analysis of the teacher's work is made by the one doing the rating. The rating becomes impersonal just to the extent that a fact basis is furnished. The number of qualities considered varies greatly. In Oakland, Cal., teaching and discipline are the two qualities considered; whereas, a class room instruction card prepared by the Bureau of Municipal Research in New York City contains nearly one hundred details which may be considered.

The advantages of this method over the former are noteworthy. It records the facts on which the rating is based. It more nearly assures a uniform practice among the several persons who rate teachers within a school system. It directs the attention of teachers and others to the qualities which are considered of
value. It eliminates personality and prejudice as much as possible. A method similar to this is recommended for Boston.

## REQUIREMENTS OF A RATING SYSTEM.

Any effective system of rating teachers should involve the following considerations:

1. The basis of the ratings should be known. In most cities more than one person rates teachers. It is essential that they should take into consideration the same elements. This cannot be done unless a common basis is agreed on and used. Further, teachers who are rated have a right to know what factors are taken into consideration in determining the quality of their work.
2. The elements constituting the common basis should be carefully defined. It is important that every one who rates teachers in a given school system should understand the connotation of the factors forming the basis of judgment. Discipline, instructional skill and similar general terms should have the same meaning to each person who rates teachers. One way of accomplishing this is to analyze in detail all general topics.
3. The methods of recording observations should be as simple as possible. The amount of clerical work required to record judgments of the one who does the rating should be reduced to a minimum. No time should be wasted in unnecessary writing.
4. The scale for indicating the varying degrees of merit should be such as to indicate a small group of specially competent people. If teachers of a school system are divided into only three groups, the first group is likely to contain so many names that those most worthy of promotion would not be clearly indicated. On the other hand, the classification should not be so detailed as to appear to make unreasonably small discriminations among those who are rated. In cities where a teacher may be rated from 1 to 10 , the first half of the scale is seldom used, most teachers being rated
from 7 to 10 . To classify teachers into ten groups appears to be impossible with our present means of rating them.
5. An adequate method for handling the records in the office is essential. Whatever system of rating is adopted, the recorded ratings must be readily accessible to the school authorities concerned. This involves some kind of card catalogue of names of teachers which shows their ratings.

## RATING TEACHERS NOT NEW IN BOSTON.

-The idea of rating teachers in Boston is not new. For some time various supervisors and directors of departments have made ratings. The department of manual training rates teachers of manual training. The director of evening schools secures ratings of evening school teachers from principals. The department of physical training secures ratings of regular elementary school teachers from the various high school teachers of physical training who supervise physical training. A representative of the department also gives particular attention and ratings to those regular teachers in the elementary schools who serve as playground teachers. Principals of elementary schools are asked by the Board of Superintendents to rate all teachers who are taking their first or second promotional examinations on the effectiveness of their work as teachers. The ratings given by the five members of the department of practice and training are perhaps the most important ratings given in the school service, because those ratings determine the placing of the prospective teachers on the eligible list from which teachers are appointed in regular order. Finally, the assistant superintendents rate all teachers in the schools which they respectively supervise. These ratings have been given at the end of every even year since 1906. Ratings are on file in the superintendent's office for all persons serving in the public schools in 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916. These
ratings are made at the request of the superintendent of schools and are recorded in his office for such use as he cares to make of them.
ratings given by assistant superintendents, 1914.
Preliminary to the working out of a plan for rating teachers and as a means of determining the value of the ratings heretofore given by assistant superintendents, the department made a study of 2,010 ratings reported by assistant superintendents in 1912. The study was limited to the ratings of elementary school teachers of various ranks. Each assistant superintendent rated from 250 to 350 teachers according to a scale of 1-2-3-4 in which 1 is the highest rating and 4 the lowest. Any teacher reported 4 is considered unsatisfactory and the assistant superintendent must make a report indicating in what respects her work is ineffective. The practice of some members of the Board of Superintendents has been to use plus and minus signs to indicate slight variations from the above scale of rating. Several important facts were revealed in this study.

## a. Ratings not Discriminating.

The study showed that 54 per cent of all the teachers in Boston have been rated 1 or 1 -, the highest rating which could be given. The following tabulation shows the percentage of ratings of each possible step in the scale:
41.19 per cent are rated 1
12.84 per cent are rated 1 -
8.65 per cent are rated $2+$
30.09 per cent are rated 2
1.94 per cent are rated 2 -
.59 per cent are rated $3+$
4.22 per cent are rated 3
.44 per cent are rated 3 -
.09 per cent are rated 4 (Two teachers out of entire city.)

From the above tabulation it will be seen that pluses and minuses are used comparatively infrequently and that a large proportion of the ratings are straight 1's, 2 's and 3 's. It is to be noted, also, that with the conditions referred to pertaining to the fourth step, this four-step scale of rating practically consists of three steps. Disregarding the pluses and minuses and classifying all ratings into four steps, we have the following tabulation:
54.03 per cent are rated 1
40.68 per cent are rated 2
5.25 per cent are rated 3
.09 per cent are rated 4
It is worth while to note that only two teachers out of the 2,010 teachers rated were reported by assistant superintendents as unsatisfactory. Obviously, even though the ratings may be valid in other respects, they cannot be of much value to the superintendent in determining who is best qualified for promotion according to merit unless they are more discriminately given. When more than 50 per cent of the teachers of the city are given the highest possible rating, it is clear that these ratings are of little use as a basis for seeking out persons well qualified for promotion.

As a result of this finding, the department recommended, and the Board of Superintendents approved, the establishment of a scale of rating consisting of five steps as follows:

| A1 | Eminently superior |
| ---: | :--- |
| 1 | Excellent |
| 2 | Good |
| 3 | Fair |
| 4 | Unsatisfactory |

In the use of this scale the following recommendations were made to the Board of Superintendents December 4, 1914:

1. That the assumption be made that all teachers are good teachers; i.e., may be rated 2 .
2. That teachers be advanced to the "excellent" group or the "eminently superior" group only on demonstrated excellence or conspicuous superiority.
3. That teachers be lowered to the " 3 " or " 4 " group only as a result of demonstrated ordinary ability corresponding to the terms "fair" or "unsatisfactory."
4. That agreement be reached on some schedule showing the approximate proportion of teachers who might reasonably be given each rating.

According to the theory of the normal distribution curve the proportion of ratings of each kind might be as follows:

> Rating of:
> A1 from 5 to 7 per cent.
> 1 from 21 to 25 per cent.
> 2 from 48 to 36 per cent.
> 3 from 21 to 25 per cent.
> 4 from 5 to 7 per cent.

The above tabulation is merely suggestive. There can be no hard and fast rule with regard to the distribution of abilities in view of the varying qualities and capacities of individual people. Each one of the above columns of percentages indicates a suggestive distribution. Such a distribution would only be expected when large numbers of teachers were involved. Variations from it would be expected in small groups or in groups which include principals and those teachers holding higher positions. The latter represent a selected group which would tend to increase the proportion of ratings of A 1 or 1.

## b. Ratings not Comparable.

The study also revealed the fact that there had never been any formal or personal agreement among the members of the Board of Superintendents as to the basis on which ratings should be given. No directions had ever been issued by the superintendent as to what qualifications he expected a teacher to possess who
was given the highest possible rating. Neither had the Board of Superintendents considered such a question.

In explanation of this situation it may be stated that the Board of Superintendents had never been apprised of any important use which the superintendent had made of ratings of teachers, and hence had not considered them of sufficient value for promotional purposes to have given the matter serious consideration. Teachers seldom inquire about their ratings, and it is quite possible that many teachers in the service may not know that they have been rated by the assistant superintendent.

As a result of this condition of affairs, the ratings given by assistant superintendents have been quite incomparable. A rating of " 2 " from one assistant superintendent clearly represents as good a teacher as a rating of " 1 " given by another assistant superintendent. To make the ratings of still less value the method of keeping the record in the superintendent's office, until 1914, was such that it was impossible to know which assistant superintendent gave the ratings in any given year. As a result, the superintendent is unable to make any allowance for the personal characteristics of individual assistant superintendents in marking teachers. To show how differently assistant superintendents rate the teachers in their respective schools, the following tabulation is presented:

Scale of Ratings.

| Assistant Scperintendents. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A. | 56.53\% | 38.21\% | 5.17\% | - |
| B. | 24.76\% | 74.29\% | . $95 \%$ | - |
| C. | 63.87\% | 33.77\% | 2.36\% | - |
| D. | 49.58\% | 43.75\% | $6.25 \%$ | . $42 \%$ |
| E. | 55.11\% | 33.75\% | 11.14\% | - |
| F. | 67.28\% | 26.18\% | 6.28\% | .26\% |

Only the more obvious facts shown by the above table are here briefly noted:

1. That assistant superintendent B gives less than 25 per cent of his teachers a rating of 1 ; whereas, other assistant superintendents give from 50 to 67 per cent of their teachers that same rating.
2. That assistant superintendent B gives 75 per cent of his teachers the rating of 2 ; whereas, the other assistant superintendents give from 26 to 43 per cent of their teachers that same rating.
3. That assistant superintendent B gives less than one teacher in a thousand a rating of 3 ; whereas, the other assistant superintendents give from 2 to 11 teachers in every hundred that same rating.
Obviously, ratings which are so incomparable can be of little use to the superintendent in deciding those persons best qualified for promotion, and their systematic use now for that purpose would be eminently unfair to some teachers to whom they were given.
ratings given by assistant superintendents, 1916.
Because the ratings of assistant superintendents were not sufficiently discriminating to be of value as a basis for judging the past success of a teacher's work in relation to her advancement to a higher position, the department recommended to the Board of Superintendents the adoption of a scale of rating which would divide the teachers of the city into five distinct groups according to merit. This scale of rating was approved by the Board of Superintendents and the ratings reported to the superintendent in 1916 were made according to that scale. In part, as a result of the adoption of a new scale of ratings, and in part possibly as a result of the suggested distribution of such ratings, a decided change was shown in the ratings made by assistant superintendents in 1916. The department made a study of the ratings given by assistant superintendents in 1916, similar to the study of the ratings given in 1914. A comparison of these ratings will show the changes which have resulted.

Summary of $1914=16$.

| Scale of Ratings, | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Scale of Ratings, } \\ & 1916 . \end{aligned}$ | 1914. | 1916. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | A1 | 41.1 | 6.8 |
| $\stackrel{1-}{2+}$ | 1 | 21.5 | 33.9 |
| $\underset{2}{2 \ldots}$ | 2 | 32.0 | 54.7 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 3+. \\ & 3 \ldots . \end{aligned}$ | 3 | 4.8 | 4.2 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 3-. \\ & 4 \ldots \end{aligned}$ | 4 | . 6 | . 4 |

In order to make the ratings as nearly comparable as possible the pluses and minuses given in 1914 have been grouped as indicated. Instead of the 41 per cent of all teachers in the service being given straight 1's as they were in 1914 , only 6.8 per cent of the teachers in the service were given the rating of A1 in 1916. The distribution of ratings in 1916 as nearly approximates the suggested distribution of such ratings as can be expected under the circumstances.

The diagrams on pages 35 and 36 show the facts of the above table in graphic form.

The above improvements are due to the whole-hearted, thoroughgoing, professional coöperation of the assistant superintendents in undertaking to further the plans of the department in putting the promotion of teachers on a fact basis. It is expected that all ratings hereafter given by assistant superintendents can be used directly in considering the qualifications of teachers for promotion.

The ratings which have been given in the past can only be considered as general impressions. Teachers who have been rated 1 , or excellent, are so numerous that such a rating is merely indicative of average work. Teachers who have been rated 2 or 3 in the past are, undoubtedly, among the half of the teachers of the city who were considered by assistant superintendents as doing work below the average degree of excellence.

RATINGS IN 1914.


SCHOOL DOCUMENT NO. 2.
RATINGS IN 1916.


Basis for Rating the Efficiency of Teachers.
In previous pages we have discussed the factors which appear to constitute general merit in teaching. We have also shown the need of a uniform objective basis on which those who rate teachers may base their ratings. In this section of the report we turn our attention to the four official forms which have been prepared by the department, under the title "Basis for Rating the Efficiency of Teachers." In these forms the department has undertaken to indicate the factors which should be taken into consideration in rating teachers. The forms themselves may be obtained from the superintendent's office by any Boston teacher. The following pages contain only a brief, descriptive outline of the forms.

## FORM 264. - EdUCATIONAL PREPARATION AND EXPERIENCE.

Page 1 of Form 264 contains the following explanation of its use:

1. The information called for on Form 264 forms only part of the basis for rating the efficiency of teachers.
2. This form aims to secure information from each teacher appointed to the Boston public school service covering:
I. Educational preparation for teaching, before appointment to Boston service.
II. Teaching and executive experience, before appointment to Boston service.
3. This information will be secured but once from each teacher, since it will become a permanent record in the superintendent's office. Subsequent appointments, promotions and transfers of teachers will be recorded as they occur.
4. Information concerning educational preparation for teaching since ' appointment to the Boston service may be furnished annually by teachers. (On Form 266.)

On pages 2 and 3, after recording her name, the school or district, the present rank, the grade taught, residence, and date of birth, the candidate is asked to furnish the following information:
I. Educational preparation for teaching, before appointment to Boston public school service.

1. Names of educational institutions attended.
a. Normal School.
b. College.
c. Graduate School.

Under each of these the candidate is asked to specify length of the course, diploma or degree received, and date of graduation or attendance.
2. Courses in education in collegiate or university work.
a. Subject of each course.
b. Number of hours per week.
c. Length of course in school years or months.
3. College Subjects in which candidate specialized.
(This information is furnished particularly by candidates for high school positions.)
a. Subject.
b. Number of hours per week.
c. Length of course in school years or months.
II. Teaching and Executive Experience.

1. Before entering Boston service.
a. Name of school or schools:

Elementary.
High.
b. City or town.
c. Rank (whether teacher or principal).
d. Grade or subject taught.
e. Length and date of service.
$f$. Total experience in school years or months.
2. Since entering Boston service.
$a$. Grade or subject.
b. Approximate length of service in each grade or subject.

Some facts may be stated with regard to Form 264. The form is filled out by the candidate. The information which is called for is complete and, hence, is secured but once. A new card system has been installed in the superintendent's office for the purpose of recording the information. No rating is given the candidate on the basis of the evidence furnished on this form. It is supplementary to his rating for teaching. The candidate's professional improvement since appointment is shown on another form.

## FORM 265.- ADMINISTRATIVE, SUPERVISORY AND EXECUTIVE WORK.

Page 1 of Form 265 contains the following explanation of its use:

1. The information called for on Form 265 forms only part of the Basis for Rating the Efficiency of Teachers.
2. This form aims to furnish a basis for judging the character of the executive service rendered by submasters and master's assistants in their respective districts.
3. The more completely the facts are furnished, the greater will be the value of this report to the superintendent in forming his judgment of the candidate.

On pages 2, 3 and 4, after recording the name of the candidate, the school in which he or she teaches, present rank, and the grade taught, the master reports on the quantity and quality of the administrative, supervisory and executive work performed by the candidate, as follows:
I. Opportunities for and Success in Executive Work.

1. Indicate what work is assigned to your submaster other than teaching.
2. a. Indicate how many thirty-minute periods per week your submaster teaches.
b. Indicate how many thirty-minute periods per week of free time your submaster has for work other than teaching.
3. Give examples to show how original, resourceful and dependable your submaster is in performing the assigned administrative, supervisory and executive work.
4. Indicate approximately how much time your submaster must leave his class alone in order to perform his duties as submaster.
II. Evidences of Leadership.
5. Give evidence of your submaster's ability as a leader as shown by his relation to
a. The teachers in your school.
b. The teaching profession in the city.
6. Give evidence to show whether your submaster would be efficient or inefficient in securing
a. Harmonious and effective work from teachers.
b. Coöperation and support from parents.
7. Indicate what suggestions, if any, your submaster has made regarding improvement in
a. Methods of teaching.
b. Organization of the school.
c. School management and discipline.
8. Do you feel that your submaster would show the same quality of success in an executive position that he shows in teaching?
III. Professional Attitude.
9. What lines of professional study do you know your submaster
a. To have pursued?
b. To be pursuing?
10. Does your submaster willingly put into practice your suggestions or is it necessary for you to give him specific directions?
11. State any ways in which your submaster has shown professional growth during the past few years.
12. Give evidence to show the loyalty of your submaster
a. To his principal.
b. To the superintendent and executive officers.
c. To the profession in the city.

## IV. Personal Characteristics.

1. Punctuality.
a. In arriving at school.
$b$. In arriving at teachers' meetings called in the school.
2. Indicate how accurately and how promptly your submaster performs the following work:
a. Keeping the register.
b. Making monthly reports.
c. Making reports of examinations.
3. Is your submaster still growing professionally, or do you consider he has fully reached his maximum proficiency in his present work?
V. Additional Remarks.

This information is furnished by the master of the school in which the candidate teaches. The plan is to secure a report of this sort from time to time. Candidates are not rated for this particular phase of their work. This report is supplementary to Form 267, and the rating of the candidate has been based in part on the information found in Form 265.

FORM 266.-EVIDENCES OF PROFESSIONAL INTEREST AND GROWTH.
On page 1 of Form 266 the following explanation of the purpose of the form appears:

1. The information called for on Form 266 forms only part of the Basis for Rating the Efficiency of Teachers.
2. This form aims to furnish a basis for judging the teacher's professional interest and growth since appointment to the Boston service.
3. The information covered in this form will not be called for at any stated time but is to be furnished as requested.
4. The more completely the facts are furnished the greater will be the value of this report to the superintendent in forming his judgment of the candidate.

On pages 2, 3 and 4 the candidate is asked to record his name, school, present rank, grade taught and the position for which he is a candidate. Following this preliminary statement the candidate makes a report on the evidences of his professional interest and growth under the following heads:
I. Educational Associations.

1. Of what educational associations are you a member?
2. In what ways have you participated in the meetings?
a. As a member of what committees?
b. As a speaker? State date and subject of your paper.
II. Educational Literature.
3. For what educational periodicals do you subscribe?
4. What professional books have you thoroughly read during the past two years?

Author. Title. Publisher.
3. What articles or books have you published?

Title of Article or Book.
Where Published.
Date of Publication.
III. Summer School Work.

1. Indicate the summer schools you have attended for study.

Where. When. Teacher. Subject of Course.
2. Was the above summer school work taken to obtain "promotional credit"?
3. Indicate the summer schools in which you have taught. (Not including Boston Public Schools.)
Where. When. Courses You Taught.
IV. Educational Courses Attended During School Year.

1. Indicate the courses, given under university extension or otherwise, which you have taken during any school year to obtain "promotional credit."

Where. When. Teacher. Subject of Course.
2. Give the same information concerning courses which were not for "promotional credit."

Where. When. Teacher. Subject of Course.
V. Leaves of Absence.

1. Indicate the leaves of absence of which you have availed yourself.
a. For rest or on account of illness.
b. For travel or study. Indicate the extent of your travel and the nature of your study.
VI. Professional Coöperation.
2. In what ways have you contributed to the solution of Boston's Educational Problems?
a. By serving on committees.
b. By making special investigations.

## VII. Outside of School Activities.

1. What playground work have you done, and when?
2. With what clubs for boys and girls or for men and women are you associated?
3. Of what clubs or social organizations (not secret societies) are you a member?
VIII. Additional Remarks.

This form is prepared by each teacher who is a candidate for promotion. The information called for in this form is to be furnished when requested. No specific numerical value is assigned to any of the evidence presented in this form. The information is to supplement other information and forms a part of the basis of the rating.

## FORM 267. - PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS AND TEACHING ABILITY.

Page 1 of Form 267 contains the following explanation of its purpose and use:

1. The information called for on Form 267 forms only part of the Basis for Rating the Efficiency of Teachers.
2. This form aims to furnish a basis for judging and for recording the judgment of the personal characteristics and the teaching ability of teachers.
3. This form is suggestive. While it is intended to cover the most important topics, those who use the form should not feel limited to the outline here presented. Information not here specifically requested should be freely added. On the other hand, obviously, not every question will apply or topic refer to every teacher.
4. At the left are indicated factors to be taken into consideration. For convenience, immediately to the right are listed some of the terms by which a quality or ability may be described. At the right, under "Remarks," is to be noted as far as possible the fact basis for one's judgment. For example, if a teacher's personal appearance is reported as "unsatisfactory," the basis for so characterizing it should be noted under "Remarks."
5. The more completely the fact basis for judgments is furnished, the greater will be the value of this report to the superintendent in arriving at a just estimate of the teacher.

This form is used by assistant superintendents or masters who rate teachers. Provision is made for recording the name of the candidate, the school where he or she teaches, present rank, and grade taught, together with the signature of the person rating the candidate,
and his title, the year, month and day, and the exact time of the visit during the day are also recorded. A brief outline of Form 267 follows:

## I. Personal Equipment.

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS. MAY BE DESCRIBED AS:* REMARKS.
(Facts to be indicated here)
Stature:
Personal Appearance:
Physique:

## Bearing or Carriage:

Manner: Note mannerisms, if any

Voice:
Speech:
Use of English: Note examples

Disposition:

* A list of adjectives describing each characteristic was prepared for the convenience of those using this form.


## II. Ability as a Teacher.

1. MANAGEMENT OF THE ROOM.
Ventilation

## Satisfactory

 Unsatisfactory| Temperature | Satisfactory <br> Unsatisfactory | Give reading of <br> thermometer.............. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |


| Adjustment of Seats | Properly adjusted <br> Not properly adjusted |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Shades properly drawn <br> Lighting |
|  | Shades not properly drawn |
| Condition of Room | Excellent Disorderly |
|  | Satisfactory Untidy |

2. MANAGEMENT OF THE CLASS - DISCIPLINE.

| Kind of Order | Self-directive | Superimposed |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Attaining Order | Successful | Unsuccessful |
| Methods Employed | Desirable | Undesirable |
| Good physical bearing of <br> pupils | Insisted on | Disregarded |
| Working spirit among the | Responsive |  |
| pupils | Coōperative | Indifferent |
| Handling discipline in | Nilitary | Free |
| general | Strict | Lax |
|  | Tactful | Blundering |
|  | Natural | Constrained |

3. TEACHING THE LESSON.


## 4. EFFECT ON THE PUPILS.

Did the children feel that the object of the lesson had been accomplished?
Was the main idea of each lesson clinched by proper methods before the recitation closed?
Are pupils being trained to discriminate between what is essentially important in the lesson and what is only relatively so?
Are pupils being taught to organize their ideas in proper relation and sequence?
Do the pupils attack hard work gladly or do they want help in every little difficulty?
Are the less capable pupils receiving their fair share of the instruction?
To what extent do drills and practice work carry over into the other work?

Form 267 is used by the persons who rate teachers. It aims to cover the essential qualities of good teaching and to provide an easy method of recording one's judgment. The rating given may properly cover evidence not recorded in Form 267.

In any plan of promotion of teachers on merit the teaching ability of the candidate is, undoubtedly, his or her largest asset. It is the one factor which is common to all candidates, inasmuch as practically all candidates for promotion are teachers. Teaching is likewise the one qualification concerning which all teachers who are candidates for promotion have an equal opportunity to show proficiency. Ability to teach well and to be able to supervise teaching are important qualifications of every person who holds a higher position. Every principal of a school must supervise teaching. His success as a principal will depend primarily on his knowledge of good teaching and his ability to secure good teaching from his teachers. What is true of the principal of the school is true to a lesser extent of persons in subordinate positions. Hence, in the plan of promotion which is being worked out for Boston, ability to teach is considered of fundamental importance.

## Promotions in the Elementary School.

The promotions in the elementary school may be: To master; to submaster or master's assistant; to first assistant in charge; to first assistant, grammar. Consideration will now be given to each of these classes of promotion.

> TO MASTER (MEN).

Promotions to mastership are almost invariably from within the service. For a period of twenty-five years (since 1893) no master of an elementary district has been appointed from outside the city. Further, male masters of elementary districts are usually appointed from among the submasters. As a result, nearly every submaster in the service feels himself a prospective master, and secures the necessary certificate of eligibility
from the Board of Superintendents. The number of candidates for elementary master, therefore, is approximately the number of submasters in the service.

As already stated (see page 18), an agreement was reached with the submasters that, other things being equal, seniority should determine the order in which appointments of principals should be made. The following is a list of the submasters in the service in Boston, arranged in the order of their appointment as submaster. The memorandum also shows the year in which they secured their certificates of eligibility.

Submasters of Elementary Districts Arranged According to
Seniority of Original Appointment as Submaster.
[Corrected to December 31, 1917.]


## Submasters of Elementary Districts Arranged According to Seniority of Original Appointment as Submaster.-Continued.

[Corrected to December 31, 1917.]

| $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\circ} \\ & \text { 发 } \\ & \text { Z } \end{aligned}$ | Date of Original Appointment as Submaster. | Name. | District. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 22 | 1905 Oct. 11 | Hulse, Edgar E. | Wendell Phillips. | 1913 |
| 23 | 1905 Nov. 20 | Starratt, Stanley A. | Elihu Greenwood. | 1899 |
| 24 | 1906 Sept. 12 | Beal, Edwin I | Hugh O'Brien | 1890 |
| 25 | 1906 Sept. 25 | Barry, Thomas J | Thomas N. Hart | 1906 |
| 26 | 1906 Nov. 13 | Reynolds, Joel W | Wendell Phillips | 1913 |
| 27 | 1906 Nov. 20 | Sylvester, Herbert F. | Thomas Gardner |  |
| 28 | 1906 Dec. 31 | Howard, Edwin C | Oliver Hazard Perry | 1896 |
| 29 | 1907 Feb. 5 | Getchell, Everett L | George Putnam. | 1903 |
| 30 | 1907 Sept. 11 | Noon, Philo G | Henry L. Pierce | 1909 |
| 31 | 1907 Dec. 17 | Maloney, John J | Abraham Lincoln | 1912 |
| 32 | 1908 Jan. 2 | Wagg, Alvin P | Eliot | 1912 |
| 33 | 1908 Jan. 21 | Carroll, John | Longfellow | 1901 |
| 34 | 1908 Nov. 3 | Cummings, John J | Oliver Wendell Hofmes | 1916 |
| 35 | 1908 Nov. 3 | Lynch, Theobald A | Bigelow | 1912 |
| 36 | 1909 Jan. 19 | Nickerson, Archer M | Washington Allston | 1908 |
| 37 | 1909 Feb. 16 | Muldoon, Edward | Francis Parkman | 1912 |
| 38 | 1909 Feb. 16 | Gates, Charles I | Edward Everett. |  |
| 39 | 1909 Sept. 8 | Harris, Charles E | Samuel Adams. | 1895 |
| 40 | 1909 Sept. 8 | Riley, John C. | Gilbert Stuart. | 1915 |
| 41 | 1909 Sept. 8 | Donovan, James T | Warren | 1913 |
| 42 | 1909 Sept. 8 | Churbuck, Alton C | Quincy. | 1912 |
| 43 | 1909 Sept. 8 | Jones, Clarence H | Martin | 1913 |
| 44 | 1909 Nov. 29 | Reed, William A | Chapman | 1908 |
| 45 | 19.10 Sept. 14 | Miller, William T | Agassiz | 1915 |
| 46 | 1910 Sept. 14 | Crowley, James A | Emerson | 1913 |
| 47 | 1910 Sept. 14 | Brooks, Harry | John Cheverus | 1913 |
| 48 | 1910 Sept. 14 | Kramer, William R | Hugh O'Brien |  |
| 49 | 1911 Jan. 2 | Murdock, James M | Washington. | 1912 |
| 50 | 1911 Jan. 2 | McElaney, Hugh J | Dudley | 1917 |
| 51 | 1911 Jan. 2 | Northcott, Sidney T. H. | William E. Russell. |  |
| 52 | 1911 Sept. 13 | Keenan, Vincent A. | Dudley | . 1913 |
| 53 | 1911 Sept. 13 | O'Neil, Joseph A. F | John Winthrop. |  |
| 54 | 1911 Sept. 13 | Tyrrell, James F | Lewis. | 1913 |

## Submasters of Elementary Districts Arranged According to Seniority of Original Appointment as Submaster.-Concluded.

[Corrected to December 31, 1917.]

| $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\mathscr{O}} \\ & \stackrel{0}{E} \\ & \underset{Z}{z} \end{aligned}$ | Date of Origina! Appointment as Submaster. | Name. | District. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 55 | 1911 Sept. 13 | Buck, Frederick H. | Mather. | 1915 |
| 56 | 1911 Oct. 17 | Moran, George B. | Eliot. | 1913 |
| 57 | 1911 Dec. 1 | Kelley, Thomas E. | Phillips Brooks. |  |
| 58 | 1912 Jan. 1 | Early, Charles H. | Henry Grew | 1916 |
| 59 | 1912 Feb. 5 | Guindon, Frederic A. | Bunker Hill. | 1913 |
| 60 | 1912 Feb. 12 | Ames, J. Ellis | Sherwin. |  |
| 61 | 1912 Sept. 11 | O'Keefe, John A., Jr. | Jefferson. |  |
| 62 | 1912 Sept. 11 | Carroll, Edward J | Lawrence | 1913 |
| 63 | 1912 Sept. 11 | Dorr, Eugene H. | Edmund P. Tileston. |  |
| 64 | 1912 Sept. 11 | Powers, Roger A | Oliver Wendell Holmes. | 1917 |
| 65 | 1913 Feb. 4 | Cragin, Samuel A | Dearborn. |  |
| 66 | 1913 Sept. 23 | Houghton, Leroy K | Robert G. Shaw | 1917 |
| 67 | 1913 Nov. 4 | Ryan, William H | Wendell Phillips |  |
| 68 | 1914 March 3 | Rockett, James F | Oliver Wendell Holmes | 1915 |
| 69 | 1914 Sept. 8 | Lynch, James E | Washington. |  |
| 70 | 1914 Sept. 8 | Murphy, Frederick J | Ulysses S. Grant | 1917 |
| 71 | 1914 Sept. 8 | Weber, Charles A. A | Thomas N. Hart |  |
| 72 | 1914 Sept. 9 | Pearce, George H | Harvard. |  |
| 73 | 1914 Oct. 20 | Lynch, Joseph E | Abraham Lincoln. |  |
| 74 | 1914 Nov. 30 | McDonnell, John M | Phillips Brooks. |  |
| 75 | 1915 Jan. 4 | Gammon, George W. | Frederic W. Lincoln |  |
| 76 | 1915 Feb. 2 | White, Louis A | Prescott |  |
| 77 | 1915 Mar. 2 | Morrissey, Francis M | Bigelow. |  |
| 78 | 1915 Dec. 7 | Young, Raymond H. | Mather |  |
| 79 | 1915 Dec. 7 | Winston, Walter C. | Thomas Gardner |  |
| 80 | 1917 Sept. 10 | Landrigan, Peter A | Samuel Adams. |  |
| 81 | 1917 Oct. 1 | Foley, Martin J. A | Lowell. . |  |

The above information was compiled from the records in the superintendent's office. If any submaster finds any incorrect information concerning him he will confer a favor by calling the matter to the attention of Mr. Ballou.

Women principals are not so regularly appointed from among master's assistants as are men principals from
among submasters. This is largely because there are several positions for women in the service intermediate between that of master's assistant and master. For example, the assistant directors in the department of practice and training and the women teachers in the Normal School. It is logical to believe that the women teachers holding either of these positions would be preferred over master's assistants holding a relatively lower position. Furthermore, not nearly such a large proportion of the master's assistants hold eligibility certificates qualifying them to be elementary principals.

The following is a list of the women in the service in Boston who are eligible for elementary school principalships, arranged in the order of their appointment to service. The tabulation shows their present position and the year in which they received their master's certificate.

|  | Date of Original Appointment to Boston Service. | Name. | School or Department. | Rank. | Master's Certificate Granted. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 1877 Oct. 1 | Thompson, Mary F.. | Edward Everett | Master's assistant | 1877 |
| 2 | 1879 Feb. 1 | O'Dowd, Honora T | Hancock | Master's assistant. | 1912 |
| 3 | 1879 Sept. 1 | Simmons, Emma F. | West Roxbury High | Assistant. | 1908 |
| 4 | 1881 Feb. 1 | Maguire, Alice G. | John Winthrop | Master's assistant | 1913 |
| 5 | 1882 April 10 | Lawrence, Emma E. | Martin | Master's assistant. | 1908 |
| 6 | 1883 Sept. 3 | Mailman, Mary E. | Rice | Master's assistant | 1899 |
| 7 | 1883 Sept. 3 | Pieper, A. Louise. | Oliver Hazard Perry | Master's assistant. | 1911 |
| 8 | 1883 Oct. 11 | Huston, Katharine W | George Putnam. | Master's assistant. | 1908 |
| 9 | 1885 Mar. 2 | Whittemore, Helen I. | Manual Training | Instructor in manual training. | 1899 |
| 10 | 1886 Feb. 1 | Garland, Josephine | Christopher Gibson | Assistant. | 1901 |
| 11 | 1886 Sept. 14 | Thompson, Abby M | Charlcstown High | First assistant, head of department. | 1895 |
| 12 | 1887 Oct. 10 | Cunningham, Margaret. | Dorchester High | Assistant. | 1910 |
| 13 | 1888 Nov. 1 | Carrigan, Rose A. | Practice and Training | Assistant. | 1911 |
| 14 | 1889 May 21 | Adams, Mabel E. | Horace Mann | Assistant principal. | 1909 |
| 15 | 1889 Scpt. 9 | Cushing, Edith S. | Dorchester High. | Assistant. | 1885 |
| 16 | 1890 April 14 | Poole, Caroline N. | Roxbury High | Assistant | 1908 |
| 17 | 1890 Oct. 1 | Bennett, Annie L | High School of Practical Arts | First assistant, head of department | 1913 |
| 18 | 1891 Feb. 16 | Lyons, Sarah A. | Practice and Training | Assistant director | 1901 |
| 19 | 1891 Oct 19 | MacRae, Lillian J. | South Boston High | First assistant, head of department | 1898 |



Assistant.
First assistant in charge. ...........
First assistant, head of department
First assistant, head of departinent
First assistant director. ............ Assistant. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Assistant. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

First assistant, head of department




First assistant, head of department Assistant. . Assistant. Master's assistant.范


George Putnam. Practice and Training. South Boston High... Thomas Gardner. .
Wells. . . . . . . . . Dorchester High. . West Roxbury High . Girls' Latin... Brighton High. West Roxbury High. Hancock. . Girls' High.. Edward Everett.. West Roxbury High. Roxbury High. High School of Practical Arts. Charles Sumner. . William E. Russell. Bowdoin. Girls' High Smitlı, May M..
 Dacy, Alice E...
 Cottle, Louise M..
 Shute, Mary C...




|  | Date of Original Appointment to Boston Service. | Name. | School or Department. | Rank. | Master's Certificate Granted. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 43 | 1896 Oct. 5 | Dudley, E. Gertrude. | Practice and Training | Assistant director | 1913 |
| 44 | 1896 Oct. 19 | Dyer, Ida M. | Charles Sumner | Assistant | 1899 |
| 45 | 1896 Dec. 8 | Riley, Rebekah C. | Dorchester High | Assistant | 1901 |
| 46 | 1897 Jan. 4 | Hutchinson, Harriet E. | Charlestown High | Assistant | 1897 |
| 47 | 1897 Jan. 4 | McGinley, Catharine M. | Dorchester High | Assistant | 1901 |
| 48 | 1897 Sept. 7 | Crowell, Alice M | Dudley | Master's assistant | 1907 |
| 49 | 1897 Sept. 8 | Read, Gracia E | East Boston High | First assistant, head of department | 1893 |
| 50 | 1897 Sept. 15 | Potter, Sarah E | Girls' High | Assistant | 1896 |
| 51 | 1897 Sept. 15 | Fraser, Matilda A | Girls' Latin | Assistant | 1897 |
| 52 | 1897 Sept. 20 | Aldrich, Sybil B | Girls' Latin | First assistant, head of department | 1897 |
| 53 | 1897 Oct. 27 | Carver, Ellen | Martin | Assistant | 1901 |
| 54 | 1898 Jan. 3 | Donkin, Ella M | Dillaway | First assistant, grammar | 1913 |
| 55 | 1898 Sept. 6 | Weeks, Gertrude | Normal | First assistant, head of department | 1901 |
| 56 | 1898 Oct. 1 | Foster, Anna L | Eliot | Assistant | 1899 |
| 57 | 1898 Oct. 17 | Shaw, Clara B. | High School of Practical Arts | First assistant, head of department | 1899 |
| 58 | 1898 Oct. 26 | Tibbits, Mary K. | West Roxbury High | Assistant | 1898 |
| 59 | 1898 Dec. 1 | Kite, Rebecca | West Roxbury High | Assistan | 1898 |
| 60 | 1899 Sept. 27 | Blake, Elsie M | Roxbury High | Assistan | 1899 |
| 61 | 1899 Oct. 2 | Hutchison, Elizabeth C | Ulysses S. Grant | Assistan | 1901 |

Assistant
Assistant instructor．．
First assistant，kindergarten ．．．．．．．
Assistant ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Assistant ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Assistant ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Assistant ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Assistant．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
First assistant，head of department ． First assistant，head of department Assistant
Assistant Assistant Assistant Assistant Assistant Master＇s assistant Master＇s assistant Master＇s assistant


Abraham Lincoln．．．．．．．．．．．．． South Boston High． Roxbury High ．．．．
Samuel Adams．．．．．
East Boston High．． East Boston High．
Brighton High．．．． Dorchester High． South Boston High． Normal．． South Boston High． Roxbury High．． South Boston High． Roxbury High． Charlestown High．． West Roxbury High South Boston High． Agassiz． Girls＇High Bigelow． East Boston High． Reynolds，Mary L．B．

| 12 | $\rightarrow$ | $\cdots$ | $\neg$ | $\infty$ | － | $\checkmark$ | $\stackrel{H}{7}$ | $\stackrel{\square}{-1}$ | $\stackrel{\square}{7}$ | $\stackrel{7}{-1}$ | $\stackrel{\square}{\square}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{9}$ | $\stackrel{\sim}{\sim}$ | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | N | $\cdots$ | $๗$ | ลู | $\sigma$ | 0 | 윽 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \dot{0} \\ & 0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\sim}{\dot{\sim}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { نٌ } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{B} \\ & \text { Z } \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\dot{H}}{\stackrel{\text { Hin}}{\sim}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\stackrel{0}{0}}{\substack{0}} \\ & \dot{\omega} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{+}{0} \\ & \stackrel{0}{0} \\ & \dot{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{+}{0} \\ & \dot{0} \\ & \text { O. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{+}{\circ} \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\circ} \\ & \dot{\sim} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0} \\ \stackrel{0}{0} \\ \dot{0} \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\stackrel{\text { İ }}{\leftrightarrows}}{ }$ | $\frac{\dot{8}}{\frac{1}{1}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \stackrel{+}{0} \\ \stackrel{0}{0} \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \stackrel{+}{0} \\ \stackrel{0}{0} \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{+}{\circ} \\ & \stackrel{0}{\circ} \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ثं } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & \text { B } \\ & \text { B } \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\odot}{\circ}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{+}{\circ} \\ & \underset{\sim}{\circ} \\ & \text { 隹 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{+}{\circ} \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\circ} \\ & \dot{0} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\circ} \\ & \dot{\sim} \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \infty \\ & \infty \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 8 <br> 8 | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{-}{8}$ | $\stackrel{-8}{8}$ | $\stackrel{-}{8}$ | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\circ}$ | $\underset{\sim}{-1}$ | $\underset{\sim}{-1}$ | $\stackrel{\text { N }}{\substack{-1 \\ \hline}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N } \\ & \stackrel{\circ}{\sim} \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{N}{\circ}$ | $$ | N ᄋ -1 | $\stackrel{N}{\circ}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N } \\ & \text { O} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No } \\ & \text { O} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ® } \\ & \underset{\sim}{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ఱ } \\ & \underset{\sim}{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { O} \\ & \stackrel{\circ}{\Gamma} \end{aligned}$ |
| $\bigcirc$ | 3 | － | 13 | 8 | $\bigcirc$ | $\infty$ | 0 | 8 | F | N | ® | H | 12 | $\stackrel{0}{2}$ | $N$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{1}$ | ¢ | $\infty$ | $\infty$ | － | $\infty$ | ＋ |


|  | Date of Original Appointment to Boston Service. | Name. | School or Department. | Rank. | Master's Certificate Granted. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 85 | 1903 Nov. 2 | Luther, Martha P | Dorchester High. | Assistant | 1901 |
| 86 | 1904 Sept. 14 | Loughlin, Mary T | Roxbury High | First assistant, head of department. | 1901 |
| 87 | 1904 Sept. 19 | George, Emma M. | Girls' High | Assistant. | 1899 |
| 88 | 1905 May 1 | Lynch, Grace V | South Boston High. | Assistant | 1901 |
| 89 | 1905 Dec. 4 | Rafter, Charlotte. | Lawrence | First assistant in charge | 1913 |
| 90 | 1906 Nov. 20 | Woodworth, Mabel E | West Roxbury High | Assistant | 1901 |
| 91 | 1907 Feb. 4 | Thayer, Zelpha L | Hyde | Assistant | 1914 |
| 92 | 1907 Sept. 23 | Taylor, Harriet C. | Roxbury High | Assistant | 1899 |

The above information was compiled from the records in the superintendent's office and verified from the original records in the secretary's office. It
may not be complete. Any person in the service whose name does not appear on this list and who holds, or thinks she holds, a certificate qualifying her to be
master of an elementary district should report to Mr. Ballou.

## TO SUBMASTER (MEN).

Submasters are appointed from among the men assistants in the elementary school or from an examined list of candidates who teach in other places. This is the highest rank in the elementary school which is at present recruited from outside the Boston school system.

The following is a list of men teachers in the Boston service who are eligible for appointment to submaster's positions, arranged in the order of their original appointment to service. (For a list of the examined candidates, see page 29, School Document No. 15, 1917.)

|  | Date of Original Appointment to Boston Service. |  | Name. | School. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 1909 | Nov. 16 | Murray, John J | Theodore Lyman. | 1912 |
| 2 | 1910 | Jan. 3 | Renison, William J | Lewis | 1912 |
| 3 | 1910 | Nov. 28 | Whalen, Joseph I. | Phillips Brooks. | 1912 |
| 4 | 1912 | Nov. 19 | O'Sullivan, Joseph F. | Oliver Wendell Holmes. | 1914 |
| 5 | 1912 | Dec. 2 | Kiely, Lawrence E., Jr.*. | Samuel Adams. | 1914 |
| 6 | 1913 | Jan. 2 | O'Hare, William G | Lawrence | 1914 |
| 7 | 1913 | Feb. 18 | Kelley, Vincent L | Sherwin | 1912 |
| 8 | 1913 | Feb. 18 | Drey, James F | Prescott. | 1916 |
| 9 | 1913 | Dec. 2 | Dunfey, Frederick A | Frothingham | 1915 |
| 10 | 1914 | Feb. 2 | Cannon, William F | Phillips Brooks | 1912 |
| 11 | 1914 | April 1 | Welch, James E., Jr.*. | Samuel Adams | 1915 |
| 12 | 1914 | Sept. 8 | McDonough, Edward M | Continuation | 1917 |
| 13 | 1914 | Oct. 20 | Lynch, John F.*. | Ulysses S. Grant | 1915 |
| 14 | 1914 | Nov. 3 | Connolly, John J | Oliver Wendell Holmes. | 1915 |
| 15 | 1914 | Nov. 17 | Lenihan, William S.*. | Sherwin | 1915 |
| 16 | 1915 | Jan. 11 | Houghton, Robert B. * | Continuation. | 1917 |
| 17 | 1915 | Dec. 7 | Goulart, E. Joseph $\dagger$ | Martin | 1912 |
| 18 | 1916 | May 1 | McDonough, William P. | Lewis | 1916 |
| 19 | 1916 | Dec. 11 | Lally, John J.*. | Mary Hemenway | 1916 |

[^24]> TO MASTERS' ASSISTANTS (WOMEN). TO FIRST ASSISTANTS IN CHARGE (WOMEN). TO FIRST ASSISTANTS, GRAMMAR (WOMEN).

Masters' assistants, first assistants in charge of primary buildings, and first assistants, grammar, in the grammar school are invariably appointed from among teachers in the Boston schools. The same persons are qualified for each one of these positions. According to the records in the superintendent's office, 846 women hold certificates qualifying them to hold any of the above positions.

The presence of so many eligible candidates in the service makes some kind of a promotion plan a necessity, if the most meritorious candidates are to be promoted. Neither the superintendent, nor any individual assistant superintendent, nor a principal of a school in which a vacancy exists can reasonably be expected to know what candidates are most deserving of promotion. Only by some system of rating, extending over a period of years and uniformly operative throughout the whole school system, can the superintendent be furnished with the necessary information to make it possible for him to promote teachers according to merit.

Thus far it has been impossible to secure ratings of all candidates in this group, other than the ratings which are uniformly given by assistant superintendents at the end of every second year. At the end of the school year 1915-16 the department asked each assistant superintendent to indicate the names of those teachers in their respective schools who held eligibility certificates and who might be rated superior or excellent in their work. This was done as a preliminary basis for preparing a merit list of candidates for the position of master's assistant. The masters' assistants who have been appointed during the past three years have uniformly been rated by the director of promotion, and, in many cases, by the assistant superintendent in charge, and the master. The practice of the superintendent has
been to appoint the teacher nominated by the principal of the school for this position, provided she was rated as high as other candidates for a similar position in another school. In other words, with equal ratings, the teacher in the school where the vacancy exists has received the appointment. An eligible list of candidates for the above positions is in preparation.

Reference to the total number of appointments in the elementary school on page 12 will show that the director of promotion has been unable to visit and rate candidates for promotion in kindergartens or instructors in special classes. All other promotions in the elementary school have been appointed by the superintendent on the basis of information furnished by the director of promotion.

## Promotions in High and Latin Schools.

The promotions in the high and Latin schools may be to head master; to master, head of department (men) ; to first assistant, head of department (women); to junior master; to assistant; or to instructor. By the rules of the School Committee, promotion to instructor, to assistant, and to junior master is automatic after a stated period of work satisfactory to the Board of Superintendents. The director has, therefore, had nothing to do with such promotions.

## TO HEAD MASTER.

Promotions to the principalship of a high or Latin school in Boston are made on a larger basis than teaching ability. Superior teaching ability is presupposed in such appointments. The work of the director of promotion, therefore, has had to do largely with gathering information concerning candidates.

## TO HEAD OF DEPARTMENT.

The position of head of department in a high school is second in importance only to the position of head
master. Like the head master, the head of a department should not only be a leader of teachers, but should also possess those qualifications necessary to coöperate effectively with the head master and other heads of departments in the administration of a school. In addition to considering teaching ability, therefore, those who rate candidates for head of department must take into consideration those personal qualities which make for success in coöperating with others in activities which transcend classroom teaching.

## Preparation of Merit Lists.

A new scale of rating having been adopted by the Board of Superintendents and the ratings of teachers according to that scale having been shown to be comparable and discriminating, the biennial ratings of teachers hereafter recorded in the superintendent's office can be used directly as evidence of a teacher's worth. This will make the future preparation of lists of candidates easy as compared with the preparation of lists under present conditions.

The plan for preparing the list of male candidates for elementary school principalships will indicate the method of preparing all lists of candidates for promotion within the service. A submaster who is a candidate for elementary schoolmaster is rated by the assistant superintendent in charge of the school in which he teaches, by another assistant superintendent assigned by the superintendent of schools, and by the master of his school.

On the basis of these three independent ratings the submaster is given a place among other submasters rated by corresponding officers. Although such ratings are not considered sufficiently valuable to give them conspicuous importance in placing the names of submasters in an eligible list, nevertheless the superintendent has considered the ratings given in the past by
assistant superintendents. Candidates for elementary masters have been listed in groups as follows:
I. No rating lower than 1.

Ratings of A1, A1, A1.
Ratings of A1, A1, 1.
Ratings of A1, 1,1 .
Ratings of $1,1,1$.
II. No rating lower than 2 .

Ratings of $1,1,2$.
Ratings of $1,2,2$.
Ratings of 2, 2, 2 .
III. No rating lower than 3 .

Ratings of 2, 2, 3 .
Ratings of $2,3,3$.
Ratings of $3,3,3$.
Within each group the names of candidates are arranged in the order of seniority of appointment to service as a submaster. By agreement with the submasters, among candidates with equal ratings, those longest in the service should be appointed first. Under this arrangement the superintendent would appoint the first one on the list.

Surprising unanimity is shown in the judgments of the three officials who rate teachers. It is not uncommon to find a candidate rated 1 by each person who rates him. Seldom do the judgments vary more than one step in the scale. A few exceptions to this general rule occur; for instance, a candidate was rated A1 by his master, 1 by one assistant superintendent, and 2 by another. In such a case he would be placed in the group nearest like these ratings.

Candidates are regularly re-rated every two years by the assistant superintendent in charge of the school in which they teach. They may be rated more often or less often by another assistant superintendent and the master, according to the directions of the superintendent of schools.

## Administration of Merit Lists.

As a starting point in considering the administration of merit lists it may be assumed to be axiomatic that the most fit and meritorious candidates are the ones who should be promoted to higher positions in the educational service. Objection is seldom if ever made against the above principle. Attack on any merit system is usually made against the methods of determining who the most fit and meritorious candidates are. In view of the large number of qualified candidates and the comparatively small number of positions to be filled from year to year, it becomes apparent that the selection of these few candidates for advancement in rank and salary cannot be made according to merit, unless systematic efforts have been made to determine the relative merits of all candidates. It may be asserted, without the possibility of successful contradiction, that any system of promotion according to merit that is honestly administered, even though it may have its faults, is better than the absence of any plan whatever.

Merit in candidates consists of the character of service already rendered and the promise of equally effective or better service in the next higher position. The character of service already rendered is a more or less tangible, definite fact, depending on some administrative plan for measuring and recording it from year to year. The promise of equally effective or better service in the next position is more or less problematical, but it may be prophesied, in part at least, on the basis of the systematic preparation which the candidate has made for assuming the additional duties and responsibilities which higher positions usually impose. Promotion on merit cannot be considered solely as a reward for service already rendered. It must be considered also from the standpoint of the worthiness and fitness of the candidate to render a larger service to the city which he serves.

The plan of promotion proposed for Boston involves making a professional estimate of the work of candidates in their present positions, together with due consideration of the probability of success of such candidates in the positions which they seek. These ratings are to be secured from the assistant superintendents, whose functions are supervisory, and who may be presumed to be competent to judge the relative worth of candidates; and from masters who come into closest contact with the work of candidates. The professional standing of those who rate candidates should command respect for their judgments.

To be successful, any plan for the rating of teachers must command the respect of those who are rated. They must have confidence in the professional judgment and disinterestedness of those who do the rating. The expressions of confidence from those in the service in the plan of promotion which is being worked out reinforce the general opinion that worthy candidates would strongly indorse such a plan. A rational plan of promotion on merit means the minimizing of the chances of the less meritorious candidates, and thereby increases the chances of promotion of those who should be promoted. It may be taken for granted that the ne'er-dowells will be opposed to any plan of promotion on merit. It may be assumed, further, that any plan of promotion on merit will be attacked from time to time, however successful it may be. This is not only true of promotion after appointment to service, but it is also true of the merit lists of candidates for initial appointment to service. The Board of Superintendents and the School Committee have found it necessary from time to time to meet the objections and the attacks which have been made on the validity of merit lists. Although general testimony is strikingly otherwise, some principals of Boston schools still feel that they obtained better teachers when they were allowed freedom in making their selection than they now obtain according to the present plan.

It should be pointed out and emphasized that whenever an appointment is made there may be others in the service equally competent to fill the position. This is a healthy condition. If the situation were such that there was only one candidate qualified to fill a given position, it would represent a serious state of affairs. Those who fail of appointment on any given occasion should understand this and should rest assured that if they occupy that enviable position of being equal to the candidate appointed, they will, in due time, be rewarded by promotion.

The proposed plan does not limit or curtail the legal authority or professional responsibility of the superintendent in making appointments. Differences between candidates are not indicated in such fine distinctions as are the differences among candidates on their initial appointment to service. In the first place, such a fine distinction would hardly be possible, in view of our present means of determining general merit and measuring it. Further, the differences in the higher positions to be filled make it quite undesirable that the superintendent should be compelled to take the person standing at the head of any list of candidates for promotion. The appointment to all administrative positions depends more largely on finding just the man or the woman who can fill the position than does the original appointment of a teacher to service. In the appointment of persons to higher positions in the service, the superintendent should not be unduly restricted by regulations. He has the legal authority for making such appointments afnd he must assume all responsibility for them. He should be held accountable for them by the profession and the public.

It is highly desirable that merit lists of candidates for promotion should be prepared in advance of vacancies. Thus far the director of promotion has scarcely caught up with the procession. Vacancies have occurred so rapidly and the working out of a systematic plan has involved so many considerations that the director has
been unable to anticipate vacancies. The list should be prepared in advance of the vacancy, because when a vacancy occurs those in the school where it exists are by force of circumstances given altogether undue and unjust advantage. . It frequently happens that under such circumstances second-rate candidates are able to bring sufficient pressure to bear on the appointing power to secure appointment, largely because they are able to capitalize unduly the fact that they are on the ground.

Assuming, first, that the City of Boston has adopted the civil service principle of promoting those teachers who have shown superiority in their present work and who give promise of continued success in a higher position; and assuming, further, that the system of determining merit among candidates is the most effective that our present professional knowledge can devise; and assuming, still further, that the system of rating candidates and appointing them on the basis of those ratings is honestly administered, the whole responsibility for promotion then rests entirely on the candidate. If he renders superior service in his present position and makes appropriate preparation for the next higher position, his promotion is assured. He need not resort to attempting to bring influence of any kind to bear on the superintendent, or others, to bring about his advancement. Such a plan as is proposed for Boston should inspire hope among the competent and deserving people in the service that their advancement in rank is certain. When such a plan is in complete operation Boston will have applied civil service principles not only to the initial appointment of teachers to service, but also to their advancement within the service after appointment.

# SCHOOL DOCUMENT NO. 3-ı918 BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS REAPPOINTMENTS OF TEACHERS AND MEMBERS OF SUPERVISIIG STAFF 



BOSTON
PRINTING DEPARTMENT
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## REAPPOLNTMENTS OF TEACHERS AND MEIIBERS OF SUPERVISING STAFF.

## In School Committee, June 19, 1918.

## To the School Committee:

In accordance with section 278 of the Regulations I herewith submit a list of reappointments for the school year 1918-19, together with a statement of the number of teachers to which each school and school district is entitled, and the number of pupils upon which the quota of teachers is based. All reappointments are made subject to the provisions of the Regulations governing promotional examinations.

All reappointments of high school teachers are based upon the orders of the School Committee as passed at the meeting of June 14, 1917, which are as follows:

Ordered, That the Latin and day high schools be so organized in September, 1917, that they shall approximate the following standards of organization:
(a) 792 or 726 pupil hours of instruction per teacher in academic work, based on 24 or 22 periods of teaching per week, with 33 pupils in each class.
(b) 720 pupil hours of instruction per teacher in shop work, sewing or cooking, based on 30 periods of teaching per week, with 24 pupils in each class.

Ordered, That all classes in Latin and day high schools, except classes in hygiene, physical training and choral practice, having more than forty-five (45) pupils be organized during the school year 1917-18, and until otherwise ordered, subject to the approval of the superintendent; and that no class with fewer than fifteen (15) pupils be organized without the approval in advance of the superintendent.
The computation is based upon a report received from each head master, as of September 30, 1917, and may
show excess teachers in certain high schools, but at this time no transfer of such teachers is recommended, as beginning in September, 1918, there will be a reduction in the rumber of pupils per class from thirty-three to thirty-two. The computation based on this reduction next fall may not show any excesses. Some high schools appear to have several vacancies. These vacancies have been filled during the current school year by the appointment of junior assistants, or by the assignment of elementary teachers. This practice will be continued during the next school year.

All reappointments of elementary school teachers are based on the provisions of section 292, paragraph 2, of the Regulations, which provides for the appointment of grade teachers on the basis of one teacher for every forty pupils belonging in all grades, although this provision of the Regulations has not been put into effect in connection with the appointment of new teachers. The appointment of new teachers during the current school year has been made on the basis of forty pupils in the first, seventh, eighth and ninth grades, and forty-two pupils in the grades from the second to the sixth. In consequence of this difference in the basis of appointment of new teachers and the reappointments of teachers for the ensuing school year, the reports which follow indicate a considerable number of elementary school vacancies, but these are technical rather than actual vacancies,that is, they are vacancies on the basis of forty pupils per teacher. Except as hereinafter explained, there are no teachers in excess of the Regulations.

## Excess Teachers.

In the Mechanic Arts High School there are four teachers in excess of the number allowed under the order of June 14, 1917. The situation in this school arises from the fact that the registration in October, 1917, was considerably less than expected. There are, however, four teachers absent on leave; two for military or naval service; two for government service.

Therefore, I recommend that these teachers be reappointed for the year beginning September 1, 1918.

In the Hyde District there are two assistants in excess of the number allowed by the Regulations. This is due to a decrease in the number of pupils belonging.

I recommend that these two excess teachers be allowed to remain in the district until their transfers may be effected in the fall, or the number of pupils warrants their retention in the Hyde District.

In the Robert G. Shaw District there is one assistant, kindergarten, in excess of the number allowed by the Regulations.

I recommend that this teacher be allowed to remain in the district until her transfer may be effected in the fall.

In the Sherwin District there are two teachers in excess of the number allowed by the Regulations. One, an instructor, special class, has been appointed in place of an instructor, special class, who has been assigned to follow-up work. The other excess teacher is an assistant.

I recommend that this assistant be allowed to remain in the district until her transfer may be effected in the fall, or the number of pupils warrants her retention in the Sherwin District.

## Teachers with Excessive Rank. Master, Head of Department.

In the West Roxbury High School there is one master, head of department, in excess of the number allowed by the Regulations. The number of teachers of classes in commercial subjects makes it desirable that this head of department, who was originally appointed to the school to take charge of the commercial work, be continued. The need of this head of department will be as urgent during the ensuing school year as it has been during the current year.

I recommend, therefore, that the teacher of said rank be continued in the school in excess of the Regulations during the school year ending August 31, 1919.

## Submasters.

In the following district a submaster is employed in excess of the Regulations:

Elihu Greenwood District.- One.
This submaster has been allowed in previous years for assignment to the Fairmount School in which there are several upper grades.

I recommend that a teacher of said rank be continued in the foregoing district during the school year ending August 31, 1919.

In each of the following districts there is an additional submaster in charge of the pupils above the third grade, as authorized by the School Committee:

Dearborn.- One.
Eliot.- One.
'Jefferson.- One.
Lewis.- One.
Mary Hemenway.- One.
Oliver Wendell Holmes.- One.
Phillips Brooks.- One.
Quincy.- One.
Roger Wolcott.- One.
Sherwin.- One.
Thomas Gardner.- One.
Thomas N. Hart.- One.
Washington.- One.
Wendell Phillips.- One.
I recommend that they be continued during the school year ending August 31, 1919.

## First Assistants in Charge.

In each of the following districts there is one additional first assistant in charge who has charge of lower grade classes:

Eliot.- One.
Washington.- One.
I recommend that teachers of said rank be continued in the Eliot and Washington Districts during the school year ending August 31, 1919.

## First Assistant, Primary School.

In the following district the position of first assistant, primary school, has been continued from year to year by order of the Board:

Hugh O'Brien District, Samuel W. Mason School.One.

I recommend that the rank be continued during the school year ending August 31, 1919.

## First Assistants, Grammar School.

In each of the following districts the position is to be abolished on the retirement of the present incumbents:

Charles Sumner.-One.
Dearborn.- One.
Frothingham.- One.
Harvard.- One.
Henry L. Pierce.- One.
John Winthrop.- One.
Longfellow. - One.
Martin.- One.
Mary Hemenway.- One.
Norcross.- One.
Oliver Hazard Perry. - One.
Rice.- One.
Robert G. Shaw.- One.
Samuel Adams.- One.
Ulysses S. Grant.- One.

## Teachers Not Reappointed.

There is one junior master in the West Roxbury High School who was not reappointed for the term ending August 31, 1919.

## Teachers Taken From Tenure.

There are two teachers in the service who were once appointed to serve during the pleasure of the School Committee, but who have since been taken from tenure and are now serving for the year ending August 31,
1918. These teachers have been reappointed for the year ending August 31, 1919, as follows:

Eliot District.- One.
Theodore Lyman District.- One.
Special Classes.
Subject to your approval, I hereby re-establish special classes in the following districts for the year 1918-19:

Abraham Lincoln.- One.
Agassiz.- One.
Bennett.- One.
Bigelow.-Two.
Bowdoin.- Two.
Bunker Hill.- Two.
Dearborn.- One.
Dillaway.- One.
Dudley.- One.
Dwight.-Six.
Edward Everett.- One.
Eliot.- Three.
Franklin.- One.
George Putnam.- Two.
Hancock.- Three.
Harvard.- One.
Hugh O'Brien.- One.
Hyde.- One.
Jefferson.- One.
John Cheverus.- One.
John Winthrop.- One.
Lawrence.- One.
Lewis.- One.
Lowell.- Two.
Mather.- One.
Oliver Hazard Perry.- One.
Oliver Wendell Holmes.- Two.
Phillips Brooks.- One.
Prescott.- One.
Quincy.-Two.
Samuel Adams.- One.

Sherwin.-Seven.
Theodore Lyman.- One.
Thomas N. Hart.- One.
Ulysses S. Grant.- One.
Washington.- One.
Wells.- Two.
Wendell Phillips.-Six.
William E. Russell.- One.

## Rapid Advancement Classes.

I recommend that no action concerning the re-establishment of rapid advancement classes for the year 1918-19 be taken at the present time. Action should be postponed until after the opening of the schools in September, when orders will be presented to the School Committee regarding the establishment of all such classes on the basis of the registration for the ensuing school year. I recommend that all rapid advancement classes at present authorized be discontinued at the close of the current school year, and that such classes be re-established in the future only by special orders of the School Committee.

## Open-air, Ungraded and Special English Classes.

I recommend that the same policy be pursued regarding the establishment of open-air, ungraded and special English classes as in 1917-18 and that no action concerning the re-establishment of these classes for the year 1918-19 be taken at the present time. Action should be postponed until after the opening of the schools in September, when orders will be presented to the School Committee regarding the establishment of all such classes on the basis of the registration at that time. I recommend that all open-air, ungraded and special English classes at present authorized be discontinued at the close of the current school year and that such classes be re-established only by special order of the School Committee.

## PART I.

## REAPPOINTMENTS OF PRINCIPALS AND MEMBERS OF THE SUPERVISING STAFF.

Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Committee.<br>English High School.- Head Master, William B. Snow.<br>Samuel Adams District.- Master, Paul V. Donovan.<br>Continuation School.- Principal, Owen D. Evans.<br>Assistant Nurses, Mary A. Cody, Ellen L. Fenton, Frances Z. Flannery, Anna C. Patterson, Ethel A. Young.<br>Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.<br>Gaston District.- Master, Josephine A. Powers.<br>Lawrence District.- Master, Thomas J. Sheahan.<br>Norcross District.- Master, Mary R. Thomas.<br>Director of Medical Inspection, William H. Devine.<br>Director of Music, John A. O'Shea.<br>Director of Salesmanship, Isabel C. Bacon.<br>Director of Vocational Guidance, Susan J. Ginn.<br>First Assistant Director of Practice and Training, Mary E. Keyes.<br>Assistant Director of Educational Investigation and Measurement, Arthur W. Kallom.<br>Assistant Directors of Manual Arts, Edward C. Emerson, George M. Morris.<br>Assistant Directors of Practice and Training, E. Gertrude Dudley, Sarah A. Lyons.<br>Assistant Nurses, Florence I. Bolles, Frances A. Burnham, Idabel Durgan, Agnes G. Kelleher, Daisy D. MacBurnie, Sara MacGillivray, Catherine C. Mealey, Mary B. O'Donnell, Catherine F. O'Toole, Roberta E. Pollard.

## PART II.

## REAPPOINTMENTS OF SUBORDINATE TEACHERS.

> Note.- Physical training teachers in Normal, High and Latin Schools are given under Part III.

## NORMAL SCHOOL.

Largest number of pupils belonging at any time between
September 10, 1917, and April 1,1918 . . . . . 271

$$
\text { Teachers. - Entitled to } 16 \text { regular teachers . . . . } 16
$$

Now serving on tenure . . . . . . . . . 8
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com-mittee.- First Assistant, Head of Department, Lotta A. Clark; Assistant, Annie P. O'Hara2

Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.Master, Head of Department, J. Mace Andress; First Assistants, Heads of Departments, Marie A. Solano, Mary C. Shute, Gertrude Weeks; Assistants, M. Margaret Gaffey, Edith L. Smith6
PUBLIC LATIN SCHOOL.
Teachers.- Entitled to 29 regular teachers ..... 29
Now serving on tenure ..... 21
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com- mittee.- Junior Master, Joseph W. Hobbs ..... 1
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Junior Masters, Elmer R. Bowker, Ralph M. Corson, William H. J. Kennedy, Max Levine, Warren E. Robinson ..... 5
GIRLS' LATIN SCHOOL.
Teachers.- Entitled to 23 regular teachers ..... 23
Now serving on tenure ..... 19
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com- mittee.- Assistant, Grace E. Lingham ..... 1
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Assistant, Mary E. Greene ..... 1

## BRIGHTON HIGH SCHOOL.

Teachers. - Entitled to 20 regular teachers ..... 20
Now serving on tenure ..... 9Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.-Assistants, Ethel T. Burpee, Sylvia E. Donegan, MildredIvy; Instructor, Coöperative Branches, Clarence W.Goodridge; Assistant Instructor in Commercial Branches,Mary G. McEvoy; Assistant Instructor in Manual Arts,Marjorie Loring6
CHARLESTOWN HIGH SCHOOL.
Teachers.- Entitled to 15 regular teachers ..... 15
Now serving on tenure ..... 8
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com- mittee. - Junior Master, Hubert G. Fisher ..... 1
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Master, Head of Department, Arthur S. Wells; Assistants, Maude E. Butters, Margaret J. Griffith, Elizabeth J. Martin; Instructor in Coöperative Branches, Maurice J. Moriarty ..... 5
DORCHESTER HIGH SCHOOL.
Teachers.- Entitled to 64 regular teachers ..... 64
Now serving on tenure ..... 38
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com-mittee.- Junior Master, Z. Carleton Staples; Assistant,Lucy G. Annable; Industrial Instructor, Elizabeth C. Menn,3Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.-Junior Masters, Jared W. Davis, Harry F. Doe, Roy W.Hatch, Ernest M. Hunt; Assistants, Amy B. Baker, Mary L.Carty, Laura S. Clark, Katharine F. Garrity, AdelaideHaley, Helen F. Keefe, Margaret C. Kennedy, Fannie Myer-son, Elizabeth K. Nagle, Allice G. Porter, Marion A. Say-ward, Mary L. Sheehy, Edna Willis; Instructor in Coöpera-tive Branches, Francis L. Bain; Assistant Instructors inCommercial Branches, Elinor Furber, Florence L. Hamblin;Industrial Instructors, Alice M. Croke, Theresa A. Fitz-patrick22
EAST BOSTON HIGH SCHOOL.
Teachers.- Entitled to 21 regular teachers21
Now serving on tenure ..... 16Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com-mittee.- Assistant, Bertha C. Marshall; Instructor inManual Arts, Isaac Goddard2
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.-Junior Master, John J. Connelly; Assistants, Louise Adams,Grace W. Heartz, Ruth E. Thomas; Instructor in Commer-cial Branches, Lewis A. Newton; Industrial Instructor,Agnes C. Early6

## ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL.

Teachers.- Entitled to 60 regular teachers ..... 60All of the time of one Master, Head of Department, incharge of an annex; and one half the time of one Master,Head of Department, in charge of an annex, is given toadministrative work. No allowance has been made forthese in the above computation.
Now serving on tenure ..... 43
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com- mittee.- Masters, Heads of Departments, Daniel Foley, Alva T. Southworth; Junior Masters, Arthur H. Delano, Leroy M. Rand ..... 4
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Masters, Heads of Departments, Charles W. French, Ber- tram C. Richardson; Junior Masters, Earl M. Benson, J. Albert Brack, Walter I. Chapman, Merrill C. Hill, Carey P. Ladd, Walter L. Leighton, Louis A. McCoy, Daniel V. O'Flaherty, John F. Roche, Edward N. Wilson ..... 12 ..... -
GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.
Teachers.- Entitled to 56 regular teachers59
Now serving on tenure ..... 44Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com-mittee.- Junior Master, C. Ross Appler; Assistants, LilianC. Burbank, Helen L. Byrne, Rina M. Greene, Elizabeth B.Nichols; Assistant Instructor in Commercial Branches,Grace A. McGrath6
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- First Assistant, Head of Department, May M. Smith; Junior Master, Herbert B. Cole; Assistants, Margaret C. Brawley, Elizabeth Chase, Marion A. Guilford, Margaret Little; Assistant Instructor in Salesmanship, Bessie T. Goodwin ..... 7
HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE.
Teachers.- Entitled to 48 regular teachers ..... 48
Now serving on tenure ..... 26 ..... 26Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com-mittee.- Junior Masters, William G. Hoffman, Jr., SamuelB. Trumbull2
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Master, Head of Department, Maurice J. Lacey; JuniorMasters, Winburn S. Cannell, John B. Casey, Harold B.Garland, Ernest J. Hall, Thomas E. Mahoney, James E.O'Neil, Edward A. Post, William F. Remmert, Max Weiss;Instructors in Commercial Branches, Robert Bitzer, GeorgeA. Fellows, Louis J. Fish, Walter E. Leidner, James R.Mahoney, Edward J. McCarthy; Instructơr in ManualArts, Frank P. Kelly

## HIGH SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL ARTS.

Teachers.- Entitled to 22 regular teachers ..... 22
Now serving on tenure ..... 22Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com-mittee. - Master, Head of Department, Melville C. Free-man: First Assistant, Head of Department, Clara B.Shaw2
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Assistants, Jessie Moore, Laura F. Wentworth, Annabel M. Young; Industrial Instructor, Mabelle B. Rimbach ..... 4

## HYDE PARK HIGH SCHOOL.

Teachers.- Entitled to 24 regular teachers
Now serving on tenure ..... 14
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com- mittee. - Assistant, Mary Shute ..... 1
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 3, 1919.- Junior Masters, William M. Edmonstone, Harold F. Stevens; Assistant, Ruby H. Cole; Instructor in Coöperative Branches, Martin L. Olson; Industrial Instructor, Mar- guerite S. King ..... 524
MECHANIC ARTS HIGH SCHOOL.
Teachers.- Entitled to 45 regular teachers ..... 45
Now serving on tenure ..... 37
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com- mittee.-Assistant Principal, Harriet E. Bird; Junior Masters, Henry D. Colton, Charles Jenney, Robert B. Masterson, George E. Parsons; Instructor, Mechanical Department, Dext r A. Mower ..... 6
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Junior Masters, James P. Farnsworth, Francis J. Horgan; Instructors, Mechanical Department, Joseph R. B. Dunn, William McRobbie, James H. Philbrick, Ernest E. Town ..... 6

## ROXBURY HIGH SCHOOL.

Teachers.- Entitled to 34 regular teachers
Now serving on tenure . . . . . . . . . 23
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.First Assistant, Head of Department, Mabel L. Warner; Assistants, Ellen M. Greany, Helen A. Taff; Instructor in Commercial Branches, Harold J. Smith; Assistant Instructors in Commercial Branches, Mary K. Austin, Alice H. M. Power

## SOUTH BOSTON HIGH SCHOOL.

Teachers.- Entitled to 26 regular t achers ..... 26
Now serving on tenure ..... 17
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com- mittee.-Assistant, Susan M. Maguire ..... 1
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Master, Head of Department, John E. J. Kelley; First Assistant, Head of Department, Elisabeth G. Tracy; Junior Master, William F. Lenihan; Assistants, Mary C. Grand- field, Lucy M. Greely; Assistant Instructors in Commercial Branches, Irene H. Corkery, Anna T. Kelley, Elizabeth A. Nash; Assistant Instructor in Salesmanship, Alice M. Falvey ..... 927
WEST ROXBURY HIGH SCHOOL.
Teachers.- Entitled to 24 regular teachers ..... 24
Now serving on tenure ..... 19
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com- mittee.- Assistant, Elizabeth H. Norman ..... 1
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Master, Head of Department, Harold C. Spencer; Assist- ants, Hazel M. Purmort, Angela M. Keenan; Instructor in Commercial Branches, Thaddeus J. Keefe; Assistant Instructor in Salesmanship, half-time, Mary G. Jennings . 5 ..... 525
BOSTON CLERICAL SCHOOL.
Teachers.- Entitled to 9 regular teachers ..... 9
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Head Instructor in Bookkeeping, George L. Hoffacker; Head Instructor in Stenography, Atlee L. Percy; Clerical Instructor, Charles A. Cederberg; Clerical Assistants, Annie T. Elwell, Helen J. Gilmore, Mary L. Knodell, Wini- fred H. Rogers, Katherine W. Ross ..... 8
ABRAHAM LINCOLN DISTRICT.

Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918, - 63 in ungraded class; 18 in special class; 37 in open-air class; 1,912 in regular grades
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 2,003Teachers.- Entitled to 48 grade teachers, 2 teachers ofungraded classes, 1 teacher of special class and 1 teacher ofan open-air class52

[^25]Now serving on tenure ..... 43
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com- mittee.-Assistant, Eleanor A. McNamara ..... 1
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Sub- master, Joseph E. Lynch; Instructor, Special Class, Kathleen MacHugh; Assistants, Annie V. Devine, B. Hazel Kane ..... 4
48
Kindergartens.- Teachers.- Number entitled to ..... 4
Now serving on tenure ..... 3
AGASSIZ DISTRICT.
Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918,-16 in special class; 88 in prevocational classes; 653 inregular grades ..... 757
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 700
Teachers.- Entitled to 16 grade teachers, 1 teacher of a special class and 2 teachers of prevocational classes ..... 19
Now serving on tenure ..... 16
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com- mittee.- Instructor, special class, Martha L. Taylor ..... 1
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Assistants, Elsie V. Karlson, Elizabeth F. Laughlin ..... 219
Kindergartens.- Teachers.- Number entitled to . ..... 2
Now serving on tenure ..... 1
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Assistant, Frances E. O'Neil ..... 12
BENNETT DISTRICT.
Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918,- 15 in special class; 1,392 in regular grades ..... 1,407
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 1,366
Teachers.- Entitled to 35 grade teachers, 1 teacher of a special class ..... 36
Now serving on tenure ..... 25
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com- mittee.-Assistants, Jennie L. Carter, Mildred M. Crook, Florence M. Tait ..... 3
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Assistants, Katherine M. Finn, Alice G. Flynn, Edith D. Rodgers, Helen E. Rourke, Edith Stahl, Ruth V. Tobin ..... 6
REAPPOINTMENTS. ..... 17
Kindergartens.- Teachers.- Number entitled to ..... 7
Now serving on tenure ..... 3
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com- mittee.-Assistant, Mildred B. Cleary ..... 1
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.-
Assistants, Elizabeth M. Daley, Marion E. Jose ..... 2- 6
BIGELOW DISTRICT.
Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918, - 31 in special classes; 57 in rapid advancement classes; 856 in regular grades ..... 944
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 919
Teachers.- Entitled to 21 grade teachers, 2 teachers of special classes and 2 teachers of rapid advancement classes, ..... 25
Now serving on tenure ..... 21
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Submaster, Francis M. Morrissey; Assistants, Nellie A. Condon, Lillian M. Connors, Mildred A. Hersey ..... 4
Kindergartens.- Teachers.- Number entitled to ..... 225
Now serving on tenure ..... 1
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Assistant, Irene B. Murray ..... 1

## BOWDITCH DISTRICT.

Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918,- 36 in open-air class; 993 in regular grades ..... 1,029
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 1,006
Teachers.- Entitled to 25 grade teachers, 1 teacher of an open-air class ..... 26
Now serving on tenure ..... 20
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com- mittee.- Assistant, Mary L. Mahoney ..... 1
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.-Assistants, Alice E. Bentley, Josephine M. Friery, Mary C.Hawkes, Helen L. Mahoney, Gladys M. Parker5
Kindergartens.-Teachers.- Number entitled to ..... 4
Now serving on tenure ..... 4

[^26]
## BOẆDOIN DISTRICT.

Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging
on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1,
1918,- 30 in special classes; 980 in regular grades . . . 1,010
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1,
1917, to April 1, $1918 . . . . . . . . . .$.
Teachers.-Entitled to 24 grade teachers, 2 teachers of special classes
Now serving on tenure . . . . . . . . . 18
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com-mittee.- Assistant, Catherine E. O'Mara1

Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.Instructors, Special Classes, Emma A. Timberlake, Cora E. Wood; Assistants, Elsie M. Crispin, Agnes F. Kelly, Dora L. Lombard, Annie Segal

Kindergartens.-Teachers.- Number entitled to . . . 7
Now serving on tenure . . . . . . . . . 3
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com-mittee.- Assistant, Dorothy L. Glover1

Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.Assistants, Imelda S. Hagan, Leone C. Sheen . . . 2

6

## BUNKER HILL DISTRICT.

Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918,- 25 in special classes; 627 in regular grades .
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 626
Teachers.- Entitled to 15 grade teachers, 2 teachers of special classes ..... 17
Now serving on tenure ..... 14Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.-Instructors, Special Classes, Katherine A. McCarron, Mar-garet McCrillis; Assistant, Agnes L. Harrington3
Kindergartens.- Teachers.- Number entitled to . ..... 3
Now serving on tenure ..... 1Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.-First Assistant, Agnes A. Snelling1

## CHAPMAN DISTRICT.

Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918-1,172 in regular grades

[^27]Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 1,145
Teachers.- Entitled to 29 grade teachers ..... 29
Now serving on tenure ..... 24
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com- mittee.- First Assistant in Charge, Gertrude L. Gardner ..... 1
Appoint d: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Assistants, Regina G. O'Connor, Marjorie G. Smith ..... 2
Kindergartens.- Teachers.- Number entitled to ..... 4
Now serving on tenure ..... 4
CHARLES SUMNER DISTRICT.
Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918,- 1,059 in regular grades ..... 1,059
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 1,048
Teachers.- Entitled to 26 grade teachers ..... 26
Now serving on tenure ..... 21
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com- mittee.- Assistant, Anna P. Lynch ..... 1
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Assistants, Grace D. Lennon, Elinor Neilon, F. Josephine Rogers ..... 3
Kindergartens.- Teachers.- Number entitled to ..... 425
Now serving on tenure ..... 3
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Assistant, Marion E. Kelley ..... 1
CHRISTOPHER GIBSON DISTRICT.

## CHRISTOPHER GIBSON DISTRICT.

Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918,- 980 in regular grades ..... 980
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 961
Teachers.- Entitled to 24 grade teachers ..... 24
Now serving on tenure ..... 21Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com-mittee.- Assistant, Susan M. Hosmer1
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Assistant, Helen C. Conway ..... 1

| mittee.-Assistant, Susan M. Hosmer | . | . | . | 1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Appointed: To serve for the term ending | August | 31, | $1919 .-$ |  |  |  |
| Assistant, Helen C. Conway | . | . | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ |  |

[^28]Kindergartens.- Teachers.- Number entitled to ..... 2
Now serving on tenure ..... 2
DEARBORN DISTRICT.Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belongingon any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1,1918,- 40 in ungraded class; 16 in special class; 57 inprevocational class; 1,667 in regular grades1,780
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 1,744
Teachers.- Entitled to 42 grade teachers, 1 teacher of anungraded class, 1 teacher of a special class and 1 teacher of aprevocational class45
Now serving on tenure ..... 36
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com-mittee.- Instructor, Special Class, Katherine M. Binkley1
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.-Assistants, Elizabeth A. Crowley, Annie F. Daniel, Anna M.Devin, Regina I. Driscoll, Laura M. Payson5
Kindergartens.- Teachers. - Number entitled to42
Now serving on tenure ..... 1
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- First Assistant, Mary FitzGerald; Assistants, Frances R. Kent, Margaret A. Mahoney ..... 3

## DILLAWAY DISTRICT.

Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918, - 17 in special class; 22 in conservation of eyesight class; 1,186 in regular grades ..... 1,225
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 1,203
Teachers.- Entitled to 30 grade teachers, 1 teacher of a special class ..... 31
Now serving on tenure ..... 25
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com- mittee.- Assistant, Irene F. Jackson ..... 1
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Instructor, Special Class, Dorothy C. Foley; Assistants, Eleanor A. Gallant, Florence M. Hawes ..... 329
Kindergartens.- Teachers.- Number entitled to ..... 4
Now serving on tenure ..... 3

[^29]
## DUDLEY DISTRICT.

Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belongingon any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1,1918,-16 in special class; 126 in prevocational classes ; 998in regular grades1,140Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 1,108
Teachers.- Entitled to 25 grade teachers, 1 teacher of a special class, 3 teachers of prevocational classes ..... 29
Now serving on tenure ..... 26
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com- mittee.- Instructor, Special Class, Lena C. Johnson ..... 1
Kindergartens.- Teachers. - Number entitled to ..... 427
Now serving on tenure ..... 2
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.-
Assistants, Helen C. McLean, Margaret Townsend ..... 24
DWIGHT DISTRICT.
Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918,- 33 in ungraded class; 86 in special classes; 639 in regular grades ..... 758
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 723
Teachers.- Entitled to 16 grade teachers, 1 teacher of an ungraded class, 6 teachers of special classes ..... 23
Now serving on tenure ..... 16
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com- mittee.- First Assistant in Charge, Special Class, Nellie E.Powers; Instructor, Special Class, Beatrice U. Bridges . . 2Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.-Instructor, Special Class, Jessie M. Baker, Mary M. Bickford,Helen C. Godvin, Mabel M. Leach422
Kindergartens.- Teachers.- Number entitled to ..... 2
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- First Assistant, Angela B. Bemis; Assistant, Dora E. Smith ..... 2
EDMUND P. TILESTON DISTRICT.
Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918,- 47 in hospital classes; 766 in regular grades ..... 813
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918. ..... 789

[^30]Teachers.- Entitled to 19 grade teachers, 3 teachers of hos- pital classes ..... 22
Now serving on tenure ..... 11
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com- mittee.-Assistant, Grace B. Turner ..... 1
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Assistants, Edith F. Cotton, Helen L. Cunningham, Ger- trude Freiderman, Leonora P. Lordan, Mary E. Martell, Catherine G. McCool, Marguerite R. O'Neill, Madge G. Ross, Lelia P. Severy ..... 9
Kindergartens.- Teachers.- Number entitled to .2
Now serving on tenure ..... 1
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Assistant, Alma C. McKenna ..... 1

## EDWARD EVERETT DISTRICT.

Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918,- 16 in special class; 1,508 in regular grades . ..... 1,524
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 1,510
Teachers.- Entitled to 37 grade teachers, 1 teacher of a special class ..... 38
Now serving on tenure ..... 27
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com- mittee.-Assistants, Grace E. L. Hine, Caroline B. McLean, ..... 2
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- First Assistant in Charge, Florence A. G odfellow; Instructor, Special Class, Irene Upham; Assistants, Margaret M. Giblin, Ruby E. Ladd, Josephine J. Lynch, Mary O. Nolan ..... 635
Kindergartens. - Teachers.- Number entitled to . ..... 5
Now serving on tenure ..... 2
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Assistants, Mabel A. Hermance, Dorothy L. Mitchell . ..... 24
ELIHU GREENWOOD DISTRICT.
Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918,-1,234 in regular grades ..... 1,234
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 1,218
Teachers.- Entitled to 31 grade teachers ..... 31

[^31]Now serving on tenure ..... 21
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com- mittee.-Assistant, Mary J. Mulcahy ..... 1
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Assistants, Esther E. Brooks, Marie A. DeNeill, Mary M. J. Egar, Corinne M. Faxon, Margaret L. Fisher, Madeline B. Murphy, Louise J. Smith ..... 7
29
Kindergartens.- Teachers. - Number entitled to ..... 6
Now serving on tenure ..... 2
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com- mittee.-First Assistants, Henrietta C. Starke, Ruth E. York ..... 2
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Assistants, Grace M. Dugan, Priscilla E. White ..... 2

## ELIOT DISTRICT.

Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918,-115 in ungraded classes; 40 in special classes; 60 in special English classes; 42 in prevocational class; 2,085 in regular grades
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 2,302
Teachers.- Entitled to 53 grade teachers, 3 teachers of ungraded classes, 3 teachers of special classes, 2 teachers of special English classes, 1 teacher of a prevocational class ..... 62
Now serving on tenure ..... 40Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com-mittee.-Instructor, Special Class, Mary M. Dwyer; Assist-ants, Elizabeth E. Dacey, Annie L. Lynch, Elizabeth T.McNeil4
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Instructor, Special Class, Mary A. Connors; Assistants, Sheba E. Berry, Esther E. Cahill, Mary A. E. Connolly, Olive M. Crane, Margaret A. Ford, Grace F. Laughlin, Alice McNally, M. Alice Murphy, Mary M. O’Hearn, Frances S. Rodgers, Margaret T. Casey ..... 1256
Kindergartens.- Teachers.- Number entitled to . ..... 4
Now serving on tenure ..... 1
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com- mittee.- First Assistant, Esther Campbell ..... 1
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.-Assistants, Sara F. Cotter, Alice M. Doran24

[^32]
## EMERSON DISTRICT.

Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging
on any one day between September 1,1917 , and April 1 ,
1918, 1,410 in regular grades . . . . . . . 1,410
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918
Teachers.- Entitled to 35 grade teachers . . . . . 35
Now serving on tenure . . . . . . . . . 23
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com-mittee.-Assistants, Gladys L. Kelly, Gertrude M. McBrien, 2
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.Assistants, Alice J. Barry, Mary E. Buckley, Grace M. Curry, Mary B. Flynn, Anna E. McGirr, Mary C. McMahon, -Dorothy J. McNally . . . . . . . . . 7

Kindergaptens.-Teachers. Number entitled to - - 5
Now serving on tenure . . . . . . . . . 4
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.-
Assistant, Margaret M. Cody . . . . . . . 1

## EVERETT DISTRICT.

Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on
any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918,-
739 in regular grades .
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918
Teachers.- Entitled to 18 grade teachers . . . . 18
Now serving on tenure . . . . . . . . . 14
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.Master's Assistant, Bertha L. Mulloney; Assistant, Rose E. Segal . . . . . . . . . . . . 2

Kindergartens. - Teachers.- Number entitled to - 2
Now serving on tenure . . . . . . . . . 2

## FRANCIS PARKMAN DISTRICT.

Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918,-670 in regular grades
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918

[^33]25
Teachers.- Entitled to 17 grade teachers ..... 17
Now serving on tenure ..... 12
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Assistants, Nellie M. Farnsworth, Helen R. Jones, Caroline C. Moy ..... 315
Kindergartens.- Teachers.- Number entitled to ..... 2
Now serving on tenure ..... 2
FRANKLIN DISTRICT.
Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918,- 18 in special class; 973 in regular grades ..... 991
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 975
Teachers.- Entitled to 24 grade teachers, 1 teacher of a special class ..... 25
Now serving on tenure ..... 21
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com- mittee.- Assistants, Edith Irving, Gertrude A. Kalmus ..... 2
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Assistant, Mildred M. Colton ..... 1
Kindergartens.-Teachers.- Number entitled to ..... 5
Now serving on tenure ..... 2
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.-First Assistant, Eleanor M. Osterberg; Assistant, AnnaM. Hooke2
FREDERIC W. LINCOLN DISTRICT.
Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918,- 21 in ungraded class; 717 in regular grades ..... 738
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 716
Teachers.- Entitled to 18 grade teachers ..... 18
Now serving on tenure ..... 15
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Sub- master, George W. Gammon; Assistants, Lydia M. Gore, Maud B. Kennerson ..... 318
Kindergartens.- Teachers.- Number entitled to ..... 3

[^34] forty pupils per teacher. (See page 4.) For the retention of teachers in the districts to which they are now assigned the minimum ratio of pupils to a teacher is forty-two in the fall months.
Now serving on tenure ..... 1
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Committee.- Assistant, Helen A. Melia ..... 1
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.-
Assistant, N. Medora Thorndike ..... 1
FROTHINGHAM DISTRICT.
Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918,- 12 in prevocational class; 675 in regular grades ..... 687
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 627
Teachers.- Entitled to 17 grade teachers ..... 17
Now serving on tenure ..... 13
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Committee.- Master's Assistant, Mary A. Quirk; Assistant, Frederick
A. Dunfey2
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Assistant, Mary C. Falvey ..... 1Kindergartens.- Teachers.- Number entitled to .16
Now serving on tenure2
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Committee. -Assistant, Andrea Mahan ..... 12
GASTON DISTRICT.
Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918,- 999 in regular grades ..... 999
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 989
Teachers.- Entitled to 25 grade teachers ..... 25
Now serving on tenure ..... 19
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Master's Assistant, Carrie A. Harlow; First Assistant, Gram- mar, Clara A. Sharp; Assistants, Katherine F. Breen, Sarah M. Dooley ..... 4
Kindergartens.- Teachers.- Number entitled to ..... 223
Now serving on tenure ..... 2

## GEORGE PUTNAM DISTRICT.

Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one dày between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918,- 34 in special classes; 1,872 in regular grades

[^35]Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 1,874
Teachers.-Entitled to 47 grade teachers, 2 teachers of special classes ..... 49
Now serving on tenure ..... 31
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Committee. - Instructor, Special Class, Mary A. Gove; Assistants, Myrtle A. Bacon, Beatrice C. Blanchard, Julia W. Gavin, Inez S. Laurie, Rose G. Myerson ..... 6
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Submaster, E. Joseph Goulart; Assistants, Sigrid B. Ander-son, M. Irene Bills, Naomi M. Caldwell, Josephine, M.Gately, Florence J. Keelan, John L. Mayer, Cora M.Nicoll, Marion B. Nye, A. Florence Pow, Marguerite J.Rich11
Kindergartens.- Teachers.- Number entitled to . ..... 748
Now serving on tenure
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Assistant, Loyce I. Brandt ..... 1
GILBERT STUART DISTRICT.
Elementary Grades.-Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918,- 962 in regular grades ..... 962
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 949
Teachers..- Entitled to 24 grade teachers ..... 24
Now serving on tenure ..... 14
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Committee. - Assistants, Eileen E. Kennally, Mary M. O'Mara ..... 2
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.-6
Kindergartens.- Teachers.- Number entitled to . ..... 422
Now serving on tenure ..... 2
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Committee.
-Assistant, Marjorie H. Bent ..... 16
Assistants, Mabel L. Augusta, Mary V. Driscoll, Margaret M. Hayes, Alice M. P. Lanagan, Agnes C. Lavery, Muriel L. Staples

## HANCOCK DISTRICT.

Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918,- 73 in ungraded classes; 46 in special classes; 122 in special English classes; 39 in prevocational class; 66 in openair classes; 1,868 in regular grades

[^36]Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 2,171
Teachers.- Entitled to 47 grade teachers, 2 teachers of ungraded classes, 3 teachers of special classes, 4 teachers of special English classes, 1 teacher of a prevocational class and 2 teachers of open-air classes ..... 59
Now serving on tenure ..... 48
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.-Assistants, Helena E. Casey, Mary T. Dowling, ElizabethDrea, Loretta R. Kelley, Sarah M. Logue, Margaret M.O'Connell, Mary L. Walsh7
Kindergartens.- Teachers. - Number entitled to5515
Now serving on tenure ..... 7Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com-mittee.-First Assistant, Carolyn B. Shattuck; Assistant,Ethel R. Hagerman2
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- First Assistant, Elizabeth J. Mahoney; Assistants, Marjorie G. Short, Nellie M. Sullivan, Ruth G. Sullivan, Katherine D. Warren ..... 5
HARVARD DISTRICT.
Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918,-17 in special class; 641 in regular grades ..... 658
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 644
Teachers.- Entitled to 16 grade teachers, 1 teacher of a special class ..... 17
Now serving on tenure ..... 15Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.-Submaster, George H. Pearce; Instructor, Special Class,Elizabeth M. Hoar214
17
Kindergartens.- Teachers.- Number entitled to ..... 3
Now serving on tenure ..... 3
HENRY GREW DISTRICT.
Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918,- 625 in regular grades ..... 625
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 602Teachers.- Entitled to 15 grade teachers .
Now serving on tenure ..... 10
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.-Assistants, Matilda I. Coveney, Bessie A. Lovewell, Mar-garet E. O'Connor, Florence P. Saunders4
Kindergartens.- Teachers.- Number entitled to ..... 4
Now serving on tenure ..... 1
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com- mittee.- First Assistant, Mary L. Hersey ..... 1
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Assistants, Florence N. Damon, Cornelia R. Hinkley ..... 215
144
HENRY L. PIERCE DISTRICT.
Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918,- 1,599 in regular grades ..... 1,599
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 1,584
Teachers.- Entitled to 40 grade teachers . ..... 40
Now serving on tenure ..... 27
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com- mittee.-Assistants, Cora A. Banks, Margaret M. Fleming, ..... 2
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Submaster, John J. Connolly; Assistants, Helen A. Barry, Marguerite T. Brooks, Anna M. Buckley, Elizabeth M. Carten, Alice M. P. Higgins, Mary E. Kennelly, Alice C. Manning, Ida M. Ridlon, Dora Slepian ..... 10
Kindergartens.- Teachers. - Number entitled to39
Now serving on tenure ..... 3
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.-Assistant, Mary M. McEttrick1

## HUGH O'BRIEN DISTRICT.

Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918,- 19 in special class; 1,409 in regular grades
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1,' 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 1,409
Teachers.- Entitled to 35 grade teachers, 1 teacher of a special class ..... 36

[^37]Now serving on tenure ..... 29
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com- mittee.-Assistant, Marion O. Little ..... 1
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Assistants, Josephine V. Hogan, Emma A. McDonald, Evelyn L. Murphy, Katharine M. Murphy ..... 4
Kindergartens. - Teachers. - Number entitled to .4
Now serving on tenure ..... 2
Appointed.- To serve during the pleasure of the School Com- mittee. - First Assistant, Clare S. English ..... 1
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Assistant, Beatrice W. Sadler ..... 1

## HYDE DISTRICT.

Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918,- 17 in special class; 735 in regular grades ..... 752
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 722
Teachers.- Entitled to 18 grade teachers, 1 teacher of a special class ..... 19
Now serving on tenure ..... 20
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com- mittee.- Master's Assistant, Jane Reid ..... 1
Kindergartens.- Teachers.- Number entitled to ..... 21
Now serving on tenure ..... 3
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Assistant, Ruth A. Gillis ..... 154
JEFFERSON DISTRICT.
Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918,-15 in special class; 886 in regular grades ..... 901
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 875
Teachers.- Entitled to 22 grade teachers, 1 teacher of a special class ..... 23
Now serving on tenure ..... 21
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Submaster, Francis A. O'Brien ..... 1

Note.- Number of teachers to which a district is "entitled" is given upon the basis of forty pupils per teacher. (See page 4.) For the retention of teachers in the districts to which they are now assigned the minimum ratio of pupils to a teacher is forty-two in the fall months.
Kindergartens.- Teachers.- Number entitled to ..... 4
Now serving on tenure ..... 2
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Assistants, Emma L. Campbell, Esther B. Cavanagh ..... 24
JOHN A. ANDREW DISTRICT.
Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918, - 40 in ungraded class; 1,060 in regular grades ..... 1,100
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 1,065
Teachers.- Entitled to 27 grade teachers, 1 teacher of an ungraded class ..... 28
Now serving on tenure ..... 24
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Assistant, Ruth M. Drury ..... 1
Kindergartens.- Teachers. - Number entitled to ..... 2
Now serving on tenure ..... 1
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Assistant, Marion E. Jones ..... 1
JOHN CHEVERUS DISTRICT.
Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918,- 17 in special class; 1,386 in regular grades ..... 1,403
Average number of pupils.belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 1,383
Teachers.- Entitled to 34 grade teachers, 1 teacher of a special class ..... 35
Now serving on tenure ..... 27
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com- mittee.-Assistant, Mary E. Sheehan ..... 1
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.-Instructor, Special Class, Eleanor A. Rowen; Assistants,Marie J. Alexander, Eleanor A. Dordoni, Ellen A. Leahy,Zetta Morrison, Margaret E. O'Brien6
Kindergartens.- Teachers. - Number entitled to34
Now serving on tenure ..... 4
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Assistants, Mary E. Brazil, M. Loretta Kennedy ..... 2 which they are now assigned the minimum ratio of pupils to a teacher is forty-two in the fall months.

## JOHN WINTHROP DISTRICT.

Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918, - 19 in special class; 1,549 in regular grades

1,568
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, $\quad 1,559$
Teachers.- Entitled to 39 grade teachers, 1 teacher of a special class
Now serving on tenure . . . . . . . . . 33
Appointrd: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.Assistants, Marjory T. Doherty, Catherine E. Lenihan, Margherita R. Milliken, Selma S. Stern . . . . . 4

Kindergartens.- Teachers.- Number entitled to . . . 4
Now serving on tenure . . . . . . . . . 1
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com-mittee.-First Assistant, Katherine E. Peard; Assistant, Alice B. Crosbie
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.-
Assistant, Sally S. Allen . . . . . . . . 11

## LAWRENCE DISTRICT.

Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918,-16 in special class; 92 in prevocational classes; 817 in regular grades

Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1,
1917, to April 1, 1918
Teachers.- Entitled to 21 grade teachers, 1 teacher of a special class; 2 teachers of prevocational classès ..... 24
Now serving on tenure ..... 19Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com-mittee.-Assistants, Ellen B. Donohoe, Mary J. Gomes,William G. O'Hare3
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Instructor, Special Class, Annie Golden; Assistant, Margaret M. Biggy ..... 2
Kindergartens:- Teachers. - Number entitled to ..... 1
Now serving on tenure ..... 1

## LEWIS DISTRICT.

Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918,- 15 in special class; 60 in rapid advancement classes; 30 in prevocational class; 2,220 in regular grades
Average number of pupils belonging for the prriod September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 2,279
Teachers. - Entitled to 55 grade teachers, 1 teacher of a special class, 2 teachers of rapid advancement classes, 1 teacher of a prevocational class ..... 59
Now serving on tenure ..... 33
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com- mittee.-Assistants, Alice T. Clark, Marguerite U. Dean, Hilda Reinstein ..... 3
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.-Assistants, Mary M. Byrne, Mary M. Callahan, Louise J.Chambers, Marion Church, Marguerite C. Cloney, Helen T.Cullen, Marion Goldstein, Mary E. Hagerty, Helen T. Han-non, Ruth Holland, Margaret E. Maloney, Mary A. McCool,Marion E. Mellen, Helen I. Mulliken, Mary G. Murray,Lillian C. O'Neil, Katherine M. Schubarth1753
Kindergartens.- Teachers.- Number entitled to . ..... 6
Now serving on tenure ..... 2
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com- mittee.-Assistant, Florence E. Crowninshield ..... $1{ }^{-}$Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.-Assistants, Ethel M. Fallon, Gertrude L. Mazur, Pearl E.Whitcomb3

## LONGFELLOW DISTRICT.

Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918,-1,275 in regular grades ..... 1,275
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 1,267
Teachers.- Entitled to 32 grade teachers ..... 32
Now serving on tenure ..... 19Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com-mittee.-Assistants, Christina W. Burnet, Marion B.Foster2
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Assistants, Mildred A. Bamberg, Katharine M. Copithorne,Frances B. Dodge, Agnes J. Drea, Stella M. Ives, Emma S.Libourel, Dora Lipsitz, Mary O. Mackey, Helen G. Morgan,Gladys A. Ringer1031
Kinderqartens.- Teachers.- Number entitled to . ..... 2
Now serving on tenure ..... 2

## LOWELL DISTRICT.

Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging
on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1,
1918,- 31 in special classes; 30 in open-air class; 1,056 in
regular grades

> Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1 , 1917, to April 1,1918
Teachers.- Entitled to 26 grade teachers, 2 teachers of special classes, 1 teacher of an open-air class ..... 29

Now serving on tenure . . . . . . . . . 23

Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.
Submaster, Martin J. A. Foley; Instructor, Special Class,
Eliza B. Bigelow; Assistant, Josephine L. Broderick . . 3
Kíndergartens.- Teachers. - Number entitled to ..... 5
Now serving on tenure ..... 3
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Assistant, Edith H. Newcomb ..... 1

## MARTIN DISTRICT.

Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918, - 1,176 in regular grades ..... 1,176
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 1,116
Teachers.- Entitled to 29 grade teachers ..... 29
Now serving on tenure ..... 23Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com-mittee.-Assistants, Rose Bloom, Laura M. Campbell,Elizabeth L. Willis326
Kindergartens. - Teachers.- Number entitled to . ..... 6Now serving on tenure3
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Assistants, Frances E. Fiske, Winnifred M. McEvoy, Helen G. Pepper ..... 36
MARY HEMENWAY DISTRICT.
Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belongingon any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1,1918,-2,033 in regular grades2,033
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 1,996
Teachers.- Entitled to 51 grade teachers ..... 51 ..... 51
Now serving on tenure ..... 31
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com- mittee.-Assistants, Alice B. Murphy, Eleanor Z. Walsh ..... 2
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.-Assistants, Louise F. Barry, Emily A. Brady, Charlotte L.Childs, Elizabeth A. Good, Madeline T. Goodale, Ellen C.Hennessey, John J. Lally, Alice G. Mason, Grace D. O’Brien,Bridget C. Ridge, Margaret M. Riley, Ethel M. Ruth, HelenR. Shaughnessy1346
Kindergartens.- Teachers.- Number entitled to . ..... 5 ..... 5
Now serving on tenure ..... 3
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Assistant, Elizabeth M. Laurie ..... 1

## MATHER DISTRICT.

Elementary Grades. - Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918,-18 in special class; 30 in rapid advancement class; 128 in prevocational classes; 2,142 in regular grades
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918
Teachers.-Entitled to 54 grade teachers, 1 teacher of a special class, 1 teacher of a rapid advancement class, 3 teachers of prevocational classes
Now serving on tenure . . . . . . . . . 42
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com-mittee.- Master's Assistant, Jennie E. Phinney; Assistants, Margaret M. Connelly, Louise B. Horgan 3
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.Submaster, Raymond H. Young; Instructor, Special Class, Linna M. Ferrer, Assistants, Mary M. Cronin, Inez M. Jameson, Margaret B. Lynch, Marion A. Maguire, Gertrude N. Mendell, Dorothy C. O'Connor8
53Kindergartens.- Teachers. - Number entitled to
Now serving on tenure ..... 25
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Assistants, Elizabeth B. Elcock, Evalyn M. Martin ..... 2
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 570
Teachers.- Entitled to 14 grade teachers ..... 14
Now serving on tenure ..... 9
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com- mittee.- Master's Assistant, Mary L. Merrick ..... 1
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Assistants, Eleanor H. Matson, Katherine Moran, Marguer- ite T. Rones ..... 3
13
Kindergartens.- Teachers.- Number entitled to ..... 2
Now serving on tenure ..... 1
NORCROSS DISTRICT.
Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918,- 43 in ungraded classes; 85 in open-air classes; 922 in regular grades ..... 1,050
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 1,035
Teachers.- Entitled to 23 grade teachers, 1 teacher of an ungraded class and 2 teachers of open-air classes ..... 26
Now serving on tenure ..... 23
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com- mittee.-Assistant, Helen T. Noonan ..... 1
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.— Assistant, Anne D. Allard ..... 1
Kindergartens.- Teachers.- Number entitled to .25
Now serving on tenure ..... 4
OLIVER HAZARD PERRY DISTRICT.
Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918,- 18 in special class; 802 in regular grades ..... 820
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 788
Teachers.- Entitled to 20 grade teachers, 1 teacher of a special class ..... 21
Now serving on tenure ..... 17Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com-mittee.- First Assistant in Charge, Julia G. Leary1
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Assistant, Anne M. Cassidy ..... 1

Note. - Number of teachers to which a district is "entitled" is given upon the basis of forty pupils per teacher. (See page 4.) For the retention of teachers in the districts to which they are now assigned the minimum ratio of pupils to a teacher is forty-two in the fall months.
Kindergartens. - Teachers. - Number entitled to ..... 2
Now serving on tenure ..... 1
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.— Assistant, Elizabeth Pishon. ..... 1

## OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES DISTRICT.

Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918,- 31 in special classes; 29 in rapid advancement class; 3,739 in regular grades
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 3,710
Teachers.-Entitled to 93 grade teachers, 2 teachers ofspecial classes and 1 teacher of a rapid advancement class,9661Now serving on tenureAppointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com-mittee. - Submaster, James F. Rockett; Instructor, SpecialClass, Mary A. Burkhardt; Assistants, A. Grace Emery,Nellic R. McNair, Mary B. T. Oliver5Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.-Master's Assistant, Anna A. Maguire; First Assistant,Grammar, Mary H. Brick; Assistants, Jennie F. Boles,Sarah B. Brennan, Daisy E. Cohen, Miriam Cohen, MadelineM. Daley, Dorothy L. Devine, Mary M. Facey, Anna M.Galvin, Alice L. Gannon, Grace W. Gormley, Irene L.Hines, Katherine M. Kelly, Alice E. Manning, MargaretM. J. McAndrew, Marie E. Murray, Margaret J. O’Brien,Jeanette A. Wall19
Kindergartens.- Teachers.- Number entitled to . ..... 13
Now serving on tenure ..... 6Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.-First Assistant, Ethel M. Lane; Assistants, Winifred R.Cavanagh, Ida M. Fields, Hattie E. Fisher, Charlotte M.
McMorrow ..... 5

## PHILLIPS BROOKS DISTRICT.

Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918,- 16 in special class; 29 in rapid advancement class; 1,399 in regular grades
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917; to April 1, 1918
Teachers.- Entitled to 35 grade teachers, 1 teacher of a special class and 1 teacher of a rapid advancement class ..... 37
Now serving on tenure ..... 24
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com- mittee.-Assistants, Eleanor P. Brawley, William F. Cannon, Delia M. Coneys, Charlotte Fawcet ..... 4
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Submaster, John M. McDonnell; Master's Assistant, Eunice C. Hearn; Instructor, Special Class, Helen F. Cummings; Assistants, Adelaide R. Burke, Mary A. Donovan, Nelly G. Fannon, Anna C. Gallagher, Adeline C. Leve ..... 8
Kindergartens. - Teachers.- Number entitled to .36Now serving on tenure4
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Assistants, Helen M. Sughrue, Irene H. Walsh ..... 2

## PRESCOTT DISTRICT.

Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918, - 85 in prevocational classes; 12 in special class; 600 in regular grades ..... 697
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 675
Teachers.- Entitled to 15 grade teachers, 2 teachers of prevocational classes and 1 teacher of a special class ..... 18
Now serving on tenure ..... 16
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Submaster, Louis A. White; Instructor, Special Class, Maria T. Cogger ..... 2
18
Kindergartens.- Teachers.- Number entitled to . ..... 1
Now serving on tenure ..... 1

## PRINCE DISTRICT.

Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918,- 993 in regular grades ..... 993
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 942
Teachers.- Entitled to 25 grade teachers ..... 25

[^38]Now serving on tenure ..... 19
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com- mittee.-Assistant, Elsie R. Gilbert ..... 1
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Assistants, Constance Bisbee, M. Elizabeth Gay, Vera A. Kingsford ..... 323
Kindergartens.- Teachers.- Number entitled to . ..... 2
Now serving on tenure ..... 1
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Assistant, Marion E. Godfrey ..... 12
QUINCY DISTRICT.
Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918,- 28 in ungraded class; 29 in special classes; 20 in special English class; 76 in prevocational classes; 99 in open- air classes; 752 in regular grades ..... 1,004
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 971
Teachers.- Entitled to 19 grade teachers, 2 teachers of special classes, 2 teachers of prevocational classes, 3 teachers of open-air classes, 1 teacher of an ungraded class and 1 teacher of a special English class ..... 28
Now serving on tenure ..... 20Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com-mittee.-Assistants, Lillian E. Goodwin, Louise H. Reardon,Ella J. Sullivan3
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Instructor, Special Class, Mildred E. Frazier; Assistants, Crystal D. Bird, Mary J. McLaughlin, Isabel J. Mulkern . 427
Kindergartens.- Teachers.- Number entitled to . ..... 10
Now serving on tenure ..... 5
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com- mittee.- First Assistant, Edna K. Lane ..... 1
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Assistants, Alice L. Linnehan, Dorothy V. Madden, Maud B. Moore, T. Marion Parmelee ..... 4

## RICE DISTRICT.

Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918,- 25 in ungraded class; 830 in regular grades

[^39]Average number of pupils belonging for the period September1, 1917, to April 1, 1918- 843
Teachers.- Entitled to 21 grade teachers, 1 teacher of an ungraded class ..... 22
Now serving on tenure ..... 17
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Assistants, Mary A. C. Doyle, Lillian E. Enos, Kathleen G. Tobin ..... 320
Kindergartens.- Teachers. - Number entitled to ..... 1
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com- mittee.- First Assistant, Margaret M. Riley ..... 1
ROBERT G. SHAW DISTRICT.
Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918,- 1,271 in regular grades ..... 1,271
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 1,235
Teachers. - Entitled to 32 grade teachers ..... 32
Now serving on tenure ..... 17
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com-mittee.-Submaster, Leroy K. Houghton; Assistants,Catherine T. Hunt, Helen F. Hurley, Mary E. Mulkern . . 4Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.-Assistants, Mary L. Bradley, Marion E. Curley, Eleanor P.FitzGerald, Bertha O. Ives, Mary M. Lordan, ElizabethM. Moody, E. Priscilla Mullan, Margaret F. Murray . . 8Kindergartens.- Teachers.- Number entitled to2
Now serving on tenure ..... 2
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Assistant, Muriel E. Lowell ..... 1

## ROGER WOLCOTT DISTRICT.

Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918, - 2,601 in regular grades ..... 2,601
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 2,548
Teachers.- Entitled to 65 grade teachers . ..... 65

[^40]Now serving on tenure ..... 30Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com-mittee.-Assistants, Frances G. R. Brady, Eugenie M.Hanney2
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- First Assistant, Grammar, Mary G. Woodman; Assistants, Rose Arenson, Alvia A. Colton, Irene E. Cox, Esther E. Cunningham, Florence Driscoll, Marguerite Eliott, Frances A. Flynn, Regina Hearn, Dorothy Kalker, Marion R. Kanter, Lillian H. Kenney, Anna B. Klein, Mary C. Levins, Helen F. McGlinchy, Pauline E. Miley, Jessie G. Ogilvie, Gertrude M. Reilly, Eileen E. Rogers, Alice K. Rourke, Dora F. Smith, Gertrude A. Smith, Miriam G. Smith, Ellen G. Sullivan, Esther P. Thumim, Edith A. West ..... 26
Kindergartens.- Teachers.- Number entitled to58
Now serving on tenure ..... 4
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com- mittee.- Assistant, Frances Blumberg ..... 1
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- First Assistant, Mary L. Walsh; Assistants, Lillian Cherry, Louise E. Coyle, Mary A. Norton, Maria L. Whittridge ..... 5

## SAMUEL ADAMS DISTRICT.

Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918,- 15 in special class ; 21 in special English class; 2,321 in regular grades
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 2,300
Teachers.- Entitled to 58 grade teachers, 1 teacher of a special class and 1 teacher of a special English class ..... 60
Now serving on tenure ..... 35Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com-mittee.-Instructor, Special Class, Agnes F. Dillingham;Assistants, Margaret M. F. Conley, Mabel F. Dunn, SelmaC. Gronquist, James E. Welch, Jr.5
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.-Submaster, Peter A. Landrigan; Assistants, Jeanette Asco-lillo, Luetta C. Bolan, Minnie Colitz, Adeline R. Cropper,Mary E. Driscoll, Margaret F. Duffy, Gertrude M. Finn,A. Loretta Garrity, Bessie M. Lassen, Helen C. M. Lynch,John J. Mahoney, Annie V. McGonagle, Ruth B. Sharkey,Dorothy S. Starratt1555

[^41]Kindergartens.-Teachers.- Number entitled to ..... 14
Now serving on tenure ..... 7Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.-Assistants, Edith M. Anderson, Frances M. Brierly, GladysL. Brown, Anna H. Drown, Frances M. Miley5

## SHERTIN DISTRICT.

Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918,-112 in special classes; 77 in prevocational classes; 742 in regular grades ..... 931
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 911
Teachers.- Entitled to 18 grade teachers, 7 teachers of special classes and 2 teachers of prevocational classes ..... 27
Now serving on tenure ..... 21
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com- mittee.- Instructor, Special Class, Helen J. Roberts ..... 1
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Submaster, William P. McDonough; Instructors, Special Classes, Anna C. Murdock, Anna E. Murphy, Emily A. Gunn, Grace A. Taylor; Assistants, William S. Lenihan, Mildred C. Sullivan ..... 7
Kindergartens.- Teachers.- Number entitled to ..... 29 ..... 2
Now serving on tenure ..... 1
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com- mittee.-Assistant, Mary D. Linnehan ..... 12
SHURTLEFF DISTRICT.
Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between Scptember 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918, - 40 in ungraded class; 748 in regular grades ..... 788
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 775
Teachers.- Entitled to 19 grade teachers, 1 teacher of an ungraded class ..... 20
Now serving on tenure ..... 13Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com-mittee.-Assistants, Helen T. Coholan, Olga H. Pavlick2
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.-Assistants, Sadie G. Kennedy, Agnes C. Loughlin, Marie C.Reardon, Anastasia K. White4

[^42]Kindergartens.- Teachers. - Number entitled to ..... 2
Now serving on tenure ..... 1
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Assistant, Adelaide W. Andrews ..... 12
THEODORE LYMAN DISTRICT.
Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918,-19 in special class; 111 in prevocational classes; 1,311 in regular grades ..... 1,441
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 1,402
Teachers.- Entitled to 33 grade teachers, 1 teacher of a special class and 3 teachers of prevocational classes ..... 37
Now serving on tenure ..... 16
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com- mittee.-Instructor, Special Class, Clara A. Burgess; Assist- ants, Mary G. Cropper, Margaret J. Lynch ..... 3
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Assistants, E. Cecilia Bowen, Lillian R. Burk, Elizabeth O. Coffin, Bessie M. Cosgrove, Mildred M. Doyle, Louisa A. Gilbert, Kathryn M. Goff, Veronica R. Grant, Ethel M. Hiltz, Anna L. Lawler, Grace A. T. Lonergan, John J. Murray, Theresa A. Ratta, Louise W. Vaughan ..... 14
Kindergartens.- Teachers.- Number entitled to33Now serving on tenure2
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- First Assistant, Celia T. Tischler; Assistants, Catherine Cohen, Helen E. Freedman, Eva A. Sanger ..... 4
THOMAS GARDNER DISTRICT.
Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918,-1,378 in regular grades ..... 1,378
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 1,356
Teachers.- Entitled to 34 grade teachers ..... 34
Now serving on tenure ..... 25Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Committee.- Assistants, Nellie F. Bates, Annette Campbell, MargaretC. Smith, Edith K. Smythe4Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.-Submaster, Walter C. Winston; Assistants, Alice P. George,Alice M. Smith3

[^43]Kindergartens.-Teachers.- Number entitled to ..... 7
Now serving on tenure ..... 3
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Committee. - Assistant, Nye W. Griffiths ..... 1
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Assistant, Flora E. Ellis ..... 1
THOMAS N. HART DISTRICT.
Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918, - 15 in special class; 1,018 in regular grades ..... 1,033
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 1,020
Teachers.- Entitled to 25 grade teachers, 1 teacher of a special class ..... 26
Now serving on tenure ..... 23
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.-
Submaster, Charles A. A. Weber; Assistant, Emma M. Gardner ..... 2
Kindergartens. - Teachers. - Number entitled to .25
Now serving on tenure ..... 1
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Committee.

- First Assistant, Lillian A. Smith ..... 1
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.-
Assistants, Ruth B. Todd, Florine K. Williamson ..... 2


## ULYSSES S. GRANT DISTRICT.

Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918,-18 in special class; 1,179 in regular grades ..... 1,197
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 1;187
Teachers.- Entitled to 29 grade teachers, 1 teacher of a special class ..... 30
Now serving on tenure ..... 18Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Committee.- Assistant, Sarah N. Boyce1
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.-Submaster, Frederick J. Murphy; Instructor, Special Class,Edith M. Perry; Assistants, Catherine M. Burke, Joanna Z.Connell, Sara E. Kirwen, Esther E. Larson, Ruth I. Larson,Ethel F. Love, John F. Lynch, Katherine A. Mahoney10

[^44]Kindergartens.- Teachers.- Number entitled to ..... 6
Now serving on tenure ..... 4
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Assistant, Josephine McCarthy ..... 15
WARREN DISTRICT.
Elemextary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918, - 974 in regular grades ..... 974
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 945
Teachers.- Entitled to 24 grade teachers ..... 24
Now serving on tenure ..... 17
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.-Assistants, Mildred F. Carroll, Elizabeth M. Hayes, Eliza-beth A. Killion, Loretta I. McDonough, Beatrice M. McNally5
22
Kindergartens.- Teachers.- Number entitled to ..... 4
Now serving on tenure ..... 3
WASHINGTON DISTRICT.
Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918,-16 in special class; 28 in special English class; 38 in open-air class; 1,564 in regular grades ..... 1,646
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 1,581
Teachers.- Entitled to 39 grade teachers, 1 teacher of a special class, 1 teacher of an open-air class and 1 teacher of a special English class ..... 42
Now serving on tenure ..... 34
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com- mittee. - Assistant, Eva M. Rogerson ..... 1
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Submaster, James E. Lynch; Instructor, Special Class, Flora E. Hinman; Assistants, Alice E. Gibbons, M. Frances McNellis, Annie E. Molloy ..... 5
Kindergartens.- Teachers.- Number entitled to ..... 5
Now serving on tenure ..... 3
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.-Assistant, Josephine L. Cauley1

Note.- Number of teachers to which a district is "entitled" is given upon the basis of forty pupils per teacher. (See page 4.) For the retention of teachers in the districts to which they are now assigned the minimum ratio of pupils to a teacher is forty-two in the fall months.

## WASHINGTON ALLSTON DISTRICT.

Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918,-1,033 in regular grades ..... 1,033
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 989
Teachers.- Entitled to 26 grade teachers ..... 26
Now serving on tenure ..... 19Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.-Assistants, Florence A. Cose, Jane V. Gearon, Mary E.Loughman, Mary F. Reagan, Edith B. Ricles5
24
Kindergartens.- Teachers.- Number entitled to . ..... 2
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Assistant, Florence M. Stern ..... 1
1
Now serving on tenure
Now serving on tenure2
WELLS DISTRICT.
Elementary Grades. - Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918, - 30 in ungraded class; 32 in special class; 65 in open-air class; 1,663 in regular grades ..... 1,790
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 1,770
Teachers.- Entitled to 42 grade teachers, 1 teacher of an ungraded class, 2 teachers of special classes and 1 teacher of an open-air class ..... 46
Now serving on tenure ..... 37
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com- mittee.-Assistant, Eleanor T. Cummings ..... 1
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Instructor, Special Class, Odessa B. Forknall; Assistants, Margaret G. Ford, Gertrude R. Lynch, Elizabeth J. Miley, Louise K. Morss, Margaret G. Stanwood, Laura B. Tolman, ..... 745
Kindergartens.- Teachers.- Number entitled to . ..... 8
Now serving on tenure ..... 5
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.-Assistants, Mathilde L. Hackebarth, Marie L. Hayes, LydiaW. Howes3
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 1,310
Teachers.- Entitled to 31 grade teachers, 1 teacher of an ungraded class and 3 teachers of special English classes ..... 35
Now serving on tenure ..... 28
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com- mittee.-Submaster, William H. Ryan ..... 1
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Instructors, Special Class, Alice Meston, Frances E. Webster; Assistants, Margaret E. Kerrigan, Mary E. Manning, Minnie Silverman, Ruth H. Soelle ..... 635
WILLIAM E. RUSSELL DISTRICT.
Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918,-16 in special class; 914 in regular grades ..... 930
Average number of pupils belonging for the period September 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918 ..... 909
Teachers.-Entitled to 23 grade teachers, 1 teacher of a special class ..... 24
Now serving on tenure ..... 22
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.-Instructor, Special Class, Catherine E. Reardon1
Kindergartens.-Teachers.- Number entitled to ..... 2
Now serving on tenure ..... 2
UNASSIGNED TEACHER.
Elementary Grades.- Appointed: To serve for the term end- ing August 31, 1919.- Assistant, Ellen S. Bloomfield.
SPEECH IMPROVEMENT CLASSES.
Classes for Stammerers.
Now serving on tenure ..... 2Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.-Instructors, Mary A. J. Brady, Mary L. Holland2

## HORACE MANN SCHOOL.

Elementary Grades.- Largest number of pupils belonging on any one day between September 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918

[^45]Teachers.- Entitled to 15 grade teachers ..... 15
Now serving on tenure ..... 14
MANUAL ARTS.
Now serving on tenure ..... 8
MANUAL TRAINING.
Now serving on tenure ..... 51Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com-mittee.- Prevocational Instructors, Edward D. Dee, AndrewJ. Leahy; Assistant Instructors in Manual Training, FateConey, Amalia F. Grutzbach, A. Elizabeth F. Morse5
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.-Prevocational Instructors, Bertram L. Affleck, Norman P.Barker, Peter J. Eagan, Frederick L. Eames, John A. Fisher,William P. Grady, Carl E. Janson, Francis V. Kenney, JohnKnight, John A. Lane, Walter F. Perry, William M. Rogers,George W. Rose, Patrick J. Smith, Alden T. Stubbs, OrrenR. Tarr; Shopwork Instructors, George Adamson, W. RussellBradford, J. Maynard Cheney, Arthur G. Hamilton, EdwardW. Malone, William E. O'Connor, Frederick E. Rau, PercyR. Stewart, Arvid J. Wahlstrom, Francis O. Wood, WilliamL. Young; Assistant Instructors in Manual Training, CarolineK. Blackburn, Teresa F. Gleason, Lettie R. Moore; Prevoca-tional Assistant, Claire A. Bulger31HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE AND ARTS.Cookery.
Now serving on tenure ..... 35
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.- Alice G. Caine, Agnes L. Callaghan, Alics W. Clement, Ernestine Y. Cox, Mary M. Curry, Mary M. Giblin, Agnes E. Perkins, Catharine Sheehan, Alberta M. Whitney ..... 9
Seuing.
Now serving on tenure ..... 48
Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com- mittee. - Mary E. Gannon, Mary J. Mullen ..... 2
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.-Mary L. Bishop, Catharine C. Cogan, Clara D. Crandall,Grace V. Doherty, Ethel M. Hill, Mary B. Howard, Helen F.Kelly, Helen MacN il, Marie L. Maguire, Mary A. F. Malloy,Catherine L. Murray, Mary A. Shane, Helen R. Smith,Margaret H. Sullivan14Music.
Now serving on tenure (assistants) ..... 6Appointed: To serve for the term ending August S1, 1919.-Assistants, Cecelia M. Bainton, Emma C. Diehm, Ruth B.Mitchell3
YOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.
Appointed: To serve for the term ending August S1, 1919.-Vocational Assistants, Charles A. Coburn, Eleanor J. O'Brien,Irving O. Scott3

## PART III.

## REAPPOINTMENTS OF TEACHERS OF PHYSICAL TRAINING AND MILITARY DRILL.


#### Abstract

PHYSICAL TRAINING. Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.-Instructor in Physical Training, James H. Crowley1


MILITARY DRILL.
Now serving on tenure ..... 3
PHYSICAL TRAINING INSTRUCTORS IN NORMAL, LATIN, DAY HIGH AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.
Now serving on tenure:
Girls' Latin School ..... 1
Brighton High School ..... 1
Girls' High School ..... 2
Roxbury High School ..... 1
West Roxbury High School ..... 1

Appointed: To serve during the pleasure of the School Com-mittee.-South Boston High School, Instructor in PhysicalTraining, Florence M. Young1

Appointed: To serve for the term ending August 31, 1919.-
Normal School, Instructor in Physical Training, Lulu A. Donovan.
Charlestown High School, Instructor in Physical Training, Mary F. Birch.
Dorchester High School, Instructor in Physical Training, Helen G. Dolan; Assistant Instructors in Physical Training, Josephine U. Heffernan, Cyrilla R. Mitsch.
East Boston High School, Instructor in Physical Training, Pauline Bromberg.
Girls' High School, Assistant Instructor in Physical Training, Margaret L. McCarthy.
High School of Practical Arts, Instructor in Physical Training, Bessie W. Howard.

# Hyde Park High School, Instructor in Physical Training, Agnes S. Thompson. <br> Roxbury High School, Assistant Instructor in Physical Training, Mary E. Johnson. <br> South Boston High School, Assistant Instructor in Physical Training, Angela C. McManus. <br> West Roxbury High School, Assistant Instructor in Physical Training, Katharine French. 

> Respectfully yours, FRANKLIN B. DYER, Superintendent of Public Schools.

## SCHOOL DOCUMENT NO. 4-ı9ı8

 BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS CANDIDATES ELIGIBLE FOR APPOINTMENT AS TEACHERS JULY, 1918

CITY OF BOSTON
PRINTING DEPARTMENT
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## CONTENTS.

Page
Class-room Inspection of Candidates ..... 5
Assistant Nurses: Regulations with Respect to Appointment, Transfer and Removal of Teachers Applicable to ..... 6
Appointments from Eligible Lists ..... 6
Appointments not Governed by Eligible Lists ..... 6
Age Limitation for Appointment ..... 7
Dates of Certificate Examinations ..... 7
Citizenship Requirements ..... 7
Re-examination for Certificates ..... 7
Removals and Restorations of Names from and to Eligible Lists ..... 8
Change in Rating by Re-examination ..... 9
Normal School Graduates May Obtain Ratings on Examined Lists ..... 9
Expiration and Revocation of Certificates ..... 9
Temporary Certificates and Licenses ..... 11
Eligible Lists Mailed Candidates ..... 11
Eligible Lists:
High School Certificates:
Ancient Languages ..... 12
Botany - Zoology ..... 12
Commercial Branches ..... 12
Economics ..... 12
English ..... 13
French ..... 13
German ..... 14
History ..... 14
Mathematics ..... 14
Physics - Chemistry ..... 15
Salesmanship ..... 15
Spanish ..... 15
High School Special Certificate ..... 16
Special Certificates Valid in Day High Schools:
Commercial Branches ..... 16
Manual Arts ..... 17
Physical Training ..... 17
Salesmanship ..... 18
Vocational Assistant ..... 18
Industrial Instructors, Day High Schools Certificates ..... 18
Day Cleriçal School Certificate ..... 18
Junior Assistant, Day High Schools Certificate ..... 19
Normal School Elementary Certificate, 1918 ..... 21
Normal School Elementary Certificates, Prior to 1918 ..... 24
Elementary Certificates, Examined Candidates:
Intermediate ..... 28
Class A (Men) ..... 29
Class B ..... 29
Page
Kindergarten Certificates:
Normal, Kindergarten - Primary, 1918 ..... 30
Examined Candidates ..... 31
Special Certificates Valid in Elementary Schools:
Cookery ..... 32
Sewing ..... 32
Manual Training:
Modeling ..... 32
Shopwork ..... 33
Woodworking ..... 33
Prevocational Academic ..... 33
Special Class Certificates:
First Assistant in Charge ..... 33
Assistants ..... 33
Continuation School Certificates:
Class A (Boys' Classes) ..... 33
Assistants ..... 33
Day and Evening Industrial Schools Certificates:
Trade and Technical Instructors ..... 34
Non-Vocational Subjects ..... 36
Physical Training ..... 36
Assistant Director of Manual Arts Certificate ..... 36
Assistant in Manual Arts Certificate ..... 36
Instructor or Assistant Instructor of Military Drill ..... 37
Assistant Nurse Certificate ..... 37

> Boston Public Schools, Office of Board of Superintendents, Mason Street, July, 1918.

This document comprises the thirteenth list of candidates eligible for appointment to permanent positions in the public day schools of Boston, revised and completed to date. It contains the names of all candidates included in the list issued in July, 1917, who have not yet been appointed to permanent positions in the service, and whose certificates are still valid, with the exception of those who have asked that their names be omitted from this list. It also contains the names of persons who have successfully passed examinations held since that date, including Boston Normal School graduates of June, 1918.

Graduates of the Boston Normal School prior to June, 1918, whose names are entered in this list, have been regraded by the Board of Superintendents in accordance with the rules of the School Committee (section 141, paragraph 2), and their present ratings supersede those given in the 1917 list.

CLASS-ROOM INSPECTION OF CANDIDATES FOR CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION.
The plan for the class-room inspection of candidates for certificates of qualification, established in January, 1913, has been continued, and all candidates certificated this year for permanent day school service have been visited in the class room by a member of the Board of Superintendents, with the exception of those whose original examination included a demonstration lesson. The results of the class-room demonstrations are given weight in determining the credit to be allowed for "Experience in Teaching."

## ASSISTANT NURSES.

This document also contains the names of candidates for appointment as assistant nurses in the public schools. The regulations of the School Committee with respect to the appointment, reappointment, assignment, transfer, removal, tenure of office, and marriage of teachers apply in general to nurses, and their certificates cease to be valid in accordance with the regulations governing the expiration and revocation of teachers' certificates of qualification.

## APPOINTMENTS FROM THE ELIGIBLE LISTS.

Except as hereinafter provided, no person may be appointed to a permanent position as a teacher or member of the supervising staff whose name does not head the proper eligible list and who is willing to accept such appointment; provided, that if in the opinion of the Superintendent there is good reason why such person should not be appointed, he shall so certify to the Board, whereupon the same procedure shall be followed with respect to the second person on the list; but the person appointed shall be one of the first three on said list willing to accept appointment.

These restrictions do not affect. the promotion of a permanent teacher to a higher rank in a school of the same class as that in which the teacher is already employed.

[^46]
## AGE LIMITATION.

No person may be appointed to a permanent position as teacher or member of the supervising staff in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing paragraphs to take effect later than the thirtieth day of June following the fortieth birthday of such person; provided, that this limitation shall not affect the promotion of a permanent teacher to any position in the public schools, nor the validity of certificates issued prior to January 1, 1909.

## DATES OF CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS.

The Board of Superintendents annually conducts examinations of candidates for appointment as members of the supervising staff and as teachers in the public schools.

The 1918 examinations for evening school certificates will be held on Friday, September 6, at the Boston Normal School-house, Huntington avenue, near Longwood avenue.

The 1919 examinations for day school certificates of qualification will be held during the week beginning Monday, January 27, at the Boston Normal Schoolhouse, Huntington avenue, near Longwood avenue.

Other examinations may be held whenever, in the opinion of the Superintendent, the needs of the schools require.

## CITIZENSHIP REQUIREMENTS.

The Board of Superintendents shall not admit to certificate examinations persons who are not citizens of the United-States, or, in the case of women, unless they have filed their declaration of intention to become citizens.

## RE-EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATES.

A person taking more than one examination of the same class is rated on the eligible list of that class solely upon the results of the latest examination; provided, that holders of the certificate of qualification IV. High

School and the certificate XXV. Junior Assistant, Day High Schools, may, by re-examination, obtain a rating in more than one group under said certificates; and provided, further, that if a person holding a valid certificate of qualification shall be re-examined for a certificate of the same grade and shall obtain a rating lower than that held at the time of such re-examination, he may, in the discretion of the Board of Superintendents, retain his original rating, with date of expiration of certificate unchanged.

Detailed information with regard to examinations may be obtained in advance by application to the Secretary of the School Committee.

REMOVALS AND RESTORATIONS OF NAMES FROM AND TO ELIGIBLE LISTS.
The names of persons holding certificates which include certificates of a lower grade may, upon request, be included in the eligible list of such lower grade or grades according to the rating of such holders of certificates in their respective examinations, but they shall not be entitled to a higher rating on such lower list or lists by reason of their holding higher grade certificates.

The names of persons appointed to permanent positions in the day school service are removed from the eligible lists.

A person whose name appears upon the eligible lists may, upon request, have the same removed therefrom at any time, and may have it restored to the next eligible lists in June of any year during the life of the certificate, upon written application, with the same rating as before; or, if a graduate of the Boston Normal School, with such re-rating as the Board of Superintendents may determine; provided, that such restoration shall not operate to extend the original period for which the certificate is valid.

The names of persons appointed as substitutes, temporary teachers, special assistants, or as teachers in the
evening schools, are not removed from their respective eligible lists because of such appointment.

The name of any person who has refused three offers of permanent employment shall be dropped from the eligible list for the current school year. The name of any person who has failed of appointment on three separate occasions when another person on the same list has been selected and appointed, shall be removed therefrom and shall not be restored thereto except by another examination.

## CHANGE IN RATING.

Persons whose names appear on any eligible list and who desire to have their ratings changed, may have this done by passing another examination.

## NORMAL SCHOOL GRADUATES MAY OBTAIN RATING UPON OTHER LISTS.

Boston Normal School graduates may obtain positions on the regular Elementary, Class B list by passing the prescribed examination. In that event they will be rated on the "Examined List" according to the results of such examination, and their names will be removed from the list of holders of Normal School certificates.

EXPIRATION AND REVOCATION OF CERTIFICATES.
Certificates issued on examination after June 1, 1906, cease to be valid on the thirtieth day of June of the sixth year following the date of issue; provided, that no certificate shall remain valid after the thirtieth day of June next following the fortieth birthday of the holder thereof, except as hereinafter specified. This limitation as to age does not affect the validity of certificates which do not render the holders eligible for appointment to permanent positions as members of the supervising staff or as teachers in the public schools, nor the validity of certificates issued to permanent teachers in the public schools.

Certificates issued on examination prior to June 1 , 1906, ceased to be valid on the thirtieth day of June of the second year following the date of issue, except as hereinafter provided.

* Certificates issued to graduates of the Boston Normal School prior to June 1, 1906, ceased to be valid June 30, 1912, except as hereinafter specified.
* Certificates issued to graduates of the Boston Normal School after June 1, 1906, cease to be valid on the thirtieth day of June of the sixth year following the date of issue, except as hereinafter provided.

Certificates issued on examination prior to June 1, 1906, and valid on that date by reason of renewal or of service in the Boston public schools, ceased to be valid June 30, 1908, except that regular high school certificates held by teachers serving during the year ending June 30, 1906, in permanent positions in the elementary day schools of Boston, ceased to be valid June 30, 1912, except as hereinafter provided.

The validity of certificates issued prior to June 1, 1906, which include positions in day schools of a different class, but which also include the position in which the holder thereof is employed, expired with respect to such day schools of a different class on June 30, 1912; nor does the validity of any certificate issued after June 1, 1906, extend beyond the thirtieth day of June of the sixth year following the date of issue by reason of the service of the holder thereof in schools of a different class than that in which the holder is employed.

All certificates under which appointments are made to permanent positions in the day school service, and certificates of a higher grade, but including the position in which the holder thereof is employed, remain valid with respect to the class of schools in which the holder thereof is employed during the term of such service.

All certificates, except those under which appoint-

[^47]ments are made to permanent positions in the day school service, cease to be valid when the names of the holders are removed from the eligible lists.

Any certificate may be revoked by the Board of Superintendents if, in its opinion, the good of the service so demands.

## temporary certificates and licenses.

All certificates are non-renewable, but the Board of Superintendents may issue instead thereof temporary certificates or licenses under such conditions as that Board may determine, which entitle the holders to serve in temporary positions of such rank and in such schools as may be specified:

Temporary certificates are valid for such length of time as the Board of Superintendents may determine, but not beyond the thirtieth day of June of the sixth year following the date of issue. Licenses may not extend beyond the thirty-first day of August of the second year following the date of issue.

## ELIGIBLE LISTS MAILED CANDIDATES.

A copy of the eligible lists, as soon as printed, is mailed to persons whose names appear thereon.

THORNTON D. APOLLONIO, Secretary.

## HIGH SCHOOL CERTIFICATES. <br> Ancient Languages. <br> Men.

Rating. Name. Certificate Expires

912 Carroll H. May
June 30, 1919
902 Charles Jones
" 30, 1923
812 Wayne M. Shipman
" 30, 1920

## Women.

861 Anna A. Raymond
June 30, 1920
794 Helen J. Goodspeed
" 30, 1920
782 Mildred E. Smith
" 30, 1921
780 Mildred E. Hastings
" 30, 1922

## Botany-Zoology. <br> Men.

817 Thomas P. Dooley
June 30, 1924
816 Walter S. Atwood
" 30, 1921

## Women.

786 Isabel McClare O'Connor
June 30, 1919
760 Harriett A. Sleeper " 30,1921

Commercial Branches.
BOOKKEEPING AND COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC.
Men.
743 Leo T. Foster
723 Gregory J. Scanlon
721 Harry C. Northrop
Women.
735 Mary G. Hickey
June 30, 1923
Caroline H. McCarthy
" 30,1924

> PHONOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING.
> Men.

John H. Finn
June 30, 1922
736
Thomas A. Scanlon
" 30, 1924
Women.
Edith E. Bennett
June 30, 1922
Economics.
Men.
Miah J. Falvey
June 30, 1923
752 John A. Bergin
" 30,1922

# High School Certificates (Continued). <br> Women. <br> <div class="inline-tabular"><table id="tabular" data-type="subtable">
<tbody>
<tr style="border-top: none !important; border-bottom: none !important;">
<td style="text-align: center; border-left: none !important; border-right: none !important; border-bottom: none !important; border-top: none !important; width: auto; vertical-align: middle; ">Rating. Name.</td>
<td style="text-align: center; border-bottom: none !important; border-top: none !important; width: auto; vertical-align: middle; ">Mary J. Mohan . . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr style="border-top: none !important; border-bottom: none !important;">
<td style="text-align: center; border-left: none !important; border-right: none !important; border-bottom: none !important; border-top: none !important; width: auto; vertical-align: middle; ">739</td>
<td style="text-align: center; border-bottom: none !important; border-top: none !important; width: auto; vertical-align: middle; ">June 30, 1922</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
<table-markdown style="display: none">| Rating. Name. | Mary J. Mohan . . . . . . . |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 739 | June 30, 1922 |</table-markdown></div> 

## English. <br> Men.



## Women.

856 Mary M. Devlin
849 Frances Burnce
846 Marion I. Sharp
846 Marjorie G. Smith
837 Flora E. Billings
831 Elaine S. Whitman
825 Alice L. Crockett
825 Alice E. Murphy
824 Miriam N. Marsh
822 Catharine B. Beatley
820 Alice A. Brophy
807 Bessie H. Jaques
804 Floralyn Cadwell
802 May E. Gould
798 Sophia M. Palm
788 Ellen A. Barry
768 Olive A. Beveridge
767 Lillian M. Smith
763 Margaret M. Sallaway
762 Edna T. Wilson
754 Marion B. Lincoln

June 30, 1923
" 30, 1923
" 30, 1919
" 30, 1923
" 30, 1923
" 30, 1922
" 30, 1919
" 30, 1924
" 30, 1921
" 30, 1922
" 30, 1921
" 30, 1920
" 30, 1921
" 30, 1919
" 30, 1923
" 30, 1923
" 30, 1922
" 30, 1921
" 30, 1923
" 30, 1920

- 30, 1921


## French. <br> Men.

Herbert F. Hartwell
Albert W. Hopson

June 30, 1920
" 30, 1919

## Women.

Julia A. Dorrington
Edith M. Gartland
Myra H. A. Marshall
" 30, 1924
824
Elizabeth I. O'Neill
" 30, 1920
821
" 30, 1922

# High School Certificates (Continued). 

| Rating. | Name. | inarell |  | Certificate Expires |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 816 | Ethel G. McElroy | , | . ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | June 30, 1920 |
| 803 | Gertrude Karman | . . |  | " 30, 1920 |
| 776 | Mabel F. Knight | . |  | " 30, 1919 |
| 771 | Edith H. Bradford | - |  | 30, 1923 |
| 769 | Hazel W. Ruggles | . $\cdot$ |  | " 30, 1924 |
| 739 | Eva H. Williams | . |  | " 30, 1919 |
| 714 | Anna F. Walsh | . . |  | " 30, 1922 |
| 704 | Marietta L. Kirby | . $\cdot$ |  | 30, 1920 |

## German.

Helen M. Fitzgerald
June 30, 1923
812
" 30, 1922

## History. <br> Men.

des
910
888 Warren C. Johnson
888 Earl S. Lewis
885 Edmund W. Foote .
872 Richard P. Bonney
865 Lester H. Cushing
849 William T. Morgan
824 Albert Farnsworth
817 Percy V. Stroud



788 Fred H. Kierstead
771 James H. Carroll


## High School Certificates (Continued).



## Women.

842 Marion C. Moreland . . . . . . June 30, 1923
809 Louise B. Foster . . . . . . . " 30, 1922
794 Gertrude M. Greene . . . . . . " 30, 1923
785 Ella L. Townsend . . . . . . " 30, 1919
707 Eleanor M. Kyle . . . . .... . " 30, 1922

> Physics - Chemistry, Men.
827 Charles L. Kelley . . . . .nat. . June 30, 1922
821 John A. David . . . . . . . " 30, 1919
816 Howard A. Newton . . . . . . " 30, 1919
810 Arthur B. Stanley . . . . . . . " 30, 1923

807 Henry G. Blount . . . . . . . " 30, 1920
796 John W. McCormack . . .. . . . . 30, 1923
791 Thomas A. Pickett . . . . . . . " 30, 1923
788 Ralph H. Bragdon . . . . . . . " 30, 1923
772 Christopher A. FitzGerald . . . . . . . . . 30, 1922
771 Charles A. Blatchley . . . . . . " 30, 1919
771 Raymond S. Tobey . . . . . . " 30, 1922
769 Frank V. Gordon . . . . . . . " 30, 1922
765 Earl W. Battles . . . . . . . " 30, 1922
747 William J. Nutter . . . . . . . . " 30, 1921
734 David W. Rial . . . . . . . " 30, 1920
716 Clayton E. Gardner . . . . . . " 30, 1922
713 Leighton S. Thompson . . . . . " 30, 1921
Women.
879 Edna M. Hurlin
June 30, 1920
774 Angie G. Allbee я ... . . . . . . . . . . . 30,1921
771 Helen M. Stevens . . . . . . . " 30, 1920
Salesmanship. bui k amon l!

804 THlla McCarten
787 Constance E. Burrage
780 Anjennette Newton

June 30, 1922
" 30, 1921
4. 30,1922

Spanish. .int
Men.
0 जै,
James C. Corliss
June 30, 1923
Edward J. Wall . . . . . Min ...... 30,1924

Henry A. Sasserno
" 30,1924

## High School Certificates (Concluded).

Women.


## HIGH SCHOOL SPECIAL CERTIFICATE.



## SPECIAL CERTIFICATES VALID IN DAY HIGH SCHOOLS.

Commercial Branches.
BOOKKEEPING AND COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC.


Women.
814 Mary G. Gould
June 30, 1924

> PHONOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING.
> Men.

701 Rema J. Henderson . . . . . . June 30, 1922

## Women.

776 Anna J. Dolan . . . . . . . June 30, 1923
759 Gertrude L. Ward . . . . . . . " 30, 1922

755 . Elizabeth E. Haggerty . . . . . . " 30, 1924
750 Katharine J. Burke . . . . . . " 30, 1922
738 Marie Brewster . . . . . . . " 30, 1924
702 May M. Austin . . . . . . . " 30, 1924

# Special Certificates Valid in Day High Schools (Continued). 



MANUAL TRAINING.

| 740 | Kenrick M. Baker . . . . . . . June 30, 1924 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 735 | William E. O’Connor | . | . |
| 706 | William A. Courchene . . . . . . . . | " 30,1921 |  |
|  | . | . | . |

Physical Training.
853 Eleanor H. Quinlan . . . . . . June 30, 1924

846 Theresa B. Maley . . . . . . . " 30, 1924
844 Laura M. West . . . . . . . " 30, 1924
827 Genevieve A. Burns . . . . . . " 30, 1924
826 Gertrude M. Fossett . . . . . . " 30, 1924
825 Catherine L. McCormick . . . . . " 30, 1924
824 Marion W. Owen . . . . . . . " 30, 1924
819 Clare Eastman . . . . . . . " 30, 1924
813 Dorothy Sayer . . . . . . . " 30,1924
812 Mary T. McDermott . . . . . . " 30, 1924
807 Rosamond Estabrook . . . . . . " 30, 1924
807 Virginia E. Pierce . . . . . . . " 30, 1924
800 Izannah A. Lucas . . . . . . . " 30, 1921
797 Alice M. Gorman . . . . . . . " 30, 1924
793 Elizabeth M. Hampe . . . . . . " 30, 1924
787 Grace E. Kingsbury . . . . . . " 30, 1921
776 Josephine A. McLaughlin . . . . . "•30, 1920
773 Joanne F. Tobin . . . . . . . " 30, 1924
770 Matilda F. Ractliffe . . . . . . " 30, 1924
768 Matilda E. Cogan . . . . . . . " 30, 1924
766 Grace M. Monahon . . . . . . " 30, 1922

Special Certificates Valid in Day High Schools (Concluded).
759 Helen P. Shepardson

743 Rachel Rosnosky
721 Marguerite A. Cahill
Salesmanship.
839 Gladys C. Gilmore
June 30, 1924
827 Helen J. Kiggen
" 30, 1924
720
Mary G. Jennings
" 30, 1918

## VOCATIONAL ASSISTANT CERTIFICATE.

Rating.
Name.
Certificate Expires
Newell W. Edson
June 30, 1921
757 Irving O. Scott
" 30, 1924

## INDUSTRIAL INSTRUCTORS, DAY HIGH SCHOOLS CERTIFICATES.

## Household Science.



## Dressmaking.

788 Nina G. Moore
June 30, 1921
758 Mary L. Dermody
" 30, 1919
758 Catherine A. Murray
" 30, 1922
757 Annie V. Tracy
" 30,1920
754 Nelly Marrinan
" 30, 1922
717 Alice H. Healy
" 30,1920
Millinery.


DAY CLERICAL SCHOOL CERTIFICATE.
(Clerical Assistant.)
Phonography and Typewriting.

JUNIOR ASSISTANT, DAY HIGH SCHOOLS CERTIFICATE.


## Women.

Frances Burnce
847 Sophia M. Palm
841 Madeline M. Ellis
825 Constance Billings
824 Marjorie G. Smith
810 Agnes E. Kelley
788 Sarah G. Stowers
778 Katherine Moran
773 Helen T. Campbell
761 Dorothy S. Starrett
758 Regina Hearn
732 Mary A. Winn
June 30, 1921
" 30, 1922
" 30, 1923
" 30, 1923
" 30, 1922
" 30, 1924
" 30, 1922
" 30, 1923
" 30, 1921
" 30, 1921
" 30, 1922
" 30,1923

# Junior Assistant Certificate (Continued). 

French.
Men.


German.
Men.
801 Philip Levy . . . . . . . . June 30, 1921
727 Myron Livingston . . . . . . . " 30, 1922
Women.
850 Signhild V. Gustafson
June 30, 1922
798 Katharine M. Schubarth
" 30, 1922
759 Mary E. Peirce
" 30, 1921

Daniel L. Daley
June 30, 1923
William F. Ward
Philip J. Bond
Vincent L. Greene
Manus J. Fish, Jr.

Women.

$$
-
$$

Mary C. Brogan
June 30, 1923
Latin.
Men.
Edward F. McKay
June 30, 1923
Richard G. Donahue
" 30, 1923
George H. Sullivan
" 30, 1922

History.
Men.

## Women.

# Junior Assistant Certificate (Concluded). 

Mathematics.
Men.


Women.
781 Gertrude M. Greene
June 30, 1921
739 Eleanor M. Kyle
" 30, 1921
722 Josephine M. Calderara
" 30,1922
Physics.
838 John B. FitzGerald
June 30, 1922
788 William F. Greely
Spanish.
Men.
786 Frederick J. Hurley . . . . . . June 30, 1923

768 Henry A. Sasserno . . . . . . . " 30, 1922
751 Louis F. Moore . . . . . . . " 30, 1923
731 James E. Fihelly . . . . . . . " 30, 1923
721 William H. Glennon . . . . . " 30, 1923
Women.
819 Marie Scollard . . . . . . . June 30, 1924
776 Leonora C. Murray . . . . . . " 30, 1924
768 Catherine L. McKenna . . . . . " 30, 1923

NORMAL SCHOOL ELEMENTARY CERTIFICATES, CLASS OF 1918, AND OTHERS AS INDICATED.
(Ratings which are exactly alike are connected by a brace. In other cases of similar ratings, there is a decimal difference in favor of the name appearing first on the list.)


## Normal Elementary, Class of 1918 (Continued).



[^48]
## Normal Elementary, Class of 1918 (Contirued).



[^49]
# Normal Elementary, Class of 1918 (Concluded). 

| Rating. | Name. | Certificate Expires |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 719 | Agnes L. McQueeney | June 30, 1924 |
| 717 | Mary G. Armstrong | 30, 1924 |
| 715 | Catherine E. Craig (Class of 1917) | " 30, 1923 |
| 711 | Elizabeth G. Savage | 30, 1924 |
| $\{709$ | Ruth T. Church (Class of 1913) | 30, 1919 |
| ¢ 709 | Joseph H. Gildea * (Class of 1914) | " 30, 1920 |
| 693 | Helen F. Reidy | 30, 1924 |
| 679 | Mary E. Donovan | " 30, 1924 |
|  | Patrick L. Geary * $\dagger$ (Class of 1917) | " 30, 1923 |
|  | Thomas L. Sullivan* $\dagger$ (Class of 1917) | " 30, 1923 |
|  | Joseph G. Green * $\ddagger$ | " 30, 1924 |
|  | John F. McCarthy * $\ddagger$ | " 30, 1924 |
|  | Ralph F. V. Quinn * $\ddagger$ | " 30, 1924 |

## NORMAL SCHOOL ELEMENTARY CERTIFICATES, PRIOR TO 1918.

(Ratings which are exactly alike are connected by a brace. In other cases of similar ratings, there is a decimal difference in favor of the name appearing first on the list.)


[^50]Normal Elementary, Prior to 1918 (Continued).


## Normal Elementary, Prior to 1918 (Continued).



[^51]Normal Elementary, Prior to 1918 (Continued).


## Normal Elementary, Prior to 1918 (Concluded).



## DAY ELEMENTARY CERTIFICATES, EXAMINED CANDIDATES.

## Intermediate Certificate. $\dagger$



English.
Men.
741 Ernest W. Anderson $\dagger \ddagger$ (4) . . . . . June 30, 1924
Women.

[^52]Day Elementary Certificates, Examined Candidates (Continued).
Intermediate Certificate (Continued) $\dagger$
history - geography.
783
Ona I. Nolan * $\dagger$ (7)
June 30, 1924
mathematics.

Helen G. McKenna * $\dagger$ (8)
June 30, 1924

Science.
Men.
827 John L. Mayer $\dagger$ (9)
Women.
708 Bertha C. Quinnam * $\dagger$ (10).
June 30, 1924

## Elementary School, Class A Certificate. <br> (Issued Prior to 1918.)

Men.
820 James E. Dolan . . . . . . . June 30, 1922

818 Valentine F. Dunn . . . . . . . " 30, 1922
814 Richard T. Tobin . . . . . . . " 30, 1919
796 Thomas L. Mea . . . . . . . " 30, 1922
790 George L. McKinnon . . . . . . " 30, 1923
790 A. Irvin Studley . . . . . . . " 30, 1922
774 Thomas F. McHugh . . . . . . " 30, 1921
772 James L. Early . . . . . . . " 30, 1922
768 Robert B. Houghton . . . . . . " 30, 1923
755 Isaiah A. Whorf . . . . . . . " 30, 1919
738 William L. MacDonald . . . . . . " 30, 1922
723 John O. H. Shields . . . . . . . " 30, 1922

Elementary School, Class B Certificate.
843 Alice E. Donoghue . . . . . . . June 30, 1924
827 Ida E. Penell . . . . . . . . " 30, 1922
823 Marion E. Hines . . . . . . . " 30, 1924
793 C. Frances Doherty . . . . . . " 30, 1924
786 Lucy A. B. Grady . . . . . . . " 30, 1920
785 Maud B. Hubley . . . . . . . " 30, 1919
774 Olive W. Taylor * . . . . . . . " 30, 1920
772 Clara H. Franke . . . . . . . " 30, 1921
770 Katherine G. O’Brion . . . . . . " 30, 1919
770 Helen M. O’Rourke . . . . . . " 30, 1919
768 Nora A. O’Connell . . . . . . . " 30, 1919

* Holds Elementary School, Class A Certificate.
$\dagger$ Minor subjects - (7) English, Science.
(8) Drawing, Music.
(10) French, Drawing.


# Day Elementary Certificates, Examined Candidates (Concluded). 



## KINDERGARTEN CERTIFICATES.

Normal, Kindergarten-Primary Certificate, Class of 1918.


[^53]
## Kindergarten Certificates (Continued).



## Kindergarten Certificates. <br> (Examined Candidates.)

Rating.
Name.
864 Lucy C. Washburn
863 Catherine M. McCance
862 Helen G. Herron . . . . . . . " 30, 1924
S52 Ellen P. Colleran . . . . . . . " 30, 1924
849 Olivia F. O’Donnell . . . . . . " 30, 1924
830 Lucy E. McCarthy . . . . . . " 30, 1924
820 Clare Conklin . . . . . . . . " 30, 1924
818 Marietta Nute . . . . . . . " 30, 1919
805 Catherine E. Miley . . . . . . " 30, 1924
S04 Helen R. Dyer . . . . . . . " 30, 1924
795 Leah R. Sheen . . . . . . . " 30, 1924
783 Mary L. Giblin . . . . . . . " 30, 1924
776 Mary R. Gray . . . . . . . " 30, 1924
770 Christine Chapin . . . . . . . " 30, 1924
769 Anna E. Minihan . . . . . . . "
762 Minerva A. Hegamyer . . . . . . "
759 Mildred W. Keith . . . . . . . "
758 Eleanor G. McGrath . . . . . . "
757 Helen M. Coleman . . . . . . "
757 Mildred J. Hannon . . . . . . "
755 Sarah G. Maguire . . . . . . . "
753 Ethel E. Strout . . . . . . . "
751 M. Isabel Sullivan . . . . . . . "
750 Euphemia D Christie " 30,1022
744 H Toris -
735 Elizabeth Cashman . . . . . . " 30, 1924
735 Anastasia C. McCarthy . . . . . . " 30, 1922
734 Helen Mahoney . . . . . . . " 30, 1922
725 Mildred C. Goode . . . . . . . " 30, 1924
723 Louise V. Tivnan . . . . . . . " 30, 1922

## Kindergarten Certificates (Concluded).



## SPECIAL CERTIFICATES VALID IN DAY ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

## Cookery.

| Rating. Name. |  |  |  |  |  | Certificate Expires |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 871 | Fannie C. Bacon | . | . | . | . | . |

## Sewing.

848 Adeline H. McCormick . . . . . . June 30, 1924

813 Odette M. Lloyd . . . . . . . " 30, 1924
796 Josephine G. Stephens . . . . . . " 30, 1922
795 Margaret F. Tivnan . . . . . . " 30, 1924
793 Eva R. Cavanagh . . . . . . . " 30, 1920
791 Agnes L. Anderson . . . . . . . " 30, 1924
780 Madelon F. Lawrence . . . . . . " 30, 1924
771 Marion H. Pratt . . . . . . . " 30, 1919
767 Leila E. Hunton . . . . . . . " 30, 1922
766 Gertrude P. Gordon . . . . . . " 30, 1921
764 Genevieve M. Conroy . . . . . . " 30, 1922
742 Marion Shepherd . . . . . . . " 30, 1919
739 Annie V. Tracy . . . . . . . " 30, 1920
727 Beatrice G. Coyle . . . . . . . " 30, 1922
726 Martha B. Mason . . . . . . . " 30, 1919
723 Margaret E. Minton . . . . . . " 30, 1922
715 Margaret M. Casey . . . . . . " 30, 1922
708 Mary A. Griffin . . . . . . . " 30, 1921

Manual Training.
modeling.

Special Certificates Valid in Day Elementary Schools (Concluded).


## SPECLAL CLASS CERTIFICATES.

First Assistant in Charge.
Rating.

> Name.

Certificate Expircs
726 Florence E. Hosmer
June 30, 1924
Assistants.
884 Helen L. Burnham
June 30, 1924
817 Anna G. Cauley
787 Lucy A. FitzGerald
" 30, 1922
762 Mary A. Hartigan
" 30, 1924
745 Lillian Ginsburg
" 30, 1924

## CONTINUATION SCHOOL CERTIFICATES. Class A. (INSTRLCTORS, BOYs' CLASSES.)



Continuation School.
(ASSISTANTS.)
Men.
893 William V. McKenney
June 30, 1924
839 Joseph A. Mahoney . . . . . . " 30, 1924

## Continuation School Certificates (Concluded).



Women.
885 Elizabeth C. Flynn . . . . . . June 30, 1924
855 Grace D. Fisher . . . . . . . " 30, 1924
854 Dorothy C. O’Connor . . . . . . " 30, 1924
823 M. Theresa O’Hare . . . . . . " 30, 1924
820 Mary C. Murphy . . . . . . . " 30, 1923
816 Emma A. Sellew . . . . . . . " 30, 1923
814 Anastasia K. White . . . . . . " 30, 1924
809 Edith E. Bennett . . . . . . . " 30, 1921
808 Margaret M. Casey . . . . . . " 30, 1924
803 Austina B. Raymond* . . . . . . " 30, 1923
755 Agnes C. Lavery . . . . . . . " 30, 1922
740 Anna M. Bagley . . . . . . . " 30, 1921
720 Josephine F. Hagarty . . . . . . " 30, 1923
711 Mary C. Hawkes . . . . . . . " 30, 1921

DAY AND EVENING INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL CERTIFICATES.
(XXX) Trade Instructors and (XXXI) Technical Instrectors.

| Rating. <br> 727 | Name. <br> Arthur L. Haverty | Certificate Expires June 30, 1921 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cabinetmaking. |  |  |
| 833 | Frederick C. Ritchie | June 30, 1922 |
| 781 | Fred J. Thorburn | " 30, 1921 |
| 767 | Charles J. Rodgers | " 30, 1924 |
| Carpentry. |  |  |
| 792 | Gustaf A. Johnson | June 30, 1921 |
| 786 | Alfred M. Borden, Jr. | " 30, 1921 |
| 784 | George F. Pushee | " 30, 1922 |
| 780 | Jesse J. Maguire | " 30, 1921 |

## DRAFTING.

822 Percy R. Finer
June 30, 1921
787 Harold J. Miller $\dagger$
" 30, 1922
786 Arthur E. Spencer
" 30, 1921

[^54]Day and Evening Industrial School Certificates (Continued). DRESSMAKING.


## MILLINERY.

875 Alice A. Alden
June 30, 1923
701 Annie J. Herring
" 30, 1921

PATTERN MAKING.
923 Harry H. Tukey
June 30, 1922
829 George S. Clarkson
" 30, 1921
827 James B. Cummings . . . . 30, 1922
785 John Black, Jr. . . . . . " 30, 1922
752 Clarence R. Rees . . . . . . " 30, 1924
plembing.
Si9 James A. Sullivan . . . . . . . June 30, 1921
813 John J. Downey . . . . . . . " 30, 1921
PRINTING.
887 Frederick A. Coates . . . . . . June 30, 1924
885 Charles R. Forbes

XXXII. TEACHERS OF RELATED AND ACADEMIC CLASSES. (Non-Vocational Subjects.)

                            Men.
    Rating. Name. Certifcate Expires
806 Russell B. Leonard . . . . . . June 30, 1921
745 John A. Bergin . . . . . . . " 30, 1924
704 Edward M. McDonough . . . . . " 30, 1924

## Women.

## XXXIV. DAY AND EVENING INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL CERTIFICATE.

 (Physical Training).

## ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF MANUAL ARTS (GARDENING).

Name.
Certificate Expires
773
Daniel W. O'Brien
June 30, 1924

## assistant in manual arts certificate.

Drawing.

# INSTRUCTOR OR ASSISTANT INSTRUCTOR OF MILITARY <br> DRILL. 

Rating. Name. Certificate Expires
813

## ASSISTANT NURSE CERTIFICATE.

| Rating. Name. |  |  |  |  |  | Certifieate Expires |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 893 | Marion C. Sullivan | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 862 | Margaret C. Murphy | . | . | . | . | . | . |

## ALPHABE'IIC LIST OF CANDIDATES.

(Unless otherwise indicated, all addresses are in Massachusetts.)
A.
Pagf,
Adams, Amy E. .......... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5 Jefferson street, Newton ..... 36
Alden, Alice A. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 22 Freeman street, Arlington ..... 35
Allbee, Angie G 162 Gregory avenue, Passaic, N. J. ..... 15
Anderson, Agnes L 288 Bunker Hill street, Charlestown ..... 32
Ernest W .64 Fulton street, Medford ..... 28
Hilda L 117 L street, South Boston ..... 24
Armstrong, Mary G 561 East Fifth street, South Boston
Ashton, Willa M. 71 Glendale street, Everett ..... 27Atwood, Walter S....... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Box 41, HyannisAustin, May M.Portland, Conn.
Ayer, Harriet 30 Agassiz street, Cambridge241216
B.
Bacon, Fannie C. 3 Bacon place, Newton Upper Falls ..... 32
Bagley, Anna M.......................................... . . 89 Robbins street, Waltham ..... 34
Baker, Howard B 93 Comstock avenue, Providence, R. I. ..... 14
Kenrick M 53 Wendell avenue, Brockton ..... 17
Barker, Susan B . 66 Capen street, Dorchester ..... 22
Barr, Katharine E 139 Highland street, Roxbury
Barry, Annie F 36 Carson street, Dorchester
Ellen A. ..... 25813 Beacon street
Jane U . 23 Medford street, Charlestown
Barth, Jessie L 21 Nottingham street, Dorchester
Bartlett, Elizabeth M. P. 9 Jefferson Hall, Trinity Court24
Bassett, Ormon E. 171 Tremont street, Taunton ..... 14
Battles, Earl W. 4 Story terrace, Marblehead
Beatley, Catharine B. 11 Wabon street, RoxburyBelinsky, Annie S........................................ . . . . 12 Lorne street, Dorehester13222217
Bennett, Edith E. . 9 Nottingham street, Dorchester ..... 12, 34Benson, Agnes L......................................... . . . . 72 Tremont street, Brighton15
13
Ulrika E. 24 Oliver street, Fverett27
Bergin, John A 16 Upland road, North Cambridge ..... 12,36
Bernstein, Abraham S. 43 Chambers street ..... 35
Beveridge, Olive A 16 Nixon street, Dorehester ..... 13
Billings, Constance. 22 Burroughs street, Jamaiea Plain ..... 19, 25
Flora E 887 Washington street, Canton ..... 13
William A. 322 Dorchester street, South Boston ..... 28
Bird, Birdic O Agrieultural and Mechanical College, Normal, Ala. ..... 26
Herbert C. 29 Monmouth street, East Boston21,27
Bishop, Nellie K 56 Seaver street, Wellesley Hills ..... 30
Black, John, Jr Box 311, Cohasset ..... 33,35
Blatehley, Charles A. 219 Blatehley avenue, New Haven, Conn. ..... 15
Blodgett, Guy C 92 Belmont street, Somerville ..... 15
Blount, Henry G. Charleston, Me. ..... 15
Boland, Agnes J 21 Cheney street, Roxbury
Boles, Sadie MI 1862 Beacon street, Brookline ..... 25
Bond, Philip J 104 Geneva avenue, Dorchester ..... 20, 25
Bonney, Richard P 1295 Commonwealth avenue, Allston ..... 14
Borden, Alfred M., Jr. 50 Coral street, Fall River ..... 34
Borre, Louise M 10 Humphreys street, Dorchester21
Page
Boudreau, Ralph L 32 Bayfield road, Atlantic ..... 36
Boyan, John J. 175 Princeton street, East Boston ..... 14,26
Boyban, Mary J 52 Bennington street, Newton ..... 22
Bradford, Edith H. 272 Summer street, West Somerville ..... 14
Bradley, Adaline Tucker 788 Broadway, South Boston ..... 37
Brady, Rose A 97 Morton street, Jamaica Plain ..... 24
Bragdon, Ralph H 123 North avenue, North Abington ..... 15
Brennan, Agnes C 12 Knoll street, Roslindale ..... 22
Agnes G. 20 Willis street, Dorchester ..... 24
Breslasky, Bessie I. 32 Thane street, Dorchester ..... 30
Brewster, Marie. 692 Washington street, South Braintree ..... 16
Broaders, Clyde M. 35 Florence street, Medford ..... 26
Broderick, Robert W 1 Pentucket street, Haverhill ..... 17
Brogan, Mary C 192 Grant avenue, Medford ..... 20
Brophy, Alice A 58 Eliot street, Jamaica Plain ..... 13
Burke, Abigail F 14 Mark street, Roxbury ..... 26
Helen K. 11 Auburn street, Roxbury ..... 22
Katharine J 61 East Concord street ..... 16
Burnce, Frances 76 Allen street 13,19
Burnham, Dorothy M 185 Poplar street, Roslindale 23, 31
Gladys F Washington street, Topsfield ..... 30
Helen L. ..... 221 Broadway, Revere 33
Burns, Genevieve A 194 Walnut avenue, Roxbury ..... 17
Katherine C. 30 Whiting street, Roxbury ..... 28
Thomas P. 32 Callender street, Dorchester, 28, 33, 34
Burrage, Constance E Weston ..... 15
Buxbaum, William 1139 Commonwealth avenue, Allston ..... 35
Byrne, Ruth I 31 Sherman street, Roxbury ..... 24
C.
Cadwell, Floralyn 11 East Newton street ..... 13
Cahill, Marguerite A 19 Greenwood avenue, Jamaica Plain ..... 18
Caldcrara, Josephine M. 11 East Newton street, 21, 22
Callaghan, Agnes L 122 Main street, Haverhill ..... 18
Campbell, Helen T. 66 Bowdoin avenue, Dorchester ..... 19
Canty, Daniel J 28 Highland street, Roxbury ..... 37
Carangelo, Louise F 7 Hull street ..... 27
Carey, Helen 15 Allen street ..... 28
Carley, Esther L 224 North Harvard street, Allston ..... 26
Carroll, James H Ware Hall, Cambridge ..... 14
Mary M 18 Devens street, Charlestown ..... 23
Carter, Eunice S 21 Russell terrace, Arlington ..... 37
Laura F. 14 Newbury strcet ..... 27
Casey, Margaret M 89 Cedar street, Roxbury ..... 25,34
Margaret M 79 Howland street, Roxbury ..... 32
Mary St. A. 15 Wales street, Dorchester ..... 30
Susan. 59 Hersey street, Hingham ..... 30
Cashman, Elizabeth 33 Woodland street, Newburyport ..... 31
Cauley, Anna G . 21 Athelwold street, Dorchester ..... 33
Mary W 21 Athelwold street, Dorchester ..... 18
Sarah L. 21 Atnelwold street, Dorchester ..... 18
Cavanagh, Eva R 10 Elm Lawn, Dorchester ..... 32
Cavanaugh, Mary F. . 27 Parkland street, Brighton ..... 22
Chandler, L. Reginald .489 Common street, Belmont ..... 32
Chapin, Christine. 6 Arundel park, Dorchester Centre ..... 31
Christie, Euphemia D 374.A Centre street, Jamaica Plain ..... 31
Church, Ruth T 21 Alaska street, Roxbury ..... 24
Clarke, Frank A 826 East Seventh street, South Boston ..... 27
Ruth E 35 Montrose street, Somerville30
Clarkson, George S. 53 Stark road, Worcester ..... 35
Clutterbuck, May B North Scituate ..... 30
Page
Coates, Frederick A 114 Central avenue, Milton ..... 35
Cogan, Matilda E . 61 Farragut road, South Boston ..... 17
Coggin, Kate E 37 Wilfred street, West Lynn ..... 30
Cohen, Bertha. 108 Howland street, Roxbury
Sarah F ..... 22 ..... 27Sarah E..................................... . . . . . . . 9 Garden street, Roxbury
Cole, Helen A 28 Magnolia street, Arlington
Coleman, Alice C. 96 Norfolk street, DorchesterHelen M . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 59 Esmond street, Dorchester
Colleran, Ellen P. 207 Fisher avenue, Roxbury
22 Eleanor street, Chelsea Collins, James P
10 G street, South Boston Katharine C ..... , 2627
160 I street, South Boston Margaret L ..... 232231
Conklin, Clare.................................. . . . . . 39 Hastings street, West Roxbury ..... 31
Connor, Christopher A. 322 Hyde Park avenue, Jamaica Plain
Conroy, Agnes T 475 East Fifth street, South Boston ..... 22
Cyril C. 83 Minot street, Neponset ..... 27
Genevieve M. 182 Blue Hill avenue, Roxbury ..... 32
Conway, Margaret V. 1 Sachem street, Roxbury ..... 23
Cook, Laura W. 1298 Commonwealth avenue, Allston ..... 17, 36
Cooper, Esther I.. 29 Magnolia street, Dorchester ..... 37
Corbett, William B 7 Pinckney road, Dorchester ..... 13, 26
Corliss, Anna J 40 Dudley street, Roxbury ..... 27
James C 40 Dudley street, Roxbury ..... 15
Cormack, Mabel I 197 Bunker Hill street, Charlestown ..... 21
Cotter, Cornelius G 19 Deering road, Mattapan ..... 33,34
Coughlin, Dorothy F 30 Belfort street, Dorchester ..... 23
Courchene, William A. 44 Central avenue, Hyde Park ..... 17
Cowan, Elinor G 9 Greenheys street, Dorchester ..... 30
Cox, Eleanor L 67 Brooks a venue, Newtonville ..... 14
Coyle, Beatrice G 18 Edwin street, Dorchester ..... 32
Craig, Catherine E 35 Bayard street, Allston ..... 24
Crimmins, Bessie F 111 Call street, Jamaica Plain ..... 26
Crockett, Alice L 48 Babcock street, Brookline ..... 13
Crockstad, Margaret E. 33 Bullard street, Dorchester ..... 37
Cronin, Hélen L. 65 Winthrop street, Charlestown ..... 22
Crosby, Henry S. 90 Vernon street, Waltham ..... 35
Crotty, James F. . : 42 Milton street, Worcester ..... 33
Cullen, Margaret E. 10 Hill street, Winchester ..... 37
Curnmings, George A. 8 Howes street, Dorchester ..... 22
James B . 3 Lamson court, East Boston ..... 35
Ruth J West Tisbury ..... 14
Cunningham, Florence C. 99 H street, South Boston ..... 27
Cushing, Lester H. 495 Wilder street, Lowell ..... 14
D.
Dacey, Mildred A 18 Muzzey street, Lexington ..... 20, 26
Daley, Daniel L 92 Savin Hill avenue, Dorchester ..... 20,25
Dallas, J. Paul 101 Highland street, Roxbury ..... 35
David, John A. Carnegie Institute Technology, Schenley park, Pittsburgh, Pa. ..... 15
Davis, Dorothea. 382 Longwood avenue ..... 17
Harrict B. 12 Hampshire street, Everett ..... 32
Leonore F. 89 Walk Hill street, Forest Hills ..... 26
Maurice. 25 McLean street ..... 26
Dawson, Alden K. 111 Lake View avenue, Cambridge ..... 17
Charles E.... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6 Orchard street, Holyoke ..... 35
Day, Catherine R 140 Elmo street, Dorchester ..... 27
Deegan, Mary J. 30 Sycamore street, Somerville ..... 30
Denihan, Marie P. 160 Dorchester street, South Boston ..... 28
Dermody, Mary L. 94 Charles street ..... 18
Devereaux, Mary E. D. 129 Paul Gore street, Jamaica Plain ..... 23
Devlin, Mary M 53 Bernard street, Dorchester Centre ..... 13
Dockendorff, Marguerite L 280 Dudley street, Rosbury ..... 25
Page
Doherty, C. Frances S24 Main street, Winchester ..... 29
Charles M. 62 Allen street ..... 36
Marie C. 27 Eastburn street, Brighton ..... 26
Dolan, Anna J 27 Hancock street, Dorchester ..... 16
James E. Arctic, R. I. ..... 29
Mabel O 16 Tyndale street, Roslindale ..... 23
Donahue, Richard G . 11 Central avenue, Dorchester ..... 20
Donoghue, Alice E. 33 Dunster road, Jamaica Plain ..... 29
Donohoe, Blanche L. 28 Johnson street, Lynn ..... 26
Donovan, Charles W.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 73 Rutland street ..... 35
Mary E.. .... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 446 Second street, South Boston ..... 24
Dooley, Helen M. 485 Hyde Park avenue, Roslindale ..... 23Thomas P. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 14 Spaulding street, Dorchester12
Blackstone Dorrington, Julia A. ..... 13
Douglas, Gladys P. 64 Union street, Methuen ..... 30
Downey, John J 121 Sycamore street, Roslindale ..... 35
Marion L 119 Squantum street, Atlantic ..... 30
Driscoll, Francis J 7 Sherman square, Charlestown ..... 19, 27
Julia A 73 Walter street, Roslindale ..... 25
Ducey, Annie M. 24 Washburn street, Dorchester ..... 25
Duffey, Francis A... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 23 Rowell street, Dorchester ..... 27
Duffy, James L 22 Knoll street, Roslindale
Dullea, Katherine M 160 Third street, South Boston ..... 26
Dunbar, Florence A. 194 Washington street, Canton ..... 28
James A 27 Jefferson avenue, Charlestown ..... 19, 26
Dunfey, Frederick A 47 Claybourne street, Dorchester ..... 33
Dunn, Joseph R. B. 7 Mt . Vernon street, Dorchester ..... 16
Valentine $\mathbf{F}$ 138 Myrtle street, Rockland ..... 29
Duvall, Mary O 37 Champa avenue, Newton Upper Falls ..... 30
Dvorak, Emma E. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 Mark street, Jamaica Plain ..... 23
Dwyer, Ellen A. 15 Corey street, Charlestown ..... 23
Dyer, Helen R. 47 Appleton road, Brighton ..... 31
E.
Early, James L 123 Riverview street, Campello ..... 29
Eason, M. Alonzo Stantonsburg, N. C. ..... 35
Eastman, Clare. 25 Wheatland avenue, Dorchester ..... 17
Eaton, Gladys P 79 Thetford avenue, Dorchester Centre ..... 25
Eckman, Elsie M 83 Thornton street, Roxbury ..... 21
Edson, Newell W . 71 Highland road, Brookline ..... 18
Eglinton, Royal R .1356 Lake avenue, Whalon, Fitchburg ..... 35
Ellis, Madeline M 116 Thorndike street, Brookline ..... 19, 24
Elms, Ruth 42 St . Stephen street ..... 19, 26
English, Alice C 32 Clive street, Jamaica Plain ..... 25
Engstrom, Nils. 10 Euclid avenue, Worcester ..... 35
Estabrook, Rosamond 88 Corey street, West Roxbury ..... 17
F.
Falvey, Miah J . 101 Parsons street, Brighton ..... 12
Farlin, Amy C. 56 Central avenue, Hyde Park ..... 14
Farnham, Dorothy W Edgewood street, Needham ..... 30
Farnsworth, Albert. 48 Eddy street, West Newton ..... 14
James P 126 Auburn street, Medford ..... 16
Farrell, Arthur H 333 Neponset avenue, Neponset ..... 35
Faul, Louise K 10 Mechanic street, Roxbury ..... 28
Fay, William E . 217 Crafts street, Newtonville ..... 14
Felton, Alice B 20 Woodford street, Dorchester ..... 36
Ferber, Maurice ..... 13
Fields, Marion A. ..... 30
9 Maybrook street, Dorchester
Fihelly, James E . 38 Woodville street, Roxbury ..... 21, 28
Finan, Mary F. ..... 22
Page
Finer, Percy R. ................................................ . . 28 Wolcott street, Everett ..... 34
Finn, John H. Nutley, N. J. ..... 12
Fish, Manus J., Jr 43 Brent street, Dorchester ..... 20, 27
Fisher, Grace D 58 Wyman street, Woburn ..... 34
FitzGerald, Christopher A 15 Sargent street, Dorehester ..... 15
John B . 71 Farragut road, South Boston ..... 21, 25
Lucy A 251 Bunker Hill street, Charlestown ..... 33
Ruth K 6 Haley street, Roxbury ..... 22,30
Fitzgerald, George F. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 108 Holworthy street, Cambridge ..... 23
Helen M .44 Chester street, Wollaston ..... 14
Joseph A 113 Sheffield avenue, New Haven, Conn. ..... 24
William A 28 Lexington street, Charlestown ..... 28
Fleming, William F 254 Washington street, Brighton ..... 27
Flieger, Gladys L 162 Arlington street, Wollaston ..... 30
Flynn, Elizabeth C 25 Forest street, Malden ..... 34
J. Bernard 21 Neptune road, East Boston ..... 27
Foley, Marguerita R 10 Gayland avenue, Dorchester ..... 22,31
Foote, Edmund W 92 Lincoln street, Montclair, N. J. ..... 14
Forbes, Charles R 18 Ashton street, Worcester ..... 35
Ford, Anastasia 36 Brainerd road, Allston ..... 26
Marion McIntyre 29 Congreve street, Roslindale ..... 17
Fossett, Fred E 8 Batavia street ..... 33
Gertrude M 36 Brent street, Dorehester ..... 17
Foster, Leo T 12 Fort Hill terrace, Northampton ..... 12
Louise B. 259 Essex street, Beverly ..... 15
Fowles, Elinor J 28 Lindsay street, Dorehester ..... 22
Franke, Clara H 8 Arborway Court, Jamaica Plain ..... 29
French, Martha Reid 5 Green street, Jamaica Plain ..... 30
Frink, Robert E. Stony Point, N. Y. ..... 15
G.
Gallagher, Margaret E. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8 Bellflower street, Dorchester ..... 27
Galvin, Lillian N 31 Oakland street, Malden ..... 27
Gammans, Harold W 48 Monument avenue, Charlestown ..... 13
Gardner, Clayton E 9 Batavia street ..... 15
Garland, Clarence H 28 West Walnut park, Roxbury ..... 33
Gartland, Edith M 9 Merlin street, Dorehcster Centre ..... 13
Gavin, Bertha F 15 Holden strect, Dorchester ..... 21
Geary, Patrick L 121 Florida street, Ashmont ..... 24
Giblin, Mary L 17 Mt. Vernon street, Dorehester ..... 31
Gildea, Joseph H 28 Chase street, Lynn ..... 24
Gillies, Annie K. 77 Richardson street, Newton ..... 37
Gilmore, Gladys C 80 Madison avenuc, Newtonville ..... 18
Gilson, Josephine B 4 Marion street, Natick ..... 30
Ginsburg, Lillian. .35 Forest street, Winthrop ..... 33
Ginty, Thomas A. 153 Huntington avenue ..... 27, 34
Glennon, William H 167 Brookline strect, Cambridge ..... 21, 27
Glover, Clara E 22 Brown avenue, Roslindale ..... 17
Goff, Edwina M 37 High street, Charlestown ..... 26
Goggin, Agncs P 2 George street, North Cambridge ..... 25
Golden, Agnes M 1790 Columbia road, South Boston ..... 25
Goode, Mildred C. 56 Russell street, Brookline ..... 31
Goodspeed, Helen J 150 Main strect, Franklin ..... 12
Gordon, Eva 330 Harrison avenuc ..... 27
Frank V 404 Massachusetts avenue, Arlington ..... 15
Gertrude P...................................... . . . . 8 Clifford strect, Rcadville ..... 32
74 H street, South Boston Gorman, Aliee M ..... 17
Gould, Mary G. 42 Poplar strcet, Danvers ..... 16
May E. 18 Horton strect, Lewiston, Me. ..... 13
Grady, Luey A. B 85 Heath strect, Somerville ..... 29
Page
Graham, Marion R 6 Woodville street, Roxbury ..... 26
Grandfield, John M 46 Sagamore street, Dorchester ..... 19,28
Grass, Genevieve C. 15 Millmont street, Roxbury ..... 22
Mary K 15 Millmont street, Roxbury ..... 23
Gray, Mary R 43 Pleasant street, Dorchester ..... 31
Grealis, Catherine A 235 Woodlawn street, Clinton ..... 30
Greely, William F 533 Bennington street, East Boston 21, 27
Green, Joseph G. . 53 Creighton street, Roxbury 20, 24
Greene, Gertrude M. 50 Thomas park, South Boston, 15, 21, 26
Vincent L. 50 Thomas park, South Boston 20, 27
Griffin, Mary A 237 Second street, Chelsea ..... 32
Grueter, Leo H ..... 41 Holiday street, Dorchester 13, 27
Guptill, Ida S. 21 Saunders street, Allston ..... 23
Gustafson, Signhild V. 18 Donald street, Springfield ..... 20
H.
Hagarty, Josephine F. 27 Richards street, Worcester ..... 34
Haggerty, Elizabeth E 12 Port Norfolk street, Dorchester ..... 16
Halligan, Henry M. J .927 East Fourth street, South B oston ..... 21
Halloran, Charles O .900 East Broadway, South Boston ..... 20,28
Leo V.
Dunster road, Jamaica Plain ..... 17
Hannon, Mildred J. 579 Broadway, South Boston ..... 31
Hanson, Lillian M 6 Carson street, Dorchester .32 Pearl street, Medford ..... 27 ..... 18
Lucile A. 14 Van Winkle street, Dorchester ..... 22
Hartigan, Mary A. 80 Brown avenue, Roslindale ..... 30, 33
Hartwell, Herbert F 116 Washington road, Springfield ..... 13
Harvey, Elvira T 51 Hyde street, Newton Highlands ..... 17
ildred E
91六 Inman street, Cambridge ..... 34
Hawkes, Mary C 15 Durham street ..... 34
Hawkins, Ruth E. 85 Cedar street, Fitchburg
................... 268 Bowdoin street, Dorchester ..... 37
Healy, Alice H 56 Thomas park, South Boston ..... 18
Hearn, Regina 57 Pleasant street, Dorchester ..... 19
Hegamyer, Minerva A. 96 Neponset avenue, Dorchester . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 55 Pearl street, Charlestown
Henderson, Rema J 107 Jackson street, Holyoke ..... 27
Hennessey, Joseph A. 333 Geneva avenue, Dorchester
Hennessy, George S. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 17 Park street, Newton

Herron, Helen G. 188 Larch road, Cambridge ..... 16 ..... 25 ..... 28 ..... 35
Hickey, Mary G. 39 Emerson street, Wakefield
42 Fayette street, Cambridge
Hines, Marion E 155 Newton street, Waltham
Mary E 50 Aetna street, Worcester
Hiney, Genevieve E 118 Arlington street, Hyde Park
Hoey, Thomas J. .................................... . . . 184 Waverly street, Framingham
9 Heathcote street, Roslindale ..... 12 ..... 22 ..... 29 ..... 37 ..... 37 ..... 15 ..... 23
Hopkins, George F. 478 Main street, South Weymouth ..... 30
Hopson, Albert W Box 15, Norton ..... 13
Horne, Marjorie S 18 Harold park, Roxbury ..... 23, 31
Hosmer, Florence E . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 34 Noble avenue, Westfield ..... 33
Houghton, Olive M. 173 Bellevue avenue, Melrose ..... 37
Robert B 16 Glade avenue, Jamaica Plain
Hourihan, Mary A 26 Mather street, Dorchester
Hubley, Maud B. 20 Duxbury road, Worcester ..... 18 ..... 29
Page
Hughes, Alice E..................................... . . 111 Pearson road, West Somerville ..... 37
Anna C. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 9 Walker street, Charlestown ..... 23
Mary G. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 124 Longwood avenue, Roxbury ..... 25
Hume, Viola W 539 Talbot avenue, Dorchester ..... 30
Hunt, Ruth G 25 Harvard avenue, Allston ..... 22
Hunton, Leila E Newport, N. H. ..... 32
Hurley, Frederick J Rosemont road, Dorchester ..... 21, 26
Mary M 70 Bolton street, Marlboro ..... 30
Hurlin, Edna M 77 Mayfield street, Dorchester ..... 15
Hutchinson, Florence E 4 W orcester street, Framingham ..... 14
J.
Jackson, Katherine A 152 Lincoln avenue, Newark, N. J. ..... 32
Jaques, Bessie H South Berwick, Me. ..... 13
Jaquith, Rena M 553 Columbus avenue 20, 25
Jennings, Mary G . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 61 Stratford street, West Roxbury ..... 18
Johnson, Florence E 13 Mansfield street, Allston ..... 22, 31
Grace F. 205 Davis avenue, Brookline. ..... 36
Gustaf A 221 Greenwood street, Worcester ..... 34
Mary F. 11 Grant street, Natick ..... 37
Warren C 132 Mt. Vernon street, Winchester ..... 14
Jones, Charles Worcester Academy, W orcester ..... 12
Joyce, Margaret M New Ipswich, N. H. ..... 30
K.
Karman, Gertrude 38 Arlington street, Hyde Park ..... 14
Keating, Marjorie F 34 Church street, Dorchester ..... 27
Keefe, Helen G 52 Round Hill street, Jamaica Plain ..... 22
Keeler, Marion 24 Judson street, Roxbury ..... 18
Keith, Mildred W . 72 South street, Campello ..... 31
Kelley, Agnes E. 42 Highland street, Roxbury ..... 19, 26
Charles L. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 292 Jefferson avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. ..... 15
J. Irene E . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 65 Bynner street, Jamaica Plain ..... 30
Mary 1. 485 East Seventh street, South Boston ..... 23
Theresa V 199 Union street, South Natick ..... 37
Wilfred F. 103 Aldrich strcet, Roslindale ..... 14
Kelly, Ethel M 15 Wayne street, Roxbury ..... 26
Kennedy, Bessie E. 12 Thomas park, South Boston ..... 28
Geraldine B South Main street, Randolph ..... 14
Grace H. 43 Dartmouth street, Somerville ..... 16
Kenney, Dorothy M. G 3145 Washington street, Jamaica Plain ..... 25
Kerr, Charles A. T 67 Prospect street, Waltham ..... 35
Kidd, Reginald S 23 Dalton street ..... 17
Kierstead, Fred H Box 423, Holbrook ..... 14
Kiggen, Helen J 54 Austin street, Hyde Park ..... 18
Killilea, Teresa B 44 King street, Worcester ..... 32
Kindred, Gertrude L 421 Geneva avenue, Dorchester ..... 22
Kingsbury, Grace E Otis street, Needham ..... 17
Kirby, Marietta L 32 Vesta road, Dorchester ..... 14, 16
Mary 79 East Canton street ..... 25
Knight, Mabel F 18 Hazel park, Everett ..... 14
Sadie M 3 Rosemere court, Roslindale ..... 33
Kuhn, Abbie F. 23 Allston street, Charlestown ..... 23
Kyle, Eleanor M. 50A Harvard street, Charlestown ..... 15, 21
L.
Lahive, John A 6 Dorset street, Dorchester 19, 26
Lally, John J. 9 Mather street, Dorchester ..... 34
Lavery, Agnes C. 551 Saratoga street, Fast B oston ..... 34
LaVoie, Annette M. Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard ..... 36
Page
Lawlor, Mary E..................................... . . . 34 Edgemere road, West Roxbury ..... 23
Lawrence, Ernest F. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 111 George street, Medford ..... 35
Madelon F. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . South Gardiner, Me. ..... 32
Leahy, Andrew J 207 Eighth street, South Boston ..... 36
Ellen A. 91 Baldwin street, Charlestown ..... 23
Leary, Charlotte E .Box 113, West Upton ..... 32
Helen R . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 53 Leonard street, Dorchester ..... 25
Joseph A. . 726 Columbia road, Dorchester ..... 21, 24
Leavitt, Arthur W Foxboro ..... 16
Leighton, Mabel A . 70 Chestnut street, Marlboro ..... 32
Leonard, Russell B Industrial School, New Bedford ..... 36
Levine, Lillian P . 47 Hewins street, Dorchester ..... 22, 31
Levy, Philip. 17 Decatur street ..... 20
Lewis, Charlotte I . 45 Highland avenue, Haverhill ..... 36
Earl S. 59 Davis avenue, Auburn, Me. ..... 14
Lincoln, Marion B 583 Orange street, New Haven, Conn. ..... 13
Linney, James A . 300 Boylston street, Brookline ..... 36
Livingston, Myron. 22 Michaels place, Chelsea ..... 20, 28
Lloyd, Odette M 568 Eliot street, Mattapan ..... 32
Long, Alice M 505 Geneva avenue, Dorchester ..... 23
Lorway, Ruth . 8 Pratt street, Allston ..... 27
Loughran, Elizabeth W Warren, R. I. ..... 16
Lovell, Margaret 8 State street, Worcester ..... 36
Lucas, Izannah A 48 Chestnut street, Wakefield ..... 17
Lynch, Grace V 277 Walnut avenue, Roxbury ..... 22
Lyons, Dorothy M 403 High street, Dedham ..... 22
I. Virginia 20 Queensberry street ..... 33
M.
Macdonald, Louise 538 Newbury street 3 ..... 30, 33
MacDonald, William L East Jaffrey, N. H. ..... 29
MacGrath, Marie C. .96 G street, South Boston ..... 23
MacMahon, Anna G. 20 Bowen court, Newton Centre ..... 30
Madden, Marie R. 42 Johnson street, Ansonia, Conn. ..... 14
Maggioni, Elizabeth L. 57 Batchelder street, Roxbury ..... 22
Maguire, Jesse J. . 39 Centre street, Springfield ..... 34
Sarah G 491 Broadway, South Boston ..... 31
Mahoney, Annie E. 50 Moseley street, Dorchester ..... 23
Frederick L. 27 Thornley street, Dorchester ..... 28
Helen. 90 Lowell road, Winthrop ..... 31
Joseph A. . 65 Bowdoin avenue, Dorchester, 19, 28 ..... 28, 33
Maley, Theresa B 59 Griggs road, Brookline ..... 17
Malone, Josephine G 27 Clarkwood street, Mattapan ..... 36
Maloney, Marguerite F. 5 Dayton avenue, Roxbury ..... 22
Mansfield, Mary R 46 Schafer street, Lowell ..... 30
Marrinan, Nelly 30 Rockland street, Roxbury ..... 18
Marsh, Flizabeth A. 6 Staten street, Gloucester ..... 32
Miriam N. .41 Irving place, Quincy ..... 13
Marshall, Myra H. A 11 Bay State avenue, West Somerville ..... 13
Martell, John B 127 London street, East Boston ..... 36
Martin, Agnes J 8 Sachem street, Roxbury ..... 26
Marzynski, Philip. 476 Geneva avenue, Dorchester ..... 19, 24
Mason, Martha B 16 Gregory street, Marblehead ..... 32
Mathews, Consuelo. 15 Wigglesworth street, Roxbury ..... 22
Maxwell, Helen E. 18 Cedar street, Charlestown ..... 24
May, Carroll H 317 West Reynolds street, Urbana, 0. ..... 12
Grace M 17 Edgewood strect, Roxbury ..... 27
Mayer, John I 258 Gold street, South Boston ..... 19,29
McBride, Constance. 17 Temple street, Mattapan ..... 27
McCabc, Catherine F 7 Sharon street ..... 27
George S East Walpole ..... 28
Page
McCance, Catherine M 29 Wabon street, Roxbury ..... 31
McCarten, Tilla 111 Gainsborough street ..... 15
McCarthy, Anastasia C. Willow street, Scituate ..... 31
Caroline H 777 Broadway, South Boston ..... 12
John F. 8 Magnolia street, Dorchester ..... 21, 24
Lucy E 58 Magnolia street, Dorchester ..... 31
Margaret L 31 Polk street, Charlestown ..... 23
William M 25 Sudan street, Dorchester ..... 28
McCormack, John W Rouses Point, N. Y. ..... 15
McCormick, Adeline H. 77 Brington road, Brookline ..... 32
Catherine L. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 11 Robinwood avenue, Jamaica Plain ..... 17
McDermott, Mary T 74 Williams street, Jamaica Plain ..... 17
McDonald, Margaret 17 Waldeck street, Dorchester ..... 25
McDonough, Edward M. 12 Concord square ..... 36
McElroy, Ethel G 31 Gray street, Cambridge ..... 14
McGoldrick, Agnes F. 361 Dudley street, Roxbury ..... 27
McGowan, Margaret M 9 Albion place, Charlestown ..... 25
McGrath, Eleanor G 35 Nightingale street, Dorchester ..... 31
McHardy, Helen D. 463 Pleasant street, East Milton ..... 25
McHugh, Thomas F 56 Eckert avenue, Newark, N. J. ..... 29
McIntyre, Clarice H 2 Estcy street, Roxbury ..... 25
McKay, Edward F 118 Woodrow avenue, Dorchester 20, 24
McKenna, Catherine L 2 Everett street, Dorchester 21, 25
Helen G. . 1304 Hyde Park avenue, Hyde Park ..... 29
McKenney, William V 130 North Harvard street, Allston, 19, ..... 33
McKinnon, George I 80 Stetson street, Whitman ..... 29
McLaughlin, Emily F. 27 Willis street, Dorchester ..... 32
Evelyn F . South Franklin street, Holbrook ..... 37
Josephine A. 428 Broadway, Cambridge ..... 17
McLean, Mary E. 61 Northfield street ..... 30
Walter L. 59 Dracut street, Dorchester ..... 14,25
McManus, Francis R 5 Victoria street, Dorchester ..... 28
McMenamen, Sarah E 179 Hawthorne street, Malden ..... 33
McPherson, Bertha A 53 Greenbrier street, Dorchester ..... 22, 30
McQueeney, Agnes L 48 Magnolia street, Dorchester ..... 24
McRobbie, William 124 Tyndale street, Roslindale ..... 16
Mea, Frances B 23 Morse street, Dorchester ..... 25
Thomas L. 10 Oliver street, Framingham ..... 29
Mellen, Gertrude C. 485 East Sixth strect, South Boston ..... 21
Mergendahl, Charles H 112 Johnson street, Lynn ..... 14
Meserve, Harrison G 87 Jinden street, Allston ..... 14
Miley, Catherine E. 22 Morrill street, Dorchester ..... 31
Mary. 22 Morrill street, Dorchester ..... 23, 31
Miller, Alexander W . 6 Prince street, Marblehead ..... 13
Harold J. 27 Cabot street, Everett ..... 34
Pauline. 64 Wayland street, Dorchester ..... 22, 31
Milliken, Mary E. 11 Carmen street, Dorchester ..... 27
Mills, Alice E. 11 East Newton street ..... 20, 25
Minihan, Anna E. 219 L street, South Boston ..... 31
Minton, Margaret E. 13 Sargent street, Dorchester ..... 32
Mohan, Mary J 42 Carson street, Dorchester ..... 13
Monahon, Grace M 35 South street, Waltham ..... 17
Mooney, Louise E 230 Olmstead strect, Jamaica Plain ..... 25
Moore, Louis F. 12 Montello street, Dorchester ..... 21, 23
Margaret M. 749 Morton street, Mattapan ..... 22
Myldred ..... 33
Nina G ..... 18
Moran, Helen G West Boylston ..... 30
Katherine. 25 South Russell street ..... 19
Katherine 52 Carver street ..... 23
Moreland, Marion C. 159 Princeton street, East Boston ..... 15

## CANDIDATES ELIGIBLE AS TEACHERS.

Page
Morgan, William T ..... 14
42 College House, Cambridge
Morley, Eva L .403 Meridian street, East Boston
Morse, Helen B 32 Aspinwall road, Dorchester Centre ..... 28Morton, Helen F
Muldoon, Alice G 38 Wales street, Dorchester ..... 3213 Merlin street, Dorchester35
Margareta M 49 Mapleton street, Brighton ..... 23
Mullen, Frank. 52 Etna street, BrightonMulligan, Mary E..31 Tower street, Forest Hills
Mullins, Marie 82 East Newton street
Murphy, Alice E. 706 Washington street, Dorchester35
Catherine F 11 Prospect street, Charlestown28
Charles F 28 Harbor View street, Dorchester ..... 21, 25
Frances M 48 Manthorne road, West Roxbury ..... 24
Francis J 5 Mather street, Dorchester ..... 25
Margaret C 88 Chestnut street ..... 37
Mary C. 50 Cohasset street, Roslindale ..... 24, 34
Maurice F 1019 Blue Hill avenue, Dorchester ..... 28
William J. 58 Shepard street, Brighton, ..... 20, 23
Murray, Catherine A. . 26 Pleasant street, Milton ..... 18
Frederick J. 32 Mallet street, Dorchester ..... 28
Grace A. . 79 Hillside street, Roxbury ..... 26
John J . Hosmer street, Mattapan ..... 33
Leonora C. 6 Elgin street, West Roxbury, 16, 21, 25Mary E..70 West Cedar street37
N.
Nash, Winifred H......................................... . . 75 Mayfield street, Dorchester ..... 28
Nelligan, James M. 37 Gurney street, Cambridge ..... 33
Newell, Katherine E. 10 Paisley park, Dorchester ..... 23
Newton, Anjennette 211 Winthrop street, Winthrop ..... 15
Howard A.. ..... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 51 Irving street, New Haven, Conn. ..... 15
Nichols, Inez W. . 32 Village street, Reading ..... 37
Nolan, Helen M. 73 Hillside street, Roxbury ..... 24
James H ..... 19, 26
Mary F. 74 Topliff street, Dorchester ..... 26
Ona I. 458 Main street, South Weymouth ..... 29
Norris, Irene H. 23 Orkney road, Brookline ..... 31
Northrop, Harry C
Norton, Cecilia G. 99 King street, Dorchester12
Nute, Marietta 461 Washington street, Dorchester Centre ..... 31
Nutter, William J. Box 496, East Bridgewater ..... 15
O.
Oakman, Clara E. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 616 Norfolk street, Mattapan ..... 28
O'Brien, Daniel W. . 34 Harvard street, Natick ..... 36
Dorothy M. 10 Edison Green, Dorchester ..... 24
Grace Gould 98 Josephine avenue, West Somerville ..... 35
James L. 7 Edge Hill street, Jamaica Plain ..... 27
Marguerite M. 9 Hinckley street, Dorchester ..... 22
Mary A 4 Dewey road, Momoguin, East Haven, Conn. ..... 35
May A. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2207 Dorchester avenue, Dorchester ..... 26
O'Brion, Katherine G 34 Savin street, Roxbury ..... 29
O'Callaghan, Mary L. 39 Etna street, Brighton
O'Connell, Nora A.
O'Connell, Nora A. 183 Vernon street, Wakefield 183 Vernon street, Wakefield
O'Connor, Dorothy C. 161 Ashland street, Roslindale ..... 2923
Isabel McClare .723 East Third street, South Boston ..... 12
Mary E. .538 East Fourth street, South Boston ..... 26
William E. 23 Maywood street, Roxbury ..... 17
O'Day, Mary J. 9 Bellfower street, Dorchester ..... 26
O'Donnell, Olivia F. 95 Milton avenue, Dorchester ..... 31
Page
O'Hare, M. Theresa 105 Mt. Pleasant avenue, Roxbury ..... 34
William G........ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 59 Monument avenue, Charlestorn ..... 33
Olney, Isabel E 16 Howland street, Cambridge ..... 32
$0 \%$ eil, Edith M. \$6 Medford street, Charlestorn ..... 22
O Neill, Elizabeth I. 430 Harvard street, Brookline ..... 13,16
Mary V. 12 Roseland street, Dorchester ..... 24
O'Reilly, Theresa A. 112 Amory street, Roxbury ..... 27
O'Rourke. Helen M. 33 North Central street, Peabody ..... 29
Outwater, Marjorie H rear 243 Parker Hill avenue, Roxbury ..... 27
Owen, Marion W 39 Kenmood street, Dorchester ..... 17
Viola C. 251 Princeton street, East Boston ..... 19, 2 S
$P$
Packard, Margaret A 34 South srenue, Melrose Highlands ..... 37
Paddock, Clarence E. 13 Northampton arenue, Springfield ..... 15
Palm, Sophis M 1419 Commonweslth avenue, Brighton, 13, ..... 19, 24
Parker, W. Russell 15 Hancock court, Quiney ..... 35
Patterson, Marguerite M 15 Custer street, Jamaica Plain ..... 26
Robert E 69 Burt street, Dorchester 20, 2S
Peirce, Mary E. 36 Carey arenue, Chelsea ..... 20,26
Pendergast, William J 2 Pearl street, Dorchester ..... 19,27
Penell, Ida E. 2 Grove street, Natick ..... 29
Peterson. Dorothy C..................................... . . . 54 Hobson street, Brighton ..... 21
Philbrick, James H 163 Pauline street, Winthrop ..... 16
Pickett. Thomas A 67 Exchange street, Rockland ..... 15
Pierce, Virginis E. 119 Highland street, Brockton ..... 17
Pike, Alice. 165 Glenway street, Dorchester ..... 22
Pitt, Edwin R 39: Highland avenue, Wollaston ..... 35
Pratt, Marion H 54 Centre street, Dorchester ..... 32
Prendergast, Judith 10 S Parker Hill avenue, Roxbury ..... 25
Priest, Miriam E 9 Willoughby street, Somerville ..... 32
Pushee, George $F$ 21 Maple avenue, Northampton ..... 34
Puttner. Marion E \&3 Dix street, Dorchester ..... 23, 31
Q.
Quinlan, Eleanor H 15 Dunster road, Jamaica Plain ..... 17
Quinn, Dorothy L 66 Washington street, Charlestown ..... 22
Ralph F. V.
15 Wilmore street, Mattapan ..... 29
R.
Ractlife, Matilds F 1 Mt. Vernon square ..... 17
Rafferty, Marion E 36 Holiday street, Dorchester ..... 25
Rsy, Anna E 204 Lexington street, East Boston ..... 37
Raymond, Anns A Lasell Seminary, Auburndale12
Austina B 1010 Massachusetts avenue, Cambridge ..... 34
Rees, Clarence R 15 Exeter street. Belmont ..... 35
4 Harvest terrace, Dorchester ..... 24
Reidy, Helen F 11 Dorset street, Dorchester ..... 25
Rincer Gertrude J.
Bates College, Lewiston, Me. ..... 15
Rice, Bertha K T Monument street, West Medford32
St. Mary's Infant Asylum, Dorchester
11 Raymond street, Allston ..... 37
Riley, Helen C.
Kathryn V ..... 23
1 Pleasant street, Charlestown Riordan, Anns G ..... 26
4 Lincoln street, Natick Ripley, Dorothy E ..... 37
Ritchie, Frederick C 94 Welles avenue, Dorchester ..... 34
Robinson, Carroll $W$ 77 Beech avenue, Melrose ..... 13
Dorothy M 24 Fayston street, Roxbury ..... 22, 30
James. ..... 36
Roche, Eileen A 235 Heath street, Roxbury ..... 24
Page
Rodgers, Charles J. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 65 Butterfield street, Lowell ..... 34
Roemer, Gertrude C 169 Boylston street, Jamaica Plain ..... 25
Rosenauer, Dorothy 18 Wheatland avenue, Dorchester ..... 25
Rosnosky, Rachel 29 Richfield street, Dorchester ..... 18
Ruggles, Hazel W 20 Hawthorne street, Roxbury ..... 14
Russell, Grover C 20 Glenwood way, Quincy ..... 35
Hilda F 1654 Massachusetts avenue, Cambridge ..... 30
Ryan, James D 27 Coolidge road, Allston ..... 14
S.
Sallaway, Margaret M 125 Cushing avenue, Dorchestèr ..... 13,20
Sarjeant, Elizabeth F. 649 East Seventh street, South Boston ..... 24
Sasserno, Henry A. 116 Adams street, Dorchester, 15, 21, 26
Savage, Elizabeth G 25 Child street, Jamaica Plain ..... 24
Sayer, Dorothy 23 Dakota street, Dorchester ..... 17
Scanlan, Edith C 14 Ashfield street, Roslindale ..... 27
Scanlon, Gregory J 59 Waterville street, Waterbury, Conn. ..... 12
Thomas A. .18 Spaulding street, Dorchester ..... 12
Scannell, Marion L 741 Norfolk street, Mattapan ..... 25
Schneider, Solomon. 1430 Columbus avenue, Roxbury ..... 19,23
Schubarth, Katharine M 20 Mayfair street, Roxbury ..... 14,20
Schumann, Ethel M. F 1 Glenvale terrace, Jamaica Plain ..... 26
Scollard, Marie . 11 Sawyer avenue, Dorchester ..... 21, 22
Scott, Irving O. 101 Greaton road, West Roxbury ..... 18, 34
Scully, Anna E. . 58 Dorset street, Dorchester ..... 25
Seiniger, Saul L 193 Chambers street ..... 20, 23
Seitlin, Lena 572 Blue Hill avenue, Roxbury ..... 30
Sellew, Emma A 38 Worcester street, Natick ..... 34
Sharp, Marion L 12 Fairbanks street, Brookline ..... 13Shaughnessy, Albert L . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 18 Southern avenue, DorchesterShea, C. Louise . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 742 Centre street, Jamaica Plain27
John P 16 Bluff street, Worcester23
Sheahan, Alice L 129 Minden street, Roxbury ..... 22John F . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 129 Minden street, Roxbury
15
Sheehan, Elizabeth F. .................................. . . . 213 Walnut avenue, Roxbury ..... 27
University Club, State College, Pa. Thomas W ..... 1310 Houston street, West RoxburySheen, Leah R.
Shepardson, Helen P 18 Maple avenue, NewtonShepherd, Marion.33 Garfield street, Cambridge31Sheridan, Barbara E336 Centre street, Jamaica Plain32Shields, John O. H..South Quinsigamond avenue, Shrewsbury22, 31
29Shipman, Wayne M.51 Warren avenue, Mattapan
Sikora, Edith A 25 Denton terrace, RoslindaleSilvester, Evelyn . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 982 Main street, Worcester35
Sinnett, Ruth. 624 Asylum avenue, Hartford, Conn. ..... 32Siskind, Sadie L. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3 Kensington street, RoxburySleeper, Harriett A. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 132 Main street, Haverhill17Slepian, Dora39 North Russell street12
Small, Jessie E 20 Clifford street, Roxbury25
Smith, Albert F 117 Prospect street, Somerville ..... 26
Alfred W Box 55, Newmarket, N. H. ..... 14
Lillian M. 428 Meridian street, East Boston ..... 13
Mae G. . 96 Oxford street, Somerville ..... 18
Marjorie G. 32 Crescent street, Wakefield ..... 13,19
Mildred E. 175 Washington street, Weymouth ..... 12,14
Snow, Edith M 32 Rockview street, Jamaica Plain ..... 28
Joseph S. 46 Peterborough street ..... 16
Sonnabend, Edith 189 Grampian way, Dorchester ..... 28
Spencer, Arthur E 61 Winslow avenue, Norwood ..... 34
Stanley, Arthur B 12 Kimball terrace, Newtonville ..... 15
Stanwood, Dorothy. 590 Centre street, Jamaica Plain, ..... 20, 26
Stapleton, Margaret M. 596 Third street, South Boston ..... 25
Page
Starrett, Dorothy S. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 407 Huntington avenue ..... 19
Stephens, Josephine G 127 River street, Mattapan ..... 32
Stevens, Helen M 5 Rogers street, Nashua, N. H. ..... 15
Stowers, Sarah G 3ss Medford street, Somerville ..... 19
Stroud, Percy $V$ 154 Munroe street, Dedham ..... 14
Stroup, Mary H . S Haley street, Roxbury ..... 25
Strout, Ethel E Box 214, Cohasset ..... 31
Studley, A. Irvin. 6 Sturdy street, Attleboro ..... 29
Styles, Edmund D 17 Longwood avenue, Fitchburg ..... 15
Sullivan, Abby W 23 Winthrop street, Roxbury ..... 17
Alice M. 15 Edison Green, Dorchester ..... 30
George H 128 M street, South Boston ..... 20, 28
Grace F. 70 Peter Parley road, Jamaica Plain ..... 22, 31
Helen E . 669 Hyde Park avenue, Roslindale ..... 26
Helen R 119 Charles street ..... 23
Isabel F S7 North avenue, Natick ..... 30
James A. 39 Crescent avenue, Dorchester ..... 35
James P. 49 Stoughton street, Dorchester, 27, 33, 34
M. Isabel. 37 Kingsdale street, Dorchester ..... 31
Margaret $P$ S7 West Selden street, Mattapan ..... 24
Marguerite G 69 Lonsdale street, Ashmont ..... 25
Marion C. 4 S5 East Sixth street, South Boston ..... 37
Mary G S Otis place, Roslindale ..... 22
Mary J . 99 Surrey street, Brighton ..... 23
Thomas L 509 Broadway, South Boston ..... 24
Summers, Gwendolyn A. 79 Robert street, Roslindale ..... 35
Swallow, Winifred I 27 Salcombe street, Dorchester ..... 21
Swanson, Edith I. 11 Oabwood street, Mattapan ..... 23
Sweeney, Cbristine E. 20 Charlesgate West ..... 37
T.
Tanck, Helen M 13 Rockland avenue, Roxbury ..... 26
Tatum, Dorothy M 37 Humboldt avenue, Roxbury ..... 23, 31
Taylor, Olive W Lynnfield ..... 29
Ralph W . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S Adanis street, Medfield ..... 13
Thompson, Leighton S 175 Florence street, Melrose ..... 15
Thorburn, Fred J 187 Winthrop avenue, Revere ..... 34
Tierney, Mary M. 42 Round Hill street, Jamaica Plain ..... 21
Tivnan, Louise V. 74 Linden street, Dorchester ..... 31
Margaret F 74 Linden street, Dorchester ..... 32
Tobey, Raymond S 15 Forest avenue, Medford ..... 15
Tobin, Helen R. 43 Fenwood road, Roxbury ..... 26
Joanne $\mathbf{F}$ 43 Fenwood road, Roxbury ..... 17
Richard T 23 Sacramento street, Cambridge ..... 29
Town, Ernest E 17 Linden avenue, Somerville ..... 16
Townsend, Ella L. 243 Massasoit street, Springfield ..... 15
Tracy, Annie V 3 S Winthrop street, Charlestown ..... 1S, $3:$
Roland V. 53 Stanton street, Charlestown ..... 16
Travers, Mary. 637 Dudley street, Dorchester ..... 1S
Tukey, Harry H. 16 Evergreen street, Jamaica Plain ..... 35
v.Vernon, Katherine5 Morris street, East Boston24
IV.
Wallace, Zilla M S39 Boylston street ..... 37
Walsh, Anna F \& Wood street, Lewiston, Me. ..... 14
Ward, Gertrude L 10 Howes street, Dorchester ..... 16
Page
Ward, William F 18 St. Stephen street 20,25
Washburn, Lucy C. ..... 31
Waterman, Sarah M R. F. D. No. 2, Box 95, Attleboro ..... 37
Welch, Ellen L 61 Gardner street, West Roxbury ..... 30
Margaret M .595 Sixth street, Squth Boston ..... 22
West, Goldie G ..... 11 Coleman street, Dorchester 23, 31
Laura M 410 Baldwin street, Elmira, N. Y. ..... 17
White, Agnes G....................................... . . 56 Richfield street, Dorchester ..... 24
Anastasia K. . 314 K street, South Boston ..... 34
Charlotte M 21 Aberdeen street ..... 26
Whitman, Elaine S ..... 13
Whorf, Isaiah A. ..... 29
Norwood
Wiberg, Ruth A.29
Williams, Ann M. ..... 26
Eva H ..... 14
Willoughby, Alice S ..... 17
Wilson, Edna T. 152 William street, New Bedford ..... 13
Wilton, Hugh Putnam, Conn. ..... 35
Winn, Mary A 1474 Tremont street, Roxbury 19, 28
Wollahan, Helen H . 164 Sylvan street, Danvers ..... 30
Woods, Thomas F. . 93 Harvard street, Medford ..... 36
$\mathbf{Y}$.
Yates, Everett C 129 Warwick street, Roxbury ..... 28
York, Charles P 10 Chapel street, Newton ..... 28
Young, Marguerite R 89 Draper street, Dorchester ..... 26
Z.
Zepp, Emil W 177 Metropolitan avenue, Roslindale ..... 35
Zimmerman, Barbara R Wayland ..... 37

# SCHOOL DOCUMENT NO. 5-1918 BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS 

## ARITHMETIC

DETERMINING THE ACHIEVEMENT OF PUPILS IN COMMON FRACTIONS

Bulletin No. XV. of the Department of Educational Investigation and Measurement

JUNE, 1918

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\begin{gathered}
\text { BOSTON } \\
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In School Committee, Boston, June 26, 1918.
Ordered, That four thousand $(4,000)$ copies of a bulletin on "Determining the Achievement of Pupils in Common Fractions," prepared by the Department of Educational Investigation and Measurement and approved for publication by the Board of Superintendents at its meeting on June 19, 1918, be printed as a school document.

Attest:
THORNTON D. APOLLONIO,
Secretary.

## CONTENTS.

Page
Introduction ..... 5
I. Previous Work in Fractions in Boston ..... 6
Summary of Results in Addition of Fractions, ..... 7
Summary of Results in Subtraction of Frac- tions ..... 9
II. Multiplication and Division of Fractions ..... 11
Extent of Tests ..... 11
Types of Fractions ..... 12
Construction of Tests ..... 13
Giving Tests and Correction of Results ..... 14
III. Analysis of Results ..... 16
Achievement ..... 16
Analysis of Results in Grades VII and VIII, ..... 17
Diagnosis of Results in Each Test ..... 21
Test 1 ..... 21
Test 2 ..... 22
Test 3 ..... 25
Test 4 ..... 26
Test 5 ..... 29
Test 6 ..... 31
Test 7 ..... 32
Analysis of Results in Grade VI ..... 34
IV. Plan of Diagnosis for Teacher ..... 36
V. Summary and Conclusions ..... 38

## INTRODUCTION.

As fast as practicable the Department of Educational Investigation and Measurement has undertaken to extend educational measurement in arithmetic beyond the four fundamental operations covered by the Courtis Tests. To that end from time to time the department has given tests in the four processes of common fractions, and in a more limited way in problem work. This bulletin, prepared by the Assistant Director, Mr. Arthur W. Kallom, covers the work done thus far with the addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of common fractions. Particular attention is directed to Mr. Kallom's discussion of the various types of problems involved in computation with fractions, and also to the suggestions offered of ways and means of improving unsatisfactory achievements of pupils.

It is frequently argued in educational discussions that command over the tools of an education should be acquired by the end of the sixth grade. Obviously, ability to compute with common fractions is merely a means to a desired end and not an education in itself. This study shows that either (a) not as much ability to use common fractions is being developed before the end of the sixth grade as should be, or (b) the period of the first six years in the elementary school is too short to furnish pupils with all the tools of an education.

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## determining the achievement of pupils in COMMON FRACTIONS.

## I. Results of Previous Tests in Fractions.

Tests in the four fundamental operations have been given in the City of Boston during the past five years. During this time the gain in the amount of work done has been from 12 per cent to 17 per cent. This gain in amount of work done has been accompanied by an actual increase in the accuracy with which the work was completed. This increase by which pupils are being graduated or are being promoted into the next grade with varying degrees of superiority up to 17.7 per cent over the results which were being obtained previous to the giving of the Courtis standard tests, is due directly or indirectly to the system of educational measurement as established in Boston

The ability to handle integers does not constitute, however, the sum total of the tools necessary for the child in order that he may do arithmetic. Fractions, in one form or another, play a large part in the arithmetical work of the pupil. That we might know how well the pupils are doing their work in common fractions, a plan was organized in 1915 to give tests in addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of fractions in successive years to a group of approximately 1,000 children in Grades VI, VII, and VIII in an experimental way. The tests were organized by the department in such a way as to determine not only what the ability was to do the various operations, but also if the pupils failed, in what type of examples in any given operation the pupil failed. Of the two phases of the work, the latter is of the greater importance. It is not enough to say pupils fail to do addition of fractions with a speed or an
accuracy which seems desirable. One must go further and show the types of examples in which pupils fail.

Further, if a single test be given in a certain operation and a pupil fails, it becomes the work of the teacher to determine in what particular the pupil fails. This enables the teacher to place the emphasis upon the work where it belongs and not waste her efforts and those of the pupils in drilling on matter which needs no drilling.

Addition of fractions may be divided into fourteen types; * subtraction of fractions may be divided into nine types similar to those in addition, the difference in number being due to the fact that it is impossible to reduce any answer in subtraction to a mixed number. The types in multiplication and division will be analyzed in the succeeding pages of this bulletin.

Summary of Results in Addition of Fractions.
The results of the tests in addition of fractions were published in School Document No. 3, 1916. The data upon which the conclusions were drawn are shown in the following tables. Table I shows the type of examples used in the six tests together with the time allowance.

TABLE $I$.
Showing Examples Used in Tests in Addition of Fractions, December, 1915.

Addition of Fractions.- Test 1.- Time, 2 Minutes.
(1) $\frac{1}{4}$
(2). $\frac{3}{14}$
(3) $\frac{5}{16}$
(4) $\frac{1}{10}$
$\frac{7}{16}$
$\frac{7}{10}$

Addition of Fractions.- Test 2.- Time, 2 Minutes.
(1) $\frac{1}{3}$
(2) $\frac{2}{7}$
(3)
$\begin{array}{r}\frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{12} \\ \hline\end{array}$
(4) $\frac{1}{3}$

| $\frac{1}{6}$ | $\frac{3}{14}$ |
| :--- | :--- |

$\frac{7}{15}$

[^55]Addition of Fractions.- Test 3.- Time, 2 Minutes.
(1) $\frac{3}{5}$
(2) $\frac{5}{6}$
(3) $\frac{5}{7}$
(4) $\frac{14}{15}$
$\frac{11}{15}$

| $\frac{3}{5}$ |
| :--- |
| 1 |

(2) $\overline{6}$
(3) $\frac{5}{7}$
$\frac{11}{14}$

| $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| :--- |

Addition of Fractions.- Test 4.- Time, 2 Minutes.
(1) $\frac{1}{7}$
(2) $\frac{7}{9}$
(3) $\frac{3}{4}$
(4) $\frac{4}{9}$
$\frac{9}{10}$

| $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| :--- |

$\begin{array}{r}3 \\ \hline\end{array}$

| $\frac{5}{8}$ |
| :--- |

Addition of Fractions.- Test 5.- Time, 2 Minutes.
(1) $\frac{1}{10}$
(2) $\frac{4}{9}$
(3) $\frac{1}{6}$
(4) $\frac{1}{12}$

| $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| :--- |

$\frac{5}{12}$ $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$\frac{1}{10}$

Addition of Fractions.- Test 6.- Time, 2 Minutes.
(1) $\frac{1}{6}$
(2) $\frac{5}{6}$
(3) $\frac{1}{8}$
(4) $\frac{7}{12}$
9
10

Table II shows the medians obtained as a result of the tests.

> TABLE II.

Summary Sheet - City Medians.
Addition of Fractions, December, 1915.

| Grade. |  | Test 1. |  | Test 2. |  | Test 3. |  | Test 4. |  | Test 5. |  | Test 6. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | cig cig eng en 4 | \% |  |
| VIII. | 1,130 | 20.7 | 88.0 | 11.6 | 74.0 | 8.4 | 47.0 | 6.0 | 68.0 | 69 | 52.0 | 6.4 | 47.0 |
| VII | 1,243 | 16.5 | 87.0 | 10.1 | 73.0 | 7.3 | 46.0 | 5.3 | 69.0 | 6.3 | 55.0 | 5.7 | 48.0 |
| VI. | 1,265 | 10.7 | 80.0 | 7.7 | 66.0 | 5.5 | 42.0 | 4.0 | 70.0 | 4.6 | 51.0 | 4.4 | 49.0 |

The following conclusions were drawn as a result of the analysis of the tests.*

1. The factors that enter into the problem of adding fractions are much more complex than those that enter into the problem of adding integers.
2. The errors were largely due to the failure of pupils to reduce consistently either to lowest terms or to mixed numbers. This failing on the part of many children to use the principle of reduction would seem to indicate that the method, now largely in use, of teaching such reductions by themselves, has failed to produce satisfactory results. In view of this fact, would it not be well to teach reductions as such, in connection with the subject of addition of fractions? This would at least make a closer connection between the two operations, and thereby tend to form the habit of writing the answer in its best form.
3. Eight per cent of the pupils in Grade VI, 11 per cent in Grade VII, and 5 per cent in Grade VIII were unable to do the simplest problems in the addition of fractions.
4. Drill and individual work given the children in Grade V of selected schools in the spring at the suggestion of the department showed its effect in the work of Grade VI in the late fall. This was evidenced by an increase in both speed and accuracy over that obtained in the entire city and in two cases over that shown by the whole number of pupils in the grade in which the selected groups were enrolled.

## Summary of Results in Subtraction of Fractions.

The results of the tests in subtraction of fractions were not published because they were not materially different from the results of the tests in addition. The following table shows the types of examples used in the five tests together with the time allowance.

[^56]TABLE III.
Showing Examples Used in Tests in Subtraction of Fractions, December, 1916.
Subtraction of Fractions.- Test 1.- Time, 2 Minutes.
(1) $\frac{1}{4}$
(2) $\frac{3}{4}$
(3) $\frac{5}{6}$
(4) $\frac{9}{16}$
$\frac{1}{6}$
$\frac{3}{16}$

Subtraction of Fractions.- Test 2.-Time, 2 Minutes.
(1) $\frac{1}{2}$
(2) $\frac{6}{7}$
(3) $\frac{2}{3}$
(4) $\frac{3}{4}$
$\frac{1}{9}$
$\frac{3}{5}$

$\frac{5}{9}$

Subtraction of Fractions.- Test 3.-Time, 2 Minutes.
(1) $\frac{5}{6}$
(2) $\frac{3}{4}$
(3) $\frac{7}{9}$
(4) $\frac{7}{10}$
$\frac{1}{10}$
$\frac{3}{10}$
$\frac{1}{12}$ $\frac{8}{15}$

Subtraction of Fractions.- Test 4.- Time, 2 Minutes.
(1) 4
(2) 6
(3) 6
(4) 6
$3 \frac{1}{6}$

Subtraction of Fractions.- Test 5.- Time, 2 Minutes.
(1) $9 \frac{1}{6}$
(2) $7{ }_{1}^{3} \frac{3}{4}$
(3) $7 \frac{1}{12}$
(4) $7 \frac{1}{3}$
$1 \frac{1}{3}$

27 每

In the tests in addition the addition of mixed numbers was not included although it is very probable that there would have been some difficulty in disposing of the sum of the fractions, especially if the sum were more than an integer. This same phase occurs in the multiplication of mixed numbers by an integer and will be pointed out in its proper place. The subtraction of mixed numbers, however, is a vital problem especially when the fraction in the subtrahend is larger than the fraction in the minuend. Because of this, Tests 4 and 5 were given upon this type of example. Table IV shows the medians in speed and accuracy in the subtraction of fractions.

TABLE IV.
Summary Sheet - City Medians.
Subtraction of Fractions, December, 1916.

| Grade. | Pupils. | Test 1. |  | Test 2. |  | Test 3. |  | Test 4. |  | Test 5. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| VIII. | 1,239 | 22.5 | 91.0 | 7.3 | 86.0 | 6.1 | 65.0 | 18.0 | 99.0 | 6.4 | 81.0 |
| VII. | 1,283 | 19.7 | 84.0 | 6.0 | 85.0 | 5.6 | 61.0 | 14.2 | 97.0 | 5.2 | 66.0 |
| VI.. | 1,499 | 15.1 | 73.0 | 4.9 | 76.0 | 4.6 | 51.0 | 11.9 | 85.0 | 4.6 | 64.0 |

The following summary shows the number of districts, the number of grade classes, the grades tested, and the total number of pupils included in the test in addition and subtraction of fractions.

> Addition of Fractions.
> December, 1915.

Number of elementary districts . . . . . 12
Number of grade classes . . . . . . . 91
Given in grades . . . . . . . VIII, VII, VI
Number of pupils . . . . . . . . 3,638
Subtraction of Fractions.
December, 1916.
Number of elementary districts . . . . . 10
Number of grade classes . . . . . . . 102
Given in grades . . . . . . . VIII, VII, VI
Number of pupils
4,021

## II. Multiplication and Division of Fractions. Extent of Tests.

The following summary shows the number of districts, the number of grade classes, the grades tested, and the number of pupils included in the test in multiplication and division of fractions, given in December, 1917.
Number of elementary districts . . . . . 10
Number of grade classes . . . . . . . 95
Given in grades . . . . . . . VIII, VII, VI
Number of pupils
3,513

## Types of Fractions.

An extended analysis was made in addition and subtraction of fractions to determine the various types with which the pupil came in contact. An analysis on a similar basis of the processes of multiplication and division of fractions was not believed necessary. In these two processes the separation into types depended upon the character of the multiplier and multiplicand or the dividend and divisor.

The process of division in fractions is either one of two procedures. In one case one proceeds to find how many times one number of a certain denomination is contained in a larger number of the same denomination. This is to determine how many measures of a certain length there are in a measure of a different length. This type of procedure has been called division by measuring. In the other case one proceeds to separate a number into a certain number of parts. This type of division is called division by parting. These two types, measuring and parting, became the basis upon which the three tests in division of fractions were formulated. In view of these conditions the following types were selected:

## Multiplication.

Integer multiplied by fraction.
Fraction multiplied by integer.
Mixed number multiplied by integer.
Integer multiplied by mixed number. Mixed number multiplied by fraction. Fraction multiplied by mixed number. Mixed number multiplied by mixed number. Fraction multiplied by fraction.

## Division.

Integer divided by fraction (measuring).
Fraction divided by integer (parting).
Mixed number divided by integer (parting).
Integer divided by mixed number (measuring).
Fraction divided by fraction (measuring).
Mixed number divided by fraction (measuring).

The two types, fraction divided by mixed number and mixed number divided by mixed number, are not included because they do not conform to either the parting or measuring criterion. In practical work we neither have to perform such examples as dividing a fraction into $3 \frac{1}{2}$ parts nor finding how many $3 \frac{1}{2}$ inches there are in $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch. Neither are we required to perform such examples as dividing a mixed number into $3 \frac{1}{2}$ parts nor finding how many $3 \frac{1}{2}$ inches there are in $4 \frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Of course, it is recognized that common fractions are taking less and less place in our practical life, the process giving way more and more to the use of the decimal fraction. However, there is still use for the common fraction having a small denominator, and it is still a part of the required work in our courses of study. This being true, it is pertinent to ascertain what results we are achieving.

## Construction of the Tests.

In constructing the tests the department decided in the light of previous experience with addition and subtraction of fractions that multiplication and division might be given at one time. In order to decrease the number of tests, two types were placed in a test. For example, multiplication of an integer by a fraction and multiplication of a fraction by an integer comprised Test 1. As will be seen in Table V, the other tests were made in a similar way. In the analysis of the results the two types will be discussed separately. There was an effort to keep the tests within the realm of the practical. In all cases the terms of the fractions involved were kept small. A fraction multiplied by a fraction is not in any test but is included in the process of multiplication of mixed number by a fraction. The latter type was used because it was considered more difficult. If this be true, a pupil might be able to do the former type but unable to do the latter. However, ability to do the latter would include ability to do the
former. Table V shows the types of examples and the time allowance for each test.

TABLE V.

## Showing Examples Used in Tests in Multiplication and Division of Fractions, December, 1917.

Multiplication of Fractions.-Test 1.-Time, 2 Minutes.
(1) $\frac{1}{8} \times 6$
(2) $\frac{7}{9} \times 8$
(3) $\frac{5}{6} \times 12$
(4) $12 \times \frac{5}{16}$

Multiplication of Fractions.-Test 2.- Time, 4 Minutes.
(1) $246 \frac{1}{5}$
(2) $\quad 573 \frac{4}{5}$
(3) 275
(4) $456 \frac{1}{3}$
(5) 189

$5 \frac{1}{5}$

Multiplication of Fractions.- Test 3.-Time, 2 Minutes.
(1) $4 \frac{7}{8} \times \frac{1}{8}$
(2) $7 \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3}$
(3) $5 \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$
(4) $\frac{5}{6} \times 2 \frac{2}{3}$

Multiplication of Fractions.- Test 4.- Time, 5 Minutes.
(1)
32 $\frac{1}{3}$
(2)

| $84 \frac{1}{3}$ |
| :--- |
| $79 \frac{1}{5}$ |

(3)
$29 \frac{3}{4}$
(4) $25 \frac{3}{\frac{3}{2}}$
(5) $19 \frac{1}{8}$
$97 \frac{1}{2}$

Division of Fractions.-Test 5.- Time, 2 Minutes.
(1) $\frac{3}{4} \div 8$
(2) $9 \div \frac{3}{8}$
(3) $6 \div \frac{4}{5}$
(4) $8 \div \frac{3}{5}$

Division of Fractions.- Test 6.-Time, 4 Minutes.
(1) $5678 \frac{1}{3} \div 5$
(2) $2789 \frac{2}{3} \div 4$
(3) $2467 \div 8 \frac{1}{4}$
(4) $6752 \div 12 \frac{1}{3}$

Division of Fractions.-Test 7.-Time, 3 Minutes.
(1) $\frac{3}{5} \div \frac{1}{3}$
(2) $3 \frac{3}{4} \div \frac{1}{5}$
(3) $5 \frac{4}{5} \div \frac{2}{3}$
(4) $6 \frac{2}{5} \div \frac{4}{8}$

Giving of the Tests and Correction of Results.
Following the plan developed in 1912 and continued since the department was organized,* twenty-five Normal School seniors were trained to give the tests in a uniform manner. The tests were given to 1,290

[^57]pupils in Grade VI, 1,196 pupils in Grade VII, and to 1,027 pupils in Grade VIII in December, 1917.

The old course of study for Grade $V$ requires :
Multiplication of fractions and mixed numbers and integers; finding fractional parts of integers including the cases where the parts so obtained are mixed numbers.

Thus the sixth grade may begin their work without a knowledge of division of fractions, and it is possible that division of fractions may not have been taught during the first three months of the school year. In spite of this knowledge, it was decided to test in Grade VI for two reasons. First, that it might be known just what the status of Grade VI actually is on a citywide basis in multiplication and division of fractions; and second, to find out what is done by those schools which did more work than was actually required by the course of study.

After completing the work, the examiners brought the tests to the office of the department and all the work of correction and tabulation was done by members of the department. Certain rules were formulated for the correction of results.
(a) All results which were not reduced to lowest terms or to mixed numbers were called wrong.
(b) The papers on which children added or subtracted the fractions were counted as I.N.F. papers. (Instructions Not Followed.)
(c) All other papers, regardless of how the child did the examples, were scored as right or wrong.
(d) The form of doing the work did not count against the child if his answer was correct.
(e) Some children did not do Test 1, but started upon Test 2, owing to confusion in understanding the directions. Any paper showing no work at all in Test 1 was marked I. N. F. in all tests. (Instructions Not Followed.) These were very few.
$(f)$ If in Tests 5，6，and 7 （division of fractions）pupils multiplied，the papers were not marked I．N．F． （Instructions Not Followed．）This was because there is much confusion between the two processes and many pupils really multiply when they think they are divid－ ing．If any other process was used the test was marked I．N．F．（Instructions Not Followed．）

## III．Analysis of Results． <br> Achievement．

Table VI shows the results for the entire number of pupils tested．In the first column is shown the grade， followed by a column showing the number of pupils tested in each grade．Under each test is given the speed median and the accuracy median for each test and grade．The table is to be interpreted as follows：In Grade VIII，1，027 pupils were tested．These pupils attained a speed median of 11.1 examples with an accuracy median of 93 per cent in Test 1．In Test 2 the speed median was 8.8 and the accuracy median was 63 per cent．Thus，reading across the page on the first line one will find the medians in speed and accuracy for each test for Grade VIII．The table shows the same facts for Grades VII and VI．

## TABLE VI．

Summary Sheet－City Medians．
Multiplication and Division of Fractions．

| Grade． | 苞 | Multiplication． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Division． |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | test 1. |  | test 2. |  | test 3. |  | test 4. |  | test 5. |  | test 6. |  | TEst 7. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 运 |  | 兑苞 |  | 运 | テ |  | 弟 | 曻 |  |  |
| VIII．． | 1，027 | 11.1 | 93 | 8.8 | 63 | 7.6 | 85 | 4.7 | 0 | 10.1 | 75 | 3.3 | 29 | 10.3 | 79 |
| VII． | 1，196 | 8.4 | 88 | 7.7 | 38 | 6.4 | 81 | 4.2 | 0 | 8.2 | 59 | 2.9 | 0 | 8.5 | 68 |
| VI． | 1，290 | 6.2 | 13 | 8.2 | 0 | 4.7 | 0 | 5.6 | 0 |  | 0 | 3.2 | 0 | 4.9 | 0 |

It will be noticed that the accuracy medians for Test 2, multiplication of mixed number by integer or integer by mixed number, Test 4, multiplication of mixed number by a mixed number, and Test 6 , division of mixed number by an integer, are especially low.

It is probably true that there is no great use for the type of work shown in these three tests in practical life, but the business world does require it to 'some extent; business courses in our high schools require the processes, and the new course of study requires this work. In view of these three conditions, it was thought best to include these three tests in order that we might have some facts on which to base the development of our work in multiplication and division of fractions.

## Analysis of Results in Grades VII and VIII.

The analysis of results which is given in this bulletin is based wholly upon a study of the wrong examples in the work performed by pupils in the test given in December. It is perfectly possible that a pupil who does the work and reaches the right result may be doing it in an inefficient and round-about manner. When correcting large numbers of papers, his work does not attract the attention that is attracted by a pupil who does many examples and gets none or only a few right.

This study is based, then, upon those papers which showed low scores in accuracy. Furthermore, owing to the low degree of accuracy in Grade VI, due largely to lack of knowledge, the analysis is based upon work in Grades VII and VIII. In a study like the present one a piece of work done by a person ignorant of the process has little or no value. The value of a study of this kind comes from studying results of pupils who are supposed to have been taught the process. An analysis of Grade VI will be made in a later part of the bulletin.

It is impossible for the report of a study to be as helpful to a teacher as if the individual teacher had made the study for herself. It is only when the teacher will take the work of her class room and make some similar analy-
sis, seeking to find out why the pupil makes the failure and just what the pupil does in making the failure, that we are going to make great gains in the treatment of individual pupils. The analysis is given here rather in detail in the hopes that it may act as a guide and stimulate some teachers to undertake this rather laborious but extremely interesting work for the good of the individual who is having trouble with his fractions and school work in general.
TABLE VII.
Showing Percentage of Pupils Who Fail in Multiplication and Division of Fractions.


Table VII shows the general situation in regard to failures in Grades VII and VIII. In the compiling of this table, it was considered (1) that a pupil had failed to do a certain type if he did not get at least one example right among those he attempted, (2) that a pupil did not fail if he used the correct method even though he did not get at least one right answer. The table is to be interpreted as follows. In Test 1, 3.1 per cent of Grade VIII failed in the multiplication of an integer by a fraction and 2.6 per cent failed in the multiplication of a fraction by an integer. In Test 2, 17.9 per cent failed in the multiplication of a mixed number by an integer and 30.6 per cent failed in the multiplication of an integer by a mixed number and so on.

In multiplying a mixed number by a mixed number, Test 4, two forms were used as illustrated below.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { (a) Vertical method: (b) Horizontal method: } \\
32 \frac{1}{3} & 32 \frac{1}{3} \times 69 \frac{1}{2}= \\
69 \frac{1}{2} & \underline{97} \times \underline{139}=\underline{13483}
\end{array}
$$

$16 \frac{1}{6}$
23
288
192
$2247 \frac{1}{6}$

In this paper whenever the example was done similarly to illustration (a), it has been termed the vertical method, and when (b) the mixed numbers were reduced to improper fractions, it has been termed the horizontal method. When the example was done by the vertical method, the eighth grade failed in 90.4 per cent of the cases; when done by the horizontal method the same grade failed in 4.6 per cent of the cases.

In Test 6 the pupils were required to divide a mixed number by an integer (Examples 1 and 2) or an integer by a mixed number (Examples 3 and 4). Two possibilities of doing the work present themselves. First,
pupils may reduce the mixed numbers to improper fractions and follow the general rule for division of fractions.

$$
\text { For example }(a): \begin{aligned}
& 5678 \frac{1}{3} \div 5=\frac{17035}{3} \div 5= \\
& \frac{17035}{3} \times \frac{1}{5}=\frac{3407}{3}=1135 \frac{2}{3}
\end{aligned}
$$

Second, they may, when the fraction is in the dividend, do the example by either short or long division as it stands.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { For example (b): } \begin{array}{c}
5678 \frac{1}{3} \div 5 \\
\text { 5) } \frac{5678 \frac{1}{3}}{1135} \text { Rem. }=3 \frac{1}{3} \\
\\
\\
3 \frac{1}{3} \div 5=\frac{10}{3} \times \frac{1}{5}=\frac{2}{3} \\
1135 \frac{2}{3} \text { Ans. }
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

When the mixed number is in the divisor, they may place the example on the paper as though they were doing an example in long division, multiply both dividend and divisor by the denominator of the fraction and proceed as in long division.

For example (c): $2467 \div 8 \frac{1}{4}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 33) } \begin{array}{l}
\frac{299_{3} \frac{1}{3}}{9868} \\
\frac{66}{326} \\
\frac{297}{298} \\
\frac{297}{1}
\end{array} \text { Ans. }
\end{aligned}
$$

These two processes will be termed (a) process of inversion and ( $b$ and $c$ ) process of long division.

## Diagnosis of Results in Each Test. TEST 1. <br> Type of Examples Used in Test 1.

(1) $\frac{1}{8} \times 6$
(2) $\frac{7}{9} \times 8$
(3) $\frac{5}{6} \times 12$
(4) $12 \times \frac{5}{16}$

In this test the pupils were required to multiply a fraction by an integer (Examples 1, 2 and 3) or an integer by a fraction (Example 4). About 13 per cent failed in the seventh grade and about 3 per cent failed in the eighth grade in each type. In such a simple test the chances of making errors are limited; so they fall very largely into two groups. In one group the pupils find the answer by multiplying the integer by one of the terms of the fraction and adding the other.

$$
\text { For example: } \begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{8} \times 6=14 \quad(6 \times 1+8) \text { or } \\
& \frac{1}{8} \times 6=49 \quad(6 \times 8+1)
\end{aligned}
$$

The pupils in the second group multiply both numerator and denominator by the integer.

$$
\text { For example: } \frac{7}{9} \times 8=\frac{56}{72}(8 \times 7)
$$

Cancellation gives little trouble because comparatively few pupils use this method of shortening the procedure. In some cases there was evidence of cancelling by dividing the integer by the numerator, but these cases were few. There seemed to be a mixture of processes in the minds of some pupils because a few inverted one or the other of the factors.

## TEST 2.

Type of Examples Used in Test 2.

| (1) | $246 \frac{1}{5}$ | (2) | $273 \frac{4}{5}$ | (3) | 275 | (4) | $456 \frac{1}{3}$ | (5) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 5 |  | 5 |  | $8 \frac{3}{4}$ |  | 2 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |

In this test the pupils were required to multiply a mixed number by an integer (Examples 1, 2 and 4) or an integer by a mixed number (Examples 3 and 5). The percentage of failure for the first type for Grade VII was 34.3 per cent and for Grade VIII, 17.9 per cent. For the second type the percentage was nearly twice as much, being 53.4 per cent and 34.3 per cent respectively. This great difference was due very largely to the con-
struction of two examples, the fourth, $456 \frac{1}{3} \times 2$, and the thirteenth, $379 \frac{1}{4} \times 3$. In many cases pupils had the fourth example right and also the thirteenth, if they reached this example, and no others. In these two examples the multiplication of the fraction by the integer gives the fractional part of the product without further reduction.

In this test there are three chief sources of error.
(a) If the fraction be in the multiplicand, the multiplication of the fraction by the integer in the multiplicand and if the fraction be in the multiplier, the multiplication of the fraction by the integer in the multiplier.

For example: $246 \frac{1}{5} \quad 275$
5

| $49 \frac{1}{5}$ | $=\frac{1}{5} \times 246$ | $6=\frac{3}{4} \times 8$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1230 | $=5 \times 246$ | $2200=8 \times 275$ |
| $\overline{1279 \frac{1}{5}}$ | Ans. | $\overline{2206}$ |

(b) Placing of the second partial product one place to the left of the first partial product.

For example: 275
$\frac{8^{\frac{3}{4}}}{206 \frac{1}{4}}=\frac{3}{4} \times 275$
2200
$\overline{22206 \frac{1}{4}}$ Ans.
(c) Multiplication of the denominator of the fraction by the integer and adding the numerator.

For example: $246 \frac{1}{5}$
5

$$
\begin{array}{r}
26=5 \times 5+1 \\
\frac{1330}{1356}
\end{array}
$$

The kind of error in (a) develops because it is not clear in the minds of many pupils which integer is to be multiplied by the fraction. If the fraction be in the multiplier, the integer of the multiplier is multiplied by the
fraction and this product given as one of the partial products. It is not strange that this should be done on account of the drill which has been given in reduction of mixed numbers to improper fractions. In other words an old habit is at work, for the pupil has not yet appreciated that it is not the same thing but something entirely different. For those pupils who persist in doing this work, individual attention is probably the only method of eradicating the error.

The kind of error noted in (b) is due probably to the same cause, viz., the following of an old habit. In multiplication of integers the pupil was taught that he must place the second partial product one step to the left of the first partial product. When the process in fractions is performed, the pupil follows the same habit unless he is led to see the difference and a large amount of practice in the correct method of doing the work is given. Some pupils will need more of this practice than others before the new habit is fixed.

The third source of error noted in (c) develops through the multiplication of the fraction by the integer. For example, it was a fairly common error in such an example as $246 \frac{1}{5} \times 5$ to call $5 \times \frac{1}{5}=26$. That is, apparently the example was done exactly as though it was reduced to an improper fraction and then the denominator, 5, thrown away.

Another habit is probably at work in this case which is not generally taken into consideration. In teaching multiplication of integers emphasis is placed upon the fact that the product of one number by another is larger than either of the factors. To have a pupil realize that a number may be multiplied by another such that the product is smaller than one of the factors and that when both factors are fractions the product is smaller than either of the fractions, means that the pupil must break old habits and form new ones. The ability to meet this new experience and use it ineans a large amount of drill before the old habit can be modified to meet the
new conditions. Unless this drill is adequate such errors as those just pointed out are likely to occur.

Emphasis is being placed upon estimating the answer in many schools, but even though a pupil is able to make an approximate estimate of the product in these examples, he will not be able to trace the error until he appreciates the possibilities of these three types of error.

Many strange methods were used which do not fall into the foregoing groups. The following examples are illustrations of these:

| $\begin{gathered} 341 \\ { }_{7}^{2} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 706 \frac{3}{8} \\ 7 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $113 \frac{2}{3}=341 \div 3$ | $5651=8 \times 706+3$ |
| $56 \frac{1}{2}=113 \div 2$ | $4942=7 \times 706$ |
| $2387=7 \times 341$ | 10593 Ans. |

$$
2556 \frac{7}{6} \text { Ans. }
$$

If teachers will give a test similar to this one to their classes, it is more than likely that some of these strange ways of doing the work will manifest themselves. It should be clear that class work does not reach these individuals and if the pupil is to learn the correct method it is only through individual help.

## TEST 3.

Type of Examples Used in Test 3.

| (1) $4 \frac{7}{8} \times \frac{1}{8}$ | (2) $7 \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3}$ | (3) $5 \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$ | (4) $\frac{5}{6} \times 2 \frac{2}{3}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

In this test the pupils were required to multiply a mixed number by a fraction (Examples 1, 2 and 3), or a fraction by a mixed number (Example 4). The percentage of failure was about 17 per cent for Grade VII and 8.7 per cent for Grade VIII in each test.

The greatest difficulties in this test are shown in (1) the reduction of the mixed number to an improper fraction and (2) in the process of cancellation. The
first type of failure shows itself in many ways. For example, some pupils multiply the two fractions and add the integer.

For example: $4 \frac{7}{8} \times \frac{1}{8}=4 \frac{7}{6}$.
Some pupils consider the integer as another factor instead of a part of one of the factors.

For example: $\frac{5}{6} \times 2 \frac{2}{3}=\frac{20}{18} \quad\left(\frac{5 \times 2 \times 2}{6 \times 3}=\frac{20}{18}\right)$.
Another common method was to multiply the integer by the numerator of the fraction and add the numerator of the fraction which is a part of the mixed number.

$$
\text { For example: } \frac{3}{8} \times 3 \frac{1}{5}=\frac{10}{40} \frac{(3 \times 3+1}{(8 \times 5}=\frac{10)}{40) .}
$$

There were many other improper methods of finding the product of a mixed number and a fraction.

In cancellation the difficulty came in canceling before the reduction of the mixed number to the improper fraction and also in canceling the integer of the mixed number. Examples of this type of error seem unnecessary.

TEST 4.
Type of Examples Used in Test 4.

(1) | $32 \frac{1}{3}$ |
| :--- |
| $69 \frac{1}{2}$ |

(2) $84 \frac{1}{3}$
(3) $29 \frac{3}{1}$
(4) $25 \frac{3}{4}$
(5) $19 \frac{1}{8}$

In this test the pupils were required to multiply a mixed number by a mixed number.

There were 78 per cent of the pupils who attempted to do the work vertically and 22 per cent who did it horizontally. Of those who did the work vertically 92 per cent failed to do the work correctly, and 1 per cent had the method correct but made errors in the work, while the remaining 7 per cent had the correct answer. Of those who did the work horizontally 7 per cent failed to do the work correctly, 45 per cent had the method correct but made errors in the work, while 48 per cent had the correct answer. The two methods will be considered separately.
(a) In a study of the vertical method it is noticeable that only a small percentage of the pupils (8 per cent) even get the right method. There were three common erroneous ways of doing the work.

1. The product or sum of the fractions added to product of the integers.

For example:

| $32 \frac{1}{3}$ |  | $32 \frac{1}{3}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $69 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | $69 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |
| $288=9 \times 32$ | or | 288 | $=9 \times 32$ |
| $192=6 \times 32$ |  | 192 | $=6 \times 32$ |
| $\frac{1}{6}=\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}$ |  |  | $=\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{2}$ |
| $2208 \frac{1}{6}$ |  |  |  |

By far the largest proportion of the pupils who did the work vertically found their answers in this manner.
2. A disregard of one or both of the fractions.

For example: $32 \frac{1}{3} \quad 32 \frac{1}{3}$
$69 \frac{1}{2} \quad 69 \frac{1}{2}$
$16=\frac{1}{2} \times 32 \quad$ or $\quad 288=9 \times 32$
$288=9 \times 32 \quad 192=6 \times 32$

192
2224
2208
3. Process correct except that the product of the fractions is omitted.

For example: $32 \frac{1}{3}$
$69 \frac{1}{2}$
$23=\frac{1}{3} \times 69$
$16=\frac{1}{2} \times 32$
$288=9 \times 32$
$192=6 \times 32$
2247
(b) The chief error when the work is done horizontally consists of inverting one or both of the fractions after the mixed numbers have been reduced to improper fractions.

It is not the intention of this bulletin to point out the method to be followed in multiplication of mixed numbers. There are three facts, however, that are significant.

1. The larger proportion, 78 per cent, of the pupils did their work vertically either through habit, or because the examples were placed in a vertical position in the test, or because of ignorance, and therefore followed the line of least resistance.
2. Of those who did the examples vertically and used the right method, only a small percentage made errors.
3. There was a large percentage, 45 per cent, who used the correct method when doing the work horizontally but made errors in the work. It is not fair, however, to draw the conclusion that the better method is the vertical method, because of the high percentage of accuracy. The number of pupils concerned is not large enough to make this conclusive.

In multiplying mixed numbers horizontally the pupil must take the following steps to do the work:

Reduction of one mixed number to improper fraction.

1. Integer multiplied by the denominator.
2. Add the product to the numerator.
3. Write the improper fraction.

Reduction of second mixed number to improper fraction.
4. Same as 1 (above) for second fraction.
5. Same as 2 (above) for second fraction.
6. Same as 3 (above) for second fraction.

Multiplication of improper fractions.
7. Numerator of first fraction multiplied by numerator of second fraction.
8. Denominator of first fraction multiplied by denominator of second fraction.
9. Reduction of improper fraction to a mixed number to find the answer $(7 \div 8)$.

Thus in doing this test multiplication and division of integers play an important part. When one considers
that the median accuracy in multiplication of integers is 80 per cent and the median accuracy in division of integers is 90 per cent, such a large percentage of error as shown in doing this type of examples by the horizontal method leads one to suspect that there must be some factor present which is not being considered but has an important influence upon the result.

The error may occur in any one of the nine steps noted in the foregoing. An error in the early steps may result in an increased error in the answer. Which method should be used in multiplication of mixed numbers depends on two important questions to neither of which do we have an answer.

1. By which method is the pupil most likely to obtain the correct answer?
2. How long does it take pupils to learn the method?

With sixth grade pupils it may be possible that the time used to teach the vertical method would be out of proportion to the results achieved through a greater percentage of accuracy providing this method is more likely to produce accurate results. It may be that pupils of sixth grade ability are not mature enough to learn the vertical method without an unreasonable expenditure of time. If this be true, the teaching of this process according to this method should be left to the high school classes. Whatever may be the truth in the case, if we are going to teach multiplication of mixed numbers, 50 per cent of the eighth grade class should obtain a higher accuracy than 0 .

## TEST 5.

## Type of Examples Used in Test 5.

(1) $\frac{3}{4} \div 8$
(2) $9 \div \frac{3}{8}$
(3) $6 \div \frac{4}{5}$
(4) $8 \div \frac{3}{5}$

Tests 5, 6, and 7 consisted of examples in division of fractions. In Test 5 the pupils were required to divide an integer by a fraction (Examples 2, 3, and 4) or a fraction by an integer (Example 1). The percentage of error was very large, being 35.4 per cent for the first
type and 49.5 per cent for the second type in Grade VII and 25.3 per cent and 42.9 per cent for Grade VIII in the respective types.

The chief cause for failure to get at least one example right in such a large percentage of cases is due to failure to invert the divisor. Either the pupil does not invert the divisor or, not knowing which is the dividend and which the divisor, inverts the dividend. A notable fact is that when the divisor is an integer the chance of failure is nearly doubled. Evidently the pupil does not know the possibilities in this case.

As pointed out under the discussion of the fourth test, habit plays a very important part. The particular habit which probably influences the results in this instance is one formed in work with integers. Here the pupil learned that the answer in division must be smaller than the dividend. There certainly comes a new experience into the life of the pupil when he sees for the first time a division example in which the answer is larger than the dividend. Unless it is made very clear it must be a difficult thing for pupils to understand how one can divide 4 by $\frac{1}{4}$ and get an answer of 16 . To get such a large answer seems to violate all their previous conception of the meaning of division. It may be possible that the teaching of the idea of partition and measuring as pointed out in the earlier part of the bulletin would be a material help in conquering this difficulty.

The working of old habits may then be a partial explanation of the cause of such a large percentage of error in such simple examples as those given in Test 5.

The method of doing the examples was very largely the method of inversion. There were a few cases of the longer and more laborious method of reduction to a common denominator and then dividing one numerator by the other. These, however, were isolated cases and need only be mentioned in passing.

TEST 6.

## Type of Examples Used in Test 6.

(1) $5678_{3} \frac{1}{\div} \div 5$
(2) $2789 \frac{2}{3} \div 4$
(3) $2467 \div 8 \frac{1}{4}$
(t) $6752 \div 12 \frac{1}{3}$

Table VIII shows the results in Test 6. The table is to be read as follows: in doing the type mixed number divided by an integer, 18.3 per cent of the eighth grade failed to do correctly, even in method, any of the examples, 60.7 per cent did the work correctly in at least one example, and 21 per cent used the correct method but did not have a single example correct. The rest of the table is read in a similar way.

## TABLE VIII.

Showing Results Attained in Test 6.
Division of Fractions.

| Grade. | Mixed Number Divided by Whole Number. |  |  |  |  |  | Whole Number Divided by Mixed Number. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | inversion. |  |  | long ditision. |  |  | inversion. |  |  | Lova divisios |  |  |
|  | 碳 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 碳 |  |  |
| VIII. | 18.3 | 60.7 | 21 | 83.4 | 15.5 | 1.1 | 20.0 | 31.4 | 48.6 | 97.3 | 2.7 | 0 |
| VII. | 30.7 | 40.3 | 29 | 87.2 | 10.3 | 2.5 | 40.5 | 15.4 | 44.1 | 2 |  | . 3 |

The failure, when the work was done by inversion, was in inverting the wrong fraction as pointed out in analysis of Test 5 . When the work was done by long division, the failure was the inability to dispose of the remainder. The large percentage of failures in both types when done by long division does not necessarily
show anything because there was considerable evidence that this type of division of fractions had not been taught by many teachers. It is indeed possible to come to the same conclusion as reached in the analysis of Test 4, viz., if this type is going to be taught (and it is required by the new course of study) it should be taught effectively enough so that the median accuracy should be more than 39 per cent in the eighth grade.

TEST 7.
Type of Examples Used in Test 7.
(1) $\frac{3}{5} \div \frac{1}{3}$
(2) $3 \frac{3}{4} \div \frac{1}{8}$
(3) $5 \frac{4}{5} \div \frac{2}{3}$
(4) $6 \frac{2}{5} \div \frac{4}{5}$

In this test the pupils were required to divide a fraction by a fraction (Example 1) or a mixed number by a fraction (Examples 2, 3 and 4). In the eighth grade about 20 per cent and 24 per cent failed respectively in each type, and in the seventh grade 39 per cent and 33 per cent failed respectively. The general cause of failure was the same as in Test 5, viz., difficulty with inversion in one form or another.
Showing Results in Accuracy in Ten Schools in Multiplication and Division of Fractions.


Analysis of Results in Grade VI.
Attention has already been called to the fact that the pupils of the sixth grade were apparently unable to do the work in multiplication and division of fractions. It seems worth while, however, to call attention to the

## FIGURE 1.

Median Scores for Grade VI in Ten Schools in Multiplication of Fractions. Median Scores for Tests 5, 6, and 7 are all 0.

| 12 |
| :--- |
| 60 |
| 62 |

great variation in the accuracy of the various schools in the work of multiplication and division of fractions.

Table IX shows the results in accuracy in the ten schools which were tested. In the first column is shown the school designated by a number. Under each test is shown the median or the 50 percentile score, the

75 percentile score, which is the score above which are 25 per cent of the cases and below which are 75 per cent of the cases, and also the number of pupils who obtain a rank of 100 per cent accuracy. That is, the first line is read as follows: in school No. 12 the pupils in Test 1

FIGURE 2.
Seventy=five Percentile Scores for Grade VI in Ten Schools in Multiplication and Division of Fractions.
Seventy-five Percentile Score for Test 6 is 0 .

have a median of 0 . The 75 percentile point is at 20 and 7 pupils reach 100 per cent. In Test 2 the median and 75 percentile is 0 and there are none who reach 100 per cent. The results in the other tests are in succeeding columns. The record of the other schools is read in a similar way. Attention is called to the
scores attained by Schools 30, 60, 62, 61, in contrast with Schools 12, 57, 40.

Figure 1 and Figure 2 show the data of Table IX in graphic form. Figure 1 shows the variation in the medians. The records for Tests 5, 6, and 7 are not given because they are all 0 and would be drawn over the line showing the results for Test 4. Figure 2 shows the variation in the 75 percentile scores for the ten schools. The record for Test 6 is not drawn because all the schools had a record of 0 the same as in Test 4. These two graphs emphasize the great variation in the results much more strongly than Table IX.

As before pointed out, it was not expected that the results of Grade VI would be high because of lack of preparation in Grade V, but neither was so great a variation expected among the different schools. This difference in variation is probably due to a difference in procedure in the different schools.

## IV. Plan of Diagnosis for Teacher.

As a result of this study of common fractions, how may a teacher effectively check the work in her grade? How may a teacher determine and keep in some permanent form a record of the pupils' ability in common fractions? The following form of record (page 37) has been used and proved to be an effective method of doing this work. This sheet may be duplicated so that each pupil may have a copy. It was planned to be used as follows:

The teacher may give examples in addition similar to the types illustrated in the sixth grade course of study, School Document No. 19, 1917, and if the pupils get the answers right the type may be checked in column marked " $R$ ", if wrong it may be checked in column marked "W". These checks in the "wrong" column should be changed as fast as the pupil has mastered the type. After giving a series of lessons covering the various types and recording results, the teacher has a record of the ability of each individual in the room showing his strength and weakness. If a pupil fails in

## ACHIEVEMENT OF PUPILS IN COMMON FRACTIONS. 37

a problem, it can be determined immediately by referring to the record and by asking a few judicious questions, whether the difficulty is in the mechanics of the problem or in the problem itself, or both. In any case the teacher can easily tell to what extent she is required to give help to the pupil.

## Record in Common Fractions of

Name
Age.
School
Room
Grade

|  | R. | W. |  | R. | W. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Addition. <br> Type 1. <br> 2. <br> 3. <br> 4. $\qquad$ <br> 5. <br> 6 <br> 7. <br> 8. <br> 9 . <br> 10. $\qquad$ <br> 11 <br> 12. <br> 13. <br> 14. <br> Mixed numbers. |  |  | Multiplication. <br> Fraction by an integer. .... <br> Integer by a fraction....... . <br> Integer by a mixed number, <br> Mixed number by an integer, <br> Fraction by a mixed number, <br> Mixed number by a fraction, <br> Fraction by a fraction...... <br> Mixed number by a mixed number. $\qquad$ |  |  |
| Subtraction. <br> (Without "Borrowing.") <br> Type 1. $\qquad$ <br> 2. $\qquad$ <br> 3. $\qquad$ <br> 4. $\qquad$ <br> 5. $\qquad$ <br> 6. $\qquad$ <br> 7. $\qquad$ <br> 8. $\qquad$ <br> 9. $\qquad$ <br> Fraction from mixed number, <br> Mixed number from mixed number (with "borrowing"), <br> Fraction from integer <br> Fraction from mixed number, <br> Mixed number from integer . <br> Mixed number from mixed number. $\qquad$ |  |  | Division. <br> Fraction by an integer $\qquad$ <br> Integer by a fraction. $\qquad$ <br> Integer by a mixed number, <br> Mixed number by an integer, <br> Mixed number by a fraction, <br> Fraction by a fraction. $\qquad$ |  |  |

## Summary and Conclusions.

1. The median accuracy in all but the simplest tests in multiplication is strikingly low in some schools and high in others. The range of variation in the medians of the ten school districts tested extends from 0 to 92 per cent.
2. Analysis of results in multiplication of mixed numbers and division of a mixed number by an integer and of an integer by a mixed number seems to indicate a lack of drill in these types commensurate with their difficulty. A large percentage of the pupils show an utter lack of knowledge of the process.
3. In the tests in division of fractions, the chief source of error is in the apparent inability of the individual pupil to distinguish between the dividend and the divisor. This results in an inversion of either dividend or divisor and sometimes both.
4. The low percentage of accuracy in Tests 4 and 6 where the process consists of a number of steps leads one to think that some factors are influencing the results which are not usually considered as important.
5. The ineffectiveness of the instruction as indicated by the large variation within the class is again shown in these tests in multiplication and division of fractions. Class room drills tend to increase the difference between the individuals of the class by increasing the ability of the bright pupil and not reaching the slow pupil. The difficulty of the individual can only be reached by individual instruction whether that pupil be advanced or retarded. The waste through nonpromotion, poor attendance, and other causes may be eliminated. It is highly important that we find out the reasons for failure through the analysis of results and apply the remedy needed in each individual case.

## ANNOUNCEMENT.

Bulletins published by the Department are distributed by the Secretary of the School Committee, who will, so far as the supply on hand permits, fill mail applications for copies when such requests are accompanied by the price indicated.

No. I. Provisional Minimum and Supplementary Lists of Spelling. Words for Pupils in Grades I to VIII.
School Document No. 8. 1914. Out of Print.
No. II. Provisional Miminum Standards in Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division for Pupils in Grades IV to VIII.

School Document No. 9. 1914. Out of Print.
No. III. Educational Standards and Educational Measurement. School Document No. 10. 1914. Out of Print.
No. IV. Spelling, Determining the Degree of Difficulty of Spelling Words.
School Document No. 10. 1915. Out of Print.
No. V. Geography. A Report on a Preliminary Attempt to Measure Some Educational Results.
School Document No. 14. 1915. Out of Print.
No. VI. English. Determining a Standard in Accurate Copying.
School Document No. 2. 1916. Price, 7 cents.
No. VII. Arithmetic. Determining the Achievement of Pupils in the Addition of Fractions.
School Document No. 3. 1916. Price, 7 cents.
No. VIII. Report on High School Organization and Expenditures, 1916.
Printed for local distribution only.
No. IX. Penmanship. Determining the Achievement of Elementary School Graduates in Handwriting.
School Document No. 6. 1916. Price, 7 cents.
No. X. Arithmetic. The Courtis Standard Tests in Boston, 1912-1915. An Appraisal.
School Document No. 15. 1916. Price, 7 cents.
No. XI. Spelling. The Teaching of Spelling.
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No. XII. Standards in Silent Reading, with Suggestions on How Teachers May Test Their Pupils in Silent Reading.
School Document No. 18. 1916. Price, 7 cents.
No. XIII. Arithmetic. The Value to the Teacher, to the Principal and to the Superintendent of Individual and Class Records from Standard Tests.
School Document No. 22. 1917. Price, 7 cents.
No. XIV. A Plan for the Promotion of Teachers from Merit Lists.
School Document No. 2: 1918. Price, 7 cents.
No. XV. Arithmetic. Determining the Achievement of Pupils in Common Fractions.
School Document No. 5. 1918. Price, 7 cents.

## SCHOOL DOCUMENT NO. 6-1918 BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

## ENGLISH

DETERMINING THE ACHIEVEMENT OF PUPILS IN LETTER WRITING

Bulletin No. XVI. of the Department of Educational Investigation and Measurement


JUNE, 1918

> CITY OF BOSTON PRINTING DEPARTMENT
> I9I8

In School Committee, Boston, June 26, 1918.
Ordered, That four thousand $(4,000)$ copies of a bulletin on "Determining the Achievement of Pupils in Letter Writing," prepared by the Department of Educational Investigation and Measurement and approved by the Board of Superintendents at its meeting on June 19, 1918, be printed as a school document.

Attest:
THORNTON D. APOLLONIO, Secretary.

## CONTENTS.

Page
Introduction ..... 5
I. Necessity of Objective Standards Recognized ..... 6
II. Organization and Giving of Letter Writing Test ..... 8
III. General Results ..... 10

1. Median Achievements in Letter Writing Test ..... 11
2. Comparison of Errors Made by Grade VIII and Grade VI on Per Cent Basis ..... 12
IV. Form and Arrangement of the Letter ..... 13
3. Model Form of Friendly Letter ..... 14
4. Achievements of Pupils in Writing Heading, Salutation, and Complimentary Close ..... 16
5. Achievements of Pupils in Writing the Heading ..... 17
6. Achievements of Pupils in Writing the Salutation ..... 19
7. Achievements of Pupils in Writing the Complimentary Close ..... 21

- V. The Body of the Letter ..... 22

1. Distribution of Errors in the Body of the Letter ..... 23
2. Special Study of Sentence Sense ..... 25
3. Study of Errors in Grammar and Phrase- ology ..... 30
4. Other Facts about the Body of the Letter ..... 32
VI. Superscription of the Letter ..... 33
VII. Summary and Conclusions ..... 34
. .

## INTRODUCTION.

One test aimed to measure some phases of English instruction has already been given in the schools and the results published for the information of teachers. (Bulletin No. VI.)

This bulletin on letter writing, prepared by Miss Harriet M. Barthelmess, assistant in the Department of Educational Investigation and Measurement, covers the results of the test given in May, 1917. Particular attention of teachers is directed to those portions of the following report which indicate the comparative ability of pupils in Grades VI, VII, and VIII. A large number of pupils in Grades VI, VII, and VIII did not reach the theoretical standard set for sixth grade pupils. Further, the improvement of pupils in the various aspects of letter writing in Grades VIFI and VIII over Grade VI is small.

The manuscript for this bulletin was approved for publication by the Board of Superintendents at its meeting on June 19, 1918.

FRANK W. BALLOU, Assistant Superintendent in Charge.

## deteruining the achievement of pupils in LETTER WRITING.

## Necessity of Objective Standards Recognized.

For years educators have recognized the need of objective standards. These have been based in many cases on the consensus of expert opinion in a particular field; that is, on what competent persons agreed children ought to be able to do in a particular line of work.

This was what was done in 1913 when a committee of twelve * was chosen from the teaching and supervisory staff of Boston for the purpose of establishing standards in English. During the school year 1913-14 this committee issued four bulletins, two of which concerned elementary school work, Bulletin 1, "Model Form of Friendly Letter," and Bulletin 3, "Tentative Minimum Requirements in English for Graduation from an Elementary School." These requirements as outlined were as follows:

A graduate of an elementary school should be able to do readily the following things:
(1) To copy twelve lines of simple prose or poetry, and a bill of at least seven items. (Copying is not an end in itself, but a means to an end. The pupil should be made to see that accuracy in arithmetic, language, and other subjects may depend largely on accuracy in copying.)
(2) To take down from dictation a passage of simple prose. (The purpose of dictation is to test language forms, punctuation, and spelling already taught. It should never be used as a method of teaching. It should succeed and not precede a teaching lesson.)

[^58](3) To write from simple directions a friendly letter or an application for a position. (The letter is to be the pupil's own work, but he may be allowed to make corrections and to rewrite. There should be no corrections by the teacher.)
(4) To write within a half-hour a simple, original composition of not less than one page of letter paper, with every sentence grammatically complete. The pupil may make revisions, including interlinear corrections, but must not rewrite.

In this composition the total number of serious errors in grammar, spelling, and punctuation should not exceed five - such errors, for example, as "I seen," "we was," "had wrote," "he try" for "he tried," "a women," the use of "they" for "there," "there" for "their," "to" for "too"; the misspelling of such common words as "Wednesday," "February," "eighth," "which," "stopped," "nineteen," "minute," "father," "mother," "English"; the omission of the period at the end of a sentence.
(5) To recognize the parts of speech in their common uses; to explain the construction of words and phrases in a simple sentence containing not more than one phrase modifier in the subject and one phrase modifier in the predicate; to have a practical understanding of the uses to which the dependent clause of a complex sentence can be put - whether it be to serve as noun, adjective, or adverb; to know the principal parts of regular verbs and of the common irregular verbs, ànd their tense forms through the indicative mood.
(6) To read at sight with readiness and good expression simple prose as difficult as "Little Men" or "Hans Brinker."
(7) To quote either orally or in writing fifty lines, not necessarily consecutive, of classic prose or poetry. (The pupil should look upon this not merely as something to be expected of him in the high school but also as a part of his equipment for life.)
(8) To stand before the class and talk clearly on some subject of personal, school, or public interest.

In November, 1914, a test in accurate copying was given in order to establish the first requirement on a fact basis. The results of that study were reported in Bulletin No. VI* of this department.

The third requirement reads, "To write from simple directions a friendly letter." No specifications are made as to the accuracy of work which would meet this requirement. However, the revised syllabus for the elementary schools $\dagger$ (1916-17) contains the following:

At the close of the sixth grade a pupil should be able to write, within twenty minutes, from simple directions, a friendly letter of not less than a page of note paper. The pupil should be expected to correct his own errors. In this letter the total number of errors in grammar, punctuation, and spelling should not exceed five.
To write correctly the superscription on an envelope.
This standard for letter writing for Grade VI, while more specific than that stated in 1914 for Grade VIII, is likewise based on the consensus of opinion of a group qualified to express judgment, and not on any actual achievements of pupils. $\ddagger$

## Organization and Giving of Letter Writing Test.

Scientific educational measurement asks, To what degree do our children meet these theoretical standards? In the light of the children's actual achievements are these standards reasonable? Can they be attained by at least 50 per cent of our pupils?

In order that these questions might be answered, a test in letter writing was given in May, 1917, to the sixth, seventh, and eighth grade pupils in ten elementary districts in different parts of the city. The following shows the extent of the testing:

[^59]| Grade. | - | Districts. | Classes. | Number of Children. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VIII. |  | 10 | 27 | 1,010 |
| VII. |  | 10 | 36 | 1,288 |
| VI. |  | 10 | 34 | 1,305 |
| Totals. . |  |  | 97 | 3,603 |

The test as placed in the hands of the children was as follows:

## RESEARCH TESTS IN ENGLISH.

## Letter Writing.

Instructions to Pupils.
Following is the body of a letter written on May 13, 1824, by Lothrop Motley, 68 King street, Boston, Mass., a boy nine years of age who afterward became one of our famous literary men. On the paper which has been given to you write an answer to this friendly letter, giving any news that you think would interest this boy. Use no other paper and use no books.

Read the letter as many times as you care to. You will be allowed twenty minutes in which to answer the letter.

## This is the Letter to be Answered.

"I want to see you very much. I suppose you remember it is my turn to come home on Saturday next?
"This is Thursday, the day on which we speak. I was third best. The pieces which I spoke were Mr. Sprague's Prize Prologue and a most delectable comedy entitled and called 'The Cruel Tragedy of the Death of Pyramus and Thisbe.'
"My nose has bled very often lately but I believe it will not bleed much more. I have had a pain in my side once or twice. I hope you, Mother, and all the family are well. Mr. Green is very well. Mrs. Green has a headache."

The children were also asked to write the superscription. The letter to be answered was furnished by Mr. Charles G. Wetherbee of the Prince School, a member of the advisory committee. The committee felt that it was important to fulfil as far as possible the conditions under
which a child would normally write a friendly letter. He would probably have before him the letter received. Hence the test was presented in the foregoing form. The heading, salutation, and complimentary close were omitted, because it was considered desirable to know how the child would write these on his own initiative.

The organization of the test and the directions for the correction of results were largely determined by Miss Maud G. Leadbetter of the East Boston High School, in whose first-year English class the test was given experimentally.

The tests were given by Normal School seniors trained and supervised by this department. They were corrected by the room teachers who were willing to assume that extra piece of work. Further correction of the results was found necessary because of the difference of opinion as to some of the errors. One teacher might call "saturday" an error in capitalization while another would call it an error in spelling. Hence it was necessary to have these results checked by a group working under the direction of one person. In all correcting, the model form of friendly letter was followed. (Bulletin No. 1 of Committee on Standards. See page 14.)

The errors noted in marking this letter were those caused by incorrect or omitted punctuation, incorrect capitalization, incorrect position of parts (heading, etc.), wrong spelling, incomplete sentences, and errors in grammatical construction and of speech. The errors noted in marking the superscription were errors caused by wrong position, incorrect or omitted punctuation, wrong spelling, omission of title, omission of return address, and capitalization.

## General Results.

As has been stated, this test was given to determine to what extent pupils are meeting a theoretical standard based on personal judgments. We all may agree as to what pupils should be able to do, but we want to know the extent to which they can do it. The results are shown in the following table:

## TABLE $I$. Median Achievements in Letter Writing Test.

| Grade. | Median Error in Total Letter. | Median Error in Heading, Salutation, and Close. | Median Error in Body of Letter. | Median Error in Superscription. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VIII. | 5.9 | 1.7 | 4.4 | 2.8 |
| VII. | 6.4 | 1.6 | 4.9 | 3.0 |
| VI. | 7.1 | 1.6 | 5.8 | 2.5 |

That is, the children in Grade VIII wrote the letter with a median of 5.9 errors in the entire letter. They made a median of 1.7 errors in the heading, salutation, and complimentary close, a median of 4.4 errors in the body of the letter alone, and a median of 2.8 errors on the envelope. The same facts are given for Grades VII and VI.

In other words, 50 per cent of the children in Grade VI and even in Grade VII did not reach the standard set for Grade VI (a maximum of five errors). The percentages of pupils who did reach the standard set for Grade VI were as follows: 50.6 per cent of the Grade VIII pupils, 46.1 per cent of the Grade VII pupils, and 39.2 per cent of the Grade VI pupils.

In the light of these facts our standards in letter writing at the present time might read as follows:

A child completing the eighth grade should be able:
To write within twenty minutes from simple directions a friendly letter of not less than a page of note paper with the total number of errors not exceeding five, and to write the superscription on an envelope with the total number of errors not exceeding two.

A child completing the seventh grade should be able:
To write within twenty minutes from simple directions a friendly letter of not less than a page of note paper with the total number of errors not exceeding six, and to write the superscription on an envelope with the total number of errors not exceeding three.
FIGURE 1.
Comparison of Errors Made by Grade VIII and Grade VI on Per Cent Basis.
Grade 8 made a median of 5.9 errors. $\quad$............ Grade 6 made a median of 7.1 errors.


A child completing the sixth grade should be able:
To write within twenty minutes from simple directions a friendly letter of not less than a page of note paper with the total number of errors not exceeding seven, and to write the superscription on an envelope with the total number of errors not exceeding two.

Of course, perfection is always the goal to be striven for in this work. The above represents the minimum degree of correctness which ought to be demanded from every child in the grade in view of present achievements. However, it may be that there are factors entering into these results which would justify the feeling that so low a degree of accuracy as that represented by the median achievements should not be considered a standard. That this is undoubtedly true in regard to the superscription will be shown in the detailed analysis of results.

Figure 1 shows the percentage of pupils in Grades VIII and VI who made any given number of errors in the entire letter (not including the superscription). The solid line represents the achievements of the eighth grade pupils and the dotted line represents the achievements of the sixth grade pupils; i.e., in Grade VIII, 1.9 per cent made no errors, 7 per cent made one error, 9.6 per cent made two errors, etc. The achievements of the pupils which are stated in general terms in this figure will be explained in detail in the following pages.

## Form and Arrangement of the Letter.

Letter writing has special conventions as to form and arrangement which apply especially to the heading, the salutation, and the complimentary close of a letter. The forms of these to be taught are given to the teachers in the model form of a friendly letter (pages 14 and 15). How well they have been taught is shown by the following facts about the heading, salutation, and complimentary close. (Taken from Table I.)

In Grade VIII there was a median of 1.7 errors in these three parts. In Grade VII there was a median of 1.6 errors in these three parts. In Grade VI there was a median of 1.6 errors in these three parts.

316 Summit Street, Pomona, Gal., September 2, 1913.

Dear Marion,
Mother and I reached home yesterday after our visit of three months in the Oast. Although we had a pleasant time with our relatives in Maine and Massachusetts, we are glad to be at home once more.

The picaches and plums are rifle now, and we spend all day on the ranch helping the men gather the crops. I wish that you could be hove to help eat our peaches; but II suppose you are enjoying your good Massachusetts apples.

Give my love to your mother and write soon.
Hour loving friend,
Helen Garland.

## Model Form for Addressing Envelope.

## Helen Garland,

316 Summit Stiveet,
Pomona, Cal.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Miss Marion L. S. Brown, } \\
& 16 \text { Prospect Street, } \\
& \text { Reading, Mass. }
\end{aligned}
$$

## DIRECTIONS FOR ENVELOPE.

1. Use ink in addressing letters or other mail matter.
2. Write plainly the name of the person addressed, street and number, post office and state.
3. Place your name and address in the upper left hand corner of the envelope or package.
4. The name of the person addressed should be written in about the middle of the envelope and with about as much space at the right as at the left, and each following line of the superscription should begin an even distance at the right of the preceding line.

TABLE II.
Achievements of Pupils in Writing Heading, Salutation, and Complimentary Close.

| Grade. | Per Cent Having Right Form with No Errors. | Per Cent Having Right Form wit Errors. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per Cent } \\ \text { Having Wrong } \\ \text { or Omitted } \\ \text { Form. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per Cent } \\ & \text { Having Unde- } \\ & \text { termined Score. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VIII. | 24.7 | 41.7 | 28.5 | 5.1 |
| VII | 22.4 | 39.9 | 33.4 | 4.3 |
| VI. | 21.2 | 35.1 | 40.1 | 3.6 |

The foregoing table shows for each grade the achievements of the pupils in regard to the heading, salutation, and complimentary close. Reading the first line across, one sees that in Grade VIII there were 24.7 per cent of the pupils having the right form of these three parts and making no errors, 41.7 per cent having the right form but making one or more errors, 28.5 per cent who either used the wrong form of one or more of these parts or omitted one or more of them altogether, and 5.1 per cent whose score was undetermined because of unfinished work. The results for Grades VII and VI may be read in the same way.

Figure 2 shows the same facts in graphic form.

FIGURE 2.
Showing Achievements of Pupils in Writing Heading, Salutation, and Complimentary Close.


Grade 7


Grade 6 $\square$ $40.1 \%$
$3.6 \%$
$\square$ $\%$ of pupils having correct form with no errors.$\%$ of pupils having correct form with errors.
$\%$ of pupils having wrong or omitted form of one or more parts.
$\square \%$ of pupils whose score was not determined because of unfinished work.

These results show that only about a quarter of the pupils can write a letter with heading, salutation, and complimentary close correct in form and free from error. Indeed, the large percentages having wrong or omitted form of one or more parts show that a large proportion of the pupils cannot write a letter with all three of these conventional parts correct in form regardless of other errors. There were only six pupils in Grade VIII, one pupil in Grade VII, and seven pupils in Grade VI who omitted heading, salutation, and complimentary close. This disposes of the possible criticism that it is not natural for the child to receive a letter without these parts and that because they were omitted in the letter given him to answer he would omit them in his reply. More specific information can be gleaned from the separate tabulations of the heading, salutation, and complimentary closê.

TABLE III.
Achievements of Pupils in Writing the Heading.

| Grade. | Per Cent Having Right Form With No Errors. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per Cent } \\ & \text { Having Right } \\ & \text { Form With } \\ & \text { Errors. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per Cent } \\ & \text { Having Wrong } \\ & \text { or Omitted } \\ & \text { Form. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VIII. | 56.9 | 32.7 | 10.4 |
| VII | 54.7 | 33.9 | 11.4 |
| VI. | 57.1 | 27.1 | 15.8 |

The foregoing table shows for each grade (a) the percentage of pupils having the right form of heading and making no errors, (b) the percentage of pupils having the right form but making one or more errors, and (c) the percentage of pupils who either had the wrong form of heading or omitted that part of the letter altogether. Reading the first line across, one sees that in Grade VIII there were 56.9 per cent having the right form and making no errors, 32.7 per cent having the right form but making one or more errors, and 10.4 per cent either having the wrong form or omitting the heading altogether. The results in Grades VII and VI may be read in the same way.

Figure 3 shows the same facts in graphic form.

FIGURE 3.
Showing Achievements of Pupils in Writing the Heading.


Grade 7


Grade 6


$\square$\% of pupils having correct form with no errors. \% of pupils having correct form with errors.
E $\%$ of pupils having wrong or omitted form.

These results show that a majority of pupils in each grade knew the correct form for the heading and wrote it with no errors. Of the remainder, a large proportion had the correct form but made errors in technicalities. Those who did not know the correct form or omitted the heading altogether comprised 10 per cent to 15 per cent of the pupils. The heading was considered the wrong form unless it included (1) the street and number (or school) where the writer resided or was at the time of writing, (2) the city and the state, and (3) the date. Some children wrote the heading customary for all school papers and this, of course, was also considered the wrong form.

The distribution according to type of the technical errors in the heading is shown in Table IV.

TABLE IV.
Distribution of Errors in the Heading According to Type.

|  | Grade VIII. | Grade VII. | Grade VI. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Position | $19.1 \%$ | 1.5.6\% | $11.9{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Punctuation. | $75.4 \%$ | $76.8 \%$ | $82.3{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{c}$ |
| Capitals. | $4.1 \%$ | $6.6 \%$ | 3.7 |
| Spelling. | 1.4\% | $1.0 \%$ | $2.1{ }^{\prime \prime}$ |

The first column shows that in Grade VIII 19.1 per cent of all the errors made were due to wrong position, 75.4 per cent to wrong or omitted punctuation, 4.1 per cent to wrong capitalization, and 1.4 per cent to mis-
spelling. The second and third columns show the same facts for Grades VII and VI.

It will be seen from this table that punctuation was responsible for the large majority of the errors in the heading.

TABLE $V$.
Achievements of Pupils in Writing the Salutation.

| Grade. | Per Cent <br> Having Right <br> Form With <br> No Errors. | Per Cent <br> Having Right <br> Form With <br> Errors. | Per Cent <br> Having Wrong <br> or Omitted <br> Form. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VIII $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 53.5 | 30.4 | 16.1 |
| VII $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$. | 55.0 | 21.8 | 23.2 |
| VI. $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots .2$ | 22.8 | 29.0 |  |

The foregoing table shows for each grade (a) the percentage of pupils having the right form of salutation and making no errors, (b) the percentage of pupils having the right form but making one or more errors, and (c) the percentage of children who either had the wrong form of salutation or omitted it altogether. That is, in Grade VIII there were 53.5 per cent having the right form with no errors, 30.4 per cent having the right form with errors, and 16.1 per cent either having the wrong form or omitting the salutation altogether. The same facts are given for Grades VII and VI.

In Figure 4 the achievements of pupils in writing the salutation are shown in graphic form.

FIGURE 4.
Showing Achievements of Pupils in Writing the Salutation.



$\%$ of pupils having correct form with no errors. $\%$ of pupils having correct form with errors.
$\%$ of pupils having wrong or omitted form.

It will be seen that practically half the children in each grade knew the correct form of salutation of a friendly letter and wrote it with no mistakes. A much larger per cent of the pupils in Grade VI ( 29 per cent) had the wrong form of salutation or omitted that part altogether than in Grade VIII (16.1 per cent). The wrong form included any business form of address and various other incorrect forms for a friendly letter, such as "Dear Mr. Lothrop Motley" and "Dear Lothrop Motley." The large number of pupils having the wrong form in Grade VI is probably due to the fact that in this grade the children have learned for the first time how to write a business letter and many of them have not distinguished between the correct forms for business and friendly letters. According to the new course of study, however, the forms for a business letter are not to be taught in Grade VI. In some cases letters were not addressed to Lothrop Motley at all but to various others. "Dear Craig," "Dear John," "Dear Mary," were some of the forms. Inasmuch as these were correct forms for a friendly letter, they were not marked as errors in form.

The remaining children knew the correct form but made errors in technicalities. Again in the salutation, punctuation was responsible for a large proportion of the errors, as is shown by the distribution of errors according to type in Table VI.

TABLE VI.
Distribution of Errors in the Salutation According to Type.


That is, a large part of our children do not punctuate the salutation of a friendly letter according to the model form, in which the salutation is followed by a comma.

Some children used a colon, some a colon and dash, some a semicolon, while others omitted punctuation altogether.

Many showed that they did not know that the salutation should begin at the first margin, this lack of knowledge causing an error in position.

TABLE VII.
Achievements of Pupils in Writing the Complimentary Close.

| Grade. | Per Cent Having Right Form with No Errors. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per Cent } \\ & \text { Having Right } \\ & \text { Form with } \\ & \text { Errors. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per Cent } \\ & \text { Having Wrong } \\ & \text { or Omitted } \\ & \text { Form. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per Cent } \\ & \text { Having } \\ & \text { Unfinished } \\ & \text { Work. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VIII. | 57.6 | 27.8 | 8.2 | 6.4 |
| VII | 55.1 | 32.4 | 7.8 | 4.7 |
| VI. | 56.6 | 29.0 | 5.2 | 9.2 |

Table VII shows for each grade (a) the percentage of pupils having the right form of complimentary close and having no errors in that part of the letter, (b) the percentage of pupils having the right form but making one or more errors, $(c)$ the percentage of pupils who either had the wrong form or omitted the complimentary close, and (d) the percentage of pupils whose work was unfinished.

Figure 5 shows the same facts in graphic form.
FIGURE 5.
Showing Achievements of Pupils in Writing the Complimentary Close. Grade 8



$\square$$\%$ of pupils having correct form with no errors.
$\%$ of pupils having correct form with errors.
$\%$ of pupils having wrong or omitted form.
$\square \%$ of pupils whose score was not determined because of unfinished work.

These results show that the majority of our boys and girls know how to write the conclusion of a friendly letter and can do it with no errors. In the marking of the conclusion, "Yours respectfully" was considered strictly a business form of closing and was, therefore, wrong. This accounts for most of the errors in form. The errors in the conclusion were pretty well divided between position, punctuation, capitals, and spelling, as Table VIII shows.

TABLE VIII.
Distribution of the Errors in the Complimentary Close According to Type.

|  | Grade VIII. | Grade VII. | Grade VI. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Position | $22.3 \%$ | $17.7 \%$ | $25.7 \%$ |
| Punctuation. | $36.0 \%$ | $33.7 \%$ | 26.4\% |
| Capitals | $27.7 \%$ | $28.5 \%$ | 20.1\% |
| Spelling | $14.0 \%_{c}$ | $20.1 \%_{0}$ | $27.8 \%$ |

The Body of the Letter.
This statement appears in the revised syllabus for Grade VI:

A pupil's composition will be formal, meager, and uninteresting as long as the technicalities of spelling, penmanship, punctuation, and paragraphing distract his attention from the thought which he wishes to express. Hence it becomes the chief purpose of written composition in Grade VI to review the work of previous grades and give sufficient instruction and practice in the use of the following technicalities so as to make their use somewhat automatic.

Then follows a list of the common technicalities of written speech. The above statement may be applied to the body of a letter. Table IX shows the degree to which the children have succeeded in making automatic the use of the common technicalities.

The results show us that we may expect the average eighth or seventh grade child under present conditions to write the body of a letter with not more than four errors
TABLE IX.
Distribution of Errors in the Body of the Letter.

|  | Number of Errors. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Totals. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | $25+$ | Pupils. | Errors. |
| Grade VIII.... | 55 | 100 | 145 | 150) | 118 | 117 | 83 | 67 | 41 | 128 | 31 | 19 | 11 | 10 | 10 | + | 2 | 4 |  |  | 1 |  |  | 2 |  | 2 | 1,000 | 4,645 |
| Median error, 4.4. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grade VII..... | 46 | 108 | 133 | 189 | 158 | 153 | 115 | 90 | 74 | 53 | 38 | 28 | 14 | 16 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 2 |  | 4 | 3 |  | 2 |  | ${ }^{6}$ | 1,257 | 6,569 |
| Median error, 4.9. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grade VI. | 41 | 76 | 128 | 140 | 115 | 136 |  | 113 | ${ }^{65}$ | 68 | 49 | 28 | 23 | 28 | 13 | 19 | 8 | 12 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 1,211 | 7,434 |
| Median error, 5.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

of any kind. The average sixth grade child should be expected not to make more than five errors. The errors in the body of the letter were distributed according to the following groups:

## Punctuation.

This includes in this study terminal marks, the comma only in its common uses as taught in Grade VI, quotation marks, the apostrophe to show possession and in contractions, and the period after abbreviations.
Capitals.
This includes cases of misuse of the capital letter as well as cases of failure to use the capital letter where needed.

## Spelling.

This includes not only mistakes in the spelling of individual words but also cases of failure to recognize some words as units. For instance, "anymore" for "any more," "besure" for "be sure," and "needed" for "need it" are errors in spelling.
Incomplete Sentence.
This includes only those serious errors in sentence structure caused by (1) absence of a subject, (2) absence of a predicate, and (3) absence of both subject and predicate.
Grammar and Errors of Speech.
This includes other mistakes of syntax, inflection, and phraseology.

TABLE X.
Distribution of the Errors in the Body of the Letter According to Type.

|  | Grade Vilit. |  | Grade ViI. |  | Grade \i. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of Errors. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { Cent. } \end{gathered}$ | Number of Errors. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Cent. } \end{aligned}$ | Number of Errors. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Cent. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Punctuation | 973 | 20.9 | 1,559 | 23.7 | 1,802 | 24.2 |
| Capitals | 419 | 9.0 | 646 | 9.9 | 764 | 10.3 |
| Spelling | 1,048 | 22.6 | 1,756 | 26.7 | 2,380 | 32.0 |
| Incomplete sentence | 228 | 4.9 | 322 | 4.9 | 341 | 4.6 |
| Grammar and errors of speech. | 1,977 | 42.6 | 2,286 | 34.8 | 2,147 | 28.9 |
| Totals | 4,645 | 100.0 | 6,569 | 100.0 | 7,434 | 100.0 |

Table X shows for each grade the number and percentage of the total errors in the body of the letter that were due to punctuation, capitals, spelling, incomplete sentences, and grammar, respectively.

At first sight it would appear that the number of errors in the grammar group is disproportionately large, but it must be remembered that this group is more comprehensive than any of the others and so the chance for error is correspondingly large.

It would seem most desirable to study in detail the errors falling in the different groups so that we might know, for example, whether a few specific errors are causing the errors in grammar and whether a few common words are responsible for the mistakes in spelling.

This diagnostic analysis of error is, of course, most valuable to the teacher when done by her in connection with the papers of her own class. It is a necessary thing if her teaching is to be effective, for it points out the most common sources of error and shows the needs of the individual child. A special study of the errors in sentence structure and in grammar is made here with the feeling that it might be of value to the teachers in general, inasmuch as it covers a wider range of errors than would occur among a small group of pupils.

## Special Study of Sentence Sense.

Much has been said and written about the need of developing in the children "sentence sense," and indeed the need is vital. A sentence, no matter what may be its length and complexity, must contain a subject and a predicate and must not be grammatically dependent on any words outside itself. If a child has gained the ability to distinguish both in his mind and on paper a sentence as a unit of thought, then he has gone a long way towards enabling his reader to grasp and follow the thoughts which he wishes to communicate.

There are two principal types of violation of "sentence sense," (A) incomplete sentence, and (B) the failure to make a new sentence for a new thought.

Under (A) incomplete sentence, we may distinguish the following types:

1. Subject omitted.

Examples:
(a) Hope you are well.
(b) The pieces you spoke were very interesting and am glad to know you did well.
(c) And as for the pains in your side are only grouing pains.
2. Whole or part of verb omitted.

Examples:
(a) I suppose the piece that was entitled "The Death of Pyramus."
(b) Your letter received.
(c) I am feeling very well and also the family.
(d) I hope you will be well after this and no more pains.
3. No subject or predicate.

Examples:
(a) Noun phrase used as sentence.

Just a few lines to answer your letter.

* Best regards to all from all.

That pain also. (Following the sentence, "I hope your nose is better.")
(b) Subordinate clause standing alone.

Because I want to see you.
Which I am certain are not better than yours.
(These are really parts of foregoing sentences.)
(c) Participial phrase used as sentence (chiefly at end of letter).
Hoping to see you Saturday. (Wrong even if followed by comma, unless also followed by "I am" or "I remain.")
(d) Prepositional phrases standing as sentences.

* With love.

In reply to your letter which I received yesterday.
Under (B) failure to make new sentence for new thought, attention is called to the following groups:

[^60]1. Independent clauses joined as one at the end of the letter.

Examples:
Give my love to everybody, I am
Write soon, I am
2. Independent clauses not related in thought joined without connective. Examples:

I am glad to say you have been honored good and I hope you also feel that way too, I hope your nose will not be bleeding as much as it did before, because sometimes I have them, but mostly I have them in the summer.
I hope you will come home soon and help with the garden the baby is well and all the family but Mother.
I hope you will not have any nosebleeds also I am sorry your side has pained.

This classification is admittedly incomplete. As can be seen, only the major violations of sentence structure are included here. All the examples are taken from pupils' letters.

Using this classification of error we have the following record of pupils' errors in sentence structure:

## Grade VIII.

1. Pupils who made errors in (A) (incomplete
sentences) . . . $18718.7 \% ~$
2. Pupils who made errors in (B) (failure to make new sentence for new thought) - $219 \quad 21.9 \%$
3. Pupils who made errors in both (A) and (B)
$46 \quad 4.6 \%$
Total of pupils who made errors in sen-
tence structure $(1+2-3)$. . . $36036.0 \%$
Grade VII.
4. Pupils who made errors in (A) (incomplete
sentences) . . . . . . . $24819.7 \%$
5. Pupils who made errors in (B) (failure to
make new sentence for new thought) . $300 \quad 23.9 \%$
6. Pupils who made errors in both (A) and (B)
$68 \quad 5.4 \%$
Total of pupils who made errors in sentence structure $(1+2-3)$. . 480 $38.2 \%$

Grade VI.

1. Pupils who made errors in (A) (incomplete sentences) . . . . . . . 271 $22.4 \%$
2. Pupils who made errors in (B) (failure to make new sentence for new thought) 375 $31.0 \%$
3. Pupils who made errors in both (A) and
(B)

83
$6.9 \%$
Total of pupils who made errors in sen-
tence structure $(1+2-3)$. . $56346.5 \%$

Table XI summarizes this classification of errors in sentence structure.

TABLE XI.
Summary of Pupils' Errors in Sentence Structure.

|  | Per Cent of Pupils Making Errors in (A). | Per Cent of Pupils Making Errors in (B) Errors in (B). | Per Cent of Pupils Making Errors in and (B). | Total Per Cent of Pupils Making Errors in Sentence Structure |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VIII. | 18.7\% | 21.9\% | 4.6\% | 36.0\% |
| VII. | 19.7\% | 23.9\% | $5.4 \%$ | $38.2 \%$ |
| VI. | $22.4 \%$ | 31.0\% | 6.9\% | 46.5\% |

(A)-Incomplete sentence.
(B)-Failure to make new sentence for new thought.

These figures show that gross violations of sentence structure exist in the pupils' writing to an alarming extent. In other words, about one in three of the pupils in Grades VIII and VII ( 36 per cent and 38.2 per cent, respectively) and about every other pupil in Grade VI ( 46.5 per cent) made one or more of the kinds of error in sentence structure listed above. This certainly would indicate a need for work in developing "sentence sense." It is only fair to add that these pupils were by no means evenly distributed among classes, for while there were as many as 61 per cent of one class who had errors of this kind, there were as few as 19 per cent of another class in the same district who had errors in sentence structure, showing that some teachers have been more successful in attacking the problem than others. It seems to indicate, too, that a large part of the
error is unnecessary. It should be remembered that the foregoing percentages of errors in sentence structure do not by any means include all cases of violation of sentence unity and coherence. As pointed out before, these figures apply only to the gross violations of sentence structure in order that attention may be directed to them. A sentence may be structurally correct and yet lack unity and coherence. Cases of this kind are not included in the record of error.

It is most important, however, as one well-known manual of rhetoric points out, that we should distinguish between those cases of coördination in which the structure best expresses the thought and those in which it represents no thought at all.

For example, some children use coördination to join unrelated ideas into one sentence. It occurs in the following types:

1. Two or more independent clauses. Example:

I hope Mrs. Green feels better and have you grown any?
2. Independent clause and participial phrase. Example:

I am well hoping these few lines will cheer you up.
3. Independent clause with prepositional phrase.

Example:
Goodbye until next Saturday with love to all.
4. Independent clause with dependent clause.

Example:
Isn't there some way of stopping the nosebleed because I had one yesterday and I know what it is?

Many such examples occur and while they are certainly structurally correct they represent flagrant violations of unity and coherence. A good teacher is always on the alert for the elimination of such uses of coördination.

Sometimes when independent clauses are related in thought, some children separate them merely by commas.

Examples:
You had better take care of yourself, Mother was worried.

I am sorry Mis. Green is not well, you must be careful not to trouble her.
I am glad you came out third best, so is Mother.
Of course, in a case of this type it is not permissible to express coördination by means of a comma. A. semicolon must be used if the thought is to be expressed in this form. However, for children to whom the use of the semicolon has not been taught, the remedy for this comma fault lies in training in the recognition of independent clauses as units and in the use of complex sentences.

Study of Errors in Grammar and Phraseology.
There was a total of 2,147 errors in Grade VI in the "grammar and errors of speech" group - an arerage of 1.8 errors per pupil. These errors were distributed among the following groups:

Misuse of "shall" and " will" . . . . . . . 731
Examples:
We will be glad to see you.
Will I go tomorrow?
Disagreement in number of subject and predicate
This error usually occurs where there is a compound subject or predicate or in a sentence where the subject has lengthy modifiers.
Examples:
Mother and the family is well.
We are well and was going to visit you.
One of my friends were there.
What was the prizes?
This group includes 117 cases of "you was" and seventeen cases of "it don't."
Wrong expressions
Examples:
We went up the hall (down the beach, etc.).
The garden is in back of the school.
He stayed home (for at home).
Be sure and come.
Some place for someuhere.
Kind of for rather.
Wrong word221
Example:Bring for take, feel good for feel well, come for go, must offor must have, guess for think, like for as, most foralmost, hope for wish.
Wrong tense or verb form ..... 160
Examples:You come yesterday.I wish I was there (for had been).I hope she gets better and be well.Baby is got two teeth.
Wrong form of past participles (have came, have saw, have know, was ran over, was ranned over).
No expressed antecedent for pronouns ..... 117
Example:I am sorry your nose has been bleeding. I think itwill go away soon.
Adjective in place of adverb ..... 110
Example:
You spoke good. ..... 31
Example:
I had a pain on my side.
Disagreement of pronoun with antecedent ..... 29
Examples:
Bring the pieces to let me see $i t$. Everybody sends their love.
Wrong connective ..... 27
Examples:Do you like the stories what you have read?I am sorry why your nose bleeds.
Subject or object repeated ..... 18
Examples:
The name of that it is, etc.The pieces I spoke everybody enjoyed them.
Double negative ..... 18
Miscellaneous ..... 115
Total ..... 2,147

The major value of a special study of error such as this lies in its pointing out the types of error which are common and which, therefore, every teacher should guard against.

The difficulty with "shall" and "will" must be great when 34 per cent of all the errors in this group are caused by the wrong use of these words. Fourteen per cent of the errors were caused by disagreement in number of subject with predicate. "You was" is a common error. The wrong form of the present perfect is also frequent. Every kind of error is represented and the different types are so scattered that one is impressed by the fact that the diagnostic work reaches its greatest effectiveness only when it is used by the individual teacher to find out the types of error common in her own class, as well as errors peculiar to individual children.

## Other Facts About the Body of the Letter.

The requirement for amount written as stated for letter writing reads: "One page of note paper in length." As far as the amount written was concerned, there were few cases where the children failed to meet the requirement.

There were some children who evidently did not comprehend the directions, for there were some who copied the letter; 1 per cent of the pupils in Grade VIII, 2.4 per cent in Grade VII, and 6.7 per cent in Grade VI. These were considered I. N. F. papers (Instructions Not Followed) and were not included in the tabulation of errors in the body of the letter.

Others did not really answer the letter intelligently; 5.6 per eent in Grade VIII, 12.7 per cent in Grade VII, 14.9 per cent in Grade VI. They wrote friendly letters but they could not be said to have answered the letter given.

Since this strady was mainly concerned with putting on a fact basis standards which have been determined by opinion, attention was confined solely to the mechanics of language. No analysis was made of the general excellence of composition and the fluency of expression. These are certainly vitally important and we ought to know what the achievements of our pupils are in these respects and what relation exists between these qualities and technical accuracy.*

[^61]
## Superscription of the Letter.

As will be seen from Table I (page 11), few children of any grade were able to "write correctly the superscription on an envelope," for the median error was 2.8 in Grade VIII, 3 in Grade VII, and 2.5 in Grade VI. The percentage of children in each grade which met the requirement was as follows:

| Grade VIII . | . | . | . |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Grade VII | . | . | . |
| Grade VI | . | . | . |

These results raise the question as to whether the superscription has been taught according to the Model Form of Friendly Letter issued by the School Committee.

There were 7.4 per cent of the pupils in Grade VIII, 8.6 per cent of those in Grade VII, and 10.8 per cent of those in Grade VI who did not have the correct form at all. That is, they did not recognize the fact that the superscription must contain the name and address of the person to whom the letter is to be sent. These papers were not included in the following distribution of errors according to type.

TABLE XII.
Distribution of Errors in the Superscription According to Type.

|  | Grade VIII. | Grade VII. | Grade VI. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Position | 554 | 708 | 460 |
| Punctuation. | 708 | 915 | 832 |
| Omission of return address. | 761 | 933 | 765 |
| Omission of title of addressee. | 249 | 463 | 440 |
| Spelling. | 34 | 60 | 38 |
| Capitalization. |  |  | 1 |
| Totals. | 2,306 | 3,079 | 2,536 |

Table XII shows for each grade the number of errors due to incorrect position, incorrect punctuation, omission
of the return address, omission of the title of the addressee, incorrect spelling, and incorrect capitalization, respectively.

Some pupils used the block form of writing the address with each line, beginning underneath the first letter of the preceding line. This differs from the Model Form. However, errors in position were marked only where the address was written in such a position on the envelope that there would be danger of its being covered by the postal mark. Errors in punctuation were noted in cases where the punctuation was not as printed on the Model Form. The above distribution shows that a large part of the errors fall in the groups "punctuation" and "omission of return address." If it be preferable to omit punctuation on the envelope and to have the writing of the return address optional, then those facts should be recognized in a more flexible model form, for a model form which is not taught loses its practical value. There seems to be little doubt that in general the children are not taught to write the return address for it was omitted by 81.2 per cent of the children in Grade VIII, 79 per cent in Grade VII, and 66.4 per cent in Grade VI. Usually all the pupils of the individual class either include it or omit it.

One interesting fact that may be noticed in the tabulation of error on the superscription is that the children of the seventh and eighth grades do not do so well as the children in the sixth grade. Apparently after the pupils leave Grade VI they do not receive enough training on this phase of letter writing to enable them to retain their Grade VI achievement.

## Summary and Conclusions.

1. The pupils of Boston as a group cannot write a friendly letter with the degree of accuracy required by the present theoretical standard. The degree of technical accuracy set for Grade VI (a maximum of five errors) was reached or exceeded by only 50.6 per cent of the Grade VIII pupils, 46.1 per cent of the Grade VII pupils, and 39.2 per cent of the Grade VI pupils. For the present, that degree of accuracy represented by the median achievement of
the pupils in each grade in this test may be considered a reasonable standard, in so far as the letter itself is concerned.
2. The heading, salutation, and complimentary close were written correct in form and free from error by 24.7 per cent of the pupils in Grade VIII, 22.4 per cent of the pupils in Grade VII, and 21.2 per cent of the pupils in Grade VI. Practically a majority in each grade can write correctly any one of these parts, but the average child makes one error in writing the three parts.
3. A large proportion of our pupils violate the main principles of sentence structure in one or more instances. This group includes 36 per cent of the pupils tested in Grade VIII, 38.2 per cent of those tested in Grade VII, and 46.5 per cent of those tested in Grade VI. This kind of error shows the need of diagnostic work on the part of the teacher to determine the needs of her own pupils. In some classes the percentage of pupils who had this type of error ran as high as 61 per cent, while in other classes it was as low as 17 per cent, showing that the development of a "sentence sense" may come as a result of effective instruction.
4. In Grade VI, 34 per cent of all the errors recorded as errors in grammar were caused by the misuse of "shall" and "will." In Grade VI, the disagreement in number of subject and predicate caused 14 per cent of the errors in grammar. About a third of this 14 per cent was caused by the use of "you was," while the other cases were usually caused by the confusion due to a compound subject or predicate.
5. The achievements of the pupils in addressing an envelope warrant the assumption that the model form of a superscription as printed has not been generally taught. If that model is not desirable in its present form, it ought to be changed. In grades above the sixth the pupils apparently do not receive enough training on this phase of letter writing to enable them to retain their sixth grade achievement. Obviously conditions do not warrant setting up a standard on the basis of the present achievements of pupils in respect to the superscription.

## ANNOLNCEMENT.

Bulletins published by the department are distributed by the Secretary of the School Committee, who will, so far as the supply on hand permits, fill mail applications for copies when such requests are accompanied by the price indicated.
No. I. Provisional Minimum and Supplementary Lists of Spelling Words for Pupils in Grades I to VIII.
School Document No. 8. 1914. Out of Print.
No. II. Provisional Minimum Standards in Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division for Pupils in Grades IV to VIII. School Document No. 9. 1914. Out of Print.
No. III. Educational Standards and Educational Measurement. School Document No. 10. 1914. Out of Print.
No. IV. Spelling. Determining the Degree of Difficulty of Spelling Words. School Document No. 10. 1915. Out of Print.
No. V. Gcography. A Report on a Preliminary Attempt to Measure Some Educational Results.
School Document No. 14. 1915. Out of l'rint.
No. VI. English. Determining a Standard in Accurate Copying.
School Document No. 2. 1916. Price, 7 cents.
No. VII. Arithmetic. Determining the Achievement of Pupils in the Addition of Fractions.
School Document No. 3. 1916. Price, 7 cents.
No. VIII. Report on High School Organization and Expenditures, 1916. Printed for local distribution only.
No. IX. Penmanship. Determining the Achievement of Elcmentary School Graduates in Handwriting.
School Document No. 6. 1916. Price, 7 cents.
No. X. Arithmetic. The Courtis Standard Tests in Boston, 1912-1915. An Appraisal.
School Document No. 15. 1916. Price, 7 cents.
No. XI. Spelling. The Teaching of Spelling.
School Document No. 17. 1916. Price, 7 cents.
No. XII. Standards in Silent Reading, with Suggestions on How Teachers May Test Their Pupils in Silent Reading.
School Document No. 18. 1916. Price, 7 cents.
No. XIII. Arithmetic. The Value to the Teacher, to the Principal, and to the superintendent of Individual and Class Records from Standard Tests.
School Document No. 22. 1917. Price, 7 cents.
No. XIV. A Plan for the Promotion of Teachers from Merit Lists. School Document No. 2. 1918. Price, 7 eents.
No. XV. Arithmetic. Determining the Achievement of Pupils in Common Fractions.
School Document No. 5. 1918. Price, 7 cents.
No. XVI. English. Determining the Achievement of Pupils in Letter Writing.
School Document No. 6. 191s. Price, 7 cents.

## SCHOOL DOCUMENT NO. 7-1918 BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Course of Study in<br>CLERICAL PRACTICE<br>(COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS)

For Intermediate Schools and Classes


CITY OF BOSTON PRINTING DEPARTMENT

In School Committee, Boston, June 26, 1918.
Ordered, That the accompanying course of study in clerical practice (commercial branches) is hereby adopted for intermediate schools and classes, and that it be printed as a school document.

## OUTLINES OF WORK IN CLERICAL PRACTICE (COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS) FOR INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS AND CLASSES.

These outlines of work have been prepared by a Council, comprising teachers of commercial subjects in the high and intermediate schools of the city.

The members of this Council are as follows:

| W | ol. |
| :---: | :---: |
| ge, Chairman, pro tem., | Brighton High School. |
| Elizabeth Hiscock, Secretary | Henry L. Pierce School. |
| Rita G. Baker | Robert G. Shaw School. |
| James A. Crowley | Emerson School. |
| Ella A. Curtis $\dagger$ | Hancock School |
| Julia S. Dolan | John Winthrop School. |
| Elizabeth J. Fitzgerald | East Boston High School. |
| Chester M. Grover | Roxbury High School. |
| John E. J. Kelley | South Boston High School. |
| John J. Maloney | Abraham Lincoln School. |
| Frederick J. Murphy | Ulysses S. Grant School. |
| Arthur F. O'Malley $\ddagger$ | High School of Commerce. |
| Ellen L. Roche | Mary Hemenway School. |
| Allan L. Sedley | Lewis School. |
| Harold C. Spencer | West Roxbury High Sch |

[^62]CLERICAL PRACTICE, COMMERCIAL COURSE, INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS. (NINTH GRADE.)

| Scbjects Required. | Number of 30-Minute Periods per Week in Intermediate Schools. | High School Diploma Points. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Art appreciation. | 2 | 1 |
| Choral practice. | 1 | 1 |
| Hygiene-physiology. | 1 | 1 |
| Physical training | 3 | 2 |
| English. | 7 | 5 |
| Clerical practice. | 7 | 5 |
| Elective: At least one. |  |  |
| Modern foreign language . | 7 | 5 |
| Mathematics. | 7 | 5 |
| Introductory science. | 4 | 3 |
| Industrial Boston and civics | 4 | 3 |

Note.- (1) Ancient history, 3 or 5 points, freehand drawing, 3 points, and domestic art, 3 points, might be offered.

## CLERICAL PRACTICE.

Suggestive Program.

| Penmanship | 7 we |
| :---: | :---: |
| Copying forms . . . 4 weeks. |  |
| Palmer - High School Edition, pages $80,82,83,85,86,87,92$. |  |
| Clerks' Sales - writing and figuring |  |
| Pay Roll and Memorandum (6 of each) |  |
| Bills - writing and figuring 18 bills |  |
| Save these bills for use in Business Form Sets. |  |
| Business Form Sets . . . . . . . . . 3 weeks. |  |
| The bills (18) are used as a basis of work with deposit slip, check book, notes, drafts, and receipts. |  |
| Bookkeeping | chool yea |

## PENIIANSHIP.

The standardization of instruction in penmanship throughout the schools has secured such excellent results, that any change in the fundamental idea has not been considered. A few suggestions may be offered at this time, with the aim of bringing the pupil's writing into a definite form that will make it more practical for business use.

Up to the time of entering the intermediate school, the pupil has been drilled with a fixed idea of gaining freedom of movement, without which good writing has been proved to be impossible. In this strain for movement, the pupils have become quite expert in movement drills, and the resulting writing is too large for use in recording transactions in books of account. The ninth grade is the psychological time to cut the writing down in size and thereby use the foundation already laid to mold a business product.

The pupil has usually been trained to space his letters between lines three eighths of an inch apart. In books of account, however, quarter-inch spacing is rare, the prevailing width between lines being either three sixteenths of an inch or even one eighth of an inch. To train the pupils to write compactly in the narrow spaces provided, quarter-inch ruled paper should be used. Later, this width may be reduced.

Movement exercises should be given that will not exceed in height the quarter-inch ruling. The letter forms should be analyzed and the letter formation definitely fixed in the pupil's mind. It is obvious that a pupil cannot develop skill in writing a letter form if he has not a definite mental conception of its outline and some definite idea of the process of making it.

The reason for most illegible writing is that the little details of the letters are overlooked and no method of counting is used which emphasizes these details. Such letters as the small v, w and b may be cited as examples of illegibility caused by lack of attention to the last part of these letters. A little practice by the teacher will show that if a stop is made at the point where the line leaves the v proper to connect with the next letter it will tend to check illegibility in these cases. A similar study of other letters and appropriate counting will eliminate much that is now looked upon as faulty. The relation between one letter form and another should be pointed out, and the letter practice developed from the simplest form through related groups.

If, in practically all the small letters, the teacher will insist that pupils make the down-strokes straight, the bases of the letters produced will be uniform and thus a smooth, even style of writing will be the result. The contact of the down-strokes of the letters with the line should be emphasized in order to produce such uniformity.

The capitals may be similarly treated. In order to adapt the writing as taught in the "Palmer Method" writing book to practical use in narrow ruled books, it is suggested that the style of the capital F be changed; namely, that a capital F be made by crossing the stem of the capital T form, as is done in the "Palmer Method" text on page 90.

When the writing is small, as required in books of account, the style of capitals P and R in the "Palmer Method" are not written legibly by the average writer, and these letters have therefore been the subject of much adverse criticism. It is suggested that, as capitals $P, R$ and $B$ are related letters, the $P$ and $R$ should be made in the style of the $B$. This means that the capital P is made by simply dropping the last lower part of the B and that the R is made by adding the last down-stroke of the capital K to the capital $P$ thus developed.
It is recommended that care be used in making the signs used to represent dollars, cents, pounds, number, per cent, etc., as carelessness in this respect causes much illegibility in these widely-used symbols.

There is plenty of material available for the practice of business writing, and it may be arranged to suit the ideas of the individual teacher. A series of practice drills may be made from business forms given in the new "Palmer Method Writing Book," and other model forms may be found in bookkeeping texts used in the high schools, particularly the incoming papers in bookkeeping sets, which are usually discarded by the bookkeeping pupils.
Practice through dictation should be given in order that the pupil may learn to use good letter forms automatically and not be dependent upon a copy. Care should be taken not to sacrifice form for speed, for, after all, good writing is produced by well-formed letters and not by speed.

A style of writing suited to ledger headings and other titles should be taught. The possession of such a style is necessary to the clerk or bookkeeper for use in card indexing and other office work, in which writing of a larger and more distinct type is essential. In such writing, the letters should be of the same width as in normal writing, but about twice the height.
One of the great weaknesses in the writing of the average pupil lies in the making of figures. In figure practice it is suggested that the teacher should use the quarter-inch quadrille paper, and direct the pupils to practice writing four figures in each square, one in each corner. Care should be taken to make each figure distinct, and one figure should not touch another. The long tails should be eliminated from the 5 's, 7 's and 9 's, and the 4 's should be carefully crossed in the middle of the horizontal line.
The work in penmanship, although taught from a utilitarian standpoint, may be made very interesting. The design, arrangement and filling out of business forms may be made the basis of the work, and thereby an intense interest may be created in the subject. Checks, notes, drafts, receipts, and orders may be made up, and practice in ruling gained through the construction of various forms. In this way, the time given to penmanship may be linked with the work done in business forms and bookkeeping.

# DRILL WORK IN ARITHMETIC FOR GRADES SEVEN, EIGHT AND NINE. 


#### Abstract

* The Intermediate Council on Commercial Branches recommends, with the sanction of the Council on Mathematics, that the first ten minutes of each mathematics period in the seventh, eighth, and ninth grades be devoted to drill work in arithmetic according to the following course:


## SEVENTH GRADE.

Subject matter: drill on common fractions down to $\frac{1}{12}$ and on decimal fractions, with application to United States money.

## I. Common Fractions.

A. Reduction to lowest terms.
B. Reduction to common denominator.
C. Reduction of improper fractions to integers and mixed numbers.
D. Changing mixed numbers to improper fractions.
E. Addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of common fractions.

## 1. Addition of Common Fractions.

Add fractions arranged in horizontal lines as well as in columns.
A. Sight Drills.

| ( $\mathrm{a}^{\prime}$ ) | ( $\mathrm{b}^{\prime}$ ) | (c') | (d') | ( $\mathrm{e}^{\prime}$ ) | $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{5}{8}+\frac{1}{4}=$ ? |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}+$ | $2 \frac{5}{8}+$ | $1 \frac{3}{8}+$ | $15 \frac{1}{5}+$ | (f') | $3 \frac{3}{8}+\frac{1}{4}+\frac{3}{4}=$ ? |
| ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }_{4}^{1}$ | $3 \frac{1}{6}$ | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ | (g') | $2 \frac{1}{6}+4 \frac{3}{8}+\frac{1}{3}=$ ? |
| $\frac{1}{8}$ | $\frac{3}{4}$ | $\frac{1}{3}$ | $9{ }^{3}{ }_{10}$ | ( $\mathrm{h}^{\prime}$ ) | $5 \frac{1}{5}+2 \frac{1}{2}+3_{10}^{\frac{3}{0}}=$ ? |

B. Add at Sight.

| ( $\mathrm{a}^{\prime}$ ) | ( $\mathrm{b}^{\prime}$ ) | (c') | ( $\mathrm{d}^{\prime}$ ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}$ | $2 \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}$ | $2 \frac{1}{2}, 3 \frac{5}{8}$ | $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}$ |
| $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}$ | $3 \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}$ | $2 \frac{3}{4}, 7 \frac{7}{8}$ | $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{6}$ |
| $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{8}$ | $5 \frac{1}{2}, 1 \frac{1}{8}$ | $4 \frac{1}{6}, 6 \frac{5}{8}$ | $\frac{1}{12}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{7}{2}$ |
| $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{8}$ | $3 \frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{8}$ | $3 \frac{1}{2}, 5 \frac{1}{3}$ | $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{7}{8}$ |
| $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{7}{8}$ | $8 \frac{1}{2}, \frac{7}{8}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}, 6 \frac{2}{3}$ | $\frac{5}{12}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{3}{4}$ |
| $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{7}{8}$ | $8 \frac{1}{4}, \frac{7}{8}$ | $5 \frac{1}{4}, 7 \frac{1}{3}$ | $\frac{3}{5}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{2}$ |
| $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{5}{8}$ | $7 \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{8}$ | $8 \frac{3}{4}, 5 \frac{1}{3}$ | $\frac{3}{8}, \frac{5}{12}, \frac{1}{4}$ |
| $\frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{8}$ | $9 \frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{8}$ | $6 \frac{3}{4}, 8 \frac{2}{3}$ | $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{12}$ |
| $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{3}{4}$ | $5 \frac{1}{3}, \frac{3}{4}$ | $2 \frac{1}{3}, 7 \frac{1}{8}$ | $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}, 1^{\frac{1}{2}}$ |
| $\frac{5}{8}, \frac{2}{3}$ | $8 \frac{5}{8}, \frac{2}{3}$ | $6 \frac{1}{3}, 9 \frac{5}{8}$ | $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{12}, \frac{1}{2}$ |

[^63]( $e^{\prime}$ )


By changing the fraction in the center of $\mathrm{e}^{\prime}$, this device can be used many times and in many different ways for addition at sight.
C. Written Drills. (Estimate Answer Before Figuring.)


Check results of written work.
2. Subtraction of Common Fractions.
A. Sight Drills.

| $\left(\mathrm{a}^{\prime}\right)$ | $\left(\mathrm{b}^{\prime}\right)$ | $\left(\mathrm{c}^{\prime}\right)$ | $\left(\mathrm{d}^{\prime}\right)$ | $\left(\mathrm{e}^{\prime}\right)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\frac{1}{2}-$ | $1 \frac{1}{2}-$ | $4-$ | $14^{\frac{1}{2}-}$ | $4 \frac{2}{3}-$ |
| $\frac{1}{5}$ | $\frac{3}{5}$ | $2 \frac{3}{5}$ | $12^{\frac{3}{5}}$ | $3^{\frac{3}{4}}$ |

(f')
$\frac{3}{3}+?=\frac{1}{3}$
$\frac{3}{5}+?=\frac{3}{4}$
$\frac{3}{4}+?=\frac{7}{8}$
$\frac{1}{2}+?=\frac{7}{8}$
$\frac{1}{4}+?=\frac{5}{8}$
$\frac{5}{12}+?=\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{3}+?=\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{2}{3}+$ ? $=1$
$\frac{3}{4}+?=\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{2}{3}+$ ? $=\frac{5}{8}$
( $\mathrm{g}^{\prime}$ )
$\frac{3}{3}+?=1 \frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{3}{3}+?=2 \frac{3}{4}$
$3+$ ? $=5 \frac{5}{5}$
$\frac{1}{2}+?=3 \frac{\pi}{5}$
$\frac{1}{4}+$ ? $=2 \frac{5}{8}$
$\frac{5}{12}+?=3 \frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{3}+?=4 \frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{2}{3}+$ ? $=4$
$\frac{3}{4}+?=3_{1 \frac{1}{2}}$
$\frac{2}{3}+$ ? $=3$ 咅
(h')

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{2}+\frac{3}{3}-\frac{1}{3}=? \\
& \frac{2}{3}+\frac{3}{3}-\frac{1}{2}=? \\
& \frac{3}{4}+\frac{7}{8}-\frac{2}{3}=? \\
& \frac{4}{5}+\frac{5}{6}-\frac{3}{4}=? \\
& \frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{4}+\frac{7}{5}-1=? \\
& \frac{7}{5}-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{3}{4}-1=? \\
& \frac{2}{3}+\frac{1}{6}-\frac{1}{2}+5 \frac{1}{2}=? \\
& \frac{3}{4}+\frac{5}{8}-\frac{2}{3}+1=? \\
& 8+\frac{1}{3}-1+\frac{1}{2}=? \\
& \frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{6}+\frac{2}{3}-\frac{1}{2}=?
\end{aligned}
$$

Further drill in subtraction, using device é of addition.

B. Written Drills. (Estimate Result Before Figuring.)

( $\mathrm{e}^{\prime}$ )
 $689 \frac{1}{4}$
(c')
532 $215 \frac{3}{4}$
(f')
$922 \frac{3}{4}$ $584 \frac{7}{8}$

Check results of written work.
3. Multiplication of Common Fractions.
A. Sight Drills.

| ( $\mathrm{a}^{\prime}$ ) | (b') | (c') | ( $\mathrm{d}^{\prime}$ ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $3 \times \frac{1}{2}=$ ? | $\frac{7}{9} \times 3=$ ? | $1 \frac{1}{8} \times 8=$ ? | $6 \times 2 \frac{1}{2}=$ ? |
| $4 \times \frac{5}{\frac{5}{7}}=$ ? | $\frac{5}{8} \times 4=$ ? | $1 \frac{1}{6} \times 6=$ ? | $8 \times 3 \frac{1}{4}=$ ? |
| $5 \times \frac{3}{8}=$ ? | $\frac{5}{8} \times 9=$ ? | $1 \frac{5}{6} \times 2=$ ? | $3 \times 7 \frac{3}{5}=$ ? |
| $8 \times \frac{9}{10}=$ ? | ${ }_{1}{ }^{3} \times 7=$ ? | $1 \frac{4}{5} \times 3=$ ? | $3 \times 8{ }^{\frac{1}{4}}=$ ? |
| $7 \times \frac{5}{6}=$ ? | $\frac{11}{12} \times 6=$ ? | $4 \frac{1}{2} \times 6=$ ? | $5 \times 7 \frac{2}{3}=$ ? |
| $9 \times \frac{5}{8}=$ ? | ${ }_{7}^{\frac{4}{7} \times 9=\text { ? }}$ | $2 \frac{2}{3} \times 9=$ ? | $6 \times 8 \frac{3}{4}=$ ? |

$$
\left(\mathrm{e}^{\prime}\right)
$$

$\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{2}{3}=$ ?
( $\mathrm{f}^{\prime}$ )
( $\mathrm{g}^{\prime}$ )
$\frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{2}=$ ?
$\frac{5}{9}$ of $1 \frac{1}{2}=$ ?
$1 \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \frac{1}{2}=$ ?
$\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{5}{6}=$ ?
$\frac{3}{4}$ of $1 \frac{2}{3}=$ ?
$1 \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \frac{1}{3}=$ ?
${ }_{9}^{4}$ of $\frac{2}{3}=$ ?
$\frac{1}{6}$ of $3 \frac{1}{2}=$ ?
$2 \frac{2}{3} \times 4 \frac{1}{2}=$ ?
$\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{4}{5}=$ ?
$\frac{3}{4}$ of $1 \frac{1}{2}=$ ?
$2 \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \frac{1}{3}=$ ?
$\frac{4}{3}$ of $\frac{2}{3}=$ ?
$\frac{2}{3}$ of $2 \frac{1}{2}=$ ?
$5 \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \frac{2}{3}=$ ?
$\frac{3}{4}$ of $1 \frac{7}{8}=$ ?
$3 \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \frac{2}{3}=$ ?

| $\left(\mathrm{h}^{\prime}\right)$ | $\left(\mathrm{i}^{\prime}\right)$ | $\left(\mathrm{j}^{\prime}\right)$ | $\left(\mathrm{k}^{\prime}\right)$ | $\left(\mathrm{l}^{\prime}\right)$ | $\left(\mathrm{m}^{\prime}\right)$ | $\left(\mathrm{n}^{\prime}\right)$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $3 \times$ | $\frac{7}{9} \times$ | $1 \frac{1}{8} \times$ | $6 \times$ | $\frac{1}{2} \times$ | $\frac{5}{9} \times$ | $1 \frac{1}{2} \times$ |
| $\frac{1}{2} \times$ | 3 | 8 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{2}{3}$ | $\mathbf{1}^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ |

Further drill in multiplication by using device $\mathrm{e}^{\prime}$ of addition.
B. Written Drills. (Estimate Result Before Figuring.)

| $\left(\mathrm{a}^{\prime}\right)$ | $\left(\mathrm{b}^{\prime}\right)$ | $\left(\mathrm{c}^{\prime}\right)$ | $\left(\mathrm{d}^{\prime}\right)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $428 \frac{7}{8} \times$ | $629 \times$ | $64 \frac{1}{2} \times$ | $36 \frac{3}{4} \times$ |
| 19 | $37 \frac{3}{4} \times$ | $84 \frac{1}{3}$ | $24^{\frac{2}{3}}$ |

Check results of written work.
4. Division of Common Fractions.

## A. Sight Drills.

| ( $\mathrm{a}^{\prime}$ ) | (b) | (c) | ( $\mathrm{d}^{\prime}$ ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\frac{4}{3} \div 3=$ ? | 䎹 $\div 2=$ ? | $12 \div \frac{2}{3}=$ ? | $1 \frac{2}{3} \div 5=$ ? |
| $\frac{7}{8} \div 4=$ ? | $\frac{5}{7} \div 3=$ ? | $7 \div \frac{3}{3}=$ ? | $1 \frac{2}{3} \div 6=$ ? |
| $\frac{5}{1 T} \div 4=$ ? | ${ }^{\text {10 }} \div \div 5=$ ? | $9 \div \frac{5}{5}=$ ? | $2 \frac{3}{5} \div 4=$ ? |
| $\frac{11}{12} \div 3=$ ? | $\frac{6}{9} \div 4=$ ? | $7 \div \frac{7}{10}=$ ? | $4 \frac{2}{3} \div 12=$ ? |
| $\frac{5}{9} \div 3=$ ? | 19 $\div 3=$ ? | $8 \div \frac{7}{\frac{7}{8}}=$ ? | $6 \frac{5}{5} \div 2=$ ? |
| $\frac{2}{3} \div 5=$ ? | $\frac{15}{15} \div 5=\text { ? }$ <br> (e') | $\begin{gathered} 9 \div \frac{\overline{7}}{5}=? \\ \left(f^{\prime}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $4 \frac{3}{5} \div 3=$ ? |
|  | $\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{3}{5}=$ ? | $1 \frac{1}{2} \div 1 \frac{1}{3}=$ ? |  |
|  | $\frac{3}{4} \div \frac{2}{9}=$ ? | $2 \frac{1}{3} \div 1 \frac{1}{4}=$ ? |  |
|  | $\frac{3}{8} \div \frac{5}{6}=$ ? | $2 \frac{1}{2} \div 1 \frac{1}{3}=$ ? |  |
|  | $\frac{5}{8} \div \frac{2}{3}=$ ? | $2 \frac{1}{3} \div 1 \frac{1}{4}=$ ? |  |
|  | $\frac{3}{4} \div \frac{2}{3}=$ ? | $2 \frac{1}{2} \div 2 \frac{1}{4}=$ ? |  |
|  | $\frac{5}{6} \div \frac{2}{3}=$ ? | $4 \frac{1}{2} \div 2 \frac{1}{3}=$ ? |  |

Further drill in division by using device $\mathrm{e}^{\prime}$ of addition.

## B. Simplify.

| $\left(\mathrm{a}^{\prime}\right)$ |
| ---: |
| $1 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 2 |


| $\left(b^{\prime}\right)$ | $\left(c^{\prime}\right)$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| 3 | $\frac{2 \frac{1}{2}}{3 \frac{1}{4}}$ |

(d')
$\frac{3 \frac{1}{6}}{1 \frac{1}{4}}$
C. Written Drills. (Estimate Result.)
(a) $125 \div \frac{3}{4}$ (b) $\frac{3}{4} \div 15$ (c) $\frac{11}{1} \div \frac{5}{9}$ (d') $125 \frac{1}{2} \div 12$ ( $\mathrm{e}^{\prime} 112 \div 12 \frac{1}{2} \quad$ ( $\mathrm{f}^{\prime}$ ) $62 \frac{1}{2} \div 1 \frac{2}{5}$.

Check results of written work.
D. Ratio. Sight Drills.

What is the ratio of:

| $\left(a^{\prime}\right)$ | $\left(b^{\prime}\right)$ | $\left(c^{\prime}\right)$ | $\left(d^{\prime}\right)$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 to $4 ?$ | 3 to $8 ?$ | 4 to $2 ?$ | 8 to $3 ?$ |
| 3 to $6 ?$ | 5 to $8 ?$ | 6 to $3 ?$ | 8 to $5 ?$ |
| 3 to $9 ?$ | 7 to $8 ?$ | 9 to $3 ?$ | 8 to $7 ?$ |
| 4 to $16 ?$ | 9 to $10 ?$ | 16 to $4 ?$ | 10 to $9 ?$ |
| 5 to $20 ?$ | 11 to $12 ?$ | 20 to $5 ?$ | 12 to $11 ?$ |
| 6 to $18 ?$ | 3 to $7 ?$ | 18 to $6 ?$ | 7 to $3 ?$ |
| 8 to $24 ?$ | 4 to $11 ?$ | 24 to $8 ?$ | 11 to $4 ?$ |
| 12 to $36 ?$ | 7 to $9 ?$ | 36 to $12 ?$ | 9 to $7 ?$ |

Application of Patio Drills in Practical Problems
Illustrations:
2.handkerchiefs cost 25 c., 8 handkerchiefs cost?

4 erasers for 11c., how many erasers for 44c.? For 77c.?
7 inches is what part of a foot?
11 inches is what part of a foot?
5 inches is what part of a foot?
9 oz . is what part of a pound?
11 oz . is what part of a pound?
13 oz . is what part of a pound?

Change to a fraction of a day: 6 hrs ., 4 hrs ., $12 \mathrm{hrs} ., 9 \mathrm{hrs}$. Change to a fraction of a pound: $2 \mathrm{oz} ., 11 \mathrm{oz} ., 5 \mathrm{oz} ., 7 \mathrm{oz}$ Change to a fraction of a ton: $500 \mathrm{lbs} ., 250 \mathrm{lbs} ., 300 \mathrm{lbs}$. What is the ratio of:

| 25 to $125 ?$ | 27 to $81 ?$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 18 to $252 ?$ | $12 \frac{1}{2}$ to $87 \frac{1}{2} ?$ |

## II. Decimal Fractions.

## A. Addition of Decimals.

Add decimals arranged in horizontal lines as well as in columns.

## 1. Sight Drills.

Illustrations:
(a)

$$
\begin{gathered}
.8+.4+.3+.9+.6=? \\
1.2+3.1+4.3+5 .=? \\
.09+.07+.05+.03=? \\
\$ 5.03+6.01+7.02+4.07=?
\end{gathered}
$$

(b)

| $.8+$ | $1.2+$ | $.07+$ | $\$ 4.07+$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| .4 | 2.4 | .09 | 3.04 |
| .3 | 3.7 | .01 | 2.02 |
| .2 | 1.1 | .08 | 3.01 |
| .3 | 2. | .09 | 5.01 |
| .4 | - | - |  |

Considerable drill in addition of columns of U. S. money.
2. Written Drills. (Estimate Results.)

| (a) | (b) | (c) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $29.643+$ | $490.49+$ | $\$ 400.19+$ |
| 8.96 | 16.9 | 1214.08 |
| 4.0963 | 8.49 | 396.84 |
| 3.4139 | 27.08 | 964.15 |
| 8.409 | 1000 | 4000.62 |
| 49. | .96 | 783.96 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | 833.16 |

\$
Arrange in columns and add. (Estimate results.)
(d) 29.009, 14.92, 723.013, 746.893.
(e) $4.0009,3.92,200.01,1000$.
(f) $\$ 29.56, \$ 98.47, \$ 78.59, \$ 321.17, \$ 832.25$.
(g) $\$ 1.08, \$ 0.17, \$ 292.15, \$ 25, \$ 118.16$.

Check the results of written work.

## B. Subtraction of Decimals.

Just as in the drills in addition of decimals, the arrangement should frequently be horizontal.

1. Sight Drills.

(b) $.8-.4$ ?
(c) $.4+$ ? . 8
$.9-\quad .3 ?$
$.11-.06 ?$
\$0.14-\$0.09?
$.3+$ ? . 9
$.06+? .11$
\$0.09+? \$0.14
\$0.25-\$0.13?
$\$ 0.13+$ ? $\$ 0.25$
2. Considerable Drill in Subtraction of U. S. Money.

Illustrations:
10.90-\$5.70?
$\$ 8.14-\$ 5.07$ ?
(a) $\$ 6.03-\$ 4.02$ ?
\$7.25-\$4.25?
(b) $\$ 8.25-\quad \$ 9.24-\quad \$ 55.10-\quad \$ 492.91$ $\$ 7.25 \quad \$ 8.08 \quad \$ 54.03 \quad \$ 340.00$

Making Change.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \$ 0.04+?= \$ 0.10 \quad \$ 0.08+?=\$ 0.25 \\
& \$ 0.88+?=\$ 2.00 \quad \$ 0.36+?=\$ 0.50 \\
& \$ 0.73+?=\$ 1.00
\end{aligned}
$$

Sales Received-Count the Change.

| $\$ 0.24$ | $\$ 2.77$ | $\$ 0.50$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\$ 0.37$ | $\$ 3.81$ | $\$ 2.00$ |
| $\$ 1.23$ | $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 5.00$ |
|  | $\$ 10.00$ |  |

3. Written Drills. (Estimate Results.)

| (a) | $496.4-$ | $100 .-$ | $893.75-$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 89.696 | 96.093 | .096 |

(b) Subtract 175.169 from 302.14.
(c) Subtract $\$ 79.58$ from $\$ 160.00$.

| (d) $\begin{array}{lll}\$ 924.16- & \$ 400.16- & \$ 501.16- \\ & \$ 784.96 & \$ 394.59\end{array}$ | $\$ 483.92$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Check results of written work.
C. Addition and Subtraction of Decimal and Common Fractions Combined.

1. Sight Drills.

Illustrations:
(a) $4.5+$
(b) $3.15+$
(c) $4 \frac{1}{8}+$
(d) 3.9 -
(e) $8.875-$
$2 \frac{1}{2}+$
$1 \frac{1}{2}$
$4 \frac{1}{4}$ 3.625
$2 \frac{1}{2}$
$4 \frac{1}{8}$
2. Written Drills. (Estimate Results.)


Check result of written work.

> D. Multiplication of Dectimals.

1. Multiply decimals by $10,100,1000$.
2. Multiply decimals by multiples of $10,100,1000$.

Illustrations: $7.4 \times 20 ; 6.2 \times 300 ; 8.1 \times 4000$.
3. Multiply integers and mixed decimals by tenths, hundredths, thousandths.
Illustrations: $4 \times .3 ; 4 \times .03 ; 4 \times .003$;

$$
1.2 \times .4 ; 1.2 \times .04 ; 1.1 \times .003
$$

4. Have a large amount of drill in finding hundredths of numbers, especially U. S. money. This gives a firm foundation for percentage and interest.
5. Sight Drills.

Find:
(a)

3 hundredths of 12.
4 hundredths of 15 .
5 hundredths of 10 .
3 hundredths of 32 .
4 hundredths of 41 .
8 hundredths of 11 . 9 hundredths of 22 .
(b)
$12 \times .03=$ ?
$15 \times .04=$ ?
$10 \times .05=$ ?
$32 \times .03=$ ?
$41 \times .04=$ ?
$11 \times .08=$ ?
$22 \times .09=$ ?
6. Multiply mixed decimals by mixed decimals. This work will be uritten. (Estimate results.)
Illustrations: $4.1 \times 2.3=$ ? $\quad 24.3 \times 92.09=? \quad 29.04 \times 32.58=$ ?
Check results of written work.
7. Apply $1,2,3$, and 6 to U. S. money.

Application of 1 to U. S. money.
Write answers or give orally:
$10 \times\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { (a) } \\ \$ 4.81 \\ 2.41 \\ 3.06 \\ 5.25 \\ 11.05 \\ 9.46 \\ 100.00 \\ 92.15 \\ 88.173 \\ 14.096\end{array} \quad 100 \times\left(\begin{array}{c}\text { (b) } \\ \\ \end{array}\right.\right.$
8. Application of $\S 2$ to U. S. money.
(a) Sight Drills.

| ( $\mathrm{a}^{\prime}$ ) | ( $\mathrm{b}^{\prime}$ ) | ( $\mathrm{c}^{\prime}$ ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| [ \$0.04 | (\$1.11 | (\$0.01 |
| \$0.03 | \$1.22 | \$0.22 |
| \$0.05 | \$3.10 | \$0.03 |
| \$0.12 | \$3.12 | \$0.11 |
| $20 \times \$ 0.02$ | $300 \times\{2.13$ |  |
| $20 \times \$ 2.03$ | $300 \times \$ 2.03$ | $4000 \times\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { \$0.02 }\end{array}\right.$ |
| \$4.04 | \$4.12 | \$0.06 |
| \$3.04 | \$3.03 | \$0.08 |
| \$4.10 | \$4.09 | \$0.21 |
| \$6.04 | ( \$5.01 | ( \$0.15 |

In ( $\mathrm{a}^{\prime}$ ), any other multiple of 10 than 20 may be used a multiplier.
In ( $\mathrm{b}^{\prime}$ ), any other multiple of 100 than 300 may be used as multiplier.
In (c'), any other multiple of 1000 than 4000 may be used as multiplier.
(b) Written Drills.

Multiply the following by 40 ; by 80 ; by $320 ; 480 ; 6000$.
$\begin{array}{lllll}\$ 4.16 & \$ 19.29 & \$ 84.53 & \$ 178.94 & \$ 541.91\end{array}$
(Estimate Results.)
Check results of written work.
9. Application of $\S 3$ to U. S. money.
(a) Sight Drills.

Multiply the following by .2; by .3; by . 02 ; by .03 .

| $\$ 6$ | $\$ 12$ | $\$ 32$ | $\$ 100$ | $\$ 200$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\$ 8$ | $\$ 25$ | $\$ 46$ | $\$ 120$ | $\$ 300$ |

(b) Written Drills. (Estimate results.)
( $a^{\prime}$ ) Find .06 of each of the following amounts of money.

| $\$ 72$ | $\$ 63$ | $\$ 182$ | $\$ 1000$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 59$ | $\$ 125$ | $\$ 922$ | $\$ 2000$ |

( $b^{\prime}$ ) Find $.05, .04, .03 \frac{1}{2}$ of each of the following:
\$8.25
$\$ 72.15$
$\$ 87.25$
$\$ 98.25$
$\$ 4000.00$
$\$ 78.29$
$\$ 834.93$
$\$ 793.01$
(Estimate Results.)
10. Application of $\$ 6$ to U. S. money.

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
\$ 1.25 \times 2.4 & \$ 100.92 \times 42.09 \\
\$ 12.62 \times 2.09 & \$ 962.35 \times 47.02
\end{array}
$$

(Estimate Results.)
Etc.
Check results of written work.
11. Review aliquot parts of a dollar.
$25 \mathrm{c} .=\$ \frac{1}{4}$.
$66 \frac{2}{3} c .=\$ \frac{2}{3}$.
$50 \mathrm{c} .=\$ \frac{1}{2}$.
$16 \frac{2}{3} c .=\$ \frac{1}{6}$.
$12 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c} .=\$ \frac{1}{8}$.
$62 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c} .=\$ \frac{5}{8}$.
$8 \frac{1}{3} \mathrm{c} .=\$ \frac{1}{12}$.
$75 \mathrm{c} .=\$ \frac{3}{4}$.
$37 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c} .=\$ \frac{3}{8}$.
$83 \frac{1}{3} \mathrm{c} .=\${ }^{5}$.
$11 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{c} .=\$ \frac{1}{3}$.
$33 \frac{1}{3} \mathrm{c} .=\$ \frac{1}{3}$.
$6{ }_{\frac{1}{4}} c .=\$_{1}^{\frac{1}{1}}$.
$14{ }_{7}^{2} \mathrm{c}$. $=\$ \frac{1}{1}$.
$5 \mathrm{c} .=\$_{2^{1} \sigma}$.
$20 \mathrm{c} .=\$ \frac{1}{5}$.

Review aliquot parts of a hundred.
Review aliquot parts of a ten.
5 is $\frac{1}{2}$ of 10 .
$3 \frac{1}{3}$ is $\frac{1}{3}$ of 10 .
$2 \frac{1}{2}$ is $\frac{1}{4}$ of 10 .
12. Use aliquot parts in multiplication.

Illustrations: Give products at sight:

| $\$ 0.33 \frac{1}{3} \times 18=?$ | $\$ 33 \frac{1}{3} \times 9=?$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\$ 0.25 \times 40=?$ | $\$ 75 \times 8=?$ |
| $\$ 0.066_{4}^{\frac{1}{4} \times 32=?}$ | $\$ 66 \frac{2}{3} \times 12=?$ |
| $\$ 0.16 \frac{2}{3} \times 8=?$ | $\$ 87 \frac{1}{2} \times 3=?$ |



The figure in the center of diagram may be changed, thus making many different exercises.
13. Application of multiplication of aliquot parts in practical problems.

Illustrations: (a) Give at sight the cost of
21 lbs . coffee at $33 \frac{1}{3} \mathrm{c}$.
48 lbs. tea at 75 c .
9 chairs at $\$ 33 \frac{1}{3}$.
etc.
(b) Written Drills. (Estimate Results.)

Find cost of:

524 lbs.-at $37 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$.
976 lbs.-at $12 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$.
$840 \mathrm{lbs} .-$ at $62 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$.
112 lbs.-at $83 \frac{1}{3} \mathrm{c}$.
192 lbs. -at $12 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. etc.

256 lbs .-at 25 c .
216 lbs - at 75 c .
176 lbs.- at $87 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$.
164 yds . -at $66 \frac{2}{3} \mathrm{c}$.
200 yds - at $16 \frac{2}{3} \mathrm{c}$.

Check results of written work.

## E. Division of Decrimals.

1. Division of decimals by $10,100,1000$.

Illustrations: At sight divide the following by 10 ; by 100 ; by 1000 :

| 216. | 49.6 | 2.5 | $\$ 425$. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 352. | 82.4 | 1.6 | $\$ 516$. |
| 815. | 59.3 | .24 | $\$ 392$. |
| 934. | 84.2 | 81.6 | $\$ 189$. |
| 596. | 40.7 | 2.3 | $\$ 25.10$ |
| 86. | 51.5 | 7. | $\$ 89.16$ |
| 92. | 98.2 | .9 | $\$ 78.53$ |
| 73. | 83.4 | 15. | $\$ 1.92$ |
| 59. | 59.2 | 1.7 | $\$ 7.83$ |
| 43. | 75.3 | 24. | $\$ 16.09$ |

etc.
2. Division of decimals by multiples of $10,100,1000$.
(a) Sight Drills.
$2.6 \div 20$
$4.8 \div 80$
28. $\div 200$
$1.2 \div 60$
$.45 \div 90$
$4.8 \div 200$
$.06 \div 30$
$27.6 \div 30$
$22.5 \div 500$
(b) Written Drills. (Estimate Results.)

| $7831 \div 2700$ | $\$ 4296.00 \div 1100$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| $59641 \div 9300$ | $\$ 1593.36 \div 2200$ |
| $78593 \div 4900$ | $\$ 92164.15 \div 6000$ |
| $14964 \div 5200$ | $\$ 87651.14 \div 3300$ |
| $59641 \div 6100$ | $\$ 75641.17 \div 2800$ | etc.

Check the results of written work.
3. Division of decimals by tenths, hundredths, thousandths.

Sight Drills.

| $.3 \div .1$ | $.37 \div .01$ | $.38 \div .001$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $.4 \div .2$ | $.48 \div .02$ | $.44 \div .002$ |
| $.8 \div .4$ | $.84 \div .04$ | $.88 \div .004$ |
| $.9 \div .3$ | $.96 \div .03$ | $.93 \div .003$ |
| $.6 \div .2$ | $.64 \div .02$ | $.66 \div .002$ |
| etc. | etc. | etc. |

4. Division of mixed decimals by tenths, hundredths, thousandths.
(a) Sight Drills.
$4.2 \div .2$
$.49 \div .007$
$9.6 \div .03$
$6.3 \div .09$
$1.48 \div .02$
$59.2 \div .2$
$30.5 \div .06$
$5.05 \div .05$
$90.5 \div .5$
$28.07 \div .7$
$4.2 \div .007$
$.36 \div .012$
etc.
(b) Written Drills. (Estimate results.)
$783.30 \div .17 \quad \$ 34.60 \div .175$
$809.49 \div .25$
$\$ 89.30 \div .268$
$\$ 8.64 \div .42$
$783.92 \div 39$
$\$ 8.47 \div .36$
$\$ 750.00 \div .015$
$593.89 \div .78$
$\$ 96.70 \div .017$
$\$ 1500.15 \div .039$
$510.03 \div .013$
$\$ 435.50 \div .62$
$\$ 924.57 \div .96$
$510.03 \div .013$
etc.
It is not necessary to carry out the work beyond three places in the quotient.
This applies to all decimal work in this grade.
Check results of written work.
5. Division of mixed decimals by mixed decimals.

Written Drills. (Estimate results.)

| $26.6 \div 1.6$ | $34.6 \div 1.75$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $3.2 \div 6.25$ | $89.3 \div 2.68$ |
| $1.6 \div 6.25$ | $8.47 \div 36.5$ |
| $129.6 \div 3.6$ | $96.7 \div 17.3$ |
| $87.2 \div 1.2$ | $36.8 \div 9.6$ |

$\$ 724.15 \div \$ 5.91$

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\$ 72.50 \div \$ 1.50 & \$ 785.96 \div \$ 2.17 \\
\$ 896.52 \div \$ 8.75 & \$ 500.01 \div \$ 4.98
\end{array}
$$

Check the results of written work.
6. Application of $1,2,3,4,5$ to concrete problems involving U. S. money. It is intended to have the drills given above serve as types. Additions to the exercises of each type may be made according to the needs of the class.

Attention is called to the importance of estimating roughly the answer before doing any written work. This work in estimating is a great help, dealing with all written problems, but is especially valuable in decimal work. Reverse multiplication is in line with estimating, since the first partial product is the estimated result.


## Illustration:

Problem.
Find the cost of 19.6 yds. of lace at $\$ 0.52$ a yard.

| Page. | Ex. | Estimated Result. | Work. | Proof. | Accurate Result. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 51 | 4 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 9 \text { or } \$ 10 \\ & (\text { Think } 20 \\ & \left.\times \$ \frac{1}{2}, \$ 10\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\$ .52$ 19.6 | $\begin{gathered} 19.6 \times \\ \$ .52 \end{gathered}$ | \$10.19 |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5.2 \\ & 4.68 \\ & 312 \end{aligned}$ | division. |  |
|  |  |  | $\overline{10.192}$ |  |  |

The solution of any written problem consists of four steps:

1. Estimate the result.
2. Perform the work.
3. Check the "accurate" result with the "estimate" to be sure the accurate result is reasonable.
4. Prove for accuracy.

## EIGHTH GRADE.

Subject matter: drill on addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division; and on interest by the 360 -day method, and from date to date.

Drill on
I. Four Processes.
II. Interest.
A. Based on a 360 -day year.
B. Based on exact time.

In the assembling of material for use in Grade Eight and in the explanation of method, considerable help was secured from "Essentials of Business Arithmetic," by George H. Van Tuyl, and from "Practical Exercises in Rapid Calculation," by Powers and Loker.

## Four Processes.

The present standards in addition, subtraction, multiplication and division are as follows:

| Time. | Speed or <br> Attempts. | Per Cent of <br> Accuracy. | Efficiency. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $8 \mathrm{~min} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 12 | 80 | 33.1 |
| $4 \mathrm{~min} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 12 | 90 | 33.9 |
| $6 \mathrm{~min} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 11 | 80 | 32.4 |
| $8 \mathrm{~min} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 11 | 90 | 39.7 |


| Types <br> Addition | Subtraction |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| 845 | $102,142,649$ |  |  |
| 372 | $70,428,396$ |  |  |
|  |  | Nultiplication |  |
| 689 | 2549 |  |  |
| 835 |  | 19 |  |
| 426 |  |  | Division |
| 745 |  |  | $59) 34,869$ |
| 813 |  |  |  |

Since it takes considerable time to copy exercises in the four processes, or to dictate them, it is desirable that for the ten-minute daily drill the pupils have printed exercises. Below is a list of the several systems for use in this work, authorized for schools. By having the pupils keep a record of their progress, those who need the most help can easily be found.

Exercises in Arithmetic.

1. Birch's Lessons in Rapid Calculation.
2. Cole's One Hundred Per Cent Number Tests.
3. Courtis' Practice Tests.
4. Fassett's Standardized Number Tests.
5. Hadley's Arithmetical Tables.
6. Hammett's Arithmetic Cards.
7. Lamprey's Practice Sheets.
8. Maxson's Practical Self-Keyed Fundamental Number Work.

[^64]9. Rice Drill Cards in Arithmetic.
10. Studebaker Economy Practice Exercises in Arithmetic.
11. Thompson's Minimum Essentials.
12. Thorndike's Exercises in Arithmetic, No. 2.
A. Addition.

1. Drill on the 45 primary combinations and their related combinations.
2. Progression from one figure numbers to five or six figure numbers.
3. Horizontal addition.
B. Subtraction.
4. Progression from one figure numbers to five or six figure numbers.
5. Vertical and horizontal subtraction by the additive method.
C. Multiplication.
6. Estimation of answer.
7. Reversed method.
8. Progression in multiplier from one figure to four figures.
9. Short methods.

> E. g., Multiplying by 10 or a multiple of 10.
> Multiplying by $25,50,75$, etc.
> Multiplying by $12 \frac{1}{2}, 6 \frac{1}{4}$, etc.
D. Division.

1. Estimation of answer.
2. Progression in divisor from one figure to four figures.
3. Short methods.
E.g., Dividing by $10,100,1,000$, etc.

Dividing by $25,50,75$, etc.
4. Division carried to three decimal places.

## II. Interest.

A. Finding time between dates.
B. Dividing time into aliquot parts of 60 days and 6 days.
C. Relation of other rates of interest to $6 \%$.
D. Method of finding interest.
E. Types of interest exercises.
(1) Finding interest for days at $6 \%$.
(2) Finding interest for days at various rates.
(3) Finding interest for days, months, years.
(4) Finding interest between dates.
(5) Finding amount.
(6) Problems.

## A. Finding Time Between Dates.

1. Based on a 360 -day year - 12 months of 30 days each. One half a month is 15 days; one quarter of a year is three calendar months. A month from a given day in any month is the same day in the next month, except in those months in which there is no day to correspond with the given day in the month from which the time is reckoned; for instance, 1 month from Jan. 14 is Feb. 14, and 5 mo. from Feb. 1 is July 1 ; but 1 mo. from Jan. 29, 30, or 31 is Feb. 28 (29th in leap years), and 3 mo. from Aug. 31 is Nov. 30, etc.
2. 3 Based on exact number of days between two dates. This way of finding time is used by many business men. A great many others, however, prefer the 360 -day year, because of the facility in finding time.
3. Below are given three methods of finding time. Since business houses differ in method, it is advisable for pupils to have practice in each. In the exercises under "Exercises in Finding Interest," no one method is suggested, but it is expected that all three methods will be applied.
(a) Compound time is expressed in years, months and days. It is determined by the method of compound subtraction.
The time from Dec. 14, 1912, to Oct. 11, 1914, is reckoned thus: 1914-10-11 The compound time is 1 yr., 9 mo., 27 days. 1912-12-14 Compound time is used in the majority of business transactions, especially if the period is more than a 1-9-27 year.
(b) Money is loaned on interest rarely longer than for a year. Most frequently it is less than six months.
(c) Bankers' time is expressed in days or months and days. It is reckoned by counting months for the whole months and exact days for any remaining part of a month. To illustrate: From Jan. 20 to June 15 are 4 mo. and 26 days. 4 mo. from Jan. 20 is May 20, and from May 20 to June 15 are 26 days.
(d) Exact time is expressed in days, or years and days. It is found by counting the exact time in days between two dates.
In computing interest, bankers in Boston reckon the exact number of days between two dates.
The exact time from May 3 to Sept. 28 is reckoned thus:
May, 28 days remaining
June, 30 days
July, 31 days
Aug., 31 days
Sept., 28 days
148 days
(e) Exercises.

Find the time in months and days.
(a') From June 4 to Sept. 5.
(b') From Jan. 9 to March 15.
(c') From March 16 to Aug. 19.
(d') From Oct. 2 to Dec. 23.
(e') From July 7 to Sept. 2.
(f') From April 20 to July 15.
( $\mathrm{g}^{\prime}$ ) From Feb. 2, 1911, to Aug. 7, 1911.
(h') From Sept. 9, 1915, to Dec. 11, 1915.
(i') From June 7, 1914, to Oct. 2, 1914.
(j') From March 27, 1916, to Nov. 2, 1916.
(k') From Oct. 20, 1916, to Feb. 12, 1917.
(1') From Sept. 14, 1917, to March 16, 1918.
( $\mathrm{m}^{\prime}$ ) From Aug. 6, 1917, to Jan. 3, 1918.
( $f$ ) Find the time.

| No. | Date of Borrowing. | Date of Payment. | Time. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{a}^{\prime}$ | Jan. 9 | Mar. 13 |  |
| $\mathrm{b}^{\prime}$ | Nov. 3 | Dec. 9 |  |
| $c^{\prime}$ | Feb. 4 | June 4 |  |
| $\mathrm{d}^{\prime}$ | June 5 | July 27 |  |
| $\mathrm{e}^{\prime}$ | Aug. 15 | Nov. 12 |  |
| $\mathrm{f}^{\prime}$ | Sept. 25 | Oct. 19 |  |
| $\mathrm{g}^{\prime}$ | April 19 | July 14 |  |
| $\mathrm{h}^{\prime}$ | Feb. 14 | June 21 |  |
| $\mathrm{i}^{\prime}$ | Oct. 17 | Dec. 1 |  |
| $\mathrm{j}^{\prime}$ | Mar. 3 | June 14 |  |
| $\mathrm{k}^{\prime}$ | April 2 | July 3 |  |
| $1^{\prime}$ | Oct. 9 | Dec. 27 |  |
| $\mathrm{m}^{\prime}$ | Nov. 24 | Dec. 12 |  |
| $\mathrm{n}^{\prime}$ | Sept. 17 | Nov. 1 |  |
| $\mathrm{o}^{\prime}$ | June 2 | July 14 |  |
| $\mathrm{p}^{\prime}$ | Mar. 9 | June 28 |  |
| $\mathrm{q}^{\prime}$ | Oct. 4 | Nov. 12 |  |
| $\mathrm{r}^{\prime}$ | July 8 | Sept. 13 |  |
| $s^{\prime}$ | Nov. 2 | Dec. 30 |  |
| $t^{\prime}$ | Aug. 30 | Sept. 9 |  |
| $\mathrm{u}^{\prime}$ | Feb. 27 | June 21 |  |
| $\mathrm{v}^{\prime}$ | April 7 | Aug. 12 |  |
| $\mathrm{w}^{\prime}$ | July 21 | Sept. 14 |  |
| $\mathrm{x}^{\prime}$ | Sept. 15 | Dec. 20 |  |

B. Dividing Time into Aliquot Parts of 60 Days and 6 Days.
(The basic time elements in this method.)

1. $33 \mathrm{~d} .=30 \mathrm{~d} .+3 \mathrm{~d} .=\frac{1}{2}$ of $60 \mathrm{~d} .+\frac{1}{2}$ of 6 d .
2. $40 \mathrm{~d} .=60 \mathrm{~d} .-20 \mathrm{~d} .=60 \mathrm{~d} .-\frac{1}{3}$ of 60 d .
3. $22 \mathrm{~d} .=20 \mathrm{~d}+.2 \mathrm{~d} .=\frac{1}{3}$ of $60 \mathrm{~d} .+\frac{1}{3}$ of 6 d .
4. $45 \mathrm{~d} .=60 \mathrm{~d} .-15 \mathrm{~d} .=60 \mathrm{~d}$. $-\frac{1}{4}$ of 60 d .
5. $85 \mathrm{~d} .=60 \mathrm{~d} .+20 \mathrm{~d} .+5 \mathrm{~d} .=60 \mathrm{~d} .+\frac{1}{3}$ of $60 \mathrm{~d} .+\frac{1}{4}$ of 20 d .
6. $27 \mathrm{~d} .=20 \mathrm{~d} .+6 \mathrm{~d} .+1 \mathrm{~d}=\frac{1}{3}$ of $60 \mathrm{~d} .+6 \mathrm{~d} .+\frac{1}{6}$ of 6 d .
7. $26 \mathrm{~d} .=24 \mathrm{~d} .+2 \mathrm{~d} .=4 \times 6 \mathrm{~d} .+\frac{1}{3}$ of 6 d .

Exercises.
Find combinations of 60 d . and 6 d . and aliquot parts of 60 d . and 6 d . that will best amount to:

| 84 d. | 23 d. | 120 d. | 25 d. | 34 d. |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 70 d. | 37 d. | 56 d. | 55 d. | 49 d. |
| 45 d. | 41 d. | 81 d. | 17 d. | 29 d. |
| 96 d. | 39 d. | 19 d. | 14 d. | 93 d. |
| 104 d. | 143 d. | 99 d. | 130 d. | 140 d. |

Note. - In many cases there is more than one way of dividing the time. 40 days could very well be taken as $2 \times \frac{1}{3}$ of 60 d ., or as $\frac{1}{3}$ of $60 \mathrm{~d} .+\frac{1}{3}$ of 60 d . The latter division of the time eliminates some computation.

## C. Relation of Other Rates of Interest to Six Per Cent.

The basic rate of this method.
As a general rule to find the interest at any rate, divide the interest at $6 \%$ by six and multiply by the given rate.

The following rates are found more easily.

$$
\begin{aligned}
3 \% & =6 \% \div 2 \\
2 \% & =6 \% \div 3 \\
4 \% & =6 \%-\frac{1}{3} \text { of } 6 \% \\
5 \% & =6 \%-\frac{1}{6} \text { of } 6 \% \\
8 \% & =6 \%+\frac{1}{3} \text { of } 6 \% \\
7 \% & =6 \%+\frac{1}{6} \text { of } 6 \% \\
4 \frac{1}{2} \% & =6 \%-\frac{1}{4} \text { of } 6 \% \\
5 \frac{1}{2} \% & =6 \%-\frac{1}{12} \text { of } 6 \% \\
6 \frac{1}{2} \% & =6 \%+\frac{11}{12} \text { of } 6 \%
\end{aligned}
$$

## D. Method of Finding Interest.

The following method, commonly called the Bankers' Method, is followed to a great extent in business circles.

The basic rate is $6 \%$.
The basic time elements are 60 days and 6 days. Since the interest at $6 \%$ of any principal for 60 days is .01 of itself, and for 6 days is .001 of itself, interest for any given time can be reckoned by dividing said time into aliquot parts of 60 days and 6 days, and taking such parts of the interest of 60 days and 6 days.

## Examples.

(1.) Find the interest on $\$ 150$ for 79 days at $6 \%$.

$\$ 1 |$| $50=$ int. for 60 days. |
| :--- |
| $150=$ int. for 6 days. |

1 | $150=$ int. for 60 days. |
| :--- |
| $450=$ int. for 18 days. |
| $025=$ int. for 1 day. |
| $1975=$ int. for 79 days at $6 \%$. |

$\$ 198$
(2.) Find the interest on $\$ 200$ for 5 months, 22 days at $3 \%$.
$\$ 200=$ int. for 60 days.
$20=$ int. for 6 days.
$400=$ int. for 4 months.
$100=$ int. for 1 month.
$666=$ int. for 20 days.
$066=$ int. for 2 days.
$5732=$ int. for 5 mos., 22 days at $6 \%$.
$2866=$ int. for 5 mos., 22 days at $3 \%$.
$\$ 287$
(3.) Find the interest on $\$ 140$ for 1 yr .3 mo .7 days at $2 \%$.
$\$ 140$ int. for 60 d .
14 int. for 6 d .
840 int . for 1 yr .
140 int . for 2 mo .
70 int. for 1 mo .
14 int. for 6 d .
023 int . for 1 d .
10663 int. for 1 yr. 3 mos. 7 d. at $6 \%$
3554 int. for 1 yr .3 mos. 7 d . at $2 \%$.
$\$ 355$.
(4.) Find the interest on $\$ 64.50$ from Jan. 24,1916 , to April 5, 1917, at $4 \%$.

|  | $645 \mathrm{int}$. for 60 d . | 1917-4-5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 064 int. for 6 d . | 1916-1-24 |
|  | 3870 int . for 1 yr . | 1-2-11 |
|  | 645 int. for 2 mo . |  |
|  | 107 int . for 10 d . |  |
|  | 0010 int. for 1 d . |  |
|  | 4632 int . for 1 yr . | at $6 \%$. |
|  | 1544 int. for 1 yr .2 | at $2 \%$. |
|  | 3088 int. for 1 yr .2 | at $4 \%$. |
|  | 09. |  |

## E. Types of Interest Exercises.

1. Finding Interest for Days at 6 Per Cent.
(a) Find the interest at $6 \%$.

| $\mathrm{a}^{\prime}$ | $\$ 140.00$ | for 120 days. |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| $\mathrm{b}^{\prime}$ | 210.00 | for 60 days. |
| $\mathrm{c}^{\prime}$ | 360.00 | for 35 days. |
| $\mathrm{d}^{\prime}$ | 125.00 | for 105 days. |
| $\mathrm{e}^{\prime}$ | 195.00 | for 72 days. |
| $\mathrm{f}^{\prime}$ | 305.00 | for 62 days. |
| $\mathrm{g}^{\prime}$ | 450.00 | for 39 days. |
| $\mathrm{h}^{\prime}$ | 216.00 | for 47 days. |
| $\mathrm{i}^{\prime}$ | 199.00 | for 48 days. |
| $\mathrm{j}^{\prime}$ | 437.00 | for 75 days. |
| $\mathrm{k}^{\prime}$ | 152.00 | for 45 days. |
| $\mathrm{l}^{\prime}$ | 650.00 | for 15 days. |
| $\mathrm{m}^{\prime}$ | 115.00 | for 87 days. |
| $\mathrm{n}^{\prime}$ | 392.50 | for 69 days. |
| $\mathrm{o}^{\prime}$ | 140.75 | for 32 days. |
| $\mathrm{p}^{\prime}$ | 200.75 | for 18 days. |
| $\mathrm{q}^{\prime}$ | 415.50 | for 27 days. |
| $\mathrm{r}^{\prime}$ | 412.75 | for 43 days. |
| $\mathrm{s}^{\prime}$ | 165.75 | for 39 days. |
| t | 391.30 | for 41 days. |

(b) Find the interest at 6\%:

| $\mathrm{a}^{\prime}$ | \$40.75 | for 10 d . |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{b}^{\prime}$ | 91.00 | for 9 d . |  |
| $\mathrm{c}^{\prime}$ | 14.50 | for 27 d . |  |
| $\mathrm{d}^{\prime}$ | 37.50 | for 31 d . |  |
| $\mathrm{e}^{\prime}$ | 45.00 | for 41 d . |  |
| $\mathrm{f}^{\prime}$ | 29.75 | for 96 d . |  |
| $\mathrm{g}^{\prime}$ | 16.40 | for 12 d . |  |
| $\mathrm{h}^{\prime}$ | 375.00 | for 78 d . |  |
| $\mathrm{i}^{\prime}$ | 405.45 | for 57 d . |  |
| $\mathrm{j}^{\prime}$ | 37.40 | for 23 d . |  |
| $k^{\prime}$ | 112.00 | for 25 d . |  |
| $1^{\prime}$ | 431.75 | for 19 d . |  |
| $\mathrm{m}^{\prime}$ | 49.00 | for 43 d . |  |
| $\mathrm{n}^{\prime}$ | 50.00 | for 14 d . |  |
| $\mathrm{o}^{\prime}$ | 9.75 | for 23 d . |  |
| $\mathrm{p}^{\prime}$ | 14.50 | for 64 d . |  |
| $\mathrm{q}^{\prime}$ | 50.45 | for 91 d . | $?$ |
| $\mathrm{r}^{\prime}$ | 100.50 | for 37 d . |  |
| $\mathrm{s}^{\prime}$ | 91.75 | for 27 d . |  |
| $\mathrm{t}^{\prime}$ | 116.97 | for 16 d . |  |

2. Finding Interest for Days at Various Rates.
(a) Find the interest at $4 \%$ :
(a') $\$ 275.00$ for 60 d .
(b') 350.50 for 75 d .
(c') 495.45 for 45 d .
(d') 19.75 for 37 d .
(e) 200.45 for 85 d .
(b) Find the interest at $5 \%$ :
(a') $\$ 147.35$ for 41 d .
(b') 201.50 for 27 d .
(c') 49.60 for 28 d .
(d') 30.00 for 19 d .
( $\mathrm{e}^{\prime}$ ) 171.00 for 43 d .
(c) Find the interest at $4 \frac{1}{2} \%$ :
(a') $\$ 401.75$ for 59 d .
(b') 29.65 for 85 d .
(c') 403.30 for 76 d .
(d') 229.00 for 14 d .
(e') 114.75 for 25 d .
(d) Find the interest:

| No. | Principal. | Days. | $2 \% \cdot$ | $3 \% \cdot$ | $4 \%$ | $5 \% \cdot$ | $6 \%$ | $7 \%$. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{a}^{\prime}$ | $\$ 140.00$ | 36 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{~b}^{\prime}$ | 360.00 | 60 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{c}^{\prime}$ | 400.00 | 75 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{~d}^{\prime}$ | 144.00 | 45 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## 3. Finding Interest for Days, Months, Years.

Find the interest:

| No. | Principal. | Time. | Rate. | Interest. |
| :---: | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a | $\$ 145.00$ | 1 yr., 2 mo., 10 d. | $6 \%$ |  |
| b | 200.00 | 1 yr., 2 mo., 15 d. | $6 \%$ |  |
| c | 315.00 | 1 yr., 3 mo., 18 d. | $3 \%$ |  |
| d | 195.40 | 1 yr., 6 mo., 20 d. | $2 \%$ |  |
| e | 340.45 | 1 yr., 4 mo., 23 d. | $3 \%$ |  |

4. Finding Interest Between Dates.

Find the interest:

| No. | Principal. | Date. |  | Rate. | Interest. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | From | To |  |  |
| a | \$400.00 | Aug. 1, 1914, | Jan. 2, 1915. | 6\% |  |
| b | 40.90 | June 1, 1915, | Sept. 9, 1915. | 2\% |  |
| c | 300.50 | Nov. 7, 1916, | June 9, 1917. | $5 \frac{1}{2} \%$ |  |
| d | 190.75 | Dec. 21, 1915, | Jan. 19, 1916. | $4 \%$ |  |
| e | 20.50 | Sept. 30, 1917, | Feb. 9, 1918. | 7\% |  |
| f | 240.90 | Oct. 9, 1917, | Dec. 19, 1917. | 8\% |  |
| g | 100.00 | Nov. 11, 1916, | Jan. 1, 1917. | $3 \frac{1}{2} \%$ |  |
| h | 90.00 | Feb. 5, 1917, | Mar. 19, 1918. | $2 \frac{1}{4} \%$ |  |
| i | 40.50 | Mar. 4, 1914, | June 2, 1915. | $3 \frac{1}{2} \%$ |  |
| j | 39.75 | June 3, 1915, | Oct. 31, 1916. | 5\% |  |
| k | 121.40 | May 19, 1916, | Sept. 2, 1916. | $4 \frac{1}{2} \%$ |  |
| 1 | 49.90 | Apr. 30, 1914, | Jan. 1, 1916. | $4 \%$ |  |
| m | 69.74 | Jan. 21, 1917, | June 20, 1917. | $2 \%$ |  |
| n | 371.35 | Dec. 19, 1915, | Jan. 19, 1917. | 6\% |  |
| 0 | 20.43 | Aug. 16, 1916, | Sept. 30, 1916. | 8\% |  |

5. Finding Amount.

Find the amount:

| No. | Principal. | - Time. | Rate. | Interest. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a | \$120.00 | 36 d . | 6\% |  |  |
| b | 240.00 | 80 d . | 6\% |  |  |
| c | 100.00 | 49 d . | 6\% |  |  |
| d | 645.00 | 29 d . | 6\% |  |  |
| e | 45.00 | 125 d. | 6\% |  |  |
| f | 95.00 | 40 d . | $4 \%$ |  |  |
| g | 64.00 | 96 d . | 2\% |  |  |
| h | 25.50 | 43 d . | 3\% |  |  |
| i | 100.50 | 87 d . | 4\% |  |  |
| j | 64.00 | 25 d . | $2 \%$ |  |  |
| k | 95.75 | $5 \mathrm{mo} ., 16 \mathrm{~d}$. | 5\% |  |  |
| 1 | 30.00 | 3 mo., 9 d. | 7\% |  |  |
| m | 20.90 | 66 d . | $4 \frac{1}{2} \%$ |  |  |
| n | 45.00 | $2 \mathrm{mo} ., 20 \mathrm{~d}$. | 5\% |  |  |
| 0 | 55.00 | $4 \mathrm{mo} ., 21 \mathrm{~d}$. | $2 \%$ |  |  |
| p | 600.00 | $1 \mathrm{yr} ., 9 \mathrm{mo}$. | $3 \%$ |  |  |
| q | 110.00 | $1 \mathrm{yr} ., 10 \mathrm{~d}$. | 5\% |  |  |
| r | 40.00 | 81 d . | 6\% |  |  |
| s | 75.00 | $3 \mathrm{mo} ., 2 \mathrm{~d}$. | 2\% | - |  |
| t | 150.00 | 46 d . | $3 \%$ |  |  |
| u | 300.00 | 1 yr ., 7 mo . | $4 \%$ |  |  |
| v | 10.00 | 63 d . | $5 \frac{1}{2} \%$ |  |  |
| w | 43.00 | 41 d . | $4 \%$ |  |  |

## 6. Problems.

## Exercises.

(a) Find the interest on $\$ 410$ from March 4, 1915, to April 9, 1916, at $4 \%$.
(b) Find the amount at $4 \frac{1}{2} \%$ on $\$ 175$ from Jan. 14, 1916, to June 19, 1917.
(c) Aug. 1, 1914, a wholesaler sold a bill of goods amounting to $\$ 459.50$. If the bill was not paid until Sept. 4, 1915, what amount was due, interest being $6 \%$ ?
(d) What is the interest on $\$ 495$ from Sept. 19, 1917, to Dec. 14, 1917, at $3 \frac{1}{2} \%$.
(e) I borrowed $\$ 75$ on Dec. 3, 1917, and paid the same back on June 19, 1918, with interest at $5 \frac{1}{2} \%$. How much did I pay back?

## NINTH GRADE.

Subject matter: drill on percentage and interest, with review and continued practice on the drill work of the seventh and eighth grades.

The "Essentials of Business Arithmetic" by George H. Van Tuyl (American Book Company) has been adopted as the text-book for the ninth grade arithmetic drill work. Since every teacher will be able to secure a desk copy, the following report refers to the pages and paragraphs of Van Tuyl's which should be covered.

The Council approves of the methods employed by Van Tuyl, and so does not give additional illustrations, except in a few cases, where notes are inserted. There should be drill on the pages recommended, and additional drill in similar exercises given by the teacher whenever it is needed.

## I. Percentage.

It is suggested that in taking up the drill in percentage, the use of formulæ be emphasized. Have the pupils state definitely which number in the problem is the base, which is the percentage, and which term is the unknown quantity. Then all problems may be worked out from the original formula: $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{P}$.

Pages $145-149$, paragraph 333 ; page 152, paragraph 339 ; page 155 , paragraph 343; page 157, paragraph 345 ; and selected exercises on pages 159-165.

## II. Trade Discount.

Page 173, paragraph 368, and selected problems in paragraph 369.

## III. Profit and Loss.

Page 176, paragraph 380; page 177, paragraphs 382 and 383 ; page 179 , paragraph 386; page 181, paragraph 389 ; and selected problems on pages 183-185.
N. B.- The proper method of figuring profits causes considerable controversy among retailers, wholesalers and accountants. It makes no difference, however, whether the profit is based on $100 \%$ cost price or $100 \%$ selling price, so long as the same basis of figuring profits is used throughout the work. When it is desired to find the per cent of gain, it is important to know whether that gain is to be figured at a certain per cent of the invoice price, or a certain per cent of the selling price. Therefore, finding the per cent of gain or loss on the selling price, rather than on the cost, should be explained to the pupils as being peculiar to certain business conditions at the present time. They should understand that the gain or loss is always to be found on the cost as $100 \%$, unless it is expressly stated in the problem that it is to be found on the selling price as the base or $100 \%$.

## IV. Commission:

Page 192, paragraph 411.

## V. Interest.

Begin the interest drill with paragraph 445 on page 209, so that interchanging principal and time may be applied throughout the work in interest.

Pages 202-210 (inclusive).

## VI. Review of Fundamentals.

A. Addition. - Pages 33-41, omitting paragraphs 78-82 (inclusive).
B. Subtraction.- Pages 42-44 (inclusive).
C. Multiplication.- Page 48, paragraphs 102 and 103; page 52, paragraph 113.
N. B.-In multiplying use reverse method.
D. Division.- Page 56, and additional drill, carrying the quotient out 4 decimal places.

Plenty of drill in the fundamentals should be given to develop both speed and accuracy.

## VII. Allquot Parts.

Pages 12-19 (inclusive), selecting only such exercises as contain the following:

$$
\begin{array}{lllllllllll}
\frac{1}{2}, & \frac{1}{3}, & \frac{2}{3}, & \frac{1}{4}, & \frac{3}{4}, & \frac{1}{5}, & \frac{2}{5}, & \frac{3}{5}, & \frac{4}{5}, & \frac{1}{6}, & \frac{5}{6}, \\
\frac{1}{7}, & \\
\frac{1}{8}, & \frac{3}{8}, & \frac{5}{8}, & \frac{7}{8}, & \frac{1}{9}, & \text { all } 10 \text { th's, } & \frac{1}{11}, & \frac{1}{12}, & \frac{1}{16}, & \frac{1}{20}, & \frac{1}{25}, \\
\frac{1}{50} 0
\end{array}
$$

# BUSINESS FORMS IN INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS AND CLASSES. 

The work in business forms in the intermediate schools is to be a natural outgrowth of arithmetic and penmanship. By applying the work of the earlier part of the year to certain very ordinary forms used in business, drill may be had on both arithmetic and penmanship. These forms in themselves lead imperceptibly, by exercises which require accurate, painstaking, and orderly tabulation and calculation, to the more formal study of the elementary principles of bookkeeping to follow at the end of the year.

With these aims in view, the first work in this line is in connection with penmanship. The book in use (The Business and High School Edition of the "Palmer Method of Business Writing") has in Part III, pages $80-94$, exercises in applied writing. Of these, it seems best to restrict the work to the following pages: $80,82,83,85,86,87,92$, leaving the more advanced work to be used in connection with bookkeeping. In the exercises on receipts, drafts, notes, etc., it is recommended that the amounts of money be written with initial capitals, with the exception of compound numbers, where the units figure connected with a hyphen should be small; that the amount be placed to the extreme left of the line ("the sum of" in this case necessarily will be omitted); and that this work be done in ledger hand.

In arithmetic, meanwhile, threads have been gathering to form a network on which business forms may be based. Much material has been given in Powers and Loker's "Practical Exercises in Rapid Calculation" and in Van Tuyl's "Essentials of Business Arithmetic" that leads directly to the work to be undertaken with blank forms supplied by the city in an envelope under the name of "First Year Bookkeeping Outfit."

The intermediate step between penmanship and bookkeeping is made by exercises on sale summaries and pay rolls, in which excellent drill is offered both in penmanship and arithmetic. In the orderly arrangement of the work, in the summaries especially, an approximation to bookkeeping is made. Groups are arranged on the six-column summary sheets of the outfit. The drill is one in addition. It is excellent practice to take off on paper the weekly total for each clerk and the grand total, which furnishes a positive check on the whole problem.

As a preliminary to the short set, Business Forms Set No. 1, eighteen bills are prepared from Powers and Loker's and sent to Teacher \& Co. This allows the teacher to collect and to pass out the bills so that no pupil receives a bill to pay that he himself made out. The thirty-seven transactions which follow include the use of the check book, deposit slips, drafts, notes, and receipts, blank forms for all of which will be found in the outfit.

The checking point of the work, and perhaps its real aim, is to find, at three times, the balance in the bank. The work requires careful rulings. "The School Flexible Ruler No. 789" is recommended. In regard to spoiled checks, etc., it should be noted that there are just enough checks to do this set and the supplementary set No. 2, to follow. A spoiled check, therefore, should be replaced by making up one with blank paper and a ruler, or with ruled paper of suitable size. Rulings must also be made at the bottom of each check stub for total checks drawn, and on the back for deposits made.

To afford further material for drill, toward the end of the work on forms, in just those parts of the work that seem most in need of review, Business Forms Set No. 2 is provided. It consists entirely of a series of checks and deposits, with the same idea as in the first set of getting the bank balance. In this set, however, a bank statement is furnished. The only difficulty here is that two checks - that to the S. S. Pierce Co. and that to the N. Y., N. H. \& H. R. R. - are not returned with the statement. The student is required to reconcile his account with the statement.

In the outline for business forms thére has been an effort made to establish a link that will make the transition to the work in elementary bookkeeping as easy as possible.

Summary of Clerks' Daily Sales. January 1.

|  | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bates, Aurelia. | \$26 72 | \$31 78 | \$27 36 | \$4299 | \$86 72 | \$101 79 |
| Davis, Carroll. | 5482 | 6070 | 3786 | 7789 | 8741 | 9867 |
| Fahey, Edward. | 3787 | 9476 | 3872 | 11871 | 2763 | 20169 |
| Heavey, Grace | 4550 | 7146 | 6234 | 7782 | 6547 | 9871 |
| Jones, Isaac. | 7382 | 2642 | 8798 | 6241 | 4732 | 7265 |
| Lauter, Karl. | 8764 | 7241 | 9276 | 3427 | 5741 | 17286 |
| Nelson, Mary | 9625 | 7326 | 6974 | 8271 | 9246 | 23549 |
| Peterson, Olga | 2613 | 2897 | 3246 | 2737 | 4120 | 4762 |
| Rice, Quincy. | 6582 | 7147 | 8265 | 7146 | 6214 | 8670 |
| Teal, Samuel. | 6237 | 7214 | 5000 | 6214 | 8271 | 7482 |
| Vinal, Uriah. | 9214 | 8016 | 6741 | $42 \quad 19$ | 8316 | 12376 |
| Xenephon, William | 7550 | 8317 | 5164 | 6050 | 6392 | 8472 |
| Zettner, Yates | 8419 | 9418 | 3615 | 5172 | 8073 | 12650 |
| Totals. |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Summary of Clerks' Daily Sales. February 2.

|  | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calvin, Aaron. | \$126 35 | \$96 47 | \$83 26 | \$60 50 | \$89 17 | \$142 73 |
| Davis, Bates. | - 2513 | 2832 | 4161 | 5275 | 4618 | 5978 |
| Flagg, Ella . | 3842 | 2613 | 4078 | 4967 | 4500 | 6813 |
| Gorman, Harry . | 6172 | 1816 | 2741 | 3273 | 2882 | 4972 |
| Isaacs, John. | 1786 | 9242 | 3017 | 1821 | 3247 | 4586 |
| Krouse, Laura | 7982 | 1416 | 8041 | 7982 | 9105 | 12146 |
| Morse, Nathan. | 2413 | 11641 | 9102 | 7642 | 7486 | 9204 |
| Oliver, Pauline . | 3519 | 4273 | 3779 | 4645 | 5000 | 6217 |
| Quinn, Robert. | 4104 | 5216 | 4941 | 2837 | 5129 | 6486 |
| Smith, Theresa | 5032 | 4817 | 6217 | 3947 | 5216 | 7107 |
| Ulin, Vera. | 3383 | 4244 | 5155 | 6766 | 7888 | 9099 |
| Xiques, William. | 4332 | 3443 | 3556 | 5115 | 4664 | 7557 |
| Young, Zebedee. | 9119 | 8384 | 7997 | 6879 | 7550 | 10112 |
| Totals. |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Summary of Clerks' Daily Sales. March 3.

|  | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Allison, Alice. | \$1,602 73 | \$876 21 | \$1,101 17 | \$678 43 | \$932 41 | \$1,347 82 |
| Bates, Bertha | 98346 | 1,201 00 | 1,201 64 | 82173 | 1,025 75 | 1,347 82 |
| Cressey, Cora. | 72132 | 67981 | 53281 | 97645 | 82767 | 87345 |
| Eilers, Ella | 67439 | 72163 | 67527 | 93117 | 64000 | 97432 |
| Fearing, Fanny | 1,142 70 | 96217 | 87671 | 93543 | 92071 | 1,267 89 |
| Goode, Grace. | 93627 | 72767 | 67682 | 32367 | 79681 | 93643 |
| Hazeb, Harriet | 23748 | 32505 | 25472 | 32999 | 39142 | 49190 |
| Isaacs, Lola. | 13591 | 26217 | 21717 | 32998 | 27784 | 36755 |
| Jessup, June | 24608 | 14221 | 29696 | 32100 | 33376 | 45565 |
| Kreisler, Kitty | 1,270 16 | 96776 | 89898 | 92279 | 1,060 79 | 1,673 87 |
| Labovitz, Lena | 98765 | 1,010 72 | 98989 | 1,097 79 | 99669 | 1,241 77 |
| McManus, May . | $432 \quad 10$ | 50575 | 49449 | 50575 | 67679 | 58766 |
| Totals.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Summary of Clerks' Daily Sales. April 4.

|  | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nulty, Nora. | \$623 71 | \$979 86 | \$832 41 | $\$ 82732$ | \$672 87 | \$1,201 17 |
| O'Connor, Olive | 72645 | 82998 | 75785 | 66609 | 72782 | 97982 |
| Peary, Patience | 92732 | 77982 | 63609 | 56789 | 44148 | 72789 |
| Quinn, Queenie. | 32671 | 27122 | 43963 | 32186 | 39297 | 52676 |
| Ring, Rachel. | 42786 | 98927 | 56873 | 47674 | 52356 | 82777 |
| Simmons, Sophie | 36741 | 42729 | 40441 | 38998 | 36367 | 52550 |
| Thomas, Theodora. | 62341 | 52367 | 52118 | 42693 | 51471 | 72888 |
| Urquhart, Ursula | 42519 | 51976 | 43978 | 52118 | 49498 | 62117 |
| Vinal, Victoria. | 37518 | 41771 | 39218 | 41781 | 49267 | 58476 |
| Welch, Winona. | 51421 | 67283 | 59187 | 58976 | 51312 | 76318 |
| Zavier, Zalvia | 42173 | 48966 | 40277 | 39646 | 58070 | 82698 |
| Young, Yvonne. | 78517 | 81691 | 98742 | 70770 | 68575 | 99000 |
| Zedabaum, Zita. | 82600 | 72850 | 64251 | 55567 | 72476 | 89772 |
| Totals. |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Summary of Clerks' Daily Sales. May 5.

|  | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calvin, Abel B. | \$1,267 23 | \$972 31 | \$72100 | \$658 75 | \$1,421 70 | \$1,200 00 |
| Cote, Benjamin | 37215 | 48720 | 39264 | 34871 | 66666 | 72241 |
| Dolan, Fred E. | 8927 | 23642 | 31578 | 40240 | 53182 | 50079 |
| Fry, David E. | 96500 | 37527 | 68750 | 72988 | 64750 | 72785 |
| Gates, Harrie I | 34572 | 36517 | 33333 | 1,371 81 | 42662 | 94582 |
| Ide, Gertrude H | 72300 | 47863 | 94276 | 81600 | 71475 | 42625 |
| Kaye, Leah J | 50500 | 11121 | 34071 | 54036 | 47283 | 88887 |
| Long, James K | 2,715 00 | 1,602 70 | 82700 | 56575 | 92750 | 92242 |
| Mooney, Neal O | 62778 | 54554 | 50170 | 51698 | 67982 | 79645 |
| Orth, Michael | 86025 | 32785 | 70070 | 65905 | 80755 | 72778 |
| Pearl, Rena | 59550 | 45000 | 37997 | 40409 | 77777 | 81364 |
| Riley, Prudence | 79535 | 61500 | 55650 | 55000 | 72678 | 89643 |
| Tobey, Stella U | 62778 | 90999 | 61419 | 51572 | 90800 | 47982 |
| Uzzah, Saul T | 26527 | 41327 | 1,237 45 | 40009 | 55000 | 72571 |
| Wart, Volney X | 48210 | 44444 | 32700 | 72675 | 64224 | 68998 |
| Wilson, Una V. | 39679 | 24117 | 35050 | 22222 | 31778 | 50079 |
| Zacks, Yarnall. | 34617 | 45071 | 36117 | 55555 | 42001 | 82172 |
| Totals. |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Monthly Summary of Departmental Sales．January．

|  | Jan． 3. | Jan． 10. | Jan． 17. | Jan． 24. | Jan． 31. | Totals． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Clothing． | \＄2，146 17 | \＄941 18 | \＄1，267 13 | \＄989 14 | \＄2，645 18 |  |
| Dress goods． | 89714 | 1，414 18 | 1，217 16 | 99572 | 89000 |  |
| Furniture． | 2，176 18 | 1，246 21 | 1，126 89 | 1，118 26 | 1，415 16 |  |
| Household | 97684 | 85321 | 77701 | 82650 | 79781 |  |
| Jewelry． | 1，645 10 | 91871 | 1，201 12 | 2，112 12 | 98216 |  |
| Millinery | 34518 | 41671 | 28179 | 42682 | 51010 |  |
| Men＇s hats． | 46271 | 82176 | 34817 | 51810 | 47932 |  |
| Suits． | 1，082 16 | 98271 | 1，265 13 | 1，011 18 | 78914 |  |
| Shoes． | 54682 | 72184 | 65275 | 78641 | 97632 |  |
| Underwear． | 72684 | 49182 | 67913 | 82642 | 53583 |  |
| Totals． |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Pay Roll for the Week Ending July 1， 1918.

|  | Name． | time in Hours． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 等 |  | M． | T． | W． | T． | F． | S． |  | 宊 | 蔚 |  |  |
| 1 | Bly，Cora A．．．．．．．．．．． <br> Day，Frank E． $\qquad$ <br> Grant，Harry L $\qquad$ <br> Jones，Robert J． $\qquad$ <br> Lontz，Laura K． $\qquad$ <br> Nay，Mary 0. $\qquad$ <br> Roe，Pearl Z． $\qquad$ <br> Shay，Tessie U． $\qquad$ <br> Stacey，Allen． $\qquad$ <br> Thomas，Sara F． $\qquad$ <br> Webb，Varna K． $\qquad$ <br> Young，Zila T． $\qquad$ | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 8 |  | 16 |  |  |  |  |
| 2 |  | 8 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 9 |  | 18 |  |  |  |  |
| 3 |  | 8 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 9 |  | 17 |  |  |  |  |
| 4 |  | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |  | $20 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 5 |  | 8 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 19 |  |  |  |  |
| 6 |  | 8 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 15 |  |  |  |  |
| 7 |  | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 20 |  |  | \＄500 |  |
| 8 |  | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 |  | $16 \frac{1}{3}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 9 |  | 8 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 8 |  | 193 |  |  |  |  |
| 10 |  | 8 | 6 |  |  | 8 |  | 21 |  |  |  |  |
| 11 |  | 8 | 7 |  | 7 | 7 |  | $17 \frac{1}{3}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 12 |  | 9 |  |  | 8 | 8 |  | $18 \frac{1}{3}$ |  |  | 100 |  |

Pay Roll for the Week Ending August 2， 1918.

|  | Name． | Time in Hours． |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total． |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | M． | т． | w． | т． | F． |  |  | $\stackrel{\dot{!}}{\dot{H}}$ | 嵩 |  |  |
| 1 | Allen，Alice． |  | 9  <br> 9 8 <br> 9 8 <br> 9 8 <br> 9 8 <br> 9 9 <br> 8 9 <br> 9 9 <br> 9 10 <br> 9 9 <br> 8 9 <br> 9 9 |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 8 \\ 9 \\ 9 \\ 9 \\ 9 \\ 9 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 9 \\ 9 \\ 9 \\ 9 \\ 8 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | 8200250 |  |
| 2 | Bly，Bertha． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Dooley，Daniel． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Drake，Carrie． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | Elmo，Ella． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Fry，Frank． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Grone，Grace． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | Hunt，Horace． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | Isaass，Irma．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | Jessup，Joseph． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | Kay，Katherine． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | Latimer，Lucy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Pay Roll for the Week Ending September 3， 1918.

| $$ | Name． | time in Hours． |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total． |  |  | 号 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | M． | T． | W． | T． | F． | S． | 哭 | $\dot{\ddot{E}}$ | 号 |  |  |
| 1 | Jones，Zenas．． | 10 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 294 |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Mooney，Maria． | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 26 |  |  | \＄2 50 |  |
| 3 | Nolan，Nellie．． | 10 | 9 | 8 | － 7 | 10 |  | 28 |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | Olsen，Lola | 10 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 |  | $26 \frac{1}{3}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | Price，Peter． | 10 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 8 |  | 27 |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | Quinn，Quigley． | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 |  | 29 |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | Roster，Robert．．．．．．． | 10 | 10 | 7 |  | 7 |  | $28 \frac{1}{1}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | Smith，Sylvia．．．．．．．． | 10 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |  | $87 \frac{1}{3}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | Tagg，Theresa．．．．．．． | 9 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |  | $30 \frac{1}{3}$ |  |  | 100 |  |
| 10. | ．Vane，Uriah．．．．．．．． | 9 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 |  | $29 \frac{1}{3}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | West，Wallace．．．．．．．． | 9 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 9 |  | 30 |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | Young，Yvonne．．．．．．． | 9 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 31 |  |  |  |  |

Pay Roll for the Week Ending October 4， 1918.

|  | Name． | Time in Hours， |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total． |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | M． | T． | W． | T． | F． | S． |  | 足 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 品 } \\ & \text { ह } \\ & \text { 品 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 1 | Bernard，Arthur．．．．．． | 11 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 32 |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Ferris，Felix．．．．．．．． | 12 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 30 |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | Flanagan，Ben． | 9 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 31 |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | Knox，Harold． | 9 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 32 |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | Long，George．．．．．．． | 12 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 31 |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | Manley，Wallace．．．． | 10 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 31 |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | Nugent，Sprague．．．． | 12 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 30 |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | Riley，Everett．．．．．． | 11 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 33 |  |  | \＄1 00 |  |
| 9 | Shelsey，Fred． | 8 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 12 | 8 | 32 |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | Thackery，John． | 10 | 9 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 32 |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | Watson，James．．．．．．． | 10 | 12 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 30 |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | Wilson，William． | 11 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 30 |  |  | 250 |  |

Pay Roll for the Week Ending November 5， 1918.

|  | Name． | Time in Hours． |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total． |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | M． | T． | W． | T． | F． | S． |  | 足 |  |  |  |
| 1 | Barrett，Rollin．．． | 12 | 9 | 12 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 38 |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Bisbee，Albert．．．．．． | 10 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 38 |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | Doe，William ．．．．．．． | 12 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 35 |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | Fry，Samuel．．．．．．．． | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 37 |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | Fisher，John．．．．．．．．． | 11 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 8 | 9 | 36 |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | Hawes，Harold．．．．．． | 9 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 12 | 37 |  |  | \＄200 |  |
| 7 | Jack，Milford．．．．．．．． | 10 | 12 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 36 |  |  | 200 |  |
| 8 | Jones，Harry ．．．．．．． | 9 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 10 | 36 |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | Nutt，George．．．．．．． | 9 | 8 | －9 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 35 |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | Power，Frederic．．．．． | 11 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 34 |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | Ross，Carleton．．．．．． | 11 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 37 |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | Staples，Arthur ． | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 38 |  |  | 700 |  |

Pay Roll for the Week Ending December 6， 1918.

|  | Name． | Time in Hours． |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total． |  |  | 品 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | M． | т． | W． | T． | F． | S． |  | $\stackrel{\dot{E}}{\underset{甘}{\mid}}$ | 呺 |  |  |
| 1 | Adair，James． | 11 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 12 |  | 41 |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Balfe，Joseph． | 9 | 12 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 10 | $40 \frac{3}{2}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | Grover，Thomas．． | 11 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 8 |  | 41 |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | Jones，Roland．． | 12 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 40 |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | Knight，Chester．．．．．． | 12 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 7 |  | 42 |  |  | \＄200 |  |
| 6 | Moore，Nelson． | 10 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 12 |  | 42 |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | O＇Malley，John．．． | 9 | 8 | 12 | 9 | 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | Petrie，Harold．． | 12 | 9 | 8 | 12 | 9 |  | 42 |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | Slaight，Samuel．． | 9 | 10 | 12 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 42 |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | Spencer，Warren． | 10 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 413 |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | Sumner，Arthur | 10 | 12 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 40를 |  |  | 400 |  |
| 12 | Tully，Arthur．．．．．．．． | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 42 |  |  | 500 |  |

## BUSINESS FORMS.

Read carefully the section pertaining to Business Forms on an earlier page in this report.

## Set No. 1.

The business papers used in this set are based on eighteen bills in Powers and Loker's "Practical Exercises in Rapid Calculation," exercises 21, 22b, 23c, 24a, $35 \mathrm{c}, 45 \mathrm{a}, 53,59,65 \mathrm{a}, 67,71,84 \mathrm{a}, 86 \mathrm{a}, 90 \mathrm{a}, 94 \mathrm{a}, 97,104,120 \mathrm{a}$. When completed to the satisfaction of the teacher, these exercises are laid aside to be given out later for work in business forms. To avoid having a pupil make out a bill and pay the same one, care should be taken to give each pupil one that another pupil has made out. Bills should be directed to Teacher \& Co. or to Teacher, Pupil \& Co., using the names in each case. The bills should be numbered as follows:

1. 21 Swift, Pierce \& Co., Chicago.
2. 22 b S. S. Pierce \& Co., Boston.
3. 23c Paine Furniture Co., Boston.
4. 24a Jones, McDuffee \& Stratton Co., Boston.
5. 35 c Pope Lumber Co., Dorchester, Mass.
6. 45a Jordan, Marsh Co., Boston.
7. 53 Blodgett, Ordway \& Webber, Boston.
8. 59 Farley, Harvey \& Co., Boston.
9. 65a Samuel Ward Manufacturing Co., Boston.
10. 67 Maverick Mills, East Boston, Mass.
11. 71 Brown, Durrell \& Co., Boston.
12. 84a Metropolitan Coal Co., Boston.
13. 86a Hammett \& Co., Boston.
14. 90a Dennison Manufacturing Co., Boston.
15. 94a Arthur E. Dorr \& Co., Boston.
16. 97 Mason-Perkins Paper Co., Newton, Mass.
17. 104 Walworth Manufacturing Co., Boston, Mass.
18. 120a Farmers' Outlet Co., Boston.

It would be well for teachers to have an "O. K." or "Approved" stamp for use on satisfactory papers.

1. Deposit $\$ 2,240 ; \$ 2,200$ in bills, $\$ 40$ in coin. When money is deposited, or checks are drawn, the pupil must not fail to make the necessary notations in the check book.
2. Pay bill No. 1 by check on the School Bank.
3. Pay bill No. 2 by check.
4. Write your ten-day note for bill No. 3 .
5. Deposit $\$ 265$; $\$ 260$ in bills, $\$ 5$ in coin.
6. Give check for bill No. 4.
7. Draw a ten-day draft on Wells \& Co., of Brockton, who owes you, in favor of Jones, McDuffee \& Stratton for bill No. 5.
8. Deposit $\$ 6,642 ; \$ 4,500$ in checks, $\$ 2,000$ in bills, $\$ 142$ in coin.
9. Pay bill No. 6 by check.
10. Deposit $\$ 244$; $\$ 144$ in checks, $\$ 100$ in bills.
11. Draw a ten-day draft on Swift \& Co., of Lowell, Mass., in favor of Blodgett, Ordway \& Webber for the amount of bill No. 7.
12. Give your thirty-day note in favor of Farley, Harvey \& Co. for bill No. 8.
13. Deposit $\$ 2,563$; $\$ 1,563$ in checks, $\$ 950$ in bills, $\$ 50$ in coin.
14. Pay bill No. 9 by check.
15. Write your ten-day note in favor of the Maverick Mills for bill No. 10.
16. Pay by check your ten-day note for the amount of bill No. 3 .
17. Write a receipt for $\$ 125.25$ for William Jackson, who has just paid us his bill. This amount is included in deposits. Transaction 19.
18. Pay bill No. 11 by check.

What is your bank balance at present?
19. Deposit $\$ 1,587$; $\$ 87$ in checks, $\$ 1,410$ in bills, $\$ 90$ in coin.
20. Write a receipt for $\$ 235$, which Joseph E. Eskin has just paid in full for his bill of merchandise. Amount included in transaction 28.
21. Write a thirty-day draft in favor of the Metropolitan Coal Co. drawn on Appleton \& Co. for the amount of bill No. 12.
22. Write a check for the amount of bill No. 13.
23. Deposit $\$ 56$ in coin.
24. Pay by check bill No. 14.
25. Write a check for the amount of the thirty-day note, in payment for bill No. 8.
26. Draw a ten-day draft on Fairbanks \& Co. in favor of Arthur E. Dorr \& Co. for the amount of bill No. 15.
27. Give your thirty-day note in favor of the Mason-Perkins Paper Co. for the amount of bill No. 16.
28. Deposit $\$ 2,631$; $\$ 2,600$ in checks, $\$ 31$ in coin.
29. Pay by check bill No. 17.
30. Pay by check your ten-day note in settlement of bill No. 10.
31. Write a check for bill No. 18.

What is the amount of your present bank balance?
32. Deposit $\$ 1,931.76 ; \$ 1,930$ in checks, $\$ 1.76$ in coin.
33. Write a check for the amount of your thirty-day note in favor of the Mason-Perkins Paper Co. for bill No. 16.
34. Deposit $\$ 9,672 ; \$ 9,010$ in checks, $\$ 600$ in bills, $\$ 62$ in coin.
35. Give your note for ten days for $\$ 9,000$ in favor of Simons, Hatch \& Whitten for money which has been borrowed.
36. Write a receipt for $\$ 413$ paid on account by Henry Simpson. Deposit the money.
37. William Wilson has paid cash for merchandise. Write a receipt. What is your final bank balance?

## Set No. 2.

The object of this set is to provide supplementary material and a review. Checks, deposit slips, and pay roll memoranda are the only forms actually required; but from the material, practice may be had in work similar to that done in Set No. 1. In regard to checks, it should be noted that there are just enough in the book for the two sets. New checks must be made up
for any that are spoiled. Deposits must be made and record kept on the back of the stub in the check book. The only difficulty in Set No. 2 is Item 8. A bill of lading may be taught so that the pupil will understand it by referring to the receipt given at an express office when a package is sent away. Copies of the bill of lading may be obtained at any freight office. The sight draft may be developed from the drafts in Set No. 1.

1. Give checks for bills as follows: John H. Andrews \& Co., $\$ 125$ for rent; Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co. in payment of semi-annual premium, $\$ 90.87$.
2. Deposit coin, $\$ 38.85$; checks: First National Bank of Boston, $\$ 117.50$; State Street Trust Co., $\$ 35$; Cosmopolitan Trust Co., $\$ 164.66$. Make out deposit slip.
3. Pay by check bill for groceries to S. S. Pierce \& Co., $\$ 39.43$.
4. Write a check for the total of this pay roll and make out the pay roll memorandum:

Crowell, Barnett . . . . . . . . \$28 75
Evans, Arnold . . . . . . . . . 2730
Lally, Josephine . . . . . . . . . 1750
Lynch, Arthur . . . . . . . . . 3350
Morrell, William . . . . . . . . 2735
Nee, Martha . . . . . . . . . 1800
Richmond, John . . . . . . . . . 3400
5. Pay by check freight bill from Boston \& Maine R. R. amounting to $\$ 133.25$, less an overcharge of $\$ 27$.
6. Deposit checks: Dorchester Trust Co., $\$ 85$; Old Colony Trust Co., $\$ 45$; Paul Revere Trust Co., $\$ 255$; coin, $\$ 3.75$; bills, $\$ 149$. Make out deposit slip.
7. Pay by check to Dennison Co. for tags, $\$ 3.85$.
8. Make out checks necessary to cover the following transactions:

I ordered a marine motor from the Caille Perfection Motor Co., Detroit, Mich. To inspect it, 1 had it shipped with a sight draft attached to the bill of lading. The First National Bank notified me of the arrival of the draft. The motor cost $\$ 135.75$, f. o. b. Detroit. The N. Y., N. H. \& H. R. R. charged $\$ 1.85$ for freight.
9. Paid by check to R. S. Brine $\$ 8.95$ for cartage.
10. Deposit checks: Exchange Trust Co., $\$ 98.05$; Fidelity Trust Co., $\$ 2.80$; Boylston National Bank, $\$ 78$ and $\$ 78.75$ coin, $\$ 350$ bills. Make out deposit slip.
11. Make out check, etc., as above, for this pay roll:

Crowell, Barnett . . . . . . . . $\$ 2520$
Evans, Arnold . . . . . . . . . 3210
Lally, Josephine . . . . . . . . . 1830
Lynch, Arthur . . . . . . . . . 3800
Morrell, William . . . . . . . . 2133
Nee, Martha . . . . . . . . . 1637
Richmond, John . . . . . . . . . 2716
12. Deposit checks: People's National Bank, $\$ 3.35$; Second National Bank of Boston, $\$ 37.04$; Revere Trust Co., $\$ 33$; Mutual National Bank, $\$ 160$; Hanover Trust Co., $\$ 240$ and $\$ 18.43$ coin, $\$ 275$ bills. Make out deposit slip.

Have pupils make totals at the bottom of each page of the check book, and on the back rule columns for deposits. Return all checks but 17 and 22, and have the student reconcile his account with the following statement:


1. How does this compare with the account you kept in the check book?
2. How much money have you available now?
3. What would be a good way to indicate on this statement the present state of your account?

## DOUBLE ENTRY B00KKEEPING SUGGESTIONS.

The following outline provides directions and material for a six weeks' course of thirty minutes a day.

The material in Exercises I, II, and III presents typical transactions which may be added to indefinitely for drill purposes until correct reactions are obtained. These three exercises contain isolated transactions and present only a part, not the whole, of a month's business.

Exercise IV is a complete set in itself and presents all transactions for a month, including the proprietor's investment.

In bookkeeping, every transaction is entered first in a journal and then posted to a ledger. Exercise IV is to be written up in that way and in no other.

For introducing to pupils the principles of debit and credit which underlie both journal and ledger entries, however, the ledger lends itself more effectively than the journal and may be explained first. The pupil will then know his ultimate destination when he comes to use the journal; he will travel toward a goal and not blindly.

After the ledger has been utilized to develop mastery of ideas of debit and credit in connection with Exercises I, II, and III, these exercises may be used again for journalizing and posting to the ledger in the customary way.

Teachers are expected to consult standard bookkeeping texts for model forms of journal and ledger, for functions of accounts, for guidance in analysis of ledger records, and for general mastery of detail.
I. Cash and Merchandise accounts.

1. Use any paper. Rule $T$ and $T$.
2. Buy merchandise and pay cash.
3. Sell merchandise and receive cash.
4. Invent transactions, and drill thoroughly.
5. Use both accounts in every transaction.
6. Receipts of cash and merchandise are recorded on the left hand side, deliveries on the right hand side of these accounts, respectively.
7. Urge pupils to visualize transactions.
8. Gradually substitute "debit" for "left" and "credit" for "right."
9. Introduce ruled ledger paper.
10. Use Exercise I.
II. Expense account.
11. Use any paper. Rule $T$ and $T$, for Expense and Cash.
12. Buy postage stamps for cash.
13. Cash is credited. What is debited?
14. Merchandise includes those things which the business buys to sell again. What it buys for its own use is Expense.
15. It may buy goods or services. Invent transactions involving stationery, postage, wages, light, heat, rent, and labor.
16. Use ruled ledger paper for Exercise II.
III. Personal accounts.
17. Sell A. G. Whipple merchandise on account.
18. Merchandise is credited. What is debited?
19. A. G. Whipple's account is debited. (The business receives a claim against him.)
20. Buy of Thomas \& Co. merchandise on account. (The business gives Thomas \& Co. a claim against, itself.)
21. A. G. Whipple pays us what he owes.
22. We pay Thomas \& Co. what we orre.
23. Invent similar transactions, and drill.
24. Follow with Exercise III.
IV. Proprietor's account.
25. Treat his account like that of any personal account. He is credited for whatever cash or merchandise the business receives from him, and debited for whatever he withdraws.
26. Invent transactions, and drill.
V. Trial Balances.
27. Let pupils discover equality of debit and credit totals in the Ledger for Exercise I.
28. Show arrangement of trial balances - heading, date, and columns.
29. Make trial balance for Exercise I.
30. Make trial balance for Exercise II.
31. Make trial balance for Exercise III.

V1. Journal.

1. Explain need of books preliminary to the Ledger as a business grows.
2. Show arrangement of dehits and credits in first column.
3. Use preposition "To" before credits.
4. Emphasize need of full explanations.
5. Journalize Exercise I.
6. Journalize Exercise II.
7. Journalize Exercise III.
VII. Posting.
8. Number Journal pages 1, 2, 3, etc.; Ledger pages, 20, 21, 22, etc.
9. Post in order of dates.
10. Follow fixed order rigidly.
A. Entry in Ledger.
B. Journal page in Ledger.
C. Ledger page in Journal.
11. Post Exercises I, II, III.
12. Take three trial balances.
VIII. Review.
13. Use Exercise IV.

## Exercise I.

Feb. 11. Bought 20 bbls. flour at $\$ 11.50$, for cash.
12. Bought 50 bu. wheat at $\$ 2$, for cash.
13. Sold 8 bbls. flour at $\$ 14$, for cash.
14. Sold 6 bbls. flour at $\$ 14$, for cash.
15. Bought 40 bu. oats at $\$ 1.50$, for cash.
16. Sold 25 bu. wheat at $\$ 2.25$, for cash.

Feb. 16. Sold 15 bu. oats at $\$ 1.65$, for cash.
18. Bought 20 bbls. potatoes at $\$ 6$, for cash.
19. Sold 12 bbls potatoes at $\$ 7$, for cash.
20. Sold 15 bu. oats at $\$ 1.80$, for cash.
21. Sold 15 bu. wheat at $\$ 2.30$, for cash.
21. Bought 22 bbls. flour at $\$ 11.75$, for cash.
23. Sold 10 bbls. flour at $\$ 14.50$, for cash.
23. Sold 10 bu. wheat at $\$ 2.15$, for cash.
25. Sold 15 bbls. flour at $\$ 14.75$, for cash.
26. Sold 8 bbls. potatoes at $\$ 7.15$, for cash.
27. Bought 5 bu . wheat at $\$ 2.25$, for cash.

Find the total cost of merchandise bought.
Find the total price of merchandise sold.
Find the total amount of cash received.
Find the total amount of cash paid out.

## Exercise II.

March 11. Bought 60 tons egg coal at $\$ 7$, for cash.
12. Bought 90 tons stove coal at $\$ 6.90$, for cash.
13. Sold 8 tons egg coal at $\$ 8.50$, for cash.
13. Paid wages for one week, $\$ 60$.
15. Sold 15 tons egg coal at $\$ 8.50$, for cash.
16. Bought stationery for office use, $\$ 5$.

17 . Sold 20 tons stove coal at $\$ 7.75$, for cash.
18. Bought 50 tons nut coal at $\$ 7.25$, for cash.
19. Sold 15 tons stove coal at $\$ 8$, for cash.
20. Paid for hay for horses' use, $\$ 30$.
22. Sold 30 tons of nut coal at $\$ 9$, for cash.
22. Sold 35 tons egg coal at $\$ 8.75$, for cash.
23. Paid wages for one week, $\$ 60$.
24. Paid for postage $\mathrm{Q}_{9} \$ 4.50$.
25. Paid rent for March, $\$ 50$.
26. Sold 20 tons nut coal at $\$ 9$, for cash.
27. Sold 50 tons stove coal at $\$ 8$, for cash.

Find total cost of merchandise bought.
Find total amount of expenses.
Find total amount of cash paid out.

## Exercise III.

April 14. Bought of Packer \& Co. 11 bbls. beef at $\$ 18$, on account.
15. Bought of Packer \& Co. 80 bbls. salt at $\$ 1.80$, on account.
17. Sold 20 bbls. beef at $\$ 22$, for cash.
17. Sold 25 bbls. salt at $\$ 2.10$, to Wilson Bros., on account.
18. Sold H. Brooks, on account, 15 bbls. beef at $\$ 22.50$.
19. Paid Packer \& Co., on account, $\$ 200$.
20. Bought of Packer \& Co., on account, 50 bbls. pork, at $\$ 15$.
21. Received of Wilson Bros., on account, \$50.
22. Paid rent for April, $\$ 75$.
22. Sold O. J. Lyman, on account, 50 bbls. beef at $\$ 23$.
24. Received of H. Brooks, in full of account, $\$ 237.50$.

April 25. Sold Miller \& Co., on account, 50 bbls. salt at $\$ 2.15$.
26. O. J. Lyman pays us in full of account, $\$ 1,150$.
27. Paid Packer \& Co., on account, $\$ 500$.
28. Sold H. Brooks, on account, 5 bbls. pork at $\$ 18$.
29. Sold, for cash, 45 bbls. pork at $\$ 18$.
29. Miller \& Co. pays us, on account, $\$ 75$.

Find total price of merchandise sold.
Find who owes us and how much.
Find whom we owe and how much.

## Exercise IV.

## A Small Retail Coal Business.

Books to be used.- Journal and Ledger.
Accounts to be used.- Proprietor's, Merchandise, Expense, Personal, and Cash.

Emphasis.- After it has been made clear that journalizing is the separating of a transaction into its debits and credits and arranging them in a form convenient to transfer to the ledger accounts, emphasis should be placed on the following rules in journalizing the transactions.

Personal Accounts.
Debit the receiver.
Credit the giver.
Merchandise Account.
Debit it for goods bought.
Credit it for goods sold.
Expense Account.
Debit it for the cost of whatever is to be consumed in the business.
Cash.
Debit it when received.
Credit it when paid.
Note. - No attempt should be made to make one rule cover all kinds of transactions. A rule like "debit what comes into the business and credit what goes out," when applied to personal accounts causes confusion in the beginner's mind and is difficult of explanation, while the pupil will readily understand the rules given above.

Transactions for a Small Retall Coal Business, January, 1918.

1. C. R. French began a coal business by investing cash, $\$ 5,000$.
2. Paid Nathan Stone for rent of office and yard for one month to February $1, \$ 50$.
3. Bought of W. J. Holland, for cash, 100 tons hard coal at $\$ 8.50$.
4. Paid an advertising agency $\$ 10$ to place our advertising in the local papers.
5. Bought of A. L. Tripp, on account, 150 tons of soft coal at $\$ 3.50$.
6. Sold A. L. Morse, on account, 15 days, 30 tons soft coal at $\$ 5$.
7. Bought of John L. Sullivan, on account, 15 days, 300 tons of coke at $\$ 6$.
8. Paid for postage, bill heads, and letter heads, $\$ 15$.
9. Paid A. L. Tripp cash, on account, $\$ 300$.
10. Sold C. A. Dresser, for eash, 30 tons soft coal at $\$ 4.50$.
11. Sold William Hoffman, on account, 40 tons coke at $\$ 6.50$.
12. Bought of A. L. Tripp, on account, 20 days, 75 tons soft coal at $\$ 3.50$.
13. Sold C. O. Oakes, on account, 60 tons coke at $\$ 6.50$.
14. Paid A. L. Tripp cash, on account, $\$ 100$.
15. Received cash of William Hoffman, on account, $\$ 180$.
16. Sold D. E. Masters, on account, 30 days, 20 tons hard coal at $\$ 10$.
17. Paid John L. Sullivan, on account, $\$ 900$.
18. Bought of W. J. Holland, for cash, 35 tons hard coal at $\$ 8.50$.
19. Received cash of D. E. Masters, on account, $\$ 100$.
20. Received cash, on account, from A. L. Morse, $\$ 150$.
21. Paid John L: Sullivan cash, on account, for balance of invoice of the 8th, $\$ 900$.
22. Received cash of C. O. Oakes, on account, $\$ 300$.
23. Sold William Hoffman, on account, 10 days, 20 tons soft coal at $\$ 3.50$, 35 tons hard coal at $\$ 10$.
24. Paid clerk's salary for two weeks, $\$ 15$.
25. Paid the City Teaming Co. $\$ 75$ for making deliveries for the business.
26. Paid rent for office and yard for the month of February, $\$ 50$.
27. C. R. French has withdrawn $\$ 50$ cash for his own personal use.
28. Paid bill for office repairs, including sign for the business placed on the front of the office, $\$ 25$.

SCHOOL DOCUMENT NO. 8-1918 BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS SPECIAL SYLLABUS-DRAWING

GRADES I., II., III.


The subject matter of the "Special Syllabus-Drawing, Grades I., II., III.," is hereby approved.

Franklin B. Dyer, Superintendent of Public Schools.

## SUPPLIES.

Furnished in September on the basis of principals' reports for which blanks are issued in March. The amounts delivered plus any surpluses reported should equal quotas stated.

If supplies are not received by date given, inquiry should be made of the master or assistant in charge. If it is found that they have not arrived in the district, inquiry should be made of the Supply Department. The quotas following have been carefully and generously revised, and, if supplies are distributed and used as indicated, there should be no necessity for further requisitions except in the cases where numbers prove larger than estimates or reports last sent in.

## GRADES I., II., III.

| Article. | Annual Quota. <br> To be Delivered September 13, 1918. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Drawing paper, Manila, 6 -inch by 9 -inch, Grade I. | 100 sheets per pupil. |
| Drawing paper, Manila, 9 -inch by 12 -inch, Grades II. and III. | 100 sheets per pupil. |
| Drawing paper, gray, 6-inch by 9 -inch, Grade I | 100 sheets per pupil. |
| Drawing paper, gray, 9 -inch by 12 -inch, Grades II. and III. | 125 sheets per pupil. |
| Drawing paper, white, 6 -inch by 9 -inch, Grades I. and II | 10 sheets per pupil. |
| Drawing paper, white, 9 -inch by 12 -inch, Grade III | 12 sheets per pupil. |
| Envelopes, 8 -inch by 11 -inch, Grade I | 1 per pupil. |
| Envelopes, $10-\mathrm{inch}$ by $13-\mathrm{inch}$, Grades II. and III. | 1 per pupil. |
| Box colored crayons, Grades I., II. and III | 1 per pupil. |
| Pencils, E. Faber's No. 3200-B, Grades I., II. and III. | 1 per pupil. |
| Pasteboard rules, Grades II. and III | 1 per pupil. |
| Pressboard tablets, assorted shapes, Grades I. and II | 1 set to 2 classes. |
| Colored circles and squares, 1 inch, Grades I. and II | 30 to each pupil. |
| Colored pegs, Grades I. and II | 2 packages to each building. |
| Strips of colored paper, 1-inch by 2 -inch, Grade III. | 19 to each pupil. |
| Strips of colored paper, 1-inch by 4-inch, Grade III. | 13 to each pupil. |

Scissors.- (41 $\frac{1}{2}$-inch.) One pair to two pupils. (To be used in sets, each set shared by two classes.)

## DRAWING. PRIMARY AND GRAMMAR GRADES. DESIGN.

## Aim.

To have the children see and feel the difference between Order and Disorder, and appreciate the value and importance of Order; to develop the Love of Order and, so far as possible, the Sense of Beauty.
The beautiful is simply the best of its kind - the supreme instance which gives the standard. To recognize and discover it is one of the chief interests of a civilized life.

## Subjects to be Considered.

A. The impressions of Vision; of light, of color, of positions, directions, measures, proportions and shapes.
B. The forms of Order as observed in Nature and in works of Art.
A. The Impressions of Vision.

First discriminations:
I. Tones: Different effects of Light and Color.
a. Differences of Color: Red, Orange, Yellow, Green, Blue, Violet, and their intermediates, Violet-Red, RedOrange, Orange-Yellow, Yellow-Green, Green-Blue, Blue-Violet.
b. Differences of Value in Colors: Colors light and colors dark; colors in different quantities of light.
c. Differences of Intensity in Colors: Colors bright, as in Spectrum Band, and colors dull; more or less neutralized, even completely neutralized.
II. Positions:

Recognition of different positions in the Field of Vision, the principal position being the center of the Field of Vision.
III. Directions:

Recognition of differences of direction in the Field of Vision: The Vertical (Up and Down); the Horizontal (Right and Left); and the intermediate diagonal directions.
IV. Measures:

Recognition of different measures (large and small), of different sizes, distances and intervals, as observed in the Field of Vision; the diameter of the Field being the principal measure to which the others may be referred.
V. Proportions:

The square gives the best standard of reference for Proportion, the height and width of the square being equal. We have in different rectangles the simplest expression of Proportion.
VI. Shapes:

Recognition of differences of shape: Square, oblong, round, oval, etc.
The definition of all these differences (visual discriminations) by free-hand exercises in drawing and coloring; the exercises being carefully graded; the first being very simple and easy, preparing the pupil for those which follow, which should be increasingly difficult.
B. Order as observed in Nature and in Works of Art.

The three forms or modes of Order:

1. Continuations, Recurrences or Repetitions.
2. Progressions or Sequences: Different forms of motion.
3. Balances: Different forms of equilibrium or rest. To be appreciated, all balances must be set on the central vertical of the Field of Vision.
These three forms of Order occur in combinations, producing a great variety of phenomena, more or less interesting.
a. Recurrences and Repetitions in Progressions and Sequences.
b. Recurrences and Repetitions in Balances.
c. Sequences in forms of Balance, and Balances in Sequences.
d. Alternations in Sequences; that is, differences repeated, producing the effect of Rhythm.
e. Gradations of differences set in Sequences or Progressions.
f. The Balance of Repetitions and Inversions.
$g$. The Balance of different elements which, though they do not correspond in character, are equivalent in their force of appeal in the Sense of Vision.
The Definition and Description of Order in particular instances and examples:
This is to be done in a carefully graded series of exercises in drawing and coloring. The first exercise should be very simple and elementary, the later ones increasingly difficult; from lesson to lesson and from grade to grade. By degrees the whole field of Design should be revealed, and its possibilities, in some measure, realized; beginning with the orders
of plane geometry, ending in the representation of Nature and Life in different geometric systems. As we have time systems in Music and in Poetry so we have space systems in Design. Order, Symmetry and Harmony are in all cases the expression of mathematical laws.
It is very important that the children should see good examples of design; in drawings and paintings, in textiles, in pottery and porcelain, in wood or stone carvings and in metal work. Drawings and paintings, photographs and enlargements of photographs and prints may be used and the children should from time to time be taken to the Natural History Museums and to the Museums of Art. On these occasions they should be encouraged to take notes of what they see that they believe to be beautiful. Tracing designs that interest them with a finger in the air they will often be able to draw it on paper afterwards, making the same movements with the point of the pencil. They will not remember the design but the action describing it.

## Materials Used in the Primary and Grammar Grades.

In the beginning tablets, seeds and colored sticks should be used. When it comes to drawing and coloring, lead pencils and colored crayons will serve the purpose. Water colors may be used instead of colored crayons in the more advanced grades.
Habits.
Correct habits of sitting are essential to the child's health and sight. The position used in writing is not good for drawing. The paper should be at the reading distance from the eye and so placed that the top and bottom edges appear horizontal and the sides vertical. So far as possible the paper should be at right angles with the direction of vision; not foreshortened.

## PRIMARY GRADES. DESIGN.

First Discriminations and Definitions.
A. Principal colors.

Principal positions.
Principal directions: Vertical, horizontal and diagonal.
The important angles: Angles of 90 degrees, 45 degrees, 60 degrees, 30 degrees.
Units of measurement and their progressions, arithmetical and geometrical.

Simple geometric shapes: Squares and other rectangles, circles, ellipses and spirals.
Exercises in drawing and coloring to define tones (the six colors), positions, directions, measures and shapes.
B. The forms of Order, Continuations, Recurrences, Repetitions, Sequences, Balances, and their combinations to be illustrated and explained. Only very simple examples should be given. Exercises in repeating certain colors, in different directions, measures and shapes and setting them in Sequences and in Balances. These are first exercises in Design, Design being the arrangement of lines and spots of color to describe the different modes or forms of Order and combinations of these modes. Sheets of examples and illustrations will be provided for the teachers as soon as possible.

## GRAMMAR GRADES. DESIGN.

Same program, with further discriminations and more difficult exercises. Examples and illustrations of work to be done in each grade will be prepared for the use of the teachers.

## DRAWING. PRIMARY AND GRAMMAR GRADES. REPRESENTATION.

## Aim.

To develop visual discrimination, memory and imagination, together with an ability to describe visual experience and to express visual knowledge and ideas.

## Subjects to be Considered and Represented.

Men, women and children, their attitudes, gestures and movements, their belongings and surroundings, in the city and in the country; care being taken to bring all the subjects suggested well within the experience of all the pupils, so that they will be describing what they have seen, and what they know, or ought to know, of Nature and Life.

## Mode of Expression.

Drawing in definite outlines and coloring in flat tones. There is to be no modeling of solid forms either in Black-and-White or in Color. The interest is to be in the Shapes of objects, people and things, and in the differences of color revealed in light.

## Materials.

The drawing will be done with lead pencils; the coloring, at first with colored crayons, afterwards, in the more advanced grades, with water colors.

## Method of Teaching.

The teacher's part in this, as in all educational work, is to make the pupils think clearly and express themselves well. In this particular course the thinking must be in the terms of vision: Light, color, positions, directions, distances or measures, proportions and shapes. The knowledge and ideas to be expressed by drawing and coloring are in tone-relations and in space-relations. The terms of expression are lines and spots of color. The aim is to induce the pupils to think of Nature and Life in lines and spots of color and to put these lines and spots on paper; just as in other courses of study they think in words anc forms of language, using the words in speech and in writing. The knowledge and ideas which are developed and expressed by lines and spots of color are hardly less important than those which are expressed by language. Many ideas which we try to express by speech and by writing can be much better expressed more definitely and more clearly by drawing and painting.

It will be the duty of the teachers in this course to suggest the subjects to be thought about and described; to help the pupils in the comparison, criticism and judgment of their own performances; and, finally, to grade the work done according to the standard to be maintained. The teacher is expected to take a genuine interest in the work of the pupils and to be quick to recognize and appreciate what is good in the work done; what is better, and what is best.
In suggesting subjects to be thought about and described by the pupils the teacher must be very specific and particular. For example, the teacher says, "A man is going out of the door when he remembers that his wife has not told him what to get for dinner. He turns round and calls her. She comes to the door with a little girl, four years old. They stand by the door talking. The little girl is interested in the cat which, seeing a dog across the street, has its fur raised and its back up. The house is built of red bricks. There are stone steps and the door and its jambs are painted white." By these words fairly definite images are suggested and the pupils may proceed to draw and to color the subject, each one following his own imagination and producing his own picture. Taking up any one of the pictures produced it is a question whether it is true as a representation. In what respects is it true? What mistakes, if any, have been made? What changes or corrections should be made? Has anything been left out that is natural and proper to the picture as a whole, or to the people and things represented in it? In other words, is the performance appropriate to the idea which suggested it? Because in Art nothing counts that is unnatural, untimely or inappropriate. When the pictures have been considered and criticised, one after another, they should be put up to be considered together, with a view to making a comparison and selecting the best - the best of all or the best two or three. The children must be encouraged to make comparisons and to pass judgments. The teacher should assist them and encourage them, declaring her own judgment at the end of the lesson.
As to the standard to be maintained: It should be determined always by the best work produced in the grade; the better the work the higher the standard. With this idea in mind, the best work should be selected and kept for reference; and it will be well to have exhibitions of it from time to time. As the work improves, as it should from year to year, insignificant and unimportant
examples may be thrown out. It is always the best that gives the standard. It is proper that the pupils should see what the standard is and for that reason exhibitions are held. No copying should be allowed. When the children have seen the exhibition it should be taken down, and they should then proceed, as before, to think for themselves and to express, each one, his own knowledge and his own ideas.
In the work of the nine grades there should be a steady increase of visual knowledge and of the power of expression which goes along with it. The crude representations of the primary grades must pass away and in the work of the higher grades we must see more and more truth of representation and the representation must be more and more specific and particular. If in the work of the primary grades we recognize the genus, we must presently recognize the species, then the varieties of each species. Last of all we reach the representation of particular people and particular things. Whenever the child is unable to think of anything to draw, that means that he has no visual knowledge appropriate to the subject proposed. He must proceed, at once, to get the required knowledge. A simple way of doing this is to have the child look in Nature for the subject-matter to be represented; to get an idea of it. A good way of doing this is for the child to trace the objects, people or things in the air with the point of his finger. When he has done that he will remember, not the object, but his own action in describing it, and he will probably be able to do with the point of his pencil what he had done with the point of his finger, or something like that.
If the subject of the next lesson is given out before the children leave the room, they will be looking out for the people and things they will have to draw. The younger children can trace what they see with the finger and then draw it. The older children may be able to draw directly from the object, if it is in any sense still life. In most cases, however, our visual knowledge is best secured by quick observation, followed by clear recollection or vivid imagination. Still life is a very small part of Life and the art of drawing and painting in representation must not be limited to it, as it has been, very generally, during the past fifty years. In any case we should be able to imagine and draw the human figure in its principal attitudes and actions before we undertake anything like specific portraiture. The general idea, which is always a thing of the imagination, should take precedence over any specifications of it in the direction of matter-of-fact or statistical
portraiture. We should be able to draw and paint men, women and children, and the objects connected with them, as the old masters did, before we proceed to direct imitation or copying. When the child reaches the end of the ninth grade of this teaching which we propose, and has come up to the standard required, he ought to be well prepared to take up the practice of drawing and painting in a professional school; particularly if he had done well in the practice of Design which has been going on at the same time. The motive of Representation, to achieve the truth of Representation, is not sufficient in itself; nor is the motive of Design self-sufficient, Design being the arrangement and composition of lines and spots of color to illustrate the mathematical principles of Order. The two motives must come together and work together; the ultimate aim being to present the Truth of Representation in forms which will be at least orderly and, so far as possible, beautiful.
It is very important that the children of all grades should see a great many photographs and pictures. By means of photographs and pictures their visual experience and knowledge may be indefinitely increased, particularly if they make drawings from the photographs that interest them and from the pictures that please them. The photographs should represent facts and scenes of Nature and Life. Photographic reproductions of drawings and paintings by good masters should also be used. The half-tone pictures which appear in the daily and weekly papers and magazines will be of interest and serve the purpose in many ways. . Photographs and pictures should be used as books are used, and referred to for information as books are referred to. In drawing from the photographs or pictures the children should do what they will naturally and inevitably do if left to themselves. They must follow the outlines of the subject with the eye and the eye with the point of the pencil. In that way they will feel the sizes and the shapes together and draw them together; otherwise the drawing will be a matter of visual triangulation and construction, which is all right when the object is to arrange and state facts or ideas, but it is not the way to get visual knowledge and the power of imagination. We must have knowledge and ideas to express before we proceed to the Art of Arrangement and Composition.

## DRAWING. GRADE I.

Note. - There are one hundred and eight exercises in this series to be followed in consecutive order - three twenty-five minute periods each week.

## SEPTEMBER. DESIGN.

1. Teach the children to recognize and distinguish the circle. Let them try to make circles by laying seeds, lentils or pegs, or by cutting or drawing.
2. Find circles in nature and in works of art.

Note 1.- References to Nature and to Works of Art.
Shapes found in nature are approximately like but are rarely perfect geometric shapes. The term "art" in these primary exercises refers to things made by man; always things beautiful if possible. The aim of these references is to lead children to recognize nature's wonderful system of order and to note a similar system in works of art.
Although when possible the pupils should see the thing itself, the greater part of these references must be confined necessarily to illustrations and photographs, some of which will be supplied from time to time. A great abundance of material may be found in books already in use and much that is valuable may be collected by teachers and children from newspapers, magazines, and the many periodicals dealing with life and its associations in country and town. Such collected material may be mounted and kept in portfolio form for constant use.
3. An Exercise in Repetition: Circles.

Arrange circles at regular intervals (a) single, (b) grouped, (c) near together, (d) far apart, in a horizontal or vertical row.
Note 2.- In the following exercises in repetition in a row both horizontal and vertical arrangements should be made. These exercises may correlate with busy work in number study, e. g., a row of twos, a row of threes.
4. Teach the children to recognize and distinguish Standard Yellow.
5. Fill in a 3 -inch circle with standard yellow crayon.
6. Find bright yellow in nature and in works of art.

Note 3.- The series of lessons referring to nature and art are observation and conversation exercises and may readily correlate with language in the use of complete statements: "The daisy is round like a circle"; "My canary's eye is round like a circle"; "I saw a yellow butterfly"; "Some apples are red"; or "I have a red cart"; "There is red in those rugs." If possible when each new thought is presented show the pupils examples, either by means of photographs or the things themselves, referring both to nature and to works of art.
7. An Exercise in Color Repetition: Yellow.

Repeat Yellow with pegs, tablets, etc., in a row at regular intervals, making several different arrangements.
8. An Exercise in Measure.

Teach terms large and small, long and short.
9. An Exercise in Repetition with Alternation of Size: Circles.

Repeat circles in a row with alternation of size, large and small, using tablets and other available material, lentils, seeds, split peas, etc.
10. An Exercise in Balance: Circles.
(a) Axial.- Teach right and left balance on a vertical axis, using circles.
(b) Central.- Teach right and left balance on a vertical axis with balance on a center. Use five circles - one for center. Arrange five or more circles around a center.

## OCTOBER. DESIGN.

11. An Exercise in Sequences of Progression: Circles.

Arrange circles (a) in a row, (b) in a field, (c) in a circular area, increasing or decreasing in size or number in orderly progression.
12. Find examples of above sequences in nature and in works of art.
13. Teach the children to recognize Standard Orange.
14. Fill in a 3 -inch circle with standard orange crayon.
15. Find bright orange in nature and in works of art.
16. Teach recognition of the Square.
17. Find the square in nature and in works of art. Lay or cut a square. 18. An Exercise in Sequences of Repetition of Squares.

Arrange squares in a horizontal or vertical row, at regular intervals, near together, far apart, single or grouped. Make many variations.
19. An Exercise in Color Repetition: Orange.

Arrange orange tablets, pegs, etc., in a row at regular intervals and balance four on a center. Make many variations.
Note.-See Exercises 3, 10, 18.
20. An Exercise in Color Alternation: Yellow and Orange.

Repeat yellow and orange with alternation in a row and in a field (repetition of rows), using pegs, tablets, seeds, threads, etc.
Note 4.- These simple exercises in harmony building with color may be supplemented by correlation with other primary work, busy work, number work, manual training; in stringing beads, weaving mats, sewing-card exercises.
21. An Exercise in Sequences of Alternation of Squares.

Repeat squares in a row at regular intervals with the following changes in alternation: (a) change in attitude, (b) change in shape, $(c)$ change in size, $(d)$ change in number.
22. An Exercise in Balance: Squares.
(a) Axial.-Arrange two or more squares in a right and left . balance on a vertical axis.
(b) Central.- Balance four squares left and right on a vertical axis with balance on a center. Use five squares, one for the center.
23. An Exercise in Sequences of Progression: Size, Number.

Arrange squares - small to large, large to small - (a) in a row, (b) in a field, (c) in a square area, increasing or decreasing in size or number in orderly progression or gradation.
24. Teach the children to recognize Standard Red.

## NOVEMBER. DESIGN.

25. Fill in a 3 -inch circle or square with standard red crayon.
26. Find bright red in nature and in works of art.
27. An Exercise in Color Repetition: Red.

Repeat red tablets, pegs, etc., in a row at regular intervals. Balance on a center in four. (See Exercises 3, 10, 18, 22.) (See Note 5.)
28. An Exercise in Color Alternation: Orange and Red.

Repeat orange and red with alternation in a row and in a field (repetition of rows), using tablets, pegs, etc. (See Note 4.)
29. Teach the children to recognize Standard Violet.
30. Fill in a 3 -inch circle or square with standard violet crayon.
31. Find violet in nature and in works of art.
32. An Exercise in Color Repetition: Violet.

Repeat violet tablets, pegs, etc., in a row at regular intervals. Balance four on a center. (See Exercises 3, 10, 18, 22.)
Note 5.- In making arrangements of tablets (circles and squares) four around a center, use five, one for the center.
33. An Exercise in Color Alternation: Violet and Red.

Repeat violet and red with alternation in a row and in a field (repetition of rows), using tablets, pegs, etc. (See Note 4.)
34. Teach the children to recognize Standard Blue.
35. Fill in a 3 -inch circle or square with standard blue crayon.
36. Find bright blue in nature and in works of art.

## DECEMBER. DESIGN.

37. An Exercise in Color Repetition: Blue.

Arrange blue tablets, pegs, etc., in a row at regular intervals. Balance four on a center. (See Exercises 3, 10, 18, 22.) (See Note 5.)
38. An Exercise in Color Alternation: Blue and Violet.

Repeat blue and violet with alternation in a row and in a field (repetition of rows), using tablets, pegs, etc. (See Note 4.)
39. Teach the children to recognize Standard Green.
40. Fill in a 3 -inch circle or square with standard green crayon.
41. Find bright green in nature and in works of art.
42. An Exercise in Repetition: Green.

Repeat green tablets, pegs, etc., in a row at regular intervals. Balance four on a center. (See Exercises 3, 10, 18, 22.) (See Note 5.)
43. An Exercise in Color Alternation: Green and Blue, Green and Yellow.
Repeat with alternation green and blue, in a row and in a field. Make similar arrangements with green and yellow. Use tablets, pegs, etc. (See Note 4.)
44. Teach the children to recognize values, distinguishing light and dark colors.
Note 6.- By value is meant quantity of light. We use the terms "light" and "dark." Beginning with white, the highest degree of light, the gradual withdrawal of light will lead us through all degrees of gray to the darkest dark or black, the absence of light.
45. Find lights and darks in nature and in works of art.
46. An Exercise in recognition of extreme dark: Black.

## JANUARY. DESIGN.

47. Fill in a 3 -inch circle or square with black crayon.
48. Find black or approximate black in nature and in works of art.
49. An Exercise in recognition of extreme light: White.
50. Cut out a 3 -inch circle or a square from white paper. Mount on gray.
51. Find white or approximate white in nature and in works of art.
52. Teach the children to recognize the oblong and to distinguish it from other shapes.
53. Find oblong shapes in nature and in works of art.
54. An Exercise in Repetition: Oblongs.

Arrange oblongs in a row at regular intervals, near together, far apart, single or grouped. (See Exercise 18.) Find oblongs in works of art.
55. An Exercise in Sequences of Repetition with Alternation of Oblongs.
Repeat oblongs in a row at regular intervals with the following changes in alternation: (a) change in attitude, (b) change in size, (c) change in number, (d) change in shape and proportion.
56. An Exercise in Balance: Oblongs.
(a) Axial.-Arrange two or more oblongs in right and left balance on a vertical axis.
(b) Central.- Arrange four oblongs in right and left balance on a vertical axis with balance on a center. Arrange eight oblongs balanced around a center.
57. An Exercise in Sequences of Progression: Oblongs.

Arrange oblongs - small to large, large to small - (a) in a row, (b) in an oblong area, (c) in a field, increasing or decreasing in size or number in orderly progression.
58. Teach recognition of Straight Line.

## FEBRUARY. DESIGN.

59. Find "straight lines" in nature and in works of art.
60. Teach the children to recognize vertical lines and to distinguish vertical from other directions.
61. Find vertical directions in nature and in works of art.
62. An Exercise in Repetition: Vertical lines.

Arrange vertical lines in a row at regular intervals, near together, far apart, single or grouped.

Note 7.- In these straight line exercises pupils may lay arrangements, using pegs, or make lines with colored crayon, or with match sticks and water color or ink. For each exercise use one color only.
63. Find similar line repetition in nature and in works of art.
64. An Exercise in Sequences of Progression: Vertical lines.

Arrange three or more vertical lines in a vertical row, short to long, narrow to wide.
Arrange vertical lines of equal length in a field, in the increasing progression of $1-3-5-7$.
65. Teach the children to recognize horizontal lines and to distinguish horizontal from other directions.
66. Find horizontal directions in nature and in works of art.
67. An Exercise in Sequences of Repetition: Horizontal lines.

Arrange horizontal lines in a row at regular intervals, near together, far apart, single or grouped. (See note under vertical line repetition.)
Find similar arrangements in nature and in works of art.

## MARCH. DESIGN.

68. An Exercise in Repetition with Alternation of vertical lines; of horizontal lines.
Repeat vertical lines in a row with the following changes in alternation: (a) change in attitude, (b) change in width, (c) change in length, (d) change in number.

Make similar arrangements, using horizontal lines.
Find similar arrangements in nature and in works of art.
69. An Exercise in Sequences of Progression: Horizontal lines.

Arrange three or more horizontal lines in a horizontal row, short to long and narrow to wide. Arrange horizontal lines long to short, short to long, in a field, parallel and at regular intervals.
70. Find similar sequences in nature and in works of art.
71. Teach the children to recognize oblique lines and to distinguish oblique from other directions.
72. Find oblique directions in nature and in works of art.
73. An Exercise in Sequences of Repetition: Oblique lines.

Arrange oblique lines in a row at regular intervals, near together, far apart, single or grouped. (See note under vertical line repetition.)
74. An Exercise in Repetition with Alternation of Oblique lines.

Repeat oblique lines in a row at regular intervals with the following changes in alternation: (a) change in attitude (left and right), touching, forming the zigzag movement, (b) change in width, (c) change in length, (d) change in number.
75. Find the zigzag movement in nature and in works of art. Find examples similar to other arrangements.
76. An Exercise in Balance: Straight lines.
(a) Axial.- Arrange two or more vertical, horizontal or oblique lines in right and left balance on a vertical axis.
(b) Central.- Arrange straight lines in "left and right balance" on a vertical axis with balance on a center, using four and multiples of four.
Balance lines on a center in four and multiples of four; in three and multiples of three; in five and multiples of five. Find similar forms of balance in nature and in works of art.
77. Teach the children to recognize angles. Find angles in nature and in works of art.
78. Teach the children to recognize the right=angle.
79. An Exercise in Repetition: Right=angles.

Arrange right-angles in a row at regular intervals.
80. An Exercise in Repetition with Alternation of Right=angles.

Arrange right-angles in a row, touching, alternating a change in attitude to form a continuous movement. (See Greek fret.)
Find similar examples in works of art.

## APRIL. DESIGN.

81. An Exercise in Balance: Right=angles.
(a) Axial.- Arrange right-angles in left and right balance in twos.
(b) Central.- Arrange right-angles in left and right balance on a vertical axis with balance on a center, using four rightangles. Balance four right-angles, radiating from a center in regular order of repetition, forming the swastika.
Find similar examples in works of art.
82. Teach the children to recognize the triangle and to distinguish it from other shapes. Find the triangle in nature and in works of art.
83. Teach the children to recognize the right=angle triangle and to distinguish it from other triangles.
84. An Exercise in Repetition: Right=angle Triangles.

Arrange right-angle triangles at regular intervals in a row, near together, far apart, single or grouped.
85. An Exercise in Repetition with Alternation of Right=angle Triangles.
Repeat right-angle triangles in a row with the following changes in alternation: (a) change in attitude, (b) change in shape, (c) change in size, (d) change in number.

Find similar examples in nature and in works of art.
86. An Exercise in Balance: Right=angle Triangles.
(a) Axial.- Arrange two right-angle triangles in right and left balance on a vertical axis.
Find similar balanced shapes in nature and in works of art.
(b) Central.- Balance four right-angle triangles left and right on a vertical axis with balance on a center. Balance four or more right-angle triangles radiating from a center in regular order of repetition.
Find similar arrangements in nature and in works of art.
87. An Exercise in Sequences of Progression: Right=angle Triangles. Arrange right-angle triangles (a) in a row, (b) in an area, (c) in a field, increasing or decreasing in number or size in orderly progression.
88. Teach the children to recognize the Semicircle.

Find similar shapes in nature and in works of art.
89. An Exercise in Repetition: Semicircle.

Arrange semicircles in a row at regular intervals, near together, far apart, single or grouped. Make many variations.
90. An Exercise in Repetition with Alternation of Semicircles.

Arrange semicircles in a row at regular intervals with the following changes in alternation: (a) change in attitude, (b) change in shape, (c) in size, (d) change in number.
91. An Exercise in Balance: Semicircles.
(a) Axial.- Arrange semicircles in left and right balance on a vertical axis.
(b) Central.- Balance four semicircles right and left on a vertical axis with balance on a center.
(c) Balance four semicircles radiating from a center in regular order of repetition.
Find similar forms of balance in nature and in works of art.

## MAY. DESIGN.

## 92. An Exercise in Sequences of Progression: Semicircles.

Arrange semicircles - small to large, large to small - (a) in a row, (b) in a semicircular area, (c) in a field, increasing or decreasing in size or number in orderly progression.
Find similar examples in nature and in works of art.
93. Teach the children to recognize Curved lines.

Find curved lines in nature and in works of art.
94. An Exercise in Repetition: Simple Curves.

Arrange simple curves in a row at regular intervals, near together and touching, making the "scallop." Use lentils, seeds, split peas, twine.
Find similar examples of curve repetition in nature and in works of art.
Note 8.- In all curved-line exercises pupils may lay lentils, split peas, bits of twine of equal length, or make lines with crayon or pencil.
95. An Exercise in Repetition with Alternation of Simple Curves.

Repeat simple curves in a row, with alternate change of attitude, producing the meander movement.
Find similar examples in nature and in works of art.
96. An Exercise in Balance: Simple Curves.
(a) Axial.- Arrange simple curves in right and left balance on a vertical axis.
Find similar balance arrangements in nature and in works of art.
(b) Central.- Arrange four simple curves in a left-and-right balance on a vertical axis with balance on a center. Balance four simple curves radiating from a center in regular order of repetition.
Find similar examples in nature and in works of art.
97. An Exercise in Sequences of Progression: Simple Curves.

Arrange simple curves in (a) a measure sequence, using two balanced curves and increasing the angle of divergence, small to large; (b) in a size sequence, small to large or large to small, in a row; (c) in a number sequence, three or five, diminish to one.
Find similar examples in nature and in works of art.
98. Review square.

Fold and cut a 6 -inch square from 6 by 9 sheet of drawing paper.
99. An Exercise in Repetition in a Field: Squares.

Arrange sixteen 1-inch square tablets not quite touching in form of a square area.
Repeat the above exercise with colored tablets on a white background, using circles or squares. For each exercise use but one color.
Note 9.- These color repetition exercises in "all over" patterns may be of greater value if each row of pupils uses a different color, pupils being allowed to see the effect in all six colors.
100. An Exercise in Repetition: Squares.

Fold the 6 -inch square previously cut to form sixteen small squares.
101. Exercises in Color Alternation. (In a square area.)

Repeat with alternation, using colored tablets, squares or circles, the following related colors: Orange and yellow, orange and red, green and blue, green and yellow, violet and red, violet and blue.
102. Teach the children to recognize Color Sequence in Related Colors, selecting the warm colors - yellow, orange, red. Use tablets, pegs, crayons, etc.
103. Teach the children to recognize Color Sequence in Related Colors, selecting the coal colors - violet, blue, green.
Use tablets, pegs, crayons, etc.

## JUNE.

104. An Exercise in Repetition - Color Sequences Y. O. R., V. B. G.

Repeat the sequence Y. O. R. in a row at regular intervals.
Repeat the sequence V. B. G. in a row at regular intervals.
Use tablets, pegs, or crayons. Balance on a center, using pegs.
105. An Exercise in Tone Balance: Value.

Repetition with alternation of black and white.
Divide by ruled lines, 1 inch apart, a 4 -inch square into sixteen 1-inch squares. Fill in with black crayon every alternate square.

## 106. An Exercise in Tone Balance: Color.

Repetition with Alternation of Complementary Colors.
Repeat with alternation in a row and in a square area, warm and cold or complementary colors - red and green, violet and yellow, blue and orange. Use tablets, pegs, etc.
107. Exercises in Tone Balance: Intensity.

Repetition of bright and dull color.
Repeat units at regular intervals in a row and in a field. These exercises are rhythmic in character, the class counting aloud in unison while drawing. The counting touches are made with the duller crayons, green, black or brown. A bright color touch is added afterwards without counting. The units may be composed of a combination of elements, and the counting "one-two," "one-two-three" or "one-two-threé-four."
108. An Exercise in Tone Balance and Tone Sequence.

Arrange the six standard colors in related order in a row and in a circle to form the spectrum. Use crayons or tablets.
Find a similar color arrangement in nature. Prismatic colors. Rainbow.

## DRAWING. GRADE I. OCTOBER THROUGH JUNE. REPRESENTATION.

Time.
There are fifty-six lessons in this course, two twenty-minute lessons each week, leaving out two weeks in January to be devoted to lettering.
Note.- The papers should be numbered $1,2,3$, etc., to show progress. See general note on Representation, pages 8, 9, 10, 11.

## Exercises.

1. Draw a man.
2. Repeat the exercise.
3. Draw a man standing, front view, with feet close together. Color the face, hands, coat, trousers, etc.
4. Draw a man standing with one arm out straight and one at his side.
5. Draw a man with one arm at his side and one arm bent, with his hand on his hip.
6. Draw two men standing together, looking at you.
7. Draw a woman standing with feet close together.
8. Repeat the exercise.
9. Draw a man and woman standing together, looking at you.
10. Draw a man turned to the right, with feet together.
11. Draw a man turned to the left, with feet together.
12. Draw a woman, side view, turned to the left, with feet close together.
13. Draw a man and woman talking together.
14. Repeat the exercise.
15. Draw a man bowing to a woman and lifting his hat.
16. Draw a man shaking hands with a woman.
17. Draw a man, side view, walking to the right.
18. Draw a man, side view, walking to the left.
19. Draw a woman, side view, walking to the right.
20. Draw a woman, side view, walking to the left.
21. Draw a man and boy standing together, looking at you.
22. Draw a man and a girl standing together, looking at you.
23. Draw a man and boy, side view, talking together.
24. Draw a man and a girl, side view, talking together.
25. Draw a man and a little girl, side view, both looking to the right.
26. Draw a man, woman and little girl talking together.
27. Draw a man, woman and little boy walking together.
28. Draw a woman with a boy and girl walking together.
29. Draw a woman, side view, bending over to fix a little girl's hair ribbon.
30. Draw a woman, side view, bending over to fix a little girl's hat.

31 to 56. Continue to draw men, women, boys and girls in various attitudes and easy combinations. Add necessary objects such as tools, utensils and playthings to explain the actions of the figures. Try constantly to improve the shapes and proportions of each figure. Color the faces, hands and clothing to suggest real people. Keep looking at people to get a better and better idea of how they look. Try to remember the shapes and colors so that your pictures will tell the facts.

## DRAWING. GRADE II.

There are seventy-one exercises in this series to be followed in consecutive order, three twenty-five minute periods each week.

## SEPTEMBER. DESIGN. COLOR.

1. Review the Six Standard Colors, Red, Orange, Yellow, Green, Blue and Violet.
Arrange six 1 -inch squares in a row or six 1 -inch circles in the order of a circle, placing the circles in spectrum order. In the circle place yellow at the top.

## 2. An Exercise in Sequences of Repetition.

Select a shape and arrange at regular intervals in a row and in a field, (a) single, (b) grouped, (c) near together, ( $d$ ) far apart. Make several variations.
Note 1.- For arrangements on the desks use pegs, tablets, seeds, etc. For drawing exercises use pencil, colored crayons or match sticks with water color or ink. In all "repetition in a row" exercises there should be vertical and horizontal and diagonal arrangements.
3. Find examples of repetition in nature and in works of art.

4 and 5. Exercises in Sequences of Alternation.
Select a shape and repeat in a row and in a field with the following changes in alternation: (a) change in attitude, (b) change in size, (c) change in shape, ( $d$ ) change in number, (e) change in color, ( $f$ ) change in value, black, white, (g) change in intensity, bright, dull. (See Note 1.)
6. Find examples of sequences of alternation in nature and in works of art.
7. An Exercise in Sequences of Progression.

Select a shape and repeat in a row, in an area and in a field, small to large, large to small, increasing or decreasing in size or number in orderly progression. (See Note 1.)
Find examples of similar sequences in nature and in works of art.

## OCTOBER. DESIGN.

8. An Exercise in Balance.
(a) Axial. - Arrange two or more motives of some chosen shape in right and left balance on a vertical axis.
(b) Central.- Select a shape and balance in fours, eights, sixteens, and in threes, sixes and twelves, on a vertical axis with balance on a center.
Select a shape and balance in threes, fours, sixes, sevens, etc., on a center. (See Note 1.)
9. An Exercise in Sequences of Repetition: Color.

Arrange colored tablets, circles or squares, at regular intervals in a row and in a square field. Repeat with each of the six standards, using colored pegs, seeds, papers, crayons or match sticks with color.
Note.- These simple exercises in harmony building with color may be supplemented by correlation with other primary work, busy work, number work, and manual training in stringing beads, weaving mats, and sewing-card exercises, etc.
11. Teach the children to recognize the Ellipse.

Find similar shapes in nature and in works of art.
12. An Exercise in Sequences of Repetition: Ellipses.

Arrange ellipses in a row at regular intervals, (a) single, (b) grouped, (c) near together or touching, (d) far apart. Make several variations, using tablets.
Find similar examples in nature and in works of art.
13. An Exercise in Sequences of Alternation: Ellipses.

Repeat ellipses in a row at regular intervals with the following changes in alternation: (a) change in attitude, (b) change in size, (c) change in number, (d) change in shape.
Find similar examples in nature and in works of art.
14. An Exercise in Balance.
(a) Axial.- Balance two ellipses right and left on a vertical axis.
Balance six ellipses right and left on a vertical axis.
Find similar arrangements in nature and in works of art.
(b) Central.- Balance four ellipses right and left on a vertical axis with balance on a center.
Balance ellipses on a center in threes and sixes, in fours and eights and in fives.
15. Find similar arrangements in nature and in works of art.
16. An Exercise in Sequences of Progression: Ellipses.

Arrange ellipses in a row, in a field and in an elliptical area, increasing or decreasing in number or size in orderly progression.
Use lentils, seeds, tablets, etc. (See Note 1.)
Find similar arrangements in nature and in works of art.

## NOVEMBER. DESIGN.

17. An Exercise in Sequences of Alternation: Related Colors.

Repeat circles or squares (colored tablets) in a row and in a field (repetition of rows) with alternation of closely related colors. For each exercise use but two colors: Red and Orange, Orange and Yellow, Yellow and Green, Green and Blue, Blue and Violet, Violet and Red.
18. An Exercise in Sequences of Alternation: Related Colors.

Repeat the above exercise, using colored crayons, pegs or match sticks dipped in water color or ink.
19. An Exercise in Sequences of Alternation: Complementary Colors.
Repeat with alternation in a row and in a field (repetition of rows) complementary colors, Yellow and Violet, Red and Green, Orange and Blue, using colored tablets, pegs or crayons, or match sticks and water color.
20. An Exercise in Sequences of Alternation: Value. Extreme Contrasts, Black and White.
Repeat black and white with alternation in a row and in a square or oblong area. Use white paper and black crayon on a gray background or white and black crayons on gray.
21. Teach the children to recognize the Oval. Find similar shapes in nature and in works of art.
22. An Exercise in Sequences of Repetition: Ovals.

Arrange oval tablets in a row at regular intervals, near together, far apart, single or grouped. Make several variations.
Find similar arrangements in nature and in works of art.
23. An Exercise in Sequences of Alternation: Ovals.

Repeat ovals in a row at regular intervals with the following changes in alternation: (a) change in attitude, (b) change in size, (c) change in number, (d) change in shape.
Find similar examples in nature and in works of art.
24. An Exercise in Balance.
(a) Axial.- Arrange two ovals in right-and-left balance on a vertical axis.
Find similar examples in nature and in works of art.
(b) Balance six or more ovals right and left on a vertical axis.

Find similar examples in nature and in works of art.

## DECEMBER. DESIGN.

25. Central Balance. - Balance ovals on a vertical axis with balance on a center in fours, eights, sixteens.
Balance ovals on a center in threes, fours, fives, sixes, etc. Find similar arrangements in nature and in works of art.
26. An Exercise in Sequences of Progression: Ovals.

Arrange ovals (a) in a row, (b) in an oval area, and (c) in a field, increasing or decreasing in size or number in orderly progression.
Find similar sequences in nature and in works of art.
27. An Exercise in Sequences of Progression: Related Colors.

Using colored tablets, select three warm colors. Arrange in the order of close relationship, Yellow, Orange, Red.
Select three cold colors, arrange in similar manner, Violet, Blue, Green. Arrange a series, warm to cold. Arrange groups of three related colors in the order of relationship, e. g.,

| Y. G. B. | V. R. O. |
| :--- | :--- |
| G. B. V. | R. O. Y. |
| B. V. R. | O. Y. G. |

28. An Exercise in Sequences of Repetition: Color Sequences.

Arrange units, representing a color sequence, at regular intervals in a row, e.g., Y. O. R., Y. O. R., Y. O. R.
Use tablets, pegs, colored paper, crayon or match sticks with water color.
Repeat the exercise with other color sequences.
29. Teach the children to recognize the Equilateral Triangles.

Find similar shapes in nature and in works of art.
30. An Exercise in Sequences of Repetition: Equilateral Triangles.

Arrange equilateral triangles in a row at regular intervals, near together, far apart, single or grouped. Make several variations.
Find similar examples in nature and in works of art.

## JANUARY. DESIGN.

31. An Exercise in Sequences of Alternation: Equilateral Triangle.

Repeat equilateral triangles in a row at regular intervals, with the following changes in alternation: (a) change in attitude, $(b)$ change in shape, (c) change in number, ( $d$ ) change in size.
32. An Exercise in Balance: Equilateral Triangles.
(a) Axial.-Arrange two equilateral triangles in left and right balance on a vertical axis. Balance six or more equilateral triangles left and right on a vertical axis.
Find similar examples in nature and in works of art.
33. An Exercise in Central Balance.
(b) Central.- Balance four equilateral triangles right and left on a vertical axis with balance on a center.
Find similar examples in nature and in works of art.
Arrange equilateral triangles balanced on a center in threes, fours, fives, sixes, etc.
Find similar examples in nature and in works of art.
34. An Exercise in Sequences of Progression: Equilateral Tri= angles.
Arrange equilateral triangles (a) in a row, (b) in an area, and (c) in a field, increasing or decreasing the size or number in orderly progression.
Find similar sequences in nature and in works of art.
35. An Exercise in Sequences of Repetition: Tone Balance, Color (Extreme Contrasts, Complementary Colors).
Repeat groups of colored tablets representing any two complementary colors in a row at regular intervals.
Repeat the exercise with other pairs of complementary colors, using tablets, pegs, crayons or match sticks with water color.
Find similar color balance in nature and in works of art.
36. An Exercise in Sequences of Repetition: Tone Balance; Values (Extreme Contrasts, Black and White).
Through the middle of a 2 -inch wide strip of gray drawing paper, outline a row of 1 -inch circles, squares or other shapes in groups of two; with black and white crayons fill in each group.

## FEBRUARY. DESIGN.

37 to 40. Exercises in Sequences of Repetition: Tone Balance (Intensity, Bright and Dull Color).
With colored crayons make units composed of one or more elements, arranging them in a row or in a field by repetition of rows.
These exercises are rhythmic in character, the class counting aloud in unison while drawing.
The counting touches are made with the duller crayons, greens, black, brown. A touch of bright color is added afterwards without counting.
Find similar examples of bright and dull color in nature and in works of art.

## 41. An Exercise in Tone Balance and Tone Sequence.

Arrange the six standard colors in related order in a row, and in a circle to form the spectrum, using crayons.
Place yellow at the top of the circle.
Find similar examples in nature of tone sequence and tone balance.
42. Teach the children to recognize the Isosceles Triangle.

Find similar shapes in nature and in works of art.
43. An Exercise in Sequence of Repetition: Isosceles Triangle.

Arrange isosceles triangles in a row at regular intervals, near together, far apart, single and grouped.
Make several variations.

## MARCH. DESIGN.

44. An Exercise in Sequences of Alternation: Isosceles Triangles. Repeat isosceles triangles in a row at regular intervals with the following changes in alternation: (a) change in attitude, (b) change in size, (c) change in number, ( $d$ ) change in shape.
45. An Exercise in Balance: Isosceles Triangles.
(a) Axial.- Arrange two isosceles triangles in right and left balance on a vertical axis. Balance six or more isosceles triangles right and left on a vertical axis.
Find similar examples in nature and in works of art.
46. (b) Central Balance.- Arrange four isosceles triangles in left and right balance on a vertical axis with balance on a center. Repeat with eight.
Balance isosceles triangles on a center in threes, fours, fives and multiples.
Find similar examples in nature and in works of art.
47. An Exercise in Sequences of Progression: Isosceles Triangles. Arrange isosceles triangles (a) in a row, (b) in an area, (c) in a field, increasing or decreasing in size or number in orderly progression.
48. Teach the children to reeognize parallel directions. Draw parallel, vertical and horizontal lines.
Find examples in nature and in works of art.
49. Fold and cut a 6 -inch square from 6 by 9 inch sheet of drawing paper. Make three folds forming four parallel strips.
Make folds at right angles forming an area of squares.
50. An Exercise in Sequences of Alternation: Oblique lines. Repeat oblique lines with left and right alternation, in a row, touching, forming the zigzag movement.
Repeat the exercise, using long oblique and short vertical.
For each line arrangement use but one color. Make several arrangements, each with a different color.
Find examples of zigzag movement in nature and in works of art. Note.- These two-line exercises in Repetition with Alternation may be rhythmic counting exercises, counting "one-two," and drawing with crayons.
51. An Exercise in Sequences of Alternation: Right Angles, or Vertical and Horizontal lines.
Repeat right-angles, touching, with change in attitude forming the Greek fret.
For each line arrangement use but one color; make several arrangements, each with a different color.
Find this arrangement in works of art.
52. An Exercise in Sequences of Alternation: Simple Curves.

Repeat simple curves in a row, touching, with up-and-down change in attitude forming the meander movement.
Find examples of the meander movement in nature and in works, of art.

## APRIL. DESIGN.

53. Exercises in Sequences of Repetitions (in a field): Color.

Outline sixteen 1 -inch squares arranged, not quite touching, in form of a square.
Repeat with circular tablets, touching.
Use a white background and fill in each shape, thus outlined, with crayon, using but one color for each exercise.
Note: These color exercises in "all over" patterns may be of greater value if each row of pupils uses a different color, all pupils being allowed to see the effect in all six colors. Use tablets if drawing is too difficult.
54. An Exercise in Sequences of Repetition.

Using tablets, allow each pupil to choose a shape he likes and to repeat it, single or grouped, at regular intervals, in a row and in a field, forming a square or oblong area.
55. Repeat the above with pegs, seeds, lentils.
56. Repeat the above with colored crayons or match sticks and water color.
57. An Exercise in Sequences of Alternation.

Using tablets, each pupil may select a shape he likes and repeat in a row with his own choice of change in alternation.
58. Repeat the above exercise with pegs, seeds, lentils, etc.
59. Repeat the preceding exercise, using colored crayons or match sticks with water color or ink.

## MAY AND JUNE. DESIGN.

60. Exercises in Axial Balance, using (a) two tablets, (b) six or more tablets. Ask each pupil to make several arrangements of right and left balance on a vertical axis, making his own choice of shapes.
61. Repeat the preceding exercise, using pegs, seeds, lentils, etc.
62. Repeat the preceding exercise, using colored crayons or match sticks with water color.
63. Exercises in Central Balance (using tablets). Ask each pupil to make several arrangements of right-and-left-balance on a vertical axis with balance on a center, making his own choice of shapes.
64. Repeat the preceding exercise, using pegs, seeds, lentils, etc.
65. Repeat the preceding exercises, using colored crayons or match sticks with color.
66. Exercises in Central Balance.

Using tablets, the pupils may make several arrangements of balance on a center in threes and multiples of three; fours and multiples of four; fives and multiples of five, making their own choice of shapes.
67. Repeat the preceding exercise, using pegs, lentils, seeds, etc.
68. Repeat the preceding exercise, using colored crayons or match sticks and color.
69. Exercises in Sequences of Progression (using tablets).

Ask the pupils to make their own choice of shapes and arrange them (a) in a row, (b) in an area, and (c) in a field, increasing or decreasing in number or size in orderly progression.
70. Repeat the preceding exercise, using pegs, lentils, seeds.
71. Repeat the preceding exercise, using colored crayons or match sticks and color.

## DRAWING. GRADE II. OCTOBER THROUGH JUNE. REPRESENTATION.

Time.
There are sixty-one lessons in this series; two twenty-minute lessons each full week.

October, 8 lessons.
November, 7 lessons.
December, 6 lessons. January, 8 lessons. February, 6 lessons.

March, 8 lessons.
April, 6 lessons.
May, 8 lessons.
June, 4 lessons.

Note.- The papers should be numbered 1, 2, 3, etc., to show progress.
See general note on Representation, pages 8, 9, 10, 11 .

## Exercises.

1. Draw a mother and a little girl standing together.
2. Draw a little girl walking toward her mother, who is standing still.
3. Draw a mother taking something from a little girl's hand.
4. Draw a father and a little boy standing together.
5. Draw a father and a little boy walking together.
6. Draw a father and a boy and girl standing together.
7. Draw two boys walking together.
8. Draw two girls talking together.
9. Draw a tree.
10. Repeat the exercise, trying to draw a better tree.
11. Go to the window or out of doors to look at a tree. Draw it from memory. Learn the name of the tree; elm, maple or birch.
12. Draw a little girl standing near a tree.
13. Draw a mother and a little girl standing near a tree. Make the picture tell the kind of tree.
14 and 15. Draw an elm tree. Draw a mother and two children under the tree.
14. Draw two trees side by side.
15. Draw three boys under the trees playing with a ball.
16. Draw a toy cart.
17. Study a toy cart to learn how to make a wheel. Study the circle and practice drawing circles at the blackboard and on paper. Mark the center first. Draw one line out for a radius and then carry the line slowly around to make the circle, keeping the same distance from the center all the way. Select the best circle you have made and add enough radii to make the spokes of the wheel.
18. Draw a cart wheel. Draw the box or body of the cart. Add the handle, showing how it slants when the handle rests on the ground.
19. Draw a boy pulling a toy cart.

22 and 23. Draw a tree. Draw a boy pulling a cart near the tree.
24. Draw a girl sitting in a cart.

25 and 26. Draw two or three trees. Near the trees draw a boy giving his little sister a ride in his cart.
27. Study vertical, horizontal and oblique lines. Practice drawing vertical lines at the blackboard and on paper. Draw steadily down. Draw steadily up, thinking of the direction all the time. Learn to use long vertical lines as keys to all the others. Try to represent the true slant of oblique lines by comparing them with vertical or horizontal ones.
28. Study and draw objects involving long straight lines in various positions.
29 and 30. Draw a fence, made of vertical boards fastened to horizontal pieces. Near the fence draw two or three trees. Draw a boy with a cart near the trees.
31 to 61 . Continue to draw men, women, boys and girls in various attitudes and easy combinations. Make a special study of trees, learning as many kinds as possible. Add appropriate objects such as tools and playthings to explain the actions of the figures. Make study drawings of new objects as they are introduced. Try constantly to improve the shapes and proportions of each object. Color the faces, hands and clothing of figures to suggest real people. Keep looking at people and trees to get a better idea of how they look so that the pictures may improve.

## DRAWING. GRADE III. DESIGN.

There are seventy exercises in this series to be followed in consecutive order - two thirty-minute periods each week.

## SEPTEMBER. DESIGN.

1. An Exercise in the Study of Tone Contrast: Light and dark.

Teach the children to recognize light and dark color and to distinguish different degrees of light and different degrees of dark; e. g., select a color - find one lighter; find one darker, etc. Select a light color - find one lighter. Select a dark color - find one darker.
2. An Exercise in Tone=Study. Value - Middle Gray.

Lead the children to recognize middle gray, the half-way step between white and black in the standard scale of values. Outline a row of circles, squares or oblongs arranged at regular intervals, and color middle gray with crayon.
3. An Exercise in Tone=Relations - Sequence - Value, Neutral Gray.
Show the pupils the neutral value scale. Find middle gray and arrange a scale white to black (white, middle gray, and black). Use crayons, paper or water-color.
4. An Exercise in the Study of Tone=Sequence. Color, Yellow. Neutralization to white; yellow - full intensity; yellow -one half neutralized to white, and white.
Show the pupils standard yellow, neutralized to white. Find a half-way step to white and arrange in a scale of yellow to white, three steps. Use colored paper. Paste on a neutral gray background.
5. An Exercise in the Study of Tone=Sequence. Color, Yellow. Scale, Yellow, Dark=Yellow and Black.
Show the pupils standard yellow neutralized in the scale of nine values to black. Find a half-way step to black and arrange in a scale of three steps, yellow to black - Yellow, Dark= Yellow and Black. Paste on a neutral gray background.

## OCTOBER. DESIGN.

6. Find examples of standard yellow, light and dark, in nature and in works of art.
7. An Exercise in Repetition with Size Alternation. Color, Yellow.

With the $\frac{1}{2}$-inch and 1 -inch circular tablets as patterns, pupils may outline three of each, placing alternately in a row at regular intervals through the middle of a 2 -inch wide strip of white drawing paper. "Paint" bright yellow with colored crayon.
8. An Exercise in Repetition with Tone=Alternation - Value and Intensity. Light Yellow and Normal Yellow.
With the circular tablet as a pattern the pupils may outline and cut from colored paper six circles, three light and three normal standard yellow. They may be pasted (alternating the two values) in a row at regular intervals. Use a 2 -inch wide strip of white or neutral gray paper.
9. An Exercise in Repetition with Tone=Alternation - Value, Black and White.
Select gray paper and any geometric shape and draw six outlines in a row at regular intervals. Using black and white crayons, "paint" the squares black and white alternating the tones.
10. An Exercise in Recognition of Tone=Sequence. Color, Orange. Scale, Orange, Light=Orange and White.
Show the pupils standard orange, neutralized to white and to black, in the scale of nine values. Find a half-way step to white and arrange in a scale of orange to white. (Three steps.) Use colored paper. Paste on a neutral gray background.
11. An Exercise in Recognition of Tone=Sequence. Color, Orange. Scale, Orange, Dark=Orange and Black.
Show pupils standard orange neutralized to black in the scale of nine values. Find a half-way step to black and arrange in a scale of three steps, orange to black. Paste on a neutral gray background.
12. Find examples of Standard Orange, light and dark, in nature and in works of art.
13. An Exercise in Repetition with Size Alternation. Color, Orange.

With the $\frac{1}{2}$-inch and 1 -inch square tablets as patterns, pupils may outline three of each, placing large and small alternately in a row at regular intervals through the middle of a 2 -inch wide strip of white drawing paper. "Paint" bright orange with colored crayon.
14. An Exercise in Repetition with Tone=Alternation - Value and Intensity. (Light and bright orange.)
With the square tablet as a pattern, the pupils may outline and cut from colored paper six squares, three light and three bright orange. Alternate the two values in a row at regular intervals through the middle of a 2 -inch strip of white or neutral gray paper.

## NOVEMBER. DESIGN.

15. An Exercise in Repetition with Tone=Alternation - Value, Middle Gray and White.
Select any geometric shape and draw six outlines in a row at regular intervals. Using middle gray crayon, "paint" every alternate square middle gray.
16. An Exercise in Recognition of Tone=Sequence. Color, Red. Show the pupils standard red, neutralized to white in the scale of nine values. Find a half-way step to white and arrange in a scale, red to white (three steps). Use colored paper. Paste on neutral gray. blackground.
17. An Exercise in Recognition of Tone=Sequence. Color, Red. Show pupils standard red neutralized to black in the scale of nine values. Find a half-way step to black and arrange in a scale of three steps, red to black. Use colored paper. Paste on a neutral gray background.
18. Find examples of standard red, light and dark, in nature and in works of art.
19. An Exercise in Repetition with Size=Alternation. Color, Red. With the $\frac{1}{2}$-inch and 1 -inch wide oblong tablets as patterns, pupils may outline two or three of each, placing large and small alternately in a row at regular intervals through the middle of a 2 -inch wide strip of white drawing paper. "Paint" bright red with colored crayon.
20. An Exercise in Repetition with Tone=Alternation - Value and Intensity. (Light and bright red.)
With the oblong tablet as a pattern the pupil may outline and cut from colored paper four or five oblongs, two or three bright red and two or three light. Alternate the two values in a row at regular intervals through the middle of a 2 -inch strip of white or neutral gray paper.
21. An Exercise in Repetition with Tone=Alternation - Value, Middle Gray and Black.
Select any geometric shape and draw six outlines in a row at regular intervals. Using middle gray and black crayons, alternate the two tones in a sequence of repetition.
22. Exercise in Recognition of Tone=Sequence. Color, Violet. Scale, Violet, Light=Violet and White.
Show the pupils standard violet, neutralized to white in the scale of nine values. Find a half-way step to white and arrange in a scale of violet to white (three steps). Use colored paper. Paste on a neutral gray background.

## DECEMBER. DESIGN.

23. Find examples of standard violet, light and dark tones, in nature and in works of art.
24. An Exercise in Repetition with Size=Alternation. Color, Violet.

With the $\frac{1}{2}$-inch and 1 -inch wide triangular tablets as patterns, pupils may outline three of each, placing large and small alternately in a row at regular intervals through the middle of a 2 -inch wide strip of white drawing paper. "Paint" violet standard, using colored crayon.
25. An Exercise in Repetition with Tone=Alternation - Value and Intensity. (Light and normal violet.)
With the triangular tablet as a pattern, the pupil may outline and cut from colored paper six violet triangles, three light and three normal violet. Alternate the two values in a row at regular intervals through the middle of a 2 -inch strip of white or gray paper.
26. Review Diameter by drawing and folding exercises.

Fold and cut a square. Fold opposite edges together, forming the diameters. (See Manual Training.)
Fold and cut an oblong. Draw the diameters.
27. Exercise in Recognition of Tone=Sequence. Color, Blue. Scale, -iue, Light=Blue and White.
Show the pupils standard blue neutralized to white, in the scale of nine values. Find a half-way step to white and arrange in a scale of blue to white, three steps. Use colored paper. Paste on a neutral gray background.
28. An Exercise in Recognition of Tone=Sequence. Color, Blue. Scale, Blue, Dark=Blue and Black.
Show the pupils standard blue neutralized to black in the scale of nine values. Find a half-way step to black, and arrange in a scale of three steps, blue to black (blue, dark-blue and black). Paste on a neutral gray background.

## JANUARY. DESIGN.

29. Find examples of standard blue, light and dark tones, in nature and in works of art.
30. An Exercise in Repetition with Size=Alternation. Color, Blue.
With the $\frac{1}{2}$-inch and 1 -inch elliptical tablets as patterns, pupils may outline three of each, placing large and small alternately in a row at regular intervals through the middle of a 2 -inch wide strip of white drawing paper. "Paint" bright blue with colored crayon.
31. An Exercise in Repetition with Tone=Alternation - Value and Intensity. (Light and bright blue.)
With the elliptical tablet as a pattern, the pupil may outline and cut from colored paper five or six ellipses, two or three light and two or three bright blue. Alternate the two values in a row at regular intervals through the middle of a 2 -inch strip of white or neutral gray paper.
32. Review Diagonal by drawing and folding.

Fold and cut a square. Fold one corner to meet the opposite corner, forming a diagonal. Make a second fold, forming the second diagonal. (See Manual Training.)
Fold and cut an oblong. Draw the diagonals.
33. Exercise in Recognition of Tone=Sequence. Color, Green. Scale, Green, Light=Green and White.
Show the pupils standard green, neutralized to white in the standard scale of nine values. Find a half-way step to white and arrange in a scale of green to white, three steps. Use colored paper. Paste on a neutral gray background.
34. An Exercise in Recognition of Tone=Sequence. Color, Green. Scale, Green, Dark=Green and Black.
Show the pupils standard green neutralized to black. Find a half-way step to black and arrange in a scale of three steps, green to black, green, dark=green and black. Paste on a neutral gray background.
35. Find examples of standard green, light and dark tones, in nature and in works of art.
36. An Exercise in Repetition with Size=Alternation. Color, Green.

With the $\frac{1}{2}$-inch and 1 -inch oval tablets as patterns, pupils may outline three of each, placing large and small alternately in a row at regular intervals through the middle of a 2 -inch wide strip of white drawing paper. "Paint" bright green with colored crayon.

## FEBRUARY. DESIGN.

37. An Exercise in Repetition with Tone=Alternation - Value and Intensity. (Light and bright green.)
With the oval tablet as a pattern, the pupil may outline and cut from colored paper five or six ovals, three light and three bright green. Alternate the two values in a row at regular intervals through the middle of a 2 -inch strip of white or neutral gray paper.
38. Review horizontal, vertical and diagonal directions.

Using pegs, seeds, lentils, tablets, etc., pencil or crayon, arrange several rows in each of the above directions.
Note.- The sequences of order involving arrangements of dots and lines may be made on $\frac{1}{4}$-inch smooth squared paper (the $\frac{1}{4}$-inch square web), using pen and ink, pencil or colored crayons, or they may be made on drawing paper, plain or webbed, with colored crayons, match sticks with water color, or with pencil.
39. Exercises in Sequences of Repetition: Dots. In a row, vertical, horizontal, diagonal.

Arrange dots in a row at regular intervals, near together or far apart, single or grouped. These may be counting exercises, the pupils counting aloud while drawing, the sound, movement, and expression occurring simultaneously: $1-2$ or $1-2-3$ or $1-2-3-4$. Use pencil or colored crayons. Use but one color for each separate exercise. Make many arrangements varying the tone, shape, attitude, position or measure for each new arrangement.
Note.- "The order of repetition is perfect when all the elements, tone, measure, shape, attitude, intervals, etc., are repeated, with no change or differences, one part being just like another."
Split peas and lentils are excellent for use in the above arrangements as "busy work."
40. Find examples of repetition of dots in nature.
41. An Exercise in Sequences of Repetition: Dots. In a field (a repetition of rows).
Arrange several rows of repetitions, in a field, left to right, in parallel order, at regular intervals. Arrange rows of repetitions, in an up-and-down or vertical direction and on diagonals.
Find examples of dot-repetition in works of art.
42. Exercise in Sequences of Alternation: Dots. In a row - In a field.
Arrange dots at regular intervals in a vertical, horizontal or diagonal row or in a field (repetition of rows), near together or far apart, single or grouped, with the following changes in alternation: measure, attitude, interval, number.
43. Find examples of alternation of dots in nature and in works of art.
44. Exercise in Sequences of Alternation: Color. Value - The Six Standard Colors and Light and Dark. (Dots. In a row - In a field.)
Arrange dots in a vertical, horizontal or diagonal row at regular intervals or in a field (repetition of rows), with alternation of the following colors: (a) warm and cold (complementary), Orange and Blue, Green and Red, Violet and Yellow; (b) Light and Dark, Neutral Gray; (c) Light and Dark, color, e. g., light red and red, etc. Use colored crayons or match sticks with water color. For neutral gray use pencil or crayon.

## MARCH. DESIGN.

45. Repeat the above exercise in Sequences of Alternation of Color. Dots - In a row and in a field, using related colors: Orange and Yellow; Yellow and Green; Green and Blue; Blue and Violet; Violet and Red; Red and Orange.
46. An exercise in Sequence of Repetition: Lines. (In a row.)

Arrange vertical, horizontal or oblique lines in a vertical, horizontal or diagonal row at regular intervals, near together, far apart, single or grouped. These may be counting exercises, the pupils counting aloud while drawing, the sound, movement and expression occurring simultaneously. Use pencil or colored crayon and but one color for each separate exercise. Make many arrangements, varying the tone, shape, attitude, position or measure for each new arrangement.
Note.- Lines used in these exercises may be straight, curved or angular in shape. In tone they may be red, orange, yellow, green, blue or violet, or neutral gray. In measure, long, short, wide, narrow, and one or more in number. In attitude, the original or its inversions; turned on a center, the original may thus present a great variety of attitudes. In interval, long or short or equal.
47. An Exercise in Sequences of Repetition: Lines. (In a field.)

Arrange rows of line-repetitions in parallel order, vertical, horizontal or diagonal in direction.
Note: The sequences of line repetition and alternation suggest many ideas for color and design in busy work with "cardsewing" exercises.
Find similar effects of line-repetition in nature and in the handiwork of man. Note the infinite variety of similar effects in the many weaves of fabrics.
48. An Exercise in Sequences of Alternation: Lines. (In a row.) Arrange vertical, horizontal and oblique lines in a vertical, horizontal or diagonal row at regular intervals, near together, far apart, single or grouped, with the following changes in alternation: Measure (size, number and length), shape, interval and attitude.

## APRIL. DESIGN.

49. An Exercise in Sequences of Alternation of Tone: Color; Six standards. Value, light and dark. (Lines in a row and in a field.)

Arrange lines in a vertical, horizontal or diagonal row at regular intervals or in a field (repetition of rows), with alternation of the following colors: (a) Warm and Cold Colors (Complementary), Orange and Blue; Green and Red; Violet and Yellow; (b) Values, Light and Dark, Neutral Gray, (c) Light and Dark, Color.

Note: In alternating two units of unequal number or size, using the brighter color in the smaller measure gives a greater degree of color balance.
50. An Exercise in Sequences of Progression of Measure (Dots).

Arrange dots at regular intervals in a row, increasing or decreasing in number in orderly progression.
51. Exercises in Balance: Dots.
(a) Axial.- Arrange dots left and right on a vertical axis.
(b) Central.- Arrange dots left and right on a vertical axis with balance on a center.
52. Arrange dots around a center at equal distances in threes, fours, fives, sixes, sevens, eights, etc., and multiples.
Find examples of similar forms of balance in nature and works of art.
53, 54, 55. Exercises in Sequences of Progression: Straight Lines.
Arange straight lines at regular or irregular intervals in a row and in a field, increasing or decreasing in measure in orderly progression.
Find similar examples in nature and in works of art.

## MAY. DESIGN.

56. Exercise in Balance: Straight lines.
(a) Axial.- Arrange two straight lines in a balance of equal opposition of measure, shape, etc. Arrange two straight lines in a right and left balance on a vertical axis.
(b) Central.- Balance six or more straight lines right and left on a vertical axis.

## 57. Central Balance - Continued.

Arrange four or more straight lines in a right and left balance on a vertical axis with balance on a center.
Arrange lines balancing on a center radiating at equal diverging angles, in three and multiples of three; four and multiples of four; five and multiples of five.
Find examples of similar forms of line balance in nature and in works of art.
58. An Exercise in Axial Balance: Symmetry - Tablet laying.

Find two circles. Arrange in right and left balance on a vertical . axis. Make many similar arrangements, using different geometric shapes.
59. An Exercise in Axial Balance: Symmetry.

Draw geometric shapes, balanced left and right on a vertical axis. Draw several different pairs. Use square web paper or plain drawing paper.
60. An Exercise in Central Balance: Tablets.

Arrange tablets in left and right balance on a vertical axis with balance on a center. Make arrangements with many different shapes. Use one for center.
61. An Exercise in Central Balance.

Draw geometric shapes balanced left and right on a vertical axis with balance on a center. Make several arrangements, using different shapes. The paper may be plain drawing paper or the "square web."
62. An Exercise in Central Balance: Tablets.

Select a number of circles, ovals, ellipses, triangles, oblongs, semicircles or squares. Arrange a central balance of three, four, five, six, seven or eight. Tablets, same shape and size. Arrange in threes and sixes, four and eights, fives and tens.

## JUNE. DESIGN.

63. An Exercise in Balance: Drawing.

Repeat the preceding lesson, using tablets. Ask each pupil to select the arrangement he likes and make a drawing on paper, in tone, using his own choice of color.
64. An Exercise in Measure Sequence and Tone Sequence: Warm Colors, Cool colors.
Select any geometric shape in the $\frac{1}{2}$-inch size. Draw. Use square web paper. Starting with the $\frac{1}{2}$-inch size, arrange a symmetrical sequence, small to large, three steps, increasing in ratio $1: 2$. Paint with colored crayon warm colors, yellow to red, i. e., yellow, orange, red.
Draw another measure sequence, using a different shape. Paint with colored crayons, using cool colors, green, blue, violet.
65. An Exercise in Measure Sequence and Tone Sequence: Related color.

Repeat the preceding exercise, using sequences differing in shape and color. Select three related colors, e. g.:

| R. O. Y. | G. B. V. |
| :--- | :--- |
| O. Y. G. | B. V. R. |
| Y. G. B. | V. R. O. |

## DRAWING. GRADE III.

 OCTOBER THROUGH JUNE. REPRESENTATION.
## Time.

There are thirty-two lessons in this series, one thirty-minute lesson each week.
October, 5 lessons. March, 4 lessons.
November, 4 lessons.
April, 3 lessons.
December, 3 lessons.
January, 4 lessons.
February, 3 lessons.
Note. The papers should be numbered $1,2,3$, etc., to show progress.
See general note on representation, pages $8,9,10,11$.

## Exercises.

1. Draw a man going to work. Show how he is dressed. Has he anything in his hands?
2. Draw a tipcart.
3. Draw a horse, side view, standing still, without harness.
4. Draw a horse, side view, standing still, with harness.
5. Study a real horse, out of doors. Draw a horse and tipcart or wagon.
6 and 7. Draw a man feeding his horse, harnessed to a wagon.
6. Draw a horse, side view, drinking from a pail or watering trough.
7. Draw a horse, side view, standing still while a man loads the wagon.
8. Draw a horse walking, pulling a wagon, with a man driving. Show that the wagon is loaded.
11 and 12. Draw a horse trotting, with a light load. Add trees, fence and other things to suggest the surroundings. Color everything its true color.
9. Draw a coal wagon, with the horse standing still.

14 and 15 . Draw a man unloading the coal. Draw a boy and a girl watching him. Show how they are dressed. Draw the horse with a blanket on.
16. Draw a dog, standing, side view.
17. Draw a boy talking to his dog.
18. Draw a boy and a dog walking together.
19. Draw a boy and a dog running together.

20 and 21. Draw a boy giving a horse an apple, with the dog watching him. Draw the man who owns the horses. Add a fence or trees behind the group to suggest where they are.
22 to 32. Continue to draw people, vehicles and animals, doing various things. Make a special study of animals and introduce them into the pictures. Add appropriate objects such as tools and playthings to explain the actions of the figures. Make study drawings of new objects as they are introduced. Try constantly to improve the drawing of each object. Color the faces, hands and clothing of figures to suggest real people. Keep looking at people and things to get a better and better idea of how they look so that the pictures may improve.

# SCHOOL DOCUMENT NO. 9-1918 BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS 

SPECIAL SYLLABUS DRAWING and ManUal TRAINinG

GRADES IV., V., VI., VII., VIII.


The subject matter of the ""Special Syllabus Drawing and Manual Training, Grades IV.-VIII." is hereby approved.

Franklin B. Dyer, Superintendent of Public Schools.

## EQUIPMENTS.

Replenished in September on the basis of principals' reports for which blanks are furnished in March.

DRAWING.
Grades IV., V., VI., VII., VIII.

| - Article. | Quota. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Water color brushes. | 1 to each pupil. |
| Water color boxes, long, with red, blue, yellow and black. | 1 to each pupil. |
| Water cups | 1 to each pupil. |
| Pairs scissors, 6-inch (Grades VI. to VIII.) | 1 set to group. |
| In Grades IV. and V. use 6 -inch manual training scissors. | See Man. Tr. |

## MANUAL TRAINING. Cardboard Construction.-Grade IV.

| Article. | Quota. <br> (To be Used in Sets, Each Set Shared by Two Classes.) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Pairs scissors, 6-inch (for Drawing also) | 1 to 2 pupils. |
| Rules, $\frac{1}{8}$-inch | 1 to 2 boys. |
| Triangles. | 1 to 2 boys. |
| Compass attachments. | 1 to 2 boys. |
| Conductor's punches. | 1 to 10 boys. |
| Trybom's "Cardboard Construction" | 1 to class. |

## Bookbinding.-Grade V.

| Article. | Quota. <br> (To be Used in Sets, Each Set Shared by Two Classes.) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Pairs scissors, 6-inch (for Drawing also) | 1 to 2 pupils. |
| Rules, $\frac{1}{16}$-inch | 1 to 2 boys. |
| Triangles. | 1 to 2 boys. |
| Paste brushes | 1 to 2 boys. |
| Eyelet punches. | 1 to 25 boys. |
| "Bookbinding for Beginners". | 1 to class. |

## SUPPLIES.

Furnished in September on the basis of principals' reports for which blanks are issued in March. The amounts delivered plus any surpluses reported should equal quotas stated.

If supplies are not received by dates given, inquiry should be made of the master or assistant in charge. If it is found that they have not arrived in the district, inquiry should be made of the Supply Department. The quotas following have been carefully and generously revised, and, if supplies are distributed and used as indicated, there should be no necessity for further requisitions except in the cases where numbers prove larger than estimates or reports last sent in.

## GRADE IV.

## Drawing.

| Article. | Annual Quota. <br> To be Delivered September 13, 1918. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Drawing paper, gray, 9-inch by 12 -inch | 35 sheets to each pupil. |
| Drawing paper, manila, 9 -inch by 12 -inch. | 35 sheets to each pupil. |
| Drawing paper, white, 9 -inch by 12 -inch | 12 sheets to each pupil. |
| Cross section paper, 9 -inch by 12 -inch, manila | 4 sheets to each pupil. |
| Paste, tubes. | 1 to each class. |
| Pencils, E. Faber's No. 3200 B | 1 to cach pupil. |
| Cakes of color, yellow, red, blue and charcoal gray | 1 each to earh pupil. |
| Erasers. | 1 to 2 pupils. |
| Envelopes, $10-\mathrm{inch}$ by 13 -inch | 1 to each pupil. |

## Manual Training.

| Article. | Annual Quota. <br> To be Delivered September 13, 1918. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Gray twine. | 1 ball to 18 boys. |
| Pencils, Dixon's H | 1 to each pupil. |
| Wrapping paper, 24 -inch by 36 -inch, light brown | 1 sheet to each boy. |
| Bristol board, 22 -inch by 28 -inch, 3 colors | 6 sheets to each boy. |
| Tubes of Stixit. | 1 tube to 4 boys. |

## GRADE V. <br> Drawing.

| Article. | Annual Quota. To be Delivered September 13, 1918. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Drawing paper, gray, 9-inch by 12-inch . | 35 sheets to each pupil. |
| Drawing paper, manila, 9 -inch by 12 -inch. | 35 sheets to each pupil. |
| Drawing paper, white, 9 -inch by 12 -inch | 12 sheets to each pupil. |
| Cross section paper, 9 -inch by 12-inch, manila | 4 sheets to each pupil. |
| Paste, tubes | 1 to each class. |
| Pencils, E. Faber's No. 3200 B | 1 to each pupil. |
| Envelopes, 10 -inch by 13 -inch | 1 to each pupil. |
| Cakes of color, red, blue, yellow and charcoal | 1 each to each pupil. |
| Erasers | 1 to 2 pupils. |

Manual Training.

| Article. | Annual Quota. <br> To be Delivered September 13, 1918. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Needles, tapestry . | 1 paper to 25 boys. |
| Wrapping paper, 24 -inch by 36 -inch, light brown. | 1 sheet to each boy. |
| Newsboard, $13-\mathrm{inch}$ by $19-\mathrm{inch}$ | 4 sheets to each boy. |
| Vellum de luxe, brown | 1 yard to 2 boys. |
| Paper, Trimount Mills. | 1 ream to 25 boys. |
| Lining paper, brown, 20 -inch by 26 -inch. | 3 sheets to 2 boys. |
| Paste, powdered | 1 pound to 20 boys. |
| Boxes of eyelets. | 1 box to 25 boys. |
| Balls macrame cord, brown. | 1 ball to 50 boys. |
| Cotton tape, ${ }^{3}$-inch, white (4 yards) | 1 piece to 10 boys. |
| Bookbinders' thread. | 1 skein to 25 boys. |
| Yards "super". | 1 yard to 50 boys. |

## GRADE VI. <br> Drawing.

| Article. | Annual Quota. To be Delivered September 13, 1918. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Drawing paper, gray, 9 -inch by 12 -inch . | 35 sheets to each pupil. |
| Drawing paper, manila, 9 -inch by 12 -inch | 35 sheets to each pupil. |
| Drawing paper, white, 9 -inch by 12 -inch. | 12 sheets to each pupil. |
| Cross section paper, 9 -inch by 12 -inch, manila. | 4 sheets to each pupil. |
| Paste, tubes. | 1 to each class. |
| Pencils, E. Faber's No. 3200 B | 1 to each pupil. |
| Cakes of color, red, blue, yellow and charcoal gray | 1 of each to each pupil. |
| Envelopes, 10 -inch by 13 -inch | 1 to each pupil. |
| Erasers. | 1 to 2 pupils. |
| Color charts. | 1 set of 25 to each building. |
| " Elementary Lettering" sheets. | 1 to each pupil. |
| "Elementary Lettering" charts | 1 to each class. |

## GRADE VII. <br> Drawing.

| Article. | Annual Quota. To be Delivered September 13, 1918. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Drawing paper, gray, 9 -inch by 12 -inch . | 35 sheets to each pupil. |
| Drawing paper, manila, 9 -inch by 12 -inch. | 35 sheets to each pupil. |
| Drawing paper, white, 9 -inch by 12 -inch | 12 sheets to each pupil. |
| Cross section paper, 9 -inch by 12 -inch, manila. | 4 sheets to each pupil. |
| Paste, tubes. | 1 to each class. |
| Pencils, E. Faber's No. 3200 B | 1 to each pupil. |
| Cakes of color, red, blue, yellow and charcoal gray | 1 of each to each pupil. |
| Envelopes, $10-\mathrm{inch}$ by 13 -inch | 1 to each pupil. |
| Erasers | 1 to 2 pupils. |
| Color charts. | 1 set of 25 to each building. |
| Compasses, Eagle No. 576 | 1 set to each building. |

## GRADES VIII. AND IX. <br> Drawing.

| Article. | Annual Quota. <br> To be Delivered September 13, 1918. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Drawing paper, gray, 9 -inch by 12 -inch | 35 sheets to each pupil. |
| Drawing paper, manila, 9 -inch by 12 -inch | 35 sheets to each pupil. |
| * Drawing paper, manila, 12 -inch by 18 -inch. | 2 reams each to each group of classes. |
| Drawing paper, white, 9 -inch by 12 -inch | 12 sheets to each pupil. |
| Cross section paper, 9 -inch by 12 -inch, manila | 4 sheets to each pupil. |
| Paste, tubes. | 1 to each class. |
| Pencils, E. Faber's No. 3200 B. | 1 to each pupil. |
| Cakes of color, red, blue, yellow and charcoal gray | 1 of each to each pupil. |
| Envelopes, 10 -inch by 13 -inch | 1 to each pupil. |
| Erasers. | 1 to 2 pupils. |
| Color charts. | 1 set of 25 to each building. |
| Compasses, Eagle No. 576 | 1 set to each building. |

## DRAWING. PRIMARY AND GRAMMAR GRADES. DESIGN.

Aim.
To have the children see and feel the difference between Order and Disorder, and appreciate the value and importance of Order; to develop the Love of Order and, so far as possible, the Sense of Beauty.
The beautiful is simply the best of its kind - the supreme instance which gives the standard. To recognize and discover it is one of the chief interests of a civilized life.

## Subjects to be Considered.

A. The impressions of Vision; of light, of color, of positions, directions, measures, proportions and shapes.
B. The forms of Order as observed in Nature and in Works of Art.
A. The Impressions of Vision.

First discriminations:
I. Tones: Different effects of Light and Color.
$a$. Differences of Color; Red, Orange, Yellow, Green, Blue, Violet, and their intermediates; Violet-Red, Red-Orange, Orange-Yellow, Yellow-Green, Green-Blue, Blue-Violet.
b. Differences of Value in Colors: Colors light and colors dark; colors in different quantities of light.
c. Differences of Intensity in Colors: Colors bright, as in Spectrum Band, and colors dull; more or less neutralized, even completely neutralized.
II. Positions:

Recognition of different positions in the Field of Vision, the principal position being the center of the Field of Vision.
III. Directions:

Recognition of differences of direction in the Field of Vision: the Vertical; Up and Down; the Horizontal; Right and Left and the intermediate diagonal directions.
IV. Measures:

Recognition of different measures (large and small), of different sizes, distances and intervals, as observed in the Field of Vision; the diameter of the Field being the principal measure to which the others may be referred.
V. Proportions:

The square gives the best standard of reference for Proportion; the height and width of the square being equal. We have in different rectangles the simplest expression of Proportion.
VI. Shapes:

Recognition of differences of shape: Square, oblong, round, oval, etc.
The definition of all these differences (visual discriminations) by free-hand exercises in drawing and coloring: the exercises being carefully graded; the first being very simple and easy, preparing the pupil for those which follow, which should be increasingly difficult.
B. Order as observed in Nature and in Works of Art.

The three forms or modes of Order:

1. Continuations, Recurrences or Repetitions.
2. Progressions or Sequences: Different forms of motion.
3. Balances: Different forms of equilibrium or rest. To be appreciated, all balances must be set on the central vertical of the Field of Vision.
These three forms of Order occur in combinations, producing a great variety of phenomena, more or less interesting.
a. Recurrences and Repetitions in Progressions and Sequences.
b. Recurrences and Repetitions in Balances.
c. Sequences in forms of Balance, and Balances in Sequences.
d. Alternations in Sequences: that is, differences repeated, producing the effect of Rhythm.
e. Gradations of differences. set in Sequences or Progressions.
f. The Balance of Repetitions and Inversions.
$g$. The Balance of different elements which, though they do not correspond in character, are equivalent in their force of appeal in the Sense of Vision.
The Definition and Description of Order in particular instances and examples:
This is to be done in a carefully graded series of exercises in drawing and coloring. The first exercise should be very simple and elementary, the later ones increasingly difficult; from lesson to lesson and from grade to grade. By degrees the whole field of Design should be revealed, and its possi-
bilities, in some measure, realized; beginning with the orders of plane geometry, ending in the representation of Nature and Life in different geometric systems. As we have time systems in Music and in Poetry so we have space systems in Design. Order, Symmetry and Harmony are in all cases the expression of mathematical laws.
It is very important that the children should see good examples of design; in drawings and paintings, in textiles, in pottery and porcelain, in wood or stone carvings and in metal work. Drawings and paintings, photographs and enlargements of photographs and prints may be used and the children should from time to time be taken to the Natural History Museums and to the Museums of Art. On these occasions they should be encouraged to take notes of what they see that they believe to be beautiful. Tracing designs that interest them with a finger in the air they will often be able to draw it on paper afterwards, making the same movements with the point of the pencil. They will not remember the design but the action describing it.

## Materials Used in the Primary and Grammar Grades.

In the beginning, tablets, seeds and colored sticks should be used. When it comes to drawing and coloring, lead pencils and colored crayons will serve the purpose. Water colors may be used instead of colored crayons in the more advanced grades.
Habits.
Correct habits of sitting are essential to the child's health and sight. The position used in writing is not good for drawing. The paper should be at the reading distance from the eye and so placed that the top and bottom edges appear horizontal and the sides vertical. So far as possible the paper should be at right angles with the direction of vision; not foreshortened.

## PRIMARY GRADES. DESIGN.

First Discriminations and Definitions.
A. Principal colors.

Principal positions.
Principal directions: Vertical, horizontal and diagonal.
The important angles: Angles of 90 degrees, 45 degrees, 60 degrees, 30 degrees.
Units of measurement and their progressions, arithmetical and geometrical.
Simple geometric shapes: Squares and other rectangles, circles, ellipses and spirals.
Exercises in drawing and coloring to define tones (the six colors), positions, directions, measures and shapes.
B. The forms of Order, Continuations, Recurrences, Repetitions, Sequences, Balances, and their combinations to be illustrated and explained. Only very simple examples should be given. Exercises in repeating certain colors, in different directions, measures and shapes and setting them in Sequences and in Balances. These are first exercises in Design, Design being the arrangement of lines and spots of color to describe the different modes or forms of Order and combinations of these modes. Sheets of examples and illustrations will be provided for the teachers as soon as possible.

## GRAMMAR GRADES. <br> DESIGN.

Same program, with further discriminations and more difficult exercises. Examples and illustrations of work to be done in each grade will be prepared for the use of the teachers.

## DRAWING. PRIMARY AND GRAMMAR GRADES. REPRESENTATION.

Aim.
To develop visual discrimination, memory and imagination, together with an ability to describe visual experience and to express visual knowledge and ideas.

Subjects to be Considered and Represented.
Men, women and children, their attitudes, gestures and movements, their belongings and surroundings, in the city and in the country; care being taken to bring all the subjects suggested well within the experience of all the pupils, so that they will be describing what they have seen, and what they know, or ought to know, of Nature and Life.

## Mode of Expression.

Drawing in definite outlines and coloring in flat tones. There is to be no modeling of solid forms either in Black-and-White or in Color. The interest is to be in the Shapes of objects, people and things, and in the differences of color revealed in light.

## Materials.

The drawing will be done with lead pencils; the coloring, at first with colored crayons, afterwards, in the more advanced grades, with water colors.

## Method of Teaching.

The teacher's part in this, as in all educational work, is to make the pupils think clearly and express themselves well. In this particular course the thinking must be in the terms of vision: Light, color, positions, directions, distances or measures, proportions and shapes. The knowledge and ideas to be expressed by drawing and coloring are in tone-relations and in space-relations. The terms of expression are lines and spots of color. The aim is to induce the pupils to think of Nature and Life in lines and spots of color and to put these lines and spots on paper; just as in other courses of study they think in words and forms of language, using the words in speech and in writing. The knowledge and ideas which are developed and expressed by lines and spots of color are hardly less important than those which are expressed by language. Many ideas which we try to express by speech and by writing can be much better expressed more definitely and more clearly by drawing and painting.
It will be the duty of the teachers in this course to suggest the subjects to be thought about and described; to help the pupils in the comparison, criticism and judgment of their own performances; and, finally, to grade the work done according to the standard to be maintained. The teacher is expected to take a genuine interest in the work of the pupils and to be quick to recognize and appreciate what is good in the work done; what is better, and what is best.

In suggesting subjects to be thought about and described by the pupils the teacher must be very specific and particular. For example, the teacher says: "A man is going out of the door when he remembers that his wife has not told him what to get for dinner. He turns round and calls her. She comes to the door with a little girl, four years old. They stand by the door talking. The little girl is interested in the cat which, seeing a dog across the street, has its fur raised and its back up. The house is built of red bricks. There are stone steps and the door and its jambs are painted white." By these words fairly definite images are suggested and the pupils may proceed to draw and to color the subject, each one following his own imagination and producing his own picture. Taking up any one of the pictures produced it is a question whether it is true as a representation. In what respects is it true? What mistakes, if any, have been made? What changes or corrections should be made? Has anything been left out that is natural and proper to the picture as a whole, or to the people and things represented in it? In other words, is the performance appropriate to the idea which suggested it? Because in Art nothing counts that is unnatural, untimely or inappropriate. When the pictures have been considered and criticised, one after another, they should be put up to be considered together, with a view to making a comparison and selecting the best - the best of all or the best two or three. The children must be encouraged to make comparisons and to pass judgments. The teacher should assist them and encourage them, declaring her own judgment at the end of the lesson.
As to the standard to be maintained: It should be determined always by the best work produced in the grade; the better the work the higher the standard. With this idea in mind, the best work should be selected and kept for reference; and it will be well to have exhibitions of it from time to time. As the work improves, as it should from year to year, insignificant and unimportant examples may be thrown out. It is always the best that gives the standard. It is proper that the pupils should see what the standard is and for that reason exhibitions are held. No copying should be allowed. When the children have seen the exhibition it should be taken down, and they should then proceed, as before, to think for themselves and to express, each one, his own knowledge and his own ideas.

In the work of the nine grades there should be a steady increase of visual knowledge and of the power of expression which goes along with it. The crude representations of the primary grades must pass away and in the work of the higher grades we must see more and more truth of representation and the representation must be more and more specific and particular. If in the work of the primary grades we recognize the genus, we must presently recognize the species, then the varieties of each species. Last of all we reach the representation of particular people and particular things. Whenever the child is unable to think of anything to draw, that means that he has no visual knowledge appropriate to the subject proposed. He must proceed, at once, to get the required knowledge. A simple way of doing this is to have the child look in Nature for the subject-matter to be represented; to get an idea of it. A good way of doing this is for the child to trace the objects, people or things in the air with the point of his finger. When he has done that he will remember, not the object, but his own action in describing it, and he will probably be able to do with the point of his pencil what he had done with the point of his finger, or something like that.
If the subject of the next lesson is given out before the children leave the room, they will be looking out for the people and things they will have to draw. The younger children can trace what they see with the finger and then draw it. The older children may be able to draw directly from the object, if it is in any sense stilllife. In most cases, however, our visual knowledge is best secured by quick observation, followed by clear recollection or vivid imagination. Still-life is a very small part of Life and the art of drawing and painting in representation must not be limited to it, as it has been, very generally, during the past fifty years. In any case we should be able to imagine and draw the human figure in its principal attitudes and actions before we undertake anything like specific portraiture. The general idea, which is always a thing of the imagination, should take precedence over any specifications of it in the direction of matter-of-fact or statistical portraiture. We should be able to draw and paint men, women and children, and the objects connected with them, as the old masters did, before we proceed to direct imitation or copying. When the child reaches the end of the ninth grade of this teaching which we propose, and has come up to the standard required, he ought to be well prepared to take up the practice of drawing
and painting in a professional school; particularly if he had done well in the practice of Design which has been going on at the same time. The motive of Representation, to achieve the truth of Representation, is not sufficient in itself; nor is the motive of Design self-sufficient, Design being the arrangement and composition of lines and spots of color to illustrate the mathematical principles of Order. The two motives must come together and work together; the ultimate aim being to present the Truth of Representation in forms which will be at least orderly and, so far as possible, beautiful.
It is very important that the children of all grades should see a great many photographs and pictures. By means of photographs and pictures their visual experience and knowledge may be indefinitely increased, particularly if they make drawings from the photographs that interest them and from the pictures that please them. The photographs should represent facts and scenes of Nature and Life. Photographic reproductions of drawings and paintings by good masters should also be used. The half-tone pictures which appear in the daily and weekly papers and magazines will be of interest and serve the purpose in many ways. Photographs and pictures should be used as books are used, and referred to for information, as books are referred to. In drawing from the photographs or pictures the children should do what they will naturally and inevitably do if left to themselves. They must follow the outlines of the subject with the eye and the eye with the point of the pencil. In that way they will feel the sizes and the shapes together and draw them together; otherwise the drawing will be a matter of visual triangulation and construction, which is all right when the object is to arrange and state facts or ideas, but it is not the way to get visual knowledge and the power of imagination. We must have knowledge and ideas to express before we proceed to the Art of Arrangement and Composition.

## GRADE IV. DESIGN.

There are forty-eight exercises arranged for the year under the following topics, two forty-five minute periods each week until January 1 and one forty-five minute period each week from January 1 to June 16: Tones and Tone-Relations, Space-Relations, Balance, Sequences of Repetition, Alternation, and Progression.

## Tones and Tone=Relations.

There are eighteen exercises in Tone-Study. For exercises in the study of Tone-Relations see Sequences of Repetition, Alternation, Progression, and Balance. Two lesson periods are allowed for practice in handling water color material properly, preparatory to painting. Four periods for painting neutral gray in five values, white, light, middle, dark, and black, and learning to recognize and distinguish them from other values. Six periods for painting the six standard colors, red, orange, yellow, green, blue, and violet, full intensity. Six periods for painting neutralization scales, the above six colors neutralized to white and to black.

## Space=Relations.

There are eight lesson periods allowed for this series of exercises.
One period: An exercise in the study and drawing of the Circle, Square, and Oblong with diameters, and of lines representing the directions, "up and down" (vertical), left and right (horizontal), and the angle of 90 degrees (the right angle).
One period: An exercise in drawing the square with diagonals and lines representing the diagonal direction and angle of 45 degrees.
One period: An exercise in drawing the equilateral triangle and lines representing the diagonal direction and angle of 60 degrees.
One period: An exercise in drawing lines and angles representing the diagqnal direction and angle of 30 degrees. (Bisection of the angle of 60 degrees.)
Note. - In the above exercises make many repetitions of the lines and angles named in order to visualize the directions clearly and to be able to produce them accurately.
Two periods: Exercises in drawing (a) the circle, (b) the oblong, square, and equilateral triangle by division of the circle into two, three, four, etc., parts.

One period: An exercise in developing (within a 6 -inch circle) the "square web" diagram in a sequence of progression of web sizes, 2 -inch, 1 -inch, $\frac{1}{2}$-inch, and $\frac{1}{4}$-inch.
One period: An exercise in the repetition of the preceding "square web" diagram. Fill each square with a circle of corresponding diameter.

Note.-In the following exercises the shapes may be Lines (straight, curved, or angular), Outlines and Areas or Mass.
Balance. (a) Axial. (b) Central.
There are seven lesson periods given to this series.
Two periods: Axial Balance.
Two periods: Central Balance.
One period: Tone Balance (Black and White).
One period: Observation and drawing of similar forms of balance in nature.
One period: Observation and drawing of similar forms of balance in works of art.
Sequences of Repetition. (a) In a row. (b) In a field.
There are five periods allowed for this series.
Three periods: Exercises in Sequences of Repetition.
One period: Exercises in Tone-Sequences of Repetition.
One period: Observation and drawing of Sequences of Repetition in nature and in works of art.
Note.- In each series make many different arrangements, varying the tone, measure, proportion, shape, attitude, or interval with each new arrangement.
Sequences of Alternation. (a) In a row. (b) In a field.
There are six periods allowed for this series.
Three periods: Exercises in Sequences of Alternation.
One period: Exercises in Color Sequences of Alternation.
One period: Observation and drawing of Sequences of Alternation in nature.
One period: Observation and drawing of Sequences of Alternation in works of art.
Note.-Make many different arrangements in each series with the following changes in alternation: Tone, measure (size and number), proportion, shape, attitude, and interval. Sequences of Alternation are rhythmical.
Sequences of Progression. (a) In a row. (b) In a defined area. (c) In a field.

There are five periods allowed for this series.
One period: Exercises in Sequences of Progression (in a row).

One period: Exercises in Sequences of Progression (in a given area).
One period: Exercises in Sequences of Progression (in a field).
One period: Exercises in Color Sequences of Progression.
One period: Observation and drawing of Sequences of Progression in nature and in works of art.
Note. - The movement may be in measure or size from small to large or large to small, or more to less. In tone it may be from light to dark or dark to light; bright to dull or dull to bright; warm to cold or cold to warm, etc.

## DRAWING. GRADE IV. JANUARY THROUGH JUNE. REPRESENTATION.

Time.
There are twenty-two lessons in this series, one forty-five minute lesson each week.
January, 4 lessons.
February, 3 lessons.
March, 4 lessons.
April, 4 lessons.
May, 4 lessons.
June, 3 lessons.
Note.-The papers should be numbered, $1,2,3$, etc., to show progress.
See general note on Representation, pages 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.

## Exercises.

1. Draw a table, side view.
2. Draw a bowl standing near the edge of the table.

3 and 4. Draw a little girl standing near a table, looking to see what is in a bowl on the table. Paint the different parts of the picture, mixing the paints to get true colors.
5. Draw a straight backed chair, side view.
6. Draw a straight backed chair, front view.

7 and 8. Draw a table with three chairs placed as for breakfast, one at the farther side of the table.
9. Draw a boy sitting in a chair, side view.
10. Draw a boy sitting in a chair, front view.
11. Draw a boy sitting in a chair, back view.
12. Draw a girl sitting in a chair, side view.
13. Paint the best drawings.

14 to 16. Draw and paint a picture of ewo children sitting at the table, having breakfast.

17 to 22. Continue drawing and painting people, at home, doing various things. Draw furniture, dishes, plants, animals, birds, and other objects necessary to accompany the action of the figures. Make study drawings of new objects as they are introduced. Try constantly to improve the drawing and coloring of objects. Keep looking at people and things to get a better idea of how they look, so that the pictures may improve.
Note.-A brief excursion by the class to gather necessary data concerning an object or a place will help more than much discussion or vague supposition as to how things look. Visual memory will be greatly strengthened if observations are made in definite order, beginning with a key line or shape. Work in zones, starting with the most important object or center of interest. Add things immediately associated with the center of interest. Add the background and foreground and things remotely associated with the center of interest. Make some appear nearer than others. Try to make the sizes right according to the distance. Color every part of the picture to help tell the story. Keep the center of interest important by contrast of color, light against dark, bright against dull, etc.

## GRADE V. DESIGN.

There are forty-eight exercises arranged for the year under the following topies, two forty-five minute periods each week until January and one forty-five minute period each week from January 1 to June 16: Tones and Tone-Relations, Spacc-Relations, Balance, Sequences of Repetition, Alternation and Progression.

## Tones and Tone=Relations.

There are sixteen exercises in Tone-Study. For exercises in ToneRelations see Sequences of Repetition, Alternation, Progression, etc. Four periods: Exercises in painting neutral gray in five standard values, white, light, middle, dark, and black, and learning to recognize and distinguish them from other values.
Six periods: Exercises in Color Relationship and Color Sequences, five steps each - orange to red, orange to yellow; green to blue, green to yellow; violet to red and violet to blue.
Six periods: Exercises in painting neutralization scales, the intermediate colors, red-orange, orange-yellow, yellow-green, greenblue, blue-violet, neutralized to black and to white.

## Space=Relations.

There are eight lesson periods allowed for this series of exercises.
One period: An exercise in the study and drawing of the Circle, Square, Oblong, and Equilateral Triangle, with diameters and diagonals, and of lines representing the directions, up and down (vertical), right and left (horizontal), and the intermediate diagonals and angles of 45 degrees, 60 degrees and 30 degrees.
One period: An exercise in drawing the square with diameters and repeating in separate rows, series of parallel vertical lines, parallel horizontal lines, and angles of 90 degrees.
One period: An exercise in drawing the square with diagonals and repeating in a row a series of parallel diagonal lines (up to the right and down to the left), inclined at an angle of 45 degrees, and a row of angles of 45 degrees.
One period: An exercise in drawing the equilateral triangle and repeating in separate rows series of parallel diagonal lines up to the right, at an angle of 60 degrees, and also another series up to the right at an angle of 30 degrees, a row of angles converging at 60 degrees, and a row of angles converging at 30 degrees.
Note.- In the above exercises make many repetitions of the lines and angles named, in order to visualize the directions clearly and to be able to produce them accurately.
Two periods: Exercises in drawing (a) the circle, (b) oblongs, square, equilateral triangle, the pentagon, hexagon, and octagon by division of the circle into two, three, four, five, six, and eight equal parts.
One period: An exercise in drawing within four-inch circles the progression of the oblong and the square, circle, and octagon.
One period: An exercise in developing (within a six-inch circle) the "square web" diagram in a sequence of progression of web sizes, 2 inch, 1 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Fill each square with a circle of corresponding diameter.
In the following exercises the shapes may be Lines (straight, curved, or angular), Outlines, and Areas or Mass.
Balance. (a) Axial. (b) Central.
There are seven lesson periods allowed for this series.
Two periods: Axial Balance.
Two periods: Central Balance.
One period: Tone Balance.
One period: Observation and drawing of similar forms of balance in nature.
One period: Observation and drawing of similar forms of balance in works of art.

Sequences of Repetition. (a) In a row. (b) In a field.
There are six lesson periods allowed for this series.
Three periods: Exercises in Sequences of Repetition.
One period: Exercises in Color Sequences of Repetition.
Two periods: Observation and drawing of Sequences of Repetition in nature and in works of art.
Make many different arrangements in each series, varying the tone, measure, shape, proportion, attitude, or interval with each new arrangement.
Sequences of Alteration. (a) In a row. (b) In a field.
There are six lesson periods allowed for this series.
Three periods: Exercises in Sequences of Alternation.
One period: Exercises in Color Sequences of Alternation.
One period: Observation and drawing of Sequences of Alternation in nature.
One period: Observation and drawing of Sequences of Alternation in works of art.
Sequences of Alternation are rhythmical.
Sequences of Progression. (a) In a row. (b) In a defined area. (c) In a field.
There are five lesson periods allowed for this series.
One period: Exercises in Sequences of Progression (in a row).
One period: Exercises in Sequences of Progression (in an area).
One period: Exercises in Sequences of Progression (in a field).
One period: Observation in Color Sequences of Progression.
One period: Observation and drawing of Sequences of Progression in nature and in works of art.
Note. - The movement may be in measure or size from small to large; large to small; more to less; in proportion from wide to narrow or narrow to wide; long to short, short to long, etc. In tone it may be from light to dark or dark to light; bright to dull or dull to bright; warm to cold or cold to warm, etc.

## DRAWING. GRADE V. JANUARY THROUGH JUNE. REPRESENTATION.

## Time.

There are twenty-two lessons in this series, one forty-five minute lesson each week.

January, 4 lessons. February, 3 lessons. March, 4 lessons.

April, 4 lessons.
May; 4 lessons.
June, 3 lessons.

Note. The papers should be numbered $1,2,3$, etc., to show progress. See general note on Representation, pages 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.

## Exercises.

1. Draw a trolley car. Imagine the trolley car about forty feet away. Discuss results.
2 and 3. Look at a trolley car. Notice the proportion of one window, the number of windows, and the space between windows. Draw from memory the row of windows. Think of the reason for so many windows.
Look at the doors, roof lines, and running gear of a trolley car. Finish the drawing of the trolley car from memory.
4 and 5. Draw a group of men, women, boys, and girls waiting to get on the car. Add trees, sidewalk lines, etc., to suggest surroundings.
6 and 7. Look at a trolley car to notice the coloring of every part. Paint the car, the people, and other parts of the picture.
2. Choose either a boat or train for study, whichever is convenient. Draw first from memory and imagination. Discuss results.
9 and 10. Study and draw details as in trolley cars, thinking of the reasons for openings and spaces between.
11 and 12. Draw appropriate groups of people and suggest surroundings. Introduce animals, trees or other objects appropriate to the idea of the picture.
13 and 14. Study the coloring and paint every part of the picture.
15 to 22. Continue to draw pictures in which vehicles and people furnish the theme.

Note.-A brief excursion by the class to gather necessary data concerning an object or a place will help more than much discussion or vague supposition as to how things look. Visual memory will be greatly strengthened if observations are. made in definite order, beginning with a key line or shape. Work in zones, starting with the most important object or center of interest. Add things immediately associated with the center of interest. Add the background and foreground and things remotely associated with the center of interest. Make some appear nearer than others. Try to make the sizes right according to the distance. Try to make horizontal things appear to lie flat. Color every part of the picture to help tell the story. Keep the center of interest important by contrast of color, light against dark, bright against dull, etc.

## GRADE VI. DESIGN.

There are fifty exercises arranged for the year under the following topics, two forty-five minute periods each week until January, one period each week from January 1 to June 16: Tones and Tone-Relations, SpaceRelations, Balance, Sequences of Repetition, Alternation, and Progression.

## Tones and Tone=Relations.

There are eighteen lesson periods allowed for this series. For study of Tone-Relations see exercises under Sequences of Repetition, Alternation, Progression, and Balance.
Three periods: Exercises painting neutral gray, learning to recognize and distinguish each tone from others in a scale of nine standard values graded from white to black (white, high-light, light, low-light, middle, high-dark, dark, low-dark, and black).
Three periods: Exercises in painting each of the six colors, red, orange, yellow, green, blue, violet, full intensity with its corresponding value in the neutral scale.
Six periods: Exercises in Tone-Sequences. Value scales - six standard colors, R., O., Y., G., B., V., neutralized to white and to black, arranged to correspond in value sequence with the neutral gray standard scale of nine values (including white and black).
Six periods: Exercises in Tone Study: Full intensity and one-half intensity - of the six standard colors, R., O., Y., G., B., V. Select any color, full intensity, and paint a 2 -inch square, circle, or oblong shape. Find its corresponding value in the neutral
gray scale, and paint a second square. Mix this gray with the bright color or full intensity, diminishing the brightness to onehalf the original intensity without change of value. Arrange the three in a color sequence of bright to dull, full intensity, halfintensity, and neutral gray. All three should be alike in value.

## Space=Relations.

There are eight lesson periods allowed for this series of exercises.
One period: An exercise in the study and drawing of the Circle, Square, Oblong, and Equilateral Triangle, with diameters and diagonals, and of lines representing the directions, Vertical, Horizontal, and the Intermediate Diagonals inclined at angles of 45 degrees, 60 degrees, and 30 degrees.
One period: An exercise in drawing the square with its diameters and diagonals and in repeating in separate rows series of lines of the following directions: Vertical, horizontal, and the diagonals inclined at angles of 45 degrees (up to the right and down to the left, and up to the left and down to the right). Make several repetitions in a row of angles of 90 degrees and 45 degrees.
One period: An exercise in drawing the equilateral triangle and in repeating in separate rows series of lines of the direction of the diagonals inclined at 60 degrees and 30 degrees (up to the right and down to the left, and up to the left and down to the right). Make several repetitions in a row of angles of 60 degrees and 30 degrees.
Note.- Make many repetitions of the lines and angles named in order to visualize the directions clearly and to be able to produce them accurately.
Two periods: Exercises in drawing (a) the circle, (b) oblongs, the square, equilateral triangle, the pentagon, hexagon, heptagon, and octagon, by division of the circle into two, three, four, five, six, seven, and eight parts.
One period: An exercise in drawing within a 4 -inch circle the progression of the circle, square, and octagon.
One period: An exercise in developing within a 6 -inch circle the "square web" diagram (a harmony of squares) in a sequence of progression of web sizes, 2 -inch, 1 -inch, $\frac{1}{2}$-inch, and $\frac{1}{4}$-inch. Fill each square with a circle of corresponding diameter.
One period: An exercise in developing within a 6 -inch circle the " triangular web" diagram (a harmony of equilateral triangles) in a sequence of progression of web sizes. Fill each oblong with an ellipse of corresponding diameters.
Note.- In the following exercises the shapes may be Lines (straight, curved, or angular), Outlines, and Areas or Mass.

Balance. (a) Axial. (b) Central.
There are seven lesson periods allowed for this series.
Two periods: Axial Balance.
Two periods: Central Balance.
One period: Tone Balance.
One period: Observation and drawing of similar forms of balance in nature.
One period: In observation and drawing of similar forms of balance in works of art.

Sequences of Repetition. (a) In a row. (b) In a field.
There are six lesson periods allowed for this series.
Three periods: Exercises in Sequences of Repetition.
One period: Exercises in Color Sequences of Repetition.
Two periods: Observation and drawing of Sequences of Repetition in nature and in works of art.

Note.- Make many different arrangements in each series, varying the tone, measure, shape, proportion, attitude, or interval with each new arrangement.
Sequences of Alternation. (a) In a row. (b) In a field.
There are six lesson periods allowed for this series.
Three periods: Exercises in Sequences of Alternation.
One period: Exercises in Color Sequences of Progression.
One period: Observation and drawing of Sequences of Alternation in nature.
One period: Observation and drawing of Sequences of Alternation in works of art.
Make many different arrangements in each series with the following changes in Alternation: Tone, measure (size and number), shape, proportions, attitude, and interval.
Sequences of Alternation are rhythmical.
Sequences of Progression. (a) In a row. (b) In a de fined area.
(c)

In a field.
There are five lesson periods allowed for this series.
One period: Exercises in Sequences of Progression (in a row).
One period: Exercises in Sequences of Progression (in an area).
One period: Exercises in Sequences of Progression (in a field).
One period: Exercises in Color Sequences of Progression.
One period: Observation and drawing of Sequences of Progression in nature and in works of art.

Note. - The movement may be in measure or size from small to large or large to small; more to less; in proportion from wide to narrow, narrow to wide; long to short or short to long, etc. In tone it may be from light to dark or dark to light; bright to dull or dull to bright; warm to cold or cold to warm.

## DRAWING. GRADE VI. JANUARY THROUGH JUNE. REPRESENTATION.

## Time.

There are twenty-two lessons in this series, two forty-five minute lessons each week.
January, 4 lessons. April, 4 lessons.
February, 3 lessons.
May, 4 lessons.
March, 4 lessons.
June, 3 lessons.
Note.- The papers should be numbered 1, 2, 3, etc., to show progress.
See general note on Representation, pages $12,13,14,15,16$.

## Exercises.

1. Draw a man standing in a doorway, about twenty feet away. Be careful to make the rectangle of the door the right proportion.
2. Make a careful drawing of a door, showing panels and door frame.
3. Draw a woman and a little girl standing in front of a door which is closed.
4. Look at a front door near the school with the idea of drawing it from memory. Make the memory drawing.
5. Take the drawing to the place where you made the observations, compare the drawing with the door. Make corrections from memory.
6 and 7. Using the doorway as a background, draw a picture of two girls playing on the steps in front of the door.
8 and 9. Make another picture, showing people grouped around the door.
6. Make a careful drawing of a window. Draw a rectangle of the correct proportion for one pane of glass. Add others to build the window and frame.

11 to 15. Make another drawing of the door previously studied, adding the nearest windows. Draw a boy and his dog in front of the door. Color every part of the picture to help tell the truth. Notice the value and color of windows seen from the outside.

16 to 22. Continue to draw details of buildings as backgrounds for groups of people. Add trees, animals, bushes, fences, etc., appropriate to the idea of the picture.

Note.-A brief excursion by the class to gather necessary data concerning an object or a place will help more than much discussion or vague supposition as to how things look. Visual memory will be greatly strengthened if observations are made in definite order, beginning with a key line or shape and noting the relation of other things to this. Work from the center out, in studying as well as in drawing.

## GRADE VII. DESIGN.

There are fifty exercises arranged for the year under the following topics, two forty-five minute periods each week until January 1. One period each week from January 1 to June 16: Tones and Tone-Relations, Space Relations, Balance, Sequences of Repetition, Alternation and Progression.

## Tones and Tone=Relations.

There are eighteen lesson periods allowed for this series. For ToneRelations see excrcises under Sequences of Repetition, Alternation, Progression, and Balance.
Three periods: Exercises in painting neutral gray, learning to recognize and distinguish each tone from others in a scale of nine standard values graded from white to black (white, high-light, light, low-light, middle, high-dark, dark, low-dark, and black).
Three periods: Exercises in painting each of the twelve colors, R., RO., O., OY., Y., YG., G., GB., B., BV., V., VR., full intensity, with its corresponding value in the neutral scale.
Six periods: Exercises in Tone Sequences: Value Scales. Six intermediate colors, RO., OY., YG., GB., BV., VR., neutralized to white and to black, arranged to correspond in value sequence with the neutral gray standard scale of nine values (including white and black).

Six periods: Exercises in Tone-Study: Full intensity and one-half intensity of the six intermediate colors-RO., OY., YG., GB., BV., VR. Select any color full intensity and paint a 2 -inch square, circle, or oblong shape. Find its corresponding value in the neutral gray scale and paint a second square. Mix this gray with the bright color (full intensity), diminishing the brilliancy or purity to one-half the original intensity, without change of value. Arrange the three color spots in a sequence, - bright or full intensity, half-intensity, and neutral gray.

## All three should be alike in value.

Space=Relations.
There are eight lesson periods allowed for this series of exercises.
One period: An exercise in the study and drawing of the Circle, Square, Oblong, and Equilateral Triangle, with diameters and diagonals, and of Lines, Vertical, Horizontal, and Diagonals inclined at angles of 45 degrees, 60 degrees, and 30 degrees.
One period: An exercise in drawing the square with its diameters and diagonals and in repeating in separate rows series of lines, Vertical, Horizontal, and the Diagonals inclined at angles of 45 degrees (up to the right and down to the left, up to the left and down to the right). Make several repetitions in a row of angles of 90 degrees and of 45 degrees.
One period: An exercise in drawing the equilateral triangle and in repeating in separate rows series of Lines inclined at angles of 60 degrees and 30 degrees (up to the right and down to the left, and up to the left and down to the right). Make several repetitions in a row of angles of 60 degrees and of 30 degrees.
Note.- Make many repetitions of the lines and angles named in order to visualize the directions clearly and to be able to produce them accurately.
Two periods: Exercises in drawing (a) the Circle, (b) Oblongs, the Square, Equilateral Triangle, the Pentagon, Hexagon, Heptagon, Octagon, Decagon, and Duodecagon, by division of the circle into two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, ten and twelve parts.
One period: Draw within 4 -inch circles progressions of the circle, square, and octagon, the equilateral triangle, circle, and hexagon.
One period: An exercise in developing within a 6 -inch circle the "square web" diagram (a harmony of squares) in a sequence of progression of web sizes, 2 -inch, 1 -inch, $\frac{1}{2}$-inch, $\frac{1}{4}$-inch. Fill two or three squares of each web section with circles of the same diameter and with octagons in the half-inch or 1 -inch section, suggesting circular and octagonal "all over" patterns.

One period: An exercise in developing within a 6 -inch circle the "triangular web" diagram (a harmony of equilateral triangles) in a sequence of progression of web sizes. Fill each oblong with an ellipse of corresponding diameters. If there is time, repeat the exercise or web series, filling each diamond from left to right with ellipses.
Note.-In the following exercises the shapes may be Lines (straight curved, or angular), Outlines, and Areas or Mass.
Balance. (a) Axial. (b) Central.
There are seven lesson periods allowed for this series.
Two periods: Axial Balance.
Two periods: Central Balance.
One period: Tone Balance.
One period: Observation and drawing of similar forms of balance in nature.
One period: Observation and drawing of similar forms of balance in works of art.
Sequences of Repetition. (a) In a row. (b) In a field.
There are six lesson periods allowed for this series.
Three periods: Exercises in Sequences of Repetition.
One period: Exercises in Color Sequences of Repetition.
Two periods: Observation and drawing of Sequences of Repetition in nature and in works of art.
Note. - Make many different arrangements in each series, varying the tone, measure, proportion, shape, attitude, or interval with each new arrangement.
Sequences of Alternation. (a) In a row. (b) In a field.
There are six lesson periods allowed for this series.
Three periods: Exercises in Sequences of Alternation.
One period: Exercises in Color Sequences of Progression.
One period: Observation and drawing of Sequences of Alternation in nature.
One period: Observation and drawing of Sequences of Alternation in works of art.
Make many different arrangements in each series with the following changes in alternation: Tone, measure (size and number), shape, proportion, attitude and interval.
Sequences of alternation are rhythmical.
Sequences of Progression. (a) In a row. (b) In a defined area. (c) In a field.

There are five lesson periods allowed for this series.
One period: Exercises in Sequences of Progression (in a row).

One period: Exercises in Sequences of Progression (in an area).
One period: Exercises in Sequences of Progression (in a field).
One period: Exercises in Color Sequences of Progression.
One period: Observation and drawing of Sequences of Progression in nature and in works of art.
Note. - The movement may be in measure or size from small to large or large to small; more to less; in proportion from wide to narrow or narrow to wide; long to short or short to long. In tone it may be from light to dark or dark to light; bright to dull or dull to bright; warm to cold or cold to warm.

## DRAWING. GRADE VII. JANUARY THROUGH JUNE. REPRESENTATION.

## Time.

There are twenty-two lessons in this series, one forty-five minute lesson each week.

January, 4 lessons.
February, 3 lessons.
March, 4 lessons.

April, 4 lessons.
May, 4 lessons.
June, 3 lessons.

Note. - The papers should be numbered $1,2,3$, etc., to show progress. See general note on Representation, pages 12, 13, 14 15, 16.

## Exercises.

1. Select a building near the school for study. Choose if possible a colonial house, a historic building or a modern building which you think good. Choose a point of View and make first sketches of the building. If sketches cannot be made out of doors or from convenient windows, make the observations from the chosen view point and draw from memory.
First sketches may be made on the Cross slates or on paper in the manner of tracing. Test for correctness as follows:

Positions of objects in relation to each other.
Directions of lines as compared with vertical center line.
Sizes of objects in relation to each other.
Sizes of objects with regard to distance from observer.
Shapes of objects as seen.
Proportions, as compared with a square.

2 to 4. Make study drawings of details, beginning with the most interesting part, as a door, window, or gateway.
5 and $\mathbf{6}$. Plan the arrangement of a group of people in front of the building, with an idea appropriate to the location. Draw the figures near the center first. Add others at the left and right and behind these to suggest a crowd or large group. Think of the distance of each figure from the observer and make the size right.
7 to 10. Draw the lines of the building as a background, farther away than the people. Keep the interesting features of the building near the center of the picture.
11 to 14 . Study the coloring of the objects involved. Decide upon the colors to be used and paint every part of the picture.
15 and 16. Study, by copying, a photograph or half-tone reproduction of a photograph, in which buildings, landscapes, and people are represented. See newspaper prints and illustrations in geographies or magazines. Draw a rectangle of the same size and proportion as the picture. Draw lightly the structural lines of the rectangle, the diagonals, diameters, and lines connecting the ends of the diameters. In copying the picture, movable objects may be slightly changed to bring them into harmony with structural lines of the rectangle. Omit things of no special interest in the picture.
17. Study and discuss the best available colored illustrations to understand the use of color in good pictures.
18 to 22. Choose a subject similar to the first, illustrating neighborhood interests within the pupils' personal experiences. Draw and color another picture, following the same method used in copying.
Note. - A brief excursion by the class to gather necessary visual data will help more than much discussion or vague supposition as to how things look. Visual memory will be greatly strengthened if observations are made in a definite order, beginning with a key line or shape and noting the relation of other things to this. Work from the center out, in studying as well as drawing.

## GRADE VIII. DESIGN.

There are fifty exercises arranged for the year under the following topics, two forty-five minute periods each week until January 1 and one
period each week from January 1 to June 16: Tones and Tone-Relations, Space-Relations, Balance, Sequences of Repetition, Alternation, and Progression.

## Tones and Tone=Relations.

There are eighteen lesson periods allowed for this series.
For study of tone-relations see exercises under Sequences of Repetition, Alternation, Progression, and Balance.
Three periods: Exercises in painting neutral gray, learning to recognize and distinguish each tone from others in a scale of nine standard values graded from white to black (white, high-light, light, low-light, middle, high-dark, dark, low-dark, and black).
Three periods: Exercises in painting. Arrange each of the twelve colors full intensity opposite its corresponding value in the neutral value scale.
Six periods: Exercises in painting Value Scales in twelve colors.
Six periods: Exercises in painting Intensity Scales in twelve colors.

## Space=Relations.

There are eight lesson periods allowed for this series of exercises.
One period: An exercise in the study and drawing of the Circle. Square, Oblong, and Equilateral Triangle, with diameters and diagonals, and of lines Vertical, Horizontal, and the Diagonals inclined at angles of 45 degrees, 60 degrees, and 30 degrees.
One period: An exercise in drawing the square with its diameters and diagonals, and in repeating in separate rows series of lines Vertical, Horizontal, and the Diagonals inclined at angles of 45 degrees (up to the right and down to the left, up to the left and down to the right). Make several repetitions in a row of angles of 90 degrees and 45 degrees.
One period: An exercise in drawing the equilateral triangle and in repeating in separate rows series of lines inclined at angles of 60 degrees and 30 degrees (up to the right and down to the left and up to the left and down to the right). Make several repetitions in a row of angles of 60 degrees and 30 degrees.
Note.- Make many repetitions of the lines and angles named in order to visualize the directions clearly and to be able to produce them accurately.
Two periods: Exercises in drawing (a) the Circle, (b) Oblongs, the Square, Equilateral Triangles, the Pentagon, Hexagon, Heptagon, Octagon, Decagon, and Duodecagon by division of the circle into two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, ten, and twelve parts.

One period: Draw within 4 -inch circles progressions of the circle, square, and octagon, the equilateral triangle and circle and hexagon.
One period: An exercise in developing within a 6 -inch circle the "square web" diagram (a harmony of squares) in a sequence of progression of web sizes, 2 -inch, 1 -inch, $\frac{1}{2}$-inch, and $\frac{1}{4}$-inch.

## Optional.

(1) Draw the square web diagram in the $\frac{1}{2}$-inch size within a 6 -inch circle. Fill each square with a circle of corresponding diameter, making an "all over" pattern.
(2) Fill each square with a lightly sketched circle of same diameter, from which develop an octagon, making an "all over" pattern.
(3) Fill each square with a lightly sketched circle. From these develop an ogee curve "all over" pattern.
Note.- Strengthen the lines of the pattern developed, or emphasize it by tracing with colored crayon.
One period: An exercise in developing within a 6 -inch circle the "triangular web" diagram (a harmony of equilateral triangles) in a sequence of progression of web sizes. Fill each "diamond" from left to right with an ellipse, making an "all over" elliptical pattern.
Optional.
(1) Repeat the "triangular web" in next to smallest size. Fill each oblong with an ellipse of corresponding diameters, making an "all over" pattern.
(2) Repeat the web in the middle size within a 6 -inch circle. Strengthen lines of the web to form an "all over" hexagonal pattern.
(3) Repeat the "triangular web" in middle size. Fill each oblong with a lightly sketched ellipse. From these develop an elliptical ogee curve pattern. (See note under preceding exercise.)
Note. - In the following exercises the shapes may be lines (straight, curved, or angular), Outlines, and Areas or Mass.
Balance. (a) Axial. (b) Central.
There are seven lesson periods allowed for this series.
Two periods: Axial Balance.
Two periods: Central Balance.
One period: Tone Balance.
One period: Observation and drawing of similar forms of balance in nature.
One period: Observation and drawing of similar forms of balance in works of art.

Sequences of Repetition. (a) In a row. (b) In a field.
There are six lesson periods allowed for this series.
Three periods: Exercises in Sequences of Repetition.
One period: Exercises in Color Sequences of Repetition.
Two periods: Observation and drawing of Sequences of Repetition in nature and in works of art.
Note.- Make many different arrangements in each series, varying the tone, measure, shape, attitude, or interval with each new arrangement.
Sequences of Alternation. (a) In a row. (b) In a field.
There are six lesson periods allowed for this series.
Three periods: Exercises in Sequences of Alternation.
One period: Exercises in Color Sequences of Progression.
One period: Observation and drawing of Sequences of Alternation in nature.
One period: Observation and drawing of Sequences of Alternation in works of art.
Make many different arrangements in each series, with the following changes in alternation: Tone, measure (size, number), shape, proportion, attitude, and interval.
Sequences of Alternation are rhythmical.
Sequences of Progression. (a) In a row. (b) In a defined area. (c) In a field.

There are five lesson periods allowed for this series.
One period: Exercises in Sequences of Progression (in a row).
One period: Exercises in Sequences of Progression (in an area).
One period: Exercises in Sequences of Progression (in a field).
One period: Exercises in Color Sequences of Progression.
One period: Observation and drawing of Sequences of Progression in nature and in works of art.
Note.- The movement may be in measure of size, from small to large or large to small; more to less; in proportion from wide to narrow or narrow to wide; long to short or short to long; in tone it may be from light to dark or dark to light; bright to dull or dull to bright; warm to cold or cold to warm.

## DRAWING. GRADE VIII. JANUARY THROUGH JUNE. REPRESENTATION.

## Time.

There are twenty-two lessons in this series, one forty-five minute lesson each week.

January, 4 lessons.
February, 3 lessons.
March, 4 lessons.

April, 4 lessons.
May, 4 lessons.
June, 3 lessons.

Note.-See general note on Representation, pages 12, 13, 14, 15, 16. Exercises.

1. Select a building or a bit of landscape near the school for study. Choose if possible a colonial house, a historic building or a modern building which you think good, a tree or group of trees, a bit of the river or harbor, or nearby park. Choose a definite point of view and make first sketches. If sketches cannot be made out of doors or from convenient windows, make the observations from the chosen view point and draw from memory.
First sketches may be made on the Cross slates or on paper in the manner of tracing. Test for correctness as follows:

Positions of objects in relation to each other.
Directions of lines as compared with vertical center line.
Sizes of objects in relation to each other.
Sizes of objects with regard to distance from the observer.
Shapes of objects as seen.
Prorortions, as compared with a square.
2 to 4. Make study drawings of details of objects included in the picture, beginning with the most interesting part.
5 to 8. Plan the composition, using the structural lines of the rectangle as guides in locating important objects.
9. Add people to help the composition and increase the interest.
10 to 13. Study the coloring of the objects involved. Decide upon the colors to be used and paint every part of the picture.

14 to 16. Study, by copying, a photograph or half-tone reproduction of a photograph in which buildings, landscapes, and people are represented. See newspaper prints and illustrations in geographies or magazines. Draw a rectangle of the same size and proportion as the picture. Draw lightly the structural lines of the rectangle, the diagonals, diameters, and lines connecting the ends of the diameters. In copying the picture, movable objects may be slightly changed to bring them into harmony with structural lines of the rectangle. Omit things of no special interest in the picture.
17 to 19. Study the best available colored illustrations or Japanese prints to understand the use of color in good pictures. Copy freely with a brush and color any parts of special interest.
20 to 22. Draw and color another picture similar to the first, illustrating neighborhood interests within the pupils' personal experience. Use the structural lines of the rectangle as a guide in placing important parts of the composition.
Note.-A brief excursion by the class or by an individual to gather necessary data for the pictures will help more than much discussion or vague supposition as to how things look. An appreciation of order and a sense of beauty should form increasingly important results of the pupils' observations.

## MANUAL TRAINING. GRADE IV. CARDBOARD CONSTRUCTION.

Two one-hour lessons a week are allowed for this work.
Aims.

1. To acquaint the pupils with plain lettering and the simplest conventions of the working drawing.
2. To develop some accuracy in the use of the pencil, rule, triangle, compasses and scissors.
3. To lead to the appreciation of a few fundamental principles of construction applicable to sheet metal and wood.
4. To inculcate good ideas of simple design in (a) borders, (b) contours, (c) space division.
5. To develop individual initiative, especially during the latter part of the year.
6. To promote coöperative effort.

## Means.

1. Lettering on drawings and on finished problems.
2. Making simple working drawings.
3. Constructing simple geometric figures, boxes, trays, furniture and mechanical devices.
4. (a) Decorating with simple borders, (b) cutting templets for modification of rectangles and for parts of furniture, (c) placing sandpaper and pictures on mounts.
5. Deciding questions of size, proportions, contour and decoration in some of the later problems.
6. Working in groups on different objects of a set, and on different parts of one object.

## Minimum Requirements.

To letter one's own name well.
To draw and dimension correctly a rectangle, a circle, a hexagon, and a few developments.
To construct from such drawings articles of familiar use.
To measure and lay off with rule graduated to eighths of an inch.
To use scissors, compasses and triangles correctly.
To apply one border, to cut and use one acceptable templet, to mount one rectangle.
To assist in working out a group project.
To construct a mechanical device, individually or in a group.

## General Directions.

1. Before beginning the drawing of each model, present the finished object and discuss its shape and utility with a view to creating all possible interest in it.
2. Distribution of Equipment. - The problem of prompt distribution and collection of equipment should receive careful consideration. With a little system five minutes should be ample time.
3. Blackboard Work. - Each teacher should have a blackboard rule, triangle and compass, which can be secured from the master. The rule, if not graduated, should be sent to the manual training teacher, who will properly mark it if requested.

In placing work on the board, draw roughly a rectangle, the irregular outline of which will represent the torn edges of the cardboard. Draw as you wish the children to draw, using the same tools and working to scale. Use all the conventions properly, and make careful distinction between construction, extension, dimension, folding and cutting lines. The work on the board should generally precede that of the pupils, a line at a time in the first half year, and follow rather than precede in the last half. The dictation of measurements should be immediately supplemented by the proper placing of the dimensions on the drawing. Be careful in your conversation to use accurately the nomenclature of the subject.
4. Drawing.- Use the special hard pencils furnished for this work. Compass attachments may be used thereon. Insist on light lines and small dots. In the use of the triangle it may be found well in erecting perpendiculars to place the inner edge on the line and the outer edge at the point. All lines should be drawn longer than required dimensions,

and these dimensions should then be laid off on the lines. Avoid the use of the term measure when lay off is meant. Do not allow the boys to mark on the rules. Impress upon them at the outset that measurements are spaces, not lines, and encourage them to use the middle portion of the rules instead of the ends. Use special rules provided, with blank ends,
unless better ones are available. If the thick edge of the rule is used for laying off distances, the rule should stand upon that edge. (See, also, page 10, Trybom's "Cardboard Construction," "Drawing.")
5. Lettering.- Teach forms of letters by groups which should be placed on the blackboard as shown on Plate I. For the first seven weeks at least devote about fifteen minutes of each week to lettering. Throughout the year insist upon careful lettering, plain capitals ("upper case") only to be used.
6. Cutting.- Care is necessary at first to see that pupils hold the shears properly, a simple matter frequently overlooked.

Left-handed pupils should be encouraged to cut with right hand, as shears are made "right-handed." In the beginning, specific directions should generally be given for the cutting of each line. Have cardboard held in the left hand and cut on the right side of the object. Begin to cut near the joint of the shears, making as long cuts as possible, but not closing the shears. Cut past corners where possible instead of attempting to make sharp turns. In cutting long lines the hand should be below the cardboard.
7. Scoring. - This should be done, with the first folded model. The shears, a pocket knife or a pin may be used. Score on working side and bend so as to leave drawing on outside. This makes a desirable demand on the pupils for careful and neat drawing.
8. Punching.- Allow each child to punch his own work.
9. Tying. - To get a number of equal lengths of twine, wind around book and cut.
10. Disposition of Completed Work. - It is desired that work be kept for the inspection of the assistant in manual arts as follows:

1. A full set of the last model made.
2. A full set of the last working drawing made.
3. One or two specimens of each model and each drawing made since the last visit of the assistant.
4. Several examples of any work correlating with drawing or other subjects, outlined or original.

Otherwise it is recommended that, with the permission of the principal, the work be returned to the children soon after its completion, but not at the end of the lesson in which it is completed.

## Methods.

Much of the value of the training and the quality of the results depends upon the methods employed by the teacher. Not only should she be familiar with the finished product but with the best methods of
producing it. Suggestions given under general directions should be carefully noted and special attention given to correct methods. In the earlier lessons a certain amount of dictation is necessary; care should be taken, however, that the dictation is entirely clear and logical, and that the following is exact.
As soon as possible the class should be questioned concerning the work at hand, and when feasible several pupils sent to the blackboard to work out with the help of the class the problem which later is to be done by individuals at their desks, under the direction of the teacher. This independence of thought should be guided toward the original work which is to come later.

## SEPTEMBER.

## FIRST WEEK.

Triangles. Read General Directions 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 10.
On top of a sheet of drawing paper have each pupil draw two light guide lines about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch apart. This space may be secured by standing the rule up on the thick edge and drawing against the two faces with the pencil held vertically. Between these lines each boy should letter his own name to the best of his ability, using only capitals. This incidentally establishes the top of the sheet.
Have each pupil observe the wooden triangle, giving special attention to its right angle. Some of them will know that this angle is sometimes called a "square corner."
Near the bottom of the sheet have a line drawn from edge to edge and three points laid off on the line, the first one 1 inch from the left edge of the paper, the next 4 inches from it to the right, and the third 4 inches farther to the right. At the left point have a perpendicular erected by means of the wooden triangle. On these lines which form a right angle have 2 inches laid off and the triangle completed. At the center point have an angle drawn smaller than a right angle by placing the "square corner" of the wooden triangle at the point, but with its lower edge extending below the horizontal line. From this angle lay off 2 inches on each adjacent line and complete the triangle. At the right point have an angle drawn larger than a right angle, using the wooden triangle with its lower edge extending above the line. Complete this triangle in the same manner as the previous one. Interest in right-angled triangles will be increased by having the pupils discover those to be found in the room.

## SECOND WEEK.

## Mounting Triangles.

Have at least one right-angled triangle cut from cardboard and mounted on paper. If time permits, others with varying lengths of sides may be drawn and cut. In mounting they may serve as tents, roofs of houses, sails of boats, etc.; other parts to be drawn with pencil or crayon.
In the upper right corner of the sheet just made have each pupil letter his own name. (See General Directions, 5.)
On all following articles and drawings have each child letter his name and when instructive the name of the object.

## Lettering.

Teach the first group (see Plate I.), aiming to secure good verticals and horizontals. In teaching all groups the letters should be placed between horizontal lines as well as balanced on the verticals.

## Rectangles.

## THIRD WEEK.

Several rectangles should be shown to the class, each designed for a different purpose, such as bookma1k, label, tag, mount or postcard. Have the class decide which they will make and determine good proportions and size for the same. Working drawings should be made and used as guides in constructing the rectangles of cardboard. It is better not to attempt any decoration of the rectangle on the working drawings, leaving these to be made on the bristol board.

## Lettering.

Teach the second group, having it drawn on a vertical line with good modifications of the basic "O."

## OCTOBER.

Note.- Page numbers in the following directions refer to Trybom's "Cardboard Construction."

## FIRST WEEK.

## Circular Card.

Before making circular card ask each child to choose what his circle is to represent, whether a target, alternate rings to be filled in with pencil or crayon, a mariner's compass, a clock face properly marked out and lettered, or any other article of circular shape.
"Give each child a sheet of drawing paper and compasses. Allow each pupil to experiment with compasses and to draw on the paper several circles of different radii; then have him decide upon the one best suited to his purpose. Teach correct way to dimension this circle. Have constructed and cut from cardboard a card of the size indicated by the drawing, with lines and lettering added as previously decided upon. The best method of cutting a circle should be shown to the class and insisted upon.
Lettering. Teach the third group.

## SECOND AND THIRD WEEKS.

Hexagonal Card and Star. (Pages 18 and 19.)
Have working drawings of hexagon made on paper. Have drawing dimensioned and review triangle and circle. Require the pupils to make the hexagon'(preferably at a subsequent lesson), working from their own drawings, the blackboard drawing having been erased.
When the hexagons are completed the best of the class work may be fitted together to form a linoleum or tile pattern. The effect is better when two or more colors of bristol board are used. Such fitting incidentally makes a great demand for accurate work.
In connection with star, review triangles and hexagons by asking pupils to recognize the various forms into which the star is divided by the construction lines.
Lettering. Teach the fourth group.
Lettering. Teach the fifth group.

## FOURTH WEEK.

Bookmark (page 26) and Octagonal Card.
On wrapping paper have a rectangle 2 inches by 4 inches drawn and placed with long edges horizontal. Show how the lower line may be bisected with the compasses. Have the rectangle cut out and the two upper corners folded to central point on the lower edge and folds creased very hard. Holes should be punched in these corners for tying them together. Teach the bow and square knots. A piece of stout cord is useful for illustration.
For the octagonal card have a circle drawn of $1 \frac{1}{2}$-inch radius, with one diameter. Have the resulting semicircles bisected, which may be done by using the triangle, but results are better with the compasses. Have each quadrant divided into halves with the compasses, and the octagon completed by connecting the ends of the diameters. The cards should then be cut out and properly lettered.

Lettering. Teach the sixth group and spacing. Notice that horizontal divisions should be about two fifths down from upper guide line.

## NOVEMBER.

## FIRST WEEK.

## "Tangram" or "T=puzzle."

 (See "War Time Occupations," pp. 21-23.)Lettering. Teach the seventh group. Notice that horizontal divisions should be about two fifths up from lower guide line.

## SECOND WEEK.

## Envelope.

(See "War Time Occupations," pp. 18-21.)

## THIRD AND FOURTH WEEKS.

## Dominoes.

(See "War Time Occupations," pp. 26-28.)
It is recommended that sets be made to run only as high as double 6 's.
Each pupil should not be required to make a full set, but so divide the dominoes among the class that when completed there will be 5 to 10 full sets.

## DECEMBER. FIRST AND SECOND WEEKS.

## Candy Basket.

Present a completed basket and have several pupils work out its development at the blackboard. The finished drawing will resemble that on page 31. Have construction begun by drawing two concentric circles with radii of $1 \frac{1}{4}$ and $2 \frac{3}{4}$ inches, respectively. Across these have two diameters drawn at right angles to each other. The intersection of the diameters with the circumference of the inner circle should be connected to form the square base. From each outer end of the two diameters have $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch laid off in both directions on the circumference and these points connected with the corners of the square base. Have baskets laid out on cardboard cut, scored, folded and tied at the corners.

## THIRD WEEK.

Candle Shade. (Page 32.)
Present candle shade and discuss its shape (conical surface) and dimensions in its completed form. Spread it out and discuss shape of the development (semicircle).
Review characteristics of the circle and note the concentric arcs. Have working drawings made on paper and require pupils to make the model (preferably at a subsequent lesson), working from their own drawings, the blackboard drawing having been erased.

Before the cutting is done have a border applied with crayon. A simple band is recommended. Complete by punching holes and tying.

## JANUARY.

## FIRST WEEK.

Rectangular Box. Read General Directions 7, 8 and 9.
The base and cover of this box should not be larger than 4 inches by $2 \frac{1}{2}$ inches, with sides $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch or an inch in height. The development should be in one piece, having the cover attached to a long side and without laps.
In presenting the box discuss its shape and dimensions in its completed form. Spread it out and have some pupils at blackboard and others at desks working out its development. Follow this with careful working drawings made on paper. Require pupils to make the model (preferably at a subsequent lesson), working from their own drawings, the blackboard drawing having been erased. Holes should be punched and the box completed by tying at the corners.

## SECOND AND THIRD WEEKS.

## Hexagonal Tray.

Treat this as a problem in constructive design, requiring each pupil to determine the dimensions of his own tray and contour of its sides. Diameter of base should not exceed 6 inches.

Review methods of constructing hexagon. (See page 18.) Let each pupil design the sides of his tray. Have hexagon drawn on paper and outward from each angle have lines extended at right angles to the sides of the hexagon. When the height of the sides of the tray has been decided upon, lay off the correct distance on one of these lines. Then with the center of the hexagon as a center and a radius equal to the distance from the center of the hexagon to an outer corner of one side describe a circle which will cut off equal distances on all extended lines. Dimension the circles used for the hexagon and for cutting off the heights of the sides. From this drawing have the trays drawn on cardboard. Before cutting, the tops should be modified. To secure a pleasing modification the teacher should first show some desirable curves obtained by cutting in the presence of the class. Each child should then prepare a strip of paper of the same width as one side of his hexagon and of any length. Have this strip folded lengthwise through the center and cuts made from the fold toward the free edges, in imitation of those shown. Each child should use his best shape as a templet in marking out the tops, but the length of the sides already indicated by the outer circle should not be changed. Have trays cut, folded and tied.

## FOURTH WEEK.

## Original Work.

The very general response to the request for original constructive work two years ago produced results so satisfactory to both pupils and teacher that it was greatly to be regretted that the circumstances of last year compelled the omission of such work. But it is desired that this year it be resumed and if possible with even greater results.
The object of this lesson is to interest and encourage the children in constructing articles of their own conception; some of the work may be done at home and some at school. Specimens of work from last year should be shown and a conversational lesson should follow, during which any pupils who have ideas should be encouraged to express them. Articles suggested by history, geography, or reading lessons are desirable; also those which may be observed in surrounding life.
The tangible results of this week's work may be small, but the teacher should be satisfied with arousing an interest in original planning and construction, the value of which shall be shown in later products.

Do not hesitate to make suitable suggestions as to construction, proportion of parts, materials, etc. The happiest results are those where teacher and pupils have planned together, and where the finished products have been developed from several minds.
Materials in general should be those that the boy can procure for himself, not alone to prevent undue encroachment on school supplies, but also for the far more educational reason of inducing self-reliance and the utilization of materials at hand. Pasteboard boxes, wire, brads, screws, paper fasteners are desirable accessories. Thin wood from egg, fruit, or cigar boxes is easily obtained and is a satisfactory material. This work at first should be voluntary, but it should be directed toward a satisfactory completion of the lessons outlined for May and June.
There is no objection to home assistance provided it is honestly acknowledged by the boy. A few suggestions from some one at home may assist the boy very much, but the finished article should be child's work, not adult's work in which the child has taken a minor part.
Encourage the pupils to bring in at each lesson, throughout the remainder of the year, any original work done outside. This should be exhibited to the class and the thought commended even though the work be crude. Some of the mechanical toys in the market are very suggestive. Ideas may also be obtained from many of the current magazines, such as "Something-to-do," "Popular Mechanics," etc.
The following volumes, which have been used successfully by pupils of various schools, may be found in some of the branch libraries:
"Toy Making in School and Home,"
B. K. and M. I. B. Polkinghorne.
"Home Made Toys," William Hall.
"Boys' Make-at-home Things," Carolyn Sherwin Bailey.
It is not necessary that this lesson be extended through the two hours allowed. Any time remaining may be used for the completion of unfinished work or for beginning the next problem.

## FEBRUARY.

Be careful, throughout the rest of the year, to refrain from mere dictation. Directions should be given by the pupils in response to questions, and blackboard work should generally follow rather than precede the work of the pupils. The analogy between cardboard work and sheet metal work is very marked, and should be brought
to the attention of the children. It will be found that work is most substantial when fingers have not touched the surfaces to be pasted, and when but thin layers of paste are applied. It is hoped that by the end of the year the pupils will be able to image and draw the development of simple objects, add necessary dimension lines, and neatly letter the sheet.

## FIRST WEEK.

## Match Scratcher. (Original Design.)

Treat the match scratcher as a problem in design. From the manual training teacher obtain a sheet of No. $\frac{1}{2}$ sandpaper, which should be cut into long narrow strips of suitable size and distributed. Have each child place his sandpaper on a piece of paper, and plan a rectangle of suitable proportions for the mount. Let pupils experiment individually in making modifications of the top of this rectangle. To accomplish this each child should have a piece of paper of same width as rectangle above referred to, but much longer. This should be folded with long edges together and the top cut in a simple curve, avoiding corners, abrupt turns and complicated curves. Have this top cut off and placed on desk for a sample. Several different tops should be so made and cut off. When satisfactory results are obtained, have rectangle constructed on cardboard with top traced from selected pattern, and then cut out, sandpaper pasted on, and a hole punched to complete the model.

## Paper Bag.

## SECOND WEEK.

Make the bag and present it in its completed state with other bags to the class. On a piece of sereenings have each pupil lay out a rectangle 9 inches by 13 inches and cut it out. On each long edge have points located 5 and 6 inches, respectively, from one short edge. Have short edges carefully folded to farthest points and resultant folds well creased, producing a lap which should then be pasted.
At each open end have a point located 2 inches from one fold. Have the bag opened and a crease made connecting these points; now have the bag flattened to make the opposite crease. Between each pair of creases have a reverse crease made by folding the pair together. On the jointed face, 1 inch from and parallel to one open end, have a line drawn and cut; cuts should also be made along the nearest folds sufficient to remove the piece.

The portions of the other board face and the folds below this line should be folded over and pasted to close the bottom. If desired, the upper edge may be "pinked" (cut in points).

## THIRD WEEK.

## Model of Great Pyramid.

Note. -This pyramid was built by Kheops, who called it "Khuit," meaning "Horizon." Kheops so named it, as he was going to rest in it, as his father, the sun, was accustomed to set in the horizon.

The height of the pyramid was originally about 480 feet, with a square base about 750 feet on a side and an edge of about 715 feet. The models resulting from this lesson will be about $1-2000$ size, as nearly as the necessity for even fractions of an inch will permit.

Present a finished model and discuss shape of faces, etc. (See Geographies, King's Elementary, page 190; Tarbell's Introductory, page 176, and Redway and Hinman's New, page 133.) Have development worked out on paper, each isosceles triangle to have base of $4 \frac{1}{2}$ inches and sides of $4 \frac{1}{4}$ inches. The simplest method of drawing this development is to strike about three fourths of the circumference of a circle of $4 \frac{1}{4}$ inches radius; to lay off, on this arc, five points, $4 \frac{1}{2}$ inches apart, and to connect these points with each other and with the center of the circular arc. The square base may be added or omitted as desired. Have proper laps and dimension lines added. Have models made from these drawings.

## FOURTH WEEK.

## Square Lamp Shade.

Present a finished shade and discuss the similarity between it and the pyramid. The size may be varied. Have two concentric circles drawn with radius of outside circle not more than 6 inches and that of the inside circle about one third as large. The outer circumference should then be divided into six equal parts and these points connected with center. Have outer and inner circles cut out, and also one sector. If straight edges are preferred, cuts should be made on straight lines drawn between points on both outer and inner circumferences. A simple border parallel to the edge should be applied but not until after the study of borders is completed in the drawing lessons. Then have pupils score and fold on all radii, after which one end section should be pasted over the other.

## MARCH. <br> FIRST WEEK.

## Tray with Flaring Sides.

Treat tray as a problem in development. Call the attention of the class to the close similarity in shape between it and a baking tin. Present model, which has a square base and flaring sides, and discuss its shape and development in its completed form. Lead the pupils to imagine the development for themselves, and to make sketches of it on the board and at their desks. Discuss the subject of laps, and have them and the dimensions added to the board drawing.
First the tray should be drawn as given on page 48. Then from each outside corner of large square have $\frac{1}{2}$ inch laid off on adjacent sides of square. The dots thus made should be connected with inner corners of small squares.
After large square is cut out have the diagonals of small squares cut. Be certain that scoring is done only on sides of inner square and on the oblique lines in small squares. Have sides of tray turned up to position. In each small square there will now be two scored lines. Have these two scored lines brought together with one fitted exactly inside the other. This will result in a single edge with an outer and an inner lap at each corner. After these corners are pasted and dried the projecting laps should be trimmed off.

## SECOND AND THIRD WEEKS.

Box with Cover (page 57, Trybom's "Cardboard Construction").
Present in same manner as square tray. Have the cover $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch larger than the box instead of $\frac{1}{1^{6}}$ of an inch as given in the book.

## FOURTH AND FIFTH WEEKS.

## Handkerchief Box.

This box is similar to the one which precedes it, having a base $4 \frac{1}{2}$ inches square with sides $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and a cover $4 \frac{5}{8}$ inches square with sides 1 inch high.

Present a finished box to the class and have several pupils draw on the blackboard developments of both box and cover, together with the necessary laps and dimensions. Have accurate working drawings made on paper and from these at a subsequent lesson the boxes should be laid out on cardboard, cut, scored, folded and pasted.
The covers may be decorated with designs resulting from drawing lessons; in case this is done have designs applied with crayon before pasting.

## APRIL. FIRST AND SECOND WEEKS.

Table. (Individual design.)
Treat this model as a problem in development and design. Present one or more completed models to the class, and, by means of blackboard sketches, have development of parts worked out. Square, oblong or circular tops should be planned not to exceed 5 inches in diameter.
Have height of table decided upon, and a rectangle drawn whose width equals this height and whose length is indefinite. On this rectangle have four sides marked off - all of same length (square or circular top) or two long and two short (oblong top). To this have laps added at one end and at the upper edge of each side for attachment to the top of the table. On each side of the vertical dividing lines have width of legs (about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch) marked off; have a horizontal line drawn parallel to upper edge a short distance below it to form a top rail. Have the whole rectangle cut to form legs and rails as indicated and the end laps pasted. Have another rectangle of proper size to exactly fit the space, drawn, cut and pasted to the under side of the top laps. This secures the rectangle shape of the support and strengthens the table. The visible top, which should (in the case of an oblong) have more overhang at the ends than at the sides, should now be drawn, cut and pasted. While this is drying it is well to lay a small book on the top to prevent curling or pulling away.

## THIRD WEEK.

## Cylinder.

This lesson is a problem in the development of cylindrical objects such as the round box on page 54, and should illustrate the adaptability of sheet materials (tin, zinc, cardboard) to such forms. The following suggestions illustrate some of the modifications which should be substituted for the typical cylinder. By turning over the box already referred to and adding a handle to the top it becomes a model of a cookie cutter; by altering its proportions and adding a handle to the side it becomes the model of a measuring or drinking cup; by adding a handle to the open end it becomes the model of a pail; by altering the proportions again and adding square bases it becomes a column or pedestal and admirably shows the strength of sheet material so treated. Attention should also be called to such objects as ink fillers, funnels, etc.
Before having any work done with cardboard, call attention to the "grain." A little experimenting shows that the cardboard rolls easily in one direction, while in the other direction there is resistance, causing the cardboard to break. In cutting cardboard which is to be used for a curved surface this characteristic should be considered. When two pieces are to be pasted together as in the base of a cylinder, if the grain of one is placed at right angles to that of the other there is equal stiffness in both directions and less tendency to curl.
The development of a cylinder consists of two circles and a rectangle; the dimensions of the latter are: in one direction the height of the cylinder, and in the other the circumference of the circle. On cardboard have drawn a circle of a given diameter and a rectangle whose width is equal to height of contemplated cylinder and whose length is more than long enough to fold around the circle and lap over. On the side of the rectangle to which the circular base is to be attached have a quarter-inch lap drawn. When all pieces have been cut have this lap scored and cut in points; then have rectangle wrapped closely around the base and a pencil mark drawn to indicate how far one end laps over the other. Using a rule have a line drawn from this mark across the cardboad to show the width of the lap. Do not allow scoring on this line. If the lap is more than a quarter of an inch have additional length cut off. Call attention to the fact that the distance around the circle is a little more than three times its diameter. Have this proved by measuring with the rules.

When the rectangle has been pasted into cylindrical form have the circle pasted on the inside; then have a second circle drawn the width of a pencil line larger than the first circle, and cut and pasted outside. Have cylinder completed by the addition of a handle, cover, or other modification.

## MAY. FIRST WEEK.

Cylinder. Complete.

## SECOND AND THIRD WEEKS.

## Group Project.

Encourage the production of models of simple and familiar articles of furniture, such as bureaus, desks, beds, stands, cradles, tabourets, chairs, etc. Plan the work so that the different articles will be related to each other in size and purpose; and, while not introducing the use of actual scale, see that it is felt by the class. Satisfactory articles should be retained from one year to the next and used as suggestive material. Encourage original thought but do not demand it. The first suggestions should come from the teacher.
In making furniture of cardboard have it based on such rectangular construction as already indicated for the table. The four sides should be laid off on one strip of cardboard with a lap at one end for joining. Laps should also be placed along the upper edge of each face to which a top may be pasted. The proportion of these sides may be varied to accord with the article it is desired to make. Modifications of the sides by cutting (such as legs for a table) or drawing (such as panels for a desk) or by both (such as cutting legs for a sideboard and drawing the compartments) should be carefully planned and executed. Tops of tables and stools should have an overhang on all four sides; those of desks, sideboards, bureaus, cabinets, chairs, etc., on three sides only, that is, having no overhang at the back. Cylindrical construction may also be used either separately or in connection with rectangular construction.
From the finished products one or more sets of toy furniture should be obtained. These are more effective if assembled as in a room, perhaps using a box placed on its side for the room, or placing the furniture on a "rug" made in the drawing lessons.

## FOURTH WEEK.

## Mechanical Device.

Many children will already have constructed mechanical devices in their "home work" (See January, Fourth Week) and the success of this lesson depends largely on such previous work. This should be displayed to the class and used as suggestive material. It is not necessary that each child have an article different from the rest of the class, but every pupil should make something, according to his ability, that will "work." Carts, wheelbarrows, windmills, whirligigs, derricks, etc., are suggested. In addition to the bristol board other materials furnished by the children may be used, such as pins, toothpicks, skewers, wire, twine, button molds, and empty spools. Emphasis should be laid on having the object correctly designed and workable rather than on accuracy of measurement and finish of workmanship.

## JUNE. FIRST AND SECOND WEEKS.

## Transportation.

Have the principles developed in the last lesson carried still further and applied to a familiar adjunct of transportation, such as automobiles, trucks, boats, airplanes, elevated tracks, trains, a station, or an escalator. This may also be given for group work, different parts of the system being worked up by different pupils.

## SPECIAL, SPECIAL ENGLISH AND UNGRADED CLASSES.

Since children of these classes particularly need drill in language and number work, attention is called to the fact that, aside from its intrinsic educational value, manual training is an excellent medium for concrete work in both subjects. In most cases the work of Grade IV. will probably best meet the needs of the pupils, but in some instances it may be advisable to select problems from each grade.

Whatever the problem the work should be carried on slowly and with regard to what most interests the children. Special attention is called to the postcard, circles, tangram and candy basket in the first part of Grade IV.; and for more difficult problems to the paper bag, lamp shade, tabouret and mechanical problems in the last part of the same grade.

## MANUAL TRAINING. GRADE V. BOOKBINDING.

## Two hours a week are allowed for this work.*

## Aims.

1. To develop ability to plan simple constructive work.
2. To give practice in making the simplest working drawings.
3. To develop greater accuracy in the use of the rule, triangle and scissors.
4. To give some experience in elementary bookbinding.
5. To teach practical application of design and good lettering through correlation with drawing.
6. To develop inventional ability.

Means.

1. Planning, construction of simple articles made of bookbinding materials.
2. Making working sketches of parts, correctly dimensioned.
3. Accurately laying out and cutting these parts.
4. Assembling these parts, using technical processes.
5. Applying good lettering, correct space division, pleasing proportions and simple decorations.
6. Working out original problems.

Minimum Requirement.
To plan and make correct working sketches of six simple articles.
To construct these articles of bookbinding materials with reasonable skill.
To bind one book.
To plan and construct one original article.

## General Directions.

The work is designated as bookbinding, although it includes models which, strictly speaking, are not books. It is of an elementary character and logically follows the work in cardboard construction, employing similar processes.

To develop individual initiative and the ability to plan and to complete simple constructive work is one of the most important aims of manual training, and the one most likely to be overlooked by the conscientious grade teacher. Therefore, as far as possible, all models are presented as projects to be worked out by each pupil individually, and it is

[^65]hoped that many classes will be able to attain satisfactory results, the teacher giving directions no more specific than those which follow. It is not expected that these directions will be entirely clear to teachers conducting the work for the first time, without the additional information and especially the demonstration which will be given at the teachers' meetings, but a little experimenting with the actual materials, with the outline at hand, will do much toward making them intelligible.

It is desired that work be kept for the inspection of the assistant in manual arts, as follows:

1. A full set of the last model made.
2. A full set of the last working drawing made.
3. One or two specimens of each model and each drawing made since the last visit of the assistant.
4. Several examples of any work correlating with drawing or other subjects, outlined or original.

Otherwise it is recommended that, with the permission of the principal, the work be returned to the children soon after its completion, but not at the end of the lesson in which it is completed.

One copy of "Bookbinding for Beginners" has been furnished for each teacher and the problem numbers refer to that book.

## SEPTEMBER.

FIRST WEEK.

## Envelope. (Problem II.) Materials: "Wrapping Paper."

Note.- Before giving this lesson the teacher should place on the blackboard a sketch of the envelope without dimensions. Talk over with the class the dimensions desired and add the figures to the drawing. The face should not be larger than 10 by 13 inches, with laps of about $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inches at each end, onto which the back is to be pasted. At one side plan an opening with a narrow flap. Sinaller envelopes may be made if desired.

Directions.- From the blackboard sketch lay out the envelope on the wrapping paper, cut fold and paste. This should be used to hold individual materials throughout the year.

## SECOND AND THIRD WEEKS.

Blotter or Pocket Memorandum Pad. (Problem III., C. or D.) Materials: "Newsboard" for body; "Vellum" for covering; white or blotting paper for filling.

## OCTOBER.

## FIRST WEEK.

Paper Book Cover. Material: "Wrapping Paper."
Select a book for which the cover is to be made. Plan a strip of screenings which shall be wide enough to extend about 2 inches beyond the top and bottom edges of the book and long enough to extend around the back and sides and to fold back over edges with a lap of about 3 inches.
Make a dimensioned sketch of this piece. Draw it on the screenings and cut out. Leaving outside spaces approximately equal, draw two parallel lines, lengthwise of this piece, the distance between which shall be $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch more than the distance from the top to the bottom of the book. Fold along these two lines to form laps. Lay the back of the book on the center of the strip at right angle to the folded edges, with the laps up. Wrap the strip around this book and fold the projecting ends inside the cover but not so tight that the book will not close easily. Remove screenings and crease all folds very hard. At each corner where the second fold is pressed back on the first, place a little paste, avoiding surfaces which are to touch the book. After pasting, dry the covers flat, under weight. To apply the paper covers fold both stiff covers backward and insert them in the pockets. The name of the book should then be carefully printed on the paper cover.

## SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH WEEKS.

Needle Case or Pencil Holder. (Problem IV.) Materials: "Newsboard" for body; "Vellum" for face covering and pockets; and "Lining Paper" for back covering.

## NOVEMBER. FIRST AND SECOND WEEKS.

Checker Board. (See "War Time Occupations," pages 33-36.) One only should be done by each pupil.

## THIRD AND FOURTH WEEKS.

Calendar Stand. (Problem V.) Materials: "Newsboard," "Vellum," and "Lining Paper."

## DECEMBER. FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD WEEKS.

Hinged Covers for Cook Book. (Problem VI. Materials: "Newsboard" for body of covers; "Oil-cloth" for covering; "Lining Paper" for inside of covers; "Eyelets"; "Macrame Cord."
These covers should be made for the cook books used in girls' classes. Secure a copy from the cooking teacher to use in planning. See that the covers project at least $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch beyond the book. Cover them entirely with oilcloth. When the covers are completed all the books to be covered should be obtained from the cooking teacher, the covers attached to the books by the boys in manual training time, and the books returned to the cooking teacher.

## JANUARY. FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD WEEKS.

Domino Case. (See "War Time Occupations," pages 29-33.)

## FOURTH WEEK.

Optional.

## FEBRUARY.

## FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD WEEKS.

Box with Covers. (Problem VII.) (For Grades I., II. and III.) Materials: "Newsboard," "Vellum" and "Lining Paper."
The bottom should be 3 inches by $4 \frac{1}{2}$ inches and the sides $1 \frac{5}{8}$ inches in height. The cover should be $\frac{1}{8}$ inch larger in both directions than bottom, and its sides $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in width. When completed, these boxes are to be turned over to the master of the district for distribution in Grades I., II. and III. If not needed the number available should be reported to the Department of Manual Arts for use in girls' schools.

## FOURTH WEEK.

Post=Card Holder or "Scholar's Companion." (Problem VIII.) Materials: "Newsboard," "Vellum" and "Lining Paper."

## MARCH.

## FIRST AND SECOND WEEKS.

Post=Card Holder or "Scholar's Companion." Complete.

## THIRD, FOURTH AND FIFTH WEEKS.

Portfolio or Magazine Cover. (Problem IX.) Materials: "Newsboard," "Vellum," "Lining Paper" and "Tape."
Make this for a definite purpose, such as holding the Palmer Writing Book, a notebook, composition papers or maps. The size should not be larger than 8 inches by 10 inches.
Use lining paper for the outside, and line the inside with drawing paper decorated with a surface pattern. (See Drawing Lesson.)

## APRIL.

## FIRST WEEK.

Portfolio or Magazine Cover. Complete.

## SECOND AND THIRD WEEKS.

Book. (Problem X. or XI.) Materials: "Newsboard," "Vellum," "Lining Paper," $8 \frac{1}{2}-$ inch by $11-$ inch "Paper," "Tape," "Sewing Linen" and "Super." This may be sewed either with or without the frame - the latter method being found easier by most teachers who have tried it. Those who desire more frames (not to exceed three to a class) should consult with the department not later than March 1, preferably sooner.
Use lining paper for outside of the "case." If desired, fly-leaves may be made of drawing paper decorated with a surface pattern.

## MAY. FIRST AND SECOND WEEKS.

Book. Complete.

## THIRD AND FOURTH WEEKS.

## Original Project.

Design and construct some object which may be based on an article previously made but having different dimensions, such as pad, calendar, box or covers. It is also suggested that in individual cases some mechanical construction be attempted. In such cases the newsboard may be used as a foundation for structural work, such as inclined railways, elevated stations, towers, etc. Eyelets are excellent for fastening the various parts together.

## JUNE. FIRST AND SECOND WEEKS.

Complete original project.

## SPECIAL NOTE.

Pupils in boys' schools should make at least the following articles:

Blotter.
Checker board.
Calendar.

Hinged covers for cook book. Box with cover. Book.

SCHOOL DOCUMENT NO. Io-1918 BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS A SCHEDULE OF COMPENSATION FOR JANITOR SERVICE OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS SEPTEMBER, 1918


BOSTON<br>PRINTING DEPARTMENT<br>I 9 I 8

In School Committee, September 4, 1918.
The following report and schedule of compensation were accepted, the orders appended thereto passed, and three thousand $(3,000)$ copies of the report were ordered to be printed as a school document.

Attest:
THORNTON D. APOLLONIO,
Secretary.

## REPORT.

Office of the Business Agent, June 24, 1918.

## To the School Committee:

In compliance with the order of the School Committee I submit herewith a schedule of compensation for the janitor service of school buildings.

The first schedule of compensation for janitor service of school buildings went into effect January 1, 1904, and at the time of its adoption was applied to all school buildings owned and occupied by the city for school purposes, with the exception of the high schoolhouses, the Chapman and the Horace Mann Schoolhouses.

At the time of its adoption there was no schedule in existence, the salary of the janitor of each building having been fixed arbitrarily by the School Committee. The result had been that some janitors were much better paid than others, and a general feeling of dissatisfaction existed.

The schedule of 1904 effected a great improvement over conditions existing at that time, and its adoption resulted in an increase in the amount of compensation to the janitors of about $\$ 10,000$ per year. It gave general satisfaction at the time and has since been used largely by other cities, towns and institutions as a basis for fixing the salaries of janitors or devising schedules to suit their special conditions.

In December, 1912, the School Committee decided that, on account of the higher standards of cleanliness required, with the additional work imposed upon the janitors, and with the increased cost of living so generally felt even at that date, the time appeared to have arrived when the amount of compensation for janitor service should be increased.

As a result the existing schedule of compensation for janitors was adopted and went into effect December 20, 1912. This schedule has been in force since that date.

The schedule of 1912 follows along the same lines as the schedule of 1904, taking into account the same factors as the former schedule, viz.:

1. Cleaning.
2. Heating, Ventilation and Superintendence.
3. Washing of Windows.
4. Care of Yards and Sidewalks.
5. Care of Lawns.

The compensation in all cases was based upon areas, that for Cleaning and Heating, Ventilation and Superintendence being based upon the areas of the floors of the building, while the compensation for the Washing of Windows, Care of Yards and. Sidewalks, and Care of Lawns was based upon the areas of such items.

The adoption of the schedule of 1912 effected an increase in the compensation of the janitors over that of 1904 by about $\$ 28,600$.

In a recent inquiry into the methods of paying for services of janitors of school buildings, out of fifty-three answers received it appeared that six used the floor area as a basis for determining compensation, five used the number of rooms, one used the floor area as a basis for cleaning and the cubic contents as a basis for heating, while forty-one had no system at all.

In the schedule submitted herewith no departure has been made from the number of factors which have been used as a basis upon which to compute the compensation, viz.:

1. Cleaning.
2. Heating, Ventilation and Superintendence.
3. Washing of Windows.
4. Care of Yards and Sidewalks:
5. Care of Lawns.

No change has been made in the method of computing the compensation for Washing of Windows, Care of Yards and Sidewalks, and Care of Lawns, although the rate per square foot has been increased.

The method of fixing compensation for Cleaning and Heating, Ventilation and Superintendence has been changed to that of the cubic contents of the building.

It would appear that the cubic contents of a building would more closely indicate the size of the building and the labor and responsibility involved in its care than its floor area, for the reason that there may be a substantial difference in the sizes of two buildings which have the same floor area but one of which may be very much larger, due to the greater height of the rooms, of the basement, and of halls, gymnasia, work shops, etc.

While it may be held by some that the floor area is a more accurate basis for the compensation for Cleaning it should be borne in mind that the volume of the building is a much more logical basis of measurement of the size of the building and in consequence of the amount of labor involved in the care of its heating and ventilating apparatus and in the amount of supervision required.

In the older schedules one of the means adopted for the determination of the compensation for Heating, Ventilation and Superintendence has been that of classifying the buildings into three groups, all furnace and stove-heated buildings having been put into Class C. While it is generally admitted that the training necessary to operate such plants does not have to be as long, nor the skill required of such a high degree, as that for steam-heated buildings, the additional labor necessary for their operation is so great that it has been claimed that the compensation for the Heating, Ventilation and Superintendence of such buildings should be as great as for the steam-heated buildings in Class B. In consequence, Class C has been eliminated from the proposed schedule and all such buildings included with the steamheated buildings of Class B.

This report contains a table showing the buildings at present occupied for school purposes, the compensation for each building under the existing and the proposed schedules, and the increases resulting from the adoption of the proposed schedule. Although extreme care has
been exercised in the preparation of this table it is possible that errors may exist therein, and I therefore recommend that the compensation for the janitor service of each building be established in accordance with the provisions of the appended orders.

The adoption of the proposed schedule would result in an increase of about $\$ 52,000$ over the present annual expenditure for janitor service.

Very truly yours,
William T. Keough, Business Agent.

## SCHEDULE.

## Section 1. Factors Used.

The total compensation for janitor service is based on the following five factors:

1. Cleaning.
2. Heating, Ventilation and Superintendence.
3. Washing of Windows.
4. Care of Yards and Sidewalks.
5. Care of Lawns.

## Section 2. Other Factors.

Because many other factors do not appear in this schedule, it does not mean that they are not paid for, but that in order to get a simple, workable formula the payment has been reduced to the basis of these five, and is established at a rate sufficiently high to cover the compensation for all others.

## Section 3. Cubic Contents.

Wherever the term "cubic contents" is used in this schedule it is intended to mean the total cubic contents of the building computed in accordance with the rule of the National Association of School Accounting and Business Officials, and endorsed by the American Institute of Architects, which establishes a standard method of computing such cubic contents for the purpose of making comparisons of the costs of school buildings, and which is as follows:

The area of the outside of the building at the first floor shall be multiplied by the height of the building from the under side of the general basement floor to the mean height of the roof. Where portions of the
building are built to different heights, each portion is to be taken as an individual unit and the foregoing rule applied.

In applying this rule, however, the following modifications shall be made:

In the case of pitch-roof buildings with unused attics: deduction will be made of a volume such as would reduce the cubic contents of the building to that which it would have if fitted with a flat roof.

For the purpose of applying this schedule, the cubic contents of the buildings shall be such as shall have been certified by the Schoolhouse Commission.

## Section 4. Rates.

It should be thoroughly understood that no matter how large the building the compensation for Cleaning for the first 10,000 cubic feet shall be at the rate of $\$ 0.004$, for the second 10,000 cubic feet at the rate of $\$ 0.0038$, for the third 10,000 cubic feet at the rate of $\$ 0.0036$, and so on as per schedule up to the total cubic contents of the building.

In the same way for the Heating, Ventilation and Superintendence of a building of Class A, no matter how large, the compensation for the first 10,000 cubic feet shall be at the rate of $\$ 0.005$, for the next 10,000 cubic feet at the rate of $\$ 0.0047$, for the next 10,000 cubic feet at the rate of $\$ 0.0044$, and so on as per schedule up to the total cubic contents of the building.

For the Heating, Ventilation and Superintendence of a building of Class B , no matter how large, the compensation for the first 10,000 cubic feet shall be at the rate of $\$ 0.005$, for the next 10,000 at the rate of $\$ 0.0047$, for the next 10,000 at the rate of $\$ 0.0044$, and so on as per schedule up to the total cubic contents of the building.

TABLE NO. 1. NORMAL GROUP TO BENJAMIN POPE, INCLUSIVE.

TABLE SHOWING EXISTING AND PROPOSED SALARIES.

| Name of Scroou. | CLuss. | Presmen Screbules. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Proposed Schedula |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\underline{=}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | areas (squane pert). |  |  |  | cosprnsantion. |  |  |  |  |  | conical contents. |  |  | comprssatios. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Name op School. |
|  |  | Floors. | Windows. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Yards } \\ \text { Sidewalks. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Lawns. | Cleaning. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Heating, } \\ \text { Ventiliting } \\ \text { Superintendence. } \end{gathered}$ | Cleaning | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Care of } \\ \text { Sidensilis } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Yards. } \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | ${ }_{\text {Care }}^{\substack{\text { Care of } \\ \text { Lawns. }}}$ | Total. | Type of Roof. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Entite } \\ \text { Content } \\ \text { Contents. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Minus } \\ & \text { Unute } \\ & \text { Untic } \\ & \text { Space. } \end{aligned}$ | Cleaning. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Heating, } \\ \text { Ventinting } \\ \text { Superintendence. } \end{gathered}$ | Clioning | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Care of } \\ \text { Sidewalks } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Yards. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Care of } \\ & \text { Lawns. } \end{aligned}$ | Total. | Yearly fnerease. | ${ }_{\text {Per }} \begin{gathered}\text { Per } \\ \text { Cent. }\end{gathered}$ |  |
| Normal Group | A | 174,254 | 23, | 22,068 | 1,935 | 86,680 $10 \pm$ |  | $835912$ |  | \$44 80 | 16 | Flat and pitch. | 8,232 |  | \$3,643 59 | \$3,707 41 | ${ }^{8395} 01$ | 85620 | \$49 29 | 87,861 50 | 8733 34 | 12.2 | Normal Group. |
| Brighton High | A | 54,111 | 15,323 | 11,902 | 46,623 | 81,098 78 <br> 1,22111  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 22985 \\ & 13845 \end{aligned}$ | $2380$ | 13987 | 41 | Flat. | 1,020,163 | 1,009,100 | 1,262 10 | 1,7 10 | 83 | 3571 | 15386 | 3.08160 | 36819 | 13.5 | Brighton High. |
| Charlestown Hig | A | 59,792 | 9,230 | 3,913 |  | 1,189 67 | 1,329 05 |  | 783 |  | 2,665 00 | Flat. | 1,098,693 |  | 1,351 69 | 1,466 69 | 15230 | 1174 |  | 2,982 42 | 31742 | 11.9 | Charrestown High. |
| Dorchester Figh | A | 122,000 | 28,750 | 26,811 | 41,988 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,18500 \\ & 1,22690 \end{aligned}$ | 2,511 00 | ${ }_{431} 25$ | 5362 | 13498 | 5,315 83 | Pitch and fat. | 2,307,518 |  | 2,560 52 | 2,644 77 | 47438 | 8043 | 14846 | 5,908 56 | 59273 | 11.1 | Dorcbester Hig. |
| East Boston High | A | 62,119 | 9,973 | 9,924 | 832 |  | 1,373 26 | 14960 | 1985 | 250 | 2,772 12 | Flat. | 1,080,041 |  | 1,333 04 | 1,448 04 | 16455 | 2977 | 275 | 85 | 206 | 7.4 | East Boston High. |
| English High and Public La | в | 166,595 | 22,802 | 39,918 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,22690 \\ & 2,89852 \end{aligned}$ | 2,219 14 | 34203 | 7984 |  | 5,539 53 | Pitcb. | 3,435,271 | 3,33, 191 | 3,519 55 | 2,154 60 | 37623 | 75 |  | 13 | ${ }^{630} 60$ | 11.3 | English High and Public Lati |
| Ciris' | A | 110,210 | 21,299 | 16,458 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,89852 \\ & 1,996 \\ & 1,97865 \end{aligned}$ | 2,286 99 | 31949 | 92 |  | 4,635 92 | Flat. | 1,974,918 |  | 2,227 92 | 2,342 92 | 43 | 4937 |  | 64 | 33572 | 7.2 | Cirss' Hig |
| High School of Commere | A | 109,103 | 14,018 | 20,172 | 31,350 |  | 2,265 96 | 21072 | 4034 | 9405 | 4,589 72 | Pitob. | 1,971,019 | 1,953,897 | 2,20690 | 2,32190 | 23179 | 52 | 10346 | 4,924 57 | 3347 | 7.2 | .Higb School of Commerce. |
| High Scbool of Practical Artis | A | 82,000 | 21,785 | 12,803 | 8,489 | $\begin{gathered} 1,97865 \\ 1,54500 \\ 20138^{*} \end{gathered}$ | 1,751 00 | 32678 | 2561 | 2547 | 3,673 86 | Flat. | 1,428,890 |  | 1,681 89 | 1,796 89 | 35945 | 384 | 280 | 3,904 65 | 23079 | 6.2 | High School of Practieal Arts. |
| High School of Practioal Ar | в | 6,789 | 629 |  |  |  | $24111^{*}$ | 944 |  |  | $45200 *$ | Pitco. | 84,039 |  | $21591^{*}$ | 51* | 1038 |  |  | $47580{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 23 so | 5.2 | High School of Practical Arts And |
| Hyde Park High. | A | 59,868 | 7,434 | 23,894 | 4,790 | $\begin{array}{r} 20138^{*} \\ 1,19089 \\ 2,07908 \end{array}$ | 1,330 49 | 11151 | 4779 | 1437 | 2,695 05 | Pitch and fat. | 1,028,133 | 964,890 | 1,217 89 | 1,332 89 | 12266 | 68 | 1581 | 2,760 93 | 6588 | 2.7 | Hyde Park High. |
| Mechanic Arts High | A | 115,380 | 32,795 | , 55 |  |  | 2,385 22 | 49193 | 1431 |  | 4,970 54 | Flat. | 2,211,613 |  | 2,464 61 | 2,553 45 | 54112 | 2147 |  | 5,555 65 | 11 | 12.3 | Mecbanic Arts Higb. |
| Rotoury High. | A | 89,875 | 18,760 | 15,154 | 35 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,07908 \\ & 1,67100 \end{aligned}$ | 1,900 63 | 28140 | 3031 | 1301 | 3,896 35 | Pitoh and fat. | 1,753,993 | 1,518,302 | 1,771 30 | 1,886 30 | 30954 | 4546 | 31 | 99 | 56 | 3.3 | Roxbury High. |
| Soutb Boston High. | A | 72,298 | 16,717 | 35,893 | 63,211 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,67100 \\ & 1,38977 \\ & 1,27791 \end{aligned}$ | 1,566 66 | 25076 | 79 | 18963 | 3,468 61 | Flat and pitch. | 1,47,, 508 | 1,406,293 | 1,659 29 | 1,774 29 | 27583 | 10768 | 20860 | 4,025 69 | 55708 | 16.0 | South Boston High. |
| West Roxbury Higb. | A | 65,307 | 17,150 | 11,677 | 23,002 |  | 83 | 25725 | ${ }_{23} 35$ | 6901 | 3,061 35 | Pite | 1,227,735 | 1,183,005 | 01 | 1,551 01 | 28298 | 3503 | 7591 | 3,380 94 | 319 | 10.4 | West Roxbury High. |
| Aaron Davis. | B | 16,012 | 1,724 | 13,750 |  |  | 14 | 2586 | 2750 |  | ${ }^{915} 74$ | Mansard. | 273,019 |  | 52602 | ${ }_{533} 72$ | 2845 | 4125 |  | 1,129 44 | 213 | 23. | Aaro |
| Abby W. May | в | 10,550 | 3,434 | 6,612 | ${ }^{658}$ |  | 34660 | ${ }^{5151}$ | 1322 | 197 | 74940 | Pitch. | ,927 | 20, 282 | 28 | 47185 | ${ }_{56} 66$ | 1984 | 217 | 1,007 80 | 258 | 34.4 | Abby w. May. |
| Abraham Lincoln | A | 67,635 | 11,084 | 23,565 | 7,790 | $\begin{array}{r} 336 \\ 1,315 \\ 16 \end{array}$ | 1,478 07 | 16626 | 4713 | 37 | 3,029 99 | Flat | 1,149,645 |  | 1,402 65 | 1,517 65 | 89 | 7070 | 2571 | 3,199 60 | 169 | . 5 | Abrabam Lincoln. |
| Abram E. Cutter. | в | ${ }^{6,293}$ | 1,279 | 10,774 |  |  | $23642^{*}$ | 1919 | 2155 |  | ${ }^{468} 63 *$ | Pitcb. | 93,354 | 88,068 | ${ }^{223} 00^{*}$ | $25660 *$ | 2110 | 3232 |  | ${ }_{533} 02 *$ | 6439 | 13.7 | Abram E. Cutter. |
| Agosiz. | A | 30,941 | 8,463 | 26,673 | 5,346 |  | 78088 | 12695 | 5335 | 1604 | 1,703 22 | Piteb. | 629,641 | 622,756 | 87576 | 99076 | 13964 | 8002 | 1764 | 2,103 82 | 400 co | 23.5 | Agasiz. |
| Albert Palmer. | в | 10,812 | 3,296 | 13,292 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 72000 \\ & 34186 \end{aligned}$ | 34974 | 4944 | 2658 |  | 76762 | Pitch. | 228,091 | 199,348 | 45202 | 46719 | 5438 | 3988 |  | 1,013 47 | 24585 | 32.0 | Albert Palmer. |
| Amos Webster | ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 8,383 | 1,039 | 9,176 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 34186 \\ & 28843 \\ & 55560 \end{aligned}$ | 28883 | 1559 | 1835 |  | 61120 | Pitch. | 126,955 | 119,455 | 33218 | 36732 | 1714 | 2753 |  | 74417 | 13297 | 21.7 | Amos Wehster. |
| Andrews |  | 21,400 | 6,316 | 9,981 |  |  | 59960 | 9474 | 96 |  | 1,269 90 | Flat. | 388,720 |  | 64172 | 72890 | 10421 | 2994 |  | 1,504 77 | 23487 | 18.4 | Andrews. |
| Ass Cray. | B | 14,515 | 3,825 | 9,428 | 310 | 55560 41977 36903 | 39416 | 5738 | 1886 | 093 | 89110 | Pitch. | 276,036 | 241,407 | 49741 | 50797 | ${ }_{63} 11$ | 2828 | 102 | 1,097 79 | 20669 | 23.1 | Asa Cray. |
| Atbert | в | 12,097 | 2,593 | 21,077 |  |  | 36516 | 3890 | 4215 |  | 81524 | Pitob. | 250,080 | 231,845 | 48485 | 49666 | 4278 | ${ }_{63} 23$ |  | 1,087 52 | 27228 | 33.3 | Atherton. |
| Auburn. | ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 6,542 | 984 | 11,600 |  | 36903 <br> 196 44* | 214 50* | 1476 | 2320 |  | $44890{ }^{\circ}$ | Pitob. | 99,634 |  | $24182^{*}$ | $27387^{*}$ | 1624 | 34 |  | $56673 *$ | $11783^{4}$ | 26.2 | Auburn. |
| Austin. | ${ }^{\text {Bt }}$ | 6,433 | 1,550 | 3,348 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 24044^{4.4} \\ & 245 \\ & 245 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | 26850 | 2325 | 670 |  | 53928 | Pitco. | 101,247 | 95,448 | 29390 | 33481 | 2558 | 1004 |  | 66433 | 12505 | 23.1 | Austin. |
| Bailey Street.. | в | 6,528 | 818 | 19,674 | 13,220 |  | 29834 | 1227 | 3935 | 3996 | 63512 | Pitch. | 105,101 | 103,106 | 30766 | 34683 | 1350 | 5902 | 4396 | 77102 | 13590 | 21.3 | Bailey Street. |
| Benedict Fenwick. | в | 21,493 | 3,781 | 19,784 | 17,661 | $\begin{aligned} & 24520 \\ & 557 \\ & 57 \end{aligned}$ | 47792 | 5672 | 3957 | 5298 | 1,184 56 | Flat. | 318,492 |  | 49 | 57464 | ${ }_{62} 39$ | 5935 | 5828 | ${ }_{1,326} 15$ | 14159 | 11.9 | Benedict Fenwick. |
| Benjamin Cushing. | в | 15,296 | 5,328 | 20,133 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 43592 \\ & 41950 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{403} 55$ | 7992 | 4027 |  | 95968 | Pitco. | 310,984 | 276,683 | 52968 | 53701 | 8791 | 40 |  | 1,215 00 | 25534 | 26.6 | Benjemin Cussing. |
| Benjamin Dean. | в | 14,500 | 4,446 | 7,847 |  |  | 39400 | 6669 | 1569 |  | 89588 | Flat. | 239,174 |  | 49217 | 50326 | 7336 | 2354 |  | 1,092 33 | 19645 | 21.9 | Benjamin Dean. |
| Benjamin Pope. | B | 13, | 2,608 | 16,974 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 41950 \\ & 38825 \end{aligned}$ | 37614 | 3912 | 3395 |  | 83746 | Pitch. | 268,582 | 210,879 | 46388 | 47779 | ${ }_{43} 03$ | 5092 |  | 1,035 62 | 19816 | 23.5 | Benjamin Pope. |

TABLE NO. 2.
B. F. TWEED TO DWIGHT, INCLUSIVE.

TABLE SHOWING EXISTING AND PROPOSED SALARIES.-Continued.

| Name of Scrool. | Class. | Present Schedols. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Proposen Screpdue. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Nask or School. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | AREAS (souarm fret). |  |  |  | compensation. |  |  |  |  |  | cubical contents. |  |  | compensation. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Floors. | Windows. | $\begin{array}{\|c} \begin{array}{c} \text { Yards } \\ \text { Sided } \\ \text { Sidkalks. } \end{array} \end{array}$ | Lawns. | Cleaning. | $\underset{\substack{\text { Heating, } \\ \text { Ventiliting } \\ \text { ind } \\ \text { Superintendence. }}}{\text { and }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Clcaning } \\ \text { Windows. } \end{gathered}$ |  | Core of | 'Total. | Type of Roof. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Entire } \\ \text { Cubical } \\ \text { Contents. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Minus } \\ & \text { Unused } \\ & \text { Antic } \\ & \text { Space. } \end{aligned}$ | Cleaning. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{c\|} \text { Heating, } \\ \text { Ventilating } \\ \text { Superintendence. } \end{array}\right.$ | ¢ Cleaning |  | Care of | Total. | $\underset{\substack{\text { Yearly } \\ \text { Incease. }}}{ }$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Per } \\ \text { Cent. } \\ \hline}}{ }$ |  |
| B. F. T | B | 11,258 | 2,142 | 11,811 | 2,030 | \$351 41 | \$355 10 | 83213 | \$23 62 | \$609 | \$768 35 | Flat. | 194,692 |  | \$445 04 | \$461 37 | ${ }^{835} 34$ | ${ }^{535} 43$ | 70 | 398388 | 82155 | 28.0 | B. F. Tweed. |
| Bennett. | в | 21,036 | 2,598 | 17,342 | 4,33 | 868 | 43 | 97 | 68 | 1308 | 784 | Manasard. | 381,469 | 363,751 | 1675 | 61538 | 7 | 3 | 38 | 41 | 23357 | 21.0 | Bennett. |
| Bennett Annex. | B | 9,990 | 3,159 | 5,900 | 1,103 | 02* | 90* | 4739 | 1180 | 331 | 42* | Pitch | 193,874 | 172,008 | $2892{ }^{*}$ | $34650 *$ | 12 | 70 | 364 | $748888^{*}$ | 15546 | 26.1 | Bennett Annex. |
| Bigclow. | A | ${ }_{44,224}$ | 8,520 | 17,266 |  | 94058 | 1,033 26 | 12780 | 52 |  | 36 17 | Flat. | 842,147 |  | 1,095 15 | 1,210 15 | 14058 | 5180 |  | 2,497 68 | 36151 | 16.8 | Bigelow. |
| Blackinton | A | 29,127 | 6,206 | 36,171 | 943 | 69516 | 74641 | 9309 | 7234 | 283 | 1,609 83 | Flat. | 502,528 |  | 75553 | 87053 | 10240 | 10851 | 311 | 1,840 08 | 23025 | 14.3 | Blackinton. |
| Bowditch. | A | 30,521 | 7,785 | 12,725 | 3,949 | 71886 | 77290 | 11678 | ${ }^{25} 45$ | 1185 | 1,645 84 | Pitch. | 594,992 | 568,018 | 82102 | 93602 | 12845 | 3818 | 1303 | 1,936 70 | 29086 | 17.6 | Bowditch. |
| Bowdoin. | A | 31,949 | 9,141 | 18 |  | 74313 | 80003 | 13712 | 1064 |  | 1,690 92 | Flat. | 584,957 | 566,492 | 81949 | 3349 | 15083 | 1595 |  | 1,920 76 | 229 | 13.5 | Bowdoin |
| Bunker Hill. | - | 25,582 | 3,108 | 13,318 |  | 63193 | 93 | 4662 | 2664 |  | 1,232 12 | Mansard. | 407,888 |  | 66090 | 65511 | 5128 | 3995 |  | 1,407 24 | 17512 | 14.2 | Bunker Hill. |
| Canterbury Street. | ${ }^{\text {Bf }}$ | 3,163 | 378 | 20,011 |  | 00 | 00 | 67 | 4002 |  | 59 | Pitch. | 51,578 | 40,788 | $22 \overline{00 \ddagger}$ | $22500 \ddagger$ | 624 | 60.3 |  | $51627 \pm$ | 12058 | 30.4 | Canterbury Street. |
| Capen. | в | 11,910 | 1,745 | 11,008 |  | 11 | 36292 | 2618 | 2202 |  | 77623 | Mnnsard. | 173,092 |  | 1264 | 43437 | 2879 | 3302 |  | 90882 | 1325 | 17.0 | Capen. |
| Chapman. | A | ${ }^{40,515}$ | 11,421 | 19,084 |  | 124 | 96279 | 17132 | 3817 |  | 2,053 52 | Pitch. | 742,167 | 728,153 | 98115 | 1,096 15 | 18845 | 5725 |  | 2,323 00 | 26948 | 13.1 | Chapman. |
| Charles Bulfinch.. | в | 22,215 | 3,729 | 19,911 | 14,574 | 57109 | 48658 | 5594 | 3982 | ${ }^{43} 72$ | 1,197 15 | Flat | 361,263 |  | 61426 | 61314 | 6153 | 5973 | 4809 | 1,396 75 | 19960 | 16.6 | Charles Bulfinch. |
| Charles E. Daniels. | Bt | 4,461 | ${ }^{696}$ | 5,757 |  | 18675 | 22383 | , | 51 |  | 53 | Pitch. | 69,346 | 67,608 | 23054 | 27106 | 1148 | 1727 |  | ${ }_{530} 35$ | 9782 | 22.6 | Charles E. Daniels. |
| Charles C. Perkins. | Bt | 17,711 | 4,515 | 9,539 | 2,175 | 48422 | 38211 | 6773 | 1908 | 653 | 95967 | Pitch. | 364,842 | 287,452 | 54045 | 54671 | 7450 | 2862 | 718 | 1,19746 | 23779 | 24.7 | Charles C. Perkins. |
| Clarles Sumine |  | 22,271 | 4,536 | 22,366 | 3,025 | 57215 | 48725 | 6804 | 4473 | 908 | 1,18125 | Pitch. | 380,637 |  | ${ }_{633} 64$ | 63057 | 7484 | 6710 | 998 | 1,416 13 | 23488 | 19.8 | Charles Sumncr. |
| Cheetnut Avenue. | Bt | 4,312 | 488 | 12,840 |  | 18198 | 21936 | 732 | 2568 |  | 43434 | Pitch. | 58,779 | 56,510 | $22500 \pm$ | $22500 \pm$ | 805 | 3852 |  | 496, 57\# | 6223 | 14.3 | Chestrut Avenue. |
| Choste Burnham. | в | 13,395 | 4,463 | 12,822 |  | 39630 | 38074 | 6695 | 2564 |  | 86963 | Pitch. | 280,426 | 241,624 | 49462 | 50546 | 7364 | 3847 |  | 1,112 19 | 24256 | 27.9 | Choate Burnha |
| Christopher Gibson. | A | 36,098 | 6,397 | 27,825 | 2,976 | 81057 | 86 | 9596 | 65 | 893 | 1,849 97 | Pitch. | 792,370 | 655,026 | 90803 | 1,023 03 | 10555 | 8348 | 982 | 2,129 | 27994 | 5.1 | Christopher Gibson. |
| Clinch. | в | 10,205 | 2,548 | 12,5 |  | 328 | 46 | 22 | 16 |  | 35 | Mansard. | 164,197 |  | 39930 | 42325 | 04 | 73 |  | 902 | 1679 | 22.8 | Clinch. |
| Comins. | в | 22,488 | 1,963 | 20,264 |  | 57627 | 48986 | 45 | 4053 |  | 1,136 11 | Pitch. | 348,357 | 332,540 | 58554 | 58729 | 39 | 6079 |  | 1,266 01 | 12990 | 11.4 | Comins. |
| Commodore Barry | A | 23,801 | 2,989 | 18,563 |  | 60042 | 64522 | 4484 | 3673 |  | 1,327 21 | Pitch. | 441,417 | 421,909 | 67491 | 77039 | 4932 | 5569 |  | 1,550 31 | 22310 | 16.8 | Commodore Barry. |
| Copley. | A | 15,095 | 3,986 | 20,029 |  | 43190 | 47981 | 5979 | 4006 |  | 1,011 56 | Flat. | 296,769 | 266,312 | 51931 | 57589 | 6577 | 6009 |  | 1,221 06 | 20950 | 20.7 | Copley. |
| Cottage Place | Bt | 4,387 | 366 | 7,066 |  | 18438 | 22161 | 549 | 1413 |  | 42561 | Pitch. | 86,480 | 85,683 | 27350 | 31550 | 604 | 2120 |  | 61624 | 19063 | 44.7 | Cotage Place. |
| Cudworth. | A | 19,116 | 5,550 | 21,320 |  | 51220 | 55620 | 8325 | 4264 |  | 1,194 29 | Pitch. | 403,360 | 376,646 | 62965 | 71381 | 9158 | 6396 |  | 1,499 п0 | 30471 | 25.5 | Cudworth. |
| Cyrus Alger | - | 14,236 | 3,501 | 11,976 | 784 | 41396 | 39083 | 5252 | 2395 | 235 | 88361 | Pitch. | 296,090 | 230,440 | 48344 | 49540 | 5777 | 3593 | 259 | 1,075 | 19152 | 21.6 | Cyrus Alger. |
| Damon. | в | 15,171 | 1,904 | 45,636 |  | 43342 | 40205 | 2856 | 9127 |  | 93530 | Pitch. | 249,544 | 227,004 | 48000 | 49230 | 3142 | 13691 |  | 1,140 63 | 18533 | 19.4 | Damon. |
| Dearborn. | A | ${ }^{63,406}$ | 8,450 | 24,438 |  | 1,247 50 | 1,397 71 | 16833 | 3684 |  | 2,850 38 | Pitch. | 980,948 | 876,523 | 1,129 52 | 1,244 52 | 13943 | 7331 |  | 2,556 789 | 263609 | 9.2 | Dearborn. |
| Dillaway. | - | 25,969 | 4,771 | 17,213 | 88 | 63944 | 53163 | 7157 | 3443 | $23 \overline{3}$ | 1,279 42 | Pitch. | ${ }_{497,778}$ | 443,714 | 69671 | 68734 | 7872 | 5164 | 259 | 1,517 00 | 23758 | 18.5 | Dillaway. |
| Dillaway Annes. | B $\dagger$ | 1,0008 | 100 | 6,000 |  | 5100 | 6000 | 150 | 1200 |  | 12450 | Pitch. | 36,576 | 20,0008 | 7800 | 9700 | 165 | 1800 |  | 19465 | 7015 | 56.3 | Dillaway Annex. |
| Dorchester Avenue. | B | 7,507 | 898 | 13,897 | 21,209 | $26866$ | $31008$ | 1347 | 2779 | ${ }_{63}^{63}$ | 68363 | Pitch. | ${ }^{113,791}$ | 107,564 | 31435 | $35246$ | $1482$ | ${ }^{41} 69$ | 6999 | $79331$ | 10968 | 16.0 | Dorchester Avenue. |
| Drake. | B | ${ }^{8,416}$ | 1,176 | ${ }^{9,728}$ |  | 28915 | 32099 | 1764 | 1946 |  | ${ }_{647} 24$ | Pitch. | 152,596 | 139,170 | ${ }^{361} 76$ | $39196$ | 1940 | 2918 |  | $80230$ | 15506 | 23.9 | Drake. |
| Dudey. | B | 40,160 21,805 | 6,092 3,540 | 13,909 16,778 | 3,178 | 875 66 618 | 70192 517 | 9138 5310 | 2782 3356 | 953 | $\begin{array}{l\|l} 1,706 & 21 \\ 1,222 & 81 \end{array}$ | Mansard. <br> Pitch. | $\begin{aligned} & 772,480 \\ & 413,166 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 720,579 \\ & 391,042 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 97358 \\ & 64404 \end{aligned}$ | 84829 63994 | 10052 5841 | 4173 50 50 | 1049 | 1,97461 <br> 1,392 | 26840 169 91 | 15.7 13.8 | Dudley. <br> Dwight. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 16991 |  |  |



TABLE NO. 3.
EDMUND P. TILESTON TO GRANT, INCLUSIVE.
table showing existing and proposed salaries.-Continued.


TABLE NO. 4. HANCOCK TO JOSEPH TUCKERMAN, INCLUSIVE.

TABLE SHOWING EXISTING AND PROPOSED SALARIES.-Continued.

| Nane of School. | CLiss ${ }^{\text {s }}$ | Prbsent Scrridule. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Prorosed Schepdue. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Name of Scrool |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | areas (square pret). |  |  |  | сомprnsation. |  |  |  |  |  | cebrias contents. |  |  | courensatios. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Floors. | Windows. |  | Lawns. | Cleaning. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Heanting, } \\ \text { Ventiliting } \\ \text { Superintendence. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Cindeaning. | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { Care of } \\ \text { Sidewdilss } \\ \text { Yards. } \\ \text { Yards. } \end{array}$ | Care of Lawns. | Total. | Type of Roof. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cntire } \\ \text { Cubireal } \\ \text { Contents. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Minus } \\ & \text { Unused } \\ & \text { Antic } \\ & \text { Space. } \end{aligned}$ | Cleaning. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Heating, } \\ \text { Ventinting } \\ \text { Superintendence. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Cliening | $\begin{gathered} \text { Care of } \\ \text { Sidewaiks } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Yards. } \end{gathered}$ | Carc of | Total. | $\underset{\substack{\text { Yearly } \\ \text { Increase. }}}{ }$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Per } \\ \text { Cent. } \\ \hline}}$ |  |
| Hancook 9 . | в | 53,919 | 6,184 | 37,758 |  | 81,348 90 | \$1,146 14 | ${ }^{592} 76$ | \$75 52 |  | \$2,663 32 | Flat.** | 873,603 | 847,261 | ${ }^{31,100} 26$ | s911 63 | 810204 | \$113 27 |  | 83,053 33 | 8390018 | 14.68 | Hancock. |
| Harhor View Street. | Bt | 6,523 | 967 | 19,484 | 8,608 | 24508 | 26785 | 51 | 3897 | \$25 82 | 5923 | Pitcl. | 103,442 |  | 308 | 30 | 1596 | 45 | 82841 | 75828 | 16605 | 28.0 | Harbor View Street. |
| Harris. | в | 19,469 | 2,002 | 30,478 | 5,281 | 1891 | 4536 | 03 | 96 | 1584 | ,079 37 | Mansard. | 296,636 |  | 54964 | 55497 | 3303 | 43 | 1743 | 1,246 50 | 16713 | 15.4 | Harris. |
| Harvard. | в | 30,048 | 2,818 | 9,754 |  | S2 | 58058 | 4227 | 51 |  | 1,353 18 | Pitch. | 609,899 | 543,015 | 79602 | 75951 | 4650 | 2926 |  | ${ }^{1,331} 29$ | 27811 | 20.5 | Harvard. |
| 111 Harvard Street. | Bt | 2,500 | 418 |  |  | 11600 | 17000 | 627 |  |  | 927 | Flat | 29,379 |  | 11176 | 13827 | 690 |  |  | 25693 | 35348 | 12.08 | 111 Harvard Street. |
| 141 Harvard Street. | в | 4,033. | 750 | 975 |  | 17306 | 21099 | 1125 | 195 |  | 39725 | Flat. | 50,889 |  | 18297 | 22016 | 1238 | 293 |  | 41844 | 2119 | 5.3 | 141 Harvard Street. |
| Hawes Hall.. | Bt | 12,102 | 1,010 | 14,187 |  | 36914 | 32602 | 1515 | 2837 |  | ${ }^{738} 68$ | Pitch. | 204,887 | 195,881 | 44682 | 46285 | 1667 | 4256 |  | 96890 | 23022 | 31.1 | Haves Hall. |
| Hemenway. | ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 3,940 | 384 | 11,797 |  | 16984 | 20760 | 576 | 2359 |  | 40679 | Pitch. | 69,40 | 57,977 | $22500 \pm$ | $22500 \pm$ | 634 | 3539 |  | 491737 | 8494 | 20.8 | Hemenway. |
| Henry Grew. | в | 25,338 | 3,679 | 31,767 | 2,414 | 62808 | 52406 | 5519 | ${ }_{63} 53$ | 724 | 1,278 10 | Mansard. | 398,253 |  | 65125 | 64643 | 6070 | ${ }_{95} 30$ | 797 | 1,461 65 | 18350 | 14.0 | Henry Grew. |
| Henry L. Pierce. | ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 37,268 | 7.028 | 46,404 | 10,735 | 82929 | 57768 | 10542 | 9281 | 3221 | 1,637 41 | Pitch. | 815,320 | 689,067 | 07 | 83253 | ${ }_{115} 96$ | 13921 | 3543 | 2,065 20 | 42779 | 26.1 | Henry L. Pierce. |
| Henry Vane. | в | 9,564 | 1,956 | 10,704 | 7,450 | 31441 | ${ }^{334} 77$ | 2934 | 2141 | 2235 | 72228 | Pitch. | 169,689 | 155,758 | 38664 | 41270 | 27 | 11 | 2459 | 88831 | 16603 | 22.9 | Henry Vane. |
| Hillside. | B | 10,204 | 1,325 | 17,511 |  | 32849 | 34245 | 1988 | 3502 |  | 84 | Pitch. | 170,760 | 104,582 | 87 | 42373 | 86 | 53 |  | 89799 | 12 | 23.7 | Hillside. |
| Hohart Street., | в | 7,367 | 947 | 28,765 | 4,404 | 26544 | 30840 | 1421 | 5753 | 1321 | 65879 | Pitch. | 108,780 | 103,391 | 30809 | 34724 | 1563 | 8630 | 1453 | 77179 | 11300 | 17.1 | Hobart Street. |
| Howard Avenue. |  | 10,422 | 2,843 | 22,308 | 5,116 | $26683^{*}$ | $27605^{*}$ | 4265 | 4462 | 1535 | $64530{ }^{\circ}$ | Pitch. | 205,360 | 174,370 | $33165^{*}$ | $34877 *$ | 91 | 669 92 | 1688 | $811{ }^{13^{*}}$ | 16583 | 25.6 | Howard A venue. |
| Howard Avenue Annex. | ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 1,608 | 480 |  |  | 36 | -9648 | 720 |  |  | 04 | Pitch. | 35,990 |  | 05* | 09* | 792 |  |  | $24206{ }^{*}$ | $6_{0} 02$ | 32.9 | Howard Avenue Annex. |
| Hugh O'Brien. | - | ${ }^{39,790}$ | 7,873 | 24,585 | 5,520 | 86964 | 69748 | 11810 | 4917 | 1656 | 1,750 95 | Pitch. | 845,712 | 700,305 | 1,013 31 | 86815 | 12990 | 7376 | 1822 | 2,103 34 | 35239 | 20.1 | Hugh O'Brien |
| Hugh O'Brien Annex | ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 2,066 | 369 |  |  | * | -9864* | 554 |  |  | 99+ | Pitch. | 35,090 |  | $10505 *$ | 09* | 609 |  |  | $240{ }^{23 *}$ | 5714 | 31.2 | Hugh O'Brien Annex. |
| Hull. | - | 13,742 | 1,762 | 15,192 | 3,411 | 40338 | 38490 | 2643 | 3038 | 1023 | 52 | Pitch. | 269,023 | 239,431 | 49243 | 50349 | 2907 | 4558 | 1126 | 1,081 83 | 22631 | 26.4 | Hull. |
| 24 Hull Street. | в | 1,148 | 162 |  |  | 17500 | 17500 |  |  |  | 35000 |  | 14,300 |  | $22500 \pm$ | ${ }^{225} 00 \pm$ | ${ }^{67}$ |  |  | 452674 | 10267 | 29.3 | 24 Hull Street. |
| Hyde. | в | 33,923 | 8,047 | 12,839 |  | 77577 | 62706 | 12071 | 2568 |  | 1,549 24 | Pitch. | 628,195 | 555,061 | 83806 | 780 \%3 | 13278 | 3852 |  | 1,78989 | 24065 | 15.5 | Hyde. |
| 1ra Allen. | A | 15,988 | 2,517 | 18,892 |  | 44978 | 49679 | 3776 | 3778 |  | 1,022 11 | Flat. | 287,726 | 272,741 | 52574 | 58393 | -4153 | 5608 |  | 1,20788 | 18577 | 18.1 | Ira Allen. |
| Jacob Foss. | ${ }^{\text {Bt }}$ | 2,696 | 1,109 | 20,599 |  | 17500 | 17500 | 1664 | 4120 |  | 40784 | Pitch. | 49,667 | 41,867 | $22500 \%$ | ${ }^{225} 00$ \% | 1830 | ${ }_{61} 80$ |  | 530107 | 12226 | 29.9 | Jaooh Foss. |
| James Otis. | A | 29,100 | 4,725 | 32,340 |  | 69470 | 74590 | 7088 | 6468 |  | 1,576 16 | Flat. | 520,517 |  | ${ }^{773} 52$ | 88852 | 7796 | 9702 |  | 1,837 02 | 26086 | 16.5 | James Otis. |
| Jefferson.. | в | 40,060 | 7,021 | 18,953 | 8,430 | 87396 | 70072 | 10532 | 3791 | 2529 | 1.74320 | Flat. | 839,446 |  | 1,092 45 | 90772 | 11585 | 5686 | 2782 | 2,200 70 | 45750 | 26.2 | Jeferson. |
| John A. Andrew.. | в | ${ }^{33,715}$ | 6,714 | 16,531 | 1,758 | 7724 | 62458 | 10071 | 3306 | 527 | 1,536 06 | Pitch. | 588,113 | 576,068 | 82907 | ${ }^{776} 03$ | 11078 | 4959 | 580 | ${ }^{1,771} 27$ | 23521 | 15.3 | Jobn A. Andrew. |
| John Boyle O'Reilly | в | 24,114 | 4,037 | 14,304 | 6,105 | 60605 | 50937 | 6056 | 28 61 | 1832 | 1,222 91 | Flat. | 442,652 | 418,787 | ${ }^{671} 79$ | ${ }^{664} 91$ | ${ }_{66}^{61}$ | 4291 | 2015 | 1,466 37 | 24346 | 19.9 | John Boyle O'Reilly |
| John Chever | B | 31,628 | 4,861 | 19,484 | 28,896 | ${ }^{737} 68$ | 59954 | 729 | 3897 | 8669 | 1,535 80 | Flat. | 528,581 |  | 7815 | 75229 | ${ }^{80} 21$ | 5845 | ${ }^{05} 36$ | 1,767 89 | 23209 | 15.1 | John Cheverus. |
| John D. Philhrick. | - | ${ }^{16,316}$ | 2,948 | 9,133 | 2,734 | 45632 | 50300 | 4422 | 1827 | 820 | 1,030 01 | Flat. | 300,973 |  | ${ }_{533} 97$ | 61922 | 4864 | 2740 | 902 | 1,258 25 | 22824 | 22.1 | John D. Philbrick. |
| John G. Whittier. | ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 17,299 | 3,293 | 19,220 | 24,516 | 47598 | 42759 | 4940 | 3844 | ${ }^{73} 55$ | 1,064 96 | Flat. | 305,598 |  | 55860 | 56304 | 5433 | 5766 | 8090 | 1,314 53 | 24957 | 23.4 | John G. Whittier. |
| John J. Williams. | - | ${ }^{19,176}$ | 4,135 | 15,878 |  | 51334 | 55734 | 6203 | 3176 |  | 1,164 47 | Flat. | 300,474 |  | 55347 | ${ }_{618} 59$ | 68.23 | 4763 |  | 1,287 92 | 12345 | 10.6 | Join J. Williams. |
| John L. Motley. | в | 5,877 | 1,532 | 7,748 | 59,552 | 22856 | 29052 | 2298 | ${ }^{15} 50$ | 17866 | ${ }^{36} 22$ | Flat. | 98,155 |  | 29931 | 33968 | 2528 | 2324 | 19652 | 88403 | 14781 | 20.0 | Jobn L. Motley. |
| John Winthrop. | A | ${ }^{34,281}$ | 4,755 | 19,017 | 6,628 | 78150 | 84434 | 7133 | 3803 | 1988 | 1,755 08 | Flat. | 593,557 |  | 84656 | 96156 | 7846 | 5705 | 2187 | 1,965 50 | 21042 | 11.9 | Jobn Winttrop. |
| Joseph Tuckerman | B | 17,371 | 2,935 | 17,780 | 2,634 | 47742 | 42845 | 4403 | 3556 | 790 | 99336 | Pitch. | 317,733 | 300,413 | 65341 | 55837 | 4843 | 5334 | 869 | 1,222 24 | 22888 | 23.0 | Joseph Tuckerman. |

TABLE NO. 5. JOSHUA BATES TO OAK SQUARE, INCLUSIVE.
table showing existing and proposed salaries.-Continued
TABLE NO. 5.

| Name of Schoos. | CL.sss. | Prissent Schrndur. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Proposmn Schenole. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Name of School. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | AREAS (gotari mbit). |  |  |  | courpmsation. |  |  |  |  |  | curical conrents. |  |  | сомремялтіом. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Floors. | Windows. | $\begin{array}{c\|} \text { Yards } \\ \text { Sidewalks. } \\ \text { Sidem } \end{array}$ | Lawns. | Cleaning. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Heating, } \\ \text { Ventiliting } \\ \text { Superintendence. } \end{array}\right\|$ | cteaning. |  | ${ }_{\text {Care }}^{\substack{\text { Care of } \\ \text { Lawns. }}}$ | Total. | Type of Roof. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Entire } \\ \text { Cobient } \\ \text { Contents. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Minus } \\ & \text { Unused } \\ & \text { Antic } \\ & \text { Space. } \end{aligned}$ | Clcaning. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Heating, } \\ \text { Ventilating } \\ \text { Superintendence. } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {Cle }}^{\text {Cleaning }}$ Window. |  | Care of | Total. | $\underset{\substack{\text { Yearly } \\ \text { Incresse. }}}{\text { a }}$ | (tar $\begin{gathered}\text { Per } \\ \text { Cent. }\end{gathered}$ |  |
| Joshua Bate | A | 14,011 | 2,904 | 11,552 |  | \$109 23 | 845921 | ${ }^{843} 56$ | 82310 |  | 893510 | Pitch. | 264,165 | 217,402 | \$470 40 | 851475 | 84792 | 83466 |  | \$1,067 73 | 313263 | 14.1 | Joshua Bates. |
| Julia Ward Howe | $\wedge$ | 23,349 | 3,779 | 20,146 |  | 59228 | 3663 | 5669 | 4029 |  | 1,325 39 | Flat. | 980 |  | 2698 | 71048 | 35 | 50 44 |  | 1,460 25 | 13436 | 10.1 | Julia Ward Howe. |
| Lafyette | B | 13,646 | 2,669 | 13,696 | 8,046 | 40157 | 8375 | 4004 | 2739 | 14 | 57689 | Pitcll. | 217,382 | 211,608 | 46461 | 47845 | 4404 | 4109 | \$26 55 | 1,054 74 | 17785 | 20.2 | Lafayette. |
| Lawrence. | B | 24,647 | 3,192 | 11,949 |  | ${ }_{615} 65$ | 51576 | 4788 | 2390 |  | 1,203 19 | Pitch. | 415,616 | 373,679 | 62668 | 62431 | 5267 | 3585 |  | 1,339 51 | 13632 | 11.3 | Lawrence. |
| Lemis... | A | 36,000 | ${ }_{6,208}$ | 13,799 | 14,245 | 80900 | 87700 | 9312 | ${ }^{27} 60$ | 4274 | 1,849 46 | Flat. | 634,628 |  | 88763 | 1,002 63 | 10243 | ${ }_{41} 40$ | 4701 | 2,081 10 | 23164 | 12.5 | Lexis. |
| Longelelow. | A | 36,868 | 7,509 | 29,684 |  | 82289 | 89349 | 11264 | 5937 |  | 1,888 39 | Pitch. | 665,541 |  | 91854 | 1,033 54 | 12390 | 8905 |  | 2,165 03 | 27664 | 14.6 | Longfellow. |
| Louis Pran | ${ }_{\text {Bt }}$ | 7,899 | 1,034 | 5,802 |  | $22215^{*}$ | $227{ }^{19 *}$ | 1551 | 1160 |  | $47645^{*}$ | Pitch. | 130,712 | 127,292 | $27515^{*}$ | $30169 *$ | 1706 | 1741 |  | $6113{ }^{*}$ | 13486 | 28.3 | Louis Prang. |
| Louiss May Alcot | Bt | 18,958 | 1,765 | 7,422 |  | 50916 | 39452 | 2648 | 1484 |  | 94500 | Pitoh. | 284,208 | 269,768 | 52277 | 79 | 2912 | 2227 |  | 1,104 95 | 15995 | 16.9 | Louiss May Alcoth. |
| Lowell. | в | 36,280 | 6,413 | 24,159 | 3,567 | 81348 | 65536 | 9620 | 4832 | 1070 | 1,624 06 | Piteh. | 696,540 | 630,208 | 88321 | 80310 | 10581 | 7248 | 1177 | 1,876 37 | 25231 | 15.5 | Lowell. |
| Lowell Annex. | ${ }_{\text {Bt }}$ | 2,158 | 396 |  |  | $86^{*}$ | 32* | 59 |  |  | $19012{ }^{*}$ | Pitch. | 40,786 |  | $12041^{*}$ | ${ }^{47} 06{ }^{*}$ | 653 |  |  | $27400 *$ | 8388 | 44.1 | Lowell Annex. |
| Lucretia Crocker. | A | 13,339 | 2,575 | 27. |  | 39512 | 44 | 3863 | 5468 |  | 93487 | Pitch. | 264,911 | 213,604 | 46660 | 51001 | 4249 | 8202 |  | 1,101 12 | 16625 | 17.7 | Lucretia Crocker. |
| Lyeeum Hall. | в | 13,823 | 3,104 | 25,701 |  | $22^{*}$ | 70 | 4656 | 5140 |  | 3088* | Pitch. | 210,862 | 199,347 | $36162^{*}$ | $374 *$ | 22 | 7710 |  | $86368{ }^{*}$ | 13280 | 18.1 | Lyceum Hall. |
| Margaret Fuller. | A | 10,329 | 4,338 | 10,050 | 918 | 24 | 3895 | ${ }_{65} 07$ | 2010 | 75 | 80841 | Flat. | 199,158 |  | 44124 | ${ }_{481} 24$ | 58 | 3015 | 303 | 1,027 24 | 21883 | 27.0 | Margaret Fuller. |
| Marshall.. | A | 42,321 | 5,943 | 24,180 | 3,295 | 91014 | 99710 | 8915 | 36 | 989 | 2,054 64 | Piteh and fat. | ${ }^{837,931}$ | 794,793 | 1,047 79 | 1,162 79 | 9806 | 725 | 1087 | 2,392 05 | 33741 | 16.4 | Marshall. |
| Marthas A. Baker. | в | 7,666 | 1,133 | 9,668 | 16,753 | 272 | 1199 | 1700. | 1934 | 5026 | 67091 | Flat. | 125,523 |  | 34128 | 37490 | 1869 | 2900 | 5528 | 81915 | 14824 | 22.0 | Martha A. Baker. |
| Martin. | A | 29,457 | 4,047 | 23,083 | 1,335 | 700 | 75268 | 6071 | 4617 | 401 | 1,564 34 | Pito | 542,272 | 511,298 | 30 | 87930 | 6678 | 25 | 441 | 1,784 04 | 21970 | 14.0 | Martin. |
| Mary Hemenway | A | 29,385 | 8,050 | 20,180 | 4,367 | 699 | 75132 | 12075 | 4036 | 10 | 1,625 07 | Pitol | 614,023 | 592,368 | 37 | 96037 | 13283 | 54 | 1441 | 2,013 52 | 38845 | 23.9 | Mary Hemenway |
| Mary L. Brock.. | в | 5,444 | 1,057 | 11,244 | 12,836 | 21643 | 33 |  | 2249 | 3851 | 78 | Pit | 115,358 | 95,570 | 14 | 33503 | 44 | 73 | 36 | 72270 | 14408 | 24.9 | Mary L. Brock. |
| Mary Lyon. | A | 11,643 | 2,271 | 14,110 | 23,592 | 35950 | 41422 | 3407 | 22 | 7078 | 90679 | Flat. | 186,097 |  | 43215 | 47215 | ${ }^{37} 47$ | ${ }^{42} 33$ | 7785 | 1,061 95 | 15516 | 17.1 | Mary Lyon. |
| Mather, | A | 66,347 | 10,293 | 29,811 | 16,297 | 1,294 55 | 1,453 59 | 15440 | 62 | 4889 | 3,011 05 | Flat. | 1,267,043 |  | 1,520 04 | 1,635 04 | 16983 | 8943 | 5378 | 3,468 12 | 45707 | 15.1 | Mather |
| Maylew. | A | 28,472 | 4,255 | 8,310 |  | 68402 | 73397 | ${ }_{63} 83$ | 1662 |  | 1,498 44 | Pitch. | 551,538 | 501,894 | 75489 | 86989 | 7021 | 2493 |  | 1,719 92 | 22148 | 14.7 | Mayhew. |
| Miles Standish. | в | 15,514 | 2,705 | 9,124 | 923 | 44028 | 10617 | 4058 | 1825 | 277 | 90805 | Pitch. | 288,334 | 260,825 | 513 s3 | 52274 | 4463 | 2737 | 305 | 1,111 62 | 20357 | 22.4 | Miles Standish. |
| Minot. | A | 18,429 | 3,849 | 19,731 | 7,354 | 49858 | 54315 | ${ }_{57} 74$ | 3946 | 220 os | 1,160 99 | Pitch. | 344,796 | 322,328 | 57533 | 64591 | ${ }^{63} 51$ | 5919 | ${ }^{24} 27$ | 1,368 21 | 20722 | 17.8 | Minot. |
| Mozart. | в | 6,768 | 1,457 | 7,882 | 20,816 | 25120 | 30122 | 2186 | 1566 | 6245 | 65239 | Flat. | 107,228 |  | 31384 | 35204 | 2404 | ${ }^{23} 50$ | 6869 | 78211 | 12972 | 19.7 | Mozart. |
| Mt. Plcasant Avenue. | ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 2,674 | 390 | 8,821 |  | 17500 | 17500 | 585 | 1764 |  | 37349 | Pitch. | 35,274 | 34,827 | ${ }^{225} 008$ | 225008 | 644 | 2646 |  | $482908^{1}$ | 10941 | 29.2 | Mt . Pleasant Avenue. |
| Nahum Chapin. | ${ }^{\text {B }}+$ | 6,377 | 1,026 | 5,681 | 248 | 24142 | 26566 | 1539 | 1126 | 74 | 53447 | Pitch. | 97,708 | 94,175 | 29135 | 33252 | 1693 | 1689 | 82 | 65851 | 12404 | 23.2 | Nahum. Chapin. |
| Nathan Hale. . | в | 18,778 | 2,984 | 11,096 | 29,550 | 50556 | 44534 | 4476 | 2219 | 8865 | 1,106 50 | Pitch. | 329,683 | 299,376 | 55238 | 5574 | 4924 | 3329 | 9752 | 1,289 87 | 18337 | 16.5 | Nathan Hale. |
| Nathaniel Hawthor |  | 15,519 | ${ }_{2,813}$ |  |  | ${ }_{440} 38$ | 40623 | 4220 |  |  | 88881 | Flat. | ${ }^{276,739}$ | 258,382 | 51138 | $52054$ | $4641$ |  |  | 1,078 33 | 18952 | 21.3 | Nathaniel Hawthorne. |
| Noble....... | B | 13,183 | 2,334 | 15,151 |  | 39184 | 37820 | 3651 | ${ }^{30} 30$ |  | 83885 | Pitch. | 247,792 | 201,389 | 45439 | 46925 | 4016 | 4545 |  | $1,00925$ | $17240$ |  | Noble. |
| Noble Annex <br> Norcross | ${ }^{\text {B }}$ B | 1,964 <br> 29124 | $\begin{array}{r}370 \\ 3,59 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | ${ }^{75} 50 \times$ | * $\quad 94274$ | 5 55 59 59 |  |  | 175387 <br> 1.33967 | Pitch. | 49,667 <br> 528,149 | 44,887 407383 | $13080 *$ |  | 610 6823 58 123 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 12046 \\ & 2508 \\ & 250 \end{aligned}$ | 68.7 | Noble Annex. <br> Norcross. |
| Norcross. . .......... <br> North Harvard Stre | в | 29,124 <br> 6,903 | 3,529 756 | $\begin{array}{r} 8,063 \\ 17,725 \end{array}$ | 1,075 | 695 <br> 11 <br> 203674 | 56949 242 27* | 5294 1134 | 1613 3545 | 323 | 1,33367 <br> 49596 <br> 96 | Mansard. Pitch. | $\begin{gathered} 528,149 \\ 94,368 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 507,383 \\ 90,168 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 76038 \\ & 226 \\ & 67 * \end{aligned}$ | 74169 $2604^{24}$ 820 | 58 <br> 12 <br> 12 <br> 28 | 2419 5318 | 355 | 1,584 <br> 559 <br> 56 <br> 1 | 25082 <br> 6015 <br> 108 | 18.8 | Noreross. North Harrard Street. |
| Oak Square | в | 5,940 | 1.576 | 12,806 | 6,705 | 23032 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 109,682 |  |  |  | 2600 | 3842 | 2213 | 69858 | 10761 | 18.2 | Oakk Square. |

TABLE NO. 6. OLD AGASSIZ TO SAMUEL G. HOWE, INCLUSIVE.

TABLE SHOWING EXISTING AND PROPOSED SALARIES.-Continued.

| Name of Scrool. | Cluss. | Present Schrouiz. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Prorosed Schedole. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Name of School. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | areas (square mem.) |  |  |  | comprnaston. |  |  |  |  |  | cubical contrents. |  |  | compresatiox. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Floors. | Windows. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Yards } \\ \text { Sidewalks. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Lawns. | Cleaning. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Heating, } \\ \text { Ventilating } \\ \text { Superintendence. } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {Cleaning }}^{\text {Windows. }}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Care of } \\ \text { Sideavalks } \\ \text { Yands. } \\ \text { Yards. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | ( Care of | Total. | Type of Roof. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Entire } \\ \text { Cobical } \\ \text { Contents. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Minus } \\ \text { Unused } \\ \text { Attic } \\ \text { Space. } \end{gathered}$ | Cleaning. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Heating, } \\ \text { Ventinting } \\ \text { Superintendence. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Cleaning | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c} \text { Care of } \\ \text { Sidewnalks } \\ \text { Sind } \\ \text { Yards. } \end{array}$ | ${ }_{\text {Carco of }}^{\substack{\text { Lams. }}}$ | Total. | $\underset{\substack{\text { Yearly } \\ \text { Inerease. }}}{ }$ | (erst. |  |
| Old Agassiz. | ${ }^{\text {Bf }}$ | 11,253 | 1,946 |  |  | 8281 $04 *$ | S254 02* | 82919 |  |  | \$564 $25^{*}$ | Pitch. | 193,473 | 182,228 | ${ }^{3341} 074$ | \$356 63* | 11 |  |  | \$729 81* | 81655 | 29.3 | Old Agasisiz. |
| Old Edward Everel | Bt | 9,851 | 1,578 |  |  | $658^{*}$ | $28^{*}$ | 2367 |  |  | ${ }^{206}$ | Pitch. | 108,420 | 157,104 | $31093^{*}$ | 50* | 04 |  |  | $66847^{*}$ | 14541 | 27.7 | Old Edward Everett. |
| Old Gibson. | вt | 8,379 | 1,175 | 4,024 | 2,796 | 28834 | 79 | 1763 | 8805 | 88 39 | 120 | Pitch. | 146,886 | 143,489 | 23 | 39736 | 39 | 81207 | \$9 23 | 80628 | 19508 | 31.9 | Old Gibson. |
| Old Mather. | в | 21,867 | 4,207 | 49,768 |  | 50447 | 20 | 311 | 9954 |  | 1,209 52 | Pitch. | 403,855 | 343,125 | 59613 | 59681 | 6942 | 14930 |  | 1,411 66 | 20208 | 16.7 | Old Mather. |
| Old Thoraton Street. | Bt | 2,805 | 327 | 5,248 |  | $10256{ }^{\text {c }}$ | $12820 *$ | 91 | 1050 |  | $24617 *$ | Pitch. | 42,000. | 41,400 | $12198{ }^{*}$ | $14883^{*}$ | 540 | 1574 |  | $29195^{*}$ | 4578 | 18.5 | Old Thornton Street. |
| Oliver Hazard Perry | A | 32,516 | 5,198 | 23,537 | 14,600 | 75277 | 81080 | 7797 | 4707 | 4380 | 1,732 41 | Flat. | 596,672 |  | 84967 | 96467 | 8577 | 7061 | 4818 | 2,018 90 | 28649 | 16.5 | Oliver Hazard Perry. |
| Oiver Holden.. | в | 4,800 | 588 | 9,830 |  | 19760 | 27400 | 882 | 1966 |  | 50008 | Pitch. | 76,261 | 75,578 | 25039 | 29195 | 970 | 2949 |  | 58153 | 8145 | 16.2 | Oliver Holden. |
| Oliver Wendell Holmes. | A | 50,886 | 9,506 | 16,369 | 17,054 | 1,047 18 | 1,159 83 | 14259 | 3274 | 5116 | 2,433 50 | Flat. | 975,429 |  | 1,228 43 | 1,343 43 | 15685 | 4911 | 5628 | 2,834 10 | 400 co | 16.4 | Oliser Wendell Holmes. |
| Parkman.. | Bt | ${ }^{13,227}$ | 1,575 | 7,420 |  | ${ }^{392} 77$ | 727 | 363 | 1484 |  | 76851 | Pitch. | ${ }^{210,047}$ | 202,180 | 45518 | 46996 | 2599 | ${ }^{22} 26$ |  | 97339 | 20488 | 26.6 | Parkman. |
| Paul Jones. | в | 27,317 | 3,601 | 6,762 | 1,862 | 66371 | 4780 | 5402 | 1352 | 559 | 1,284 64 | Flat. | 457,011 |  | 71001 | ${ }_{699} 31$ | 5942 | 2029 | 614 | 1,495 17 | 21053 | 16.3 | Paul Jones. |
| Paul Revere. | A | ${ }^{38,472}$ | 9,744 | 8,416 |  | 84855 | ${ }^{923} 97$ | 14616 | 1683 |  | 1,935 51 | Flat. | 684,978 |  | ${ }^{937} 98$ | 1,052 98 | 16078 | 2525 |  | 2,176 99 | 24148 | 12.4 | Paul Revere. |
| Peter Faneuil. | в | 27,129 | 4,515 | 13,771 | 5,017 | 66032 | 54555 | 6773 | 2754 | 1505 | 1,316 19 | Flat. | 427,952 |  | ${ }_{680} 95$ | ${ }_{673} 16$ | 7450 | ${ }_{41} 31$ | 1656 | 1,486 48 | 17029 | 12.9 | Peter Fannuil. |
| Philip H. Sheridan | A | 20,946 | 4,116 | 19,494 | 4,652 | 54697 | 59097 | 6174 | 3899 | 1396 | 1,252 63 | Flat. | 331,74 |  | 58777 | 66146 | 6791 | 5848 | 1535 | 1,390 97 | 13834 | 11.0 | Philip H. Sheridan. |
| Phillips Brooks. | A | 34,196 | 6,998 | 30,948 | 975 | 78014 | 84272 | 10497 | 6190 | 293 | 1,792 56 | Pitch. | 714,519 | 639,377 | 89238 | 1.00738 | 11547 | 9284 | 22 | 2,111 29 | 31874 | 17.7 | Phillips Broiss. |
| Phineas Bates... | вt | 8,004 | 3,169 | 27,892 | 7,076 | 28009 | 28504 | 54 | 5578 | 2123 | 68968 | Pitch. | 157,031 | 137,152 | 35873 | 38944 | 29 | 8368 | ${ }^{23} 35$ | 907 | 21781 | 31.5 | Plineas Bate |
| Pierpont. | в | 4,365 | 761 | 3,022 |  | 18368 | 26095 | 42 | 604 |  | 46209 | Pitch. | 73,980 |  | 2465 | 28795 | 1256 | 907 |  | 556 | 94 | 20.3 | Pierpo |
| Plummer. | в | 27,076 | 5,566 | 27,331 | 2,489 | 659 | 54491 | 49 | 66 | 747 | 1,349 90 | Pitch. | 523,949 | 483,232 | 23 | 91 | 9184 | 8199 | 821 | 1,041 18 | 29128 | 21.5 | Plummer. |
| Pormort. | ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 7,887 | 1,153 | 2,740 |  | $22008{ }^{*}$ | $22630 *$ | 1730 | 548 |  | 46916 | Pitch. | 108,974 | 103,684 | $24682^{*}$ | $27809 *$ | 02 | 822 |  | $55215^{*}$ | 829 | 17.6 | Pormort. |
| Presoctif. | в | 38,740 | 5,460 | 28,866 |  | ${ }_{947} 66$ | 83737 | 8191 | 5773 |  | 1,924 67 | Pitch. | 773,622 | 681,180 | 93418 | 82859 | 09 | 8660 |  | 1,939 46 | 1479 | 00.7 | Preseot.t |
| Prinee. | B | 36,190 | 7,958 | 12,035 | ${ }^{4,399}$ | 81204 | 65428 | 11937 | 2407 | 1320 | 1,622 96 | Flat. | 6,11,225 |  | 86423 | 79361 | 13131 | 3611 | 1452 | 1,839 78 | 216 s2 | 13.3 | Prince. |
| Quincy | в | 27,987 | 3,808 | 7,685 |  | 67577 | 55584 | 5712 | 1537 |  | 1,304 10 | Pitch. | 491,418 | 463,718 | 71672 | 70535 | 6283 | 2306 |  | 1,507 36 | 20386 | 15.6 | Quiney. |
| Quincy E. Dickerman | A | 21,109 | 4,170 | 20,518 | 15.761 | 55178 | 59578 | 6255 | 4104 | 4728 | 1,298 43 | Flat. | 389,789 |  | 64279 | 73023 | 6880 | 6155 | 5201 | 1,555 38 | 25695 | 19.7 | Quincy E. Diekerman. |
| Quincy Street. | ${ }^{\text {Bt }}$ | 4,028 | 577 | 15,747 |  | 17290 | 21084 | 866 | 3149 |  | ${ }^{423} 89$ | Pitch. | 57,273 |  | 225008 | 225008 | 952 | 4724 |  | 506708 | S2 87 | 19.5 | Quincy Strect. |
| Rice. | в | 35,666 | 3,448 | 15,392 | 3,780 | 80366 | 64799 | 5172 | 3078 | 1134 | 1,545 49 | Mansard. | 623,612 | 591,522 | 84452 | 78376 | 5689 | 4618 | 1247 | 1,74382 | 19833 | 12.8 | Rica. |
| Richard C. Humphreys. | ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 21,772 | 3,976 | 27,850 | 1,050 | 56267 | 48126 | 5964 | 5570 | 315 | 1,162 42 | Pitch. | 359,942 |  | ${ }^{612} 94$ | 61195 | 6560 | 8355 | 347 | 1,37751 | 21509 | 15.5 | Riethard C. Tiumphreys. |
| Richard Olney. | A | ${ }^{21,602}$ | 5,405 | 19,075 | 14,200 | 55944 | 60344 | 8108 | 3815 | 4260 | 1,324 71 | Pitch. | 397,194 | 346,343 | 59931 | 67593 | 8918 | 5723 | 4686 | 1,468 54 | 14383 | 10.8 | Richard Olney. |
| Robert Swan. | в | 16,429 | 2,490 | 15,091 | 10,900 | 45858 | 41715 | ${ }^{37} 35$ | ${ }^{38} 18$ | 3270 | 97596 | Pitch. | 314,778 | 273,698 | 52670 | 52433 | 4108 | 4527 | ${ }^{35} 97$ | 1,183 35 | 20739 | 21.2 | Robert Swan. |
| Rochambeau. | A | 27,456 | 4,163 | ${ }^{26,312}$ | 4,508 | ${ }_{666} 21$ | 71466 | 6245 | 5262 | 1352 | 1,509 46 | Flat, | 431,524 |  | ${ }_{684} 52$ | 78241 | 6870 | 7894 | 1488 | 1,629 45 | 11999 | 7.9 | Rochambeau. |
| Roger Clap. | A | ${ }^{23,220}$ | ${ }^{6,554}$ | 14,467 | ${ }^{806}$ | ${ }^{589} 96$ | 63418 | 9831 | 2893 | 242 | 1,353 80 | Pitch. | 472,32 | 409,367 | 66237 | 75471 | 10814 | 4340 | 266 | 1,571 28 | 21748 | 16.0 | Roger Clap. |
| Roger Wolcott. | A | 36,209 | 7.541 | 24,918 | 8,520 | 81234 | 88097 | 11312 | 4984 | 25.56 | 1,88183 | Pitch. | 716,784 | 671,081 | 92408 | 1,039 08 | 12443 | 7475 | 2812 | 2,190 46 | 30863 | 16.4 | Roger Wolcott. |
| Samuel Adnms. | A | 35,550 | 5,209 | ${ }^{23,788}$ | 7,969 | 80180 | 86845 |  |  | 2391 | 1,819 88 | Flat. | 602,066 |  | 8.5507 | 97007 | 8595 | ${ }_{71} 36$ | 2630 | 2,008 75 | 18887 | 10.3 | Samuel Adams. |
| Samuel Dexter... Samuel G. Howe. | B | 9,611 <br> 15,747 | 1,460 3,486 | 2,614 7,111 |  | 31544 44494 | 335 408 408 | 2190 5298 529 | 523 1422 |  | 67790 92041 | Pitch. Pitch. | 174,860 277,339 | 168,735 247,088 | 40810 500 509 | 42892 51038 | 24 <br> 29 <br> 57 | 784 2133 |  | 8666 95 <br> 1,089 32 | 18905 1699 | 27.8 18.3 | Samuel Dexter. Samuel C . Howe. |
| Samuel G. Howe. | в | 15,747 |  | 7,111 |  | 44494 | 40896 | 5229 | 1422 |  | 92041 | Pitch. | 277,339 | 247,088 | 50009 | 51038 |  |  |  | 1,089 32 | 16591 |  | Samuel C. Howe. |

TABLE NO. 7.
SAMUEL W. MASON TO WELLS, INCLUSIVE.
table showing existing and proposed salaries.-Continued.

| Naxis or Scrool. | Cuss. | Prisent Schedule. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Proposed Scrioole |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Nays of Schoor |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Arbas (square feit). |  |  |  | compensation. |  |  |  |  |  | ctical contents. |  |  | сомрвмяатток. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Floors. | Windows. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \left.\begin{array}{c} \text { Yards } \\ \text { Sidewalks. } \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{gathered}\right.$ | Lawns. | Cleaning. | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Heatingg, } \\ \text { Ventilisting } \\ \text { int } \\ \text { Superintendence } \end{array}$ | Cleaning |  | Care of <br> Lawns. | Total. | Type of Roof. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Entire } \\ \text { Cobical } \\ \text { Contents. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Minus } \\ & \text { Unused } \\ & \text { Untiod } \\ & \text { Space. } \end{aligned}$ | Cleaning. |  | $\underset{\text { Cleaning }}{\text { Windows. }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Care of } \\ & \text { Sidewalk } \\ & \text { Sardds } \\ & \text { Yand } \end{aligned}$ | Care of | Total. | $\underset{\substack{\text { Yearly } \\ \text { Increase. }}}{ }$ | ${ }_{\text {Per }}^{\substack{\text { Per } \\ \text { Cent. }}}$ |  |
| Samuel W. Mas | в | ${ }^{21,934}$ | 4,125 | 49,234 | 4,100 | \$565 75 | 548321 | \$61 88 | 59847 | \$12 30 | 31,221 61 | Pitch. | 432,544 | 392,413 | 8645 41 | 864117 | 86806 | \$147 | \$13 53 | 81,515 87 | S294 26 | 24.0 | Samuel W. Mason. |
| Sarah J. Baker. | A | 35,625 | 6,841 | 17,825 | 7,337 | 30300 | 8988 | 10266 | 3565 | 01 | 1,833 20 | Flat. | 674,872 | 647,527 | 900 | 1,015 53 | 11293 | 5348 | 2421 | 2,10668 | 2734 | 14.9 | Sarah J. Baker. |
| No. 66 Saratoga Street. | Bt | 4,500 | 500 | 280 |  | 00 | 00 | 50 | 56 |  | 2106 | Pitob. | 0,288 |  | 18086 | 21792 | 825 | 84 |  | 40787 | 13197 | 3.14 | No. 66 Suratoga Street. |
| Savin Hill. | Bt | 6,533 | 734 | 19,479 |  | 24532 | 26800 | 1101 | 3896 |  | 56329 | Pitch. | 97,587 | 93,242 | 28948 | 33084 | 1211 | 584 |  | 69087 | 12758 | 22.6 | Sarin Hill. |
| School Street. | Bt | 2,004 | 449 | 18,055 |  | $7981 *$ | ${ }^{99} 77^{*}$ | 674 | 3611 |  | ${ }^{222} 42^{*}$ | Pitch. | 42,014 |  | $12355^{*}$ | $15060{ }^{*}$ | 741 | 5417 |  | $33573 *$ | 11331 | 50.9 | Sthool Street. |
| Sbarp...... | Bt | 10,455 | 1.788 | 4,034 |  | 33467 | 30985 | 2682 | 807 |  | 67941 | Pitch. | 178,573 | 175,087 | 41563 | 43688 | 2950 | 1210 |  | 89409 | 21468 | 31.5 | Sharp. |
| Sherwin. | B | 35,458 | ${ }^{1,226}$ | 24,676 |  | 80033 | 64550 | 4839 | 4935 |  | 1,543 57 | Pitch. | 682,585 | 627,462 | 88046 | 80173 | 5323 | 7403 |  | 1,809 45 | 26588 | 17.2 | Sterwin. |
| Shurtlef | в | 33,379 | 3,108 | 27,269 | 6,228 | 76708 | 62055 | 4662 | 5454 | 1868 | 1,507 45 | Mansard. | 631,215 | 582,60 | 83566 | 77933 | 5128 | 8181 | 2055 | 1,768 63 | 26118 | 17.3 | Shurtef. |
| Simonds. | ${ }^{\text {B }}+$ | 2,795 | 400 |  |  | 102 24* | $12780^{*}$ | 600 |  |  | 4* | Pitch. | 39,096 | 37,388 | $130{ }^{*}$ | 3644* | 660 |  |  | $25434^{4}$ | 1830 | 7.7 | Simonds. |
| Skinnor. | ${ }^{\text {B }+}$ | 7,949 | 1,370 | 3,586 |  | 27883 | 28449 | 2055 | 717 |  | 59104 | Pitch. | 154,940 | 140,716 | 36407 | 390 | 2261 | 1076 |  | 79134 | 20030 | 33.8 | Stinner. |
| Somerset Street. | B+ | 8,024 | 1,268 | 5,791 |  | 28053 | 28524 | 1902 | 1158 |  | 59637 | Pitch. | 97,441 | 94,944 | 29289 | 33390 | 2092 | 1737 |  | 66508 | 6871 | 11.5 | Somerset Street. |
| Stephen M. Weld. | в | 10,610 | 3,595 | ${ }^{23,893}$ | 7,842 | 33742 | 34742 | 5393 | 4779 | 353 | 81009 | Pitch. | 227,634 | 195,379 | ${ }^{416} 07$ | 4622 | 5932 | 7168 | 2588 | 1,065 17 | $25 \overline{08}$ | 31.4 | Stephen $M$. Weld. |
| Stoughton.. | Bt | 11,074 | 1,173 | 26,481 |  | $27804^{*}$ | $25259 *$ | 1760 | 5296 |  | $60119 *$ | Pitch. | 179,439 | 173,544 | $33066^{*}$ | 347 94* | 1935 | 7944 |  | ${ }^{777} 39 \times$ | 17620 | 29.3 | Stoughton. |
| Tappan.. | в | 12,147 | 2,668 | 7,569 |  | 37009 | 36576 | 4002 | 1514 |  | 79101 | Pitch. | 224,486 | 204,078 | 45708 | 47167 | 4402 | 2271 |  | 9958 | 20447 | 25.8 | Tappan. |
| Thoodore Lyman. | в | 32,785 | 4,015 | 19,577 |  | 75734 | 61342 | 6023 | 3915 |  | 1,470 14 | Pitch. | 657,533 | 592,452 | 84545 | 78423 | 6625 | 5873 |  | 1,754 66 | 28452 | 19.3 | Theodore Lymmn. |
| Thomas Dwight. | $\mathrm{B}^{+}$ | 13,126 | 986 | 17,293 |  | 39065 | 33626 | 1479 | 3459 |  | 77629 | Pitch. | 220,235 | 193,570 | 44336 | 45996 | 1627 | 5188 |  | 9714 | 19518 | 25.1 | Thomas Dwight. |
| Thomas Gardeer. | A | 38,165 | 8,509 | 36.024 | 9,780 | 84364 | 91814 | 12764 | 7205 | 2934 | 1,990 81 | Flat. | 737,714 | 728,309 | 98131 | 1,996 31 | 14040 | 10807 | 3227 | 2,358 36 | 36755 | 18.4 | Thomas Garder. |
| Thomas Gardncr Annox. | Bt | 4,207 | 40 | 567 | 516 | 17862 | 21621 | 600 | 113 | 55 | 40351 | Pitch. | 55,399 | 54,879 | 225005 | 225005 | 660 | 170 | 170 | 460005 | 5649 | 13.9 | Thomns Gardner Annex. |
| Thomas N . Hart. . | в | ${ }^{31,108}$ | 7,744 | 17,859 | 1,210 | 72884 | 59330 | 11616 | 3572 | 363 | 1,477 65 | Pitch. | 629,512 | 561,204 | 20 | 76860 | 12778 | ${ }_{53} 58$ | 399 | 1,768 15 | 29050 | 19.6 | Thomas N. Hart. |
| Thomas Starr King. | B | 7.719 | 1,179 | 2,200 |  | $2188^{8+}$ | $25010{ }^{*}$ | 1769 | 440 |  | $4910{ }^{*}$ | Pitch. | 123,220 |  | $26^{*}$ | $29762^{*}$ | 1945 | 660 |  | 593 | 10291 | 20.9 | Thomas Starr King. |
| Tresoott. | в | 17,200 | 3,947 | 39,700 |  | 47400 | 42640 | 5921 | 7940 |  | 1,039 01 | Pitch. | 259,537 | 239,349 | 49235 | 50341 | 6513 | 11910 |  | 1,17999 | 14098 | 13.5 | Trescott |
| Tyler Street. | Bt | 7,907 | 1,098 | 5,802 |  | 27786 | 28407 | 1647 | 1160 |  | 59000 | Pitch. | 125,156 | 121,691 | 33554 | 37011 | 1812 | 1741 |  | 7418 | 15118 | 25.6 | Tyler Street. |
| Ulysees S. Grant.. | A | 37,067 | 5,656 | 11,116 | 12,601 | 82607 | 89727 | 8484 | 2223 | 3780 | 1,868 21 | Flat. | 586,270 |  | 83927 | 95427 | ${ }_{93} 32$ | 3335 | 4158 | 1,961 78 | ${ }^{33} 58$ | 5.0 | Ulssees S. Grant. |
| W. L. P. Boardman. | A | 15,095 | 4,554 | 12,013 | 1,728 | 43190 | 47981 | 6831 | 2403 | 518 | 1,009 23 | Flat. | 250,979 | 245,405 | 49841 | 54976 | 7514 | 3604 | 570 | 1.16505 | 15582 | 15.4 | W. L. P. Boasdman. |
| Wait. | Bt | 11,030 | 1,102 | 14,913 |  | 34663 | 31530 | 1653 | 2983 |  | 70829 | Pitob. | 171,380 | 182,769 | 39715 | 42146 | 1818 | 4474 |  | 88153 | 17324 | 24.4 | Wsit. |
| Wallut Street. | в | 9,231 | 1,241 | 20,041 |  | 30708 | 33077 | 1862 | 4008 |  | 69655 | Pitch. | 149,344 | 147,543 | 37431 | 40243 | 2048 | 6012 |  | 85734 | 16079 | 23.0 | Wainut Street. |
| Warren....... | в | 26,452 | 3,169 | 11,372 |  | 64814 | 53742 | ${ }_{47} 54$ | 2274 |  | 1,255 84 | Mansard. | 417,989 | 415,142 | 66814 | ${ }_{661} 63$ | 5229 | 3412 |  | $\text { 1,416 } 18$ | 16034 | 12.7 | Warren. |
| Washington......... | A | 66,748 | 10,334 | 27,681 |  | 1,300 94 | 1,461 17 | 15501 | 5536 |  | 2,972 48 | Flat. | ${ }^{1,173,323}$ |  | 1,426 32 | 1,541 32 | $170{ }^{51}$ | 8304 |  | $\text { 3,221 } 19$ | 24871 | 8.3 | Wasking ton. |
| Wastiogton Allston. | в | 22,182 | 5,348 | 12,532 | 2,052 | 57046 | 48618 | 8022 | 2506 | 816 | 1,168 08 | Pitch. | 436,654 | 401,910 | ${ }^{654} 91$ | 64972 | 8824 | 3760 | 677 | 1,437 24 | 26916 | 23.0 | Wastington Allston. |
| Washington Allston Ann | - | 8,105 | 829 | 3,752 | 5,055 | $22585{ }^{\text {* }}$ | 253 81* | 1244 | 750 | 1517 | 514774 | Pitch. | 116,286 | 115,007 | 260 41* | 239 41* | 1368 | 1128 | 1668 | 591 4** | 7667 | 14.8 | Washington Allston Annes. |
| Washington Stre | в | 4,217 | 517 | 24,128 |  | 17894 | 25651 | 776 | 4826 |  | 49147 | Pitch. | 56,099 | 53,801 | 225008 | 225008 | 853 | 7238 |  | ${ }^{3} 30918$ | 3944 | 8.0 | Wasting ton Street. |
| Weld. | ${ }^{\text {B }}+$ | 2,798 | 360 | 20,551 |  | 17500 | 17500 | 540 | 4110 |  | 39650 | Pitch. | 75,519 | 60,709 | 21191 | 25106 | 594 | 6165 |  | 53056 | 13406 | 33.8 | Weld. |
| Wells. | A | 27,661 | 3,412 | 9,204 |  | 66990 | 71856 | 5118 | 1841 |  | 1,458 05 | Manaard. | 452,629 | 446,553 | 6995 | 80119 | 5630 | 2761 |  | 1,584 65 | 12660 | 8.6 | mells. |

$\dagger$ Formerly Class C

TABLE NO. 8.
WELLS ANNEX TO 218 TREMONT STREET, INCLUSIVE.

| Name of Scrool. | Cuss. | Prrsent Schenule. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Proposen Schenule. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Name of Scroos. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | areas (square feet). |  |  |  | соирепиятол. |  |  |  |  |  | cuital contents. |  |  | comprnsation. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Floors. | Windows. | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Yards } \\ \text { Sidewalks. } \\ \text { Sidend } \end{array}$ | Lawns. | Cleaning. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Heatingg, } \\ \text { Ventinting } \\ \text { Suprintendence. } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\underset{\text { Cleaning }}{\text { Windows. }}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c} \text { Care of } \\ \text { Sidevelles } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Yards. } \end{array}$ | Care of | Total. | Type of Roof. | Entire Contents. . | Minus Unused Attic Space. | Cleaning. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Heating, } \\ \text { Ventilating } \\ \text { Superintendence. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | ${ }_{\text {Cleaning }}^{\substack{\text { Clindows. }}}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{\text {Carc of }}$ Lemas. | Total. |  | Per |  |
| Wells | в | 6,930 | 318 | 1,186 |  | \$255 25 | \$303 16 | \$12 27 | 8237 |  | S573 05 | Pitch. | ${ }^{92,177}$ |  | \$287 35 | 832892 | 81350 | 8356 |  | \$633 33 | 88028 | 10.5 | Wells Annex. |
| Wendell Phillips. | A | 24,803 | 7,840 | 9,928 |  | 61845 | 26 | 11760 | 86 |  | 1,420 17 | Pitch. | 436,298 | 422,988 | 6755 | 77112 | 12936 | 8 |  | 1,605 | 18559 | 13.0 | Wendell Pbillips. |
| William Bacon. | A | 22,321 | 5,780 | 18,312 | ,362 | 310 | 1710 | 8670 | 62 | \$4 09 | 1,317 61 | Pitch. | 523,243 | 410,475 | 48 | 75609 | 9537 | 5494 | 5449 | 1,574 37 | 25676 | 19.4 | William Bacon. |
| William Blackstone | A | 30,217 | 6,366 | 23,418 |  | 86047 | 93812 | 9549 | 4684 |  | 1,940 92 | Flat. | 720,840 |  | 973 | 1,088 84 | 10504 | 725 |  | 2,237 97 | 29705 | 15.3 | William Blackstone. |
| william Bradford. | A | 16,142 | 3,448 | 15,814 | 22,742 | 45284 | 49970 | 5172 | 3163 | 6823 | 1,104 12 | Flat. | 246,887 |  | 49989 | 55161 | 5689 | 44 | 7505 | 1,230 88 | 12676 | 11.4 | Williann Bradford. |
| William Brewster. | в | 7,808 | 2,770 | 9,832 | 6,068 | 2755 | 31370 | 4155 | 1966 | 1820 | 668 69 | Pitcc. | 140,540 | 129,993 | ${ }^{347} 88$ | 38037 | 4571 | 2950 | 2002 | 82344 | 15175 | 23.1 | William Brewster. |
| William Brewster Annes | ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 1088 | 361 |  |  | $7898{ }^{\text {8 }}$ | ${ }^{\text {2* }}$ | 42 |  |  | $12^{+}$ | Pitch. | 200 | . 114 | 98** | ${ }^{96}$ | 596 |  |  | $26390 *$ | 3078 | 44.1 | William Brewster Adnes. |
| William Cullen Bryant.. | в | 13,825 | 1,532 | 4,260 |  | 40533 | 38590 | 2298 | 52 |  | 82273 | Mansard. | 200,294 |  | 45329 | 46826 | 28 | 78 |  | 95961 | 13688 | 16.6 | William Cullen Bryant. |
| William E. Endioott. | в | 17,715 | 2,971 | 21,859 | 10,800 | 48430 | 43258 | 4457 | 4372 | 3240 | 1,037 57 | , | 04 | 841 | S4 | 56146 | 4902 | 58 | 3564 | 1,268 34 | 97 9 | 22.2 | William E. Endicott. |
| William Eustis.. | Bt | 10,462 | 912 | 17,59 |  |  | 62 | 1368 | 20 |  | 69266 | Pitch | 181,861 | 173,885 | 83 |  | 05 | so |  | 91704 | 22438 | 32.3 | William Eustis. |
| William E. Russell. | в | 51,636 | 6,176 | 24,117 | 16,716 | 1,059 18 | 83963 | 9264 | 23 | 5015 | 2,059 83 | Pitch. | 900,215 |  | 1,153 22 | ${ }_{938} 11$ | 10190 | 35 | 5516 | 2,320 74 | 230 | 11. | William E. Russell. |
| William H. Kent. | в | 12,792 | 5,234 | 13,057 |  | 63 | 50 | 7851 | 11 |  | 86175 | Piteb | 230,756 | 18 | 45672 | 47135 | 36 | 3917 |  | 1,053 6 | 19185 | 22.2 | William If. Kent. |
| William Lloyd Garrison | в | 32,128 | 5,300 | 5,347 | 30,974 | 74618. | 60554 | 7950 | 69 | 9292 | 1,534 83 | Pitch. | 473,800 | 456,850 | 70985 | 69917 | 8745 | 1604 | 0221 | 1,614 72 | 7989 | 5.2 | William I.loyd Garrison. |
| Willinm Wirt Warren. | A | 14,330 | 3,820 | 22,742 |  | 41593 | 46527 | 5730 | 4548 |  | 98 | Flat. | 254,338 |  | 50734 | 92 | 6303 | 6823 |  | 1,199 52 | 21554 | 21.9 | william Wirt Warren. |
| Williams. | в | 287 | 1,695 | 13,808 | 11,129 | $22905^{*}$ | 255 55** | 2543 | 2762 | 339 | 04* | $\mathrm{Fla}_{\text {coid }}$ | 148,274 |  | $33^{*}$ | $67^{*}$ | 2797 | 42 | 3673 | $72912{ }^{\text {* }}$ | 15808 | 27.6 | williams. |
| Winchell. | в | 28,430 | 5,705 | 8,186 |  | 31 | 56116 | 8558 | 1637 |  | 1,346 42 | Flat. | 466,358 | 454,699 | 70 | 23 | 13 | 56 |  | 1,523 | 17720 | 13.1 | Winchell. |
| Winslip. | A | 26,092 | 6,380 | 22,503 | 2,850 | ${ }_{6} 4166$ | 68875 | 9570 | 4501 | 855 | 1,479 67 | Pitch. | 520,341 | 444,921 | 69792 | 79915 | 10527 | 51 | 941 | 1,679 26 | 19959 | 13.4 | Winship |
| Winthrop Street. | ${ }^{\text {B }}+$ | 5,349 | ${ }^{649}$ | 7,960 |  | 21377 | 24698 | 74 | 1592 |  | 48841 | Pitch. | 79,287 | 77,960 | 25610 | 29790 | 1071 | 88 |  | 58859 | 10218 | 21.0 | Winthrop Street. |
| $W_{y m a n}$ | A | 14,863 | 3,853 | 18,428 | 446 | 42712 | 47540 | 57 s0 | 3686 | 253 | 1,022 52 | Flast. | 241,532 |  | 49453 | 492 | 57 | 5528 | 27 | 1,186 17 | 16365 | 16.0 | Wyman. |
| Boston Trade.. | A | 77,337 | 14,150 | 10,694 | 10,000 | 1,470 39 | 1,662 40 | 21225 | 2139 | 3000 | 3,396 43 | Flat. | 1,224,524 |  | 1,477 52 | 1,592 52 | 23348 | 3208 | ${ }^{33} 00$ | 3,36860 | $2783 \ddagger$ | 0.85 | Boston Trade. |
| Trade Scbool for Girss. | - | 25,120 | 3,115 | 3,675 | 750 | 62416 | 52144 | 73 | ${ }^{35}$ | 225 | 1,20193 | Flat. | 383,888 |  | ${ }_{636} 89$ | 63350 | ${ }^{51} 40$ | 1103 | 248 | 1,335 30 | 13337 | 11.0 | Trade School for Cirls. |
| Continuation School, 25 La Grange Street. . | B | 10,276 | 1,606 | 338 |  | 33007 | 34331 | 2409 | 68 |  | 988 | Flas. | 154,220 |  | 38433 | 41078 | 2650 | 01 |  | 32262 | 1244 | 17.8 | Continuation School, 25 La Grange St |
| Continuation School, Brimmer Building. | в | 18,230 | 3,895 | 8,940 |  | 49046 | 43876 | 5843 | 1788 |  | 1,005 53 | Pitch. | 286,395 | 278,527 | 53153 | 53867 | ${ }_{64} 27$ | 2682 |  | 1,161 29 | 15576 | 15.4 | Continuation School, Brimmer Bldg. |
| Horaco Mann.. | B | 15,581 | 4,803 | 4,492 |  | 44162 | 40697 | 7205 | 898 |  | ${ }_{929} 62$ | Pitch. | 263,790 | 261,301 | 51430 | 52317 | 7925 | 1348 |  | 1,130 20 | 20058 | 21.5 | Horace Mann. |
| Disciplinary Day. | Bt | 5,136 | 701 | 1,322 |  | 20781 | 24272 | 1052 | 264 |  | 46369 | Pitch. | 77,295 | 75,117 | 24928 | 29079 | 1157 | 3 97 |  | 55561 | 9192 | 19.8 | Disciplinary Day. |
| 218 Tremont Street | в | 2,402 | 560 |  |  | 11208 | 8206 | 40 |  |  | 20254 |  | 39,000 |  | 14460 | 17700 | 924 |  |  | 33084 | 12830 | 63.3 | 218 Tremont Street. |

## Section 5. Cleaning.

Compensation for Cleaning shall be on the basis of the total cubic contents of the buildings, and at the following rates:

| Contents. |  |  | Rate. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | To and including | 10,000 cubic feet. | \$0 004 per cubic foot. |
| Over | 10,000 to and including | 20,000 cubic feet. | 0038 per cubic foot. |
| Over | 20,000 to and including | 30,000 cubic feet | 0036 per cubic foot. |
| Over | 30,000 to and including | 40,000 cubic feet | 0034 per cubic foot. |
| Over | 40,000 to and including | 50,000 cubic feet | 0032 per cubic foot. |
| Over | 50,000 to and including | 60,000 cubic feet | 003 . per cubic foot. |
| Over | 60,000 to and including | 70,000 cubic feet | 0027 per cubic foot. |
| Over | 70,000 to and including | 80,000 cubic feet | 0024 per cubic foot. |
| Over | 80,000 to and including | 90,000 cubic feet | 0022 per cubic foot. |
| Over | 90,000 to and including | 100,000 cubic feet. | 002 per cubic foot. |
| Over | 100,000 to and including | 200,000 cubic feet | 0015 per cubic foot. |
| Over | 200,000 to and including | ,000,000 cubic feet | 001 per cubic foot. |
| Over | ,000,000 to and including | ,000,000 cubic feet. . | 0008 per cubic foot. |

## Section 6. Heating, Ventilation and Superintendence.

Compensation shall be on the basis of the total cubic contents of the building. As it is a recognized fact that it requires a higher degree of intelligence and skill to operate and care for the heating and ventilating plants of certain buildings than it does for others, they have been divided into two classes - Class A and Class B in the order of such requirements for intelligence and skill, and the compensation has been fixed in such a manner as to recognize this difference.

While it is also recognized that buildings heated by furnaces or stoves and without fans for the main ventilation do not require as much intelligence and skill for their operation as do the steam-heated buildings, they have been put in Class $B$ on account of the large amount of labor required in their operation.

Section 7. Classification of Buildings.
School buildings shall be divided into two classes, as follows:

Class.A.- (1) Buildings in which are installed fans and engines or motors for the main ventilation by the plenum system. (2) Buildings in which are installed fans and engines for the main ventilation by the exhaust system.

These buildings are usually fitted with both the direct and indirect system of steam heating, but in some cases are heated in part by furnaces.
Class B.-(1) Buildings heated by steam or hot water, but without fans, engines or motors for the main ventilation. (2) Buildings heated by steam, but with fans and motors for the main ventilation by the exhaust system. (3) Buildings heated wholly by furnaces, but with fans and motors for the main ventilation by the plenum system. (4) Buildings heated by furnaces or stoves and without fans for the main ventilation.

Buildings in which there are installed two types of heating and ventilating apparatus of substantially equal importance shall be classified according to the superior type of such apparatus.

The classification of buildings shall not be raised above that determined by the main heating and ventilating plant in consequence of the type of such apparatus installed in sanitaries or in additions to the main building containing not more than three rooms.

Section 8. Class A.- Heating, Ventilation and Superintendence.
Compensation for buildings of this class shall be at the following rates:

| Contents. |  |  | Rate. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | To and including | 10,000 cubic feet. | \$0 005 | per cubic foot. |
| Over | 10,000 to and including | 20,000 cubic feet. | 0047 | per cubic foot. |
| Over | 20,000 to and including | 30,000 cubic feet. | 0044 | per cubic foot. |
| Over | 30,000 to and including | 40,000 cubic feet | 004 | per cubic foot. |
| Over | 40,000 to and including | 50,000 cubic feet | 0036 | per cubic foot. |
| Over | 50,000 to and including | 60,000 cubic feet | 0032 | per cubic foot. |
| Over | 60,000 to and including | 70,000 cubic feet | 0029 | per cubic foot. |
| Over | 70,000 to and including | 80,000 cubic feet. | 0025 | per cubic foot. |
| Over | 80,000 to and including | 90,000 cubic feet. | 0022 | per cubic foot. |
| Over | 90,000 to and including | 100,000 cubic feet. | 0018 | per cubic foot. |
| Over | 100,000 to and including | 200,000 cubic feet | 0015 | per cubic foot. |
| Over | 200,000 to and including | 500,000 cubic feet. | 00125 | per cubic foot. |
| Over | 500,000 to and including 2 | ,000,000 cubic feet. | 001 | per cubic foot. |
| Over 2 over | $, 000,000$ to and including | ,000,000 cubic feet | 0009 | per cubic foot. |

Section 9. Class B.-Heating, Ventilation and Superintendence.
Compensation for buildings of this class shall be at the following rates:

| Contents. | Rate. |
| :---: | :---: |
| To and including 10,000 cubic feet. | \$0 005 per cubic foot. |
| Over 10,000 to and including 20,000 cubic feet. | 0047 per cubic foot. |
| Over 20,000 to and including 30,000 cubic feet. | 0044 per cubic foot. |
| Over 30,000 to and including 40,000 cubic feet..... | 004 per cubic foot. |
| Over 40,000 to and including 50,000 cubic feet. | 0036 per cubic foot. |
| Over 50,000 to and including 60,000 cubic feet. | 0032 per cubic foot. |
| Over 60,000 to and including 70,000 cubic feet. | 0029 per cubic foot. |
| Over 70,000 to and including 80,000 cubic feet. | 0025 per cubic foot. |
| Over 80,000 to and including 90,000 cubic feet.... | 0022 per cubic foot. |
| Over 90,000 to and including 100,000 cubic feet. | 0018 per cubic foot. |
| Over 100,000 to and including 200,000 cubic feet. | 00125 per cubic foot. |
| Over 200,000 to and including 500,000 cubic feet. | 0009 per cubic foot. |
| Over 500,000 to and including $1,000,000$ cubic feet and over. | 0005 per cubic foot. |

Section 10. Washing of Windows.
Compensation for Washing of Windows shall be on the basis of the total area of the sashes and at the rate of five and five-tenths mills ( $\$ 0.0055$ ) per square foot for one washing on both sides of the glass.

Additional washings per year, as called for by the existing rules or when ordered by the School Committee, shall be at the above rate for washing both sides of the glass, and at one-half the above rate for washing one side of the glass.

The above rate applies to all windows, transoms, doors, and doors in permanent bookcases in the building.

Section ${ }^{\circ} 11$. Care of Yards and Sidewalks.
Compensation for Care of Yards and Sidewalks shall be on the basis of their total area and at the rate of three mills ( $\$ 0.003$ ) per square foot.

## Section 12. Care of Lawns.

Compensation for Care of Lawns shall be on the basis of their total area and at the rate of three and threetenths mills ( $\$ 0.0033$ ) per square foot.

## Section 13. Care and Supervision of Children in Baths.

Compensation of janitors for care and supervision of children in baths is not included in this schedule.

Section 14. Extended Use of School Building̀s.
This schedule does not include compensation for evening schools, school centers, vacation schools, playgrounds, lectures or concerts.

## Section 15. Washing of Floors.

No extra compensation shall be allowed for the washing of floors required by the existing rules.

1. Ordered, That the compensation for the janitor service of the several buildings occupied by the city for school purposes and equipped with complete and independent systems of heating apparatus, unless otherwise ordered, shall be established in accordance with the foregoing schedule, to take effect September 6, 1918, and to continue until otherwise ordered; and that the areas used in the determination of such salaries shall be such as shall have been respectively certified by the Schoolhouse Custodian and approved by the School Committee; and that the cubic contents of such buildings used in the determination of such salaries shall be such as have been respectively certified by the Schoolhouse Commission and approved by the School Committee.
2. Ordered, That the compensation for the janitor service of a single building shall be arrived at in the following manner: The several amounts determined by applying the rates of compensation for Cleaning, Heating, Ventilation and Superintendence to the cubic contents of the buildings, and by applying the rates of compensation for Washing of Windows and the Care of Yards, Sidewalks and Lawns to the areas of such items shall be added together, and such sum shall be the annual compensation for janitor service.
3. Ordered, That the compensation for the janitor service of buildings containing not more than one class room and not in charge of the janitor of a larger school building and not occupied by classes in manual training or cookery shall be at the rate of $\$ 3$ per week.
4. Ordered, That the compensation for the janitor service of buildings containing not more than one class room and not in charge of the janitor of a larger school building and occupied by classes in manual training or cookery shall be at the rate of $\$ 4.35$ per week.
5. Ordered, That the compensation for the janitor service of buildings containing not more than one class room, when in charge of the janitor of a larger school
building, and not occupied by classes in manual training or cookery, shall be at the rate of $\$ 1.95$ per week.
6. Ordered, That the compensation for the janitor service of buildings containing not more than one class room, when in charge of the janitor of a larger school building, and when occupied by classes in manual training or cookery, shall be at the rate of $\$ 2.60$ per week.
7. Ordered, That the compensation for Cleaning, Heating, Ventilation and Superintendence service of a building containing not less than two class rooms and not in charge of the janitor of another building shall in no case be less than $\$ 450$ per year.
8. Ordered, That the compensation for janitor service of two or more buildings each containing two or more class rooms, and in charge of the same janitor, shall be as per schedule for the first and largest building. For each additional building full schedule rates shall be allowed for Washing of Windows, Care of Yards and Sidewalks, and Care of Lawns. For Cleaning, Heating, Ventilation and Superintendence of such additional buildings the compensation shall be 80 per centum of schedule rate.
9. Ordered, That during the occupancy of the Trade School for Girls as an industrial school, the janitor be paid at the rate of $\$ 14.45$ per week in addition to the regular schedule rate for that building. Such compensation does not include payment for services which may be rendered because of evening occupancy of the building.
10. Ordered, That during the occupancy of the Brimmer School Building as an industrial school, the janitor of that building be paid at the rate of $\$ 12.02$ per week in addition to the regular schedule rate for that building. Such compensation does not include payment for services which may be rendered because of evening occupancy of the building.
11. Ordered, That in addition to the compensation provided by the salary schedule, the janitor of the Mechanic Arts High School shall be paid at the rate of $\$ 28.20$ per week for the additional cleaning of shops and lavatories required, to take effect September 6, 1918.
12. Ordered, That additional compensation at the rate of $\$ 36.64$ per week be allowed the janitor of the Boston Trade School for the services of an engineer to operate the electric generating plant and for the daily sweeping of approximately 27,000 square feet of floor space used for shop work, this sweeping being estimated in accordance with the salary schedule, said compensation to take effect September 6, 1918.
13. Ordered, That in addition to the compensation provided in the schedule of compensation for janitors of school buildings, the janitor of the English High and Public Latin School-house shall be paid at the rate of $\$ 9.75$ per week for janitor service in connection with the occupancy of part of the building for School Committee supply rooms, to take effect September 6, 1918.
14. Ordered, That the Schoolhouse Commission is hereby requested to certify to the cubic contents of all the school buildings in the city, computed in accordance with Section 3 of the Schedule of Compensation for Janitor Service of School Buildings, adopted September 4, 1918.
15. Ordered, That the compensation for the janitor service of buildings occupied for school purposes, but in which the heating apparatus is not complete, but is supplied by heat from a plant not under the control of the janitor and not in charge of another janitor under the control of the School Committee, shall be established in the following manner: Full schedule rate shall be allowed for Cleaning, Washing of Windows, Care of Yards and Sidewalks, and Care of Lawns; for Heating, Ventilation and Superintendence, the compensation shall be at the rate of fifty per centum ( $50 \%$ ) of the schedule rate.
16. Ordered, That the annual compensation for the janitor service of each building or group of buildings shall be paid to the person appointed to the position of "Janitor" of each building or group of buildings in weekly instalments, and each such weekly instalment shall be $\frac{7}{3} \frac{7}{65}$ of the annual compensation as set forth in Orders No. 2 and No. 7.

In School Committee, September 4, 1918.
Ordered, That the salary of school matrons is hereby established at the rate of six hundred and forty-four dollars (\$644) per annum, to take effect September 6, 1918, and to continue until otherwise ordered.

SCHOOL DOCUMENT NO. II-1918 BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS LIST OF AUTHORIZED TEXT AND SUPPLEMENTARY BOOKS

BOSTON
PRINTING DEPARTMENT
1919

In School Committee, May 24, 1909.
Ordered, That books, maps, globes and charts once authorized, but later dropped from the authorized list, may be continued in use in the schools unless otherwise specified, but no additional copies of such books, maps, globes or charts shall be purchased.

In School Committee, May 5, 1913.
Ordered, That the Board of Superintendents is hereby authorized in its discretion to approve for use in the day or evening industrial schools, books authorized for use in the day elementary and high schools.

In School Committee, September 14, 1914.
Ordered, That the Superintendent is hereby authorized in his discretion to approve for use in the day or evening industrial schools, books authorized for use in the day elementary and high schools.

In School Committee, September 21, 1914.
Ordered, That books authorized for text and supplementary use in the high schools, be also authorized for use in the Boston Clerical School.

In School Committee, May 19, 1915.
Ordered, That for a period of two years after a book has been dropped from the list of authorized text and supplementary books, the Business Agent shall furnish, on special approval of the Assistant Superintendent in charge, as many copies of the book as a Principal certifies to be necessary to complete the number required for a division.

In School Committee, December 6, 1915.
Ordered, That all books authorized for use as text or supplementary books in any of the schools, are also authorized for use in the Normal School.

Ordered, That all books authorized for use as text or supplementary books in the Latin and day high schools, are also authorized for similar use in the evening high schools.

Ordered, That all books authorized for use as text or supplementary books in day elementary schools are also authorized for use in evening elementary schools.

In School Committee, June 1, 1916.
Ordered, That reference books authorized for use in the day high schools are hereby authorized for use in the evening high schools, and that reference books authorized for use in the day elementary schools are hereby authorized for use in the evening elementary schools.

In School Committee, February 5, 1917.
Ordered, That books authorized for use in the evening elementary schools are hereby authorized for use in the Day School for Immigrants.

In School Committee, November 8, 1917. Ordered, That all books authorized for use as text or supplementary books in the Intermediate schools or classes are authorized for similar use in Grades VII and VIII of the elementary schools, and in the Latin schools.

In School Committee, February 17, 1919. Ordered, That four thousand $(4,000)$ copies of the Authorized List of Text and Supplementary Books, School Document No. 11, 1918, be printed.

Attest:

> THORNTON D. APOLLONIO,

Note.- Books of reference may be purchased, subject to the approval of the Board of Superintendents in each case, as follows:
(a) One copy for each teacher of a grade or subject.
(b) One copy for each school or district; provided not more than six copies shall be furnished any school or district unless specially authorized by this Board.

Note.- In order that principals in making their requisitions for text and supplementary books may have some idea of their cost, the net price of each book included in this document, so far as it has been possible to ascertain it, has been noted opposite its title.

Reports of any errors or omissions noted in this document are invited.

## INDEX.

Pagit
Elementary Schools ..... 7
Arithmetic ..... 7
Civics ..... 9
Dictionaries ..... 9
Drawing and Manual Training ..... 10
English - Grammar, Language and Spelling ..... 10
Reading (Text-books) ..... 11
(Supplementary Readers) ..... 15
(Supplementary Books) ..... 19
French ..... 34
Geography ..... 34
German ..... 38
History - Text-books ..... 38
(Supplementary Histories) ..... 39
(Supplementary Books) ..... 40
Household Science and Arts ..... 43
Italian ..... 44
Music ..... 44
Penmanship ..... 45
Physiology and Hygiene ..... 45
Science ..... 46
Spanish ..... 48
Intermediate Sichools or Classes ..... 49
Arithmetic ..... 49
Civics ..... 49
English ..... 49
Reading (Text-books) ..... 50
(Supplementary Books) ..... 52
Economics ..... 53
French ..... 53
Geography ..... 53
German ..... 54
History ..... 54
Italian ..... 55
Latin ..... 55
Penmanship ..... 55
Science ..... 55
Spanish ..... 56
High and Latin Schools ..... 57
Bookkeeping ..... 57
Civics ..... 57
Commercial Arithmetic ..... 58
Commercial Law ..... 58
Dictionaries ..... 58
High and Latin Schools.- Concluded.
Economics ..... 59
English - Composition, Rhetoric and Spelling ..... 60
History of Literature ..... 62
Literature (Text-books) ..... 63
Literature (Supplementary Books) ..... 69
French ..... 72
Geography - Commercial ..... 76
Physical ..... 77
German ..... 77
Greek ..... 81
History - American ..... 82
Ancient ..... 82
General ..... 83
Mediæval and Modern ..... 84
Household Science and Arts ..... 84
Latin ..... 85
Mathematics ..... 87
Music ..... 89
Mythology ..... 90
Penmanship ..... 91
Phonography and Typewriting ..... 91
Science - Agriculture ..... 91
Biology ..... 92
Botany ..... 92
Chemistry ..... 92
General Science ..... 93
Mechanics ..... 93
Physics ..... 93
Physiology and Hygiene ..... 94
Zoölogy ..... 94
Spanish ..... 95
Boston Clerical School ..... 96
Boston Industrial School for Boys ..... 96
Boston Trade School ..... 97
Trade School for Girls ..... 98
Horace Mann School for the Deaf ..... 98
Continuation School ..... 99
Pre-Vocational Centers ..... 99
Normal School ..... 100
Evening Schools ..... 105
Atlases, Cyclopedias, Charts, Dictionaries, etc. (reference use in all schools) ..... 107
Maps and Globes (reference use in all schools) ..... 110

## ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The classification of supplementary books by grade is merely suggestive, and such books may be used in any grade at the discretion of the principal.

Text-books are authorized for use only in such grades as are specified.

Any book authorized for use as a text-book may be used as a supplementary book in the grade for which it is authorized.

| Elementary Schools. | Grades. | Price. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Arithmetic. Text-books. |  |  |
| Durrell, F., and Hall, E. Arithmetic. Chas. E. Merrill Co. |  |  |
| Book 2 | V, VI | . 448 |
| Book 3 | Vİ, VIII | . 48 |
| Gifford, J. B. Progressive mental arithmetic. Book 1, 2. Little, Brown \& Co. | IV to VIII | 24 |
| Hamilton, S. Standard arithmetic (with or without answers). American Book Co. |  |  |
| Book 1 | III, IV | . 352 |
| Book 2 | V, VI | . 384 |
| Book 3 | VII, VIII | . 448 |
| Hoyt, F. S., and Peet, H. E. Everyday arithmetic. Houghton, Mifflin Co. |  |  |
| Book 1 | III, IV | . 32 |
| Book 2 | V, VI | . 32 |
| Book 3 | VII, VIII | . 36 |
| First year in numbers. Houghton, Mifflin Co. | II | 28 |
| Morey, C. W. Arithmetic. Six-book series. Scribner. <br> Elementary: |  |  |
| Part 1 | III |  |
| Part 2 | IV | . 20 ea. |
| Advanced: |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Part 1 | VI |  |
| Part 2 | VIII | 20 ea. |
| Nichols, W. F. New graded lessons in arithmetic. Books 3-8. Thompson, Brown \& Co. |  |  |
| Book 3 . . . . . . . . . | III | . 224 |
| Books 4-7 | IV to VII | 224 |
| Book 8 | VIII | . 256 |


| Elementary Schools. | Grades. | Price. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Arithmetic.- Text-books, concluded. <br> Southworth, G. A., and Stone, J. C. An exercise book in arithmetic, oral and written. Sanborn \& Co. | VII, VIII • | \$0.40 |
|  |  |  |
| Stone, J. C., and Millis, J. F. The Stone-Millis arithmetic. Revised edition. Sanborn \& Co. |  |  |
| Primary . . | III, IV | . 332 |
| Intermediate | V, VI | . 36 |
| Advanced | VII, VIII | . 40 |
| Walsh, J. H., and Suzzallo, H. Walsh-Suzzallo arithmetics. Heath \& Co. |  |  |
| Book 1. Fundamental processes | IV, V | . 32 |
| Book 2. Essentials | V, VI | . 352 |
| Book 3. Business and industrial practice | VII, VIII | .416 |
| Walton, G. A., and Holmes, S. H. Walton and Holmes arithmetics. American Book Co. |  |  |
| Book 1 | III | . 24 |
| Book 2 | IV, V | . 32 |
| Book 3 | VI, VII | . 36 |
| Book 4 | VIII | . 40 |
| Wentworth, G., and Smith, D. E. Arithmetic. Three-book series. Ginn \& Co. |  |  |
| Book 1 . . . . . . . | IV, V | . 28 |
| Book 2 | V, VI | . 32 |
| Book 3 | VII, VIII | . 36 |
| Essentials of arithmetic. Ginn \& Co. [Went-worth-Smith Mathematical series.] |  |  |
| Primary book . . . . | III, IV | . 282 |
| Intermediate book | V, VI | . 32 |
| Advanced book | VII, VIII | . 36 |
| Supplementary Books. |  |  |
| Alvord, C. P., and Davis, M. E. The drill and problem book in arithmetic. Iroquois Pub- <br> V to VIII |  | . 36 |
| Hall, F. H. The Werner arithmetics. American Book Co. | IV to VIII |  |
| Book 1 |  | . 32 |
| Book 2 |  | . 32 |
| Book 3 |  | . 40 |
| Hunt, B. A community arithmetic. American Book Co. | IV to VIII | . 48 |
| Morey, C. W. Three-book series. Scribner. |  |  |
| Primary arithmetic . | III, IV | . 28 |
| Intermediate arithmetic | V, VI | . 36 |
| Higher arithmetic | VII, VIII | . 40 |
| Two-book series. Scribner. |  |  |
| Elementary arithmetic | III, IV, V | . 36 |
| Advanced arithmetic Owen, L. A work-book in arithmetic. Grade | VI, VII, VIII | . 52 |
| Owen, L. A work-book in arithmetic. Grade four. Mansfield Printing Co. | IV | . 30 |
| Wentworth, G., and Smith, D. E. Oral arithmetic. Ginn \& Co. [Wentworth-Smith | III to VIII | . 28 |



| Elementary Schools. | Grades. | Price. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dictionaries.-Text-books, concluded. <br> Worcester, J. E., continued. <br> A new primary dictionary of the English language. J. B. Lippincott Co. <br> A new school dictionary of the English language. Revised edition. J. B. Lippincott Co. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | V, VI | \$0.36 |
|  | VI, VII, VIII | . 57 |
| Drafing and Manual Training. Text-book. | $\underset{\text { Classes in Wood- }}{\text { working }}$ working | . 80 |
|  |  |  |
| Evglish. <br> (Grammar, Language and Spelling.) |  |  |
| Text-books. |  |  |
| T. Bryce and F. E. Spaulding. Newson \& Co. <br> Same. Part i <br> Aldine second language book |  | 41 |
|  |  |  |
|  | III |  |
|  | V, VI | . 48 |
| Bailey, E. R., and Manly, J. M. Bailey-Manly spelling book. Houghton, Mifflin Co. |  |  |
| Book $1 . . . .$. | I to IV | . 13 |
| Book 2 . | V to Vili | . 16 |
| Coe, I., and Christie, A. J. Story hour readers. Book 3. American Book Co. | III, IV | . 32 |
| Cunningham, C. J. A first book for non-Eng- lish speaking people. Heath \& Co. | Ungraded Classes and Speech Im- | . 224 |
| Daly, I. M. An advanced rational speller. Sanborn \& Co. | provement Classes | 20 |
| Dunton, L., and Kelley, A. H. Graded course in English. Book 1. Thompson, Brown Co. Language lessons . | IV and Ungraded Classes V, VI | . 28 |
| Harris, A. Van S., and Gilbert, C. B. Guide books to English. Book 1. Silver, Burdett \& Co. | IV, V, VI | . 36 |
| Kelley, A. H., and Morse, H. L. The natural speller. Scribner. | IV, V, VI |  |
| Book 1. | IV, V, VI | . 12 |
|  | VII, VIII | . 16 |
| Metcalf, R. C., and Rafter, A. L. Language series. American Book Co. |  |  |
| Book 1 | IV, V, VI | . 32 |
| Book 2 | VII, V̇III | . 48 |
| Moore, A. C. A second book for non-English speaking people. Heath \& Co. | Ungraded Classes and Speech Im- | . 26 |
| Pelo, W. J., and Gardner, E. S. The Sanborn speller. Sanborn \& Co. | provement Classes |  |
| Part 2 | IV, V, V1 | . 15 |
| Part 3 - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | VII, VIII | . 15 |
| Scott, F. N., and Southworth, G. A. Lessons in English. Book 1. Revised edition. Sanborn \& Co. | IV, V, VI | . 35 |



| Elementary Schools. | Grades. | Price. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reading.-Text-books, continued. |  |  |
| Baldwin, J., and Bender, I. C. Readers, First to Seventh. American Book Co. . | I to VII |  |
| First |  | \$0.25 |
| Second |  | . 28 |
| Third to seventh |  | . 36 |
| Bender, I. C. The Bender primer. Charles E. Merrill Co. | I | . 24 |
| Blaisdell, E. A., and M. F. Child life in literature. A fourth reader. The Macmillian Co. | IV | . 32 |
| Child life in many lands. A third reader. The Macmillan Co. | III | .29 |
| Child life in tale and fable. A second reader. The Marmillan Co. | II | . 29 |
| Child life primer. The Macmillan Co. . . | I | . 22 |
| Blodgett, F. E., and A. B. The Blodgett primer. Ginn \& Co. | I | . 24 |
| Brumbaugh, M. C. The standard fourth reader. Chris. Sower Co. | IV, V | .24 .48 |
| The standard fifth reader. Chris. Sower Co. Bryce, C. T., and Spaulding, F. E. See above, Aldine. | V, VI | . 60 |
| Buckwalter, G. The Buckwalter readers. Parker P. Simmons. |  |  |
| The easy primer. (Parts 1 and 2 complete.) . | I | .25* |
| The easy first reader . . . . . . | I | . 22 |
| The second reader | II | . 29 |
| The third reader | III | . 35 |
| The fourth reader | IV, V | . 53 |
| The fifth reader . | V, VI | . 56 |
| Burchill, G., Ettinger, W. L., and Shimer, E. D. The progressive road to reading. Silver, Burdett \& Co. |  |  |
| Introductory Book 3 <br> Introductory Book 4 | II, III | . 35 |
| Introductory Book 4 . ${ }^{\text {coen }}$. American Bo | III, IV | . 40 |
| Coe, F. E. A school reader. American Book Co. | III, IV | . 32 ; . 40 |
| Cyr, E. M. The children's readers. Ginn \& Co. Primer | I | . 19 |
| First reader | I | . 22 |
| Second reader | II | . 29 |
| Third reader | III, IV | . 40 |
| Fourth reader | V, VI | . 48 |
| Fifth reader | VI, VII | . 56 |
| Dopp, K. E. The early sea people. Rand, McNally \& Co. | Pre-vocational Classes forGirls | . 50 |
| Edson, A. W., and Laing, M. The Edson-Laing readers. Books 1 to 4 . Sanborn \& Co. |  |  |
| Book 1 . | I | . 28 |
| Book 2 | II | . 32 |
| Book 3 | III | . 36 |
| Book 4 | IV, V | . 40 |
| Book 5 | V, VI | . 48 |

[^66]| Elementary Schools. | Grades. | Price. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reading.-Text-books, continued. |  |  |
| Elson, W. H. Elson primary school readers. Scott, Foresman \& Co.* |  |  |
| Book 1 | I | \$0.26 |
| Book 2 | II | . 32 |
| Book 3 | III | . 36 |
| Book 4 | IV | . 36 |
| Elson, W. H., and Keck, C. Elson grammar school readers. Scott, Foresman \& Co.* |  |  |
| Book 1 . . | V | . 40 |
| Book 2 | VI |  |
| Book 3 . | VII | . 48 |
| Book 4 . | VIII | . 48 |
| Elson, W. H., and Runkel, L. E. Elson-Runkel primer. Scott, Foresman \& Co.* |  |  |
| Fassett, J. H. The Beacon primer. Ginn \& |  |  |
| The Beacon first reader . . . . . | I, II | . 28 |
| The Beacon second reader | II, III | . 32 |
| The Beacon third reader . ${ }^{\text {a }}$, | III, IV | . 40 |
| Finch, A. B. The Finch primer. Ginn \& Co. |  | . 24 |
| Hazen, M. W. Fourth reader. American Book VII VIII |  |  |
| Heath primer, The. Heath \& Co. |  | . 20 |
| Heath readers, The. Heath \& Co. |  |  |
| First reader . | I | . 20 |
| Second reader | II | . 28 |
| Third reader . | III | . 32 |
| Fourth reader | IV | . 416 |
| Fifth reader | V | . 40 |
| Hervey, W. L., and Hix, M. The Horace Mann readers. Longmans, Green \& Co. |  |  |
| Primer - . . | I | . 288 |
| First reader . | I | . 288 |
| Second reader | II | . 32 |
| Third reader | III | . 40 |
| Fourth reader | IV | . 448 |
| Howe, W. D., Pritchard, M. T., and Brown, E. V. The Howe readers. Scribner. |  |  |
| A primer . . . | I | . 16 |
| A first reader | II | . 16 |
| A second reader | II | . 20 |
| A third reader | III | . 28 |
| A fourth reader | IV, V | . 32 |
| A fifth reader | V, VI | . 40 |
| Book 6 | VI | . 44 |
| Book 8 | VIII | . 48 |
| Jones, L. H. The Jones readers. Ginn \& Co. |  |  |
| First reader . | I | . 24 |
| Second reader | II | . 28 |
| Third reader | III | . 36 |
| Fourth reader | IV, V | . 52 |
| Fifth reader | VI, VII, VIII | . 60 |

[^67]| Elementary Schools. | Grades. | Price. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reading.- Text-books, concluded. |  |  |
| Lewis, H. P. Lippincott's primer. J. B. Lippincott Co. <br> Lippincott's readers. J. B. Lippincott Co. <br> First reader |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Second reader | II, III | . 36 |
| Masterpieces of American literature. Houghton, Mifflin Co. . |  |  |
| Mickens, C. W., and Robinson, L. A Mother Goose reader. Silver, Burdett \& Co. |  |  |
| Monroe, L. B. New fourth reader. American |  |  |
| Murray, C. Wide awake readers. Little, Brown \& Co. |  |  |
| Wide awake junior. An easy primer . . | I | . 24 |
| Wide awake primer | I | . 288 |
| Wide awake first reader | II | . 288 |
| Wide awake second reader | II | . 32 |
| Wide awake third reader | III | . 384 |
| Wide awake fourth reader ${ }^{\text {a }}$, | IV, V | . 48 |
| Noyes, M. I., and Guild, K. L. Sunshine primer. Ginn \& Co. | I | . 32 |
| Riverside readers. See Van Sickle, J. H., Seegmiller, W., and Jenkins, F. |  |  |
| Robbins, M., Dressell, H., and Graff, E. U. The new Barnes readers. The A. S. Barnes Co. |  |  |
| Primer. First year (first half) . . . . | I | . 27 |
| Book 1. First year (second half) | II | . 27 |
| Stepping stones to literature. Edited by S. L. Arnold and C. B. Gilbert. Silver, Burdett $\&$ Co. |  |  |
| A first reader | II | . 27 |
| A second reader | II | . 272 |
| A third reader | III | . 40 |
| A fourth reader | IV | . 48 |
| A reader for fifth grades | V | . 48 |
| A reader for sixth grades ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | VI | . 48 |
| A reader for seventh grades | VII | . 48 |
| A reader for higher grades . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - | VIII | . 48 |
| Summers, M. The Summers readers. Beattys $\&$ Co. |  |  |
| Primer |  | . 28 |
| First reader ${ }^{\text {Second }}$ | I, II | . 288 |
| Second reader - in | II | . 336 |
| Van Sickle, J. H., Seegmiller, W., and Jenkins, F. Riverside readers. Houghton, Mifflin Co. |  |  |
| Riverside primer . . . . . . . | I | . 24 |
| Riverside first reader | II | . 28 |
| Second reader | II | . 32 |
| Third reader | III | . 40 |
| Fourth reader | IV VI VII | 44 |
| Fifth reader Sixth reader | V, VI, VII Vİ, VII | . 44 |
| Sixth reader <br> Varney, M. T. The Robin reader. A first reader. Scribner | VI, VII | .44 .28 |



| Elementary Schools. | Grades. | Price. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reading.- Supplementary Readers, continued. |  |  |
| Carroll, C. F., and Brooks, S. C. Readers. Appleton \& Co. |  |  |
| A first reader | I | \$0.24 |
| A second reader | II | . 28 |
| A third reader | III | . 32 |
| A reader for the fourth grade | IV, V | . 36 |
| A reader for the fifth grade | VI, VII | . 36 |
| A reader for the sixth grade | VII | . 40 |
| A reader for the seventh grade | VIII | . 40 |
| Coe, I., and Christie, A. J. Story-hour primer. American Book Co. |  |  |
| Story-hour readers. American Book Co. <br> Book 1 <br> Book 2 | II, III | $\xrightarrow{24}$ |
| Cyr, E. M. Interstate primer and first reader. Lothrop, Lee \& Shepard Co. | II, | . 20 |
| Reading slips. (Authorized material.) Ginn \& Co. | I | .04* |
| Davis, J. W., and Julien, F. The Sea Brownie reader. Heath \& Co. |  |  |
| Part 1 | II | . 32 |
| Part 2 | III | . 36 |
| Dickens dramatic reader, A. By F. Comstock. Ginn \& Co. |  |  |
| Dickens reader, A. Edited by E. M. Powers. Houghton, Mifflin Co. [Riverside literature |  |  |
| Doheny, M. A. Play awhile. A dramatic reader for the second school year. Little, Brown \& Co. | II, III | . 40 |
| Dyer, F. B., and Brady, M. J. The Merrill readers. Chas. E. Merrill Co. |  |  |
| Primer |  | . 288 |
| First reader . | I, II | . 288 |
| Second reader | II, III | . 352 |
| Third reader | III, IV | . 416 |
| Fourth reader | IV, V | . 448 |
| Fifth reader | V, VI | . 448 |
| Fassett, J. H. The Beacon fourth reader. Ginn \& Co. |  |  |
| The Beacon introductory second reader. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Finch, A. B. The Finch first reader. Ginn \& Co. | I | . 24 |
| Fox, F. C. The Indian primer. American Book Co. | I, II | . 20 |
| Free, M., and Treadwell, H. T. The Free and Treadwell readers. Row, Peterson \& Co. |  |  |
| The primer |  | . 288 |
| First reader | I, II | . 32 |
| Second reader | II, III | . 352 |
| Third reader |  | . 382 |
| Reading literature. See Treadwell, H. T., and Free, M. | V | . 416 |


| Elementary Schools. | Grades. | Price. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reading.-Supplementary Readers, continued. |  |  |
| Fuller, S. An illustrated primer. Heath \& Co. | I | \$0.224 |
| Gordon, E. K. The new Gordon readers. Heath \& Co. |  |  |
| First book | I | . 288 |
| Second book | II | . 288 |
| Third book | III | . 352 |
| Grover, E. O. The folk lore readers. Atkinson, Mentzer \& Co. |  |  |
| A primer . . . . . . . . | I | . 24 |
| Book 1. | II | . 24 |
| Book 2 | III | . 32 |
| Outdoor primer. Rand, McNally \& Co. | I | . 20 |
| Overall boys. Rand, McNally \& Co. | I | . 36 |
| Sunbonnet babies. Rand, McNally \& Co. | I | . 32 |
| Haliburton, M. W. The Haliburton primer. Heath \& Co. | I | . 24 |
| Haliburton, M. W., and Norvell, F.T. Graded classics. Books 1 to 5. B. F. Johnson Publishing Co. <br> II to VIII |  |  |
| Book 1 |  | . 24 |
| Book 2 |  | . 28 |
| Book 3 |  | . 32 |
| Book 4 |  | . 36 |
|  |  | . 40 |
| Hall, M. L. Our world reader. No. I. Ginn \& Co. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { IV, V } \end{aligned}$ | $.40$ |
| Hawthorne, N. The Hawthorne reader. Fifth reader. By E. E. Hale, Jr., and A. W. Sterling. Globe School Book Co. | VIII | .288 .48 |
| Hervey, W. L., and Hix, M. The Horace Mann readers. Longmans, Green \& Co. |  |  |
| Practice primer . . . . . . . | I | . 288 |
| Introductory second reader | II | . 32 |
| Introductory third reader | III | . 40 |
| Introductory fourth reader | IV, V | . 448 |
| Fifth reader |  | . 52 |
| Sixth reader | VI, VII | . 52 |
| Holbrook, F. Dramatic reader for lower grades. |  | . 32 |
| The Hiawatha primer. Houghton, Mifflin Co. |  | . 32 |
| Holton, M. A. The Holton primer. Rand, |  |  |
| Judd, M. C. The Palmer Cox Brownie primer. |  |  |
| Kenyon=Warner, E. Character building readers. Hinds, Noble and Eldredge. |  |  |
| First reader, part 1 . . . . . . | I | . 24 |
| First reader, part 2 | I | . 28 |
| Second reader, part 1 | II | . 32 |
| Second reader, part 2 | II | . 36 |
| Third year | III | . 40 |
| Fourth year | IV | . 40 |
| Fifth year | V | . 48 |
| Sixth year | VI | . 48 |


| Elementary Schools. | Grades. | Price. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reading.-Supplementary Readers, continued. Kenyon=Warner, E., continued. |  |  |
| Seventh year . . . . . . . | VII | \$0.48 |
| Eighth year | VIII | . 48 |
| Kipling reader, The, for upper grades. Appleton \& Co. | VII, VIII | . 48 |
| Knight, M. Dramatic reader for grammar grades. American Book Co. | IV, V | . 40 |
| Lewis, H. P. Lippincott's readers. J. B. Lippincott \& Co. |  |  |
| Third reader . . . . . . . | III | . 42 |
|  | IV, V | . 48 |
| Logie, A. E., and Uecke, C. H. Story reader. American Book Co. | III | . 24 |
| Metcalf=Call readers, The. Thompson Brown Co. |  |  |
| A primer . . . . . . . . | I | . 24 |
| A first reader | I | . 24 |
| A second reader | II, III | . 28 |
| A third reader | III, IV | . 36 |
| A fourth reader | IV, V | . 44 |
| A fifth reader | V, VI, VII | . 52 |
| Norton, C. E., editor. The Heart of Oak books. Heath \& Co. |  |  |
| Volume 1 | II | . 20 |
| Volume 2 | III | . 28 |
| Volume 3 | IV | . 32 |
| Volume 4 | V | . 36 |
| Volume 5 | VI, VII | . 40 |
|  | VIII | . 512 |
| Oswell, K. F., and Gilbert, C. B. The American school readers. The Macmillan Co. |  |  |
| A primer . . . . . . . | I | . 24 |
| A first reader | I | . 24 |
|  | II | . 32 |
| Parker, W. G. The information reader, No. 3: |  |  |
| Perkins, L. F. The Dutch twins primer. Hough- II 352 |  |  |
| Richmond, C. The second reader. Ginn \& Co. | II | . 32 |
| Silver, Burdett readers, The. |  |  |
| Book 1 . . . . . . . . . | I | . 20 |
| Book 2. | II | . 28 |
| Book 3 | III | . 32 |
| Book 4 | IV, V | . 36 |
|  | V, VI | . 44 |
| Simmons reading books, The. Parker P. Simmons Co. | VII, VIII | . 60 |
| Smith, C. J. Easy road to reading. Lyons \& Carnahan. [Nature and life series.] |  |  |
| Third reader . . . . . . . | IV | . 43 |
| Fourth grade reader | V | . 40 |
| Fifth grade reader . : | VI | . 40 |
| Sprague, S. E. The classic reader. Educational Publishing Co. |  |  |
| Book $1 . .$. | I | . 25 |


| Elementary Schools. | Grades. | Price. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reading.-Supplementary Readers, concluded. <br> Sprague, S. E., continued. |  |  |
| Book 4. Parts 1, 2. | IV, V | \$0.50 |
| Book 5. Parts 1, 2 | VI, VII, VIII | . 583 |
| Stevenson, R. L. Robert Louis Stevenson reader. By C. T. Bryce. Scribner | II, III | . 32 |
| Tappan, E. M. The industrial readers. Houghton, Mifflin Co. | VI, VII, VIII | . 40 ea. |
| Book 1. The farmer and his friends. <br> Book 2. Diggers in the earth. <br> Book 3. Makers of many things. <br> Book 4. Travelers and traveling. |  |  |
| Thompson, F. G., and T. E. New Century readers. The Morse Co. |  |  |
| First year. (For childhood days.) . | I | . 24 |
| Second year. (Fairy tales and fables.) | I, II | . 32 |
| Third year. (Nature, myth and story.) Published by Silver, Burdett \& Co. | III | . 40 |
| Treadwell, H. T., and Free, M. Reading literature. Primer [and] 1st to 5th reader. Row, Peterson \& Co. |  |  |
| Primer | I | . 288 |
| First reader . | I, II | . 32 |
| Second reader | II, III | . 352 |
| Third reader . | III | . 384 |
| Fourth reader |  | . 416 |
| Fifth reader $\cdot$ - $\cdot$ - | V, VI | . 448 |
| True, J. P. The iron star. Historical reader. |  |  |
| Van Wagenen, K. Dictation day by day. The Macmillan Co. |  |  |
| Book 3 . . . . . . . . . | III | . 144 |
| Book 4 | IV | . 16 |
| Book 5 | V | . 16 |
| Book 6 | VI | . 16 |
| White, M. L. Story readers: Primer. World |  |  |
| Wiley, B. Mother Goose primer. Chas. E. Merrill Co. | I | . 288 |
| Williams, S., editor. Choice literature series. Revised and illustrated. American Book Co. |  |  |
| Book 1 | II | . 176 |
| Book 2 | III | . 20 |
| Book 3 | IV, V | . 224 |
| Book 4 |  | . 28 |
| Book 5 | VII, VIII | . 32 |
|  | IV, V | . 48 |
| Young, E. F., and Field, W.T. The Young and Field literary readers. Books 3, 4. Ginn \& Co. |  |  |
| Book 3 | III, IV | . 384 |
| Book 4 | IV,' V | . 416 |
| Supplementary Books. |  |  |
| Abbott, J. A boy on a farm. Edited by Clifton Johnson. American Book Co. | IV, V | . 36 |


| Elementary Schools. | Grades. | Price. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reading.-Supplementary Books, continued. |  |  |
| Adams, C. F. Yawcob Strauss and other poems. Lothrop, Lee \& Shepard Co. |  |  |
| Æsop. Fables. Edited by J. H. Stickney. Ginn \& Co. |  |  |
| Alcott, L. M. Little men. Little, Brown \& Co. | VI, VII | . 945 |
| Little women. Little, Brown \& Co. | VI, VII | . 945 |
| Under the lilacs. Little, Brown \& Co. | VI, VII | 1.20 |
| Aldrich, T. B. The story of a bad boy. Houghton, Mifflin Co. . |  |  |
| Amicis, E. de. Cuore. (The heart of a boy.) |  |  |
| Andersen, H. C. Best fairy tales. Translated by A. C. Henderson. Rand, McNally \& Co. III, IV |  |  |
| Animal stories, retold from St. Nicholas. Edited by M. H. Carter. Century Co. | IV, V, VI | . 52 ea. |
| About animals; Bear stories; Cat stories; Lion and tiger stories; Panther stories; Stories of brave Dogs. |  |  |
| Arabian nights' entertainment, The. Revised and edited by Martha A. L. Lane. Ginn \& |  |  |
| Austin, J. G. Standish of Standish. Houghton, Mifflin Co. . | VI, VII, VIII | . 60 |
| Bailey, C. S. For the children's hour. Milton Bradley Co. |  |  |
| Book 1 . . . . . . . . . |  | . 336 ea. |
| Baldwin, J. Abraham Lincoln. American Book |  |  |
| An American book of golden deeds. American |  |  |
| Fairy stories and fables. American Book Co. . |  | . 28 |
| Fifty famous people. . American Book Co. | V, VI | , |
| Fifty famous rides and riders. American Book VI, VII |  |  |
| Fifty famous stories retold. American Book   <br> Co. IV, V .512 |  |  |
| Four great Americans. American Book Co. | IV, V | . 40 |
| The Golden Fleece. American Book Co. | V, VI | . 40 |
| Old stories of the East. American Book Co. | III | . 36 |
| The story of Siegfried. Scribner | VI | 1.20 |
| Co. <br> Barlow, J. Strangers at Lisconnel. Dodd, Mead \& Co. | III | . 40 |
|  | VIII |  |
| Bear stories. See above: Animal stories. |  |  |
| Beebe, M. B. Four American naval heroes. American Book Co. | VI, VII | . 40 |
| Bennett, J. Master Skylark, a story of Shakespeare's time, illustrated by R. B. Bird. The |  |  |
| Bigham, M. A. Fanciful flower tales. Little, Brown \& Co. | IV | . 40 |
| Merry animal tales. Little, Brown \& Co. | IV | 40 |
| Stories of Mother Goose village. Rand, Mc- Nally \& Co. | III | . 36 |


| Elementary Schools. | Grades. | Price. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reading.-Supplementary Books, continued. |  |  |
| Bird, G. E., and Sterling, M. Historical plays |  |  |
| for children. The Macmillan Co. [Every child series.] | IV, V | \$0.32 |
| Blackmore, R. D. Lorna Doone. Ginn \& Co.* |  |  |
| Same. The Macmillan Co. |  |  |
| Same. Allyn \& Bacon . ${ }^{\text {d }}$. |  | . 52 |
| Blaisdell, E. A., and M. F. Boy Blue and his |  |  |
| Blaisdell, M. F. Bunny Rabbit's diary. School |  |  |
| Cherry tree children. Little, Brown \& Co. . |  | . 32 |
| Polly and Dolly. Little, Brown \& Co. | II | . 32 |
| Pretty Polly Flinders. School edition. Little, |  |  |
| Tommy Tinker's book. School edition. Little, Brown \& Co. |  |  |
| Twilight town. Little, Brown \& Co. | II, III | . 32 |
| Blake, M. E. A summer holiday in Europe. Lothrop, Lee \& Shepard . |  |  |
| Bolton, S. K. Lives of girls who became famous. |  |  |
| Bouvé, P. C. American heroes and heroines. |  | . 625 |
| Boyesen, H. H. The modern Vikings. Scribner |  |  |
| III |  |  |
| Brooks, E. The story of King Arthur. Penn |  | 1.125 |
| Brooks, E. C. The story of cotton. Rand, McNally \& Co. | VI, VII, VIII | . 60 |
| Brown, A. F. In the days of giants. Houghton, YMifflin Co. |  |  |
| Brown, K. L. Alice and Tom. Heath \& Co. . | III, IV | . 32 |
| Browne, F. The wonderful chair and the tales it told. Edited by M. V. O'Shea. Heath \& Co. | IV, V | . 24 |
| Bryant, W. C. Sella, Thanatopsis, and other poems. Houghton, Mifflin Co. [Riverside |  |  |
| Bryce, C. T. Fables from afar. Newson \& Co. | III | . 352 |
| That's why stories. Newson \& Co. . | II | . 352 |
| Bullard, F. L. Tad and his father. Little, |  |  |
| Bullard, F. L. Tad and his father. Little, Brown \& Co. | VI, VII, VIII | . 43 |
| Burgess, T. W. Mother West Wind's children. <br> Little, Brown \& Co. |  |  |
| Old mother West Wind. School edition. Little, |  | . 48 |
| West Wind's animal friends. Little, Brown \& Co. | III | . 40 |
| Burnett, F. H. Little Lord Fauntleroy. Scrib- ner | IV, V | . 75 |

[^68]| Elementary Schools. | Grades. | Price. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reading.-Supplementary Books, continued. |  |  |
| Burt, M. E., and Ragozin, Z. A. Odysseus, the hero of Ithaca. Scribner | VII | \$0.40 |
| Burton, A. H. Four American patriots. American Book Co. | VI, VII | . 40 |
| Butler, H. B. C. The only true Mother Goose. Lothrop, Lee \& Shepard Co. | II | . 40 |
| Canfield, W. The White Seneca. E. P. Dutton Co. | VI, VII, VIII | . 48 |
| Caroll, M. (pseud. of M. Brooks). How Marjory helped. Lothrop, Lee \& Shepard | VI, VII | . 60 |
| Carrington, H. B. Beacon lights of patriotism. Silver, Burdett \& Co. | VIII | . 576 |
| Carroll, Lewis (pseud. of C. L. Dodgson). Alice's adventures in wonderland. The Macmillan Co. <br> Same. Rand, McNally Co. <br> Same. C. E. Merrill Co | IV, V | .21 .24 .288 |
| Cervantes, M. de. Don Quixote. Edited by Mary E. Burt and Lucy L. Cable. Scribner. | VIII | . 40 |
| Chamberlain, J. E. John Brown. Small, Maynard \& Co. [Beacon biographies.]. | VI, VII | . 45 |
| Chambers, R. W. Hide and seek in forest-land. Appleton \& Co. | IV | . 32 |
| Chance, L. M. Little folks of many lands. Ginn \& Co. | III | . 36 |
| Chaucer, G. Chaucer for children. By Mrs. H. R. Haweis. Scribner | VIII | 1.00 |
| Chesnutt, C. W. Frederick Douglass. Small, Maynard \& Co. [Beacon biographies.] | VI, VII | . 45 |
| Christy, S. R., and Shaw, E. R. Pathways in nature and literature. American Book Co. |  |  |
| First reader . . . . . . . . | I | . 20 |
| Second reader : $\cdot$. | II | . 24 |
| Church, A. J. Stories of the Old World. Ginn \& Co.* | VII | . 48 |
| Clemens, S. ("Mark Twain.") The prince and the pauper. Harper | V | 1.459 |
| Travels at hóme. Selected and edited by P. Chubb. Harper | VI, VII, VIII | . 417 |
| Clyde, A. M., and Wallace, L. Through the year. Silver, Burdett \& Co. |  | . 32 |
| Book 1 . . . . . | I, II |  |
| Book 2 . . . . | II, III |  |
| Cobb, B. B., and E. Arlo. Riverdale Press | IV, V, VI | . 35 |
| Busy builder's book. Ginn \& Co. $\dot{\text { c }}$, - |  | . 24 |
| Coe, F. E. Heroes of everyday life. Ginn \& Co. | VII, VIII | . 32 |
| Companion series. The. Perry, Mason \& Co. Our country, east | VI, VII | . 35 |
|  | VI, VII | . 35 |
| Coolidge, S. (pseud. of S. C. Woolsey). The New Year's bargain. Little, Brown \& Co. | IV | . 875 |
| What Katy did. Little, Brown \& Co. | V | . 875 |
| What Katy did at school. Little, Brown \& Co. | VI | . 875 |

* Any edition approved by the Board of Superintendents.

| Elementary Schools. | Grades. | Price. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reading.- Supplementary Books, continued. |  |  |
| Cooper, J. F. The last of the Mohicans. American Book Co. | VIII | \$0.28 |
| Same. The Macmillan Co. |  | . 21 |
| Same. Heath \& Co. . |  | 40 |
| Same. Houghton, Mifflin Co. |  | . 512 |
| Same. Silver, Burdett \& Co. |  | . 32 |
| Same. Longmans, Green \& Co. |  | . 512 |
| Same. Ginn \& Co. . |  | . 40 |
| Cowles, J. D., editor. Stories to tell. A. Flana- $\}$ gan Co. | II, III | $.292 \mathrm{c}$ |
| Cox, J. H., translator. A knight of Arthur's court, or the tale of Sir Gawain and the Green Knight. Translated and adapted for school use. Little, Brown \& Co. | VII, VIII | . 40 |
| The song of Roland. Translated from old French texts and adapted for school use. Little, Brown \& Co. | VII, VIII | . 40 |
| Craik, D. M. M. Adventures of a Brownie. Edited by M. F. Washburne. Rand, McNally \& Co. | III, IV | . 28 |
| John Halifax, gentleman. Harper | VIII | . 80 |
| Same. Dutton |  | . 28 |
| Same. Rand, McNally \& Co. |  | . 40 |
| A noble life. Harper . | VIII | . 833 |
| Crommelin, A. G. Famous legends. Century Co. | IV, V | 48 |
| Custer, G. A. The boy general. Scribner | VI, VII | . 40 |
| Dale, J. T. Heroes and great hearts. Heath \& Co. | VI, VII | . 48 |
| Davis, J. W. Evenings with grandma. Part 1. Heath \& Co. | IV | . 36 |
| Four New York boys. Educational Publishing |  |  |
| Co. | IV | . 48 |
| Dawson, J. The boys and girls of Garden City. Ginn \& Co. | VI, ${ }_{\text {VII }}$, VIII | . 60 |
| Defoe, D. The life and strange surprising adven- | V,.,VH, VII |  |
| tures of Robinson Crusoe. Edited by W. P. Trent. Ginn \& Co. | VI, VII | . 48 |
| Robinson Crusoe. Arranged for youngest readers by R. Hoyt. Educational Publishing |  |  |
| Co. . . . . . . | I | . 334 |
| Diaz, A. M. William Henry letters. Lothrop, Lee \& Shepard Co. | VI | . 80 |
| Dickens, C. A Christmas carol. Edited for school use by E. K. Broadus. Scott, Foresman \& Co. [The Lake English classics.] | VII | .28 |
| A Christmas carol and the Cricket on the hearth. Houghton, Mifflin Co. | VIII | . 352 |
| Same. The Macmillan Co. . |  | 21 |
| David Copperfield. Ginn \& Co. | VIII | . 56 |
| Same. Dutton \& Co. |  | . 28 |
| Nicholas Nickleby. Werner \& Co. | VIII | 20 |
| Same. Dutton \& Co. |  | . 48 |
| Same. J. B. Lippincott Co. |  | 1.00 |
| Same. The Macmillan Co. |  | . 80 |


| Elementary Schools. | Grades. | Price. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reading.- Supplementary Books, continued. |  |  |
| Dick |  |  |
| Same.- Rand, McNally \& Co. . |  | \$0.40; . 48 |
| Old Curiosity Shop. Burt \& Co. | VIII |  |
| Oliver Twist. Burt \& Co. . . . | VIII | . 40 |
| Dillingham, E. T., and Emerson, A. Tell it again stories. Ginn \& Co. | IV | . 40 |
| Dodge, M. M. Hans Brinker. Scribner . | VI, VII | . 40 |
| Dopp, K. E. Early cave men. Rand, McNally \& Co. | III | . 36 |
| The later cave men. Rand, McNally \& Co. | IV. V | . 36 |
| Tree dwellers. Rand, McNally \& Co. | III | . 36 |
| Eastman, C. A. Indian child life. Little, Brown \& Co. | VI, VII, VIII | 40 |
| Eastman, C. A., and E. G. Smoky Days wigwam evenings. Little, Brown \& Co. | V | . 40 |
| Eddy, S. J. Friends and helpers. Ginn \& Co. | IV, V | . 48 |
| Eggleston, E. The Hoosier schoolboy. Scribner | VI | 40 |
| Stories of American life and adventure. American Book Co. | IV, V | 40 |
| Stories of great Americans for little Americans. American Book Co. | IV, V | . 32 |
| Eliot, G. (pseud.). Silas Marner. American | VIII |  |
| [Gateway series] . . . . . . |  | . 32 |
| [Eclectic series] |  | . 16 |
| Same. Heath \& Co. |  | . 288 |
| Same. Houghton, Mifflin Co. |  | . 352 |
| Same. Silver, Burdett \& Co. |  | . 24 |
| Same. Holt \& Co. |  | . 32 |
| Same. Ginn \& Co. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. |  | . 24 |
| Same. The Macmillan Co. |  | . 21 |
| Same. Chas. E. Merrill Co. |  | . 36 |
| Eliot, S., editor. Poetry for children. Houghton, Mifflin Co. | IV, V | . 64 |
| Selections from American authors: Franklin, Adams, Cooper, Longfellow. Boston School Committee . |  | . 36 |
| Ewing, J. H. Daddy Darwin's dovecote. Little, Brown \& Co. | VI | . 40 |
| Jackanapes. Little, Brown \& Co. . | VI, VII | . 35 |
| Same. Heath \& Co. |  | . 192 |
| Same. Houghton, Miffin Co. |  | . 224 |
| Farrington, M. Tales of King Arthur. Putnam | VIII | 1.00 |
| Field, E. The Eugene Field book. By M. E. Burt and M. B. Cable. Scribner | VI, VII | . 40 |
| Fields, A. Nathaniel Hawthorne. Small, Maynard \& Co. [Beacon biographies.] | VI, VII | . 45 |
| Finley, I. E. Little home workers. Sanborn \& Co. | I, II | . 28 |
| Finley, W. L., and I. Little bird blue. Houghton, Mifflin Co. | II | . 36 |
| Foote, M. H. The little fig tree stories. Houghton, Mifflin Co. | IV, V | . 48 |


| Elementary Schools. | Grades. | Price. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| eading.-Supplementary Books, continued. |  |  |
| Forman, S. E. Stories of useful inventions. Century Co. School edition <br> Regular edition | VIII | \$0.48 |
| Regular edition |  | . 80 |
| stories. Silver, Burdett \& Co. | VI, VII | . 32 |
| Gaskell, E. S. Cranford. The Macmillan Co. | VIII | . 21 |
| Same. Houghton, Mifflin Co. |  | 352 |
| Same. Ginn \& Co. |  | . 24 |
| Same. American Book Co. |  | . 32 |
| Same. Scribner |  | . 24 |
| Golden book of choice reading. American Book Co. | III | . 24 |
| Goldsmith, O. The deserted village. Houghton, Mifflin Co. [Riverside literature series.] | VIII |  |
| Same. Heath \& Co. |  | . 224 |
| Same. Ginn \& Co. |  | . 16 |
| Same. The Macmillan Co. |  | . 20 |
| Same. Chas. E. Merrill Co. |  | 24 |
| Greene, F. N. Legends of King Arthur and his |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Grenfell, W. T. Adrift on an ice pan. Houghton, Mifflin Co. | VIII | . 224 |
| Grimm, J. L. C., and W. C. Fairy tales. Edited by J. H. Fassett. The Macmillan Co. [Macmillan's pocket classics] | IV, V | 20 |
| Same. Edited by S. E. Wiltse. Ginn \& Co. | III | . 28 |
| Guerber, H. A. Myths of northern lands. |  |  |
| Gulliver, L. The friendship of nations. Ginn $\& \mathrm{Co}$. | VI, VII, VIII | . 48 |
| Hale, E. E. The man without a country and other stories. Edited by S. M. Tucker. The Maomillan Co. [Macmillan's pocket classics] | VII, VIII | . 21 |
| My double and how he undid me. The Macmillan Co. | VIII | 1.00 |
| Hale, E. E., Jr. James Russell Lowell. Small, Maynard \& Co. [Beacon biographies.] | VI, VII | . 45 |
| Hale, L. P. Peterkin papers. Houghton, Mifflin |  |  |
| Co. $\cdot$ - ${ }^{\text {d }}$ - | II | . 90 |
| Hallock, E. V. In those days. The Macmillan |  |  |
| Hapgood, H. Paul Jones. Houghton, Mifflin Co. [Riverside biographical series.] |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Harraden, B. Things will take a turn. Scribner. | IV, V | . 60 |
| Harris, A. Van S. Favorites from fairy land. | III | . 292 |
| Hawthorne, N. Stories from Hawthorne. Houghton, Mifflin Co. | VI, VII |  |
| Tanglewood tales. Houghton, Mifflin Co. |  | 352 |
| Same. The Macmillan Co. | IV, V | 21 |


| Elementary Schools. | Grades. | Price. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reading.-Supplementary Books, continued. |  |  |
| Hawthorne, N., continued. True stories. Houghton, Mifflin Co. [Riverside literature series.] | V, VI | \$0.40 |
| The wonder book. Houghton, Mifflin Co. Same. The Macmillan Co | IV, V | .352 .20 |
| Hayes, I. I. Cast away in the cold. Lothrop, Lee \& Shepard Co. | VI, VII | . 60 |
| Henty, G. A. By pyke and dyke. Scribner* . | VİI | 1.08 |
|  | Vİ | .48; 80 |
| Herbst, E. Tales and customs of the ancient | VII |  |
| Hebrews. Flanagan \& Co. | III | . 28 |
| Higgins, M. M. Holidays in Mother Goose land. Newson \& Co. | II | . 38 |
| Hix, M. Once upon a time. Longmans, Green \& Co. | I, II | 20 |
| Holbrook, F. Book of nature myths. Houghton, Mifflin Co. | II, III | . 36 |
| Cave, mound and lake dwellers. Heath \& Co. Northland heroes, Houghton Mifflin Co | III, IV, V | . 32 |
| Holmes, O. W. Grandmother's story and other poems. My hunt after the captain and other papers. Houghton, Mifflin Co. [Riverside literature series.] | VI, VII | . 20 |
| Homeric stories. Edited by F. A. Hall. American Book Co. | VI, VII | . 32 |
| Horsford, I. M. Stories of our holidays. Silver, Burdett \& Co. | II | 288 |
| How, L. James B. Eads. Houghton, Mifflin Co. [Riverside biographical series.] | VIII | 40 |
| Howe, M. A. DeW. Phillips Brooks. Small, Maynard \& Co. [Beacon biographies.] | VI, VII | . 45 |
| Howells, W. D. Boy life; stories and readings selected from [his] works by Percival Chubb. Harper <br> The flight of Pony Baker. Harper | VI, VII, VIII VIII | .40 1.00 |
| Hughes, T. Tom Brown's school days at Rugby. Ginn \& Co. | VIII | 1.00 .40 |
| Same. Houghton, Mifflin Co. |  | 416 |
| Same. The Marmillan Co. |  | 21 |
| Hugo, V. The story of Jean Valjean from Victor Hugo's Les misérables. Edited by S. E. Wiltse. Ginn \& Co. | VII | . 72 |
| Hulst, C. S. Indian sketches. Longmans, Green \& Co. | IV, V, VI | . 48 |
| Hurll, E. M. Riverside art series. Houghton, Mifflin Co. | VIII | . 48 ea. |
| Namely: Greek sculpture; Landseer; Michel Angelo; Millet; Murillo; Raphael; Rembrandt; Reynolds; Titian. |  |  |
| Irving, W. Rip Van Winkle and other American essays from the Sketch book. Houghton, Mifflin Co. [Riverside literature series.] | VIII | . 352 |

[^69]| Elementary Schools. | Grades. | Price. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reading.-Supplementary Books, continued. |  |  |
| Jackson, H. H. Nelly's silver mine. Little, Brown \& Co. <br> Ramona. Little, Brown \& Co. | V | \$0.945 |
| Jewett, S. O. Betty Leicester. Houghton, Mifflin Co. | VI |  |
|  | VI | . 75 |
| Betty Leicester's Christmas. Houghton, Mifflin Co. | VI, VII | . 60 |
| The country doctor. Houghton, Mifflin Co. | VIII | . 75 |
| Deephaven. Houghton, Mifflin Co. | VII | . 75 |
| Playdays. Houghton, Mifflin Co. | II, III, IV | . 90 |
| White heron. Houghton, Mifflin Co. |  | . 224 |
| Johnston, E. L., and Barnum, M. D. Book of plays for little actors. American Book Co. | IV, V, VI | . 24 |
| Johonnot, J. Grandfather's stories. American Book Co. | IV, V | 21 |
| Keysor, J. E. Stories of great artists. Vol. 1-4. Educational Publishing Co. | VII, VIII | . 40 ea. |
| 1. Raphael, Murillo, Rubens, Dürer. 2. Van Dyck, Rembrandt, Reynolds, Bonheur. <br> 3. Angelo, DaVinci, Titian, Correggio. <br> 4. Turner, Corot, Millais, Leighton. |  |  |
| Kingsley, C. The heroes, or Greek fairy tales. Edited by C. A. McMurry. The Macmillan |  |  |
| Co. [Macmillan's Pocket classics.] . . | VI, VII | . 21 |
| Kipling, R. Captains courageous. The Century Co. | VIII | 1.00 |
| The jungle book. The Century Co. . . ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | IV, V | 1.00 |
| Klingensmith, A. Household stories for little readers. Flanagan \& Co. | II | . 292 |
| Knowles, Sir J. T., compiler. The legends of King Arthur. Warne \& Co. | VIII | 1.80 |
| Kupfer, G. H. Lives and stories worth remembering. American Book Co. | III | . 36 |
| Stories of long ago in a new dress. Heath \& Co. | VI, VII | .28* |
| Lamb, C. Adventures of Ulysses. Heath \& Co. | VI | . 224 |
| Same. Ginn \& Co. . |  | . 32 |
| Lamb, C., and M. Tales from Shakespeare. Ginn \& Co. | VII, VIII | . 36 |
| Same. Edited by A. Ainger. The Macmillan |  |  |
| Co. [Macmillan's Pocket classics.] . | VII, VIII | . 21 |
| Same. Houghton, Mifflin Co. [Riverside | VI, VII | 416 |
| Lane, C. A. Stories for children. American |  | . 416 |
| Book Co. . . . | Id | . 20 |
| Lang, A., editor. The Blue true story book. Longmans, Green \& Co. | V, ${ }_{2}$ VI | . 40 |
| The Red true story book. Longmans, Green \& Co. | VI, VII | . 40 |
| The snow man and other stories. Longmans, |  |  |
| Green \& Co. . . . | III | . 288 |
| Lansing, M. F. Page, esquire and knight. Ginn \& Co. | VII, VIII | . 28 |


| Elementary Schools. | Grades. | Price. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reading.-Supplementary Books, continued. |  |  |
| Lewis, E. The princess and the goblin. Lippincott \& Co. . | IV | \$0.45 |
| Lights to literature. Books 1 to 5. Rand, McNally \& Co. |  |  |
| Book 1 . | I, II | . 20 |
| Book 2 | II, III | . 288 |
| Book 3 | IV, V | . 384 |
| Book 4 | VI, VII | . 48 |
| Book 5 . Sincoln, A. Sections from [hisl letters, speeches | VIII | 72 |
| Lincoln, A. Selections from [his] letters, speeches and state papers. Edited by Ida M. Tarbell. |  |  |
| Lindsay, M. Mother stories. Milton Bradley : Co. | II, III | . 75 |
| Longfellow, H. W. The children's hour and other poems. Houghton, Mifflin Co. [Riverside literature series.] | IV, V | . 352 |
| The courtship of Miles Standish. Houghton, Mifflin Co. | VIII | . 224 |
| Same. The Macmillan Co. |  | . 21 |
| Evangeline. Houghton, Mifflin Co. | VIII | . 224 |
| Same. The Macmillan Co. |  | . 21 |
| The song of Hiawatha. Edited by E. J. Fleming. The Macmillan Co. [Macmillan's Pocket classics.] | IV, V | . 20 |
| Lowell, J. R. Jason's quest. Lothrop, Lee \& Shepard Co. | VI, VII | . 60 |
| The vision of Sir Launfal, Under the old elm, and other poems. Houghton, Mifflin Co. [Riverside literature series.] | VIII | . 224 |
| Lucia, R. Peter and Polly in summer. Ameri- | II, III | . 28 |
| Peter and Polly in winter. American Book Co. Mabie, H. W. Fairy tales every child should know: Grosset \& Dunlap | III | .28 .40 |
| Norse stories. Rand, McNally \& Co. . | VI, VII, VIII | . 32 |
| Malory, Sir T. King Arthur and his noble knights. Stories from [his] Morte d'Arthur by M. MacLeod. A. L. Burt Co. | VII | . 80 |
| King Arthur stories from Malory: Done by L. O. Stevens and E. F. Allen. Houghton, |  | . 32 |
| Marden, O. S. Pushing to the front. T. Y. |  |  |
| Stories from life. American Book Co. |  | . 36 |
| Winning out. Lothrop Publishing Co. | VI, VII | . 80 |
| Martin, F. E., and Davis, G. M. Fire brands. |  |  |
| Martineau, H. Crofton boys. Routledge . IV, V |  |  |
| Same. Heath \& Co. . |  | . 24 |
| Feats on the fiord. Dutton \& Co. | VII | .28; .36; . 60 |
| The peasant and the prince. Edited by S. C. |  |  |
| Same. Ginn \& Co. | V, VI | . 384 |
| Settlers at home. Dutton \& Co. | VII | . 60 |


| Elementary Schools. | Grades. | Price. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reading.-Supplementary Books, continued. |  |  |
| May, S. (pseud. of R. C. Clarke). Little grandfather. Lothrop, Lee \& Shepard Co. . IV |  |  |
| Little grandmother. Lothrop, Lee \& Shepard Co. |  |  |
|  | IV | [1. 45 |
| McKeen, $F$. Stories in prose and rhyme for little children. McKeen | Special Classes | . 50 ea. |
| Merwin, H. C. Thomas Jefferson. Houghton, Mifflin Co. [Riverside biographical series.] . |  |  |
|  | VIII | . 40 |
| Millard, C. N. The wonderful house that Jack has. The Macmillan Co. | V, VI, VII | . 40 |
| Miller, S. A., and Dunne, A. M. In the heart of the forest. A. S. Barnes Co. | VI | . 438 |
| Moore, C. W. Abraham Lincoln for boys and girls. Houghton, Mifflin Co. | VI, VII, VIII | . 224 |
| Morcomb, M.E. Red Feather stories. A book of Indian life and tales for little readers. Lyons \& Carnahan. [Long ago series.] . | II, III | . 30 |
| Mott, S. M., and Chubb, P. Indoors and out. Scribner |  | . 24 |
| Muir, J. E. Stickeen. Houghton, Mifflin Co. Newton, C. C. Once upon a time in Connecticut. Houghton, Mifflin Co. | VII, VIII | . 20 |
|  | VI, VII $\rfloor$ | . 56 |
| Norton, E. A group of famous women. Heath \& Co. | VI, VII, VIII | . 36 |
| Noyes, M. B. Twilight stories. Revised edition. Parker P. Simmons * | IV, V | . 42 |
| O'Kane, W. C. Jim and Peggy at Meadowbrook farm. The Macmillan Co. [Farm reader series.] | IV, V, VI | . 384 |
| Orville, F. Bunnies of Bunnyboro. Parker P. Simmons Co., Inc. | III | . 40 |
| Oswell, K. F. Stories grandmother told. The Macmillan Co. [Every child series.] | III | . 32 |
| Ouida (pseud. of L. De La Ramé). Child of Urbino. Educational Publishing Co. | III | . 24 |
| A dog of Flanders. Houghton, Mifflin Co. | VII | . 224 |
| The Nürnberg stove. Houghton, Mifflin Co. | IV | . 224 |
| Patri, A. White Patch. American Book Co. . | VII | . 32 |
| Peabody, J. P. Old Greek folk stories told anew. Houghton, Mifflin Co. | IV, V | . 224 |
| Peabody, S. C. Step by step. Ginn \& Co. | I | . 24 |
| Perkins, F. O., editor. Peter Pan, the boy who would never grow up to be a man. Silver, Burdett \& Co. | IV, V | . 40 |
| Perkins, L. F. The Dutch twins. Houghton, Mifflin Co. | III, IV | . 418 |
| Porter, E. H. Pollyanna. Page \& Co. - | VIİ, VIII | 1.08 |
| Potter, B. The tailor of Gloucester and others. Warne \& Co. | I | . 334 |
| Pratt, M. E. Rhoda Thornton's girlhood. Lothrop, Lee \& Shepard Co. |  |  |
|  | VI | . 48 |
| tional Publishing Co. | V | . 50 |
| Legends of the Red children. American Book Co. | II, III | . 24 |

[^70]| Elementary Schools. | Grades. | Price. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reading.- Supplementary Books, continued. |  |  |
| Pratt, M. L., continued. |  |  |
| Little flower folks, or stories from flowerland. Vol. 1, 2. Educational Publishing Co. | III | \$0.25 |
| Stories from Shakespeare. Vol. 1 to 3. Educational Publishing Co. | VIII | .417 ea. |
| Stories of colonial children. Educational Publishing Co. | II, III | . $334 *$; . $50 \dagger$ |
| Price, L. L. Lads and lassies of other days. |  |  |
|  | IV, V | . 384 |
| Price, L. L., and Gilbert, C. B. Heroes of myth. Silver, Burdett \& Co. | IV, V | . 40 |
| Pritchard, M. T., and Turkington, G. A. <br> Stories of thrift for young Americans. Scribner | VII, VIII | . 48 |
| Pyle, H. Some merry adventures of Robin Hood of great renown in Nottinghamshire. Scribner | IV, V | 40 |
| Richards, L. E. The Pig Brother. Little, Brown \& Co. | III, IV | . 32 |
| Richardson, A. S. The girl who earns her own living. Braunworth \& Co. | VII, VIII | . 60 |
| Robinson, L. At the open door. Silver, Burdett \& Co. | I, II | . 36 |
| In Toyland. Little, Brown \& Co. | I, II | . 36 |
| Ruskin, J. The King of the Golden River. Ginn \& Co. | IV, V | . 20 |
| Same. Heath \& Co. |  | . 192 |
| Same. Houghton, Mifflin Co. |  | . 224 |
| Same. The Macmillan Co. |  | . 21 |
| Same. Rand, McNally \& Co. |  | . 20 |
| Saintine, J. X. B. Picciola. Translated and edited by Alger. Ginn \& Co. | VI, VII | . 28 |
| Schiller, F. von. William Tell. Translated and adapted to school use by C. A. McMurry. Silver, Burdett \& Co. | VI, VII | . 32 |
| Schwartz, J. A. Five little strangers. American Book Co. | III | . 32 |
| Wilderness babies. Little, Brown \& Co. | VI, VII | . 40 |
| Scott, Sir W. Ivanhoe. Putnam | VIII |  |
| Same. A. L. Burt |  | . 60 |
| Same. Longmans, Green \& Co. |  | . 32 |
| Same. Silver, Burdett \& Co. |  | . 40 |
| Same. Houghton, Mifflin Co. |  | . 512 |
| Same. Heath \& Co. |  | . 40 |
| Same. Ginn \& Co. |  | . 40 |
| Same. Appleton \& Co. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | . 48 |
| Same. The Macmillan Co. |  | . 21 |
| Same. American Book Co. |  | . 40 |
| Kenilworth. Putnam | VIII |  |
| Same. A. L. Burt |  |  |
| Same. American Book Co. |  | . 40 |
| Same. The Macmillan Co. |  | . 21 |
| The Lady of the Lake. Houghton, Mifflin Co. | VIII | . 60 |
| Same. Heath \& Co. |  | . 288 |
| Same. Holt \& Co. | . $\cdot$ | . 28 |



[^71]

| Elementary Schools. | Grades. | Price. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reading.-Supplementary Books, continued. |  |  |
| Tomlinson, E. T. The young defenders. Silver, Burdett \& Co. | VI, VII | \$0.384 |
| Trowbridge, J. T. Cudjo's cave. Lothrop, Lee \& Shepard Co. |  | . 45 |
| His one fault. Lothrop, Lee \& Shepard Co. . | VI | . 75 |
| Tinkham brothers' tide mill. Lothrop, Lee \& Shepard Co. | VII | . 75 |
| Tucker, L. E., and Ryan, E. L. Historical plays of colonial days. Longmans, Green \& Co. | V, VI, VII | . 40 |
| Twain, Mark, pseud. See Clemens, S. L. <br> Van Dyke, H., Jr. The first Christmas tree. Scribner | VI | . 40 |
| Wade, M. H. Ten big Indians. Wilde \& Co. | V, VI, VII | . 80 |
| Ten little Indians. Wilde \& Co. . . | III | . 80 |
| Wallace, L. Ben Hur. Harper - - ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | VIII | 1.00 |
| Warner, C. D. A-hunting of the deer. Houghton, Mifflin Co. | VI, VII | . 20 |
| Warren, C. F. Garden series. C. M. Cark Publishing Co. | I, II, III | . 32 ea. |
| Little Goldie Goldenrod and her friends. Little Bettie Marigold and her friends. Little Polly Primrose and her friends. Little Danny Dandelion. Little Peter Pansy. |  |  |
| Webster, D. Daniel Webster for young Americans. By C. F. Richardson. Little, Brown \& Co. | VIII | . 90 |
| White, E. O. A borrowed sister. Houghton, Mifflin Co. | III | . 60 |
| Ednah and her brothers. Houghton, Mifflin Co. | III | . 60 |
| A little girl of long ago. Houghton, Mifflin Co. | IV | . 60 |
| An only child. Houghton, Mifflin Co. | III | . 60 |
| When Molly was six. Houghton, Mifflin Co. | III | . 60 |
| Whitney, A. D. T. A summer in Leslie Goldthwaite's life. Houghton, Mifflin Co. | VI, VII | . 75 |
| Whittier, J. G. Selections from Child life in poetry and prose. Houghton, Mifflin Co. [Riverside literature series.] | VI, VII | . 32 |
| Snowbound; Among the hills; Songs of labor; Mabel Martin, and other poems. Houghton, Mifflin Co. [Riverside literature series.] | VI, VII | . 20 |
| Wiggin, K. D. The bird's Christmás carol. Houghton, Mifflin Co. | IV | . 30 |
| The flag-raising. Houghton, Mifflin Co. | VI | . 224 |
| Polly Oliver's problem. Houghton, Mifflin Co. | VII, VIII | . 32 |
| Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm. Houghton, Mifflin Co. | VIII | . 75 |
| Wiggin, K. D., and Smith, N. A. The story hour. Houghton, Mifflin Co | III, IV, V | . 60 |
| Wiley, B. Mewanee, the little Indian boy. Sil- |  |  |
| ver, Burdett \& Co. | III | . 28 |
| Wiltse, S. E. Folk lore stories and proverbs. Ginn \& Co. | II | . 24 |


| Elementary Schools. | Grades. | Price. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reading.- Supplementary Books, concluded. |  |  |
| Woods, M. H. Children's first story book. American Book Co. <br> Wright, W. H. Ben, the black bear. Scribner | ${ }_{\mathrm{I}}^{\mathrm{I}}, \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{VI}$ | \$0.20 |
|  |  | . 48 |
| Wright, W. H. Ben, the black bear. Scribner Wyss, J. D. The Swiss family Robinson. [Edited] by M. Godolphin. Educational Publishing Co. | $\stackrel{\text { III }}{\text { VI, VII }}$ | . 40 |
| Same. Edited by J. H. Stickney. Ginn \& Co. |  | . 40 |
| Yonge, C. The Lances of Lynwood. Lothrop, Lee \& Shepard | VIII | . 60 |
| French. <br> Text-books. |  |  |
| Ballard, A. W. Short stories for oral French. Scribner |  | . 60 |
| Bertenshaw, T. H. Longmans' modern French course. Part 1. Longmans, Green \& Co. |  | . 48 |
| Capus, M. Pour charmer nos petits. Edited by C. Fairgrieve. Heath \& Co. [Heath's Modern language series.] |  | . 40 |
| Chapuzet, M. L., and Daniels, W. M. Mes premiers pas en français. Heath \& Co. |  | . 52 |
| Davis, J. F. Seulette. Hachette \& Co. |  |  |
|  |  | 16 |
| Frazer, L. Gé, Lady. Scenes of child life (Bébé) in colloquial French. Macmillan \& Co. |  | . 40 |
| partie. American Book Co. |  | . 48 |
| Harry, P. W., editor. French anecdotes. American Book Co. |  | . 32 |
| Mairet, J. La tâche du petit Pierre. Arranged for reading classes by E. Healy. American |  |  |
| Méras, A. A. Le petit vocabulaire. Heath \& Co. [Heath's Modern language series.] |  | . 20 |
| Pichon, J. E. Premières leçons de vocabulaire et d'élocution. Ritter \& Flebbe |  | . 56 |
| Ségur, Comtesse de. Les malheurs de Sophie. |  |  |
| Snow, W. B., and Lebon, C. P. Easy French. Heath \& Co. [Heath's Modern language series.] |  | . 52 |
| Spink, J. E. French plays for children. Heath \& Co. [Heath's Modern language classics.] |  | . 28 |
| Geography. |  |  |
| Text-books. |  |  |
| Adams, C. C. An elementary commercial geography. Appleton \& Co. | VII, VIII | . 96 |
| Brigham, A. P., and McFarlane, C. T. Essentials of geography. Book 1,2. American |  |  |
| First book | IV to VIII |  |
| Second book | VII, VIII | . 992 |


| Elementary Schools. | Grades. | Price. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Geography.-Text-books, concluded. |  |  |
| Frye, A. E. Leading facts of geography. Book 1, 2. Ginn \& Co. <br> Book 1 <br> Book 2 | $\stackrel{\text { IV VI, VII }}{ }$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 0.48 \\ .80 \end{array}$ |
| King, C. F. Elementary geography. Scribner Advanced geography Scribner | IV to VIII | .52 1.00 |
| Advanced geography. Scribner <br> Redway, J. W., and Hinman, R. Natural elementary and Natural advanced geographies. American Book Co.* | IV to VIII | . 1.00 |
| Tarr, R. S., and McMurry, F. M. Tarr and McMurry's geographies. Revised edition. Book 1, 2. The Macmillan Co.§ | IV to VIII |  |
| Book 1. . . . . . . . | IV to Vİ | . 54 |
| Part 1 |  | . 32 |
| Part 2 |  | 40 |
| Book 2 |  | . 93 |
| Part 1 |  | . 52 |
| Part 2 |  | . 52 |
| Supplementary Books. |  |  |
| Allen, N. B. Asia. Ginn \& Co. [Geographical and industrial series.] | VI, VII | . 64 |
| Andrews, J. Each and all. Ginn \& Co. | IV, V | . 40 |
| Seven little sisters. Ginn \& Co. d $^{\text {d }}$. | IV, V | . 40 |
| Around the world. Book 1-5. Silver, Burdett \& Co. |  |  |
| Book 1, by C. F. and S. W. Carroll | II | . 32 |
| Book 2, by Carroll and Jerome . | III | . 36 |
| Book 3, by Carroll and Hart ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | IV | . 40 |
| Book 4, by Tolman, Hart and Carroll | IV, V | . 44 |
| Book 5, by Tolman, Hart and Carroll | V, VI | . 48 |
| Brigham, A. P. From trail to railway. Ginn \& Co. | VII, VIII | . 40 |
| Butterworth, H. Zigzag journeys in Europe. The Page Co. | VI, VII | . 90 |
| Zigzag journeys in the Orient. The Page Co. ; | VI, VII | . 90 |
| By land and sea. Perry Mason Co. TYouth's Companion series.] | VI, VII | . 35 |
| Carpenter, F. G. Around the world with the children. American Book Co. | IV | . 48 |
| Foods and their uses. An industrial reader. Scribner | VII, VIII | . 48 |
| Geographical reader. Europe. American Book Co. | VI, VII, VIII | . 56 |
| Geographical reader on Africa. American |  |  |
| Book Co. Geographical reader on Asia American Book | VI, VII, VIII | . 48 |
| Cougr | VI, VII, VIII | . 48 |
| Geographical reader on Australia, our colonies and other islands of the sea. American Book Со. | VI, VII, VIII | . 48 |

[^72]| Elementary Schools. | Grades. | Price. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Geography.-Supplementary Books, continued. |  |  |
| Carpenter, F. G., continued. |  |  |
| Geographical reader on North America. American Book Co. | VI, VII, VIII | \$0.48 |
| Geographical reader on South America. American Book Co. | VI, VII, VIII | . 48 |
| How the world is clothed. American Book Co. | VIII | . 48 |
| How the world is fed. American Book Co. | VII | . 48 |
| How the world is housed. American Book Co. | VII, VIII | . 48 |
| Chamberlain, J. F. How we are clothed. The Macmillan |  |  |
| How we are fed. The Macmillan Co. | VII, VİII | . 32 |
| How we are sheltered. The Macmillan Co. | IV, V | . 32 |
| How we travel. The Macmillan Co. | VII, VIII | . 32 |
| Cherubini, E. Pinocchio in Africa. Translated by A. Patri. Ginn \& Co. |  |  |
| Dodge, R. E. A reader in physical geography for beginners. Longmans, Green \& Co. | VI, VII, VIII | . 56 |
| Fairbanks, H. W. Home geography for primary | grades. Educational Publishing Co.IV, |  |
| grades. Frye, A. E. First steps in geography. Ginn \& Co. | IV, | .50 .52 |
| Grammar school geography. Ginn \& Co. . | VI, VII, VIII | 1.00 |
| New geography. Book 1. Ginn \& Co. | IV, V, VI | . 704 |
| Gibson, C. C. In the golden East. Little, |  | . 40 |
| Guyot, A. H. Introduction to geography. |  |  |
| Haaren, J.Heath \&H.H. $\quad$ First notions of geography. ${ }^{\text {H }}$ IV |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Hall, A. B., and Chester, C. L. Panama and the canal. Newson \& Co. |  | . 48 |
| Heilprin, A. The earth and its story. Silver, Burdett \& Co. |  |  |
| Keller, A. G., and Bishop, A. L. Commercial and industrial geography. Ginn \& Co. $\qquad$ |  |  |
| King, C. F. Geographical readers. No. 1-6. Lothrop, Lee \& Shepard. |  |  |
| $\underset{\text { Nos. } 1-3.5}{\text { Nos }}$. . . . . . . . IV, V |  |  |
|  | VI, VII |  |
| No. 6 . . . . . . . . . VIII |  |  |
| Book 1 |  | . 375 |
| Book 2 |  | . 54 |
| Books 3, 4, 5 |  | . 42 |
| Book 6 H Alice's visit to the Hawaiian |  | . 45 |
| Krout, M. H. Alice's visit to the Hawaiian Islands. Ainerican Book Co. |  | . 36 |
| McDonald, E. B. Little people everywhere |  | . 40 ea. |
| Betty in Canada . | IV, V', VI |  |
| Boris in Russia | IV, V, VI |  |
| Chandra in India | VI, VII |  |
| Colette in France |  |  |
| Donald in Scotland |  |  |
| Fritz in Germany | IV, V, VI |  |
| Gerda in Sweden | IV, V, VI |  |

[^73]

| Elementary Schools. | Grades. | Price. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Geography. - Supplementary Books, concluded. |  |  |
| Werthner, W. B. How man makes markets. Talks on commercial geography. The Macmillan Co. [Every child's series.] <br> VII, VIII <br> $\$ 0.32$ |  |  |
| Winslow, J.O. Geography readers. Heath \& Co. |  |  |
| The earth and its people | IV, V V |  |
| Our American neighbors | VI | . 48 ea. |
| Europe . | VI |  |
| Distant countries | VII |  |
| World, The, and its people. Edited by Larkin Dunton. Book 3-12. Silver, Burdett \& Co. |  |  |
| Book 3. Our own country, by Minna C. Smith. | IV, V | . 42 |
| Book 4. Our American neighbors, by F. S. Coe. | VI, VII | . 48 |
| Book 5. Modern Europe, by F. S. Coe . | VI, VII, VIII | . 48 |
| Book 6. Life in Asia, by Mary C. Smith | VI, VII, VIII | . 48 |
| Book 7. Views in Africa, by A. B. Badlam | VI, VII, VIII | . 52 |
| Book 8. Australia and the islands of the sea, by Eva M. C. Kellogg | VI, VII, VIII | . 56 |
| Book 9. Hawaii and its pcople, by A. S. Twombly | VI, VII, VIII | 56 |
| Book 10. South American republics, by W. F. Markham and W. A. Smith | VI, VII, VIII | . 56 |
| Book 11. The story of the Philippines, by Adeline Knapp <br> Book 12. Porto Rico, by J. B. Seabury | VI, VII, VIII VIII | $\begin{aligned} & .48 \\ & .44 \end{aligned}$ |
| German. <br> Text-books. |  |  |
| Foster, L. Geschichten und Märchen. Heath $\&$ Co. |  |  |
| Gronow, A. T. Für kleine Leute. Ginn \& Co. Jung Deutschland. Ginn \& Co. |  |  |
| Guerber, H. A. Märchen und Erzählungen. Revised vocabulary by W. R. Myers. New edition. Vol. 1. Heath \& Co. |  | 52 |
| Miller, M., and Méras, A. A. Ein Wortschatz. Heath \& Co. [Heath's Modern language series.] |  | 20 |
| Pichon=Sattler. Deutsches Lese-und Redebuch. |  |  |
| Schmidhofer, M. Lese-Uebungen für Kinder. Heath \& Co. [Heath's Modern language series.] |  | 228 |
| Weick, W. H., and Grebner, C. Deutsches erstes Lesebuch. Eclectic German first reader. American Book Co. |  | 20 |
| Deutsches zweites Lesebuch. Eclectic German second reader. American Book Co. |  |  |
| History. |  |  |
| Text-books. |  |  |
| Bassett, J. S. The plain story of American history. The Macmillan Co. | VI, VII, VIII | $\therefore 0$ |


| Elementary Schools. | Grades. | Price. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| History.- Text-books, concluded. |  |  |
| Channing, E. Elements of United States history The Macmillan Co. | VI, VII | \$0.72 |
| A short history of the United States. Revised edition. The Macmillan Co. | VII, VIII | . 96 |
| Fiske, J. A history of the United States for |  |  |
| schools. Houghton, Mifflin Co. | VII, VIII | . 80 |
| Gordy, W. F. Elementary history of the United States. Scribner | VI | . 52 |
| A history of the United States for schools. |  |  |
| Scribner . . | VII, VIII | . 80 |
| Mace, W. H. A school history of the United States. Rand, McNally \& Co. | VII, VIII | . 80 |
| McLaughlin, A. C., and Van Tyne, C. H. A history of the United States for schools. Appleton \& Co. |  |  |
| Volume 1 | VI, VII | . 48 |
| Volume 2 | VIII | . 56 |
| McMaster, J. B. A brief history of the United States. American Book Co. | VII, VIII | . 80 |
| Montgomery, D. H. An elementary American history. Ginn \& Co. | VI, VII | . 60 |
| Leading facts in American history. Revised edition. Ginn \& Co. | VI, VII | . 80 |
| Thwaites, R. G., and Kendall, C. N. A history of the United States. Houghton, Mifflin Co. | VI, VII, VIII | . 80 |
| Woodburn, J. A., and Moran, T. F. Elementary American history and government. Longmans, Green \& Co. | VI, VII, VIII | .80 .80 |
| Supplementary Histories. |  |  |
| Atkinson, A. M. European beginnings of American history. Ginn \& Co. | VII, VIII | . 80 |
| Barnes, M. D. S., and E. Studies in American history. Heath \& Co. | VII, VIII | . 896 |
| Bourne, H. E., and Benton, E. J. History of the United States. Heath \& Co. | VII, VIII | . 80 |
| Introductory American history. Heath \& Co. | VII, VIII | . 512 |
| Brittain, H. L., and Harris, J. C. Historical reader for schools. American Book Co. | VII, VIII | . 60 |
| Dickson, M. S. American history for grammar schools. The Macmillan Co.* | VI, VII, VIII | . 80 |
| Eggleston, E. First book in American history. American Book Co. | IV, V | . 48 |
| Forman, S. E. A history of the United States. The Century Co. |  | . 80 |
| Hart, A. B. School history of the United States. American Book Co. | VII, VIII | . 96 |
| Hart, A. B., and Channing, E., editors. American history leaflets. Nos. 1 to 36, inclusive. Parker P. Simmons. | VI, VII, VIII | . 08 |
| Higginson, T. W. Young folks' history of the United States. Longmans, Green \& Co. | VI | . 80 |

[^74]

| Elementary Schools. | Grades. | Price. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| History.-Supplementary Books, continued. |  |  |
| Coe, F. E. Founders of our country. American Book Co. Makers of the nation. American Book Co. | VI, VII | \$0.40 |
|  | VI, VII, VIII | . 448 |
| Dodge, N. S. Stories of American history. Lothrop, Lee \& Shepard | IV, V | . 225 |
| Drake, S. A. On Plymouth rock. Lothrop, Lee \& Shepard | VI, VII | . 40 |
|  |  | 1.08 |
| Edgar, P., editor. The struggle for a continent. Little, Brown \& Co. | VI, VII, VIII | 1.20 |
| Elson, H. W. Sidelights on American history. The Macmillan Co. | VII, VIII | 40 |
| Elson, H. W., and Macmillan, C. E. The story of our country. World Book Co. [Foundation history series.] |  |  |
| Book 1 | IV, V, VI | . 36 |
| Book 2 | V, VI, VII | . 40 |
| Faris, J. T. Makers of our history. Ginn \& Co. | VII, VIII | 64 |
| Real stories from our history. Ginn \& Co. . | VI | . 48 |
| Gordy, W. F. American beginnings in Europe. Scribner | VII, VIII | . 60 |
| American leaders and heroes. Scribner | VI to VIII | 48 |
| Stories of American explorers. An historical reader. Scribner | V, VI | . 40 |
| Stories of early American history. Scribner | VI | . 40 |
| Griffis, W. E. The romance of conquest. Wilde \& Co. <br> The romance of discovery. Wilde \& Co. | VIII | 1.20 1.20 |
| Guerber, H. A. The story of the thirteen colonies. American Book Co. | VII | . 52 |
| Haaren, J. H., and Poland, A. B. Famous men of Greece. American Book Co. | IV, V | . 40 |
| Famous men of Rome. American Book Co. <br> Famous men of the Middle Ages. American Book Co. | IV, V | . 40 |
|  | VI, VII | . 40 |
| Hale, E. E. Historic Boston and its neighborhood. Appleton \& Co. | VIII | . 40 |
| , J. Men of old Greece. Little, Brown \& |  |  |
|  | VI, VII | . 48 |
| Hancock, M. S. Children of history. Little, Brown \& Co. | VI, VII, VI | . 40 |
| Hart, A. B., and Chapman, A. B. How our grandfathers lived. The Macmillan Co. |  |  |
|  | VII, VIII | . 48 |
| Hart, A. B., and Hazard, B. E. Colonial children. The Macmillan Co. | IV, V | . 48 |
| Hart, A. B., and Hill, M. Camps and firesides of the Revolution. The Macmillan Co. | VI, VII | . 64 |
| Hart, A. B., and Stevens, E. The romance of the Civil War. The Macmillan Co. |  |  |
|  | VIII | . 48 |
| Hazard, B. E., and Dutton, S. T. Indians and pioneers. Silver, Burdett \& Co. | IV, V | . 48 |
| Higginson, T. W. Young folks' book of American explorers. Longmans, Green \& Co. | VI | . 80 |
| Johnson, W. H. The world's discoverers. |  |  |
| Little, Brown \& Co. . . . . | VI, VII | 1.20 |


| Elementary Schools. | Grades. | Price. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| History.- Supplementary Books, continued. |  |  |
| Johnston, C., and Spencer, C. Ireland's story. Houghton, Mifflin \& Co. | VII, VIII | \$1.12 |
| onnot, J. Sto Book Co. | VI, VII | . 24 |
| Stories of our country. American Book Co. | IV, V | . 32 |
| Ten great events in history. American Book Co. | VII, VIII | 432 |
| Judson, H. P. The young American. Charles E. Merrill Co. | VI, VII | .416 |
| Kingsley, N. F. Four American explorers. American Book Co. | V, VI | . 40 |
| The story of Captain Meriwether Lewis and Captain William Clarke. American Book Co. | IV, V | 20 |
| Lucia, R. Stories of American discoverers for little Americans. American Book Co. | III, IV | . 32 |
| Mace, W. H. Primary history stories of heroism. Rand, McNally \& Co. | IV, V, VI | . 22 |
|  | VI, VII | . 55 |
| Otis, J. (pseud. of J. O. Kaler). Calvert of Maryland. American Book Co. |  |  |
| Mary of Plymouth. American Book Co. | IV, V, VI | . 28 |
| Richard of Jamestown. American Book Co. | IV, V', VI | . 28 |
| Ruth of Boston. American Book Co. | IV, V, VI | . 28 |
|  | IV, V, VI | . 28 |
| Parkman, F. Rivals for America. Edited by |  | . 52 |
| can Book Co. | VI, VII | . 40 |
| Perry, F. M., and Beebe, K. Four American pioneers. American Book Co. | VI, VII | 40 |
| Piercy, W. D. Great inventions and discoveries. Charles E. Merrill Co. | V'II, VIII | . 352 |
| Pratt, M. L. America's story for America's children. Volumes 1 to 4 . Heath \& Co. | IV to VII | . 352 ea. |
| American history stories. Volume 4. Educational Publishing Co. | IV, V | .288; . 40 |
| Pumphrey, M. Pilgrimstories. Rand, McNally \& Co. | IV, V | . 36 |
| Robinson, E. A little daughter of liberty. Page \& Co. | VI | . 40 |
| A little Puritan cavalier. Page \& Co | r | 40 |
| A little Puritan rebel. Page \& Co. | VII | 40 |
| Scandlin, C. Hans the Eskimo. Silver, Burdett \& Co. | V, VI | . 336 |
| Scudder, H. E. Boston town. Houghton, Mifflin Co. | VIII | 1.20 |
| George W ashington. Houghton, Mifflin Co. | VIII | 32 |
| Shaw, C. D. Stories of the ancient Greeks. Ginn \& Co. | VI | . 48 |
| Smith, H. A. The colonies. Edited by S. T. Dutton. Silver, Burdett \& Co. |  | . 576 |
| Smith, M. E. E. Eskimo stories. Rand, McNally Co. | II | . 32 |


| Elementary Schools | Grades. | Price |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Istory.-Supplementary Books, concluded. |  |  |
| Smith, M. P. W. The young Puritans in King |  |  |
| Philip's war. Little, Brown \& Co. | VI, V | \$0.96 |
| Southworth, G. Aan D. Builders of our country. | V, VI, VII | 48 |
| Southworth, G. Van D., and Kramer, S. E. Great cities of the United States, historical, descriptive, commercial, industrial. Iroquois Publishing Publishing Co. | VII, VIII | 56 |
| Sparks, E. E. Expansion of the American people. Scott, Foresman \& Co. |  |  |
|  | VI | 48 |
| Stone, G. L., and Fickett, M. G. Days and deeds a hundred years ago. Heath \& Co. Every day life in the colonies. Heath \& Co |  |  |
| Tappan, E. M. American hero stories. Houghton, Mifflin Co. |  |  |
|  | VI, | ${ }^{60}$ |
| Our country's story. Houghton, Mifflin Co. The story of the Greek people. Houghton, Mifflin Co |  |  |
|  | VI, | 60 |
| Tiffany, N. M. From colony to commonwealth. |  |  |
| Pilgrims and Puritans. Ginn \& Co. Silver, Burdett \& Co. |  |  |
|  | VI, VII | . 384 |
| Towle, G. M. Heroes and martyrs of invention. |  |  |
| Magellan. Lothrop, Lee \& Shepard | VI, VII, VIII | 48 |
| Pizarro. Lothrop, Lee \& Shepard <br> The voyages and adventures of Vasco da Gama. Lothrop, Lee \& Shepard . | VI, VII, | 60 |
|  |  |  |
|  | VI, VII, VIII | 60 |
| Trent, W. P. Robert Lee. Small, Maynard \& Co. [Beacon biographies.] | VI, VII | 40 |
| Warren, H. P., editor and adapter. Stories from English history. Heath \& Co. |  |  |
|  | VIII | . 64 |
| Wilkins, E. The weaver's children. A true story of pioneering times. American Book Co. |  |  |
|  | IV, V, VI | . 29 |
| Wiltse, S. E. Hero folk of ancient Britain. Ginn \& Co. | III, IV | . 36 |
| Winterburn, W. V. The Spanish in the Southwest. American Book Co. |  |  |
|  | VIII | . 44 |
| progress. Scribner . | VIII | . 40 |
| Household Art and Science. Text-books. |  |  |
| Hapgood, O. C. School needlework. Ginn \& Co.* |  | 40 |
| Kittredge, M. H. Practical homemaking. The Century Co. | Pre-vocational | . 48 |
| Lincoln, Mrs. D. A. Boston school kitchen text-book. Little, Brown \& Co. |  | . 48 |
| Morris, J. Household science and arts. Ameri- | Classes in | 1.40 |

[^75]

[^76]| Elementary Schools. | Grades. | Price. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Music.-Supplementary Books. |  |  |
| Bowen, G. O. Graded melodies for individual sight singing. In eight parts. The A. S. Barnes Co. | I to VIII | \$4.80 *; . $60 \dagger$ |
| Davison, A. T., and Surette, T. W., editors. Fifty songs for rote singing. Boston School Committee. (For use by teachers.) | I, II, III | . 215 |
| Dubois, T. Full chorus of the faithful from "Paradise lost." Boston Music Co. $\ddagger$ <br> Elgar, E. The snow. Novello, Ewer \& Co. |  | . 097 |
| Festival songs for elementary schools. Boston School Committee |  | . 0753 |
| Festival songs for High and Latin schools. Boston School Committee |  | . 1143 |
| Henschel, G. Morning hymn. Boston Music Co. |  | § |
| Johnson, C. W., editor. Songs of the nation. Silver, Burdett \& Co. | VIII | . 48 |
| Marshall, L. B., compiler. The Halcyon song book. Silver, Burdett \& Co. | VIII | . 63 |
| McConathy, O., editor. The school song book. Student's edition. Birchard \& Co. | VII, VIII | . 40 |
| Randolph, J. C., compiler. Patriotic songs for school and home. Oliver Ditson Co. | VI, VII, VIII | . 32 |
| Ripley, F. H., and Schneider, E. The art-music readers. Atkinson, Mentzer \& Co. |  |  |
| Book 1 | IV to VIII | . 32 |
| Book 2 | IV to VIII | . 40 |
| Rix, F. R. Songs of school and flag. The Macmillan Co. | IV to VIII | . 60 |
| Schubert, F. The Omnipotence. Boston Music Co. |  | . 066 |
| Zuchtmann, F. New American music reader. Number four. The Macmillan Co. | VIII | . 416 |
| Penmanshif. Text-books. |  |  |
| Lister, C. C. Writing lessons for primary grades. The A. N. Palmer Co. | I, II | . 08 |
| Palmer, A. N. The Palmer method of business writing. The A. N. Palmer Co. | III to VIII | . 128 |
| Physiology and Hygiene. Text-books. |  |  |
| Conn, H. W. An elementary physiology and hygiene. Silver, Burdett \& Co. | VI, VII, VIII | . 48 |
| Introductory physiology and hygiene. Silver, Burdett \& Co. | V | . 288 |
| Krohn, W. O. First book in physiology and hygiene. Appleton \& Co. | V | . 28 |
| Graded lessons in physiology and hygiene. Appleton \& Co. | VI, VII, VIII | . 48 |

[^77]

| Elementary Schools. | Grades. | Price. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Science.- Supplementary Books, continued. |  |  |
| Burroughs, J. Bird stories from Burroughs. Houghton, Mifflin \& Co. | VIII | \$0.56 |
| Mifflin Co. . . . | VIII | . 224 |
| Squirrels and other fur-bearers. Houghton, Mifflin Co. | VI, VII | . 48 |
| Chapman, F. M. The travels of birds. Our birds and their journeys to strange lands. Appleton \& Co. | IV to VIII | . 36 |
| Cobb, E. Garden steps. Silver, Burdett \& Co. Cram, W. E. Little beasts of field and wood. | VI, VII, VIII | . 48 |
| Small, Maynard \& Co. . . | VI, VII | 1.00 |
| Dadisman, S. H. Elementary exercises in agriculture. The Macmillan Co. | VI, ${ }_{4}^{\text {VII, VIII }}$ | . 40 |
| Dorrance, J. G. The story of the forest. American Book Co. | V, VI, VII | . 45 |
| Dutton, S. T. In field and pasture. American Book Co. | III | . 28 |
| Fisher, M. L., and Cotton, F. A. Agriculture for common schools. Scribner. | VII, VIII | . 90 |
| Frye, A. E. Brooks and brook basins. Ginn \& Co. | IV,' V | . 48 |
| Fultz, F. M. The fly-aways and other seed travelers. Public School Publishing Co. |  | . 48 |
| Gardner, M. Nature stories. The Macmillan Co. [Every child series.] | III | . 36 |
| Grinnell, E., and J. Our feathered friends. Heath \& Co. | VI, VII | . 24 |
| Harrington, M. W. About the weather. Appleton \& Co. | VI, ,VII | . 52 |
| Higgins, M. M. Little gardens for boys and girls. Houghton, Mifflin Co. | IV, V, VI | . 88 |
| Long, W. J. Secrets of the woods. Ginn \& Co. | VI, V'̇I | . 40 |
| Ways of wood folk. Ginn \& Co. | IV, V | . 40 |
| Wilderness wavs. Ginn \& Co. | IV, V | . 36 |
| Mann, A. R. Beginnings in agriculture. The Macmillan Co. | VII, VIII | . 64 |
| Meier, W. H. de. School and home gardens. Ginn \& Co. | VII, VIII | . 64 |
| Meyer, Z. The outdoor book. Little, Brown \& Co. | II | . 36 |
| Miller, O. T. The first book of birds. Houghton, Mifflin Co. | IV, V, | . 48 |
| Little folks in feathers and fur. E. P. Dutton Co. | VI, VII | 2.00 |
| Pearson, J. Stories of bird life. B. F. Johnson |  |  |
| Publishing Co. . . . | VI, VII | . 48 |
| Proctor, M. Stories of starland. Silver, Burdett \& Co. | IV | . 44 |
| Reynold, M. H. How man conquered nature. The Macmillan Co. | VI, VII | . 36 |
| Serl, E. In the animal world. Silver, Burdett |  |  |
| \& Co. . . . . | II, III | . 36 |
| Seton=Thompson, E. Wild animal ways. Houghton, Mifflin Co. | VIII | . 48 |


| Elementary Schools. | Grades. | Price. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Science.-Supplementary Books, concluded. |  |  |
| Stickney, J. H., and Hoffmann, R. Bird world. Ginn \& Co. | IV, V | \$0.48 |
| Talks about animals. Perry Mason Co. [Companion series.] | VI, VII | . 40 |
| Macmillan Co. <br> Elements of agriculture. The | VII, VIII | . 88 |
| Wood, C. D. Animals, their relation and use to man. Ginn \& Co. | VI, VII | . 48 |
| Spantsh. <br> Text-books. |  |  |
| Dowling, M. C. Reading, writing and speaking Spanish for beginners. American Book Co. | . . | . 60 |
| World Book Co. |  | . 96 |
| MacDermott, I. K. Lectura natural de Heath. Libro 1-3. Compuesto para las escuelas elementales. Heath \& Co. |  | . 256 |
| Méras, A. A., and Roth, S. Pequeño vocabulario. Heath \& Co. [Heath's Modern language series.]. |  | . 20 |

## INTERMEDIATE SCHOULS OR CLASSES.

| Intermediate Schools or Classes. | Grades. | Price. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Arithmetic. <br> Text-books. <br> Evans, G. W., and Marsh, J. A. First year mathematics. Chas. E. Merrill Co. <br> Van Tuyl, G. H. Essentials of business arithmetic. American Book Co. <br> Vosburg, W. L., and Gentleman, F. W. Junior high school mathematics. First [and] second course. The Macmillan Co. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | \$0.72 |
|  |  | . 56 |
|  |  | .60; . 72 |
| Civics. |  |  |
| Text-books. |  |  |
| Dunn, A. W. The community and the citizen. Revised and enlarged. Heath \& Co. <br> Hughes, R. O. Community civics. Allyn \& Bacon | VIII | . 77 |
|  | IX | 1.00 |
| English. <br> (Grammar, Language and Spelling.) <br> Text-books. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Bolenius, E. M. Everyday English composition. American Book Co. |  | . 64 |
| Brooks, S. D. English composition. Book 1. American Book Co. |  | . 60 |
| Driggs, H. R. Live language lessons. The University Publishing Co. [Three-book series. Book 3.] |  |  |
|  | VII, VIII |  |
|  |  | . 64 |
| Hitchcock, A. M. New practice book in English composition. Holt \& Co. |  | . 88 |
| Holmes, H. W., and Gallagher, O. C. Composition and rhetoric. Appleton \& Co. | IX | . 88 |
| Knight, M. Practice work in English. Third impression. Longmans, Green \& Co. |  |  |
|  |  | . 52 |
| Marshall, C. C. Business speller and technical |  |  |
| word book. Goodyear-Marshall Publishing Co. |  | . 45 |
| Miller, E. L. Practical English composition. |  |  |
| Book 1. Houghton, Mifflin \& Co. |  | . 28 |
| English composition. Revised. Allyn \& Bacon |  | 64 |


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| Interúediate Schools or Classes. | Grades. | Price. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reading.-Text-books, continued. |  |  |
| Moulton, L. B., editor. Short stories. Houghton, Mifflin Co. [Riverside literature series, No. 238.] |  | \$0.256*; .352 ${ }^{\dagger}$ |
| Rhodes, C. E., editor. Old Testament narratives. Selected and edited with an introduction and notes. Scott, Foresman \& Co. [The Lake English classics.] | IX | . 32 |
| Scott, F. N., editor. Selections from the Old Testament, with introduction and notes. The Macmillan Co. [Macmillan's Pocket classics.] | IX | . 21 |
| Shakespeare, W. As you like it. Edited by C. R. Gaston. The Macmillan Co. [Pocket classics.] |  | . 21 |
| Same. Edited by C. L. Hooper. Ainsworth \& Co. [Twentieth century series.] | . . | . 225 |
| Same. Introduction and notes by H. N. Hudson. Ginn \& Co. [New Hudson series, edited and revised by E. C. Black and A. J. George.] | . . | . 24 |
| Same. Edited by W.A. Neilson. Scott, Foresman \& Co. [Lake English classics.] | . . | . 24 |
| Same. Edited by S. N. North. American Book Co. [Eclectic series.] | . | . 16 |
| Same. Edited by J. C. Smith. Revised by E. H. Wright. Heath \& Co. [Arden edition.] | . . | . 24 |
| Same. Introduction by B. Wendell, and notes by W. L. Phelps. Longmans, Green \& Co. [Longmans' English classics.] | . . | . 24 |
| Same. Edited by R. G. White. Houghton, Mifflin \& Co. [Riverside literature series, No. 93.] | . . | .128*; . $224 \dagger$ |
| Midsummer night's dream. Edited by G. P. Baker. Longmans, Green \& Co. [Longmans' English classics.] | . . | . 24 |
| Same. Edited by E. K. Chambers. American edition, revised by Edith Rickert. Heath \& Эै. [Arden edition.] | . . | . 24 |
| Same. Edited by J. L. Haney. American Book Co. [Eclectic series.] | . . | . 16 |
| Same. Introduction and notes by H. N. Hudson. Ginn \& Co. [The new Hudson series, edited and revised by E. C. Black and M. G. |  |  |
| Daniell.] . |  | . 24 |
| Same. Edited by W. A. Neilson. Scott, Foresman \& Co. [Lake English classics.] |  | . 24 |
| Same. Edited by E. C. Noyes. The Macmillan Co. [Pocket classics.] |  | . 21 |
| Same. Edited by R. G. White. With introduction, notes, and a study of the play by L. E. Lockwood. Houghton, Mifflin Co. [Riverside literature series, No. 153] |  | .128*; . $224 \dagger$ |


| Intermediate Schools or Classes. | Grades. | Price. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reading. - Text-books, concluded. |  |  |
| Shakespeare, W., continued. |  |  |
| The tempest. Edited by R. G. White. With an introduction and an additional note by E . E. Hale, Jr. Houghton, Mifflin Co. [Riverside literature series, No. 154.] |  | \$0.128*; .224† |
| Same. Edited by J. W. Barley. American Book Co. [Eclectic series.] |  | . 16 |
| Same. Edited by F. S. Boas. American edition, revised by K. L. Bates. Heath \& Co. [Arden edition.] | . . | . 24 |
| Same. Introduction and notes by H. N. Hudson. Ginn \& Co. [New Hudson series, edited and revised by E. C. Black and A. J. George.] |  | . 24 |
| Same. Edited by W. A. Neilson. Scott, Foresman \& Co. [Lake English classics.] |  | . 24 |
| Same. Edited by S. C. Newsom. The Macmillan Co. [Pocket classics.] | . . | . 21 |
| Southworth, G. Van D., and Paine, P. M., compilers. Bugle calls of liberty. Our national reader of patriotism. Iroquois Publishing Co. | VIII | 48 |
| Unit poems. The Unit Press |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}.80 \pm ; 5.00 \S \\ 4.50 \\|\end{array}\right.$ |
| Van Dyke, H. J., Jr. The Van Dyke book. Selected from the writings of H. Van Dyke by E. Mims. Scribner | . . | . 40 |
| Warner, C. D. A-hunting of the deer and other essays. Houghton, Mifflin Co. [Riverside literature series, No. 37.] | . | .128*; . $224 \dagger$ |
| Whittier, J. G. Snowbound and other early poems. Edited by A. L. Bouton. The Macmillan Co. [Pocket classics.] | . . | . 21 |
| Same. Houghton, Mifflin Co. [Riverside literature series, No. 4.] | . $\quad$ | .128*; . $224 \dagger$ |
| Supplementary Books. |  |  |
| Andrews, M. R. S. Counsel assigned. Scribner. The perfect tribute. Scribner | $\cdots \quad$. | $.40 \Upsilon \overbrace{;}^{.40} .20^{*}$ |
| Dickens reader, A. Edited by E. M. Powers. Houghton, Mifflin Co. [Riverside literature series, No. 205.] | . . | . 256 *; .352 † |
| Gilbert, A. More than conquerors. Illustrated. The Century Co. | . | 1.08 |
| Homer. The Odyssey. Done into English prose by S. H. Butcher and A. Lang. Abridged edition by G. R. Carpenter. The Macmillan Co. [Pocket classics.] | . . | . 21 |
| Kipling reader, The, for upper grades. Appleton \& Co. | . | . 48 |
| Lanier book, The. Selections in prose and verse from the writings of S. Lanier. Edited by M. E. Burt. Scribner. | . . . | . 40 |

[^78]

| Intermediate Schools or Classes. | Grades. | Price. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| German. <br> Text-books. <br> Bacon, P. V. A new German grammar for beginners. Allyn \& Bacon <br> Blüthgen, V. Das Peterle von Nürnberg. Notes, vocabulary and exercises by W. Bernhardt. Heath \& Co. |  |  |
|  |  | \$1.00 |
|  |  | . 32 |
| Campe, J. H. Robinson der jüngere. Abridged and edited with notes and vocabulary by C. H. Ibershoff. Heath \& Co. [Heath's Modern language series.] |  | . 36 |
| Fick, H. H. Dies und Das. American BookCo.Hin und her. American Book Co.Ich und Du. American Book Co.Neu und Alt. American Book Co. |  | . 20 |
|  |  | . 24 |
|  |  | .256 |
|  |  | . 24 |
| Foster, L. Geschichten und Märchen. Heath \& Co. |  | . 36 |
| Gerstäcker, F. Germelshausen. Edited with notes and vocabulary by O. F. Lewis. Heath \& Co. [Heath's Modern language series.] |  | . 28 |
| Querber, H. A., editor. Märchen und Erzählungen. Revised vocabulary by W. R Myers. New edition. Vol. 1. Heath \& Co. |  | . 52 |
| Harris, C. German lessons. Heath \& Co. [Heath's Modern language series.] |  | . 56 |
| Hewett, W. T., editor. A German reader. With notes and a vocabulary. New edition, revised and enlarged. The Macmillan Co. |  | . 80 |
| Huebsch, R. W., and Smith, R. F. Progressive lessons in German. Heath \& Co. |  | .48 |
| Lohmeyer, J. Der Geissbub von Engelberg. With notes, vocabulary and material for conversational exercises in German, by W. Bernhardt. Heath \& Co. [Heath's Modern language series.] |  | . 36 |
| Seeligmann, K. Altes und Neues. An easy German reader for beginners. Revised edition. Ginn \& Co. |  | . 38 |
| Spyri, J. Moni der Geissbub. With a vocabulary by H. A. Guerber. Heath \& Co. [Heath's Modern language series.] |  | 28 |
| Wesselhoeft, E. C. An elementary German grammar. Heath \& Co. [Heath's Modern language series.] |  | . 80 |
| History, Ancient. Text-books. |  |  |
| Morey, W. C. Outlines of Greek history, with a survey of ancient neutral nations. American Book Co. <br> Myers, P. Van N. Ancient history. Second revised edition. Ginn \& Co. |  | . 80 |
|  |  | . 96 |



| Intermediate Schools or Classes. | Grades. | Price. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Science.-Supplementary Books. |  |  |
| Brownell, H. Laboratory lessons in general science. The Macmillan Co. |  | \$0.64 |
| Elhuff, L. General science. First course. Heath \& Co. | IX | 1.02 |
| Hessler, J. C. The first year of science. Sanborn \& Co. | IX | 1.00 |
| Laboratory exercises of the first year of science. Sanborn \& Co. | IX | . 52 |
| Sharp, D. L. A watcher in the woods. School edition, with introduction and notes by C. N. Millard. The Century Co. |  | . 24 |
| Thoreau, H. D. The succession of forest trees Wild apples and sounds. Houghton, Mifflin_\& Co. [Riverside literature series, No. 127.] |  | . 128 |
| Spanish. <br> Text-books. |  |  |
| Ballard, A. W., and Stewart, C. O. Short stories for oral Spanish. Scribner |  | . 64 |
| Espinosa, A. M. Elementary Spanish reader (Pages 1-107 and 126-208.) Sanborn \& Co. |  | . 72 |
| Harrison, E. S. An elementary Spanish reader. Ginn \& Co. |  | . 40 |
| Hills, E. C., and Ford, J. D. M. First Spanish course. Heath \& Co. [Heath's Modern language series.] | IX | 1.00 |
| Solano, M. A. Class-room Spanish. Heath \& Co. |  | . 08 |
| Wilkins, L. A., and Luria, M. A. Lecturas faciles, con ejercicios. Silver, Burdett \& Co. |  | . 80 |

## HIGH AND LATIN SCHOOLS.

Books authorized for use in the elementary schools are also authorized for use in the lower classes of the Latin schools.

| High and Latin Schools. | Price. |
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| Bookkeeping. Text-books. |  |
| Bennett, R. J. Bookkeeping and accounting exercises. Parts 1, 2. American Book Co. | $\} \begin{array}{r} \$ 0.32 \\ .36 \end{array}$ |
| Klein, J. J. Bookkeeping and accounting. Introductory course. Appleton \& Co. | 1.00 |
| Miner, G. W., and Elwell, F. H. Principles of bookkeeping. First course, and accompanying material. Ginn \& Co. | . 896 |
| Rittenhouse, C. F. New modern illustrative bookkeeping. Introductory course and accompanying material. American Book Co. | . 96 |
| Williams, L. L., and Rogers, F. E. Modern illustrative bookkeeping. Introductory course (with accompanying business forms). American Book Co.* Advanced course | . 80 |
| Supplementary Book. |  |
| Klein, J. J. Bookkeeping and accounting. Complete course. Appleton \& Co. | 2.00 |
| Civics. |  |
| Text-books. |  |
| Ashley, R. L. American government. The Macmillan Co. | . 896 |
| Boynton, F. B. School civics. Ginn \& Co. | . 80 |
| Same. Revised edition in ${ }^{\text {S }}$, | . 896 |
| Dunn, A. W. The community and the citizen. Revised and enlarged. Heath \& Co. | . 768 |
| Ewart, J. A., Field, W. S., and Morrison, A. H. A civil service manual. Books 1-3. Home Correspondence School | . 8.80 ea. |
| Hughes, R. O. Community civics. Allyn \& Bacon . | 1.00 |
| Magruder, F. A. American government. Allyn \& Bacon | 1.00 |
| Supplementary Books. |  |
| Cary, E. The civil service; the merit system; the spoils system. Published for the Women's Auxiliary of the Massachusetts Civil Service Reform Association. | $\dagger$ |
| Garner, J. W. Government in the United States. American Book Co. | . 80 |

[^79]| High and Latin Schools. | Price. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Civics.-Supplementary Books, concluded. |  |
| Hart, A. B. Actual government as applied under American conditions. Longmans, Green \& Co. (High School of Commerce, 4 th year.) | \$1.60 |
| James, J. A., and Sanford, A. H. Crovernment in state and nation. Scribner | . 80 |
| Nida, W. L. City, state and nation. The Macmillan Co. | . 60 |
| Outline, An, for the study of American civil government in secondary schools. Prepared by a committee of the New England History Teachers' Association. The Marmillan Co. | . 48 |
| Commercial Arithmetic. |  |
| Text-books. |  |
| Bigelow, A. H., and Arnold, W. A. Elements of business arithmetic. The Macmillan Co. | . 56 |
| Moore, J. H., and Miner, G. W. Practical business arithmetic. Revised by G. W. Miner. Ginn \& Co. | . 80 |
| Southworth, G. A., and Stone, J. C. An exercise book in arithmetic, without answers. Sanborn \& Co. | . 40 |
| Van Tuyl, G. H. Complete business arithmetic. American Book Co. <br> Essentials of business arithmetic. American Book Co | ${ }^{.80}$ * |
| Wentworth, G., and Smith, D. E. Arithmetic. Three-book series. Book 3, without answers. Ginn \& Co. | . 36 |
| Commercial Law. |  |
| Text-books. |  |
| Gano, D. C. Commercial law. American Book Co. | . 75 |
| Huffcut, E. W. The elements of business law. Revised by G. C. Bogert. Ginn \& Co. | . 896 |
| Dictionaries. |  |
| Text-books. |  |
| Brown, W. H., and Haldeman, S. S. Clarendon dictionary American Book Co. (High School of Practical Arts, first year.) | . 36 |
| Cuyấs, A. Appleton's new Spanish-English and English-Spanish dictionary. Appleton \& Co. | 2.063 |
| Graham, J., and Oliver, G. A. S. The foreign traders' dictionary. The Macmillan Co. | . 80 |
| Heath's French dictionary. Heath \& Co. | . 90 |
| Heath's German dictionary. Heath \& Co. | . 90 |
| High School Standard dictionary, The. Funk \& Wagnalls Co. [Without index.] | 1.20 |
| James, W., and Molé, A. French and English dictionary. Revised edition. The Macmillan Co. | 1.20 |
| Lewis, C. T. Elementary Latin dictionary. American Book Co. | 1.60 |
| Liddell, H. G., and Scott, R. Abridged (ireek lexicon. American Book Co. | 1.00 |

[^80]Dictionaries. - Text-books, concluded.
Smith, W. Smaller classical dictionary. American Book Co.
Velásquez de la Cadena, M. A dictionary of the Spanish and English language. Appleton \& Co.
Webster, N. Secondary-school dictionary. American Book Co.
Worcester, J. E. A comprehensive dictionary. J. B. Lippincott Co.

## Supplementary Books.

Larousse, P. Petit Larousse illustré. Nouveau dictionnaire encyclopédique. Publié sous la direction de C. Augé. Librairie Larousse. (Schoenhof Book Co.)
Whitney, W. D. German dictionary. Holt \& Co.

## Economics.

Text-books.
Adams, T. S. Outline of economics. Third revised edition. The Macmillan Co.
Adams, T. S., and Sumner, H. L. Labor problems. The Macmillan Co.
Bogart, E. L. The economic history of the United States. Revised edition. Longmans, Green \& Co. (High School of Commerce, fourth and fifth years.)
Brisco, N. A. Economics of business. The Macinillan Co. (Mechanic Arts High School.)
Bullock, C. J. The elements of economics. Silver, Burdett \& Co.
Burch, H. R., and Nearing, S. R. Elements of economics. The Macmillan Co.
Coman, K. The industrial history of the United States. The Macmillan Co.
Day, C. A history of commerce. Longmans, Green it Co. (High School of Commerce, third year.)
Ely, R. T., and Wicker, G. R. Elementary principles of economics. The Macmillan Co.
Guitteau, W. B. Government and politics of the United States. Houghton, Mifflin \& Co.
Herrick, C. A. History of commerce and industry. The Macmillan Co.
Johnson, E. R. Elements of transportation. Appleton \& Co.*
Jones, E. D. The administration of industrial enterprises, with special reference to factory practice. Longmans, Green \& Co. (Mechanic Arts High School.)
Leavitt, F. M., and Brown, E. Elementary social science. The
Macmillan Co.
Meade, E. S. Trust finance. Appleton \& Co.
New England History Teachers' Association. Five hundred practical questions in economics. For use in secondary schools. Heath \& Co.

[^81]

## High and Latin Schools.

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English.-Text-books, continued.
Chew, T. O., compiler. Practical high school speller. Allyn \& Bacon
Cody, S. Word-study for schools. Revised edition. School of $\quad .50$
Daly, I. M. An advanced rational speller. Sanborn \& Co.
Davis, R., and Lingham, C. Business English and correspondence. Ginn \& Co.
Dwyer, I. E. The business letter. Houghton, Mifflin Co. . . $\quad .68$
Eldridge, E. H. Business speller and vocabulary. American Book Co.
Erskine, F. M. Modern business correspondence. BobbsMerrill Co. (Roxbury High School, Intensified commercial course.)
Genung, J. F., and Hanson, C. L. Outlines of composition and rhetoric. Ginn \& Co.80

Gerrish, C. M., and Cunningham, M. Practical English com
position. Heath \& Co.

Greenough, C. N., and Hersey, F. W. C. English composition. The Macmillan Co.
Hagar, H. A. Applied business English and exercises. Gregg Publishing Co. (Roxbury High School.)
$.80^{*} ; .60 \dagger$
Hanson, C. L. English composition. Ginn \& Co.
Two years' course in English composition. Ginn \& Co. . . $\quad . \quad 72$
Hill, A. S. Beginnings of rhetoric and composition. American Book Co.
Principles of rhetoric. Revised edition. American Book Co. .....  96
Hitchcock, A. M. New practice book in English composition. Holt \& Co. ..... 88
Rhetoric and the study of literature. Holt \& Co. ..... 80
Holmes, H. W., and Gallagher, O. C. Composition and rhetoric. Appleton \& Co. ..... 88
Hotchkiss, G. B., and Drew, C. A. Business English. Ameri- can Book Co. ..... 864
Hyde, W. The school speaker and reader. Ginn \& Co. (First year.) .....  64
Knight, M. Practice work in English. Longmans, Green \& Co. .....  512
Lewis, W. D., and Hosic, J. F. Practical English for high schools. American Book Co.
Lyon, L. S. Elements of debating. The University of ChicagoPress
Marshall, C. C. Business speller and technical word book. 7th90
edition. Goodyear-Marshall Publishing Co. ..... 45Miller, E. L. Practical English composition. Book 1-4.Houghton, Mifflin \& Co.

Osborn, A. S., and King, J. E. Seventy lessons in spelling.

American Book Co. ..... 1528 ea.
Palmer, G. H. Self-cultivation in English. Houghton, Mif-
flin \& Co. .....  32
Scott, F. N., and Denney, J. V. Elementary English composi- tion. Revised. Allyn \& Bacon
New composition - rhetoric. Allyn \& Bacon ..... 64 ..... 64
Smith, L. W., and Thomas, J. E. A modern composition and rhetoric. Brief course. Sanborn \& Co. .....  64

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Smith, W. W. A condensed etymology of the English language. American Book Co.
Thomas, C. S., Howe, W. D., and O'Hair, Z. Composition and rhetoric. Longmans, Green \& Co

Wood, T. Practical grammar and composition. Appleton \&
Co.

Wooley, E. C. Handbook of composition. Heath \& Co.

## Supplementary Books.

Baker, G. P., and Huntington, H. B. Principles of argumentation. Ginn \& Co.
Brookings, W. Du B., and Ringwalt, R. C., editors. Briefs for debate. Longmans, Green \& Co.
College Entrance Examination Board. Examination questions in English, French, German and Spanish. Third series, 1911-1915. Ginn \& Co.
Gallagher, O. C., and Moulton, L. B. Practical business English. Houghton, Mifflin Co.
. 736
Harrington, H. F., editor. Typical newspaper stories. Ginn $\&$ Co.
1.28

Heydrick, B. A., editor. Types of the short story. Scott, Foresman \& Co. [The Lake English classics.]
Hitchcock, A. M. Enlarged practice book in English composition. Holt \& Co.
Words and sentences. Holt \& Co.
Laycock, C., and Spofford, A. K. Manual of argumentation. The Macmillan Co.
Nutter, C. R., Hersey, F. W. C., and Greenough, C. Specimens
of prose composition. Ginn \& Co.
Starch, D. Advertising: its principles, practice and technique. Scott, Foresman \& Co.
Stone, A. P., and Garrison, S. T. Essentials of argument. Holt \& Co.
Tanner, W. M., editor. Essays and essay-writing. The Atlantic Monthly Press, Inc. 80

## History of Literature. <br> Text-books.

Cunliffe, J. W., and others, editors. Century readings for a course in English literature. Vol. 2. Edited and annotated by J. W. Cunliffe, J. F. A. Pyre, Karl Young. The Century Co.
George, A. J. Syllabus of English literature and history. Heath \& Co.
Guerber, H. A. The book of the epic. J. B. Lippincott Co.
Long, W. J. American literature. Ginn \& Co.
Outlines of English literature. Ginn \& Co.
Outlines of English and American literature. Ginn \& Co.
Matthews, B. An introduction to the study of American literature. American Book Co.
Moody, W. V., and Lovett, R. M. A first view of English literature. Scribner
Pace, R. B. American literature. Allyn \& Bacon
Pancoast, H. S., editor. English prose and verse. Holt \& Co.
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| Blackmore, R. D. Lorna Doone. Ginn \& Co. | . 52 |
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| Same. Heath \& Co. | . 288 |
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| Emerson, R. W. Culture, Behaviour, Beauty, Books, Art, Eloquence, Power, Wealth, Illusions. Houghton, Mifflin Co. [Modern classics, No. 2.] | \$0.40 |
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| Same. Scribner | . 24 |
| George, A. J., editor. From Chaucer to Arnold. The Macmillan Co. | 1.024 |
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| Same. Heath \& Co. . | . 224 |
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| Same. Silver, Burdett \& Co. | . 24 |
| Same. Longmans, Green \& Co. | . 24 |
| Halleck, R. P., and Barbour, E. G., editors. Readings from literature. American Book Co. | . 68 |

Hawthorne, N. The House of the seven gables. Houghton, Mifflin \& Co.* .....  512
Same. The Macmillan Co. ..... 21
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The wonder book. Houghton, Mifflin \& Co. ..... 352
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Holmes, O. W. The autocrat of the breakfast table. Hough- ton, Mifflin \& Co. ..... 416
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Same. Houghton, Mifflin \& Co. ..... 416
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Hugo, V. Selections. Prose and verse. Edited with intro- duction and notes by F. M. Warren. Holt \& Co. ..... 64
Irving, W. Life of Goldsmith. Heath \& Co.* ..... 288
Same. Houghton, Mifflin \& Co. [Riverside literature series.] ..... 416
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Same. Irving's Goldsmith. Edited by C. R. Gaston. Ginn \& Co. [Standard English classics.]. ..... 32

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| Irving, W., continued. <br> Same. Oliver Goldsmith. Edited by G. S. Blakely. The Macmillan Co. [Pocket classics.] |  |
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| Same. Houghton, Mifflin Co. | . 352 |
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| Knowles, F. L., compiler. Golden treasury of American songs and lyrics. Page \& Co. | 1.20 |
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| Law, F. H., editor. Selections from American poetry with special attention to Longfellow, Whittier, Poe and Lowell. Houghton, Mifflin Co. [The Riverside literature series.] |  |
| Lockhart, J. G. Selections from [his] Life of Scott. Allyn \& Bacon $\ddagger$ |  |
| Same. American Book Co. <br> Same. Houghton, Mifflin Co <br> Same. Appleton \& Co. |  |
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| Lodge, H. C., editor. Ballads and lyrics. Houghton, Mifflin \& Co. |  |
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| Longfellow, H. W. Poems. Houghton, Mifflin \& Co.* . 132 |  |
| Lowell, J. R. My garden acquaintance, A good word for winter. 1 Moosehead journal, At sea, by James Russell Lowell; The farmer's boy, by Robert Bloomfield. Houghton Mifflin Co. [Modern classics, No. 31.] |  |
| The vision of Sir Launfal. Houghton, Mifflin \& Co.* |  |
| Same. The Macmillan Co | 214 |
| Same. C. E. Merrill Co. . . . . . . $2 t$ |  |
| Same. Longmans, Green \& Co. |  |
| - The vision of Sir Launfal, The cathedral, Favorite poems. <br> Houghton, Mifflin Co. [Modern classics, No. 5.] |  |
| Macaulay, T. B.* Essays. Namely: |  |
| Addison: § |  |
| Silver, Burdett \& Co. |  |
| Houghton, Mifflin \& Co. | 128 |
| The Macmillan Co. | . 21 |

[^85]

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| Ruskin, J. Sesame and lilies. Heath \& Co.* | . 288 |
| Same. Houghton, Mifflin \& Co. | . 224 |
| Same. Ginn \& Co. . |  |
| Same. The Macmillan Co. | . 21 |
| Same. Silver, Burdett \& Co. | . 20 |
| Same. Longmans, Green \& Co. | . 24 |
| Scott, Sir W. Ivanhoe. Putnam |  |
| Same. A. L. Burt | . 60 |
| Same. Longmans, Green \& Co. | . 32 |
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| Same. Houghton, Mifflin Co. | . 512 |
| Same. Heath \& Co. | . 40 |
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| Same. Chas. E. Merrill Co. | . 24 |
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| The talisman. Ginn \& Co.* | . 40 |
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| Scudder, H. E., editor. American poems. With biographical sketches and notes. Houghton, Mifflin \& Co. | . 50 |
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| Same. Heath \& Co. | 24 |
| Same. Holt \& Co. | . 256 |
| Same. Houghton, Mifflin Co. | . 224 |
| Same. Longmans, Green \& Co. | . 24 |
| Same. C. E. Merrill Co. [Merrill's English texts.] | . 24 |
| Julius Casar. Edited by A. H. Tolman. World Book Co. | . 32 |

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| Spenser, E. The faerie queen. Book 1. Houghton, Mifflin \& Co.* | \$0.352 |
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| Same. The Macmillan Co. | . 21 |
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| Same. Ginn \& Co. . . . . . . . . . . | . 72 |
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| Same. American Book Co. | . 448 |
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| Prose literature for secondary schools. Houghton, Mifflin \& Co. | . 64 |
| Atlantic classics, The. Atlantic Monthly Co. | 1.25 |
| Austen, J. Pride and prejudice. The Macmillan Co. $\ddagger$, . . | . 20 |
| Bennett, J. Master Skylark, a story of Shakespeare's time. Illustrated by R. B. Birch. The Century Co. | 1.20 |
| Boardman, L. W., editor. Modern American speeches. Longmans, Green \& Co. | . 32 |
| Boswell, J. Selections from the life of Johnson. Houghton, Mifflin Co. $\ddagger$ | . 44 |
| Browning, R. Selections. Houghton, Mifflin Co. $\ddagger$ | . 224 |
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| Same. Longmans, Green \& Co. | . 24 |

[^88]| High and Latin Schools. | Price. |
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| Burney, F. (Madame d'Arblay.) Evelina. The Macmillan Co. $\dagger$ |  |
| Byron, Lord. Childe Harold. Houghton, Mifflin Co.* . . | $.224$ |
| Same. Longmans, Green \& Co. | . 24 |
| Center, S. S. Selected letters. Chas. E. Merrill Co. [Merrill's English texts.] | . 24 |
| Clarke, G. H., editor. A treasury of war poetry. Houghton, Mifflin Co. | 1.00 |
| Coleridge, S. T. Christabel. Houghton, Mifflin Co * | . 224 |
| Kubla Khan. Houghton, Mifflin Co.* | 224 |
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| Same. Scott, Foresman \& Co. ${ }^{\text {d }}$, Miflin Co * |  |
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| Dickens, C. The personal history of David Copperfield. Edited by E. C. Baldwin. Scott, Foresman \& Co. $\dagger$ | . 40 |
| A tale of two cities. Houghton, Mifflin Co. $\dagger$ | . 416 |
| Same. Longmans, Green \& Co. | . 28 |
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| Same. Chas. E. Merrill Co. | . 40 |
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| Foerster, N., and Pierson, W. W., Jr. American ideals. Houghton, Mifflin Co. | 1.00 |
| Franklin, B. Autobiography. Houghton, Mifflin Co.* | . 352 |
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| Same. Scott, Foresman \& Co. | 28 |
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| Bracebridge Hall. Houghton, Mifflin \& Co. $\dagger$ | . 224 |

[^89]
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Kipling, R. Captains courageous. The Century Co.
The day's work. Doubleday, Page \& Co.
1.20

Lang, A., editor. The blue poetry book for schools. Longmans, Green \& Co. $\dagger$.

48
Lincoln, A. Cooper Union address. Houghton, Mifflin Co.* . . 224
Selections from Abraham Lincoln. Longmans, Green \& Co.* . . 24
Same. C. E. Merrill Co.
24
Long, A. W., editor. American poems (1776-1900). American Book Co.
.72
Longfellow, H. W. Narrative poems. Edited by J. R. Powell. Scott, Foresman Co. [Lake English classics.]
.32
Macaulay, T. B. Goldsmith. Houghton, Mifflin Co.* . . . 224
Same. Scott, Foresman \& Co.
. 28
Life of Johnson. Longmans, Green \& Co.* . . . . 24
Same. Holt \& Co.
. 256
Same. Heath \& Co. . . . . . . . . . . 224
Madame d'Arblay *
Speech on copyright. Longmans, Green \& Co.* . . . . 24
Warren Hastings. Heath \& Co.* . . . . . . . 224
Same. Longmans, Green \& Co. : . . . . 24
Malory, Sir T. Morte d'Arthur. Ginn \& Co.*
Melville, G. J. Whyte. Holmby house. Longmans, Green \& Co.
.48; 1.00
Monroe, L. B. Fifth reader (old edition). American Book Co.
.72 Sixth reader. American Book Co.
Moulton, L. B., editor. Short stories. Houghton, Mifflin Co. [Riverside literature series, No. 238.]
.256ł; .352§
Parkman, F. The Oregon trail. C. E. Merrill Co.
.40
Same. Edited by W. E. Leonard. Ginn \& Co. . . . 36
Parton, J. Captains of industry. Series 1, 2. Houghton, Mifflin Co. +
Pierson, W. W., Jr. American ideals. Edited by N. Foerster. Houghton, Mifflin Co.
$.48^{\circ} \mathrm{e}$.

Richards, G. M. (Mrs. W.). High tide. Songs of joy and vision from the present day poets of America and Great Britain. Houghton, Mifflin Co. [Riverside literature series, No. 256.]
Rittenhouse, J. B., editor. The little book of American poets. Houghton, Mifflin Co. [Riverside literature series, No. 255.] The little book of modern verse. Houghton, Mifflin Co.52

Ruskin, J. Selected essays and letters. Ginn \& Co. $\dagger$ Selections. Houghton, Mifflin Co.*44

Scott, Sir W. The abbot. American Book Co. $\dagger$ Guy Mannering. Ginn \& Co. $\dagger$The lay of the last minstrel. Houghton, Mifflin \& Co. $\dagger$
60Same. Ginn \& Co.
Same. The Macmillan Co. ..... 24
Marmion. Houghton, Mifflin \& Co. $\dagger$ ..... 60
Same. Ginn \& Co. ..... 32
Same. The Macmillan Co. .....  20
Same. American Book Co. ..... 32
Same. Longmans, Green \& Co. .....  28

[^90]| High and Latin Schools. |  | Price. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Literature.-Supplementary Books, concluded. |  |  |
| Scott, Sir W., continued. |  |  |
| The monastery. Houghton, Mifflin Co. $\dagger$ |  | \$0.80 |
| Same. The Macmillan Co. |  | 1.00 |
| Same. Dutton \& Co. |  | . 28 |
| Same. Rand, McNally \& Co. |  | . $40 ; .48$ |
|  |  |  |
| Snow, W. L. The high school prize speaker. Houghton, Mifflin Co. |  | . 20 |
|  |  | . 80 |
| Southey, R. Life of Nelson. Longmans, Green \& Co.* |  | . 32 |
| Swift, J. Gulliver's travels. Houghton, Mifflin Co.* . . . 35 |  |  |
| Thackeray, W. M. English humorists. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Thompson, D. V., editor. British verse. Holt \& Co. 1.00 |  |  |
| Thoreau, H. D. The succession of forest trees, Sounds and Wild apples. Houghton, Mifflin \& Co.\\| [Riverside literature series, |  |  |
|  |  | 1.28 |
| Walden. Houghton, Mifflin Co. . . . . . . 416 |  |  |
| Trevelyan, Sir G. O. Selections from [his] Life and letters of Lord Macaulay. Edited by J. W. Barley. The Macmillan Co.* |  |  |
| Van Dyke book, The. Selections from the writings of Henry Van Dyke. Edited by E. Mims. Scribner |  |  |
| Warner, C. D. A-hunting of the deer and other essays. Houghton Mifflin \& CRiverside literature series, No. 37 1 128t, 224 § |  |  |
| Washington, G. Farewell address. Houghton, Mifflin Co.* . . 224 |  |  |
| Same. Longmans, Green \& Co. |  |  |
| Same. The Macmillan Co. . . . . . 24 |  |  |
| Same. C. E. Merrill |  | .24 |
| Same. Scribner. [English classics.] . . . 24 |  |  |
| Webster, D. Bunker Hill oration. Houghton, Mifflin Co. . 224 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Same. Heath \& Co. . . . . . . . . . 22 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Wordsworth, W. The excursion. Houghton, Mifflin \& Co. |  | 2.40 |
| Poems. Houghton, Mifflin \& Co. $\dagger$ [Cambridge students' series.] 2.00 |  |  |
| French. <br> Text-books. <br> About, E. Le roi des montagnes. Edited by Ernest Weekley. The Macmillan Co. <br> Ballard, A. W. Short stories for oral French. Scribner |  |  |
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[^91]

| High and Latin Schools. | Year. | Price. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| rexch.-Text-books, continued. |  |  |
| Francois, V. E., and Giroud, P. F., editors. Simple French. Holt \& Co. |  |  |
| Fraser, W. H., and Squair, J. A French grammar. Heath \& Co. | I | 1.00 |
|  |  | . 96 |
|  |  |  |  |
| arranged by François. American Book Co. |  |  |
| Same. New edition. With notes and vocabulary by T. Logie. Heath \& Co. [Heath's |  |  |
| Hatheway, J., editor. Modern French stories. American Book Co. . |  |  |
| Hugo, V. Quatrevingt-treize. Adapted by J. |  |  |
| Jago, R. P. La France qui travaille. Heath \& |  |  |
| Kerr, W. A. R., and Sonet, É. A French grammar. The Macmillan Co. [Macmillan's Canadian school series.] |  | 64 |
| Koren, W. Exercises in French composition. |  |  |
| Koren, W., and Chapman, P. A. French reader. |  |  |
| Kullmer, C. J., and Cabeen, C. W. France. A geographical French composition book. |  |  |
| Labiche, E. M. La grammaire. Comédie. Heath \& Co. <br> Same. Ginn \& Co. | II | $\stackrel{24}{28}$ |
| Labiche, E. M., and Nartin, E. La poudre |  |  |
| aux yeux. Comédie. Edited by B. W. Wells. Heath \& Co. | II | 28 |
| Le voyage de Monsieur Perriehon. Comédie. Heath \& Co. | II | 23 |
| Same. American Book Co. <br> Laurie, A. (pseud of P. Grousset). Mémoires d'un collégien. Edited by J. L. Borgerhoff. American Book Co. |  |  |
| Lavisse, E. L'année préparatoire d'histoire de |  |  |
| Loti, P. (pseud. of L. M. J. Viaud). Pêcheur d'Islande. Edited by Super. Heath \& Co. IV |  |  |
| Mairet, J. L'enfant de la lune. Edited by E. |  |  |
| Healy. American Book Co. in . | I | 28 |
| La petite princesse. Edited by E. Healy. |  |  |
| La tâche du petit Pierre. Edited by Super. |  | 28 |
| Malot, H. Episodes from Sans famille. Edited |  |  |
| by I. H. B. Spiers. Heath \& Co. |  | 10 |
| Maloubier, E. F., and Moore, J. H. First book in French. The Macmillan Co. |  | s |

[^92]| High and Latin Schools. | Year. | Price. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| French. - Text-books, continued. |  |  |
| Méras, A. A. Le petit vocabulaire. Heath \& Co. [Heath's Modern language series.] |  | \$0.20 |
| Méras, A. A., and Méras, B. Le premier livre. Illustrations by K. Eby. American Book Co. |  | . 512 |
| Le second livre. American Book Co. . |  | . 512 |
| Méras, A. A., and Roth, S. Petits contes de France. Illustrations by H. H. Drucklieb and J. W. Adams. American Book Co. |  | 416 |
| Mérimée, P. Colomba. Heath \& Co. |  | . 40 |
| Same. Holt \& Co. |  | . 416 |
| Same. Ginn \& Co. |  | . 32 |
| Same. The Macmillan Co. |  | 48 |
| Same. American Book Co. |  | . 32 |
| Same. New edition, with vocabulary. Heath \& Co. |  | . 40 |
| Same. Edited by W. W. Lamb. Scott, Foresman \& Co. |  | 77 |
| Moffett, E. Récits historiques. Heath \& Co. . | II, III | . 36 |
| Molière. L'avare. Holt \& Co. . |  | 256 |
| Same. Heath \& Co. |  | . 32 |
| Same. Ginn \& Co. |  | . 32 |
| Same. The Macmillan Co. |  | . 36 |
| Le bourgeois gentilhomme. Holt \& Co. | III | . 32 |
| Same. Heath \& Co. |  | . 32 |
| Same. The Macmillan Co. |  | . 32 |
| Same. American Book Co. |  | 28 |
| Les femmes savantes. Heath \& Co. | IV | 24 |
| Same. The Macmillan Co. |  | .36 |
| Les précieuses ridicules. Holt \& Co. | IV | 20 |
| Same. Heath \& Co. |  | 24 |
| Same. Ginn \& Co. |  | 40 |
| Same. The Macmillan Co. . . |  | 28 |
| Monvert, A. de. La belle France. Allyn \& Bacon |  | . 64 |
| Pattou, E. E. Causeries en France. Conversational book with grammatical notes. Heath \& Co. [Heath's Modern language series.] |  | 60 |
| Perrault, C. Lunettes de grand'maman. Edited with notes and vocabulary by M.S. Crawford. Holt \& Co. |  | . 32 |
| Poole, W. M., and Becker, M. Commercial French. In ten parts. John Murray. (High School of Commerce, third and fourth years.) |  |  |
| Racine, J. Andromaque. Holt \& Co. . | IV | 32 |
| Same. Heath \& Co. . |  | 24 |
| Same. Ginn \& Co. |  | 16 |
| Athalie. Holt \& Co. | IV | 32 |
| Same. Heath \& Co. |  | 28 |
| Same. The Macmillan Co. |  | 48 |
| Esther. Holt \& Co. | IV | 28 |
| Same. Heath \& Co. . ${ }_{\text {Sose }}$ |  | 28 |
| Rostand, E. Cyrano de Bergerac. Edited by Kuhns. Holt \& Co. | IV | . 64 |


| High and Latin Schools. | Year. | Price. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| French. - Text-books, concluded. |  |  |
| Sandeau, J. Mademoiselle de la Seiglière. Heath \& Co. <br> Same. American Book Co. <br> Same. Holt \& Co. | III, IV | $\begin{gathered} \$ 0.36 \\ .32 \\ .256 \end{gathered}$ |
| Sarcey, F. Le siège de Paris. Heath \& Co. Scribe, $E$ and Legouvé $E$ Bataille de dames |  |  |
| Holt \& Co. <br> Same. Heath \& Co. | III | $\begin{aligned} & .20 \\ & .32 \end{aligned}$ |
| Snow, W. B. Fundamentals of French grammar Holt \& Co. |  | 92 |
| Snow, W. B., and Lebon, C. P. Easy French. Heath \& Co. | I | . 52 |
| Super, O. B. Readings from French history. Allyn \& Bacron | IV | . 80 |
| Walters, M., and Ballard, A. W. Beginners' French. Scribner |  | . 80 |
| Weill, F. French newspaper reader. American Book Co. | III, IV | 1.20 |
| Supplementary Books. |  |  |
| Choses et autres. Philadelphus Publishing Co.* |  | . 40 |
| College Entrance Examination Board. Examination questions in English, French, German and Spanish. Third series, 1911-1915. (inn \& Co. |  | . 36 |
| Feuillet, O. Le roman d'un jeune homme pauvre Holt \& Co. <br> Same. Heath \& Co. | III | . 20 |
| Francois, V. E., compiler and editor. Easy standard French. American Book Co. |  | . 32 |
| Halévy, L. L'abbé Constantin. Holt \& Co. Same. Heath \& Co. | II | . 384 |
| Lamartine, A. Jeanne d'Arc. Edited with introduction and notes by Albert Barrère. Heath \& Co. |  | 28 |
| Verne, J. Le tour du monde en quatre-vingts jours. Edited by Edgren. Heath \& Co. | II | . 36 |
| Geography. |  |  |
| Commercial. |  |  |
| Text-books. |  |  |
| Adams, C. C. Text-brook of commercial gengraphy. Appleton \& Co. |  |  |
| Gannett, H., Garrison, C. L., and Houston, E. J. |  |  |
| Redway, J. W. Commercial geography. Scrib- |  | 1.00 |
| Trotter, S. The geography of commerce. The |  | 88 |
|  |  |  |

* Nine numbers a year, and not more than forty subscriptions to any school.

| High and Latin Schools. | Year. | Price. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Geography.- Physical. <br> Text-books. |  |  |
| Davis, W. M. Elementary physical geography Ginn \& Co. |  | \$1.00 |
| Gilbert, G. K., and Brigham, A. P. An introduction to physical geography. Appleton $\&$ Co. <br> Tarr, R. S. New physical geography. The Macmillan Co. |  | 1.00 .80 |
| Supplementary Books. |  |  |
| Davis, W. M., and Snyder, W. H. Physical geography. Ginn \& Co. |  | 1.00 |
| Dryer, E. R. Lessons in physical geography. American Book Co. |  | 1.024 |
| Redway, J. W. Elementary physical geography. Scribner |  | 1.00 |
| German. <br> Text-books. |  |  |
| Allen, P. S., editor. German life. Holt \& Co. |  | . 56 |
| Arnold, H. (pseud. of B. von Bülow). Einst im Mai. Edited by G. B. Lovel. Holt \& Co. | III, IV | . 32 |
| Fritz auf Ferien. Edited by Spanhoofd. Heath \& Co. |  | 20 |
| Menne in Seebad. Edited by May Thomas. Heath \& Co. [Heath's Modern language series.] | . . | . 28 |
| Bacon, P. V. Elements of German. Allyn \& Bacon |  | . 80 |
| German grammar. Allyn \& Bacon | I | 1.00 |
| Vorwärts. Allyn \& Bacon. . |  | . 64 |
| Bagster=Collins, E. W. First book in German. The Macmillan Co. | I, II | . 88 |
| Baumbach, R. Die Nonne. Edited by A. N. Leonard. Holt \& Co. |  | 28 |
| Der Schwiegersohn. Edited by W. Bernhardt. Heath \& Co. | III | . 32 |
| Same. Holt \& Co. |  | . 00 |
| Same. Ginn \& Co. |  | . 00 |
| Betz, F., and Price, W. R. A first German book. American Book Co. . |  | 1.024 |
| Bierwirth, H. C. Beginning German. Holt \& Co. |  | . 80 |
| Same. Second edition, revised and enlarged. Holt \& Co. |  | . 80 |
| Words of frequent occurrence in ordinary German. Holt \& Co. | II | . 20 |
| Bierwirth, H. C., and Herrick, A. H. Ährenlese: a German reader with practical exercises. Heath \& Co. |  | . 80 |


| High and Latin Schools. | Year. | Price. |
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| German.- Text-books, continued. |  |  |
| Bliuthgen, V. Das Peterle von Nürnberg. Notes, vocabulary and exercises by W. Bernhardt. Heath \& Co. |  |  |
| Brandt, H. C. G. German reader. Allyn \& Bacon | I | 1.00 |
| Buchheim, C. A., editor. German poetry for repetition. Longmans, Green \& Co. | I, II, III | . 36 |
| Campe, J. H. Robinson der jüngere. Abridged and edited with notes and vocabulary by C. H. Ibershoff. Heath \& Co. [Heath's Modern language series.] | II | . 36 |
| Deering, G. L. Easy German selections for sight translation. Heath \& Co. | I | . 12 |
| Dippold, G. T. A scientific German reader. Ginn \& Co. | II | . 60 |
| Erk, L., compiler. Deutscher Liederschatz. [Edited by] M. Friedlaender. C. F. Peters (through Oliver Ditson) | II | . 675 |
| Freytag, G. Aus dem Staat Friedrichs des Grossen. Heath \& Co. | III, IV | 20 |
| Die Journalisten. Edited by W. D. Toy. Heath \& Co. | III | . 32 |
| Same. Holt \& Co. |  | . 28 |
| Same. Ginn \& Co. |  | . 36 |
| Same. American Book Co. |  | . 28 |
| Same. New edition. Heath \& Co. |  | . 36 |
| Friedrich, W. (pseud. of W. F. Riese). Gänschen von Buchenau. Holt \& Co. | II | . 28 |
| Gerstacker, F. Germelshausen. Edited with notes and vocabulary by O. F. Lewis. |  |  |
| Heath \& Co. [Heath's Modern language series.] <br> Same Holt \& Co | I | $.28$ |
| Same. Ginn \& Co. |  |  |
| Same. American Book Co. |  | . 28 |
| Irrfahrten. Edited by M. P. Whitney. Holt $\&$ Co. |  | . 384 |
| Same. Heath \& Co. |  | . 36 |
| Goethe, J. W. von. Dichtung und Wahrheit. |  | . 88 |
| Same. Holt \& Co. |  | . 72 |
| Hermann und Dorothea. Heath \& Co. | III | . 56 |
| Same. Holt \& Co. |  | . 32 |
| Same. Ginn \& Co. |  | . 48 |
| Same. The Macmillan Co. |  | . 48 |
| Same. American Book Co. ${ }^{\text {cose }}$ |  | . 48 |
| Sesenheim. Edited by H. C. O. Huss. . Heath |  | . 28 |
|  |  | . 72 |
| Guerber, H. A. Märchen und Erzählungen. Heath \& Co. | I |  |
| Part 1 |  | 48 |
| Part 2 |  | . 52 |


| High and Latin Schools. | Year. | Price. |
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| German.- Text-books, continued. |  |  |
| Harris, C. German lessons. Heath \& Co. [Heath's Modern language series.] | I, II | 80.56 |
| \& Co | II, III, IV | . 48 |
| Hauff, W. Lichtenstein. Edited by F. Vogel. Heath \& Co. |  | 72 |
| Heine, H. Die Harzreise. Holt it Co. | III, IV | 24 |
| Same. Heath it Co. |  | . 40 |
| Same. Ginn if Co. |  | . 32 |
| Same. American Book Co. |  | . 40 |
| Hervey, W. A. Supplementary exercises to Thomas's Practical German grammar. Holt |  |  |
| Hewett, W. T., editor. A German reader with notes and a vocabulary. New edition, revised and enlarged. The Macmillan Co. | I, II | s0 |
| Hillern, W. von. Höher als die Kirche. Edited by S. W. Clary: Heath it Co. |  |  |
| Kutner, A. Commercial German. American |  |  |
| Lessing, G. E. Minna von Barnhelm. Heath |  |  |
| Same. Holt it Co. |  | . 32 |
| Same. American Book Co. |  | 40 |
| Same. Ginn it Co |  | 36 |
| Lohmeyer, J. Der Geissbub von Engelberg. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Marsh, L. Elementary German correspondence. Pitman |  | . 53 |
| Martini, F. L., editor. First German reader. |  |  |
| Miller, M., and Méras, A. A. Ein Wortschatz. Heath if Co. [Heath's Modern language series.] |  | 20 |
| Mosher, W. E., and Jenney, F. G. Deutsches |  |  |
| Mueller, M., and Wenckebach, C. Glück auf. A first reader. Ginn © Co. |  |  |
| Heath id Co. III <br> .60 |  |  |
| Perrin, M. L. Drill-book in the German |  |  |
| Richl, W. H. von. Der Fluch der schönheit. |  |  |
| Same. Heath if Co. |  | . 32 |
| Same. Ginn if Co. |  | - |
| Same. American Book Co. |  | + |
| Rosegger, P. K. Der Lex ron Gutenhag. Edited by B. Q. Morgan. Heath if Co. [Heath's Modern language series.] |  | . 36 |
| Schiller, F. ron. Das lied ron der Giocke. |  |  |
| Holt id Co. | III, IV | 16 |
| Same. Heath it Co. |  | 20 |


| High and Latin Schools. | Year. | Price. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| German.- Text-books, concluded. |  |  |
| Schiller, F. von, continued. |  |  |
| Maria Stuart. Holt \& Co. | III | \$0.48 |
| Same. Heath \& Co. |  | . 60 |
| Same. Ginn \& Co. |  | . 60 |
| Same. The Macmillan Co. $\dot{\text { Cob }}$ |  | 48 |
| Wilhelm Tell. New edition. Edited by R. W. Deering. Heath \& Co. |  | . 64 |
| Schrakamp, J. Berühmte Deutsche. Holt $\&$ Co. | III | .72 |
| Same. Heath \& Co. . |  | . 56 |
| Same. The Marmillan Co. |  | . 48 |
| Same. American Book Co. ${ }_{\text {coin }}$ |  | . 56 |
| Erzählungen aus der deutschen Geschichte. Holt \& Co. | II | . 68 |
| Seeligmann, K. Altes und Neues. Ginn \& Co. | I | . 28 |
| Spyri, J. Moni der Geissbub. With a vocabulary by H. A. Guerber. Heath \& Co. [Heath's Modern language series.] | II | . 28 |
| Storm, T. Immensee. Heath \& Co. | I | . 28 |
| Same. Holt \& Co. |  | . 20 |
| Same. Ginn \& Co. |  | . 24 |
| Same. American Book Co. . . . |  | 20 |
| Same. With introduction, notes, etc., by W. Bernhardt. Heath \& Co. |  | . 28 |
| Thomas, C. A practical German grammar. Fourth edition, revised. Holt \& Co. |  | 1.00 |
| Truscott, F. W., and Smith, S. C. Elementary German composition. American Book Co |  | . 40 |
| Vos, B. J. Essentials of German. 4th edition, revised. Holt \& Co. |  | .72 |
| Wesselhoeft, E. C. An elementary German grammar. Heath \& Co. [Heath's Modern language series.] |  | 80 |
| German composition. Heath \& Co. |  | 40 |
| Supplementary Books. |  |  |
| Allen, P. S., editor. Herein. Holt \& Co. | I | 64 |
| Aus nah und fern. A. C. Merrill* |  | $40 \dagger$ |
| College Entrance Examination Board. Examination questions in English, French, German and Spanish. Third series, 1911-1915. Ginn \& Co. |  | 36 |
| Eckstein, E., and Wildenbruch, E. von. Der Besuch im Karzer und Das edle Blut. Ginn \& Co. | II, III | . 40 |
| Frommel, E. Mit Ranzel und Wanderstab. Edited by Bernhardt. Heath \& Co. | II | . 32 |
| Hamann, A., editor. Echo of spoken German. |  |  |
| Reed, Geigler. (Schoenhof Book Co.) | III, IV | .64 |
| Prehn, A. Journalistic German. American Book Co. (High School of Commerce, 4th and 5th years.) |  | 40 |

[^93]| High and Latix Schools. Year. | Price. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Germax.- Supplemertary Books, concluded. |  |
| Roth, R. Ein nordischer Held. Edited by H. <br> Boll. American Book Co. | \$0.28 |
| Schiller, F. von. Die Jungrau von Orieans. <br> Heath \& Co. | . 64 |
| Same. Holt \& Co. | . 48 |
| Same. Ginn \& Co. | . 56 |
| Same. The Macmillan Co. | . 48 |
| Same. American Book Co. | 64 |
| Till Eulenspiegel. With vocabulary by Betz. Heath \& Co. | . 28 |
| Greek. |  |
| Text-books. |  |
| Burgess, T. C., and Bonner, C. Elementary Greek. Scott, Foresman \& Co. | 1.00 |
| Goodwin, W. W. Greek grammar. Ginn \& Co. | 1.20 |
| Greek reader. Ginn \& Co. | 1.20 |
| Homer. Iliad. Homeri Ilias. Pars 1. [Edited by G. Dindorf and C. Hentze.] Teubner | . 32 |
| Homer's Iliad. Books 1-6. Edited by T. D. Seymour. Ginn \& Co. |  |
| Books 1-3 | 1.00 |
| Books 1-6 | 1.28 |
| Same. Books 1, 6, 22, 24. [Pope's translation.] Houghton, Mifflin Co.* | . 20 |
| Same. Heath \& Co. | . 20 |
| Same. Ginn \& Co. |  |
| Same. Silver, Burdett \& Co.. | . 20 |
| Same. American Book Co. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | . 16 |
| Same. Selections from Homer's Iliad. Edited by A. R. Benner. Appleton \& Co. | 1.28 |
| Odyssey. Homeri Odyssea. Pars 1, 2. [Edited by G. Dindorf and G. Hentze.) Teubner | . 32 ea. |
| Same. Books 1-8. Edited by B. Perrin. Text edition. Ginn \& Co . | . 32 ea. |
| Jones, E. Exercises in Greek prose composition. Scott, Foresman \& Co. | . 80 |
| Pearson, H. C. Greek prose composition. American Book Co. | . 72 |
| White, J. W. The first Greek book. Ginn \& Co. | 1.00 |
| Woodruff, F. E. New Greek prose composition. Sibley \& Co. | . 72 |
| Xenophon. Anabasis. [Edited by] W. W. Goodwin and J. W. White. Ginn \& Co. | 1.20 |
| Same. Books 1-4. [Edited by] M. W. Mather and J. W. |  |
| Cyropædia. American Book Co. (Teubner text.) Teubner . | 1.20 |
| Hellenica. Books 1-4. Edited by I. J. Manatt. Ginn \& Co. | 1.32 |
| Supplementary Books. |  |
| Church, A. J. Stories from the Greek tragedians. Dodd, Mead \& Co. | 1.00 |

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| High and Latin Schools. | Price. |
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| Starch, D. Experiments in educational psychology. Revised and enlarged. The Macmillan Co. | . 80 |
| Sutherland, W. J. The teaching of geography. Scott, Foresman \& Co. | 1.00 |
| Suzzallo, H. The teaching of primary arithmetic. Houghton, Mifflin Co. | . 60 |
| Terman, L. M. The hygiene of the school child. Houghton, Mifflin Co. | 1.32 |
| Tyler, J. M. Growth and education. Houghton, Mifflin Co. | 1.20 |
| Veitelle, I. de. Mercantile dictionary in English, Spanish and French. Appleton \& Co. | 1.20 |
| Weston, J. L., editor and translator. Sir Gawain and the Green Knight. Retold in modern prose, with introduction and notes. Nutt. (Imported by Scribner.) [Arthurian romances.] | . 60 |

## EVENING SCHOOLS.

All text and supplementary books authorized for use in the High and Latin Schools are also authorized for use in the Evening High Schools.

All text and supplementary books authorized for use in the elementary schools are also authorized for use in the Evening Elementary Schools.

| Evening Schools. |  |  | Price. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Text-books. |  |  |  |
| Amicis, E. de. Cuore. Edited, with notes, by O. Kuhns. Holt \& Co. | * |  | \$0.80 |
| Arbib-Costa, A. A. Italian lessons. Tocci |  |  | . 60 |
| Beshgeturian, A. Foreigners' guide to English. World Book Co. |  | * | 48 |
| A guide to the English language. Hairenik Press |  |  | 60 |
| Chancellor, W. E. Studies in English for evening schools. American Book Co |  |  | . 21 |
| Cunningham, C. J. 1 first book for non-English speaking people. Heath it Co. |  | * | . 224 |
| Enenkel, A. A new dictionary of the English and Italian languages. Revised and corrected by J. McLaughlin. Schoenhof Book Co. | * |  | 1.35 |
| Ewart, J. A., Field, W. S., and Morrison, A. H. A) civil service manual. Book 1-3. Home Correspondence School | * |  | $\begin{array}{r} .80 \mathrm{ea} \\ 2.00 \mathrm{set} \end{array}$ |
| Field, W. S., and Coveney, M. E. English for new Americans. Silver, Burdett \& Co. |  | * | . 52 |
| Hill, M., and Davis, P. Civics for new Americans. Houghton, Mifflin Co. |  | * | . 61 |
| Markowitz, A. J., and Starr, S. Every day language lessons. Practical English for new Americans. American Book Co. |  | * | . 32 |
| Metodo=Berlitz. M. D. Berlitz | * |  | . 80 |
| Mintz, F. S. The new American citizen. The Macmillan Co. |  | * | . 48 |
| Moore, A. C. A second book for non-English speaking people. Heath \& Co. |  | * | . 256 |
| Nitchie, E. B. Lip-reading: principles and practice. Frederick A. Stokes Co. (Classes in lip-reading.) |  |  | 1.20 |
| O'Brien, S. R. English for foreigners. Book 2. Houghton, Mifflin \& Co. |  | * | . 56 |


| Evening Schools. |  | 気 | Price. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Text-books, concluded. |  |  |  |
| Palmer, A. N. The Palmer method of business writing Business and high school edition. The A. N Palmer Co. | * |  | \$0.20 |
| Plass, A. A. Civics for Americans in the making. Heath \& Co. |  | * | 40 |
| Price, I. Direct method of teaching English to foreigners. Beattys \& Co. |  | * | . 36 |
| Prior, A., and Ryan, A. I. How to learn English. A reader for foreigners. The Macmillan Co. |  | * | . 48 |
| Rafter, P. F. City and town. A fourth reader. Sanborn \& Co. |  | * | . 36 |
| Sharpe, M. F. A first reader for foreigners. American Book Co. |  | * | . 23 |
| Southworth, G. Van D. Builders of our country Books 1, 2. Appleton \& Co. |  | * | 48 ea. |
| Wallach, I. R. A first book in English for foreigners. Silver, Burdett \& Co. <br> A second book in English for foreigners. Silver, |  | * | . 36 |
| Burdett \& Co. |  | * | 44 |
| Williams, L. L., and Rogers, F. E. Advanced bookkeeping and banking, with accompanying business forms. American Book Co. <br> New introductive bookkeeping. American Book Co. | * |  | .64 .801 $.60{ }^{2}$ |
| Supplementary Books. |  |  |  |
| Bailey, E. R., and Manly, J. M. The Bailey-Manly spelling book. Houghton, Mifflin \& Co. |  | * | 20 |
| United States for evening schools. American Book Co. |  | * | . 288 |
| Civic reader, A, for new Americans. American Book Co. |  | * | . 304 |
| Dunbar, C. F. Chapters on the theory and history of banking. Putnam | * |  | 1.00 |
| Fowler, N. C., Jr. How to obtain citizenship. Sully \& Kleinteich |  | * | 1.20 |

[^101]${ }^{2}$ Blank.

## ATLASES, CYCLOPEDIAS, CHARTS, DICTIONARIES, ETC.

List of atlases, cyclopedias, charts, dictionaries, etc., authorized for use in any of the schools unless otherwise indicated.

|  | Price. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Aiton, G. B., and Stanford, H. M., compilers. The standard reference work. Welles Bros. Publishing Co. 8 v . | \$25.00 |
| Appleton's New practical cyclopedia. Appleton \& Co. | 9.75 |
| Bacon, G. W. New commercial chart of the world. J. L. Hammett Co. | 5.00 |
| Bailey, L. H., and Miller, W. Cyclopedia of American horticulture. The Macmillan Co. 4 v . |  |
| Bartholomew, J. G., editor. Atlas of the world's commerce. Edited by Newnes. J. L. Hammett Co. | 8.50 |
| Book, The, of knowledge. Edited by A. Mee and H. Thompson. Grolier Society. (Through R. H. Hinkley Co.) 20 v . | $39.60{ }^{1}$ |
| Century cyclopedia, The, of names. The Century Co..$^{1}{ }^{2}$ |  |
| Century dictionary, The, and cyclopedia. The Century Co. Chambers's Encyclopædia . | $75.00{ }^{\text {8 }}$ |
| Champlin, J. D., Jr. The young folks' cyclopædia of common things. Holt \& Co. | 2.40 |
| The young folks' cyclopædia of literature and art. Holt \& Co. . | 2.40 |
| The young folks' cyclopædia of persons and places. Holt \& Co. | 2.40 |
| Charts of the human body. Milton Bradley \& Co. |  |
| Children's library, The, of work and play. Doubleday, Page \& Co. 10 v., and index volume. (Elementary and High schools. ${ }^{1}$ ) | 15.75 |
| Clifton, C. E., and McLaughlin, J. Nouveau dictionnaire anglaisfrançais et français-anglais. McKay. (Intermediate schools or classes.) | 1.125 |
| Same. Par E. C. Clifton et A. Grimaux. Nouvelle édition revue et corrigéc avec un supplément par J. McLaughlin. Garnier. (High and Latin Schools.) | 4.50 |
| Croscup, G. E. Synchronic chart. Windsor Publishing Co. Cutter's Physiological charts. J. L. Hammett Co. | 25.00 |
| De Groat, H. De W. The De Groat compact efficiency drill in arithmetic. Set 1. Iroquois Publishing Co., Inc. | 3.50 |
| Dow, E. W. Atlas of European history. Holt \& Co. . | 1.25 |
| Encyclopædia Americana. Scientific American Compiling Co. 16 v . |  |
| Everyman encyclopedia, The. Dutton \& Co. 12 v. (High and Latin schools.4) |  |
| Funk and Wagnalls. Students' standard dictionary | 1.75 |

[^102]|  | Price. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Gordon, E. K. Comprehensive method of reading phonic charts, Nos. 1-3. Six equivalent charts and accompanying letter squares. Heath \& $\mathrm{Co}^{2}{ }^{2}$ |  |
| Greene, N. L. An historical chart of English literature. Greene. | \$0.30 |
| Hardenbergh, G. R. Bird playmates; land birds, water birds. Scribner | 2.00 ea. |
| Harper's Dictionary of classical literature and antiquities. Edited by H. T. Peck. American Book Co. ${ }^{4}$. |  |
| Harper's Encyclopædia of United States history. Harper. $10 \mathrm{v} .{ }^{1,5}$ |  |
| Harper's Latin lexicon. Harper . |  |
| Hart, C. History charts. (Mounted, 10 in a set.) Whitaker \& Ray. (Through J. L. Hammett Co.) | $5.00{ }^{\text { }}$ |
| Heilprin, A., and L., editors. Lippincott's Complete pronouncing gazetteer or geographical dictionary of the world. J. B. Lippincott Co. (High and Latin schools.) | 8.00 |
| International cyclopedia. Revised edition. Dodd, Mead \& Co. $20 \mathrm{v} .^{7}$ |  |
| Jameson, J. F. Dictionary of United States history. Puritan Publishing Co. ${ }^{8}$ |  |
| Labberton, R. H. Historical atlas and general history. Silver, Burdett \& Co. | 1.00 |
| Larousse's Atlas of Paris. Schoenhof Co. |  |
| Lewis, C. T. Latin dictionary for schonls. American Book Co. (High and Latin schools.) ${ }^{9}$ |  |
| Liddell, H. G., and Scott, R. A Greek-English lexicon. American Book Co. | 8.00 |
| Longmans' New school atlas. Longmans, Green \& Co. | 1.20 |
| Lossing, B. J. Harper's Popular cyclopædia of United States history from the aboriginal period. Harper. 2 v . |  |
| MacCoun, T. Historical charts of the United States. Silver, Burdett \& Co. | 12.00 |
| Historical geography charts of Europe. Silver, Burdett \& Co. Ancient and classical period <br> Mediæval and modern period |  |
| March, F. A. A thesaurus dictionary of the English language. Historical Publishing Co. |  |
| Melzi, G. B. Dictionary: English-Italian, Italian-English. Schoenhof. (Intermediate schools or classes.) | 2.00 |
| Mountioy, J. C. North American bird and nature study chart. Babb \& Co. | 16.25 |
| Muret, E., and Sanders, D. H. Encyclopædic English-German and German-English dictionary. 2 v . |  |
| National cyclopædia of American biography. White \& Co. 14 v . | 10.00 |
| Nelson's Perpetual loose-leaf encyclopedia. 12 v . ${ }^{\text {a }}$, | $72.00^{3}$ |
| New international encyclopædia. Second edition. [Edited by F. M. Colby and T. Williams.] Dodd, Mead \& Co. (Day high and Latin schools.) 24 v . | $119.00^{3}$ |
| New student's reference work, The. Edited by C. B. Beach [and] F. M. McMurry. Compton \& Co. 4 v. |  |

[^103]
## Price.

New standard dictionary of the English language (unabridged). Funk \& Wagnalls Co. (High and Latin and elementary schools.)
Phillips' Chart of geographical terms. Kenney Bros. \& Wolkins. ${ }^{2}$
Pitman, B., and Howard, J. B. The phonographic dictionary and phrase book. Phonographic Institute Co. ${ }^{1,}{ }^{3}$ (High schools.)
Pitman, Sir I. Phonographic dictionary. ${ }^{1,}{ }^{3}$ (High schools.)
Poates, L. L., Publishing Co. Complete atlas of the world . . . 95
Rand, McNally \& Co. The library atlas of the world. ${ }^{4}$
Vol. 1: United States
Vol. 2: Foreign countries
Real academia española, Madrid. Diccionario de la lengua castellana. (Through Schoenhof.) (Normal and day high and Latin schools.)
Sanborn's Classical atlas. Sanborn \& Co. ${ }^{1}$ (High schools.) ${ }^{5}$
Schreiber, G. T. Atlas of classical antiquities. The Macmillan Co.
Shepherd, W. R. Historical atlas. Holt \& Co.
Shove, I. Number cards for primary schools. I. Shove.
First series. (60 cards each.)
Second series. ( 60 cards each.) . . . . . 25
Smith, L., Hamilton, H., and Legros, E. International English and French dictionary. (English and French by L. Smith and H. Hamilton; French and English by H. Hamilton and E. Legros.) Christern

Smith, W. Classical dictionary. American Book Co. (High and Latin schools, and High School of Practical Arts.)
Spaulding, F. E., and Bryce, C. T. Aldine reading and phonic chart with accompanying sight word cards and phonic cards. Newson \& Co. ${ }^{6}$ (Elementary schools.)
Stewart, A. A. Printer's dictionary of technical terms. Manual Arts Press. ${ }^{1},{ }^{5}$ (Pre-vocational centers and manual training rooms.)
Student's manual, The. Outlines for study, and classified questions, with page references to the New studenc's reference work. Compton \& Co.
Thomas, J. The universal pronouncing dictionary of biography and mythology. 4th edition. J. B. Lippincott Co. (High and Latin schools.)
Universal cyclopedia and atlas. Appleton \& Co. 13 v .
Webster, N. Academic dictionary. American Book Co. (High and Latin schools.)
International dictionary of the English language. Revised under the supervision of N. Porter; W. T. Harris, editor-inchief. Reference history edition. G. \& C. Merriam Co.
Winston's Cumulative encyclopedia. Desmond Publishing Co. ${ }^{7}$
Worcester, J. E. Quarto unabridged dictionary. J. B. Lippincott Co.
Wright, C. D. New century book of facts. King-Richardson \& Co.
Yonge, C. D. English-Greek lexicon. American Book Co.

[^104]
## MAPS AND GLOBES.

List of maps, charts, globes, etc., authorized for reference use in any of the schools, unless otherwise indicated.

|  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |

${ }^{1}$ Common roller, $\$ 2.50$; spring roller, $\$ 4.40$.
${ }^{8}$ Steel spring roller and case, \$37.50.
${ }^{5}$ Spring roller, $\$ 5$.
${ }^{7}$ Spring roller, $\$ 5$; common roller, $\$ 4$.

6 Eight in case, $\$ 16$.


[^105]|  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

[^106]SCHOOL DOCUMENT NO. 12-1918 BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS ANNUAL STATISTICS OF THE BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS CALENDAR YEAR I9I7 AND SCHOOL YEAR 1917-1918


BOSTON
PRINTING DEPARTMENT
I9IS

## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Page
lntroduction ..... 5, 6
Boston Trade School ..... 14, 21
Certificates Issued to Working Children ..... 72
Class Rooms, Normal, High and Latin ..... 59
Class Rooms, Elementary ..... 60
Continuation School ..... 55
Day Schools:
Admissions - September, 1917, Normal, High and Latin, ..... 35
Ages and Grades of Pupils, June 30, 1918 ..... 16, 17
Conservation of Eye-sight Classes (semi-blind) ..... $6,16,17$
Day School for Immigrants ..... 55
Disciplinary Day School ..... 14
Graduates, June, 1918 ..... 22, 23
September, 1918 (Summer Review Schools) ..... 24
Hospital Classes ..... 6, 16, 17
Industrial Schools ..... $14,15,16,17,21,44,46$
Intermediate Classes ..... 23, 25
Kindergartens, Number of, Morning and Afternoon ..... 36
Membership and Attendance ..... 12, 13
Modern Language Classes (intermediate or junior high), ..... 6
Non-Promotions, Elementary and Intermediate, June, 1918 ..... 30-33
Elementary and Intermediate, Sep- tember, 1918 (Summer Review Schools) ..... 34
Open-Air Classes ..... 6, 16, 17
Pre-Vocational Classes ..... $6,16,17$
Private Schools . ..... 6
Promotions, Elementary and Intermediate, June, 1918 ..... 26-29
Elementary and Intermediate, September, 1918 (Summer Review Schools) ..... 34
Pupils per Teacher, Number of ..... 21
Rapid Advancement Classes ..... $6,16,17$
Registration, Average Number Belonging, Average Attend-ance, etc.:
School Year ..... 5, 9-14
Calendar Year ..... 18-21
Special Classes ..... 6, 16, 17
Special English Classes ..... 6, 16, 17
Speech Improvement Classes (stammerers) ..... 6
Summaries ..... $7, \varepsilon$
Ungraded Classes ..... $6,16,17$
Evening Schools: Page
Ages and Grades - High Schools ..... 49
Elementary Schools ..... 50
Trade School ..... 51
Summary ..... 52
Countries of Birth of Pupils ..... 54
Non-English Speaking Pupils ..... 53
Registration, Average Number Belonging, Average Attend- ance, etc ..... 47, 48
Summary ..... 47
Extended Use of Public Sehools ..... 66-71
Minors, Registration of ..... 73
Playgrounds ..... 57
School Districts, Number of ..... 36
Schoolhouse Summary ..... 58
Schoolrooms and Sittings ..... 58
Seating Capacity by Schools ..... 61-65
Summer Review Schools ..... $5,6,24,25,34,56$
Trade School for Girls ..... 15,21
Teachers:
Elementary, Summary ..... 39
Elementary, by Schools ..... 40-43
High and Latin, Summary ..... 37
High and Latin, by Schools ..... 38
Normal School ..... 36
Summary, all Teachers, June 30, 1918 ..... 36
January 31, 1918 ..... 46
Supervisors and Directors, June 30, 1918 ..... 44, 45
Attendance Officers ..... 45
Nurses ..... 45
School Physicians ..... 45

In School Committee, Boston, November 18, 1918.

## To the School Committee:

I submit herewith the ninth annual report of the statistics of the Boston Public Schools.

The total registration in all schools during the year was 144,802 ; the average membership, 117,978 ; and the average number in daily attendance, 107,559 . The total registration was 2,432 greater than during the school year next preceding. The total registration was distributed as follows:

| Regular day schools | . | . | . | . | . |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Evening schools | . | . | 122,970 |  |  |
| Continuation schools | . | . | . | . | . |

The number of pupils registered in the Summer Review Schools was 4,878 . This total of 4,878 is not included in the total registration because, with few exceptions, these pupils were registered in public day schools during the term ending in June, 1918.

The Normal School showed a decrease of 37 pupils. The high and Latin schools showed a decrease of 945 pupils, which was in part offset by a registration of 875 in the intermediate ninth grade of the elementary schools, thus making a net total decrease in the high and Latin schools of 70 pupils. The evening schools showed a decrease of 1,768 pupils. The increases in registration throughout the city were as follows:

Elementary grades (exclusive of ninth) . . 1,594
Kindergartens . . . . . . . 602
Special schools . . . . . . . 78
Continuation school . . . . . . 1,738
The average number belonging in all day schools was 106,690; a decrease of 463 .

The total number of principals and teachers, including the members of the supervising staff, in the employ of the city on June 30,1918 , was 3,375 seventy more than on the corresponding day of the preceding year. The day high and Latin schools had three fewer teachers and the special schools three. The Normal School had one additional teacher, the day elementary grades forty-one, and the kindergartens eight. Of the total number of teachers 534 were men and 2,841 women. The average number of pupils per teacher in the Normal School was reduced from 19.6 to 16.3 ; the day high and Latin schools from 30.3 to 28.1; and in the grades from 41.4 to 40.9. In the kindergartens the number was increased from 23.9 to 25.5 .

The number of classes of special types in the day elementary schools and the number of pupils belonging at the end of the school year were as follows:

|  | Number of Classes. | Number <br> Belonging. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conservation of Fyesight Classes (semi-blind). | 4 | 45 |
| Hospital Classes. | 3 | 42 |
| Modern Language Classes (intermediate, or junior high) | 173 | 6,529 |
| Open-Air Classes. | 13 | 453 |
| Pre-Vocational Classes. | 21 | 683 |
| Rapid Advancement Classes . | 7 | 192 |
| Special Classes. | 67 | 1,019 |
| Special English Classes. | 9 | 252 |
| Speech Improvement Classes (stammerers) (8 centers) . | 38 | 498 |
| Ungraded Classes. | 21 | 550 |

The detailed reports of membership and attendance of pupils assigned to the classes mentioned above are included in the total of respective districts in which they were registered.

Summer Review Schools were reopened July 1 and were continued in session six days per week up to and including August 16, 1918. There was one Summer Review High School conducted in the Roxbury High Schoolhouse. There were nine Summer Review Elementary Schools and one branch.

Following is the summary of the distribution of children of public school grade in all day schools of the city for the past six years, based on the daily average number belonging:

| School Year. | 1912-13. | 1913-14. | 1914-15. | 1915-16. | 1916-17. | 1917-18. |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Public schools. ......... | 103,078 | 106,549 | 109,223 | 110,990 | 107,153 | 106,690 |
| Parochial schools...... | 20,090 | 20,706 | 21,186 | 21,376 | 22,071 | 22,784 |

Respectfully submitted,
FRANK V. THOMPSON, Superintendent of Public Schools.

## GENERAL SUMMARIES.

## AVERAGE MEMBERSHIP SCHOOL YEARS 1913-14 TO <br> 1917-18.

| Day Schools. | 1913-14. | 1914-15. | 1915-16. | 1916-17. | 1917-18. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Normal. | 188 | 185 | 286 | 295 | 262 |
| High and Latin | 14,393 | 15,714 | 16,882 | 16,755 | 15,368 |
| Elementary Grades | S5,577 | S5,S71 | 85,884 | 83,087 | 83,326 |
| Kindergartens. | 5,719 | 6,598 | 7,014 | 6,180 | 6,879 |
| Special Schools. | 672 | 855 | 924 | 836 | 855 |
| Totals. | 106,549 | 109,223 | 110,990 | 107,153 | 106,690 |
| Increase over previous year. | 3,471 | 2,674 | 1,767 | * 3,837 | * 463 |

* Decrease


## ENROLLMENT ON JUNE 30 OF EACH OF THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

| Day Schools. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | 1918. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Normal. | 186 | 181 | 282 | 289 | 254 |
| High and Latin. | 13,339 | 14,612 | 15,276 | 15,074 | 13,612 |
| Elementary Grades. | S5,737 | 85,564 | 85,143 | \$3,224 | 82,520 |
| Kindergartens | 6,316 | 7,287 | 7,605 | 7,087 | 7,572 |
| Special Schools. | 578 | 747 | 718 | 625 | 633 |
| Totals. | 106,156 | 10̊8,391 | 109,024 | 106,299 | 104,591 |

TOTAL REGISTRATION.
School Year Ending June 30, 1918.

|  | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Normal. | 5 | 269 | 274 |
| High and Latin. | 8,120 | 9,2S9 | 17,409 |
| Elementary Grades | 49,522 | 45,866 | 95,388 |
| Kindergartens | 4,572 | 4,134 | \$,706 |
| Special Schools | 376 | 817 | 1,193 |
| Totals. | 62,595 | 60,375 | 122,970 |

## SUMMARY.

School Year Ending June 30, 1918.


## DAY SCHOOLS.

## NORMAL, LATIN AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

School Year Ending June 30, 1918.

|  |  | Average Nember Belonging. |  |  | Average Attendance. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\operatorname{n}} \underset{\stackrel{\sim}{\circ}}{\substack{2}} \end{aligned}$ | 号 | E | $\stackrel{\dot{n}}{\hat{n}}$ | $\frac{\dot{m}}{\tilde{Z}}$ | - |  |  |
| Normal. | 274 | 4 | 258 | 262 | 4 | 251 | 255 | 7 | 97 |
| High and Latin: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Public Latin. | 989 | 912 |  | 912 | 875 |  | 875 | 37 | 96 |
| Girls' Latin. | 819 |  | 748 | 748 |  | 715 | 715 | 33 | 96 |
| Brighton High | 642 | 191 | 425 | 616 | 178 | 397 | 575 | 41 | 93 |
| Charlestown High | 523 | 110 | 333 | 443 | 101 | 311 | 412 | 31 | 93 |
| Dorchester High. | 2,292 | 654 | 1,360 | 2,014 | 606 | 1,250 | 1,856 | 158 | 92 |
| East Boston High. | 763 | 236 | 425 | 661 | 215 | 394 | 609 | 52 | 92 |
| English High | 2,330 | 1,989 |  | 1,989 | 1,845 |  | 1,845 | 144 | 92 |
| Girls' High. | 2,097 |  | 1,808 | 1,808 |  | 1,643 | 1,643 | 165 | 91 |
| High School of Commerce. | 1,540 | 1,338 |  | 1,338 | 1,300 |  | 1,300 | 38 | 97 |
| High School of Practical Arts. | 656 |  | 564 | 564 |  | 520 | 520 | 44 | 92 |
| Hyde Park High. | 756 | 308 | 375 | 683 | 292 | 354 | 646 | 37 | 95 |
| Mechanic Arts High.. | 929 | 809 |  | 809 | 775 | ..-... | 775 | 34 | 96 |
| Roxbury High. | 1,235 |  | 1,129 | 1,129 |  | 1,065 | 1,065 | 64 | 94 |
| South Boston High.... | 994 | 297 | 596 | 893 | 283 | 569 | 852 | 41 | 95 |
| West Roxbury High. . | 844 | 187 | 574 | 761 | 180 | 538 | 718 | 43 | 94 |
| Totals, Normal, High and Latin........... | 17,683 | 7,035 | 8,595 | 15,630 | 6,654 | 8,007 | 14,661 | 969 | 94 |
| Totals, High and Latin.............. . . | 17,409 | 7,031 | 8,337 | 15,368 | 6,650 | 7,756 | 14,406 | 962 | 94 |

ELEMENTARY GRADES．
School Year Ending June 30， 1918.

| School Districts． |  | Average Number Belonging． |  |  | Average Attendance． |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\stackrel{\dot{\infty}}{\substack{\infty\\}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { I } \\ \text { 离 } \\ \text { B } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\stackrel{\dot{\sim}}{\dot{\circ}}$ | $\dot{\dot{3}}$ | ざず |  |  |
| Abraham Lincoln． | 2，417 | 929 | 1，035 | 1，964 | 860 | 955 | 1，815 | 149 | 92 |
| Agassiz． | 747 | 608 | 88 | 696 | 579 | 80 | 659 | 37 | 95 |
| Bennett． | 1，430 | 725 | 651 | 1，376 | 686 | 610 | 1，296 | 80 | 94 |
| Bigelow | 1，051 | 787 | 124 | 911 | 755 | 115 | 870 | 41 | 96 |
| Bowditch | 1，033 | 228 | 778 | 1，006 | 207 | 724 | 931 | 75 | 93 |
| Bowdoin | 1，211 | 263 | 711 | 974 | 233 | 636 | 869 | 105 | 89 |
| Bunker Hill． | 742 | 307 | 314 | 621 | 285 | 290 | 575 | 46 | 93 |
| Chapman | 1，381 | 536 | 588 | 1，124 | 487 | 533 | 1，020 | 104 | 91 |
| Charles Sumner | 1，153 | 540 | － 486 | 1，026 | 503 | 447 | 950 | 76 | 93 |
| Christopher Gibson | 1，207 | 493 | 472 | 965 | 454 | 428 | 882 | 83 | 91 |
| Dearborn． | 2，030 | 940 | 745 | 1，685 | 869 | 685 | 1，554 | 131 | 92 |
| Dillaway | 1，358 | 244 | 948 | 1，192 | 217 | 855 | 1，072 | 120 | 90 |
| Dudley | 1，222 | 917 | 183 | 1，100 | 851 | 161 | 1，012 | 88 | 92 |
| Dwight． | 1，114 | 561 | 171 | 732 | 527 | 151 | 678 | 54 | 93 |
| Edmund P．Tileston | 901 | 408. | 374 | 782 | 382 | 349 | 731 | 51 | 93 |
| Edward Everett． | 1，618 | 767 | 736 | 1，503 | 722 | 692 | 1，414 | 89 | 94 |
| Elihu Greenwood． | 1，337 | 594 | 613 | 1，207 | 553 | 568 | 1，121 | 86 | 93 |
| Eliot． | 2，533 | 1，796 | 458 | 2，254 | 1，728 | 430 | 2，158 | 96 | 96 |
| Emerson | 1，446 | 688 | 682 | 1，370 | 623 | 614 | 1，237 | 133 | 91 |
| Everett． | 840 | 147 | 561 | 708 | 132 | 512 | 644 | 64 | 91 |
| Francis Parkman． | 745 | 335 | 318 | 653 | 317 | 299 | 616 | 37 | 94 |
| Franklin | 1，336 | 291 | 672 | 963 | 262 | 617 | 879 | 84 | 91 |
| Frederic W．Lincoln | 838 | 608 | 101 | 709 | 571 | 90 | 661 | 48 | 93 |
| Frothingham． | 755 | 318 | 302 | 620 | 299 | 282 | 581 | 39 | 94 |
| Gaston． | 1，020 | 186 | 788 | 974 | 170 | 742 | 912 | 62 | 94 |
| George Putnam | 2，085 | 935 | 934 | 1，869 | 855 | 840 | 1，695 | 174 | 91 |
| Gilbert Stuart． | 1，072 | 487 | 437 | 924 | 452 | 405 | 857 | 67 | 93 |
| Hancock． | 2，348 | 469 | 1，689 | 2，158 | 448 | 1，601 | 2，049 | 109 | 95 |
| Harvard． | 757 | 340 | 304 | 644 | 312 | 274 | 586 | 58 | 91 |
| Henry Grew ． | 761 | 304 | 304 | 608 | 274 | 273 | 547 | 61 | 90 |
| Henry L．Pierce． | 1，969 | 773 | 799 | 1，572 | 721 | 738 | 1，459 | 113 | 93 |
| Hugh O＇Brien． | 1，502 | 854 | 519 | 1，373 | 800 | 476 | 1，276 | 97 | 93 |
| Hyde．． | 780 | 101 | 606 | 707 | 88 | 558 | 646 | 61 | 91 |
| Jefferson． | 989 | 415 | 454 | 869 | 394 | 428 | 822 | 47 | 95 |

## ELEMENTARY GRADES.

School Year Ending June 30, 1918.- Concluded.

| School Districts. |  | Average Number Belonging. |  |  | Average Attendance. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\stackrel{\dot{\sim}}{\stackrel{\sim}{\circ}}$ | $\dot{\text { 离 }}$ | \% | $\overbrace{0}^{\infty}$ |  | \% |  |  |
| John A. Andrew | 1,205 | 545 | 479 | 1,024 | 508 | 438 | 946 | 78 | 92 |
| John Cheverus | 1,500 | 711 | 663 | 1,374 | 664 | 611 | 1,275 | 99 | 93 |
| John Winthrop | 1,712 | 798 | 746 | 1,544 | 724 | 676 | 1,400 | 144 | 91 |
| Lawrence. | 1,007 | 683 | 200 | 883 | 646 | 187 | 833 | 50 | 94 |
| Lewis. | 2,612 | 1,145 | 1,106 | 2,251 | 1,007 | 988 | 1,995 | 256 | 89 |
| Longfellow | 1,316 | 605 | 648 | 1,253 | 561 | 597 | 1,158 | 95 | 92 |
| Lowell | 1,168 | 544 | 534 | 1,078 | 515 | 502 | 1,017 | 61 | 94 |
| Martin. | 1,461 | 579 | 551 | 1,130 | 536 | 509 | 1,045 | 85 | 92 |
| Mary Hemenway | 2,051 | 977 | 981 | 1,958 | 899 | 897 | 1,796 | 162 | 92 |
| Mather | 2,524 | 1,189 | 1,109 | 2,298 | 1,106 | 1,024 | 2,130 | 168 | 92 |
| Minot. | 658 | 301 | 257 | 558 | 281 | 238 | 519 | 39 | 93 |
| Norcross. | 1,103 | 232 | 793 | 1,025 | 220 | 752 | 972 | 53 | , 95 |
| Oliver Hazard Perry | 879 | 393 | 411 | 804 | 367 | 381 | 748 | 56 | 93 |
| Oliver Wendell Holme | 3,625 | 1,733 | 1,703 | 3,436 | 1,587. | 1,548 | 3,135 | 301 | 91 |
| Phillips Brooks | 1,521 | 705 | 727 | 1,432 | 626 | 645 | 1,271 | 161 | 89 |
| Prescott. | 725 | 375 | 298 | 673 | 355 | 279 | 634 | 39 | 94 |
| Prince. | 1,382 | 452 | 462 | 914 | 407 | 413 | 820 | 94 | 90 |
| Quincy. | 1,168 | 773 | 195 | 968 | 715 | 175 | 890 | 78 | 92 |
| Rice. | 998 | 466 | 351 | 817 | 429 | 321 | 750 | 67 | 92 |
| Robert G. Shaw | 1,342 | 595 | 630 | 1,225 | 554 | 586 | 1,140 | 85 | 93 |
| Roger Wolcott. | 2,954 | 1,332 | 1,209 | 2,541 | 1,209 | 1,099 | 2,308 | 233 | 91 |
| Samuel Adams. | 2,551 | 1,153 | 1,125 | 2,278 | 1,091 | 1,055 | 2,146 | 132 | 94 |
| Sherwin. | 948 | 719 | 175 | 894 | 662 | 157 | 819 | 75 | 92 |
| Shurtleff | 787 | 163 | 610 | 773 | 151 | 572 | 723 | 50 | 94 |
| Theodore Lyman. | 1,885 | 735 | 647 | 1,382 | 688 | 602 | 1,290 | 92 | 93 |
| Thomas Gardner | 1,424 | 684 | 649 | 1,333 | 646 | 609 | 1,255 | 78 | 94 |
| Thomas N. Hart | 1,035 | 848 | 172 | 1,020 | 802 | 160 | 962 | 58 | 94 |
| Ulysses S. Grant. | 1,348 | 640 | 544 | 1,184 | 581 | 493 | 1,074 | 110 | 91 |
| Warren. | 1,060 | 471 | 459 | 930 | 433 | 418 | 851 | 79 | 92 |
| Washington. | 1,696 | 783 | 776 | 1,559 | 725 | 713 | 1,438 | 121 | 92 |
| Washington Allston. | 1,234 | 504 | 481 | 985 | 473 | 445 | 918 | 67 | 94 |
| Wells. | 2,154 | 512 | 1,233 | 1,745 | 458 | 1,099 | 1,557 | 188 | 89 |
| Wendell Phillips. | 1,571 | 1,271 | 29 | 1,300 | 1,146 | 26 | 1,172 | 128 | 90 |
| William E. Russell. | 1,028 | 494 | 424 | 918 | 462 | 392 | 854 | 64 | 93 |
| Totals. | 95,388 | 43,004 | 40,322 | 83,326 | 39,850 | 37,065 | 76,915 | 6,411 | 92 |

## KINDERGARTENS.

School Year Ending June 30, 1918.

| School Districts. |  | Average Number Belonging. |  |  | Average Attendance. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\stackrel{\dot{\circ}}{\dot{\circ}}$ | $\stackrel{\dot{x}}{\tilde{\varkappa}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { స゙్ } \\ & \text { సi } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \dot{\sim} \dot{\circ} \\ \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{\dot{3}}{\stackrel{1}{3}}$ |  |  |  |
| Abraham Lincoln. | 126 | 54 | 30 | 84 | 41 | 20 | 61 | 23 | 73 |
| Agassiz | 60 | 23 | 23 | 46 | 15 | 16 | 31 | 15 | 67 |
| Bennett. | 175 | 80 | 71 | 151 | 65 | 55 | 120 | 31 | 79 |
| Bigelow | 57 | 23 | 23 | 46 | 20 | 19 | 39 | 7 | 85 |
| Bowditch | 97 | 41 | 45 | 86 | 32 | 34 | 66 | 20 | 77 |
| Bowdoin. | 206 | 76 | 70 | 146 | 60 | 56 | 116 | 30 | 79 |
| Bunker Hill. | 78 | 31 | 25 | 56 | 23 | 19 | 42 | 14 | 75 |
| Chapman. | 129 | 47 | 38 | 85 | 35 | 29 | 64 | 21 | 75 |
| Charles Sumner | 134 | 49 | 51 | 100 | 40 | 42 | 82 | 18 | 82 |
| Christopher Gibson | 59 | 34 | 18 | 52 | 25 | 14 | 39 | 13 | 75 |
| Dearborn. | 149 | 54 | 52 | 106 | 41 | 38 | 79 | 27 | 75 |
| Dillaway . | 125 | 43 | 52 | 95 | 32 | 41 | 73 | 22 | 77 |
| Dudley | 146 | 56 | 49 | 105 | 45 | 39 | 84 | 21 | 80 |
| Dwight. | 67 | 25 | 19 | 44 | 16 | 14 | 30 | 14 | 68 |
| Edmund P. Tileston | 55 | 24 | 17 | 41 | 20 | 14 | 34 | 7 | 83 |
| Edward Everett | 120 | 49 | 60 | 105 | 40 | 50 | 90 | 19 | 83 |
| Elihu Greenwood | 204 | 84 | 74 | 158 | 67 | 57 | 124 | 34 | 78 |
| Eliot. | 129 | 55 | 44 | 99 | 48 | 39 | 87 | 12 | 88 |
| Emerson. | 143 | 54 | 55 | 109 | 39 | 41 | 80 | 29 | 73 |
| Everett | 59 | 26 | 22 | 48 | 19 | 16 | 35 | 13 | 73 |
| Francis Parkman | 68 | 23 | 35 | 58 | 19 | 27 | 46 | 12 | 76 |
| Franklin. | 156 | 50 | 56 | 106 | 40 | 45 | 85 | 21 | 80 |
| Frederic W. Lincoln | 86 | 38 | 36 | 74 | 31 | 29 | 60 | 14 | 81 |
| Frothingham. | 53 | 26 | 15 | 41 | 21 | 13 | 34 | 7 | 83 |
| Gaston. | 52 | 23 | 24 | 47 | 19 | 20 | 39 | 8 | 83 |
| George Putnam | 211 | 87 | 71 | 158 | 70 | 56 | 126 | 32 | 80 |
| Gilbert Stuart. | 110 | 45 | 37 | 82 | 38 | 30 | 68 | 14 | 83 |
| Hancock. | 440 | 178 | 172 | 350 | 158 | 152 | 310 | 40 | 89 |
| Harvard. | 93 | 33 | 32 | 65 | 24 | 24 | 48 | 17 | 75 |
| Henry Grew | 123 | 54 | 47 | 101 | 38 | 32 | 70 | 31 | 69 |
| Henry L. Pierce. | 133 | 49 | 52 | 101 | 40 | 42 | 82 | 19 | 81 |
| Hugh O'Brien. | $121^{\prime}$ | 56 | 42 | 98 | 48 | 33 | 81 | 17 | 83 |
| Hyde | 134 | 56 | 41 | 97 | 42 | 33 | 75 | 22 | 77 |
| Jefferson.. | 107 | 50 | 45 | 95 | 40 | 33 | 73 | 22 | 77 |

## KINDERGARTENS.

School Year Ending June 30, 1918.— Concluded.

| School Districts. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { Registration. } \end{aligned}$ | Average Number Belonging. |  |  | Average Attendance. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\stackrel{\dot{N}}{\substack{\circ \\ 0}}$ | $\frac{\dot{x}}{\underline{y}}$ | \% | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\infty} \\ & \dot{\circ} \\ & \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\text { sin }}{\tilde{Z}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { تू } \\ \text { Hi } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| John A. Andrew | 67 | 32 | 19 | 51 | 27 | 16 | 43 | 8 | 84 |
| John Cheverus. | 184 | 78 | 68 | 146 | 62 | 54 | 116 | 30 | 79 |
| John Winthrop. | 108 | 55 | - 44 | 99 | 44 | 35 | 79 | 20 | 80 |
| Lawrence. | 44 | 11 | 16 | 27 | 9 | 13 | 22 | 5 | 81 |
| Lewis. | 161 | 82 | 69 | 151 | 64 | 53 | 117 | 34 | 77 |
| Longfellow | 63 | 24 | 28 | 52 | 19 | 21 | 40 | 12 | 77 |
| Lowell. | 142 | 57 | 52 | 109 | 46 | 43 | 89 | 20 | 81 |
| Martin. | 209 | 64 | 70 | 134 | 46 | 53 | 99 | 35 | 74 |
| Mary Hemenway | 143 | 58 | 48 | 106 | 46 | 38 | 84 | 22 | 79 |
| Mather. | 133 | 63 | 49 | 112 | 55 | 42 | 97 | 15 | 87 |
| Minot. | 43 | 18 | 22 | 40 | 14 | 15 | 29 | 11 | 73 |
| Norcross. | 94 | 46 | 39 | 85 | 39 | 33 | 72 | 13 | 85 |
| Oliver Hazard Perry | 62 | 28 | 22 | 50 | 24 | 16 | 40 | 10 | 80 |
| Oliver Wendell Holmes. . | 315 | 140 | 149 | 289 | 108 | 114 | 222 | 67 | 77 |
| Phillips Brooks. | 183 | 72 | 68 | 140 | 53 | 50 | 103 | 37 | 74 |
| Prescott. | 37 | 11 | 17 | 28 | 9 | 12 | 21 | 7 | 75 |
| Prince. | 90 | 31 | 15 | 46 | 24 | 11 | 35 | 11 | 76 |
| Quincy | 271 | 113 | 107 | 220 | 96 | 86 | 182 | 38 | 83 |
| Rice. | 31 | 14 | 16 | 30 | 11 | 12 | 23 | 7 | 77 |
| Robert G. Shaw | 58 | 23 | 22 | 45 | 18 | 19 | 37 | 8 | 82 |
| Roger Wolcott. | 274 | 130 | 122 | 252 | 101 | 97 | 198 | 54 | 79 |
| Samuel Adams | 409 | 159 | 171 | 330 | 137 | 141 | 278 | 52 | 84 |
| Sherwin. | 50 | 15 | 20 | 35 | 12 | 16 | 28 | 7 | 80 |
| Shurtleff. | 62 | 24 | 34 | 58 | 19 | 26 | 45 | 13 | 78 |
| Theodore Lyman | 165 | 79 | 67 | 146 | 66 | 58 | 124 | 22 | 85 |
| Thomas Gardner. | 165 | 73 | 66 | 139 | 60 | 54 | 114 | 25 | 82 |
| Thomas N. Hart. | 118 | 50 | 39 | 89 | 41 | 30 | 71 | 18 | 80 |
| Ulysses S. Grant. | 177 | 72 | 74 | 146 | 59 | 58 | 117 | 29 | 86 |
| Warren. | 108 | 45 | 38 | 83 | 35 | 28 | 63 | 20 | 76 |
| Washington.. | 147 | 49 | 57 | 106 | 41 | 46 | 87 | 19 | 82 |
| Washington Allston | 75 | 22 | 28 | 50 | 19 | 23 | 42 | 8 | 84 |
| Wells. | 241 | 123 | 67 | 190 | 97 | 52 | 149 | 41 | 78 |
| William E. Russell. | 72 | 25 | 31 | 56 | 19 | 23 | 42 | 14 | 75 |
| Totals. | 8,706 | 3,582 | 3,297 | 6,879 | 2,871 | 2,610 | 5,481 | 1,398 | 80 |

## SPECIAL SCHOOLS．

School Year Ending June 30， 1918.

| Schools． |  | Average Number Belonging． |  |  | Average Attendance． |  |  | Average Absence. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\sim} \dot{\circ} \\ & \dot{\sim} \end{aligned}$ | 安药 | $\begin{gathered} \text { 玉ĩ } \\ \text { Hi } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\text { n }} \\ & \stackrel{\sim}{\circ} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 家 | \％ |  |  |
| Horace Mann School． | 146 | 74 | 68 | 142 | 69 | 61 | 130 | 12 | 92 |
| Boston Clerical School．．． | 245 |  | 212 | 212 |  | 195 | 195 | 17 | 92 |
| Boston Disciplinary Day School． | 16 | 16 |  | 16 | 11 |  | 11 | 5 | 69 |
| Fort Strong School． | 21 | 10 | 11 | 21 | 10 | 11 | 21 |  | 100 |
| Spectacle Island School． | 7 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 7 |  | 100 |
| Boston Trade School．． | 270 | 179 |  | 179 | 163 |  | 163 | 16 | 91 |
| Trade School for Girls．．． | 488 |  | 278 | 278 |  | 249 | 249 | 29 | 90 |
| Totals． | 1，193 | 284 | 571 | 855 | 258 | 518 | 776 | 79 | 91 |

## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

Total Registration by Departments School Year Ending June 30， 1918. BOSTON TRADE SCHOOL．


[^107]TRADE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

| Department. | Day. | Extension. | Smith-Hughes. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dressmaking. | 283 | 24 | March through June. |
| Millinery. | 78 | 38 | March through June. |
| Machine operating. | 91 | 83 | 68 pupils. |
| Catering. | 40 | - 28 | 2,235 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours. |

Summer Term, 1918.
Total registration . . . . . . . . . . . 109
Average number belonging . . . . . . . . . 102
Average attendance . . . . . . . . . . 86
Per cent of attendance . . . . . . . . . . 84
Total registration, Smith-Hughes . . . . . . . 52
Hours of attendance, Smith-Hughes . . . . . . . $1,662 \frac{1}{4}$
Length of term July 8 to August 30, 1918.
Number of teachers employed: July, 18; August, 15.

DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS IN RESPECT BOTH
The age given is


TO AGE AND TO GRADE JUNE 30， 1918.
that of September 1， 1917.

|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{0} \\ & \text { y } \\ & \stackrel{0}{0} \\ & \ddot{y} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\omega} \\ & \stackrel{y}{0} \\ & \vdots \\ & \pm \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \dot{2} \\ \stackrel{2}{5} \\ \stackrel{y}{4} \\ \underline{0} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{2} \\ & \underset{む}{0} \\ & \vdots \\ & \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{(2} \\ & \underset{\sim}{む} \\ & \infty \\ & \infty \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{20} \\ & \tilde{む} \\ & \dot{0} \\ & \dot{2} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \bar{N} \dot{\sim} \\ & \text { 岂 } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | \＃ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 3 | 14 | 46 | 66 | ${ }_{6}^{1}$ | 40 | 15 | 2 1 | 4 250 |
|  |  |  |  | 3 | 14 | 46 | 66 | 66 | 40 | 16 | 3 | 254 |
|  |  |  | 13 | 118 | 356 | 338 | 127 | 36 | 11 |  | 2 | 1，005 |
|  |  |  | 8 | 143 | 577 | 461 | 182 | 38 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1，415 |
|  |  | 5 | 111 | 427 | 354 | 173 | 42 | 15 | 3 |  |  | 1，133 |
|  |  | 3 | 144 | 624 | 455 | 170 | 35 | 9 |  |  |  | 1，440 |
| 1 | 17 | 161 | 602 | 525 | 238 | 60 | 16 | 2 |  |  |  | 1，622 |
|  | 15 | 231 | 887 | 688 | 251 | 46 | 11 | 1 |  |  |  | 2，130 |
| 22 | 217 | 879 | 668 | 259 | 60 | 13 |  |  |  |  |  | 2，118 |
| 15 | 225 | 979 | 805 | 309 | 65 | 15 | 1 |  |  |  |  | 2，415 |
|  |  |  |  | 2 1 | $\frac{1}{5}$ | 10 | 12 | 10 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 43 38 |
| 4 | 16 | 15 | 6 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 43 |
| 5 | 23 | 16 | 8 | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 58 |
| 31 | 20 | 6 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 67 |
| 40 | 20 | 3 | 2 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 85 |
| 118 | 553 | 2，298 | 3，255 | 3，105 | 2，362 | 1，300 | 438 | 115 | 18 | 16 | 5 | 13，612 |
|  | 24 | 125 | 103 | 28 | 6 |  | 2 |  |  |  |  | 289 |
|  | 43 | 206 | 149 | ${ }^{54}$ | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 456 |
| 175 | 946 | 1，144 | 682 | 2.38 | 57 | 6 | 1 |  |  |  |  | 3，263 |
| 185 | 1，111 | 1，229 | 722 | 262 | 56 | 11 | 2 |  |  |  |  | 3，585 |
| 1，177 | 1，378 | 817 | 306 | 65 | 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3，918 |
| 1，252 | 1，391 | 865 | 334 | 82 | 19 | 4 | 2 |  |  |  |  | 4，155 |
| 1，589 | 980 | 454 | 144 | 21 | 6 |  | 2 |  |  |  |  | 4，834 |
| 1,579 1,071 | 909 507 | 401 | 142 49 | 26 13 | 8 | 1 | 2 |  |  |  |  | 4,810 5,447 |
| －898 | 423 | 157 | 55 | 18 | 3 | 1 | ． |  |  |  |  | 5，274 |
| 483 | 190 | 55 | 26 | 8 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5，464 |
| 343 | 137 | 55 | 14 | 5 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4，981 |
| 70 | 34 | 20 | 10 | 4 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 337 |
| 34 | 28 | 18 | 12 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 213 |
| 73 | 25 | 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5，061 |
| 60 | －15 | 3 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | ． |  |  | 4，765 |
| 11 | 1 |  | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  | ． |  |  | 5，384 |
| 21 | 2 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  | ．． | ． | ．． |  | 5，024 |
| 5 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | ． | ． |  |  | 6，643 |
| 4 | －1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ． |  |  | 5，905 |
| 100 | 78 | 55 | 20 | 11 | 2 |  |  | ．． |  |  |  | 654 |
| 52 | 39 | 40 | 27 | － 6 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 365 |
| 20 | 155 | 220 | 192 | 70 | 21 | 2 | 2 |  |  |  |  | 683 |
| 25 | 12 31 | 11 32 | 8 14 | 3 3 | 3 | 3 | $\dot{2}$ |  |  |  |  | 117 |
| 4 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 212 |
| 16 | 9 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 241 |
| 54 | 32 | 14 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 128 |
| 23 | 16 | 11 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 64 |
| 6 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 28 |
| 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 17 |
| 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 22 |
| 3 |  | 2 |  |  | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 20 |
| 9，360 | 8，528 | 6，145 | 3，016 | 926 | 201 | 29 | 15 |  |  |  |  | 82，494 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,930 \\ & 3,642 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7，572 |
| 7 | 3 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 14 |
| $\ddot{6}$ | i11 | 12 | 10 |  | 3 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  | 75 |
| 5 | 11 | 18 | 71 | 58 | 31 | 5 | 2 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |  | 193 |
|  |  | 8 | 50 | 56 | 15 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  | 133 |
| 1 | $i^{\circ}$ |  |  | 6 | 23 | 39 | 43 | 23 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 147 |
| 1 |  |  | ．．．．． | 2 | ．．．． | ． |  |  |  |  |  | 11 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |
| 21 | 26 | 44 | 141 | 132 | 72 | 49 | 49 | 27 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 661 |
| 9，499 | 9，107 | 8，487 | 6，412 | 4，166 | 2，649 | 1，424 | 568 | 208 | 70 | 35 | 9 | 104，593 |

CALENDAR YEAR 1917.

## NORMAL, LATIN AND HIGH SCHOOLS. <br> Membership, Attendance and Absence.

| Schools. | Average Jumber Belonging. | Average Attendance. | Average Absence. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Normal. | 281 | 274 | 7 |
| High and Latin Schools: |  |  |  |
| Public Latin. | 919 | 885 | 34 |
| Girls' Latin | 724 | 688 | 36 |
| Brighton High | 613 | 569 | 44 |
| Charlestown High | 454 | 418 | 36 |
| Dorchester High | 2,187 | 2,013 | 174 |
| East Boston High | 779 | 714 | 65 |
| English High | 2,059 | 1,965 | 124 |
| Girls' High | 1,938 | 1,772 | 166 |
| High School of Commerce | 1,439 | 1,399 | 40 |
| High School of Practical Arts. | 661 | 603 | - 52 |
| Hyde Park High. | 680 | 644 | 36 |
| Mechanic Arts High | 907 | 867 | 40 |
| Roxbury High. | 1,149 | 1,087 | 62 |
| South Boston High | 886 | 844 | 42 |
| West Roxbury High. | 754 | 723 | 61 |
| High and Latin Totals. | 16,209 | 15.197 | 1,012 |

## CALENDAR YEAR 1917

## ELEMENTARY GRADES AND KINDERGARTENS.

Membership, Attendance and Absence.

| School Districts. | Average Number Belonging. | Average Attendance. | Average Absence. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Abraham Lincoln. | 2,072 | 1,901 | 171 |
| Agassiz. | 763 | 687 | 76 |
| Bennett. | 1,514 | 1,373 | 141 |
| Bigelow. | 1,031 | 970 | 61 |
| Bowditch. | 1,126 | 1,028 | 98 |
| Bowdoin. | 1,170 | 1,044 | 126 |
| Bunker Hill. | 710 | 648 | 62 |
| Chapman. | 1,202 | 1,087 | 115 |
| Charles Sumner. | 1,136 | 1,040 | 96 |
| Christopher Gibson. | 1,027 | 945 | 82 |
| Dearborn. | 1,856 | 1,661 | 195 |
| Dillaway. | 1,343 | 1,191 | 152 |
| Dudley | 1,263 | 1,148 | 115 |
| Dwight. | 810 | 729 | 81 |
| Edmund P. Tileston. | 810 | 746 | 64 |
| Edward Everett. | 1,608 | 1,491 | 117 |
| Elihu Greenwood | 1,375 | 1,251 | 124 |
| Eliot. | 2,342 | 2,237 | 105 |
| Emerson. | 1,474 | 1,313 | 161 |
| Everett. | 751 | 660 | 91 |
| Francis Parkman. | 692 | 646 | 46 |
| Franklin. | 1,126 | 1,006 | 120 |
| Frederic W. Lincoln. | 817 | 747 | 70 |
| Frothingham. | 725 | 676 | 49 |
| Gaston. | 1,006 | 930 | 76 |
| George Putnam. | 2,007 | 1,794 | 213 |
| Gilbert Stuart . | 1,037 | 937 | 100 |
| Hancock. | 2,523 | 2,374 | 149 |
| Harvard. | 758 | 685 | 73 |
| Henry Grew. | 706 | 619 | 97 |
| Henry L. Pierce. | 1,624 | 1,498 | 126 |

ELEMENTARY GRADES AND KINDERGARTENS.-Concluded.

| School Districts. | Average Number Belonging. | Average Attendance. | Average Absence. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hugh O'Brien. | 1,511 | 1,390 | 121 |
| Hyde.. | 866 | 777 | 89 |
| Jefferson. | 1,026 | 940 | 86 |
| John A. Andrew | 1,140 | 1,034 | 106 |
| John Cheverus. | 1,525 | 1,375 | 150 |
| John Winthrop | 1,585 | 1,418 | 167 |
| Lawrence. | 953 | 885 | 68 |
| Lewis. | 2,285 | 2,012 | 273 |
| Longfellow. | 1,293 | 1,168 | 125 |
| Lowell. | 1,210 | 1,123 | 87 |
| Martin. | 1,339 | 1,212 | 127 |
| Mary Hemenway | 1,981 | 1,793 | 188 |
| Mather. | 2,377 | 2,182 | 195 |
| Minot. | 595 | 531 | 64 |
| Norcross. | 1,129 | 1,057 | 72 |
| Oliver Hazard Perry | 855 | 779 | 76 |
| Oliver Wendell Holmes. | 3,634 | 3,269 | 365 |
| Phillips Brooks. | 1,570 | 1,392 | 178 |
| Prescott. | 721 | 671 | 50 |
| Prince. | 961 | 853 | 108 |
| Quincy . | 1,217 | 1,106 | 111 |
| Rice | 893 | S09 | 84 |
| Robert G. Shaw | 1,227 | 1,115 | 112 |
| Roger Wolcott. | 2,577 | 2,3£3 | 254 |
| Samuel Adams. | 2,603 | 2,415 | 188 |
| Sherwin. | 931 | 844 | 87 |
| Shurtleff. | 831 | 764 | 67 |
| Theodore Lyman | 1,541 | .1,414 | 127 |
| Thomas Gardner. | 1,432 | 1,318 | 114 |
| Thomas N. Hart. | 1,128 | 1,055 | 73 |
| Ulysses S. Grant. | 1,318 | 1,209 | 109 |
| Warren | 1,056 | 966 | 90 |
| Washington. | 1,670 | 1,541 | 129 |
| Washington Allston. | 1,036 | 964 | 72 |
| Wells. | 2,051 | 1,848 | 203 |
| Wendell Phillips. | 1,337 | 1,236 | 101 |
| William E. Russell. | 966 | 883 | 83 |
| Totals for Elementary Schools. | 90,774 | 82,723 | 8,051 |

## CALENDAR YEAR 1917.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

| Special Schools. | Average Number. | Average Attendance. | Average Absence. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Horace Mann School. | 137 | 124 | 13 |
| Boston Clerical School. | 192 | 180 | 12 |
| Boston Disciplinary Day School. | 17 | 11 | 6 |
| Boston Trade School. | 167 | 154 | 13 |
| Trade School for Girls. | 331 | 291 | 40 |
| Totals. | 844 | 760 | 84 |

NUMBER OF PUPILS PER TEACHER.

| Jandary 31. | Normal. (Excluding Head Master.) | High and Latin. (Excluding Head Masters.) | Elementary. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Grades. (Excluding Principals.) | Kindergartens. |
| 1897. | 26.1 | 28.4 | - 51.5 | 28.6 |
| 1898. | 26.9 | 28.2 | 49.5 | 30.9 |
| 1899. | 26.1 | 28.0 | 51.4 | 29.0 |
| 1900. | 23.1 | 27.9 | 52.7 | 29.4 |
| 1901. | 18.9 | 27.5 | 49.8 | 28.6 |
| 1902. | 18.7 | 25.8 | 48.9 | 28.6 |
| 1903. | 18.8 | 26.4 | 48.0 | 28.5 |
| 1904. | 19.3 | 26.5 | 48.3 | 27.1 |
| 1905. | 19.9 | 27.3 | 48.4 | 28.5 |
| 1906. | 20.3 | 27.4 | 48.2 | 28.1 |
| 1907. | 17.0 | 26.9 | 47.9 | 26.8 |
| 1908. | 16.4 | 26.9 | 47.1 | 27.4 |
| 1909. | 14.0 | 29.2 | 45.6 | 25.7 |
| 1910. | 15.6 | 27.5 | 43.6 | 25.6 |
| 1910-11. | 16.0 | 28.9 | 42.2 | 23.4 |
| 1911-12. | 16.1 | 28.8 | 40.3 | 25.9 |
| 1912-13. | 14.0 | 27.8 | 42.7 | 25.4 |
| 1913-14. | 13.4 | 29.4 | 43.4 | 25.6 |
| 1914-15. | 15.4 | 31.2 | 42.9 | 27.4 |
| 1915-16.. | 19.0 | 30.8 | 42.4 | 27.5 |
| 1916-17. | 19.6 | 30.3 | 41.4 | 23.9 |
| 1917-18*....... | 16.3 | 28.1 | 40.9 | 25.5 |
| - |  |  |  |  |

[^108]GRADUATES, JUNE, 1918.

| School or District. | $\stackrel{\substack{\infty\\}}{ }$ | $\frac{\dot{x}}{\underline{Z}}$ | \#゙ँ | School or District. | $\stackrel{\dot{\infty}}{\stackrel{\infty}{\circ}}$ | 㐫 | + |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Normal. | 4 | 91 | 95 | Dillaway.. |  | 94 | 94 |
| High and Latin. |  |  |  | Dudley | $\ddagger 76$ |  | 76 |
| Public Latin. | 88 |  | 88 | Dwight | 42 |  | 42 |
| Girls' Latin. |  | 82 | 82 | Edmund P. Tileston. . | 23 | 34 | 57 |
| Brighton High | 18 | 71 | 89 | Edward Everett | 80 | 78 | 158 |
| Charlestown High. | 8 | 35 | 43 | Elihu Greenwood | 39 | 63 | 102 |
| Dorchester High | 96 | 251 | 347 | Eliot. | § 54 | 1 | 55 |
| East Boston High | 52 | 85 | 137 | Everett. |  | 63 | 63 |
| English High | 343 |  | 343 | Francis Parkman | 29 | 27 | 56 |
| Girls' High . |  | 294 | 294 | Franklin. |  | 33 | 33 |
| High School of Commerce. $\qquad$ | 178 |  | 178 | Frederic W. Lincoln. . | 56 |  | 56 |
|  |  |  |  | Frothingham | 31 | 45 | 76 |
| tical Arts of Prac- |  | 120 | 120 | Gaston |  | 75 | 75 |
| Hyde Park High | 27 | 57 | 84 | George Putnam | 105 | 94 | 199 |
| Mechanic Arts High. | 112 |  | 112 | Gilbert Stuart | 35 | 47 | 82 |
| Roxbury High |  | 158 | 158 | Harvard. | 32 | 38 | 70 |
| South Boston High. | 34 | 123 | 157 | Henry Grew | 27 | 30 | 57 |
| West Roxbury High. | 21 | 79 | 100 | Hugh O'Brien | 86 | 60 | 146 |
|  | 977 | 1,355 | 2.332 | Hyde. |  | 56 | 56 |
| - |  |  |  | Jefferson. | 29 | 27 | 56 |
| Elementary. |  |  |  | John A. Andrew | 28 | 36 | 64 |
| Agassiz | * 70 |  | 70 | John Cheverus. | 61 | 59 | 120 |
| Bennett. | 60 | 60 | 120 | Lawrence. | \|| 56 |  | 56 |
| Bigelow | 99 |  | 99 | Longfellow | 62 | 71 | 133 |
| Bowditch. |  | 80 | 80 | Lowell. | 42 | 47 | 89 |
| Bowdoin. |  | 79 | 79 | Martin. | 67 | 63 | 130 |
| Bunker Hill | 18 | 28 | 46 | Mather. | - 82 | 104 | 186 |
| Charles Sumner | 49 | 65 | 114 | Minot. | 28 | 27 | 55 |
| Christopher Gibson.. | 44 | 59 | 103 | Norcross. |  | 74 | 74 |
| Dearborn | +69 | 61 | 130 | Oliver H. Perry . . . . . | 27 | 51 | 78 |

[^109]GRADUATES, JUNE, 1918.- Concluded.


*Also 11 given Pre-vocational diplomas.
$\dagger$ Also 18 given Pre-vocational diplomas
Also 26 given Pre-vocational diplomas.
Also 6 given Pre-vocational diplomas.
In addition, 220 were given Pre-vocational diplomas in June; 2 were given Pre-vocational diplomas in September, and 168 were given regular diplomas in September after satisfactorily completing the work of the Summer Review Schools. (See page 24). The net total number of graduates in 1918 was 8,112 .

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS.

Pupils Promoted to Ninth Grade, Intermediate Classes.

| School or District. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Abraham Lincoln. | 39 | 90 | 129 |
| Chapman. | 31 | 33 | 64 |
| Emerson. | 46 | 39 | 85 |
| Hancock. |  | 67 | 67 |
| Henry L. Pierce. | 60 | 57 | 117 |
| John Winthrop. | 42 | 46 | ss |
| Lewis. | S1 | 116 | 197 |
| Mary Hemenway. | 90 | 93 | 153 |
| Robert G. Shaw. | 61 | 56 | 117 |
| Ulysses S. Grant. | 46 | 52 | 95 |
| Totals. | 496 | 649 | * 1,145 |

[^110]
## SUMMER REVIEW SCHOOLS.

Graduates, Sep'ember, 1918.

| School or District. | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\infty} \\ & \stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{\circ} \\ & \dot{\oplus} \end{aligned}$ | 威 | \% | School or District. | $\stackrel{\dot{\sim}}{\substack{\circ \\ \text { ¢ }}}$ | 䫆 | जึ่ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underset{\text { School: }}{\text { Summer }}$ Review High |  |  |  | Minot. |  | 1 | 1 |
|  |  |  |  | Oliver W. Holmes. | 29 | 8 | 37 |
| Dorchester High. |  |  |  | Roger Wolcott. | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Girls' High. . |  | 2 | 2 | Roger Wolcott. |  |  |  |
| Hyde Park High. |  | 2 | 2 | East Boston Summer Review Elementary School: |  |  |  |
| Roxbury High. |  | 2 | 2 |  |  |  |  |
| West Roxbury High... | 1 | 2 | 3 | John Cheverus. | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|  |  |  |  | Samuel Adams. | 1 |  | 1 |
|  | 1 | 10 | 11 | Theodore Lyman | 2 |  | 2 |
| Summer Review Elementary Schools: |  |  |  | Hyde Park Summer Review Elementary School: |  |  |  |
| Bigelow Summer Review Elementary School: |  |  |  | Charles Sumner. | 2 |  | 2 |
|  |  |  |  | Edmund P. Tileston. . | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Big | 4 |  | 4 | Elihu Greenwood. | 5 |  | 5 |
| Frederic W. Lincoln | 11 |  | 11 |  |  |  |  |
| Oliver H. Perry | 2 |  | 2 | Lewis Summer Review Elementary School: |  |  |  |
| William E. Russell . | 2 |  | 2 | Longfellow. | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| City Summer Review Elementary School: |  |  |  | Phillips Brooks. | 7 | 6 | 13 |
| Agassiz.............. | 1 |  | 1 | West End Summer Review Elementary School: |  |  |  |
| Bowditch. |  | 5 | 5 | Eliot. | 4 |  | 4 |
| Dwight. | 5 |  | 5 | Washington. |  | 3 | 3 |
| Everett. |  | 4 | 4 | Wendell Phillips. | 9 |  | 9 |
| Franklin. |  | 6 | 6 |  | 108 | 49 | 157 |
| Hyde. |  | 2 | 2 |  |  |  |  |
| Martin. | 4 |  | 4 | Summary. |  |  |  |
| Prince | 6 | 1 | 7 | High. | 1 | 10 | 11 |
| * Quincy | 2 |  | 2 | Elementary. | 108 | 49 | 157 |
| Thomas Gardner. | 1 |  | 1 |  | 109 | 59 | 168 |
| Washington Allston. | 1 |  | 1 | - |  |  |  |
| Dorchester Summer Review Elementary School: |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |
| Christopher Gibson. |  | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  |
| George Putnam. |  | 3 | 3 |  |  |  |  |

* Also 2 given Pre-vocational diplomas.


## INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS.

Pupils Promoted to Ninth Grade, Intermediate Classes, From Summer Review Schools.

|  | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Abraham Lincoln. | 1 |  | 1 |
| Chapman. |  | 2 | 2 |
| Emerson. | 8 | 8 | 16 |
| Henry L. Pierce. | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| John Winthrop. | 1 |  | 1 |
| Mary Hemenway. | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Robert G. Shaw. | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Totals. | 18 | 15 | 33 |

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PUPILS PROMOTED.




ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PUPILS PROMOTED．

| Dımтист． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { U } \\ & \text { O } \\ & \text { O } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{E} \\ & \text { 弟 } \\ & \text { E } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E } \\ & \text { 范 } \\ & \text { U } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { S } \\ & \text { 范 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \overrightarrow{3} \\ & \text { 苃 } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E } \\ & \text { 若 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { घ̈ } \\ & \text { \#̈ } \\ & \text { O } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 끌 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1．awrence |  | 56 | 69 | 73 | 87 | 76 | 115 | 123 | 125 |  |  | 18 |  |  | 52 | 36 | $7: 10$ |
| L．awin | 136 | 170 | 178 | 277 | 306 | 239 | 248 | 260 | 264 |  |  | 15 |  | 5 |  | 153 | 2，306） |
| Longfellow |  | 134 | 131 | 169 | 157 | 145 | 158 | 139 | 167 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 53 | 1，26；3 |
| Lowell． |  | 89 | 121 | 115 | 117 | 114 | 10.5 | 98 | 131 |  |  | 2 | 22 |  |  | 97 | 1，011 |
| Martin． |  | 136 | 13.5 | 120 | 149 | 121 | 110 | 101 | 120 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 138 | 1，124 |
| Mary Hemenwny | 106 | 18.3 | 179 | 210 | 250 | 214 | 198 | 199 | 207 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 117 | 1，8633 |
| Mather |  | 157 | 173 | 198 | 24.5 | 226 | 279 | 28.3 | 2810 |  |  | 2 |  | 29 | 102 | 103 | 2，079 |
| Minot |  | 55 | 66 | 71 | 71 | 79 | 83 | 60 | 74 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 25 | 5，6\％ |
| Norerom |  | 74 | 70 | 103 | 63 | 4 | 133 | 112 | 122 | 33 |  |  | 71 |  |  | 81 | 906 |
| Oliver Huzard Perry |  | 78 | 80 | 71 | 90 | 73 | 85 | 78 | 1.7 | 6 |  |  |  |  |  | 36 | 664 |
| Oliver Wendell Holnen |  | 243 | 29.5 | 300 | 430 | 411 | 442 | 426 | 407 |  |  | 26 |  | 27 |  | 284 | 3，381 |
| Phillism Brooks ． |  | 96 | 121 | 141 | 189 | 187 | 164 | 201 | 209 |  |  | 7 |  | 28 |  | 115 | 1，458 |
| Prescott． |  | 38 | 6,6 | 62 | 6.5 | 72 | ${ }^{4}$ | 60 | 63 |  |  | 1 |  |  | $41^{\circ}$ | 23 | 554 |
| Prince |  | 81 | 116 | 139 | 128 | 8.5 | 93 | 72 | 74 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11 | 828 |
| Quinoy |  | 84 | 47 | 65 | 85 | 88 | 72 | 118 | 92 | 22 | 12 | 13 | 79 |  |  | 175 | 949 |


| Rice. |  | 81 | 90 | 93 | 117 | 103 | 73 | 59 | 53 | \| 8 |  |  |  |  |  | 28 | 705 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Robert G. Shaw | 59 | 112 | 95 | 129 | 134 | 154 | 134 | 12.5 | 139 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 46 | 1,127 |
| Roger Wolcott |  | 246 | 23.5 | 28.5 | 325 | 334 | 285 | 329 | 313 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 248 | 2,600 |
| Samuel Adams. |  | 101 | 136 | 198 | 260 | 291 | 273 | 287 | 352 |  | 23 | 6 |  |  |  | 243 | 2,170 |
| Sherwin. |  | 34 | 43 | 36 | 73 | 84 | 107 | 100 | 102 |  |  |  |  |  | 62 | 34 | 675 |
| Shurtleff. |  | 42 | 55 | 66 | 80 | 80 | 87 | 109 | 109 | 31 |  |  |  |  |  | 40 | 699 |
| Theodore Lyman |  | 60 | 58 | 111 | 168 | 163 | 179 | 204 | 195 |  |  | 8 |  |  | 76 | 134 | 1,356 |
| Thomas Gardner |  | 79 | 80 | 110 | 186 | 130 | 169 | 186 | 194 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 134 | 1,268 |
| Thomas N. Hart. |  | 82 | 86 | 81 | 88 | 77 | 148 | 160 | 145 |  |  | 5 |  |  |  | 73 | 945 |
| Ulysses S. Grant. | 43 | 97 | 116 | 97 | 119 | 40 | 125 | 147 | 147 |  |  | 19 |  |  |  | 141 | 1,191 |
| Warren. |  | 73 | 91 | 99 | 108 | 102 | 97 | 115 | 115 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 71 | 871 |
| Nashington. |  | 91 | 94 | 129 | 148 | 179 | 142 | 155 | 193 |  | 22 | 3 | 31 |  |  | 101 | 1,288 |
| Washington Allston |  | 96 | 129 | 124 | 127 | 118 | 100 | 94 | 99 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 56 | 945 |
| Wells. |  | 93 | 109 | 116 | 156 | 159 | 266 | 276 | 285 | 23 |  | 11 | 54 | * 8 |  | 172 | 1,728 |
| Wendell Phillips. |  | 12.5 | 173 | 208 | 187 | 174 | 25 | 18 | 32 | 32 |  | 12 |  |  |  |  | 986 |
| William E. Russell. |  | 97 | 79 | 82 | 117 | 72 | 99 | 83 | 108 |  |  | 1 |  |  |  | 55 | 793 |
| Totals | 710 | 6,338 | 6,865 | 8,365 | 9,320 | 9,005 | 9,086 | 9,317 | 9,987 | 409 | 212 | 259 | 383 | 256 | 594 | 6,250 | 77,356 |

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PUPILS NOT PROMOTED.

| - пวұгвsıәри! |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | $\cong \quad \vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots \quad \infty \quad$$\rightrightarrows$ |
| -sspiD 7 -әunapF p!deq | * $\vdots \vdots \begin{aligned} & \text { }\end{aligned}$ |
| -ssbip !!v-uado | $\infty \quad \vdots \quad \vdots \text { ه }$ |
| 'ssbID [E!oodS |  |
|  |  |
| 'рәрвıs̈un | จ $\quad \vdots \begin{array}{lllllllllll} \\ \text { a }\end{array}$ |
| 'I әрвлі |  |
| 'II ${ }^{\text {Pres, }}$ |  |
|  |  |
| AII $\mathrm{Pbra}^{\text {P }}$ |  |
|  |  |
| 'I. ${ }^{\text {pris }}$ \% | $\cdots \Perp \infty$ ¢ |
| 'IIA ${ }^{\text {Pperip }}$ |  |
| 'III. ${ }^{\text {prsi, }}$ |  |
| 'XI Pprio | $+$ |
|  |  |








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| :---: | :---: |



SUMMER REVIEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PUPILS
PROMOTED．
September， 1918.

| Summer Review ${ }^{\text {School．}}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B } \\ & \text { 采 } \\ & \text { B } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Si } \\ & \text { 荡 } \\ & \text { U } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { خे } \\ & \text { 苞 } \\ & \end{aligned}$ | 己 范 U |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bigelow ． |  | 19 | 49 | 65 | 65 | 81 | 279 |
| Shurtleff Branch． |  |  | 52 | 48 | 41 | 45 | 186 |
| Charlestown． |  |  | 60 | 58 | 75 | 96 | 289 |
| City |  | 45 | 78 | 79 | 88 | 79 | 369 |
| Dorchester． |  | 63 | 180 | 152 | 156 | 133 | 684 |
| East Boston． | 2 | 27 | 44 | 97 | 66 | 84 | 320 |
| Hugh O＇Brien． |  |  | 41 | 60 | 68 | 111 | 280 |
| Hyde Park． |  | 12 | 54 | 64 | 36 | 50 | 216 |
| Lewis． |  | 46. | 135 | 109 | 80 | 74 | 444 |
| West End |  | 18 | 66 | 70 | 131 | 177 | 462 |
| Totals． | 2 | 230 | 759 | 802 | 806 | 930 | 3，529 |

## SUMMER REVIEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PUPILS NOT PROMOTED

September， 1918.

| Summer Review School． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B } \\ & \text { E } \\ & \text { 荡 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { iे } \\ & \text { ® } \\ & \text { Eू } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bigelow． | 1 | 8 | 4 | 21 | 22 | 56 |
| Shurtleff Branch． |  | 17 | 18 | 27 | 19 | 81 |
| Charlestown． |  | 35 | 28 | 26 | 69 | 158 |
| City． | 2 | 19 | 28 | 29 | 37 | 115 |
| Dorchester． | 2 | 17 | 23 | 20 | 31 | 93 |
| East Boston． | 3 | 19 | 7 | 49 | 38 | 116 |
| Hugh O＇Brien． |  | 9 | 21 | 55 | 34 | 119 |
| Hyde Park． | 6 | 16 | 17 | 23 | 7 | 69 |
| Lewis．． | 13 | 33 | 30 | 44 | 9 | 129 |
| West End． |  | 12 | 13 | 29 | 31 | 85 |
| Totals． | 27 | 185 | 189 | 323 | 297 | 1，021 |



## TEACHERS.

## SUMMARY OF ALL TEACHERS - JUNE 30, 1918. <br> Number of Schools.

| Schools. | Number of Schools. | Number of Teachers. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Men. | Women. | Total. |
| Normal. | 1 | 4 | 13 | 17 |
| High and Latin. | 15 | 277 | 286 | 563 |
| Elementary.. | * 68 | 158 | 1,973 | 2,131 |
| Kindergarten. | $\dagger 145$ |  | 274 | 274 |
| Special. | $\ddagger 7$ | 95 | 295 | 390 |
| Totals.. | 236 | 534 | 2,841 | 3,375 |

* Represents the number of districts.
$\dagger$ Includes fourteen afternoon classes, as follows: Blackinton (1); Bowdoin (1); Eliot (1); Hancock (3); Quincy (2); Roger Wolcott (1); Samuel Adams (3); Theodore Lyman (1); Ulysses S. Grant (1).
$\ddagger$ Horace Mann, Trade School for Girls, Boston Trade School, Continuation School, Boston Clerical School, Boston Disciplinery Day School, and the Iay School for Immigrants. The number of teachers given includes the teacbers of the special schools and all general supervisors and directors.


## NORMAL SCHOOL TEACHERS.

June 30, 1918.


[^111]
## SUMMARY OF HIGH AND LATIN SCHOOL TEACHERS. <br> June 30, 1918.

| Rank. | Men. | Women. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Head Masters. | 15 |  | 15 |
| Masters, Heads of Departments. | 49 |  | 49 |
| First Assistants, Heads of Departments. |  | 30 | 30 |
| Assistant Principals. |  | 2 | 2 |
| Masters. | 25 |  | 25 |
| Junior Masters. | 146 |  | 146 |
| Assistants. | 1 | 180 | 181 |
| Industrial Instructor, Head of Department |  | 1 | 1 |
| Instructors in Special Branches. | 32 | 10 | 42 |
| Assistant Instructor in Special Branches . |  | 34 | 34 |
| Industrial Instructors. |  | 12 | 12 |
| Junior Assistants. | 8 | 6 | 14 |
| Temporarily assigued for the school year. | 1 | 11 | 12 |
| Totals. | 277 | 286 | 563 |

## HIGH AND LATIN SCHOOLS.

Number and Rank of Teachers June 30, 1918.


* Excludes one assigned to Department of Manual Arts.


## SUMMARY OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

June 30, 1918.

| Rank. | Men. | Women. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Masters. | 61 | 7 | 68 |
| Submasters. | 85 |  | 85 |
| Masters' Assistants. |  | 70 | 70 |
| First Assistants, Grammar Schools . |  | 28 | 28 |
| First Assistant, Primary School. |  | 1 | 1 |
| First Assistants in Charge. |  | 98 | 98 |
| Assistants, Ungraded Classes. |  | 17 | 17 |
| Assistants, Special English Classes. |  | 10 | 10 |
| Assistants, Open-Air Classés. |  | 13 | 13 |
| Assistants, Pre-Vocational Classes | 3 | 18 | 21 |
| Assistants, Rapid Advancement Classes. |  | 10 | 10 |
| First Assistant in Charge, Special Classes . |  | 1 | 1 |
| Instructors, Special Classes. |  | 62 | 62 |
| Other Assistants. | 9 | 1,638 | 1,647 |
| Grade Totals. | 158 | 1,973 | 2,131 |
| Kindergartens: |  |  |  |
| First Assistants. |  | 141 | 141 |
| Assistants. |  | 133 | 133 |
| Totals. | 158 | 2,247 | 2,405 |

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.
Number and Rank of Teachers June 30, 1918.


1 Includes one temporary teacher in place of an assistant assigned to Boston Disciplinary Day School for the school ycar $1917-18$
2 Includes one temporary teacher in place of an assistant assigned to Speech Improvement Classes from April 22 , 1918 .
Includes one first assistant in charge, special classes.
4 Includes one tcmporary teacher in place of an assistant assigned to a high school for the sumen of and arts for the school year $1917-18$.

of an assistant assigned to the Department of Educational Investigation and Measurement.
8 Includes one temporary teacher in place of an assistant assigned to a high school from February $22,1918$.
Number and Rank of 'Teachers June 30, 191S.- Concluded

| Sciools. |  |  | 'Squbzsissf, sJołscic |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { First Assistants } \\ & \text { in Charge. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\sim} \\ & \stackrel{\sim}{\otimes} \\ & \stackrel{y y}{0} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\dot{\text { i }}$ |  |  | KinderGARTENS. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { First Assistan } \\ & \text { Primary Sc } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hugh O'Brien . | 1 | 2 | 1 |  | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 928 | 35 | 2 | 2 |
| Hyde. | 1 |  | 1 |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | ${ }^{4} 17$ | 22 | 2 | 2 |
| Jefferson. | 1 | 2 | 1 |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 17 | 23 | 2 | 2 |
| John A. Andrew | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 921 | 26 | 1 | 1 |
| John Cheverus. | 1 | 2 | 2 |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 28 | 35 | 4 | 2 |
| John Winthrop | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | ${ }^{10} 30$ | 38 | 2 | 2 |
| Lawrence. | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  | 2 |  |  |  | ${ }^{11} 3$ |  | 1 | 16 | 25 | 1 |  |
| Lewis | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |  | 2 |  |  |  |  | 2 | 1 | 944 | 54 | 2 | 4 |
| Longfellow | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{12} 28$ | 32 | 1 | 1 |
| Lowell. | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  | 2 |  |  | 1 |  |  | 1 | 20 | 27 | 2 | 2 |
| Martin | 1 | - 1 | 2 | 1 |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20 | 27 | 3 | 3 |
| Mary Hemenway | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 240 | 47 | 2 | 2 |
| Mather | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |  | 2 |  |  |  | 3 | 1 | 1 | 42 | 54 | 2 | 2 |
| Minot. | 1 |  | 1 |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11 | 14 | 1 |  |
| Norcross | 1 |  | 1 | 1 |  | 2 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 20 | 26 | 2 | 2 |
| Oliver H. Perry | ${ }^{6} 1$ | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 14 | 20 | 1 | 1 |
| Oliver W. Holmes. | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 |  | 3 |  |  |  |  | 1 | 2 | 74 | 86 | 5 | 6 |
| Phillips Brooks. | 1 | 2 |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | ${ }^{13} 30$ | 36 | 3 | 3 |



## SPECIAL TEACHERS, SUPERVISORS AND DIRECTORS.

June 30, 1918.


[^112]
## SPECIAL TEACHERS, SUPERVISORS AND DIRECTORS.

June 30, 1918.- Concluded.


[^113]
## MISCELLANEOUS SUPERVISORS.

Nurses (including supervising nurse) ..... 40
School Physicians ..... 43
Attendance Officers (including chief attendance officer) ..... 24
Supervisor of Licensed Minors ..... 1
Medical Inspector of Special Classes ..... 1
Director of Extended Use of Public Schools ..... 1

## NUMBER OF TEACHERS. <br> January 31, 1918.

1. Normal School . . . . . . . . . . *17
2. Latin and High Schools . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

Grade Teachers . . . . . . . . $\ddagger 2,057$
3. Kindergartens .. . . . . . . . . ${ }_{272}$

ј. Boston Clerical School . . . . . . . . . 9
6. Horace Mann School . . . . . . . . . 15
7. Special Teachers:

Director and Assistant Director of Household Science
and Arts . . . . . . . . . . . .
Cooking . . . . . . . . . . . § 43
Sewing . . . . . . . . 63
Department of Manual Arts . . . . . . . \|l 102
Music Department . . . . . . 14
First Assistant Director and Assistant Directors of
Practice and Training
Director of Erening Sichools . . . . 1
Assistant Director of Promotion and Educational
Measurement
Director and Assistant Director of Kindergartens, 2
Supervisor of Special Classes . . . . . 1
Director of salesmanship . . . . 1
Department of Vocational Cuidance . . 3
Speech Improvement Classes:
Classes for Stammerers
Classes for Conservation of Eyesight . . . . 4
Teacher of Penmanship . . . . . 1
Director of Medical Inspection . . . . 1
Assistant Director of Athletics . . . . . 1
Instructor in Physical Training . . . . 1
Instructor and Assistant Instructor in Military
Drill
S. Day Industrial Schools:
Boston Trade School . . . . . 18

Trade school for Girls . . . . . . 40

$$
252
$$

18
40

$$
\begin{array}{r}
* * 55 \\
+\dagger 64 \\
++1 \\
++\quad 1 \\
\hline 3.375
\end{array}
$$

9. Continuation Schools
10. Boston Disciplinary Day School

Total Number of Teachers

[^114]
## EVENING SCHOOLS.

Summary of Statistics - School Year 1917-18.


* Including four branches.


## EVENING SCHOOLS.

School Year 191~-18.- Continued.


## EVENING SCHOOLS.

School Year 1917-18.- Concluded.

| Elementary Schools. | Total Registration. |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average Number } \\ & \text { Belonging. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males. | Females. | Total. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Abraham Lincoln | 188 | 85 | 273 | 120 | 103 | 17 | 86 | 78 |
| Bigelow. | 231 | 333 | 564 | 246 | 204 | 42 | 83 | 78 |
| Bowdoin |  | 271 | 271 | 125 | 91 | 34 | 73 | 78 |
| Brighton | 70 | 161 | 231 | 101 | 81 | 20 | 80 | 78 |
| Comins | 167 | 189 | 356 | 184 | 156 | 28 | 85 | 78 |
| Dearborn | 87 | 148 | 235 | 105 | 93 | 12 | 89 | 78 |
| Eliot | 389 |  | 389 | 161 | 137 | 24 | 85 | 78 |
| Franklin. | 333 | 427 | 760 | 341 | 284 | 57 | 83 | 78 |
| Hancock. |  | 158 | 158 | 89 | 74 | 15 | 83 | 78 |
| Hyde Park. | 60 | 138 | 198 | 70 | 55 | 15 | 79 | 78 |
| Phillips Brooks. | 183 | 319 | 502 | 229 | 172 | 57 | 75 | 78 |
| Theodore Lyman | 219 | 249 | 468 | 209 | 168 | 41 | 80 | 78 |
| Warren | 45 | 126 | 171 | 68 | 57 | 11 | 84 | 78 |
| Washington. | 143 | 121 | 264 | 162 | 142 | 20 | 88 | 78 |
| Wells. | 154 |  | 154 | 65 | 55 | 10 | 85 | 78 |
| Totals. | 2,269 | 2,725 | 4,994 | 2,275 | 1,872 | 403 | 82 | 78 |
| Trade Schools (Evening Classes). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boston Trade School. | 393 |  | 393 | 143 | 106 | 37 | 74 | 59 |
| Central Branch. | 245 |  | 24. | 1.51 | 124 | 27 | 82 | *35 |
| Common Street Branch. | 91 |  | 91 | 47 | 41 | 6 | 87 | *35 |
| East Boston Branch. | 40 |  | 40 | 22 | 18 | 4 | 82 | 59 |
| Roxbury Branch. | 42 | 15 | 60 | 44 | 30 | 14 | 68 | *35 |
| Totals. | S14 | 18 | S32 | 407 | 319 | 88 | 78 | 59 |
| Trade School for Girls. . |  | 124 | 124 | 67 | 50 | 17 | 75 | $\dagger 35$ |

[^115]CLASSIFICATION ANI) AGES OF PUPILS IN EVENING SCHOOLS, MARCH, 1918.

Elementary Schools.

Trade Schools.

Grand Total.

CLASSIFICATION AND AGES OF PUPILS IN EVENING SCHOOLS，MARCH，1918．－Concluded．

| ， | $\underset{\text { Yеале. }}{16}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 17 \\ \text { YeARH. } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 18 \\ \text { Yعлй } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 19 \\ \text { Yeare. } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\mathrm{Y}_{\text {Yars. }}^{20}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { AND } \\ \text { ANEAR } \\ \text { (VERE } \end{gathered}$ |  | Totalim for Each （iroup． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\stackrel{\dot{め y}}{\stackrel{y}{\leftrightarrows}}$ | 安 | $\stackrel{\dot{\otimes}}{\stackrel{\ddot{x}}{\underline{\omega}}}$ | 灾 | $\stackrel{\dot{凶}}{\stackrel{\dot{\omega}}{\ddot{7}}}$ | 宽 |  |  | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{\substack{\text { ¢ }}}$ | \％ | $\stackrel{\dot{め y}}{\stackrel{\Delta}{g}}$ | 動 | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\ddot{\omega}}{\underline{\omega}} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | （ex | ¢ |
| Illiterates between 16 and 21 years of age Illiterates over 21 years of age | 40 | 43 | 89 | 69 | 94 | 6.5 | 136 | 89 | 174 | 96 | 802 | 28.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 533 \\ & 802 \end{aligned}$ | 362 285 | 895 1,087 |
| Total number of pupils of each age． | 83 |  | 158 |  | 159 |  | 225 |  | 270 |  | 1，087 |  | 1，335 | 647 | 1，982 |

Countries of Birth of Pupils in Evening Schools.

| Countries of Birth. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Austria-Hungary *. . | 22 | 69 | 12 |
| Belgium. . | 3 | 42 |  |
| British Possessions $\dagger$.. | 402 | 396 | 69 |
| China... |  | 3 |  |
| Denmark. | 2 | 13 | 1 |
| France.. | 7 | 9 | 1 |
| Germany $\ddagger$. | 16 | 28 | 6 |
| Greece.. | 13 | 219 | 2 |
| Italy . | 73 | 942 | 30 |
| Japan. |  | 1 |  |
| Mexico. | 1 |  |  |
| Netherlands. | 3 | 13 | 2 |
| Norway. | 4 | 24 | 3 |
| Portugal. | 3 | 69 |  |
| Roumania. | 12 | 8 | 2 |
| Russia 8. | 615 | 1,037 | 164 |
| Spain. | 6 | 28 |  |
| Sweden. | 19 | 53 | 15 |
| Switzerland. | 1 | 3 |  |
| Turkey II. | 25 | 124 | 8 |
| United States.. | 4,758 | 1,782 | 509 |
| African countries... | 3 | 6 |  |
| South American countries:. | 6 | 9 |  |
| Other North American countries. . | 1 | 73 |  |
| Other European countries. | 2 | 13 | 1 |
| Other Asiatic countries. . | 2 | 1 |  |
| Totals............ | 5,999 | 4,965 | 825 |

[^116]
## DAY SCHOOL FOR IMMIGRANTS.

School Year 1917-18.

|  | Total Registration. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males. | Females. | Total. |  |  |  |  |
| *3 | 154 | 141 | 295 | 148 | 137 | 11 | 93 |

* Includes one assistant, elementary school, assigned from March, 1918, but does not include special assistants.

CONTINUATION SCHOOL.
School Year 1917-18.

| Classes. |  | Total Registration. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Compulsory Classes. | 43 | 5,598 | 3,914 | 9,512 | 4,859 | 4,460 | 399 | 91.8 |
| Voluntary Classes. . | 1 | 20 | 51 | 71 | 66 | 61 | 5 | 92.0 |

* Not including per diem teachers equivalent to 4.5 full time regular teachers.


## SUMMER REVIEW SCHOOLS.

1918. 

| Name of School. | 言 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E. } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| High. | 324 | 311 | 294 | 94.5 | 16.9 |
| Elementary: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bigelow | 335 | 305 | 298 | 97.8 | 11.0 |
| Shurtleff Branch. | 267 | 244 | - 238 | 97.7 | 9.0 |
| Charlestown | 447 | 387 | 370 | 95.6 | 12.0 |
| City. | 484 | 443 | 422 | 95.22 | 14.0 |
| Dorchester. | 777 | 746 | 727 | 97.5 | 23.2 |
| East Boston. | 440 | 410 | 397 | 96.8 | 14.0 |
| Hugh O'Brien | 399 | 375 | 357 | 95.3 | 12.7 |
| Hyde Park. | 285 | 267 | 260 | 97.0 | 8.5 |
| Lewis. | 573 | 523 | 480 | 91.77 | 18.0 |
| West End. | 547 | 520 | 507 | 97.5 | 16.5 |
| Totals: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elementary | 4,554 | 4,221 | 4,046 | 95.85 | 138.9 |
| High . | 324 | 311 | 294 | 94.5 | 16.9 |
| Totals, High and Elementary | 4,878 | 4,532 | 4,340 | 95.76 | 155.8 |

Note.-For other Summer Review School statistics, see pages 24, 25, and 34.

## PLAYGROUNDS.

Number of Teachers School Year 1917-18.

| Seasons. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1917. <br> Fall (September 10 to December 15): <br> Men. <br> Women |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1 | 43 | 44 |
|  | 31 | 28 | 5 | 4 |  | 68 |
| Totals. $\qquad$ <br> 1918. <br> Spring (April 1 to June 29): <br> Men. $\qquad$ <br> Women. $\qquad$ | 31 | 28 | 5 | 5 | 43 | 112 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1 | 64 | 65 |
|  | 20 | 11 | 5 | 4 |  | 40 |
| Totals. | 20 | 11 | 5 | 5 | 64 | 105 |
| Summer (July 1 to July 31): |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men.. |  |  |  | 1 |  | 1 |
| Women. | 66 | 42 | 26 | 4 |  | 138 |
| Totals. | 66 | 42 | 26 | 5 |  | 139 |
| Summer (August 1 to September 3): |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men............................. |  |  |  | 1 |  | 1 |
| Women. | 65 | 35 | 36 | 3 |  | 139 |
| Totals. | 65 | 35 | 36 | 4 |  | 140 |

## SCHOOLHOUSE SUMMARY.

School I'car Ending June SO, 191S.

| Grade of School. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Buildings } \end{aligned}$ | Number of Port(W ood.) | Assembly Halls. | Drill HallsandGymasia. | Constrection of Schoolhouses. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Wood. | Brick. |
| Normal | 1 |  | 1 | 1 |  | 1 |
| High and Latin. | 17 | 2 | 15 | 14 |  | 17 |
| Elementary. | * 245 | 133 | 76 |  | 54 | 191 |
| Boston Trade school | 1 |  | 1 |  |  | 1 |
| Trade School for Girls | 3 |  | 1 |  |  | 3 |
| Horace Mann School. | 1 |  | 2 |  |  | 1 |
| Totals. | 268 | 135 | 96 | 15 | 54 | 214 |

* Two (Patrick A. Collins and Sarah J. Baker buildings) are used exclusively for high school; and one (Paul Jones building) is used in part as a high school.

Note. - In addition to the above there were it use during the school year the following rented quarters: High Schools, 3; elementary schools, 9; and the Continuation School, La Grange street. A class was also conducted at Fort Strong, and one at Spectacle Island.

SCHOOLROOMS AND SITTINGS.

| Schools. | Day Rooms. | Evening Rooms. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Day } \\ \text { School } \\ \text { Sittings. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Normal | 22 |  | 240 |
| High and Latin (including all rooms in which instruction of any character is given) | 552 | 120 | 19,607 |
| Elementary | 2,563 | 118 | 103,041 |
| Horace Mann School. | 15 |  | 183 |
| Industrial Schools. | 47 | 28 | S00 |
| Totals. | 3,202 | 266 | 123,871 |

CLASS ROOMS IN NORMAL, DAY HIGH AND LATIN SCHOOLS.
(Including Laboratories and all Other Roorns in which Instruction of any Character is Given.)


CLASS ROOMS IN DAY ELEMENTARY DISTRICTS.
(Including Regular Schoolhouses, Portables, Hired Quarters and Improvised Rooms in Halls, Corridors and Basements.)

June 30, 1918.

| District. |  | District. | 立公 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Abraham Lincoln. | 53 | John Cheverus.. | 49 |
| Agassiz. | 21 | John Winthrop. | 45 |
| Bennett. | 47 | Lawrence . | 33 |
| Bigelow. | 33 | Lewis. | 61 |
| Bowditch. | 31 | Longfellow | 33 |
| Bowdoin. | 30 | Lowell. | 33 |
| Bunker Hill. | 2 S | Martin. | 49 |
| Chapman. | 22 | Mary Hemenway. | 58 |
| Charles Sumner. | 34 | Mather. | 62 |
| Christopher Gibson | 24 | Minot. | 15 |
| Dearborn. | 51 | Norcross. | 35 |
| Dillaway. | 34 | Oliver Hazard Perry: | 23 |
| Dudley. | 44 | Oliver Wendell Holmes. | 93 |
| Dwight. | 29 | Phillips Brooks. | 40 |
| Edmund P. Tileston. | 24 | Prescott. | 23 |
| Edward Everett | 40 | Prince | 22 |
| Elihu Greenwood | 35 | Quincy: | 39 |
| Eliot. | 57 | Rice. | 28 |
| Emerson. | 39 | Robert G. Shaw | 30 |
| Everett. | 24 | Roger Wolcott. | 71 |
| Francis Parkman | 18 | Samuel Adams. | 57 |
| Franklin. | 35 | Sherwin | 30 |
| Frederic W. Lincoln | 22 | Shurtleff | 21 |
| Frothingham. | 18 | Theodore Lyman | 39 |
| Gaston. | 27 | Thomas Gardner | 36 |
| George Putnam | 66 | Thomas N. Hart | 29 |
| Gilbert Stuart. | 31 | Llysses S. Grant | 37 |
| Hancock | 60 | Warren. | 31 |
| Harvard | 29 | Washington. | 46 |
| Henry Grew. | 22 | Washington Allston. | 32 |
| Henry L. Pierce. | 55 | Wells. | 60 |
| Hugh O'Brien. | 3 s | Wendell Phillips | 43 |
| Hyde. | 31 | William E. Russell | 32 |
| Jefferson. | 35 | Horace Mann (Special) | 15 |
| John A. Andrew. | 28 | Total. | 2,578 |

## SEATING CAPACITY.

## NORMAL, LATIN AND DAY HIGH SCHOOLS.

(Seats Available for "Home" Seating.)
June 30, 1918.

| Schools. | Regular Seats. | Hall Seats | Portable Seats. | In Rented Quarters. | In Basements. | In <br> Portable <br> Building . | Totals. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Normal School. | 240 |  |  |  |  |  | 240 |
| Public Latin School. | 1,083 |  | 395 |  |  |  | 1,478 |
| Girls' Latin School. | 673 |  | 253 |  |  |  | 926 |
| Brighton High School. | 665 |  | 42 |  |  |  | 707 |
| Charlestown High School. | 450 |  | 270 |  |  |  | 720 |
| Dorchester High School. | 1,585 | 96 | 477 |  | 24 | 125 | 2,307 |
| East Boston High School. | 655 |  | 14. | 38 |  |  | 841 |
| English High School. | 1,910 | 130 | 63 | 400 | 42 |  | * 2,545 |
| Girls' High School. | 2,217 |  |  |  |  |  | 2.217 |
| High School of Commerce | 1,794 |  |  |  |  |  | 1,794 |
| High School of Practical Arts | 415 |  | 454 |  |  |  | 879 |
| Hyde Park High School. | 473 | 112 | 29 | $\dagger$ |  |  | 614 |
| Mechanic Arts High School | 941 |  | 28 |  |  |  | 969 |
| Roxbury High School. | 1,522 |  | 168 |  |  |  | $\ddagger 1,690$ |
| South Boston High School | \$24 |  | 153 |  |  |  | 977 |
| West Roxbury High School | 843 | 100 |  |  |  |  | 943 |
| Totals. | 16,290 | 43.5 | 2,490 | 435 | 66 | 125 | 19,547 |

[^117]seating capacity of day elementary schools.





|  |
| :---: |
|  | 8


|  | $\stackrel{\square}{\square}$ |  | 吕 | \% | - | 9 | \% |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \% |  | \% |  |  |  | \% |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 箶 |  | $\underline{\square}$ |  |  |  |
| \% \% |  | क | ${ }^{7}$ |  | \% \% \% |  |  | ${ }^{\circ}$ | \% |
|  |  |  |  |  | 8 |  |  |  |  |
| \% ${ }^{\circ}$ |  | \% | \% ${ }^{\circ}$ |  | 팜글 |  |  |  |  |




| $\frac{0}{0}$ | $\stackrel{7}{8}$ | $\begin{aligned} & N \\ & \infty \\ & \sim \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & 0 \\ & =-1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \\ & \text { N } \\ & \infty \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N } \\ & 0 \\ & -1 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{F}{\text { F }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \vec{\infty} \\ & = \\ & = \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \aleph_{0} \\ & \text { ol } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \cdots \\ & = \\ & = \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \infty \\ & \infty \\ & \infty \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\infty}{\infty}$ | $\bigodot_{1}^{Q}$ | ت | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \mathfrak{6} \\ & - \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \cdots \\ & \cdots \\ & N \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { IN } \\ & 0 \\ & \text { N } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 8} \\ & \text { N } \\ & \text { In } \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\sim}{7}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \infty \\ & \text { م1 } \end{aligned}$ | $\infty$ 10 0 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 12 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N } \\ & \text { is } \end{aligned}$ | 8 | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\infty$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\pm$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & \stackrel{1}{1} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & \hline 1 \end{aligned}$ | : |  | $\underset{=}{\square}$ | 12 | $8$ | $\underbrace{\infty}_{i=1}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & 10 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $8$ | 19 | 19 -1 |
| $\stackrel{0}{0}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \infty \\ & \infty \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & N \\ & \infty \\ & \sim \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $8$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 12 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\infty}{\infty}$ | $\infty$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{N} \\ & \underset{\sim}{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N } \\ & \text { N } \\ & \text { N } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & = \\ & = \end{aligned}$ | $\underbrace{\infty}_{0}$ | $\underset{\infty}{0}$ | $\frac{19}{10}$ | $\infty$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \cong \\ & \underset{\sim}{9} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ت } \\ & =1 \end{aligned}$ | 8 6 -1 -1 | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \text { N } \\ & \text { N1 } \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{0}{\infty}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \underset{\sim}{N} \\ & = \end{aligned}$ | $\infty$ <br> $\infty$ <br> $\infty$ |

SEATING CAPACITY OF DAY ELEMENTARY SCDOOLS． June 30，1918．－Concluded．

| Disther． | Expren siata． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Toral Numier of Seata． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Regntial Smata． |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MIN.L. } \\ & \text { CLANBEN. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | masement． |  |  | PGHT AlI，HUHGMNGA HUH，DIN（IA． |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RENATED } \\ & \text { QUARTERK. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | IOTAI，NUMIFR HXTHA Hen FXTHA HHATM， |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\stackrel{\stackrel{y y}{\circ}}{\stackrel{y}{H}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{0} \\ & \stackrel{\ddot{0}}{0 .} \\ & 0.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { gi } \\ \text { H. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\circ} \\ \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\circ} \end{array}$ |  | 甜 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ذ⿹\zh26犬゙ } \\ & \text { H. } \end{aligned}$ |  | $0$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 䭴 } \\ \text { H. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 岕 } \\ & \text { 荡 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\text { ت゙ }}{\stackrel{y}{\circ}} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 哥 } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| $5^{\text {Lomugellow }}$ | 1，270 |  | 1，322 |  |  |  | 33 |  | 333 |  |  |  | 116 |  | 116 |  |  |  | 149 |  | 119 | 1，119 | 52 | 1，471 |
| －Lowell | 1，275 | 118 | 1，393 | 4 |  | 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 27 |  | 27 |  |  |  | 36 |  | 36 | 1，311 | 118 | 1，429 |
| Martin． | 1，6：37 | $16 i 6$ | 1，5003 | 42 |  | 42 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 42 |  | 42 | 1，679 | 16,6 | 1，845 |
| Mary Hemenway | 1，457 | 1065 | 1，56：3 | 70 |  | 70 | 96 |  | 96 |  |  |  | 4193 |  | 493 |  |  |  | 659 |  | （6，5） | 2，116 | 106 | 2，222 |
| Mather． | 2，351 | 12.5 | 2，509 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 96 |  | 96 | H |  | 4.4 |  |  |  | 140 |  | 140 | 2，524 | 125 | 2，649 |
| Minot． | 592 | 40 | 63.3 |  |  |  | 30 |  | 30 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 30 |  | 30 | 622 | 49 | 66,2 |
| Noreross | 1，123 | 100 | 1，520 | 17 |  | 17 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 17 |  | 17 | 1，445 | 100 | 1，545 |
| Oliver Hazard Perry | 1，15：5 |  | 1，156 |  | 55 | 5． |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15 |  | 1.5 |  |  |  | 15 | 55 | 70 | 1，171 | 5.5 | 1，226 |
| Oliver Wendell Hotues | 3，235 | 261 | 3， 199 | ； |  | （i） | 28 |  | 24 |  |  |  | 48.5 |  | 48.5 | 92 | 53 | 14.5 | 611 | 53 | 66；4） | 3，819 | 314 | 4，1033 |
| Phillips 13rooks， | 1，6：31 | 150 | 1，781 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 48 |  | 48 |  |  |  | 48 |  | 48 | 1，679 | 150 | 1，829 |
| Prescott． | ， 7 | 51 | 108 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 857 |  | 900 |
| Prance | 1，017 | S | 1，115 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1，047 | 68 | 1，115 |
| Quincy．．．．．．．． | 1，216 | 15.4 | 1，400 | 40 |  | 40 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



EXTENDED USE OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1917-18.

SCHOOL CENTERS.

| Activity: | Total Attendance. | Average Attendance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| School Center Activities. | 205,817 | 426 |
| Public Lectures. | 31,263 | 377 |
| Use of School Buildings (through June 30, 1918) | * 33,801 | 238 |
| Total. | 270,881 |  |
| Duplications. | 31,263 |  |
| Net Total Attendance. | 239,618 |  |

* Not included above.

High school buildings were opened for drilling by various companies of State Guards 43 times during July, 1917, with an attendance of 2,170, and 10 times during June, 1918, with an attendance of 375.

Summer activities of the Roxbury School Center, 13 sessions during July, August and September, 1917, total attendance, 3,431.

Committee meetings, attendance 150 .

## DUPLICATIONS.

Reported under both Public Lectures and School Center
Activities

WORKERS EMPLOYED.

| Titce. | $\begin{aligned} & \\ & \\ & \\ & \end{aligned}$ | 左 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \\ & \\ & \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N } \\ & \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { In } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Managers. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Assistant Managers * | 1 | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  |
| Special Leaders. | 2 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Leaders. | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Pianists. | 2 | 2. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Helpers. | 3 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Matrons. |  |  | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | 1 |
| Totals | 11 | 12 | 11 | 17 | 10 | 7 | 10 |

[^118]Numbers raried somewhat from month to month. The above figures taken from the April, 1918, pay roll.

This table does not include volunteer workers or leaders of self-supporting clubs.
CLITBS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES.

| Activities. | Charlentown School Center. |  |  | Dopchester S'hool Center. |  |  | Fast Boston School Center. |  |  | Roxbury S'hool Center. |  |  | South Boston School Center. |  |  | North End School، Center. |  |  | West End School Center. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{d} \\ & .0 . \\ & .0 \\ & .0 \\ & 0 . \\ & 0.0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { Attendance. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{m} \\ & \stackrel{0}{0} \\ & \stackrel{7}{7} \\ & \text { B } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | \% |  |
| Advisory Board |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9 | 1 | 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |
| Alumni. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 792 | 24 | 33 |  |  |  | 117 | 15 | $\delta$ |  |  |  |
| Arts and Crafts. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 75 | 5 | 1.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Athletics. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,121 | 68 | 16 |
| Band |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 319 | 17 | 19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Basketry . |  |  |  | 6.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boy Scouts. | 321 | 23 | 14 | S8.5 | 20 | 4 | 234 | 7 | 33 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 95 | 5 | 19 | 313 | 16 | 19 |
| Center Council. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 142 | 3 | 47 |  |  |  | 160 | 2 | 80 | 125 | 7 | 18 |
| Civic. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 82 | 3 | 27 |  |  |  | 13 | 1 | 13 |  |  |  | 2,295 | 94 | 24 |
| Community Concerts |  |  |  | 475 | 3 | 158 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Continuation School Group. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 369 | 13 | 25 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 388 | 15 | 26 |  |  |  |
| Dancing | 408 |  | 51 | 1,741 | 42 | 41 | 2,187 | 28 | 75 | 4,132 | 96 | 43 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 225 | 18 | 13 |
| Debating and Public Speaking | 221 | 18 | 12 | 63 | 9 | 7 | 109 | 4 | 27 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,457 | 19 | 77 |
| Dramatics | 950 | 27 | 30 | 12 s | 13 | 10 | 519 | 23 | 23 | 232 | 19 | 12 | 234 | 20 | 12 |  |  |  | 50 | 5 | 10 |
| Eastern Sta |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


CLUBS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES.-Concluded.

AFTERNOON CLASSES.

|  | Charlestown Shhool Centiar. |  |  | Dorchester School Center. |  |  | East Boston School Center |  |  | Roxbury School Center. |  |  | South Boston School Center |  |  | North End School Center. |  |  | Shertin School Center. |  |  | West End School Center. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Afternoon Activities. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 矿 |  |
| Committees. . |  |  |  |  |  |  | 90 |  | 30 | 259 | 19 | 14 | 24 | 3 | s |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dancing (Girls' Group). |  |  |  | 2,574 | 20 | 129 |  |  |  | 50 | 1 | 50 | 209 | 7 | 30 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dramatics... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food Demonstrations. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 129 |  | 32 | 60 | 1 | 60 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Girl Scouts... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 38.5 | 9 | 43 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Home Millithery. . . . |  |  |  | 107 | 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iminigrant English Club......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 | 39 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mothers' and Homemakers' Club......... | 5,121 | 26 | 197 | 2,547 | 32 | 80 | 435 | 10 | 43 | 2,725 | 25 | 109 | 1,169 | 19 | 62 | 1,169 |  |  | 1,935 | 33 | 59 | 985 |  | 164 |
| Motion Pietur | 659 | 2 | 329 | 4,210 | 12 | 351 | 250 | 2 | 125 | 4,925 | 9 | 517 | 1,000 | 。 | 333 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Red Cross Work. |  |  |  | 400 |  | 400 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rehearsals. . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Social and Other Clubs. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 383 | 2 | 190 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Whist . |  |  |  | 30 | 1 | 30 |  |  |  |  | 29 | 30 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals. | 5780 |  |  | 9,868 |  |  | 904 |  |  | 9,655 |  |  | 2,402 |  |  | 394 |  |  | 1,935 |  |  | 885 |  |  |




| Montit. | Pimionymat Centifleatim. |  |  |  | Bobmathenat, Chhthmeatim. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 191617. |  | 1917 -18. |  | 1916-17. |  | 191718. |  | 191617. |  | 1917 18. |  |
|  | Now Cartilionatom | 116.1 Ікп\%. | $\begin{gathered} \text { New } \\ \text { Certiliculem. } \end{gathered}$ | Re- Ismıem. | Now ('retificmas. |  | Now <br> C'ortifirat."m | 16--Ілныен. | New <br> Certificatom. | Ra--лмния | Now <br> (irrtiticntam |  |
| Suptumber | 6018 | 738 | 871 | 1,811 | 1,013 | 2,350 | 1,022 | 2,199 | 14 | $84 ;$ | 19 | 100 |
| Octubere... | 812 | 1,718 | 717 | 1,242 | 1,137 | 2,38:3 | 1,000 | 2,511 | 85 | 181 | 74 | 107 |
| Novembur-. | 4.36 | 815 | 103 | 0.51 | 1,106 | 2,114 | 857 7 | 2,191 | (i) | 141 | 44 | (65) |
| Dieermber | 301 | 6,333 | 28: | 6667 | 1,051 | 1,811 | 83.3 | 1,77\% | 17 | (6) | $26 ;$ | 5.3 |
| January | 362 | 810 | 276 | 677 | 719 | 2,119 | 698 | 2,03:3 | 47 | 9 | 23 | bif |
| Pabrmary - | 209 | 672 | 4163 | 59.3 | 612 | 1,633 | (669 | 1,712 | 30 | 76 | 18 | 11 |
| Murch. | 291 | 767 | 199 | 95.5 | x:33 | 2,123 | 8.19 | 2,269 | 34 | 81 | 32 | 6.1 |
| Arril | 312 | 681 | $43: 3$ | 0.8 .8 | bifis | 1,7363 | 703 | 2,2s9 | 19 | 5 | 18 | $5 \times$ |
| May | 460 | 928 | 8837 | 1,074 | 718 | 2,009 | $83: 9$ | 2,308 | 21 | 51 | 11 | (6.5) |
| Jume | 1,5x:3 | 763 | 1,577 | ${ }_{6} 96$ | 1,502 | 2,213 | 1,3333 | 2,172 | 10) | (if) | 15 | m9 |
| Juty | 939 | 5330 | 2,112 | 1,024 | 1,211 | 2.017 | 1,592 | 2,61:9 | 10) | 78 | 21 | (i7 |
| Aluguat. | 611 | 6i63 | 万,! | 9.59 | 873 | 2,131 | $8: \%$ | 2,380 | 22 | 85 | 23 | (i) |
| Totale. | 7.117 | 0.7 Kk | 8,759 | 11,921 | 11,509 | 21,751 | 11,291 | 27,121 | 49.5 | 1,058 | 324 | $79 \%$ |

The following table is the result of a canvass by the Superinterdent of all minors residing in Boston as of April 1, 1918, taken in compliance with the General Acts of 1917, chapter 102, Registration of Minors.

REGISTRATION OF MINORS.
A pril 1, 1918.

| Grotr. | Exrollment of Pupils. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \text { to } 7 \\ & \text { Years. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \text { to } 14 \\ & \text { Years. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \text { to } 16 \\ & \text { Years. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Boston public schools. | 16,591 | 66,763 | 19,453 |
| Private schools. | 135 | 790 | 320 |
| Business schools. |  | 1 | 243 |
| Professional schools. | 6 | 706 | 247 |
| Parochial schools. | 5,002 | 16,990 | 2,101 |
| Schools outside Boston. | 30 | 390 | 240 |
| Charitable institutions. | 30 | 79 | 20 |
| Institutions for educational and custodial purposes. | 111 | 535 | 131 |
| Physically or mentally defective children not enrolled in any school. |  | 71 | 4 |
| Employment certificates. |  |  | 5,586 |
| Special home permits |  |  | 162 |
| Grand totals. | 21,925 | 86,325 | 28,507 |
| Educational certificates of illiterates. |  |  | 2,136 |

# SCHOOL DÓCUMENT NO. 13-1918 BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS 

## ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS IN BOSTON

Bulletin No. XVII of the Department of Educational Investigation and Measurement



SEPTEMBER, 1918

CITY OF BOSTON PRINTING DEPARTMENT I918

September 30, 1918.
At its meeting on June 7, 1918, the Board of Superintendents recommended the publication of the accompanying report on organization and administration of intermediate schools as a school document.

In order to preserve the continuity of the publications of the Department of Educational Investigation and Measurement, which department prepared this report, the Board also approved the printing of the document as a bulletin of the department.

In School Committee, September 23, 1918.
Ordered, That three thousand $(3,000)$ copies of a report on "Organization and Administration of Intermediate Schools in Boston," recommended for publication by the Board of Superintendents, be printed as a school document.

Attest:
THORNTON D. APOLLONIO, Secretary.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Page
Introduction ..... 5
I. The Intermediate or Junior High School in Theory and Practice.
The Intermediate School Defined ..... 7
Essential Characteristics of the Intermediate School ..... 7
What Others Say of its Essential Character- istics ..... 13
What the Intermediate Schools in Boston Should do ..... 15
Difficulties in the Establishment of a System of Intermediate Schools in Boston ..... 17
Professional Recognition and Endorsement of the Movement ..... 20
General Educational Significance of the Inter- mediate School ..... 21
II. Development of Intermediate Schools in Bos- TON.
Origin ..... 24
Organization, Administration, and Supervision ..... 27
Present Status ..... 31
Teachers ..... 34
Courses of Study ..... 36
Methods of Instruction ..... 36
The Work of Councils on Intermediate Schools and Classes ..... 37
III. The Educational System of Boston in its Re- lation to Intermediate Schools.
The Elementary Schools ..... 39

1. Size and Growth ..... 39
2. Number and Distribution of Graduates ..... 44
3. Number of Pupils and Classes in Grades VII, VIII, and IX ..... 48
4. Schoolhouse Accommodations ..... 53
5. Conclusions ..... 57
The Secondary Schools ..... 57
6. Size and Growth ..... 58
7. Schoolhouse Accommodations ..... 59
8. Number of First-year Pupils ..... 60
The Present Intermediate Schools ..... 61
IV. Organization and Administration of Inter-mediate Schools in Boston.
Assistant Superintendents in Charge ..... 61
Endorsement of Intermediate Schools and Rapid Advancement Classes ..... 62
Courses of Study, Grade IX . ..... 62
Time Allotments, Grades VII and VIII ..... 67
Grade VII, Minimum, Suggested, Maximum ..... 67
Grade VIII, Minimum, Suggested, Maximum, ..... 68
Point System of Credit Adopted ..... 69
Credit in Senior High School for Work Done in Intermediate Schools ..... 70
Departmental Organization ..... 70
Recitation Periods ..... 71
Daily Program ..... 71
Admission, Grading, Classification, and Scholar- ship Records of Pupils ..... 72
Admission of Pupils to High and Latin Schools from Intermediate Schools ..... 73
Preparation of Teachers ..... 74
Outlines of Work for Intermediate Schools and Classes ..... 75
Elimination of German ..... 75

## INTRODUCTION.

In May, 1916, the superintendent directed the department of educational investigation and measurement to make a study of the organization and administration of a system of intermediate or junior high schools for Boston. The scope of the study is indicated in the following statement in the superintendent's letter:
It is desirable that an investigation and report should be made upon the organization and administration of intermediate departments or junior high schools, looking toward the establishment of as close relations as possible, both to elementary and to high schools, and the organization of the work of the seventh, eighth and ninth grades according to the needs of children in these grades and with due regard to our local conditions.
While much attention has been given to the subject of junior high schools during the past few years, its organization and administration is still in an experimental stage. It has not seemed worth while, therefore, to undertake any comprehensive study of junior high schools in other cities as a basis for the organization of a system of such schools for Boston. While some information concerning what has been done elsewhere has been gathered, the department is convinced that the best system of intermediate or junior high schools for Boston is a system which is made to grow out of and which is thoroughly adapted to the present local school system. This report is, therefore, the result of a study of local conditions in Boston and the application of modern educational principles to that situation for the purpose of providing a better system of education for the boys and girls in the public schools.

As in the study of high school organization and expenditures, as well as in other studies of a similar nature, the method of studying the junior high school situation in Boston has been one of coöperation between the department and a representative group of administrative officers of the school system who are concerned with the study. In his letter directing that this study be made the superintendent indicated that an advisory committee had already been appointed by him, as follows:

Representing the high schools:

John F. Eliot
Oscar C. Gallagher
Myron W. Richardson
William B. Snow
James E. Thomas

East Boston High School.
West Roxbury High School.
Girls' High School.
English High School.
Dorchester High School.

Representing the elementary districts:

Arthur L. Gould
William W. Howe
Augustus H. Kelley W. Lawrence Murphy George W. Ransom ${ }^{2}$

Dearborn District.
Henry L. Pierce District.
Ulysses S. Grant District. Mary Hemenway District. Abraham Lincoln District.

During the preparation of Section I the department discussed its plans and methods of work with the above committee as well as with Mr. Burke, assistant superintendent in charge, and the superintendent of schools. Two general conferences were held with the above committee, one on May 18 and one on June 6, 1916. The first meeting was devoted to a general discussion of the problems involved in establishing a system of intermediate or junior high schools in Boston. At the second meeting a report was presented by Mr. Ballou defining certain aspects of the problem. The final draft of the section was prepared and distributed to each member of the committee, and was formally approved, section by section, in conference. Certain additions have recently been made, but it is believed that they are not inconsistent with the report as agreed to by the committee. For reasons which it is not necessary to present here, the later sections of the report have not been discussed with the committee as a whole.

Section IV of this report on the organization and administration of intermediate schools is intended to cover all the official orders which have been passed by the School Committee or the Board of Superintendents and all the executive orders of the superintendent's office under which intermediate schools and classes have been organized. After intermediate school work has been authorized in his district, a master may find in this section of the report his authority and direction for operating intermediate schools and classes.

FRANK W. BALLOU, Assistant Superintendent in charge of Educational Measurement.

## I. THE INTERMEDIATE OR JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL IN THEORY AND PRACTICE.

## The Intermediate School Defined.

The term "intermediate or junior high school" is a name which is at present applied to such a variety of modifications of our common educational organization that the term has no clearly defined and accepted meaning. As an illustration, consider the grades covered in the organization of junior high schools in various parts of the country. In some systems the junior high school covers only Grades V to VII, inclusive. In other cities it covers Grades VII to X, inclusive. All the possibilities between these extremes are also to be found. The most common type of organization, however, which is called intermediate or junior high school is the combination of Grades VII and VIII. The next most frequent combination is a grouping of Grades VII, VIII, and IX. In other respects, likewise, there is little common practice to be found in these schools throughout the country.

Even though the intermediate school cannot be defined exactly, some definition of its essential characteristics is necessary. In making this explanatory definition it should be understood that modifications from this type are numerous and for some time must be so. The type described appears to be that best suited to the educational needs in Boston and the one toward which all preliminary attempts at organization may legitimately tend. The intermediate school for Boston has been defined as follows:

> The intermediate school is either a separate school or department of a school organized on a departmental basis, which receives pupils when they are expected to have completed the sixth year of elementary school work and when they are about to enter the adolescent stage, which provides three years of work covering in general grades VII and VIII of the present elementary school and the first year of the present secondary school, and which offers differentiated courses of study for pupils according to their interests, capacities, and probable future educational careers.

Essential Characteristics of the Intermediate School.
Although the intermediate school has been defined above, there is so little consensus of opinion on the subject that it seems desirable to explain further the essential characteristics of this reorganization of elementary and secondary education. Therefore, the significance of some phases of the definition is here described.

1. The intermediate school is either a separate school or a department of the school organized on a departmental basis.

In introducing the intermediate school into Boston as an integral part of the present educational system, three possible types of institution may be considered.
(a) The intermediate school may be organized as an independent institution, separate from either an elementary school or a high school. The independent intermediate school means a centralized school to which pupils in Grades VII and VIII in the adjoining elementary districts would be transferred and firstyear high school pupils retained. It would have its separate master and in its organization and administration would be independent of other schools. The chief advantage of an independent school is that it would be free from present elementary or high school methods and practices, and would be, thereby; the better able to work out its own educational problems. While some masters have volunteered to allow their seventh and eighth grade pupils to go to an adjoining intermediate school if established, there is reason to believe that the elementary schoolmasters of the city as a whole do not look with favor on such a decapitation of their schools. From many points of view the independent school may be considered more promising than any other type of intermediate school organization. If Boston is to have intermediate schools the city will not be satisfied with any type short of the best. However, it is probable that this type can be only gradually introduced into Boston. It is recommended that the independent school be tried in Boston whenever the opportunity presents itself.
(b) The intermediate school might be associated with the present high school under the direction of the head master of the high school. Where the intermediate school is associated with the high school, the elementary school consists of six grades, and junior and senior high schools together make six grades. This arrangement is known as the six-six plan. In Boston the Public Latin School and the Girls' Latin School each maintains such an organization. Such a system of organization is not, therefore, new to Boston. In view of the fact that the high school buildings of the city are now overcrowded, there is no possibility of incorporating the seventh and eighth grades of the elementary schools into the present high school organization. Indeed, the intermediate school is urged for Boston in part because it will relieve materially overcrowded conditions in the high schools. This
type of junior high school, therefore, does not appear to be adapted to educational conditions in Boston, and hence is not recommended for the city.
(c) The intermediate school might be associated with the present elementary school either in the same building or in a separate building under the direction of the master of the elementary district. This type of organization of intermediate schools differs from the independent school largely in its method of administration rather than in its primary essentials. In this type the intermediate school would be the middle three years of the six-three-three plan. It would be organized departmentally and its organization would differ materially, therefore, from the organization of Grades IV, V, and VI, which might be housed in the same building.

This arrangement seems to be a logical development. Two of the three years of the intermediate school now belong to the elementary school. To associate the intermediate school with the elementary school rather than the high school will undoubtedly make intermediate instruction more economical than it would be if associated with the high school. Furthermore, the association of the intermediate school with the present elementary districts makes possible the utilization of some vacant rooms in elementary buildings. In addition, there are several elementary school buildings being constructed which will afford opportunity for the intermediate school organization. In spite of one important disadvantage, this is the type of intermediate school organization which is recommended for immediate adoption in the City of Boston.

The disadvantage of this type of organization lies in the fact that there is a possible danger that intermediate schools so associated with the earlier grades will represent altogether too largely merely a ninth grade system, and that the present methods of instruction, organization and administration found in the earlier grades of the elementary school will dominate in the intermediate school. This possible danger becomes more apparent since it is proposed for the present to provide teachers for the three grades of the intermediate school largely or entirely from the teachers now found in elementary grades. Whether this danger becomes real will depend upon the extent to which teachers who are appointed to intermediate classes adopt the fundamental idea of the intermediate school, study its problems and thereby qualify themselves for the new work to which they are to be assigned.

To what extent they do this will depend in part upon the supervision and educational leadership which they receive.

In the preceding paragraphs analysis has been made of the three types of institution which might possibly be developed in Boston, and two have been recommended for trial. It should not be understood from this that intermediate classes are not desirable in those districts where it is not possible to retain the ninth grade pupils. On the contrary, intermediate classes are desirable in every district where some differentiation of work is possible in the seventh and eighth grades in order to provide diversified work for varying needs of upper grade pupils. Pupils who enjoy such work in one district in the seventh and eight grades may very well be accommodated in an intermediate school in an adjoining district for the ninth grade work. The selection of a foreign language to be offered to seventh and eighth grade pupils in a district should be made, at least in part, on the basis of the language work offered in the adjoining intermediate school, in order that the ninth grade pupils of said district may be accommodated in the intermediate school if desirable.

Of all the characteristics of the varying types of intermediate or junior high schools throughout the country, departmental teaching is the most common. As far as investigations thus far made have considered the matter, departmental teaching is an essential part of the organization of the work in intermediate schools. One danger in departmentalizing the teaching in the intermediate schools should be avoided in Boston. If the work of the seventh grade is placed entirely on a departmental basis, there will be a greater break between the one teacher which a pupil has in the sixth grade and the ten or a dozen which he would have in the seventh grade than there is now between the one teacher which the pupil has in the eighth grade and the five or six different teachers which he has in the present high school. This break between the sixth and seventh grades can be avoided only by a gradual introduction of the departmental teaching throughout the period of the intermediate school. In the seventh grade a pupil should not have more than three different teachers, exclusive of special teachers of music, manual training, domestic science, and the like. In the ninth grade of the intermediate school, which corresponds to the first-year high school, the pupil should not meet more teachers than he meets now in the first year of the four-year senior high school.
2. A school which receives pupils when they are expected to have completed the sixth year of elementary school work and when they are about to enter the adolescent stage.

The fundamental purpose of the intermediate school is to improve the instruction of pupils through a better adaptation to their needs of the subject-matter and methods of instruction. The courses of study and the methods of teaching must be neither elementary nor high school courses and methods, but they must be subordinate to the interests of adolescent boys and girls.

Many pupils who have reached the age of twelve or thirteen years, whether having completed the sixth grade of the elementary school or not, ought to be transferred to the intermediate school, where differentiated work can be provided for them more nearly in accordance with their interests, capacities and needs.

In addition the intermediate school will also afford an opportunity to take care of those boys and girls who are now required by law to attend high school, but who do not find any interest in the work now provided for them in those schools which they are required to attend. With a system of intermediate schools throughout the city, a large proportion of these pupils would never enter the senior high school but would complete their schooling in an intermediate school.
3. A school which provides three years of work covering in general Grades VII and VIII of the present elementary school and first year of the present secondary school.

To organize the Boston school system so that it will include the intermediate school transforms the present eight-four year plan of elementary and secondary education into the six-threethree year plan, the middle three years of which are spent in the intermediate school. This is the type of organization recommended for Boston.

The courses of study for the intermediate school cannot be appropriated from the present elementary courses in Grades VII and VIII or from the first-year high school course. On the contrary, these courses are being reorganized on the basis of adolescent interests and needs. In the typical intermediate school the academic course of study will discard many of the reviews and some of the drills of the present seventh and eighth grade work. The intermediate school affords opportunity for modern language instruction to those pupils who plan to take a modern language in the high schools. It substitutes a mathematics course of three years, consisting of a well integrated, composite course in
arithmetic, algebra and geometry, for the present chronological treatment of these subjects. The English even in the third year of the intermediate school should not be primarily to meet college entrance requirements, but should be organized in consideration of the fact that a considerable proportion of the intermediate school pupils will not complete senior high school work, to say nothing of entering college. The science, history and geography work must likewise undergo thorough reorganization such as the above courses have already undergone at the hands of councils of teachers from clementary and high schools.

The prevocational courses for those pupils who leave school early may well be patterned after the courses in those prevocational centers where the work is most intensive and diversified.
4. A school which offers differentiated courses of study for pupils according to their interests, capacities and probable future educational careers.
The intermediate school which is proposed for Boston will provide for two general groups of pupils, namely, those who are going to continue their school training for some time and those who are likely to discontinue school work at an early age. Those who are to continue their school work for some time will enter either a specialized secondary school or a high school offering a general course of study. Those who are to leave school soon will probably not enter any secondary school. Both groups of pupils will continue their work at least through the eighth grade in the intermediate school.
(1) Those pupils who desire to enter the Trade School for Girls, the Boston Trade School, Mechanic Arts High School, or the High School of Practical Arts are permitted to do so at the end of their eighth year in the intermediate school. This provision is made on the assumption that the intermediate school cannot undertake to offer such pupils equivalent or better education than is provided them in our well developed trade and specialized secondary schools. Ultimately it is believed that this practice may need to be modified, particularly with regard to those entering the trade or Latin schools. Nevertheless, this appears to be the best arrangement for the present.
(2) Those pupils who enter the general high school pursue in the first year either a college preparatory course or a commercial course. There is no doubt about the possibility of the intermediate school offering academic or college preparatory instruction equivalent to that given in the first year of our present high
school course. Further, it is the unanimous opinion of the advisory committee on intermediate schools that the first-year commercial course in the general high school, as well as the first-year work in the High School of Commerce, is not sufficiently specialized to make it impossible to duplicate it. Hence it is proposed to retain in the ninth year in the intermediate school all pupils who propose to enter the general high school or the High School of Commerce, where they would take either a college preparatory, general, or commercial course. It is understood, of course, that this proposal refers only to those schools in which junior high school work has already been established.

Exceptions are made of the Public Latin School and of the Girls' Latin School. Pupils who desire to prepare for college in either one of the Latin schools should seek admission to those schools at the beginning of the seventh grade rather than after completing eight years of the work in the elementary school. Pupils desiring to enter one of the Latin schools at the end of the eighth year will have their cases considered on their individual merits.
(3) The pupils who are likely to discontinue school work at an early date constitute a group who have heretofore received altogether too little attention from those preparing courses of study or determining the organization and administration of our school system. It cannot be denied that these pupils have not received an opportunity equivalent to that provided pupils who go to the high school and to college. The intermediate school provides an opportunity for giving these pupils the consideration to which they have always been entitled. For the boys, prevocational work of the shop variety should be provided; and for the girls, intensive work in household science and arts should be offered. It is not expected that prevocational work for boys and girls will be the same in the several districts. In one district where a large proportion of the pupils leave school at the end of the elementary school period the prevocational work in the intermediate school should be the large feature. In another district where nearly all of the pupils enter the senior high school the amount and character of the prevocational work should be less intensive and less extensive.

## What Others Say of its Essential Characteristics.

It will help us to define what the intermediate school is if we consider what it is not. Those who have discussed the inter-
mediate school have defined it both positively and negatively. The following quotations are taken from the writings of those who have undertaken to set forth the meaning of this reorganization of our school system.

Professor Davis writes:*
First, however, it ought to be made clear that the true six-six plan is not established or even approximated by merely adopting any one of the following changes by itself, namely:

1. Transferring the seventh and eighth grades from the ward buildings to the high school building.
2. Departmentalizing the work of the seventh and eighth grades.
3. Having the seventh and eighth grade classes taught by the high school teachers.
4. Segregating the pupils of the seventh, eighth, and ninth grades by themselves.
5. Promotion by subject within the seventh and eighth grades.

## Superintendent Horn writes: $\dagger$

One of the first things which our experience showed is that you cannot establish a junior high school by merely cutting off one year of the elementary school and two years of the high school, putting these grades into one building and calling them a junior high school.
The junior high school is not an elementary school. Neither is it a sort of mixture of the two in equal proportions. If it is in reality an institution worthy of its place in our educational economy, it is an institution which is neither an elementary school nor a high school, but a provision for the needs of those children for whom neither of the older institutions made suitable provision. It partakes to some extent of the nature of each but it is essentially different from either.

## Assistant Superintendent Burke writes: $\ddagger$

The intermediate or junior high school should be neither elementary nor high; rather it should be both. The teachers should be neither elementary nor high but both. The organization of the school beginning as elementary should gradually approach the regimen of the high school, with departmental instruction, promotion by subjects, more independence and self-control by pupils, and possibly in its last days a school of one session. Pupils would enter the school as elementary but they would emerge full-fledged high school pupils. The chasm now existing between high and elementary schools would be bridged, a consummation devoutly to be wished.

[^119]
## What the Intermediate Schools in Boston Should do.

The improvements which the intermediate schools should bring about in Boston may be classified around the following topics:
I. Those relating to the pupils themselves.
II. Those relating to social and economic conditions.
III. Those relating to the course of study:
IV. Those relating to teaching.

V . Those relating to the organization and administration of schools.
Each of these topics is discussed in the following pages. Under each topic is a statement of a condition which the intermediate school is expected to improre, or an educational principle which the intermediate school is expected to recognize. Subordinate to the statement of condition or principle is indicated the way in which the intermediate school is expected to improve that condition or to recognize that principle.
I. Those relating to the pupils themselves.

1. Individual differences in capacities, interests, and probable future activities are not now sufficiently recognized. The intermediate school in Boston should provide:
(1) Different work for different types of pupils.
(a) Languages - for those going to general high school and probably to college.
(b) Prevocational work - for boys learing school soon to go into industry.
(c) Howsehold arts - for girls whether leaving school early or not.
(d) Pre-commercial work - for boys and girls who take commercial courses in high school or who leave school early to go into commercial pursuits.
(2) Different methods of teaching in varying subjects.
(3) A period for educational exploration for all pupils.
2. Development of pupil - intellectually, morally, and physically is a continuous process by day, week, month, and year. The intermediate school in Boston should:
(1) Bridge the gap between elementary and high schools.
(2) Provide gradual transition from one teacher in Grade VI to several teachers in Grade LX.
Note.-Gradual transition means that a pupil should not have more than three different teachers in Grade VII, and in Grade LI not more than he would meet in high school.
II. Those relating to social and economic conditions.
3. Education should fit a person to be socially and individually efficient.
4. Varying social and economic conditions and differing individual capacities and interests require differentiation of work for pupils. The intermediate school in Boston should provide:
(1) Integrating courses; i.e., those making for good citizenship, common ideals, and patriotic solidarity.
(2) Differentiating courses; i.e., those providing educational exploration to test individual capacity in order to promote individual efficiency.
5. Equal educational opportunity for all pupils means that no one class or group is to be unduly favored. Those leaving school early should have as much consideration while they remain in school as those going to college.
The intermediate school in Boston should provide:
(1) Prevocational work for boys leaving school early.
(2) Prevocational work for girls leaving school early.
(3) Earlier language instruction for those going to the general high school.
6. Larger educational results should be secured from the present expenditure of time, energy, and money.
III. Those relating to the course of study.
7. The course of study in the upper grades is now overloaded because of an effort to give pupils intensified as well as diversified courses before they finish the elementary school course.
The intermediate school in Boston should provide:
(1) Minimum essential courses in all subjects.
(2) Gradual differentiation of work beginning with Grade VII, so that every pupil will not be expected to try to do everything, much of which cannot be done effectively.
(3) Opportunity for pupils to try themselves out in various lines of prevocational work.
8. The present elementary course leads too exclusively to high school (as the high school, until recently, has led too exclusively to college).
The intermediate school in Boston should give:
(1) Equal consideration to those preparing to leave school and those preparing to continue through high school.
(2) Courses as well organized to fit pupils to leave school as are those which fit pupils to take up high school work.
IV. Those relating to teaching.
9. The methods of teaching in Grades VII and VIII are too much like the methods of the earlier grades.
10. The methods of teaching in first-year high school are on the whole not well adapted to first-year high school pupils.
The intermediate school in Boston should provide:
(1) Gradual departmental teaching, which will mean more enthusiasm among teachers who will enjoy teaching their specialties.
(2) Fewer drills and less review than now prevail in Grades VII to VIII; more thinking and reasoning should be substituted.
V. Those relating to the organization and administration of schools.
11. Important advantages to the pupils in intermediate school organization are to be noted.
The intermediate school in Boston will provide for:
(1) Promotion by subject rather than by grade. Pupils will not be required to take over subjects in which they have shown proficiency.
(2) Limited election of curriculum or subjects, beginning with the seventh grade and increasing somewhat through the ninth grade.
(3) Educational and vocational guidance for pupils, based on the tangible results of the trying-out period.
(4) Supervised study.
12. Important economies in the general administration of education in the city should also be noted.
The intermediate school in Boston should make possible:
(1) Utilization of class rooms in elementary schools which are now vacant. These rooms are worth $\$ 12,000$ each to the City of Boston at the present cost of construction.
(2) Needed relief for overcrowded high school buildings by withholding the ninth grade from entering the high school.

## Difficulties in the Establishment of a System of Intermediate Schools in Boston.

In the establishment of a system of intermediate schools in Boston some difficulties present themselves. Several of the larger and more important ones are here discussed.

1. The present location of buildings is not the most favorable for the establishment of intermediate schools or classes. The present buildings were built to house pupils progressing through an educational system consisting of eight years in the elementary school and four years in the high school. It is not surprising, therefore, that they should not be wholly adapted to a school system organized on the six-three-three year plan. In most cases present buildings can be readily adapted to the intermediate school plan. In view of the rapid growth in population and in school attendance in several parts of the city, several new buildings are now in process of erection, or must be provided for within the next few years. These buildings will make possible the introduction of an intermediate school system in those districts. Further, ninth grade classes may be retained in those elementary school buildings in which there are now vacant rooms owing to reduction in the number of pupils attending such schools.
2. A second serious difficulty in the establishment of a system of intermediate schools in Boston is the apparent unwillingness of elementary school principals to approve of the removal of the seventh and eighth grade classes from their respective districts, in order that they may be housed in a central independent intermediate school. This is a difficulty which is met not only in Boston but in other cities where intermediate or junior high schools have been established. Usually, however, when it is urged that such schools exist for the education of the pupils, and when the intermediate school has demonstrated its success in increasing the effectiveness of the education provided, principals have willingly sacrificed their personal desires for the benefit of the children. A few principals in Boston have already volunteered to allow the transfer of their seventh and eighth grade classes to an adjoining intermediate school when such a school is established. It is hoped that when a favorable occasion presents itself elementary school principals will sanction a trial of an independent intermediate school which will draw its pupils from the seventh and eighth grades of the surrounding territory.
3. The third serious difficulty to be mentioned here is the lack of specially trained teachers who understand the significance of the reorganization of educational methods and practices involved in the establishment of intermediate schools. While this is a difficulty of the immediate future, it is a difficulty which will soon be overcome. Interest in the intermediate school among teachers and masters will prompt them to qualify within a reasonable time for their new work by making necessary preparation for it.

The success of the intermediate schools will depend largely on the teachers in them and every effort should be made to increase the probability of their success. During the school year 1917-18 conferences on the new courses of study in the various subjects were held for the scveral groups of teachers now teaching in intermediate schools, or in anticipation of offering instruction in them. General courses for teachers on the aims, methods, and desired results in the intermediate school should be regularly carried on as a means of assisting teachers to make adequate preparation for their new work.
4. The fourth difficulty in the establishment of a system of intermediate schools in Boston is the absence of suitable courses
of study and text-books for these schools. Courses of study have already been prepared in several subjects and are now being prepared in others. They represent a considerable modification of the usual course of study for the seventh, eighth and ninth years, and hence need to be studied carefully by those who are to use them. Some text-books for junior high school work are already on the market, although for the most part they are but slight modifications of text-books printed for use in the upper grades or first-year high school. Only as the intermediate school establishes itself as an integral part of our educational system can its needs for courses of study and text-books be satisfactorily met.
5. Another difficulty, and the last to be noted, lies in establishing a satisfactory relationship between the parts of our educational system. Our high schools must adjust themselves to receiving not only pupils who have completed the present eightyear elementary school course but also those who have completed the ninth year in our intermediate school system. In this connection, there are several problems of administration which must be met, such as the credit to be allowed in the senior high school for work done in the intermediate school, and the supervision of intermediate school work by councils consisting of elementary and high school teachers.
These difficulties are defined in order to indicate that intermediate schools cannot be introduced into Boston without overcoming some obstacles. However, the hopes and aspirations for the intermediate school among those promoting its introduction into the school system are such that these difficulties will undoubtedly be overcome as the plans for the intermediate school are worked out. The Boston masters and teachers are already working out their own courses of study and they can write their own textbooks, if necessary. The coöperation of head masters of high schools and elementary school principals will result in making the necessary administrative arrangements for the present and for the future. Fu ther, whatever is best for the school children of Boston will decide what should be done in the establishment and development of the intermediate school. This is the answer which has been given elsewhere. The same idea has already resulted in many diversified and highly developed educational enterprises in the Boston school system. The intermediate school is as fundamental and as important as any of them.

## Professional Recognition and Endorsement of the Movement.

At the meeting of the Department of Superintendence in Detroit in 1916 the subject of the intermediate or junior high school occupied a large place in the several programs. Likerise, it has been discussed in smaller educational meetings throughout the country. Periodical literature on the subject is voluminous. The discussion in favor of differentiated courses of study in the seventh and eighth grades began only a few years ago. Since then educational journals have carried numerous articles covering this subject and a discussion of other phases of the intermediate or junior high school movement. "Educational Administration and Supervision" for September, 1916, was a junior high school number. The October, 1916, number of "Education" contained a bibliography of nearly one hundred fifty references on the subject of intermediate or junior high schools. The Fifteenth Yearbook of the National Society for the Study of Education and the report of the committee of the High School Masters' Club of Massachusetts on the junior high school have already been referred to in the earlier part of this report.

The intermediate or junior high school plan has been officially endorsed by a number of states, by educational associations, and by those who have conducted educational surveys. The following is a list of such endorsements prepared by Johnston and published in "Educational Administration and Supervision" in March, 1915:

[^120]Universities:
Chicago.
Michigan.
School Surveys:
Boise City, Idaho.
Butte, Montana.
New York City.
Portland, Oregon.
Springfield, Illinois.
State of Vermont.
The above statement of endorsements was prepared three years ago. Since then many other associations have approved the intermediate or junior high school plan. A survey committee, appointed by the Boston Finance Commission to make a report on certain phases of the Boston school system, recommended the establishment of intermediate schools in the following language (page 36):

We understand that there are now twenty intermediate or junior high school centers for differentiated seventh and eighth grade work. We recommend the extension of this movement by the inclusion of the first high school year with the seventh and eighth grades and by the systematic development of properly located three-grade junior high schools.

## General Educational Significance of the Intermediate School.

The most profound and far-reaching fact that has entered into the thinking of professional educators during the past ten years is that of individual differences among pupils. For a long time pupils were differentiated according to sex and other individual characteristics. Differentiation and classification of pupils has been going on steadily along other lines. In Boston we now have separate classes for the deaf, the physical and mental defective, and those with defective vision. We have ungraded and special English classes for types of pupils. We also have rapid advancement classes for those who can complete the required work faster than the majority. The whole vocational guidance movement is recognition of the fact that young people differ and that some of them are better qualified for some positions than others.

The intermediate school logically carries out this same principle of differentiation by applying it to the whole school population. The pupils of an elementary school represent differing capacities for school work; possess different purposes in going to school; and entertain different ambitions after the period of schooling is over.

The results from standard tests show also that they differ greatly in respect to what they get out of their school work. The recognition of these facts lies at the foundation of the intermediate or junior high school movement.

In the intermediate school in Boston it is proposed to begin to differentiate pupils at the beginning of the seventh grade according to their probable future educational careers. Some pupils know definitely that they are ultimately going to college. For them a foreign language and other work which will best fit them for college will be provided. Some pupils know that they will enter high school to pursue a commercial course. Their work will be adapted to their needs. Some pupils know that they are going to leave school to go to work at the earliest moment that the law will permit them to do so. The prevocational work for them will be for the purpose of preparing them to leave school. And, lastly, there will be some pupils who do not know what they are going to do; whose purposes are not defined and whose future educational careers are uncertain. Their education will continue to be broad and general, so that later they may take up more specialized work when they desire to do so.

Many arguments are urged in favor of the intermediate or junior high school.* The intermediate school is urged because it will be cheaper to offer ninth grade instruction in such a school than in the present four-year high school. This apparently should be so and it is hoped that it will be. The intermediate school is urged as a means of bridging the gap between the present elementary and high schools, and certainly, as Mr. Burke points out, there is urgent need of this. This advantage would probably materialize in case due attention is given to the matter in the organization and administration of the intermediate school. The intermediate school is urged as a means of correcting what is now assumed to be an accidental arrangement of our system of elementary and secondary education according to the eightfour year plan. This desirable result may be achieved, provided proper attention is given to it in the organization and administration of the intermediate schools. It is argued on the one hand that the present elementary school course of study is undemocratic, in that the course is prepared largely for those who are going on indefinitely in school work rather than for those who find it necessary for one reason or another to leave school early. On the other hand, the attempt to compromise in the course of study, in order

[^121]to serve the needs of those who go on and those who leave, has not been successful, because in the country as a whole not more than fifty per cent of the elementary school graduates reach the second year of high school. In Boston in particular the intermediate school is urged as a means of reducing the present high school congestion and it undoubtedly will do this. It is urged also for Boston as a means of utilizing more fully and more effectively the present elementary school buildings. While the intermediate school may accomplish one or all these things, its chief purpose, after all, is to provide more suitable instruction for the boys and girls in our present seventh and eighth grades and in the first year of high school. The above arguments in its favor are merely incidental to the primary and fundamental purpose of the intermediate school, viz., to furnish boys and girls with better education than is being furnished now under our present system of organization.

The intermediate school means opportunity; opportunity to improve our whole system of educational administration; opportunity to readjust our methods of organization and administration within the school; opportunity to recast our courses of study so that they will more nearly meet the needs of pupils; opportunity to modify our methods of teaching. In indicating how this is to be done, I can do no better than to base my statement on Superintendent Horn's report.* While Superintendent Horn has used the phrase "Junior High School," he is discussing the type of institution which in Boston will be known as an intermediate school.

Superintendent Horn indicates how better education is to be provided for boys and girls in the intermediate schools as follows:

1. By using methods of instruction more mature than those generally used in the elementary schools, yet less mature and less like university methods than those commonly used in the high schools.
2. By using methods of discipline and control that are not such as are generally used with small children, and yet not such as are used in high schools.
3. By keeping in school through this critical period many of the boys and girls who would ordinarily drop out on account of lack of provision for their needs at this special time.
4. By furnishing a convenient stopping place for those pupils who cannot remain in the high school for four years, and keeping them in school at least a year or two longer than they would otherwise stay, and allowing them to drop out at the end of that time with at least a fairly good equipment for entering the competitions of the modern industrial world.

[^122]5. By providing greater elasticity in the course of study in the seventh, eighth, and ninth years.
6. By allowing the pupils who are to take foreign language study in the high school to begin a modern foreign language in the seventh grade.
7. By giving special attention to the child and his interests rather than to the subject-matter as is now too often the case in many high schools.

## II. DEVELOPMENT OF INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS IN BOSTON.

The following sketch of the intermediate classes in Boston covers their (a) Origin, (b) Organization, Administration, and Supervision, (c) Present Status, (d) Teachers, (e) Courses of Study, and $(f)$ Methods of Instruction.

## Origin.

Every development in school administration or reorganization of a school system is preceded by a period of agitation. The profession must be conscious of an unsatisfactory condition which needs improving and must be convinced that the proposed reorganization will bring about the desired improvement. In addition, the lay public must be educated to understand the meaning and significance of the proposed reorganization. Many educational schemes never proceed beyond the stage of professional and public agitation.

Following the agitation comes the period of trial and experimentation, in which any project is subjected to close scrutiny. Rare indeed is it that both the profession and the public do not produce severe and frequently unjust critics. The professional and lay criticisms of proposed changes usually prevent any modifications which do not promise a reasonable degree of success. Conservative progress is the price paid for democratic control of education.

Boston has passed through its period of agitation of the intermediate school project and is well along in its stage of experimentation. This subject was assigned by the superintendent to Assistant Superintendent Burke for his especial consideration and the systematic agitation began January 14, 1913, when he first discussed the subject at a mecting of the principals' association. A little later a conference on the same topic was held with the School Committee. From that time on, the subject has been discussed before home and school associations, teachers' associations, principals' associations, the Board of Superintendents, and the School Committec.

The agitation in favor of a reorganization of the public school
system through the introduction of the intermediate school was based on conditions in the public school system which were in need of improvement. It was recognized that the courses of study in Grades VII and VIII are too elaborate; that the instruction is bookish; that quality of achievement is sacrificed to quantity; that eight years is too long for instruction devoted exclusively to the so-called "fundamentals"; that our present divisions of the school system into elementary and secondary schools are artificial, accidental, illogical, and indefensible; that transition from elementary to high school is too sudden and abrupt; that mortality among first-year high school pupils is appalling; and that the cause of this mortality and wreckage among first-year high school pupils is an impassable void between the elementary grades and the high school.

Those who favored a reorganization also indicated what ought to be done to improve the present system. It was urged that we should eliminate nonessentials and simplify the course of study; motivate the instruction and relate it to industrial and sccial life; differentiate work for pupils at the end of the sixth grade; bridge the gap between the elementary grades and the high school; remove the arbitrary distinctions between these two divisions of our school system; introduce into the grades some subjects of the high school grades and reserve for the high school some of the more difficult subjects now found in the elementary schools; and correlate the work in all subjects throughout the entire twelve years.

Many advantages were suggested for the proposed system of intermediate or junior high schools. It was pointed out that the chief advantage educationally would be in the atmosphere created by such a school; that a longer period would be provided within which pupils might "find themselves"; that a ninth year in intermediate school would provide better education for those unemployed boys and girls who now by law must attend the regular high schools; that several courses of study should be offered with various options, which should be flexibly administered, so that a pupil might transfer easily from one to another; that the reconstruction of courses in accordance with the proposed reorganization will shorten by a full year the time necessary for many pupils to complete the course; that the cost of instruction in the ninth year will be much less under the proposed plan of organization than it is at present; and, finally, that relief will be afforded our overcrowded high schools by retaining the ninth-year pupils in intermediate schools.

As a result of arguments in favor of the intermediate school, the first official action was taken by the Board of Superintendents at its meeting on May 2, 1913, when, on motion of Assistant Superintendent Burke, it was

Voted, To recommend to the School Committee that the superintendent of schools be authorized, in such districts as he may designate, so to modify the course of study as to permit instruction in a modern foreign language for pupils of the seventh and eight grades who intend to enter high school.

The passage of the above motion by the Board of Superintendents was followed at once by action of the School Committee at its meeting on May 5, 1913, when the following order was offered by the superintendent:

Ordered, That the superintendent is hereby authorized, in such districts as he may designate, so to modify the course of study as to permit instruction in a modern foreign language for pupils of the seventh and eighth grades who intend to enter high school.

The above order was laid over and was finally approved by the School Committee at its meeting on June 9, 1913.

Pursuant to this order, Assistant Superintendent Burke reported to the Board of Superintendents on December 12, 1913, that intermediate classes in foreign languages for pupils who were preparing for high school had been organized in four elementary districts as follows:

|  | French. |  | German. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Classes in Grade |  | Classes in Grade |  |
|  | VII | VIII | VII | VIII |
| Henry L. Pierce | 2 | 1 |  |  |
| Mary Hemenway | 2 | 1 |  |  |
| Chapman. |  |  | 2 | 1 |
| Edward Everett. |  |  | 1 | 1 |

Six additional districts provided similar work in 1914. During 1915 ten other districts were added, making twenty districts in all.

The School Committee promoted the success of foreign language instruction by authorizing the superintendent, at its meeting on October 5, 1914, to assign an additional special assistant to elementary districts in which intermediate classes had been
organized. This authorization has continued to date, and these districts are thereby provided with an additional teacher, at comparatively little expense, who renders asṣistance in the instruction of intermediate classes.
By virtue of the discretionary authority conferred by the School Committee at its meeting May 5, 1913, the superintendent from time to time authorized the establishment of intermediate classes in modern foreign languages in twenty or more districts. At its meeting on June 5, 1916, the School Committee called a halt in the extension of these classes by limiting such classes to the twentythree following-named districts during the school year 1916-17:

| Abraham Lincoln. | John Winthrop. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Blackinton. | Lewwis. |
| Chapman. | Lowell. |
| Dearborn. | Mary Hemenway. |
| Dillaway. | Norcross. |
| Edmund P. Tileston. | Oliver Hazard Perry. |
| Edward Everett. | Oliver Wendell Holmes. |
| Eliot. | Robert G. Shaw. |
| Emerson. | Roger Wolcott. |
| George Putnam. | Thomas N. Hart. |
| Hancock. | Ulysses S. Grant. |
| Henry L. Pierce. |  |

As a result of a preliminary report of the department on the conditions in the several districts carrying on intermediate class work, the superintendent ordered that the ninth grade be organized in the following-named districts in September, 1917:

| Abraham Lincoln. | Lewls. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Emerson. | Mary Hemenway. |
| Hancock. | Robert G. Shaw. |
| Henry L. Pierce. | Ulysses S. Grant. |
| John Winthrop. |  |

Later the Chapman district was added to the above list, making ten districts in which the three years' work of the intermediate school was carried on during the school year 1917-18.

Organization, Administration, and Sufervision.
From the beginning the organization and supervision of intermediate classes has been under the direction of Assistant Superin-
tendent Burke through the assignment to him by the superintendent of the special subject, "Problems general to high schools and to intermediate schools."
The initial organization of intermediate classes consisted largely of the introduction of foreign language instruction. No other courses of study were ready for use until sometime after the opening of the schools in September, 1916. While some schools had modified their courses of study in other subjects scmewhat by that time, nevertheless, by far the greatest change which had taken place in our school system looking toward the establishment of intermediate schools was the opportunity offered pupils in selected districts to study a modern foreign language. To date, the changes in the other subjects are still in the experimental stage.

The establishment of classes in modern foreign language has been voluntary on the part of principals. No masters have been required or even urged to organize such classes. The selection of the particular foreign language to be offered in a given district has been determined largely by the presence in the district of someone qualified to teach it.

In all districts the taking of a modern foreign language has been optional with the pupils. It has been expected that those who are going on to high school are the ones to whom this instruction will make the most appeal, and for whom such work will be most profitable. As will be shown later, only about one half of the pupils in Grades VII and VIII in districts where a foreign language is offered have pursued such instruction.
Time for a foreign language has been found by eliminatirg much of technical English grammar, and by a reduction in the amount of time devoted to English, geography and arithmetic. In most schools pupils who have not maintained a comparatively high standing in all of their work, particularly in English, have been discouraged from undertaking the study of a foreign language in the seventh grade. The modifications in the instruction offered have been largely in the interest of those pupils who are going on into high school and probably to college. The whole field of vocational education, both commercial and industrial, in intermediate schools remains to be developed. The prevocational work already organized opens the way for this.

From the beginning it was planned that pupils pursuing modern foreign language instruction in intermediate classes should receive credit for such instruction toward a high school diploma. The amount of eredit which they shall receive is determined by the Board of Superintendents.

At its meeting on June 7, 1915, the Board of Superintendents agreed to recommend to the School Committee that "pupils who have completed two years of instruction in a modern foreign language in a Boston elementary day school shall be credited five points therefor toward a high school diploma on the recommendation of the Board of Superintendents." At the end of each school year the principal certifies to the Board of Superintendents a list of pupils who have satisfied this requirement. The secretary of the Board of Superintendents in turn informs the head masters of those high schools which the pupils concerned are to attend of the amount of credit to which each pupil is entitled. By this plan the determination of the amount of credit is removed entirely from the school in which the pupil took his work and from the school to which he is to go.
One of the largest agencies in the development of the intermediate classes in Boston has been the "intermediate councils." These councils have to do with the preparation of courses of study, with methods of teaching their respective subjects, and the instruction of teachers in the aims, scope and requirements of the prescribed courses.

At the time of the introduction of foreign language instruction into the elementary schools a council of eight members was appointed, consisting of several heads of department of modern foreign languages in the high schools. This original committee of eight recognized at once the inter-relation of the work in foreign language in the elementary and in the high school. Actuated by a commendable spirit of coöperation, the original council of eight members invited to their conferences the teachers of modern foreign languages in the grades. The first work of this united council was the preparation of the courses of study in French and German, which have been published as School Document No. 13, 1915.

Not only has this council prepared the course of study, but its members have inspected thoroughly the modern language work in the elementary grades. This council has inspected the quantity and quality of the instruction given, and it was on the basis of their recommendation that the Board of Superintendents fixed the amount of credit to which pupils should be entitled on the completion of the two years of work in modern foreign languages in the elementary schools.

A council on English was selected in the same way. It was made up of seven high school heads of department and six teachers of English in intermediate classes. The council undertook to
unify the work in English in Grades VII and VIII of the elementary school and in the first year of the high school, in order that the work might be sequential, uninterrupted, and free from repetition. A course of study prepared by the English council was printed as School Document No. 9, 1916. Following the preparation of this course of study the council held approximately two meetings per month for the purpose of analyzing the significance of the course of study and indicating the educational ends to be achieved through its use. Similar councils have been organized for other subjects. The following tabulation will show the sources from which teachers were drawn to constitute the various councils:

| Couscil. | Number High School Teachers. | Number Intermediate School Teachers. | Total <br> Number on Committee. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Modern language * | 8 | 10 | 18 |
| English | 7 | 6 | 13 |
| Mathematics. | s $\dagger$ | 2 | 10 |
| Science. | $5 \ddagger$ | 6 | 11 |
| Commercial. | 7 | 9 | 16 |
| History-Geography. | S \% | 12 | 20 |
| Latin. | - | 10 | 17 |

[^123]Intermediate classes have been developed into intermediate schools of three grades - seventh, eighth and ninth - in ten districts. Boston plans for the present to develop these intermediate schools under the jurisdiction of the masters of elementary districts. Elementary masters are to be the executive heads of these schools. Inasmuch as a considerable part of the work of the intermediate schools is of mutual concern to elementary and high school teachers, the intermediate council, consisting of high school and intermediate school teachers, has been formed to keep in close touch with the work of the intermediate school, in order that the pupil's education begun in any given subject may be a continuous development, unbroken by any sudden change from one type of school to another. It is con-
templated that a representative of each council will visit the instruction in the intermediate school and submit a report to the council for the council's approval. On the basis of the council's action the Board of Superintendents will give or withhold credit in the high school for work done in the intermediate schools.

It is appropriate to close this section with a statement of the fundamental principles underlying the organization of intermediate schools formulated by the Board of Superintendents, to be found on pages 33 and 34 of School Document No. 5, 1916:

The Board of Superintendents is of the opinion:

1. That the principles underlying the organization of intermediate or junior high school classes, as outlined in the aforementioned report,* are fundamentally and educationally sound.
2. That the experiment as conducted in the seventh and eighth grades of the several elementary school districts in Boston has proven practicable and successful, and warrants extension to include the ninth grade as well.
3. That in the organization of intermediate or junior high school classes, the segregation of all the pupils of the seventh, eighth and ninth grades as a distinct unit, in a separate building, is desirable.
4. That at present it is advisable to retain this intermediate unit as an integral part of the administrative machinery of the elementary school to which it may be attached.
5. That so long as this administrative relationship of elementary and intermediate schools is maintained, unquestionably a financial saving will be effected.
6. That principals and teachers both of elementary and of high schools should view intermediate schools as of mutual educational interest, and should volunteer heartiest professional coöperation.
7. That an ideal organization for a junior high school would seem to call for an independent administration of its own, differing from elementary and high, but embodying the best features of both. The Board of Superintendents desires to reserve its final opinion concerning this type of organization, however, until that proposed in recommendation No. 4 above has been given a satisfactory trial.
8. That as new buildings are erected in districts having intermediate classes, provision be made either in the parent building or in the new one for the segregation of the pupils of the seventh, eighth, and ninth grades, the ninth grade pupils to pursue first-year high school work.
9. That pending the time when such buildings may be completed, the experiment be tried of withholding some ninth grade classes in a few elementary districts where conditions are favorable, and of giving pupils instruction comparable with that of the first-year classes in the high school

## Present Status.

No phase of the discussion of intermediate classes in Boston better illustrates the experimental stage in which such classes

[^124]are to be found than a description of their present status. As has already been pointed out, 23 of the 68 elementary districts have introduced intermediate school work into Grades VII and VIII. Since the Blackinton School was merged with the John Cheverus District.-instruction in Spanish has been dropped from the Blackinton School. The Italian classes in the Eliot School were dropped because a suitable teacher could not be found. In the beginning particular attention was given to instruction in a modern foreign language. Gradually, courses in mathematics, English, science, history, geography, commercial subjects, manual arts for boys, and household arts for girls have been or are being worked out. In some schools instruction in a modern foreign language represents all that has been done. In other schools modifications in the courses of study in language, mathematics, English and history have already been made.

The following tabulation was made from answers to questionnaires sent out by the department of educational investigation and measurement. and may be taken as indicating the modifications which had been made by December 31, 1916, in the various subjects of study in the twenty-three districts indicated.

Table Showing Modifications in Subjects Indicated.

| Elementary Districts. | Language. | Mathematics. | English. | Others. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Abraham Lincoln <br> Chapman. <br> Dearborn <br> Dillaway <br> Edmund P. Tileston <br> Edward Everett. <br> Eliot... <br> Emer=on. <br> George Putnam <br> Hancock. <br> Henry L. Pierce <br> John Cheverus. <br> John Winthrop. <br> Lewis <br> Lowell <br> Mary Hemenway <br> Noreross <br> Oliver Hazard Perry: <br> Oliver Weadell Holmes <br> Robert G. Shaw. <br> Poger Wiolent <br> Thomas $\Sigma$ Hart <br> Ulysses S. Grant | French. German. German. spanish. French. German. None. German. French. Italian. French. None. spanish. Freach. German. French. spamish. -panish. French. <br> German. <br> French. <br> Spanish. <br> French. | Yo. No. Yes. Yes. les. les. Yes. Yo. les. No. Yes. No. Yes. No. les. les. No. Yo. les. les. Yes. les. les. | No. les. les. les. les. les. les. lo. les. lo. les. $o$. les. les. les. lo. lo. les. les. les. les. les. | Science. <br> History. <br> \{History. <br> Gicography. |

The first column gives a list of schools having intermediate classes; the second column indicates the language offered; in the third column "No" means that the mathematics course for intermediate classes has not yet been introduced; "Yes" means
that it has. The column headed English is to be interpreted similarly. In a few schools some modifications have been made in the science, history and geography courses as indicated.

While twenty-three districts have introduced intermediate school work, nevertheless not all pupils in the seventh and eighth grades in these schools are at present participating in such work. The following table shows the number of pupils taking intermediate school work and the number not taking such work in Grade VII and VIII in the districts indicated in the school year 1916-17.

| Elementary Districts. | Grade VII. |  | Grade Vili. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number Pupils Taking Intermediate School Work. | Number Pupils Not Taking Intermediate School Work. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { Pupils } \\ & \text { Taking } \\ & \text { Intermediate } \\ & \text { School } \\ & \text { Work. } \end{aligned}$ | Number Pupils Not Taking Intermediate School Work. |
| Abraham Lincoln. | 55 | 111 | 69 | 123 |
| Chapman. | 43 | 68 | 40 | 83 |
| Dearborn. | 122 | 49 | 85 | 47 |
| Dillaway....... | 42 | 114 | 35 | 97 |
| Edmund P. Tileston. | 77 |  | 71 |  |
| Edward Everett. | 84 | 117 | 156 |  |
| Eliot. . | 50 | 100 |  | 97 |
| Emerson. | 159 |  | 66 | 33 |
| George Putnam . | 84 | * 150 | 90 | $\dagger 108$ |
| Hancock. | 123 | $\ddagger 34$ | 86 |  |
| Henry I. Pierce . | 82 | 93 | 75 | 110 |
| John Winthrop. | 131 |  | 98 | 14 |
| Lewis. | 201 |  | 45 | 164 |
| Lowell. | 42 | 74 | 35 | 83 |
| Mary Hemenway . | 88 | 132 | 92 | 104 |
| Norcross. | 34 | 94 | 23 | 59 |
| Oliver Hazard Perry . | 40 | 81 | 46 |  |
| Oliver Wendell Holmes . | 290 |  |  | 308 |
| Robert G. Shaw . . | 125 | 38 | 120 |  |
| Roger Wolcott. | 128 | 123 | 94 | 141 |
| Thomas N. Hart. | 47 | 66 | 37 | 60 |
| Ulysses S. Grant. | 78 | 35 | 108 |  |
| Totals... | 2,125 | 1,479 | 1,471 | 1,631 |

[^125] $\ddagger$ Prevocational class.

The preceding table shows that about 58 per cent of the seventh grade pupils are taking intermediate school work in the schools which offer it, and about 47 per cent of the eighth grade pupils. It is, of course, the expectation that all pupils will ultimately participate in the departmental organization, and that industrial courses and commercial courses will be provided, particularly for those pupils who will not enter high school.

## Teachers.

The procuring of suitable teachers is an important administrative problem. Whether they should be selected from the high schools, or from the elementary schools, or whether special or additional preparation should be required of them, is uncertain. It will be generally agreed that teachers for these schools must be familiar with the spirit and purpose of the intermediate school and realize the opportunity which it offers for improvement of methods of teaching.

At present the teachers of intermediate classes are being selected from among the teachers of upper grade classes in the elementary schools. Although most of them have qualified only for elementary school teaching in Boston, a considerable portion of them have had the necessary college training and teaching experience to make it possible for them to qualify to offer instruction in high schools. In general, they are not surpassed in teaching ability by teachers offering instruction in the high schools.

Great care has been exercised in Boston to select only those teachers who have expressed an interest in the reorganization of Grades VII, VIII, and IX, and whose teaching ability is such as to promise reasonable success in these classes. A letter from Assistant Superintendent Burke, addressed to elementary school principals, will illustrate this point.

The Board of Superintendents is preparing to extend the work in the intermediate classes of the elementary grades by the introduction of a course in mathematics. This course will differ essentially both in content and in methods from the present work in arithmetic, and will include to a considerable extent related arithmetic, algebra and geometry.

The selection of teachers for this departure is as vital as was the selection of teachers for the modern language classes. The teachers should have pursued at least elementary courses in algebra and geometry; but what is infinitely more important, he or she should be mentally receptive of the most progressive thought upon the nature and the scope of mathematics in the intermediate grades. It is proposed that the teachers who are selected for this work shall meet as frequently as bi-weekly with representatives of
the council on mathematics for the intermediats grades for the development and integration of the subject-matter to be presented practically in the class room.

If you yourself are in sympathy with the points of view herein expressed, and if you have in your corps a teacher who has the necessary qualifications for the work, will you kindly send the name of the teacher to me, in order that I may arrange for the conferences.

It is expected that the teachers who begin this pioneer work shall give instruction in mathematics departmentally in the seventh, eighth and ninth grades, when the intermediate or junior high schools are established.

The first part of the above letter emphasizes the care with which teachers have been selected. The second part of the letter indicates a form of training which has been undertaken in order to prepare teachers for their departmental work. Each council is made up of the high school heads of department of a given subject and the teachers of that subject in intermediate classes. Together they go over the course of study, outlining the details of the work to be covered and discussing the methods by which the best results may be secured. These council meetings constitute a fine means of carrying on what might be called "aftertraining" of teachers for a new line of professional work. The nature of the discussion is such that teachers readily find practical application of the results of the discussion in their class room work.
In addition to the assistance which is being rendered teachers already in the service t.o qualify for teaching intermediate classes special provision has been made in the Boston Normal School for instructing prospective teachers of modern languages in intermediate schools. This instruction is provided for the college graduate section in the Boston Normal School. Admission is contingent upon the pupil's having pursued intensive courses in foreign language instruction in college and having shown proficiency in those studies. These courses are offered in the afternoon following the regular hours of the Normal School. Teachers of these classes are selected from the high school staff and are teachers who have no superior in their subjects. With the opportunities offered teachers of experience to qualify for instructing intermediate classes, and with the provision in the Normal School for training prospective teachers, it is believed that an adequate corps of teachers may be procured.
Looking toward the preparation of merit lists of prospective teachers for the intermediate schools, the Board of Superintendents offered examinations in January, 1918, by which candidates
might qualify as teachers. While several candidates presented themselves, it is expected that a larger number will do so as soon as the plan has been more fully developed and its details become better known.

## Courses of Study.

The following is a list of the courses of study which have been authorized for use in intermediate classes and published by the School Committee:

| Sobject. | Date of Authorization. | School Document Number. | Year. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| French. | October 18, 1915...... | 13 | 1915 |
| German. | October 18, 1915 | 13 | 1915 |
| English. | September 25, 1916. | 9 | 1916 |
| Mathematics. | September 25, 1916.... | 12 | 1916 |
| Italian | September 25, 1916 | 13 | 1916 |
| Spanish | September 25, 1916. | 14 | 1916 |
| Science | June 14, 1917 | 7 | 1917 |
| Clerical practice. | June 26, 1918. | 7 | 1918 |

## Methods of Instruction.

Advocates of the intermediate or junior high school have pointed out that the organization of the intermediate school offers an opportunity for revising fundamentally our courses of study and our methods of instruction, adapting each more nearly to the needs of the pupils. Contemporaneous with the movement for the introduction of intermediate classes and schools into the Boston school system has been carried on an agitation looking toward the improvement of methods of instruction in foreign languages. This was first brought to the attention of the School Committee on November 19, 1914, when Assistant Superintendent Burke discussed a report which he had prepared for the Board of Superintendents on this subject. As a result of that discussion, the Board of Superintendents recommended and the School Committee approved the following:

[^126]language as a part of their Normal School course, in order to qualify as teachers of a foreign language in our elementary grades.

That the methods pursued with this class of pupils shall be distinctively of the conversational type.

This change in the methods of instruction in modern foreign languages is unique among the subjects offered in the intermediate classes. It is confidently expected that in due time quite as complete a modification of methods of teaching may be found in the instruction offered in several of the other subjects. Unless such changes take place in the methods of instruction, the intermediate school will have missed one of its greatest opportunities.

The Work of Councils on Intermediate Schools and Classes.
As a means of coördinating intermediate and high school work councils consisting of representatives from the high school and from the intermediate school were organized. The part that they have played in the organization and establishment of intermediate school work in Boston is so well stated by Assistant Superintendent Burke in his last annual report that his statement is included here in full as follows:

Any discussion of the development and the progress of intermediate schools or classes would be incomplete without recognition of the contribution made toward their success by the various councils on this newer type of schools.

These councils, appointed by the superintendent of schools, are seven in number, namely, Councils on English, on Science, on Modern 'Foreign Languages, on Mathematics, on History and Geography, on Latin, and on Commercial Subjects. Membership upon these councils includes representative teachers of both high schools and intermediate classes.
During the past few years the Council on English has prepared an admirable course of study for the seventh, eighth and ninth grades of the intermediate classes, while the Council on Modern Foreign Languages and the Council on Mathematics have prepared equally excellent outlines for the seventh and eighth grades. During the past year the Council on Modern Foreign Languages has revised its course of study and included therein work for the ninth grade, and the Council on Mathematics is now engaged in making a similar revision so far as mathematics is concerned. During the past year, likewise, all the other councils - the Councils on History and Geography,
on Latin, on Science, and on Commercial Subjects - have arranged excellent outlines of work in their respective subjects. It should be observed, however, that the study of Latin is restricted to the ninth grade, and that the Council on Commercial Subjects has devoted its energies heretofore chiefly to defining the work in "clerical practice" for the ninth grade classes.

None of these councils are embarrassed by limitations superimposed by school authorities. On their own initiative they are doing constructive pioneer work along original lines. Conferences are held by them frequently, and the entire subject matter of the curricula is being thoroughly reviewed and revised. A notable illustration is the procedure of the Council on Mathematics. This council has undertaken the task of having mathematics taught as a unit in intermediate classes. Making simplified arithmetic a center, the council purposes to associate with arithmetic constructive or intuitional geometry and the elements of algebra. It expects thereby to lead the pupils gradually to an acquaintance with arithmetic, geometry and algebra, not as fragments but as a mathematical unit, and by this means to forestall the dangers and difficulties that confront pupils when they begin the study of algebra and geometry for the first time in the high school course.
In order that the teachers of mathematics in the intermediate classes may realize clearly this newer viewpoint of teaching mathematics, and in order that they may have at hand concretely and in detail subject matter for class room instruction, four members of this council have volunteered to meet in four district divisions all the teachers of mathematics in intermediate grades or classes. As a result of these conferences a body of material will be assembled suitable for presentation to seventh, eighth and ninth grade pupils, and at the same time the most progressive methods of mathematics teaching will become more thoroughly understood and more keenly appreciated.

Thus, during all this period of reconstruction of intermediate school programs, we are deeply indebted to the members of these councils who, not as theorists but as practical school-folk with a vision, are courageously meeting the problems that arise, and in the laboratory of the class room are solving difficulties, discovering new principles and practices, and arriving slowly but sanely at some very definite educational conclusions.

## III. THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF BOSTON IN ITS RELATION TO INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS.*

This section of the report consists of a general survey of those schools which are affected by the establishment of a system of intermediate schools in Boston. Some of the data is to be found in other school documents, but usually not in the form here presented. Some of the data have been collected especially for this study. The statistical facts here presented are necessary as a basis for the discussion in later sections of the report. The subject-matter in this section will be grouped around the following topics:

The elementary schools.
The secondary schools.
The present intermediate classes.

## The Elementary Schools.

Only those aspects of the elementary school system of Boston are here treated which affect or are affected by the establishment of intermediate schools.

## 1. Size and Grouth.

Since it is proposed to organize intermediate schools as a part of the present elementary districts, the size of those districts becomes an important consideration in the establishment of such schools. The following tabulation shows the average number of pupils belonging in each elementary district on June 30, 1916. The districts are grouped according to size. Those followed by an asterisk (*) now have intermediate classes in Grade VII, or Grade VIII, or both. Those followed by two asterisks (**) also have Grade IX.

* This section, as well as the preceding section of this report, was prepared during the school year 1916-17. The figures included are the latest which were then arailable. The situation which they portray and the conclusions drawn therefrom would not be materially changed if the figures were taken a year later. They are, therefore, printed as they were originally prepared.

TABLE 1.

## Average Number of Pupils Belonging June 30, 1916.

[From Annual Statistics, Document No. 16, page 9.]
Group I.
Over 2,000 Pupils.
Eight Districts.
Abraham Lincoln ${ }^{* *}$. . 2,146
Eliot* . . . . . 2,246
Hancock ** . . . . 2,125
Lewis ** . . . . 2,002
Mather . . . . . 2,278
Oliver Wendell Holmes * . 3,187
Samuel Adams . . . 2,283
Wells . . . . . 2,131
Group II.
1,500 to 2,000 Pupils.
Eight Districts.
Dearborn * . . . . 1,874
George Putnam * . . 1,769
Martin . . . . . 1,768
Mary Hemenway ** . . 1,717
Phillips Brooks . . . 1,573
Roger Wolcott * . . . 1,892
Washington . . . . 1,605
Wendell Phillips . . . 1,504
Group III.
1,000 to 1,500 Pupils.
Twenty-nine Districts.
Bennett . . . . 1,272
Bigelow . . . 1,087
Bowditch . . . . 1,111
Bowdoin . . . . 1,063
Chapman ** . . . 1,121
Charles Suminer . . . 1,108
Dillaway * . . . 1,302
Dudley . . . . . 1,322
Edward Everett * . . 1,459
Elihu Greenwood . . 1,177
Emerson ${ }^{* *}$. . . 1,309
Franklin . . . . 1,186
Henry L. Pierce ** . . 1,481
Hugh O'Brien . . . 1,496
John A. Andrew . . 1,279
John Cheverus * . . 1.362

John Winthrop ** . . 1,385
Lawrence . . . . 1,026
Longfellow . . . . 1,213
Lowell * . . . . 1,120
Norcross * . . . . 1,086
Quincy . . . . . 1,101
Robert G. Shaw ** . . 1,118
Theodore Lyman. . . 1,379
Thomas Gardner . . 1,305
Thomas N. Hart * . . 1,077
Ulysses S. Grant ** . . 1,200
Warren . . . . . 1,065
William E. Russell . . 1,101
Group IV.
Less than 1,000 Pupils.
Twenty-three Districts.
Agassiz . . . . . 717
Bunker Hill . . . 706
Christopher Gibson . . 931
Dwight . . . . . 814
Edmund P. Tileston * . 718
Everett . . . 755
Francis Parkman . . 650
\{ Frederic W. Lincoln . . S15
\{ Oliver Hazard Perry * . 842
Frothingham . . . 794
Gaston . . . . 968
Gilbert Stuart . . . 988
Harvard . . . . 764
Henry Grew . . . 604
Hyde . . . . . $\$ 95$
Jefferson . . 649
Minot . . . . . 570
Prescott . . . . 757
Prince . . . . . $\$ 87$
Rice . . . . . 955
Sherwin . . . . 938
Shurtleff . . . . 791
Washington Allston . . 965
Total . . . $8.5,884$

Regarding the size of districts, it is to be noted that

> 8 districts have more than 2,000 pupils. (Group I.)
> 8 districts have from 1,500 to 2,000 pupils. (Group II.)
> 29 districts have from 1,000 to 1,500 pupils. (Group III.)
> 23 districts have less than 1,000 pupils. (Group IV.)

To date the organization of intermediate classes has been wholly voluntary on the part of the masters and hence there has been a minimum of systematization in the establishment of such classes in adjoining school districts or in different sections of the city. It is encouraging to find, however, that generally speaking the twenty-three districts in which intermediate classes now exist are among the larger elementary districts of the city.

The following table will show the facts:

| Grour. | Total Districts in Group. | Number Districts Having Intermediate Classes. | Per Cent of Districts in Group with Intermediate Classes. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I. | 8 | 5 | 63 |
| II | 8 | 4 | 50 |
| III. | 29 | 12 | 41 |
| IV... | 23 | 2 | 9 |

The above table shows that fire of the eight largest elementary districts already have intermediate classes. At the other extreme it is to be noted that only two of the twenty-three districts with less than 1,000 pupils have started intermediate classes in Grades VII and VIII.

From these facts it would appear reasonable to develop complete intermediate schools first in those districts where intermediate classes already exist, and then as soon as feasible to introduce intermediate classes gradually or wholly into other districts where such classes do not now exist. As will be pointed out later, the size of the elementary district is not the most fundamental consideration in determining the wisdom of establishing intermediate schools, but rather the number of pupils participating in such an organization.

Some sections of the city are growing at a fast rate, whereas in other areas the public school population is steadily decreasing. The figures in the following table show the reason for congestion in some elementary districts and for vacant rooms in other districts.

TABLE II.

## Average Number of Pupils Belonging in Elementary Schools in June from 1907 to 1916.

|  | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Abraham Lincoln. | * 879 | * 954 | *947 | * 940 | 1,986 | 2,222 | 2,237 | 2,234 | 2,192 | 2,146 |
| Agassiz. | 1,400 | 1,349 | 832 | 794 | 745 | 711 | 684 | 683 | 709 | 717 |
| Bennett | 1,017 | 1,027 | 1,043 | 1,072 | 1,045 | 1,049 | 1,075 | 1,158 | 1,235 | 1,272 |
| Bigelow | 1,431 | 1,400 | 1,335 | 1,275 | 1,250 | 1,215 | 1,206 | 1,214 | 1,144 | 1,087 |
| Bowditch. | 1,301 | 1,274 | 1,235 | 1,203 | 1,176 | 1,098 | 1,052 | 1,071 | 1,081 | 1,111 |
| Bowdoin | 1,110 | 1,079 | 1,132 | 1,120 | 894 | 945 | 1,000 | 1,0́3 | 1,081 | 1,063 |
| Bunker Hill. | 859 | 837 | 900 | 870 | 80.3 | 785 | 754 | 746 | 739 | 706 |
| Chapman | 1,227 | 1,212 | 1,223 | 1,210 | 1,188 | 1,139 | 1,157 | 1,176 | 1,126 | 1,121 |
| Charles Sumner | 1,006 | 1,037 | 918 | 916 | 936 | 946 | 1,029 | 1,070 | 1,080 | 1,108 |
| Christopher Gibson | 914 | 913 | 950 | 961 | 860 | 860 | 866 | 864 | 873 | 931 |
| Dearborn | 1,858 | 1,888 | 1,911 | 1,898 | 1,873 | 1,818 | 1,804 | 1,828 | 1,843 | 1,874 |
| Dillaway | 1,516 | 1,480 | 1,420 | 1,300 | 1,221 | 1,241 | 1,225 | 1,223 | 1,240 | 1,302 |
| Dudley | 1,586 | 1,604 | 1,517 | 1,660 | 1,608 | 1,544 | 1,541 | 1,501 | 1,416 | 1,322 |
| Dwight | 1,195 | 1,155 | 1,22! | 1,184 | 1,136 | 1,047 | 962 | 964 | 880 | 814 |
| Edmund P. Tileston |  |  |  |  |  |  | 520 | 606 | 677 | 718 |
| Edward Everett | 1,292 | 1,313 | 1,334 | 1,390 | 1,356 | 1,389 | 1,429 | 1,460 | 1,460 | 1,459 |
| Elihu Greenwood |  |  |  |  |  | 560 | 1,067 | 1,120 | 1,140 | 1,177 |
| Eliot. | 1,994 | 2,029 | 2,004 | 2,037 | 2,060 | 2,102 | 2,146 | 2,276 | 2,242 | 2,246 |
| Emerson | 1,239 | 1,270 | 1,341 | 1,178 | 1,161 | 1,156 | 1,186 | 1,246 | 1,279 | 1,309 |
| Everett | 1,092 | 1,096 | 1,120 | 1,096 | 1,024 | 984 | 901 | 845 | 828 | 755 |
| Francis Parkman |  |  | 630 | 663 | 648 | 645 | 636 | 643 | 653 | 650 |
| Franklin | 1,530 | 1,520 | 1,591 | 1,601 | 1,480 | 1,324 | 1,238 | 1,374 | 1,254 | 1,186 |
| FFrederic W. Lincol | 959 | 1,003 | 1,014 | 1,017 | 984 | 964 | 921 | 895 | 866 | 815 |
| Oliver Hazard Perr | 1,156 | 1,174 | 1,133 | 1,108 | 1,091 | 1,058 | 911 | 892 | 88 | 842 |
| Frothingham | 1,270 | 1,269 | 1,245 | 1,221 | 1,139 | 1,002 | 908 | 888 | 869 | 794 |
| Gaston | 1,242 | 1,242 | 1,250 | 1,253 | 1,201 | 1,136 | 1,029 | 986 | 958 | 968 |
| George Putnam | 1,142 | 1,178 | 1,198 | 1,155 | 1,193 | 1,234 | 1,450 | 1,591 | 1,661 | 1,769 |
| Gilbert Stuart | 845 | 861 | 827 | 822 | 794 | 772 | 817 | 890 | 940 | 988 |
| Hancock | 1,983 | 1,941 | 1,965 | 1,997 | 2,020 | 2,048 | 2,021 | 2,204 | 2,152 | 2,125 |
| Harvard | 1,034 | 1,007 | 1,019 | 1,003 | 976 | 977 | 917 | 858 | 823 | 764 |
| Henry Grew. |  |  |  |  |  | 302 | 560 | 616 | 603 | 604 |
| Henry L. Pierce. | 1,018 | 1,097 | 1,192 | 1,245 | 1,290 | 1,319 | 1,320 | 1,419 | 1,471 | 1,481 |
| Hugh O'Brien. | 1,580 | 1,572 | 1,555 | 1,600 | 1,618 | 1,552 | 1,538 | 1,577 | 1,549 | 1,496 |
| Hyde. | 1,137 | 1,160 | 1,091 | 1,078 | 999 | 1,022 | 980 | 966 | 942 | 895 |

[^127]Table II.-Concluded.

|  | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jefferson. | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline 819 \\ 1,288 \\ 993 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 823 \\ 1,316 \\ 1,033 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 779 \\ 1,383 \\ 1,065 \end{array}$ | 761 <br> 1,409 <br> 1,207 | $\begin{array}{r} 733 \\ 1,384 \\ 500 \\ 681 \end{array}$ | 686 |  | 651 | 646 | 649 |
| John A. Andrew. |  |  |  |  |  | 1,379 | 1,331 | 1,284 | 1,299 | 1,279 |
| (Blackinton |  |  |  |  |  | 519 | 568 | 588 | 641 | 692 |
| (John Cheverus |  |  |  |  |  | 76 | 636 | 677 | 691 | 670 |
| John Winthrop | 1,153 | 1,192 | 1,078 | 1,155 |  | 789 | 1,327 | 1,313 | 1,370 | 1,385 |
| Lawrence | 1,108 | 1,087 | 1,119 | 1,141 | 1,102 | 1,097 | 1,081 | 1,085 | 1,003 | 1,026 |
| Lewis. | 1,521 | 1,614 | 1,635 | 1,678 | 1,788 | 1,841 | 1,810 | 1,922 | 1,981 | 2,002 |
| Longfellow | 954 | 974 | 949 | 987 | 982 | 1,025 | 1,081 | 1,164 | 1,181 | 1,213 |
| Lowell. | 1,222 | 1,177 | 1,201 | 1,269 | 1,187 | 1,145 | 1,142 | 1,127 | 1,157 | 1,120 |
| Comins | 1,133 | 1,184 | 1,281 | 1,260 | 1,260 | 1,196 | 1,199 | 1,167 | 1,133 | 1,147 |
| Martin | 906 | 835 | 808 | 816 | 784 | 790 | 726 | 706 | 699 | 621 |
| Mary Heme | 1,319 | 1,365 | 1,403 | 1,435 | 1,393 | 1,420 | 1,443 | 1,531 | 1,642 | 1,717 |
| Mather | 1,995 | 2,044 | 2,046 | 2,020 | 2,091 | 2,061 | 2,135 | 2,256 | 2,212 | 2,278 |
| Minot. | 737 | 763 | 750 | 738 | 665 | 638 | 637 | 602 | 618 | 570 |
| Norcross. | 1,170 | 1,101 | 1,079 | 1,086 | 1,059 | 1,054 | 1,069 | 1,101 | 1,078 | 1,086 |
| Oliver Wendell Holme | 1,614 | 1,846 | 1,977 | 2,204 | 2,405 | 2,559 | 2,701 | 2,912 | 2,985 | 3,187 |
| Phillips Brool | 1,898 | 1,936 | 1,960 | 2,131 | 2,361 | 1,722 | 1,459 | 1,557 | 1,568 | 1,573 |
| Prescott | 984 | 946 | 953 | 984 | 962 | 907 | 891 | 851 | 799 | 757 |
| Prince | 1,021 | 954 | 900 | 888 | 835 | 882 | 926 | 914 | 902 | 887 |
| Quincy | 1,197 | 1,203 | 1,239 | 1,274 | 1,242 | 1,246 | 1,221 | 1,166 | 1,145 | 1,101 |
| Rice | 723 | 804 | 848 | 933 | 963 | 879 | 907 | 931 | 991 | 955 |
| Robert G. Sha | 693 | 697 | 767 | 760 | 766 | 797 | 850 | 928 | 1,017 | 1,118 |
| Roger Wolcot | 1,581 | 1,696 | 1,562 | 1,689 | 1,666 | 1,805 | 1,459 | 1,570 | 1,650 | 1,592 |
| Samuel Adams | 1,279 | 1,307 | 1,454 | 1,576 | 1,640 | 1,737 | 1,902 | 2,256 | 2,234 | 2,283 |
| Sherwin | 1,118 | 1,122 | 1,095 | 1,060 | 1,018 | 955 | 966 | 942 | 982 | 938 |
| Shurtleff | 889 | 877 | 850 | 847 | 813 | 771 | 741 | 760 | 772 | 791 |
| Theodore Lym | 1,875 | 1,554 | 2,092 | 2,174 | 2,155 | 1,807 | 971 | 1,127 | 1,321 | 1,379 |
| Thomas Gardne | 1,302 | 1,292 | 1,247 | 1,252 | 1,248 | 1,214 | 1,274 | 1,338 | 1,322 | 1,305 |
| Thomas N. Har | 1,253 | 1,181 | 1,207 | 1,216 | 1,165 | 1,152 | 1,092 | 1,094 | 1,083 | 1,078 |
| Ulysses S. Gran |  |  |  |  |  | 354 | 1,246 | 1,279 | 1,193 | 1,200 |
| Warren | 951 | 1,046 | 1,019 | 1,092 | 1,062 | 1,042 | 1,026 | 1,039 | 1,043 | 1,065 |
| Washington | 1,993 | 2,026 | 2,097 | 2,009 | 1,846 | 1,741 | 1,692 | 1,705 | 1,694 | 1,605 |
| Washington Allsto | 850 | 807 | 791 | 819 | 808 | 807 | 801 | 799 | 915 | 965 |
| Wells | 2,294 | 2,390 | 2,281 | 2,164 | 2,089 | 2,089 | 2,265 | 2,345 | 2,254 | 2,131 |
| Wendell Phillip | 1,301 | 1,329 | 1,321 | 1,355 | 1,552 | 1,552 | 1,567 | 1,556 | 1,570 | 1,504 |
| William E. Russell | 1,559 | 1,573 | 1,484 | 1,483 | 1,409 | 1,319 | 1,246 | 1,207 | 1,190 | 1,101 |
| Totals. | 80,505 | 81,435 | 81,821 | 82,739 | 81,369 | 81,819 | 83,170 | 85,577 | 85,871 | 85,884 |

The Oliver Wendell Holmes District numbered 1,614 pupils in 1907 and reached 3,187 pupils in 1916 - an increase of 97 per cent. The Samuel Adams District had 1,279 pupils in 1907 and in 1916 had 2,283 pupils - an increase of 77 per cent. On the other hand, the Dwight School had 1,195 children in 1907 and in 1916 it had only 814 - a decrease of 32 per cent. The Everett School had 1,092 pupils in 1907 and in 1916 it had only 755 - a decrease of 31 per cent. The Oliver Hazard Perry District had 1,156 children in 1907, whereas in 1916 it had only 842 - a decrease of over 27 per cent.

## 2. Number and Distribution of Graduates.

Since the intermediate school is to consist of Grades VII and VIII of the elementary school and the first year of the secondary school, and also because the number of pupils concerned is an important factor in determining the possibility of organizing an intermediate school, it is essential to know the number of graduates in each elementary district. In addition to this it is necessary to know what portion of the elementary school graduates would be likely to participate in the work of an intermediate school if one were organized in the district. The following table gives this information for each elementary district: .

TABLE III.
Number and Distribution of Graduates.

|  | Total Number of Graduates, June, 1916. | Left Public School System. | Entered Specialized Schools. | Entered <br> General High School. | Probably Moved into <br> Another <br> District. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group I. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Abraham Lincoln. | 168 | 43 | 24 | 100 | - 1 |
| Eliot. | 76 | 22 | 3 | 51 |  |
| Hancock. | 85 | 27 | 17 | 38 | 3 |
| Lewis. | 228 | 21 | 33 | 174 | ......... |
| Mather | 264 | 55 | 44 | 163 | 2 |
| Oliver Wendell Holmes. | 295 | 19 | 22 | 254 |  |
| Samuel Adams. | 121 | 33 | 13 | 74 | 1 |
| Wells. | 109 | 12 | 6 | 89 | 2 |
| Group II. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dearborn. | 140 | 37 | 20 | 79 | 4 |
| George Putnam. | 177 | 9 | 40 | 128 |  |

Table III.-Continued.


Table III.-Concluded.

|  | Total Number of Graduates, June, 1916. |  | Entered Specialized Schools. | Entered General High School. | Probably <br> Moved into Another District. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Grote IV. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agassiz.. | 76 | 16 | 16 | 44 | ......... |
| Bunker Hill... | 53 | 7 | 10 | 36 | ......... |
| Christopher Gibson. | 80 | 9 | 4 | 67 | ......... |
| Dwight.. | 44 | 16 | 6 | 21 | 1 |
| Edmund P. Tileston. | 69 | $\delta$ | 7 | 53 | 1 |
| Everett... | 70 | 4 | 16 | 49 | 1 |
| Francis Parkman. | 76 | 4 | 11 | 61 |  |
| (Frederic W. Lincoln. | 65 | 4 | 24 | 36 | 1 |
| OOliver Hazard Perry. | 82 | 6 | 23 | 52 | 1 |
| Frothingham. | 99 | 14 | 5 | 80 | ......... |
| Gaston.... | 89 | 12 | 20 | 56 | 1 |
| Gilbert Stuart. | 70 | 11 | 15 | 44 | ......... |
| Harvard. . | 82 | 10 | 18 | 54 | $\ldots$ |
| Henry Grew. | 72 | 14 | 5 | 50 | 3 |
| Hyde. | 59 | 16 | 6 | 37 | ........ |
| Jefferson. | 53 | 13 | 15 | 25 | ......... |
| Minot. | 72 | 7 | 19 | 46 |  |
| Prescott. | 79 | 15 | 13 | 51 | ......... |
| Prince. | 82 | 12 | 8 | 62 |  |
| Rice. | 117 | 20 | 17 | 79 | 1 |
| Sherwin. | 74 | 9 | 17 | 48 | ......... |
| Shurtleff. | 68 | 10 | 8 | 49 | 1 |
| Washington Allston. | 134 | 19 | 17 | 98 |  |
| Totals. | 7,332 | 1,107 | 1,115 | 5,068 | 42 |

The preceding table shows the number of graduates in each elementary district in June, 1916, and what became of them on leaving elementary school. The first column of figures is selfexplanatory; each succeeding column is explained in the following paragraphs:

Left Public School System.- This column shows the number of pupils who left the public school system in June, 1916, either to go to work, to go to private school, to move out of town, or to remain at home.

Entered Specialized Schools.- This column shows the number of pupils in each district who entered the Boston Trade School, the Trade School for Girls, Mechanic Arts High School, or the High School of Practical Arts in September, 1916. The organization of ninth grade classes in any district should be undertaken only when it is reasonably certain that the intermediate school can provide education equivalent to that offered in the first year of high school. Since each of the four schools aforementioned is a school with a highly specialized course of study, planned to meet the needs of groups of pupils with well-defined purposes in view, and provided with special technical equipment, it is not at all likely that these could be duplicated in an intermediate school. Further, it would be an unjustifiable expenditure of public money to attempt to duplicate in the intermediate schools the expensive shop and laboratory equipment of these specialized schools. It is proposed, therefore, to allow those pupils who desire to enter the High School of Practical Arts or Mechanic Arts High School to do so at the end of their eight-year course or to enter the Boston Trade School or the Trade School for Girls without graduation under the same conditions that they do at the present time.

Entered General High School.- This column shows the number of pupils in each district who entered a high school in September, 1916, to pursue a general course, a college preparatory course, or a commercial course. Included in this column are the pupils who entered a district high school, or the central high schools, e. g., Public Latin, Girls' Latin, English High, Girls' High, or High School of Commerce. It is believed that the first-year courses offered in any of these schools can be duplicated in the intermediate schools.

The pupils indicated in this column are the only high school pupils with whom the intermediate school is at present concerned. These pupils will be further considered in a later table.

Probably Moved into Another District.- This column includes relatively a small number of pupils who moved from one high school district to another between the time of graduation from the elementary school and admission to high school.

The totals of Table III show that of the 7,332 graduates in June, $1916,1,107$, or 15 per cent, left the public school system; 1,115 , or 15 per cent, entered specialized schools, and $5,06 s$, or 69 per cent, entered a general high school. Hence, of the 7,332 elementary school graduates of June, 1916, the intermediate school is concerned with 5,068 , or 69 per cent of the total.
3. Number of Pupils and Classes in Grades VII, VIII and IX. The complete organization of an intermediate school will consist of those elementary school graduates who contemplate taking a general, college preparatory, or commercial course, together with seventh and eighth grade pupils of the present elementary school. The number of pupils or classes necessary to constitute a successful intermediate school is of fundamental importance. As yet there is no fact basis for determining this number. After careful consideration, approximately ten classes is suggested as a fair minimum number of seventh, eighth, and ninth grade classes necessary for an economic organization. The advisory committee on intermediate schools and the Board of Superintendents have approved this number. This number is suggested merely as a basis of procedure and is subject to change. Varying conditions in different districts make any such standard subject to exceptions.
The following table shows the number of pupils and classes in Grades VII, VIII, and IX (estimated) in each district and the total. The number of pupils and classes in Grades VII and VIII was secured directly from principals in reply to questionnaires No. 1 and 3. The estimate of the number of ninth grade pupils and classes in each district was compiled from the annual statistical document and from the " 400 " cards in the superintendent's office. The last column in the table shows how many classes there would be if an intermediate school were organized in each district, based on forty or forty-five pupils in a class.

TABLE IV.
Number of Pupils and Classes in Grades VII, VIII and IX.

|  | Grade Vili. |  | Grade VIII. |  | Grade IX. |  | Total Number Classes VII, VIII, IX. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pupils. | Classes. | Pupils. | Classes. | Pupils. | Classes. |  |
| Grout I. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Abraham Lincoln. | 216 | 5 | 192 | 4 | 100 | 3 | 12 |
| Eliot. | 129 | 3 | 87 | 2 | 51 | 2 | 7 |
| Hancock. | 159 | 4 | S9 | 2 | 38 | 1 | 7 |
| Lewis. | 195 | $4 \frac{1}{3}$ | 236 | 6 | 174 | 4 | 14, |
| Mather | 201 | 5 | 236 | 6 | 163 | 4 | 15 |
| Oliver Wendell Holmes | 351 | 9 | 321 | 8 | 254 | 6 | 23 |
| Samuel Adams. | 145 | 4 | 149 | 4 | 74 | 2 | 10 |
| Wells. | 119 | 3 | 121 | 3 | S9 | 2 | 8 |

Table IV.- Continued.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

[^128]Table IV.- Concluded.

|  | Grade VII. |  | Grade VIII. |  | Grade IX. |  | TotalNumberClasses,VII, VIII,IX. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pupils. | Classes. | Pupils. | Classes. | Pupils. | Classes. |  |
| Thomas Gardner. | 135 | 3 | 90 | 2 | 67 | 2 | 7 |
| Thomas N. Hart. | 111 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 98 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 55 | 2 | 7 |
| Ulysses S. Grant... | 114 | 3 | 107 | 3 | 75 | 2 | 8 |
| Warren. | - 87 | 2 | 78 | 2 | 68 | 2 | 6 |
| William E. Russell. | 129 | 3 | 127 | 3 | 101 | 3 | 9 |
| Agassiz . | 78 | 2 | 75 | 2 | 44 | 1 | 5 |
| Bunker Hill. | 67 | 2 | 45 | 2 | 36 | 1 | 5 |
| Christopher Gibson. | 145 | 3 | 135 | 3 | 67 | 2 | 8 |
| Dwight... | 78 | 2 | 72 | 2 | 21 | 1 | 5 |
| Edmund P. Tileston. | 79 | 2 | 72 | 2 | 53 | 2 | 6 |
| Everett.. | 87 | 2 | 79 | 2 | 49 | 1 | 5 |
| Francis Parkman. | 65 | 2 | 63 | 2 | 61 | 2 | 6 |
| Frederic W. Lincoln. | 87 | 2 | 101 | 3 | 36 | 1 | 6 |
| Oliver Hazard Perry. | 131 | 3 | 46 | 1 | 52 | 2 | 6 |
| Frothingham. | 114 | 3 | 95 | 2 | 80 | 2 | 7 |
| Gaston. | 117 | 3 | 70 | 2 | 56 | 2 | 7 |
| Gilbert Stuart. . | 126 | 3 | 98 | 2 | 44 | 1 | 6 |
| Harvard | 83 | 2 | 94 | 2 | 54 | 2 | 6 |
| Henry Grew. | 70 | 13 | 70 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 50 | 2 | 5 |
| Hyde. | 98 | $2 \frac{1}{3}$ | 68 | 2 | 37 | 1 | $5 \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Jefferson. | 107 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 59 | 2 | 25 | 1 | $5 \frac{3}{3}$ |
| Minot. | 77 | 2 | 73 | 2 | 46 | 1 | 5 |
| Prescott. | 60 | 2 | 90 | 2 | 51 | 2 | 6 |
| Prince. | 125 | 3 | 102 | 2 | 62 | 2 | 7 |
| Rice. | 102 | - $2 \frac{1}{3}$ | 116 | 3 | 79 | 2 | $7 \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Sherwin. | 51 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 51 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 48 | 1 | 4 |
| Shurtleff . | 80 | 2 | 81 | 2 | 49 | 1 | 5 |
| Washington Allston.. | 128 | 3 | 118 | 3 | 98 | 2 | 8 |
| Totals.. | 8,875 | 221 | 8,039 | 202 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5,068 | 135 | $558 \frac{1}{1}$ |

Attention has already been called to the fact that the important consideration in determining where to establish intermediate schools is not the size of the elementary district but the number of pupils and classes in Grades VII, VIII, and IX where such a school is contemplated. The force of this will be shown in the following discussion of the four groups of schools.

Group I.- Although the Eliot and Hancock Schools have over 2,100 pupils each, there are only seven classes in the seventh, eighth, and ninth grades for an intermediate school organization in either district. In this same group the Lewis and Mather Schools, with approximately the same number of pupils, have fourteen and one half classes and fifteen classes, respectively, for an intermediate school organization. The Wells School, likewise, numbers approximately as many pupils as the Hancock and has only eight classes. The Oliver Wendell Holmes, with over 3,000 pupils, has twenty-three classes for an intermediate school organization. In other words, with 50 per cent larger enrollment, the Oliver Wendell Holmes has more than three times as many classes for an intermediate school as has the Hancock or the Eliot. Of the eight schools in this group, five have ten classes or more and three have fewer than ten classes for an intermediate school organization.

Group II. - Considerable variation in number of classes exists among the schools of this group. The Washington, with over 1,600 pupils, has only eight classes for an intermediate school organization, whereas the Wendell Phillips - an adjoining school, with 1,500 pupils - has eleven such classes. The Dearborn District, which is one of the largest in this group, has only nine classes in Grades VII, VIII, and IX. Of the eight schools in this group, six have ten classes or more for an intermediate school organization, and two districts - the Dearborn and the Washington - have only nine and eight classes, respectively.

Group III.- The differences in the number of pupils continuing through the seventh and eighth grades and into the high school among the elementary districts in Group III are still more striking than in the preceding groups. The Bowditch, with 1,100 children, would provide only five and one half classes for an intermediate school organization, whereas the Elihu Greenwood District, with the same number of pupils, would provide ten such classes. The Franklin District, with nearly 1,200 children, would provide only five classes, whereas the Bigelow District, with approximately 1,100 children, would provide twice as many classes. Of the twenty-nine elementary districts in this group, only seven would provide ten or more classes for an intermediate school organization, and twenty-two would provide fewer than ten classes.

Group IV.- Two districts in Group IV - the Christopher Gibson and the Washington Allston - would provide eight classes for an intermediate school organization - the largest
number in any school in this group. The Sherwin, with approximately the same number of pupils, would provide only four classes for such an organization. Of the twenty-three districts in this group, not a single district would provide ten classes - the number tentatively fixed as a reasonable minimum for the establishment of an intermediate school. It is interesting to note that the Christopher Gibson and the Washington Allston Districts, with less than a thousand pupils, would provide more classes for an intermediate school organization than would the Eliot and the Hancock Districts with two and a half times as many pupils.

From this it becomes clear that the local conditions in each district must be the chief basis for determining the desirability of establishing an intermediate school in that district.

Summary Table.

| , | Number with 10 Classes or more. | Number with <br> Less than 10 <br> Classes. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group I - over 2,000 pupils. | 5 | 3 |
| Group II - 1,500-2,000 pupils. | 6 | 2 |
| Group III - 1,000-1,500 pupils. | 7 | 22 |
| Group IV - less than 1,000 pupils. | 0 | 23 |
| Totals. | 18 | 50 |

The preceding table is a summary of the table on pages 48-50 and shows that there are eighteen elementary school districts in Boston which meet the provisional minimum standard of ten classes in Grades VII, VIII, and IX for organizing an intermediate school; and that there are fifty districts, some of them among the largest of the city, which do not reach this minimum standard. The eighteen districts which meet this standard are:

Abraham Lincoln.**
Bennett.
Bigelow.
Edward Everett.*
Elihu Greenwood.
George Putnam.*
Henry L. Pierce.**
Hugh O'Brien.
Lewis.*

Martin.
Mary Hemenway.**
Mather.
Oliver Wendell Holmes.*
Phillips Brooks.
Quincy.
Roger Wolcott.*
Samuel Adams.
Wendell Phillips.

Of these eighteen districts, which as far as number of classes is concerned might qualify for the establishment of intermediate schools, the eight marked with an asterisk (*) now have intermediate classes in Grades VII and VIII; two asterisks (**) indicate ninth grade also. In addition to completing the organization of intermediate schools in those districts where such classes already exist, it is recommended that steps be taken at once to establish intermediate classes in the other ten districts of this group where the superintendent deems it expedient, looking toward the final establishment of a complete intermediate school in those districts.

## 4. Schoolhouse Accommodations.

This study concerns itself with schoolhouse accommodations exclusively from the standpoint of available rooms for retaining ninth grade pupils in intermediate schools. Rooms may be available for this purpose in present buildings or in buildings now under construction. Both possibilities are here described.

Vacant rooms in present elementary buildings may be due to a purely temporary shift in population or to a relatively permanent reduction in public school population due to actual moring away of people or the attendance of pupils at private schools. One of the most difficult problems in the administration of a public school system is adequate housing of the school children. To solve the problem requires not only keen foresight in determining the trends and shifts of population, but also an adequate plan for getting schoolhouses built. Most cities are still in the stage of attacking the problem; few have solved it. Most cities find themselves in the position of the City of Boston today, with vacant class rooms in one section of the city and the pupils who might occupy them in another section of the city.
Data showing the number of vacant rooms in school buildings is at best only suggestive and is never conclusive or final. If such data were gathered on a different date during the same year or during another school year they would be different. In view of this no attempt has been made to verify the data presented here. The fact that it does not differ materially from similar information collected by the superintendent for another purpose indicates that it is sufficiently reliable for our purpose.

Information in the following table was collected directly from masters in reply to questionnaires sent to them in February and March, 1917. In a few districts racant rooms are found where
portables are in use. On the other hand, some districts use a class room exclusively for sewing, when most schools carry on sewing in regular rooms. Such conditions have been disregarded because they will offset each other to some extent, and because the information is accurate enough for our purposes.

## TABLE V. Number of Vacant Rooms by Districts.

Grour I.
Abraham Lincoln . . 4
Fliot

Eliot . . . . . . 1
Hancock . . . . . 1
Lewis . . . . 3
Mather . . . . 0
Oliver Wendell Holmes . . 0
Samuel Adams . . . 0
Wells . . . . . . 6
Grout II.
Dearborn . . . . . 0
George Putnam . . . 0
Martin . . . . 3
Mary Hemenway . . . 0
Phillips Brooks . . . 1
Roger Wolcott . . 0
Washington . . . 2
Wendell Phillips . . . 3
Group III.
Bennett
Bigelow . . . .. . 1
Bowditch . . . . 0
Bowdoin . . . . . 0
Chapman . . . . 0
Charles Sumner . . 0
Dillaway . . . . 0
Dudley . . . . 8
Edward Everett . . . 0
Elihu Greenwood . . 2
Emerson . . . . 0
Franklin . . 4
Henry L. Pierce . . . 0
Hugh O'Brien . . . 1
John A. Andrew . . . 1
John Cheverus . . 5
John Winthrop . . . 3
Lawrence . . . . 2
Longfellow ..... 0
Lowell ..... 1
Norcross ..... 3
Quincy ..... 4
Robert G. Shaw ..... 2
Theodore Lyman ..... 1
Thomas Gardner ..... 0
Thomas N. Hart ..... 0
Ulysses S. Grant ..... 4
Warren ..... 2
William E. Russell ..... 5
Group IV.
Agassiz ..... 0
Bunker Hill ..... 3
Christopher Gibson ..... 0
Dwight ..... 2
Edmund P. Tileston ..... 1
Everett ..... 5
Francis Parkman ..... 0
(Frederic W. Lincoln ..... 1
Oliver Hazard Perry ..... 1
Frothingham ..... 3
Gaston ..... 0
Gilbert Stuart ..... 2
Harvard ..... 3
Henry Grew ..... 2
Hyde ..... 1
Jefferson ..... 5
Minot ..... 0
Prescott ..... 3
Prince ..... 0
Rice ..... 3
Sherwin ..... 1
Shurtleff ..... 1
Washington Allston ..... 0
Total ..... 112

> Summary Table.
> 25 districts have 0 vacant rooms. 14 districts have 1 vacant room. 9 districts have 2 vacant rooms 10 districts have 3 vacant rooms. 4 districts have 4 vacant rooms. 4 districts have 5 vacant rooms. 1 district has 6 vacant rooms. 1 district has 8 vacant rooms.

The above table shows that in March, 1917, there were 112 vacant rooms in the sixty-eight elementary districts of Boston; that only twenty-five of the sixty-eight districts had no vacant rooms, and that one district had as many as eight class rooms not in use. The above figures show that there is an average of nearly two vacant rooms per elementary school district throughout the city.
On the other hand, the schoolhouse accommodations in some districts at present are wholly inadequate for the children of the district and only by a wise administrative policy can the School Committee avoid a continuance of this congestion, and in some cases in a much exaggerated form.

The importance of utilizing every one of these vacant rooms where possible is frequently overlooked. At present prices it costs approximately $\$ 12,000$ per room to build an elementary school building. If these vacant rooms can be utilized for class room purposes it means a utilization of a room that is now worth $\$ 12,000$. These 112 vacant rooms represent to the School Committee a value of $\$ 1,344,000$ in physical equipment.

This is important in the plan for establishing intermediate schools, not only because to retain the first-year high school pupils in the intermediate school will require the use of additional rooms, but also because the introduction of a system of intermediate schools into the Boston school system will afford an unparalleled opportunity to make use of many of these vacant rooms. The extent to which this can be done is limited largely by the amount of re-defining of boundaries of elementary districts which the School Committee will permit.

After careful and extended consideration the School Committee declined to approve the recommendation of the superintendent that certain districts in South Boston be consolidated and intermediate schools be established. If the School Committee
continues this policy it means that the number of intermediate schools that can be successfully established is decidedly limited. More recently the School Committee approved the consolidation of two districts in Charlestown, although for the present no intermediate school is contemplated as a result.

In discussing schoolhouse accommodations the number of portable buildings should be considered. Reports to the superintendent of schools, in reply to Circular No. 30, show that there were 122 portables occupied by classes on December $8,1916$. In addition, there were five portable buildings not occupied, making a total of 127 portable buildings used or available for use in the City of Boston. Obviously these portables are largely in use in those districts where there is a rapid growth in school population. For example, in the Mary Hemenway District there were eleven portables and in the Oliver Wendell Holmes there were eleven. The Henry L. Pierce District had thirteen portable buildings in use,- the largest number in use in any one district in the city. In addition, twenty-two classes are accommodated in rented quarters.

To provide adequate schoolhouse accommodations for the children now housed in portable buildings or in rented quarters, new accommodations have recently been completed in the following districts:


In addition to the above the following accommodations will be ready for occupancy in September, 1918:
S-room building . . . . . George Putnam District.
S-room building . . . Roger Wolcott District.

In addition to these new school accommodations three buildings or additions have been authorized as follows:


It is to be observed that if all of the buildings now in the process of construction were arailable for occupancy at once they would not be sufficient to relieve the city of its portable and rented
accommodations. Intermediate schools are contemplated in each one of the above districts, and their establishment is largely contingent on the completion of these buildings.

## 5. Conclusions.

As a result of the preceding study the following conclusions have been reached:

1. While the size of a district is to be considered in the establishment of intermediate schools, the number of classes in seventh, eighth, and ninth grades in the district is a matter of more fundamental importance.
2. While eight elementary districts of the city have over 2,000 pupils, three of them probably do not provide the necessary number of seventh, eighth, and ninth grade classes to constitute a satisfactory intermediate school organization.
3. Of the sixty-eight elementary districts only eighteen districts provide the number of seventh, eighth, and ninth grade classes probably necessary to establish a satisfactory intermediate school.
4. Although there are 127 portable buildings in use in elementary districts, and also twenty classes accommodated in rented quarters, there are at the same time 112 vacant rooms in elementary districts throughout the city.
5. At the present cost of schoolhouses these 112 racant rooms represent an investment of $\$ 1,344,000$. Whether these 112 vacant rooms can be utilized for elementary school or intermediate school purposes depends largely on the amount of redefining of elementary districts which the School Committee will approve.
6. The organization of intermediate schools is limited by available rooms; these rooms may be either some of the 112 vacant rooms now existing in certain elementary districts or the rooms provided by newly constructed buildings now in the process of erection.
7. New buildings or additions to old buildings now completed will provide a total of a hundred or more additional class rooms for elementary or intermediate school purposes. If all of these rooms were available for occupancy at once they would not be sufficient to relieve the city of its portable or rented quarters.

## The Secondary Schools.

Only those aspects of the high and-Latin schools of Boston which directly relate to the establishment of intermediate schools will be discussed.

## 1. Size and Growth.

Three of Boston's secondary schools enroll more than 2,000 pupils; three enroll more than 1,000 , and the smallest has nearly 500 pupils enrolled. The growth of the secondary schools in Boston has been phenomenal. The average number of pupils belonging on June 30, 1907, was 7,106, and in 1916 it was 16,882. This change represents an increase of 138 per cent in attendance over a period of nine years, and there are those who feel that the maximum increase has not yet been fully reached. This extraordinary growth is not limited to a few schools, but is general throughout the city.

The following table shows the size of each school by years from 1907 to 1916; also the growth of each school over that period and the percentage of increase in average number belonging in 1916 over 1907.

TABLE VI.
Average Number of Pupils Belonging in High and Latin Schools in June from 1907 to 1916.

| Scrool. | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | Per Cent <br> Increase <br> Over <br> Over |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1907. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

* Increase 1916 over 1908.
† Increase 1916 over 1912.


## 2. Schoolhouse Accommodations.

The extraordinary growth of high and Latin schools has greatly overtaxed the schoolhouse accommodations for high school pupils. In marked contrast with the situation in the elementary schools, in the fifteen high and Latin schools there are only two unused class rooms and one of these is a basement room. In addition, twelve classes occupy basement rooms; twenty-two classes recite in corridors or libraries, or in rooms not intended for recitation purposes; three classes are in portable buildings, and one class is in rented quarters.

Further, at the beginning of the school year 1916-17, Dorchester High School, English High School, South Boston High School, and West Roxbury High School were organized on the double shift or two-session plan, thereby undertaking to utilize the facilities of the building during a longer school day. South Boston High School has since been reorganized according to a normal program, but the other schools continued to operate a double session plan throughout the school year. In addition, the East Boston High School has an annex of four classes located in the Paul Jones building, some distance from the main school.

To provide more class rooms for high school purposes an addition to the Hyde Park High School is now being built. The School Committee has also authorized the purchase of land for a new building for the Public Latin School, thereby releasing the whole building now occupied by the Public Latin and the English High School for the work of the English High School alone.

In view of the overcrowded conditions in our high school buildings, it is clear that the buildings now being erected, and those contemplated in the near future, will be wholly inadequate to bring the desired relief to the high schools in order that they may return to normal plans of organization and administration. Necessary high school relief may come from the establishment of intermediate schools, thereby relieving high schools of some of the first-year pupils by retaining them in the intermediate schools. The establishment of intermediate schools could scarcely be justified as a means of relieving congestion in senior high schools; nevertheless, it is fortunate that intermediate schools are being established in Boston at this time, and that they will make it possible not only to utilize to a larger extent elementary school buildings, but will reduce the number of pupils attending the senior high schools and thereby relieve congestion in those schools.

## 3. Number of First-year Pupils.

A study of the number of pupils entering high schools to take first-year work will show the possibilities of providing relief for the high schools through the establishment of intermediate schools. The following table will furnish the basis for such a study.

## TABLE VII.

Number of Pupils Admitted in September, 1916.

| Scrool. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Public Latin. | 2 |  |  | 17 | 227 | 246 |
| Girls' Latin. |  |  |  | 8 | 95 | 103 |
| Brighton High . | 2 |  | 2 | 8 | 185 | 197 |
| Charlestown High |  |  | 1 2 | 1 | 255 | 258 |
| Dorchester High | 15 |  | 1 | 21 | 654 | 691 |
| East Boston High | 10 |  | 2 | 7 | 346 | 365 |
| English High. | 10 | 2 | 10 | 15 | 644 | 681 |
| Girls' High | 8 |  | 1 | 18 | 728 | 755 |
| High School of Commerce. | 6 |  | 8 | 11 | 593 | 618 |
| High School of Practical Arts. | 3 |  | 1 | 5 | 169 | 178 |
| Hyde Park High | 4 |  | 1 | 6 | 271 | 282 |
| Mechanic Arts High . | 4 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 323 | 335 |
| Roxbury High. |  |  |  | 9 | 397 | 406 |
| South Boston High | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 360 | 365 |
| West Roxbury High . | 3 |  |  | 3 | 301 | 307 |
| Totals. | 69 | 4 | 31 | 135 | 5,548 | 5,787 |

As the table shows, 5,787 pupils entered the fifteen high schools of Boston in September, 1916. Sixty-nine of these came from the summer review schools; thirty-one were elementary school graduates of a previous year; 135 came from out of town, or from private schools, and 5,548 were graduates of the elementary schools in June, 1916. It is clear, therefore, that most of the pupils admitted to the first-year class of the high schools are graduates of the preceding June. Any plan which contemplates retaining any portion of the graduates of the elementary school in interme-
diate schools for ninth-year work will directly reduce the number of pupils taking first-year high school work in senior high schools.

## The Present Intermediate Schools.

At present there are ten elementary school districts in which ninth grade classes have been organized. The following table gives a list of these schools together with the number of ninth grade pupils in each school:

| Scrooz. | Number of Pupils in Ninth Grsce, June, 1918. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Abraham Lincoln. | 73 |
| Chapman. | 54 |
| Emerson. | 68 |
| Hancock. | 23 |
| Henry L. Pierce. | 119 |
| John Winthrop. | 53 |
| Lemis. | 136 |
| Mary Hemenway. | 112 |
| Robert G. Shaw.. | 59 |
| Ulysses S. Grant. | 43 |
| Total.............. | 745 |

From the standpoint of reliering overcrowded high schools the above table is interesting. The table shows that i45 pupils have been receiving high school instruction in intermediate schools and that the high schools have been correspondingly reduced in enrollment by virtue of that fact. Approximately 150 pupils will be added to that list during the school year 1918-19 as a result of the inauguration of the ninth grade work in the George Putnam District in September, 1918.

## IV. ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS IN BOSTON. <br> Assistant Superintendents in Charge.

The administration of intermediate schools is closely associated with the administration of both elementary and high schools.

This fact is recognized by the assignment of assistant superintendents. Assistant Superintendents Burke and Ballou have been assigned to problems of high school organization, with Mr. Burke assuming the leadership. Assistant Superintendents Ballou and Burke have been assigned to problems of intermediate school organization, with Mr. Ballou assuming the leadership.

## Endorsement of Intermediate Schools and Rapid Advancement Classes.

At the meeting of the Board of Superintendents on June 19, 1918, the Board of Superintendents reaffirmed its strong belief in the intermediate school as a means of bringing about needed educational reorganization in the upper grades of the elementary school and in the secondary school. The Board also adopted a general comprehensive plan of administration. Such a plan is needed at once for the operation of those schools which have retained the ninth grade and will serve as a guide for those schools which contemplate such action.

Further, the Board recorded its unqualified approval of the idea underlying the establishment of rapid advancement classes. The Board believes that such classes have fully demonstrated the possibility of selected pupils completing successfully the prescribed courses of study in a shorter time than the majority of pupils can. The Board recognizes that the rapid advancement class does not readily find a place in a school organized as the intermediate school is organized; i.e., with departmental teaching, promotion by subject, and differentiation of work. The Board believes that flexibility of administration is one of the cardinal principles of successful school administration and looks forward to the immediate adoption of a plan of administration for the intermediate schools in which pupils of demonstrated ability may find opportunity to complete the combined six-year course of intermediate and high school in five years.

## Courses of Study, Grade IX.

Differentiation of pupils according to their capacities, interests, and probable future educational carcers is one of the fundamental characteristics of a satisfactory intermediate school organization. In most cases differentiation may begin as early as the seventh grade, and will naturally be more marked in Grades VIII and IX as pupils become more mature. The usual courses offered in the
first year of the general high school have been adapted to intermediate school organization and should be gradually extended to Grades VIII and VII.

The following courses of study for Grade IX were recommended by the Board of Superintendents, the superintendent of schools, and authorized for use by the School Committee at its meeting, June 26, 1918.

## Academic Course.

| Stbject Requtred. | 30- Number of <br> 30-Minute Periods per Week in Intermediate Schools. | High School Diploma Points |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Art appreciation. | 2 | 1 |
| Choral practice. | 1 | 1 |
| Hygiene-physiology. | 1 | 1 |
| Physical training | 3 | 2 |
| English | 7 | 5 |
| Foreign language | 7 | 5 |
| Elective: At least one. |  |  |
| Modern foreign lan uage. | 7 | 5 |
| Mathematics. | 7 | 5 |
| Introductory science. | 4 | 3 |
| Ancient history | 4 | 3 |

Notes.
(1) Normal preparatory pupils would take mathematics and history.
(2) Drawing might be offered as an electire.

Commercial Course.

| Subject Required. | Number of 30-Minute Periods per Week in Intermediate Schools. | High School Diploma Points. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Art appreciation. | 2 | 1 |
| Choral practice | 1 | 1 |
| Hygiene-physiology. | 1 | 1 |
| Physical training | 3 | 2 |
| English | 7 | 5 |
| Clerical practice | 7 | 5 |
| Elective: At least one. |  |  |
| Modern foreign language | 7 | 5 |
| Mathematics . | 7 | 5 |
| Introductory science | 4 | 3 |
| Industrial Boston and civies | 4 | 3 |

Note.- (1) Ancient history, 3 or 5 points; freehand drawing, 3 points, and domestic art, 3 points, might be offered.

Industrial Course (Boys).

| Subject Required. | Number of 30-Minute Periods per Week in Stermediate Schools. | High School Diploma Points. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Art appreciation. | 2 | 1 |
| Choral practice | 1 | 1 |
| Hygiene-physiology | 1 | 1 |
| Physical training | 3 | 2 |
| English | 7 | 5 |
| Shop and drawing | 15 | 7 |
| Industrial Boston and civics | 4 | 3 |
| Elective: Select one. |  |  |
| Related mathematics | 5 | 4 |
| Applied science . | 4 | 3 |

Industrial Course (Girls).

| Subject Required. | Number of <br> 30-Minute Periods per Week in Schools. | High School Diploma Points. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Art appreciation. | 2 | 1 |
| Choral practice. | 1 | 1 |
| Hygiene-physiology. | 1 | 1 |
| Physical training. | 3 | 1 |
| English | 7 | 5 |
| Household science and arts . | 15 | 7 |
| Elective: Select two. |  |  |
| Industrial Boston and civics. | 4 | 3 |
| Household mathematics. | 5 | 4 |
| Applied science. | 4 | 3 |
| Salesmanship . . . . . . . . . . | 7 | 3 |

One of the most serious problems of administration confronting those in charge of intermediate schools has been the determination of an equitable arrangement for the carrying on of ninth grade work in intermediate schools and the securing of proper credit in the senior high schools for such work. Obviously the problem is one which concerns not only the intermediate schools but the high schools as well. Whatever plan is adopted must give due consideration to the interests of both types of school. To this end, at its meeting on January 24, 1918, the Board of Superintendents

Voted, That for the present and until the administrative needs of the intermediate schools are more clearly apparent, ninth grade classes shall be subject to all administrative regulations * governing first-year work in Latin and day high schools, among which are:
(a) A full year's work consists of twenty points. (A point is the amount of prepared work represented by one period a week for one year in any subject.)
(b) A pupil of good health and ability may, for good reasons, be permitted to take more than the regular amount of work. All assignments of work exceeding twenty-five points must be recommended by the principal and approved by the assistant superintendent in charge of intermediate schools before being entered upon.

[^129](c) A pupil may be permitted at any time during the school year, for reasons satisfactory to the parent or guardian, or to the principal, to take less than the regular amount of work, and this reduction may be required by the principal in case of unsatisfactory work in more than one subject.
(d) Prescribed work for ninth grade classes is as follows:

(For other regulations see courses of study for intermediate schools.)
(e) Change from one elective subject to another is not permitted after the end of September, except when such a change is made necessary by the discontinuance of a class.
(f) Pupils who have completed two years of instruction in a modern foreign language in Grades VII and VIII of a Boston intermediate or elementary day school shall be credited with five points therefor toward a high school diploma on the recommendation of the Board of Superintendents.

The above statement clearly indicates that the Board of Superintendents does not necessarily look upon this administrative arrangement as permanent or final. It will be subject to modification from time to time as changes appear to be justifiable or necessary. Whatever modifications may ultimately be necessary, the plan of administering ninth grade work in intermediate schools, as provided above, is fair and just to all concerned. It places ninth grade work in intermediate schools under the same administrative arrangements that now govern corresponding work in high schools. Under this arrangement high schools have no advantage over intermediate and vice versa.

- Beginning in September, 1918, and continuing until otherwise ordered, instruction in the appreciation of art shall be provided for all ninth grade intermediate classes, and sixty minutes per week shall be devoted to this subject.

Instruction in the subject will be planned primarily to develop appreciation of beauty in nature and the arts and will be under the direction of the director of manual arts and members of his department. One high school diploma point will be allowed for the subject.

The Board of Superintendents has determined:

1. That diploma points obtained for community civics by ninth grade pupils in intermediate schools shall satisfy the threepoint history requirement for the high school diploma.
2. That diploma points obtained for introductory science in the ninth grade of intermediate schools shall satisfy the science requirement for the high school diploma.

Time Allotments, Grades VII and VIII.
The following time allotments for Grades VII and VIII in intermediate schools are those suggested for Grades VII and VIII for all schools of the city. As in the case of the time allotments for preceding grades, minimum, suggested, and maximum time allotments are given. These time allotments show the latitude which may reasonably be permitted in the time allotments of various subjects in Grades VII and VIII of intermediate schools and classes.

Time Allotment - Grade VII.

| Subject. | Minutes per Week. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Minimum. | Suggested. | Maximum. |
| Arithmetic.. | 180 | 180 | 210 |
| Drawing | 75 | 90 | 120 |
| Elementary science. | 45 | 60 | 60 |
| English, spoken and written: |  |  |  |
| (a) Composition, 50 per cent oral and 50 per cent written. | 75 | 90 | 120 |
| (b) Dictation. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 30 | 30 | 50 |
| (c) Corrective work (includes spelling). | 30 | 30 | 45 |
| (d) Grammar. | 30 | 60 | 60 |
| Geography. | 120 | 150 | 175 |
| History. | 90 | 120 | 120 |
| Household science and arts (girls *)................. . ) | 90 | 90 | 120 |
| Manual training (boys)............................ . |  |  |  |
| Hygiene and physiology. | 60 | 60 | 75 |
| Music. . | 45 | 60 | 75 |
| Opening exercises. | 25 | 25 | 50 |
| Penmanship.. | 45 | 60 | 75 |
| Physical training. | 60 | 75 | 90 |
| Reading and literature. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 150 | 150 | 180 |
| Recesses.. | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Spelling. . | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| Optional. (For modern foreign language, clerical practice, or industrial work.) | 220 | 40 |  |
| Totals...................................... | 1,500 | 1,500 |  |

[^130]Time Allotment - Grade VIII.

| Subject. | Minctes Per Week. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Minimum. | Suggested. | Maximum. |
| Arithmetic. | 180 | 180 | 210 |
| Drawing. | 75 | 90 | 120 |
| Elementary science. . | 45 | 60 | 60 |
| English, spoken and written: |  |  |  |
| (a) Composition, 50 per cent oral and 50 per cent written. | 75 | 90 | 120 |
| (b) Dictation. | 30 | 30 | 50 |
| (c) Corrective work (includes spelling). | 30 | 30 | 45 |
| (d) Grammar. | 30 | 60 | 60 |
| Geography . | 120 | 150 | 175 |
| History. | 90 | 120 | 120 |
| Household science and arts (girls*) ................. | 90 | 90 | 120 |
| Manual training (boys). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |
| Hygiene and physiology. | 60 | 60 | 75 |
| Music. . | 45 | 60 | 75 |
| Opening exercises. | 25 | 25 | 50 |
| Penmanship. | 30 | 30 | 60 |
| Physical training. | 60 | 75 | 90 |
| Reading and literature. | 150 | 150 | 210 |
| Recesses. | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Spelling. | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| Optional. (For modern foreign language, clerical practice, or industrial work.). | 235 | 70 | ........... |
| Totals. | 1,500 | 1,500 | ........... |

* The suggested time allotment for household science and arts and for manual training is ninety minutes, instead of $1: 20$ minutes as formerly. This reduction in time makes it possible to provide for two classes in these subjects in the morning, instead of only one class as at present. The maximum time allotment of 120 minutes makes it possible to continue the former time allotment where that is desirable.

As in the syllabuses already published for Grades I to VI, inclusive, optional time is provided - forty minutes in Grade VII and seventy minutes in Grade VIII. With this optional time and by assigning to some of the subjects the minimum time allotments provided, it will be possible for each elementary master to provide tirne for a modern foreign language, for clerical practice, or for industrial work in addition to the subjects in the present course of study in Grades VII and VIII. The remainder of the optional time, if any, may be distributed as conditions dictate. Where possible it is suggested that the time devoted to English in Grades VII and VIII be increased over and above the suggested time.

## Point System of Credit Adopted.

The Latin schools have a course of study which is largely prescribed and which must be completed satisfactorily for a diploma. The general high schools have a series of curricula which allow pupils some electives. Each subject pursued is allowed diploma points in accordance with its estimated value and the time devoted to it in the school. In view of the desirability of providing a variety of work in the intermediate school, in the pursuit of which pupils will be allowed some freedom of choice, a point system of credit for work accomplished by pupils was necessary. The general plan of administration adopted by the Board of Superintendents makes the following provisions:

1. That a point system, similar to the high school system of diploma points, be adopted for intermediate schools.
2. That pupils completing intermediate and high school courses of study be required to earn at least 100 diploma points.
3. That the diploma points in the last three years of the high school remain the same as at present.
4. That the diploma points in the three years of the intermediate schools be distributed by subjects and years as follows:

[^131]
## Credit in Semior High School for Work Done in Intermediate Schools.

By the rules of the School Committee the superintendent of schools is charged with the responsibility of awarding diplomas for the completion of work done in elementary or high schools. At the request of the superintendent of schools the Board of Superintendents considered the question of the amount of credit which pupils should be given in the senior high school for work done in intermediate schools. A conference committee is now working on this question and the results will be reported to principals later.

## Departmental Organization.

The most common characteristic of all intermediate or junior high school organization throughout the country is that of departmental teaching. It is felt that through a departmental organization teachers will bring greater interest to a few subjects than they can now bring to the large number of different subjects which elementary school teachers must teach in the usual class organization. More interest on the part of teachers should generate greater effort and produce better results.

All pupils in Grades VII and VIII in schools where intermediate classes have been organized and all pupils in Grades VII, VIII, and IX in intermediate schools are expected to participate in the departmental organization. Courses of study for intermediate schools have been arranged, covering:
A. An academic course - for college preparatory students.
B. A commercial course - for those planning to pursue commercial work in the high school or to leave school at an early date.
C. Industrial (boys) or household arts (girls) courses primarily for those who will not complete a high school course.

It is believed that most pupils will find their proper place in some one of these three lines of work.

It is desirable that the departmental plan of organization be limited in Grade VII, should be increased in Grade VIII, and should be approximately the same as in high schools in Grade IX. It is suggested that a pupil should not have more than three teachers in Grade VII (exclusive of special teachers of music,
manual training, and household arts), and in Grade IX not more than he will meet in the high school.

## Recitation Periods.

The high school day in Boston is usually divided into periods of forty to forty-five minutes each. There is no such uniformity in the amount of time devoted to the various subjects in the elementary school; most subjects receive less than thirty minutes and only a few subjects have periods of forty minutes. The departmental organization of intermediate schools requires a uniform length of period. Forty or forty-five minutes is probably too long a period for seventh-grade pupils. Something in the nature of a compromise, therefore, between the forty-minute period of the high school and the short periods of the elementary school suggests itself for the intermediate school.

A uniform period of thirty minutes in length in Grades VII, VIII, and IX is suggested. Reasonable deviations from thirty-minute periods may be approved by the assistant superintendents in charge. In view of this length of period and also in view of the forty-five minute period in the high schools, it is necessary to increase the number of periods per week in the ninth grade over the number in the high school, in order to give as much time to the various subjects in the intermediate school as is now given them in the high school. The course of study for Grade IX, intermediate schools, makes this provision.

## Daily Program.

The following schedule of a daily program will show how the thirty-minute periods may be provided for. In this schedule one minute has been allowed for the passing of classes. This probably is not sufficient in some cases, but masters may modify this schedule to meet local conditions.

A full period of thirty minutes should not be devoted to a subject like spelling or penmanship, but two such subjects may reasonably be taught by the same teacher within a thirty-minute period. It is suggested, also, that intermediate school principals consider the advisability of setting aside some period of the day when all of the pupils of a given grade can be assembled for choral practice, physical training, hygiene, and the new required course in art instruction.

Schedule of Periods for Daily Program in Intermediate Schools.

| 9.00 to 9.05 | . | . | . |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 9.06 to 9.36 |  | Opening exercises. |  |
| 9.37 to 10.07 | . | . | First period. |
| 10.08 to 10.38 | . | . | Second period. |

10.38 to 10.58 . . Morning recess.
10.59 to 11.29 . . . . . . Fourth period.
11.30 to 12.00 . . . . . . Fifth period.
12.00 to 1.27 . . . . . . Noon recess.
1.27 to 1.57 . . . . . . Sixth period.
1.58 to 2.28 . . . . . . . Seventh period.
2.29 to 2.59 . . . . . . Eighth period.
3.00 to 3.30 . . . . . . Ninth period.

Admission, Grading, Classification, and Scholarship Records of Pupils.
Pupils who have completed satisfactorily the course of study for the sixth grade of elementary schools are eligible for admission to intermediate schools.

Concerning the grading and promotion of pupils the Board of Superintendents made the following provisions:

1. Promotion by subject shall be established in all intermediate schools.
2. A grade of "C" shall be considered a passing grade in the following scale of rating:

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { A - Excellent. } & \text { D - Unsatisfactory. } \\
\text { B - Good. } & \text { E - Failure. } \\
\text { C Passable. } &
\end{array}
$$

3. Pupils who earn thirty-five of the diploma points in the intermediate school shall be considered as having satisfactorily completed the course of study for said schools.

In all official reports pupils shall be reported as of their lower grade until they shall have made up all work of that grade, i. e., pupils of the seventh grade failing in a subject and being advanced to the eighth grade in other subjects shall be reported as seventh grade pupils.

Looking toward the time when the Boston school system shall be considered as consisting of twelve years of continuous work, at a meeting held March 15, 1918, it was voted that the Board of

Superintendents adopt as an administrative policy the minimizing of giving formal diplomas and the holding of graduating exercises both in elementary and intermediate schools.

In view of the fact that the intermediate school consists of three grades (VII, VIII, and IX) no diplomas will be given pupils on completing the eighth grade. The giving of diplomas on the completion of ninth grade work is optional with the master.

Attention is called to the new "Certificate of Accomplishment in Day Elementary, Intermediate or High Schools," which has been provided for pupils who leave school permanently or upon the completion of the course of study in a given school: for example, a pupil who leaves school permanently to go to work may be given this certificate, indicating the stage of progress which he has reached when he leaves school, or a pupil who leaves an intermediate school at the end of the eighth grade to go to a specialized high school may be given such a certificate. The certificate will be more generally used for pupils who complete the ninth grade of an intermediate school where diplomas are not given.

Principals of intermediate schools will prepare scholarship records of all pupils who have pursued ninth grade work on Z blanks provided for that purpose.

Until further notice, and for the purpose of making possible comparisons with elementary school graduates, Z blank records will also be required, showing scholarship records of pupils who have pursued eighth grade work in intermediate schools.

## Admision of Pupils to High and Latin Schools prom Intermediate Schools.

Pupils who complete eighth grade work in intermediate schools may be transferred to specialized high schools, viz., High School of Practical Arts and Mechanic Arts High School, or to the coōperative industrial course in any general high school. If ther are fourteen years of age they may also be admitted to the Trade School for Girls or the Boston Trade School. A pupil who desires to attend either of the Latin schools may be so transferred by the assistant superintendent in charge of intermediate schools, provided in his judgment his scholastic record in the intermediate schools is such as to indicate probable success in the pursuit of Latin school work. All other pupils in intermediate schools will continue through the ninth year in those schools.

Transfers from the eighth grade of the intermediate schools to
the Latin schools should be the exception rather than the rule, because pupils who intend to pursue work in the Latin schools should elect to attend those schools at the end of the sixth grade rather than at the end of the eighth grade.

On completion of ninth-year work in the intermediate school pupils are admitted to the senior high school on the regular " 400 " card prescribed by the superintendent's office for all admissions to high school. According to instructions issued by the superintendent's office, masters will certify to the scholarship records of such pupils, and the record of scholarship and the admission to high school of such pupils must be approved by the superintendent's office.

## Preparation of Teachers.

From the beginning it has been recognized that the success of the intermediate school, as indeed the success of any school, depends primarily on the teacher. Unusual care has, therefore, been exercised in the selection of teachers for intermediate school work.

It seems appropriate, also, to call attention here to the plan which has been approved by the Board of Superintendents for the training of intermediate school teachers in the Normal School. The plan provides:

1. That Normal School students with special aptitude be given instruction in major subjects, chosen by them, at the beginning of the third year, with the exception of modern languages, which shall be begun at the beginning of the second year.
2. That courses in the following subjects be offered senior students:

| History-geography. | Mathematics. |
| :--- | :--- |
| English. | Science. | Modern languages.

3. That adjustment of the practice work be made to permit opportunities for observation and practice in intermediate classes.
4. That courses subsequent to graduation be established by the Board of Superintendents covering the above-named major subjects.

Attention is also called to the fact that teachers who have had two years of experience in the Boston schools are eligible to take the examination for the intermediate school certificate, which qualifies holders to teach in Grades VII, VIII, and IX of intermediate schools.

Outlines of Work for Intermediate Schools and Classes.
As has been indicated elsewhere, revised outlines of work have been prepared, covering many of the subjects of study in intermediate schools. All teachers are expected to follow the outlines which have appeared and to adopt for use at once any outlines which may hereafter be prepared.

## Elimination of German.

The Board of Superintendents will not approve of the extension of the study of German in elementary or intermediate schools. In those intermediate and elementary schools where German is now offered teachers should not stimulate additional pupils to pursue this language. Pupils who have begun the study of the German language, however, may be expected to complete enough work in this subject so that their securing of a diploma from the high school in the prescribed time will in no way be jeopardized.

## ANNOUNCEIENT.

Bulletins published by the department are distributed by the Secretary of the School Committee, who will, so far as the supply on hand permits, fill mail applications for copies when such requests are accompanied by the price indicated.
No. I. Provisional Minimum and Supplementary Lists of Spelling Words for Pupils in Grades I to VIII.
School Document No. 8. 1914. Out of Print.
No. II. Provisional Minimum Standards in Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division for Pupils in Grades IV to VIII.

School Document No. 9. 1914. Out of Print.
No. III. Educational Standards and Educational Measurement. School Document No. 10. 1914. Out of Print.
No. IV. Spelling. Determining the Degree of Difficulty of Spelling Words.
School Document No. 10. 1915. Out of Print.
No. V. Geography. A Report on a Preliminary Attempt to Measure Some Educational Results.
School Document No. 14. 1915. Out of Print.
No. VI. English. Determining a Standard in Accurate Copying. School Document No. 2. 1916. Price, 7 cents.
No. VII. Arithmetic. Determining the Achievement of Pupils in the Addition of Fráctions.
School Document No. 3. 1916. Price, 7 cents.
No. VIII. Report on High School Organization and Expenditures, 1916. Printed for local distribution only.
No. IX. Penmanship. Determining the Achievement of Elementary School Graduates in Handwriting.
School Document No. 6. 1916. Price, 7 cents.
No. X. Arithmetic. The Courtis Standard Tests in Boston, 1912-1915. An Appraisal.
School Document No. 15. 1916. Price, 7 cents.
No. XI. Spelling. The Teaching of Spelling.
School Document No. 17. 1916. Out of Print.
No. XII. Standards in Silent Reading, With Suggestions on How Teachers May Test Their Pupils in Silent Reading.
School Document No. 18. 1916. Out of Print.
No. XIII. Arithmetic. The Value to the Teacher, to the Principal, and to the Superintendent of Individual and Class Records from Standard Tests.
School Document No. 22. 1917. Price, 7 cents.
No. XIV. A Plan for the Promotion of Teachers from Merit Lists. School Document No. 2. 1918. Price, 7 cents.
No. XV. Arithmetic. Determining the Achievement of Pupils in Common Fractions.
School Document No. 5. 1918. Price, 7 cents.
No. XVI. English. Determining the Achievement of Pupils in Letter Writing.
School Document No. 6. 1918. Price, 7 cents.
No. XVII. Organization and Administration of Intermediate Schools in Boston.
School Document No. 13. 1918. Price, 7 cents.

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Brookline Public Library



[^0]:    * Upon each $\$ 1,000$ of the valuation of the city, on which appropriations by the City Council are based.

[^1]:    * Not more than.

[^2]:    * Including aid from the Commonwealth for industrial education.

[^3]:    * Includes the salary of the Assistant Director of Athletics and the teachers of the several ranks who serve at the Normar, Latin and high schools.
    $\dagger$ This cost of playgrounds is exclusive of the salaries of any part of the supervising staff who were in any way connected with the playgrounds. The complete cost of playgrounds is shown later on in this report under "Costs of Playgrounds."

[^4]:    * That part of the total expenditures coming from the School Committee share of the tax levy.
    $\dagger$ Partly from loans and partly from the tax levy. For details see the report of the Schoolhouse Commission.
    $\ddagger$ Exclusive of interest and sinking fund.

[^5]:    * Under chapter 289, Special Acts of 1916.
    $\dagger$ Including $\$ 880.43$ transferred from the accrued interest of the Permanent Pension Fund.
    $\ddagger$ Including $\$ 7,628.60$ transferred from the accrued interest of the Permanent Pension Fund.

[^6]:    \$358,523
    82

[^7]:    * Including Supervisor of Licensed Minors.

[^8]:    * Exclusive of pensions, cost of buildings, depreciation, repairs, interest and sinking fund charges.

[^9]:    * Exclusive of new buildings, repairs, alterations, rents and extended use of the public schools.
    $\dagger$ Decrease.

[^10]:    * Supervisor of Substitutes.

[^11]:    * Exclusive of new buildings, repairs, alterations, rents and extended use of the public schools. $\dagger$ Decrease.

[^12]:    * This standard form corresponds to Schedule G 34 of the Bureau of the Census and has been worked out by that bureau after conference and correspondence with representatives of the United States Bureau of Education, the National Education Association, the National Association of School Accounting Officers and with many school superintendents.
    $\dagger$ Also in charge of supplies.
    $\ddagger$ Undertaken by Law Department of the city without expense to the School Committee.

[^13]:    * Not more than thirty-five cents.

[^14]:    * The quantities of coal are those necessary to heat the schools until April 1, 1919, after making allowance for the amounts saved by closing schools in January, February and March, 1918.

[^15]:    Carried forward

[^16]:    * Full amount appropriated April 15, 1918.

[^17]:    ${ }^{1} \ln$ boys' classes the maximum salary is $\$ 1,224$.
    ${ }^{2}$ Position found only in schools where the number of girls belonging in grades above the third exceeds six hundred.

[^18]:    * There are no candidates for the rank of master, inasmuch as all masters hereafter appointed are at the same time made heads of departments.

[^19]:    * The committee consisted of the following elementary school masters: Charles C. Haines, Lewis School; Seth Sears, Franklin School; Charles N. Bentley, Oliver Hazard Perry School; Arthur L. Gould, Dearborn School; Benjamin J. Hinds, Washington School; George E. Murphy, Hugh O'Brien School; Gertrude E. Bigclow, Hancock School.

[^20]:    * The Appointment of Teachers in Cities.
    $\dagger$ Boyce. Methods for Measuring Teachers' Efficiency. Part II. The Fourteenth Yearbook of the National Society for the Study of Education.
    $\ddagger$ Kratz. "Studies and Observations in the Schoolroom." Chap. V. Book. Pedagogi• cal Seminary, Vol. XII. Pages 239-288.

[^21]:    * Littler. Causes of Failure among Elementary School Teachers. School and Home Education, March, 1914.
    $\dagger$ Moses. School and Home Education, January, 1914.

[^22]:    * Clapp. Scholarship in Relation to Teaching Efficiency. School Review Monograph No. 6.

[^23]:    * Ruediger. "Agencies for the Improvement of Teachers in Service." Bulletin No. 3, 1911. United States Bureau of Education.
    † Boyce. "A Method for Guiding and Controlling the Judging of Teaching Efficiency." School Review Monograph No. 6.

[^24]:    * Military service. † Appointed as assistant from the examined submasters' list.

    While the above information was compiled from the records in the superintendent's office, it may be incorrect or incomplete. Mr. Ballou would be glad to have anyone call his attention to errors or omissions.

[^25]:    Notf.- Number of teachers to which . district is "entitled" is given upon the basis of forty pupils per teacher. (See page 4.) For the retention of teachers in the districts to which they are now assigned the minimum ratio of pupils to a teacher is forty-two in the fall months.

[^26]:    Note.- Number of teachers to which a district is "entitled" is given upon the basis of forty pupils per teacher. (See page 4.) For the retention of teachers in the districts to which they are now assigned the minimum ratio of pupils to a teacher is forty-two in the fall months.

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[^29]:    Note.- Number of teachers to which a district is "entitled" is given upon the basis of forty pupils per teacher. (See page 4.) For the retention of teachers in the districts to which they are now assigned the minimum ratio of pupils to a teacher is forty-two in the fall months.

[^30]:    Note.- Number of teachers to which a district is "entitled" is given upon the basis of forty pupils per teacher. (See page 4.) For the retention of teachers in the districts to which they are now assigned the minimum ratio of pupils to a teacher is forty-two in the fall months.

[^31]:    Note. - Number of teachers to which a district is "entitled" is given upon the basis of forty pupils per teacher. (See page 4.) For the retention of teachers in the districts to which they are now assigned the minimum ratio of pupils to a teacher is forty-two in the fall months.

[^32]:    Note.- Number of teachers to which a district is "entitled" is given upon the basis of forty pupils per teacher. (See page 4.) For the retention of teachers in the districts to which they are now assigned the minimum ratio of pupils to a teacher is forty-two in the fall months.

[^33]:    Note. - Number of teachers to which a district is "entitled" is given upon the basis of forty pupils per teacher. (See page 4.) For the retention of teachers in the districts to which they are now assigned the minimum ratio of pupils to a teacher is forty-two in the fall months.

[^34]:    Note.- Number of teachers to which a district is "entitled" is given upon the basis of

[^35]:    Note.- Number of teachers to which a district is "entitled" is given upon the basis of forty pupils per teacher. (See page 4.) For the retention of teachers in the districts to which they are now assigned the minimum ratio of pupils to a teacher is forty-two in the fall months.

[^36]:    Note.- Number of teachers to which a district is "entitled" is given upon the basis of forty pupils per teacher. (See page 4.) For the retention of teachers in the districts to which they are now assigned the minimum ratio of pupils to a teacher is forty-two in the fall months.

[^37]:    Note.- Number of teachers to which a district is "entitled" is given upon the basis of forty pupils per teacher. (See page 4.) For the retention of teachers in the districts to which they are now assigned the minimum ratio of pupils to a teacher is forty-two in the fall months.

[^38]:    Note. - Number of teachers to which a district is "entitled" is given upon the basis of forty pupils per teacher. (See page 4.) For the retention of teachers in the districts to which they are now assigned the minimum ratio of pupils to a teacher is forty-two in the fall months.

[^39]:    Note.- Number of teachers to which a district is "entitled" is given upon the basis of forty pupils per teacher. (See page 4.) For the retention of teachers in the districts to which they are now assigned the minimum ratio of pupils to a teacher is forty-two in the fall months.

[^40]:    Note. - Number of teachers to which a district is "entitled" is given upon the basis of forty pupils per teacher. (See page 4.) For the retention of teachers in the districts to which they are now assigned the minimum ratio of pupils to a teacher is forty-two in the fall months.

[^41]:    Note.- Number of teachers to which a district is "entitled" is given upon the basis of forty pupils per teacher. (See page 4.) For the retention of teachers in the districts to which they are now assigned the minimum ratio of pupils to a teacher is forty-two in the fall months.

[^42]:    Note.- Number of teachers to which a district is "entitled" is given upon the basis of forty pupils per teacher. (See page 4.) For the retention of teachers in the districts to which they are now assigned the minimum ratio of pupils to a teacher is forty-two in the $f$ all months.

[^43]:    Note.- Number of teachers to which a district is "entitled" is given upon the basis of forty pupils per teacher. (See page 4.) For the retention of teachers in the districts to which they are now assigned the minimum ratio of pupils to a teacher is forty-two in the fall months.

[^44]:    Note.- Number of teachers to which a district is "entitled" is given upon the basis of forty pupils per teacher. (See page 4.) For the retention of teachers in the districts to which they are now assigned the minimum ratio of pupils to a teacher is forty-two in the fall months.

[^45]:    Note.- Number of teachers to which a district is "entitled" is given upon the basis of forty pupils per teacher. (See page 4.) For the retention of teachers in the districts to which they are now assigned the minimum ratio of pupils to a teacher is forty-two in the fall months.

[^46]:    APPOINTMENTS NOT GOVERNED BY ELIGIble LISTS.
    Appointments as principal of a school or district, as director, associate director, or assistant director of a special subject or department, as supervisor or assistant supervisor of a special subject or department, as teacher in the Normal School, as instructor of military drill, as medical inspector of special classes, as supervising nurse, as temporary teacher, as substitute, as special assistant, as teacher in the evening schools, are not governed by the eligible lists.

[^47]:    * By action of the School Committee on April 22, 1912, the validity of Normal School certificates issued in June, 1906, and prior to that date, was extended to June 30, 1913, with the distinct understanding that under no circumstances shall the validity of other certificates as now determined by the rules be extended.

[^48]:    * Holds Normal, Kindergarten-Primary Certificate. $\dagger$ Holds Elementary School Special Certificate.

[^49]:    * Holds Normal, Kindergarten-Primary Certificate.
    $\dagger$ Holds Elementary School Special Certificate.

[^50]:    * Holds Elementary School Special Certificate.
    $\dagger$ In United States military service; not rated.
    $\ddagger$ In Temporary High School Service; not rated.

[^51]:    * Holds Elementary School Special Certificate.

[^52]:    * Holds Elementary School Special Certificate.
    $\dagger$ Holds Elementary School, Class A Certificate.
    $\ddagger$ Minor subjects - (1) English, History-Geography. (2) English, Music.
    (3) History-Geography, Music.
    (4) History-Geography, Latin.
    (5) German, Music.
    (6) French, Music.

[^53]:    * Holds Elementary School, Class A Certificate.

[^54]:    * Also qualified in co nmercial subjects.
    $\dagger$ Holds XXXI. (Technical Instructor) Certificate only.

[^55]:    * See School Document No. 3, 1916. "Determining the Achievement of Pupils in Addition of Fractions."

[^56]:    * School Document No. 3.

[^57]:    * Ballou, F. W., "Training Normal School Seniors in Educational Measurement," School and Society, Volume V., No. 108, pages 61-70, January 20, 1917.

[^58]:    * This committee consisted of: Charles L. Hanson, chairman; James A. Crowley, E. Gertrude Dudley, Carolyn M. Gerrish, Arthur W. Kallom, Bertha L. Mulloney, Lincoln Owen, Henry Pennypacker, Augustine L. Rafter, Helen M. Richardson, Ellen L. Roche, Charles G. Wetherbee.

[^59]:    * School Document No. 2, 1916, English: Determining a Standard in Accurate Copying. $\dagger$ See School Document No. 19, 1917, page 22.
    $\ddagger$ The committee on standards in written and spoken English consisted of the following: Emily F. Carpenter, Arthur W. Kallom, Augustus H. Kelley, Bertha L. Mulloney, Lincoln Owen, Henry Pennypacker, William L. Phinney, Augustine L. Rafter, Helen M. Richardson and Charles G. Wetherbee.

[^60]:    * It is recognized that this use of an incomplete sentence is not to be judged so harshly as the other examples noted; while it is true that cultured people sometimes allow themselves the privilege of using this construction at the end of a friendly letter, nevertheless it should be discouraged in letter writing in school in order that the children may not extend its use to other types of written work.

[^61]:    * An article entitled "Fluency, Accuracy, and General Excellence in English Composition," written by R. L. Lyman of the University of Chicago and published in the "School Review," February, 1918, is well worth the attention of everyone interested in composition work in the schools.

[^62]:    * Temporarily in service at Camp J. E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Florida, April 1 to September 1, 1918.
    $\dagger$ Succeeding Matilda F. Bibbey.
    $\ddagger$ Succeeding James R. Mahoney, enlisted.

[^63]:    * Note: It has been officially decided to give, in the ninth grade, two periods per week of Clerical Practice time for the business arithmetic of this course.

[^64]:    * Note. - The standard in subtraction was derived from the type illustrated above. Usually subtraction of five or six figure numbers will be found practical.

[^65]:    * One half of this time is, in boys' schools, devoted to clay modeling.

[^66]:    * Part 1, \$0.22; part 2, \$0.21.

[^67]:    * Manual accompanying each book, one for each teacher.

[^68]:    * Or any edition approved by the Board of Superintendents.
    $\dagger$ Cloth.
    $\ddagger$ Boards.

[^69]:    * Any edition approved by the Board of Superintendents.

[^70]:    * To take the place of the old edition as new books are needed.

[^71]:    * Any edition approved by the Board of Superintendents.
    $\dagger$ Colored. $\ddagger$ Black and white.
    § Manual to accompany each book, one for each teacher.

[^72]:    * Revised edition authorized to take the place of old edition as new books are needed. Designated as Natural introductory geography and Natural school geography.

[^73]:    * Out of print. No longer published.

[^74]:    * Also in 3 narts, $\$ 0.48$ each.

[^75]:    * One set of sixty copies to be supplied each school where sewing is taught.

[^76]:    * To be supplied in numbers equal to the largest single class attending each school.
    $\dagger$ To be used at the discretion of the Director of Music.
    $\ddagger$ To take the place of the old edition as new copies are needed.

[^77]:    * Complete.
    $\dagger$ Per part
    $\ddagger$ Bound with Elgar's "The snow" and Henschel's "Morning hymn."
    § See Dubois, T., above.
    \| To take the place of Palmer method writing cards.

[^78]:    * Paper. $\dagger$ Linen. $\ddagger$ Per hundred.
    || In quantities of ten thousand or more per thousand.

[^79]:    * Revised edition authorized to take the place of old books as new books are needed.
    $\dagger$ Without expense to the city.

[^80]:    * Answers for above, 8 cents.

[^81]:    * To take the place of Johnson's American railway transportation, revised edition, as new books are needed.

[^82]:    * To replace Pancoast's Introduction to English literature.
    $\dagger$ Any edition approved by the Board of Superintendents.

[^83]:    * Any edition approved by the Board of Superintendents.

[^84]:    * Any edition approved by the Board of Superintendents.

[^85]:    * Any edition approved by the Board of Superintendents.
    † This edition authorized by the Board of Superintendents.
    $\ddagger$ Principals allowed to select editions published by ony of the following publishers: Allyn \& Bacon; American Book Co.; Appleton \& Co.; Ginn \& Co.; Heath \& Co.; Holt \& Co.; Houghton, Mifflin Co.; Lorgmans, Green \& Co.; The Marmillan Co.; Charles E. Merrill Co.; Scribner; Scott, Foresman \& Co.; Silver, Burdett \& Co.
    § Addison and Johnson in one volume.

[^86]:    * Any edition approved by the Board of Superintendents.
    + Addison and Johnson in one volume.

[^87]:    * Any edition approved by the Board of Superintendents.

[^88]:    * Any edition approved by the Board of Superintendents.
    $\dagger$ Out of print.
    $\ddagger$ Principals allowed to select editions published by any of the following publishers: Allyn \& Bacon; Amesican Book Co.; Appleton \& Co.; Ginn \& Co.; Heath \& Co.; Holt \& Co.; Houghton, Miffin Co.; Longmans, Green \& Co.; The Macmillan Co.; Charles E. Merrill Co.; Scribner; Scott, Foresman \& Co.; Silver, Burdett \& Co.

[^89]:    * Principals allowed to select editions published by any of the following publishers: Allyn \& Bacon; American Book Co.; Appleton \& Co.; Ginn \& Co.; Heath \& Co.; Holt \& Co.; Houghton, Miffin Co.; Longmans, G̈reen \& Co.; The Maemillan Co.; Charles E. Mcrrill Co.; Scribner; Soott, Foresman \& Co. ; Silver, Burdett \& Co.
    $\dagger$ Any edition approved by the Board of Superintendents.

[^90]:    * Principals allowed to select editions published by any of the following publishers: Allyn \& Bacon; American Book Co.: Appleton \& Co.; Ginn \& Co.; Heath \& Co.; Holt \& Co.; Houghton, Mifflin Co.; Longmans, Green \& Co.; The Marmillan Co.; Charles E. Merrill Co.; Scribner; Scott, Foresman \& Co.; Silver, Burdett \& Co.
    $\dagger$ Any edition approved by the Board of Superintendents.
    $\ddagger$ Paper.
    § Linen.
    | Lib. binding

[^91]:    * Principals allowed to select editions published by any of the following publishers: Allyn \& Bacon; American Book Co.: Appleton \& Co.; Ginn \& Co.; Heath \& Co.; Holt \& Co.; Houghton, Mifflin Co.; Longmans, Green \& Co.; The Macmillan Co.; Charles E. Merrill Co.; Seribner; Scott, Foresman \& Co.; Silver, Burdett \& Co.
    $\dagger$ Any edition approved by the Board of Superintendents.
    $\ddagger$ Each volume.
    || Bound with Burroughs's Birds and bees, and Warner's A-hunting of the deer ond other essays.
    © Bound with Burroughs's Birds and bees, and Thoreau's Suceession of forest trees [etc.].

[^92]:    * Out of print.

[^93]:    * Four numbers a year. Not more than forty subscriptions to any school.
    $\dagger$ Per year.

[^94]:    * Revised edition authorized for reference use in High Schcol of Practical Arts and Cookery Classes.

[^95]:    * Per dozen.

[^96]:    * Number to be furnished each school not to be greater than the largest number of pupils in any one class or division singing at one time.
    $\dagger$ Out of print.
    $\ddagger$ Bound with Elgar's The snow and Henselel's Morning hymn.

[^97]:    * Coöperative industrial classes, day high schools.

[^98]:    * Coöperative industrial classes, day high schools.
    $\dagger$ Out of print.
    $\ddagger$ Bound with Warner’s A-hunting of the deer and Thoreau's Succession of forest trees [etc.].

[^99]:    * Authorized by the Board of Superintendents.

[^100]:    * Also for use in the Model school.
    $\dagger$ Out of print
    $\ddagger$ Bound in one volume, by the School Committee of Boston, with Elgar's The smow, and
    Henschel's Morning hymn.
    \& See Dubois, T., above.

[^101]:    ${ }^{1}$ Text.

[^102]:    ${ }^{1}$ Authorized by the Board of Superintendents.
    ${ }^{2}$ This forms part of the Century dictionary.
    ${ }^{3}$ Buckram.
    ${ }^{4}$ Cloth, $\$ 8.00$; reinforced cloth, $\$ 10.00$; leather, $\$ 12.00$; one quarter pigskin, $\$ 15.00$.

[^103]:    ${ }^{1}$ Authorized by the Board of Superintendents.
    ${ }^{2}$ Complete, $\$ 1.12$; letter and squares ( 44 in set), $\$ 0.48$; phonic charts, $1-3, \$ 0.64$; equivalent charts (6), $\$ 0.24$.
    ${ }^{3}$ Buckram. ${ }^{4}$ Cloth, $\$ 6.00 \quad{ }^{\text {b Cloth, } \$ 16.67 .}{ }^{6}$ Per set.
    ${ }^{7}$ Buckram, $\$ 109$; cloth, $\$ 92$. Out of print. $\quad$ Cloth, $\$ 4.50$; half leather, $\$ 5$.

[^104]:    ${ }^{1}$ Authorized by the Board of Superintendents.
    ${ }^{2}$ Spring roller and backboard.
    ${ }^{3}$ One for each teacher of phonography. ${ }^{4}$ Out of print. ${ }^{5}$ Cloth, $\$ 2 ;$ paper, $\$ 1.20$.

    - With stand, $\$ 8$; sight word cards, $\$ 0.24$ per set; phonic cards, $\$ 0.44$ per set.
    ${ }^{7}$ Library buckram binding, $\$ 20$.

[^105]:    ${ }^{1}$ Spring roller, $\$ 18$.
    ${ }^{2}$ Mounted on cloth, common roller, $\$ 7.20$.
    ${ }^{3}$ Steel spring roller case, $\$ 50$. ${ }^{4} 60 \times 40, \$ 2.61$; $60 \times 60, \$ 3.745$.

    - Common roller, $\$ 3.20$; spring roller, $\$ 5.20$.
    ${ }^{6}$ On white drawing paper, $\$ 2.66$ per 100 ; on light white linen paper, $\$ 1.33$ per 100.
    ${ }^{7}$ Authorized by the Board of Superintendents.
    ${ }^{8}$ Common roller, $\$ 9.60$; spring roller, dust proof cover, $\$ 11.60$; spring roller, $\$ 11.20$.
    9 Spring roller, \$3.40.
    ${ }^{10}$ Spring roller, $\$ 7.20$.
    11 Out of the market.
    ${ }^{12}$ Spring roller, $\$ 7.50$; common roller, $\$ 5.50$.
    ${ }^{18}$ North America, South America, British Isles and Africa, steel roller, $\$ 8.00$; common roller,
    $\$ 6.25$; World, Europe, Asia and United States, steel roller, $\$ 8.75$; common roller, $\$ 6.75$.
    ${ }^{14}$ British Isles not published in economic division.

[^106]:    ${ }^{1}$ Common roller, \$3.50; spring roller, $\$ 5.50$; spring roller with board, $\$ 6$.
    ${ }^{2}$ Common roller, $\$ 6.80$; steel case.
    ${ }^{2}$ Spring roller, $\$ 15$; folded and eyeletted, $\$ 11$; stick top and bottom, $\$ 10$; linen baok, $\$ 9$.

    - Full set, $\$ 24$; elementary set, stand and manual, $\$ 4$; separate maps, spring roller, $\$ 2.40$.

    8 Common roller, $\$ 5.60$; spring roller, $\$ 8$.

[^107]:    ＊Including twenty－seven originally enrolled during the year in other schools．

[^108]:    * The average number of teachers was: Normal, 16; Latin and high, 545; elementary grades, 2,036; kindergartens, 269.

[^109]:    * Also 22 given Pre-vocational diplomas.
    $\dagger$ Also 23 given Pre-vocational diplomas.
    $\ddagger$ Also 37 given Pre-vocational diplomas.
    § Also 8 given Pre-vocational diplomas.
    || Also 20 given Pre-vocational diplomas.
    - Also 49 given Pre-vocational diplomas.

[^110]:    * In addition, 33 pupils were promoted to the ninth grade, intermediate classes, in September after satisfactorily completing the work of the Summer Review Schools. (See page 25.) The net number of pupils promoted to ninth grade, intermediate classes, was 1,175 .

[^111]:    * Excludes ons master, head of department, who is assigned principal of the Model School.

[^112]:    * The head master of the Roxbury High Sehool served also as head master of the Boston Clerical School. He is counted in the number of high and Latin school teachers.
    $\dagger$ Includes three temporary teachers in place of one teacher assigned to a high school and two teachers assigned to elementary schools.
    $\ddagger$ Includes one pre-vocational instructor assigned to a high school.

[^113]:    * In addition there were nine special assistants on part time.
    $\dagger$ Assigned from an elementary school.
    $\ddagger$ Includes one assistant assigned from an clementary district.
    § Includes two temporary teachers and two assistants, elementary schools, one assigned from November, 1917, to August 31, 1918; one assigned from September 1, 1917, to August 31, 1918.

[^114]:    *iExeludes one master, head of departnient, assigned as principal of the Model school and includes one teacher assigned from a high school.

    + Includes nine assistants, elementary schools, assigned for the school year 1917-14; two teachers assigned from the Department of Householel science and Arts for the school year 1917-1s, and one Pre-vocational Instructor assigned from the Department of Manual Arts.
    $\ddagger$ Includes seventeen temporary teachers serving in place of three teachers assigned to the Continuation school; one teacher assignel to the Disciphnary Day School; eight teachers assigned to high schools; two teachera assignel to Classes for Conservation of Eyesight; one teacher assigned to direct the work in the classes for stammerers: one teaeher assigned to the Department of Manual Arts, and one teacher assigned to the Department of Erlucational Investigation and Measurement.
    § Includes two temporary teachers serving in place of two teachers assigned to high schools for the schmol year 1917-15.

    Includes one assistant assigned from an elementary school and one temporary teacher
    in place of an assistant assigned to a high school for the sehool year 1917 L .

    - In auldition there was one assistant, elementary school, axsigned for the school year 1917 is.
    ** Includes two temporary teachers and two assistants, elementary schools, assigned to Classes for the Conservation of Eyesight
    $\dagger \dagger$ Ineluiles three assistants assigned from elementary schools.
    $\ddagger \ddagger$ Assigned froni an elementary school.

[^115]:    * Discontinued December 13, 1917, because of fuel shortage.
    $\dagger$ Discontinued as evening classes on December 13,1917 , and conducted thereafter as trade extension classes.

[^116]:    * Includes Austrians, Bohemians, Galicians and Hungarians.
    $\dagger$ Includes Australians, Canadians, English, Irish, Newfoundlanders, Scotch and Welsh.
    $\ddagger$ Includes Germans, Hebrews, Poles.
    $\$$ Includes Finns, Hebrews, Lithuanians, Poles. -
    Includes Albanians, Armenians, Syrians, Turks.

[^117]:    * Including Patrick A. Collins Schoo!house and Franklin Union.
    $\dagger$ Y. M. C. A. Gymnasium.
    $\ddagger$ Including Sarah J. Baker Annex and Bozton Clerical school.

[^118]:    * Some portion of the time of each assistant manager was given to centers where no assistant manager was appointed.

[^119]:    * The Subject-Matter and Administration of the Six-Three-Three Plan of Secondary Sehools. By Calvin O. Davis. Published by the University of Michigan.
    $\dagger$ The Junior High School in Houston, Texas. By P. W. Horn. Elementary School Journal. Volume 16, pages 91-95.
    $\ddagger$ Report on Intermediate or Junior High School. By Assistant Superintendent Jeremiah E. Burke. Annual Report of the Superintendent, 1915, page 124.

[^120]:    United States Commissioner of Education.
    United States Bureau of Education.
    Associations:

    1. National Association of State L'niversities.
    2. North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.
    3. State Teachers' Associations of:

    Washington.
    Oregon.
    Idaho.
    Montana.
    Committees:
    Committee on Eronomy of Time of the N. E. A.
    Commission on Reorganization of Secondary Education.
    State Departments of Education:
    California.
    Michinn.
    New York.
    North Dakota.

[^121]:    * For a discussion of the arguments for and against the junior high school, see pages 17-21 in the Fifteenth Yearbook of the National Socicty for the Study of Education.

[^122]:    * Elementary School Journal. Volume 16, pages 91-95.

[^123]:    * This council prepared the course of study in French and German and part of the course o 1 study in Italian prepared by Paul V. Donovan, master of the Blackinton School, and the course of study in Spanish prepared by Marie A. Solano, head of the department of Spanish in the South Boston High School.
    $\dagger$ Includes the head of department of mathematics in the Boston Normal School.
    $\ddagger$ Includes the head of department of science in the Boston Normal School.
    § Includes the heads of departments in the Boston Normal School in geography, history, and assistant in geography.

[^124]:    * In substance a report similar to the report of Assistant Superintendent Burke on the intermediate schools, Appendix B of the Annual Report of the Superintendent, 1915.

[^125]:    * Includes 32 in rapid advancement class. † Includes 30 in rapid advancement class.

[^126]:    That oral and aural instruction in foreign languages be emphasized.
    That candidates for teaching positions in Boston be examined even more rigidly than heretofore in their ability to speak correctly the modern foreign languages which they aspire to teach.

    That pupils in the Normal School who have shown proficiency in the study of a modern foreign language be permitted to continue the study of this

[^127]:    * Brimmer.

[^128]:    * Includes 2 prevocational classes.

    Includes 1 rapid adrancement class.
    $\ddagger$ Includes 4 prerocational classes.
    $\stackrel{+}{5}$ Includes 1 prevocational class.

[^129]:    * Until otherwise ordered, when the elementary school is dismissed by the no-school signal all junior high school classes will likewise be dismissed.

[^130]:    * The suggested time allotment for household science and arts and for manual training is ninety minutes, instead of 120 minutes as formerly. This reduction in time makes it possible to provide for two classes in these subjects in the morning, instead of only one class as at present. The maximum time allotment of 120 minutes makes it possible to continue the former time allotment where that is desirable.

[^131]:    * Since the time allotments and diploma points are now being revised, they are omitted here and will be furnished to principals later.

