

CITY SCHOOL SYSTEMS.

OFFICERS.

No general law determines the number of members or the organization of boards of education for cities. The arrangement of these matters is left to the several city governments.

STATISTICS.

	Population.	Children of school age.	Enrolment.	Average attendance.	Teachers.	Expenditure.
Brenham	^a 4,000	7420	618	319	10	.....
Houston	^a 27,000	^b 2,890	1,583	1,319	25	\$12,643
San Antonio	12,256	.....	^c 793	649	.....	.....

^a Estimated.

^b Between 8 and 14, the legal school age; between 6 and 18 the number is 790.

^c Average enrolment.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Brenham.—The public schools here comprise primary, grammar, and high departments, each being divided into 3 grades of a year each. In order to make transition easier for the brighter pupils, the lower grades are divided into two classes, each representing half a year's work. The schools were in session in 1876-77 ten months. Organized recently as an experiment, they have succeeded so well as to disarm all opposition, and are now the pride of the city.—(City report and letter.)

Houston.—Since the city took charge of the public schools there has been a steady increase of pupils, and the public school system is pronounced a success.—(Report of board of trustees.)

San Antonio.—The year 1876-77 was marked by prosperity in most of the classes. There was an average attendance of 81.85 per cent. on the average number of pupils enrolled. Teachers' meetings were held by the supervising principal twice a month, and the improvement resulting in the quality of the teaching is reported to have been very perceptible at subsequent examinations of the pupils; but since the school board did not make attendance obligatory, all was not accomplished that was desired.—(Report.)

TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

No State normal school appears to have been yet established, but the catalogue of the Mansfield Male and Female College contains a notice of "a normal school for training teachers." The students in this are taught at present with the regular classes, but as soon as a sufficient number desire it a separate class is promised. No special course is indicated. Essentially the same kind of normal school appears also at Waco University, Waco. A normal institute exists at Austin, under the care of the American Missionary Association, with 146 pupils, probably colored.

INSTITUTES.

There is no present provision in the school law for the holding of teachers' institutes.

SECONDARY INSTRUCTION.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

Of public high schools, as such, there is no specific information for 1877, beyond the fact that a school of this class, established in 1875-76, crowned the school system of the city of Brenham. The course of 3 years includes Virgil and Cicero in Latin, and the Anabasis, Crito, and Iliad, in Greek, with a good selection of English studies, and instruction in German throughout. Under the school laws of this State for some years past private academies, on receiving and teaching such pupils as required secondary training, have been allowed compensation out of the public school fund. Probably many schools of this kind—half private, half public—exist in the State.

OTHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

For statistics of a business college, private academic schools, preparatory schools, and preparatory departments of colleges and universities, see Tables IV, VI, VII, and IX of the appendix following, and the summaries of these in the Report of the Commissioner preceding. It may be mentioned here, however, that a commercial school

exists in the Southwestern University, Georgetown, the course in which covers 1 year; students, 28, under 1 instructor. A kindred school in Trinity University, Tehuacana, enrolled 24 pupils under 1 instructor. A commercial school is among the 8 planned for the State Agricultural College.—(Catalogues.)

SUPERIOR INSTRUCTION.

COLLEGES.

For statistics of universities and colleges, see Table IX of the appendix, and a summary of the same in the Report of the Commissioner preceding.

Except at Waco University, where there has been some extension of the curriculum, there appear to have been no changes made in the courses of study or plans of instruction of these colleges since 1876, when they were given for each institution in detail. Information reaches this Bureau, though not from an official source, that the State in 1877 purchased lands and buildings near Hempstead, Waller County, with a view to the establishment of an institution for colored youth which may afford them advantages for collegiate and scientific training.

COLLEGES FOR WOMEN.

For statistics of this class of schools, see Table VIII of the appendix following, and a summary of this in the Report of the Commissioner preceding.

SCIENTIFIC AND PROFESSIONAL INSTRUCTION.

SCIENTIFIC.

The State Agricultural and Mechanical College, at College Station, Brazos County, established in 1876, began with 6 students, a number which in the second year rose to 250, while it had accommodations for only 160. Embarrassment and a considerable falling off was the result. New buildings now make the accommodation sufficient for 250, and it is announced that no more than that number will be received until the State shall enlarge every department. Eight departments have been planned, answering to the customary "schools" of southern colleges; but the want of adequate preparation for advanced studies on the part of applicants has thus far limited operations to the academic or preparatory training. When the needful material shall have been furnished, every department contemplated in the organization will be equipped and the real work of the college will begin.—(Catalogue for 1877-78.)

THEOLOGICAL.

A department of theology connected with *Baylor University*, at Independence (Baptist), has a 3 years' course of study, and reports 6 students for 1877.

A school of theology, with 3 professors and a 3 years' course, was announced to be opened by *Southwestern University*, Georgetown (Methodist Episcopal Church South), in the autumn of that year, the requirements for admission to be proficiency in the schools of English, mathematics, Latin, and Greek through the junior year.—(Catalogue for 1876-77.)

LEGAL.

A professor of law appears in the list of the faculty of *Baylor University*, Independence, but there is no indication in its circular for 1877 of the number of students under his instruction or of the character or length of the legal course.

Trinity University, Tehuacana, has a law school, with 2 professors, and a course of 10 months, which reports 9 students for the autumn of 1877.

MEDICAL.

No report for the year 1877 has been received from the Texas Medical College and Hospital, Galveston.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The Texas Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb reports for 1877 a corps of 4 teachers and an attendance of 56 pupils, making 148 since the foundation of the school. The studies taught are the ordinary branches of a plain English education, spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, the Bible, and morality. There is a printing office in which 6 of the boys were employed; others were engaged in farm and garden work. Except these, no industrial occupations for the boys are yet provided. The girls are taught the ordinary duties of housekeeping and needle and fancy work, to which it is hoped that drawing and painting may be added. There are 300 volumes in the library.—(Catalogue, special return for 1877, and letter from the superintendent.)

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

The Texas Institution of Learning for the Blind, at Austin, gave instruction during the year 1876-'77 to 65 pupils, 28 males and 37 females, in reading, raised print; orthography, raised print; writing, by the New York point or dot system; arithmetic; geography; English grammar; rhetoric; etymology; algebra; natural philosophy; history and music; besides broom, pillow, and mattress making, and beadwork, sewing, cutting, &c. The study of telegraphy, previously pursued, was not continued in 1876-'77, but a return appears to indicate that it has been revived.—(Report of the trustees, 1876-'77.)

CHIEF STATE SCHOOL OFFICERS.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

His Excellency RICHARD B. HUBBARD, *president, Austin.*
Hon. O. N. HOLLINGSWORTH, *secretary and executive officer, Austin.*

VERMONT.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

	1875-'76.	1876-'77.	Increase.	Decrease.
POPULATION AND ATTENDANCE.				
Youth of school age (5-20).....	92,577	92,425	-----	152
Of this age in public schools.....	69,013	69,708	695	-----
Total enrolled in public schools.....	71,325	73,353	2,028	-----
Average daily attendance.....	39,474	45,318	a5,844	-----
In private and church schools.....	6,175	6,183	8	-----
SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND SCHOOLS.				
Number of school districts.....	2,371	2,373	2	-----
Number of fractional districts.....	206	397	191	-----
Common schools.....	2,519	2,545	26	-----
Average time of school in days.....	120.9	122	1.1	-----
TEACHERS AND THEIR PAY.				
Men employed in public schools.....	671	720	49	-----
Women so employed.....	3,688	3,608	-----	80
Average monthly pay of men.....	\$37 24	\$34 44	-----	\$2 80
Average monthly pay of women.....	22 48	21 60	-----	88
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.				
Whole receipts for public schools.....	\$480,158	\$548,253	\$68,095	-----
Whole reported expenditure.....	565,044	537,153	-----	\$27,891
SCHOOL FUND.				
Whole available school fund ^b	\$669,087	\$669,087	-----	-----

^aThis number is quite possibly somewhat too high, as the figure for 1876 was based on returns which were not complete.

^bExclusive of school lands (value not estimated), which produce about \$14,000 a year.

(Report of Hon. Edward Conant, State superintendent of education, for 1875-'76, with report and return from the same for 1876-'77. The items of income and expenditure for 1876-'77 are from the return.)

OFFICERS OF THE STATE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

GENERAL.

A *State superintendent of education*, elected by the joint assembly at each biennial session of the legislature, has general charge of the interests of public school training in the State. He is to give his whole time to the promotion of these interests, to hold institutes in counties where the teachers request it, and to require at his discretion returns from incorporated academies and grammar schools; at each biennial session of the legislature he must make report of his official acts and of the condition of the schools.

LOCAL.

An *examining board for each county* is chosen, since 1876, at each annual meeting of the town superintendents of the county, and is to consist of one of these superintendents with 2 practical teachers. To candidates for county license this board is authorized to grant certificates valid for 5 years when these candidates pass successfully a written examination extending to not less than 6 subjects and embracing the subjects required by law to be taught in the common schools, with drawing and methods of teaching.

A *town superintendent of common schools*¹ is elected by the people of each town at their

¹Since the creation of the county examining boards, an agitation for the abolition of the town superintendency has begun, which may do away with the office before this report is printed.

annual March meeting to visit and supervise the public schools within it. A law of 1874, as amended, makes it a duty of the town superintendents in each county to meet annually on the first Tuesday of April to agree on a set of questions to be used in the county in the written examinations of teachers and to fix a standard to be reached in these examinations for the ensuing year.

Town school directors, 3 or 6 in number, are chosen by the people in towns that have abolished the district system, at first for terms of 1, 2, and 3 years, subsequently for terms of 3 years each, one-third going out annually. They have the care and custody of the school property of the town and the customary duties of school boards, with authority to establish graded schools and provide for the instruction of pupils in the sciences and higher branches of education.

School district officers are a moderator to preside in the meetings, a clerk, a collector of taxes, a treasurer, one or three auditors, and a prudential committee of one or three legal voters for care of the schools, all elected at the annual school meeting in March and holding till their successors are chosen. A law of 1876, however, allows districts to choose prudential committees of 3, with a view to a three years' term, one to be changed yearly. Union or graded districts may have 3, 6, or 9, with annual change of one-third. - (Compiled school laws, 1875, and laws of 1876.)

ELEMENTARY INSTRUCTION.

A CORRECTION.

In the Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1875 it was stated on the authority of Dr. Franklin B. Hough's pamphlet, entitled "Constitutional provisions in regard to education in the several States of the American Union," that the very imperfect form of constitution adopted in 1777 was "without provision for educational institutions." Superintendent Conant has since shown that this statement is erroneous, and that, as given in Slade's Vermont State Papers, the instrument expressly said: "A school or schools shall be established in each town, by the legislature, for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters, paid by each town, * * * [as] to enable them to instruct youth at low prices." It was also further said: "One grammar school in each county and one university in this State ought to be established by direction of the general assembly." The correction came too late for insertion in the Report for 1876, but it is now made with pleasure, showing, as it does, that Vermont stood no whit behind her sister States in respect to the early expression of a judgment in favor of the three chief forms of education.

GENERAL CONDITION.

The summary of statistics previously given shows that, notwithstanding many adverse circumstances, there has been considerable educational advance. The number of schools in 1877 was 26 greater than in 1876, the average time of session longer, the enrolment larger by 2,028, with an average attendance considerably increased; this, too, when the school population, instead of increasing, had fallen off 152. The increase in the number of male teachers also is encouraging, and is considerably larger in proportion to the whole number than is the decrease of female teachers which has to be set against it. The diminution in the wages of both men and women teachers is common to most of the States this year, and with a decrease in the item of building and repairs sufficiently accounts for the falling off in the expenditures for public schools. There is reason to believe that, although teachers' wages have been lower, the teaching has generally been of better quality, through the influence of the county institutes held.

INTRODUCTION OF DRAWING.

By a law of November 23, 1876, free hand drawing was added to the required studies of the public schools. No note is made in the report of the extent to which this requirement has been carried out, nor is it said whether any system for the State, meant to reach all the schools and facilitate the introduction of this study, has been agreed upon. Of course, without some such system there must be difficulty in giving effect to the law.

GRADED SCHOOLS AND GRADED SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

Another law of the same date defines a graded school in Vermont to be "any school in this State maintained by a town or by a school district for not less than 30 weeks each year, and consisting of 4 or more departments, taught by 4 or more teachers, having an established course of study, and having all the departments under the oversight or control of one principal teacher." Any school district supporting such a school is declared to be a graded school district and to be entitled to any and all privileges granted by law to such districts. With a view to better gradation of the schools and to the unification of their work, a well arranged course of study, reaching through 8 classes and covering 10 years, is given by Superintendent Conant in his report and has been sent out with the registers to all the schools. The general adoption of such

a course could hardly fail to be improving, as united and harmonized effort is always more effective than that which is independent and irregular. Twenty-one graded school systems in as many districts existed in 1876-77, eight of them having the public school associated with an academy or county grammar school, which receives their advanced scholars, according to a permission given in the school law. There was an average of 6½ grades each in these schools, the teachers numbered 150, the reported pupils 7,060, three districts not reporting their pupils. At least 4 appear to have high school courses.

CITY SCHOOL SYSTEMS.

OFFICERS.

In Burlington there is a board of school commissioners composed of one member from each ward, with the city superintendent of schools as president; in Rutland, a board of trustees, also consisting of a member from each ward, a member of the board being the acting president.

STATISTICS.

City.	Population.	Children of school age.	Enrolment.	Average attendance.	Teachers.	Expenditure.
Burlington.....	18,000	3,207	1,046	808	36	\$19,768
Rutland.....	10,000	2,206	825	507	16	9,703

NOTES ON THE STATISTICS.—The figures for population and children of school age possibly include a larger territory than is covered by the school reports. The information as to Burlington is derived from a district report; that from Rutland, from a return to this Bureau.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Burlington reports in all 11 day schools, of which 2 were ungraded, 4 primary, 3 intermediate, 1 grammar, and 1 high. There were also 3 evening schools, among which for the first time appears a mechanical drawing school. Such a school had been long desired by the superintendent and school board, but until the autumn of 1877 they did not see their way clear to the establishment of it; then the offer of two city officers and of a professor in the University of Vermont to give 3 evenings weekly to the school if the city would fit up rooms for it led to immediate action. The school enrolled 34 pupils, about half of them young men from the workshops of the city, the remainder from the public schools, and up to the close of the year was in successful operation. The average attendance in the day schools was much affected by an epidemic of diphtheria, which led many alarmed parents to keep their children home.—(Report of Superintendent Charles J. Alger for 1877.)

At Rutland the graded school district, which does not seem to include the whole place, had in it 1 high, 1 grammar, 1 intermediate, 4 secondary, and 5 primary schools. Teachers here are required to prepare themselves thoroughly each day in the studies to be pursued in their respective classes, and to avoid corporal punishment if possible.—(Report for 1876-77.)

In both Burlington and Rutland there are several private and church schools, and in each there is an academic school for boys.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Reports and returns from the 3 State normal schools show at Castleton, for 1876-77, 5 instructors, 69 students, 9 graduates from the first course and 4 from the second; at Johnson, 11 instructors, 120 normal students, 16 graduates from the first course and 4 from the second; at Randolph, 8 instructors, and 230 normal students in 1877, with 51 graduates from the first and 12 from the second course; totals, 24 instructors, 419 normal pupils, 76 minor and 20 higher graduates.

The first course in all these schools includes the studies required by law to be pursued in the common schools, and can be completed in one year. The second includes the same branches, but adds another year of higher studies. Certificates of graduation from the lower course have the effect of a 5 years' license to teach in the common schools of the State; certificates in the higher course, the effect of a 10 years' license.—(Law of November 24, 1874.)

BENNINGTON TRAINING SCHOOL.

An act approved November 28, 1876, gave any graded school organized in accordance with a special act of the legislature and situated in a county in which there is no State

normal school authority to establish in connection with such graded school a training school department for the preparation of teachers. In accordance with the provisions of that act a training department was organized in connection with the graded school at Bennington in February, 1877. Ten pupils were admitted who had finished the course of study in the grammar department, and instruction entirely of a professional character was given them to fit them for their future work. Hereafter, it is proposed to take only the graduates of the high school into the normal class.—(State report.)

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

The law of 1874 requires the State superintendent to hold institutes in the counties on the written application of a certain number of teachers. Fourteen such institutes, 1 for each county in the State, were held, the number of teachers attending ranging from 23 to 95, and the total of such attendance reaching 819. In conducting these temporary training schools the superintendent was aided by the principals of the State normal schools and many others. The two purposes of such meetings, to instruct and inspire the teachers and to awaken an interest in education among the people, appear to have been effected.

At Burlington, a teachers' meeting having the character of a city institute was held during the school session every second week, with great apparent benefit.

SECONDARY INSTRUCTION.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

As in many other States, no specific information is given as to the number of this class of schools, or of the instructors or pupils in them. By the constitution of 1793, as by the "frame of government" in 1777, a grammar school for each county, substantially answering to a county high school, was contemplated; but, if such schools were established, not more than 3 or 4 would seem to have survived. Towns and graded or union school districts under later laws are allowed to establish high schools, but the reports from towns published with the State report only give the whole number of common schools, without distinguishing the high schools. For 1876 the graded school districts reporting numbered 33, and of these 20 had students in preparation for college, presumably in high schools. In 1876-'77 only 21 such districts made report, 14 having students preparing for college, indicating at least that number of high schools. These students numbered 137, and the graduates from the college preparatory classes of 4 schools were 20 for that year.

Speaking of high schools, the superintendent says: "Our common schools are weak because we do not everywhere provide for (in connection with them and as a necessary part of our school system) a higher grade of schools. * * * Our best primary schools are found in connection with higher schools. * * * A public high school exerts a strong influence upon the common schools beyond those immediately associated with it. It is a powerful educator of the people, not only through class room work with the youth attending it, but through its buildings and grounds and their appurtenances, and most of all through the character of its instructors. It is a centre of activity where educational problems are studied, where methods are examined and tried. It furnishes models for school work, and at once teaches methods to the young and justifies them to the old. Is the question, How can we secure better instruction and better discipline in the common schools? or, How can we secure the introduction to them of new branches of study? or, How can we elevate teaching to the rank of a profession? or, How can we raise the standard of our normal schools and increase the attendance in them? or, How can we help forward the founding of the proper number of academies? or, How can we fill our colleges with better prepared students? An answer ready, and true as far as it goes, is, by multiplying good free high schools."—(State report.)

OTHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The academies reporting to the State superintendent in 1876-'77 numbered 20, besides 5 with which the schools of graded districts are associated, and which are not included in the academy list. In the 20 given there were, for the year, 109 teachers and 2,498 different students, of whom 327 were preparing for college and 60 were graduated from a preparatory college course.

For statistics of private academic schools, preparatory schools, and preparatory or academic department of a college, see Tables VI, VII, and IX of the appendix following, and the summaries of these in the Report of the Commissioner preceding.

SUPERIOR INSTRUCTION.

COLLEGES.

The colleges and universities for young men (one of them admitting young women also) are the *University of Vermont*, at Burlington; *Middlebury College*, Middlebury, a

Congregational institution; and *Norwich University*, a scientific and military college, mainly under Protestant Episcopal influences, at Northfield. In these three, the first of which is open to both sexes, 171 collegiate students were reported for 1877, under 26 instructors, not including the scientific department of the State university, to be noticed presently. The courses in the three appear to be the same as stated in the Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1876, except that at *Norwich University* an academic and business course of 3 years seems to have been substituted for the special course in philosophy then noted.—(Catalogues and returns.)

COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

The Vermont Methodist Seminary and Female College at Montpelier, authorized to confer collegiate degrees, reports for 1877 a total of 56 students in its regular collegiate classes, besides 45 in special or partial courses, and 1 graduate student.

SCIENTIFIC AND PROFESSIONAL INSTRUCTION.

SCIENTIFIC.

The State Agricultural College, a department of the University of Vermont, affords 4 courses of scientific study, namely, (1) agriculture and related branches, (2) theoretical and applied chemistry, (3) civil engineering, and (4) metallurgy and mining engineering. There is also a literary-scientific course which coincides substantially with the regular academic course of the university, save that Greek is omitted and its place supplied by substitutions from the department of science. The degrees conferred are bachelor of philosophy, civil engineer, and mining engineer. Number of students in regular courses, 15; in partial courses, 4.—(Catalogue and return.)

MEDICAL.

The Medical Department of the University of Vermont is, so far as known, the only professional school in the State. It has the usual 3 years' course, including 1 year of preparatory study and 2 of attendance upon its instructions, or 1 on those of some other regular medical school and a concluding one within its halls. No preliminary examination for admission is indicated, beyond the inquiry necessary to settle this point. Professors and instructors in 1877, resident, 6; non-resident, 12; students, 92, of whom only 4 had received a degree in letters or science.—(Catalogue and return.)

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

Vermont, having no institution of her own for the reception of these classes of pupils, provides for the instruction elsewhere of such of them as need her aid.

REFORMATORY TRAINING.

The Vermont Reform School, Vergennes, which had 129 children under its care during the years 1875 and 1876, with 116 remaining in the latter year, sends no account of itself for 1877, as its reports are only presented biennially. Both boys and girls under 16 are received, and are taught reading, spelling, writing, geography, arithmetic, and history, with such employments as housework, sewing, seating chairs, and making chair frames.—(Report of 1876.)

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

STATE ASSOCIATION.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Vermont Teachers' Association was held in Bennington, February 1-2, 1877.

Following the address of welcome by Prof. I. W. Dunham, was a discussion of "The relation of the public school to the college," and then a paper on "Class room methods," by Rev. R. M. Luther, of Bennington. A discussion of the question of "School supervision," led by Mr. Richardson, of Barre Academy, and Mr. Dana, of the Rutland High School, served to strengthen the opinion that the system of school supervision in the State is in some respects very defective. An address on "Success in life," by Rev. M. E. Cady, was followed by a brief discussion of compulsory education. In the evening, Rev. R. T. Hall dwelt on "The teaching of morals in schools," and Rev. M. H. Buckham, president of the University of Vermont as well as of the association, advocated "Higher education for business men."

The second day's proceedings began with a discussion of "The best methods in teaching and how to secure them," by A. E. Leavenworth, principal of the Normal School at Randolph, and Walter E. Howard, principal of that at Castleton. Hon. Edward Conant, State superintendent of education, delivered an address on "The progress of education in Vermont," after which a paper by Professor Lewis Pollens, of Burlington,

on "English grammar," was read and Miss Marcia P. Brown, preceptress of the Rutland High School, presented one on "Our work." Professor I. W. Dunham, of Bennington, and Henry Clark, of Rutland, showed that "The State has special claims upon the teacher," and Professor E. H. Higley, of Middlebury College, urged the importance of a "Study of the past." In the evening, J. D. Bartley, principal of the Burlington High School, addressed the association on "Success in teaching," and Professor William Wells, of Union College, delivered an address on "Errors in our social condition."—(New-England Journal of Education.)

CHIEF STATE SCHOOL OFFICER.

Hon. EDWARD CONANT, *State superintendent of education, Randolph.*
[Third term, 1878-1880.]

VIRGINIA.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

	1875-'76.	1876-'77.	Increase.	Decrease.
POPULATION AND ATTENDANCE.				
White youth of school age (5-21).....	280,149	280,149	.....	.....
Colored youth of school age (5-21).....	202,640	202,640	.....	.....
Whole number of school age.....	482,789	482,789	.....	.....
Whites of said age in public schools..	137,678	139,931	2,253	.....
Colored of said age in public schools..	62,178	65,043	2,865	.....
Total of school age enrolled <i>a</i>	199,856	204,974	5,118	.....
Pupils over the school age, white.....	513	432	.....	81
Pupils over the school age, colored.....	208	228	20	.....
Whites in average daily attendance..	80,521	82,029	1,508	.....
Colored in average daily attendance..	34,722	35,814	1,092	.....
Total average daily attendance.....	115,243	117,843	2,600	.....
Percentage of school population enrolled.	41.4	42.5	1.1	.....
Percentage in average attendance....	23.9	24.4	.5	.....
Number in higher branches <i>a</i>	7,382	7,507	125	.....
SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL-HOUSES.				
Schools for whites.....	3,357	3,442	85	.....
Schools for colored pupils.....	1,181	1,230	49	.....
Whole number of public schools.....	4,538	4,672	134	.....
Average time of schools in days.....	113	112	.....	1
Number of graded schools.....	161	164	3	.....
School-houses used.....	5,825	.....	.....	.....
Owned by districts.....	1,499	.....	.....	.....
Having good furniture.....	1,750	.....	.....	.....
Built during the year.....	333	.....	.....	.....
Valuation of school property owned by districts.	\$851,731	\$969,317	\$117,586	.....
TEACHERS AND THEIR PAY.				
White teachers in public schools.....	3,984	4,069	85	.....
Colored teachers in public schools.....	636	671	35	.....
Men teaching.....	2,913	2,967	54	.....
Women teaching.....	1,707	1,773	66	.....
Whole number of teachers in public schools.	4,620	4,740	120	.....
Average monthly pay of men.....	\$34 95	\$33 10	.....	\$1 85
Average monthly pay of women.....	30 37	27 37	.....	3 00
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.				
Whole reported receipts for public schools.	\$1,215,325	^b \$1,102,113	.....	\$113,212
Whole cost for current and permanent items.	1,069,679	1,050,347	.....	19,332
STATE SCHOOL FUND.				
Available State school fund.....	\$1,430,645	\$1,430,645	.....	.....

a In private elementary schools there was reported in 1875 an enrolment of 18,633 pupils; in higher schools, 4,652; teachers in private schools of all grades, 1,319.
b According to a written return.

(From reports of Hon. Wm. H. Ruffner, State superintendent of public instruction, for the two years indicated.)