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STATE LAWS RELATING TO
EDUCATION

ENACTED IN 1915, 1916, AND 1917

COMPILED BY
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BUREAU OF EDUCATION



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EDUCATIONAL LEGISLATION SERIES.

Digest of the laws regulating the administration, character, and finances of the public-school systems of the States of the Union. By Wellford Adkiss. *In* Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education, for the year 1893-94, vol. 2, p. 1063-1300.

Digest of school laws. *In* Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education, for the year 1903-4, vol. 1, p. 249-518.

State school systems: Legislation and judicial decisions relating to public education, October 1, 1904, to October 1, 1906. By Edward C. Elliott. 2d ed. rev. Washington, 1907. 156 p. (Bulletin, 1906, No. 3.)

State school systems: Legislation and judicial decisions relating to public education, October 1, 1906, to October 1, 1908. (II) By Edward C. Elliott. Washington, 1909. 304 p. (Bulletin, 1908, No. 7.)

State school systems: Legislation and judicial decisions relating to public education, October 1, 1908, to October 1, 1909. (III) By Edward C. Elliott. Washington, 1910. 305 p. (Bulletin, 1910, No. 2.)

Legislation and judicial decisions relating to education, October 1, 1909, to October 1, 1912. By James C. Boykin and William R. Hood. Washington, 1913. 304 p. (Bulletin, 1913, No. 55.)

Digest of State laws relating to public education in force January 1, 1915. By William R. Hood, and others. Washington, 1916. 987 p. (Bulletin, 1915, No. 47.)

State laws relating to education, enacted in 1915, 1916, and 1917. By William R. Hood. Washington, 1918. 249 p. (Bulletin, 1918, No. 23.)

STATE LAWS RELATING TO EDUCATION.

INTRODUCTION.

In an earlier publication of the Bureau of Education—Bulletin, 1915, No. 47, "Digest of State laws relating to public education"—an effort was made to summarize all State school laws of a general nature which were in force on January 1, 1915. The purpose of the bulletin presented here is to supplement the bulletin of 1915 with a compilation of the enactments of 1915, 1916, and 1917 which relate to education. The legislatures of 43 States were in session in 1915—all in fact except those of Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, and Virginia, which meet in even-numbered years. In 1916, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Virginia held sessions of their legislative bodies, and a special session was held in California. All State legislatures which met in 1915 were again in session in 1917, except that of Alabama, whose lawmakers meet once in four years.

The legislation of the years included in this compilation is presented in digest, following the style of the bulletin which it is designed to supplement. It is intended to include all enactments excepting those of distinctly local character and excepting ordinary appropriations. The same method of presentation is used as in former publications of this character. The various items are classified under an outline which begins with general State administrative provisions and proceeds through the entire public-school system. The enactments of the Legislatures of Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippines, and Porto Rico are included.

PLAN OF CLASSIFICATION.

- A. GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL AND SUPERVISION OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION.
 - a. General.
 - b1. State boards.
 - b2. State officers.
 - b3. State inspection of schools.
 - c1. County boards.
 - c2. County officers.
 - d. District, township, and municipal boards and officers.
 - e. School meetings; elections; qualifications for voters.
 - f. Administrative units—districts, townships, municipalities, etc.; formation; divisions; consolidation.

B. STATE FINANCE AND SUPPORT.

- a. General.
- b. State school lands.
- c. Permanent State school funds; Composition and investment.
- d. State taxation for school purposes.
- e. General apportionment of State school funds; special State aid for elementary education.
- f. Special State aid for secondary education.

C. LOCAL (COUNTY, DISTRICT, MUNICIPAL) FINANCE AND SUPPORT.

- a. General.
- b. Local (county, district, municipal) bonds and indebtedness.
- c. Local (county, district, municipal) taxation for school purposes.
- d. Poll taxes, etc.

D. BUILDINGS AND SITES.

- a. General.
- b. State aid; approval of plans.
- c. Decoration; care; sanitation, inspection, fire escapes.
- d. Prohibition districts.
- e. United States flag in schools.
- f. Teachers' cottages.

E. TEACHERS IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

- a. Teachers: Qualifications, general; examination fees.
- b. Teachers' examinations and certificates: General.
- c. Teachers' examinations and certificates: Special.
- d. Teachers' certificates: Validity; indorsement; registration; revocation.
- e. Teachers' certificates: Recognition of normal school and college or university diplomas.
- f. Teachers' associations; reading circles.

F. TEACHERS: EMPLOYMENT; CONTRACT; APPOINTMENT; DISMISSAL.

- a. General.
- b. Teachers' salaries.
- c. Teachers' pensions.

G. TEACHERS: PROFESSIONAL TRAINING AND EDUCATION.

- a. University departments and schools of education.
- b. State normal schools.
- c. County and local normal and training schools.
- d. Teachers' institutes and summer schools.

H. SCHOOL POPULATION AND ATTENDANCE.

- a. General.
- b. School census.
- c. School year; month; day; minimum term.
- d. School holidays.
- e. Place of attendance; consolidation of schools; transportation of pupils.
- f. Compulsory attendance; truancy; truant officers.
- g. Child labor.
- h. Separation of the races.

I. SCHOOL DISCIPLINE.

- a. General.
- b. Corporal punishment.
- c. Suspension and expulsion.
- d. Fire drills.
- e. School fraternities.

- J. HEALTH REGULATIONS.
 - a. General.
 - b. Physical examination and medical inspection.
 - c. Vaccination.
- K. TEXTBOOKS AND SUPPLIES.
 - a. General.
 - b. Free textbooks.
 - c. Uniformity of textbooks.
- L. SUBJECT MATTER OF INSTRUCTION.
 - a. General; course of study.
 - b. History, civics, and patriotism.
 - c. Physical education.
 - d. Physiology and hygiene; alcohol; narcotics; other health instruction.
 - e. Moral and ethical education.
 - f. Humane treatment of animals.
 - g. Music.
 - h. Drawing.
 - i. Technical, manual, and industrial education.
 - j. Agriculture.
 - k. Days of special observance.
 - l. Other special subjects.
 - m. Sectarian instruction; Bible in the schools.
 - n. Modern languages.
- M. SPECIAL TYPES OF SCHOOL.
 - a. General.
 - b. Kindergartens.
 - c. Evening schools.
 - d. Vacation schools; playgrounds; social centers.
 - e. University and school extension; public lectures.
 - f. Farmers institutes, etc.
 - g. Private and endowed schools; parochial schools.
- N. SECONDARY EDUCATION: HIGH SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES.
 - a. General.
 - b. High-school inspection.
- O. TECHNICAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS: ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY.
 - a. General.
 - b. Agriculture.
 - c. Trade.
 - d. Continuation.
- P. HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.
 - a. General.
 - b. Finance; lands; support.
 - c. State universities and colleges.
 - d. Carnegie fund.
- Q. PROFESSIONAL AND HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION.
 - a. Teachers' colleges and normal schools.
 - b. Agricultural colleges.
 - c. United States grant.
 - d. Mining schools.
 - e. Military schools.
 - f. Other technical and professional.

STATE LAWS RELATING TO EDUCATION.

R. PRIVATE AND ENDOWED HIGHER INSTITUTIONS: STATE CONTROL.

- a. Higher institutions.
- b. Corporations of an educational character.

S. LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS.

- a. General.
- b. Public-school libraries.

T. EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

- a. General.
- b. Deaf and dumb.
- c. Blind.
- d. Crippled and deformed.
- e. Feeble-minded.
- f. Tuberculous children.

U. WELFARE OF DEPENDENTS AND DELINQUENTS.

- a. General.
- b. Wrongs to children.
- c. Juvenile courts.
- d. Conduct of children.
- e. Truant, detention, reform schools, and schools for dependents.

STATE LAWS RELATING TO EDUCATION, ENACTED IN
1915, 1916, AND 1917.

A. GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL AND SUPERVISION OF
PUBLIC EDUCATION.

(a) General.

Hawaii: Authorizing and directing the governor and the superintendent of public instruction to request the Commissioner of Education of the United States to undertake a Federal survey of the schools of the Territory of Hawaii. J. R. No. 1, Apr. 11, 1917.

Louisiana: "In relation to free public schools and to regulate public education in the State of Louisiana; to provide a revenue for the same, and to impose certain penalties; to apply fines imposed by district courts and amounts collected on bonds for the purpose of public education; to provide free passage of school children over certain ferries, bridges, and roads, and to punish violation of such provisions; and to repeal acts 214 of 1912 and 39 of 1910, and all other laws in conflict with the provisions of this act."

State board of education to consist of State superintendent of public education and five members appointed by, but not removable by, the governor; term of appointive members, five years, one appointed each year; compensation same as members of legislature. Superintendent to be secretary. Board to prepare rules for the government of the public schools and give directions as to branches to be taught. Board shall enforce uniformity of textbooks. It may require reports of parish [county] superintendents and teachers.

Parish-school board to consist of one member elected by qualified voters of each police jury ward of the parish; overlapping terms; term of each, six years; compensation, \$3 per day and 5 cents per mile traveled when attending meetings of board. Board may appoint an executive committee of three members. Board a body corporate. Board shall appoint a parish superintendent for a term of four years. It shall report to State board of education. Board to determine number of schools to be opened, location of schoolhouses, and number of teachers to be employed and shall select teachers from nominations made by parish superintendent, but by two-thirds vote teacher may be elected without such nomination. Board may make rules not inconsistent with the law or the regulations of State board. High schools may be established with approval of State board of education. Said State board may extend financial aid to approved practical, industrial, and agricultural courses. Parish board shall use school funds, except those voted for special purposes, to provide equal salaries for all schools of the parish. Communities may vote special taxes for better facilities, longer sessions, etc. Free passage for school children over roads, bridges, and ferries over which the State, parish, or municipality exercises any control. No school with an average attendance below 10 shall be established, except with approval of State board of education. No public school to be run in combination or connection with a church school.

Parish school board to divide parish into convenient school districts. District may be in two parishes. Parish school board may appoint local school directors for each school and prescribe their duties.

Governor to fill vacancy in office of State superintendent. Salary of superintendent, \$5,000 a year. State board of education may appoint assistant superintendents, inspectors, etc. When any parish or other subdivision receives special or continuous service, it may contribute its proportion of expense. Powers and duties of State superintendent. To have general supervision over ele

mentary, high, and State schools; to be ex officio a member of the board of supervisors of institutions under control of the State or aided in whole or in part by the State; to visit all the parishes of the State as often as practicable; to keep an account of all orders drawn or countersigned by him, on the auditor. He shall make a biennial report. Attorney general to give advice regarding school laws to State superintendent, State board of education, or parish superintendent.

Parish school board to elect a parish superintendent for term of four years. He must have "recognized executive ability," hold at least a first-grade certificate, and have had at least three years' experience in teaching. Salary, not exceeding \$4,000 nor less than \$900, except in New Orleans. School board may appoint assistant superintendents, supervisors, etc. County superintendent must report annually and keep a record of all his transactions. He must maintain an office at point designated by parish board. Must report quarterly to parish board. Parish board to provide for teachers' institutes. Incompetent and unworthy teacher may be dismissed by parish board on recommendation of parish superintendent.

State board of education to have entire charge of the examination of public-school teachers. Board shall appoint an examining committee. Following grades of certificates provided for: Special high school, valid five years; first grade, valid five years; second grade, valid three years; third grade, valid one year. State board to determine subjects. Said board may exempt from examination graduates of approved colleges and normal schools. Questions prepared by examining committee; examination conducted by parish superintendent; papers returned to State superintendent. State board may renew first-grade certificates and approved diplomas. Board may prescribe teacher-training courses for public and private schools offering work at least two years in advance of the high school.

Parish school boards to enumerate educable children every four years. Said boards may provide transportation for children residing more than 2 miles from school. Said boards may rent sixteenth section lands, and sell timber and mineral on the same.

New Orleans school board to consist of five members elected at congressional election; term, six years, two or one elected every two years. Vacancies filled by governor until next election. Board a body corporate, etc. To select a superintendent for term of four years and may elect assistants. To elect an attendance officer and other necessary officers, etc. Powers and duties of New Orleans school board: (1) To have custody of buildings and other school property; (2) to prescribe rules governing eligibility of teachers, principals, etc.; (3) to employ teachers, principals, etc. and fix their compensation, but teachers now employed are permanent until dismissed on proved charges, except that women's employment ceases when they marry; (4) to elect teachers in elementary schools from eligible lists in the order of merit (appointment of teachers may be made permanent after three years of service); (5) to adopt a course of study on recommendation of superintendent and to appropriate annually not less than \$2,000 for free textbooks; (6) to provide elementary schools, high schools, kindergartens, libraries and museums, evening schools, vacation schools, playgrounds and gymnasiums, normal schools, trade schools, commercial schools, social centers, instruction for adults, and special instruction for delinquent, dependent, and defective children; (7) to have prepared and printed an annual report; (8) may make appropriations for teachers' retirement fund; (9) to hold meetings at least once a month; (10) may maintain one or more normal schools; (11) to enumerate educable children every four years; (12) to present needs of schools to the council each year. Commissioner of public finance shall be treasurer of school funds. Commission council of the city to include in its budget amounts necessary to meet needs of the schools.

Act No. 120, July 5, 1916.

Maryland: Amending the school law generally.

Digest of law as amended.—At head of State department of education is State board of education. Educational affairs of county under control of county board of education; of school district, under care of district board of school trustees. State board of education to consist of seven citizens appointed by the governor; term, seven years, one to be appointed each year; governor may remove a member for cause, but member entitled to public hearing. County board of education to consist of six citizens in counties of Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Dorchester, Washington, and Montgomery, and three mem-

bers in each of other counties, all to be appointed by governor; term, six years, two, or one, as the case requires, being appointed every two years; State superintendent, with approval of governor, may remove a member for cause after allowing a public hearing on charges. District board of trustees to consist of three members appointed by county board of education; term, three years, one being appointed each year.

State board shall hold meetings quarterly, and special meetings may be held. State superintendent shall be executive officer, secretary, and treasurer of board. Said board shall determine the educational policies of the State and enact by-laws for the administration of the school system of the State. Board shall exercise through State superintendent general supervision over the public schools and shall consult and advise with subordinate school officers. Board shall prescribe rules for sanitary construction of schoolhouses and outhouses; it shall prescribe rules for grading and standardizing schools, both with advice of State superintendent. Board shall prescribe minimum requirements for all certificates, diplomas, and academic, collegiate, professional, and university degrees; board's assent to the issuance of such must be obtained. Board shall prescribe courses of study for elementary, high, and normal schools. Board shall prescribe rules for the issuance of teachers' certificates and for the acceptance of normal, college, and university diplomas. Members of board and State superintendent shall be trustees of State normal schools. Board shall prescribe rules for taking biennial school census, and a uniform series of blanks; it shall require private educational institutions to report annually; it shall conduct investigations of educational needs and may employ expert assistants for such purpose; it shall biennially submit to the governor an annual State school budget; it shall submit an annual report to the governor; it shall recommend school legislation to the governor and legislature.

The State superintendent of schools shall be appointed by the State board of education; term, four years; salary fixed by board. He shall explain the meaning of school laws and by-laws of board, and shall decide controversies arising under the school law. He may withhold appropriations to educational institutions and county school boards for violations of the law or of the by-laws of the State board. He shall be executive officer of the State board, shall hold conferences of school officers, shall publish pamphlets and promote education, and shall receive and examine all reports required by law. He shall pass upon school sites and buildings and upon plans of buildings to cost more than \$300, and such plans must have his approval. He shall, subject to State board, certificate all teachers in the public schools. He shall prepare and submit to State board courses of study for elementary, high, and normal schools. He shall, under State board, have charge of State department of education and shall nominate to board professional and clerical assistants. Following professional assistants provided for: (1) Assistant State superintendent; (2) supervisor of high schools, (3) supervisor of rural schools, (4) white supervisor of colored schools, (5) such other clerical and professional assistants as State board may determine. Superintendent shall be subject to State board, shall direct taking of biennial census, and prepare reports required of board.

County board of education shall hold two regular meetings each school year (one in May), and special meetings may be held. Shall receive no compensation, but each member shall be entitled to \$100 annually for expenses. Board a body corporate; title to all school property vested in board. County superintendent shall be executive officer, secretary, and treasurer of county board. County board shall carry into effect the school laws and by-laws of State board. County board shall divide the county into school districts and locate and maintain needed schools. It shall, with approval of State superintendent, provide sites, buildings, and equipment. It may receive donations of sites and buildings. It may take a site of not exceeding 5 acres by right of eminent domain. It shall provide suitable and convenient outhouses or water closets. It shall consolidate schools when practicable and shall, when necessary pay for transportation of pupils. It shall on recommendation of county superintendent, purchase necessary textbooks, supplies, and equipment. It shall, on recommendation of county superintendent, appoint all principals and teachers and may dismiss them for cause. Subject to State board, county board shall prescribe courses of study and supply printed copies to teachers and interested citizens. It shall grade and standardize schools. It shall cause to be taken the biennial school census. It shall submit annually to county commissioners a school budget, and said commissioners shall levy a tax sufficient to raise amount estimated to be needed; not less than 24 cents on \$100 shall be

levied and not exceeding 40 cents shall be levied, except with consent of commissioners. County board shall make reports required by State board. County board shall submit annually a printed report.

County superintendent of schools appointed by county board of education; term, four years; appointment with approval of State superintendent, superintendents must hold certificate of administration and supervision. Salary, not less than \$1,800, as fixed by county board; State to pay one-half up to one-half of \$3,000. State superintendent may remove county superintendent for cause, after hearing. He shall execute the school laws and shall determine appeals, subject to appeal to State superintendent within 90 days. He shall make recommendations as to sites, buildings, etc. He shall represent State superintendent in examinations of teachers. He shall organize county and local institutes. He shall visit the schools and standardize the same. Various other minor supervisory and clerical duties prescribed. In each county employing not fewer than 100 teachers at least one primary supervisor shall be employed; salary not less than \$1,200. State to pay one-half; two counties each with fewer than 100 teachers may combine to employ a supervisor. There shall be employed in each county at least one attendance officer. There shall be employed in each county at least one statistical and stenographic clerk, and other clerical and professional assistants.

District trustees shall hold two regular meetings in each school term and special meetings may be held. Trustees shall have care of school property and shall attend to repairs and charge to county fund. They shall visit schools and see that premises are sanitary. They may recommend the dismissal of the principal teacher. No new schoolhouse district shall be formed containing fewer than 50 children between 6 and 14 years of age, and no old district shall be left with fewer than such number.

Whenever an application is made to district board, signed by 25 citizens of the district where school is situated, requesting the use of the school building for a nonpartisan gathering for the discussion of public questions, or for other civic, social, and recreational activities, the said school authorities shall allow the free use of such building for such purposes, but such meeting shall be held at hours when building is not used for its principal purpose. When the citizens of a community are organized into a nonpartisan, nonsectarian, nonexclusive association for the discussion of public questions, such organization may, on request to county board or to district trustees and in the discretion of such authorities, have the free use of any school building for weekly, biweekly, or monthly gatherings, but such meetings shall be held at times when building is not used for principal purpose; other civic, social, and recreational activities may be provided for by trustees or county board. Persons so using building shall be responsible for damage to school property.

Schools shall be kept open not less than 180 days, and for 10 months if possible. When a school numbers more than 40 children, an assistant teacher may be employed by county board of education. When average attendance of a school for two consecutive terms falls below 12, county board may close school and pay transportation of pupils to other schools. Exhibition of school work to be held in each school once a year. Schools to be kept open five days a week for not less than six hours a day.

No person shall be employed as county superintendent, assistant superintendent, supervisor, principal, or teacher, unless such person holds a certificate of required grade issued by State superintendent. Uniform examinations with questions prepared by State superintendent. County superintendent to conduct examination and forward papers to State superintendent. Details of examinations subject to rules of State board of education. Following certificates to be granted: (1) Certificate of administration and supervision; (2) certificate in elementary school supervision; (3) certificate in supervision (special subjects); (4) high-school principal's certificate; (5) high-school teacher's certificate (academic branches); (6) high-school teacher's certificate (special subjects); (7) elementary school principal's certificate; (8) elementary teacher's certificate (first grade); (9) elementary certificate (second grade); (10) elementary certificate (third grade); (11) provisional emergency certificate, issued by county superintendent with approval of State superintendent. County board may suspend any teacher, principal, supervisor, or assistant superintendent, and recommend revocation of certificate to State superintendent. State superintendent shall keep record of applicants' qualifications, certificates issued, etc. Teachers with highest possible qualifications shall be employed. Teachers' certificates shall be classified by county superin-

tendent as first or second class, according to scholarship, executive ability, personality, and teaching power of holder. Teachers' salaries to be paid monthly. No white teacher shall receive a salary of less than \$300 per annum.

When any person has taught in any of the public or normal schools of the State for 25 years, is over 60 years old, and without the means of comfortable support, State superintendent may allow such person a pension of \$200 per annum. Said superintendent may in extraordinary cases waive the age limit. Pension to be paid by State.

All white youths between 6 and 21 years of age may attend any public school whose studies they may be able to pursue, but where there are grade schools, principal and county superintendent shall determine where pupil shall attend. District trustees may suspend or expel a pupil for cause, subject to appeal to county superintendent.

School board of Baltimore and each county board of education shall adopt and purchase textbooks and school supplies; when so purchased, such books and supplies shall be furnished free for use in the public schools; adoptions shall be for not less than three years. Said boards shall provide for the distribution and safekeeping of such books and supplies; they shall keep a separate account of moneys received from the State for such purchase, and shall report the same annually to State superintendent.

State board of education and State superintendent shall be the board of trustees of State normal schools. Board shall appoint principal and instructors, prescribe course of study, and administer the affairs of such schools generally. There shall be maintained at each normal school a two-year course or courses (above the high school) for training elementary teachers; there may be maintained special industrial courses; there may be maintained a four-year course of high-school grade. Maryland students who obligate themselves to teach in the State shall be admitted free of tuition and have free use of textbooks; other students shall pay tuition as fixed by board.

County board of education may establish high schools and control the same. Two groups of high schools. Requirements for first group: (1) Enrollment of not less than 80 with average attendance of not less than 70; (2) must have necessary number of teachers; (3) four-year high-school course; (4) salary of principal shall be not less than \$1,200 and higher under certain conditions, and teachers must be paid above certain minimum salaries; (5) provision for manual training and domestic science courses and for commercial or agricultural course; instructors must hold appropriate certificates. Requirements for second group: (1) Enrollment of not less than 35, with average attendance of not less than 30; (2) not fewer than two teachers for regular high-school work; (3) three-year high-school course; (4) must pay above certain minimum salaries to principal and teachers; (5) provision for manual training and domestic science courses and for agriculture; (6) principal and teachers must hold appropriate certificates; course may be extended to four-year course. County board may, with approval of State superintendent, maintain in a school of the first group a two-year teachers' training course to cover the two years above the tenth grade; course to be prescribed by State board of education. State superintendent shall annually inspect or cause to be inspected by an assistant all high schools receiving State aid. State aid to first group: \$600 for principal, \$300 for each of first three assistants doing regular high-school work, \$400 for each of two special teachers, and \$100 for each additional regular high-school teacher, but the aggregate of State aid to one school shall not exceed \$2,500 per annum. State aid to second group: \$600 for principal, \$400 for one assistant doing regular high-school work, \$400 for one special teacher. A Baltimore high school shall receive maximum amount.

County board shall establish one or more schools in each election district for colored persons between 6 and 20 years of age, if number of colored persons warrants. Such schools shall be maintained at least 140 days. Each such school shall be under the direction of a district board of trustees appointed by county board of education.

State appropriations for schools and moneys derived from State school taxes shall constitute the "general State school fund"; no special appropriation to any county, academy, college, or university may be paid from said fund. Apportionments made quarterly to Baltimore City and the several counties on the certificate of State superintendent. The apportionment for common schools (other than normal schools, high schools, colored industrial schools, administrative, and supervisory expenses, etc.) shall be made two-thirds on basis of population between 6 and 14 years of age and one-third on the basis of aggre-

gate number of days of attendance during preceding school year, but attendance in State-aided high schools shall not be counted. Apportionment may be withheld from Baltimore City or any county which fails to comply with this act.

County board shall, when in its judgment there is need thereof, provide suitable room or rooms in connection with a colored school for the establishment of a central colored industrial school. State superintendent shall inspect, or cause to be inspected, such schools and shall approve or disapprove the same. State aid of \$1,500 annually to county maintaining approved colored industrial school; one-half to be paid to said school and one-half to a colored supervisor of colored schools. Said school and employment of supervisor to be under control of county board of education. Said school must have an average attendance of 30 pupils, and there must be at least 10 colored schools in the county wherein it is situated, but State superintendent may recommend the payment of at least a part (not exceeding one-half) of the said \$1,500 to a county maintaining an industrial school and having fewer than 10 colored schools.

Board of school commissioners of Baltimore shall appoint one chief attendance officer, male or female, and assistants not to exceed 18 in number, compensation to be fixed and paid by mayor and city councilmen. County board of education of each county shall appoint one such officer, male or female, and may appoint additional officers. Every child residing in any county between 7 and 13 years of age shall attend some public school for the entire period during which the public schools are in session. Exemptions: (1) Children receiving instruction elsewhere during such period in studies usually taught in the public schools; (2) children excused by superintendent or principal for "necessary and legal absence"; (3) children whose mental or physical condition is such as to render instruction inexpedient or impracticable. Person having control of such child shall cause such child to attend school as required by law. Every child of 13 years of age or 14 years of age shall attend school at least 100 days in the year, and shall attend for entire term if not lawfully employed. Exemptions as above. Every child 15 years of age or 16 years of age shall attend school 100 days, unless such child has completed the work of the public elementary schools. Exemptions as above.

Ch. 506, Apr. 18, 1916.

Vermont: An act to amend and codify the elementary school laws.

State board of education to consist of five members appointed by the governor; term, five years, one being appointed each year; governor shall fill vacancies and may remove a member for cause; four regular meetings annually and special meetings may be held; compensation, \$4 per day each and necessary expenses. *Duties:* (a) To employ a State commissioner of education and fix his salary; (b) through said commissioner and his assistants to (1) prepare uniform courses of study for the elementary schools; (2) prepare courses of study for teacher-training classes and normal schools; (3) prepare courses of study for State-aided departments of high schools; (4) enforce school laws; (5) supervise expenditure of State school money and inspect institutions for which such money is used; (6) inform people of the State as to educational conditions; (7) provide for proper educational gatherings and for cooperation with the public library commission; (8) locate without cost to the State a normal school when funds are provided by private gift or bequest; (9) receive gifts and bequests. Said board shall make rules and regulations for the execution of its powers and duties and of those of officers under its control. Said board shall report biennially to the legislature. Commissioner of education shall be appointed for an indefinite term; may be removed by majority vote of entire board; he shall report to board as board may direct. Board may employ such inspectors, clerks, lecturers, and other officers and may distribute such books and educational materials as it may deem proper.

Town schools.—A town shall constitute a district for school purposes. Voters of a school district incorporated by special act shall not vote in town meetings on school questions. Town shall take charge of schoolhouses and property belonging thereto and debts shall be audited and paid by town. Women may vote on school matters and hold school offices. Town may levy tax to provide sites, buildings, and repairs.

School board.—Board of school directors shall consist of three citizens; term, three years, one elected each year; vacancies filled by selectman until next election. *Duties:* To have charge of the school property and the management of the schools; designate school to be attended by each pupil and determine according to law location of schools; employ teachers and fix their compensation;

examine claims against the town for school purposes and draw orders for their payment; be liable in civil action for claims illegally paid; recommend to town amount needed for school purposes; make annual report to town; render to town auditors an annual statement which shall be submitted to town. Compensation of directors shall be such as the town votes. Directors shall appoint a clerk who shall serve until his successor is appointed; he shall keep a record of proceedings of board and take the annual census of children of school age. Trustees of incorporated schools shall report annually to the commissioner of education. School board shall annually, with approval of superintendent, designate school each pupil is to attend and shall furnish teacher a list of pupils assigned to his school.

Supervision.—State board of education shall appoint a sufficient number of superintendents to insure supervision of all public schools and shall designate schools over which each superintendent shall have supervision; term of superintendents, at discretion of State board. Said superintendents shall report annually to directors of towns supervised and shall report at least once a week to commissioner of education. Salaries fixed by State board, but town or incorporated district of 25 or more schools may employ its own superintendent at a salary of not less than \$1,500, the State paying \$1,200 of such salary and one-half of additional salary, but not to exceed \$2,000 in all. State board shall provide for regional or State meetings of superintendents who shall attend, actual expenses to be paid. Commissioner of education shall employ such State supervisors as State board may authorize, State board to fix compensation.

Classification and courses.—Upon petition of six or more residents of any community having eight or more pupils, a special town meeting shall be called to determine the question of establishing a school in said community. Schools other than secondary shall be classified as kindergarten and as elementary schools with eight or nine grades. State board shall prepare a course of study for elementary schools. Elementary schools shall be competent in number; such schools may be consolidated in the interest of convenience and efficiency.

School year and term.—School year shall extend from July 1 to June 30. In school not less than 34 weeks shall constitute a school year; school may be closed by reason of contagious disease or with approval of superintendent.

School age, etc.—"Legal pupils" shall include persons between 6 and 18 years old, but a person over 18 shall not be deprived of school privileges; child under 6 shall be admitted only to kindergarten unless becoming 6 before January 1 following beginning of fall term; after beginning of fall term no child between 6 and 8 shall be admitted without consent of superintendent; directors determine residence of pupil, but appeal lies to commissioner of education.

Attendance.—Every child between 8 and 16 years of age shall attend school for the full term of 170 days. Exemptions: Those mentally or physically disabled, those otherwise furnished with approved instruction, those having completed the elementary course or who are legally excused. If a person in control of a child who has become 10 permits such child to become enrolled, such child shall attend for the term unless lawfully excused. If a child has completed the eight or nine year elementary course or is over 15 and has completed six years of work, he may be excused by the superintendent. Teacher shall report to superintendent and truant officer the absence of a child required to attend. Truant officer shall serve notice on person having control of child unlawfully absent, and if child is not sent to school, prosecution shall be instituted against such person in control; superintendent may, and truant officer shall, stop child required to attend who is found out of school in school hours and shall take such child to school. When it is claimed that a child is physically or mentally unable to attend, superintendent may have health officer examine child. Truant officer shall receive \$2 per day unless otherwise provided. Superintendent may notify overseer of the poor in case of children found indigent, and said overseer shall provide necessary clothing. Directors may receive nonresident pupils and pay tuition fees into town school fund; a child who can be better accommodated in another town may attend therein and town of his residence shall pay tuition. Incurable truants and moral delinquents may be committed to the Vermont Industrial School.

Discipline.—School authority may punish pupil with any reasonable form of punishment, including corporal punishment. Pupil may be dismissed for cause. Secret societies forbidden in public schools.

Transportation and board.—Pupil living 11 miles or more from elementary school shall be furnished transportation when transportation is feasible; if transportation is not feasible, board shall be furnished; State aid for trans-

portation and board; school board may furnish transportation to pupils living less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from school.

Registers and returns.—Commissioner of education may prescribe forms for school registers and for reports; he shall annually transmit such registers to superintendents; teachers shall keep therein a record of attendance, etc.; superintendent shall examine the same and it must have his approval. Town clerk shall annually, and oftener if required, report to commissioner of education.

Fire drills.—Person in charge of a public or private school shall hold fire drills at least once a month.

Miscellaneous.—School board may provide instruction in vocal music, physical culture, and drawing. The last half day before Memorial Day shall be devoted to exercises commemorative of the history of the Nation during the Civil War. Evening schools may be maintained for persons above compulsory age.

Examination and certification of teachers.—The State board of education shall provide for the examination and certification of teachers, fix the standard required for certification, classify grades of certificates, prepare and procure the printing of questions for examinations, and make necessary regulations for certification and revocation. Existing valid certificates remain valid for time for which issued unless revoked by State board of education. Said board shall make regulations relating to the recognition of teachers' credentials issued in other States. Said board may employ clerical assistance for carrying out the provisions relating to the examination and certification of teachers. Contract void unless teacher hold valid certificate. No certificate or permit issued to any person under 17 years of age.

Teacher-training in high schools.—State board of education shall establish teacher-training courses in such high schools, seminaries, or academies as it may select for training elementary teachers. Said board shall prepare courses for such institutions. Said board shall prescribe rules for entrance to and graduation from such courses. Qualified pupils residing in towns where such training is not given may attend such courses elsewhere without payment of tuition. Salaries of teachers in such courses shall be fixed by board and paid by State.

Teachers' salaries, tenure, &c.—Board of town school directors shall employ teachers and fix their salaries at not less than \$8 per week each. State aid for rural teachers: (a) \$4 per week for each teacher holding a life certificate or having had two years of professional training following graduation from a first-class high school; (b) \$3 per week for each teacher having taught 80 weeks and holding a first-grade certificate, or having had two years of professional training preceded by two years in an approved high school, or having had one year of professional training following graduation from a first-class high school; (c) \$2 per week for each teacher having had one year of professional training preceded by three years in an approved high school; after July 1, 1916, State board may make a different classification from that herein made. "Rural school" defined to mean any school having not more than two teachers and offering instruction in not less than six grades. Contract with teacher shall be in triplicate and shall specify time of beginning service, certificate held, salary, etc. Teacher shall be entitled to be paid monthly.

Time allowed teachers.—Not exceeding five days in any year may be spent by a teacher in attending educational meetings without loss of salary; no teacher shall be required to teach on a legal holiday.

Teachers' pensions.—On recommendation of school directors, town meeting may vote to pension any teacher who has taught in the public schools at least 30 years; pension paid from town school funds; shall not exceed one-half average salary for last five years of service. Vermont State teachers' retirement fund established. To consist of (a) teachers' contributions; (b) contributions of Vermont Teachers' Retirement Fund Association; (c) gifts, bequests, etc.; (d) appropriations by the legislature; (e) income derived from investment of fund. Management of fund shall be vested in a board consisting of governor, commissioner of education, State treasurer, president of Vermont Teachers' Retirement Association, and one member elected by said association biennially. State to pay not exceeding \$10,000 a year to duplicate sum contributed by teachers during preceding year. State treasurer is treasurer of fund, which must be invested as savings banks may invest. Retirement fund board shall make rules for the disbursement of pensions; said board shall report biennially to legislature. Teacher having taught 25 years in public schools of the State shall receive annuity equal to one-half average salary for last five years of service; but not exceeding \$500 per annum. Teachers having taught 30 years,

20 in the State, shall receive same annuity as above. Incapacitated teacher shall receive such annuity as may be fixed by retirement fund board, but not to exceed annuity above mentioned. Principals and superintendents construed as teachers. Applicant for retirement must present proof of eligibility and must show that he has contributed a sum equal to at least 40 per cent of annuity for which he applies. No teacher entitled to the benefits of this act on reaching the age of 65 shall receive such benefits unless he retires or receives a permit from the State board of education.

Taking land for school purposes.—The selectmen of a town may, upon application of the board of school directors, take land for school purposes under the right of eminent domain; but aggrieved party may appeal to county court.

School building and equipment.—Each town shall provide suitable school-houses and may levy a tax therefor. School directors shall provide a flagpole and cause the United States flag to be displayed thereon during school hours.

Textbooks and supplies.—Board of school directors shall provide all textbooks, appliances, and supplies required for public elementary schools and the same shall be paid for by the town; said board shall provide for the care and custody of the same; person in control of pupil responsible for damage to the same; except as otherwise provided, directors shall select textbooks and supplies.

School taxes and funds.—A town shall annually appropriate for school purposes not less than 40 cents on the dollar of the "grand list" (approximately 4 mills on the dollar of property valuation); town treasurer shall keep a separate account of school funds and shall pay out same on order of school directors.

United States deposit money.—State treasurer shall receive United States deposits with the State; United States deposits apportioned to towns and unorganized territory in proportion to population.

Permanent school fund.—To consist of \$240,000 returned by the National Government to the State in settlement of Civil War claims, the Huntington fund, the United States deposit money, and such additions as may be made thereto. Trustees of said fund to consist of three persons appointed by the governor. Said trustees shall have care and control of said fund and shall invest the same according to law.

Town school fund.—The selectmen of the town shall have charge of the real and personal estate appropriated to the use of the schools therein, unless otherwise provided by law or by the donor; they shall lease school lands and loan town school funds on proper security, and shall render account thereof.

State school tax.—A State tax of 10 cents on the dollar of the "grand list" (approximately 1 mill on the dollar of valuation) shall be annually levied for public-school purposes.

Miscellaneous.—Grand juries shall annually inquire whether towns have expended the required sums for the support of schools; superintendents shall also investigate the same.

Application of act.—The provisions of this act shall apply to specially incorporated districts, when not in conflict with charters. Supervisors of unorganized towns and gores shall have powers and duties of school directors.

Appropriation, consolidation, and distribution.—Appropriation of \$130,000 annually for consolidated school fund. Receipts from 10-cent State tax, the \$130,000 above mentioned, and the income from the permanent fund shall constitute the "consolidated school fund." Apportioned annually by State board of education as follows: (a) For the office of State board of education, including clerk hire, salaries of executive officers, etc., \$24,000; for salaries and expenses of superintendents, \$100,000; for training teachers for elementary schools, \$45,000; for summer schools, educational meetings, etc., \$2,500; for transportation and board of pupils in the elementary schools, \$100,000; for the payment of a portion of the salaries of rural-school teachers, \$110,000. Remainder of consolidated school fund shall be at disposal of State board of education for the purpose of aiding rural schools and equalizing educational opportunities. Auditor shall draw warrants as directed by State board, but not to exceed amount of school fund.

Act No. 64, Apr. 1, 1915.

A (b1). State Boards

Alabama: Providing for the creation of a commission for the removal of adult illiteracy in Alabama, to be known as "The Alabama Illiteracy Commission," and providing for the duties and powers thereof.

Commission of five members appointed by the governor; no compensation, but actual expenses of members may be paid from any funds which may come into commission's hands. It is the duty of commission to investigate adult illiteracy and to seek to remove such illiteracy. No State appropriation is made for purposes of this act.

Act No. 37, p. 80, Feb. 9, 1915.

Alabama: Prohibiting the holding of executive or secret sessions by any body, board, or commission charged with the duty of disbursing any funds belonging to the State, county, or municipality, except where some question involving the character or good name of a woman or man is involved.

No. 278, p. 314, Acts of 1915.

Alabama: See also E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; G (b), State normal schools.

Alaska: To establish a uniform school system in the Territory of Alaska, to create a Territorial board of education and commissioner of education, prescribing their powers and duties, and fixing their compensation, and repealing all acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith.

Ch. 64, May 3, 1917.

Arizona: Providing for the revision and compilation of the school laws and the appointment of three commissioners to carry out the provisions of the act.

Commission to report codification of school laws not later than next regular session of legislature.

Ch. 40, Mar. 8, 1917.

Arizona: See also B (b), State school lands; N (a), High schools.

Arkansas: Providing for the control of State charitable institutions.

Provides for the appointment of a board of control to consist of three members appointed by the governor. Applies to School for the Blind, Deaf-Mute Institute, Hospital for Nervous Diseases, and Confederate Soldiers' Home.

Act 108, Mar. 4, 1915.

Arkansas: Providing for the creation of the "Arkansas Illiteracy Commission" and prescribing the powers and duties thereof.

Act 59, Feb. 8, 1917.

Arkansas: Amending secs. 3 and 4 of an act approved May 31, 1909, entitled "An act to create the Arkansas history commission and to define its duties."

Outlines duties of said commission.

Act 269, Mar. 21, 1917.

Arkansas: See also O (a), Industrial education, general.

California: Empowering the State board of education to order the closing from time to time of educational institutions during the continuance of a state of war.

Ch. 192, May 5, 1917.

California: Amending sec. 1521 of the Political Code, fixing the compensation of members of the State board of education and of assistant superintendents of public instruction.

Salary of each assistant superintendent, \$4,000.

Ch. 556, May 19, 1917.

California: See also E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; G (b), State normal schools; N (a), High schools.

Connecticut: Amending ch. 133, Public Act of 1903, relating to the State geological and natural history survey.

Survey commission composed of governor and presidents of Yale University, Wesleyan University, Trinity College, Connecticut Agricultural College, and Connecticut College for Women.

Ch. 185, Apr. 29, 1915.

Connecticut: Establishing a State department of labor and factory inspection.

Ch. 255, May 14, 1915.

Connecticut: See also A (b2), State officers; D (c), Sanitation, etc. of school houses; F (c), Teachers' pensions; H (f), Compulsory attendance; O (c), Trade schools.

Delaware: An act to create a commission to study educational conditions and requirements, to harmonize, unify, and revise the school laws, and to evolve an improved and efficient system of public instruction for the State

of Delaware, to endow said commission with necessary powers to carry out the purposes of this act, and to appropriate a sum of money for the expenses of said commission. Ch. 186, Apr. 18, 1917.

Delaware: See also A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; I, (d), Physiology and hygiene; O (a), Industrial education, general.

Florida: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; E (e), Recognition of normal and college diplomas; G (c), County and local normal schools; J, (b), Medical inspection; O (a), Industrial education, general; T (e), Schools for feeble-minded.

Georgia: See O (a), Industrial education, general.

Hawaii: Creating the board of industrial schools and prescribing its powers and duties.

Creates a Territorial board to have control of industrial and reformatory schools. Board to consist of seven members; six appointed by the governor; judge of juvenile court of first judicial circuit shall be ex officio a member; at least three members shall be women. Act No. 81, Apr. 13, 1915.

Idaho: See C (c), Local taxation; L (a), Course of study.

Illinois: Reorganizing the civil administration of the State government.

The following departments of State government are created: Finance, agriculture, labor, mines and minerals, public works and buildings, public welfare, public health, trade and commerce, and registration and education. Each such department to have a director at its head. In addition to director, the following are created in the department of education and registration: Assistant director, superintendent of registration, and the normal school board, which shall consist of nine officers and the director and the superintendent of public instruction. Following advisory and nonexecutive boards are created in the department of registration and education: Board of natural resources and conservation advisers, composed of seven persons; board of State museum advisers, composed of five persons. No executive and administrative officer of the department shall be affiliated with any college or school of medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, nursing, optometry, embalming, barbering, veterinary medicine, architecture, or structural engineering, either as teacher, officer, or stockholder; nor shall he hold a license or certificate to practice the profession or vocation regulated. No more than two members of the normal school board shall be residents of the same congressional district. Salaries: Director of registration and education, \$5,000; assistant director, \$3,600; superintendent of registration, \$4,200. Normal school board not to devote entire time to duties.

Officer whose office is created by this act shall be appointed by governor, with consent of the senate; term, four years, unless otherwise provided by this act.

Many boards and officers abolished. Among these are the "board of education of the State of Illinois," and the board of trustees of the several State normal schools.

Powers of department of registration and education: (1) To exercise powers and duties of State board of education and boards of trustees of State normal schools; (2) to exercise the rights, powers, and duties of the veterinary examiners; (3) likewise of examiners of horseshoers; (4) of examiners of architects; (5) of examiners of structural engineers; (6) of State board of health relating to practice of medicine; (7) of State board of health relating to embalming; (8) of State board of pharmacy; (9) of board of dental examiners; (10) of board of nurse examiners; (11) of board of optometry; (12) of barber examiners; (13) to promote conservation; (14) to cooperate with departments having duties relating to natural resources; (15) to conduct a natural history survey of the State; (16) to publish reports pertaining to zoology and botany of the State; (17) to maintain a State museum; (18) to supply natural history material to State educational institutions; (19) to investigate entomology of the State; (20) to investigate insects injurious to agriculture, horticulture, etc.; (21) to conduct experiments for the control, etc., of injurious insects; (22) to instruct people as to best methods of protection against insects; (23) to publish articles on insects; (24) to study the geological formation of the State; (25) to publish topographical, geological, and other maps of the State; (26) to publish bulletins giving geological and mineral resources of the State; (27) to cooperate with the United States Geological Survey; (28) to collect

data concerning water resources of the State; (29) to determine standards of purity of drinking water; (30) to publish results of investigations of water supply; (31) to make analyses of water; (32) to distribute to educational institutions samples, etc., that may have been collected.

Director to be chairman and State superintendent secretary of normal school board. Powers and duties of such board: (1) To make rules for government of State normal schools; (2) to visit each normal school at least once a year; (3) to employ and remove for cause for each school a president and necessary professors, teachers, etc.; (4) to prescribe course of study and textbooks and apparatus to be used; (5) to issue appropriate diplomas and to confer usual professional degrees; (6) to examine into conditions, etc., of State normal schools; (7) to succeed to and administer trusts and trust property belonging to State normal schools.

Department of registration and education to prescribe rules for licensing and certifying persons to practice specified professions and callings. It may prescribe standards of preliminary education requisite for admission to a school, college, or university, and may require proof of the enforcement of such standards. It may prescribe rules and regulations defining, for the respective professions, trades, and occupations, what shall constitute a school, college, or university, or department of a university.

H. B. 279, p. 2, Mar. 7, 1917.

Indiana: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; F (c), Teachers' pensions; O (a), Industrial education, general.

Iowa: Relating to the State board of educational examiners.

Increases salary of the secretary of such board to not exceeding \$125 per month.

School laws, 1915, p. 12.

Iowa: Amending sec. 2628 of the Code, relating to the membership of the board of educational examiners.

Strikes out "principal of the normal school" and inserts "president of the Iowa State Teachers' College" and "president of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts."

Ch. 340, Apr. 24, 1917.

Iowa: See also O (a), Industrial education, general; P (c), State universities and colleges; T (b), Schools for the deaf.

Kansas: Relating to the State department of education.

Department consists of State board of education, State superintendent, and officers and assistants herein provided. Salary of State superintendent fixed at \$3,000 per annum after January, 1917; superintendent may appoint an assistant superintendent at a salary of \$2,000; he may also appoint a chief clerk, a statistical and filing clerk, and two stenographers. Composition of State board of education: State superintendent, chancellor of State university, president of the agricultural college, president of State normal school; and three other persons appointed by the governor. Compensation of appointive members, \$5 per day and necessary expenses when attending meetings; other members receive only actual expenses. Term of appointive members, three years, one being appointed each year. Board shall prescribe courses of study for common, graded, and high schools, and may revise the same when desirable; board shall issue State teachers' certificates. Board shall appoint a secretary for a term of four years; said secretary shall be a graduate of a four-year course of study of a university, college, normal school, or like institution; he shall be subject to State superintendent; salary, \$2,400 per annum. He shall be inspector of colleges and universities accredited by State board; shall have charge of matters relating to State teachers' certificates; shall perform other duties prescribed by board or State superintendent. Board may fix standards for rural, graded, and high schools and accredit schools maintaining specified standards. Graduate of accredited four-year high school shall be entitled to enter freshman class of State university, agricultural college, or State normal school. State superintendent may appoint not exceeding four supervisors of schools.

Ch. 298, Mar. 20, 1915.

Kansas: Providing for the management of State institutions by a State board of administration; providing for their appointment and prescribing their powers and duties.

Three electors appointed by governor with consent of senate; governor a member and chairman; term of appointive members, four years. Members to give entire time to duties; salaries, \$3,500 each and expenses. Board to constitute trustees or directors for all educational, benevolent, and penal institutions of the State. To employ a secretary; also a business manager to have control of institutions, purchase supplies, etc. Board to appoint executive officers of State institutions; heads of institutions to appoint minor officers and employees subject to civil-service rules; compensation of employees fixed by board; food supplies furnished to officers of institutions. Heads of institutions to report supplies on hand and needed. Board to advertise for bids on supplies and let contracts. Superintendent or executive officer of institution responsible for State property under his care. Board to furnish governor estimates of appropriations needed. Business manager to have charge of buildings and repair work, letting of contracts, etc. Expenditure for buildings, improvements, etc., shall not exceed appropriation. Board to make rules for advertisement for bids; State architect to compare bids with plans. Board to make rules for institutions. This act to be liberally construed. Institutions under control of board: State university; State agricultural college, Emporia Normal School; School for the Blind, School for the Deaf, Fort Hays Normal School, Pittsburgh Manual Training School, other State educational institutions, Industrial School for Girls, Industrial School for Boys, Orphans' Home, other benevolent institutions, State penitentiary, State Industrial Reformatory, other penal and correctional institutions. Board authorized to bring suits, etc. State accountant to install uniform system of accounting. Boards of directors of the several educational, benevolent, penal, and correctional institutions are abolished and the State board of administration succeeds to their powers and duties.

Ch. 207, Feb. 27, 1917.

Kansas: See also E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; H (g), Child labor; K (c), Uniform textbooks; N (a), High schools.

Kentucky: An act for the benefit of the Kentucky illiteracy commission, appropriating money thereto, and providing a census of adult illiterates.

The sum of \$5,000 appropriated annually for two years.

Ch. 73, Mar. 24, 1916.

Kentucky: See also A (c1), County boards.

Louisiana: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general; T (b), Schools for the deaf.

Maine: See O (a), Industrial education, general.

Maryland: An act to continue in existence the educational survey commission created by ch. 844 of the Acts of 1914 in order that said commission, in conformity with said act, may continue its survey so as to include the higher educational institutions of the State; to endow said commission with all the necessary power and authority to make such a survey, and to appropriate a sum of money for the expenses of said commission.

Ch. 376, Apr. 11, 1916.

Maryland: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Massachusetts: See M (e), University extension—public lectures; O (a), Industrial education, general; O (b), Agricultural schools; U (e), Schools for dependents and delinquents.

Michigan: Amending sec. 1826 of the Compiled Laws of 1897, as amended by Act No. 125, Public Acts of 1907, relating to the State board of education.

Reduces from two to one the required number of annual meetings held for the purpose of examining teachers.

Act No. 16, Mar. 16, 1916.

Michigan: Creating a commission of inquiry to make investigations and submit reports and legislative recommendations relative to child welfare; providing for the appointment of the members of said commission and prescribing their powers and duties; and providing for the cooperation of State, city, and county public relief and certain other bodies with such commission.

Act No. 203, May 19, 1917.

Michigan: See also O (a), Industrial education, general.

Minnesota: See B (b), State school lands; B (e), State aid for elementary education; F (c), Teachers' pensions; L (1), Manual and industrial education; T (b), Schools for the deaf.

Mississippi: Providing for the creation of a commission for the removal of adult illiteracy in Mississippi, to be known as "the Mississippi illiteracy commission," and prescribing the duties and powers thereof.

Ch. 110, Mar. 21, 1916.

Mississippi: A concurrent resolution creating an educational commission to prepare a code of school laws and to report the same to the legislature in 1918.

Ch. 603, Apr. 6, 1916.

Mississippi: See also G (d), Teachers' institutes and summer schools.

Missouri: See O (n), Industrial education, general.

Montana: See F (c), Teachers' pensions; O (a), Industrial education, general.

Nebraska: See O (a), Industrial education, general.

Nevada: Providing for a State educational survey by an unpaid commission.

Ch. 246, Mar. 25, 1915.

Nevada: See also A (b2), State officers; D (b), State aid; approval of plans; E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; F (c), Teachers' pensions; O (a) Industrial education, general.

New Hampshire: Providing for the management and control of State institutions.

Creates a board of trustees for the management of the State hospital, the school for feeble-minded children, the industrial school, the State sanatorium for consumptives, and the State prison. Board to consist of 10 members appointed by the governor; term, five years, two being appointed each year.

Ch. 176, Apr. 21, 1915.

New Hampshire: See O (a), Industrial education, general.

New Jersey: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; F (a), Teachers' contracts, duties, etc.; F (c), Teachers' pensions. See also G (b), State normal schools; L (c), Physical education; O (a), Industrial education, general; R (b), Educational corporations.

New Mexico: Relating to the State board of education.

Term of office of five appointive members of board shall be five years; board shall meet four times a year, and special meetings may be held; governor is president. Appointive members shall receive 5 cents a mile each way and \$5 per day for attending meetings.

Ch. 82, Mar. 18, 1915.

New Mexico: See also A (c1), County boards; E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; G (b), State normal schools.

New York: Amending the education law, in relation to the election of regents of the University of the State of New York.

Provides for the election of regents on joint ballot of the two houses of the legislature. "(Was "in the manner provided by law for the election of senators in Congress.")

Ch. 3, Feb. 9, 1915.

New York: Amending the education law relative to the supervision of professions and the licensing of persons to practice such professions.

Gives to regents of the University of the State of New York supervision over chiropody and "certified shorthand reporters, architects, and members of any other profession which may hereafter come under the supervision of the board of regents."

Ch. 857, May 4, 1917.

New York: See also L (c), Physical education; O (a), Industrial education, general.

North Carolina: Creating an educational commission to study the educational conditions of the State and make recommendations as to needed changes in the school laws.

Ch. 197, Mar. 6, 1917.

North Carolina: Promoting the elimination of illiteracy in the State.

Appropriates \$25,000 annually for the instruction of illiterate adults. Authorizes the State board of education to duplicate funds provided by local communities for the instruction of illiterate persons over 14 years of age for a term of not less than one month. Ch. 224, Mar. 6, 1917.

North Carolina: See also A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; B (b), State school lands; B (e), State aid for elementary education; E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; L (j), Agriculture.

North Dakota: Creating a board of regents for the State university, the State agricultural college, the normal schools, the School of Science, the Normal and Industrial School, the School of Forestry, and such State educational institutions as may hereafter be established; prescribing its powers and duties; providing for the management and control of the State educational institutions; providing an appropriation to carry out the purposes of this act; and repealing all acts or parts of acts in conflict or inconsistent herewith.

Board to consist of five members appointed by governor with consent of senate; term, six years, one or two as case requires being appointed every two years; not more than two to be appointed from any one congressional district and not more than one from any county. Board may appoint a secretary at a salary of not exceeding \$2,500 per annum. Governor may remove any member for cause and may fill a vacancy until next session of the legislature. Each member shall take official oath and give bond for \$10,000. Compensation, \$7 per day each and necessary expenses when attending meetings or performing official duties. Such board shall succeed to powers and duties of normal board of control and the boards of trustees of the several institutions named in this act. After organization board shall conduct a survey of institutions under its control, and upon the completion of such survey shall appoint a commissioner of education from without the State whose duty shall be to assist the board in correlating the work of the said institutions. Salary of commissioner, not exceeding \$5,000. Board shall prepare a budget for institutions and submit the same to governor and legislature. President of each institution shall at least once a year submit a budget to regents. Board shall install a uniform system of accounting. Board shall have an office at the capital with necessary supplies and clerical force. Ch. 237, Mar. 4, 1915.

Ohio: See O (d), Industrial education, general.

Oklahoma: See E (e), Recognition of diplomas; L (c), Physical education. O (a), Industrial education, general; R (b), Educational corporations.

Oregon: See N (a), High schools.

Pennsylvania: Creating the bureau of vocational education of the department of public instruction; creating the divisions of the same; providing for the appointment of its officers and other employees by the superintendent of public instruction; defining the duties of the same, and fixing the compensation of its employees.

Bureau created with two divisions, agricultural and industrial, under direction of State superintendent. Agricultural division shall consist of director of agricultural education, two supervisors of such education, and three stenographers. Industrial division shall consist of director of industrial education, two supervisors of such education, one supervisor of drawing, and three stenographers. Act. No. 162, May 6, 1915.

Pennsylvania: Authorizing the State board of education to inquire into, and report to the governor upon advisability and desirability of the erection at Harrisburg, by the State, of a suitable building for the use of educational departments and interests of the State government, and authorizing said bureau to expend not exceeding \$5,000 for plans for said building.

No. 344, June 3, 1915.

Pennsylvania: See also F (c), Teachers' pensions; H (g), Child labor; O (a), Industrial education, general; T (c), Schools for the blind.

Rhode Island: See L (c), Physical education; S (a), Public libraries.

South Carolina: Establishing a State board of charities and corrections.

Board to consist of five members appointed by the governor; term, five years, one appointed each year. Board's duties shall be visitatorial and advisory, without administrative or executive powers. Board shall once a year or oftener visit, inspect, and report upon State, county, municipal, and private institutions which are of an eleemosynary, charitable, correctional, or reformatory character or which are for the care, custody, or training of the defective, dependent, delinquent, or criminal classes, except that the hospitals for the insane, the penitentiary, and reformatories shall be visited by at least two members as often as once in six months; it shall also inspect and report upon chartered institutions or associations engaged in the care and protection of homeless, dependent, defective, and delinquent children or adults.

Act No. 100, Feb. 20, 1915.

South Carolina: Amending sec. 1708, Vol. I. Code of 1912, as amended by Act No. 247, Acts of 1914, relating to the powers of the State board of education.

Restores to the State board of education the authority to grant State teachers' certificates and to revoke the same for cause. Act No. 130, Mar. 11, 1915.

South Carolina: See also L (J), Agriculture; N (a), High schools; O (a), Industrial education, general.

South Dakota: Providing for a State educational survey and appropriating money therefor. Ch. 226, Mar. 7, 1917.

South Dakota: See also O (a), Industrial education, general.

Tennessee: An act to create a State board of control to manage and govern the penal, reformatory, and charitable institutions controlled and operated by the State; to provide for the appointment of said board and other officials, to define their powers and duties, and fix their compensation; and to provide ways and means for the enforcement of this act.

Provides for the appointment of three qualified electors, one from each grand division of the State; governor to appoint with advice of senate; term of members, six years, one being appointed every two years; salary of president, \$4,000; salary of each of other two members, \$3,000; salary of secretary, \$2,000 per annum. Board given full power to manage and govern the following institutions: School for the blind, school for deaf and dumb, central hospital for the insane, eastern hospital for the insane, western hospital for the insane, Tennessee industrial school, reformatory for boys, State penitentiary, Brushy Mountain penitentiary.

Ch. 20, Mar. 12, 1915.

Tennessee: An act to reorganize the State board of education to provide for the appointment of members of State board, to fix their terms of office, to provide for their expenses, to prescribe their duties, and to empower said board of education to elect the State superintendent of public instruction, fix his salary and term of office.

Said board to consist of nine members appointed by the governor, three members from each of the three grand divisions of the State; State superintendent shall be secretary and executive officer of the board. Term of members, six years, three appointed every two years. Members shall serve without compensation, but shall be allowed their necessary traveling expenses, and a member may be allowed \$5 a day for committee work. In addition to other duties prescribed by law, said board shall fix the salary of the State superintendent, and at the expiration of term of present incumbent, shall elect his successor and fix his term.

Ch. 118, May 15, 1915.

Tennessee: Amending ch. 116, acts of 1915, providing for the reorganization of the State board of education.

Minority political party shall have at least three members on said board. Board members allowed \$5 per day for attending meetings and for necessary committee work. Board to elect State superintendent for term of two years, his salary to be \$3,000 per annum. Time fixed for regular meetings of the board.

Ch. 51, Mar. 30, 1917.

Tennessee: Instructing the governor to appoint a committee to codify the school laws of the State and report the same to the next general assembly.

S. J. R. No. 79, p. 665, May 15, 1915.

Tennessee: See also E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; K (b), Free textbooks; K (c), Uniformity of textbooks; N (a), High schools; O (a), Industrial education, general; T (c) Schools for the blind.

Texas: See A (c1), County boards; E (d), Validity, etc., of certificates; S (a), Libraries, general.

Utah: Amending sec. 1763. Compiled Laws of 1907, as amended by ch. 67, acts of 1911, relating to the State board of education.

Enlarges said board from five to nine members. Now consists of State superintendent, president of university, president of State agricultural college, and six (was two) members appointed by the governor. Appointive members appointed for terms of six years, two each biennium.

Ch. 109, Mar. 22, 1915.

Utah: Creating an educational code commission, defining its duties, and providing for its necessary expenses.

Provides for a commission to consist of State superintendent attorney general, and three other persons appointed by the governor. Said commission to investigate educational conditions and report to governor not later than September 1, 1916; report to embody recommendations in the form of a bill to be introduced in the legislature.

Ch. 20, Mar. 10, 1915.

Utah: Creating a commission to investigate provisions for the mentally deficient and making an appropriation for its expenses? Ch. 40, Mar. 15, 1915.

Utah: See also B (e), State aid for elementary education; O (a), Industrial education, general.

Vermont: Establishing a board of charities and probation, amending certain sections relating to probation and certain sections of the juvenile court act, and abolishing the probation commission.

No. 244, Apr. 11, 1917.

Vermont: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general; N (a), High schools; O (a) Industrial education, general; O (b) Agricultural schools.

Virginia: Amending sec. 1433 of the Code, as amended, relating to the powers and duties of the State board of education.

Retains provision that State board of education shall adopt textbooks for public schools, but strikes provisions for contract with publishers, publishers' bonds, etc.

Ch. 500, Mar. 23, 1916.

Virginia: See also B (c), Permanent State school funds; G (b), State normal schools.

Washington: Creating a commission to make an educational survey of the State, defining its powers and duties, appointing the members thereof, and making an appropriation therefor.

Names three senators and three members of the house of representatives to serve as such commission; compensation, \$5 per day each. To make a survey of State university, agricultural college, State normal schools, and public elementary and high schools of the State.

Ch. 143, Mar. 18, 1915.

Washington: See also E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; E (e), Recognition of normal and college diplomas.

West Virginia: See D (b), Teachers' certificates, general; G (c), County and local normal schools; O (a), Industrial education, general; U (e), Schools for dependents and delinquents.

Wisconsin: Creating secs. 376-60 and 172-66 of the statutes, creating a State board of education, conferring powers and defining the duties of such board and making an appropriation.

State board of education to consist of five members. Composition: Governor, secretary of State, and State superintendent, ex officio, and one member ap-

pointed by regents of State university and one appointed by regents of the normal schools; term of appointive members, two years. Compensation, \$8 per day each for not exceeding 60 days in a year, and actual expenses, but no member receiving salary from the State or State institution shall receive compensation. Superintendent shall be president; majority a quorum. Board may appoint and fix compensation of a secretary, necessary clerks, etc. Office at the capitol. Duties: To have exclusive charge and management of all financial affairs of the educational activities of the State; to examine and study the "business methods and management of and the expenditure of public funds" for educational purposes. It shall have power to institute and maintain an adequate and uniform accounting system. May require data and information from superintendents and other officers of public schools and institutions. Shall cause accounts of schools and institutions to be audited. Said board shall report to each session of the legislature, with recommendations and estimates of funds needed for educational purposes. Persons interested in any school whose affairs are being considered shall be entitled to a hearing; heads of schools and institutions shall furnish information to board. The sum of \$15,000 appropriated for carrying out duties and functions of board.

Ch. 497, Aug. 3, 1915.

Wisconsin: Amending secs. 376-50, Wisconsin Statutes, relating to the State board of education.

Said board reorganized to consist of nine members as follows: Governor, State superintendent, one member appointed for two years by regents of university, one member appointed for two years by regents of normal schools, and five members (one a woman) appointed by governor with consent of Senate. Term of five appointed by governor, five years, one appointed each year. Board to elect own president.

Ch. 478, June 22, 1917.

Wisconsin: See also G (b), State normal schools; O (a), Industrial education, general.

Wyoming: Authorizing the appointment of a school code committee, defining its powers and duties, and making an appropriation therefor.

Governor directed to appoint committee of five members to serve for two years. Said committee to investigate educational conditions and report to governor and next session of the legislature recommending a revised code of school laws. Members to receive only necessary expenses.

Ch. 157, Mar. 5, 1915.

Wyoming: Establishing a State department of education.

General supervision of public schools is vested in such department, at the head of which shall be the State board of education with the commissioner of education as its executive officer. This act not to limit the trustees of the State university. State board of education to consist of superintendent of public instruction, ex officio, and six members appointed by the governor; term of appointive members, six years, two being appointed every two years. Commissioner of education appointed by the board. Said board to have, through the commissioner, general control and supervision of the public schools; to fix standards for course of study and standardize elementary and high schools; to make rules for the certification of teachers; to provide for taking the annual school census and revise reports from school officers; to make biennial reports; to conduct educational investigations; to have general oversight of vocational or other special schools receiving State aid; to advise the trustees of the university in regard to the normal department thereof; to assume powers and duties of State board of examiners. Qualifications, powers, and duties, etc., of commissioner of education are prescribed. Certification division created; commissioner to be chief of said division; issuance of teachers' certificates regulated.

Ch. 120, Feb. 21, 1917.

Wyoming: See also O (a), Industrial education, general.

A (b2). State Officers.

Alabama: See B (b), State school lands; D (b), State aid—approval of plans; H (f), Compulsory attendance; M (g), Private and endowed schools.

Alaska: See A (b1), State boards.

Arizona: See A (c2), County officers.

Arkansas: See G (d), Teachers' institutes and summer schools.

California: See A (b1), State boards; O (d), Continuation schools.

Colorado: Designating the head professor of the department of chemistry at the University of Colorado as State chemist. Ch. 150, Mar. 8, 1915.

Connecticut: Amending sec. 2111 of the General Statutes, as amended by ch. 217, Acts of 1909, relating to the State board of education.

Authorizes said board to appoint an assistant secretary.

Ch. 351, May 16, 1917.

Delaware: Amending ch. 106, Laws of 1913, relating to the State commissioner of education.

Increases commissioner's salary from \$2,000 to \$3,000 per annum so long as present incumbent remains in office.

Ch. 159, Mar. 12, 1915.

Delaware: Amending ch. 159, Laws of 1915, relating to the salary of State commissioner of education.

Strikes out provision that salary of \$3,000 shall only be paid to incumbent at time of passage of act in 1915.

Ch. 174, Mar. 20, 1917.

Delaware: Authorizing the commissioner of education to have printed in pamphlet form 2,000 copies of the school laws of the State.

Ch. 287, Apr. 2, 1917.

Delaware: See also B (e), State aid for elementary education; G (d), Teachers' institutes and summer schools.

Florida: See G (d), Teachers' institutes and summer schools.

Hawaii: Amending sec. 254, Revised Laws of 1915, relating to commissioner of education.

No person in holy orders or minister of religion shall be eligible to office of commissioner. Women eligible, but not more than three shall be commissioners at the same time. Act No. 51, Apr. 6, 1915.

Idaho: Proposing an amendment to sec. 1, art. 4, of the State constitution, abolishing the office of State superintendent of public instruction. S. J. R. No. 5, Mar. 10, 1917.

Illinois: See A (b1), State boards; D (c), Sanitation, etc., of schoolhouses; K (c), Uniformity of text books; N (u), High schools.

Indiana: See D (c), Sanitation, etc., of schoolhouses; E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; F (c), Teachers' pensions.

Iowa: Making the office of State superintendent of public instruction elective; repealing sec. 2627a, Supplement to the Code, 1913, and providing for the filling of said office until the next general election.

Repealed section providing for the appointment of said officer by the governor. Now to be elected by vote of the people at general election of 1918 and every four years thereafter. Ch. 318, Apr. 23, 1917.

Kansas: See A (b1), State boards.

Kentucky: Repealing sec. 4385, Carroll's Kentucky Statutes, 1915, and reenacting the same, so as to give the State superintendent of public instruction authority to appoint additional clerks and stenographers for the State department of education, and providing for the payment of said appointees out of the State school fund. Ch. 123, 1916. (Neither approved nor disapproved by the governor.)

Kentucky: See also A (c1), County boards.

Louisiana: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Maine: Amending sec. 20, ch. 117, Revised Statutes of 1916, increasing from \$1,800 to \$2,000 the salary of the chief clerk in the office of the State superintendent of public schools. Ch. 179, Apr. 3, 1917.

Maine: See also A (b3), State inspection of schools; A (d), District boards and officers; D (b), State aid; approval of plans; E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; F (a), Teachers' contracts, duties, etc.; G (b), State normal schools; L (a), Course of study; M (b), Kindergartens; M (c), Evening schools.

Maryland: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Michigan: Amending sec. 5642, Compiled Laws 1915, relating to superintendent of public instruction.

Authorizes superintendent to appoint a deputy at salary of \$2,500 per annum; also two assistant superintendents at salary of \$2,100 each.

Act No. 22, Mar. 29, 1917.

Michigan: See also E (c), Teachers' certificates, special; F (c), Teachers' pensions; N (a), High schools; O (a), Industrial education, general; U (e), Schools for dependents and delinquents.

Minnesota: See B (e), State aid for elementary education; F (c), Teachers' pensions; H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.; L (i), Manual and industrial education.

Montana: See F (c), Teachers' pensions; G (e), County and local normal schools.

Nebraska: Relating to the reports of State officers.

Required biennial reports of State officers shall be printed and ready for distribution on the first day of the session of the legislature. State superintendent of public instruction shall have 500 copies printed. Ch. 100, Mar. 16, 1915.

Nebraska: Amending secs. 2209, 2210, and 2211, Revised Statutes, 1913, providing for the nonpartisan nomination and election of the State superintendent of public instruction, county superintendents of schools, and regents of the State University. Ch. 37, Apr. 24, 1917.

Nebraska: See also N (a), High schools.

Nevada: Amending secs. 6 and 9, ch. 133, Acts of 1911, relating to the powers and duties of the State superintendent of public instruction and to deputy superintendents.

Strikes out provision for the nomination of deputy superintendents of public instruction by State superintendent and leaves their selection entirely in the hands of the State board of education. Ch. 287, Mar. 29, 1915.

Nevada: See also C (c), Local taxation; D (c), Sanitation, etc., of school-houses; D (e), United States flag in school; F (a), Teachers' contracts, duties, etc.; F (c), Teachers' pensions; M (c), Evening schools.

New Hampshire: See F (a), Teachers' contracts, duties, etc.; F (c), Teachers' pensions; H (f), Compulsory attendance; N (a), High schools; O (a), Industrial education, general.

New Jersey: Amending a supplement (1911) to an act entitled "An act to establish a thorough and efficient system of free public schools," etc., approved Oct. 19, 1903, relating to the State board of education.

Authorizes said board to fix salaries of State inspector of buildings and State inspector of school accounts (under old law salary of each was not to exceed \$2,000 per annum.) Ch. 67, Mar. 15, 1916.

New Jersey: See also F (c), Teachers' pensions; L (c), Physical education; M (c), Evening schools; O (a), Industrial education, general.

New Mexico: See B (d), State taxation for school purposes; E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; G (b), State normal schools; N (a), High schools.

New York: See C (b), Local bonds and indebtedness; O (b), Agricultural schools; U (e), Schools for dependents and delinquents.

North Carolina: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; O (a), Industrial education, general.

North Dakota: See A (b1), State boards; B (b), State school lands.

Ohio: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; L (j), Agriculture; O (a), Industrial education, general.

Oklahoma: Repealing ch. 131, Acts of 1911, empowering the State superintendent to employ a State inspector of schools. Ch. 14, Feb. 9, 1915.

Oklahoma: See also A (d), District boards and officers; E (e), Recognition of normal and college diplomas.

Oregon: Amending subdivision 5 of sec. 3946 of Lord's Oregon Laws so that the secretary of state shall not be required to furnish printing for the superintendent of public instruction. Ch. 43, Feb. 9, 1915.

Pennsylvania: Increasing from \$2,000 to \$3,000 the annual salary of deputy superintendents of public instruction. Act No. 98, Apr. 23, 1915.

Pennsylvania: See also A (b1), State boards; F (c), Teachers' pensions; H (g), Child labor.

Porto Rico: Repealing certain obsolete sections of the codified school law. No. 25, Apr. 12, 1917.

Rhode Island: See H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.; H (g), Child labor.

South Dakota: Providing for a fixed expense allowance to certain State officers, including superintendent of public instruction. Ch. 365, Feb. 19, 1917.

South Dakota: See also E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; E (d), Indorsement, etc., of certificates; F (a), Teachers' contracts, duties, etc.; O (a), Industrial education, general.

Tennessee: See A (b1), State boards; E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; K (c), Uniformity of textbooks.

Texas: See A (c1), County boards; A (d), District boards and officers; E (d), Validity, etc., of certificates.

Utah: See A (b1), State boards.

Vermont: Creating the office of director of State institutions.

Said director appointed by governor with consent of senate. Among other institutions, Vermont Industrial School and Vermont State School for Feeble-minded Children pass under control of said director. No. 115, Mar. 2, 1917.

Vermont: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Washington: See E (e), Recognition of normal and college diplomas.

West Virginia: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

Wisconsin: See A (b1), State boards; A (c1), County boards; E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; K (c), Uniform textbooks; N (a), High schools; O (a), Industrial education, general.

Wyoming: Fixing the salary of the deputy State superintendent of public instruction.

Said salary fixed at \$2,100 per annum. Ch. 23, Feb. 13, 1917.

Wyoming: See also A (b1), State boards; G (d), Teachers' institutes and summer schools; J (b), Medical inspection.

A (b3). State Inspection of Schools.

Maine: Providing for professional supervision of schools in remotely situated plantations.

When state superintendent shall find that any plantation is so situated that it is impracticable to form a superintendence union, he may place at the service of the school committee of such plantation the general agent for the schooling of children in unorganized townships; for such service treasurer of plantation shall pay annually to State \$25 for each school of said plantation.

Ch. 179, Mar. 24, 1915.

Maine: See also N (a), High schools.

Oklahoma: See A (b2), State officers.

Vermont: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

A (c1). County Boards.

Alabama: Providing for a county board of education, prescribing the method of election of members thereof, defining the powers and duties of the board, and requiring the boards of education in incorporated cities and towns to make an enumeration of children of school age.

Public schools of each county, except in incorporated cities and towns, shall be under direction of a county board of education composed of five members elected by the qualified electors of the county; term, six years, two or one as the case requires being elected every two years. County superintendent shall be secretary and executive officer of such board. County board shall have entire control of public schools of county, unless otherwise provided by law; shall make rules and regulations for the government of the schools; may acquire, by condemnation proceedings if necessary, hold and convey title to real and personal property for school purposes, except where otherwise provided; may sue and contract. Additional duties: (1) To select a county superintendent of schools, prescribe his duties in addition to those prescribed by law, and fix his compensation; (2) to elect a county treasurer of school funds; (3) to fill until next general election vacancies in its own membership; (4) to select on nomination of county superintendent, assistant superintendents, supervisors, and necessary office force; (5) to select teachers upon nomination of county superintendent and fix their salaries, erect, repair, and furnish schoolhouses, fix wages of employees, determine incidental expenses, and have control of public school funds; (6) to fix boundaries of school districts and locate schools; (7) to consolidate schools and provide for the transportation of pupils; (8) to authorize a child of one county to attend school in another county by agreement with board of other county and to agree with city boards for the transfer of pupils; (9) to control public school funds as provided by law; (10) to appoint for each school not exceeding three persons to serve as trustee or trustees who shall care for school property and look after the interests of the school; (11) to enforce the compulsory attendance law; (12) to determine appeals in cases of pupils suspended by teachers; (13) to dismiss for cause county superintendent, assistant superintendents, and teachers; (14) to cause to be taken a census of persons between 7 and 21 years of age. Members shall receive actual traveling and hotel expenses when attending meetings, but expenses for not exceeding 12 meetings shall be paid in one year.

Act No. 220, p. 281, Aug. 16, 1915.

Alabama: See also A (b1), State boards; A (d), District boards and officers; D (b), State aid—approval of plans; H (f), Compulsory attendance.

California: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; L (a), Course of Study.

Delaware: See A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

Florida: Providing for abolishing the office of county treasurer; providing for the creation and establishment of county depositories in and for the several counties; providing for the receiving, keeping, care or custody, and paying out

of all county school funds and of all funds under the care and control of boards of county commissioners, and providing for the security of such funds.

Ch. 6932 (No. 126), June 3, 1915.

Florida: See also G (c), County and local normal schools; H (f), Compulsory attendance; L (1), Manual and industrial education.

Georgia: See H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Iowa: See H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

Kansas: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

Kentucky: Repealing ch. 113, Kentucky Statutes for 1915, being secs. 4363 to 4535h, inclusive, except secs. 4421a and 4421b and secs. 4527 to 4535c, inclusive, and to reenact the same chapter with the articles and sections corrected, rearranged, simplified, and the repealed sections and parts of sections omitted, and fixing the time of year at which textbook adoption shall be made.

Purpose of the act:

"Whereas chapter 113 of the Kentucky statutes, Carroll's edition, 1915, the same being sections 4363 to 4535h, inclusive, relates to common schools; and

"Whereas said chapter 113 of the statutes consists of the act of July 6, 1893, with the amendments to the same, which act and amendments were based upon the fundamental fact that the local district was the unit of school administration, and of the act of March 24, 1908, with amendments to the same, which act and amendments are based on the fact that the county is the unit of school administration for many purposes; and

"Whereas the act of March 24, 1908, with amendments thereto have repealed some sections and parts of sections of the act of July 6, 1893, and its amendments; and

"Whereas much confusion has arisen in the administration of the school laws throughout the State because of the uncertainty arising from the facts enumerated; and

"Whereas it is impracticable to secure a decision of the court of appeals upon every one of the many questions arising in the effort to administer the schools under the two sets of laws differing in their fundamental conception: Therefore "Be it enacted," etc.

County made the unit of school administration, except that cities, towns, and graded-school districts levying a special school tax are exempt from county system. County to be divided into four, six, or eight "educational divisions," and such divisions divided into subdistricts as formerly. County board of education remains the same; that is, composed of chairmen of "educational-division" boards, which boards are composed of trustees of subdistricts. One trustee elected in place of three under old law. Trustees of subdistricts no longer to elect teachers; now elected by division board on nomination of subdistrict trustee. County, independent district, and subdistrict tax limits remain the same. County board of education has general administration of schools outside of exempted districts. A "building school commission" is provided for; to be appointed by county judge on petition of 250 householders; four members. Subject to county board of education, building commission has charge of school-house construction of the county outside of exempted districts.

The State board of education remains unchanged, but the powers and duties of the State superintendent are somewhat extended. He is constituted "special State inspector and examiner" of schools and may employ two assistants for such purpose. Minor changes are made in the provisions relating to county superintendents; one change will have the effect of raising salaries. A more important change authorizes him to condemn unfit schoolhouses.

Ch. 24, Mar. 18, 1916.

Kentucky: See also L (j), Agriculture.

Louisiana: Authorizing the governor to fill vacancies in parish [county] boards of education.

Act No. 236, July 6, 1916.

Louisiana: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general; H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Maryland: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Michigan: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

Nebraska: See A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

Nevada: See N (a). High schools.

New Mexico: Creating county boards of education, prescribing their powers and duties, and amending and repealing certain school laws for the purpose of conforming to the system herein adopted.

County board of education to consist of county superintendent and four members appointed by district judge; term of appointive members, four years, two appointed every two years. Incorporated cities, towns, and villages constitute municipal districts; all other districts are rural. County board of education to have control of all rural schools and districts. Rural school moneys in county treasuries to be expended under supervision of county board of education. Teachers employed by district board with approval of county board. Rural districts may be changed by county board under certain restrictions. County superintendent to have supervision over all schools except those in cities and except as otherwise provided by law. County superintendent and county board to apportion State and county funds to districts on basis of school census. District boards may issue warrants, but not in excess of district levy for one year. District bonds issued under supervision of county board. When district without schoolhouse fails to provide the same, county board may withhold not exceeding one-fifth of district's share of distributive school fund each year until sufficient money is accumulated to build a schoolhouse in such district. State aid provided for weak districts. Poll tax of \$1 provided for each district. Principals and teachers to report to county superintendent violations of compulsory-attendance law. High schools in municipal district are under control of municipal board; in rural districts under county board. County high school maintained by entire county, including municipal districts; more than one county high school may be established.

After January 1, 1921, three members of State board of education shall be appointed for four years and two for two years; appointed by governor, with consent of senate; thereafter, term, four years, two or three, as case requires, being appointed every two years.

Ch. 105, Mar. 13, 1917.

North Carolina: Providing for the nomination and election of county boards of education.

In all counties wherein the county board of education has heretofore been elected by the legislature, candidates for membership in the county board of education shall be nominated at the party primaries or conventions. Next legislature shall elect requisite number for each such county from nominations so made. Vacancy in board filled by remaining members until next session of the legislature.

Ch. 74, Feb. 26, 1917.

North Carolina: See also A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; B (e), State aid for elementary education; C (c), Local taxation; S (a), Libraries, general.

Ohio: See A (c2), County officers.

Oregon: Amending ch. 79, Acts of 1911, relating to the county educational board, by adding thereto sec. 8, providing for the dissolution and for the re-establishment of said board.

Provides manner of dissolution and of reestablishment of board, which is authorized to divide county into supervisory districts and to provide supervision therefor. Whenever a majority of the directors of the several school districts of any county affected by said chapter 79, exclusive of any school district therein provides for school supervision, shall petition the county educational board in writing asking that said county be exempted from the provisions of said chapter, said board shall thereupon dismiss all supervisors employed by them, whereupon county superintendent shall dissolve said county educational board. Such county may again be subject to the provisions of said chapter by petition of a majority of said directors.

Ch. 80, Feb. 15, 1915.

Oregon: See also C (c), Local taxation.

South Carolina: See H (f), Compulsory attendance; L (j), Agriculture; S (k), Public libraries.

Tennessee: To extend to county boards of education and county high-school boards the right of eminent domain and to take and use private property for

public school purposes, and to provide for a board of appraisers and to define their duties.
Ch. 149, May 17, 1915.

Tennessee: See also L. (a), Course of study; N (a), High schools.

Texas: Amending ch. 26, Acts of 1911, providing for the establishment of public high schools and for instruction in agriculture, domestic economy, and manual training in said high schools and in certain high schools already established.

Amends law generally. Management and control of public schools in each county now vested in five county school trustees elected one at large by the qualified voters of common-school districts and one from each commissioner's precinct by the qualified voters of such precinct; term, two years, two or three as the case requires being elected each year. Under regulations prescribed by the State superintendent, county school trustees shall classify schools as elementary schools and high schools. In classifying schools and in establishing high schools, said trustees shall advise with county superintendent and with district trustees at interest. Said trustees shall not so classify schools as to deprive any child of school age of instruction in the grade to which it belongs in the public school; no such child shall be required to walk farther than 3 miles to school; if school is located farther than 3 miles from such child's home, transportation shall be furnished at the expense of the district. County school trustees and county superintendent shall prescribe a course of study for the public schools, conforming to law and to the requirements of the State superintendent. Said trustees shall annually in August or September call a meeting of district trustees to consider matters pertaining to the establishment of high schools, teaching high-school subjects, classification and location of schools, conduct and maintenance of schools, terms thereof, etc., and county trustees shall be governed in their action by the result of such deliberation; other such meetings may be called. On petition of a majority of the qualified voters of each common-school district affected, county school trustees may consolidate two or more common-school districts. County superintendent shall be secretary of the county school trustees and shall keep a "record of school districts" and other records. State superintendent shall prepare and furnish forms. District court shall have general supervisory control over the actions of county board in creating, changing, and modifying school districts. State department shall rank high schools as first class, second class, and third class. First class: Four years above seventh grade, at least two high-school teachers holding State first-grade certificates or higher, at least eight months' term, and may include seven elementary grades. Third class: Same as first, except that only three years of high-school work are required. Third class: Same as first, except that a two-year course, one teacher and seven months' term are required. Agriculture, domestic economy, and manual training are required in all high schools provided for herein and located outside of incorporated cities and towns. County school trustees shall be a body corporate. Said trustees and county superintendent shall apportion as prescribed by law State and county funds to districts having more than 150 "scholastics." Trustees shall hold quarterly meetings and may hold other meetings. Compensation, \$3 per day each, but not to exceed \$36 per annum. Vacancies filled by remaining trustees. Appeals from county superintendent shall be to county trustees, thence to State superintendent, thence to State board of education. Ch. 36, Mar. 5, 1915.

Texas: See also A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

Utah: Amending secs. 1891X, 1891X2, and 1891X27, Compiled Laws of 1907, as amended by ch. 96, Acts of 1913, also amending sec. 1891X29, Compiled Laws of 1907, relating to the organization of county school districts of the first class, also repealing certain sections of the Compiled Laws of 1907 and ch. 31, Acts of 1911.

Extends to all counties, except those having 5,000 school population or more and divided into two or more high-school districts, the provisions of the act which makes the county the unit of school administration. (Act formerly applied only to counties having 2,000 or more census children). Fixes at five the number of members of board of education of such county school district (was 5 to 9). Tax rate fixed at following: County district of \$10,000,000 or more of

valuation, not over 10 mills on the dollar; \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000, not over 11 mills; \$5,000,000 to \$8,000,000, not over 12½ mills; less than \$5,000,000, not over 13½ mills. (Rates were 10, 12, 13½ and 15 mills, respectively.) The special tax for buildings and sites shall not exceed 1 per cent (was 2 per cent) of property valuation. Repealed sections related to the election, duties, etc., of county superintendents; to school districts and district trustees; to the election, duties, etc., of teachers; to district school funds; to district school bonds. Repealed ch. 31, Acts of 1911, providing for high-school districts.

Ch. 78, Mar. 17, 1915.

Virginia: County school board to hold annual meeting in the month of July, exact date to be fixed by board or president. Ch. 421, Mar. 21, 1916.

Virginia: Requiring county school boards to make out and publish annually a statement of receipts and disbursements for each school district of the county. Ch. 466, Mar. 22, 1916.

Wisconsin: Repealing secs. 461b, 461d, 461r, 698, 698a, and 704 of the statutes, relating to the duties, salary, expenses, and assistants of county superintendents, and secs. 702-1 to 702-13, inclusive, relating to county boards of education; creating sec. 704 of the statutes, relating to the appointment and duties of committees on common schools in the several counties of the State, and creating sec. 698 of the statutes, relating to the election, salary and expenses, assistants, clerks, and duties of county and district superintendents, and making an appropriation therefor.

Repealed sec. 461r, prohibiting county or district superintendent receiving a salary of more than \$800 from engaging in any other occupation. Repealed sec. 461d, directing county board to provide expenses for county superintendent. Repealed sec. 461r, authorizing superintendent of county or superintendent of district having not fewer than 100 schools to employ an assistant. Repealed sec. 698, providing for the election by popular vote of county superintendent. Repealed sec. 698a, relating to salary of district superintendent. Repealed sec. 704, providing that county board of supervisors should fix salaries of county and district superintendent. Repealed secs. 702-1 to 702-13, providing for a county board of education of five members and fixing its duties, etc. New sec. 704 provides for a committee on common schools in each county or county superintendent district; composed of three members; appointed by county board of supervisors; term, three years, one being appointed each year. "To act as a committee on common schools for the creation, dissolution, or consolidation of school districts, or alteration of school district boundaries, and the appointment of supervising teachers." Members not to be appointed from a city under superintendent of schools; such city not to be taxed for expenses of committee. In counties having two superintendent districts, a committee shall be appointed for each such district. Committee shall meet annually in December, and special meetings may be called. Necessary blanks, books, etc., furnished by county. County superintendent shall attend meetings when requested. Members shall receive a per diem of \$3 and expenses, but not for more than 15 days in a year. Person aggrieved by local authorities in the alteration of district may appeal to county committee and thence to State superintendent. Within two years after appointment committee shall prepare a map of county showing boundaries of school districts, and the same shall be filed in the office of county superintendent. No order for the consolidation of school districts shall be made, if a majority of qualified electors voting at election shall vote against consolidation. Committee shall report annually to county board of supervisors.

Amended sec. 698 provides for the election of county officers. Superintendent of schools of each county or superintendent district shall be elected by qualified electors biennially in April (other officers elected at general election). County board of supervisors shall fix salary of county or district superintendent. No county or district superintendent receiving over \$800 per annum shall teach or engage in any other occupation during the term for which employed which will interfere with the discharge of his duties. Such superintendent shall be allowed necessary expenses. County board of supervisors may authorize superintendent having more than 60 schools under his supervision to employ a clerk and may fix his compensation; said supervisors may also appropriate money to employ persons to assist in marking papers in exami-

nations for common-school diplomas. In county divided into two superintendent districts, only supervisors residing in each such district shall exercise powers mentioned above for such district; supervisor in city having city superintendent are excluded from participation. Committee on common schools shall annually, on nomination of county superintendent, appoint one supervising teacher to assist said superintendent; in county or district having more than 125 schools two such teachers may be appointed. Such teacher appointed for 10 calendar months at salary of \$60 to \$80 per month and expenses. Such teacher must hold one of the higher grade certificates and must have taught at least three years. He shall assist superintendent in supervising schools and promoting educational interest, and shall report weekly to superintendent. Superintendent shall report with recommendations to the clerk of districts visited; he shall report annually in July to State superintendent. When approved by State superintendent, salary and expenses of supervising teacher are paid by State. County or district superintendent allowed necessary expenses for attending convention of superintendents called by State superintendent once a year.

Ch. 531, Aug. 10, 1915.

A (c2). County Officers.

Alabama: See A (c1), County boards; H (f), Compulsory attendance; H (g), Child labor.

Arizona: Classifying the counties of the State according to property valuation, and fixing the salaries of State and county officers.

Salary of superintendent of public instruction, \$3,000. Salaries of county superintendents: First class, \$2,400; second class, \$2,000; third class, \$2,000; fourth class, \$1,500; fifth class, \$1,000. Deputies, clerks, etc., provided for county superintendents.

Ch. 81, Mar. 14, 1917.

Arkansas: Fixing compensation of county superintendent at \$1,500 per annum.

Act 316, Mar. 24, 1917.

California: Amending sec. 1543 of the Political Code, relating to duties of county superintendents.

Minor amendments, the most notable of which is the provision for the transfer of funds from a common-school district to a high-school district for the purpose of paying tuition of pupils in intermediate schools, i. e., seventh and eighth grades.

Ch. 454, May 22, 1915.

California: See also A (e), School meetings, elections, voters; A (f), Administrative units, districts, etc.; L (a), Course of study.

Colorado: Fixing the salaries of county superintendents of schools.

Salaries fixed as follows: Counties of first class, \$2,800 per annum; second class, \$2,000; third class, \$1,500; fourth class, \$1,100; fifth class, \$900; sixth class, \$500; seventh class, \$100.

Ch. 87, Apr. 12, 1915.

Colorado: Fixing the salaries of county superintendents of schools.

Counties classified and salaries fixed according to classification: First class, \$2,800 per annum; second class, \$2,000; third class, \$1,500; fourth class, \$1,100; fifth class, \$900; sixth class, \$500; seventh class, \$100. Traveling expenses allowed.

Ch. 72, Mar. 16, 1917.

Delaware: Providing for an increase of the contingent funds of county superintendents.

Increases such funds from \$300 annually for each county to \$500, \$400, and \$600 for New Castle, Kent, and Sussex Counties, respectively.

Ch. 162, Mar. 2, 1915.

Delaware: Amending sec. 2298, ch. 71, Revised Code of 1915, relating to salaries of county superintendents.

County superintendent may be either male or female. Salary raised from \$1,200 to \$1,600 per annum. Contingent fund increased.

Ch. 176, Apr. 2, 1917.

Delaware: See also B (e), State aid for elementary education.

Florida: See H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Idaho: Amending sec. 37, ch. 159, Acts of 1911, relating to the duties of county superintendent of schools.

Adds requirement that he report on sanitary condition of schoolhouses to county board of health. Ch. 120, Mar. 13, 1917.

Illinois: Amending sec. 5 of "An act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved June 12, 1909.

Changes beginning of county superintendent's term of office from December to August. Requires such superintendent to be actually engaged in educational work, to be the holder of a county supervisory certificate or a State certificate, and to have had at least four years' experience in teaching.

S. B. 162, p. 628, June 28, 1915.

Illinois: Amending sec. 207 of "An act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved June 12, 1909.

Authorizes county fiscal board to allow traveling expenses to county superintendent. S. B. 106, p. 629, June 25, 1915.

Illinois: See also B (e), State aid for elementary education; D (c), Sanitation, etc., of schoolhouses; N (a), High schools.

Indiana: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

Iowa: Amending sec. 274b, Supplement to the Code, 1913, relating to the appointment of deputy county superintendents.

Appointment of deputy to be made by county superintendent "with the approval of the board of supervisors entered by record."

Ch. 317, Apr. 23, 1917.

Iowa: See also H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

Kansas: Relating to the nomination and election of county superintendents of schools.

In primary and general elections, voters in cities of first and second classes shall not be entitled to vote for county superintendent, but a person residing in any part of the county may be elected to such office. Ch. 210, Mar. 13, 1915.

Kansas: Authorizing the appointment of assistant county superintendents in counties employing more than 235 teachers, exclusive of those employed in cities of the first and second classes. Ch. 132, Mar. 12, 1917.

Kansas: Amending sec. 4710, General Statutes of 1915, relating to the salaries of county superintendents of schools.

Has effect of raising such salaries in the larger counties.

Ch. 191, Mar. 22, 1917.

Kansas: See also E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.; N (a), High schools.

Kentucky: See A (c1), County boards; G (b), State normal schools.

Louisiana: Requiring sheriffs and ex officio tax collectors to submit to parish [county] superintendents monthly statements of poll taxes received.

Act No. 189, July 6, 1916.

Louisiana: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Maryland: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Michigan: Amending sec. 5885, Compiled Laws 1915, relating to the compensation of county commissioner of schools.

Reduces from 50 to 30 the number of schoolrooms necessary to entitle such commissioner to \$500 per annum. Act No. 21, Mar. 29, 1917.

Minnesota: Amending sec. 1, ch. 216, General Laws of 1911, relating to the salaries of county superintendents and the appointment of assistant superintendents.

The salary of county superintendent shall not be reduced because of consolidation of districts and consequent reduction of number of schools.

Ch. 141, Apr. 16, 1915.

Minnesota: Fixing at \$2,500 the annual salary of county superintendent of schools in county of over 300,000 inhabitants, and authorizing such county superintendent to appoint an assistant at a salary of \$1,800 per annum and a clerk at not exceeding \$1,000 per annum. Ch. 511, Apr. 21, 1917.

Minnesota: See also F (c), Teachers' pensions; H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

Mississippi: An act to amend sec. 4498 of the Mississippi Code of 1906, so as to change the time when county superintendents of education shall make annual report to the State superintendent.

Such report shall be made on or before Sept. 15. Mar. 24, 1916.

Mississippi: Amending sec. 4501 of the Mississippi Code of 1906, relative to the salary of county superintendents of education and requiring all their time to be devoted to the duties of their office.

Fixes salary at 5 per cent of county school funds, but not exceeding \$1,800 nor less than \$1,000; county board of supervisors may fix such salary at more than said 5 per cent, but not to exceed \$1,800. Ch. 183, Apr. 8, 1916.

Mississippi: See also A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

Missouri: Providing teaching expenses and clerical help for county superintendents. S. B. 254, p. 497, Mar. 17, 1917.

Montana: Amending sec. 1, ch. 109, Session Laws of 1913, relating to the employment of county agricultural instructors.

Strikes out provision that county commissioners may appropriate \$100 per month as part salary of such instructor only when requested by 51 per cent of qualified voters engaged in agricultural pursuits. Transfers appointment and control of such instructors from director of experiment station to president of college of agriculture. Omits provision for remainder of salary. Omits provision for the employment of such instructor by two or more counties jointly.

Ch. 54, Mar. 3, 1915.

Montana: Fixing the salaries of county superintendents of schools in counties of the seventh and eighth classes at the sum of \$1,200 per annum.

Ch. 72, Mar. 5, 1915.

Montana: Amending secs. 302 and 303, ch. 76, Acts of 1913, and sec. 3195, Revised Codes, 1907, relating to county superintendents, their duties and expenses.

In counties having 100 or more teachers in districts of the third class, county commissioners may appoint a deputy county superintendent. Provision that not exceeding \$200 may be expended for useful charts, maps, and models is struck out. County superintendent to be paid necessary travelling expenses.

Ch. 110, Mar. 1, 1917.

Montana: See also F (c), Teachers' pensions; N (a), High schools.

Nebraska: Amending sec. 1954, Revised Statutes, 1913, relating to terms of county officers.

Term of county superintendent, four years. Ch. 31, Apr. 11, 1917.

Nebraska: Amending sec. 2452, Revised Statutes, 1913, relating to salaries of county superintendents.

Requires county board to pay superintendent's traveling expenses at rate of 10 cents per mile traveled in the performance of duties.

Ch. 47, Apr. 21, 1917.

Nebraska: See also A (b2), State officers; B (e), State aid for elementary education; H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

New Jersey: Providing for county supervisors of departments of child study.

Ch. 88, Mar. 22, 1917.

New Jersey: See also A (d), District boards and officers.

New Mexico: Fixing the salaries of county officers.

Salaries of county superintendents of schools fixed as follows: County of first class, \$2,000 per annum; second class, \$1,800; third class, \$1,500; fourth class, \$1,400; fifth class, \$1,300, but in counties having fewer than 11 school districts salary shall be \$750. Salaries paid quarterly out of the county school fund.

Ch. 12, Acts of 1915.

New Mexico: Requiring county school superintendents to visit each school at least once a year and providing compensation therefor.

Ch. 101, Mar. 13, 1917.

New Mexico: See also A (c1), County boards; B (d), State taxation for school purposes; E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; N (a), High schools.

North Carolina: See B (e), State aid for elementary education; E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

North Dakota: Amending sec. 1252, Compiled Laws of 1913, relating to supervision of schools in special school districts.

Gives county superintendent supervision over such schools when no superintendent is employed in a special district.

Ch. 136, Feb. 13, 1915.

North Dakota: Amending sec. 1136, Compiled Laws, 1913, relating to the county superintendent of schools.

County superintendent entitled to office deputy in county having 50 or more teachers (formerly "schools"). Entitled to field deputies, in proportion to number of schools before consolidation.

H. B. 149, p. 66 Pop. Ed., Mar. 13, 1917.

North Dakota: See also F (c), Teachers' pensions.

Ohio: Amending secs. 4738, 4692, 4696, 4736, 4740, 4744-3, and 7730 of the General Code relating to the supervision of rural and village schools, and repealing secs. 7655-5 and 7655-6 of the General Code.

Supervision districts into which county board of education is required to divide the county must each have not fewer than 30 teachers (was between 20 and 60). County board may require county superintendent to personally supervise not exceeding 40 teachers in rural and village schools and this shall supersede the necessity of district supervision therein. County board of education may transfer a part or all of a school district of the county school district to an adjoining district or districts, but such transfer shall not be made if a majority of the qualified electors residing in the territory to be transferred shall within 30 days file a written remonstrance against such transfer. (Old law permitted county board to make transfer with the consent of boards of education of districts affected.) County board may transfer a part or all of a school district of a county district to an exempted village district or city district, if petitioned by at least 50 per cent of qualified electors of territory to be transferred; such transfer shall be made on petition of 75 per cent of said electors, but in any case consent of board of education of exempted village or city district must be secured. Any village or rural district or union of districts for high-school purposes which maintains a first-grade high school and which employs a principal shall, upon application to the county board before June 1 of any year, be continued as a separate district under the direct supervision of the county superintendent; such principal shall perform duties of district superintendent, but shall teach such part of day as district board or boards may direct; no special State aid for the payment of said principal shall be allowed. (Old law allowed such aid for superintendent of such a district.) School board of a village or rural district may suspend any school therein; such school shall be suspended when average attendance of preceding year was below 10 (was 12), and the pupils shall be transferred to another school when directed by county board; such school may be reestablished by suspending authority when enrollment reaches 12 or more. Contingent expenses allowed to county and district superintendents. (Repealed sections provided special State aid to consolidated district.)

S. B. No. 282, p. 396, May 27, 1915.

Ohio: See also A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; L (J), Agriculture; M (e), University extension, public lectures.

Oklahoma: Authorizing county superintendents to employ clerks in certain cases.

In any county having a population of 25,000 or more, exclusive of cities of the first class, and in which there are not fewer than 135 organized school districts and in which there are conducted not fewer than 30 separate or minority schools, county superintendent may expend not exceeding \$800 per annum for clerk hire.
Ch. 17, Feb. 9, 1915.

Oklahoma: See also H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

Oregon: Amending sec. 3960 of Lord's Oregon Laws, relating to the election of county school superintendent.

Raises qualifications of such superintendent. He must hold a certificate based upon graduation from a standard normal school, standard university, or a standard college, or be the holder of a life certificate entitling him to teach in all the grades of the public elementary schools and the public high schools of the State.
Ch. 55, Feb. 10, 1915.

Oregon: See also C (c), Local taxation; H (f), Compulsory attendance; N (a), High schools.

Pennsylvania: Requiring the county commissioners to provide, at the expense of the county, a telephone, typewriter, and stenographer for the use of the county superintendent of schools.
Act No. 323, June 1, 1915.

Pennsylvania: Providing that county superintendents shall be paid monthly instead of quarterly.
Act No. 104, Apr. 28, 1915.

Pennsylvania: Amending sec. 1130 of the School Code, relating to the salary of assistant county superintendent of schools.

Minimum salary of assistant superintendent of schools increased from \$1,200 to \$1,800. Additional superintendents provided by convention of school directors shall receive such compensation as said convention may determine.
Act No. 267, July 6, 1917.

Pennsylvania: Amending sec. 1121 of the School Code, relating to the salaries of county superintendents.

Raises minimum salary from \$1,500 to \$2,000. Raises maximum salary from \$2,000 to \$2,500, but convention of school directors may vote to pay more.
Act No. 268, July 6, 1917.

South Carolina: Extending from two years to four years the term of office of the county superintendent of education in certain counties.

Act No. 128, Mar. 11, 1915.

South Carolina: Amending the law with reference to the salaries, terms, and appointments of county officers.

Fixes salaries of county superintendents of education in certain counties.

Act No. 146, Mar. 12, 1915.

South Carolina: See also H (f), Compulsory attendance.

South Dakota: Amending sec. 25, ch. 135, Acts of 1907, relating to deputy county superintendents.

In county of over 65 (was 75) schools, county superintendent may appoint a deputy or clerk.
Ch. 177, Mar. 8, 1915.

South Dakota: Amending sec. 29, ch. 135, Acts of 1907, providing for the payment of necessary traveling expenses of county superintendents when visiting schools or attending teachers' meetings within the county.

Ch. 179, Mar. 6, 1915.

South Dakota: Establishing the salaries of county superintendents of schools. Such salaries based on assessed valuation of property and population.

Ch. 188, Mar. 9, 1917.

South Dakota: Fixing the date when the term of office of the county superintendents of schools shall begin.

Ch. 210, Feb. 2, 1917.

Tennessee: Fixing the salaries of certain county officers in counties of over 30,000 inhabitants.

Fixes salary of "county trustee," who is county treasurer. He is to receive a straight salary and cease receiving a percentage of the school fund.
Ch. 47, Mar. 28, 1917.

Tennessee: Making all county superintendents' certificates of qualification good in any county of the State, and providing for the professional certification of county superintendents.
Ch. 94, Apr. 7, 1917.

Texas: See A (c1), County boards; A (d), District boards and officers; II (f), Compulsory attendance; S (a), Libraries, general.

Utah: See A (c1), County boards.

Washington: See A (e), School meetings, elections, etc.; H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

West Virginia: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; G (d), Teachers' institutes and summer schools.

Wisconsin: See A (c1), County boards; E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; K (c), Uniform textbooks.

Wyoming: Amending sec. 1297, ch. 99, Wyoming Compiled Statutes, fixing the salaries of county superintendents.

In counties having an assessed valuation of more than \$5,000,000, salary shall be \$1,000; in counties having an assessed valuation of less than \$5,000,000 and counties having an assessed valuation of less than \$2,000,000, salary shall be \$500. Expenses also provided.
Ch. 156, Mar. 5, 1915.

Wyoming: Providing for the nonpartisan election of county superintendents of schools and providing for all electors to vote at primary elections for nonpartisan officers without declaring party affiliation.
Ch. 59, Feb. 17, 1917.

A (d). District, Township, and Municipal Boards and Officers.

Alabama: Amending sec. 1355 of the Code of 1907, relating to boards of education of cities and towns.

In cities of between 2,000 and 6,000 population board of education shall consist of five members elected by council or other civil governing body; term of members, five years, one being elected each year. In towns of less than 2,000 population the management and control of the public schools shall be vested in the county board of education. (Formerly vested in local board of five members.)
Act No. 495, p. 550, Sept. 16, 1915.

Alabama: Authorizing women to serve on boards of education of counties, cities, and towns.
Act No. 14, p. 51, Feb. 1, 1915.

Alabama: See also A (b1), State boards; A (c1), County boards; H (g), Compulsory attendance; H (g), Child labor.

Alaska: See A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

California: Amending sec. 1593 of the Political Code, relating to the election of school trustees.
Ch. 499, May 24, 1915.

California: Relating to the employment of janitors and other employees of certain school districts:

In district wholly within a city of first class such employees shall be employed in the same manner and under the same conditions as teachers are employed.
Ch. 512, May 17, 1917.

California: Amending secs. 1611, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1616, and 1617 of the Political Code; adding thereto 10 new sections; repealing secs. 1617a, 1617b, 1617c, and 1617d, relating to boards of trustees and city boards of education.

Provides for the election of such boards and prescribes their powers and duties. Various minor changes.
Ch. 552, May 18, 1917.

California: Adding sec. 1617b to the Political Code, relating to the powers of trustees of elementary schools.

Authorizes certain elementary school districts to contract with a State normal school for the education of their children in model schools.

Ch. 741, May 31, 1916.

Colorado: Enlarging the powers of boards of education of school districts of the first class.

Said board may establish and maintain out of district funds continuation schools, part-time schools, evening schools, vocational schools, schools for aliens or other opportunity schools; said schools to be open to such persons as superintendent or principal may admit. Board may also establish and maintain open-air schools, playgrounds, and museums. It may employ teachers of such special subjects as music, drawing, manual training, household economics, and vocational and industrial subjects. It may prescribe qualifications of and certify such teachers.

Ch. 37, Apr. 10, 1917.

Colorado: Amending sec. 5915, Revised Statutes of 1908, as amended by ch. 207, Acts of 1911, relating to the number of directors in school districts.

Increases from 5 to 7 the number of directors in districts having a school population of 20,000 or over. Term of office remains six years.

Ch. 118, Feb. 26, 1917.

Colorado: Amending secs. 5934 and 5940, Revised Statutes of 1908, relating to the powers and duties of district officers.

In districts having a school population of over 30,000, district treasurer shall retain and disburse funds. Provision for a vice president of the board in districts of the first class.

Ch. 121, Apr. 10, 1917.

Connecticut: Amending sec. 2177 of the General Statutes, relating to the powers and duties of school districts.

When town school visitors employ a superintendent such superintendent is authorized to employ teachers.

Ch. 172, Apr. 29, 1915.

Connecticut: Authorizing school boards to elect one of their members secretary and one treasurer.

Ch. 290, May 20, 1915.

Connecticut: Amending ch. 146, public acts of 1900, relating to number of members of town school committees.

Omits clause exempting consolidated districts from provision that school committee shall consist of 3, 6, 9, or 12 members.

Ch. 80, Apr. 24, 1917.

Connecticut: See also F (c), Teachers' pensions; J (b), Medical inspection; M (d), Vacation schools, playgrounds.

Delaware: Adding 2287A, sec. 15A, to ch. 71, Revised Code of 1915.

District school committee may require bond of district clerk.

Ch. 176, Apr. 2, 1917.

Delaware: See also A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

Florida: See H (f), Compulsory attendance; I, (i), Manual and industrial education.

Georgia: See H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Idaho: Amending sec. 125, ch. 159, Acts of 1911, prescribing the manner of election of trustees of independent districts.

Ch. 131, Mar. 14, 1917.

Illinois: Amending sec. 22 of "An act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved June 12, 1900, as subsequently amended.

In townships of over 20,000 population, nomination for township trustees must be by petition of at least 25 legal voters filed at least 10 days before election.

H. B. 134, June 26, 1916.

Illinois: Amending an act approved May 29, 1879, as amended, by providing that in all cities constituting a school district having a population of 45,000 or more, to which said act applies, the board of education shall consist of 11

persons, one of whom shall be president thereof, nominated by the mayor from the city at large and confirmed by the council.

H. B. 69, p. 721, Apr. 26, 1917.

Illinois: Property conveyed, devised, or bequeathed to a school district shall vest in school board, unless otherwise vested by donor.

H. B. 775, p. 746, June 27, 1917.

Illinois: See also A (e), School meetings, elections, voters; D (c), Sanitation, etc., of schoolhouses; N (a); High schools.

Indiana: Amending sec. 6477, Revised Statutes of 1908, relating to school trustees in incorporated cities and towns.

Reduces treasurer's bond from twice amount handled to a sum equal to amount handled.

Ch. 23, Feb. 27, 1915.

Indiana: Authorizing incorporated towns having less than 2,000 population to contract with township trustees relative to the joint use of the schools of such towns by inhabitants of such town and those of the township.

Ch. 24, Feb. 24, 1917.

Indiana: Amending sec. 6526, Burns' Revised Statutes of 1914, relating to business director in cities of over 100,000 population.

Raises from \$3,000 to \$4,000 the maximum annual salary of business director. All persons in the employ of the board, except as otherwise provided by law, shall perform their duties under the supervision of the director.

Ch. 101, Mar. 7, 1917.

Indiana: See also N (a), High schools.

Iowa: Relating to the employment of teachers and superintendents of schools.

Authorizes school directors of independent districts to employ superintendent for terms of not exceeding three years, but such superintendent must serve one year before contract for longer term can be made.

School laws, 1915, p. 73.

Iowa: Amending sec. 2757, supplement to the Code, relating to meetings of school boards.

Changes time of meeting for organization of boards in townships maintaining high schools and in consolidated independent districts. Time changed from first day of July to third Monday in March.

School laws, 1915, p. 46.

Iowa: Amending sec. 2781 of the Code, relating to financial reports of school boards.

Adds board of independent school district or school township to boards which must publish financial reports.

Ch. 223, Apr. 12, 1917.

Iowa: See also H (e), Consolidation of district, etc.; M (d), Vacation schools, playgrounds, etc.; Q (a), Industrial education, general.

Kansas: Providing for holding annual county conventions for members of school boards.

Ch. 302, Feb. 18, 1915.

Kansas: Amending sec. 9087, General Statutes of 1915, relating to boards of education in cities of the first class. Board to appoint a clerk.

Ch. 269, Mar. 7, 1917.

Kansas: Amending sec. 9065, General Statutes of 1915, relating to school boards in cities of the first and second classes.

In newly organized cities of the second class, board to be elected at organization election. Three members for term to expire in August of first odd-numbered year and three for term to expire in August of second odd-numbered year succeeding the election. Thereafter terms to be four years.

Ch. 371, Mar. 12, 1917.

Kansas: See also M (d), Vacation schools, playgrounds, etc.; N (a), High schools.

Kentucky: Amending secs. 2, 22, 24, 26, and 28, ch. 137, acts of 1912, relating to boards of education in cities of the second class.

Authorizes the mortgaging of school property for purchasing real estate for school purposes. Authorizes contracting with a bank to act as treasurer. Unexpended balance of current expense funds at the end of fiscal year may be transferred to "site and building fund." Tax in addition to 30 cents on the hundred dollars for maintenance purposes may be levied to pay interest on school bonds and create a sinking fund. Limit of \$250,000 on school indebtedness stricken out, and limit of 2 per cent of property valuation substituted therefor.
Ch. 57, Mar. 23, 1916.

Kentucky: Authorizing the acceptance of gifts and trusts regarding education by boards of education and regulating the administration thereof.

Ch. 86, 1916. (Neither approved nor disapproved by the governor.)

Louisiana: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Maine: Amending sec. 34, ch. 15, of the Revised Statutes, as amended by ch. 173, Public Laws of 1911, and ch. 78, Public Laws of 1913, relating to the employment of superintendents of schools.

As amended, provision is that after July 1, 1916, no person shall be eligible as superintendent under this section unless he shall hold a teacher's State certificate or a State certificate of superintendence grade.

Ch. 129, Mar. 17, 1915.

Maine: Amending sec. 117, ch. 16, Revised Statutes of 1916, relating to the employment of agents to have direction of schools in unorganized townships.

Increases from \$2,200 to \$3,000 the amount which State superintendent may expend for such agents.
Ch. 51, Mar. 19, 1917.

Maine: Amending secs. 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 61, and 62, ch. 16, Revised Statutes of 1916, to provide for the formation of unions for the employment of superintendents of schools.
Ch. 188, Apr. 6, 1917.

Maryland: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Michigan: Amending sec. 25, ch. 3, Act No. 164, Public Acts of 1881, as last amended by Act No. 218, Public Acts of 1911, relating to the duties of school district treasurers.

Electors at annual meeting may designate a depository or depositories in which district funds shall be placed; if electors fail so to do, district board may designate a depository or depositories; treasurer shall deposit funds therein; depository shall give bond, in which case treasurer shall not be held liable for neglect or default of depository.
Act No. 40, Apr. 1, 1915.

Michigan: Providing for the organization of school districts in cities having a population of over 100,000 and less than 250,000; providing for a board of education for such districts; prescribing the powers and duties of such board.

Act No. 141, Apr. 25, 1917.

Michigan: Amending sec. 5911, Compiled Laws 1915, relating to the election of township school trustees.

Requires names of candidates to be on ballot. Candidate to be nominated by petition of not less than 25 voters. (Not applicable to Upper Peninsula).
Act No. 804, May 10, 1917.

Michigan: Amending sec. 5916, Compiled Laws 1915, relating to meetings of township school boards.

Formerly one regular meeting per month provided for; now two regular meetings and four special meetings per annum provided for.

Act No. 814, May 10, 1917.

Michigan: See also F (a), Teachers' pensions; K (b), Free textbooks.

Minnesota: Providing for the publication of proceedings of school boards of independent school districts.
Ch. 860, Apr. 24, 1916.

Minnesota: Authorizing boards of education in cities of over 50,000 inhabitants to provide by resolution for the prompt payment of bills rendered for goods purchased for school purposes. Ch. 149, Apr. 16, 1915.

Minnesota: Authorizing members of school boards of common school districts employing not more than three teachers to contract with, do work for, furnish supplies to, and receive pay from such school districts. Ch. 306, Apr. 17, 1917.

Minnesota: Relating to boards of education in cities of over 50,000 inhabitants not governed under a home rule charter, and fixing the number of members of such board, and providing for the election and terms of office of members of such boards.

Nine school directors for Minneapolis. Overlapping terms of six years. Ch. 446, Apr. 20, 1917.

Minnesota: See also D (f), Teachers' cottages; F (c), Teachers' pensions; H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

Missouri: Amending secs. 10847, 10867, and 10981, Revised Statutes, 1909, relating to the election and qualifications of school directors, by striking out certain words therein and inserting others in lieu thereof, to permit women to serve as such directors. H. B. 207, p. 505, Mar. 22, 1917.

Montana: Providing for the creation, organization, and classification of new counties.

Provides that school district trustees in newly organized counties shall continue in office for the remainder of their terms. Ch. 139, Mar. 9, 1915.

Nebraska: Amending sec. 6950, Revised Statutes of 1913, relating to boards of education, providing for the nomination of candidates thereof in cities having a population of more than 40,000 and less than 100,000 at primaries. Ch. 123, Mar. 24, 1915.

Nebraska: Amending sec. 7011, Revised Statutes of 1915, relating to boards of education in metropolitan cities.

Board of education shall consist of 12 members, who after 1918 shall be elected in groups of six every two years. (Old law provided for the election of one member from each ward.) Ch. 125, Apr. 17, 1915.

Nebraska: See also M (d), Vacation schools, playgrounds, etc.

Nevada: Amending sec. 3303, Revised Laws, 1912, relating to district boards of school trustees.

Increases from \$10 to \$25 per month the pay that may be allowed the clerk of the school board. Ch. 96, Mar. 14, 1917.

Nevada: See also F (a), Teachers' contracts, duties, etc.; H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

New Hampshire: See H (g), Child labor.

New Jersey: Providing for the consolidation of boroughs or other municipalities with cities lying in different counties.

Section 12 provides that upon such consolidation the board of education of the borough shall cease to exist and its powers and duties shall vest in the city board of education. The supervision of the county superintendent of county in which city is situated shall extend to the schools of the borough. Ch. 374, Apr. 21, 1915.

New Jersey: Supplementing an act to establish a thorough and efficient system of free public schools.

When two or more districts unite in employing a supervisor, other than a consulting principal, county superintendent shall annually apportion \$400 for each supervisor so employed. Ch. 189, Apr. 6, 1915.

New Jersey: Authorizing public officials to give as surety on their official bonds any incorporated surety company authorized to do business in the State. Ch. 21, Mar. 7, 1916.

New Jersey: Relating to the election of members of boards of education in townships, incorporated towns, and borough school districts.

In any district where the enrollment of pupils exceeds 1,000, board of education may provide more than one polling place. (Old law provided for only one polling place.) Ch. 66, Mar. 15, 1916.

New Jersey: Joint resolution for the appointment of a commission to investigate the methods employed and the laws which govern the financing of municipal, school district, and county affairs. J. R. No. 10, Mar. 27, 1917.

New Jersey: See also C (a), Local finance and support, general.

New Mexico: See A (c1), County boards; B (d), State taxation for school purposes; E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

New York: Amending the general municipal law relating to the power of the State comptroller to examine the accounts of school authorities.

Said comptroller may, with approval of commissioner of education, examine the accounts of school officers of cities and union free school districts of over 5,000 population. Ch. 307, May 2, 1917.

New York: Amending the education law by creating town boards of education and providing for the support and maintenance of schools in towns.

Ch. 328, May 2, 1917.

New York: Amending the Greater New York charter by creating the position of city superintendent of schools emeritus. Ch. 621, May 22, 1917.

New York: Amending the education law by providing for a board of education in each of the several cities of the State.

A city having nine members or less on its board of education shall continue to have same number as formerly; city of over 1,000,000 inhabitants shall have seven members; all other cities shall have nine members, except that in newly created cities the number shall be five. New York City to have seven members appointed by the mayor; term, seven years, one appointed each year; two from Manhattan, two from Brooklyn, and one from each of the other three boroughs. Buffalo to have five members appointed by the mayor, with the consent of the council; term, five years, one appointed each year. Boards to be elected where elected heretofore and appointed where appointed heretofore. In case of city having nine members, term is to be five years; two or one, as the case requires, to be elected or appointed each year. Powers, duties, etc., of boards not materially changed. Ch. 786, June 8, 1917.

New York: Amending the education law relative to the salary of district superintendent.

Increases from \$1,200 to \$1,500 the annual amount to be paid by State to each district superintendent. Ch. 794, June 9, 1917.

North Carolina: See A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

North Dakota: See M (b), Kindergartens; S (b), Public school libraries.

Ohio: Amending secs. 4752, 7690, 7695, and 7696, and supplementing sec. 4752 of the General Code by the enactment of sec. 4752-1, relating to the powers and duties of boards of education in city school districts.

Authorizes such boards to adopt an "annual appropriation resolution" and thus dispense with the adoption of numerous detail resolutions for the purchase of property, payment of bills, etc. Under such appropriation resolution, property (except real estate) may be purchased or sold, employees (except teachers) may be appointed, and debts and claims may be paid.

S. B. No. 24, p. 46, Mar. 18, 1917.

Ohio: See also A (c2), County officers; A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.; M (d), Vacation schools, playgrounds, etc.

Oklahoma: Amending sec. 1, art. 3, and sec. 25, art. 5, and sec. 4, art. 6, ch. 219, Acts of 1913, relating to and fixing the date for holding the annual school meeting; providing for the reporting of collections and disbursements by

county treasurer to school district boards; providing that cities having a charter form of government may fix the number of members of the board of education, and may regulate the time and manner of electing the members of such board of education. Ch. 278, Mar. 31, 1915.

Oklahoma: Requiring boards of education of independent districts to make an annual financial and statistical report to the State superintendent of public instruction, and authorizing the withholding of the July apportionment of the public school fund from such independent districts until such report has been filed and approved. Ch. 259, Feb. 14, 1917.

Oregon: Amending sec. 4087, Lord's Oregon Laws, relating to the election of district directors.

In district of first class, one director elected every year for term of five years. In other districts, one director every year for term of three years. Districts of second class may hold elections in manner prescribed for districts of the first class, when authorized by a majority of the legal voters. Ch. 44, Feb. 3, 1917.

Oregon: Declaring school directors subject to recall from office and providing the method of such recall. Ch. 49, Feb. 6, 1917.

Oregon: Amending secs. 4094, 4096, 4097, 4098, and 4100, Lord's Oregon Laws, so as to change the term of office of school directors in districts of the first class from five years to three years. Ch. 281, Feb. 20, 1917.

Oregon: See also A (c1), County boards; A (e), School meetings, elections, etc.; M (d), Vacation schools, playgrounds, etc.

Pennsylvania: Prohibiting any officer or employee of any school district embraced in a city of the third class from serving as a member of the common council thereof. Act No. 67, Apr. 21, 1915.

Pennsylvania: Providing that no member of council of a municipality may be a school director, nor a school director a member of such council. Act No. 250, May 28, 1915.

Porto Rico: Conferring upon women eligibility to become members of school boards in Porto Rico. Act No. 4, Mar. 11, 1915.

Rhode Island: Amending sec. 9, ch. 66, General Laws of 1909, relating to the employment of town and city superintendents of schools.

In case any town has not availed itself of State aid for supervision under existing law, under this amendment, school committee thereof may request State board of education to provide supervision and said board may provide the same with State aid not to exceed \$750 per annum, but such town shall pay to superintendent employed not less than \$15 for each school in the town. Ch. 1234, Apr. 23, 1915.

Rhode Island: Amending sec. 7, ch. 68, of the General Laws, relating to the employment of members of school committee as superintendents, principals, supervisors, or teachers.

No member of school board may be so employed so long as he remains a member. Ch. 1377, Apr. 14, 1916.

Rhode Island: Amending sec. 3, ch. 67, of the General Laws, entitled "Of powers and duties of school committees."

School committee to locate schoolhouses and have control of school property. Ch. 1521, Apr. 19, 1917.

Rhode Island: See also H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

South Carolina: Granting to the city board of public school commissioners in cities containing over 40,000 inhabitants the power to condemn land for public school purposes. Act No. 504, Mar. 25, 1916.

South Carolina: See also H (f), Compulsory attendance.

South Dakota: Defining the powers of boards of education in cities constituting municipal corporations of the first and second classes.

Ch. 225, Mar. 10, 1917.

South Dakota: See also C (a), Local finance and support, general.

Tennessee: An act to make women eligible to election on boards of education in cities and counties and on governing boards of all State, county, and municipal institutions.

Ch. 16, Mar. 12, 1915.

Texas: Providing for a uniform date of electing trustees of independent and common school districts, and providing for compensation of members of boards holding such elections, and providing manner of holding election, making returns, etc.

Ch. 132, Mar. 30, 1915.

Texas: Directing the State superintendent of instruction to require of county judges, when acting as ex officio county superintendents, county, city, and town superintendents, county and city treasurers and depositors, treasurers and depositories of school boards, and other school officers and teachers certain reports relating to school funds and school affairs; providing that the State superintendent shall furnish blanks for such purpose; providing a penalty for failure on the part of such officers to make such reports within 20 days after required by State superintendent.

Ch. 104, Mar. 28, 1917.

Texas: Regulating the bonding of treasurers of school funds.

Ch. 159, Mar. 30, 1917.

Texas: Fixing the qualifications of public-school trustees.

Ch. 199, Apr. 4, 1917.

Texas: See also A (c1), County boards.

Utah: See A (c1), County boards.

Vermont: Requiring boards of school directors to make annual financial reports with recommendations of amounts needed for following year.

Act No. 65, Mar. 31, 1915.

Vermont: Providing that school directors shall fill vacancy in office of clerk of an incorporated school district.

No. 66, Apr. 7, 1917.

Vermont: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general; J (b), Medical inspection.

Virginia: Amending sec. 1446 of the Code, relating to reports of county school boards.

Such boards shall make annual reports through division superintendents of schools to State superintendent of public instruction.

Ch. 272, Mar. 18, 1916.

Virginia: Amending sec. 1437 of the Code, relating to the division superintendent of schools, his appointment, term, etc.

Applicant for such superintendency must hold a State teacher's license, the equivalent of a first-grade certificate, must already hold the office of division superintendent, or must have taught for such length of time as may be designated by the State board of education.

Ch. 467, Mar. 22, 1916.

Washington: Relating to misconduct of public-school superintendents, principals, and officers, and providing a penalty for such misconduct.

Ch. 123, Mar. 14, 1917.

West Virginia: Amending sec. 3, ch. 45, Code of West Virginia of 1913, relating to district boards of education.

In any district containing a city, not an independent district, which has more than 10,000 inhabitants, board of education shall consist of five members elected by qualified voters. (Number increased from three.)

Ch. 50, Feb. 20, 1915.

West Virginia: See also H (e), Consolidation, etc., of districts.

Wisconsin: Repealing sec. 462a, Wisconsin Statutes, relating to reports of district clerks.

Repealed section required clerk to report names of children, to meet with town clerk to formulate the annual district report, and to report the indebtedness of the district.

Ch. 74, Apr. 11, 1917.

Wisconsin: Amending paragraph 18, sec. 430, and sec. 462, Wisconsin Statutes, relating to compensation of district treasurer and director, and to the duties of district clerk.

Fixes compensation of treasurer and director in common-school districts. Prescribes manner of making clerk's report. Ch. 143, Apr. 30, 1917.

Wisconsin: Amending sec. 432, Wisconsin Statutes, regulating meetings of district school boards. Ch. 165, May 3, 1917.

Wisconsin: Authorizing boards of education and district boards to provide lunches at cost to public-school pupils. Ch. 427, June 14, 1917.

Wisconsin: See also A (c1), County boards; K (c), Uniform textbooks.

Wyoming: Requiring the county treasurer to pay over monthly to the treasurer of each city, town, school district, and county libraries all funds theretofore collected by him for the benefit of the respective city, town, school district, or county libraries.

Wyoming: See also J (b), Medical inspection.

A (c). School Meetings; Elections; Qualifications of Voters.

Alabama: See A (d), District boards and officers.

Arizona: Amending paragraph 2729, Ch. VIII, Title II, Revised Statutes of 1913, Civil Code.

Provides that at school elections polls shall be opened in every district at 10 a. m. and closed at 6 p. m. Ch. 11, Feb. 26, 1915.

California: Amending sec. 1599 of the Political Code, relating to the selection of school district trustees.

County superintendent to furnish ballots for such election. Manner of holding election prescribed. Ch. 26, May 21, 1917.

Delaware: See A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

Florida: See H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Idaho: Prescribing the qualifications of persons who may vote at school elections, including bond elections.

Persons over 21 who have resided in the district 30 days and who are (1) freeholders, including both husband and wife; (2) persons having children under 21 years of age. Ch. 47, Mar. 15, 1917.

Illinois: Adding sec. 128a of an "Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved June 12, 1909.

Prescribes form of ballot for the election of boards of education in cities of 1,000 to 100,000 population. Provides that members of boards must be nominated by petition of at least 10 per cent of voters, but not exceeding 50 voters is required. H. B. 81, p. 626, June 23, 1915.

Illinois: Amending sec. 86 of an "Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved June 12, 1909, as amended, relating to the election of township high-school boards.

Provides form of ballot, etc., for such election.

S. B. 237, June 28, 1917.

Illinois: See also O (b), Local bonds and indebtedness; N (a), High schools.

Iowa: Amending sec. 2755, Supplement to the Code, 1913, relating to school elections in school corporations.

Prescribes manner of holding such elections in school corporations of over 6,000 inhabitants. (Formerly applied to corporations of over 5,000.)

Ch. 225, Apr. 12, 1917.

Kansas: Relating to school elections in cities of the second class.

Requires provision for voting place for voters of district not residing within city limits; expense of school elections shall be borne by school board, except that when such elections are held with city election expense shall be paid in equal parts by city and school board.
Ch. 307, Mar. 23, 1915.

Kansas: See also N (x), High schools.

Michigan: Amending sec. 17, Act No. 184, Public Acts of 1881, as last amended by Act No. 146, Public Acts of 1913, relating to electors in school elections in cities of 250,000 population or more.

Names qualifications of electors in school elections and on question of voting school taxes.
Act No. 300, May 19, 1915.

Michigan: Providing for the division of city school districts into election precincts and for the registration of voters and for the holding of elections in such precincts, when a majority of the voters voting on such proposition shall vote in favor of the same.
Act No. 275, May 18, 1915.

Michigan: Amending sec. 5664, Compiled Laws of 1915, relating to the qualifications of voters at school elections.

Prescribes such qualifications.

Act No. 7, Mar. 15, 1917.

Michigan: See also C (b), Local bonds and indebtedness.

Minnesota: Providing for the creation and establishment of election precincts, the election of members of school boards, the voting on the issuance of bonds, and the voting on all other matters specifically submitted for vote by ballot in independent school districts containing four or more organized villages.

Ch. 111, Apr. 12, 1915.

Minnesota: Requiring candidate for district school office to file with district clerk, not less than 12 nor more than 30 days before election, application to place name on ballot.

Ch. 384, Apr. 20, 1917.

Minnesota: See also H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

Missouri: Amending sec. 10870, art. 4, ch. 100, Revised Statutes of 1909, relating to school elections.

Each incorporated city or town in a school district shall have at least one polling place therein.
H. B. 409, p. 386, Mar. 22, 1915.

Missouri: See also M (d), Vacation schools, playgrounds, etc.

Montana: Amending sec. 508, ch. 76, Acts of 1913, relating to powers and duties of school boards.

Prescribes manner of holding election for erection, removal, etc., of school houses in third-class districts.
Ch. 61, Feb. 22, 1917.

Nebraska: Changing from the last Monday in June to the second Monday in June the time of holding annual district school meetings.

Ch. 115, Mar. 18, 1915.

Nebraska: Amending sec. 2138 of the Revised Statutes for 1913, relating to primary elections.

Exempts school boards and members of boards of education from the operation of the primary election law.
Ch. 33, Apr. 15, 1915.

Nebraska: Amending sec. 6798, Revised Statutes, 1913, relating to the election of school district boards.

In any district containing a village of over 500 inhabitants, school election shall be held at same time as regular village election, but votes to be on separate ballots.
Ch. 120, Apr. 19, 1917.

Nebraska: Defining judicial officers and officers and school officers and offices, declaring them nonpartisan, and providing that the names of candidates for such offices shall appear alike upon all ballots at primaries and general elections.

Ch. 148, Mar. 22, 1917.

Administrative units—districts, etc. See also A (1), Administrative units—districts, etc.

New Jersey: Vacating proceedings heretofore held in school districts where the district clerk has failed to post the number of notices directed by the board of education. Ch. 110, Mar. 10, 1916.

New York: Amending the education law, relative to the time of meetings in union free school districts. Ch. 232, Apr. 7, 1915.

New York: Amending the education law relative to the election of school directors. Ch. 101, Mar. 10, 1916.

Such election to be at town meeting where biennial town meetings are held at other times than at general election, except in Nassau and Suffolk counties. Ch. 168, Apr. 7, 1916.

New York: Amending the education law, relative to school elections in certain cities. Ch. 172, Apr. 7, 1916.

Prescribes manner of holding elections in cities in which members of the board of education are elected by the qualified voters at elections other than general or municipal elections. Ch. 791, June 8, 1917.

North Carolina: See C (b), Local bonds and indebtedness; M (h), Klädergartens.

North Dakota: See O (c), Local taxation.

Ohio: To provide for the election of members of rural school district boards of education and to cure defects in proceedings heretofore had by boards of education. Ch. 111, Apr. 1, 1915.

In rural districts created by county board of education the local school board shall be elected by qualified electors. Ch. 267, Nov. 26, 1915.

Oklahoma: See A (h), District boards and officers; H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.; M (h), Vacation schools, playgrounds, etc.

Oregon: Providing for the time and manner of holding school elections in districts having more than 20,000 children of school age; and for canvassing and certifying returns; subjecting school elections in such districts to the provisions of ch. 12, title 2 of the Oregon Laws, as amended by ch. 207, Acts of 1918 (primary election law) abolishing annual school meeting and authorizing directors to fix tax to be levied; providing for the issuance of bonds on majority vote of school electors; prescribing a budget and proceedings relating thereto; requiring annual audit of school books; authorizing city superintendent to refuse admission to primary pupils of first grade after the first month of the school year. Ch. 168, Feb. 23, 1915.

Oregon: Providing for more adequate notice of school district meetings and providing for the publication of a budget of the estimated revenues required for the ensuing year. Ch. 217, Feb. 23, 1915.

Oregon: Amending sec. 4089, Lord's Oregon Laws, fixing the qualifications of voters at school elections. Ch. 99, Feb. 12, 1917.

Oregon: See also C (c), Local taxation; N (d), High schools.

South Carolina: See H (e), Compulsory attendance; H (h), Public libraries.

South Dakota: Amending sec. 195, ch. 135, Acts of 1907 providing manner of giving notice of school bond elections. Ch. 178, Mar. 8, 1915.

South Dakota: See also C (b), Local taxation.

Tennessee: See A (h), District boards and officers.

Vermont: See A (a), Administration and supervision general.

Washington: Amending sec. 4657, Remington, Lamb, Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes, relating to school elections. Ch. 101, Mar. 10, 1916.



Provides that upon petition of 25 per cent of the legal electors of any district, county superintendent may change the date of election therein to any other day within the first seven days of March. Ch. 117, Mar. 17, 1915.

West Virginia: See S (a), Public libraries.

Wisconsin: Amending sec. 425 of the statutes, relating to the date for the annual school-district meeting.

Has effect of requiring meetings in all school districts to be held on the first Monday in July, unless the same be a holiday, in which case meeting held on following day. Ch. 367, July 8, 1915.

Wisconsin: Amending sec. 425, subsec. 3 of sec. 431a, subsec. 2 of sec. 490, sec. 495-9, sec. 496p, subsec. 1 of sec. 496-1, and subsec. 2 of sec. 516 of the statutes relating to time of calling meetings of school districts.

Has effect of having polls at school elections of different kinds open until 8 o'clock in the evening. Ch. 181, May 28, 1915.

Wisconsin: Amending sec. 425, Wisconsin Statutes, relating to annual and special school-district meetings.

Regulates holding of such meetings. Ch. 135, Apr. 26, 1917.

Wisconsin: Amending sec. 427, Wisconsin Statutes, relating to special school district meetings.

Not more than two such meetings may be held in any one year. In district including all or part of a city or incorporated village, notice of meeting may be published in a newspaper. Ch. 438, June 15, 1917.

Wisconsin: See also N (a), High schools.

A (f). Administrative Units — Districts, Townships, Municipalities, etc.: Formation; Divisions; Consolidation.

See also H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

Alabama: See A (c1), County boards.

Alaska: Providing for the organization of incorporated school districts outside of incorporated towns, for the election of a board of directors in such districts, and granting such board the power of levying and collecting taxes for the establishment and maintenance of schools; defining the powers and duties of such board and declaring an emergency. Ch. 5, Apr. 23, 1917.

Alaska: Amending sec. 324, ch. 2, Compiled Laws of Alaska, relating to the establishment and maintenance of schools for white children and children of mixed blood outside of municipalities, and repealing ch. 59, session laws, 1915.

On petition of not less than 12 citizens of proposed district, clerk of district court is authorized to establish district of not more than 40 square miles and containing not fewer than 10 persons between 6 and 20 years of age. Qualified voters to elect school board of three members. Territory to expend not less than \$300 and not more than \$1,800 for schoolhouse, governor to apportion funds to run school five months. Ch. 22, May 1, 1917.

Alaska: Providing for the maintenance of public schools and high schools in incorporated towns, cities, and incorporated school districts in the Territory.

Ch. 28, May 2, 1917.

California: Legalizing the establishment of any school district where such district has operated as a district for one year prior to the taking effect of this act.

Ch. 81, Apr. 21, 1915.

California: Legalizing school districts purporting to have been organized by the county board of supervisors and having acted as legal districts for one year.

Ch. 129, Apr. 24, 1917.

California: Amending sec. 1576 of the Political Code, relating to city school districts.

In no instance shall the territory within an incorporated city of the sixth class be in more than one school district. Ch. 142, Apr. 26, 1917.

California: Amending secs. 1578 and 1579 of the Political Code, relating to the organization of elementary school districts.

Prescribes more in detail the duties of county superintendent and county board of supervisors in such organization. Ch. 486, May 14, 1917.

California: Amending sec. 1891 of the Political Code, regulating the maintenance of any school district situated in two or more counties.

Ch. 543, May 18, 1917.

California: County superintendent of county containing most children of such district shall have jurisdiction over district situated in two or more counties, but present jurisdiction shall not be changed unless voted by majority of electors of district.

Ch. 545, May 18, 1917.

California: Adding sec. 1582 to the Political Code and amending sec. 1543 of the same, relating to lapsing, suspending, and reestablishing school districts and to the powers and duties of superintendents of schools.

Ch. 694, May 29, 1917.

California: See also N (a), High schools.

Colorado: Amending sec. 5908, Revised Statutes of 1908, relating to the formation of new school districts.

No such district shall be formed from other districts unless it has an area of more than 9 square miles or has an assessed valuation of over \$50,000 and 40 children of school age. Ch. 120, Apr. 10, 1917.

Delaware: Amending ch. 71 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the alteration of the boundaries of school districts by union or otherwise, and making certain provisions concerning school districts so altered.

Repeals sections providing for the alteration of school districts by county school commissions and for the union of two or more districts by two-thirds vote of districts affected. On approval of State board of education, county school commission may transfer a single farm or parcel of land from one district to another or may add to a district any real estate not included in any district; such transfer may be made on commission's own motion or on petition of owner of land transferred, but 10 days' notice must be given. All other alterations of district boundaries shall be made by State board of education. On petition of five or more residents of a district, said State board shall investigate the matter of alteration and may formulate a tentative plan therefor; board shall give notice and hold a hearing on such plan; thereafter the board shall determine the matter of alteration; board may include in its plan an apportionment of property, assets, and liabilities among districts affected; board may also include provision for additional buildings, improvements, etc., and bonds of the district may be issued and tax levied to pay interest and create a sinking fund; board may also include provision for the sale of school property within the district. After board has determined upon plan of alteration, plan shall be submitted to qualified voters of each district affected; majority vote in each district is necessary to effect alteration, but if one district should vote adversely, other districts may make alteration in so far as they are concerned. After affirmative vote by districts, State board shall declare alteration made and give a number to district, which shall be a body corporate. Board of education of altered district shall consist of five members, who shall be vested with powers and duties of school boards of districts generally; board elected by qualified voters. By majority vote of the voters, indebtedness may be incurred for buildings, equipment, etc.; a site may be acquired by condemnation proceedings; local board may sell real or personal property not needed; it may levy a district tax sufficient to raise not less than \$100 nor more than \$300 per teacher, such amount in addition to \$100 to be voted by qualified voters except where board of original district was authorized to levy a greater amount than \$100. Outside of school hours schoolhouse may be used for any educational

public purpose. Term of members of board of education, five years, one retiring each year. State funds shall be apportioned to altered districts as to others, but apportionment to altered district shall not be reduced to amount less than that received prior to alteration. When new building, improvements, or equipment is deemed necessary in an altered district, State board may allow State aid for the same to the extent of 20 per cent of the cost, but no district shall be allowed more than \$2,000 and the aggregate annual amount allowed shall not exceed \$10,000. State board may allow an altered district maintaining a high school not exceeding \$1,000 a year, but not more than \$5,000 a year may be allowed for this purpose.

Ch. 184, Mar. 12, 1915.

Idaho: See H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.; N (a), High schools.

Indiana: Authorizing the conveyance of property of civil townships corresponding to school townships.

Ch. 79, Mar. 6, 1918.

Indiana: Providing for the consolidation of township schools with the schools of a town or town in the township.

Ch. 23, Acts of 1917.

Indiana: Authorizing school corporations to sell lands purchased for experimental purposes.

Ch. 110, Acts of 1917.

Indiana: Providing for the assumption of a proportionate part of the indebtedness of cities, towns, or townships and the purchase of school property belonging to school cities, school towns of school townships when territory belonging thereto shall be annexed by any other city, township, or incorporated town.

Ch. 121, Mar. 8, 1917.

Indiana: See also N (a), High schools.

Iowa: Relating to the formation of independent school districts.

Authorizes a subdistrict containing a village of 75 or more inhabitants to organize an independent district.

School laws, 1915, p. 95.

Iowa: See also H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

Kansas: Amending sec. 7398, General Statutes of 1909, providing for the organization of joint school districts situated in two or more counties.

Ch. 303, Mar. 11, 1915.

Kansas: Providing for the disorganization of certain school districts and attachment of territory to other districts.

District to be disorganized if for a period of three years it fails to maintain school seven months each year, unless it sends its children to adjoining district.

Ch. 275, Mar. 12, 1917.

Kansas: See also N (a), High schools.

Kentucky: Providing for a commission form of government for schools in cities of the fourth class, to become effective in such cities upon its acceptance by the governing authorities of such cities and the schools therein, and providing method of adoption.

Ch. 59, Mar. 23, 1916.

Louisiana: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Michigan: Providing for the dissemination, publication, and distribution to school districts of pamphlets, documents, books, and circulars written, compiled, published, or prepared by any department of the State government, or by any institution maintained in whole or in part by the State.

Act No. 285, May 17, 1915.

Michigan: Amending secs. 3307, 3308, 3321, 3324, and 3328, Compiled Laws of 1915, relating to the incorporation of cities.

Provides for "home rule" for cities; authorizes cities to adopt charters within specified restrictions. Among other things, charter may provide for necessary departments, but these provisions shall not be construed to extend to and include public schools.

Act No. 6, Mar. 9, 1917.

(See also Act No. 282, May 10, 1915.)

Michigan: Amending sec. 3794, Compiled Laws of 1915, relating to the organization of graded school districts.

Qualified electors of a school district having more than 75 children between the ages of 5 and 20 may vote to organize a graded school district. Board of education composed of five members. Act No. 15, Mar. 22, 1917.

Michigan: Providing for the consolidation of school districts in territory annexed to cities with school districts of such cities.

Such annexation to be effected when the governing bodies of such district and of the city school district so determine by resolution duly adopted.

Act No. 18, Mar. 20, 1917.

Michigan: Classifying all school districts which have a population of 500 or more and less than 75,000 as districts of the third or fourth class; providing for the government, control, and administration of such school districts and the schools therein through boards of education; providing for the manner of nomination and election of such boards and their power and duties; repealing all general and special conflicting laws.

Districts of 500 to 12,000 population are districts of the fourth class; 12,000 to 75,000 population, districts of the third class. Act No. 106, May 2, 1917.

Minnesota: Permitting the annexation for city and school purposes of incorporated villages to cities of the third class operating under a home-rule charter, adjoining such villages. (Caption.)

Ch. 32, Mar. 12, 1915.

Minnesota: Granting the right of appeal to parties aggrieved by the action of the county board in setting off part of one school district and attaching such part to another district.

Ch. 113, Apr. 12, 1915.

Minnesota: See also H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

Mississippi: Amending sec. 4514, ch. 125 of the Code of 1906 so as to provide for interstate-line schools.

Ch. 184, Apr. 7, 1916.

Mississippi: Amending secs. 4526 and 4527 of the Mississippi Code of 1906; ch. 101 of the laws of 1908; ch. 12 of the laws of 1911; ch. 129 of the laws of 1912; and chs. 192, 193, and 194 of the laws of 1914, to provide for the organization and maintenance of separate districts, tax levy, bond issue, transportation into separate districts, election and duties of trustees.

Any municipality by ordinance of the mayor and board of aldermen, or any unincorporated district having \$200,000 of taxable property or any unincorporated district of not less than 16 square miles, by county school board on petition of a majority of the qualified electors, may be organized into a separate school district and may levy taxes, issue bonds, etc., but school must be maintained therein for not less than seven months. On petition of a majority of the qualified electors of territory proposed to be added, county school board may add such territory to a municipal separate district with approval of trustees thereof; mayor and aldermen may release territory from municipal separate district, on petition of a majority of electors of territory released. In municipal separate district mayor and aldermen shall levy a tax for the support of schools, and may levy tax or issue bonds to provide buildings and equipment; property in added territory subject to taxation as that within municipality. For rural separate district, county board of supervisors shall, on petition of majority of electors of such district, levy tax therein; likewise bonds may be issued; county assessor shall assess such taxes and county collector shall collect the same and pay to county treasurer; funds paid out by order of district trustees on pay certificates issued by county superintendent. Provision made for the consolidation of two or more municipal separate school districts. With consent of trustees of separate district, child of county district may attend school in separate district and county shall pay tuition equal to average cost per child in county. Transportation of pupils of county school district to separate district may be provided on petition of majority of electors of county district and with approval of trustees of separate district. Five trustees in municipal separate district appointed by mayor and aldermen in rural separate district appointed by county superintendent; but said superintendent must appoint trustees named by majority of qualified electors.

Ch. 186, Apr. 6, 1916.

Nebraska: Amending sec. 6814, Revised Statutes, 1913, as amended by ch. 119, Acts of 1915, and amending sec. 6815, Revised Statutes, 1913, relating to tuition of nonresident pupils.

Tuition to remain at \$1 per week. District where pupil resides at time of application for payment of his or her tuition must pay the same. Tax to be levied therefor.

Ch. 124, Mar. 28, 1917.

Nebraska: Amending sec. 6948, Revised Statutes, 1913, relating to schools in cities of over 1,500 inhabitants.

Territory embraced within limits of an incorporated city or village having 1,000 or more inhabitants shall, with other territory attached thereto, constitute a single school district. (Formerly applied to those of 1,500 inhabitants or more.)

Ch. 128, Apr. 25, 1917.

Nebraska: Providing for the organization, maintenance, etc., of public schools in cities having a population of over 40,000 and less than 100,000.

Applies to city of Lincoln.

Ch. 225, Apr. 25, 1917.

Nebraska: See also H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

Nevada: Regulating the fiscal management of counties, cities, towns, school districts, and other governmental agencies.

Every such agency and the governing boards thereof are deemed to be governmental agencies of the State. Budget system provided.

Ch. 149, Mar. 22, 1917.

Nevada: Regulating the formation of new school districts by county commissioners.

Ch. 200, Mar. 24, 1917.

Nevada: Providing for abolishing any school district having fewer than three census children, unless such district has two pupils in attendance and has funds to its credit to maintain the school.

Ch. 202, Mar. 24, 1917.

Nevada: See also H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.; N (a), High schools.

New Jersey: Joint resolution for the appointment of a commission for the investigation of the methods employed and the laws which govern the financing of municipal, school district, and county affairs.

J. R. No. 7, Mar. 18, 1916.

New Jersey: Amending sec. 118 of "An act to establish a thorough and efficient system of public schools," etc., approved Oct. 19, 1903.

Permits pupil living remote from the public school of his home district to attend a school in an adjoining district, with approval of county superintendent. Tuition fee as fixed by county superintendent, if districts do not reach agreement thereon. Said fee to be paid by home district of pupil.

Ch. 159, Mar. 27, 1917.

New Mexico: See A (c1), County boards.

New York: Amending the education law, in relation to a change in supervisory districts.

The superintendents of two or more supervisory districts may petition the board of supervisors of the county for a change of boundaries of such districts.

Ch. 238, Apr. 17, 1916.

North Carolina: Providing for the enlargement of graded school districts in incorporated towns.

Provides for including in such school district territory contiguous to, but outside the corporate limits of, the town.

Ch. 104, Mar. 1, 1917.

North Carolina: Amending secs. 4129, 4141, and 4145, Revisal of 1905, and ch. 820, Acts of 1907; ch. 135, Acts of 1911; ch. 149, Acts of 1913, and chs. 55, 236 and 147, Acts of 1915, all relating to schools.

Miscellaneous amendments: County board of education may divide townships or entire county or part thereof into school districts; may redistrict county and consolidate schools. County superintendent required to report monthly.

to county board of education. Members of school district boards must be of good moral character. State board of education may reserve not exceeding \$500 to pay part of expenses connected with State high-school inspection. County boards of education of two contiguous counties may transfer children from district of one county to another. There must be an average daily attendance of 20 pupils for each additional teacher in a one-teacher school. County board of education authorized to set aside additional contingent fund for home demonstration and club work. Salary of chief clerk in State department of education increased to \$2,000.

Ch. 285, Mar. 7, 1917.

North Carolina: See also B (e), State aid for elementary education.

North Dakota: Amending sec. 1147, Compiled Laws of 1913, relating to the organization of new common school districts.

Provides for the organization from other districts of a new district on petition of three-fourths of school voters of proposed district, if such district has at least \$120,000 of property valuation and comprises territory not less than a major fraction of a congressional township and if district from which it is formed is left with not less than \$150,000 of property valuation and an area not less than a congressional township.

Ch. 185, Mar. 18, 1915.

North Dakota: Amending sec. 1146, Compiled Laws, 1913, relating to changing school district boundaries.

On petition of a majority of the school voters residing in the districts affected county commissioners and county superintendent shall submit to voters the question of changing boundaries of districts.

S. B. 33, p. 244, Pop. Ed., Mar. 1, 1917.

North Dakota: Providing method of changing names of school districts.

Name changed by vote of qualified electors.

S. B. 97, p. 251, Pop. Ed., Feb. 28, 1917.

Ohio: Amending sec. 4740 of the General Code, relating to the supervision of village and rural schools.

Any village or rural district or union of districts for high-school purposes which maintains a first-grade high school and which employs a superintendent shall, upon application to the county board of education before June 1 of any year, be continued as a separate district under the direct supervision of the county superintendent. Such district shall continue under the supervision of county superintendent until the board of education thereof shall petition to become a part of a supervision district of the county. Such superintendents shall perform duties prescribed for a district superintendent, but shall teach such part of the day as school board of district or districts may direct. Such districts shall receive no State aid for the payment of the salaries of their superintendents.

S. B. No. 323, p. 499, June 2, 1915.

Ohio: Amending certain sections of the General Code, relating to the administration of public education.

County board of education to divide county into school supervision districts, each such district not to have fewer than 30 teachers. Any village or centralized rural district or union of districts for high-school purposes may remain a separate district if it employs a superintendent. Salary of county superintendent fixed by county board at not less than \$1,200 per annum; State to pay half of said salary, but not exceeding \$1,000. Minimum salaries of teachers—elementary teachers without previous teaching experience, \$50 per month; one year's professional training, \$55; teacher having completed two years' course in approved normal school or teachers' college, \$60; high-school teachers, not to exceed an average of \$80 in each district levying maximum tax to pay said minimum salaries. If district board fails to levy necessary tax, county commissioners shall levy the same in the district. Provision for the classification of high schools and for junior high schools. Boards of two or more districts may unite their districts for high-school purposes. Textbooks to be recommended by county superintendent and district superintendents. Transportation of pupils provided for. Tuition of pupils eligible to high school shall be paid by district if no high school is maintained by district. Professional training for one-year and three-year certificates.

S. B. No. 280, p. 621, Mar. 21, 1917.

Ohio: See also A (9) County Officers, 17. Provisions for transfer of pupils from one district to another. In such cases, the county superintendent shall be authorized to transfer pupils from one district to another, provided that the parents or guardians of such pupils are notified and consent thereto. Reverts any person interested in transfer, to appeal to county commissioners.

Oklahoma: See also H (e), Consolidation of Districts. Provisions for transfer of pupils from one district to another and providing the method of payment therefor.

Oklahoma: See also H (e), Consolidation of Districts. Provisions for transfer of pupils from one district to another and providing the method of payment therefor.

Pennsylvania: Amending secs. 106 and 107 of 1907. When territory is annexed to a school district, the population of such district and annexed territory entitles district to a new classification.

Pennsylvania: See also N (a), Approval of High Schools.

South Carolina: See N (a), High Schools.

South Dakota: Repealing ch. 100, Acts of 1913, providing for the education of Indian children on land opened for settlement. Amending sec. 80, ch. 185, Acts of 1907, providing minimum of 100 pupils for the organization of a school district.

South Dakota: An act relating to education in unorganized counties, attaching the unincorporated counties to school purposes, providing for a county school system and a board of education and county superintendent for schools in unorganized counties.

Texas: Amending sec. 26a, ch. 100, acts of 1911, so as to authorize outside counties to transfer pupils to be transferred to and, providing the manner whereby such districts may be created.

Utah: See A (9) County Boards (e) Local Taxation.

Virginia: See A (a), Administration and Supervision, General, 17. Provisions for transfer of pupils from one district to another. In such cases, the county superintendent shall be authorized to transfer pupils from one district to another, provided that the parents or guardians of such pupils are notified and consent thereto.

Virginia: See also A (a), Administration and Supervision, General, 17. Provisions for transfer of pupils from one district to another and providing the method of payment therefor.



phrases, and clauses relating specifically to the 1901 new public school government which was abolished by act of 1911.

Wisconsin: Amending sec. 477 of the statutes, relating to school districts.

Permits districts organized into a village or city to take municipal government.

Wisconsin: Amending sec. 1301. Wisconsin statutes, relating to the powers and duties of school district electors.

Duty of electors in district having a one-room school to authorize an additional room and teacher when attendance for 20 days is or more.

Wisconsin: Adding subjects relating to school government.

Relates to change of school district of city of fourth class to unitary district system. Provides for organization of school districts.

Wisconsin: Renumbering and rearranging certain sections of the statutes, relating to public instruction and cultural and recreational activities.

Wisconsin: Repealing secs. 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, and creating secs. 412, 413, 416, 418, 419, and 420, Wisconsin statutes relating to the formation of school districts.

Wisconsin: Renumbering and rearranging numerous sections of the statutes, relating to the common schools.

Wisconsin: See also Act of 1911, relating to the distribution of land received in lieu of school lands to a competent person or persons to partition the said land.

B. STATE FINANCE AND SUPPORT.

(a) General.

(b) State School Lands.

Alabama: Authorizing the State superintendent of education to sell school lands, subject to the approval of the governor.

Arizona: Creating a department to be known as the State land department and creating the office of commissioner of State lands.

This act places the control of State lands, including school lands, under a department composed of the governor, secretary of state, attorney general, State treasurer, and State auditor. Lands under the control of State institutions are not included.

California: Providing for the sale of unsold public school lands suitable for cultivation.

Colorado: Providing for the disposition of the remainder of the proceeds from certain State lands.

Rents and royalties from stone, coal, oil, gas, gold, silver, or other minerals on State lands shall be paid into the proper permanent fund. School land products to go to school fund.

Idaho: Amending sec. 1580, Revised Codes of Idaho, as last amended by ch. 14, acts of 1915, extending the time of payment on existing and future contracts for the purchase of State lands. Ch. 100, Feb. 28, 1917.

Indiana: Authorizing county auditors to execute quit-claim deeds in certain instances in order to correct and perfect the titles of the owners of lands in school sections. Ch. 15, Feb. 22, 1915.

Iowa: Making provision for the settlement of all liabilities of the State growing out of the sale of lands of the Des Moines River Improvement grant as school lands. Ch. 278, Apr. 21, 1917.

Kansas: Providing for the survey of and determination of title to lands situated in the abandoned beds of navigable rivers, and lands which are now or which have been islands in navigable rivers and making the same school lands, and providing for the sale of all school lands, and repealing secs. 7648, 7649, 7650, 7651, 7652, 7671, 7688, 7690, and 7691, General Statutes of 1909, and chs. 274 and 295, session laws of 1913. Ch. 322, Mar. 20, 1915.

Kansas: Authorizing State auditor to issue patents to school lands where purchaser has paid the statutory price at the time of purchase. Ch. 324, Mar. 2, 1915.

Minnesota: Amending ch. 192, Acts of 1915, relating to leasing school, university, internal improvement, and swarup lands.

Enlarges purpose for which such lands may be leased.

Ch. 31, Feb. 21, 1917.

Minnesota: Establishing a State land commission to investigate State claims to lands under congressional acts and to prepare adjustment of said claims, subject to legislation. Ch. 324, Apr. 17, 1917.

Mississippi: An act to require the boards of supervisors of the counties entitled to participate in the distribution of the 30,829.16 acres of land in Hancock County received in lieu of sixteenth sections to employ and contract with a competent person or persons to partition the said land so as to set apart and allot to each county interested therein the land of each in severalty by proper description. Ch. 140, Apr. 8, 1916.

Mississippi: Authorizing board of supervisors to buy, hold, and dispose of real property or other security pledged to any county as security for loans made from the funds arising from any disposition of the sixteenth sections of any county. Ch. 142, Feb. 29, 1916.

Missouri: Validating sales of school lands in sections numbered 16 or lands selected in lieu thereof. S. B. 5, p. 327, Mar. 23, 1917.

Montana: Authorizing the State land board to contract and agree with the United States for the waiver of the State's right to unsurveyed school sections in forest reserves and to accept lands in lieu thereof, and validating agreements heretofore made for that purpose. Ch. 81, Mar. 5, 1915.

Nebraska: To amend sec. 5855, Revised Statutes for 1913, relating to whom educational lands may be sold, to provide that any county board may purchase such lands for agricultural fair purposes, when not used for agricultural purposes to revert back to the State of Nebraska, and to repeal said original section. Ch. 103, Apr. 12, 1915.

Nebraska: Fixing and defining the boundaries of school lands belonging to the State included in the survey made under an act of Congress approved August 9, 1894, in Grant and Hooker Counties. Ch. 230, Apr. 9, 1915.

Nebraska: Authorizing the State board of educational lands and funds to exchange any educational lands within the limits of any United States forest reserve in the State for lands of equal acreage and value held by the United

States Government in such reserves, and providing for leasing such lands thus acquired. Ch. 212, Apr. 19, 1917.

New Mexico: Authorizing the commissioner of public lands to exchange with the United States certain school lands in the Fort Bliss target-range reservation. Ch. 35, Mar. 9, 1917.

North Carolina: Vesting in the State board of education lands which have been sold for taxes and the title thereto acquired by the State.

Ch. 209, Mar. 6, 1917.

North Dakota: Authorizing board of university and school lands to transfer school or institutional lands for any of the purposes over which the right of eminent domain may be exercised. Ch. 242, Feb. 27, 1915.

North Dakota: Amending secs. 284 and 288, Compiled Laws, 1913, relating to the board of university and school lands.

Board to consist of governor, secretary of state, State auditor, attorney general, and superintendent of public instruction.

S. B. 212, p. 251, Pop. Ed., Mar. 1, 1917.

North Dakota: See also C (b), Local bonds and indebtedness.

Ohio: To provide for the better administration of the school and ministerial lands held in trust by the State, to codify the laws relating thereto, to safeguard both the trust and the rights of the citizens of Ohio holding leasehold or fee simple titles in or to said lands, and to make more certain the rights and obligations of the State and the lessees of said lands.

H. B. No. 192, p. 357, Mar. 28, 1917.

Oklahoma: Amending sec. 7660, Revised Laws, 1910, relating to the distribution of section 13 funds.

Said section 13 lands granted by the United States for the benefit of institutions of higher learning of the State. Act provides for the division of proceeds of said lands among said institutions. Ch. 249, Mar. 31, 1917.

Oklahoma: Regulating the leasing of school and other public lands owned by the State for oil and gas purposes. Ch. 253, Mar. 30, 1917.

Oregon: Providing that funds derived from United States forest reserves in the State shall be distributed to the counties wherein such reserves are situated and one-fourth thereof devoted to the public schools.

Ch. 269, Feb. 19, 1917.

South Dakota: Regulating the leasing of school lands.

Ch. 339, Mar. 2, 1917.

South Dakota: Regulating the sale of school lands.

Ch. 340, Feb. 27, 1917.

South Dakota: See also B (e), State aid for elementary education.

Texas: Providing that commissioners' courts may sell county school lands and invest the proceeds in certain bonds. Ch. 166, Mar. 30, 1915.

Utah: Amending sec. 2336, compiled laws, 1907, relating to the sale of public lands of the State.

Prescribes manner of such sale and fixes amount that may be sold to one person, company, or corporation. Ch. 102, Mar. 15, 1917.

Washington: Amending sec. 6381, Remington and Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes, relating to the leasing of school and granted lands.

Reduces from six to five years the maximum term for which such lands may be leased. Ch. 147, Mar. 18, 1915.

Wyoming: Exempting State and school lands sold under contract, together with the equity and possessory right of the purchases, from taxation, until right to deed becomes absolute. Ch. 52, Feb. 28, 1915.

Wyoming: An act requiring the payment of one-fourth of the moneys received by the State from the leasing of the lands now remaining undistributed, donated to the State for State charitable, educational, penal, and reformatory institutions by the act of Congress of July 10, 1890, to the treasurer of the board of trustees of the university, for the maintenance and upbuilding of that institution and directing the paying of the moneys received from the sale of any such lands in a permanent fund, and as to the investment of the same and the expenditure of the income therefrom. Directing as to the use of the remaining three-fourths of such funds, subject to expenditure, by the Board of Charities and Reform, for the maintenance and upbuilding of the State charitable, penal and reformatory institutions. Ch. 142, Mar. 3, 1915.

B (c). Permanent State School Funds: Composition and Investment.

Arizona: Amending sec. 111, ch. 5, acts of second special session, 1915, relating to the investment of State funds.

May be invested in first mortgages on farm lands. Loan must not exceed one-half (was one-third) of value of lands. Ch. 12, Mar. 3, 1917.

Colorado: Regulating the investment of the public-school funds.

School funds, permanent or income, unless otherwise disposed of by law, shall be invested as follows:

- (1) In interest-bearing warrants of the State.
- (2) In bonds by the State.
- (3) By loans on unincumbered cultivated farm lands.
- (4) In bonds of school districts.
- (5) In bonds of the several counties, cities, town or city, and city and counties of the State.

Adopted by referendum vote, Nov. 7, 1916.

Connecticut: Relating to the investment of the school fund.

The State treasurer is directed to collect prior to July 1, 1925, all loans made outside of the State; no further loans shall be made outside of the State.

Ch. 161, Apr. 28, 1915.

Minnesota: Empowering the governor, attorney general, and State auditor to enter into agreement with persons, copartnerships, and corporations for the purpose of mining and disposing of iron ore situate under the waters of any public lake or river within the State, and providing for the disposal of all funds arising from such sale.

Principals of funds so derived shall be added to the permanent school fund. Ch. 110, Mar. 16, 1917.

Minnesota: See also B (a), State school lands.

Mississippi: An act to amend sec. 4703, Mississippi Code of 1906, relative to the investment of funds derived from any disposition of sixteenth section lands.

Such funds shall be loaned for not exceeding five years at not less than 6 per cent interest on real estate of at least twice the value of loan. Funds may also be loaned for not exceeding 20 years to trustees of agricultural high schools.

Ch. 220, Apr. 8, 1916.

Missouri: Providing for the acceptance of grants, devises, bequests, donations, and assignments to the State and the collection thereof, and providing that such moneys shall be appropriated for educational purposes.

S. B. 578, p. 405, Mar. 20, 1915.

Montana: Authorizing and empowering the State land board to invest the moneys derived from common lands in interest-bearing warrants upon the general fund of the State.

Ch. 103, Mar. 8, 1915.

Montana: Authorizing the investment of the permanent funds of the State in Federal farm loan bonds. Ch. 124, May 7, 1917.

Montana: Providing for the safe investment of the State permanent school fund and all other permanent State educational, charitable, and general institution funds. Ch. 124, May 7, 1917.

Nebraska: Amending sec. 3216, Revised Statutes, 1913, so as to provide for the investment of the permanent educational funds in bonds of irrigation districts and of the Federal Land Bank, organized under act of Congress of June 28, 1916. Ch. 113, Apr. 25, 1917.

Nevada: Creating a State board of investment of the State permanent school fund. Ch. 212, Mar. 24, 1917.

North Dakota: Amending sec. 287, compiled laws of 1913, providing for the investment of State school funds. Ch. 241, Mar. 9, 1917.

North Dakota: Amending sec. 287, Compiled Laws, 1913, relating to the investment of school funds.

Regulates the investment of such funds in first mortgages on farm lands. S. B. 98, p. 194, Pop. Ed., May 9, 1917.

North Dakota: Proposing an amendment to the constitution, relating to the investment of the school fund.

Such fund to be invested only in bonds of school corporations, counties, townships, and municipalities within the State in standard United States bonds, North Dakota bonds, and in first mortgages on farm lands. Ch. 148, Feb. 20, 1917.

Oregon: Amending sec. 3914, Lord's Oregon Laws, as last amended by ch. 259, Acts of 1913, regulating the investment of the permanent school fund, university fund, and agricultural college fund. Ch. 148, Feb. 20, 1917.

South Carolina: Amending sec. 1702, Code of 1912, so as to authorize the State treasurer to invest the permanent school fund in bonds of counties, school districts, and municipalities within the State. No. 193, May 9, 1917.

Vermont: To restore the permanent school funds of 1826. Provides for restoring to the permanent school fund by this year, 1925, the sum of \$234,000.42, which was made the property of the State in the year 1846. No. 352 (J. Res.), Mar. 10, 1915.

Vermont: Providing that fees received from peddlers' licenses and from licensing licenses and mergeries shall be granted to the trustees of the permanent school fund to be distributed for school purposes as the income from said fund is distributed. Act No. 63, Mar. 15, 1915.

Vermont: Relating to the disposition of unclaimed deposits in savings banks and trust companies. Such deposits to be paid to State treasurer to become a part of the permanent school fund. Act No. 132, Apr. 6, 1915.

Vermont: Empowering the trustees of the permanent school fund to receive and hold funds in trust. No. 92, Apr. 7, 1917.

Virginia: Amending ch. 252, Acts of 1906, as amended by ch. 82, Acts of 1908, and ch. 350, Acts of 1914, relating to the titling of the permanent school fund. Provides for loaning such fund to school boards at 3 per cent interest for sums less than \$8,000 and 4 per cent for sums in excess of that sum for the purpose of education to advance loan, which is to be secured by lien on property tax to pay interest and principal required, school property of district must be mortgaged in favor of school board on first mortgage. Ch. 148, June 28, 1917.



Wyoming: A joint resolution proposing to amend sec. 6 of art. 7 of the constitution of the State of Wyoming, relating to the investment of the funds belonging to the State for public-school purposes.

Proposes to permit the investment of such funds in "first mortgages on farm land or such other securities as may be authorized by law" (in addition to bonds of school districts, counties, the State, and the United States).

H. J. R. No. 2, p. 284, Feb. 15, 1915.

B (d): State Taxation for School Purposes.

Colorado: See G (b), State normal schools; P (b), Finance, lands, supports; P (c), State universities; Q (b), Agricultural colleges; Q (d), Mining schools.

Delaware: Appropriating to the use of the public schools \$250,000 annually from money raised by income tax.

Ch. 8, Apr. 3, 1917.

Illinois: See F (c), Teachers' pensions.

Indiana: Amending sec. 1 and repealing sec. 3, ch. 181, Acts of 1913, relating to State tax for general fund, benevolent-institution fund, State-debt sinking fund, and State educational-institution fund.

Reduces from 7 cents to 4 cents on the hundred dollars the State tax for the general fund. Repeals section 3 providing a tax of 1½ cents on the hundred dollars for a "State debt sinking fund" and transfers moneys in said fund to general fund, except \$340,000 which shall be held to pay the State's debt to Purdue University when authority to pay said debt is obtained from the United States Congress.

Ch. 98, Mar. 7, 1917.

Indiana: See also O (a), Industrial education, general.

Michigan: Providing a tax to meet the amounts disbursed by the State for the several State hospitals, the Michigan Home and Training School, and the Eloise Hospital, for the support of patients under the several laws relating thereto.

Act No. 20, Mar. 25, 1915.

Minnesota: See F (c), Teachers' pensions.

Missouri: Appropriating for the support of the public schools one-third of the ordinary revenue paid into the State treasury.

H. B. 2, p. 89, Feb. 12, 1915.

New Mexico: Relating to revenues for the public schools.

Provides a State tax of one-half of 1 mill on the dollar of taxable property, which shall be added to the current school fund; State superintendent shall make quarterly apportionment of current school fund to counties on basis of number of children of school age. School directors of rural school districts and boards of education of municipal districts shall provide necessary sites, buildings, furniture, and fuel and for the payment of teachers' wages and interest on school bonds and the redemption thereof, and for other necessary expenses. Boards of directors of rural districts shall annually submit estimates of amounts needed to county superintendent; municipal boards shall submit such estimates to county commissioners; such commissioners shall review estimates of both rural and municipal districts and make levies accordingly, but aggrieved district may appeal from decision of commissioners to district court, whose decision shall be final; county superintendent shall pass upon rural district estimates before their submission to commissioners, and in case directors submit no estimates said superintendent shall make the same. County commissioners shall annually levy a county tax which, with other revenues provided by law, shall be sufficient to maintain schools for nine months in municipal districts and rural districts having graded schools of four or more teachers and to maintain schools for seven, eight, or nine months in other rural districts, according to district estimates submitted. The amount expended by any rural district where no such graded school is maintained shall not for all purposes, except for buildings, exceed in any year \$60 per month for teacher holding third-grade certificate, nor \$75 for teacher holding second grade, nor \$90 for teacher holding first grade. Such special

school tax shall not exceed 18 mills on the dollar of assessed valuation of the county. Commissioners shall annually levy a tax in each district to pay for site, building, and equipment, and interest on and principal of bonds; such taxes for municipal districts shall be turned over to treasurers thereof; county treasurer shall be custodian of rural district funds, which shall be paid out on warrants of two members of board of directors and approval of county superintendent.
Ch. 79, Mar. 10, 1915.

North Dakota: Repealing sec. 1417, Compiled Laws of 1913, as amended by ch. 148, Acts of 1913, and amending sec. 1415, Compiled Laws of 1913, and secs. 1416, 1418, and 1419, Compiled Laws of 1913 as amended by ch. 148, Acts of 1913, relating to the maintenance of State educational institutions, and commonly known as the "mill tax."

Repealed section provided that county auditors should calculate the amount of said tax levy for their respective counties. Amendment to sec. 1415 adds the State Normal School at Minot to list of institutions constituting the educational system of the State.—Section 1416, as amended, provides for State educational institutions a tax to produce the lump sum of \$37,880 (instead of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mills on the dollar). Section 1418, as amended, provides for the distribution of said lump sum in fixed sums to each State institution. Section 1419, as amended, appropriates the sums so distributed and sets forth that the intent of the act is to repeal the mill tax and substitute therefor a specific standing appropriation.
Ch. 84, Mar. 11, 1915.

Tennessee: An act to provide revenue for the State of Tennessee and the counties and municipalities thereof.

Provides (among other taxes) a State tax of 50 cents on the \$100 of property; 35 cents of this to be for general State purposes and 15 cents for school purposes.
Ch. 101, May 11, 1915.

Tennessee: See also Q (f), Other technical and professional schools.

Texas: Proposing an amendment to the State constitution providing a State school tax of not exceeding 35 cents on the \$100 of taxable property.

H. J. R. No. 27, p. 503, Mar. 19, 1917.

Utah: Proposing an amendment to the constitution of the State of Utah.

Limits State tax levy for common school to 3 mills on the dollar; limits State high school tax to $\frac{1}{2}$ mill on the dollar.

S. J. R. No. 8, p. 260, Mar. 20, 1915.

Utah: Amending sec. 2598, Compiled Laws of 1907, relating to State tax levy for district school purposes.

Reduces such levy from 3 mills on the dollar to $2\frac{1}{2}$ mills on the dollar.

Ch. 111, Mar. 22, 1915.

Utah: Amending sec. 1, ch. 29, Acts of 1911, relating to State tax levy for high-school purposes.

Reduces maximum levy allowed from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 mill.

Ch. 111, Mar. 22, 1915.

Vermont: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Washington: See P (b), Finance, lands, support.

Wyoming: See P (c), State universities and colleges.

B (c). General Apportionment of State School Funds; Special State Aid for Elementary Education.

Alabama: Making an annual appropriation for any county that may be levying and collecting a special county school tax during any scholastic year and providing for the expenditure of the fund set apart for any county by the county board of education.

Provides \$1,000 for school purposes for each county levying 1 mill on the dollar and, after October 1, 1917, \$1,000 will be appropriated to each county making a 1-mill levy; \$2,000 to each county making a 2-mill levy; \$3,000 to each county making a 3-mill levy. Act No. 672, p. 729, Sept. 23, 1915.

Alaska: See A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

California: Amending sec. 443 of the Political Code, relating to the State school fund.

Increases, from \$13 to \$15 per pupil in average attendance, the amount which State controller shall annually transfer from general State fund to school fund. Ch. 458, May 22, 1915.

California: See also O (d), Continuation schools.

Connecticut: Concerning the support of public schools.

Divides towns having property valuation of \$2,500,000 or less into five classes. First class, not more than \$500,000; second class, \$500,000 to \$1,000,000; third class, \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000; fourth class, \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000; fifth class, \$2,000,000 to \$2,500,000. State aid to such towns: first class, 60 per cent of teachers' salaries; second class, 45 per cent; third class, 30 per cent; fourth class, 25 per cent; fifth class, 15 per cent. No increase in salaries shall exceed 10 per cent in any year in any such town. Town must expend \$25 per pupil in average attendance. Ch. 371, May 16, 1917.

Connecticut: See also L (h), Manual and industrial education.

Delaware: Providing for giving meritorious recognition and awards to all free schools, not having special powers by incorporation or consolidation, that attain a certain standard of excellence and efficiency.

State board of education to make list of requirements of "standard school." Commissioner of education, president of county school commission, and county superintendent to investigate school making application and report thereon. Approved "standard school" to receive plate or other insignia and annual State aid not exceeding, \$50. County superintendent to report annually concerning standard schools. Ch. 184, Apr. 18, 1917.

Delaware: See also A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

Idaho: Amending sec. 67, ch. 159, Laws of 1911, as amended by sec. 2, ch. 93, Laws of 1912, relating to the apportionment of the State and county school funds.

New basis of apportionment: 40 per cent on basis of number of teachers employed; 40 per cent on basis of school census; 17 per cent or so much as needed to districts levying a tax of 10 mills on the dollar and still unable to maintain the required term; 3 per cent or so much as needed to rural high-school districts and consolidated districts doing approved high-school work; any balance on basis of school census. Ch. 92, Mar. 12, 1915.

Idaho: Amending sec. 67, ch. 159, Acts of 1911, as last amended by ch. 92, Acts of 1915, relating to the apportionment of State and county school funds.

No district shall be considered as having fewer than 15 census pupils. Amount which may be apportioned for each teacher in a rural high school or consolidated school doing high-school work is increased from \$200 to \$300.

Ch. 57, Mar. 20, 1917.

Illinois: Amending an act approved June 12, 1909, as amended, relating to the apportionment of the State school fund.

Provides for first setting aside amounts for teachers' pension fund, for salaries of county superintendents, and for paying taxes on property of any State institution situated in a school district having a population of 1,000 or less. After such amounts are set aside, remainder is apportioned to counties on the basis of number of persons under the age of 21 years. S. B. 460, p. 719, June 26, 1917.

Iowa: See H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

Maine: Increasing from \$40,000 to \$50,000 the annual appropriation for aiding towns "wherein a rate of taxation considerably in excess of the average

rate for the State fails to produce a school revenue sufficient to secure a reasonable standard of educational efficiency." Ch. 265, Mar. 31, 1915.

Maine: Amending sec. 97, ch. 15, Revised Statutes, as amended, relating to appropriation for the schooling of children in unorganized townships.

Increases such appropriation from \$23,000 to \$25,000.

Ch. 73, Mar. 11, 1915.

Maine: Increasing from \$25,000 to \$27,000 the annual appropriation for schooling children in unorganized townships.

Ch. 65, Mar. 22, 1917.

Maryland: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Minnesota: Providing State aid for the public schools and for the method of its distribution.

Following State funds established: (1) "Endowment fund" consisting of income of permanent fund; (2) "Annual fund" consisting of appropriations by legislature; (3) "Current school fund" consisting of amount received from State 1-mill tax. The "endowment fund" shall be distributed semiannually to school districts whose schools have been in session at least six months in proportion to the number of pupils of school age who have attended at least 40 days. "Annual fund" shall be distributed as follows: To rural school in session at least 8 months, \$150 for each teacher holding a first-class certificate; to rural school in session 7 months, \$100 for each teacher holding a second-class certificate; to a graded school in session 9 months, \$600 and \$100 additional for each grade teacher in excess of four, including principal; to each graded school \$250 additional for each high-school teacher, but aid to graded school on this basis shall not exceed \$1,300 and no district, except one with 10 or more townships, shall receive aid for both a graded and a high school; to a high school in session 9 months, \$1,800; to high, graded, or consolidated school maintaining industrial courses, \$1,000 for agricultural course and \$600 for each course in home training, manual training and commercial training, but aid shall not exceed salaries paid in the respective departments; to each high school maintaining a department for training rural teachers, \$1,200; to school employing more than one teacher in such department, not exceeding \$2,000; to school employing more than two teachers and having enrolled not fewer than 60 pupils in such department, not exceeding \$2,800; to consolidated school of class A, \$500; to consolidated school of class B, \$250; to consolidated district providing transportation of pupils, amount expended for such transportation, but not exceeding \$2,000; to district providing buildings for consolidated school, as much as one-fourth of cost thereof, but not exceeding \$2,000; to school maintaining a library and paying an equal amount for library purposes, \$10 for each teacher but not exceeding \$25; to district levying in excess of 20 mills, one-third of amount raised by such excess levy, but not exceeding \$2,500 to a high school, \$1,800 to a graded school, or \$250 for each teacher in a rural school; to rural district associated with a central consolidated school, \$50; to a central consolidated school, \$200 for each associated school. Distribution of "current school funds": State auditor shall annually set aside not exceeding \$150,000 for following purposes—(1) to aid a district not maintaining a State high or graded school to support its school when a levy of 15 mills does not raise \$500 for each school in session 7 months, but not exceeding \$200 may be expended for each such school; (2) to make up deficits arising in disbursement of annual school funds; (3) to pay the tuition of nonresident pupils attending industrial departments of State high, graded, or consolidated schools. A high-school pupil of a district providing high-school instruction shall not be entitled to free admission to high school of another district except by permission of board of such other district, or under rules of State board of education; tuition shall not exceed \$250 per month; tuition shall be charged only in industrial departments in State high and graded schools. State board shall make rules relating to enrollment, attendance, tuition fees, payment of endowment and current funds. Balance of current fund shall be distributed on same basis as endowment fund. In case a State board of education is not provided for by law, the authority herein granted shall be vested in the State high-school board and the State superintendent.

Ch. 298, Apr. 23, 1915.

Minnesota: Amending sec. 1, ch. 207, General Laws of 1911, as amended by ch. 279, General Laws of 1913, relating to the size of consolidated school districts and granting of aid to the same.

Amendment provides that any consolidated district containing less than 12 sections of land, but more than 10 sections, having an assessed valuation of between \$200,000 and \$1,000,000 and having within its limits an incorporated village, shall be entitled to State aid as a consolidated school of Class "C."

Ch. 48, Mar. 18, 1915.

Minnesota: See also H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.; L (1), Manual and industrial education; S (b), Public school libraries.

Mississippi: To amend sec. 4578 of the Mississippi Code of 1906, so as to change the time for the distribution of the common school fund.

One-third distributed in October and two-thirds in January of school year.
Ch. 191, Apr. 8, 1916.

Missouri: Amending sec. 10846, Revised Statutes of 1909, and adding a new section to be known as sec. 1084a, relating to State aid to common schools.

Increasing from \$100 to \$200 the annual State aid to districts unable to maintain school for eight months. A district having a valuation of less than \$50,000 and maintaining an average attendance of less than 15 may arrange with another district for tuition of pupils and may send such pupils to other districts and pay transportation therefor; when levying maximum tax allowed by law and still unable to pay such expenses, said district may receive State aid to pay the same.

S. B. 261, p. 353, Mar. 24, 1915.

Missouri: Amending sec. 10846, Revised Statutes, 1909, as amended, relating to the length of school term required.

State aid not to exceed \$200 per school to approved district making maximum levy and still unable to maintain school eight months. Allows district to pay holder of second grade certificate \$50 per month, or holder of first grade, \$60 per month. District employing two or more teachers, having an assessed valuation of \$80,000 or less, and maintaining an average attendance of 40 or more may receive \$300.

H. B. 182, p. 504, Apr. 9, 1917.

Missouri: Repealing sec. 8 and adding in place thereof secs. 8 and 8a of "An act to provide for the organization of consolidated schools and rural high schools, and to provide State aid for such schools, with an emergency clause."

Allows State aid of not exceeding \$800 per annum for approved high school. State aid of not exceeding \$200 for each elementary school to enable district to maintain such schools eight months when maximum tax allowed by law is levied.

H. B. 666, p. 495, Apr. 9, 1917.

Nebraska: Amending secs. 6930 and 6931, Revised Statutes of 1913, relating to apportionment of school funds.

State school funds shall be apportioned one-fourth equally among the districts entitled to receive the same, and three-fourths to counties according to the pro rata enumeration of pupils in each county. County superintendent shall apportion one-fourth to districts equally and remaining three-fourths, together with county funds, to districts on basis of average attendance.

Ch. 122, Apr. 6, 1915.

Nebraska: Amending sec. 6931, Revised Statutes, 1913, as amended by ch. 122, Acts of 1915, relating to the apportionment of school funds.

County superintendent to apportion funds to districts on the basis of enumeration last reported. (Amended law provided for apportionment on basis of average daily attendance.)

Ch. 127, Mar. 23, 1917.

Nebraska: See also H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

Nevada: Amending secs. 161 and 162, ch. 133, Acts of 1911, relating to the apportionment of State and county school funds.

State apportionment to districts: \$150 for each teacher, \$2.50 for each person between the ages of 6 and 18. Sum of \$20,000 then to be set aside as a "State school reserve fund;" balance then to be apportioned on basis of school census. Said reserve fund to be used to aid weak counties and districts. County apportionment to districts: \$225 for each teacher, \$3 for each person between

the ages of 6 and 18 years, balance on basis of school census. County commissioners must levy a county tax to provide funds for such apportionment. (Under amended law 40 per cent of county fund was apportioned on basis of number of teachers and remainder on basis of school census.)

Ch. 435, Mar. 20, 1917.

Nevada: See also D (c), Sanitation, etc., of schoolhouses.

New Jersey: See A (d), District boards and officers; M (c), Evening schools.

New Mexico: See A (c1), State taxation for school purposes; B (d), County boards.

New York: Amending sec. 40, ch. 82, Laws of 1909, relating to the apportionment of assessments of special franchises of water companies among school districts.

Adds water companies to corporations whose assessed valuation shall be apportioned to school districts in which property is situated.

Ch. 134, Apr. 6, 1916.

(See also ch. 323, sec. 24.)

New York: Amending the education law relative to the apportionment of moneys appropriated for the support of common schools.

Raises from 160 to 180 days the length of term upon which apportionment is based.

Ch. 74, Mar. 20, 1917.

North Carolina: Amending certain sections of the Revisal of 1905 and certain chapters of the Public Laws of 1907, 1909, 1911, and 1913, all being parts of the public school law.

Revisal sec. 4086, as amended, prohibits Croatan Indians from attending white schools.

Sec. 4115. Amendment permits formation of a special tax district from portions of contiguous counties.

Sec. 4125. In all actions brought in court against a county board of education to compel the admission of children to school, said board shall be presumed to have acted correctly and burden of proof is on the complaining party to show the contrary.

Sec. 4172. After a school district has had a library for 10 years it shall be entitled to receive a second library in accordance with the provision that State shall pay \$10 and county \$10 to a district raising \$10 for a school library.

Sec. 4167. Minor amendment as to teachers' institutes.

Sec. 4148. Requires school board to take school census annually (was biennially). Said board must also report children of compulsory attendance age.

Sec. 4158. In counties where county treasurer has been abolished banks handling school funds must make reports formerly required of treasurers.

Sec. 2786. Raises from \$2 to \$3 the per diem of members of county board of education.

Ch. 173, Laws of 1913. Authorizes county school board or board of trustees of any town of 2,000 or more inhabitants to extend the age limit for compulsory attendance from 12 years to 13 or to 14 years. Directs the appointment by county board of an attendance officer for each township and fixes duties of such officer; omits provision that such officer take school census. Requires cooperation of principals and teachers in enforcement of attendance law.

Ch. 820, Laws of 1907. Provides that not more than four high schools in any one county may receive State aid under this act. Omits provision fixing minimum salary of high-school teachers at \$40 per month. Provides State aid of between \$200 and \$600 annually for each high school under this act, amount to be determined by State board of education, but local district and county must each pay at least as much as State pays.

Ch. 140, Laws of 1913. Authorizes the county board of education to set aside funds to pay the salary of an assistant county superintendent of schools. High school receiving State aid must maintain an average attendance of not less than 20 (was 10) for required term. Any amount beyond the minimum apportioned to any high school shall be conditional first, upon average daily attendance above the required minimum; second, upon the number of full-time high school teachers employed; third, upon character of work of school.

Ch. 105, Laws of 1913. Minor amendment as to farm-life schools.

Ch. 835, Laws of 1907. Permits the issuance of State certificate to applicant making on examination an average of 75 per cent (was 90 per cent). Authorizes board of examiners to allow, in lieu of examination for State certificates, credits for academic and professional work done in approved institutions and for successful experiences. Authorizes board of examiners to renew State certificates and on second renewal to convert the same into life certificates. Authorizes board of examiners to allow, in lieu of examination for high-school certificate, credits for work done in approved institutions and for successful experience and to renew said certificates as State certificates may be renewed.

Ch. 33, Laws of 1913. Maximum amount of "State equalizing fund" (for equalizing school term) that may be apportioned shall be as follows: To county having total school fund (State and county) of \$10,000 or less, not more than 25 per cent thereof; \$10,000 to \$20,000, not more than 20 per cent thereof; \$20,000 to \$30,000, not more than 17½ per cent; \$30,000 to \$50,000, not more than 16 per cent; over \$50,000, not more than 15 per cent.

Ch. 236, Mar. 9, 1915.

North Dakota: Amending secs. 1439, 1440, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1446, and 1448, Compiled Laws, 1913, relating to State aid for rural schools.

Any school receiving aid under this act shall receive pupils from any part of the State. State graded schools divided into three classes; State rural schools divided into three classes. (Under amended law, each kind was divided into two classes.) Classification based on length of term, quality of teachers and principal, building and equipment, and courses offered. Graded schools: First class must have three years of high school work; second class, two years; third class, one year. Annual State aid to graded schools: First class, \$100; second class, \$75; third class, \$50. Annual State aid to rural schools: First class, \$50; second class, \$40; third class, \$30. If district levies between 15 and 25 mills, State aid shall be doubled for each class of school; if over 25 mills, State aid shall be trebled. Annual aid to consolidated schools: First class, \$400; second class, \$350; third class, \$300. If tax levy is between 15 and 25 mills, State aid trebled. Provision for promotion of one class of school to a higher class.

H. B. 86, 96 Pop. Ed., Mar. 10, 1917.

Ohio: Amending secs. 7595 and 7595-1 of the General Code, relating to the division of school funds and salaries paid teachers in school districts receiving State aid as weak districts.

District receiving State aid shall devote at least two-thirds (was three-fourths) of maximum levy to the tuition fund. In order to be entitled to minimum salary of \$45 a month, elementary teacher must have had one year of professional training (was six weeks of such training).

H. B. No. 230, p. 430, May 27, 1915.

Oklahoma: See H (c), School year, month, day, etc.

Oregon: Amending sec. 3971, Lord's Oregon Laws, relating to apportionment of county school fund.

Changes time of first apportionment from October to November.

Ch. 11, Jan. 24, 1917.

Pennsylvania: See H (g), Child labor.

Rhode Island: Amending secs. 7 and 8, ch. 65, of the General Laws, providing State aid for the purchase of works of reference and apparatus for the use of the public schools.

Increases from \$4,000 to \$4,500 the annual appropriation for such purpose.

Ch. 1848, Mar. 23, 1916.

Rhode Island: See also A (d), District boards and officers.

South Carolina: Providing an equalizing fund to guarantee adequate facilities and teaching corps in needy school districts.

No. 43, Feb. 27, 1917.

South Carolina: See also L (j), Agriculture.

South Dakota: Providing aid for school districts in which indemnity and endowment lands are situated.

Ch. 335, Feb. 13, 1917.

Tennessee: Amending secs. 2, 3, 5, and 7, ch. 264, Acts of 1909, relating to the State general education fund.

No part of said fund to be used for building purposes. Fourteen per cent of fund to be used in increasing length of school terms; no county to share in fund unless it levies at least 40 cents on the hundred dollars of taxable property and a tax of \$2 on each poll; allowance to counties having school term of less than 140 days. Nine per cent of said fund to be used for high schools. Entrance requirements for normal schools are prescribed.

Ch. 130, Apr. 7, 1917.

Texas: Appropriating \$1,000,000 annually for two years for the benefit of rural schools.

Ch. 80, Mar. 15, 1917.

Texas: See also A (c1), County boards.

Utah: Amending sec. 1870X, Compiled Laws of 1907, as amended by ch. 8, Acts of 1909, ch. 5, Acts of 1911, and ch. 11, Acts of 1913, relating to State aid for public schools where the revenues are insufficient.

Any district of a county in which the county school levy is 4 mills and the district levy is 10 mills, which is still unable to maintain school for 28 weeks in the year and pay each approved teacher \$525 per annum shall be entitled to State aid to enable such district to do so. (District levy formerly required was only 5 mills.)

Ch. 8, Mar. 1, 1915.

Utah: Providing differential aid for school districts where the revenue from the State, county, and district school tax is insufficient.

State aid of amount sufficient, when added to maximum amounts available from State, county, and district sources, to enable district to pay each elementary teacher approved by the State board of education \$600 for school term of at least 32 weeks, but not exceeding \$20,000 annually may be so expended by the State. If said \$20,000 is not sufficient to pay the sums required, the same shall be distributed pro rata.

Ch. 77, Mar. 12, 1917.

Utah: See also B (d), State taxation for school purposes; M (b), Kindergartens.

Vermont: Amending sec. 175, 176, and 177, No. 64, acts of 1915, relating to the consolidated school fund, and sec. 1, No. 40, acts of 1912, relating to vocational education.

Adds fees for licenses to peddlers, auctioneers, circuses, and menageries to consolidated school fund. Adds following purposes and amounts for which such fund shall be annually apportioned: For rebates to towns for high-school tuition, \$65,000; for junior and senior high schools, \$10,000; for support of State normal schools, \$25,000; for vocational training, \$5,000; for agricultural education, \$5,000; for home economics and trade education, \$5,000; for boys' and girls' agricultural and industrial expositions, \$1,500. State aid for manual training, home economics, and agriculture in approved high schools is provided.

No. 64, Apr. 11, 1917.

Vermont: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Washington: See M (b), Kindergartens.

West Virginia: See C (c), Local taxation.

Wisconsin: Repealing sec. 560g-1 and creating a new section to be numbered 560-1 of the Statutes, relating to special State aid to rural schools.

Special State aid to teacher in school district not composed wholly or in part of an incorporated village or city after first year of employment. Amount of such aid: For second year, \$2 per month; for third year, \$4 per month; for fourth and succeeding years, \$8 per month so long as teacher remains in same position. If any such district employs a teacher who is a graduate from a rural school course of two years beyond a high school in any normal school or county training school of the State or equivalent thereof, such teacher shall be entitled to special State aid of \$10; for each year that teacher shall thereafter be retained, special State aid of \$15 per month. Teacher receiving aid under the latter provision shall not receive aid under preceding provision.

Ch. 610, Aug. 23, 1915.

Wisconsin: Providing for renumbering certain chapters of the Wisconsin Statutes and revising certain sections and subsections of said Statutes and certain session laws, all relating to appropriations.

Appropriates money for the office of State superintendent, the common schools and for State aid to consolidated and graded schools, high schools, special training courses in high schools, auxiliary schools, day schools for the deaf and blind, and defective in special industrial schools, normal schools, the university, etc., and provides manner of distribution of funds to schools, institutions, etc.
Ch. 14, Mar. 16, 1917.

Wisconsin: Amending sec. 496b. Wisconsin Statutes, relating to State aid to graded schools.

Allows aid to more than one graded school in any school district or sub-district, but not in a village.
Ch. 187, May 9, 1917.

Wisconsin: Amending sec. 560g, 560h, and 560i. Wisconsin Statutes, fixing requirements for special State aid to first-class rural schools and making an appropriation therefor, and repealing 460n.
Ch. 317, June 1, 1917.

Wisconsin: Amending subsecs. 1, 2, 6, and 7, sec. 500g-1. Wisconsin Statutes, relating to aid to teachers in rural schools.

Extends such aid to any school district in which all the school buildings are outside the corporate limits of any city or village, but not for a teacher employed in a graded school of two or more departments or in a high school in such district. Aid based on length of service in same school.
Ch. 344, June 6, 1917.

Wisconsin: See also A (c1), County boards; H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.; O (a), Industrial education, general.

B (f). Special State Aid for Secondary Education.

See also N (a), High schools.

California: See N (a), High schools.

Delaware: See A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

Maine: See N (a), High schools; O (a), Industrial education, general.

Maryland: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Minnesota: See B (e), State aid for elementary education; H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.; L (1), Manual and industrial education.

Mississippi: An act to amend ch. 254, laws of 1912, by stating the amount a joint agricultural high school shall receive in case it shall have more than 60 boarding pupils, and the amount such school shall receive in case it shall have more than 80 boarding pupils.

Joint high school maintained by two counties and having more than 60 boarding pupils shall receive State aid to amount of \$3,500; more than 80 pupils, \$4,000.
Ch. 193, Apr. 3, 1916.

Missouri: See G (c), County and local normal schools.

Montana: See N (n), High schools.

Nebraska: See C (c), Local taxation; N (a), High schools.

North Carolina: See B (e), State aid for elementary education.

North Dakota: See B (e), State aid for elementary education; N (a), High schools.

Oregon: See N (a), High schools.

South Carolina: See N (n), High schools.

Tennessee: See B (e), State aid for elementary education; Q (f), Other technical and professional schools.

Texas: See A (c1), County boards.

Utah: Amending secs. 4, 5, and 6, ch. 20, Acts of 1911, relating to the reports of high-school enrollment and to the apportionment and disbursement of State high-school fund.

Amendment has effect of providing for apportionments in January and June instead of only one apportionment in the year, namely, in June.

Ch. 110, Mar. 27, 1915.

Utah: See also B (d), State taxation for school purposes.

Vermont: See B (e), State aid for elementary education; N (n), High schools.

Washington: Relating to the attendance of high-school pupils from nonhigh-school districts and providing for the reimbursement of certain school districts for the cost of educating high-school pupils from other school districts; creating two classes of school districts for such purpose; providing for a fund and place of taxation for such reimbursement; fixing requirements for admission to certain high schools and giving the district board of directors power to arrange and pay for transportation of pupils for the purposes of this act.

Ch. 21, Feb. 26, 1917.

West Virginia: See G (c), County and local normal schools; N (n), High schools.

Wisconsin: See G (c), County and local normal schools; N (n), High schools; O (a), Industrial education, general; O (b), Agricultural schools.

C. LOCAL (COUNTY, DISTRICT, MUNICIPAL) FINANCE AND SUPPORT.

(a) General.

Florida: See A (c1), County boards.

Idaho: Prohibiting the conversion of funds belonging to common-school districts, and providing a penalty.

Such funds must on receipt be immediately deposited with the county treasurer.

Ch. 125, Mar. 15, 1915.

Illinois: Amending sec. 189 of "An act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved June 12, 1900, as amended by an act approved June 20, 1913.

The provision that "incidental expenses" shall not include any sum expended for the "improvement, repair, or benefit of the school buildings" is extended to all districts. In the older act it applied only to those having a population of less than 100,000.

H. B. 204, p. 644, May 27, 1915.

Kansas: Relating to the security of county, township, city, or school funds and repealing ch. 63, session laws of 1911.

Custodians of such funds shall not require bonds of banks or trust companies when such companies participate in the bank depositor's guarantee fund of the State or when the entire deposits of such companies are guaranteed by a bond of indemnity issued by any surety company authorized by the State insurance commissioner.

Ch. 90, Feb. 20, 1915.

Maine: Amending sec. 15, ch. 15, of the Revised Statutes, as amended, relating to accounting for the expenditure of school funds.

Act provides that unexpended balances shall be credited to school resources for the year following. Amendment of 1915 strikes out clause directing that provision regarding unexpended balances shall not apply to cities.

Ch. 291, Apr. 1, 1915.

Michigan: See A (d), District boards and officers.

New Jersey: Amending sec. 185 of an act entitled "An act to establish a thorough and efficient system of free public schools and to provide for the maintenance, support and management thereof," approved Oct. 19, 1903, relating to the custodian of school district funds.

Amendment provides that compensation of custodian shall be fixed by the board of education (formerly, common council or like civil authority): Such compensation shall be paid out of the school funds of the district. Custodian may be required by board to report at any time and to deposit funds in a bank designated by board.

Ch. 302, Apr. 14, 1915.

New Jersey: Requiring the filing of financial statements of cities and other municipalities, counties and school districts.

Requires such statements to be filed with the State commissioner of municipal accounts provided for in ch. 154, Acts of 1917.

Ch. 155, Mar. 27, 1917.

New Mexico: Providing for auditing the books of accounts of municipal corporations and school districts any part of which lies within a municipal corporation.

Ch. 90, Mar. 18, 1915.

Ohio: Amending secs. 7604, 7605, and 7609 of the General Code, relating to the deposit of school funds in depositories.

Requires school boards to provide for the deposit of school funds in banks.

S. B. No. 163, p. 323, May 25, 1915.

Oregon: To secure to the several school districts of the State having more than 20,000 children of school age interest on school funds, and to provide for depositories for school funds, and defining the duties of the school board and school clerk in relation thereto, describing the security to be given and providing for the approval thereof, and providing penalties for the violation of this act.

Ch. 236, Feb. 24, 1915.

South Dakota: Requiring school boards to publish annually in nearest newspaper a report of receipts and expenditures and of financial condition of district.

Ch. 173, Mar. 1, 1915.

Texas: Proposing an amendment to article 7 of the constitution of the State of Texas, by adding thereto section 3b, authorizing the legislature to provide by law for the creation of a students' loan fund in each county in connection with the public schools thereof.

H. J. R. No. 9, p. 286, Mar. 30, 1915.

Texas: Penalty for misapplication of school funds.

Ch. 135, Mar. 29, 1917.

Vermont: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Washington: Relating to the raising and expenditure of revenues by counties, cities, towns, townships, port districts, school districts and metropolitan park districts, requiring the adoption of a budget by each of the same, limiting the manner of the expenditure of the revenues, prescribing the manner of paying claims filed after the close of the fiscal year, providing penalties for the violation thereof, and repealing sec. 5, ch. 151, Acts of 1913, and secs. 9208 to 9211 inclusive, together with conflicting parts of secs. 4512, 4521, 4537, 9212 of Remington and Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes.

Ch. 49, Mar. 9, 1915.

Washington: Requiring that all warrants for the payment of claims against diking, ditch, drainage, and irrigation districts and school districts of the second and third classes shall be issued by the county auditor of the county wherein such district is located, upon vouchers properly approved by the respective commissioners, trustees, or directors of such districts.

Ch. 74, Mar. 15, 1915.

West Virginia: Authorizing the county courts, or tribunals created in lieu thereof, to provide depositories for public money; requiring the treasurers of county, district and other funds, and collectors of State, county and district funds to deposit the same therein, and making general provision in respect thereto.

Ch. 84, Mar. 4, 1915.

C (b). Local (County, District, Municipal) Bonds and Indebtedness.

Arizona: Amending paragraphs 2864 and 2865 of the Revised Statutes of 1913.

Relates to the levy of special tax or issuance of bonds for the improvement of highways, etc. adjacent to school property in school districts or high-school districts in incorporated cities or towns. Only property taxpayers may vote at election. School board is now required to give each property taxpayer 10 days' written notice of election to determine special levy or issuance of bonds.

Ch. 27, Mar. 9, 1915.

Arizona: Providing the procedure for the issuance and sale of bonds by boards of trustees of school districts.

Ch. 53, Mar. 12, 1917.

Arkansas: Permitting any school district in the State to borrow money for building purposes and to mortgage the property of the district to secure the same.

Act 100, Mar. 1, 1917.

Arkansas: Providing for the issuance of school district bonds as evidence of school district indebtedness.

Act 180, Mar. 6, 1917.

California: Legalizing the sale of school bonds heretofore sold or hereafter sold in any district.

Act does not operate to legalize where bonds are sold below par. or where two-third vote of qualified electors was not secured, or where bonds were sold to run longer than 40 years.

Ch. 80, Apr. 21, 1915.

Colorado: Amending sec. 11 of ch. 137, Acts of 1913, relating to the limitation of tax levies.

The provision limiting tax levy of any year to that of previous year plus 5 per cent is made not to apply to school district levies for paying bonds and interest thereon; limitation upon the amount of indebtedness of a school district shall be computed upon 70 per cent of property valuation instead of full valuation.

Ch. 140, Apr. 10, 1915.

Colorado: Requiring the registry of school district bonds by county clerk.

Ch. 144, Apr. 12, 1915.

Colorado: See also B (c), Permanent State school funds.

Delaware: See A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

Florida: Amending ch. 5300, Laws of Florida for 1905, authorizing county boards of public instruction to borrow money to pay outstanding warrants.

Amendment provides that board shall not borrow exceeding 80 per cent of the estimated receipts for the ensuing year.

Ch. 6828 (No. 22) June 3, 1915.

Florida: Amending secs. 11 and 15, ch. 6542, Acts of 1913, relating to the issuance of bonds by special tax school districts.

Provides manner of expenditure of proceeds of bonds and for care and custody of such proceeds and of the sinking fund.

Ch. 9967 (No. 161), June 3, 1915.

Georgia: See C (c), Local taxation.

Idaho: Amending sec. 130, ch. 150, Laws of 1911, relating to the issuance of school district bonds for the purpose of refunding outstanding indebtedness.

Such bonds may be issued for paying interest as well as principal.

Ch. 108, Mar. 15, 1915.

Idaho: Amending secs. 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, and 83, ch. 150, Acts of 1911, as amended, relating to the issuance of bonds by school districts.

Bonds payable in 20 years. Amount not to exceed 6 per cent of assessed valuation (old law, 4 per cent). Manner of holding election, etc., prescribed.

Ch. 58, Mar. 20, 1917.

Illinois: Giving the board of education of any school district having a population of less than 100,000, and existing by virtue of any special charter and governed by any or all such special charters, the power to borrow money for certain purposes and issue negotiable coupon bonds therefor, and providing that the proposition or question to borrow money and issue such bonds shall be submitted to the voters of such school district.

H. B. 45, p. 640, June 29, 1915.

Illinois: Authorizing school directors, when there is no money in the hands of the district treasurer, to issue warrants in anticipation of taxes to be collected to the extent of 25 per cent of such taxes, and to pay 5 per cent interest on the same.

H. B. 4, p. 659, May 19, 1915.

Illinois: Authorizing any school district to issue warrants in anticipation of taxes, amount of warrants not to exceed 75 per cent of such taxes and to bear not exceeding 5 per cent interest.

H. B. 656, p. 158, June 28, 1917.

Indiana: Permitting any incorporated town of less than 2,000 population to assume the indebtedness of its school town.

Ch. 17, Feb. 23, 1917.

Indiana: Authorizing school boards in cities and towns to make temporary loans in anticipation of taxes to be collected.

Ch. 76, Mar. 6, 1917.

Indiana: Authorizing cities incorporated under general laws and incorporated towns to issue bonds for the purpose of funding or refunding school indebtedness.

Ch. 166, Acts of 1917.

Indiana: Authorizing school townships and the corresponding civil townships to borrow money and issue bonds to purchase school grounds and erect school-houses in emergencies.

Ch. 174, Acts of 1917.

Indiana: See also A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; O (u), Industrial education, general.

Kansas: Authorizing the board of education of any city of the first class having a population of less than 10,000 to issue bonds to pay outstanding warrants.

Ch. 310, Mar. 24, 1915.

Kansas: Providing for voting bonds in school districts having cities of the second class.

Ch. 306, Mar. 6, 1915.

Kansas: Amending sec. 9081, General Statutes of 1915, limiting the amount of school bonds that may be issued in cities of the first class.

Maximum amount raised from 1 per cent to 2½ per cent of property valuation. This act not to apply to city having property valuation of \$65,000,000.

Ch. 268, Mar. 8, 1917.

Kansas: Limiting bonded indebtedness of boards of education of cities of the second class.

Total bonded indebtedness not to exceed 2½ per cent of property valuation.

Ch. 272, Mar. 6, 1917.

Kansas: Providing for the voting of bonds to build school buildings in districts having a property valuation between \$1,500,000 and \$1,700,000.

Ch. 278, Feb. 27, 1917.

Kansas: Providing for funding floating indebtedness by township trustees and boards of education.

Ch. 330, Mar. 13, 1917.

Kansas: See also D (a), Buildings and sites, general; N (u), High schools.

Kentucky: See A (d), District boards and officers.

Michigan: Relating to the issuance of bonds for school districts having a population of more than 15,000 and less than 100,000.

Provides that such districts shall have power to borrow money and issue bonds to an amount not exceeding 5 per cent of the total assessed valuation of the district, subject, however, to all provisions of law relating to the submission to the qualified electors of any or all questions relative to borrowing money and issuing bonds.

Act. No. 15, May 7, 1915.

Michigan: See also S (a). Libraries, general.

Minnesota: Authorizing cities of over 50,000 inhabitants to issue and sell bonds for construction, erecting and equipping new public school buildings and acquiring grounds and sites therefor. Ch. 266, Apr. 23, 1915.

Minnesota: Authorizing cities of over 50,000 inhabitants to issue and sell bonds for public school purposes. Ch. 373, Apr. 20, 1917.

Minnesota: Amending secs. 4 and 5, ch. 238, Acts of 1913, relating to the formation of consolidated school districts.

When districts are consolidated, liability for existing bonded indebtedness remains on the original districts. Ch. 410, Apr. 20, 1917.

Minnesota: See also H (e). Consolidation of districts, etc.; M (d). Vacation schools, playgrounds, etc.

Mississippi: See A (f). Administrative units—districts, etc.

Missouri: Amending secs. 10992 and 11019, art. 12, ch. 106, Revised Statutes of 1909, relating to the issuance of school district bonds.

Adds "additions to buildings, remodeling, and reconstructing buildings" to purposes for which bonds may be issued. H. B. 146, p. 300, Mar. 15, 1915.

Missouri: Amending sec. 10857, Revised Statutes, 1909, providing that tuition fees may be used to liquidate indebtedness accruing in the building fund.

H. B. 42, p. 507, Apr. 12, 1917.

Nebraska: Amending secs. 365 and 366, Revised Statutes, 1913, making the county treasurer the fiscal agent of the county and of the political subdivisions thereof for the payment of bonded indebtedness. Ch. 7, Apr. 21, 1917.

Nebraska: Amending sec. 455, Revised Statutes, 1913, making it the duty of the State auditor to register school district bonds. Ch. 8, Apr. 25, 1917.

Nebraska: Amending sec. 448, Revised Statutes, 1913, relating to the issuance of school bonds.

Reduces from two-thirds to three-fifths the majority necessary for qualified electors to vote bonds. Ch. 9, Apr. 11, 1917.

Nebraska: Amending sec. 6832, Revised Statutes, 1913, relating to county high-school bonds.

Manner of issuance prescribed. Ch. 126, Mar. 29, 1917.

Nebraska: See also A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; C (c), Local taxation; N (q), high schools.

Nevada: Amending sec. 197, ch. 133, Acts of 1911, and adding thereto a new section to be known as sec. 197a, relating to school district bonds.

Provides for the redemption of bonds before their maturity when there are funds sufficient to redeem and to pay interest. Ch. 40, Feb. 26, 1913.

Nevada: See also H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.; N (a), High schools.

New Jersey: Supplementing an act entitled "An act to establish a thorough and efficient system of free public schools, and to provide for the maintenance, support and management thereof," approved Oct. 19, 1903, relating to school bonds.

Transfers from board of education to sinking fund commission the control of school sinking funds in any district situated wholly in a municipality in which there is such a commission. Ch. 349, Apr. 19, 1915.

New Jersey: Validating and confirming the proceedings and proposed issue of bonds of any school district.

When bonds have been legally voted for a period longer than 30 years their issue is validated, but full period shall not exceed 35 years.

Ch. 48, Mar. 15, 1915.

New Jersey: Supplementing an act entitled "An act to establish a thorough and efficient system of free public schools," etc., approved Oct. 19, 1903, relating to the financing of school improvements.

Authorizes municipalities and school districts to issue notes or temporary loan bonds to run not exceeding one year in anticipation of receipt of proceeds of permanent bonds duly authorized.
Ch. 112, Mar. 16, 1916.

New Jersey: Amending sec. 76 of "An act to establish a thorough and efficient system of public schools," etc., approved Oct. 19, 1903.

Provides for the issuance of school bonds in cities. Increases from 5 per cent to 6 per cent the interest which such bonds may bear. Bonds may run different periods for different kinds of buildings, purposes, etc.

Ch. 110, Mar. 24, 1917.

New Jersey: Amending sec. 97 of "An act to establish a thorough and efficient system of public schools," etc., approved Oct. 19, 1903.

Provides for the issuance of bonds in school districts: May bear not exceeding 6 per cent interest. Bonds to run different periods for different kinds of buildings, purposes, etc.

Ch. 111, Mar. 24, 1917.

New Mexico: See A (c1), County boards; B (d), State taxation for school purposes.

New York: Amending the education law relative to proceedings for the issuance and sale of school district bonds.

Provides for proceedings before the commissioner of education for the purpose of validating the proceedings of a district meeting authorizing a tax to pay bonds.

Ch. 413, May 8, 1917.

North Carolina: Authorizing counties, townships, and certain school districts to issue bonds to build schoolhouses.

Act applies to counties and townships and to school districts embracing an incorporated town or city and maintaining a public high school. Bonds for providing schoolhouses and equipment. Voted by majority of those voting at election held in county, township or district as case may be. Interest shall not exceed 6 per cent. Tax to pay interest and create a sinking fund shall not exceed 30 cents on the hundred dollars of property valuation and 90 cents on each poll. Term of bonds shall not exceed 20 years. Amount shall not exceed \$100,000 for a county, nor \$25,000 for a township or school district. Bonds shall not be sold below par.

Ch. 55, Feb. 20, 1915.

North Carolina: Authorizing the board of aldermen or other governing body of towns and cities to issue, upon approval by vote of the people, bonds for purchasing sites, erecting buildings, etc., for school purposes.

Term of bonds not to exceed 30 years; bonds shall be serial, the proportionate part being paid annually. Interest shall not exceed 6 per cent. Bonds shall not be sold below par. Tax authorized to pay bonds as they become due and to pay interest. Majority vote of people necessary.

Ch. 81, Mar. 4, 1915.

North Carolina: Amending ch. 55. Acts of 1915, relating to bond issues for schoolhouses.

Provides for elections for additional bond issues.

Ch. 142, Mar. 5, 1917.

North Carolina: Prohibiting the sale of public bonds without notice.

Ch. 147, Mar. 5, 1917.

North Dakota: Authorizing counties in which county agricultural and training schools have been established to issue negotiable county bonds to pay the outstanding warrants of such institutions and to meet the current expenses of maintaining such schools, in anticipation of funds to be derived from State and county levies; also, providing for the disposition of such bonds and for the levying of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest and also the principal of such bonds when due.

Ch. 123, Mar. 2, 1915.

North Dakota: Amending sec. 1276, Compiled Laws of 1913, providing for levying taxes in special school districts for the payment of interest on bonds and outstanding warrants and for the creation of a sinking fund to redeem the same.

Ch. 131, Feb. 20, 1913.

North Dakota: Authorizing and directing the board of university and school lands and the State treasurer to allow counties, cities, towns, villages, and school districts that have sold their bonds at par to the State to redeem at par with accrued interest one or more of said bonds when sufficient funds have accumulated in their sinking fund.

Ch. 270, Feb. 18, 1915.

North Dakota: See also C (c), Local taxation.

Ohio: Providing means for municipal corporations, boards of education of school districts, and the commissioners of a county to secure funds to meet the payment of current expenses and sinking fund indebtedness when tax collections aggregating 50 per cent or more of the general tax duplicate of any taxing district of any fiscal year have been enjoined or the collection of which is in litigation.

S. B. No. 47, p. 11, Mar. 1, 1915.

Ohio: Amending secs. 2294, 2295, 3924, 4228, 4229, 4232, 4076, 6255, 7026, and 7627 of the General Code, and supplementing secs. 3914 and 5630 of the General Code, relating to the legal publication of notices and the sale of public bonds.

H. B. No. 453, p. 492, June 3, 1915.

Ohio: Providing for the reissue of lost or destroyed bonds and certificates of indebtedness.

H. B. No. 219, p. 303, May 18, 1915.

Ohio: Authorizing municipal corporations and school districts to adjust their fiscal operations to the limitation on tax levies by funding existing deficiencies.

S. B. No. 232, p. 575, Mar. 30, 1917.

Ohio: See also S (a), Libraries, general.

Oklahoma: See H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

Oregon: Providing for loaning the sinking funds of school districts.

Ch. 130, Feb. 23, 1915.

Oregon: Requiring the payment of unpaid school warrants in the order of their endorsement with the words "Not paid for want of funds."

Ch. 220, Feb. 17, 1917.

Oregon: See also A (e), School meetings, elections, etc.

Pennsylvania: Amending sec. 506 of the School Code of 1911, relating to school bonds and indebtedness.

Omits provision that indebtedness shall be incurred and bonds issued therefor only at the time of assessing and levying the annual school taxes.

Act No. 377, June 4, 1915.

Pennsylvania: Requiring all counties, cities, boroughs, townships, school districts, and other municipalities and incorporated districts to sell any bonds or other securities issued by them to the highest responsible bidder, after due public notice.

Act No. 271, July 6, 1917.

South Carolina: An act to require a permanent record in case of public bond issues.

Act No. 533, Feb. 25, 1916.

South Dakota: Amending sec. 194, ch. 135, Acts of 1907, relating to publication and sale of school bonds.

Ch. 217, Mar. 10, 1917.

South Dakota: See also A (e), School meetings, elections, etc.

Washington: An act to provide for the registration of principal or of principal and interest of bonds of counties, cities, towns, port, and school districts.

Ch. 91, Mar. 16, 1915.

Washington: Making counties, cities, towns, school districts, and other municipal corporations subject to garnishment.

Ch. 130, Mar. 17, 1915.

Washington: Exempting school districts from liability for noncontractual acts of omission.

Ch. 92, Mar. 12, 1917.

Washington: Relating to the financial affairs of taxing districts; limiting and prescribing what shall be treated as assets in computing indebtedness of such districts; limiting their power to contract debts or incur liabilities, and prescribing a method for determining the same.

Applies to school districts.

Ch. 143, Mar. 15, 1917.

West Virginia: Requiring all bonds which are authorized by vote of the people, the payment whereof is by taxation, to be submitted to the attorney general for his approval or disapproval of the validity thereof; making all such bonds so approved valid, incontestable, and binding; providing a proceeding in the supreme court of appeals to annul, affirm, or modify the approval or disapproval by the attorney general.

Ch. 57, Feb. 16, 1917.

Wisconsin: Amending sec. 475 of the Statutes, relating to loans for erecting and purchasing schoolhouses.

Authorizes borrowing money for purchasing (as well as erecting) schoolhouses.

Ch. 226, June 10, 1915.

Wisconsin: Creating sec. 474b of the Statutes, empowering school district electors to borrow money for the purpose of purchasing a school site or a school playground.

Ch. 329, June 29, 1915.

Wisconsin: Amending sec. 475, Wisconsin Statutes, relating to loans by school districts.

Authorizes school district to borrow money to provide site, schoolhouse and equipment.

Ch. 111, Apr. 20, 1917.

Wisconsin: Amending first paragraph, subdivision nine, sec. 925-133, Wisconsin Statutes, regulating the issuance of bonds for schoolhouses, libraries, etc.

Ch. 154, May 4, 1917.

C (c). Local (County, District, Municipal) Taxation for School Purposes.

Alabama: Submitting to the qualified electors of the State an amendment to the constitution for the purpose of authorizing the several counties and the several school districts of any county to levy and collect a special tax for school purposes.

Provides for an additional county tax of not exceeding 3 mills on the dollar and for a district tax of not exceeding 3 mills; but district tax can not be levied until county of which district is a part has levied at least 3 mills. After adoption of amendment, whether tax shall be levied, amount of levy, time tax is to continue, and purpose for which levied shall be determined by majority vote of qualified electors voting at election held in county or district as the case may be.

Act. No. 60, p. 107, Mar. 17, 1915.

Alabama: To provide for elections, to authorize any county in the State and any school district now existing or hereafter formed in any county, to levy and collect a special county tax for public school purposes, not exceeding 30 cents on each \$100 of taxable property in such county and in such school district.

Provides for election to levy a county tax of not exceeding 30 cents on \$100, or a district tax of not exceeding 30 cents on \$100, but district shall not levy a tax until a county tax of 30 cents is levied. (The taking effect of this act is contingent upon adoption of proposed amendment to the constitution, which amendment permits such tax.)

Act. No. 403, p. 399, Sept. 10, 1915.

Alabama: See also B (e), State aid for elementary education - N (a), High schools.

Alaska: Amending subdiv. 3, sec. 4, ch. 47, session laws of 1913, as amended by sec. 1, ch. 18, session laws of 1915, relating to taxation in second class municipal corporations.

Authorizes trustees of such corporations to levy a tax for school purposes.
Ch. 21, Apr. 30, 1917.

Arizona: Amending paragraph 2818, Revised Statutes of 1913, relating to county school taxes.

Omits provision that district employing but one teacher shall not receive exceeding \$1,000. Adds provision that district employing two teachers shall receive not less than \$1,700, but if average attendance is 38 pupils or more, county superintendent, with approval of supervisors, may fix allotment between \$850 and \$1,700.
Ch. 45, Mar. 12, 1917.

Arizona: See also C (b), Local bonds and indebtedness.

Arkansas: Proposing an amendment to the constitution of the State, amending sec. 3, Art. XIV, so that the general assembly may by general law authorize school districts to levy by a vote of the qualified electors of such districts a tax not to exceed 12 mills on the dollar in any one year for school purposes.
Amendment No. 12, p. 2304, Acts of 1917.

Arkansas: Amending sec. 2, act 189, Acts of 1907, relating to the powers of school electors at a school district meeting.

Among other powers, such electors may levy a school tax of not exceeding 12 mills on the dollar.
Act 144, Feb. 27, 1917.

California: Adding sec. 1838 to the Political Code, relating to the powers and duties of the governing boards of school districts in levying taxes for building purposes.

Allows additional tax of 15 cents on the hundred dollars for building purposes.
Ch. 752, June 1, 1917.

California: See also N (a), High schools.

Colorado: Amending secs. 11 and 14, ch. 137, Acts of 1913, relating to the limitation of tax rates.

Minor changes as to limit to 5 per cent above rate of last preceding year.
Ch. 114, Mar. 20, 1917.

Colorado: See also C (b), School bonds and indebtedness; N (a), High schools.

Delaware: Amending sec. 2202, ch. 71, Revised Code of 1915, making property assessable for free school purposes the same as property assessable for county purposes.

Property formerly assessable for school purposes on "rental value"; now assessable on real value.
Ch. 177, Apr. 2, 1917.

Delaware: See also A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

Florida: Proposing an amendment to the constitution providing for county taxation for school purposes.

Proposed amendment would require each county to levy a school tax of not less than 3 nor more than 10 mills on the dollar.

H. J. R. No. 25, p. 323, May 25, 1917.

Georgia: Amending sec. 1536, Code of 1911, relating to local taxation for school purposes.

Provides that when local tax is repealed by vote of the people, board of trustees of district or county, as the case may require, may continue to levy tax until existing indebtedness is paid.
No. 472, p. 88, Aug. 18, 1916.

Georgia: Amending sec. 1834, Code of 1911, relating to local taxation for school purposes.

Provides that whenever the number of qualified voters in a county exceeds 5,000 the number required on a petition to secure a vote on the question of county taxation for school purposes shall be one-tenth of such voters (was one-fourth). Tax allowed, one-half of 1 per cent of property valuation.

No. 284, p. 83, Aug. 18, 1916.

Georgia: Amending sec. 1534 of the Code, as amended July 18, 1916, so as to provide that the county tax receiver of tax returns in counties having between 80,000 and 125,000 inhabitants shall receive commissions from the local school tax collected.

No. 153, p. 52, Aug. 15, 1917.

Idaho: Amending sec. 54, ch. 150, Laws of 1911, as amended by sec. 1, ch. 13, Laws of 1912, and as further amended by sec. 1, ch. 88 and sec. 7, ch. 115 Laws of 1913, by providing that special district tax levied shall not exceed 14 mills (was 15 mills), by providing that the minimum school term in all districts having not more than 75 pupils shall be seven months (9 months in those having over 75 pupils).

Ch. 93, Mar. 12, 1915.

Idaho: Amending sec. 1, ch. 14, Acts of 1913, and sec. 129, ch. 159, Acts of 1911, as last amended by ch. 159, Acts of 1913, relating to independent school districts.

Allows a special tax levy of 1 mill for the maintenance of gymnasium and playground, (Formerly included in total school levy of 20 mills.) Statutory limit of 10-mill tax may be extended to 15 mills by State board of education.

Ch. 59, Mar. 20, 1917.

Idaho: Amending sec. 99, ch. 58, Acts of 1913, by providing that the board of county commissioners shall levy a tax for general school purposes, which shall be sufficient to raise a minimum sum of \$15 per capita of school enumeration.

Ch. 170, Mar. 20, 1917.

Idaho: See also B (e), State aid for elementary education; P (c), Teachers' pensions.

Illinois: See M (d), Vacation schools, playgrounds, etc.; S (a), Public libraries.

Indiana: Concerning licenses to vend foreign merchandise, maintain ferries, conduct stock and exchange brokerage, exhibit caravans, menageries, circuses, tent shows, carnivals, rope and wire dancing, legerdemain, theaters, moving-picture shows, ventriloquism, puppet shows, concert and wagon shows.

Money derived from such licenses to be paid over by county treasurers to State treasurer for benefit of the school fund.

Ch. 60, Acts of 1917.

Indiana: Relating to special school tax in townships, towns, and cities.

Raises from 50 cents to 75 cents on the hundred dollars the amount of such local tax that may be levied.

Ch. 126, Acts of 1917.

Indiana: See also F (c), Teachers' pensions; H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

Iowa: Amending sec. 2806, Supplement to the Code, 1913, relating to school taxes.

Increases from \$270 to \$450 per school the amount which school corporation may estimate as needed for teachers' fund.

Ch. 32, Mar. 7, 1917.

Iowa: Amending sundry sections of the Code and supplement thereto, relating to the school funds.

Tax for schoolhouses or the proceeds of land sales for such purpose shall constitute the "schoolhouse fund." All other moneys to constitute the "general fund." Various minor amendments substituting "general fund" for "teachers' fund" or "contingent fund" or for both.

Ch. 386, Apr. 25, 1917.

Iowa: See also H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.; N (a), High schools.

Kansas: Amending sec. 9417, General Statutes of 1909, relating to school district taxes.

Increases from 3½ mills to 4½ mills the school tax that may be levied in a district; any district containing a city of the third class and maintaining an accredited high school may now levy as much as 6 mills.

Ch. 358, Mar. 23, 1915.

Kansas: Limiting tax levy in cities of the second class.

Limit of levies: for all general city purposes, except for park contingent fund and library fund, 3 mills; for park contingent fund $\frac{1}{2}$ mill; for library fund, $\frac{1}{2}$ mill. All other levies for cities of the second class, which are authorized by statute and not specifically named in this section, are limited to one-fifth of rates so authorized.

Ch. 361, Mar. 24, 1915.

Kansas: Providing for increase of the tax levy for school purposes in cities of the first and second classes.

Increase made by board of education on petition of 51 per cent of the taxpayers or 75 per cent of the legal voters. Total tax shall not exceed 20 mills on the dollar.

Ch. 270, Mar. 12, 1917.

Kansas: Relating to the apportionment and distribution of the county high-school fund in counties in which the provisions of ch. 307, session laws of 1905, with amendments thereto, shall at the time when this act shall take effect or thereafter be in force; amending secs. 9325 and 9333, General Statutes of 1915, and repealing sec. 9323, General Statutes of 1915.

County commissioners of such county shall levy a tax sufficient to produce \$800 for each teacher in the high schools.

Ch. 281, Mar. 10, 1917.

Kansas: Limiting tax levy by boards of education in cities of the first class.

Ch. 324, Mar. 8, 1917.

Kansas: Limiting tax levy by boards of education in cities of the second class.

Ch. 326, Mar. 8, 1917.

Kansas: See also D (a), Buildings and sites, general; M (d), Vacation schools, playgrounds, etc.; N (a), High schools; S (a), Public libraries.

Kentucky: See A (c1), County boards; P (a), Higher institutions, general.

Louisiana: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Maine: See S (a), Libraries, general.

Massachusetts: See F (c), Teachers' pensions.

Michigan: Prescribing the power of school districts having a population of not less than 15,000 nor more than 100,000 where taxes are based on a per capita for each child of school age, to impose and collect taxes for school purposes.

Act No. 48, Apr. 23, 1917.

Minnesota: Amending sec. 1415, Revised Laws of 1905, as last amended by ch. 270, General Laws of 1913, relating to the levy of additional taxes for school purposes in school districts having 50,000 inhabitants or more.

Increases from 9 mills to 10 mills the total levy that may be made for the maintenance of the schools.

Ch. 285, Apr. 23, 1915.

Minnesota: Amending ch. 115, General Laws of 1913, relating to school tax in special school districts having between 10,000 and 20,000 inhabitants.

Increases from 9 to 15 mills the tax that may be levied.

Ch. 201, Apr. 20, 1915.

Minnesota: Relating to school districts having a population of between 20,000 and 50,000.

Authorizes such districts to levy an annual tax of not exceeding 13 mills on the dollar for school purposes.

Ch. 27, Mar. 5, 1915.

Minnesota: See also B (e), State aid for elementary education; F (c), Teachers' pensions; M (c), Evening schools; M (d), Vacation schools, playgrounds, etc.

Mississippi: An act to amend sec. 2, ch. 189, Laws of 1914, providing for the levy and collection of taxes on property of rural school districts for school purposes.

On petition of a majority of electors of a rural district, tax may be levied to supplement salary of teacher or extend term, or for both purposes.

Ch. 195, Apr. 8, 1916.

Mississippi: See also A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

Missouri: See B (e), State aid for elementary education; D (c), Sanitation, etc., of schoolhouses.

Montana: Providing for the levy of school district taxes in excess of 10 mills when authorized by a vote of the qualified electors of such district; defining tax paying free-holders. Ch. 93, Feb. 27, 1917.

Montana: See also N (a), High schools; S (a), Public libraries.

Nebraska: Amending sec. 6971, Revised Statutes of 1913, relating to school taxes in cities of the first class.

Amendment provides that the aggregate school tax, exclusive of school bond and special warrant taxes, shall in no one year exceed 35 mills, but if 60 per cent of electors voting at election favor the proposition, as much as 45 mills may be levied (old law provided for a maximum of 35 mills, exclusive of bond taxes). Amendment provides for the issuance of special warrants as bonds are issued. Ch. 124, Apr. 19, 1915.

Nebraska: Amending sec. 6971, Revised Statutes, 1913, as amended by ch. 124, Acts of 1915, relating to the tax rate in school districts in cities of over 1,500 inhabitants.

Increases from 35 to 45 mills the tax that may be levied in such districts. Ch. 129, Apr. 17, 1917.

Nebraska: Amending sec. 6801, Revised Statutes, 1913, relating to school tax.

Authorizes a tax levy of 45 mills on the dollar when voted by 60 per cent of those voting at an election in any district containing more than 150 pupils of school age. Authorizes the issuance of bonds in such districts.

Ch. 121, Apr. 20, 1917.

Nebraska: Amending sec. 7028, Revised Statutes of 1913, relating to schools in metropolitan cities.

Fixes at 25 mills maximum annual school tax that may be levied (was 2 per cent of taxable property). Ch. 126, Apr. 17, 1915.

Nebraska: Amending sec. 7028, Revised Statutes, 1913, as amended by ch. 126, Acts of 1915, relating to schools in metropolitan cities.

Aggregate school tax in such cities not to exceed 35 mills on the dollar. Ch. 130, Mar. 10, 1917.

Nebraska: See also A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; H (c), School year, month, day, etc.; H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.; N (a), High schools.

Nevada: Amending sec. 139, ch. 133, Acts of 1911, relating to county school tax.

Omits provision that tax shall not be less than 20 cents on \$100 of taxable property. Directs county commissioners to levy a school tax of not exceeding 50 cents on \$100, and if they should fail to make such levy, State superintendent may designate amount to be levied in the county. Ch. 269, Mar. 28, 1915.

Nevada: See also B (e), State aid for elementary education; H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.; M (b), Kindergartens; N (a), High schools.

New Hampshire: Amending sec. 2, ch. 88, of the Public Statutes, as amended by ch. 52, Laws of 1909, relating to school taxes.

Provides that alterations in estimates submitted by school board to selectmen of the town may be voted by the district. Ch. 68, Mar. 24, 1915.

New Mexico: Limiting tax levies.

No county, city, town, village, or school district shall in any year make tax levies which will in the aggregate produce an amount more than 5 per cent in excess of the amount produced by tax levies therein during the year preceding, but an amount greater than such 5 per cent may be levied with the approval of the State tax commission. Ch. 74, Mar. 15, 1915.

New Mexico: See also A (c1), County boards; B (d), State taxation for school purposes.

North Carolina: Requiring committeemen or boards of trustees of special tax districts to allow credit on the tuition of children of parents or guardians residing outside of the district for the amount of the special school tax paid by such parents or guardians on property owned by them in said district.

Ch. 93, Mar. 5, 1915.

North Carolina: Providing for the levying of special school taxes in cities and towns, and amending sec. 4115, Revisal of 1905.

On petition of one-third of the qualified voters of any city or town school district, question of levying additional tax shall be voted on at election; majority vote to decide. Aggregate tax, exclusive of tax to pay bonds, not to exceed \$1 on the hundred dollars of assessed property. Sec. 4115 of the Revisal amended by adding provision that by majority vote of qualified electors thereof a special tax district may increase its tax to maximum of 50 cents on the hundred dollars and \$1.50 on each poll.

Ch. 102, Mar. 1, 1917.

North Carolina: Amending sec. 4, ch. 525, Acts of 1909, as amended, relating to special tax school districts.

Such district may be abolished by a majority vote of the qualified voters after petition for election by two-thirds of such voters. Amendment provides that county board of education has no discretion in matter of approving said petition but must approve the same.

Ch. 188, Mar. 6, 1917.

North Carolina: See also C (b), Local bonds and indebtedness; H (c), School year, month, day.

North Dakota: Providing for county aid to rural, graded, and consolidated schools.

On petition of 10 per cent of the qualified voters of any county, the board of county commissioners shall submit at next general election the question of levying a county tax to aid rural, graded, and consolidated schools; majority of votes cast shall determine; tax shall not exceed 1 mill on the dollar of taxable property. Proceeds of such tax shall be apportioned to rural, graded, and consolidated schools in the same manner as moneys received from the State.

Ch. 125, Mar. 11, 1915.

North Dakota: Amending sec. 1182, Compiled Laws of 1913, relating to school tax in common school districts.

Permits common school district maintaining a high school to levy 10 mills in addition to levy already permitted by law (30 mills).

Ch. 143, Mar. 11, 1915.

North Dakota: Permitting special school district maintaining a high school to make a levy of 10 mills in addition to 30 mills allowed for common schools.

Ch. 144, Mar. 11, 1915.

North Dakota: Amending sec. 1222, Compiled Laws of 1913, providing for the annual tax levies in general school districts.

Authorizes a tax of 15 mills in addition to that already authorized (30 mills) for the purpose of paying outstanding warrants which are past due.

Ch. 139, Mar. 4, 1915.

North Dakota: See also B (e), State aid for elementary education; C (b), Local bonds and indebtedness.

Ohio: See A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; B (e), State aid for elementary education; C (b), Local bonds and indebtedness; S (a), Libraries, general.

Oklahoma: Authorizing boards of education of cities of the first class to prepare budgets prior to second Tuesday in May each year and providing for excess levies to be voted at any election on the second Tuesday of May each year.

and providing for excess levies, and prohibiting the employment of teachers until the excess levy, if any be needed, be voted.

Ch. 192, Apr. 2, 1915.

Oklahoma: Amending secs. 1 and 2, ch. 192, session laws of 1915, relating to school levies in cities of the first class.

Provides procedure for holding election for higher levy when 5 mills will not support schools.

Ch. 254, Mar. 21, 1917.

Oklahoma: Amending sec. 7376, Revised Laws, 1910, relating to taxation.

Allows county school tax levy of not exceeding 1 mill on the dollar and district school levy of not exceeding 5 mills.

Ch. 282, Mar. 10, 1917.

Oklahoma: See also H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

Oregon: Limiting the levy of taxes in the several taxing districts of the State, prescribing penalties for the violation of this act and repealing conflicting acts.

For each year the authority of taxing bodies shall be so limited as to prohibit levying a greater amount of revenue than the larger amount levied in either of the last two preceding years when a levy was made, plus 6 per cent, unless the voters of such district shall by a majority vote decide upon an increased levy for any year. This act shall not limit levy for paying debts or for local improvements.

Ch. 159, Feb. 23, 1915.

Oregon: Amending sec. 4088 of Lord's Oregon Laws, relating to district school taxes.

Requires that an itemized budget showing contemplated expenditures shall be submitted to the county superintendent and shall be contained in the call for the district meeting. The levy by a district of the third class may be reviewed and lowered by the district boundary board of the county.

Ch. 56, Feb. 10, 1915.

Oregon: Providing for elections on the question of increasing tax levies over the amounts otherwise limited by the constitution, and repealing ch. 159, Acts of 1915.

Ch. 150, Feb. 15, 1917.

Oregon: Amending sec. 4088, Lord's Oregon Laws, as amended by ch. 56, Acts of 1915, regulating the voting of taxes at district school meetings.

Ch. 206, Feb. 17, 1917.

Oregon: Amending secs. 3664 and 3665, Lord's Oregon Laws, requiring school districts and other taxing corporations to notify county assessor and county clerk of amounts of money proposed to be raised in such districts or corporations.

Ch. 225, Feb. 17, 1917.

Oregon: Limiting the amount of levy in school districts of more than 100,000 population.

Unless voted by legal voters, such levy shall not exceed 6 mills, but this shall not apply to the payment of debts.

Ch. 274, Feb. 19, 1917.

Oregon: Proposing an amendment to Art. XI of the constitution providing a limit to tax rates.

Unless specifically authorized by majority vote of legal voters voting on the question, neither State, county, municipality, district, nor other taxing body shall in any year raise an amount of revenue, other than for the payment of bonds and interest, greater than the amount raised in the year immediately preceding plus 6 per cent.

General Laws, 1917, p. 12.

Oregon: See also A (e), School meetings, elections, etc.; S (a), Public libraries.

South Carolina: Providing for the levy of taxes for school and county purposes for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 1915, and for the expenditure thereof.

Fixes county school tax at 3 mills on the dollar. Act No. 164, Feb. 20, 1915.

South Carolina: Amending sec. 5 of "An act to provide a license for hunters and a penalty for failure to procure the same," approved Mar. 6, 1915.

Extends the provisions of the act to 15 additional counties; provides that one-half of the proceeds of fees shall be appropriated to schools, except in three counties named. Act No. 432, Mar. 25, 1916.

South Carolina: See also L. (j), Agriculture; N (a), High schools; S (a), Public libraries.

South Dakota: Limiting the rate of tax levy in the several taxing districts of the State, and fixing penalties for violation thereof.

Maximum levy for common school districts, 10 mills on the dollar; for independent districts, 15½ mills on the dollar. By three-fourths vote of qualified electors of a taxing district levy may be increased above limits herein named. Ch. 292, Mar. 11, 1915.

South Dakota: Amending sec. 120, ch. 135, acts of 1907, relating to the duties of school district boards.

Reduces tax which district may levy from 2 per cent of taxable property to 1½ per cent of such property. Increases minimum term required from six to seven months. Ch. 212, Mar. 10, 1917.

Tennessee: See N (a), High schools.

Texas: Proposing an amendment to sec. 3, art. 7, of the constitution of the State of Texas, authorizing the levy and collection of an ad valorem county tax not to exceed 50 cents on the \$100 valuation of property for the maintenance of the public schools of the county, and authorizing the levy and collection of an ad valorem district tax not to exceed \$1 on the \$100 valuation of property for the maintenance of the public schools of the district.

H. J. R. No. 30, p. 287, Apr. 1, 1915.

Texas: Providing for an additional ad valorem school tax in cities and incorporated towns and villages.

Such additional tax to be levied when voted by majority of tax-paying voters voting at an election. Ch. 169, Mar. 30, 1917.

Texas: See also M (b), Kindergartens; S (a), Libraries, general.

Utah: Amending sec. 1891 x 27, Compiled Laws of 1907, as amended by ch. 93, Acts of 1913, relating to tax levy in county school districts of the first class.

Rates fixed as follows: In county district having \$20,000,000 or more of valuation, not exceeding 4½ mills on the dollar; \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000, not exceeding 4½ mills; \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000, not exceeding 5½ mills; \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000, not exceeding 5½ mills; less than \$5,000,000, not exceeding 6 mills. Ch. 111, Mar. 22, 1915.

Utah: Amending sec. 1936, Compiled Laws of 1907, as amended by ch. 29, Acts of 1913, relating to levy for school purposes in cities of first and second classes.

Reduces rate of taxation. In cities of the first class and cities of the second class having valuation of \$20,000,000, tax levy for the maintenance of schools and for sites and buildings shall not exceed 3½ mills on the dollar. In cities of the second class having less than \$20,000,000 of valuation, said levy shall not exceed 3½ mills. Ch. 111, Mar. 22, 1915.

Utah: Amending sec. 1936, Compiled Laws of 1907, as amended by ch. 29, Acts of 1913, relating to tax for school purposes in cities of the first and second classes.

Tax shall not exceed 6½ mills on the dollar for the maintenance of schools in cities of the first class and 2½ mills (was 1½ mills) additional for sites and buildings. In cities of the second class levy shall not exceed 10 mills. Ch. 115, Mar. 22, 1915.

Utah: Amending secs. 11 and 12, ch. 31, Acts of 1911, relating to tax levy for high school districts.

*Amendment defeated at election of Nov. 7, 1916.

Reduces maximum levy from 5 mills to 2 mills, but an additional mill may be voted by the qualified electors. Ct. 111, Mar. 22, 1915.

Utah: See also A (c1), County boards; B (e), State aid for elementary education; S (a), Public libraries.

Vermont: Exempting educational and religious corporations not organized for profit and public playground associations from the payment of annual license taxes. Act No. 58, Feb. 20, 1915.

Vermont: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general; A (d), District boards and officers.

Virginia: Amending sec. 1506 of the Code, relating to State, county, and district school funds.

Increases from 50 cents to 75 cents on the hundred dollars the combined maximum county and district levies for school purposes.

Ch. 197, Mar. 16, 1916.

Virginia: Authorizing the board of supervisors of any county to appropriate out of the general funds of said county to the public schools thereof a sum not to exceed 25 per cent of the amount collected for county purposes during the next preceding year.

Ch. 231, Mar. 17, 1916.

Virginia: Authorizing board of supervisors of any county to make appropriations to public schools.

Amount appropriated may not exceed such proportion of total county revenue as the intangible property bears to the total assessed value of property of county.

Ch. 452, Mar. 21, 1916.

Virginia: See also B (c), Permanent State school funds.

Washington: See F (c), Teachers' pensions.

West Virginia: Amending sec. 21, ch. 27, Acts of 1908, relating to district school levies.

Increases maximum levy for building purposes from 12½ to 15 cents on the \$100 of valuation; increases maximum levy for teachers' funds from 25 to 30 cents on the \$100. State aid for district when maximum levy and other available funds are insufficient to pay teachers minimum salary and conduct school six months. In any district which contains an incorporated city or town where a graded or high school is maintained and continued for longer than six months, boards of education may levy a tax in addition to levies specified above. In all other districts where available funds are insufficient to pay necessary teachers minimum salary and conduct school six months, it shall be the duty of the board of education to make additional levy of not exceeding 5 cents on the \$100.

Ch. 57, Feb. 25, 1915.

West Virginia: See also E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; S (a), Public libraries.

Wisconsin: Amending sec. 926-145, Wisconsin Statutes, relating to special school tax of cities of the third and fourth classes.

Limits levy to 5 mills.

Ch. 542, June 29, 1917.

Wisconsin: Amending sec. 16, ch. 459, Acts of 1907, as last amended by ch. 87, Acts of 1911, relating to school boards and common and high schools in cities of the first class.

Tax rate not to exceed 2 7/10 mills, except that in 1918 and 1919 it shall not exceed 2 9/10 mills. (Amended law provided for 2 7/10 mills for general school purposes and 3/10 mill for repairs, furniture, etc.)

Ch. 614, July 10, 1917.

Wisconsin: See also H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.; N (a), High schools; O (a), Industrial education, general.

Wyoming: Amending ch. 52, Acts of 1913, relating to the raising of revenue by taxation for school purposes.

In the matter of accrediting teachers to receive county funds (county tax must be levied to raise \$300 for each accredited teacher) districts continuing

high-school work begun by a high-school district shall be entitled to receive such funds. Ch. 159, Mar. 5, 1915.

Wyoming: See also N (a), High schools; S (n), Public libraries.

C (d). Poll Taxes, etc.

California: Abolishing poll taxes. (Constitutional amendment.)

Adopted by voters, Nov. 4, 1914.

New Mexico: See A (c1), County boards.

D. BUILDINGS AND SITES.

(a) General.

Illinois: Giving to districts governed by special charters or special general laws and having less than 500,000 population the right of eminent domain.

H. B. 559, p. 640, June 23, 1915.

Iowa: Repealing sec. 2814, Supplement to the Code, 1913, and sec. 2815 of the Code, and enacting substitutes therefor, relating to the acquiring and condemnation of real estate for school sites, playgrounds, etc.

Increases from 1 acre to 2 acres the amount of land that may be taken for school site; in a city, town, or village, two blocks may now be taken. Five acres may be taken for playgrounds, etc. Consolidated district may take 10 acres. Manner of consolidation prescribed.

Ch. 26, Mar. 7, 1917.

Kansas: Authorizing cities of the second and third classes to erect public buildings, and providing for a bond election and tax levy to pay such bonds.

Library or auditorium may be so erected.

Ch. 111, Mar. 7, 1917.

Minnesota: Amending sec. 2746, General Statutes of 1913, relating to the powers and duties of school boards.

Authorizes boards to acquire additions to school-house sites.

Ch. 25, Mar. 1, 1915.

Montana: Amending sec. 1600, ch. 76, Acts of 1913, providing for the method of selecting, purchasing, exchanging, or selling of schoolhouse sites in school districts of the third class, and relating to schoolhouse sites in general.

Ch. 42, Feb. 19, 1917.

North Dakota: Providing for and regulating the leasing of schoolrooms and school buildings and equipment by boards of education of special school districts in certain cases, and providing for the levying of taxes therefor.

Ch. 183, Mar. 11, 1915.

Oregon: Amending sec. 3069, Lord's Oregon Laws, providing for taking land for school purposes by condemnation proceedings.

Ch. 26, Jan. 30, 1917.

South Carolina: Amending No. 373, acts of 1916, relating to the insurance of school buildings, by authorizing the sinking fund commission to carry some of said insurance and to reinsure a part of its liability thereunder, and providing how the premiums therefor shall be paid to the said commission.

No. 187, Feb. 27, 1917.

South Dakota: Empowering any independent school district heretofore created and organized under a special act to take and hold land for a school site.

Ch. 172, Mar. 2, 1915.

South Dakota: Amending act 119, ch. 135, acts of 1907, regulating the removal of schoolhouses.

Ch. 221, Mar. 10, 1917.

Tennessee: See A (c1), County boards.

Texas: Granting power to school districts to acquire land for school purposes by condemnation proceedings. Ch. 125, Mar. 29, 1917.

Vermont: Amending sec. 983, Public Statutes of 1906, relating to schoolhouses.

Amendment provides that school directors shall not in any year, without vote of the town, expend exceeding 10 per cent of the "grand list" for schoolhouses. Act No. 67, Mar. 27, 1915.

Washington: Amending sec. 4522, Remington and Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes, relating to schoolhouses and sites in school districts of the second class.

Permits school boards to acquire additions to site upon which schoolhouse has been built. Ch. 116, Mar. 17, 1915.

Wisconsin: Creating sec. 959-99h of the Statutes, authorizing the board of school directors or other board or body having charge and control of the schools of any city of the first class to purchase lands and improvements thereon for school purposes. Ch. 201, June 10, 1915.

Wisconsin: Amending sec. 7, ch. 459, acts of 1907, relating to school boards and common and high schools in cities of the first class.

In lieu of taking bond from a contractor for faithful performance of his contract, board may accept certified check or cash to the amount of 15 per cent of contract price. Ch. 59, Apr. 2, 1917.

D (b). State Aid; Approval of Plans.

Alabama: Amending art. 31, ch. 41, of the Code of 1907, providing State aid for the erection, repair, and equipment of rural schoolhouses.

Increases from \$1,000 to \$2,000 the annual appropriation made to each of the 67 counties. To receive aid community must raise at least twice as much as amount of State aid sought. Not less than \$200 nor more than \$1,000 allowed as aid for erection and equipment of new building; not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 for repairs or equipment. Maximum amount allowed for one-room building, \$300; two-room building, \$450; three-room building, \$600; four-room building, \$800; five or more rooms, \$1,000. Deed to site made to State. Plans approved by State superintendent of education; construction of building supervised by county board of education. Act No. 629, p. 607, Sept. 22, 1915.

Delaware: Appropriating \$1,750 annually for the purpose of repairing, enlarging, building and furnishing schoolhouses for the colored race.

Ch. 161, Feb. 26, 1915.

Delaware: See also A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

Hawaii: Amending sec. 302, Revised Laws of 1915, relating to the use of school funds.

Unexpected balances of "special fund" allowed to counties and city and county of Honolulu for building purposes shall be carried forward to succeeding appropriation period. Act. No. 8, Mar. 12, 1915.

Illinois: See D (c), Sanitation, etc., of schoolhouses.

Maine: Amending sec. 14, ch. 16, Revised Statutes of 1916, relating to plans for school buildings.

Plans for erecting, reconstructing or remodeling school building must be submitted to State superintendent and State board of health for approval, if expense exceeds \$500. Ch. 62, Mar. 22, 1917.

Maryland: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Michigan: Requiring plans for all school buildings and for additions to school buildings, the cost of which shall exceed \$300, to be approved by the State superintendent of public instruction, and authorizing the condemnation of schoolhouses under certain conditions. Act No. 17, Mar. 17, 1915.

Minnesota: See B (e), State aid for elementary education; H.(e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

Nevada: An act to facilitate the building of rural schoolhouses and to standardize them by supplying plans and specifications to rural school boards.

Duty of State board of education to furnish such plans.

Ch. 167, Mar. 23, 1917.

Oklahoma: See H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

Philippines: Appropriating 150,000 pesos to aid the municipal governments in the construction and repair of central school buildings and intermediate school buildings.

Act No. 2404, Feb. 5, 1915.

Utah: Amending sec. 1823, Compiled Laws of 1907, as amended by ch. 32, Acts of 1909, creating a commission to supervise the construction of certain school buildings; repealing sec. 2, ch. 32, Acts of 1909, providing for school sites and buildings, and that plans and specifications for school buildings be submitted to a commission herein provided.

State building commission to consist of State superintendent, secretary of State board of health, and State high-school inspector. (The last mentioned displaces an architect.) Said commission is authorized to employ an architect at \$8 per day and expenses. Duties of architect: To examine plans of proposed schoolhouses not in cities of first or second class; to inspect buildings at least once during their course of construction; to inspect school buildings of the State when called upon; to act as advisory architect when called upon by school trustees.

Ch. 83, Mar. 19, 1915.

Wisconsin: See H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

D (e). Decoration; Care; Sanitation; Inspection; Fire Escapes.

See also J (b) Medical inspection.

Connecticut: Amending sec. 1, ch. 40, public acts of 1913, relating to fire escapes on schoolhouses.

Authorizes State board of education to approve of construction of fire escapes, as regards landings of same being on level with floor.

Ch. 253, May 17, 1915.

Connecticut: Amending sec. 2, ch. 81, Public Acts of 1909, concerning the construction and fire-proofing of schoolhouses.

Permits schoolhouses for pupils of elementary grades to be built with three stories above the basement, if of fireproof construction throughout.

Ch. 182, Apr. 24, 1917.

Florida: Requiring all school buildings to be provided with adequate facilities for nature's conveniences.

Ch. 6836 (No. 30), May 13, 1915.

Illinois: Amending secs. 4, 15, 35, 114, and 119 of "An act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved June 12, 1909.

Makes it the duty of the State superintendent, with State board of health, State architect, and State fire marshal, to prepare specifications for the sanitation of schoolhouses. Makes it the duty of the county superintendent to inspect schoolhouses and visit schools to see that they are conducted as required by law; he may request State board of health, State architect, or State fire marshal to inspect a schoolhouse and on their statement shall condemn unfit building and notify district directors or board of education; he shall also notify township trustees who shall withhold school funds from the district until building is approved. The minimum school term in school districts of less than 1,000 population is increased from 6 months to 7 months. Before erecting or remodeling a schoolhouse, school directors or board of education in districts of less than 100,000 population must submit specifications for heating, lighting, ventilating, etc. to county superintendent for his approval.

S. B. 182, p. 635, June 25, 1915.

Indiana: Amending ch. 206, Acts of 1913, providing for sanitary schoolhouses.

Authorizes State superintendent and secretary of State board of health in their discretion to suspend provision prohibiting location of schoolhouses or additions thereto within 500 feet of a steam or interurban railroad or livery stable.

Ch. 42, Mar. 3, 1915.

Kentucky: Authorizing boards of education in cities of the second class to create a fund for protection against fire and other casualties and regulating its investment and use.

Ch. 58, Mar. 23, 1916.

Kentucky: See also A (c1), County boards.

Maryland: See A (u), Administration and supervision, general.

Missouri: Amending sec. 10707, Revised Statutes, 1909, relating to tax levy for schoolhouses and similar purposes.

Permits school district to levy tax "for building, repairing and maintaining foot bridges over running streams."

H. B. 55, p. 501, Apr. 12, 1917.

Nebraska: Amending sec. 3612a, Revised Statutes of 1913, relating to fire escapes, providing that all schoolhouses and buildings used for school purposes of two stories or more in height shall be equipped with fire escapes or toboggans, and repealing said original section.

Ch. 73, Mar. 30, 1915.

Nebraska: Relating to fire prevention and control.

All buildings more than two stories in height and having above the first-floor rooms or halls designed for the assembly of 15 or more persons shall be equipped with fire escapes.

Ch. 179, Apr. 25, 1917.

Nevada: Amending sec. 152, ch. 133, Acts of 1911, relating to the apportionment of the county school fund.

Adds provision that before apportionment is made by State superintendent the county treasurer shall set aside one-half of 1 per cent as a "school insurance fund."

Ch. 254, Mar. 26, 1915.

New Hampshire: Relating to the sanitation of schoolhouses.

State board of health shall, upon complaint of any responsible person, investigate the sanitary condition of any schoolhouse or building used for school purposes, and may order changes to make building safe and sanitary or condemn the same. It is made the duty of the school board to make changes directed by the board of health.

Ch. 35, Mar. 10, 1915.

New Hampshire: Relating to fire escapes.

Requires fire escapes on certain buildings, including schoolhouses, of three or more stories in height, but this act shall not apply to buildings which contain an approved sprinkler system and stairways inclosed with fireproof walls, or other means of exit approved by selectmen of towns or proper city officials.

Ch. 123, Apr. 15, 1915.

North Dakota: Requiring the use of coal produced within the boundaries of the State in State institutions, county buildings and public schoolhouses.

Ch. 78, Mar. 10, 1915.

Rhode Island: Authorizing State board of health to prohibit in public places the use of a common drinking cup or a common towel.

Ch. 1238, Apr. 23, 1915.

South Carolina: Providing for the insurance of public school buildings.

Requires local school authorities to insure buildings of brick or reinforced concrete and buildings not of brick or reinforced concrete when the value is over \$300; also contents of buildings. Insurable value to be three-fourths of real value. Forty-five per cent of the risk is to be placed with the Department of State Insurance of Public Property, and is to be carried by the Sinking Fund Commission; the remaining 55 per cent is to be placed with "Old Line" insurance companies.

Act No. 873, Feb. 29, 1916.

Utah: See D (b), State aid—approval of plans.

Vermont: Amending sec. 5418, Public Statutes of 1906, relating to condemnation of school buildings.

State board of health may condemn buildings unfit for use, but may not require a town in any one year to expend more than 20 per cent of its "grand list" (two-tenths per cent of property valuation) for repairs or rebuilding.
Act. No. 105, Mar. 19, 1915.

Vermont: Relating to traffic regulations and the erection of warning signs near schoolhouses.

Requires city and town authorities to erect within 200 feet of a schoolhouse the sign, "Two hundred feet to schoolhouse."
No. 137 Apr. 11, 1917.

Vermont: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Washington: Regulating the operation of motor vehicles.

Within 100 yards of any schoolhouse and on school days between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. such vehicles shall not be driven over 12 miles per hour. There shall be constructed on each approach to schoolhouse and within 100 yards thereof the sign, "School, slow down."
Ch. 153, Mar. 15, 1917.

Wyoming: Requiring the construction of fire escapes on and means of egress from buildings.

Applies to buildings three stories or more in height. Is specifically made applicable to the "trustees of all universities and school districts in this State, operating under the general school law of this State."
Ch. 18, Feb. 10, 1917.

D (d). Prohibition Districts.

D (e). United States Flag in Schools.

Florida: Requiring the display of the flag of the United States over the capitol, each State institution, county court house and county school building in the State.
Ch. 7300, Apr. 21, 1917.

Maine: Amending ch. 182, Public Laws of 1907, providing that flags shall be furnished to public schools.
Ch. 170, Mar. 24, 1915.

Minnesota: Requiring school boards and boards of education of all school districts to provide an appropriate United States flag for, and the display thereof at every school in its district.
Ch. 313, Apr. 17, 1917.

Nebraska: Requiring the display of the United States flag on school grounds.
Ch. 228, Apr. 17, 1917.

Nevada: Amending sec. 3 of "An act to require school trustees to procure and hoist on public school buildings the United States flag," approved Mar. 13, 1900.

Requires deputy State superintendents to see that the provisions of the act are carried into effect.
Ch. 152, Mar. 16, 1915.

Vermont: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Virginia: Providing, on petition of a majority of the patrons of any school, for placing a United States flag upon each public schoolhouse or on the grounds thereof, and authorizing school authorities to appropriate money to pay for the same.
Ch. 100, Mar. 13, 1916.

Washington: Amending sec. 4452, Remington and Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes, relating to the display of the U. S. flag on school buildings.

Adds provision that school boards shall cause to be observed in school at least once a week appropriate flag exercises at which pupils shall recite the following salute to the flag: "I pledge allegiance to my flag and to the Republic for which it stands. One nation indivisible with liberty and justice to all."
Ch. 71, Mar. 15, 1915.

Wisconsin: Amending sec. 436a of the statutes, relating to the display of flags on school buildings.

Requires display of U. S. flag during school hours in reasonable weather. Requirement that flag be displayed in school rooms is omitted.

Ch. 34, Apr. 20, 1915.

D (f). Teachers' Cottages.

Connecticut: Authorizing towns to construct, lease, and maintain homes for teachers employed by such towns and to pay transportation of such teachers to and from school.

Ch. 177, Apr. 19, 1917.

Minnesota: Authorizing the school board of certain consolidated districts to acquire property for the purpose of erecting buildings thereon for use by teachers or other employees.

Applies to any consolidated district not containing an incorporated city or village.

Ch. 358, Apr. 24, 1915.

New Hampshire: Enlarging the powers of school districts.

Authorizes school districts to provide "buildings to be used for occupancy by the teachers in the employ of such school districts."

Ch. 72, Mar. 24, 1915.

North Dakota: Providing for the building of teacherages.

The school board of any district where two or more schools have been consolidated may build and equip a dwelling for the use of the teachers of the district. On petition of a majority of the voters of the district, school board must provide such dwelling.

S. B. 250, p. 206 Pop. Ed., Mar. 9, 1917.

E. TEACHERS IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

(a) Teachers: Qualifications, General; Examination Fees.

Michigan: See A (b1), State boards; E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

Ohio: See B (e), State aid for elementary education.

Oregon: Amending sec. 4, ch. 58, Acts of 1911, relating to teachers' certificates.

Fixes fees for such certificates.

Ch. 115, Feb. 17, 1915.

Oregon: Amending sec. 1, ch. 165, Acts of 1913, relating to professional training required of elementary teachers.

Required elementary teachers' training course is increased in length from 6 weeks to 12 weeks.

Ch. 140, Feb. 15, 1917.

Tennessee: Amending sec. 8, ch. 40, Acts of 1913, providing for the State certification of public school teachers.

Amendment exempts from the provisions of the act teachers employed by boards of education in cities of over 9,500 population and in cities having between 3,080 and 4,047 inhabitants.

Ch. 70, May 5, 1915.

Tennessee: Amending sec. 7, ch. 40, Acts of 1913, providing for the State certification of public school teachers.

Provides that no applicant shall be charged a fee for receiving a teachers' license; expenses of holding examinations shall be paid out of the public school fund.

Ch. 103, May 17, 1915.

Washington: Amending secs. 4041 and 4042, Remington and Bullinger's annotated Codes and Statutes, relating to the time of holding teachers' examinations.

Time changed from: May, August, and December to August, November, and March for third, second, and first grade examinations; from May and August to March and August for examinations for professional and life certificates.
Ch. 162, Mar. 18, 1915.

E (b). Teachers' Examinations and Certificates, General.

Alabama: Authorizing the State board of examiners to issue first-grade certificates to graduates of certain institutions of higher learning of this and other States; providing for the issuance of certificates to persons holding certificates granted in other States; authorizing the extension of the terms of certificates under certain conditions, and repealing section 1723 of the Code.

Said board may issue first-grade certificates without examination to graduates of "Class A" normal schools of Alabama and to graduates of such other institutions of higher learning of this and other States as maintain departments for teacher-training which meet requirements designated by said board. A first-grade, a second-grade, or a third-grade certificate may be issued to the holder of a certificate of equal grade issued in another State. Examiners may extend from year to year for not exceeding four consecutive years a first-grade, second-grade, or third-grade certificate, if holder has attended an institution of higher learning for at least six weeks and pursued a course of study approved by examiners. Repealed section provided for holding special examinations.
Act No. 64, p. 113, Feb. 17, 1915.

California: Amending secs. 1519 and 1519a of the Political Code and adding thereto secs. 1519b, 1519c, 1519d, 1534, and 1696b, relating to the powers and duties of the State board of education and of the superintendent of public instruction, and to the duties of teachers.

Changes arrangement and order of secs. 1519 and 1519a. New sections herein created were formerly parts of sec. 1519. Other minor changes. When credentials of applicant for high-school certificate or special certificate are not acceptable, State board of education may provide examination for applicant. Said board may employ professional experts to conduct examinations for special credentials and high-school credentials. Board is authorized to create a commission of credentials.
Ch. 540, May 18, 1917.

California: Amending secs. 1771, 1772, and 1775 of the Political Code, relating to the powers and duties of the county board of education.

Amendments relate to the issuance of teachers' certificates. Elementary certificates which county boards may grant are made valid in intermediate schools (seventh and eighth grades, and ninth grade if holder of certificate has had two years of college work or one year of such work above normal course). The county board may also issue "preliminary" elementary, secondary, and special certificates to persons to do cadet-teaching without salary. The issuance of special certificates must now have the approval of the State board of education. In addition to subjects previously required for elementary certificates, examination in either elementary physics, elementary chemistry or biology is now required.
Ch. 470, May 22, 1915.

California: Amending secs. 1663, 1771, and 1775 of the Political Code, relating to the classification of schools, the powers of county boards of education and the granting of teachers' certificates.

Provides for county certificates for special teachers of deaf and atypical children, and classes in citizenship, oral expression, library craft, commercial Spanish, and vocational guidance. Holder of a certificate issued for a limited period may, after a year of successful experience, have the same renewed for six years. County board of education before July 1 each year, shall prescribe course of study for ensuing year. Diploma from an accredited university and a preliminary certificate with one year of experience are added to credentials upon which a six-year elementary certificate may be granted. No librarian shall be employed for more than two hours a day in a high school unless he or she holds a high-school certificate or a special certificate in library craft.
Ch. 609, May 20, 1917.

Florida: Amending sec. 353, art. 2, General Statutes of 1906, relating to the examination of teachers.

Two such examinations to be held each year: one in June and one in September.
Ch. 7370, May 7, 1917.

Florida: Providing for the examination and certification of teachers; prescribing the requirements for the different teachers' certificates; creating a State board of examiners, prescribing their duties and providing for their compensation and expenses.
Ch. 7372, June 9, 1917.

Idaho: Amending secs. 89, 90, 91 (as amended by sec. 12, ch. 115, Laws of 1913), 93 (as amended by sec. 14, ch. 115, Laws of 1913), 98, 99, 100, 102 (as amended by sec. 15, ch. 115, Laws of 1913), 103 (as amended by sec. 16, ch. 115, Laws of 1913), 105, and 106, ch. 159, Laws of 1911; amending ch. 168, Laws of 1913; repealing secs. 96 and 104, ch. 150, Laws of 1911, all relating to the certification of teachers.

As amended, requires examination for both State and county certificates to be held at same time. Adds State high-school certificates to classes of State certificates that may be issued. State high-school certificates shall be valid in all grades from seventh to twelfth; county certificates shall be valid in the elementary grades. State board of education may make rules for giving credits for requirements for the various certificates. "Oral expression" is added to list of special subjects for which certificates may be granted; like applicants for other certificates, candidates for special certificates must now have credit in examination on Idaho civil government, including school laws, and State manual of course of study. Three-year certificates are omitted from list of high-school certificates. New requirements for one-year high-school certificate renewable for 2 years after 8 months' experience: at least 2 years' approved normal school or college work above high-school grade; course must include at least 2 full semesters of professional work. Requirements for 5-year high-school certificate: Graduation from an approved college or university with satisfactory evidence of not less than 14 months' successful experience, or completion of not less than 2 years of normal school or college work above high-school grade with not less than 30 months' successful experience; such normal or college work must include not less than 3 semesters of professional work. Requirements for high-school life certificate: Graduation from an approved college or university including at least 4 semesters of professional work, with at least 21 months' successful experience; or life certificate may be issued to holder of a high-school 5-year certificate with at least 5 years' experience. Minor changes are made regarding fees for certificates.

Applicants making 10 per cent above passing grade on any subjects, but failing to pass examination, shall be entitled to credit on such subjects for 12 months if remaining subjects are passed within that time. State board of education may make rules for recording on certificates statements of additional qualifications of which holders may give evidence.

All county certificates (was first and second grade only) shall be valid in any county where certified copy of the same is filed. The experience required for a second-grade county certificate is reduced from 8 to 7 months; so of first grade. In order to have credits transferred from a second-grade to a first-grade certificate holder must have attended a professional school for at least six weeks and received credits in at least four subjects (was two subjects). Section 104, chapter 159, Laws of 1911, providing for the issuance of special third-grade certificates when the supply of teachers is insufficient, is repealed; when the supply of teachers is exhausted, county superintendent may endorse certificates or diplomas from other counties or States. (Word "diplomas" in this provision is new.) In the case of a revocation of a county certificate by county superintendent, aggrieved teacher may appeal to State board of education (was State superintendent).
Ch. 153, Mar. 16, 1915.

Illinois: Amending sec. 6, of "An act to provide for the certification of teachers," approved June 28, 1915.

Provides that second-grade county certificates may be renewed indefinitely for 2-year periods upon evidence of successful teaching and professional growth. Authorizes holder of county high-school certificate to teach in seventh and

eighth grades (thus providing teachers for "junior high schools.") Authorizes acceptance of "certified credits" from applicants to teach special subjects.
H. B. 886, p. 645, June 23, 1915.

Indiana: Providing for the examination and certification of teachers.

County superintendent shall hold examinations on last Saturday in January, March, April, May, June, July, August, and October; questions furnished by State board of education; no examination shall extend over more than two days; applicant must file certificate of good moral character. Applicants for licenses in high-school subjects and special branches shall have their manuscripts sent to State superintendent for grading; applicants for licensee in elementary subjects may elect to have their manuscripts graded by State superintendent for State license or, by county superintendent for county license. County license valid in county where issued; State license valid throughout the State if registered by county superintendent where school is to be taught. Fee for sending manuscript to State superintendent, 75 cents, to be used by State superintendent to pay expenses of grading. County superintendent shall give teachers their "success grades" in teaching; for successful applicants whose papers have been forwarded to the State superintendent, county superintendent shall forward success grades after State superintendent has graded papers.

Applicants for elementary license shall be examined in spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, physiology and scientific temperance, United States history, literature, the science of education, and such additional branches as they may be required to teach. Applicants for high-school license shall be examined in as many subjects as they desire to take from list offered by State board of education, but all shall be examined in science of education. Applicants for supervisor's and special teacher's licenses shall be examined in such subjects as they elect to supervise or teach. State board of education shall determine grades and averages required for licenses; 12-month, 24-month, and 36-month licenses may be issued according to grades made. County superintendents may issue temporary county permits, good until next examination, to person having required training and not having failed on examination during the year. Any person receiving two successive 36-month licenses may receive a professional license valid for eight years. Upon examination held by State board of education, a person having taught six years under a 36-months' license shall be exempt from further examination, but ceasing to teach for one year, unless teacher is physically unable or unless attending a university, college, or normal school, shall terminate exemption; county certificates shall exempt only in county where issued; if teacher wishes to teach higher or other branches than those for which examination was taken, exemption shall not apply to such branches. County superintendent shall determine the success grades of teachers in township schools; superintendents of incorporated school cities and towns shall determine success grades therein; superintendents shall visit schools to observe work of teachers; on appeal State superintendent may review success grading. County superintendent shall keep record of licenses issued and revoked. State superintendent shall keep a record of all fees received and licenses issued by him and shall report annually thereon to the governor.
Ch. 171, Mar. 10, 1915.

Iowa: Amending sec. 2784-c, supplement to the code, relating to examinations for teachers' certificates.

Provides for an additional examination in August. Sch. laws, 1915, p. 21.

Iowa: See also A (b1), State boards.

Kansas: Providing for the issuance of teachers' certificates.

State board of education is authorized to hold examinations and grant teachers' certificates valid throughout the State. Every certificate, diploma, or other document issued as a teacher's certificate by the State board of education or State normal school must be registered by superintendent of county or by clerk of school board of city of first or second class in which holder contracts to teach. Three-year certificates may be issued upon satisfactory examination in subjects prescribed by State board, but graduates of four-year high schools and a two-year professional course in an accredited normal school, college, or university may be exempted from examination or part thereof; such

certificates shall be valid in any elementary school, and State board may validate them for high schools; may be renewed for three-year periods upon meeting requirements of State board. Three-year certificates renewable for life may be issued upon examination prescribed by State board, but graduates of a four-year high school and of a four-year course in an accredited normal school, college, or university may be exempted from examination; certificate valid in any elementary or high school; renewable for life if holder has taught successfully for two years and met requirements of State board; life certificate to lapse if holder ceases to teach for three years, but State board may revive lapsed life certificates. State board may issue life diplomas to teachers of eminent ability who meet requirements for three-year certificates and who have taught five years, two of which shall have been in Kansas. Certificates authorizing holders to teach special branches may be issued to persons who by examination or otherwise show qualification to teach the same; valid in subject specified thereon and renewable from year to year as determined by State board. Normal training certificates may be issued to graduates of normal training courses in high schools and accredited academies; valid in elementary schools for two years and may be renewed for two-year periods; examination for such certificates held annually in May by county board of examiners; questions furnished by State board and papers returned to State department for grading; each applicant shall pay a fee of \$1; each school participating shall remit \$7 to State superintendent. Three-year elementary certificates may be issued to persons holding first-grade certificates issued by county board of examiners or to persons holding certificates issued in cities of first or second class, if such persons have completed a four-year high-school course and a two-year course in an accredited normal school, college, or university; in lieu of such two-year course evidence of four years of successful experience may be accepted; such certificates valid in elementary schools of State and renewable for three-year periods. After September 1, 1916, no person shall teach in a four-year accredited high school who does not hold a certificate as high-school teacher issued by State board of education or a State normal school; holders of valid certificates who are teaching in accredited four-year high schools at the time this act takes effect are exempt from this provision. State board may issue temporary certificates in case of scarcity of teachers.

Boards of county examiners may issue first-grade, second-grade, or third-grade county certificates valid for three years, two years, and one year, respectively; second-grade certificates may be indorsed and validated by any county superintendent; first-grade certificates shall be so indorsed. Branches required in third-grade examination: Spelling, reading, writing, English grammar and composition, geography, arithmetic, United States history, Kansas history, civil government, physiology and hygiene, elements of agriculture, elementary general science, English classics, and the principles and methods of teaching; a third-grade certificate shall not be issued to any person who has held two third-grade certificates and has taught seven months; applicant must make an average grade of not less than 75 per cent, with no grade less than 60. Requirements for second grade: Applicant must have taught not less than seven months; must pass examination in subjects required for third grade and the elements of music in addition; must have completed a one-year course in an approved high school; must make an average grade of 80 per cent, with no grade less than 60; second-grade certificate may be issued to person without experience if such person has completed a four-year approved high-school course. Requirements for first grade: Applicant must have taught at least 14 months; must pass examination in subjects required for second grade and in English history and the elements of physics; must have completed a two-year course in an approved high school; must make an average of not less than 80 per cent, with no grade less than 75; grades of 90 per cent or more recorded on a normal training certificate or second-grade certificate or received in subsequent county teachers' examinations while such certificate is in force may be applied toward meeting the requirements of a first-grade certificate; a first-grade certificate may be renewed on payment of fee of \$1 if holder has attended required number of institutes or received approved professional instruction. Ages required for certificates: Second and third grades, not less than 18; first grade, not less than 20. The high-school credits required for first and second grade certificates may be obtained by resident attendance at an approved high school or by examination in subjects selected from first two years of course prescribed by State board of education. First-grade certificates in force at the

time of the passage of this act shall be renewed without requirement of high-school credits provided for in this act.

Secs. 7405, 7497, 7523, 7527, 7770, and 7848 of the General Statutes of 1909; secs. 1 and 2, ch. 268, session laws of 1913, and all other acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are repealed. Ch. 298, Mar. 12, 1915.

Kansas: Repealing sec. 9046, General Statutes of 1915.

Repealed section authorized common-school districts employing 10 or more teachers to certificate their own teachers. Ch. 279, Mar. 6, 1917.

Kansas: See also A (b1), State boards; E (e), Recognition of diplomas; G (d), Teachers' institutes and summer schools; N (a), High schools.

Maine: Amending sec. 3, ch. 58, Public Laws of 1913, relating to the State certification of teachers of public schools.

Requirement that persons eligible for State certificates shall have completed a standard high-school or academy course is amended to permit State superintendent, on satisfactory evidence, to accept the "equivalent of said standard secondary school course." Ch. 74, Mar. 11, 1915.

Maryland: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Michigan: Amending sec. 5, Act No. 147, Public Acts of 1891, as last amended by Act No. 231, Public Acts of 1913, relating to the certification of teachers.

Amendment provides that the county board of school examiners shall grant no certificate under this act unless applicant shall have had at least six weeks' work in a State, county, or city normal school or school approved by State superintendent, but this provision shall not apply to persons having had one-half year's work in a school maintaining four years' work above high school, nor to persons having taught at least five months prior to July 1, 1916. No person over 21 years old not a citizen of the United States shall receive a certificate. Act No. 7, Mar. 9, 1915.

Mississippi: An act to amend secs. 4530 and 4540 of the Mississippi Code of 1906, changing the manner of holding teachers' examinations and defining the public school curriculum. Ch. 187, Apr. 3, 1916.

Mississippi: Amending sec. 4543 of the Mississippi Code of 1906 by adding certain subjects to the list on which teachers are examined.

Adds theory and practice of teaching, elementary algebra, advanced English, general science, and modern history to list on which applicants for first grade license must be examined. Adds for second grade health and sanitation, history of Mississippi, civics, and elementary agriculture. Provides for licenses for teachers of special subjects, as music, normal training, etc. Ch. 188, Apr. 5, 1916.

Missouri: Amending sec. 10942, Revised Statutes, 1909, as amended in 1911 (p. 409), relating to the renewal of certificate.

Only a first-grade certificate may be renewed an unlimited number of times. H. B. 566, p. 520, Apr. 9, 1917.

Missouri: See also B (e), State aid for elementary education.

Montana: See G (c), County and local normal schools.

Nevada: Amending sec. 28, ch. 133, Acts of 1911, relating to teachers' life diplomas.

Empowers State board of education to grant a life diploma to any resident of the State who shall present evidence of having taught successfully and continuously for a period of 72 months, 24 (was 86) of which must have been in the State. Ch. 117, Mar. 13, 1915.

Nevada: Amending sec. 8266 (sec. 28, School Code of 1915) of an act approved March 20, 1911, as amended March 13, 1915, relating to life diplomas of teachers.

Reduces from 72 to 60 months the amount of successful experience for such diploma. Ch. 91, Mar. 14, 1917.

New Jersey: Amending an act (1913) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a thorough and efficient system of free public schools," etc., approved October 19, 1903.

State boards of examiners of teachers to consist of commissioner of education, one assistant commissioner, principals of State normal schools, one county superintendent and one city superintendent; assistant commissioner, county superintendent and city superintendent to be designated by State board of education. Board to examine teachers, grant State certificates and revoke the same under rules of State board of education. Ch. 177, Mar. 17, 1916.

New Mexico: Relating to the certification of teachers and repealing secs. 3 and 4, Ch. 97, Laws of 1907.

State board of education authorized to issue three grades of elementary certificates. Such certificates shall be issued upon examination in such subjects as board may elect, or upon presentation by applicant of grades in subjects required by board from any of the educational institutions of the State. Board shall make rules governing examinations which shall be conducted by county superintendent; papers shall be forwarded to State superintendent for grading; State superintendent may expend \$1,200 per annum for assistance in grading. Holder may teach in any elementary school of the State. Third grade valid for one year, second grade for two years, first grade for three years; third grade not renewable; first and second grades renewable under rules of State board. Boards of education of incorporated cities and towns may issue certificates valid in city or town where issued. State board may issue State teachers' professional certificates. Holders of certificates who possess a certificate of attendance at a county normal institute or summer school shall be entitled without further examination to teach for the period designated therein. Said board may indorse certificates issued in other States and may grant certificates of first, second, or third grade to persons having completed approved courses in institutions of the State or other schools designated by board. State board may issue special certificates to teachers of music, drawing, kindergarten or primary subjects, agriculture, manual training, domestic science, and commercial branches. Provision for county teachers' certificates is repealed. Ch. 81, Mar. 18, 1915.

New Mexico: See also G (b), State normal schools.

North Carolina: Establishing a State board of examiners and institute conductors.

Board to consist of three men and three women appointed by the governor, State superintendent chairman. Board to have entire control of examining, accrediting without examination, and certifying all applicants for position of teacher, principal, superintendent or assistant superintendent in the elementary and secondary public schools of the State, but second and third grade certificates shall be under control of county superintendent or city superintendent. Examination questions prepared by board and examinations conducted by county superintendent; papers returned to board. Board shall plan and direct, and members shall conduct, county teachers' institutes. Ch. 146, Mar. 5, 1917.

North Carolina: See also B (e), State aid for elementary education.

Ohio: Amending sec. 7822 and repealing sec. 7822-1 of the General Code, relating to professional training of teachers.

Applicants for a one-year elementary certificate shall be admitted to examination; and if found proficient may be granted a certificate to teach in the public schools in the county in which such certificate is granted for one school year, without previous professional training, but applicants for a one-year or a three-year elementary certificate who have taught in the public schools for one school year previous to the time of such application, unless said applicant is a graduate of a college or university of approved educational standing, shall possess an amount of professional training consisting of classroom instruction in a recognized institution for the training of teachers, not less than the following: After January 1, 1916, such applicant shall possess not less than six weeks of such instruction; after January 1, 1917, not less than 12 weeks of such instruction; after January 1, 1918, not less than 18 weeks of such instruction; after January 1, 1919, not less than 24 weeks of such instruction; after January 1, 1920, not less than 30 weeks of such instruction; after January 1, 1921, not less than

one year of such classroom instruction, in a recognized school for the training of teachers. H. B. 674, p. 340, May 25, 1915.

Ohio: Amending sec. 7807-6 and supplementing sec. 7807 of the General Code by enacting sec. 7807-8, relating to teachers' life elementary certificates.

State superintendent may renew State provisional certificates. Graduate of four-year high school and two years additional in an approved normal school may be granted a life elementary certificate after 50 months of successful experience in teaching. Graduate of a four-year high school and a one-year normal course or who has taken an approved course of professional reading in addition to high-school course may be granted a life elementary certificate after 100 months of successful teaching. S. B. No. 18, p. 458, Mar. 30, 1917.

Ohio: See also A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

Oklahoma: Amending sec. 16, art. 14, ch. 219, Acts of 1913, relating to the certification of teachers.

Extends from January, 1916, to January, 1918, the time after which teachers must have academic, or professional training required in act amended. Ch. 282, Apr. 1, 1915.

Oklahoma: See also G (d), Teachers' institutes and summer schools.

Porto Rico: Amending sec. 1, of "An act to establish and regulate the granting of life certificates to the teachers of Porto Rico," Approved Mar. 12, 1914.

Any rural, graded or principal teacher who holds a valid license and who has taught successfully for five years shall receive a life certificate of corresponding grade from the department of education, but teaching prior to July 1, 1905, shall not be reckoned. Act No. 3, Mar. 11, 1915.

Porto Rico: Providing for the certification of teachers for rural schools.

Certificates granted without examination to persons who complete prescribed courses for rural teachers at University of Porto Rico. No. 4, Apr. 11, 1917.

South Carolina: See A (b1), State boards.

South Dakota: Amending sec. 55, ch. 135, Acts of 1907, relating to first grade teachers' certificates.

Provides that certificate shall be valid in "all branches covered by such certificate." (Was in all grades below high school.) Ch. 167, Feb. 23, 1915.

South Dakota: Providing for the issuance of State teachers' certificates by the superintendent of public instruction. Ch. 219, Mar. 10, 1917.

Tennessee: Amending sec. 6, ch. 40, Acts of 1913, relating to the qualifications of teachers.

Each teacher who holds an elementary or high-school certificate with an average grade of 85 per cent or more issued by the State superintendent shall be exempt from further examination, if he does not discontinue teaching for a period of three successive years. Holder of second-grade elementary or high-school certificate issued by the State superintendent may have the same renewed, if he attends and does creditable work in three or more courses in a summer school approved by the State board of education; renewed for two years. Ch. 141, Apr. 7, 1917.

Vermont: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Washington: Relating to the certification of teachers, fixing the basis and qualifications for certification, and amending secs. 4013, 4044, 4050, and 4053. Remington and Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes.

List of certificates authorized for the common schools is changed. Following common-school certificates now authorized: (a) Second-grade elementary certificate, first-grade elementary certificate, and life certificate. Applicant for second-grade elementary certificate must pass examination in reading, grammar, penmanship and punctuation, history of the United States, geography, arithmetic, physiology and hygiene, orthography and State manual and must have had nine weeks of approved professional training; may be twice renewed if holder has attended nine weeks of professional training in an accredited

Institution and has done satisfactory work in at least three subjects. Applicant for first-grade elementary certificate must have taught nine months and must have had at least one year of professional training; must have same credits as for second grade and must also pass examination in nature study, drawing, juvenile and general literature, agriculture, civics, physical geography and music, but State board of education may accept two substitutes for two of above subjects; grades of 85 per cent in accredited institutions may be accepted in lieu of examinations; this certificate valid for five years and may be renewed for like period if holder has attended 18 weeks of professional training and done satisfactory work in three subjects. Applicant for life certificate must have taught 45 months, must have done at least 12 semester hours in professional study, and must pass examination in specified subjects or show credits of 85 per cent or more therein in accredited institutions. Qualifications fixed for teachers of special subjects. After September 1, 1918, no person shall be eligible to certificate who has not completed the work of a four-year high school; this provision not to affect outstanding certificates.

Ch. 48, Mar. 9, 1917.

West Virginia: Repealing secs. 131 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 132, ch. 27, Acts of 1908, renumbering secs. 80 and 90 of said chapter to become 81 and 83 respectively; renumbering sec. 88, ch. 66, Acts of 1911, to become sec. 95; renumbering sec. 92 $\frac{1}{2}$, ch. 27, Acts of 1911, to become sec. 94; amending secs. 57, 78, 83, 84, 85, 89, 93, 94, 95, 96, 130, 131, 133, 134, 135, and 136, ch. 27, Acts of 1908; amending secs. 82 and 92, ch. 25, Acts of 1909; amending secs. 81, 86, and 91, ch. 66, Acts of 1911; amending sec. 87, ch. 69, Acts of 1918, all relating to education.

Repealed sections directing the State board of education to hold at least once a year in each congressional district an examination for State professional teachers' certificates, and provided for two classes of such certificates, the duration of validity of the same, etc.

Amendments: (Sec. 57) Teacher no longer to present certificate to employing board of education in duplicate. (78) General history and book-keeping omitted from regular curriculum; district boards of education and county high-school boards authorized to establish and maintain in elementary and high-school departments in manual training, home economics, agriculture, commercial branches, and other vocational subjects. (80) Person employed to teach must be of good moral character, physically and mentally able, over 18 years old, and the holder of a valid certificate. (82) Increases from \$7,000 to \$9,000 the appropriation in connection with the certification of teachers. (84) Fixes fees of applicants for certificates and directs that the same be paid into school fund. (85) State superintendent shall prepare and furnish questions; county superintendent shall hold examination, papers returned to State superintendent for grading, such grading to be done by "competent persons actively engaged in school work"; certificate issued by State superintendent, sent to county superintendent and countersigned by him. (87) Subjects required for examination for elementary certificate: Spelling, reading, penmanship, arithmetic, English grammar and language, physiology and hygiene, United States and West Virginia geography, civics, theory and art of teaching, and agriculture. First-grade certificate valid for five years issued to applicant attaining a general average of 90 per cent with no subject below 70 per cent; second-grade valid for three years issued to applicant attaining average of 80 per cent with no subject below 68 per cent; third grade valid for one year issued to applicant attaining an average of 70 per cent with no subject below 60 per cent, but third-grade certificate shall not be issued to same person more than two years in succession. First-grade valid in all schools; second and third-grade elementary certificates valid in all grades of elementary schools, but principal of school must be holder of first grade or equivalent. First-grade elementary certificate renewable on recommendation of county superintendent; at expiration of third five-year period, such certificate may be renewed for life. (88) State superintendent may issue the short-course certificate, valid for three years, to those having completed the short course in the State normal school or branch thereof, or equivalent course in an institution approved by the State board of education; such certificate valid in elementary schools and may be renewed for one three-year period. (89) State superintendent may issue normal school certificates

valid for five years in elementary and high schools to graduates of the diploma course of State normal school and branches, or of the diploma course of the West Virginia collegiate institute or of the diploma course of any school of this or other State approved by the State board of education. (90) High-school certificates may be issued by State superintendent to applicants passing a satisfactory examination in ten subjects designated by State board of education. Said certificate may be granted to graduate of West Virginia University or of college or university of this or other State approved by State board of education, but collegiate course of such institution must have included not less than 20 semester hours in education; such certificate valid in high or elementary schools; such certificate renewable for five-year periods and at end of third five-year period may be renewed for life. (91) Supervisors' certificates valid for five years shall be issued by State superintendent to applicants who have taught not less than three years on a first-grade certificate or equivalent and who have passed an examination in such subjects as may be designated by State board of education. Such certificates may be granted to graduates of approved institutions with not less than 20 semester hours in education, if said graduates have had at least three years' experience in teaching or supervising. Renewable in five-year periods. (92) State superintendent may issue special certificates to kindergarten teachers, primary teachers, and teachers of special subjects, as music, drawing, etc.; certificate issued upon examination or completion of course approved by State board of education; valid throughout the State in subject covered; renewable for five-year periods. (93) When a holder of a first-grade certificate or equivalent has taught or done active school work for ten years while holding such certificate, State superintendent may, upon recommendation of State board of education, issue to such person a certificate valid for life in any teaching or supervisory position in the State. (96) State superintendent may revoke any teacher's certificate for cause; county superintendent shall report teacher's immorality or neglect of duty to State superintendent. (130) State board of education composed of State superintendent and five persons engaged in educational work, appointed by said superintendent; no two from same congressional district and not more than three from same political party; term of appointive members, five years, one being appointed each year. (131) Said board shall perform duties heretofore performed by State board of examiners and in addition shall prescribe courses of study for elementary and high schools. They shall also prescribe subjects in which applicants shall be examined for kindergarten, primary, high-school and supervisors' certificates and for all special certificates; at request of superintendent, they may assist in the preparation of questions for examinations. (132) State certificates and all those of rank of first grade in force at passage of this act shall continue valid and at their expiration may be renewed by State board. (133) Compensation of appointive members of board, \$5 per diem for not to exceed 25 days in a year. (134) Said board shall keep proper records and shall report annually to State superintendent. Ch. 56, Feb. 26, 1915.

Wisconsin: Creating sec. 450-6 of the Statutes, relating to the issuance and renewal of teachers' certificates.

County or city superintendent may, in the issuance of county or city certificates, accredit reading done from the list of books of the State teachers' reading circle. Ch. 220, June 10, 1915.

Wisconsin: Prescribing the qualifications of applicants and regulating the granting of county and city teachers' certificates.

After September 1, 1910, every public school teacher must have had at least two years of approved high-school work and one year of professional training; after September 1, 1921, four years of high-school work and one year of professional training. Powers of State board of examiners as provided by law are not limited by this act. When supply of legally qualified teachers is exhausted, county or city superintendent, with approval of State superintendent, may issue necessary number of certificates on examination. Ch. 200, May 23, 1917.

Wisconsin: Creating sec. 454a, and amending sec. 20, 23, Wisconsin Statutes, relating to State teachers' licenses.

Persons applying for a teachers' license on the basis of work done in, or graduation from, an institution located outside of Wisconsin shall pay a fee

of \$1 for the examination of paper records, etc., and an additional \$1 for the license, in case the same is granted. Ch. 403, June 13, 1917.

Wyoming: See A (b1), State boards.

E (c). Teachers' Examinations and Certificates, Special.

California: Amending sec. 1791 of the Political Code, relating to the powers and duties of city, or city and county, boards of examiners.

Omits special certificates from those for which board may hold examinations. Ch. 488, May 24, 1915.

California: See also E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; G (b), State normal schools.

Idaho: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

Indiana: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

Iowa: See O (a), Industrial education, general.

Kansas: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

Maine: See M (b), Kindergartens.

Maryland: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Michigan: Amending sec. 2, Act No. 168, Public Acts of 1901, as amended, relating to the certification of teachers of special subjects.

Amendment provides for the certification of teachers of domestic science and art, manual training, and physical training; authorizes State superintendent to accept credentials for such subjects and for music from any institution whose course of study is approved by him. Act No. 104, May 11, 1915.

Michigan: Defining the legal qualifications of kindergarten, primary, music, domestic science and art, manual training, commercial, physical training, and drawing teachers.

Qualifications required of kindergarten and primary teacher: Graduation from two-year kindergarten training course and teacher's certificate or diploma from a reputable college or four-year high school. Qualifications required of teacher of music, domestic science and art, manual training, commercial branches, physical training or drawing: Completion of two-year course in subject to be taught, such course to be completed in University of Michigan, any State normal school, any college incorporated, under the laws of the State, or any institution acceptable to the superintendent of public instruction. Act No. 265, May 10, 1917.

Mississippi: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

Missouri: See O (a), Industrial education, general.

New Mexico: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

North Carolina: See M (b), Kindergartens.

Oklahoma: See M (b), Kindergartens.

Washington: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

West Virginia: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

Wisconsin: See O (a), Industrial education, general.

E (d). Teachers' Certificates: Validity; Endorsement; Registration; Revocation.

Alabama: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

Maryland: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Mississippi: An act to authorize the State board of examiners to issue professional licenses to graduates of certain institutions of higher learning in this State; to provide for the issuance of teachers' licenses to holders of certificates

in other States and graduates of colleges of other States; to authorize the extension or renewal of licenses in certain cases and to repeal conflicting laws.
Ch. 181, Apr. 3, 1916.

New Mexico: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

South Dakota: Amending sec. 15, ch. 135, Acts of 1907, as amended by sec. 2, ch. 140, Acts of 1900, relating to teachers' certificates.

Authorizes State superintendent to accept (among other certificates) primary certificates issued in other States.
Ch. 174, Mar. 4, 1915.

Texas: Amending sec. 2814, Revised Statutes, 1911, so as to confer on the State superintendent the authority, upon satisfactory evidence, to reinstate a teacher's certificate theretofore canceled by him, and giving the right of appeal to the State board of education.
Ch. 157, Mar. 30, 1917.

Vermont: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

West Virginia: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

E (e). Teachers' Certificates: Recognition of Normal School and College or University Diplomas.

Alabama: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

Arkansas: See G (b), State normal schools.

California: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

Florida: Granting teachers' certificates to persons who complete certain courses in the State institutions of higher learning or in the private institutions of higher learning in the State, and prescribing the conditions under which the same may be granted.

Person completing elementary professional course or equivalent in private institution with an average grade of 75 per cent in all studies shall be entitled to third-grade certificate valid for two years. Completing freshman year of normal course with average grade of 75 per cent, second-grade certificate valid for four years. Completing sophomore year of normal course with average grade of 85 per cent, first-grade certificate valid for five years. Private university or college must offer four years above the junior high school and must have a normal course with teaching force, equipment and training facilities approved by State board of education.
Ch. 6838 (No. 82), June 4, 1915.

Florida: Providing for the issuance of teachers' certificates to graduates of normal schools and colleges.
Ch. 7373, June 7, 1917.

Florida: See also G (d), Teachers' institutes and summer schools.

Kansas: Relating to the certification of teachers by the State normal schools.

Certificates may be issued as follows: Completion of secondary course entitles person to teach for a period of one year; completion of a standard four-year high-school course and the freshman year of normal school entitles to teach three years; completion of standard four-year high-school course and sophomore year of normal school entitles to life certificate to teach in elementary schools and junior and two-year high schools; completion of course leading to degree of bachelor of science in education entitles to a life diploma to teach in any public school, including high schools. Each State normal school shall have power to issue certificates to teach special subjects.

Ch. 209, Apr. 8, 1915.

Kansas: See also E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

Kentucky: See G (b), State normal schools.

Louisiana: See B (b), Educational corporations.

Maryland: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Michigan: Amending sec. 5814, Compiled Laws of 1915, relating to the issuance of teachers' certificates without examination to graduates of colleges offering courses approved by the State board of education.

Removes restriction that college must be in Michigan.

Act No. 13, Mar. 22, 1917.

Mississippi: See E (d), Validity, etc., of certificates.

New Mexico: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

North Carolina: See B (e), State aid for elementary education.

North Dakota: See G (c), County and local normal schools.

Ohio: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

Oklahoma: Providing for the issuance of teachers' certificates to graduates of certain colleges and the acceptance of credits.

Any graduate of a college of Oklahoma requiring for graduation a four-year course above a four-year high school and maintaining a course in education approved by the State board of education shall, upon proof to the State superintendent that said applicant has completed said course, be granted a life high-school certificate. Credits received in such course shall entitle holder to credits on same subjects in examination for teacher's certificate at any time within three years of receipt of said credits. Ch. 68, Mar. 3, 1915.

Oklahoma: Authorizing the State superintendent of public instruction to issue teachers' certificates valid in the common schools for two years to graduates of district agricultural schools and fully accredited four-year high schools when course of study of such schools is equivalent to course in schools accredited to State university and when school is equipped for teaching agricultural, domestic science, and manual training and when said graduate has completed such a course in psychology and the science of teaching as said superintendent may prescribe. Ch. 114, Mar. 11, 1915.

Oklahoma: Amending sec. 8017, Revised Laws, 1910, relating to the issuance of teachers' certificates by State normal schools.

Provides also for the issuance of certificates to graduates of colleges organized under the laws of Oklahoma and approved by the State board of education. Ch. 241, Mar. 27, 1917.

Texas: Amending sec. 116, ch. 96, acts of 1911, providing for granting teachers' certificates to graduates of approved higher institutions.

Adds approved junior colleges of the State to institutions whose graduates may be granted first-grade certificates. Ch. 8, Feb. 2, 1917.

Washington: Providing for the issuance of teachers' certificates to graduates of accredited schools and colleges.

Directs State board of education to prepare a list of accredited higher institutions within and without the State to whose graduates State superintendent may issue certificates without examination except in Washington State Manual. Graduates of accredited institutions must have had at least 12 semester hours in professional subjects or stand examination in professional subjects. Entrance and graduation requirements of accredited colleges and universities shall be equal to those of University of Washington; requirements of normal schools shall be equal to advanced courses of Washington State normal schools. Ch. 161, Mar. 18, 1915.

Washington: See also E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

West Virginia: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

Wisconsin: Repealing sec. 452c of the Statutes, relating to renewal of primary teachers' certificates, and amending sec. 387, relating to the University of Wisconsin.

Repealed section provided conditions under which primary certificates could be renewed. Amended section omits provision that graduates of the University after teaching one year may have their diplomas countersigned by State superintendent to have force and effect of unlimited State certificate. Ch. 220, June 11, 1915.

Wisconsin: Renumbering and amending subsec. 3, sec. 458b-2, Wisconsin Statutes, and creating new subsections of secs. 458b-2 and 20.84, relating to Stout Institute.

Provides for certifying graduates to teach. Ch. 528, June 29, 1917.

E (f). Teachers' Associations; Reading Circles.

West Virginia: See G (d), Teachers' institutes and summer schools.

Wisconsin: Amending subsec. 5 of sec. 172-54 of the Statutes, relating to teachers' institutes and reading circles and making an appropriation therefor.

Provides that not exceeding one-tenth of \$9,500 annual appropriation for teachers' institutes and summer schools may be used for the purpose of conducting a State teachers' and a State young people's reading circle, such expenditure to have approval of State superintendent. Ch. 293, June 23, 1915.

Wisconsin: See also E (h), Teachers' certificates, general; G (d), Teachers' institutes and summer schools.

F. TEACHERS: EMPLOYMENT; CONTRACT; APPOINTMENT; DISMISSAL**(a) General; Tenure, Duties, etc.**

Alabama: See A (c1), County boards.

California: Securing to native-born and naturalized citizens of the United States the exclusive right to be employed in any department of the State, county, city and county, and city government in the State.

The act excepts teachers in public schools and in State supported institutions who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States; also native-born women who have married foreigners. Does not apply to members of faculty of a State college or university. Ch. 417, May 19, 1915.

California: Authorizing the employment of "home teachers" by school trustees or city boards of education.

Not exceeding one "home teacher" may be employed for each 500 units of average attendance at common schools. Such teacher shall work in the homes of children, instructing both children and adults. Salary of such teacher to be paid from the city or district special school fund. Ch. 37, Apr. 10, 1915.

California: Amending sec. 1696 of the Political Code, relating to the duties of teachers.

Some minor changes as to reports, etc. Ch. 715, May 31, 1917.

Colorado: Providing for the interchange of public-school teachers between Colorado and other States.

Authorizes a school district to exchange for one year a teacher having taught five years therein for a teacher having taught not less than same time in a district of another State; teachers' home district shall pay salary.

Ch. 143, Mar. 5, 1915.

Connecticut: Any school committee may authorize the "supervising agent" to employ teachers. When not so authorized, such agent shall make nominations, which may be accepted or rejected by committee.

Ch. 316, May 16, 1917.

Hawaii: Providing that preference be given citizens of Hawaii in the employment of teachers.

Act 35, Apr. 6, 1917.

Louisiana: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Maine: Providing for the registration of teachers.

On payment of a fee of \$3, holder of a teacher's certificate may register in office of State superintendent for a position as teacher anywhere in the State.

Ch. 137, Mar. 30, 1917.

Massachusetts: Prohibiting inquiries as to the religious or political belief of applicants for positions in the public schools.

Ch. 84, Mar. 17, 1917.

Nebraska: Amending sec. 6773, Revised Statutes of 1913, relating to method of hiring teachers.

Amendment provides that no school board shall pay district money to any teacher after receiving a sworn statement of a school board that the services of such teacher are under previous contract. Ch. 117, Apr. 8, 1915.

Nevada: Empowering the superintendent of public instruction, regents of State University, and school trustees to dismiss certain employees, and forbidding them to engage or employ in the educational department in a professional manner any person other than a citizen of the United States, and prohibiting the State controller and county auditors from issuing any warrants to any person other than a citizen of the United States, and providing a penalty therefor. Ch. 274, Mar. 26, 1915.

Nevada: Repealing sec. 109, ch. 133, Acts of 1911, relating to public schools.

Repeals section which provided that no teacher should receive public school moneys unless he gave instruction in the fish and game laws of the State. Ch. 21, Feb. 13, 1915.

New Hampshire: Establishing an employment bureau for teachers.

Any person may file in the office of the State superintendent of public instruction an application to teach in the public schools of the State; fee of \$2 must accompany application. Any authorized officer or board may apply to State superintendent for information concerning such applicant. Unlawful for a superintendent of city or town schools to accept a fee for securing a teacher position in the public schools for any person. Ch. 156, Apr. 21, 1915.

New Hampshire: Prohibiting the employment of any teacher, janitor, or person in any other capacity in connection with any building used for school purposes when such teacher, janitor, or person is infected with tuberculosis or other communicable disease. Ch. 104, Mar. 27, 1917.

New Jersey: Supplementing an act entitled "An act to establish a thorough and efficient system of free public schools," etc., approved October 19, 1903.

Authorizes State commissioner of education to appoint, with approval of State board of education, a "helping teacher" to aid and direct the teachers of two or more districts. Salaries of such teachers not to exceed \$1,500 each per annum. Ch. 149, Mar. 17, 1916.

New York: Amending the public officers' law, the civil service law, and the education law, providing for the removal of officers and employees for treasonable or seditious acts or utterances. Ch. 416, May 8, 1917.

New York: See also O (b), Agricultural schools.

Ohio: Amending sec. 7718 of the General Code, prohibiting the sale of textbooks and school supplies by superintendents, supervisors, principals, or teachers. H. B. No. 420, p. 447, June 2, 1915.

Oregon: Granting to school teachers in merged districts certain protection and providing for relief.

Gives to teachers of district merged with another all the rights of teachers in enlarged district. Ch. 108, Feb. 16, 1915.

Oregon: Amending sec. 4118, Lord's Oregon Laws, regulating contracts with teachers and the resignation of teachers. Ch. 232, Feb. 17, 1917.

Pennsylvania: Amending sec. 2220 of the School Code of 1911, relating to the appointment of superintendents, principals, teachers, etc.

In the appointment of teachers in cities of the first class, appointment must be made from three highest names on the proper eligible list. Act No. 369, June 4, 1915.

South Dakota: Providing for the registration of teachers and for the assistance of school district boards in securing teachers.

Qualified teachers may on payment of fee of \$1 register with the State superintendent of public instruction. Ch. 215, Feb. 23, 1917.

Texas: See A (d), District boards and officers.

Vermont: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Wisconsin: Providing for the exchange of public-school teachers of this State with teachers of other States. Ch. 340, June 4, 1917.

F (b). Teachers' Salaries.

Alabama: See A (c1), County boards.

Connecticut: See B (e), State aid for elementary education.

Delaware: Amending sec. 2300, ch. 71, Revised Code of 1915, relating to attendance of teachers at institutes and fixing a minimum salary of teachers.

Every public school teacher shall attend each day's session of teachers' institute held by county superintendent. Minimum salary of white teacher, \$45 per month; if teacher has had two years' training at a reputable normal school or college, \$50 per month; four years' training, \$55 per month. Every teacher must report annually to State board of education; for failure, certificate may be suspended. Ch. 180, Apr. 2, 1917.

Georgia: Providing for the prompt payment of the public school teachers of the State by authorizing the issuance of the governor's warrants and the sale of the same. No. 139, p. 35, Aug. 13, 1915.

Hawaii: Fixing at \$40 per month the minimum pay of teachers in the public schools. Act 89, Apr. 17, 1917.

Hawaii: Amending sec. 297, ch. 25, Revised Laws, 1915, relating to the salaries of teachers.

Directs department of education to prepare a teachers' salary schedule. Increases aggregate amount that may be used for paying teachers. Act. 114, Apr. 20, 1917.

Maryland: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Nevada: Amending sec. 104, ch. 133, Acts of 1911, relating to length of school term, etc.

Teacher allowed pay for time when school is ordered closed on account of sickness or epidemic, but for not exceeding 30 days. Ch. 210, Mar. 24, 1917.

New Jersey: Amending sec. 184 of an act entitled "an act to establish a thorough and efficient system of free public schools, and to provide for the maintenance, support, and management thereof," approved October 10, 1903, relating to the custodian of district school funds.

Provides for the payment of district employees (in addition to teachers) by means of a pay roll. Ch. 348, Apr. 19, 1915.

New Jersey: Providing that the salaries of all persons, other than teachers and instructors, employed in any school district comprising a city of the first class shall be paid semimonthly. Ch. 72, Mar. 22, 1915.

New Mexico: See B (d), State taxation for school purposes.

New York: Amending the Greater New York charter, relative to the salaries of the teaching staff of the board of education.

Reorganizes salary schedule. Ch. 627, May 23, 1917.

North Carolina: See B (e), State aid for elementary education.

Ohio: See A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; B (e), State aid for elementary education.

Oregon: Preventing discrimination in the payment of salaries between male and female teachers in the public schools. Ch. 99, Feb. 15, 1915.

Pennsylvania: Amending sec. 1210 of the School Code, relating to the salaries of teachers.

Minimum salaries fixed as follows: Holder of provisional certificate, \$45 per month; holder of professional certificate or normal school certificate, \$55 per month; holder of permanent certificate or final normal school diploma, \$60 per month.
Act No. 425, July 28, 1917.

Utah: See B (e), State aid for elementary education.

Vermont: See A (u), Administration and supervision, general.

West Virginia: Repealing sec. 274, ch. 27, Acts of 1908, and amending secs. 28 and 29 of the same chapter, relating to the salaries of public school teachers.

Repealed section fixed minimum salaries as follows: Holder of first-grade certificate, \$40 per month; second-grade, \$35; third-grade, \$30. Amendment provides for minimum salaries as follows: First-grade certificate, \$50; second-grade, \$40; third-grade, \$30. Board of education may lay additional levy not exceeding 5 cents on the \$100 to pay minimum salaries herein provided, when funds available from maximum levy allowed by law and from other sources are insufficient. Upon petition of a majority of taxpayers of the subdistrict, an additional levy shall be made to extend the term, but such additional levy shall not exceed 5 cents on the \$100.

West Virginia: See also C (c), Local taxation.

Wisconsin: Amending paragraph (b), subsec. (5), sec. 2024, Wisconsin Statutes, relating to the apportionment of school funds.

Has effect of raising minimum salary of teachers from \$40 to \$45 per month.
Ch. 284, May 25, 1917.

Wisconsin: See also B (e), State aid for elementary education; N (a), High schools.

F (c). Teachers' Pensions.

Alabama: Authorizing the county board of education or other school governing body in any county having a population of not less than 80,000 nor more than 82,000 to pay pensions to aged and indigent teachers out of the school fund of said county. (Applies to Mobile county.)

Act No. 459, p. 335, Sept. 10, 1915.

Arizona: Amending paragraph 2810, ch. 10, title 11, Revised Statutes, 1913, relating to the retirement of teachers.

Beneficiary must be 60 years old or over and must have taught 30 years, 25 of which must have been in the State.
Ch. 10, Mar. 5, 1917.

California: Adding sec. 1455 to the Code of Civil Procedure, relating to the collection by surviving heirs of balances due the estates of deceased annuitants from the public school teachers' retirement salary fund.

Prescribes persons who may receive such balances.
Ch. 68, Apr. 6, 1917.

California: Providing for the return to the owners thereof of any funds deducted from teachers' retirement salaries in excess of the amounts directed by law to be so deducted.
Ch. 546, May 18, 1917.

Connecticut: Establishing a retirement system for public-school teachers.

Terms defined. "Teacher" includes teacher, principal, supervisor, or superintendent. "Annuity" means payment from teachers' contributions; "pension" means payment from State's contributions. Retirement fund established on July 1, 1917. Teachers entering service after July 1, 1917, shall become members of association; those in service prior to that date may become members at any time before September 30, 1917, or thereafter by payment of back assessments with interest. Teachers over 70 years old, who have taught 40 years in the State and retired prior to June 30, 1917, may be paid a pension of not less than \$300. Management of system vested in retirement board of five members as follows: Insurance commissioner, bank commissioner, secretary of State board of education, and two teachers appointed first by governor for terms of four years and thereafter elected by members of retirement as

sociation. A secretary and clerical help may be employed. (1) "Expense fund" to consist of State appropriations for that purpose. (2) "Annuity fund" to consist of assessments of teachers and interest. Assessment to be 5 per cent of teacher's salary, but not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 per annum. Assessments to cease at end of 30 years, unless teacher elects to pay further assessments in order to pay sufficient to secure annuity of \$500. (3) "Pension fund" to consist of State appropriations to pay pensions.

"Sec. 6. Any member of the retirement association may retire from service in the public schools on attaining the age of 60 years or on the completion of 35 years of service in the public schools. Any member of the retirement association, if incapable of rendering satisfactory service as a teacher, may, with the approval of the retirement board, be retired by the employing school board on attaining the age of 55 years or at any time thereafter. Any member of the retirement association on attaining the age of 70 years, shall be retired from service in the public schools; provided, if the employing committee shall so request in writing, the retirement board may permit the employment of such member beyond the age of 70 years, and on the retirement of such member he shall receive from the State the pension to which he would have been entitled at the age of 70. A member of the retirement association, after his retirement under the provisions of this section, shall be entitled to receive from the annuity fund, as he shall elect at the time of his retirement, on the basis of tables adopted by the retirement board, an annuity, payable in monthly payments, to which the sum of his assessments under the provisions of section 5, with regular interest thereon, shall entitle him; or an annuity of less amount, as determined by the retirement board for the annuitant electing such option, payable in monthly payments, with the provision that on the death of the annuitant, the annuity shall be continued to and throughout the life of such person as he shall nominate by written designation duly acknowledged and filed with the retirement board at the time of his retirement. The retirement board may offer other benefits of equal value with the benefits herein provided and the contributor retiring may accept either the benefits herein provided or one of said alternative benefits in lieu thereof. Any person receiving payments of an annuity as provided in this section shall receive with each monthly payment of his annuity, an equal amount to be paid from the pension fund as directed by the retirement board. Any teacher who shall have become a member of the retirement association under the provisions of section 3, and who shall have served 15 years or more in the public schools of the State, not less than 5 of which shall immediately precede retirement, shall, on retiring as provided in this section, be entitled to receive a retirement allowance as follows: Such annuity and pension as may be due under the provisions of this section; an additional pension to such an amount that the sum of this additional pension and the pension hereinbefore provided in this section shall equal the pension to which he would have been entitled under the provisions of this act if he had paid 30 assessments on his average yearly wage for the 5 years preceding his retirement, with interest thereon at 3 per centum compounded annually; provided, if his term of service in the State shall have been over 30 years, the 30 assessments shall be reckoned as having begun at the time of his entering service and as drawing interest at 3 per centum compounded annually until the time of his retirement; and further provided, if the sum of such additional pension, with the annuity and pension provided for by this section, is less than \$300 in any one year, an additional sum sufficient to make an annual retirement allowance of \$300 shall be paid from the pension fund. If at any time it is impossible or impracticable to consult the original records as to wages received by a member during any period, the retirement board shall determine the pension to be paid under the provisions of this section in accordance with such evidence as it may be able to obtain."

Teacher withdrawing from service shall be entitled to refund of full amount of assessments paid plus interest. If teacher dies before retirement, refund shall be paid to executor or administrator of his estate. Amount to be paid by teacher or to teacher shall be exempt from taxation and legal process. School boards to notify teachers of their obligations under this act and certify to retirement board the names and salaries of teachers, changes, etc. To deduct teachers' assessments from their salaries. Treasurers of towns to account monthly for funds. State treasurer to be custodian of funds. Towns and cities having pension systems may claim exemption from this act. State appropriation of \$40,000 for two years.

Ch. 411, May 16, 1917.

Hawaii: Establishing a retirement fund for pensioning retired teachers of the public schools of the Territory of Hawaii, and regulating the collection, management, and disbursement thereof. Act No. 14, Apr. 19, 1915.

Idaho: Authorizing the board of trustees of any independent school district to establish a teachers' retirement fund.

District board may pay out of such fund not to exceed \$40 per month to a male teacher over 60 years old, or to a female teacher over 55 years old. Male teacher must have taught 35 years, 15 of which, including last 10, must have been in the district; female teacher must have taught 30 years under like conditions. Board may obtain old-age pension for such teacher. Provision may be made for disabled teacher who has taught 10 years in district. Special levy not exceeding one-tenth of 1 mill may be made to create such fund. In addition board may make assessments of teachers' salaries. When once established, fund can not be abolished by board. Ch. 33, Mar. 13, 1917.

Illinois: Providing a State teachers' pension and retirement fund.

Under this act the board of trustees of the Illinois State teachers' pension and retirement fund consists of the superintendent of public instruction, the State treasurer, and three teachers elected by the contributing teachers. The State treasurer is ex-officio treasurer of the fund. Teachers already employed may or may not elect before September 1, 1920, to become members of the association. Those entering the service for the first time are deemed to accept the terms of the act. Members are divided into three classes: (1) Those having taught 10 years or less; (2) those having taught 10 to 15 years; (3) over 15 years. Assessments upon salaries are as follows: First class, \$1 per month for first five months each year; second class, \$2 per month for first five months each year; third class, \$6 per month for first five months through a period of 10 years in this class. It is provided that assessments shall be withheld from salaries by the governing boards of school districts. An amount sufficient to meet all demands is appropriated from the State common school fund. This amount, until otherwise provided by law, must be equal to a tax of one-tenth of a mill on all taxable property of the State, except property in districts to which the act does not apply. Gifts and bequests may be accepted. A teacher before being retired, must have contributed the full amount of \$400 or make up the deficiency. After 15 years of service, a teacher may be retired for disability, but the full \$400 must have been contributed or the deficiency made up. Each teacher retiring is entitled to \$16 annually for each year taught, but not to exceed \$400. No person under 50 years of age may be retired, except for disability. Any teacher ceasing to teach before becoming a member of the third class is entitled to the return of one-half of the amount contributed by him or her. The word "teacher" is defined in the act to include a teacher, teacher-secretary, principal, supervising principal, supervisor, assistant superintendent, or superintendent. Cities of over 65,000 population which have retirement systems of their own are exempt from the provisions of the act. S. B. 135, p. 640, May 27, 1915.

Illinois: Amending sec. 3 of an act to provide for a teachers' pension and retirement fund in cities under special acts, approved June 27, 1913.

Sets apart from the State common school fund, for the benefit of such retirement fund, an amount equal to sum produced by a tax of one-tenth of 1 mill on the dollar in such city. H. B. 947, p. 648, June 29, 1915.

Illinois: Creating and providing for the administration of a State institutions teachers' pension and retirement fund. S. B. 260, p. 748, June 14, 1917.

Illinois: Amending the law providing for teachers' pensions in cities of 10,000 to 100,000 population and governed by special acts.

Minor amendments to conform to other laws providing State funds. S. B. 491, p. 740, June 26, 1917.

Illinois: See also B (e), State aid for elementary education.

Indiana: Providing for a system of teachers' pensions.

Teachers' retirement fund created. "Permanent fund" consists of (1) gifts and bequests and (2) all other money becoming a part of the fund. "Current fund" consists of (1) interest on permanent or current fund, (2) assessments on teachers' salaries, (3) apportionments from State school tuition

tax. Board of trustees of retirement fund, five members as follows: State superintendent, State auditor, attorney general, and two teachers or supervisors appointed by the governor. State is divided into "units": (1) Each city of over 5,000 population; (2) each county outside of such cities; (3) each State institution subject to the provisions of this act. Any such unit may come under the provisions of the act by petition of a majority of teachers together with a majority of school officials thereof. Any unit already having a pension system may elect to come under the provisions of this act. Any State normal school or State institution may, on petition of majority of board of trustees and teachers of such unit, come under provisions of the act, but trustees shall pay to retirement fund, in addition to contributions of teachers, one-half the sum necessary to meet the annuities and other expenses under the act of that particular unit for the current year. Board of trustees of fund shall serve without compensation, but shall be entitled to expenses when engaged in their duties. Board shall have charge of fund; may receive gifts and bequests; shall receive and receipt for all moneys; shall report annually to governor. State treasurer shall be custodian of moneys, papers, and securities of fund. Board shall pass on all applications for annuities. Assessments of teachers: First 15 years of service, \$10 per year; next 10 years, \$20 per year; next 10 years, \$25 per year; remaining years up to fortieth year, \$20 per year; assessments to be withheld from salaries. Teachers coming under the provisions of the act shall pay arrearages at above rates, but they may elect not to claim credit for time already taught and in that event shall not be required to pay such arrearages. Trustees of retirement fund shall apportion to each unit its share of current fund over and above assessments of teachers; State superintendent in making semi-annual apportionment of State school tuition tax shall withhold from each unit a sum equal to one-half amount necessary to meet the demands of such unit for retirement purposes; for State institutions State auditor shall withhold such amount. Investments of funds shall be made in bonds of United States, State, counties, townships, cities, or other municipal corporations, or first mortgages on real estate. Any person having taught 35 years or more in public schools, 12 of which may have been outside of the State, may be retired. Annuities: 35 years of service, \$600; 36 years, \$620; 37 years, \$640; 38 years, \$660; 39 years, \$680; 40 years, \$700. Any teacher may be retired for disability after 25 years of service. Annuities: 25 years of service, \$350; increment of \$25 per additional year up to thirty-fourth year. Teacher leaving service before retirement shall be entitled to refund of amounts contributed without interest; if teacher dies before retirement, heirs or legatees shall be entitled to such refund. Teacher may be allowed one year in seven for professional study or for disability, but assessments must be paid during such year. Pensions are exempt from legal process, and may not be transferred. Beneficiaries include any regularly employed teacher, teacher-clerk, supervising principal, principal, supervisor, superintendent, or other teacher or instructor regularly licensed and employed.

Ch. 182, Acts of 1915.

Indiana: Amending secs. 3 and 6, ch. 170, Acts of 1907, relating to teachers' pensions in cities of 100,000 population or more.

Raises from 1 cent to 1½ cents on the \$100 the tax that shall be levied for benefit of pension fund, but after 10 years school commissioners may reduce tax to 1 cent. Extends benefits of act to eligible teachers who retired prior to March 9, 1907.

Ch. 68, Mar. 5, 1915.

Iowa: Authorizing independent school districts having a population of 75,000 or more to retire public school teachers upon annuity; creating a fund for such purpose and a board to administer the same.

Ch. 387, Apr. 25, 1917.

Louisiana: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Maine: Increasing from \$25,000 to \$27,000 the annual appropriation for teachers' pensions.

Ch. 79, Mar. 26, 1917.

Maryland: An act to add a new section to ch. 463, Acts of 1912, relating to the retirement of public school teachers in Allegany County.

Extends provisions of the act to apply to any teacher in the State normal school at Frostburg who was, at the time of the passage of the act, a teacher in any public school in Allegany County.

Ch. 123, Mar. 31, 1918.

Maryland: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Massachusetts: Amending secs. 5 and 6, ch. 832, Acts of 1913, and sec. 6, ch. 532, Acts of 1911, relating to the retirement of public school teachers.

Provides that members of the retirement association provided under ch. 532, Acts of 1911, shall have full amount of their contributions with interest transferred to annuity fund provided by this act. Allows credit for teaching prior to June 1, 1912, under certain conditions. Person leaving the service to teach in a vocational school shall not be entitled to refund of contributions made.

Ch. 197, Apr. 22, 1915.

Massachusetts: Amending secs. 4 and 6, ch. 589, Acts of 1908, as amended, relating to the payment of pensions to members of the teaching and supervising staff of the public schools of the city of Boston.

Authorizes the school committee to appropriate for the purpose of paying pensions 7 (was 5) cents on the \$1,000 of taxable property.

Special acts, ch. 304, Apr. 27, 1915.

Massachusetts: An act relative to the retirement of teachers and other employees in training schools maintained under the direction of the State board of education.

Provides for pensions for such teachers and employees under existing State law.

Ch. 54, Mar. 21, 1916.

Massachusetts: An act relative to refunds to members of the teachers' retirement association who withdraw from the service of the public schools.

If member of association withdraws from service before six annual assessments have been paid, the total amount to which such member is entitled to have refunded may be paid to him in one sum; after six assessments have been paid, the amount so refunded shall be in the form of annuity for life based on the contributions of such member, together with regular interest thereon, or in four annual installments, as such member may elect.

Ch. 60, Mar. 21, 1916.

Massachusetts: Amending paragraph 2, sec. 1, and sec. 6, ch. 832, Acts of 1913, as amended by ch. 197, Acts of 1915, relating to the retirement system for public school teachers.

Any member of the retirement association on becoming physically or mentally disabled after 20 years of service, and before reaching the age of 60, may be retired. Member so retired may receive an annuity for life in proportion to assessments paid or an "annuity certain" for a definite number of years only, as determined by retirement board.

Ch. 233, May 9, 1917.

Massachusetts: Exempting from taxation the pension and annuity funds for the public school teachers in the city of Boston and the pensions and annuities paid therefrom.

Ch. 327 (Special Acts), May 14, 1917.

Michigan: Providing for a retirement fund for teachers.

State teachers' retirement fund board to consist of State superintendent and five members appointed by governor; one of whom shall be a woman teacher; term of appointive members, five years, one being appointed each year; no compensation for members, but actual expenses paid; secretary shall receive not exceeding \$1,800 per annum; annual meetings required, and special meetings may be called; State treasurer shall be treasurer of fund. Powers of board: To select necessary employees; investigate all matters relating to the operation of this act; require reports from boards, officers, and persons having duties respecting contributions by teachers; draw warrants upon the State treasurer for the payment of annuities; increase, when necessary, contributions of teachers as provided in this act; make rules for carrying out this act, subject to approval of State superintendent. Contributions required of teachers: (1) Teacher having taught 5 years or less in public schools, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of salary, but not more than \$5 annually; (2) 5 to 15 years, 1 per cent, but not more than \$10 annually; (3) more than 15 years, 2 per cent, but not more than \$20 annually. Board may increase contributions as follows: First class, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to 1 per cent, but not exceeding \$10 annually; second class, 1 per cent to 2 per cent, but not exceeding \$20 annually; third class, 2 per cent to

3 per cent, but not exceeding \$30 annually. Every teacher contracting after this act takes effect shall be construed as accepting its terms. Boards of education, trustees, and other school authorities are required to withhold teachers' contributions from their salaries. Annuities allowed: To teacher having taught 30 years, 15 of which, including the last 5, shall have been in the State, there is allowed one-half of average annual salary during last 5 years, but not exceeding \$500; to teacher having taught 25 years, 15 including last 5 in the State, there is allowed such proportion of annuity for 30 years as time taught bears to 30 years; to teacher having taught 15 years in the State and having become mentally or physically incapacitated, there is allowed such proportion of annuity for 30 years as time taught bears to 30 years. Retirement may be on request of teacher or governing body of the school district. In order to be entitled to an annuity, teacher must have contributed an amount equal to annuity for one year or deficiency must be made up. Annuities shall be paid quarterly. Teacher ceasing to teach before retirement shall be entitled to the return of one-half of amount contributed, without interest. Annuity shall cease when retired teacher again begins to teach. State teachers' retirement fund consists of (1) contributions of teachers; (2) gifts and bequests; (3) income derived from the permanent fund. "Teacher" shall include teachers, principals, assistant principals, supervisors, superintendents in the public schools; county school commissioners, county normal teachers, the State superintendent and his deputies; also all persons employed in teaching or educational work in certain State institutions. This act shall not apply to school districts having a pension system under a local act, but such district, on petition of two-thirds of contributing teachers and by majority vote of qualified electors, may elect to come under the provisions of this act.

Act No. 174, May 11, 1915.

Minnesota: Establishing a State teachers' insurance and retirement fund.

"Teacher" is defined to include teacher, supervisor, principal, superintendent, or certified librarian employed in any educational or administrative capacity in the public schools, or in any educational, correctional or charitable institution supported wholly or in part by the State, except those employed in State university. "Teachers' insurance and retirement fund" secured from following sources: (1) Assessments on teachers; (2) donations, gifts, bequests, etc.; (3) interest on moneys belonging to fund; (4) a State tax of one-twentieth mill on the dollar of taxable property in that part of State to which this act applies. Boards of education shall deduct from teachers' salaries as follows: For first 5 years of service, \$5 per year; second 5 years, \$10 per year; next 10 years, \$20 per year; next 5 years, \$30 per year. Upon the payment of arrearages, credit may be had for service prior to taking effect of this act; any teacher retiring must have paid, or must pay, sum equal to annuity. School boards shall report to county treasurer semiannually in January and July and shall transmit to him funds deducted from salaries; they shall also report to county superintendent as to teachers employed, amounts deducted, etc.; county superintendent shall report to trustees of retirement fund, and county treasurer shall transmit funds semiannually in January and July to State treasurer. Board of trustees to consist of State superintendent, State auditor, attorney general, and two members of retirement association elected by association; term of elective members, two years, one being elected each year. Said board may frame rules, not inconsistent with law, for its own government and the enforcement of this act; it may elect a secretary and fix his salary. Board shall pass on applications for retirement. It shall have charge of the investment of funds. It shall meet annually and special meetings may be held; elective members allowed \$5 per day and necessary expenses when attending meetings. Board shall report annually to meeting of the retirement association. State treasurer shall be treasurer of fund and shall report annually to trustees. Teacher may become member of fund association by making application before September 1, 1917. Any person not hitherto a teacher in the State, on becoming employed as such after September 1, 1915, shall be deemed to become a member of the association. Any person having taught 20 years or more, 15 of which including the last 5 must have been in the State, may be retired. Annuities allowed: For 20 years of service, \$350; 21 years, \$380; 22 years, \$410; 23 years, \$440; 24 years, \$470; 25 years, \$500; a year must be at least seven months. Any disabled teacher, having taught 15 years, 10 in the State, may be retired and receive such proportion of 20-year annuity as time taught bears to 20 years. Annuitant may reenter service but without annuity during

such employment. Member ceasing to teach before retirement shall be entitled to return of one-half of amount contributed, without interest. Meeting of association shall be at time and place of Minnesota Educational Association. This act does not apply to cities of the first class. Ch. 109, Apr. 20, 1915.

Minnesota: Amending sec. 1427, General Statutes, 1913, relating to the teachers' retirement fund in cities of the first class.

Tax in city of first class operating under home-rule charter shall not exceed two-tenths of a mill on the dollar; in other cities to which the act applies, shall not exceed one-tenth of a mill. Ch. 300, Apr. 17, 1917.

Montana: Providing a public-school teachers' retirement fund.

Two funds provided. Composition of "public school teachers' permanent fund": (1) Contributions made by teachers; (2) income from investment of moneys contained in funds; (3) gifts, bequests, etc.; (4) appropriations by legislature. "Public school teachers' retirement salary fund" shall consist of moneys transferred from permanent fund. There shall be deducted from the salary of every teacher subject to this act \$1 from the compensation paid such teacher for every month for which such teacher receives compensation. Before any teacher may be retired the sum of \$12 per year for 25 years must have been contributed or deficiency made up. Superintendent of public instruction, State treasurer, and attorney general shall constitute the retirement salary fund board. Powers and duties of board: (1) To allow retirement salaries; (2) to examine and allow demands against the funds; (3) to require officers having duties to perform in respect to the contributions of teachers to report to board from time to time; (4) to invest the permanent fund in securities designated by law for investment of the public school fund; (5) to appoint a secretary from the office force of the State superintendent; (6) to conduct investigations in all matters relating to the operation of this act. Said board shall meet at least once every three months and make a list of all persons entitled to payment of annuities. Said board shall make rules and regulations, not inconsistent with this act, which shall have the force and effect of law. Each county superintendent shall annually report to State superintendent the amount necessary to pay annuities of his county; State superintendent shall make to board a like report for entire State. Every public, State or county school teacher having served in day or evening schools or partly as such teacher and partly as State or county or city superintendent or supervising executive or educational administrator for at least 25 school years, at least 15 including the last 10 shall have been in the State, shall be entitled to retire with an annuity of \$600. Disabled teacher having taught 15 years as above shall receive during disability such proportion of \$600 as number of years taught bears to 25. This act shall be binding upon all teachers already in the service who signify prior to January 1, 1916, their willingness to be bound by it; it shall be binding upon all new teachers. Any annuitant on returning to the service shall cease to draw annuity; any disabled teacher returning to the service and thereafter qualifying under this act shall have deducted from annuity amount received during disability, but quarterly deductions shall not exceed \$5.

Ch. 95, Mar. 8, 1915.

Nevada: Providing for the payment of retirement salaries to public-school teachers of the State.

Two funds established—retirement salary fund and permanent fund. Sources of permanent fund: (1) Contributions of teachers, (2) income and interest from investment of fund, (3) State tax of 3 mills on \$100 of taxable property, (4) gifts and bequests. Sources of retirement salary fund: Moneys transferred from permanent fund. There shall be annually deducted from salary of every teacher subject to provisions of this act the sum of \$9. Except as otherwise provided, no person shall be entitled to retirement until such person shall have paid to permanent fund a sum equal to \$9 per annum for 30 years. State board of education shall constitute the public school teachers' retirement salary fund board, and shall have the management of the retirement of teachers and of the fund; board shall invest the permanent fund. State superintendent shall ascertain and report to board amount needed for retirement purposes during ensuing year and board shall make necessary transfer from permanent fund to retirement salary fund. Any person having served as a legally qualified teacher in the public schools, or partly as such teacher and partly as superintendent or supervising executive or educational administrator,

for at least 30 school years, at least 15 of which including the last 10 must have been in the State, shall be entitled to retire, or if physically or mentally incapacitated, may be compelled to retire; such retired teacher shall be entitled to \$500 annually. Incapacitated teacher having taught 15 years in the State may be retired and shall be entitled to such proportion of \$500 as time taught bears to 30 years. Act binding upon all teachers employed at the time of its approval who notify before October 1, 1915, the State superintendent of their agreement to be bound by it. It shall be binding upon all persons elected or appointed after its approval.

Ch. 108, Mar. 23, 1915.

New Hampshire: Increasing the efficiency of the public schools of the State by granting pensions to retired teachers of long service.

Any woman 55 years old who for 30 years shall have been employed in the public schools of this or some other State, 15 years of which service, including the last 10, shall have been in the State, and who shall be retired or shall voluntarily retire, shall be entitled to receive from the State for the year ending August 31, 1916, or for such part of said year as she may be retired, a pension at the rate for the full year of 50 per cent of the average annual salary of such teacher for the five years last preceding her ceasing to teach. Retired male teachers shall receive pensions upon the same terms, except that any man, to be entitled to a full pension, must be 60 years old and must have taught 35 years. Any retired teacher who shall have taught 15 years including the last 10 in the State, but who shall not have taught 35 years if a man or 30 if a woman, shall be entitled to such proportion of a full pension as time taught bears to 35 in case of a man or 30 in case of a woman. Any disabled teacher otherwise complying with this act shall be entitled to such proportion of full pension as time taught bears to 35 years in case of a man or 30 years in case of a woman. State superintendent shall formulate rules and regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of this act, and shall investigate applications for pensions and certify to governor and council the names of those entitled to pensions. Pensions are exempt from levy and attachment. Sum of \$10,000 is appropriated for fiscal year ending August 31, 1916.

Ch. 165, Apr. 21, 1915.

New Jersey: Amending the teachers' pension law.

When amount certified by commissioner of education to State comptroller as necessary to pay pensions as provided in the law is found insufficient or when commissioner fails to make such certificate, said commissioner shall certify amount necessary for the ensuing year and comptroller shall deduct such amount from State distributive school fund and make payment.

Ch. 85, Mar. 24, 1915.

New Jersey: Amending the teachers' pension law.

Provides that a teacher who was a member of the retirement fund prior to January 1, 1908, and afterward ceased to teach shall again become a member on resuming teaching, and deductions from such teacher's salary shall be based on length of service at the time of so resuming teaching.

Ch. 106, Mar. 30, 1915.

New Jersey: Joint resolution for the appointment of a commission to investigate the subjects of municipal, county, and State pension and retirement funds.

J. R. No. 11, Mar. 29, 1917.

New York: Amending the education law, relative to the retirement of teachers in certain institutions.

Adds to those who may be retired on pension teachers "in an institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb and the blind, receiving State pupils whose instruction and support are paid for by the State."

Ch. 614, Mar. 12, 1915.

New York: Amending the Greater New York charter, in relation to teachers' retirement fund.

Ch. 303, May 1, 1917.

North Dakota: Amending secs. 1503, 1506, 1508, 1513, and 1515. Compiled Laws of 1913, relating to the teachers' insurance and retirement fund.

Provides for deductions from salaries of county superintendents and assistants who come within the provisions of the law. Extends to January 1, 1917.

the time within which teachers may elect to come within the provisions of the law. Ch. 140, Mar. 11, 1915.

Pennsylvania: Amending secs. 2401, 2402, 2403, and 2404 of the school code of 1911, relating to teachers' pensions.

Provides for pensions for employees of school districts of the first class. (Amended law provided only for teachers, principals and supervising officials.) Act. No. 86, Apr. 21, 1915.

Pennsylvania: Establishing a public-school employees' retirement system and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the State and contributing employees, defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the State of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon boards having the employment of public school employees; exempting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits, and rights from taxation and judicial process, and providing penalties. Act No. 343, July 18, 1917.

Rhode Island: Amending sec. 1, ch. 69, General Laws of 1909, as amended by ch. 401, Acts of 1909, and ch. 1090, Acts of 1914, relating to teachers' pensions.

Makes law apply also to teachers in "such other schools within this State as are supported wholly or in part by State appropriation, and are entirely managed and controlled by the State." Ch. 1213, Apr. 22, 1915.

Rhode Island: Amending ch. 69 of the general laws, entitled "Of the pensioning of school teachers in this State."

Defines "teacher" as including every person employed as a teacher, supervisor, superintendent, or assistant superintendent. Ch. 1300, Apr. 17, 1917.

South Carolina: Amending sec. 1821, Ch. XXIV, Code of 1912, Vol. 1, in relation to the public school teachers' retirement fund for the city of Charleston.

Authorizes city boards of public school commissioners, when funds to pay annuities are insufficient, to make up deficiency from "any funds under their control applicable to the current expenses of the schools."

Act No. 506, Feb. 11, 1916.

Tennessee: Authorizing the school boards of cities, towns, counties, and districts to establish, manage, and maintain a public school teachers' retirement fund. Ch. 76, Apr. 7, 1917.

Utah: Amending secs. 1, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 16, ch. 91, Acts of 1913, relating to the organization of public school teachers' retirement associations.

On written request of a majority of the public school teachers of a city of the first or second class, the board of education of such city shall authorize the organization of a teachers' retirement association. Retirement commission provided for. Every teacher accepting employment in city where such association is organized shall become a member of such association; contract to so provide. Assessments specified. Beneficiaries classified and annuities fixed. Ch. 70, Mar. 8, 1917.

Vermont: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Washington: Providing for the establishment and regulating the operation of teachers' retirement funds in school districts of the first class; defining the powers and duties of certain officers thereto; providing for the levy and collection of taxes therefor and providing for appeals from the decisions of the trustees of such funds.

Applies to cities of over 10,000 inhabitants. A contributory plan. Provides annuity of \$480 after 30 years of service, 15 of which must have been in the State, and 12 of which must have been in the city. Ch. 103, Mar. 16, 1917.

West Virginia: Authorizing the establishment of a school-teachers' retirement pension fund for the school district of Wheeling. Ch. 98, Feb. 16, 1915.

Wisconsin: Amending sec. 460-4 of the Statutes, relating to teachers' insurance and retirement fund.

Increases from \$1,200 to \$1,800 maximum salary allowed secretary of retirement fund board. Ch. 332, July 2, 1915.

Wisconsin: Amending subsec. 1 of sec. 460-8, subsec. 8 of sec. 460-9, and sec. 460-19 of the statutes for the purpose of clarifying the statutes and simplifying the machinery for carrying out the provisions of secs. 460-1 to 460-20, inclusive, of the statutes, providing for a teachers' insurance and retirement fund. Ch. 493, July 30, 1915.

Wisconsin: Amending subsecs. 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 19, and 20, sec. 925-xx. Wisconsin Statutes, providing for a public school teachers' annuity and retirement fund in cities of the first class. Ch. 225, May 16, 1917.

Wisconsin: Amending sec. 460-19, Wisconsin Statutes, relating to the teachers' retirement fund.

Extends provisions to teachers in publicly supported schools for the deaf and the blind outside of cities of the first class. Ch. 346, June 6, 1917.

Wisconsin: Amending subsec. 5, sec. 460-14, and sec. 14, 49, and 20.30, Wisconsin Statutes, relating to the teachers' retirement funds.

Allows \$6,000 annually for administration. Ch. 602, July 5, 1917.

G. TEACHERS: PROFESSIONAL TRAINING AND EDUCATION.

(a) University Departments and Schools of Education.

See G (b), State normal schools; P (c) State universities and colleges.

G (b). State Normal Schools.

Alabama: Conferring upon the trustees created by the act of 1911, approved April 18, 1911, for the government, regulation, and control of the several white normal schools of the State, the following additional powers: To acquire and hold the title to real and personal property for the benefit of the several normal schools each respectively; to exercise the right of eminent domain for the benefit of each such normal school; to sell and convey the property held by the trustees for each such normal school, or, by the several normal schools; to borrow money for the benefit of each such school and pledge as security therefor property held by the trustees for the benefit of such school for which said money was borrowed or held by such school itself.

Act No. 737, p. 840, Sept. 25, 1915.

Alabama: See also P (b), Finance, lands, support.

Arizona: See P (a), Higher institutions, general.

Arkansas: Appropriating for the location, support, maintenance, and necessary buildings of the Branch Normal College of the University of Arkansas.

Provides for the removal of the college from the city of Pine Bluff to a farm of 200 acres near said city. Act 287, Mar. 20, 1915.

Arkansas: Authorizing the board of trustees of the Arkansas State Normal School to issue rural teachers' certificates to persons who have completed prescribed courses in said school and to issue special certificates to persons who have completed a two-year course in home economics, including cooking, sewing, and household arts. Act 464, Mar. 28, 1917.

California: Amending secs. ~~1518~~ and 1519 of the Political Code and adding a new section to be known as sec. 1518a, relating to the powers and duties of the State board of education; and repealing sec. 1492.

Minor amendments to section 1518. New section and amendment to section 1519 provide for an annual joint meeting of the State board and representatives of normal schools to consider needs of such schools, to standardize the same, to provide for establishing and conducting courses for teachers of special subjects, to provide a list of textbooks to be used in normal schools, and to prescribe standards of admission. Amendment to section 1519 also authorizes State board to prescribe qualifications upon which county boards may issue certificates to teachers of special subjects. The repeal of section 1492 abolishes the joint board of State normal school trustees. The State board of education succeeds to the powers and duties of said joint board.

Ch. 455, May 22, 1915.

California: Amending sec. 1489 of the Political Code, relating to the powers and duties of normal school boards.

Makes president of each normal school secretary of board of trustees of such school. Normal school board may establish a course of study for such school only in accordance with regulations of State board of education.

Ch. 456, May 22, 1915.

California: Appropriating \$2,500 annually to enable the State normal school at Los Angeles to hold Saturday sessions.

Ch. 706, June 9, 1915.

California: An act to authorize and empower the board of trustees of the San Francisco State Normal School to sell or exchange and convey the lands and buildings of said school; to acquire by purchase, gift, condemnation, or otherwise a new site for said school and to erect thereon buildings suitable and appropriate therefor, or to remodel or reconstruct any building already erected on the site so purchased or acquired and to purchase therefor necessary and appropriate furniture and equipment; to create a fund into which shall be paid the proceeds of the sale of the present school property, and making an appropriation to carry out the purpose of this act.

Board of trustees authorized to acquire a part of Panama-Pacific Exposition grounds and to locate the said normal school thereon. Fund to be known as "The San Francisco State Normal School Exposition Preservation Fund" is created.

Ch. 4, Jan. 11, 1916.

California: An act to provide for the disposition of any money or other property accruing or to be received by the State as its proportional share of the returns from the holding of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

Provides that first \$200,000 shall be placed to the credit of "The San Francisco State Normal School Exposition Preservation Fund," a fund created for the purpose of transferring San Francisco Normal School to grounds formerly occupied by exposition.

Ch. 5, Jan. 11, 1916.

California: Amending sec. 1489 of the Political Code, relating to the powers and duties of boards of trustees of State normal schools.

In addition to other model schools, board may establish one of intermediate grade. Permits the employment of teachers for normal school extension service; board may allow for such service extra compensation to regular normal school teachers.

Ch. 5, Jan. 11, 1916.

California: See also L (d), Physiology and hygiene.

Colorado: Levying a tax for the support and maintenance of the State Teachers' College at Greeley, and for the construction of buildings for the use of said institution.

In addition to levy already authorized, there shall be levied annually two and three-quarter hundredths of 1 mill on the dollar.

Ch. 158, Apr. 12, 1915.

Colorado: Levying a tax for the support and maintenance of the Colorado State Normal School at Gunnison and for the construction of buildings for the use of said institution.

Provides for annual State levy of three-hundredths of 1 mill on the dollar.
Ch. 152, Apr. 12, 1915.

Colorado: Levying a tax for the support and maintenance of the State Teachers' College at Greeley.

In addition to levy now authorized, an annual State tax of four-hundredths of 1 mill on the dollar is provided.
Ch. 186, Mar. 24, 1917.

Colorado: Increasing the tax levy for the support and maintenance and for the construction of buildings of the State normal school at Gunnison.

In addition to levy now authorized, an annual State tax of two-hundredths of 1 mill on the dollar is provided.
Ch. 137, Mar. 24, 1917.

Colorado: See also P (a), Higher institutions, general.

Connecticut: Amending ch. 106, public acts of 1913, relating to normal schools.

Increases from \$110,000 to \$120,000 the annual amount that may be expended for maintenance.
Ch. 303, May 16, 1917.

Connecticut: See also G (d), Teachers' institutes and summer schools.

Delaware: Repealing sec. 2301, Revised Code of Delaware.

Repeals section which provides aid to normal school students who attend normal schools outside of the State.
Ch. 163, Mar. 2, 1915.

Georgia: Appropriating \$50,000 for a dormitory and administration building at the South Georgia State Normal College at Valdosta.

No. 461, p. 10, Aug. 13, 1916.

Georgia: Appropriating \$50,000 for a dormitory and the further sum of \$50,000 for an auditorium and administrative building at the State Normal School at Athens (branch of university).

No. 498, p. 8, Aug. 19, 1916.

Georgia: Appropriating \$50,000 for a dormitory at the Georgia Normal and Industrial College at Milledgeville.

No. 518, p. 11, Aug. 19, 1916.

Georgia: Amending sec. 3 of an act approved August 13, 1906, providing for a normal college at Valdosta, in south Georgia.

Increases number of trustees from 9 to 14.
No. 148, Aug. 17, 1917.

Georgia: See also O (b), Agricultural schools.

Illinois: See H (b1), State boards.

Indiana: See F (c), Teachers' pensions.

Kansas: See A (b1), State boards; E (e), Recognition of diplomas.

Kentucky: An act to repeal and reenact sec. 6, ch. 62, acts of 1908, relating to State normal schools.

Permits students attending State normal schools to be examined for county teachers' certificate by board of examiners to be appointed by the superintendent of the county in which normal school is located.

Ch. 109, 1916. (Neither approved nor disapproved by the governor.)

Kentucky: Amending sec. 2, ch. 62, Acts of 1908, relating to State normal schools.

Elementary certificate to be conferred upon the completion of not less than one year's work; intermediate certificate to be conferred upon the completion of not less than two years' work; advanced certificate to be conferred upon the completion of not less than three years' work.

Ch. 116, 1916. (Neither approved nor disapproved by the governor.)

Maine: Amending sec. 110, ch. 15, of the Revised Statutes, relating to the course of study in the State normal schools.

Two-year course may be arranged by the State superintendent; no longer subject to approval of governor and council. In three-year and four-year courses trustees may allow credit for successful teaching experience.

Ch. 91, Mar. 15, 1915.

Maine: Increasing from \$85,000 to \$90,000 the annual appropriation for State normal and training schools.

Ch. 175, Mar. 24, 1915.

Maine: Amending sec. 146, ch. 16, Revised Statutes of 1916, relating to the annual appropriation for the support of normal and training schools.

Increases said appropriation from \$90,000 to \$110,000. Ch. 64, Mar. 22, 1917.

Maine: Amending sec. 143, ch. 16, Revised Statutes of 1916, relating to the admission of students to State normal schools.

Requires student to obligate himself to teach two years in the State after graduation or to pay tuition fee of \$50 per annum.

Ch. 247, Apr. 7, 1917.

Maryland: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general; F (c), Teachers' pensions.

Michigan: Amending sec. 3, Act. No. 204, Public Acts of 1913, relating to the Michigan State Normal College.

Authorizes the State board of education to reduce from \$407,000 to \$307,000 the amount appropriated for the main building and to expend the difference of \$100,000 for specified improvements.

Act No. 167, May 7, 1915.

Nebraska: Providing a course in the State normal schools for the training and proper certification of rural teachers.

Ch. 232, Apr. 17, 1915.

Nebraska: Providing in the State normal schools an "elementary course" and "advanced course" for training teachers for rural schools.

Ch. 226, Apr. 25, 1917.

New Jersey: Establishing a State normal school at Elizabethtown, Union County. State board of education to have control of such school.

Ch. 274, Mar. 29, 1916.

New Mexico: Providing for the training of teachers for rural districts and providing funds therefor.

State superintendent shall annually appoint 50 teachers to be known as "student teachers," who shall be entitled to special training in any of the State normal schools which shall comply with the provisions of this act. Such student teachers shall be appointed for one year; not more than six from same county in any one year; not eligible to reappointment; must have indorsement of county superintendent. To be eligible teacher must be able to speak and write both Spanish and English, must have taught for 10 months upon a third-grade certificate, must be between 18 and 25 years old, and must have shown fitness to teach. Before appointment teacher must give written pledge to attend the full term and to teach two years thereafter in the rural schools. Normal school must comply with following conditions: (1) No entrance requirements shall be fixed for such student-teachers; (2) a special department must be maintained for training teachers of rural schools; (3) a supervisor must be appointed to have charge of such department; (4) a specified course of study must be offered; (5) such course must be so outlined as to be completed in not less than 10 nor more than 12 months; (6) special attention must be paid to fitting teachers for Spanish-American communities; (7) president of school shall certify to the State board of education the names of student-teachers. Completing course and student-teachers so certified shall be entitled to second-grade certificates. State allows \$800 annually to each such student-teacher to pay expenses.

Ch. 89, Mar. 18, 1915.

New Mexico: Making appropriation to pay railroad fare in excess of 75 miles of residents of the State who attend the State normal schools and who declare their intention to teach in New Mexico.

Ch. 45, Mar. 10, 1915.

New Mexico: Appropriating money to pay the transportation charges in excess of 75 miles of bona fide students of the State normal schools who are residents of the State.

Ch. 27, Mar. 8, 1917.

New York: Amending the education law, in relation to State normal schools. Commissioner of education may contract with school board of any city or district where a normal school is located for the education by the State of children of such city or district. Ch. 315, Apr. 25, 1916.

New York: Establishing a State normal training school in the county of Westchester. Ch. 236, Apr. 20, 1917.

North Carolina: Appointing a board of directors for the Cullowhee Normal and Industrial School. Ch. 27, Feb. 12, 1915.

North Dakota: Submitting to the qualified electors of the State an amendment to the constitution, amending sec. 216 of said constitution establishing and locating a State normal school in the city of Dickinson, County of Stark. Ch. 84, Feb. 4, 1915.

North Dakota: Requiring the payment of tuition for attendance at any model high or graded or elementary school which is operated, maintained, or in any manner connected with the State university, any normal school or any publicly maintained educational institution of higher learning. Ch. 142, Mar. 11, 1915.

North Dakota: See also A (b1), State boards; B (d), State taxation for school purposes.

Ohio: Providing for the appointment of a commission to establish one additional State normal school and providing for the maintenance thereof.

Such school to be located in eastern Ohio. S. B. No. 383, p. 490, June 3, 1915.

Ohio: Authorizing the State normal schools to manage and maintain model rural schools. H. B. No. 398, p. 627, Mar. 31, 1917.

Ohio: See also E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

Oregon: Permitting district public schools to be conducted as training schools by State normal schools. Ch. 16, Jan. 23, 1917.

Oregon: Proposing an amendment to the constitution providing for the establishment of the Southern Oregon Normal School at Ashland and the Eastern Oregon Normal School to be located east of the Cascade Mountains. H. J. R. No. 4, Feb. 18, 1917.

Oregon: See also E (a), Teachers' qualifications, general.

Pennsylvania: Amending sec. 2029 of the School Code, providing for the condemnation of land by State normal schools. Act No. 377, July 19, 1917.

South Dakota: See O (a), Industrial education, general.

Tennessee: Providing for the issuance of State bonds to the amount of \$625,000 for equipment, buildings, and other permanent improvements on the grounds of the State normal schools and the Tennessee Polytechnic Institute at Cookeville. Ch. 117, Apr. 6, 1917.

Tennessee: See also B (e), State aid for elementary education.

Texas: Establishing three State normal colleges; providing for the location of the same by the State normal school board of regents, and for the control of the same.

Establishes "South Texas State Normal College," "Stephen F. Austin State Normal College," and "Central West Texas Normal College." Ch. 66, Mar. 22, 1915.

Texas: Providing for the establishment of two additional State normal schools. Ch. 101, Apr. 4, 1917.

Texas: Providing for the purchase of the East Texas Normal College located at Commerce, Hunt County.

Provides for the purchase of this privately owned institution and its maintenance as a State normal school. Ch. 105, Apr. 4, 1917.

Texas: Providing for the establishment of the Sub Ross Normal College at Alpine, Brewster County. Ch. 107, Apr. 4, 1917.

Vermont: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general; B (e), State aid for elementary education.

Virginia: Amending ch. 322, Acts of 1914, creating the Virginia Normal School Board.

Authorizes said board to confer appropriate degrees in education.

Ch. 434, Mar. 21, 1916.

Washington: Relating to normal schools and amending secs. 4365, 4367, 4370, and 4372, Remington and Bollinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes, and providing for the establishment of extension departments in said normal schools.

Providing for joint annual meeting of boards of trustees of State normal schools to discuss policies, etc.; presidents of normal schools to attend such meetings. Required practice teaching of 90 hours before graduation (amended section required 18 weeks). Attendance of common-school pupils at practice school shall be credited to districts in which pupils reside. Extension departments are provided for each State normal school.

Ch. 123, Mar. 14, 1917.

Washington: See also A (b1), State boards; E (e), Recognition of normal and college diplomas; P (b), Finance, lands, support.

Wisconsin: Repealing subsec. (2), sec. 20.22, and subsec. (4), sec. 20.37, Wisconsin Statutes, and amending subsec. (1), sec. 20.37, and secs. 20.38 and 401m of said statutes, and creating two new subsections of sec. 20.38, relating to the State board of education and the State normal schools.

Provides appropriations for State normal schools. Authorizes State board of education to establish model farms in connection with normal schools at River Falls and Platteville. Summer schools limited to six weeks in each year. Summer school to be considered as occurring in fiscal year in which major portion thereof occurs.

Ch. 447, Mar. 14, 1917.

Wisconsin: See also A (b1), State boards; B (e), State aid for elementary education.

G (c.) County and Local Normal and Training Schools.

Florida: Providing for teacher-training departments in high schools and making appropriation therefor.

Directs State board of education to establish such department in one high school in each county; school must have at least 10 pupils ready and prepared to take training course. State board shall appropriate \$500 to each such department if county board appropriates an equal amount or more to employ a competent teacher.

Ch. 6830 (No. 24), June 4, 1915.

Iowa: Amending sec. 2634-b6, supplement to the code, 1913, relating to examinations for graduation from normal training classes in high schools.

Fixes time of such examinations. Fee of \$1 required of applicants for certificates.

School laws, 1915, p. 14.

Kansas: See N (a), High schools.

Louisiana: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Maryland: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Massachusetts: Authorizing the school committee of the city of Boston to conduct courses for the improvement of teachers.

Special acts, ch. 189, Mar. 22, 1915.

Michigan: Amending sec. 5, Act No. 241, Public Acts of 1903, relating to county normal training classes.

Increases from \$500 to \$600 the annual amount paid per teacher by the State; increases from \$1,000 to \$1,200 the maximum amount which the State will pay such school.

Act No. 217, May 10, 1917.

Minnesota: See B (e), State aid for elementary education.

Missouri: Providing city teacher-training courses in cities of 75,000 population or more and granting State aid to city school districts giving such courses.

H. B. 157, p. 388, Mar. 22, 1915.

Missouri: Providing for summer schools in first-class high schools maintaining teacher training courses.

H. B. 908, p. 619, Apr. 9, 1917.

Montana: Providing normal training courses and junior college courses in high schools; providing that such high schools shall be free to all children of the respective counties; fixing requirements upon which teachers' certificates may be issued after July 1, 1920; providing that certain expenditures for such purposes shall first be submitted to qualified electors.

Any accredited high school may establish normal training courses as outlined by State superintendent; instruction therein to be approved by State superintendent. Junior college course to conform to requirements of chancellor of university. After July 1, 1920, all holders of teachers' certificates must have had at least twelve weeks of normal training. Common-school funds not to be used to carry out purpose of this act, without submission to qualified electors.

Ch. 114, Mar. 3, 1917.

Montana: Appropriating money to establish and maintain normal training courses in high schools; providing for the apportionment of said money, and authorizing the issuance of teachers' certificates to graduates of such normal training courses.

Ch. 176, Mar. 5, 1917.

Nebraska: See N (a), High schools.

North Dakota: Amending sec. 1369, Compiled Laws of 1913, relating to accrediting high-school diplomas as second-grade elementary certificates.

Adds school management to requirements for graduation from accredited high school and provides that three instead of two "senior review subjects" must have been taken by graduate. Omits requirement that graduate also attend 18 days at a teacher training school.

Ch. 130, Mar. 11, 1915.

South Carolina: See N (a), High schools.

Vermont: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

West Virginia: Providing for the establishment and maintenance of normal training departments in high schools and authorizing special State aid therefor.

Any county high-school board or district or independent district board of education which maintains a high school may establish and maintain a normal training department in connection with any high school under its control. State board of education shall prescribe course of study for such department, determine number and qualifications of teachers to be employed therein, and make rules and regulations for the conduct of the same. State aid to each high school approved as a normal training high school by said board shall be \$400 annually, in addition to aid granted to classified high schools; but not more than 10 such schools shall be aided in any one year. No normal department in a county in which a State normal school or other State-aided normal instruction is maintained shall receive aid under this act.

Ch. 62, Feb. 20, 1915.

Wisconsin: Amending subsec. 2 of sec. 411-5 of the statutes, relating to county training schools for teachers.

In order to receive State aid such schools must be maintained at least 9 month (was 10 under old law). Maximum amount of aid to school employing three teachers is increased from \$3,500 to \$4,000. Additional State aid for time school is maintained longer than 9 months.

Ch. 448, July 23, 1915.

Wisconsin: Creating subsec. 3 of sec. 411-5 of the statutes, relating to courses in domestic science in county training schools, and making an appropriation therefor, in addition to other aid.

Grants, in addition to other aid, State aid of \$250 annually to each school maintaining such course and employing a qualified teacher.

Ch. 292, June 23, 1915.

Wisconsin: Amending sec. 411-1, Wisconsin Statutes, and creating sec. 411-1a, relating to the powers of county boards of supervisors in establishing training schools for teachers.

Supervisors of county containing no State normal school may establish such a school and provide a building therefor. State aid provided for the erection of building. Ch. 232, May 18, 1917.

Wisconsin: Amending secs. 411-4 and 20.31, Wisconsin Statutes, relating to the number of county training schools for teachers that may be established.

Increases number of such schools from 33 to 35. Ch. 405, June 13, 1917.

Wisconsin: See also B (e), State aid for elementary education.

Wyoming: Authorizing the establishment of normal training departments in the accredited high schools of the State. Ch. 123, Feb. 21, 1917.

G (d). Teachers' Institutes and Summer Schools.

Alabama: Providing for the holding of teachers' institutes, authorizing the employment of institute conductors, and making necessary appropriations for the same. Act No. 673, p. 731, Sept. 23, 1915.

Arkansas: Amending Act 367, Acts of 1907, relating to teachers' institutes.

County superintendent or county examiner shall annually hold a teachers' institute of one week for white teachers and one separately for colored teachers. County having fewer than 15 teachers in attendance may join another county in holding institute. State superintendent to outline work. Duty of holder of teacher's certificate to attend, but attendance upon approved summer school or normal may be accepted in lieu of institute attendance.

Act 300, Mar. 24, 1917.

Connecticut: Directing the State board of education to maintain in connection with any normal school a summer school for teachers: appropriating \$5,000 annually. Ch. 277, May 14, 1917.

Delaware: Increasing from \$1,200 to \$2,500 the annual appropriation for the summer school for teachers at Delaware College. Ch. 186, Mar. 15, 1915.

Delaware: Appropriating \$500 annually for the maintenance of a summer school for colored teachers at the State College for Colored Students.

Ch. 192, Mar. 15, 1915.

Delaware: Amending sec. 2302, ch. 71, Revised Code of 1915, relating to teachers' institutes.

County superintendent to hold, or join with other superintendent in holding, at least once a year a white teachers' institute of not less than five days. State appropriation of \$200 for each such institute. Commissioner of education to arrange for and hold annually the Delaware colored teachers' institute, for which \$200 is appropriated. Ch. 181, Apr. 2, 1917.

Delaware: See also G (b), State normal schools; Q (b), Agricultural colleges.

Florida: Amending ch. 6498, Acts of 1913, providing for the creation, maintenance, and regulation of summer schools for teachers and other students in the State.

Changes from June 15 to June 28 the date at which sessions may begin. Former provision that session should not last less than 8 weeks is changed to "more than 10 weeks." Board of control, consisting of president of State university, president of State College for Women and State superintendent, is authorized to name instructors, prescribe course of study, and make rules and regulations for the government of summer schools. Teacher receiving credit for work may have certificate extended one year by State superintendent (was county superintendent). Ch. 6835 (No. 29) May 19, 1915.

Idaho: Amending ch. 159, Laws of 1911, by repealing art. 12 thereof, being secs. 112 to 121, relating to summer normal schools.

Repeated sections provided for three annual summer normals of at least six weeks' duration. Ch. 56, Mar. 9, 1915.

Indiana: Relating to teachers' institutes.

Extends provisions of act providing for township institutes to cities; requires institutes on at least one Saturday in each month and requires teachers to attend. Ch. 133, Mar. 9, 1915.

Indiana: Providing for holding monthly township teachers' institutes; authorizing the holding of monthly teachers' institutes in school towns and school cities at the discretion of the boards of education and superintendents of schools of said towns and cities; providing for payment for attendance upon said institutes, etc. Ch. 36, Feb. 28, 1911.

Indiana: See also T (c), Schools for the blind.

Iowa: See O (a), Industrial education, general.

Kansas: Amending secs. 7509 and 7511, General Statutes of 1909, relating to county normal institutes.

Institute which was formerly held for not less than four weeks may now be held not less than 5 nor more than 20 days. Fee of \$1 shall be collected from each person writing in an examination, and for each certificate renewed, indorsed, or registered. County commissioners (was county superintendent) now determine amount of county funds necessary for additional support of institutes. Ch. 304, Feb. 18, 1915.

Louisiana: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Maine: Amending sec. 110, ch. 10, Revised Statutes of 1916, relating to county teachers' associations.

Increases State appropriation from \$1,000 to \$1,500. Ch. 60, Mar. 22, 1917.

Mississippi: An act to amend secs. 4587, 4588, 4589, 4591, and 4592 of the Mississippi Code of 1906, relating to teachers' institutes; to provide for holding institutes, the appointment of conductors and instructors of the same; to authorize the State board of education to outline the work and regulate the management of same and to fix the salaries of conductors and instructors; to provide an institute fund; to provide for keeping, paying, and supplementing the same; to require teachers to attend institutes or normals; to repeal all laws in conflict with this act. Ch. 199, Apr. 8, 1916.

Nevada: Providing for the payment for transportation expenses of teachers to and from teachers' institutes. Ch. 88, Mar. 14, 1917.

New Jersey: Amending ch. 310, Acts of 1913, relating to summer schools.

Amendment provides that tuition fees of nonresident pupils shall be paid into the State treasury to be used for the maintenance of such summer schools.

Ch. 203, Apr. 8, 1915.

North Carolina: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

Oklahoma: Amending sec. 5, art. 11, ch. 219, session laws of 1913, relating to normal institutes.

County superintendent shall require a fee of \$2 for each applicant for a teacher's certificate, but this not to prevent State board of education from requiring a fee of not less than \$1 nor more than \$3 from each person attending a summer normal. Ch. 245, Mar. 23, 1917.

South Dakota: Providing for holding summer schools for teachers.

Authorizes State superintendent to approve summer schools conducted by South Dakota normal schools and colleges; county superintendents of two or more counties authorized to unite and hold joint summer schools of not less than six weeks' duration; credit on teachers' certificates allowed for attendance. Ch. 102, Mar. 10, 1915.

Texas: See I (a), Course of study.

West Virginia: Providing for the holding of teachers' institutes.

Every teacher to attend institute at least five days each year unless excused by county superintendent. Said superintendent to excuse teacher who has attended approved institution at least six weeks. Pay provided for attendance at institute. Instructors provided for. Provisions for district and joint district institutes. Teachers to be encouraged to form reading circles.

Ch. 79, Feb. 24, 1917.

Wisconsin: Appropriating not to exceed \$5,400 annually for teachers' institutes and for conducting a State teachers' and a State young people's reading circle organized by the Wisconsin teachers' association.

Ch. 451, June 18, 1917.

Wisconsin: See also E (f), Teachers' associations, reading circles; G (b), State normal schools.

Wyoming: Providing for holding annually a State teachers' institute; prescribing the powers and duties of the superintendent of public instruction and other officers in relation thereto; and requiring the payment of an annual fee for the registration of teachers' certificates to constitute a fund for defraying the expenses of said institute.

Ch. 161, Mar. 6, 1915.

H. SCHOOL POPULATION AND ATTENDANCE.

(a) General.

California: Amending sec. 1551 of the Political Code, relating to reporting attendance by superintendents of schools.

In addition to attendance in day and evening elementary and high schools, the attendance in special day and evening classes and in part-time vocational classes must be reported.

Ch. 718, May 31, 1917.

H (b). School Census.

See also B. (e), State aid for elementary education.

Alabama: See A (c1), County boards.

Florida: See H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Massachusetts: An act relative to the registration of minors.

City and town school committees required to ascertain name, age, etc., of every child between 5 and 7, between 7 and 14, and between 14 and 18 years of age, and of minors over 18 years of age who can not read and write. A card shall be kept for every such child or minor. Attendance officer shall examine such cards and see that children attend school. Supervisory officers of private schools shall within 30 days report enrollment of children of compulsory age, and when such child withdraws from school shall report the same within 10 days.

Ch. 102, Apr. 4, 1916.

Missouri: See T (b), Schools for the deaf.

New York: Amending the education law, relative to the school census.

Board of education of each city of the second class or third class shall constitute a permanent census board; to cause school census to be taken and amended from day to day.

Ch. 567, May 18, 1917.

North Carolina: See B (e), State aid for elementary education.

Oregon: Changing from November to October the time of taking the school census.

Ch. 10, Jan. 24, 1917.

Pennsylvania: Making it unlawful to hinder or prevent or to attempt to hinder or prevent an enumerator of children of school age from performing his duties.

Act No. 181, May 8, 1915.

South Carolina: See H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Texas: Amending art. 2774, Civil Statutes of 1914, relating to the school census.

Requires annual census of all persons over 7 and under 18 years of age (amended law required census of those between 7 and 17). In independent districts boards of trustees now required to designate persons to take census. Ch. 121, Mar. 22, 1915.

Vermont: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Washington: See M (b), Kindergartens.

Wisconsin: Amending sec. 10, Ch. 459, Acts of 1907, relating to the secretary of the school board, official bonds and sureties, and school census, in cities of the first class.

Provides that secretary shall receive no compensation for taking school census. Ch. 214, June 10, 1915.

H (c). School Year; Month; Day; Minimum Term.

California: Amending sec. 1618 of the Political Code, relating to duties of boards of trustees and city boards of education.

Requirement that schools be maintained for same length of time does not apply in case of closing on account of contagious disease or other disaster. Ch. 535, May 18, 1917.

California: No pupil other than one pursuing a vocational course must be kept in school more than six hours per day; no pupil under eight years of age must be kept in school more than four hours per day. Ch. 536, May 19, 1917.

Idaho: See C (c); Local taxation.

Illinois: See D (c), Sanitation, etc., of schoolhouses.

Kansas: See A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

Maine: Amending sec. 17, ch. 15, of the Revised Statutes, as amended by ch. 29, Public Laws of 1909, relating to the number of weeks that schools shall be maintained annually.

Increases from 26 to 30 the number of weeks that towns must maintain schools. Ch. 89, Mar. 15, 1915.

Maryland: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Minnesota: See B (e), State aid for elementary education; H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

Mississippi: See A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

Missouri: See B (e), State aid for elementary education.

Montana: Amending secs. 302, 502, 503, 512, 607, 803, and 2010, ch. 76, Acts of 1913, changing the date of the beginning of the school year.

Changes such date from September 1 to July 1. Dates for reports, etc., advanced accordingly. Ch. 81, Mar. 3, 1917.

Montana: No school district shall be created between the first day of June and the first day of September following each year. Ch. 69, Feb. 23, 1917.

Nebraska: Amending sec. 6745, Revised Statutes of 1913, relating to length of term school shall be taught.

Reduces from 8 to 7 the required number of months schools shall be taught in districts having not fewer than 20 nor more than 75 pupils. Omits provision that school shall be taught 9 months when the same can be maintained on a levy of 15 mills on the dollar, or 8 months when the same can be maintained on 20 mills. Ch. 116, Apr. 17, 1915.

Nebraska: Amending sec. 6745, Revised Statutes, 1913, as amended by ch. 116, Acts of 1915, relating to the length of school term.

Increases from seven to eight months the length of term required of districts having between 20 and 75 pupils of school age. Term must in any district be eight months when school can be supported on a levy of 15 mills with State supplement. Must be seven months when school can be supported on a levy of 20 mills with supplement.

Ch. 119, Apr. 2, 1917.

New Hampshire: Changing from February 16 to August 31 the ending of the fiscal year in special and town-school districts.

Ch. 122, Apr. 4, 1917.

New Jersey: Fixing July 1 as beginning of school year for a county vocational school.

Ch. 117, Mar. 24, 1917.

New York: Amending the consolidated laws and other general acts in relation to change of the fiscal year and to adapting such laws to such change.

Changes from October 1 to July 1 the beginning of fiscal year for certain charitable, reformatory, and educational institutions.

Ch. 118, Apr. 3, 1916.

New York: See also B (c), State aid for elementary education.

North Carolina: Amending ch. 88, Acts of 1913, relating to tax levy for a six-months' school term.

County tax for such purpose to be annual (was for years 1913 and 1914 only).

Ch. 109, Mar. 2, 1917.

North Carolina: Proposing an amendment to the constitution so as to insure a six-months' school term.

Ch. 102, Mar. 6, 1917.

Oklahoma: Amending sec. 5, art. 2, ch. 219, Acts of 1913, relating to the apportionment of school funds.

No district in which a common school has not been taught at least three months within the last two preceding school years shall receive any part of State or county-school funds.

Ch. 250, Mar. 30, 1915.

Oklahoma: See also H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

Oregon: Amending secs. 4039, 4043, and 4044, Lord's Oregon Laws, relating to the maintenance of district schools.

Increases from six months to eight months the length of school term required. Increases from \$300 to \$400 the amount of funds that must be produced by district tax when added to county apportionment.

Ch. 64, Feb. 9, 1917.

South Dakota: See C (c), Local taxation.

Tennessee: See B (e), State aid for elementary education.

Utah: See B (e), State aid for elementary education.

Vermont: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

West Virginia: See C (c), Local taxation.

H (d). School Holidays.

See also (k) Days of special observance.

Hawaii: Designating January 1, February 22, May 30, June 11, July 4, Labor Day, third Saturday in September, December 25, election days and Thanksgiving Day as territorial holidays.

Act No. 20, Mar. 23, 1915.

Kentucky: Designating the twelfth day of February of each year a legal holiday, to be known as "Lincoln Day."

Ch. 207, 1916.

Massachusetts: An act to make the first day of January, known as New Year's Day, a legal holiday.

Ch. 104, Apr. 5, 1916.

Mississippi: Declaring Thanksgiving Day a legal holiday for all public schools.

Ch. 125, Mar. 24, 1916.

Missouri: Designating February 12, "Lincoln Day," as a public holiday.
S. B. 433, p. 301, Mar. 22, 1915.

Nebraska: Amending sec. 5512, Revised Statutes of 1913, relating to holidays.

Following are designated as holidays: January 1, February 12, February 22, April 22 (Arbor day), May 30, July 4, first Monday in September, October 12, Thanksgiving day, and December 25.
Ch. 98, Apr. 17, 1915.

Oregon: Amending sec. 4050 of Lord's Oregon Laws, and repealing ch. 94, acts of 1913, relating to holidays.

Provides that election days shall be school holidays only where school rooms are used for voting places. Provides that February 12, February 22, first Monday in September, and October 12 shall not be school holidays, but shall be appropriately observed in the schools.
Ch. 113, Feb. 17, 1915.

Vermont: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

H (e). Place of Attendance; Consolidation of Schools; Transportation of Pupils.

See also A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

Colorado: Amending secs. 2 and 3, ch. 204, Acts of 1900, relating to the consolidation of districts.

Makes clearer the law to the effect that each district proposed to be included shall act independently. Prescribes manner of holding election in first-class districts.
Ch. 119, Mar. 19, 1917.

Idaho: Providing for the consolidation of common school districts and independent school districts.

On petition of a majority of the heads of families of any common or independent school district, county commissioners shall call an election in districts affected to determine question of annexing such common or independent district to an adjoining independent district; majority vote in each district shall determine.
Ch. 58, Mar. 9, 1915.

Idaho: See also B (e), State aid for elementary education; N (a), High schools.

Illinois: Amending "An act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," as amended, by adding thereto sec. 121a, relating to the consolidation of school districts.

Provides manner of consolidating school districts. Election, etc.
S. B. 100, p. 733, June 28, 1917.

Indiana: Amending ch. 127, Acts of 1900, relating to the transfer of pupils from one school corporation to another.

Provides that if corporation from which pupil is transferred maintains a school of same grade as school to which transfer is made, tuition paid shall not exceed average cost per pupil in pupil's home district. (Old law, maximum for high schools, \$4 per month; grades, \$2.) Adds to items for which tuition charges may be made the salaries of supervisors and superintendent.
Ch. 10, Feb. 22, 1915.

Indiana: Providing for the consolidation of district schools in two or more townships.

When the majority of patrons in two or more districts in adjoining townships, or designated portion of such districts, petition their township trustees to consolidate said district or districts, trustees shall provide for such consolidation.
Ch. 10, Feb. 23, 1917.

Indiana: Regulating the transfer and transportation of children to schools. Township trustees shall provide transportation for all public school pupils residing more than 2 miles from school and for all pupils between 6 and 12

years of age residing more than 1 mile from school. Said trustees shall, on application of parent or guardian, transfer pupil to nearest school. Township to which pupil is transferred shall be reimbursed for cost of transportation and education of pupil. Conveyances to be ventilated and heated. Drivers must be 21 years old or more, of good moral character, and must not sublet contracts. Prescribed precautions for railroad crossings. Expenses of transportation to be paid from special (local) school funds. Ch. 49, Acts of 1917.

Indiana: Providing for the consolidation of schools in incorporated towns or cities of the fifth class with the schools of the township in which such town or city is situated; providing for the management, control, and maintenance thereof, and providing for the repair of old school buildings and the building of new ones and for the issuance of bonds therefor.

Consolidation effected by majority vote of qualified electors of town or city, each corporation voting separately. Majority required in each.

Ch. 148, Acts of 1917.

Iowa: Relating to consolidated independent school districts.

If any township where there is left one or more subdistricts each containing four or more sections of land, such subdistrict shall, after the formation of a consolidated district in such township, become a rural independent school corporation. School board of consolidated district shall organize on or before July 1 after election. School tax in such district shall not exceed \$50 for each person of school age, unless a high school is maintained, in which case \$60 for each such person may be levied. School board of a consolidated independent school corporation shall provide transportation for pupils residing outside of any city, town, or village. Parent or guardian of child residing an unreasonable distance from school may be required to transport such child not exceeding 2 miles, or board may provide for child's instruction in another corporation. School boards shall provide building and shall call meeting of voters to vote a tax for such building or for repairs to cost not exceeding \$200. Likewise a meeting may be called to vote on location, but when district contains a city, town, or village having 25 or more school population, building shall be located in such municipality. Consolidated district may be dissolved by majority vote of qualified electors and with approval of county superintendent. Misdemeanor for person driving vehicle used for transportation of pupils to violate rules prescribed by school board.

School laws, 1915, p. 96.

Iowa: Increasing from \$50,000 to \$100,000 the annual appropriation for State aid to consolidated schools.

School laws, 1915, p. 102.

Iowa: Amending sec. 2794a, Supplement to the Code, 1915, relating to consolidated school districts.

Prescribes manner of forming consolidated district. Such district formed by county superintendent, on petition of one-third or more of electors residing in the territory proposed for district and after hearing by said superintendent. Appeal lies to county board of education whose determination is final. District must have at least 16 sections of land. After determination of boundaries, voters of district to vote on question of consolidation. City, town, or village of 100 inhabitants or more, if proposed to be included, shall vote separately. Vote must carry both in such corporation and in territory outside thereof.

Ch. 432, May 14, 1917.

Iowa: See also D. (a), Buildings and sites, general.

Kansas: Amending sec. 7535, General Statutes of 1909, relating to the consolidation of school districts.

Amendment provides that petitioners for election shall be taxpayers.

Ch. 801, Mar. 18, 1915.

Kansas: Amending sec. 8949, General Statutes of 1915, relating to the consolidation of school districts.

Authorizes school boards to contract with custodians of children to transport children to school in their own conveyances, in lieu of transportation provided

by district. Allowance may also be made for transportation of children living in out-of-the-way places to regular wagon route. Ch. 276, Mar. 12, 1917.

Kansas: Relating to school districts, providing for the transportation of pupils, and repealing secs. 8918, 8935, and 8936, General Statutes of 1915.

When in the judgment of district school board, the county superintendent concurring, the number of children in the district is not sufficient to warrant the maintenance of a school in the district, said district may make provision to transport such children to the school or schools of other districts.

Ch. 277, Mar. 13, 1917.

Louisiana: Amending secs. 1 and 2, Act No. 197 of 1914.

Provides that in franchises hereafter granted to street car lines and inter-urban railways, except in parish of Orleans, provision shall be made for reduced fares for school children. Fare not to exceed three-fifths of regular fare.

Act No. 238, July 6, 1916.

Louisiana: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Michigan: Amending sec. 5766, Compiled Laws of 1915, relating to the consolidation of school districts.

Authorizes township board to consolidate districts regardless of whether organized under general law or local or special law.

Act No. 136, Apr. 25, 1917.

Michigan: See also O (b), Agricultural schools.

Minnesota: Relating to the formation of consolidated school districts and repealing ch. 207, Session Laws of 1911 and chs. 279 and 428, Session Laws of 1913 and other acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith.

Two or more school districts may consolidate either by formation of a new district or annexation of one or more districts or unorganized territory to a district maintaining a State graded, semigraded, or high school. Before consolidation is effected, county superintendent shall submit to State superintendent a plat of proposed district, location of schoolhouses, etc., and State superintendent shall indicate his approval or disapproval of plan. To receive State aid as a consolidated district of class A or class B, district must contain at least 12 sections of land, but district having a valuation of between \$200,000 and \$1,000,000 and containing an incorporated village may contain only 10 sections and have the rights of a consolidated district. After plans have been approved and upon petition of 25 per cent of the resident freeholders, county superintendent shall call an election in territory affected to determine question of consolidation; majority vote of qualified electors in territory shall determine. After consolidation a meeting shall be held to elect officers who shall have powers of officers of independent districts. In like manner one or more districts may be consolidated with an existing district in which is maintained a State high or graded or semigraded school in a district containing an incorporated village, but consolidation shall be effected by vote of the rural districts only and by approval of the board of the district containing the village. District governed by county board of education may be consolidated with a district maintaining a State high or graded or semigraded school by agreement of the two governing boards. Consolidated district boards may establish school with two or more departments, as agriculture, industrial training, etc.; may provide transportation or pay board of pupils when advisable. Class A schools shall run at least eight months, have suitable building and equipment, and maintain at least four departments. Class B, at least two departments. Board may maintain other schools of not more than two departments and receive State aid as for semigraded and rural schools. Principal of a consolidated school shall be qualified to teach the elements of agriculture; school shall have library, suitable equipment for industrial work, etc.; other teachers shall have qualifications as fixed by State superintendent. State aid: Class A schools, \$500; class B schools, \$250. In addition to such annual aid, schools shall receive annually the amount reasonably expended for transportation of pupils, not to exceed \$2,000. In addition to annual aid, district may receive 25 per cent of cost of building, but not to exceed \$2,000.

Ch. 238, Apr. 21, 1915

Minnesota: Providing manner of terminating the relationship between an associated district and the central school with which it is associated.

Ch. 354, Apr. 20, 1917.

Minnesota: Providing manner of annexing parts of one or more districts to an adjoining consolidated district.

Ch. 337, Apr. 20, 1917.

Minnesota: Providing for the payment of bonded and other indebtedness of any school district that has been heretofore included in a consolidated school district.

Ch. 432, Apr. 20, 1917.

Minnesota: Providing for the consolidation of school districts situated wholly or partly within villages or cities of the fourth class, when only one of such districts maintains a State high school.

Ch. 453, Apr. 20, 1917.

Minnesota: Petition for formation of a consolidated school district must contain signatures of at least 25 per cent of freeholders who have been residents of the districts for at least 30 days prior to signing.

Ch. 470, Apr. 20, 1917.

Minnesota: See also B (e), State aid for elementary education; C (b), Local bonds and indebtedness; D (f), Teachers' cottages; L (1), Manual and industrial education.

Mississippi: An act to provide for the transportation of pupils when schools are consolidated; to provide how consolidated school districts may be changed; tax levy for consolidated schools, assessment, bond issue, transportation wagons, school buildings, teachers' homes, and incidental expenses provided for.

When county school board provides for consolidation of two or more districts, transportation for pupils may be provided at public expense. On petition of a majority of qualified electors of a consolidated district containing not less than 25 square miles, a tax may be levied in such district for the support of schools.

Ch. 180, Mar. 31, 1916.

Mississippi: Amending ch. 184, laws of 1914, so as to provide that the trustees of a consolidated school district shall designate the place for holding the election if there is no schoolhouse.

Ch. 194, Apr. 8, 1916.

Mississippi: See also A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

Missouri: Amending sec. 4 of an act approved Mar. 14, 1913, relating to the organization of consolidated schools and rural high schools.

When the average attendance in any elementary school falls below 10, school board may close school and pay transportation of pupils to another elementary school or schools in said district.

H. B. 1032, p. 385, Mar. 24, 1915.

Missouri: Amending sec. 4 of "An act to provide for the organization of consolidated schools and rural high schools, and to provide State aid for such schools, with an emergency clause," approved Mar. 14, 1913.

Transportation must be provided on an elementary school maintained within 2½ miles of each pupil, but this provision shall not apply in case of pupil who lived more than 2½ miles from school prior to consolidation.

S. B. 472, p. 511, Mar. 27, 1917.

Missouri: Amending sec. 11031, Revised Statutes, 1909, relating to the powers of boards of education in cities having a population of over 500,000, so as to provide for the gratuitous transportation of pupils to and from school.

H. B. 603, p. 518, Mar. 22, 1917.

Missouri: See also A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; B (e), State aid for elementary education.

Nebraska: Providing for the adjustment of the boundaries of school districts in certain cases; providing for the consolidation of certain districts and transportation therein; providing for attendance at the nearer school, and amending sec. 6942, Revised Statutes of 1913.

When any school district maintaining a graded school of not less than 10 grades contains less than 6 sections of land, county superintendent, county clerk, and county board shall, on petition of the board of such district, make equitable changes in the boundaries of such district and contiguous districts. Districts may be consolidated as follows: Directors of districts affected may on their own motion and must when petitioned by one-fifth of the legal voters of their respective districts call an election to determine the question; adjoining districts in which a majority vote is cast for consolidation shall be consolidated and a school board elected for such consolidated district. Consolidated district board shall provide transportation for pupils residing 2 or more miles from school attended. One school district may be attached to a consolidated district on petition of one-half of the legal voters thereof, if majority of those voting on question in consolidated district vote therefor. A consolidated district may be formed any time in the year. A consolidated district or any district containing 25 or more sections of land, which provides comfortable transportation, maintains a two-room building with suitable grounds and equipment, maintains departments in agriculture and home economics or other industrial subjects in addition to regular course, and employs properly qualified teachers shall receive State aid of \$100 toward equipment and the further sum of \$150 annually; for a three-room building, \$150 toward equipment and \$200 annually; for four or more rooms, \$250 toward equipment and \$300 annually. Children of school age residing more than 1½ miles from the schoolhouse of their district may be transferred to an adjoining district when they reside nearer to the schoolhouse therein. Ch. 121, Apr. 16, 1915.

Nebraska: Providing for the consolidation of the school districts of cities and villages merged with a metropolitan city, and prescribing the conditions of such school district consolidations. Ch. 235, Apr. 17, 1915.

Nebraska: Providing for the redistricting of all school districts organized under Articles I to XXI, ch. 71, Revised Statutes, 1913; providing for necessary surveys, for expense of same, for hearings and elections, for transportation of pupils, for district levy, for school grades and subjects; repealing conflicting acts. Ch. 229, Apr. 25, 1917.

Nebraska: See also A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; O (a), Industrial education, general.

Nevada: Providing for the consolidation of school districts, for the transportation of children to and from school, and other matters relating thereto.

Two or more adjacent districts may be consolidated by county commissioners on petition of a majority of the legal voters of each of the districts affected. After consolidation, directors of composite districts shall meet and elect three of their number to be trustees of the consolidated district; thereafter trustees of the consolidated district shall be elected by the legal voters thereof. Trustees shall contract for the transportation of pupils; district tax provided to pay for such transportation. A district other than consolidated district may by majority vote of qualified electors provide transportation. State superintendent shall apportion State and county school funds to consolidated districts as follows: (1) District's share of 60 per cent of county fund and 80 per cent of State fund on basis of school census; (2) district's share of 40 per cent of county fund and 70 per cent of State on basis of number of teachers, which number said superintendent shall determine. State and county funds remaining to credit of district at time of consolidation shall accrue to consolidated district of which such district forms a part. Bonded indebtedness of a disorganized district shall be a liability against the consolidated district, and property of disorganized district shall become the property of the consolidated district. As far as consistent with this act, existing laws governing other districts shall apply to consolidated districts. Ch. 29, Feb. 28, 1915.

Nevada: Providing for the union of school districts, not exceeding six in number, for the purpose of providing instruction in manual training and domestic science.

School boards of district, not exceeding six in number, may certify to county commissioners their desire to form such a union, and said commissioners shall designate districts to form union. Trustees of each district shall designate one of their number as member of board of directors of the union. Tax may

be levied in each district to pay its share of cost of maintenance. Directors shall elect a teacher and arrange a schedule of time to be devoted by teacher to each district.

Ch. 149, Mar. 16, 1915.

Nevada: Providing for the consolidation of two one-teacher rural school districts adjoining each other but situated one in each of two adjoining counties.

Ch. 87, Mar. 14, 1917.

New Jersey: Supplementing an act entitled "An act to establish a thorough and efficient system of free public schools," etc., approved October 19, 1903.

Provides that, when two or more municipalities are consolidated into a single city, boards of education of such municipalities shall hold office till following February, at which time boards appointed by mayor shall take charge of schools and school districts shall be merged into one.

Ch. 130, Mar. 20, 1916.

New York: See N (a), High schools.

North Carolina: See A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

North Dakota: Amending sec. 1190, Compiled Laws of 1913, relating to the consolidation of schools.

Requires school board to carry out direction of qualified voters within four months after election. School board not required to furnish transportation to pupils living within 2 miles of schoolhouse.

Ch. 127, Mar. 11, 1915.

North Dakota: See also B (e), State aid for elementary education; D (f), Teachers' cottages; H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Ohio: Supplementing sec. 4726 of the General Code by enacting an additional section to be known as 4726-1, relating to the centralization of schools.

In townships containing one or more school districts the qualified electors may by majority vote determine to centralize the schools of said township districts or of special districts therein. Board of education to consist of five members; term, four years, two or three as the case requires being elected every two years.

H. B. No. 564, p. 442, June 2, 1915.

Ohio: Supplementing sec. 7731 of the General Code by the enactment of sec. 7731-1, providing that depots be provided for the shelter of children at certain points in school districts where transportation is furnished.

H. B. No. 333, p. 496, June 3, 1915.

Ohio: Providing for the transportation of pupils when the schools of a district have been suspended.

S. B. No. 441, p. 638, Mar. 31, 1917.

Ohio: See also A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

Oklahoma: Providing for the dissolution of consolidated school districts and the distribution of the indebtedness of such districts when dissolved.

The county superintendent may, upon petition of one-half the legal voters of any consolidated district, call an election in such district to determine the question of dissolving the same; 60 per cent of voters of district must vote for dissolution in order to carry the proposition. Indebtedness of consolidated district shall be distributed among constituent districts in proportion to property valuation and tax shall be levied therein to pay the same. Money granted by State in aid of building fund shall be returned to State.

Ch. 202, Apr. 2, 1915.

Oklahoma: Amending secs. 1 and 4, art. 8, ch. 219, Acts of 1913, and secs. 5 and 6, ch. 112, Acts of 1910-11, and repealing sec. 3, art. 8, ch. 219, Acts of 1913, relating to consolidated districts and union graded districts.

An election to vote on question of forming a union graded district from two or more school districts may be called by county superintendent on petition of one-half (was 1) of legal voters of proposed union graded district; majority of voters of each separate district determines question. Amendment provides State aid of not exceeding \$1,250 for a building fund for union graded district maintaining a term of not less than six months with at least two teachers and an attendance of not less than 40 (old law required six months, three teachers, and 130 pupils).

Ch. 187, Apr. 2, 1915.

Oklahoma: Prescribing the powers and duties of district school boards and providing the manner of conveying pupils to and from school in consolidated districts, and empowering independent and common school districts, under certain conditions, to provide transportation for pupils.

Amends sec. 4, art. 7, ch. 219, Acts of 1913, relating to consolidated school districts, by providing that transportation may by such districts be furnished all children under 10 years of age whether living more than 2 miles from school or not. Amendment also authorizes independent districts having area, population, and valuation required for consolidated districts to furnish such transportation.

Ch. 38, Feb. 23, 1915.

Oklahoma: Repealing ch. 34, session laws of 1913, providing for the transfer of the proceeds of sec. 33 and of lands granted in lieu thereof, constituting the "public building fund," in excess of the amount for which bonds have been issued, to the "Union graded consolidated schools of the State."

Ch. 222, Mar. 23, 1917.

Oklahoma: Amending sec. 1, ch. 187, session laws of 1915, relating to the formation of union graded school districts.

Provides method of such formation. Majority vote is necessary at special meeting of legal voters of districts proposed to be united. Transportation of pupils shall not be provided unless 60 per cent of voters so vote.

Ch. 252, Mar. 30, 1917.

Oklahoma: Prescribing method of formation of consolidated school districts.

Ch. 258, Feb. 14, 1917.

Pennsylvania: Repealing Act No. 83, Public Laws of 1913, which act repealed sec. 2806 of the school code of 1911.

Permits pupils residing in territory which formerly belonged to another school district, but now belongs to a school district created by school code of 1911, to attend school in district in which they formerly belonged.

Act No. 419, June 11, 1915.

Rhode Island: Amending sec. 7, ch. 74, General Laws of 1909, relating to the consolidation of schools.

Authorizes school committee of any town, with approval of State commissioner of public schools, to consolidate any schools of the town; said committee is required (was authorized) to provide transportation for pupils "who reside so far from any public school as to make their regular attendance impracticable."

Ch. 1235, Apr. 23, 1915.

South Carolina: Amending sec. 4 of "An act to provide for consolidated and graded schools in country districts and to appropriate \$15,000 to encourage the same."

No district which contains an incorporated town with more than 400 (was 300) inhabitants shall receive aid under this act. Act No. 395, Feb. 10, 1916.

South Carolina: Amending sec. 4 of "An act to provide for consolidated and graded schools in country districts, and to appropriate \$15,000 to encourage the same," by including districts containing towns with more than 300 inhabitants within its provisions.

South Carolina: Providing for consolidated and graded schools in county districts, and appropriating \$187,500 to encourage the same.

No. 45, Feb. 27, 1917.

South Dakota: Amending sec. 108, art. 5, ch. 135, Acts of 1907, as amended by ch. 141, Acts of 1911, and ch. 198, Acts of 1913, relating to the transportation and tuition of school children.

Authorizes a school district to contract for the tuition of pupil who resides nearer a school in another township or district.

Ch. 163, Feb. 8, 1915.

South Dakota: Amending sec. 8, ch. 194, Acts of 1913, relating to elections for the formation of consolidated school districts.

Requires person circulating petition for election to certify by affidavit to genuineness of signatures to petition. Ch. 164, Feb. 20, 1915.

South Dakota: Amending ch. 192, Acts of 1913, relating to the education of children in territory not organized into school districts and providing for a tax levy therefor.

County commissioners shall provide school facilities for such children by paying transportation, providing a school, or paying for their board in another district. Said commissioners shall also provide high-school accommodations for qualified pupils and shall pay not exceeding \$2 per month for tuition for each such pupil. Ch. 169, Mar. 2, 1915.

South Dakota: Amending sec. 3, ch. 194, Acts of 1913, as amended by ch. 164, Acts of 1915, providing manner of consolidating school districts.

Ch. 218, Mar. 1, 1917.

Texas: See A (c1), County boards.

Vermont: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Washington: Amending secs. 4440, 4444, and 4447, Remington and Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes, relating to the consolidation of school districts.

Provides that on petition of five heads of families county superintendent shall call an election in districts proposed to be consolidated; majority vote in each district necessary to consolidate. (Under old law county superintendent could consolidate districts after a hearing.) Said superintendent shall divide such consolidated district into three director's districts with population as nearly equal as possible, and from each such district a director shall thereafter be elected. Board may direct superintendent, if there be a superintendent of the district, to act as clerk. Ch. 182, Mar. 19, 1915.

Washington: See also B (f), State aid for elementary education.

West Virginia: Amending secs. 11 and 68, ch. 27, Acts of 1908, relating to the general control of district schools and the consolidation of schools.

Omits provision that every village with 50 or more inhabitants shall be included in one subdistrict. Provides that any school maintaining an average attendance of less than 10 shall be closed; pupils of such school may attend elsewhere, and board of education of district of their residence shall pay their tuition; when children reside more than 2 miles from school, board of education may employ such means as may seem best to provide educational advantages for such children, and to do so may use such children's prorata of the school fund of the district. Board of education of any district may consolidate two or more subdistricts. (Formerly authorized to consolidate on petition of 75 per cent of the voters of the subdistrict affected.) But no school maintaining an average attendance of 12 or more shall be so consolidated, except with the written consent of at least a majority of the voters of the subdistrict affected. Ch. 58, Feb. 20, 1915.

Wisconsin: Repealing secs. 496-10 and 496-11 of the statutes; amending subsec. 1 of sec. 496-1 and subdv. (1) of sec. 496-3 of the statutes; creating a new section to be numbered 496-10, relating to aid for consolidated school districts, and making an appropriation therefor.

Repealed section 496-10, providing conditions under which consolidated school districts might receive State aid for the transportation of pupils. Repealed section 496-11, providing that each district consolidating with others should receive the same apportionment of State and other taxes as would have been received had school been maintained in the district. Amended section 496-1 omits "subdistrict" from list of districts, etc., that may be consolidated; respective school boards required to fix date of election for consolidation at not less than two nor more than four weeks from their meeting (was four and eight weeks, respectively). Amended section 496-3 (1) likewise omits "subdistrict"; consolidated district may receive not exceeding \$1,000 (was \$500) as State aid for school building. New section 496-10 provides that district consolidated under this act shall provide transportation for pupils residing more than 2 miles from school; if voters fail to vote necessary levy, school board shall certify amount necessary and tax shall be collected. Ch. 871, July 8, 1915.

Wisconsin: Repealing certain sections and amending certain sections of the statutes relating to the transportation of pupils.

Regulates the transportation of pupils and prescribes conditions upon which State aid will be granted for such transportation. Ch. 441, June 15, 1917.

Wisconsin: Creating sec. 424a, Wisconsin Statutes, for the purpose of validating orders relating to the creation and consolidation of school districts.

Ch. 442, June 15, 1917.

Wisconsin: Amending subsec. (1), sec. 20.26, Wisconsin Statutes, relating to State aid to consolidated schools.

Conditions of State aid for central school building in consolidated district.

Ch. 510, June 28, 1917.

Wisconsin: See also A (c1), County boards.

H (f). Compulsory Attendance; Truancy; Truant Officers.

See also H (g), Child labor; U (c), Juvenile courts; U (e), Schools for dependents and delinquents.

Alabama: Providing for compulsory attendance at school.

Persons in parental relation to any child between 8 and 15 years of age shall cause such child to attend a public school or a private, denominational, or parochial school taught by a competent person for at least 80 days in each school year, but county board of education, or city board of education in case of incorporated city or town, may reduce the period to not less than 60 days; such period shall begin at beginning of school unless otherwise determined by board of education.

Exemptions: (1) Child who has completed seven elementary grades or the equivalent; (2) child residing 2½ miles or more from school, unless public transportation is provided; (3) child whom teacher, with approval of attendance officer, may temporarily excuse; (4) child mentally or physically incapacitated for school work; (5) child whose services are necessary for his own support or the support of his family, as attested by affidavits, or child without necessary books and clothing for attending school, unless the same are furnished through charity or otherwise. County board of education shall divide the county, exclusive of cities and towns, into not less than one nor more than five districts and appoint an attendance officer for each such district; city and town school boards shall appoint one or more attendance officers for their respective cities and towns. State superintendent or county superintendent, as case may be, shall at beginning of compulsory period report to each principal teacher the names of all children that are required to attend such teacher's school, and such teacher shall after five days report all not in attendance to attendance officer and also all absentees of five days or more thereafter. Attendance officer shall investigate all cases of nonattendance and shall give notice to person in parental relation when child is absent without valid reason; if child is not in school within three days, attendance officer shall make complaint against person in parental relation in a court of record. Unlawful to employ during school hours any child between 8 and 15 years old who is not exempt from attendance as provided in this act. All school officers, including those in private, denominational, and parochial schools, must make reports required by State superintendent, county superintendent, or city or town board of education with reference to this act; teacher, before receiving each month's salary, must report cases of truancy. Truants whose parents are unable to control them may, by a court of competent jurisdiction, be committed to the proper custodial institution. This act to take effect October 1, 1917. Act No. 470, p. 534, Sept. 15, 1915.

Alabama: See also A (c1), County boards.

Arkansas: Providing for compulsory school attendance between certain ages, providing a penalty for nonattendance, and requiring school boards to furnish free textbooks under certain conditions.

State-wide compulsory attendance law for children between the ages of 7 and 15, inclusive; attendance required for three-fourths of school term. Usual

exemptions. School board required to provide textbooks for indigent children. Teachers required to report attendance once a month. Attendance officers provided. Penalties prescribed. Act 294, Mar. 21, 1917.

California: Relating to compulsory school attendance.

Provides for the appointment of attendance officers on basis of average attendance (was school census). Requires county board of supervisors, on petition of majority of school district trustees of county, to provide attendance officers for portions of county not supplied with such service. Raises from 14 to 15 the maximum age under which children may be reported for truancy. The board of trustees of a school district may establish a parental school if district has 300 pupils (was 600 census children). Ch. 461, May 22, 1915.

Connecticut: Providing for the appointment of attendance officers for schools. Ch. 210, May 7, 1915.

Connecticut: Authorizing the State board of education, with approval of a judge of the superior court, to appoint one or more persons to be prosecuting agents to inquire into and prosecute for violations of laws relating to the attendance of children at school and the employment of children.

G. 206, May 1, 1917.

Florida: Providing for compulsory school attendance and for the appointment of attendance officers and prescribing their duties and powers.

On petition of one-fourth of the registered white voters of a special tax school district, school board district, or of a county, county board of education shall call an election in such district or county to determine matter of enforcing school attendance therein; if three-fifths of votes cast are for compulsory attendance, this act shall be in force in such district or county, but if a county shall vote against compulsory attendance and any school board district therein shall vote therefor by three-fifths vote, this act shall be in force in such district, and if county shall vote for and such district shall vote against, this act shall not be in force in such district. When so voted, following provisions shall take effect:

Compulsory attendance ages, 8 to 14; period required, not less than 80 days of each year. Similar attendance at a private or church school is accepted if required records are kept and reports made. Exemptions from attendance law: (1) Child whose physical or mental condition is such as to make attendance impracticable or inexpedient; (2) child residing more than 2 miles from school when transportation is not furnished; (3) child whose services are needed for the support of self or parents or who is without necessary books and clothing and parents are unable to furnish the same, but if books and clothing are furnished by other means, child shall be required to attend; (4) child whose parents or guardian have filed written charges against teacher shall be excused until teacher is exonerated. Two unexcused absences allowed in four weeks; principal or teacher may excuse pupil temporarily, but must report the same to governing board of school. Misdemeanor to violate this act. After three days' notice by attendance officer, every day of keeping child out of school constitutes a separate offense. When county or district votes for compulsory attendance, county board of education is authorized to appoint therefor one or more attendance officers. Said officer shall annually take a census of every child between 6 and 21 years of age; he shall furnish principal of each school within his jurisdiction a list of names of children due to attend such school. He shall give notice to violators of this act, see that children attend school as required, and institute prosecutions when directed by county board. He shall have the right to visit places of employment to enforce provisions of this act. He shall keep a record of his official acts and report annually to the county board. Principals and teachers shall cooperate with attendance officers and shall make weekly reports of imperfect attendance.

Ch. 6831 (No. 25), June 3, 1915.

Georgia: "An act to require school attendance of children for a minimum period, and to provide for enforcement of the same, and for other purposes."

Every unexempted child between the ages of 8 and 14 is required to attend school four months in each year; attendance to commence at the beginning of the first term of school. Exemptions: Child attending some other school

giving instruction in ordinary branches; child who has completed work of the fourth grade; child having member or members of the family dependent upon his earnings; child whose parents are unable to furnish necessary books and clothing; child physically or mentally unfit; child residing more than 3 miles from school; child excused by school board for other good reasons. Penalties fixed for violation of act. Duty of county and municipal boards of education to enforce this act. No. 576, p. 101, Aug. 19, 1916.

Hawaii: Amending secs. 287 and 288, Revised Statutes of 1915, relating to penalty for nonattendance at school.

Authorizes deputy sheriffs and police officers (as well as teachers and officers of the department of education) to make complaints against violators of the attendance law. Act No. 92, Apr. 15, 1915.

Hawaii: Amending sec. 288, Revised Laws, 1915, as amended by sec. 2, Act 92, session laws of 1915, relating to the duties of deputy sheriffs.

Requires such officers to visit private as well as public schools for the purpose of enforcing attendance laws. Act 40, Mar. 30, 1917.

Idaho: Amending secs. 149 and 160, ch. 159, Acts of 1911, relating to compulsory attendance at school.

Reduces maximum age limits from 18 to 16. Child over 15 (was 14) not required to attend if eighth grade has been completed, or child's services necessary to his own use or parents' support. Ch. 12, Feb. 28, 1917.

Indiana: Amending sec. 4, ch. 213, Acts of 1913, relating to compulsory attendance at school.

Empowers judge of the circuit court to appoint as probation officer some other person than the attendance officer. Ch. 77, Mar. 6, 1915.

Kentucky: Amending sec. 2978c, subsec. 6, Carroll's Kentucky Statutes, 1916, relating to truant officers.

Truant officers provided for in cities of first, second, third, and fourth classes. Head truant officers in cities of first and second classes. Limit to \$1,200 of salary of head officer in city of first class is removed.

Ch. 121, 1916. (Neither approved nor disapproved by the governor.)

Louisiana: Providing for the compulsory school attendance of children between the ages of 7 and 14 years, providing a penalty, giving parish school boards authority to furnish free textbooks under certain conditions, and repealing all laws in conflict, Parish of Orleans excepted.

Person in control of child between 7 and 14 years of age required to send such child to a public or private school for 140 days each year, or for full term, if term is 140 days or less. Exemptions: (n) The physically or mentally unfit, (b) children who have completed the elementary course of study, (c) those residing more than 2½ miles from school unless transportation is furnished, (d) those for whom adequate school facilities have not been provided, (e) those whose services are needed to support widowed mothers. Truants whose parents or guardians are not to blame for their truancy shall be reported to juvenile court. Parish [county] may furnish textbooks free to children whose parents or guardians are unable to provide the same. Act No. 27, June 23, 1916.

Maryland: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Massachusetts: Providing for the issuance of transfer cards for public school pupils changing their residences.

When any child required by law to attend school is being educated in any public or private school or in any institution in any city or town and leaves school or such institution because of change of residence to another city or town in the State, the superintendent of schools, if child attends a public school, and the person in charge, if child attends a private school or is in an institution, shall furnish to such child a transfer card giving the name of the child, his age, his grade in school, and in every case possible, the street and number of his new residence, and shall send without delay a similar transfer card to the superintendent of schools of the city or town in which such child is to reside. Ch. 94, Mar. 22, 1915.

Massachusetts: Amending sec. 1, ch. 44, of the Revised Laws, as amended by ch. 320, Acts of 1905; ch. 383, Acts of 1906; sec. 1, ch. 779, Acts of 1913, relating to school attendance and the employment of minors.

Superintendent, teacher, or other person authorized by school committee may excuse necessary absences of not exceeding 7 full days or 14 half days in any period of six months (old law, 5 days or 10 half days).

Ch. 81, Mar. 18, 1915.

Massachusetts: An act to exempt certain illiterate married women from compulsory attendance at evening schools.

Illiterate minor not required to attend if a married woman.

Ch. 82, Mar. 28, 1916.

Massachusetts: See also H (b), School census.

Michigan: Amending secs. 5079, 5081, and 5082, Compiled Laws, 1915, relating to compulsory attendance at school.

Adds provision that children over 14 years of age may work outside of school hours. Permits children who have completed the eighth grade to work at home work or on the farm if excused by proper officer. Requires persons in charge of private and parochial schools to report enrollment, children's names, etc.

Act No. 179, May 2, 1917.

New Hampshire: Amending sec. 14, ch. 93, Public Statutes, as last amended by ch. 221, Acts of 1913, relating to attendance of children at school.

On recommendation of superintendent of schools or, if there be no superintendent, any member of the school board, State superintendent may excuse any child over 14 years of age from attendance at school.

Ch. 152, Apr. 18, 1917.

New Jersey: Amending the compulsory attendance law.

Gives juvenile court concurrent jurisdiction with court of common pleas in the prosecution of parent or guardian violating attendance law.

Ch. 224, Apr. 8, 1915.

New Jersey: Supplementing "An act to establish a thorough and efficient system of public schools," etc., approved October 19, 1903.

Whenever in any county there has been employed a county attendance officer for a period of three years, the commissioner of education shall appoint, upon request of the county superintendent and with approval of the State board of education, a county attendance officer to perform duties as prescribed by said State board.

Ch. 80, Mar. 22, 1917.

New Mexico: See A (c1), County boards; See T (c), Schools for the blind.

New York: Amending the education law relative to compulsory attendance at school.

Increases from 160 to 180 days the required attendance. Parent or guardian required to show proof of child's attendance. Issuance of school-record certificates regulated. Ungovernable children may be committed to truant school.

Ch. 563, May 18, 1917.

North Carolina: Repealing the compulsory school law for Macon County and substituting in its place the general compulsory school law of the State.

Ch. 2, Jan. 8, 1917.

North Carolina: Amending ch. 173, Acts of 1913, and ch. 290, Acts of 1915, so as to increase the age limit for compulsory attendance from 12 years to 14 years.

Ch. 208, Mar. 6, 1917.

North Carolina: See also B (e), State aid for elementary education.

North Dakota: Amending sec. 1342, Compiled Laws of 1913, relating to compulsory attendance, school age, and the transportation of pupils.

Compulsory attendance law not applicable to children living more than 2½ miles (formerly 2 miles) from school unless transportation is provided. If not less than 15 cents nor more than 85 cents per day, according to size of

family; is allowed each family living more than 2½ miles and not more than 5 miles from school, such allowance shall be deemed as furnishing transportation and children of such family shall not be exempt from attendance law.

Ch. 141, Mar. 11, 1915.

North Dakota: Amending sec. 1342, Compiled Laws, 1913, as amended by ch. 141, Acts of 1915, relating to compulsory school attendance.

Changes from 8 to 7 years the age at which children must start to school. If the eighth grade is not completed, child shall attend school, if necessary, until the age of 17 is reached. Where child lives more than 2½ miles from school, this act shall not apply unless transportation is furnished or unless equivalent lodging acceptable to the family is furnished. Child must attend school to a distance of 6 miles if transportation is furnished.

S. B. 121, p. 172, Pop. Ed., Mar. 9, 1917.

Oregon: Amending sec. 4123 of Lord's Oregon Laws, as amended by sec. 3, ch. 243, Acts of 1911, relating to compulsory attendance.

Authorizes county superintendent to excuse child from attendance for not exceeding 5 days in a term of three months or 10 days in a term of six months or longer.

Ch. 100, Feb. 23, 1915.

Pennsylvania: See H (g), Child labor.

Rhode Island: Amending ch. 72 of the general laws, entitled "Of truant children and of the attendance of children in the public schools."

Every child who has completed 7 years of his life and has not completed 16 years of his life must attend school for the entire term, unless he has completed the work of the 8 elementary grades or unless he is over 14 years of age and is lawfully employed. Exemptions for physically and mentally deficient children and the like.

Ch. 1492, Apr. 10, 1917.

South Carolina: Providing for compulsory school attendance.

Every parent, guardian, or other person in charge of a child between 8 and 14 years of age shall cause such child to attend school for the full term of the public school or for at least four months in agricultural districts; attendance at a private or church school may be accepted in lieu of attendance at the local public school, but attendance records must be kept and reported. Compulsory period must begin at beginning of the school term, unless otherwise ordered by the county board of education, or in case of a town or city of 2,000 population or more by the board of trustees, with the approval of the county superintendent. Exemptions: (1) Child physically or mentally unfit, as attested by a legally qualified physician; (2) child residing 2½ miles or more from school, unless transportation is furnished; (3) child who, because of poverty, is compelled to work for its own support or support of parents; (4) child without necessary books and clothing, unless the same are furnished from some other source, and it is the duty of the school board to furnish books to indigent children out of public-school funds. Four unexcused absences in four weeks allowed; sickness, quarantine, etc., accepted as valid reason for nonattendance. Child between 14 and 16 who is not lawfully employed, or who can not read and write, is required to attend. District trustees required to take or cause to be taken an annual census of persons between 6 and 21 years of age and to report the same to the principal or teacher of the school before school opens, and also to county superintendent; said trustees are charged with the enforcement of this act, serving notices on violators, etc.; they may enter any office, factory, or business house to ascertain the names of children in order to facilitate the enforcement of this act, and may require of employer evidence of any child's age. Superintendents, principals, and teachers shall cooperate with trustees in the enforcement of this act; for failure to perform duties imposed deductions may be made from their salaries by county superintendent. This act shall go into effect in any district or aggregation of districts when on petition of one-fourth of qualified electors of such district or aggregation of districts county board of education shall call an election therein, and a majority of votes cast shall favor the proposition; in district containing a town of 1,500 population or more such election shall be called upon petition of a majority of the board of trustees thereof. County board of education, and in towns and cities of 2,000 population or more the board of trustees, may, with approval of county superintendent, make rules and regulations for the

enforcement of this act but not inconsistent herewith. No tuition or fees shall be charged any pupil in a district adopting the provisions of this act. County board of education may remove any trustee or trustees neglecting to carry out the provisions of this act when it is adopted.

Act No. 98, Feb. 20, 1915.

South Dakota: Amending Art. VII, sec. 148, ch. 135, Acts of 1907, relating to compulsory education.

Increases maximum compulsory attendance age from 14 to 16 years. Child must attend entire term until work of sixth grade is completed, and thereafter may attend (with approval of school board) not less than 16 weeks each year until the work of the eighth grade is completed or until the age of 16 is reached.

Ch. 170, Mar. 2, 1915.

South Dakota: Amending sec. 148, ch. 135, Acts of 1907, as amended by ch. 170, Acts of 1915, relating to compulsory education.

Requires attendance between the ages of 8 and 16, or until the work of the eighth grade is finished.

Ch. 213, Feb. 10, 1917.

Texas: An act to compel attendance upon public schools of Texas by children between the ages of 8 and 14 years, providing that the term said children shall be required to attend for the scholastic year beginning September 1, 1916, shall be 60 days, and the term for the scholastic year beginning September 1, 1917, shall be 80 days, and the term beginning September 1, 1918, and each subsequent year thereafter shall be 100 days; prescribing certain exemptions from such requirements of attendance, providing that in certain cases after satisfactory proof has been made the county superintendent shall furnish textbooks to children whose parents or guardians are not able to furnish same, said textbooks to be paid for out of the general fund of the county in which the child resides; providing for excuses for absences; prohibiting and prescribing punishment for the employment of any child under 14 years of age during school hours, or for inducing any child to remain out of school; providing that counties with a scholastic population of more than 3,000, and independent districts with a scholastic population of more than 2,000, may have school attendance officers appointed by the board of county school trustees, or by the board of trustees of such district after being petitioned that said officers be appointed, and after hearing shall have been had upon said petition; providing that in counties or independent school districts where such attendance officers are not elected the duties of such attendance officers shall devolve upon the school superintendents and peace officers of such counties or district; prescribing who may be elected school attendance officers; prescribing the powers and duties of such attendance officers, or those discharging the duties of such attendance officers; prescribing the duties of school superintendents or any teacher instructing any child within the compulsory school attendance ages; prescribing the duties of parents and guardians with reference to the compulsory school attendance act; providing that any child who shall be insubordinate, disorderly, vicious, or immoral in conduct may be tried before the juvenile court and paroled by said court under bond, and providing that if said parole or paroles shall be violated said bond shall be forfeited and that the child may be declared an incorrigible and committed to a suitable training school as may be agreed upon by the parent of the child and the judge of the juvenile court in which the child is convicted; providing that all conflicting laws be repealed; providing that if any part of the act shall be held to be void or unenforceable for any reason, the remainder thereof shall remain in full force and effect.

Ch. 49, Mar. 13, 1915.

Vermont: Amending secs. 51 and 53, No. 64, Acts of 1915, relating to school attendance, so as to provide for granting of excuses by school directors.

No. 62, Mar. 23, 1917.

Vermont: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general; T (b), schools for the deaf.

Wisconsin: Creating sec. 17280-2 and amending subsec. 1 of sec. 17280-1 of the statutes, relating to the attendance of minors in employment between the ages of 14 and 17 at industrial, continuation, or commercial schools, and providing a penalty.

New section provides that whenever an industrial, continuation, or commercial school has been established in any town, village, or city according to the law providing for such schools, any minor in employment between the ages of 16 and 17 residing in such town, village, or city shall attend such school in the day time not less than 5 hours per week for 6 months in each year or 4 hours for 8 months, as may be determined by local board of industrial education. Employers shall allow such minors a reduction in hours of work of not less than the number of hours the minor is required to attend school. Amended section provides that minors employed between the ages of 14 and 16 must attend such a school (if one is maintained) 5 hours a week for 8 months in the year, or 4 hours a week for 10 months. Ch. 420, July 20, 1915.

Wisconsin: Creating sec. 439a-1 of the statutes, relating to the attendance of children between the ages of 14 and 16 at industrial, continuation, commercial, or evening schools.

Person between 16 living within 2 miles of school or within the limit of any incorporated city or village and not physically incapacitated, who is not required by law to attend some public, private, or parochial school, and who is not attending a free high school or equivalent thereof, must either attend some public, private, or parochial school or attend for five hours a week for six months, or four hours a week for eight months, an industrial, continuation, or commercial school, if such school is maintained in the city, town, or village in which his parents or guardian resides. Ch. 266, June 18, 1915.

Wisconsin: Adding subsec. 2 to sec. 439a of the statutes, relating to compulsory attendance.

Juvenile court (as well as certain other courts) shall have jurisdiction in prosecutions for violation of the attendance law. Ch. 250, June 11, 1915.

Wisconsin: Amending subsec. 2, sec. 439b, Wisconsin Statutes, relating to the powers and duties of truant officers.

Extends such officers' duties to include continuation schools, or any other school which minors are required to attend. Ch. 260, May 22, 1917.

Wisconsin: Amending sec. 439a, Wisconsin Statutes, relating to compulsory school attendance.

Among those exempted are children residing in the country more than 2 miles from the nearest school, but children between 9 and 14 years of age living between 2 and 3 miles from school shall attend at least 60 days each year. Ch. 285, May 25, 1917.

Wisconsin: See also O (d), Continuation schools.

H (g). Child Labor.

See also H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Alabama: Regulating the employment of minors.

No child under 14 years old shall be employed in any gainful occupation, except agriculture or domestic service, but boys over 12 years old may be employed in business offices and mercantile establishments in cities or towns of less than 25,000 population during the time when the public schools are not in session. No child under 16 shall be employed, other than in agriculture or domestic service, for more than 6 days a week, 60 hours a week, 11 hours a day, or between 6 p. m. and 8 a. m. Employers of boys under 16 or girls under 16 shall post in every room notice of working hours as prescribed by this act. No person under 18 shall in any city of 25,000 population or more be employed as a messenger between 9 p. m. and 5 a. m.; in any city or town of less than 25,000 population, no person under 18 shall be employed as a messenger between 10 p. m. and 5 a. m. No child under 16 shall be employed in certain hazardous occupations; no child under 16 shall be employed upon the stage of any theater or concert hall or in any connection with any theatrical performance or other exhibition or show. Employer of child between 14 and 16, except in agriculture and domestic service, shall procure and keep on file for in-

inspection an employment certificate for such child, but this provision shall not apply to boys over 12 in cities or towns of less than 25,000 population who are employed in business offices and mercantile establishments during time when public schools are not in session; factory inspector may make written demand upon employer to furnish proof of age of any child apparently under 16 who is employed without such certificate; upon failure to produce such proof, employer shall cease to employ such child. No child under 16 shall be employed in any mill, factory, or manufacturing establishment unless such child shall attend school at least six weeks during the year of such employment. Employment certificates shall be issued by superintendent or principal of school, by county superintendent, or by person authorized by such superintendent or principal; child and person in parental relation must apply in person for certificate; person authorized to issue certificate shall require (1) school record of child showing attendance at school at least 60 days in preceding year, and (2) evidence that child is over 14 years old; person issuing certificates shall monthly transmit to State Inspector a report of certificates issued or denied; State Inspector shall draft printed form of certificate; on termination of employment, certificate shall be returned to child, or if unclaimed within 10 days, to authority by whom issued. No boy under 12 and no girl under 18 shall be employed in any street occupation in any city of 25,000 population or more, but boy over 10 may deliver newspapers and periodicals on fixed routes in residence districts; no boy under 16 shall be employed in any street occupation in any city of 25,000 population or more between 8 p. m. and 5 a. m., or unless he has secured and wears a badge, or unless he is a regular attendant at school; such badge shall be issued by superintendent of school or person authorized by him and shall not be issued to boy under 12, or in the case of distribution of papers on fixed routes, to boy under 10 years old. State prison inspector is made State factory inspector and shall enforce the provisions of this act. Every employer of minors shall keep place of employment sanitary. Inspector shall have free access to places where minors are employed; misdemeanor for employer to refuse such access. Act. No. 169, p. 103, Feb. 24, 1915.

California: Amending the child-labor law.

No minor under 15 years old shall be employed in any mercantile, manufacturing, or mechanical establishment, workshop, office, laundry, place of amusement, restaurant, hotel, apartment house, in the distribution of merchandise or messages, or in any other place of labor, but minor between 12 and 15 may be employed in weekly holidays and during vacation if supplied with a vacation permit and minor between 14 and 15 may be permitted by school authorities to work outside of school hours. City or county superintendent may issue permits to work: (1) to minors over 14 who have completed the grammar school course and are physically fit; (2) to minors over 14 whose families are proved to be dependent upon their labor for support; work must be waiting for minor; employer must keep permit on file for inspection and must return the same to minor when employment ceases. No minor under 16 shall be employed in any hazardous occupation, nor in any occupation dangerous to health or morals; the bureau of labor statistics may determine what occupations are in this class. No minor under 18 shall be employed more than 8 hours a day, except to make necessary repairs or to make a shorter day for one day in the week; nor shall such minor be employed more than 48 hours a week. No minor under 18 shall be employed to deliver messages or merchandise between 9 p. m. and 6 a. m. Vacation permits shall be issued by the principal or vice principal of school or secretary of school board. No minor under 15 shall be employed in occupations enumerated in section 1 during the hours the public schools are in session without an age and schooling certificate; such certificate shall be issued by the superintendent of schools or person authorized by him or school board and shall be based on (1) school record of minor, (2) evidence that minor is over 15 years old, (3) written statement from prospective employer that he is about to employ the minor, (4) physician's certificate showing minor's physical fitness. No minor having an age and schooling certificate and no minor under 16 years old shall remain unemployed and out of school longer than two weeks; within one week after employment ceases, employer shall notify authority who issued certificate that minor is no longer employed. Employer of minors under 18 shall keep a register of such minors, with permits, etc., on file for inspection. Misdemeanor to violate the provisions of this act. Minors over 16 may be employed in agricultural and similar

pursuits; minors between 15 and 16 may be employed in theatrical productions on approval of the commissioner of the bureau of labor statistics.

Four new sections are added. No boy under 10 and no girl under 18 shall be employed in "street occupations," but this section shall not apply to cities having less than 23,000 population. The bureau of labor statistics shall enforce the provisions of this act; attendance officers and probation officers may enter places of employment for the purpose of investigation.

Ch. 625, June 5, 1915.

California: Amending sec. 14 of an act regulating the employment of children, approved February 20, 1905, as last amended by act of June 5, 1915.

Permits the employment of minors over 16 at agricultural, horticultural, viticultural, or domestic labor. Minors under 16 may be employed at such labor outside of school hours. Minors may be employed in theatrical performances under certain conditions.

Ch. 580, May 22, 1917.

Connecticut: Amending sec. 2, ch. 123, public acts of 1911, relating to the employment of children.

Adds "while power is attached" to clause prohibiting the employment of children under 16 about machinery. Adds the following to dangerous occupations in which children under 16 may not be employed: "The manufacture or use of any dangerous or poisonous gas or dye, or composition of lye in which the quantity thereof is injurious to health, or upon any scaffolding, or in any heavy work in any building trade, or in any tunnel, mine, or quarry, or in operating or assisting to operate any emery, stone, or buffing wheel."

Ch. 195, May 5, 1915.

Connecticut: Amending sec. 1783 of the General Statutes, relating to the employment of children for exhibition purposes.

Unlawful to employ a minor under 16 (was 12) years old for such purposes.

Ch. 175, Apr. 30, 1915.

Connecticut: Amending an act concerning billiard and pool rooms.

Prohibits the employment in such places of minors under 18 years old.

Ch. 182, Apr. 29, 1915.

Connecticut: Concerning hours of employment of minors and women.

No public restaurant, café, dining room, barber shop, hair dressing or manicuring establishment or photograph gallery shall employ any minor under 16 years old, or any women between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m., nor for more than 58 hours in one week. Act not to apply to hotels.

Ch. 300, May 16, 1917.

Connecticut: Amending sec. 4707 of the General Statutes, relating to enforcement of laws regulating the employment of children.

Such laws to be enforced by State board of education, school visitors, boards of education, and town school committee. For such purposes State board may appoint agents.

Ch. 320, May 19, 1917.

Connecticut: See also H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Delaware: Amending secs. 987 to 992, ch. 38, of the Revised Code of Delaware, relating to child labor.

Abolishes the Delaware Child Labor Commission and creates the Labor Commission of Delaware and transfers powers and duties of said child labor commission to labor commission. Labor commission to consist of five members; term, five years, one appointed by governor each year. Said labor commission is given supervision of the employment of females, as well as minors, as regulated by law.

Ch. 66, Feb. 9, 1915.

Delaware: Regulating the employment of minors. (Repeals Code sections 3144 to 3192 and enacts new sections.)

No child under 14 years of age shall be employed for pay, except on the farm and in domestic service in private homes. No child under 15 shall be employed in any of specified dangerous occupations, nor in any occupation injurious to health or morals. No child under 16 shall be employed unless employer keeps on file prescribed employment certificate. No child under 16 shall be employed

in a theatrical performance, but child-labor inspector may issue permit for limited period. No person under 18 shall be employed in any of specified more dangerous occupations. No person under 21 shall be employed where intoxicating liquors are sold. No person under 21 shall be employed as a messenger between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m. in any city of 20,000 population or more. Employment certificates to be (1) general, allowing children between 14 and 16 to work in permissible occupations during entire year, and (2) provisional, allowing boys over 12 and girls over 14 to work in occupations approved by labor commission during periods when not required to attend school. Certificate shall describe child, certify that child has appeared and signed name, and state character of occupation in which child is permitted to engage. Provisional certificate to be of different color. Certificates issued in Wilmington by superintendent of schools or person designated by him, and in other district by principal of school or person designated by him. Application for certificate by custodian of child. Conditions of issuance of general certificate: (1) Statement by employer; (2) physician's certificate of physical fitness; (3) school record of child showing completion of five grades of school work or equivalent; (4) statement by issuing officer that child can read and write English sentences; (5) evidence that child is over 14. On termination of employment, general certificate shall be returned to issuing officer. Provisional certificate shall not be issued until following papers are received: (1) Statement of chief executive officer of school stating grade of child and mental fitness; (2) physician's certificate of physical fitness; (3) evidence that child is 12 years old or over if a male and 14 or over if a female. Provisional certificate to remain in possession of child. No child holding a certificate (general or provisional) shall be employed more than 6 days or 54 hours a week, more than 10 hours a day, nor between 7 p. m. and 6 a. m. Report of certificates issued shall be made quarterly to State child-labor inspector. Chairman of labor commission may permit employment of child whose earnings are needed for support of the family. Labor commission to appoint child labor inspector; term, four years; salary, \$1,800. Failure to produce certificate is prima facie evidence of illegal employment. Inspector may demand proof of age; failure to produce such proof is prima facie evidence of illegal employment. Inspector to furnish employers copies of this act to be posted in conspicuous places. Penalties for violation of the act. Nothing in this act shall prevent children from receiving industrial education. This act not to apply to children over 12 employed in any establishment for canning or preserving perishable fruits and vegetables.

Ch. 232, Apr. 2, 1917.

Florida: Amending secs. 10, 20, and 22, ch. 6488, Acts of 1913, relating to the employment of minors.

Adds pool rooms, billiard rooms, and breweries to places in which persons under 21 years old shall not be employed. Increases annual salary of State labor inspector from \$1,200 to \$1,800 and allows \$200 annually for office stationery and like expenses.

Ch. 6918 (No. 112), June 4, 1915.

Georgia: Providing for the appointment of one factory inspector to aid in the enforcement of the child-labor law.

No. 547, p. 113, Aug. 19, 1916.

Illinois: Regulating the employment of minors and repealing child-labor law of May 15, 1903.

Employment of minors under 14 in specified occupations is prohibited; minors under 14 may not be employed while schools are in session. No minor between 14 and 16 may be employed without an employment certificate. Minors under 16 not to be employed in specified dangerous occupations.

S. B. 125, p. 511, June 26, 1917.

Kansas: Establishing an industrial welfare commission for women, learners, and apprentices, and minors, prescribing its powers and duties and providing for the fixing of wages, hours, and the standard conditions of labor for such workers; providing penalties for violations of the same.

Ch. 275, Mar. 6, 1915.

Kansas: Regulating the employment of minors.

No child under 14 years of age shall be employed in any factory, workshop, theater, mill, cannery, packing house, or operating elevators, nor in any business or service during the hours when the public schools are in session. No

child under 16 shall be employed in any mine or quarry or dangerous occupation. No child under 16 shall be employed between 6 p. m. and 7 a. m., nor more than 8 hours a day or 48 hours a week. Employers of children under 16 in vocations mentioned in this act shall procure and keep on file work permits. Employer shall keep posted in a conspicuous place notice of maximum number of hours children under 16 may be employed. Superintendent of schools or his representative or judge of juvenile court shall issue work permits. Conditions on which such permits issued: (1) Statement of employer as to character of employment; (2) school record of child showing completion of elementary grades, or evidence of equivalent education, but child not having such qualification may work when school is not in session; (3) evidence that child is 14 years of age, the State commissioner of labor to prescribe rules for such evidence. Permit to State name, sex, date, and place of birth of child and shall describe child. Permit to be issued in duplicate and one copy sent to commissioner of labor. On termination of employment, permit shall be returned to issuing officer. Commissioner of labor may revoke permit when improperly issued or when for physical or moral welfare of child. Duty of State factory inspector and inspector of mines and their deputies to inspect places of employment of minors. Older child labor law repealed. Ch. 227, Mar. 10, 1917.

Kentucky: Amending sec. 331A, subsec. 1, of "An act to regulate the labor and employment of children and minors, and to make the provisions thereof effective," approved Mar. 21, 1914.

Permits the performance in licensed theaters of children under 16 years of age, if such children are not residents of the State and if accompanied by parent, guardian, governess, teacher, or other proper custodian.

Ch. 23, Mar. 16, 1916.

Louisiana: Amending sec. 4, Act No. 301 of 1908, relating to the employment of women and minors.

Strikes out provision that such employment may be for longer than 10 hours a day for 20 days before Christmas. Act No. 177, July 6, 1916.

Maine: Regulating the employment of minors.

No child under 14 years old shall be employed in any manufacturing or mechanical establishment; no child under 14 shall be employed in any business or service for hire during hours when public schools are in session. No child between 14 and 16 shall be employed in above-mentioned occupations unless employer procures and keeps on file subject to inspection of proper officer a work permit issued by school superintendent or person authorized by him in writing; no such permit shall be issued until child has shown ability to read and write simple English sentences and to do fundamental operations in arithmetic through division, nor until evidence is shown that child is 14 years old or upward; person issuing permit or State factory inspector may require child to be examined by a physician to determine child's normal development and physical fitness. Vacation permits entitling child over 14 to work in summer vacation shall be issued on same requirements as regular work permits, except that educational qualifications shall not be required. A duplicate permit and original papers upon which it was issued shall be forwarded to the State department of labor and industry and by said department promptly examined and returned; on the surrender of permit or when child reaches 16, issuing officer shall return papers to child; commissioner of labor may direct permit to be canceled. When child leaves employment, employer shall return permit to him and notify commissioner of labor. Officer charged with enforcement of this act may demand of employer to present documentary evidence of child's age or cease to employ child. Penalties fixed for violation of this act.

Ch. 827, Apr. 2, 1915.

Maine: Amending sec. 21, ch. 49, Revised Statutes of 1916, relating to the employment of minors between 14 and 16 years of age.

Prescribes proofs required for determining minor's age.

Ch. 146, Mar. 31, 1917.

Maryland: Amending the child-labor law.

No child under 14 years of age shall be employed in any factory, mechanical establishment, tenement house, office building, restaurant, bakery, barber shop,

hotel, bootblack stand, public stable, garage, laundry, brick or lumber yard, construction of buildings, as a messenger, or in any mercantile establishment, store, office, boarding house, place of amusement, club, or in the transmission or sale of merchandise. No child under 12 shall be employed in any canning or packing establishment. No child under 16 shall be employed in a hazardous occupation. Employed child under 16 must have employment certificate. General employment certificates and vacation employment certificates provided for. On termination of employment of child, employer must return certificate to officer who issued it. Issuing officer must have following evidence: (1) School record of child; (2) a physician's certificate showing child's physical fitness; (3) evidence of child's physical age showing child to be 14 or more; (4) an employment ticket signed by the prospective employer stating the occupation in which child is to be employed. Child must appear before officer in person and give evidence of ability to read and write simple English sentences. Vacation certificate issued only for vacation on evidence of age and physician's certificate. No female shall be employed where compelled to stand constantly. No boy under 12 and no girl under 16 shall in a city of 20,000 population or more sell newspapers or periodicals in a street or public place, but boys over 10 with a permit may distribute papers on a regular route. No boy under 16 in a city of 20,000 population or more shall sell papers unless he complies with legal requirements concerning school attendance and has a permit and badge as provided by this act. No child under 16 shall be employed more than 6 days in a week, nor more than 48 hours in a week, nor more than 8 hours in a day, nor between 7 p. m. and 7 a. m.

Ch. 22, Apr. 11, 1916.

Massachusetts: Amending sec. 61, ch. 514, Acts of 1909, as amended, relating to employment certificates of minors.

Fine of \$10 to alter an employment certificate after its issuance.

Ch. 70, Mar. 17, 1915.

Massachusetts: An act relative to the employment of certain minors in the summer season.

Permits the employment of minors between 14 and 16 years of age in vacation time.

Ch. 68, Mar. 22, 1916.

Massachusetts: An act relative to the hours of employment of women and minors.

Permits the employment of women and of minors under 18 years of age for more than 54 but not exceeding 58 hours a week in establishments where the employment is by seasons, but the State board of labor and industries shall determine what employments are seasonal.

Ch. 22, May 16, 1916.

Massachusetts: Providing for a meal interval of at least 45 minutes for all women and persons under 18 years of age employed in factories.

Ch. 110, Mar. 22, 1917.

Massachusetts: Permitting the employment of girls under 21 years of age in regular service telephone exchanges until 11 o'clock at night.

Ch. 294, May 24, 1917.

Massachusetts: See also O (c), Trade schools.

Michigan: Amending secs. 9, 10, and 11, Act No. 285, Public Acts of 1909, as last amended by Act No. 220, Public Acts of 1911, providing for the regulation of the employment of labor.

Adds "office or restaurant" to places in which boys under 18 and females may not be employed longer than 9 hours a day or 54 hours a week. Changes from 14 to 15 the age under which minors may not be employed in hotels, restaurants, manufacturing and mercantile establishments and the like and adds billiard or pool room conducted for profit, but provides that this section shall not apply to children over 14 employed in vacation time in preserving perishable goods in fruit or vegetable canning establishments. Changes from the fourth grade to the sixth grade the amount of school work which a minor between 15 and 16 years old must have had before he may be employed. A boy between 16 and 18 years old may be employed in any occupation, other than cleaning machinery or in connection with alcoholic liquors, if such employment is for not more than 54 hours a week nor more than 10 hours a day, and if such

occupation is approved by the department of labor as not being injurious to health or morals, or unduly hazardous. Act. No. 255, May 17, 1915.

Michigan: Amending sec. 5331, Compiled Laws, 1915, relating to the employment of minors.

No person under 21 years of age to be employed where intoxicating liquors are sold. No person under 15 to be employed in specified occupations. Children over 14 permitted to work in specified occupations when schools not in session. Persons under 16 must have work permit when employed; issuance of such permit regulated. Act No. 280, May 10, 1917.

New Hampshire: Amending secs. 9 and 10, ch. 162, Acts of 1911, relating to child labor.

Provides that in the absence of the superintendent of schools employment certificate may be issued by person authorized by school board. Provides for the issuance of employment certificates for the vacation period only; for such certificate minor's school record shall not be required.

Ch. 61, Mar. 24, 1915.

New Hampshire: Amending sec. 1, ch. 156, Acts of 1913, as amended by ch. 164, Acts of 1915, also amending secs. 2, and 3 of said chapter, and repealing sec. 2, ch. 164, Acts of 1915, relating to hours of work for women and minors under 18 years of age.

Such persons not to be employed, except in domestic and farm work and the like, more than 10½ hours a day or more than 54 hours a week.

Ch. 196, Apr. 19, 1917.

New York: Amending sec. 485, ch. 88, Laws of 1906, relating to the employment of children.

Prohibits the employment of children under 16 years of age in connection with making motion picture films, unless employer gets consent of mayor of city or president of village trustees.

Ch. 278, Apr. 24, 1916.

New York: Amending the labor law, relating to the making of certain reports to school and other authorities.

Reports relative to minors' employment certificates issued or refused shall be made to local superintendent of schools.

Ch. 536, May 17, 1917.

New York: An act relating to the employment of children in agricultural pursuits; relieving children so employed from school attendance; and providing for credit to pupils who are engaged in military, agricultural, and industrial services.

Ch. 689, May 29, 1917.

North Carolina: Amending ch. 463, Public Laws of 1907, relating to the hours of labor in factories.

No woman or minor shall be employed in a factory more than 60 hours in one week. Persons in parental relation to child employed in a factory or manufacturing establishment must submit to employer a written statement as to child's age and certificates as to school attendance; misdemeanor to make false statement.

Ch. 148, Mar. 8, 1915.

Pennsylvania: Enacting a child-labor law.

"Establishment" defined to mean any place where work is done for compensation, to whomsoever payable. This act shall not apply to children employed on the farm or in domestic service in private homes. No minor under 14 years of age shall be employed in, about, or in connection with any establishment or in any occupation. No minor between 14 and 16 years old shall be employed unless such minor shall during employment attend for not less than eight hours a week a school approved by State superintendent of public instruction, which school may be consolidated in the establishment where minor is employed or in a school building; employer shall notify officer issuing employment certificate within four days after minor's employment begins; this section shall not apply where no school contemplated herein is established within reasonable access to place of employment. No minor under 16 shall be

employed in any establishment or in any occupation for more than 51 hours in any one week, 9 hours in any one day, nor between 8 p. m. and 6 a. m. No minor under 16 shall be employed in any of the enumerated hazardous occupations; no minor under 18 shall be employed where alcoholic liquors are sold; in addition to the foregoing, no minor under 18 shall be employed in any other occupation dangerous to the life or limb or injurious to the health or morals of said minor, such occupation to be determined by the industrial board of the department of labor and industry. No minor shall work as a messenger between 8 p. m. and 6 a. m. No male minor under 12 and no female minor shall sell newspapers or other periodicals on the streets or in a public place; no male minor under 14 and no female minor shall work as a bootblack or other trade or occupation performed in a street or public place; no male minor under 16 or female minor shall work in street occupations between 8 p. m. and 6 a. m. Before any minor under 18 may be employed, employer must procure and keep on file an employment certificate for such minor. Such certificate to be issued by district superintendent, supervising principal, or by secretary of school board in district having no superintendent or supervising principal; such officer may designate another school officer to issue certificates. Application must be made by person in parental relation and minor must appear before officer issuing certificate. General employment certificate entitles minor 14 to 16 to be employed for entire year; vacation certificates entitles to be employed on any day when not required by law to attend school. Person issuing certificate must obtain and file following papers: (1) Employer's statement that he intends to employ minor; (2) school record of minor; (3) certificate of physical fitness; (4) proof of age. School record furnished by principal of school attended by minor; it must certify that minor has completed a course equivalent to six yearly grades. Certificate of physical fitness must be signed by a physician approved by the school directors and shall certify that minor is physically qualified to do the work indicated in employer's notice that he intends to employ minor. Evidence of age required: (1) Transcript of birth certificate, or (2) baptismal certificate, or (3) passport showing age of the immigrant, or (4) in case the foregoing are not obtainable, other documentary evidence of age (except school record or an affidavit), or (5) in case the foregoing are not obtainable, statement of an approved physician of opinion of minor's age, accompanied by affidavit of person in parental relation to minor. Requirements for vacation certificate same as for general certificate, except that no school record is required. Employer of minor under 16 shall acknowledge in writing the receipt of certificate and when employment ceases shall return certificate to issuing officer within three days, upon demand of minor. Certificate shall be signed by minor; vacation certificates shall be of different color from general certificates. Whenever the State superintendent can not secure effective enforcement of the foregoing provisions in any school district, he is authorized and required to report that fact to the State board of education, and said board shall secure such enforcement by appointing an attendance officer in such district, the salary and expenses of said officer to be a charge against the district to be deducted from State funds apportioned to district. Employer of minors under 16 shall keep posted printed copies of sections of this act relating to hours of labor and also a list of such minors employed. Officer charged with the enforcement of this act may demand of employer evidence that any minor is legally employed; failure to produce such evidence within 10 days and continuing to employ such minor shall constitute prima facie evidence of illegal employment. It shall be the duty of the commissioner of labor and industry, attendance officers, and the police of the various cities, boroughs and townships to enforce the provisions of this act.

Act No. 177, May 13, 1915.

Pennsylvania: Amending secs. 1421 and 1422 of the School Code of 1911, relating to compulsory school attendance and the employment of minors.

Requires employer of minor between 14 and 16 years old to notify school official who issued employment certificate within five days after minor leaves said employer's service.

Act No. 97, Apr. 23, 1915.

Rhode Island: Amending sec. 1, ch. 78, General Laws of 1909, as amended by ch. 533, Acts of 1910, ch. 553, Acts of 1911, and ch. 553, Acts of 1913, relating to the employment of minors.

Authorizes the State commissioner of public schools to appoint two physicians for the city of Providence to make physical examination of minors between 14 and 16 years of age who apply for employment certificates required by law.

Ch. 1253, Apr. 23, 1915.

Rhode Island: Regulating the employment of minors in street occupations.

No boy under 12 years of age and no girl under 16 shall in any street or other public place in any city of over 70,000 population, sell or offer for sale any newspaper, magazine, periodical, or any other article, or exercise the trade of bootblack or scavenger. No boy under 16 shall in any place above mentioned perform any act there mentioned until a permit and badge have been issued to him by the truant officer. No boy under 16 shall, in any place above mentioned perform any act therein mentioned between 9 p. m. and 5 a. m. or, unless holding an employment certificate during the hours when the public schools are in session.

Ch. 1264, Apr. 24, 1915.

Rhode Island: Amending sec. 1, ch. 78, of the General Laws, as amended, relating to age and employment certificates of children between 14 and 16 years of age.

Increases from \$750 to \$1,200 each, the annual salaries of two physicians employed to make physical examination of children applying for employment certificates in the city of Providence.

Ch. 1358, Apr. 7, 1916.

Rhode Island: Amending sec. 1, ch. 78, of the General Laws, as amended, relating to age and employment certificates of children between 14 and 16 years of age.

Amendment has effect of requiring that such certificate be delivered to prospective employer (instead of child) and requiring employer, when child's employment ceases, to return certificate to issuing officer (instead of child).

Ch. 1378, Apr. 14, 1916.

South Carolina: Amending sec. 422 of the Criminal Code, 1912, relating to the working of children in factories, mines, and textile establishments.

Prohibits such working of children under 14 years of age (old law, 12 years of age).

Act No. 361, Feb. 29, 1916.

South Carolina: Amending sec. 421, Vol. II, Code of 1912, relating to employment in cotton and woolen manufacturing establishments.

Prohibits employment for longer than 10 hours a day or 60 hours a week.

Act No. 547, Mar. 29, 1916.

South Carolina: Amending sec. 426 of the criminal code, relating to the employment of children in factories, mines, and textile establishments.

Raises from 14 to 16 the age under which children must have permits for employment.

No. 95, Feb. 26, 1917.

Tennessee: Amending ch. 57, Acts of 1911, regulating the employment of minors.

Adding "canneries" to places where minors may not be employed. Minors between 14 and 16 years of age shall not be employed in specified occupations more than 8 hours a day, for more than 6 days in any one week, or between 7 p. m. and 6 a. m. Employment certificates regulated.

Ch. 77, Apr. 7, 1917.

Texas: Prohibiting the employment of children under 15 years of age to labor in certain occupations, prohibiting the employment of children under 17 years of age to labor in certain occupations, prohibiting the sending of children under 17 years of age to certain places, limiting the hours of labor for children under 15 years of age, providing for permits to be issued by the county judge for children between the ages of 12 and 15 years to labor in certain occupations and under certain conditions, requiring employers employing children between the ages of 12 and 15 years to secure and post permit where

child is employed, providing how such permits may be secured, giving the commissioner of labor statistics, or his deputies or inspectors, free access to all places where children or minors are employed, providing penalties for violations of the act and repealing all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the act, and declaring an emergency. Ch. 59, Mar. 6, 1917.

Texas: See also H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Utah: Amending sec. 1, ch. 144, Acts of 1911, relating to the employment of children.

Adds to occupations in which children under 14 shall not be employed service in any "cigar store or stand or in any cigar or tobacco store or place where tobaccos are sold at wholesale or retail." Ch. 61, Mar. 16, 1915.

Utah: Amending secs. 1 and 8, ch. 144, Acts of 1911, as amended by ch. 61, Acts of 1915, regulating the employment of children. Ch. 80, Mar. 12, 1917.

Vermont: Creating the office of commissioner of industries.

Among other duties, he shall make examinations and investigations to see that the laws relating to the employment of women and minors are complied with. No. 171, Feb. 28, 1917.

Vermont: Regulating the employment of women and minors.

No. 177, Apr. 12, 1917.

Washington: Authorizing the industrial welfare commission to prescribe rules and regulations for the employment of women and minors in the telephone industry in rural communities and in cities of less than 3,000 population. Ch. 68, Mar. 15, 1915.

Wisconsin: Repealing paragraph (1), subsec. 2, sec. 1728a-3, Wisconsin Statutes, and creating a new paragraph in lieu thereof, relating to child labor.

Repealed paragraph describes proofs of child's age required for labor permit. New paragraph authorizes State industrial commission to formulate rules and regulations governing the proof of age of minors applying for labor permits. Ch. 683, July 10, 1917.

Wyoming: Regulating the employment of minors.

No child under 18 years old shall be employed where intoxicating liquors are handled; no child under 14 shall be sent as a messenger to a place where intoxicating liquors are handled or to premises used for immoral purposes. No child under 16 years shall be employed in any occupation injurious to morals or health or dangerous to life or limb of such child. No child under 14 shall be employed in any hazardous occupation (as mines, etc.). No child under 14 shall be employed, except in farm work or domestic service, for more than 56 hours in one week or 9 hours in one day. No girl under 18 shall be employed where compelled to stand constantly; employers required to provide seats for girls under 18. Ch. 77, Feb. 24, 1915.

H (h). Separation of the Races.

Maryland: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Missouri: See N (a), High schools.

North Carolina: See B (e), State aid for elementary education.

Oklahoma: Amending sec. 13, art. 15, ch. 21D, session laws of 1913, relating to separate schools for the colored race.

Such schools placed under the control of the board of education in cities of the first class. Ch. 257, Mar. 27, 1917.

I. SCHOOL DISCIPLINE.

(a) General.

I (b). Corporal Punishment.

Vermont: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

I (c). Suspension and Expulsion.

Alabama: See A (c1), County boards.

California: Amending sec. 1685 of the Political Code.

Adds "smoking cigarettes or having cigarettes upon school premises", to the offenses for which pupils may be suspended or expelled from school.

Ch. 466, May 22, 1915.

Mississippi: Amending sec. 4525 of the Mississippi Code of 1906, giving additional powers to trustees of separate school districts so as to give the trustees authority to suspend and dismiss pupils when the best interest of the school makes it necessary.

Ch. 185, Mar. 30, 1916.

I (d). Fire Drills.

Connecticut: Directing the governor to designate annually by proclamation a "fire prevention day," to be observed in the public schools.

Ch. 106, Apr. 8, 1915.

Indiana: Relating to fire drills in the public schools.

Requires boards of education, principals, and teachers having charge of schools of more than one room to hold fire drills at least once a month.

Ch. 88, Feb. 28, 1917.

Kansas: Relating to protection against fire, creating the office of State fire marshal, etc.

Among other duties, State fire marshal shall require fire drills in all schools, public and private, at least once a month, and shall require that all doors and exits of schoolrooms be kept unlocked.

Ch. 198, Mar. 8, 1917.

Michigan: Creating the office of State fire marshal.

Sec. 10 makes it the duty of the State fire marshal and assistants to require teachers of public and private schools to have one fire drill each month and to keep all doors and exits unlocked during school hours.

Act No. 378, May 11, 1915.

North Dakota: Requiring fire drills in the public schools, providing for fire guards around schoolhouses.

Ch. 187, Feb. 27, 1915.

Vermont: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Wisconsin: Providing for fire drills in educational institutions.

Teacher or other person in charge of public, private, or parochial school, high school, college, or normal school must hold at least once a month a fire drill to instruct persons in attendance in orderly and rapid departure from buildings over one story high.

Ch. 63, Apr. 6, 1917.

I (e). School Fraternities.

Iowa: Amending sec. 2782a, Supplement to the Code, 1913, relating to the prohibition of secret societies in the public schools.

Strikes out the word "secret" so as to make it unlawful for a pupil to join any society or fraternity not sanctioned by the school authorities.

Ch. 153, Apr. 7, 1917.

Massachusetts: Permitting the graduates of a designated professional or vocational school to organize fraternal benefit societies without the lodge system.

Ch. 4, Feb. 18, 1916.

Minnesota: Granting additional powers to school boards and authorizing them to take charge of, disburse money for, and control all school and quasi school activities of teachers and children in the public schools of their respective districts, and providing for the receipt and disbursement of certain donations to the district.

Ch. 112, Mar. 26, 1917.

Vermont: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

J. HEALTH REGULATIONS.

(a). General.

Arizona: Unlawful to furnish common towels and common drinking cups in public places.

Ch. 53, Mar. 14, 1917.

California: Preventing the providing for common use of receptacles for drinking purposes in public places.

Ch. 744, June 1, 1917.

New Hampshire: See F (a), Teachers' contracts, duties, etc.

Wisconsin: Requiring teachers to send home insanitary pupils and to notify district clerk or superintendent of schools and the parents or guardians of such pupils.

Ch. 97, Apr. 17, 1917.

J (b). Physical Examination and Medical Inspection.

Alabama: Amending secs. 706 and 707 of the Code of 1907, relating to county health officers.

When county commissioners employ a health officer for his entire time, one of his duties shall be to inspect the schools at least once a year. He shall also instruct the people in the prevention of disease.

Act No. 707, p. 782, Sept. 25, 1915.

Connecticut: Amending sec. 1, ch. 207, Acts of 1907, relating to the appointment of school physicians.

Directs school boards or boards of school visitors in cities, towns, and districts of over 10,000 population to appoint one or more school physicians; in cities, towns, and districts of less than 10,000, such physicians may be appointed; in cities or towns where board of health is providing adequate medical inspection, school board is relieved of such duty. No physical examination shall be made of a female pupil except by a woman physician, or except after notice to parent or guardian by a man in the presence of parent or guardian or a female nurse. (The act of 1907 was not mandatory for municipalities of over 10,000 population.)

Ch. 275, May 18, 1915.

Florida: Providing for the medical inspection of public-school children and for their subsequent treatment.

State board of health shall have supervision of the medical inspection of school children; all school children shall be examined as to their physical con-

dition at least once in each school year. Said board shall formulate rules and regulations governing such inspection. County physician shall be medical inspector; in counties where no such physician is employed, county commissioners shall appoint a county medical inspector; where there are more than 2,500 school children in county two such inspectors shall be appointed. This act shall not apply to city of over 5,000 inhabitants which already maintains inspection, if forms prescribed by State board are used and required reports are made to State board. Expenses shall be paid out of State board of health funds.

Ch. 6829 (No. 23), June 4, 1915.

Kansas: Authorizing cities having a population of 40,000 or more to provide free dental inspection for all children in the public schools.

Ch. 368, Mar. 17, 1915.

Kansas: Creating a division of child hygiene in the State board of health.

Ch. 269, Mar. 6, 1915.

Maine: Amending sec. 4, ch. 173, Public Laws of 1909, relating to the physical examination of pupils entering school after absence on account of sickness.

Provides that such pupils returning without a physician's certificate shall be examined by the school physician "whenever in the judgment of the teacher the circumstances of the absence were such as to require such a certificate."

Ch. 174, Mar. 24, 1915.

Maine: Amending sec. 44, ch. 18 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the State board of health.

Authorizes said board to determine for what diseases schoolrooms shall be disinfected.

Ch. 338, Apr. 2, 1915.

Nevada: Requiring the examination of all school children to ascertain if they have defective eyesight or hearing, or diseased teeth, or if they are addicted to mouth-breathing.

Teachers to make such examinations.

Ch. 183, Mar. 24, 1917.

New Hampshire: Requiring the school board of every city, union, special, or town school district to submit to the qualified electors the question of providing medical inspection of schools as provided in ch. 83, Acts of 1913.

Ch. 114, Apr. 3, 1917.

New York: Amending the education law in relation to the employment of medical inspectors.

Omits provision that medical inspector of union district or common-school district shall reside in district or town in which district is located.

Ch. 182, Apr. 11, 1916.

North Carolina: Providing for the physical examination of school children at regular intervals.

Ch. 244, Mar. 7, 1917.

North Dakota: Amending sec. 1346, Compiled Laws of 1913, relating to medical inspection of pupils in the public schools.

Requires school board to employ a medical inspector whenever petitioned by a majority of the persons having children attending public schools of the district.

Ch. 133, Feb. 12, 1915.

North Dakota: Amending sec. 1346, Compiled Laws, 1913, as amended by ch. 133, Acts of 1915, relating to the medical inspection of pupils in public schools.

In addition to medical inspection by districts as already provided by law, county commissioners must now provide such inspection for counties, when petitioned by two-thirds of the district school directors of the county.

S. B. 82, p. 208, Pop. Ed., Mar. 8, 1917.

Pennsylvania: Authorizing any school district to provide for the care and treatment of defective eyes and teeth of all pupils of the public schools.

Act No. 335, July 17, 1917.

Philippines: Creating a board of dental hygiene for the purpose of establishing and maintaining free dental clinics for children matriculated in public and private schools of primary instruction in the Philippine Islands.

Act No. 2400, Feb. 5, 1915.

Rhode Island: Providing for the care of children's teeth.

In towns providing medical inspection for schools, school physician or other person employed to make examination shall report dental defects to superintendent of schools, who shall make provision for keeping records and notifying parents or custodians of children. School committee may provide at the expense of the town proper dental treatment for children suffering from dental defects when parents or custodians fail to provide the same within one month after receiving notice.

Ch. 1484, Apr. 14, 1917.

Vermont: Providing for the medical inspection of schools.

The school directors of any town or city or the school committee of any incorporated district shall appoint one or more medical inspectors of schools when directed by vote of people of such town, city, or district. Said inspectors shall examine pupils of schools of the town under rules prescribed by State board of health; under same rules said inspectors shall inspect pupils of a private school when requested by principal thereof or in case of the presence of a communicable disease. When parent or guardian of a pupil so demands in writing, inspection of such pupil may be made by a physician other than the appointed medical inspector and such inspection shall be in lieu of regular inspection, but shall not be made at expense of the town. "Medical inspector" defined to mean a licensed physician or a trained nurse.

Act No. 72, Mar. 30, 1915.

Wyoming: Providing for the physical examination of public-school pupils.

Every teacher in the public schools of incorporated cities and towns shall separately and carefully test and examine every child under his or her care to ascertain if such child is suffering from defect of sight or hearing or disease of nose or throat, but such examination shall be made without using drugs or instruments or coming into physical contact with pupils. State superintendent shall prescribe rules for such examination and shall furnish necessary blanks, etc. Tests to be made at opening of school year and as children enter school. District boards of trustees shall enforce the provisions of this act.

Ch. 1277 Mar. 2, 1915.

J (c). Vaccination.

New York: Amending the public-health law, in relation to vaccination.

Requires school children to be vaccinated in cities of the first and the second class. (Amended law required all school children to be vaccinated.) Whenever smallpox exists in any other city or school district, and the State commissioner of health so certifies, school authorities of such city or district shall exclude from school all unvaccinated children. Cost of said vaccination shall be a charge against the municipality.

Ch. 133, Mar. 30, 1915.

Rhode Island: Amending sec. 10, ch. 73, General Laws of 1909, relating to the vaccination of public-school pupils.

Exempts from the law requiring vaccination any pupil who produces a certificate from a practicing physician to the effect that such pupil is not a fit subject for vaccination.

Ch. 1201, Apr. 21, 1915.

K. TEXTBOOKS AND SUPPLIES.

(a) General.

K (b). Free Textbooks.

See also K (c), Uniformity of textbooks.

Alabama: Amending sec. 1842 of the Code of 1907, relating to uniformity of textbooks.

Provides that books shall be furnished to municipalities and districts furnishing free textbooks at contract price less commission allowed to agents or depositories. Act No. 339, p. 343, Aug. 27, 1915.

Arkansas: See H (f), Compulsory attendance.

California: Providing for free textbooks in State Institutions giving instruction in the elementary branches. Ch. 104, Apr. 24, 1915.

California: See also N (a), High schools.

Florida: Providing for free textbooks for children attending the public schools of Escambia County. Ch. 7470, May 24, 1917.

Florida: Authorizing the county board of public instruction of Clay County to furnish school books free to children attending the public schools of said county. Ch. 7446, May 16, 1917.

Iowa: Amending sec. 2836, Supplement to the Code, 1913, relating to free textbooks.

Question of furnishing free textbooks shall be submitted to voters of the district on petition of 10 per cent of the qualified voters. (Older law, "one-third or more of the legal voters.") Ch. 56, Mar. 23, 1917.

Kansas: See K (c), Uniform textbooks.

Louisiana: See H (f), Compulsory attendance; A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Maryland: See A (n), Administration and supervision, general.

Michigan: Amending sec. 1, Act No. 147, Public Acts of 1889, relating to free textbooks.

District school boards, when authorized by vote of the people, shall provide free textbooks for all grades of public schools. (Was elementary grades only.)

Act No. 52, Apr. 14, 1915.

Mississippi: See K (c), Uniformity of textbooks.

Missouri: Authorizing school boards to purchase textbooks for poor children.

H. B. 402, p. 388, Mar. 23, 1915.

Montana: Amending sec. 1811, ch. 76, Acts of 1913, relating to free textbooks.

Requires school boards to furnish books free to both elementary and high school pupils. (Amended law was permissive.) Ch. 12, Feb. 8, 1917.

Nebraska: See A (F), Administrative units—districts, etc.

Oregon: Repealing ch. 268, Acts of 1913.
Repealed chapter authorized district school boards to provide free textbooks for public school pupils. Ch. 28, Feb. 4, 1915.

South Carolina: See H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Tennessee: Authorizing the governor to appoint a commission of three citizens to investigate and report upon the practicability of establishing a State system of free textbooks; directing such commission to report to the next session of the legislature. S. R. No. 16, p. 607, Mar. 11, 1915.

Texas: Authorizing any common or independent school district levying a special school tax to provide free textbooks for children of school age.

Question to be determined by majority vote of qualified tax-paying voters of the district.
Ch. 134, Mar. 30, 1915.

Texas: See also H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Vermont: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Virginia: Providing for free textbooks in the public schools.

By majority vote, the electors of a district or county may direct the school board to furnish textbooks at public expense. Act not to apply in county or district in which school term is not at least seven months long.

Ch. 410, Mar. 21, 1916.

K (c). Uniformity of Textbooks.

Alabama: See K (b), Free textbooks.

Arkansas: Establishing a State textbook commission and providing for a uniform system of textbooks for the common schools of the State.

Act 112, Feb. 20, 1917.

Arkansas: Amending secs. 13 and 25, Act 112, Acts of 1917, providing for a uniform system of textbooks.

Act 140, Feb. 27, 1917.

California: See N (a), High schools.

Florida: Authorizing the State schoolbook commission to extend the time limit of five years for renewing contracts for purchases of textbooks to July 1, 1917.

Ch. 6834 (No. 28), May 26, 1915.

Florida: Amending secs. 2, 3, 13, 14, 18, and 20, ch. 6178, Acts of 1911, relating to uniform textbooks.

Provides for State uniformity of textbooks. Includes high-school books.

Ch. 7374, June 9, 1917.

Georgia: "An act to authorize boards of education of counties, cities, local school districts, and district agricultural schools to adopt school books, other than the regular basal elementary school books provided for by the uniform textbook law, from an approved list issued by the State board of education, and to purchase all school books and sell, rent, or furnish them free to pupils; to require publishers to file sample copies of all school books to be sold in the State with the State superintendent of schools; to require publishers to sell school books to public school authorities in this State at the lowest net wholesale prices given anywhere in the United States; to require publishers to give bond to the State; to provide punishment and penalties for the violation of this act, and for other purposes."

No. 457, p. 104, Aug. 18, 1916.

Illinois: Regulating the adoption, sale, and distribution of school textbooks.

Person wishing to offer such books for sale must file copies of same with price list in the office of State superintendent. Must give bond to guarantee fair prices, quality, etc. State superintendent to furnish lists to district school officers. School boards to notify State superintendent of violations of publisher's agreement; said superintendent to institute necessary legal proceedings. Duty of school boards to adopt books listed under this act. Retail dealer not to sell books in excess of 15 per cent above net price. District may buy books and sell to pupils or may designate a dealer. When a family removes from a district, clerk of district may, out of contingent fund of the district, purchase books of pupils so removing.

S. B. 116, p. 754, June 27, 1917.

Indiana: Relating to uniform textbooks.

Adds texts in "domestic science, agriculture, and industrial arts" to texts to be selected by State board of education. Strikes out provision that total cost for a series of books selected shall not exceed \$3.

Ch. 138, Mar. 8, 1917.

Indiana: Regulating the adoption and sale of textbooks and providing for optional high-school texts.

Ch. 146, Mar. 8, 1917.

Kansas: Amending secs. 8, 9, 10, and 13 of ch. 288, Session Laws of 1918, relating to the State schoolbook commission.

Adds high-school books to those which may be published by the State; authorizes school-book commission to adopt books for subjects in enumerated list when it is impracticable for the State to print them. Raises from 10 per cent to 15 per cent the commission allowed dealers for handling books; requires county commissioners in counties where no dealer will handle books to provide a revolving fund for purpose of purchasing books and supplying the same to patrons. Requires secretary of commission to pay over to State treasury weekly (was daily) all moneys received for books. State school-book commission may adopt supplementary readers; such supplementary books when used shall be furnished free by school district.

Ch. 297, Mar. 24, 1915.

Kansas: Defining the powers and duties of the State schoolbook commission in relation to the sale of textbooks.

Ch. 292, Mar. 18, 1917.

Kentucky: Amending subsecs. 5 and 14, sec. 4421a, Kentucky Statutes of 1915, relating to the State textbook commission.

Authorizes commission, at the expiration of existing contracts, to make new contracts for not exceeding five years on not exceeding three branches in any one year, the object being to make only a gradual change in books. Provides that when local dealer has not sufficient financial rating to satisfy contractor, he may give bond which, when approved by county superintendent, shall suffice.

Ch. 8, Mar. 4, 1916.

Mississippi: An act to provide for the adoption and purchase of school textbooks for agricultural high schools, separate school districts, county public schools, not otherwise provided by law; to require all publishers to file samples of all books to be sold in the State with the State superintendent of education; to require all publishers to sell school textbooks to public authorities at not more than 75 per cent of the price list; to require publishers to give bond to the State; and to provide punishment and penalties for the violation of this act.

Sample of books, other than those provided for under the uniform textbook law, shall be filed with the State superintendent; publisher shall give bond for between \$2,000 and \$10,000, according to number of books offered for sale; publishers shall sell books at not exceeding 75 per cent of price list, shall reduce price automatically in Mississippi whenever reductions are made elsewhere, shall make no reduction in quality of books, and shall enter no agreement or combination to control the prices of books. State superintendent shall furnish lists to local school authorities, who shall make adoptions therefrom for five years, purchase necessary books from publishers, and sell the same to pupils at not exceeding 15 per cent in advance of net price. Retailer may not sell books in advance of said 15 per cent. When pupil removes from a district school authorities thereof shall purchase such pupil's books if so requested. School boards may provide free textbooks.

Ch. 179, Apr. 6, 1916.

Montana: Amending secs. 1803 and 1805, ch. 76, Acts of 1913, relating to contracts for supplying basal and supplementary textbooks.

Includes "elementary agriculture" among books to be adopted. Supplementary books to be used only in connection with basal books. Minor amendments as to shipments.

Ch. 94, Mar. 3, 1917.

Nevada: Amending sec. 165, ch. 133, Acts of 1911, relating to uniformity of textbooks.

Amendment provides that State's contract with publisher shall provide that State or any district may purchase books direct from publishers. Requirement that publishers keep books on hand in depositories in each county is omitted from the section.

Ch. 251, Mar. 24, 1915.

North Dakota: An act to provide uniformity of school textbooks in each of the common, independent, and special school districts; to regulate the sale and price of same; to provide for selection, adoption, and contract by common school district boards and boards of education of independent and special school districts, and the sale of same through purchasing agents of such boards, or the purchase direct of such books and sale at cost or loan free of expense to pupils.

Ch. 146, Mar. 1, 1915.

Ohio: See A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

Tennessee: Amending ch. 205, Acts of 1899, relating to State textbook commission.

Has effect of eliminating governor from said commission. Commission now composed of State board of education and superintendent of public instruction.
Ch. 72, Apr. 7, 1917.

Texas: Amending ch. 11, Acts of the first called session of 1911, providing for the adoption of a system of uniform textbooks in the State.

Provides that all textbooks adopted for use in the public schools must be "printed, bound, completed, and finished" within the State; all typesetting and other mechanical labor connected with the printing of said books shall be performed within the State; no textbook shall be adopted or contracted for at a higher price than a similar book of equal or better quality would cost if manufactured elsewhere. Publishers may be permitted to contract for the printing, binding, and completion of books outside the State upon giving satisfactory proof that said publishers can contract for editions of equal size and quality at a substantially lower price outside the State.
Ch. 112, Mar. 23, 1915.

Virginia: See A (b1), State boards.

Wisconsin: Creating secs. 553m-101 to 553m-108 of the Statutes, regulating the sale, prices, and manner of supply of school textbooks.

Person offering textbooks for adoption, sale, or exchange must (1) file copies thereof in the office of the State superintendent with price lists, etc., and a sworn statement as to sale or exchange price at which books are offered elsewhere in the United States; (2) file with State superintendent a bond in a penal sum determined by said superintendent, but not less than \$2,000. State superintendent shall annually publish and send to each school district a copy of all lists in force in his office. It is the duty of all teachers and principals to report violations of conditions of bond to city or county superintendent having supervision of their respective schools and such superintendent shall investigate and report to State superintendent who may suspend right of violator to do business in the State or, after continued violation, may declare bond forfeited, and attorney general shall bring suit thereon. No person shall offer or promise reward to a teacher or school officer, for aid in securing the sale of a book, but samples may be submitted. School districts may purchase books at listed prices and furnish them to pupils at said listed prices plus cost of handling. Misdemeanor to violate this act.
Ch. 460, July 29, 1915.

Wisconsin: Repealing sec. 509 of the Statutes, relating to the purchase and sale of dictionaries by the State to schools.

Repealed section authorized the State superintendent to furnish dictionaries at cost to district schools.
Ch. 426, July 20, 1915.

Wisconsin: Creating secs. 553m-109 to 553m-112, Wisconsin Statutes, regulating the sale and manner of supply of school textbooks.

Ch. 499, June 26, 1917.

L. SUBJECT MATTER OF INSTRUCTION.

(a) General; Course of Study.

California: Amending sec. 1635 of the Political Code, relating to the elementary school curriculum.

Provides that in the first six grades at least three-fourths of the pupil's time shall be devoted to study and recitation in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, language and grammar, United States history and civics, elements of physiology and hygiene, morals and manners. In the seventh and eighth grades at least 12½ hours of the pupil's time each week must be devoted to such subjects. From the time remaining instruction must be given in nature study with special reference to agriculture and bird life, physical culture, music, drawing and elementary bookkeeping, and humane education. Manual training and domestic science may be given.
Ch. 467, May 22, 1915.

California: Amending sec. 1779 of the Political Code, relating to the establishment of postgraduate elementary school courses.

Directs county board of education, when requested by trustees of any common school district not included in any city district, union, or joint union high-school district and on approval of county superintendent, to prescribe for such district a course of study for one or two years of postgraduate work as desired. Common-school district may, with approval of principal of high school, establish postgraduate courses. These courses are designed to be largely commercial, but may include agriculture, manual arts, stenography, and typewriting.
Ch. 97, Apr. 23, 1915.

California: See also N (a), High schools.

Hawaii: Providing for the preparation of readers suitable to the purposes of the public schools of Hawaii.
Act No. 120, Apr. 19, 1915.

Idaho: Amending sec. 187, ch. 159, Acts of 1911, as last amended by ch. 57, Acts of 1915, relating to eighth grade examinations.

Examination questions to be prepared by State board of education (formerly State superintendent). Said board may modify provisions of the law relative to such examinations.
Ch. 19, Mar. 5, 1917.

Idaho: Prescribing certain changes to be made in the State course of study; authorizing the State board of education to appoint an advisory commission on the course of study and to direct its work.

Said course to be so drawn that the "fundamentals" may be covered in the minimum term of seven months. Additional matter to be provided for schools having longer terms. In place of such additional matter, pupils taking the shorter term may be allowed credit for work at home, on the farm, etc.
Ch. 129, Mar. 15, 1917.

Indiana: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

Kansas: See A (b1), State boards; E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; N (a), High schools.

Maine: Amending paragraph 7, sec. 100, ch. 15, of the Revised Statutes, relating to the course of study in common schools.

Provides that course prescribed by State superintendent shall be followed, but course arranged by town school committee and having approval of State superintendent shall be the authorized course for said town.
Ch. 198, Mar. 24, 1915.

Maryland: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Michigan: Repealing Act No. 181, Public Acts of 1897, being "An act to prescribe and define a course of studies to be taught in the district schools in this State which shall be known as the Agricultural College Course."
Act No. 28, Mar. 30, 1915.

Oregon: Requesting the State superintendent of public instruction to see that the course of study in the public schools is simplified.
S. J. R. No. 17, Feb. 10, 1915.

Tennessee: Defining the courses of study in the public schools, defining and designating the grades to be taught in the elementary schools and secondary schools, and designating the schools that may be operated and controlled by the county board of education.
Ch. 80, Apr. 3, 1917.

Texas: Amending art. 2783, Civil Statutes of 1914, relating to subjects required to be taught in the common schools.

Adds "cotton grading" to such subjects; provides that elementary agriculture shall include "certain practical field studies and laboratory experiments"; provides that each summer normal institute and each county teachers' institute shall employ at least one instructor specially prepared to give instruction in agriculture.
Ch. 83, Mar. 22, 1915.

Texas: See also A (c1), County boards.

Vermont: Providing for a supplementary reader on Vermont Industries and resources. Act No. 71, Mar. 9, 1915.

Vermont: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

West Virginia: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

Wisconsin: Amending the first paragraph and subdivision ~~part~~ of sec. 462, and subsec. 4 of sec. 20.24, Wisconsin Statutes, relating to school courses and reports. Ch. 237, May 17, 1917.

L (b). History, Civics, Patriotism.

Connecticut: Requiring the teaching of citizenship to pupils above the fourth grade in the public schools. Ch. 272, May 18, 1915.

Kansas: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

Maine: Resolve appropriating money for the publication and circulation of a school text in civics, local geography and local history.

Resolve, ch. 137, Mar. 22, 1915.

Massachusetts: Providing for training in the duties of citizenship in the public schools. Ch. 169, Apr. 11, 1917.

Michigan: Amending sec. 1, Act No. 11, Public Acts of 1911, and adding a new section providing for patriotic educational qualifications for graduation from the eighth grade.

Makes it the duty of every teacher in the public schools to cause the Declaration of Independence to be read to his or her pupils above the fifth grade on February 12, February 22, and October 12. New section provides that all applicants for eighth-grade diplomas shall be required as a part of the eighth-grade examination to write from memory the first verse of the Star Spangled Banner and all the words of America. Act No. 223, May 18, 1915.

Nevada: See N (a), High schools.

Texas: Requiring instruction in Texas history in the public schools.

Ch. 112, Mar. 28, 1917.

West Virginia: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

L (c). Physical Education.

Arizona: Providing for the organization, control, and equipment of State normal and high school cadet companies, and for the promotion of rifle practice therein, and making an appropriation therefor. Ch. 59, Mar. 14, 1917.

California: Providing for the organization and supervision of courses in physical education in the elementary, secondary and normal schools of the State and appropriating \$10,000 therefor. Ch. 688, May 28, 1917.

California: See also L (a), Course of study.

Illinois: Providing for physical education in the public and normal schools of the State.

Requires boards to provide such training. S. B. 401, p. 634, June 25, 1915.

Indiana: Providing for military instruction in the high schools of the State.

Whenever the high school of any city or town offers military instruction approved by United States Government and receives arms, etc., from said Government, school board of such city or town may pay from special school fund for transportation of such arms, etc., and for necessary equipment. Military instructors, other than those detailed by the National Government, must hold certificates issued by State board of education; may get as physical directors. Military training not compulsory. Ch. 59, Mar. 5, 1917.

Louisiana: Providing for military instruction in the public schools.

Such instruction to be given when practicable to male pupils above the eighth grade. Act No. 181, July 5, 1916.

Maryland: An act authorizing the appointment of a special board or commission to report upon the practicability of providing military instruction and of creating a military reserve. Ch. 23, Mar. 14, 1916.

Massachusetts: Authorizing approved military organizations of students to drill and parade with firearms. Ch. 8, Feb. 18, 1916.

Massachusetts: Providing for the appointment of a special board to consider the subject of physical training for boys and girls in the public schools. Resolve 90, May 16, 1916.

Michigan: Requiring the establishment of a course of military training in all high schools, such course to be optional with students.

Act No. 185, May 2, 1917.

Michigan: See also E (c), Teachers' certificates, special.

Nevada: See N (a), High schools.

New Jersey: An act to create and provide for a commission to investigate and report upon military training and instruction for national defense in high schools. Ch. 211, Mar. 18, 1916.

New Jersey: Providing for courses in physical training in the public schools.

Such training required in all schools. Commissioner of education to cause course to be prepared. Instruction two and one-half hours per week. State board of education may require military training in high schools, and all male high-school pupils not physically unfit and whose parents are not conscientiously opposed shall take such training. If said board does not require such training, question of requiring the same may be voted on by qualified voters of the district. Ch. 107, Mar. 23, 1917.

New York: Amending the military law, in relation to a military training commission and to military and disciplinary training.

Provides for the appointment of a military training commission which shall advise and confer with the board of regents as directed in chapter 567, Laws of 1916, in matters relating to physical training and discipline in the schools. After September 1, 1916, all boys above the age of 16 and not over 19 (except boys exempted by the commission) shall be given such military training as the commission may prescribe for periods aggregating not more than three hours in each week during the school or college year. A system of field training for boys is also provided. Ch. 566, May 15, 1916.

New York: Amending the education law, in relation to courses of instruction in physical training and discipline in the schools of the State.

Provides that after the first day of September, 1916, all pupils above the age of 8 years in all elementary and secondary schools shall receive as part of the prescribed courses of instruction such physical training as the regents, after conference with the military training commission, may determine during periods which shall average at least 20 minutes in each school day. Boards of education and trustees of cities and school districts are directed to provide the prescribed instruction in the public schools thereof under the direction of the commissioner of education and in accordance with the rules of the regents of the university. Provision is made for the employment of a teacher of physical training by two or more contiguous school districts and the apportionment of the salary of such teacher among such districts. Where competent teachers are employed by cities and school districts for the purpose of furnishing physical instruction, as provided in this act, the commissioner of education is required to apportion from the public moneys a sum equal to one-half the salary paid to each such teacher on account of instruction given in such courses but not exceeding \$600 on account of a single teacher during a school year. Ch. 567, May 15, 1916.

New York: Amending the military law, relative to military and disciplinary training.

Has effect of requiring all boys between the ages of 16 and 19, unless exempted by the military training commission, to take military training not exceeding three hours each week between September 1 and June 15. But such

training may, in the discretion of the commission, be met in part by vocational training or vocational experience.

Ch. 49, Mar. 15, 1917.

Oklahoma: Authorizing boards of education and school district boards maintaining a high school to provide for military and athletic training, providing for competitive drills and contests, and providing for the appointment of a State board to govern such drills and contests.

Ch. 246, Mar. 23, 1917.

Oregon: Authorizing the teaching of military tactics and training in the high schools of the State.

Any high-school district may provide military training. Approved schools may receive rifles, etc., from the State. Students not required to take such training.

Ch. 383, Feb. 21, 1917.

Rhode Island: Providing for physical training for school children.

Requires physical training of children over the age of 8 years in the public schools; State board of education to prescribe or approve rules and regulations for such training. Private schools and private instruction approved under the compulsory attendance law must include physical training.

Ch. 1541, Apr. 19, 1917.

L (d). Physiology and Hygiene; Alcohol; Narcotics; Other Health Instruction.

California: Requiring in teachers' training classes in normal schools instruction as to best method of teaching effects of alcohol and narcotics on the human system.

Ch. 130, Apr. 27, 1915.

California: See also L (a), Course of study.

Delaware: Adding 2275A, sec. 3A, to ch. 71, Revised Code of 1915.

State board of education shall require that first aid to the injured be taught in public schools of 12 or more grades.

Ch. 175, Apr. 19, 1917.

Florida: Requiring the teaching of the evils of alcoholic beverages and narcotics to children in the primary grades of the public schools.

Ch. 6832 (No. 26), June 1, 1915.

Kansas: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

Oklahoma: Requiring scientific temperance instruction in the public schools and all educational institutions supported wholly or in part by State funds.

Ch. 10, Feb. 3, 1915.

Tennessee: To provide for the education of the school children of the State as to the evils of intemperance; and to provide for setting aside the fourth Friday in October of each scholastic year to be called Frances E. Willard Day; and to provide for a suitable program to be rendered on that day.

Ch. 134, May 17, 1915.

West Virginia: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

L (e). Moral and Ethical Instruction.

California: See L (a), Course of study.

L (f). Humane Treatment of Animals.

California: See L (a), Course of study.

Maine: Amending sec. 106, ch. 16, Revised Statutes of 1916, requiring teachers to devote not less than one-half hour of each week to teaching "the great principles of humanity as illustrated by kindness to birds and animals and regard for all factors which contribute to the well being of man."

Ch. 228, Apr. 7, 1917.

New York: Amending the education law, relating to instruction in the elementary schools in the humane treatment of animals and birds.

Requires such instruction in schools receiving State moneys.

Ch. 210, Apr. 19, 1917.

Wisconsin: Creating sec. 477h of the Statutes, providing for instruction in the public schools in subjects relating to the humane treatment and protection of dumb animals and birds.

Ch. 102, Apr. 17, 1917.

L (g). Music.

California: See L (a), Course of study.

Colorado: See A (d), District boards and officers.

Michigan: See E (c), Teachers' certificates, special.

South Dakota: See N (a), High schools.

L (h). Drawing.

California: See L (a), Course of study.

Colorado: See A (d), District boards and officers.

Michigan: See E (c), Teachers' certificates, special.

L (i). Technical, Manual, and Industrial Education.

Arkansas: See G (b), State normal schools; L (j), Agriculture.

California: See L (a), Course of study.

Colorado: See A (d), District boards and officers.

Connecticut: Providing State aid for county corporations or associations organized for the promotion of agriculture and home economics.

When such corporation or association promotes agriculture and home economics in a manner to receive the benefits of the Smith Lever Act, State will pay amount equal to sum received under said act. Ch. 365, May 16, 1917.

Florida: Authorizing county boards of public instruction or trustees of special tax school districts to establish and maintain departments of home economics and home demonstration work in the public schools.

Ch. 6333 (No. 27), May 27, 1915.

Idaho: Authorizing boards of county commissioners to appropriate funds for county demonstration work in agriculture and home economics.

Ch. 157, Mar. 14, 1917.

Indiana: See K (c), Uniformity of textbooks.

Iowa: Relating to instruction in agriculture, domestic science, and manual training in the public schools.

Requires teachers of manual training to be examined in that subject.

School law, 1915, p. 72.

Iowa: Amending sec. 2775a, Supplemental Supplement to the Code, 1915, relating to instruction in agriculture, domestic science, and manual training.

Board of directors of any rural school district may dispense with such instruction. Ch. 819, Apr. 23, 1917.

Iowa: See also M (d), Vacation schools, playgrounds, etc.

Kentucky: See L (j), Agriculture.

Louisiana: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Maine: See M (c), Evening schools.

Maryland: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Michigan: See E (c), Teachers' certificates, special; O (b), Agricultural schools.

Minnesota: Defining and providing for instruction in industrial subjects in public schools.

Industrial subjects include agriculture, home making, manual training and commercial training. Any approved high, graded, or consolidated rural school may be designated by State board of education to give industrial courses and receive State aid therefor. Any school receiving State aid under Chapter 247, General Laws of 1909, providing aid for departments in agriculture, manual training and domestic economy, may continue to receive aid under this act. Instructors shall possess qualifications fixed by State board. School maintaining course in agriculture may acquire land for garden and agricultural purposes; instruction shall be practical. One or more rural school districts may become associated with district maintaining industrial courses under this act for purpose of receiving benefits of such courses; such association must have approval of central school board and of State board; superintendent or principal of central school shall have supervision over associated schools. The "associated school board" shall consist of boards of central district and associated districts. Associated districts may vote a tax of not exceeding 2 mills to assist in maintenance of central school. High, graded, and consolidated rural schools providing courses under this act shall each receive State aid to amount of \$1,000 for agricultural course and \$600 for each course in home training, manual training and commercial training; associated rural districts shall each receive \$50 annually; central district shall receive \$200 annually for each associated district. In case State board of education shall not be provided for by law, the authority herein granted shall be vested in the State high school board and the State superintendent.

Ch. 239, Apr. 21, 1915.

Minnesota: See also B (e), State aid for elementary education; H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

Nebraska: See N (a), High schools; O (a), Industrial education, general.

Nevada: See H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.; N (a), High schools.

New Jersey: Authorizing the State board of education to adopt rules governing the management, control and approval of courses of study in industrial education or manual training as adopted by the several districts.

Ch. 249, Mar. 29, 1917.

New York: Amending the education law, relative to the employment of directors of agriculture, mechanic arts and homemaking in cities, towns and school districts.

Ch. 560, May 18, 1917.

New York: See also U (e), Schools for dependents and delinquents.

North Carolina: See L (j), Agriculture; N (a), High schools.

Texas: See A (c1), County boards.

Vermont: See B (e), State aid for elementary education; N (n), High schools.

West Virginia: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

Wisconsin: See O (b), Agricultural schools.

L (j). Agriculture.

See also O (b), Agricultural schools.

Alabama: Providing for the organization of farm boys and girls into corn clubs, pig clubs, canning clubs, poultry clubs, and any other kind of farm-life clubs.

State appropriates \$100 for each county on condition that county provide an equal amount. Fund to be expended under the joint supervision of State board of agriculture and county commissioners, or like county authorities.

Act. No. 827, p. 943, Sept. 28, 1915.

Arkansas: To encourage and aid in the teaching of elementary agriculture, home economics, and manual training in rural and village high schools, and in the training of teachers for rural elementary schools.

State board of education to designate certain rural and village high schools to receive State aid; said board to prepare outlines of courses of study and to determine the qualifications and fitness of teachers of such subjects. Graduates of elementary schools to be admitted free. City or town of over 1,000 population not to receive such aid. Maximum aid: To four-year high school, \$500; to three-year high school, \$400; to two-year high school, \$300; no county to receive more than 5 per cent of total fund, provided by this act. State board of education to designate four-year high schools in which teacher-training shall be given; not more than one high school in a county shall be aided for teacher-training. Teachers' certificates to be issued to graduates of teacher-training courses. Sum of \$40,000 appropriated for agriculture, home economics and manual training, and \$10,000 for teacher-training.

Act. 457, Mar. 28, 1917.

California: See L (a), Course of study.

Connecticut: See L (1), Manual and industrial education.

Idaho: See L (1), Manual and industrial training.

Indiana: See K (c), Uniformity of textbooks.

Iowa: See L (1), Manual and industrial education; M (d), Vacation schools, playgrounds, etc.

Kansas: Authorizing boards of education in cities of the second class, in which there is located a county high school maintaining a course in agriculture and a course in farm mechanics, to purchase and hold land for the teaching of agriculture.

Ch. 319, Mar. 11, 1915.

Kansas: See also E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

Kentucky: "An act relating to agricultural extension work and home economics; accepting the provisions of the act of Congress providing for cooperative extension work between agricultural colleges, which act was approved May 8, 1914; providing that such work shall be done under the direction of the Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky.; changing the name of said university to University of Kentucky; amending and reenacting sec. 1, ch. 3, Acts of 1908; amending and reenacting sec. 15, Kentucky Statutes, 1903; providing for the appointment of trustees of the University of Kentucky; creating an extension committee to have charge of extension work under the supervision of the University of Kentucky; providing for the election of an executive committee for the University of Kentucky; amending and reenacting sec. 13 of the act of Mar. 21, 1906, creating the State board of agriculture, forestry, and immigration; repealing sec. 2 of an act for the benefit of the department of agriculture, labor, and statistics approved March 11, 1912; appropriating money for the University of Kentucky; providing for the establishment of a marketing bureau; authorizing the fiscal courts of the counties and the boards of education of counties to appropriate money for extension work, and amending and reenacting sec. 5 of an act for the benefit of the department of agriculture approved March 21, 1906.

Ch. 20, Mar. 15, 1916.

Louisiana: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Maryland: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Massachusetts: Further extending the time for the report of the special commission on agricultural education and development.

Time extended to second Wednesday in January, 1918.

Ch. 81 (Resolves), May 9, 1917.

Massachusetts: See also O (b), Agricultural schools.

Michigan: See O (b), Agricultural schools.

Minnesota: See B (e), State aid for elementary education; H (e), Consolidation of district, etc.; L (1), Manual and industrial education.

Montana: Adding the study of elementary agriculture to the course of study for elementary schools. Ch. 127, Feb. 27, 1917.

Montana: See also A (c2), County officers.

Nebraska: See N (a), High schools; O (a), Industrial education, general.

Nevada: See N (a), High schools.

New Jersey: Authorizing the teaching of agriculture upon any land owned by the State and the utilizing of the labor of inmates of any charitable or correctional institution in connection with soil work.

Ch. 360, Apr. 21, 1915.

New York: See L (1), Manual and industrial education; U (e), Schools for dependents and delinquents.

North Carolina: Providing for the teaching of agriculture, manual training, and home economics in the public schools.

Governor to appoint a commission of not fewer than three persons to prepare courses of study in agriculture, manual training, and home economics, and State board of education shall cause the same to be printed for use in all the public schools, elementary, and high schools. Cities and towns of over 2,000 population are exempted, but commission must prepare courses in home gardening, school gardening, manual training, and home economics suited to the needs of the schools of such cities and towns. Each and every school shall teach agriculture, manual training, and home economics as herein provided, unless exempted.

Ch. 190, Mar. 5, 1917.

Ohio: Amending sec. 7761-1 of the General Code, and repealing secs. 7761-2, 7761-3, 7761-4, 7761-5, and 7761-6 of the General Code, relating to the teaching of agriculture in public schools.

Provides that agriculture shall be taught in the common schools of village and rural districts, and may be taught in city school districts at the option of the board of education; such instruction in each county district to be under supervision of county superintendent. Repealed sections provided for the division of the State into four agricultural districts and for the appointment of a supervisor of agriculture for each such district.

H. B. No. 37, p. 111, Apr. 2, 1915.

Ohio: See also M (e), University extension, public lectures.

South Carolina: An act to provide for teaching agriculture in the public schools.

Appropriates \$5,000 annually to be expended in consolidated schools doing practical classroom and field work in agriculture. Whenever the trustees of three or more school districts shall raise not less than \$750 to be expended by county board of education for teaching agriculture within their limits, such group of districts shall be entitled to \$750 from the State, such funds to be used for the payment of a teacher of agriculture. Such teacher shall have prescribed qualifications and shall reside 12 months of the year in the territory where he serves; he shall be employed for at least 3 years jointly by the several district boards, the county board of education, and the State superintendent. "Any public school cooperating in this work shall have an enrollment of at least 75 pupils with a regular attendance of at least 40 pupils, 3 teachers of the usual public school subjects, a term of 7 months, a local tax of 8 mills, a comfortable and sanitary building of at least 3 rooms, a school site of not less than 2 acres, the minimum equipment prescribed by the State board of education, and shall use the textbooks and course of study regularly required of other public schools. Agricultural instruction may be adapted to community needs, but must have approval of State board of education. Any school receiving State aid under this act shall enroll any pupil over 14 years of age who is qualified to take the course."

Act No. 603, Mar. 27, 1916.

South Carolina: Providing for the teaching of agriculture in the public schools of the State, and placing the same under the supervision of the State

No. 187 (c), Feb. 27, 1917.

South Carolina: See also N (a), High schools

South Dakota: Amending sec. 1, ch. 190, Acts of 1913, relating to the purchase of agricultural lands by certain school corporations:

Authorizes school corporations to acquire school or endowment lands for the purpose of agricultural instruction. Ch. 163, Feb. 20, 1915.

Texas: See A (c1). County boards: L (a), Course of study.

Vermont: Appropriating \$500 annually to the committee of management of the State boys' and girls' agricultural and industrial exposition.

Act No. 265, Mar. 31, 1915.

Vermont: See also B (e). State aid for elementary education: N (a), High schools; O (b), Agricultural schools.

West Virginia: See E (b). Teachers' certificates, general: M (e), University extension, public lectures.

Wisconsin: See O (b), Agricultural schools.

L (k). Days of Special Observance.

See also H (d), School holidays.

Alabama: Requesting the governor to designate October 9 as Fire-prevention Day to be observed in the public schools.

H. J. R. 263, p. 882, Sept. 25, 1915.

California: Designating March 7, birthday of Luther Burbank, as Conservation, Bird and Arbor Day.

Ch. 471, May 22, 1915.

Connecticut: See I (d), Fire drills.

Kansas: Providing for the observance of Frances Willard Day in the public schools.

Ch. 305, Mar. 8, 1915.

Massachusetts: Establishing Arbor and Bird Day.

Governor to issue proclamation setting apart last Saturday in April for such purpose. To recommend that Friday preceding be observed in rural and suburban schools.

Ch. 74, Mar. 15, 1917.

Missouri: Designating the first Monday in October as Missouri Day and providing for the observance of the same in the public schools.

H. B. 112, p. 901, Mar. 22, 1915.

Missouri: Establishing and designating Frances Willard Day in the public schools.

September 29, designated for instruction and exercises relative to the benefits of prohibition.

H. B. 123, p. 499, Apr. 12, 1917.

Missouri: Adding sec. 10901a to Revised Statutes, 1909, providing for the observance of Bird Day (Mar. 21) in the public schools.

H. B. 684, p. 502, Apr. 9, 1917.

New York: Amending the education law in relation to Arbor Day.

Commissioner of education to designate annually the day to be observed as Arbor Day.

Ch. 220, Apr. 17, 1916.

North Carolina: Appointing Friday following the first day of November as Arbor Day to be observed in the public schools.

Ch. 51, Feb. 25, 1915.

North Dakota: Designating the third Friday in January as Temperance Day to be observed by the people of the State.

S. B. 7, p. 177 Pop. Ed., Feb. 19, 1917.

Oregon: Amending sec. 4185, Lord's Oregon Laws, relating to Arbor Day.

The second Friday in April in counties east of the Cascade Mountains and the second Friday in February in counties west of said mountains are set apart as Arbor Day.

Ch. 81, Feb. 10, 1917.

Oregon: Designating Frances E. Willard Day in the public schools.

Ch. 68, Feb. 9, 1917.

Oregon: See also H (d). School holidays.

Pennsylvania: Providing that Arbor Day shall also be observed as Bird Day in the public schools.

Act No. 275, May 28, 1915.

South Dakota: Designating Frances Willard Day and providing for its observance in the public schools.

Ch. 228, Feb. 21, 1917.

Tennessee: See L (d). Physiology and hygiene.

L (i). Other Special Subjects.

New Jersey: Authorizing the maintenance of savings accounts of public-school pupils.

Authorizes superintendent, principal, or properly designated person to receive such savings and deposit them in banks; such accounts to be in name of pupil if sufficiently large, otherwise to be in name of said superintendent, principal, or designated person in trust.

Ch. 13, Feb. 28, 1916.

New York: Amending the banking law relating to the collection of savings by philanthropic agencies.

Authorizes head of any incorporated philanthropic agency (as well as school authorities) to collect small amounts of savings from children or persons under the direction or guidance of such philanthropic agency, if authorized to do so by certificate of the superintendent of health.

Ch. 90, Mar. 20, 1916.

Ohio: Providing for a system of school savings banks.

H. B. No. 29, p. 597, Mar. 31, 1917.

L (m). Sectarian Instruction; Bible in the Schools.

New Jersey: Providing for the reading of the Holy Bible in the public schools of New Jersey.

Requires reading of at least five verses from Old Testament at opening of school each day.

Ch. 263, Mar. 24, 1916.

Tennessee: Regulating the reading of the Holy Bible in the public schools.

Every teacher shall read or cause to be read without comment, at the opening of school each school day, at least 10 verses of the Bible; the same chapter shall not be read more than twice in the same session; penalty for failure or refusal, dismissal of teacher.

Ch. 102, May 17, 1915.

L (n). Modern Languages.

New Mexico: Providing for teaching the Spanish language in the public schools.

Such language shall be taught in any public elementary or high school when directed by majority vote of district school board. Time devoted to such subject shall be determined by State board of Education; said board shall prepare a course of study.

Ch. 88, Mar. 18, 1915.

New Mexico: Providing for the teaching of English and Spanish by a bilingual method.

When a majority of the patrons of a public school shall petition in writing to county superintendent, it shall be the duty of teacher to teach reading in Spanish and English to pupils of first, second and third grades. This provision not to apply where it is impossible to secure services of a teacher having knowledge of Spanish and English.

Ch. 14, Mar. 3, 1917.

M. SPECIAL TYPES OF SCHOOL.

(a) General.

North Carolina: An act to procure the location in North Carolina, at the former home of John Paul Jones, of the Patriot's Memorial School, to be erected by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Appropriates \$3,500 for such school on condition that the same be located in North Carolina. Ch. 195, Mar. 9, 1915.

M (b). Kindergartens.

California: Amending sec. 1617c of the Political Code, relating to kindergartens.

Amends act requiring the establishment of a kindergarten on petition of the parents or guardians of 25 or more children between 4½ and 6 years of age residing within one mile of the school. After first year number of kindergartens shall be determined by school board. Amount of tax levy shall not exceed 10 cents on the \$100. Ch. 463, May 22, 1915.

Connecticut: Amending sec. 2131 of the General Statutes, relating to kindergartens.

Raises from 3 to 4 the minimum kindergarten age.

Ch. 169, Apr. 28, 1915.

Illinois: See M (d), Vacation schools, playgrounds, etc.

Louisiana: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Maine: Amending sec. 30, ch. 16, Revised Statutes of 1916, so as to provide for kindergartens as part of the common school course.

School board of any city or town may, and on petition of parents or guardians of 30 or more children between 4 and 6 years of age residing within one mile of an elementary school, shall, unless otherwise instructed by town or city, maintain a kindergarten or kindergartens as part of the common-school course, and children over 4 years of age may attend; unless attendance of 15 or more is maintained, school board may discontinue kindergarten; teacher must have completed at least a two-year course in kindergarten training and received a certificate or diploma from a kindergarten training school approved by State superintendent of public schools.

Ch. 134, Mar. 29, 1917.

Michigan: See E (c), Teachers' certificates, special.

Nevada: Providing for the establishment, equipment, and maintenance of kindergarten departments in the public schools.

School board of any district may, upon petition of parents or guardians of 25 or more children between ages of 4 and 6 years residing in the district, establish and maintain a kindergarten or kindergartens. A district tax of not exceeding 25 cents on \$100 of taxable property may be levied for support. If average daily attendance in kindergarten is 10 or less for the school year, kindergarten shall be discontinued. Ch. 110, Mar. 13, 1916.

North Carolina: Providing for the establishment of kindergartens as a part of the common-school system.

Upon petition of the school board of any district, county commissioners shall order an election in such district to determine the question of establishing a kindergarten therein; majority vote determines. Tax of not exceeding 15 cents on the \$100 and 45 cents on each poll may be levied. Such kindergarten to be for children under 6 years old. No teacher shall be employed in a kindergarten who has not taken at least a two years' course in kindergarten training and received a diploma from a normal training school approved by the State board

of examiners, but said examiners may accept equivalent of such training and may make rules and regulations governing the examination, qualifications and admission of kindergarten teachers. No kindergarten teacher shall be allowed to teach a kindergarten department larger than would result from an enrollment of 20 pupils.
Ch. 234, Mar. 9, 1915.

North Dakota: Amending sec. 1402, Compiled Laws of 1913, relating to the establishment of free kindergartens.

District school board shall, on petition of a majority of the legal voters of such district, establish free kindergartens in connection with public schools; in cities of over 5,000 inhabitants, board shall establish kindergartens upon petition of one-fifth of legal voters. (Old law was not mandatory on boards.)
Ch. 129, Mar. 11, 1915.

Oregon: Providing for the establishment of kindergartens in city schools having more than 20,000 school children and prescribing the qualifications of teachers therein.
Ch. 25, Jan. 30, 1917.

Tennessee: Authorizing cities and towns maintaining free public schools to establish and maintain kindergartens.
Ch. 25, Mar. 8, 1917.

Texas: Authorizing the establishment of kindergartens.

The trustees of any school district, on petition of 25 or more parents or guardians of children under school age and over 5 years of age, shall establish and maintain a kindergarten. Said kindergarten to be maintained by district school tax.
Ch. 122, Mar. 29, 1917.

Utah: Appropriating \$4,000 for the fiscal years 1915 and 1916 for the benefit of the Salt Lake Free Kindergarten and Neighborhood House Association.
Ch. 22, Mar. 10, 1915.

Utah: Making an appropriation for the benefit of the Salt Lake free kindergartens and Neighborhood House Association.
Ch. 19, Feb. 23, 1917.

Vermont: Sec A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Washington: Relating to free kindergartens and amending sec. 4740, Remington and Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes.

Maintenance of kindergartens shall be paid from general school fund of district. Attendance at kindergartens to be reported. For attendance of kindergarten children over 5 years of age, school funds shall be apportioned as for regular schools except that only one-half credit shall be allowed for kindergarten attendance. Kindergarten to be open to all children of district of proper age. District clerk to include children over 4 years of age in enumeration.
Ch. 127, Mar. 14, 1917.

West Virginia: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

(c). Evening Schools.

Alaska: Providing for the establishment and organization of citizenship night schools, designating courses of instruction and making provision for the payment of expenses.
Ch. 83, May 8, 1917.

California: Amending sec. 1662 of the Political Code, relating to elementary schools and kindergartens, school age, kindergarten age, deaf children, exclusion of children, and special classes of the elementary school.

Authorizes the governing body of any elementary school district to establish special day classes, as well as evening schools, for persons over 14 years of age and for adults.
Ch. 528, May 16, 1917.

Colorado: See § (d), District boards and officers.

Connecticut: Amending an act concerning the payment of public money for evening schools.

Provides State aid of \$2.25 per pupil in average attendance for first 75 evenings. (Was same amount for each pupil in attendance during entire term.)
Ch. 83, Mar. 31, 1915.

Connecticut: See also O (c), Trade schools.

Iowa: Providing for evening schools for adult and other persons.

School board of any organized district may establish, under supervision of city or county superintendent, evening schools for persons over 16 years of age. Said board shall establish such school whenever 10 or more persons over 16 shall desire instruction therein in the common branches; school to be maintained not less than three months.

Ch. 97, Mar. 31, 1917.

Louisiana: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Maine: Amending sec. 6, ch. 188, Public Laws of 1911, relating to industrial courses in evening schools.

Substitutes for "free hand or mechanical drawing, domestic science or manual training, or the elements of the trades" the following: "The commercial branches, the domestic and manual arts, or the elements of the trades." Provides that such courses must have approval of State superintendent and that no town shall receive State aid for such courses "unless the total average attendance in said courses shall be equal to not less than 25 per cent of the average attendance of the school."

Ch. 90, Mar. 15, 1915.

Massachusetts: See O (c), Trade schools.

Minnesota: Authorizing the establishment of evening schools for persons over 16 years of age.

Ch. 356, Apr. 19, 1917.

Minnesota: Amending sec. 1415, Revised Laws of 1905, as last amended by ch. 265, Acts of 1915, relating to the levy of additional taxes for school purposes in school districts having 50,000 inhabitants or more.

Permits levy of four-tenths of 1 mill on the dollar for the maintenance of evening and summer schools for elementary and high school grades.

Ch. 372, Apr. 20, 1917.

Nebraska: See O (a), Industrial education, general.

Nevada: Providing for the establishment of evening schools.

On petition of 15 or more bona fide applicants thereof, State superintendent shall authorize any school district to establish and maintain an evening school.

Ch. 191, Mar. 24, 1917.

New Jersey: Amending an act entitled "An act to establish a thorough and efficient system of free public schools," etc., approved October 19, 1903.

In order to receive State aid evening school must be maintained at least 64 evenings of 2 hours each, and at least 3 evenings in a week.

Ch. 278, Mar. 29, 1916.

New Jersey: Amending sec. 182 of "An act to establish a thorough and efficient system of public schools," etc., approved October 19, 1903.

Provides for apportionment of school funds to districts. Apportionment for teachers in evening schools must be only for schools kept open at least 64 evenings in the school year. There is provided \$315 for each permanent teacher in a high school or high-school department or intermediate school associated therewith; such schools must together have a full six years of primary and grammar school course and must have approval of State board of education.

Ch. 112, Mar. 24, 1917.

New Jersey: Providing for the proportionate payment of funds for evening schools for foreign-born residents when the amount legally applied for exceeds State appropriation for such school and the amount certified for such schools by the commissioner of education.

Ch. 267, Mar. 31, 1917.

New Mexico: Providing for evening schools for illiterates.

School directors of any district where there are 10 or more illiterate or semi-illiterate persons may engage their teacher to give such persons instruction in evening schools. Additional pay allowed to teacher: \$5 per month for first 10 pupils and \$5 for any number over and above first 10 pupils.

Ch. 88, Mar. 13, 1917.

North Dakota: Providing for evening schools, where necessary, for adults and other persons, and appropriating money therefor.

H. B. 81, p. 100 Pop. Ed., Mar. 10, 1917.

South Carolina: Amending sec. 1778 of the Civil Code so as to permit persons over 21 years of age to attend public night schools. No. 24, Feb. 13, 1917.

Tennessee: Empowering city and county boards of education to use the public-school funds for the maintenance of night schools, in which persons may be enrolled who are 15 years of age or over. Ch. 29, Mar. 14, 1917.

Vermont: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Washington: Amending sec. 4481, Remington and BaMinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes, relating to the powers and duties of school boards.

Authorizes boards of school directors to establish and maintain night schools. Ch. 44, Mar. 8, 1915.

West Virginia: Amending ch. 45, Code of West Virginia, by enacting as additional thereto and part thereof a section to be numbered 78a, authorizing boards of education to establish and maintain night schools for the education of certain persons.

Such schools may be established for all persons, including persons of foreign birth, excepting children required by law to attend day school.

Ch. 74, Mar. 3, 1917.

Wisconsin: See H (f), Compulsory attendance; O (a), Industrial education, general.

M (d). Vacation Schools; Playgrounds; Social Centers.

California: Amending sec. 1619 of the Political Code.

Authorizes the establishment of vacation schools. Ch. 462, May 22, 1915.

Colorado: See A (d), District boards and officers.

Connecticut: Relating to the use of school rooms and buildings for public purposes.

Authorizes school boards to permit the use of schoolhouses "for public or educational purposes or for the purpose of holding political discussions therein at such time when the school is not in session and subject to such restrictions as the authority having control of such room or building may consider expedient."

Ch. 168, Apr. 28, 1915.

Connecticut: Authorizing towns and districts to erect, equip, and maintain gymnasiums, baths, and recreation grounds.

School committee to determine buildings and equipment.

Ch. 48, Mar. 27, 1917.

Idaho: See O (c), Local taxation.

Illinois: Amending sec. 115 of "An act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved June 12, 1909.

Extends the provision allowing the use of schoolhouses for community purposes by providing that school directors may furnish heat, light, and attendants. Authorizes school directors to establish kindergartens without being directed by qualified voters.

S. B. 11, p. 642, June 25, 1915.

Illinois: Providing for the acquisition, equipment, conduct, and maintenance of public playgrounds in and by cities having a population of less than 100,000.

On petition of at least 2 per cent of voters of such city, question of establishing playgrounds shall be submitted to an election and majority vote shall determine the question. Playgrounds shall be under control of a playground board of three members, who may employ a director. A tax of not exceeding 2 mills on the dollar may be levied for maintenance.

H. B. 68, p. 812, June 24, 1915.

Illinois: Authorizing school districts to acquire real estate by gift, donation, or devise for the purpose of establishing, maintaining, and operating playgrounds, recreation grounds, and athletic fields and to provide for the policing thereof. H. B. 425, p. 745, June 25, 1917.

Indiana: Providing for the use for park purposes of real estate owned by school corporations in cities of the fifth class, which real estate has been abandoned for school purposes, and fixing conditions and restrictions under which such real estate may be used for park purposes, and giving cities of the fifth class authority to accept and use and maintain public parks upon such real estate. Ch. 158, Mar. 10, 1915.

Iowa: Empowering cities having 20,000 population or more to purchase or lease land outside such cities for school-garden or school-farm purposes; authorizing such cities to maintain thereon summer homes for pupils desiring to pursue agricultural and industrial studies in vacation time. School laws, 1915, p. 142.

Iowa: Authorizing cities to establish community center districts, providing for the establishment and erection therein of community center houses with recreation grounds adjacent and for the maintenance thereof, and providing for submission to the voters of the district the question of bond issues for the establishment of such improvements.

Applies to cities of 50,000 population or more. Authorizes city council to provide for several districts in the city. On petition of 15 per cent of freeholders of any section, council may (or may not) order an election in such section to determine the question of establishing a community center; majority vote decides. Bonds of the community center district may be voted. Council to appoint three residents of the district as a managing board. Such center may be established in connection with a public school. Ch. 51, Mar. 19, 1917.

Iowa: Amending sec. 879v, Supplemental Supplement to the Code, 1915, relating to juvenile playgrounds.

Strikes out word "women" and inserts in lieu thereof "suitable person," so that superintendent of playgrounds may be either man or woman.

Ch. 181, Apr. 9, 1917.

Iowa: Authorizing school boards to permit the use of the schoolhouses and grounds for other than school purposes.

May permit such use for meetings of granges, lodges, agricultural societies, and similar rural organizations and for election purposes. Board to fix terms. Compensation to be turned into contingent fund. Annual meeting may vote to discontinue such use. Ch. 229, Apr. 12, 1917.

Iowa: See also D (a). Buildings and sites, general.

Kansas: Authorizing boards of education in cities of the first class to purchase or lease grounds and use public-school buildings and grounds and other public buildings and grounds for public recreation and playground purposes and to levy a tax for such purposes.

In addition to other taxes a tax of one-fifth mill on the dollar may be levied. Ch. 309, Mar. 13, 1915.

Kansas: Creating a city board of public welfare for the supervision and regulation of theaters, public dance halls, and other places of amusement of recreation. Ch. 263, Mar. 23, 1915.

Kansas: Authorizing the use of public-school buildings and grounds for recreation and playground purposes and to levy tax therefor.

Ch. 274, Mar. 9, 1917.

Louisiana: See A (a). Administration and supervision, general.

Maine: Authorizing village corporations chartered by the legislature to take and hold lands by devise or gift for playground or park purposes.

Ch. 247, Mar. 31, 1915.

Maryland: Authorizing the mayor and council of the city of Baltimore to use public school buildings and other public property belonging to the city for any public purpose which will not materially interfere with the use of such property for the purpose for which it was primarily designed.

Ch. 231, Apr. 18, 1916.

Maryland: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Massachusetts: Amending sec. 19, ch. 28, of the Revised Laws, as amended by sec. 1, ch. 508, Acts of 1910, relating to the powers of cities and towns in respect to playgrounds and physical education.

Authorizes the construction on playgrounds or other suitable land owned by city or town of buildings for play, sport and physical education and for town meetings and other public, social or educational purposes, but such public, social and educational uses shall not interfere with the use of building as a gymnasium.

Ch. 25, Feb. 25, 1915.

Michigan: Authorizing cities, villages, counties, townships, and school districts to operate systems of public recreation and playgrounds.

Act No. 156, May 2, 1917.

Michigan: Authorizing school boards to permit the use of school grounds and schoolhouses as community or recreation centers.

Act No. 318, May 10, 1917.

Minnesota: Relating to the government of cities of the first class and authorizing the levy of taxes for playground purposes.

Authorizes a tax of not exceeding 1/8 of one mill for playground purposes.

Ch. 230, Apr. 21, 1915.

Minnesota: Authorizing the school board of any independent district in any city of the first class, operating under art. 4, sec. 30, of the State constitution, to establish and supervise for children and adults in school buildings and on school grounds, or in such buildings or grounds as may be placed under the custody and management of any such school board, vacation schools, reading rooms, library stations, debating clubs, gymnasia, playgrounds, and similar activities, including social centers.

School board may levy for such purposes a tax not exceeding three-tenths of 1 mill on the dollar.

Ch. 166, Apr. 9, 1917.

Minnesota: Authorizing cities having a population of more than 50,000 to issue and sell bonds for improving and acquiring parks and playgrounds.

Ch. 210, Apr. 14, 1917.

Minnesota: Amending paragraph 3, sec. 2747, General Statutes, 1913, relating to the powers and duties of school boards.

Changes from mandatory to permissive the provision in the law providing for charges for the use of school houses for divine worship, Sunday schools, etc.

Ch. 417, Apr. 20, 1917.

Minnesota: See also M (c), Evening schools.

Missouri: Authorizing school boards of districts having less than 75,000 population to allow the free use of school property for social, civic and community purposes.

When such use will not interfere with prime purpose of property, board may allow such use and may provide heat, light and janitor service; voters by majority vote may prohibit such use.

H. R. 892, p. 382, Mar. 16, 1915.

Nebraska: Empowering boards of education in incorporated cities and villages and a majority of the electors in rural school districts at their annual meeting to permit the use of school buildings for neighborhood meetings.

Ch. 286, Apr. 17, 1915.

New Hampshire: Empowering cities and towns to provide playgrounds and neighborhood centers.

Ch. 86, Mar. 20, 1917.

New Jersey: An act to authorize any city of this State to acquire lands by purchase or condemnation, and erect on such lands or on other lands owned by such city a public building or buildings for use as a museum of arts and sciences, or suitable for public exhibitions, lectures, addresses or assemblages, or for any or all of such purposes and uses, and to furnish the same, and to issue bonds to provide for the expense of such acquisition, erection and furnishing, and to provide by tax for the payment of the principal and interest of said bonds.

Ch. 367, Apr. 21, 1915.

New Jersey: Changing the title of the board of playground commissioners of a municipality to "board of recreation commissioners."

Ch. 231, Apr. 8, 1915.

New Jersey: An act to authorize the use of parks, playgrounds, or other public places as playgrounds for pupils in public schools and for the public generally in cities and towns.

Ch. 59, Mar. 15, 1916.

New Jersey: Authorizing boards of education to permit the use of school property for athletic, social, civic and recreational meetings and entertainments and for such other purposes as may be approved by said boards.

Ch. 227, Mar. 20, 1916.

New Jersey: Amending ch. 309, Acts of 1913, relating to the use of schoolhouses for community purposes.

Provides that the school board shall [was "may"] permit the use of school property for community purposes, subject to rules of such board or on notification by State commissioner of education.

Ch. 35, Mar. 15, 1917.

New York: Amending the education law, relative to the wider use of school buildings.

On petition of at least 25 citizens of the district or city, the trustees or board of education shall organize and conduct community centers and civic forums in their respective districts or cities and shall provide funds for the support thereof.

Ch. 214, Apr. 19, 1917.

New York: Authorizing cities of the second and third classes and villages to establish and maintain playgrounds and neighborhood recreation centers.

Ch. 215, Apr. 19, 1917.

North Carolina: Providing for the improvement of the social and educational conditions in rural communities.

Duty of State superintendent to provide for a series of rural entertainments varying in character and cost and consisting of moving pictures, to be given in rural schoolhouses. Cost to be borne one-third by the State and two-thirds by the county board of education or the rural school community. State appropriation of \$25,000 per annum.

Ch. 186, Mar. 6, 1917.

Ohio: Repealing secs. 2457-1 and 2457-2 of the General Code and supplementing sec. 7622 by secs. 7622-1 to 7622-7 inclusive, providing for the use of school buildings and other public buildings and grounds for educational and recreational purposes.

Upon application of any responsible organization, or of a group of at least seven citizens, all school grounds and schoolhouses, as well as all other buildings maintained by taxation shall be available for use as social centers and for the discussion of public questions. Officials in control shall make rules and regulations governing such use. Organization or group of citizens shall be responsible for damage to property and shall, if required, pay expense of light, heat, and janitor service. School board of any district may permit the use of school

property for any of following purposes: (1) instruction; (2) educational, civic, social or recreational meetings; (3) public library service; (4) as polling place.
H. B. No. 549, p. 552, June 4, 1915.

Ohio: Amending sec. 7622-3 of the General Code, relative to the use of schoolhouses by the general public for meeting purposes.

School board shall allow the use of schoolhouse on request and on payment of janitor fees; such use to be under rules of board.

H. B. N. 252, p. 607, Mar. 31, 1917.

Ohio: Supplementing sec. 7622-1 of the General Code by the enactment of supplemental sec. 7622-1a, providing for a more complete use of school grounds as a place for holding public meeting.

On application of a committee representing any candidate for public office or recognized political party, school board shall permit the use of school grounds for meetings for political discussions, but not during regular school hours.

H. B. No. 253, p. 449, Mar. 30, 1917.

Oklahoma: Giving boards of education in independent school districts and cities of the first class of 10,000 population or over authority to use school buildings and grounds and other buildings and grounds for public recreation and playground purposes, and authorizing said boards to appropriate money for said purposes, and providing for the levy of a separate tax for the support of the same.

Said boards are required to submit to qualified electors the question of making such provision when petitioned by 15 per cent of such electors, and a majority vote of said electors shall determine the question. A tax of one-half mill on the dollar is authorized by this act.

Ch. 35, Feb. 22, 1915.

Oklahoma: Amending secs. 1 and 6, ch. 35, session laws of 1915, relating to the use of school buildings and grounds for public recreation and playgrounds.

Strikes out limitation of act to cities of 10,000 population or over. In cities of over 5,000 (amended net. 10,000) the council or commissioners may appropriate funds for such purpose.

Ch. 242, Mar. 23, 1917.

Oregon: Providing for the free use of all public schoolhouses and property, and establishing a civic center at each and every public schoolhouse in the State, and providing for the maintenance, conduct and management of the same.

School board may allow such use. Light, heat, and janitor service and the services of a special supervisor of community use of schoolhouse may be provided out of district school funds.

Ch. 86, Feb. 15, 1915.

Rhode Island: Authorizing the city of Providence to condemn for public park and playground purposes certain parcels of land in said city.

Ch. 1279, Apr. 23, 1915.

Rhode Island: Authorizing the school committee of the city of Providence to permit the use of public school properties for community purposes at such times as will not interfere with their use for public school purposes.

Ch. 1414, Apr. 14, 1916.

Rhode Island: Authorizing the city of Providence to borrow not exceeding \$100,000 for park and playground purposes.

Ch. 1553, Apr. 12, 1917.

South Dakota: Authorizing school districts to incur expense for civic meetings.

Ch. 223, Feb. 10, 1917.

Texas: Providing for the use of public buildings, including schoolhouses, for holding elections.

Ch. 149, Mar. 30, 1917.

Utah: Providing for the free use of all schoolhouses and property; establishing a civic center at each and every public schoolhouse in the State, and providing for the maintenance, conduct, and management of the same.

People of district may use schoolhouse for civic, social and recreational purposes. Heat, light, janitor service and the services of a special supervisor of such activities may be provided out of the county or special school funds. But it is not mandatory on the school board to allow such use of the schoolhouses.

Ch. 122, Mar. 17, 1917.

Wisconsin: Amending subsec. 1. sec. 435e of the Statutes, relating to the authority of the board of school directors in cities of the first, second and third classes to establish and maintain evening schools, vacation schools, gymnasiums, and other similar activities.

Authorizes said directors to furnish equipment for public educational and recreational activities carried on in buildings and upon grounds in the custody and under the management of commissioners or boards having charge of public parks, libraries, museums, or public buildings of whatever sort.

Ch. 204, June 10, 1915.

Wisconsin: Creating sec. 926-11m of the Statutes, relating to the use of lands purchased by cities.

Lands acquired for a city market and unused for such purpose may be used for playgrounds.

Ch. 165, May 27, 1915.

M (e). University and School Extension; Public Lectures.

Alabama: Providing for extension work in agriculture and home economics by giving instruction to men, women, and young people, by continuing and improving farm demonstration work, by organizing marketing clubs, by organizing and supervising boys' corn and pig clubs, girls' canning clubs, women's clubs in home economics, and by conducting extension work through other means.

Appropriates \$20,000 for year ending June 30, 1918, and \$40,000 for year ending June 30, 1919. These sums to be expended under general direction of trustees of Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

Act No. 566, p. 624, Sept. 25, 1915.

Alabama: Assenting to the provisions of an act of Congress approved by the President, May 8, 1914, entitled "An act to provide for cooperative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges of the several States receiving the benefits of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, and acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture." (Smith-Lever Act.)

Designates trustees of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute to receive Federal grants of money.

S. J. R. 47, p. 49, Jan. 29, 1915.

Arizona: Accepting the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act providing Federal aid for agricultural extension work.

Appropriates amount necessary to equal amount received from Federal Government.

Ch. 25, Mar. 9, 1915.

Arkansas: See P (c), State universities and colleges.

California: Accepting the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act of Congress.

Directs State university to receive Federal aid and to conduct agricultural extension work. Appropriates \$31,275 out of amount appropriated for College of Agriculture.

Ch. 244, May 17, 1915.

California: Assenting to the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act of Congress.

S. J. R. 13, May 7, 1915.

California: Authorizing county boards of supervisors to appropriate and use county funds for the support and maintenance of agricultural extension work in connection with the United States Department of Agriculture and the University of California.

Ch. 373, May 18, 1915.

California: Appropriating the sum of \$40,000 for the support and maintenance of university extension work by the University of California.

Ch. 308, May 17, 1915.

California: See also F (a). Teachers' contracts, duties, etc.

Colorado: Accepting the terms of the Smith-Lever Act of Congress.

Ch. 3, Apr. 9, 1915.

Connecticut: Providing for granting funds received under the Smith-Lever Act of Congress to agricultural organizations approved by the trustees of the State Agricultural College and authorizing municipalities to appropriate funds to such organizations.

Ch. 335, May 20, 1915.

Delaware: Accepting the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act of Congress.

Appropriates for agricultural extension at Delaware College \$1,281 for 1915 and \$2,347 for 1916.

Ch. 189, Mar. 15, 1915.

Florida: Accepting the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act of Congress, designating the University of Florida to receive Federal grants of money, and making an appropriation for the support of cooperative agricultural work.

Ch. 6839 (No. 33), May 25, 1915.

Illinois: Accepting the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act of Congress.

Authorizes the University of Illinois to receive grants of money and to conduct agricultural extension work in connection with the College of Agriculture.

H. J. R. 3, p. 732, Mar. 4, 1915.

Indiana: Accepting the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act of Congress, providing Federal aid for extension work in agriculture and home economics.

Purdue University is designated as the institution to receive such aid.

Ch. 193, Mar. 8, 1915.

Kansas: Accepting the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act of Congress, providing for extension work in agriculture and home economics.

Designates the State Agricultural College to receive Federal funds.

Ch. 47, Mar. 24, 1915.

Kansas: Accepting the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act of Congress and designating the State Agricultural College to receive Federal funds appropriated under such act.

Ch. 377, Mar. 1, 1915.

Kansas: Providing for State and county appropriations for the support of county farm bureaus.

Whenever there shall be organized in any county a county farm bureau having a membership of 25 per cent, or as many as 250, of the farmers of the county, and having for its purpose the giving of instruction in agriculture and home economics, the State Agricultural College shall contribute not less than \$300 nor more than \$1,600 toward the salary of an agricultural agent to do demonstration work.

Ch. 166, Mar. 12, 1915.

Massachusetts: Establishing a department of university extension and providing for correspondence courses of education.

Said department to be under the direction and control of the State board of education which, with approval of governor and council, shall appoint a head of the same. Said department may cooperate with existing institutions of learning in the establishment and conduct of university extension and correspondence courses; may supervise administration of extension and correspondence courses which are supported in whole or in part by State revenue; may establish and conduct extension and correspondence courses for the benefit of residents of the State; but neither the department nor the board of education shall have control of agricultural extension work and correspondence courses of the State agricultural college. Subject to board of education, department may employ necessary agents, lecturers, instructors, etc. It may, with consent of officials or boards in control, use public buildings and grounds for extension work and correspondence courses, and city and town officials and committees may allow use of buildings and grounds for such purposes, but not

to interfere with public school work; it may also arrange for the use of other necessary buildings, grounds, and facilities. Said department may appoint a State advisory council and local councils, whose functions shall be defined by board of education. Board of education shall report annually to legislature on work of the department. Said department may grant certificates of proficiency to students completing courses. The sum of \$25,000 is appropriated for 1915. Ch. 294, May 28, 1915.

Michigan: Accepting the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act of Congress, providing for cooperative agricultural extension work between State agricultural colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture.

Act. No. 85, Apr. 21, 1915.

Minnesota: Accepting the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act of Congress and designating the University of Minnesota to receive Federal grants of money.

Ch. 378, Apr. 17, 1915.

Missouri: Accepting the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act of Congress and designating the curators of the University of Missouri to receive Federal grant and conduct extension work in connection with the Agricultural College.

S. C. R. 1, p. 411, Mar. 15, 1915.

Montana: Accepting the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act of Congress and designating the State Agricultural College to receive and expend Federal grant of money.

Ch. 19, Feb. 18, 1915.

Nebraska: Accepting the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act of Congress and designating the regents of the University of Nebraska to receive grants of Federal moneys.

Ch. 231, Apr. 5, 1915.

Nevada: Accepting the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act of Congress and designating the regents of the University of Nevada to receive Federal grants of money.

Ch. 9, Feb. 10, 1915.

Nevada: See also P (c). State universities and colleges.

New Hampshire: Assenting to the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act of Congress and designating the trustees of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts to receive grants of Federal moneys.

Ch. 194, Mar. 17, 1915.

New Mexico: Providing for the maintenance of cooperative agricultural extension work in accordance with the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act of Congress.¹

Designates the State Agricultural College to be the beneficiary of said act. Makes appropriations to meet the conditions of the Smith-Lever Act.

Ch. 28, Mar. 9, 1915.

North Carolina: Accepting the benefits of an act of Congress known as the Smith-Lever Act.

Designates the trustees of the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts to receive and expend Federal funds.

Res. No. 26, Mar. 5, 1915.

North Carolina: Making an appropriation for agricultural extension work in order to get the State's share in the Smith-Lever Act of Congress.

Designates the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts to receive and administer Federal funds received under said act.

Ch. 87, Mar. 5, 1915.

North Dakota: Assenting to the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act of Congress and designating the trustees of the North Dakota Agricultural College to receive Federal grants of money.

Concurrent Res. p. 106, Acts of 1915.

North Dakota: Appropriating funds to the department of agricultural extension of the North Dakota Agricultural College for the years 1915 and 1916.

¹ Joint resolution No. 5 assents to the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act.

Appropriates funds to meet the conditions of the Smith-Lever Act of Congress. Ch. 5, Mar. 2, 1915.

Ohio: Assenting to the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act of Congress and designating the trustees of the Ohio State University to receive Federal grants of money under such act. H. J. R. No. 5, p. 849, Feb. 11, 1915.

Ohio: Amending secs. 9916, 9917, 9918, 9919, 9920, and 9921 of the General Code, relating to farmers' institutes, and supplementing said sec. 9921 by sections to be known as 9921-1, 9921-2, 9921-3, 9921-4, and 9921-5, creating the office of agricultural agent in each of the several counties.

Provides for county farmers' institutes. Added sections accept the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act of Congress and designate the trustees of the Ohio State University to expend the funds in the treasury to the credit of the agricultural extension fund. From State moneys appropriated for the employment of agricultural agents, not exceeding \$3,000 in any one year shall be expended for any county that shall raise at least \$1,000 for the support of an agricultural agent for one year and that shall give assurance that a like sum will be raised for a second year, or shall establish and maintain a county experiment farm; each county may expend not exceeding \$1,500 annually for the support and expenses of such agent. If county commissioners shall fail to employ such agent, they may be directed so to do by vote of the people.

H. B. No. 251, p. 356, May 25, 1915.

Oklahoma: Accepting the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act of Congress and designating the trustees of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College to receive Federal grants of money. Ch. 18, Feb. 10, 1915.

Oregon: Assenting to the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act of Congress and designating the regents of Oregon Agricultural College to receive Federal grants of money. S. J. R. No. 20, Feb. 12, 1915.

Pennsylvania: Assenting to the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act of Congress; designating the Pennsylvania State College to receive Federal grants of money. Act No. 12, Mar. 26, 1915.

South Carolina: Assenting to the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act of Congress; designating the trustees of Clemson Agricultural and Mechanical College to receive Federal grants of money. Act No. 190, Feb. 12, 1915.

South Dakota: Accepting the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act of Congress and designating the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts to supervise agricultural work in the State. Ch. 11, Mar. 8, 1915.

South Dakota: Accepting the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act of Congress; directing that agricultural extension work be done in connection with the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. Ch. 238, Acts of 1915.

Tennessee: Assenting to the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act of Congress; designating the trustees of the University of Tennessee to receive Federal grants of money under said act. H. J. R. No. 9, p. 572, Jan. 29, 1915.

Tennessee: To appropriate money for agricultural extension work in the several counties of the State, in order to meet the conditions imposed by the act of Congress known as the Smith-Lever Act. Ch. 164, May 17, 1915.

Tennessee: Authorizing county courts to appropriate money for the purpose of cooperating with the State College of Agriculture in farmers' demonstration work. Ch. 148, May 17, 1915.

Texas: Assenting to the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act of Congress; designating the directors of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College to receive Federal grants of money. H. C. R. No. 2, p. 273, Jan. 29, 1915.

Utah: Assenting to the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act of Congress; designating the trustees of the Agricultural College of Utah to receive Federal grants of money. S. J. R. No. 7, p. 263, Mar. 8, 1915.

Utah: Amending sec. 3, ch. 108, Acts of 1913, relating to the placing of farm and home demonstrators in the various counties of the State, and authorizing

the county commissioners of the respective counties to make appropriations therefor.

Not exceeding \$2,500 may be appropriated by any county for such purpose.
Ch. 10, Mar. 6, 1915.

Vermont: Accepting the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act of Congress; designating the trustees of the University of Vermont to receive Federal grants of money.
No. 351 (J. Res.), Mar. 11, 1915.

Vermont: Appropriating \$8,000 annually for agricultural extension work in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Act No. 23, Mar. 31, 1915.

Washington: Assenting to the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act of Congress; designating the regents of the State College of Washington to receive and expend Federal moneys granted under said act.
Ch. 125, Mar. 17, 1915.

Washington: See also C (b), Local bonds and indebtedness; G (b), State normal schools.

West Virginia: Assenting to and accepting the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act of Congress.
S. J. R. No. 4, p. 598, Feb. 1, 1915.

West Virginia: Revising, amending, and reenacting sec. 28, ch. 39, Code of West Virginia, permitting county courts to aid county agricultural organizations in the employment of county agricultural agents.

Ch. 89, Feb. 13, 1915.

Wyoming: Assenting to the terms and conditions of the Smith-Lever Act of Congress; appropriating certain moneys to the University of Wyoming for carrying out the provisions of the act and other forms of agricultural extension; empowering county commissioners to appropriate moneys for agricultural demonstration field work, supplemented with State funds; authorizing two or more counties to unite into districts to carry out the purpose of this act; authorizing the board of trustees of the university to receive moneys for carrying out the act.
Ch. 25, Feb. 11, 1915.

M (f). Farmers' Institutes, etc.

Rhode Island: Providing for the organization of farm bureaus and for the employment of county or district agricultural demonstrators on the county agent plan.
Ch. 1232, Apr. 23, 1915.

M (g). Private and Endowed Schools; Parochial Schools.

Alabama: Requiring private, denominational, and parochial schools to report to the State superintendent of education.
Act No. 220, p. 285, Aug. 16, 1915.

Massachusetts: See H (f), Compulsory attendance.

N. SECONDARY EDUCATION: HIGH SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES.

(a) General.

Alabama: Authorizing cities and towns to convey real and personal property, to make appropriations from city or town funds, and to issue bonds to aid in the location and construction of county high schools.
Act No. 105, p. 203, Apr. 5, 1915.

Alabama: Prohibiting county school board, county superintendent of education, school trustees, or teacher from excluding any pupil who is qualified to

take any course of study which the teacher is qualified to teach, when the pupil lives more than 3 miles from a high school.

Act. No. 304, p. 323, Aug. 26, 1915.

Alaska: See A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

Arizona: Amending paragraph 2770, ch. 13, title 11, Revised Statutes of 1913, providing for the establishment and maintenance of high schools.

School district having average attendance of 200 or more or having property valuation of \$1,500,000 or more may establish high school. Two or more districts jointly, having such attendance and valuation may form union high-school district, but territory already in a high-school district shall not be included, unless remaining territory of original district is contiguous and has \$3,000,000 of property. On petition of majority of electors of any district, State board of education may establish a high school therein.

Ch. 5, Feb. 21, 1917.

Arkansas: See T. (j), Agriculture.

California: Adding two new sections to the Political Code.

Section 1750a provides for the establishment by high-school boards of "intermediate schools" for pupils who have completed the sixth grade. But such school may not be established in any county, union, or joint union high-school district unless the elementary schools within such high-school district show a total enrollment of 100 or more in the seventh and eighth grades, nor unless a majority of the qualified electors voting shall vote therefor. Such intermediate school shall include seventh and eighth grades and may include high-school studies.

Section 1617d directs boards of common-school districts situated in high-school districts to permit children of seventh and eighth grades to attend intermediate schools established therein. Such boards are also directed to pay the tuition of such pupils in the seventh and eighth grades.

Ch. 90, Apr. 23, 1915.

California: Adding a new section to the Political Code to be numbered 1764, relating to the county high-school fund, and repealing secs. 1759 and 1759.

Provides for county sufficient to raise \$60 per pupil of average attendance in high school, at least \$250 per teacher, and a further sum, not exceeding \$5 a month per pupil, to pay for the transportation of high-school pupils not living in high-school districts. (Formerly the territory outside of high-school districts in counties not maintaining county high schools was taxed only to pay tuition of pupils residing therein and attending high school elsewhere.)

Ch. 717, June 10, 1915.

California: Adding a new section to the Political Code to be numbered 1739a, relating to the organization of county high-school districts.

Whenever one or more city, district, or union high-school districts have been organized in any county maintaining one or more county high schools, all common-school districts not included in any city, district, union, or joint union high-school district shall constitute a union high-school district and shall be governed by a high-school board elected according to law; *provided*, that in any county maintaining two or more county high schools, the board of supervisors shall organize all common-school districts not included in any city, district, union, or joint union high-school district into as many union high-school districts as there are county high schools maintained in such county.

Ch. 482, May 24, 1915.

California: Amending sec. 1750 of the Political Code, relating to adoption of course of study and textbooks by high-school boards.

Provides that all high-school courses shall be subject to the approval of the State board of education. (Under old law incorporated cities and towns having board of education were exempted from this provision.) Requires that adoption of textbooks be from lists prescribed by State board of education and be certified to State board. State funds may be withheld from high-school district not maintaining course or courses approved by State board.

Ch. 597, June 1, 1915.

California: Adding a new section to the Political Code to be numbered 1752.

Empowers State board of education to call annually a convention of high-school principals, or to divide the State into four divisions and to hold such a convention in each of said divisions. High-school boards shall pay actual expenses of principals attending such conventions. Ch. 483, May 24, 1915.

California: Adding sec. 1743a to the Political Code.

Requires high-school principals to report to the State board of education. Ch. 465, May 22, 1915.

California: Amending ch. 1741 of the Political Code, relating to the powers of high-school boards.

Empowers high-school board to contract for the privileges of the county free library. Ch. 464, May 22, 1915.

California: Amending sec. 1730 of the Political Code, relating to the election of high-school boards.

Minor changes. Ch. 453, May 22, 1915.

California: Amending sec. 1756 of the Political Code, relating to the estimate of tax for maintaining high school.

Minor amendment. Ch. 601, June 1, 1915.

California: Amending sec. 1729 of the Political Code, relating to the manner in which high-school districts may unite. Ch. 118, Apr. 26, 1915.

California: Amending sec. 1731 of the Political Code, relating to the manner of election or appointment of high-school boards. Ch. 461, May 22, 1915.

California: Amending sec. 172 of the Political Code and adding thereto sec. 1750b, relating to junior colleges.

Authorizes the high-school board of any high-school district having an assessed valuation of \$3,000,000 or more to provide for graduates of the high school a junior-college course or courses of not exceeding two years' duration. Ch. 304, May 14, 1917.

California: Amending sec. 1728 of the Political Code, relating to the formation of joint union high-school districts.

Organized on petition of 100 registered electors in each district proposed to be united. Ch. 544, May 18, 1917.

California: Providing for the adoption of textbooks for use in the public high schools and for furnishing textbooks for the use of pupils of such schools.

Ch. 550, May 18, 1917.

California: Amending sec. 1743 and repealing sec. 1743a of the Political Code relating to high-school principals and reports.

Permits such principal to be principal of elementary school of district in which high school is located. He may be supervising principal of one or more elementary school districts included in high-school district. Repealed section relates to principals' report. It is in fact not repealed, but made a part of sec. 1743. Ch. 705, May 29, 1917.

California: Amending sec. 1750a of the Political Code, relating to the organization of intermediate school courses.

Such course may include last two years of elementary course. May be abolished in any high-school district or county high school, but in county, union, or joint union district course must have approval of majority of trustees of component elementary school districts or be voted, by majority of qualified electors of high-school district. When average attendance of pupils in first two years of such course falls below 25, course is lapsed. High-school board may include in its estimates a tax for the maintenance of such course. Ch. 706, May 29, 1917.

California: Adding sec. 1750c to the Political Code, providing for the establishment and maintenance by high-school boards of special classes and part-

time vocational courses and authorizing said boards to furnish transportation for teachers of agriculture supervising project work.

Ch. 717, May 31, 1917.

Colorado: Relating to the organization, support, and maintenance of high schools.

Where a union high school has been organized at a county seat, county commissioners shall not levy a tax in the county outside of such high-school district for the support of such school, and such high school shall not be open to children outside of such district, except upon payment of tuition fees.

Ch. 146, Mar. 24, 1915.

Connecticut: Allowing school credit to high-school pupils over 14 years of age who volunteer and are accepted for agricultural work on a farm.

Ch. 202, May 7, 1917.

Delaware: Authorizing the board of public education in Wilmington to borrow \$150,000 to be expended for the erection and equipment of an addition to the Wilmington High School.

Ch. 165, Mar. 16, 1915.

Florida: See G (c). County and local normal schools.

Idaho: Providing for the payment of tuition of nonresident pupils attending high schools within the State.

Any school district which does not maintain a four-year high school shall pay tuition for pupils of such district who have completed the course offered therein and who desire to attend high school in another district. Not exceeding \$3 per month may be charged, but \$4 may be charged when at least two approved departments of vocational work are offered by high school attended.

Ch. 64, Mar. 8, 1915.

Idaho: Amending sec. 187, ch. 159, Laws of 1911, as amended by sec. 21, ch. 115, Laws of 1913, relating to eighth grade examinations.

Amendment inserts "under the age of 15" after the word "pupil" in the provision that no pupil who has not taken the eighth grade examination shall be permitted to enter the first year of the high school.

Ch. 57, Mar. 9, 1915.

Idaho: Providing for the consolidation of two or more rural high-school districts or one or more rural high-school districts with one or more common-school districts adjacent thereto.

Ch. 122, Mar. 15, 1915.

Idaho: Amending secs. 1 and 4, ch. 54, Acts of 1915, relating to the payment of high-school tuition by districts not maintaining such schools.

Minor amendment as to manner of payment. For purposes of this act, high-school instruction shall be such as approved by State board of education or by county superintendent in accordance with regulations of said board.

Ch. 13, Feb. 28, 1917.

Idaho: See also B (e). State aid for elementary education.

Illinois: Providing high-school privileges for graduates of the eighth grade.

Graduates of the eighth grade whose home district does not provide high-school instruction for four years shall be entitled to attend a recognized high school elsewhere for such part of four years' instruction as is not provided by home district; high school to be selected by parent or guardian of pupil with approval of district board and county superintendent. "Recognized high school" is one offering two or more years of work approved by State superintendent. County superintendent shall pay tuition fees out of State fund apportioned to county, but not more than average cost per pupil shall be paid and county superintendent may limit annual tuition to \$40 per pupil. Act of 1913 repealed. H. B. 357, p. 631, July 8, 1915.

Illinois: Amending "An act to authorize the organization of high-school districts," approved June 5, 1911, by adding thereto an additional section providing for discontinuing such high-school districts.

Township high school may be discontinued by two-thirds vote at an election called by county superintendent on petition of a majority of the legal voters of the district.

S. B. 107, p. 630, June 24, 1915.

Illinois: Legalizing the organization of certain high-school districts.

H. B. 101, p. 744, June 14, 1917.

Illinois: Amending secs. 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, and 96 of "An act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," as amended, relating to the establishment of high-school districts and nonhigh-school districts.

Extends right of petition to those living in congressional townships, etc. Limits right to hold election and provides for the payment of expenses thereof; election on petition of 50 or more legal voters; majority vote decides. Subject to appeal to State superintendent, board composed of county superintendent, county judge, and county clerk may fix boundaries of high-school district. Board of high-school district shall have powers and duties of boards of education under the general law; elections regulated. High-school district discontinued by two-thirds vote of legal voters at election called on petition of 50 or more such voters. In each county all territory not included in a township high-school district or a community high-school district or a school district maintaining a four-year high school shall be organized into a nonhigh-school district for the purpose of paying the high-school tuition fees of qualified pupils residing therein; board of education provided for such non high-school district. Board of nonhigh-school district empowered to levy tax, pay tuition, etc. County treasurer to be custodian of funds of nonhigh-school district. Qualified pupils of nonhigh-school district may attend any recognized high school; tuition not to exceed average cost per pupil.

H. B. 707, p. 737, June 22, 1917.

Illinois: See also E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

Indiana: Amending sec. 3, ch. 193, Acts of 1911, relating to the establishment and maintenance of high schools.

Provides that township, townships, and incorporated towns contracting with any city or incorporated town for high-school accommodations shall be entitled to representation on the governing board of such high school.

Ch. 13, Feb. 22, 1915.

Indiana: Providing for the establishment and maintenance of joint high schools in two adjoining townships in certain cases.

Ch. 141, Mar. 10, 1915.

Indiana: Amending ch. 134, Acts of 1913, relating to the establishment of township high schools.

In each township having an assessed valuation of over \$600,000, and wherein there is not now established a high school in such township or town therein and where there is no high school within 3 miles of the boundary of said township, and wherein for the last two years there have been in said township eight or more graduates of the elementary schools, the township trustee shall (formerly, may) establish and maintain therein a high school. In any township having a valuation of over \$1,250,000, on petition of 40 or more persons having charge of children of school age, township trustee shall establish and maintain a high school or joint high school and elementary school, at place named in petition, notwithstanding there may be a high school within 3 miles of the boundary of the township.

Ch. 168, Acts of 1917.

Indiana: See also E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; K (c), Uniformity of textbooks; L (c), Physical education; O (a), Industrial education, general.

Iowa: Relating to county high schools.

Reduces from 2 mills to 1 mill on the dollar the maximum county tax that may be levied for improvements, teachers' wages, and contingent expenses for county high schools.

School laws, 1915, p. 153.

Iowa: Relating to tuition fees of pupils residing in districts not maintaining high schools but attending high school elsewhere.

Allows district credit for taxes paid to county high-school funds.

School laws, 1915, p. 17.

Iowa: Amending sec. 2733-1a, Supplemental Supplement to the Code, 1915, relating to high-school tuition of nonresident pupils.

District where pupils reside must pay tuition to district where child attends if not exceeding \$5 per month, or \$7 per month to a district wherein is a city of the first class, but not to exceed the average cost of such tuition in such high school.
Ch. 156, Apr. 7, 1917.

Kansas: Providing for the establishment of rural high-school districts.

Legal electors of territory containing not less than 16 square miles may establish and maintain a rural high school. On petition of two-fifths of legal electors of proposed district, county commissioners shall call an election therein to determine question of establishing and locating such school and of issuing bonds to provide site and building; majority vote shall determine, but if territory contains an incorporated city or town of over 300 inhabitants, a majority vote therein shall be necessary in addition to vote outside of such city or town; after favorable vote, county superintendent shall call a meeting in district to elect a rural high-school board to consist of a director, clerk, and treasurer. Said board shall meet annually and make the necessary tax levy but not to exceed 4 mills on the dollar of taxable property; county treasurer shall collect such tax. (Site may be acquired by condemnation. If district lies in more than one county, treasurer of each county shall collect tax for that part of district lying in his county; high school shall be under supervision of superintendent of county containing largest part of district. Course of study shall be prescribed by rural high-school board with approval of State board of education. Pupils having completed elementary course shall be admitted, but with approval of county superintendent elementary studies may be offered. Adjacent territory outside of rural high-school district may be attached thereto on petition of a majority of electors of such territory and on approval of rural high-school board and county superintendent.

Chapter 262, Session laws of 1911, and other conflicting acts are repealed.
Ch. 311, Mar. 9, 1915.

Kansas: Amending sec. 7705, General Statutes of 1909, relating to the establishment of county high schools.

Reduces from 6,000 to 2,000 the population which a county must have in order to establish a county high school.
Ch. 316, Mar. 23, 1915.

Kansas: Relating to county high schools heretofore established by special act, providing for elections to authorize the county commissioners to levy a tax for building and furnishing buildings for said county high schools, and repealing conflicting acts.

Ch. 318, Mar. 11, 1915.

Kansas: Amending secs. 1 and 2, ch. 270, Session Laws of 1913, relating to the maintenance of high schools in certain counties.

Increases from $\frac{1}{4}$ mill to $\frac{3}{4}$ mill the tax that may be levied for county high schools. This act shall not apply to counties having a valuation in excess of \$28,000,000 (was \$30,000,000). It shall not apply to counties having county high schools established after 1906 (was 1901).
Ch. 317, Mar. 9, 1915.

Kansas: Relating to the payment of tuition fees of nonresident high-school pupils.

In every county in which provision is not made for free high-school tuition for qualified pupils, any holder of a common-school diploma residing in a district not maintaining a four-year accredited high school may attend any accredited high school of the county, or the high school nearest to his residence, and his tuition fees shall be paid. When a majority of the electors of any county to which this act may apply shall so vote, this act shall apply to such county, but only electors living in part of county subject to taxation under this act shall be entitled to vote on the proposition. County superintendent shall annually certify number of qualified pupils to which this act applies and amount of money necessary to pay their tuition; county commissioners shall thereupon levy a tax to pay such tuition; said tax shall be levied only in that part of county not contained in a district maintaining a four-year accredited high school or rural high school. Tuition rate allowed, \$1 for each week pupil attends.

Section 7700, General Statutes of 1909 and other conflicting acts are repealed.
Ch. 314, Mar. 24, 1915.

Kansas: Amending secs. 5 and 6, ch. 263, Session Laws of 1911, relating to county aid for high schools.

Omits provision that only one school shall be aided in counties having a population of 3,000 or less; increases maximum tax levy in such counties from 1 mill to 1½ mills. Ch. 315, Mar. 24, 1915.

Kansas: Authorizing county high schools established under special acts to come under the provisions of the general law relating to county high schools and repealing all acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act.

Ch. 313, Mar. 12, 1915.

Kansas: Relating to township high schools; providing for acquisition of sites for buildings; creating such districts bodies corporate, and authorizing condemnation proceedings in certain cases. Ch. 312, Feb. 10, 1915.

Kansas: Amending sec. 3, ch. 271, Session Laws of 1913, relating to examinations for common-school diplomas.

Provides that examinations for rural schools shall be held on first and second Saturdays in April and for graded schools on the first Saturday in May and Friday preceding. Ch. 300, Mar. 24, 1915.

Kansas: Amending sec. 9409, General Statutes of 1915, authorizing school boards to acquire land by condemnation.

Adds boards of trustees of county high school to school authorities which may acquire land by condemnation. Adds "agricultural, industrial, and athletic purposes" to purposes for which land may be so acquired.

Ch. 273, Mar. 12, 1917.

Kansas: Authorizing counties having high schools organized under the provisions of ch. 147, Laws of 1886, to issue bonds of the county for the purchase of site and erection of building. Ch. 282, Mar. 12, 1917.

Kansas: Extending the course of study in high schools and authorizing a tax levy therefor.

Provides for a two-year course in advance of the regular course approved by the State board of education. Applies to cities of first and second classes and to county high schools. Such extension must have approval of majority of electors voting at a special or general election. Tax of 2 mills in city or ½ mill in county may be levied. State board of education to prescribe course of study. Students completing such extension course to be entitled to credit allowed by State board to persons completing a two-year accredited college course. Ch. 283, Mar. 13, 1917.

Kansas: Amending secs. 9347, 9348, 9349, 9351, 9352, 9354, and 9355, General Statutes of 1915, relating to rural high schools, and repealing secs. 9358 and 9359 of said statutes.

Formation of rural high-school districts; county superintendent to approve boundaries. Petition by two-fifths of legal electors; location and amount of bonds stated in petition; disorganization of rural high school on petition and election. Where proposed high-school district contains town or city of over 500 inhabitants, vote taken separately. High school board to meet annually and fix tax levy not to exceed 4 mills. High school board may secure site, issue bonds, etc. County superintendent may transfer territory from one rural high-school district to another; to have supervision of rural high schools. State board of education to prescribe course of study; may extend course to include last two years of elementary school. Township high schools placed under rural high-school law. Ch. 284, Mar. 13, 1917.

Kansas: Limiting to ½ of a mill the high-school tax levied in counties having high schools organized under ch. 397, session laws of 1905.

Ch. 285, Mar. 12, 1917.

Kansas: Amending sec. 9330, General Statutes of 1915, limiting tax levy for certain high-school purposes.

Limits to 1½ mills the county tax for aid to high schools provided for in ch. 263, session laws of 1911. Ch. 283, Mar. 12, 1917.

Kansas: Requiring county commissioners to make tax levy to pay indebtedness contracted for high schools. Ch. 287, Mar. 13, 1917.

Kansas: Limiting to ½ of a mill the high-school tax levy in counties having high schools organized under ch. 147, session laws of 1886, or ch. 397, session laws of 1905. Ch. 288, Feb. 5, 1917.

Kansas: Directing county commissioners to pay tuition of high-school pupils residing in remote place and not sufficient in number to justify organization of high school at such place. Ch. 289, Mar. 7, 1917.

Kansas: Repealing sec. 9362, General Statutes of 1915, relating to the payment by county of tuition of high-school pupils not otherwise provided with high-school privileges.

Repealed section provided for submission of proposal to pay such tuition to qualified electors. Law now requires payment of such tuition without vote of electors. Ch. 290, Mar. 6, 1917.

Kansas: Repealing sec. 9301, General Statutes of 1915, relating to graduates of normal course in high schools.

Repealed section entitled such graduates to a second-grade teacher's certificate and to admission to first year of professional work in State normal school. Those graduating from collegiate course were entitled to admission to freshman class of State university and State Agricultural College without further examination. Ch. 291, Mar. 12, 1917.

Kansas: Limiting tax levy for county high schools organized under ch. 147, Laws of 1886.

Such levy not to exceed 3 mills on the dollar. Act not to apply to counties having a valuation of more than \$15,000,000. Ch. 327, Mar. 9, 1917.

Kansas: See also A (b1), State boards; K (c), Uniform textbooks; L (J), Agriculture.

Kentucky: Providing for the erection, organization, and maintenance of county high schools jointly by two or more adjacent counties, and allowing pupils to attend high schools in counties other than their own.

Ch. 81, 1916. (Neither approved nor disapproved by the governor.)

Louisiana: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Maine: Amending sec. 63, ch. 15, of the Revised Statutes, as amended, relating to the tuition of pupils in secondary schools.

Qualified pupils residing in towns not maintaining high schools may attend B or C class high schools in other towns (was four-year standard course only); tuition fees of such pupils shall be paid by home town.

Ch. 223, Mar. 30, 1915.

Maine: Amending sec. 4, ch. 71, Public Acts of 1909, relating to the inspection of free high schools.

Omits word "annually" from provision that State-aided high schools shall be inspected under direction of State superintendent; increases appropriation for high-school inspection from \$2,000 to \$2,200. Ch. 198, Mar. 24, 1915.

Maine: Amending sec. 81, ch. 15, of the Revised Statutes, as amended by ch. 78, Public Laws of 1907, limiting the amount of State aid to academies.

Increases from \$1,600 to \$2,000 the income which academy may receive from invested funds and still receive State aid; omits provision that academy may have income exceeding \$1,600 and still receive State aid if courses in teacher training, manual training, domestic science, or agriculture are maintained.

Ch. 205, Mar. 24, 1915.

Maine: Amending sec. 85, ch. 16, Revised Statutes of 1914, increasing the maximum annual tuition in secondary schools.

Pupil in town not maintaining a standard secondary school may attend such school elsewhere and town shall pay not exceeding \$36 per annum for tuition. (Amended law allowed maximum of \$30.) Ch. 229, Apr. 7, 1917.

Maine: See also S (b), Public-school libraries.

Maryland: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Michigan: Amending sec. 5, Act No. 65, Public Acts of 1909, as amended by Act No. 14, Public Acts of 1911, relating to transportation and tuition of children who have completed the eighth grade.

Defines "high school" to include seventh and eighth grades; recognizes the "union high school." Act No. 8, Mar. 9, 1915.

Michigan: Amending secs. 1, 2, and 3, Act No. 144, Public Acts of 1901, as last amended by Act No. 97, Public Acts of 1909, relating to rural high schools.

Provides for manner of discontinuance of such schools. Discontinuance determined by two-thirds vote of qualified electors.

Act No. 22, Mar. 25, 1915.

Michigan: Amending sec. 5830, Compiled Laws of 1915, relating to the tuition of high-school pupils attending high school in other than home districts.

School board of district not maintaining a high school must pay tuition of its high-school pupils attending in another district, but school attended must have approval of State superintendent.

Board may not pay exceeding \$25 per year per pupil (\$20 in older law), but district may vote a larger amount. Act No. 11, Mar. 22, 1917.

Michigan: Authorizing boards of education in school districts having over 30,000 population to provide for the establishing and offering advanced courses of study to high-school graduates.

Course not to exceed two years in duration. Act No. 146, Apr. 25, 1917.

Minnesota: See B (e), State aid for elementary education; H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.; L (i), Manual and industrial education.

Mississippi: An act to establish a State board of law examiners; to regulate admission of persons to practice law, and to repeal secs. 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, and 213 of the Code of 1906, and ch. 204, of the laws of 1912.

Requires among other things that applicant for admission to the bar have at least a high-school education; permits graduates of the State university with the degree of bachelor of laws to practice law without examination.

Ch. 107, Mar. 7, 1916.

Mississippi: An act to amend ch. 191, laws of 1914, so as to make it unnecessary to hold an election against the tax levy for an agricultural high school at any time when an average of more than 35 boarding pupils is maintained in the school.

Tax levy can not be submitted to election to rescind if such attendance is maintained. Ch. 196, Apr. 3, 1916.

Mississippi: See also B (f), State aid for secondary education.

Missouri: Authorizing the establishment of high schools for colored children in all counties of this State which have a population of more than 100,000 and which adjoin a city having a population of 500,000 or more.

H. B. 415, p. 498, Apr. 9, 1917.

Missouri: See also B (e), State aid for elementary education; G (c), County and local normal schools.

Montana: Amending sec. 2112, ch. 76, Session Laws of 1913, providing for the support of district high schools.

In any county maintaining a county high school, a district maintaining a high school accredited by State superintendent shall be entitled to share in the county high-school moneys, and money derived from high-school levy shall be

apportioned by county superintendent to accredited high schools according to average daily attendance in the year next preceding. In any county where no county has been established, but in which one or more districts maintain accredited high-school classes, a special tax levy not exceeding 3 mills on each dollar of taxable property in the district may be made for the benefit of such high schools; the money derived from such levy shall be apportioned by the county superintendent to the several districts in which such tax is levied according to the average daily attendance in accredited classes for the year next preceding. Attendance at any high school to whose support such money is apportioned in accordance with this act shall be free to all eligible pupils residing within the district in the county in which such accredited high school is situated.

Ch. 119, Mar. 8, 1915.

Montana: Amending sec. 2108, ch. 76, Session Laws of 1913, providing for a tax levy for county high-school purposes.

Reduces from 10 mills to 5 mills the amount of county tax that may be levied for building purposes, teachers' wages and contingent expenses; increases from 3 mills to 5 mills the amount that may be levied for teachers' wages and contingent expenses when no building tax is levied.

Ch. 115, Mar. 8, 1915.

Montana: Providing for a high-school tax and providing for high-school instruction in all counties not having county high schools.

Provides for tax of not exceeding 3 mills on the dollar. One-year, two-year, three-year and four-year high schools in the county may be approved and receive benefit of such tax.

Ch. 105 Feb. 27, 1917.

Montana: Amending sec. 2109, ch. 76, Acts of 1913, relating to the submission to electors of question of bond issue for county high schools.

Adds provision that district maintaining a high school may discontinue the same and become part of county high school district. When county high school is located in such district, district high school must be discontinued.

Ch. 167, Mar. 3, 1917.

Montana: See also G (c), County and local normal schools.

Nebraska: Amending secs. 6819 and 6833, Revised Statutes of 1913, relating to county high schools, and repealing secs. 6820, 6821 and 6834 of said Revised Statutes.

A county high school shall be established in every county in which there is not now located a 12-grade high school accredited to the State university. All grades above eighth shall be high-school grades. Course of study shall be that issued by State university and State superintendent or a course approved by State superintendent. Manual training, domestic science, and the elements of agriculture shall be taught in the ninth and tenth grades; normal training and the theory and practice of agriculture shall be taught in the eleventh and twelfth grades. County board shall purchase not less than 5 acres of land convenient to said high school for experimentation under the direction of a competent instructor. Qualifications are fixed for voters on question of issuing bonds for county high-school purposes. Repealed section 6820 related to petition and election for establishment of a county high school. Section 6821 directed the county board to declare the high school established when voted by the qualified electors. Section 6834 provided for the nomination of cities and villages as candidates for the location of county high school.

Ch. 120, Mar. 9, 1915.

Nebraska: Amending Art. VII, ch. 71, Revised Statutes of 1913, relating to rural high schools.

Provides that proposition to unite two or more common-school districts into a high-school district shall be submitted by action of 10 or more qualified electors; each district in which a majority of qualified electors by vote favor such union shall become a part of high-school district. State aid to approved two-room rural high school having departments in agriculture and home economics or other industrial subjects, \$100 toward equipment and \$150 annually; approved three-room school, \$150 toward equipment and \$200 annually; four or more rooms, \$250 toward equipment and \$300 annually.

Ch. 118, Apr. 17, 1915.

Nebraska: Amending sec. 6814, Revised Statutes of 1913, relating to high-school tuition of nonresident pupils.

Raises from 75 cents to \$1 per week the amount which pupil's home district must pay to district maintaining high school which pupil attends, unless such home district is unable to maintain common school nine months with maximum tax levy allowed by law.

Ch. 119, Apr. 14, 1915.

Nebraska: Amending secs. 6805, 6806, 6808, 6809, and 6810, Revised Statutes, 1913, as amended by ch. 118, Acts of 1915, relating to rural high-school districts.

Provides for annual meeting in such districts. Board to consist of three members, one elected each year for term of three years. Estimates adopted by qualified electors at annual meeting shall be submitted to county clerk for tax levy. State aid provided.

Ch. 122, Apr. 25, 1917.

Nebraska: Amending sec. 6814, Revised Statutes, 1913, as amended by ch. 119, Acts of 1913, relating to tuition of nonresident pupils in high schools.

Increases from \$1 to \$1.50 per week the high-school tuition fee.

Ch. 123, Apr. 25, 1917.

Nebraska: Amending sec. 6830, Revised Statutes, 1913, relating to taxation for county high schools.

Property of district maintaining high school shall be exempt from tax for county high school in following proportion: For one year of high-school work given, one-fourth of proportional share of county high-school tax; for two years, one-half of such tax; for three years, three-fourths of such tax; for four years, total exemption.

Ch. 125, Apr. 10, 1917.

Nebraska: See also A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; C (b), Local bonds and indebtedness; O (n), Industrial education, general.

Nevada: Providing for the establishment of branch county high schools under certain conditions in counties having county high schools.

School district may petition county commissioners for county aid for high school. County board of education must first certify to the following facts: (1) That such district has already 20 or more qualified high-school pupils in attendance and is doing full high-school work; (2) that district's income from State and county is insufficient for giving necessary high-school instruction and the assessed valuation is too low to raise the needed funds; (3) that district is situated 40 miles or more from county high school; (4) that district will provide the necessary rooms or building; (5) that district asks for a branch high school to be under control of county board of education.

Ch. 154, Mar. 17, 1915.

Nevada: Authorizing county commissioners in counties not having high schools to aid district high schools under certain conditions.

County commissioners may levy a county tax of 10 cents on \$100 of taxable property to aid such schools (1) if such high schools have standard course in commercial work, manual arts, domestic arts or agriculture; (2) if district is levying not less than 15 cents on \$100 for such high school; (3) if all qualified pupils of the county are admitted. If more than one such high school is maintained in a county, said county tax shall be apportioned to such schools as follows: (1) One-third on basis of high-school enrollment, (2) one-third on the comparative school census of the districts affected, (3) one-third on the comparative assessed valuation of the districts affected. District board maintaining such high school may provide dormitories and dining hall.

Ch. 78, Mar. 9, 1915.

Nevada: Providing for bonding counties for building and equipping county high schools and dormitories, or for either of these purposes.

Ch. 15, Feb. 10, 1917.

Nevada: Providing for civic and physical training in the high schools.

Duty of school officers in control of high schools to provide such training.

Ch. 146, Mar. 21, 1917.

New Hampshire: Amending sec. 6, ch. 96, Laws of 1901, as amended by ch. 90, Laws of 1905, relating to high schools and academies.

Provides that upon application in writing, school board may assign high-school pupils to high schools or academies other than that with which previous contract exists and may pay tuition of such pupils. When application is denied, person making the same may appeal to superintendent of public instruction for final decision.
Ch. 126, Apr. 15, 1915.

New Hampshire: Amending sec. 1, ch. 96, Acts of 1901, as amended by ch. 118, Acts of 1903, relating to high schools.

Increases from \$40 to \$55 the tuition fee which a city, town or academy may charge for a nonresident high-school pupil.
Ch. 16, Feb. 20, 1917.

New Hampshire: Providing for the further instruction of pupils in rural schools.

School boards in district not maintaining a high school must provide for the further instruction, not less than two years, of graduates of the elementary schools.
Ch. 24, Feb. 21, 1917.

New Hampshire: Amending sec. 6, ch. 96, Acts of 1901, as last amended by ch. 126, Acts of 1915, relating to free tuition in high schools and academies.

Authorizes school districts to contract with high schools, academies, etc., for the instruction of high-school pupils of such districts. In case of hardship on pupil, his parent or guardian or other responsible citizen may apply to school board for his transfer to another high school or academy; appeal lies to State superintendent.
Ch. 219, Apr. 10, 1917.

New Mexico: Providing for the teaching of higher grades in the rural schools of the State.

In a one-teacher school where as many as six grades are taught no instruction shall be given in studies above the eighth grade, but two or more districts may combine, under direction of county superintendent and with approval of State superintendent, and may designate a central school where the higher grades may be taught. Said superintendents, county commissioners, may make necessary provisions for such higher instruction.
Ch. 29, Mar. 8, 1917.

New Mexico: See also A (c1). County boards.

New York: Amending the education law, relative to the payment of State tuition for pupils in contracting districts.

Whenever a district contracts with another district or city which maintains a high school or academic department and whenever the expense of the tuition and transportation for the elementary pupils of said district shall exceed \$250, the tuition of the academic pupils attending such high school or academic pupils from such contracting district, may be paid by the State.
Ch. 194, Apr. 3, 1915.

New York: Amending the education law, relative to the payment of State tuition for the instruction of nonresident academic pupils.

Provides that parents or guardians may supplement amount paid by State for non-resident tuition in high schools.
Ch. 214, Apr. 5, 1915.

New York: Amending the education law, relative to consolidation of school districts as a high-school district for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a central high school.
Ch. 137, Apr. 5, 1917.

North Carolina: Permitting high-school pupils to attend the public high schools of adjoining counties.

Attendance to be permitted upon such terms as boards of education may deem just.
Ch. 211, Mar. 6, 1917.

North Carolina: Increasing from \$75,000 to \$100,000 the annual appropriation for public high schools.
Ch. 227, Mar. 6, 1917.

North Carolina: See also B (e), State aid for elementary education; C (b), Local bonds and indebtedness.

North Dakota: Amending sec. 1433, Compiled Laws of 1913, relating to high-school inspectors and State aid for high schools.

Reduces from 10 to 5 the number of high schools having an agricultural, manual training, and domestic economy department which may each receive State aid of \$2,500 annually. Provides State aid of \$200 annually for approved one-year high schools. Ch. 42, Mar. 11, 1915.

North Dakota: See also B (e), State aid for elementary education; C (c), Local taxation.

Ohio: See A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

Oklahoma: Requiring independent and common-school districts where State schools are located and which do not maintain a high school to aid in the support of said State school.

For each of its pupils attending such State school district shall pay an amount equal to average cost per pupil in said school. Ch. 84, Mar. 5, 1915.

Oklahoma: See also E (e), Recognition of normal and college diplomas.

Oregon: Providing for a county high-school tuition fund; for the distribution of the same; prescribing standards for high schools in districts entitled to the fund, and providing that secs. 4180-4189 and sec. 4191 of Lord's Oregon Laws be superceded by this act in counties having 100,000 inhabitants or more.

For the purpose of educating high-school pupils residing in any county in which there is no county high school, and not in any high-school district, a special tax shall annually be levied by the county court of each county in which there is no county high school upon all the taxable property of the county not situated in any high-school district, to be known as the county high-school tuition fund. County superintendent shall apportion said fund to high-school districts in proportion to number of high-school pupils who are educated therein and reside in districts not maintaining high schools. No high school shall receive funds provided by this act unless such school conforms to standards prescribed by State board of education. No pupil shall receive the benefit of said fund unless said pupil shall hold an eighth grade diploma or the equivalent thereof. This act shall not apply to any county in which the provisions of sections mentioned above (provision for county high schools) have been put into operation by vote of the electors, but shall apply to counties of 100,000 inhabitants or more. Ch. 235, Feb. 24, 1915.

Oregon: Amending sec. 4194 of Lord's Oregon Laws, relating to union high schools, and providing a manner for the dissolution of union high-school districts.

Amendment provides that a part (as well as all) of a common-school district may be united with other such districts to form a union high-school district. A union high-school district may be dissolved by election at which a majority of the districts composing union shall be in favor of such dissolution. Ch. 40, Feb. 9, 1915.

Oregon: Amending sec. 4188, Lord's Oregon Laws, relating to high-school tuition.

No high school shall receive tuition for any high-school pupil from the county high-school fund, unless such pupil holds an eighth grade diploma or its equivalent. Ch. 66, Feb. 8, 1917.

Oregon: See also L (c), Physical education.

Pennsylvania: Amending sec. 1707 of the School Code of 1911, relating to high school accommodations.

Pupils residing in a district not maintaining a high school may at expense of their home district attend a high school in another district; or where district where pupils reside maintain a high school of lower grade than a four-year school, such pupils may attend a three-year or four-year school in another dis-

trict for such higher grades as are not provided by the district in which they reside.
Act No. 303, June 1, 1915.

Pennsylvania: Authorizing township school districts which entirely surround a city or borough to acquire lands in such city or borough, and to erect thereon buildings for high-school purposes; and exempting property so acquired from taxation by such city, borough, or school district thereof; and authorizing such township school directors to enter upon and occupy sufficient ground for such high-school purposes; and providing for the determination of damages done and suffered by the owners of the land by reason of the taking thereof for such high-school purposes.
Act No. 399, June 7, 1915.

South Carolina: An act to establish and maintain high schools and to repeal secs. 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, and 1835 of the Code of 1912, Vol. I.

Authorizes trustees of any common-school district or aggregation of adjoining districts to establish a high school under regulations of State board of education. Board of trustees shall consist of district trustees in case of a single district; of trustees of district where high school is located and chairman of each of other districts in case such school is established by two or more districts. Public high schools already established may receive the benefits of this act. State board of education may provide for inspection and classification of high schools and for the disbursement of funds appropriated by this act. In order to receive State aid high school must have at least two teachers and an enrollment of at least 25. State aid as follows: Two teachers, not exceeding \$500; three teachers, not exceeding \$600; four teachers or more, not exceeding \$700. Additional appropriations may be made for high-school pupils attending from outside the district and for meritorious work in agriculture, manual training, and domestic science. State board may establish not exceeding five teacher-training courses in high schools; not more than one such course in any one county; State aid of not exceeding \$1,000 for such course; enrollment shall not be less than 10 persons, all over 17 years of age. Eighty thousand dollars annually appropriated. Every high school receiving aid under this act shall receive free of tuition any high-school pupil of the county. District or districts receiving aid under this act shall levy a school tax for common schools, high school, or both of not less than 4 mills. State board may appropriate money for the payment of a State high-school inspector. Repealed sections provided for the establishment of high schools by vote of the people; did not apply to districts or townships containing an incorporated town or city of 2,500 population or more; made no provision for teacher-training in high schools; based State aid on number of years in high-school course.
Act No. 501, March 15, 1916.

South Dakota: Amending sec. 138, ch. 135, Acts of 1907, relating to branches to be taught in the district schools.

Omits music. Adds high-school subjects when voted by electors of the district.
Ch. 214, Mar. 10, 1917.

South Dakota: Providing tuition in high school for graduates of eighth grade.
Ch. 216, Feb. 10, 1917.

South Dakota: Amending sec. 213, ch. 135, Acts of 1907, relating to township high schools.

Changes from 50 freeholders to 25 electors the number necessary on a petition to secure an election on the question of establishing a township high school.
Ch. 220, Mar. 10, 1917.

South Dakota: See also H (c), Consolidation, etc., of districts.

Tennessee: Classifying public schools as elementary schools and public high schools, and providing for their support and regulation.

Elementary schools to consist of first eight grades. High schools to consist of four years and may be two-year, three-year or four-year schools; course of study as prescribed by State board of education. County high-school board to establish a sufficient number of two-year high schools for rural communi-

ties, but not to affect four-year schools already established. State tax of one-half mill on the dollar for the promotion of high schools; said tax to be collected and disbursed in county where collected. At least three teachers required for four-year high school; at least two for three-year; at least one for two-year school. Where not sufficient funds to maintain needed high schools, high-school subjects may be offered in elementary schools of two teachers or more. County court to elect high-school board. County court may raise tax to supplement funds herein provided for. Ch. 90, Apr. 7, 1917.

Tennessee: See also B (e), State aid for elementary education.

Texas: See A (c1), County boards.

Utah: See A (c1), County boards; B (d), State taxation for school purposes; C (c), local taxation.

Vermont: Providing for the establishment of junior and senior high schools and vocational education.

State board of education may, with approval of school directors of towns concerned, divide the secondary schools of the State into junior high schools having a four-year course, and senior high schools having a six-year course. A junior high school may be maintained in any town where the number of secondary pupils shall warrant; arrangement may be made with an academy for high-school instruction, but such arrangement must have approval of State board. School directors, where no junior high-school work is provided, may arrange for the instruction of the town's junior high-school pupils elsewhere. Junior high school shall have a four-year course for pupils who have completed at least six grades; State board of education shall arrange courses. Number and location of senior high schools and the regions to be served thereby shall be determined by the State board of education; said board may designate an academy as a senior high school. School directors where no high school is maintained may arrange for the instruction of the town's senior high-school pupils elsewhere. Senior high school shall have (a) a four-year junior course as in junior high school and (b) a two-year senior course in advance of the junior course. Junior course shall include a vocational course in one or more of the following: Agriculture, manual arts, commercial subjects, domestic science. Expense of vocational courses borne by town; State board shall so reimburse town as to fairly equalize facilities afforded by such courses and the burden of maintaining the same; said board may provide at expense of the State lands for such schools. In senior high school following vocational courses: (a) In junior department same as in junior high school; (b) In two-year senior department, advanced vocational courses. State board of education shall prescribe courses in senior schools and appoint teachers therefor, but courses in agriculture must have approval of trustees of State agricultural schools. Expenses of vocational courses in senior school shall be annually apportioned by State board between State and town served by such school; said board may provide land for such school. All matters of decision undetermined by language of this act shall be determined by State board of education. The sum of \$5,000 annually appropriated. Act No. 69, Apr. 1, 1915.

Vermont: Amending sec. 1017, Public Statutes of 1906, relating to high-school facilities.

Where a town does not maintain a high school, its high-school pupils may attend elsewhere, school to be selected by parent or guardian of pupil. Tuition per pupil not to exceed \$30 per year, unless town votes to pay more. State aid to pay such tuition granted on basis of tax valuation of towns; the larger the valuation the less aid; no aid to town having a "grand list" of over \$15,000. (Property valuation of \$1,500,000.) Act No. 70, Apr. 2, 1915.

Vermont: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general; B (e), State aid for elementary education.

Washington: See A (b1), State boards; B (f), State aid for secondary education.

West Virginia: Amending sec. 30, ch. 27, Acts of 1908, as amended by ch. 68, Acts of 1911, relating to the establishment of district high schools, the classification of high schools, and the distribution of State aid to classified high schools.

District high school may be established by majority (was 2/3) vote of qualified voters. Limit of State appropriation to \$40,000 for State aid to high schools, is removed by amendment.
Ch. 61, Feb. 16, 1915.

West Virginia: See also C (c), Local taxation; E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; G (c), County and local normal schools.

Wisconsin: Creating sec. 490h-1 of the statutes, relating to tuition fees to be charged nonresident pupils attending State graded schools of the first class.

Pupil having completed State elementary course of study and residing in a district not offering high-school branches may attend in another district a first-class graded school offering ninth and tenth grades approved by State superintendent, and distinct where pupil's parent or guardian resides shall pay tuition of such pupil for such ninth and tenth grades, but not to exceed \$1 per week.
Ch. 194, June 10, 1915.

Wisconsin: Amending subsec. 1 of sec. 494a and sec. 172-116 of the statutes, relating to winter terms for high schools, and making appropriation therefor.

Increases from 10 to 15 the number of high schools which may receive State aid for maintaining approved winter courses for one-half the school year; strikes out restriction of such high schools to those not under supervision of a city superintendent. Increases from \$5,000 to \$7,500 the annual appropriation for such courses.
Ch. 397, July 14, 1915.

Wisconsin: Amending sec. 495-20 and repealing sec. 495-6m of the statutes, authorizing the dissolution of union free high-school districts.

Amends provision that such district shall not be dissolved within four years after organization by providing that such dissolution may be affected if site is not provided and building begun within one year of organization. Majority vote of electors of high-school district is necessary to dissolve, unless district contains a village, in which case both village and territory outside thereof shall separately cast a majority vote for dissolution.
Ch. 188, May 26, 1915.

Wisconsin: Creating sec. 515m of the statutes, authorizing high-school boards to engage principals for a term of not more than three years.

Ch. 198, June 10, 1915.

Wisconsin: Amending sec. 5531-1 of the statutes, relating to the salaries to be paid to instructors of special branches in high schools.

Permits the employment of assistant teachers of special branches at a lower salary than the minimum fixed by law for full instructors.

Ch. 480, July 29, 1915.

Wisconsin: Amending sec. 496c-3 of the statutes, relating to commercial courses in high schools.

Amendment changes "stenography, typewriting, and bookkeeping," to "stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, and other commercial subjects." State aid for such courses.
Ch. 552, Aug. 17, 1915.

Wisconsin: Creating sec. 490g of the statutes, relating to taxation of district free high-school districts contained within town or joint-town free high-school district.

Such district so contained shall not be taxed in town district.

Ch. 404, July 29, 1915.

Wisconsin: Amending sec. 490h-1, Wisconsin Statutes, relating to the tuition of nonresident pupils attending State graded schools of the first class.

No such school shall be entitled to collect such tuition unless the work of its ninth or tenth grades or both have been approved by the State inspector of graded schools.

Ch. 71, Apr. 11, 1917.

Wisconsin: Amending sec. 490a, Wisconsin Statutes, relating to the dissolution of free high schools.

When the electors of a joint school district having within its boundaries a village free high-school district vote to establish and maintain a high school, village high-school district shall be deemed dissolved.

Ch. 219, May 14, 1917.

Wisconsin: Regulating the establishment and maintenance of free high schools.

Ch. 563, July 2, 1917.

Wisconsin: See also B (e), State aid for elementary education.

Wyoming: Empowering any school district establishing a high school to provide funds for its maintenance.

Authorizes a tax of not exceeding 2 mills on the dollar for maintenance and, in case of building, not exceeding 10 mills on the dollar.

Ch. 158, Mar. 5, 1915.

Wyoming: Empowering high-school districts to accept donations, bequests, etc.

Ch. 73, Feb. 19, 1917.

Wyoming: See also A (b1), State boards; G (c), County and local normal schools.

N (b). High-School Inspection.

Maine: Amending sec. 76, ch. 16, Revised Statutes of 1916, relating to the inspection of secondary schools.

Increases from \$2,200 to \$4,000 the amount which the State superintendent may expend for such inspection.

Ch. 48, Mar. 15, 1917.

Maryland: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

North Carolina: See A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

South Carolina: See N (a), High school.

O. TECHNICAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS: ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY.

(a) General.

Arizona: Accepting the benefits of an act of Congress providing for the promotion of vocational education.

Designates State board of education to carry out purposes of the act. Appropriates sum necessary to meet conditions of the act, but not less than \$15,000.

Ch. 44, Mar. 12, 1917.

Arkansas: Accepting the benefits of the Smith-Hughes Act of Congress providing Federal aid for vocational education.

State board of education designated for the purposes of said act. State treasurer to be custodian of funds.

Act 181, Mar. 6, 1917.

California: Accepting the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act of Congress providing Federal aid for vocational education.

State board of education is designated as the board for the purposes of said act. State treasurer designated custodian of funds.

Ch. 720, May 31, 1917.

California: See also N (a), High schools.

Colorado: Accepting the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act of Congress providing Federal aid for vocational education.

Governing board of State Agricultural College, officially known as the State board of agriculture, is designated as the board for the purposes of the said act. State treasurer designated as custodian of funds.

Colorado: See also A (d), District boards and officers.

Connecticut: Limiting to \$150,000 the annual State expenditure for trade and vocational schools. Ch. 307, May 16, 1917.

Connecticut: Accepting the provisions of the act of Congress, promoting vocational education, approved February 23, 1917.

State board of education designated for the purpose of this act. Sum of \$33,000 appropriated. Ch. 383, May 17, 1917.

Connecticut: See also L (1), Manual and industrial education.

Delaware: Joint resolution to establish a commission to inquire into the question of vocational education.

Authorizes governor to appoint a commission of five members to investigate industrial, agricultural, home, and commercial occupations and report to the legislature of 1917. Ch. 256, Mar. 16, 1915.

Delaware: Accepting the benefits of the Smith-Hughes Act providing Federal aid for vocational education.

State board of education designated for purposes of said act. State treasurer to be custodian of State funds and funds received from Federal Government. Sum of \$15,000 appropriated annually. Ch. 183, Apr. 2, 1917.

Florida: Accepting the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act of Congress providing Federal aid for vocational education.

State board of education is made "State vocational education board." State treasurer is designated custodian of funds. Ch. 7376, June 5, 1917.

Georgia: Accepting the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act of Congress providing Federal aid for vocational education.

State board of vocational education created. Board to consist of seven members, as follows: Chancellor of the University, State school superintendent, three members from the State at large, and two members from the trustees of the district agricultural and mechanical schools. Of members at large, one shall represent manufacturing and commercial interests; one, agricultural interests; and one, labor interests. State treasurer to be custodian of funds. No. 221, p. 200, Aug. 21, 1917.

Indiana: Relating to powers of school corporations in cities of 100,000 population or more.

Such corporation may admit nonresidents of the State to vocational schools and charge tuition fees therefor. Such corporation may accept and hold in trust gifts or bequests for vocational schools and may issue bonds to discharge obligations on property thus received. Such corporation may issue bonds to provide additional high-school facilities. Ch. 78, Mar. 6, 1915.

Indiana: Amending sec. 16, ch. 24, Acts of 1913, relating to vocational education.

Reduces from one cent to one-half of 1 cent on each \$100 of taxable property the State tax for vocational education. Ch. 97, Mar. 5, 1917.

Indiana: Accepting the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act of Congress providing Federal aid for vocational education.

State treasurer to be custodian of funds. State board of education designated as board to carry out provisions of the act. Ch. 112, Mar. 7, 1917.

Iowa: An act to create a State board for vocational education; authorizing such State board to promote and aid the establishment and maintenance of pre-vocational and vocational schools, departments and classes giving instruction in agricultural, industrial, home economics, and commercial subjects; to cooperate in the maintenance of teachers-training schools, departments and classes; and to certificate teachers of such subjects; providing for the inspection, approval, and disbursement of State and Federal moneys to approved teachers.

training schools, departments and classes; and for the organization and administration of the work of the State board for vocational education and of boards of directors of school districts and appropriating money for the expenditures of such State board. Ch. 200, Apr. 21, 1917.

Iowa: Accepting the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act of Congress, providing Federal aid for vocational education.

State board of vocational education is designated the board for the purposes of this act. State treasurer is made custodian of funds. Ch. 300, Apr. 23, 1917.

Kansas: Accepting the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act of Congress providing national aid for vocational education.

State board of education designated as board for the purposes of said act. State treasurer designated as custodian of funds. Ch. 280, Mar. 12, 1917.

Kentucky: Accepting the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act and authorizing the State university to receive the funds that accrue thereunder to the State of Kentucky. Ch. 144, Mar. 4, 1916.

Louisiana: Accepting the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act providing Federal aid for vocational education. Act No. 179, July 16, 1916.

Maine: Amending sec. 8, ch. 188, Public Laws of 1911, as amended by sec. 2, ch. 37, Public Laws of 1913, relating to the appropriation for the encouragement of industrial education.

Increases such appropriation from \$40,000 to \$50,000 annually; unexpended balance to be added to permanent school fund. Ch. 143, Mar. 22, 1915.

Maine: Increasing from \$50,000 to \$64,000 the annual appropriation for the encouragement of industrial education. Ch. 77, Mar. 26, 1917.

Maine: Accepting the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act of Congress providing Federal aid for vocational education.

Board created for purposes of said act. To consist of State superintendent as chairman and two other members appointed by governor with consent of the council. State treasurer to be custodian of funds.

Ch. 186, Apr. 3, 1917.

Maryland: Assenting to the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act of Congress.

Ch. 551, Apr. 18, 1916.

Maryland: See also A (n), Administration and supervision, general.

Massachusetts: Accepting the provisions of an act of Congress relative to the promotion of vocational education and providing for cooperation with the Federal Government.

Designates State board of education as board for purposes of said act. State treasurer to be custodian of funds. Ch. 215, May 2, 1917.

Michigan: Accepting the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act of Congress providing Federal aid for vocational education.

State superintendent, president of State board of education, president of State university, and president of State agricultural college are constituted a board of control for vocational education. State treasurer to be custodian of funds. Local community to provide suitable building and equipment and to pay one-half as much as amount contributed by Federal Government for salaries of instructors, and State to pay the other half.

Act No. 189, May 5, 1917...

Minnesota: Accepting the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act of Congress providing Federal aid for vocational education.

The State high-school board is designated as the board for the purposes of the said act. State treasurer designated custodian of funds.

Ch. 491, Apr. 21, 1917.

Mississippi: Assenting to the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act of Congress and empowering the trustees of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College to receive grants under said act. Ch. 127, Apr. 3, 1916.

Missouri: Accepting the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act of Congress providing Federal aid for vocational education.

State board of education is designated as board for the purposes of said act. State treasurer custodian of funds. State board to certificate teachers of vocational subjects. H. B. 438, p. 512, Mar. 15, 1917.

Montana: Accepting the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act of Congress providing Federal aid for vocational education.

Designates State board of education for the purposes of said act. State treasurer to be custodian of funds. Ch. 102, Mar. 5, 1917.

Nebraska: Permitting the establishment and maintenance and providing for the management of vocational departments in the schools of Nebraska.

State department of education is directed to investigate and aid in the introduction of industrial, agricultural, and household arts education. State board of education is authorized to accept the provisions of any act of Congress enacted for the purpose of assisting and maintaining vocational and industrial education. District may establish day, part-time and evening classes for vocational training. Attendance restricted to those over 14 years old, and in evening classes to those over 16, but no scholarship requirements shall be made for elementary vocational classes. Board of education of county, rural high school, consolidated district, or other district maintaining a vocational department or school shall appoint an advisory committee composed of members representing local trades, industries, and occupations. Board of education of any county, rural high school or consolidated district shall establish vocational departments with each rural high school or consolidated high school. Vocational school may be supported out of the general funds of the district. Two or more districts may unite in the establishment and maintenance of a vocational school. State board of education is authorized to draw warrants against State funds in order to comply with the provisions of any Federal statute enacted for national aid to vocational education.

Ch. 234, Apr. 17, 1915.

Nebraska: Accepting the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act of Congress providing Federal aid for vocational education.

State board of vocational education created; composed of governor, State treasurer, and State superintendent, State treasurer constituted custodian of funds. Ch. 227, Apr. 25, 1917.

Nevada: Providing for the administration of vocational education funds.

State board of education to appropriate money for teaching agriculture, the trades and industries, and home economics only on the basis of an equal contribution by each community; instruction to be organized under provisions acceptable to the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

Ch. 171, Mar. 23, 1917.

Nevada: Accepting the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act of Congress providing Federal aid for vocational education.

State board of education designated for the purposes of said act. State treasurer made custodian of funds. Ch. 209, Mar. 24, 1917.

New Hampshire: Accepting the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act of Congress providing Federal aid for vocational education.

State board for vocational education created. To consist of governor, superintendent of public instruction, president of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, ex officio, and two members appointed by governor with consent of the council. State treasurer to be custodian of funds. Ch. 220, Apr. 19, 1917.

New Jersey: Supplementing ch. 294, Acts of 1913, relating to vocational education.

Appropriates \$80,000 annually for vocational education.

Ch. 76, Mar. 16, 1916.

New Jersey: Amending sec. 25, ch. 294, Acts of 1913, providing for vocational education.

Limits amount expended by State for such education to \$80,000 in one year and amount annually appropriated by legislature. Ch. 102, Mar. 16, 1916.

New Jersey: Appropriating \$40,000 for further carrying out the provisions of ch. 294, Acts of 1913, providing for vocational training.

Ch. 160, Mar. 17, 1916.

New Jersey: Authorizing cities to acquire lands for schools for industrial education.

Ch. 113, Mar. 24, 1917.

New Jersey: Accepting the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act of Congress providing Federal aid for vocational education.

State board of education designated for the purposes of said act. State treasurer to be custodian of funds. Appropriation. Ch. 119, Mar. 24, 1917.

New Jersey: Providing for the proportionate payment of funds for vocational schools when the amount legally applied for exceeds State appropriation for such schools and the amount certified for such schools by the commissioner of education.

Ch. 165, Mar. 31, 1917.

New Jersey: See also L (1), Manual and industrial education.

New York: Accepting the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act of Congress providing Federal aid for vocational education.

Regents of the University of the State of New York designated as board for the purposes of said act. State treasurer to be custodian of funds.

—Ch. 576, May 21, 1917.

New York: See also L (c), Physical education.

North Carolina: Accepting the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act of Congress providing Federal aid for vocational education.

State board of vocational education to consist of State superintendent, president of State Agricultural and Mechanical College, and State director of agricultural extension.

Ch. 93, Mar. 1, 1917.

North Carolina: Making the State treasurer custodian of the State's share of the Federal funds received under the Smith-Hughes Act.

Ch. 270, Mar. 7, 1917.

Ohio: Creating a State board of education and accepting the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act of Congress providing Federal aid for vocational education.

Said board to consist of superintendent of public instruction and six persons appointed by governor; not more than three appointive members to be from same political party. Terms of appointive members, six years, two appointed every two years after first appointments. Board to cooperate with Federal Government in administration of vocational education. State treasurer to be custodian of funds.

S. B. No. 139, p. 579, Mar. 30, 1917.

Oklahoma: Accepting the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act of Congress providing Federal aid for vocational education.

"State board of vocational education" created. To consist of chairman of State board of education, president of board of agriculture, president of State university, president of Agricultural and Mechanical College, and one member appointed by the governor. Appointive member to be secretary at a salary of \$2,000 per annum. State treasurer is designated as custodian of funds.

Ch. 153, Mar. 24, 1917.

Pennsylvania: Accepting the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act of Congress providing Federal aid for vocational education.

State board of education designated for the purposes of said act. State treasurer to be custodian of funds.

Act No. 281, July 11, 1917.

South Carolina: Accepting the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act of Congress providing Federal aid for vocational education.

State board of education is constituted "State board of vocational training." State treasurer to be custodian of funds. No. 14, Feb. 27, 1917.

South Carolina: To constitute the State board of education the South Carolina State board of vocational training, and to cooperate with the United States Government in this field. No. 44, Feb. 27, 1917.

South Dakota: Accepting the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act of Congress providing Federal aid for vocational education.

State board of education created. To consist of superintendent of public instruction, president of university, president of State college of agriculture, and four persons appointed by the governor, two of whom shall be members of the faculty of a state normal school, one a superintendent or principal of a city or town school and one a county superintendent; said board designated for purposes of said Federal act. State treasurer is designated custodian of funds. Ch. 227, Mar. 10, 1917.

Tennessee: Accepting the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act of Congress providing Federal aid for vocational education.

State board of education designated for the purposes of said act. State treasurer designated custodian of funds. Ch. 57, Mar. 31, 1917.

Texas: Accepting the benefits of the Smith-Hughes Act of Congress and making appropriation therefor. Ch. 45, First Called Session, June 5, 1917.

Utah: Accepting the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act of Congress providing Federal aid for vocational education.

State board of education designated for the purposes of said act. State treasurer is made custodian of funds. Ch. 124, Mar. 17, 1917.

Vermont: Accepting the benefits of the Smith-Hughes Act of Congress providing Federal aid for vocational education.

State board of education designated for purposes of said act. State treasurer to be custodian of funds. No. 65, Mar. 23, 1917.

Vermont: See also B (q), State aid for elementary education.

West Virginia: Accepting the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act of Congress providing Federal aid for vocational education.

State treasurer designated as custodian of funds. State board of regents designated as State board to carry out the provisions of said act so far as the same relates to the cooperation of the States and the Federal Government.

Chapter 8, second extra session, became law without governor's signature.

West Virginia: Establishing agricultural, industrial, and vocational departments at the preparatory branch of the West Virginia University at Keyser and at other schools designated by State board of regents. Accepting the benefits of the Smith-Hughes Act of Congress providing Federal aid for vocational education.

State board of regents is designated as board for the purposes of said act; State board of control to have general supervision of finances of "Agricultural, industrial, and vocational department." (No mention of State treasurer as custodian of funds.) Ch. 70, Feb. 16, 1917.

Wisconsin: Amending subsecs. 1 and 4 of sec. 553p-6 of the statutes, relating to the industrial, continuation, commercial, and evening schools, and the aid that may be granted to cities, towns, and villages maintaining such schools.

Omits provision that not more than 45 such schools (exclusive of Stout Institute) shall receive State aid under the act. If State appropriation is not sufficient to pay sums demanded as aid, said appropriation shall be apportioned in ratio of amount available to sums demanded. Ch. 313, June 29, 1915.

Wisconsin: Creating subdiv. 4 of subsec. 3 of sec. 553p-1 of the statutes and amending subsec. 1 of 553p-3 and subsecs. 1 and 4 of sec. 553p-6, relating to industrial education and to the duties of the State board of industrial education.

Empowers said board to employ assistants for the development of industrial education; State superintendent to direct the activities of such assistants. Provides for "instruction in trades and industries, commerce and household-arts in part-time day, evening and evening classes" and such other branches (industrial) as may be enumerated in the act. State aid not to exceed in any year \$20,000 for any one city of the first class, and not to exceed \$10,000 for any other city, town, or village. Ch. 515, Aug. 9, 1915.

Wisconsin: Amending subsec. 3, sec. 553p-4, Wisconsin Statutes, increasing the tax rate in cities for the support of industrial and continuation schools.

Increases maximum rate that may be levied from one-half to three-fourths of 1 mill. Ch. 430, June 15, 1917.

Wisconsin: Amending certain sections and subsections of the statutes relating to industrial education.

State board of industrial education reorganized to consist of nine members appointed by the governor—three employers of labor, three skilled employees not having employing or discharging power, and three farmers—and State superintendent of public instruction and a member of industrial commission. Provisions of Smith-Hughes Act accepted. Board of industrial education designated for purposes of said act. State treasurer to be custodian of funds. Qualifications of teachers in industrial schools to be prescribed by board of industrial education. Said board may employ clerks, stenographers, etc. Ch. 494, June 26, 1917.

Wisconsin: Amending subsecs. 6 and 7, sec. 553, p. 3, and creating subsec. 10, sec. 553, p. 3, Wisconsin Statutes, relating to industrial education.

Authorizes industrial boards of industrial education to provide buildings, grounds, etc., for industrial schools. Teachers for such schools shall be employed and their qualifications determined by said board, with the approval of the State board of industrial education. Local boards may supply other necessary technical advisors, experts, and skilled persons. Students may be employed for office work. Contracts for work done or supplies and material furnished are regulated by this act. Ch. 675, July 16, 1917.

Wisconsin: See also H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Wyoming: Accepting the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act of Congress providing Federal aid for vocational education.

State board of education designated for the purposes of said act. State treasurer to be custodian of funds. Ch. 99, Feb. 20, 1917.

Wyoming: See also A (b1), State boards.

O (b). Agricultural Schools.

See also L (j), Agriculture.

Arkansas: See L (j), Agriculture.

Georgia: Appropriating \$10,000 for the purpose of rebuilding and equipping the academic building of the Third District Agricultural and Mechanical School at Americus. No. 22, p. 8, Aug. 2, 1915.

Georgia: "An act to establish and organize a college in the town of Crawfordville, Tallapoosa County, Ga., as a branch of the University of Georgia, to be known as Alexander H. Stephens Institute, and for other purposes."

Accepts from Stephens Monumental Association a tract of about 12 acres of land with buildings thereon, the former home of Alexander H. Stephens. Provides board of trustees to be subject to trustees of university. No State appropriation to be made. No. 390, p. 98, Aug. 8, 1916.

Georgia: Providing for the establishment and maintenance of an agricultural, industrial, and normal school for training colored teachers; making such school a branch of the State university. No. 244, p. 195, Aug. 21, 1917.

Georgia: Providing for the establishment and maintenance of an industrial and agricultural school in the twelfth agricultural district of the State. No. 254, p. 191, Aug. 21, 1917.

Massachusetts: Providing for the establishment and maintenance of an independent agricultural school in the County of Norfolk. Ch. 189, Apr. 21, 1915.

Massachusetts: An act to authorize cities to maintain schools of agriculture and horticulture.

Any city which accepts the provisions of this act may establish and maintain schools for instructing families and individuals, by means of day, part-time, or evening classes, in gardening, fruit-growing, floriculture, poultry keeping, animal husbandry, and other branches of agriculture and horticulture. Location and organization of such schools and instruction given therein must have approval of State board of education. Cities to vote on question at next general election. Ch. 185, May 9, 1910.

Massachusetts: Amending paragraph 2, sec. 9, ch. 471, Acts of 1911, relating to State aid to district agricultural schools.

Strikes out provision that annual expenditure for part payment of teachers' salaries in agricultural departments of high schools shall not exceed \$10,000. Ch. 61, Mar. 12, 1917.

Michigan: Providing for the establishment of rural agricultural schools by consolidating three or more rural schools in any township or school district; for the organization of school districts in certain cases; for teaching agriculture, manual training, and home economics therein, and providing State aid for the maintenance thereof. Act No. 226, May 10, 1917.

Minnesota: Authorizing the University of Minnesota to exchange certain lands belonging to it and heretofore acquired for use in connection with the agricultural school at Morris for other lands more suitable for use in connection with said agricultural school. Ch. 329, Apr. 17, 1917.

Nebraska: Establishing a school of irrigation in Scotts Bluff County. Ch. 230, Mar. 23, 1917.

Nebraska: See also O (a), Industrial education, general.

Nevada: Providing for the establishment of county agricultural farms and granting State aid therefor.

County commissioners authorized to establish such farms. Conducted under agreement with State university. Ch. 108, Mar. 24, 1917.

Nevada: See also O (a), Industrial education, general.

New Hampshire: Amending ch. 176, Acts of 1915, relating to the management and control of State institutions.

New Hampshire: College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts is exempted from control of the board of trustees of State institutions.

Ch. 112, Apr. 3, 1917.

New York: Amending the education law, in relation to the New York State school of agriculture on Long Island.

As amended, act provides that a director or teacher can be removed only "on charges duly proven to the satisfaction of said board of trustees."

Ch. 482, Mar. 3, 1915.

New York: Amending the education law relative to agricultural schools. Adds article 40-a to said law. Instruction in such schools to be under the general supervision of the State commissioner of education.

Ch. 207, Apr. 10, 1917.

North Dakota: Amending sec. 1456, Compiled Laws, 1913, relating to the joint maintenance by county and State of county agricultural and training schools.

Increases from \$3,000 to \$5,000, the maximum amount which the State will pay.
H. B. 112, p. 106, Pop. Ed., Mar. 10, 1917.

North Dakota: See also C (b), Local bonds and indebtedness.

Ohio: Establishing a State agricultural school at New Lyme, Ashtabula County, and authorizing the board of trustees of the Ohio State University to receive and control certain property for the use and benefit of said school.

H. B. No. 413, p. 320, May 26, 1915.

Pennsylvania: See A (b1), State boards.

Philippines: See T (c), Schools for the blind.

South Carolina: See P (c), State universities and colleges.

Vermont: An act to create the Theodore N. Vail Agricultural School and providing for the management of the State schools of agriculture.

Theodore N. Vail Agricultural School and Farm established at Lyndon. Said school and agricultural school at Randolph are constituted the special agricultural schools of the State. Board of trustees of such schools shall consist of commissioner of agriculture, the dean of the State agricultural college, and three members appointed by the governor. Said trustees shall have the general care, management, and control of all schools of agriculture and farms maintained or in any way aided by the State. Appointive members shall each receive \$4 per day and expenses when in the performance of their duties; trustees shall report biennially to the legislature. They may receive appropriations, donations, and bequests. Treasurer of State shall receive funds for such schools and, on order of auditor pay the same to the treasurer of the trustees. Sum of \$20,000 annually appropriated to Theodore N. Vail School.

Act No. 76, Mar. 31, 1915.

Vermont: Making the commissioner of agriculture director of the State agricultural schools.
No. 17, p. 17, Mar. 3, 1917.

Vermont: See also B (e), State aid for elementary education; N (n), High schools.

Wisconsin: Repealing subsecs. 4 and 5 of sec. 172-63 and sec. 5531-2 and amending subsecs. 1 and 3 of sec. 5531 of the Statutes, relating to county schools of agriculture and domestic science and making appropriations.

Repealed subsections of section 172-63 appropriated annually \$45,000 for county agricultural school buildings and necessary sums as State aid for general instruction in county agricultural schools. Repealed section 553-12 provided for State aid to county schools of agriculture. Amended section provides that State superintendent shall not place on approved list more than 7 schools (was 10 under old law) for State aid. Subsection 3 provides State aid for such a school equal to amount expended for legally qualified teachers employed for at least eight months.
Ch. 482, July 20, 1915.

Wisconsin: Authorizing county boards to discontinue any county school of agriculture and domestic science.
Ch. 364, June 8, 1917.

Wisconsin: See also O (a), Industrial education, general.

O (c). Trade Schools.

Arkansas: See L (j), Agriculture.

Colorado: See A (d), District boards and officers.

Connecticut: Relating to trade and vocational schools.

State board of education may continue to maintain schools already established and in addition may establish public day and continuation schools, part-time schools and evening schools, for instruction in the arts and practices of trades and vocations; said board may make rules and regulations for such

schools, but no person under 14 years old may be admitted. Board may expend State funds for support; may appoint and remove teachers; shall report annually to governor; may arrange with manufacturing and mechanical establishments for opportunity for pupils to practice their trades. Towns and districts may vote money for the support of such schools. Ch. 263, May 16, 1915.

Hawaii: Creating a trade and vocational school at Lahalaaluna.

Act 100, Apr. 18, 1917.

Louisiana: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Maine: See M (c), Evening schools.

Massachusetts: Amending ch. 106, Acts of 1912, relating to classes in practical arts for women.

Authorizes cities and towns to establish both day and evening classes. If day classes only or evening classes only are established, they shall be open to women over 16 years old; if both are established, day classes shall be open to those over 16, and evening classes shall be open to those over 17 who are employed during the day. Ch. 266, May 20, 1915.

Massachusetts: Providing for the establishment and maintenance of an independent vocational school in the county of Hampshire.

Provides that the qualified voters of county shall vote on question of establishing such a school. Ch. 225, May 5, 1915.

Massachusetts: An act relative to cooperative courses in public schools and to employment of pupils in cooperating agencies.

Permits children between 14 and 16 years of age who are in cooperative courses to be employed for part time by cooperating agencies. Ch. 95, Apr. 3, 1916.

Nebraska: See O (a), Industrial education, general.

Nevada: See O (a), Industrial education, general.

Oregon: Repealing ch. 41, Acts of 1913.

Repealed chapter authorized directors of school districts having 20,000 inhabitants or more to provide trade schools for dependent girls.

Ch. 169, Feb. 23, 1915.

Pennsylvania: See A (b1), State boards.

Vermont: See B (e), State aid for elementary education.

West Virginia: Amending sec. 189, ch. 45, Code of 1913, relating to the Montgomery preparatory branch of the West Virginia University.

Said branch changed to a trade school to be known as the West Virginia Trades School. Ch. 84, Feb. 24, 1917.

Wisconsin: See H (f), Compulsory attendance; O (a), Industrial education, general; O (b), Agricultural schools.

O (d). Continuation Schools.

See also M (c), Evening schools.

California: Amending sec. 1858 of the Political Code, relating to the apportionment of the elementary school funds and the counting of attendance in elementary and secondary schools.

Apportionment made on the basis of average attendance. Credit in proportion to number of minutes attended is allowed for attendance upon special part-time classes. Ch. 719, May 31, 1917.

California: Amending sec. 1532 of the Political Code, relating to the powers and duties of the superintendent of public instruction; and repealing sec. 1505 of said code.

Requires State superintendent to report to State controller the average attendance in special day and evening classes and part-time vocational classes (as well as in regular day and evening schools). Ch. 733, May 31, 1917.

Colorado: See A (d), District boards and officers.

Connecticut: See O (c), Trade schools.

Massachusetts: See O (c), Trade schools.

Nebraska: See O (a), Industrial education, general.

New York: See U (e), Schools for dependents and delinquents.

Pennsylvania: See A (b1), State boards; H (g), Child labor.

Wisconsin: Amending sec. 553p-7 of the statutes, relating to industrial education.

Person over 14 years old, who is employed in any city, town, or village maintaining an industrial school and who resides in another city, town, or village which maintains such a school, may attend such school in municipality where employed with approval of local board of industrial education, and municipality whose school he attends may collect tuition fee from municipality of his residence.

Ch. 238, June 11, 1915.

Wisconsin: Regulating the attendance of minors at continuation schools.

Ch. 674, July 14, 1917.

Wisconsin: See also H (f), Compulsory attendance; O (a), Industrial education, general.

P. HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

(a) General.

Arizona: Providing for the management and control of State institutions.

Creates a commission of three members. Appointed by governor with consent of the senate; not more than two to be of same political party; salary, \$3,000 each; expenses paid. Educational institutions controlled: for deaf and blind; State industrial school; Pioneers' Home and all State charitable, penal and reformatory institutions. Regents of university, normal school boards, directors of Pioneer Historical Society, curators of State library and curators of State law and legislative reference library are made subject, in all matters affecting the receipt or expenditure of funds, to superior authority and direction, of said commission.

Ch. 89, Mar. 20, 1917.

Colorado: Requiring presidents of governing boards of State educational institutions to make annual reports to governor.

Applies to presidents of governing boards of State university, the School of Mines, State Agricultural College, Fort Lewis School of Agriculture, State normal schools, and School for Deaf and Blind.

Ch. 125, Apr. 12, 1915.

Kentucky: An act to amend charters of cities of the first class and to authorize such cities to support by the levy of a tax or otherwise a municipal university.

The general council of any city of the first class (Louisville) may levy for the support of a university not less than 1 cent nor more than 3 cents on \$100 taxable property. Council may devote to such purpose any other funds not derived from taxes levied for special purposes. Chief work of such university must be instruction in advance of high-school course. Council may set apart a site for university.

Ch. 52, Mar. 23, 1915.

North Carolina: Authorizing the charitable, educational, and other institutions of the State to take land by condemnation proceedings.

Ch. 132, Mar. 5, 1917.

Oklahoma: Authorizing the State board of education and the State board of agriculture to fix and collect entrance, library, and laboratory fees for the various State educational institutions.

Ch. 151, Mar. 13, 1915.

Oregon: Providing for a committee of the house and senate to investigate the matter of the support of the higher educational institutions of the State and to report on the same at the next session of the legislature.

H. C. R. No. 9, Feb. 23, 1915.

Vermont: Providing that no student of a college or seminary of learning shall lose his legal residence at home while attending such institution.

Act No. 1-(sec 6), Jan. 30, 1915.

Vermont: Allowing towns to vote scholarships to deserving students.

Town may vote one or more such scholarships for deserving college students.

No. 102, Mar. 3, 1917.

Washington: Amending sec. 9099, Remington and Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes, relating to exemption of schools and colleges from taxation.

Institutions of college grade may have exempt from taxation not more than 40 acres of land used exclusively for school and campus purposes (was 10 acres); no one religious denomination shall have more than one such exemption.

Ch. 146, Mar. 18, 1915.

P (b). Finance; Lands; Support.

Alabama: Providing for granting a free scholarship in each of certain schools of the State, to the value of \$100 each year, upon the donation to the State by the United Daughters of the Confederacy of Alabama of the sum of \$1,250 for securing each such scholarship.

One scholarship each is provided for the State university, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Alabama Girls' Technical Institute, and four "Class A" normal schools.

Act No. 101, p. 140, Feb. 24, 1915.

California: Amending ch. 582, Acts of 1911, creating "the State university fund."

Extends for two years the provision that such fund shall not in any year exceed by ~~7~~ per cent the fund of the preceding year. Strikes out provision that at least one-fourth of fund shall be set aside for buildings.

Ch. 222, May 17, 1915.

California: Amending sec. 9, ch. 225, of the Acts of 1903, regulating the sale of commercial fertilizers.

Adds provision that moneys received under this act may be used for building purposes at the University of California.

Ch. 34, Apr. 10, 1915.

California: Authorizing the State to become indebted in the sum of \$1,800,000 for the purpose of providing buildings at the State university.

Referendum Measure, Approved Nov 3, 1914.

California: Amending act of Apr. 25, 1911, relating to the support of the University of California.

Allows fund to increase 7 per cent over amount for immediately preceding year until the seventy-second fiscal year is reached.

Ch. 415, May 15, 1917.

Colorado: Levying a tax for the support and maintenance of the University of Colorado and for the construction of buildings for the use of said institution.

In addition to tax already provided, there shall be levied annually five and one-half hundredths of 1 mill on the dollar.

Ch. 171, Apr. 12, 1915.

Colorado: Levying a tax for the construction, equipment, and furnishing of buildings for the institutions of higher education of Colorado.

In addition to levy now authorized, an annual State tax of three-tenths of 1 mill on the dollar is provided to continue 10 years.

Ch. 130, Mar. 24, 1917.

Florida: Empowering the board of county commissioners of each county to create scholarships at the agricultural department of the University of Florida; providing for the appointments thereto and making an appropriation to maintain the same.

Ch. 6837 (No. 31), June 5, 1915.

Georgia: Proposing an amendment to the constitution to exempt from taxation the endowments of colleges, incorporated academies, and seminaries of learning, provided the same are not invested in real estate.

No. 203, p. 39, Aug. 21, 1917.

Illinois: Appropriating \$5,000,000 for the biennium beginning July 1, 1915, for the University of Illinois.

H. B. 903, p. 58, June 28, 1915.

Illinois: Appropriating for the biennium beginning July 1, 1917, the sum of \$4,800,000 for the use and maintenance of the University of Illinois.

H. B. 992, p. 199, June 26, 1917.

Nevada: Authorizing the State to transfer to the different funds of the University of Nevada certain bonds and moneys, and authorizing the board of regents of the university to ascertain the amount of bonds and moneys so to be transferred.

Ch. 215, Mar. 24, 1915.

New Hampshire: Appropriating \$15,000 annually for two years to Dartmouth College.

Such appropriation to include 10 scholarships for New Hampshire students.

Ch. 257, Apr. 19, 1917.

New Hampshire: Appropriating to the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts \$100,000 for improvements and \$13,150.32 for cooperative agricultural extension work under the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act.

Ch. 274, Apr. 19, 1917.

New York: An act for the relief of pupils who are qualified for university scholarships except for failure to apply for college entrance diplomas.

Ch. 48, Mar. 12, 1917.

North Carolina: Providing for the issuance of State bonds, not to exceed \$3,000,000 in amount, for the permanent enlargement and improvement of the State's educational and charitable institutions.

Ch. 154, Mar. 5, 1917.

Washington: Fixing State tax levy for higher education.

Following levies made for States institutions: University, seventy-four one-hundredths of 1 mill; State college, forty-five one-hundredths of 1 mill; Hollingham Normal School, fifteen and one-fifth one-hundredths of 1 mill; Cheney Normal School, thirteen one-hundredths of 1 mill; Ellensburg Normal School, ten and four-fifths one-hundredths of 1 mill.

Ch. 95, Mar. 12, 1917.

Wisconsin: See B (c), Permanent State school funds.

P (c). State Universities and Colleges.

Alabama: Amending sec. 1889 of the Code of 1907, relating to the medical department of the University of Alabama.

Provides that said department shall remain at Mobile so long as it can be maintained there as a Class A school of medicine as defined by the council on medical education of the American Medical Association, otherwise trustees of University may remove said institution to Tuscaloosa or elsewhere.

Act No. 89, p. 133, Feb. 18, 1915.

Alabama: See also P (b), Finance, lands, support.

Arizona: Establishing a bureau of mines and the direction of the board of regents of the University of Arizona.

Ch. 17, Mar. 4, 1916.

Arizona: See also P (a), Higher institutions, general.

Arkansas: Appropriating for the maintenance of the University of Arkansas.

Consents to the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act. Act 289, Mar. 27, 1915.

California: See F (a), Teachers' contracts, duties, etc.; M (e), University extension—public lectures; T (c), Schools for the blind.

Colorado: Levying a tax for the support and maintenance of the State University.

In addition to levy now authorized, an annual State tax of eight-hundredths of 1 mill is provided. Ch. 149, Mar. 24, 1917.

Colorado: See also P (a), Higher institutions, general.

Delaware: See G (d), Teachers' institutes and summer schools.

Florida: Establishing a State museum at the University of Florida and a natural history and ethnological survey of the State. Ch. 7368, May 30, 1917.

Florida: See also M (e), University extension—public lectures.

Georgia: State highway department to consist of State prison commission, State geologist, dean of the college of civil engineering of the State university, and the professor of highway engineering at the Georgia School of Technology.

No. 413, p. 125, Aug. 16, 1916.

Georgia: See also O (b), Agricultural schools.

Illinois: Amending sec. 173 of "An act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved June 12, 1909, as amended, relating to scholarships in the State university.

Exempts from entrance examination holders of scholarships who are graduates of schools accredited by the university. H. B. 78, p. 757, June 11, 1917.

Illinois: See also M (e), University extension—public lectures; P (b), Finance, lands, support.

Indiana: Authorizing the State to sell certain lands in Lawrence County to Indiana University. Ch. 24, Feb. 25, 1915.

Indiana: See also T (c), Schools for the blind.

Iowa: Authorizing the State board of education to construct an armory at the State university and at the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. Ch. 201, Apr. 21, 1917.

Iowa: Authorizing the State board of education to establish and maintain as a part of the State university the Iowa Child-Welfare Research Station. Ch. 282, Apr. 21, 1917.

Kansas: Providing for the establishment at the State university of an information bureau to procure and disseminate financial, industrial, commercial, and other statistical information of the State of Kansas and to encourage investment and immigration. Ch. 53, Mar. 24, 1915.

Kansas: Authorizing the University of Kansas to certify public accountants. Ch. 1, Mar. 24, 1915.

Kansas: Prohibiting the employment in State educational institutions of relatives of the heads of governing bodies of such institutions. Ch. 301, Mar. 6, 1917.

Kansas: Constitutional amendment providing for a permanent income for the State educational institutions.

Authorizes legislature to levy a permanent tax for such institutions. Ch. 352, Mar. 10, 1917.

Kansas: See also A (bl), State boards.

Kentucky: See L (j), Agriculture.

Louisiana: Directing the secretary of state to deliver to the library of the State university certain public documents to be exchanged for material relating to government, and providing for the classification and use of such material.

Act No. 147, July 5, 1918.

Michigan: Making an appropriation for the construction of a new library building for the University of Michigan, and providing a tax to meet the same.

Appropriates \$350,000.

Act No. 190; May 11, 1915.

Minnesota: Granting free tuition at the State university to honorably discharged soldiers of the State who were called in 1916 for Mexican border service.

Ch. 279, Apr. 17, 1917.

Minnesota: Creating the office of "comptroller" for the State university, authorizing the appointment of an incumbent thereof, prescribing his powers and duties; providing a budget system for the fiscal affairs of the State university; the payment of the salaries of officers, teachers, and employees of the university and the purchase of and payment for material and supplies for the university and the various departments thereof.

Ch. 486, Apr. 21, 1917.

Minnesota: See also M (e), University extension—public lectures; O (b), Agricultural schools.

Missouri: See M (e), University extension—public lectures.

Montana: Equalizing the opportunity for higher education to the youth of the State by authorizing the payment of traveling fare of students attending the institutions of the University of Montana.

State board of education authorized to refund such fare of each student less \$5. Sum of \$10,000 for biennium.

Ch. 123, Mar. 7, 1917.

Montana: See also G (c), County and local normal schools.

Nebraska: Amending sec. 7034, Revised Statutes of 1913, relating to colleges of the State university, adding thereto a college of pharmacy.

Ch. 127, Apr. 10, 1915.

Nebraska: See also A (b2), State officers; M (e), University extension—public lectures; N (a), High schools.

Nevada: Providing for the consolidation of the various public-service departments of the University of Nevada under the heading "Public service division of the University of Nevada," and providing for a uniform method of administration and control, and for the making of rules and regulations whereby the work of these departments may be most effective, and naming the departments comprehended herein.

Departments comprehended: (1) Analytical laboratory, (2) hygienic laboratory, (3) food and drug control, (4) weights and measures, (5) agricultural extension, (6) veterinary control, (7) agricultural experiment station, (8) engineering experimentation.

Ch. 98, Mar. 11, 1915.

Nevada: Establishing at the University of Nevada a State veterinary control service.

Ch. 96, Mar. 11, 1915.

Nevada: Empowering the board of regents of the University of Nevada to establish emeritus positions, and prescribing the conditions and qualifications of those who shall benefit thereunder.

Ch. 204, Mar. 24, 1915.

Nevada: Amending sec. 4641, Revised Laws, 1912, relating to the powers and duties of the regents of the State university.

Defines qualifications required of president of university.

Ch. 50, Mar. 8, 1917.

Nevada: Appropriating \$2,000 for the aid of the work of the student loan fund of the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Ch. 69, Mar. 12, 1917.

Nevada: Providing for the publication of bulletins, circulars, and periodicals of the agricultural extension division of the University of Nevada.

Ch. 90, Mar. 14, 1917.

Nevada: Authorizing the University of Nevada to purchase an experiment farm.

Ch. 145, Mar. 22, 1917.

Nevada: Amending "An act relating to the State university and matters properly connected therewith," approved Feb. 7, 1887.

Board of regents to consist of five members elected at general election; term, 10 years, one elected every 2 years.
Ch. 180, Mar. 24, 1917.

Nevada: See also F (a), Teachers' contracts, duties, etc.; M (e), University extension, public lectures; O (b), Agricultural schools; Q (d), Mining schools.

New Jersey: See Q (b), Agricultural colleges.

North Carolina: Increasing the number of trustees of the State university. Number increased from 81 to 101.
Ch. 47, Feb. 21, 1917.

North Dakota: See A (b1), State boards; B (d), State taxation for school purposes; G (b), State normal schools.

Ohio: Providing for the erection of a woman's building at the Ohio State University.
H. B. No. 452, p. 51, Mar. 24, 1917.

Ohio: See also M (e), University extension, public lectures; O (b), Agricultural schools.

Oklahoma: Creating and legalizing revolving funds at State institutions and providing for additions or accretions thereto and for the maintenance of such funds and for the disbursement thereof.
Ch. 227, Mar. 28, 1917.

Oklahoma: Relating to dormitories now or hereafter located in any of the educational institutions of the State; their use; defining who is entitled to the privileges of rooming therein; the apportionment of the dormitory capacity or space among the several counties of the State; providing for reasonable charge for the rooms or rooming privileges and the converting of such charge into the State treasury.
Ch. 248, Mar. 26, 1917.

Oklahoma: See also O (a), Industrial education, general; R (b), Educational corporations.

Philippines: Amending Act No. 1870 by authorizing the board of regents of the University of the Philippines to receive in trust legacies, gifts, and donations of real and personal property of any kind.
Act. No. 2483, Feb. 5, 1915.

Porto Rico: Authorizing school boards to provide scholarships in the normal department of the University of Porto Rico for certain persons who desire to prepare for teaching in rural schools.
No. 7, Apr. 12, 1917.

South Carolina: An act relating to beneficiary scholarships and free tuition in the institutions of the State for higher education, and to define the duties of the State board of charities and corrections with reference thereto.

Directs said board to investigate and report on the "financial condition of all persons, their parents, guardians, or other persons liable in law for the support and maintenance of such persons, who hold or apply for beneficiary scholarships or obtain or apply for free tuition in any of the State institutions for higher education in this State."
Act No. 505, Mar. 25, 1916.

South Carolina: Prohibiting colleges and institutions of learning, supported in whole or in part by the State, from giving enrollment to applicants from without the State in preference to those residing within the State.
No. 175, Feb. 27, 1917.

South Dakota: See O (a), Industrial education, general.

Tennessee: Amending the charter of the University of Tennessee by providing for the appointment of two trustees from the city of Memphis.

By reason of the existence of departments of said university in said city, the governor is directed to appoint two additional trustees from said city.
Ch. 28, Mar. 19, 1915.

Tennessee: Providing for the issuance of State bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000 for the development, maintenance, etc., of the University of Tennessee. Ch. 35, Mar. 20, 1917.

Tennessee: See also M (e), University extension, public lectures.

Texas: Proposing an amendment to the constitution of the State of Texas providing for the separation of the University of Texas and the Agricultural and Mechanical College. H. J. R. No. 34, p. 291, Apr. 7, 1915.

Utah: Amending sec. 2309, Compiled Laws of 1907, relating to fees received at the University of Utah.

Requires such fees to be turned over at the end of each month to the State treasurer. Ch. 30, Mar. 15, 1915.

Utah: See also A (b1), State boards.

Vermont: Amending sec. 2, No. 83, acts of 1965, relating to trustees of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College.

Terms of office of all such trustees to end on January 31.

No. 67, Feb. 21, 1917.

Vermont: See also M (e), University extension, public lectures.

Washington: An act for the support of the University of Washington and relating to the erection and equipment of two buildings at the university, making appropriations therefor, and providing a system of student fees and creating a building fund.

Building fund created. Appropriates \$150,000 for each of two buildings. Prescribes fees to be paid by students and prescribes disposition of such fees. Ch. 66, Mar. 15, 1915.

Washington: Establishing entrance requirements of the University of Washington, the State College of Washington, and the State normal schools; establishing the courses of instruction in the university and the State college; authorizing the State board of education to prescribe courses of study for the State normal schools; providing for awarding certificates and diplomas by the State normal schools; creating a joint board of higher curricula and defining its powers and duties, and repealing conflicting acts. Ch. 10, Feb. 10, 1917.

Washington: See also A (b1), State boards; E (e), Recognition of normal and college diplomas; P (b), Finance, lands, support.

West Virginia: Amending secs. 173 and 174, ch. 45, Code of West Virginia of 1913, relating to cadets of the military department of the West Virginia University.

Fixes number of such cadets at not exceeding 600. Tuition free and books and stationery to the value of \$15 annually for each cadet.

Ch. 65, Feb. 20, 1915.

West Virginia: Amending sec. 173, ch. 45, West Virginia Code, as amended by ch. 65, acts of 1915, relating to cadets in the military department of the State university.

Strikes out provision that not exceeding 600 cadets shall be admitted to the military department. Ch. 69, Feb. 18, 1917.

West Virginia: See also E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

Wisconsin: Repealing sec. 888 of the statutes and creating a new section to be numbered sec. 888, relating to tuition for nonresident students at the university.

Exempts residents of the State; fixes tuition for nonresidents at \$124 a year; regents may prescribe rates for extra studies. Regents may remit tuition fees to not exceeding 5 per cent of nonresidents for merit.

Ch. 647, Aug. 17, 1915.

Wisconsin: Amending sec. 386 of the statutes, relating to the departments of the State university.

Provides that the medical school shall consist of courses of instruction customarily covered in the first two years of a medical curriculum.

Ch. 334, July 2, 1915.

Wisconsin: Amending sec. 388, Wisconsin Statutes, relating to tuition of nonresident students at the university.

Extends free tuition to any student whose parents have been bona fide residents of the State for one year next preceding the beginning of any semester for which such student enters the university.

Ch. 359, June 8, 1917.

Wisconsin: Authorizing the board of regents of the State university to establish and maintain a training school for public service.

Ch. 412, June 14, 1917.

Wisconsin: Amending certain sections of the statutes transferring certain functions of the University of Wisconsin to the department of agriculture.

Ch. 593, July 7, 1917.

Wisconsin: Amending subsec. (4), sec. 20.40, and creating sec. 36.20 and a new paragraph of subsec. (3), sec. 20.41 of the statutes, authorizing the University of Wisconsin to conduct investigational and demonstrational work in order to determine the most efficient and economical methods of land clearing.

Ch. 658, July 5, 1917.

Wisconsin: See also A (b1), State boards.

Wyoming: Providing for the levy of an annual tax for permanent buildings and improvements of the University of Wyoming.

Provides for such purpose a tax of one-eighth of a mill in addition to other taxes or appropriations.

Ch. 42, Feb. 20, 1915.

Wyoming: See also A (b1), State boards; B (b), State school lands; M (e), University extension, public lectures.

P (d). Carnegie Fund.

Q. PROFESSIONAL AND HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

(a) Teachers' Colleges and Normal Schools.

See G (b), State normal schools; P (c), State universities and colleges.

Q (b). Agricultural Colleges.

Alabama: See M (e), University extension—public lectures; P (b), Finance, lands, support.

Alaska: Accepting the grants of land and money for the benefit of an agricultural college and school of mines for the Territory of Alaska.

Ch. 34, May 3, 1917.

Alaska: Providing for the establishment of the Alaska Agriculture College and School of Mines in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved Mar. 4, 1915.

Ch. 62, May 3, 1917.

Colorado: Levying a tax for the support and maintenance of the State Agricultural College and for the construction of buildings for the use of said institution.

In addition to the levy already authorized by law, a tax of two and three-quarter hundredths of 1 mill shall be levied annually. Ch. 5, Apr. 12, 1915.

Colorado: Providing a fund for the maintenance and support of the Fort Lewis School of Agriculture, Mechanical, and Household Arts at Hesperus.

Provides for an annual State tax of two one-hundredths of 1 mill on the dollar. Ch. 91, Apr. 12, 1915.

Colorado: Providing a fund for the maintenance of the experiment station at the State Agricultural College.

Provides for a State tax of two and one-quarter hundredths of 1 mill on the dollar. Ch. 2, Apr. 12, 1915.

Colorado: Establishing an agricultural experiment station at or near Greeley. Ch. 1, Apr. 17, 1915.

Colorado: Levying a tax for the support and maintenance of the State Agricultural College.

In addition to levy now authorized an annual State tax of four-hundredths of 1 mill on the dollar is provided. Ch. 127, Mar. 24, 1917.

Colorado: See also P (a), Higher Institutions, general.

Connecticut: Amending ch. 176, Public Acts of 1913, relating to trustees of Connecticut Agricultural College.

Appointive members appointed by governor. Formerly appointed by Senate. Ch. 139, Apr. 13, 1917.

Connecticut: Establishing scholarships at the State Agricultural College.

Trustees of college may establish at least two scholarships of \$100 each for each county. Ch. 407, May 10, 1917.

Delaware: Appropriating \$5,000 annually for the agricultural experiment station at Delaware College. Ch. 190, Mar. 15, 1915.

Delaware: Providing for the expenses of certain public-school teachers of the State in attendance upon the summer school for teachers at Delaware College.

Every teacher who has taught for one year or more in the State and who declares his intention to continue so teaching shall be entitled to have his expenses of board and transportation paid. Teacher must attend entire session to receive benefits of this act, unless excused by president of college or director of summer school. Ch. 202, Apr. 2, 1917.

Delaware: Appropriating to Delaware College \$7,890.77 for agricultural extension for two fiscal years beginning July 1, 1917.

Appropriation to secure benefits of Smith-Lever Act of Congress. Ch. 204, Apr. 2, 1917.

Delaware: Increasing the annual appropriation for State College for Colored Students.

Annual appropriation, \$8,000. Ch. 208, Apr. 2, 1917.

Delaware: See also G (d), Teachers' institutes and summer schools.

Georgia: See P (c), State universities and colleges.

Indiana: Authorizing the Indiann Horticultural Society to turn over and surrender to the trustees of Purdue University its experimental orchard in Lawrence County, reserving certain rights therein to said society; providing for the control and management of said orchard by said university.

Ch. 96, Acts of 1917.

Indiana: See also B (d), State taxation for school purposes; M (e), University extension—public lectures.

Iowa: See P (c), State universities and colleges.

Kansas: Placing dairy herds of State institutions under the supervision of professor of dairy husbandry of State agricultural college.

Ch. 390, Feb. 20, 1917.

Kansas: See also A (b1), State boards; M (e), University extension—public lectures; P (c), State universities and colleges.

Maryland: An act to direct and require the governor of the State of Maryland to appoint the same persons upon both the board of trustees of the Maryland State College of Agriculture and the State board of agriculture, so that said boards will be one and the same.

Ch. 225, Apr. 11, 1916.

Massachusetts: An act to establish the Mount Toby State Demonstration Forest and to provide for instruction therein by the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Ch. 234, May 19, 1916.

Massachusetts: Providing for experimental work by the Massachusetts Agricultural College in the planting and growing of tobacco.

Ch. 25 (Resolves), Mar. 17, 1917.

Michigan: Amending sec. 1. Act No. 232, Public Acts of 1901, as last amended by Act No. 266, Public Acts of 1907, providing aid for the Michigan Agricultural College.

Increases from one-tenth mill to one-fifth mill on the dollar the State tax for the support of said college and experiment stations.

Act No. 114, Apr. 29, 1915.

Missouri: Amending secs. 11134 and 11141. Art. XVII, ch. 106, Revised Statutes of 1909, relating to the College of Agriculture and the School of Mines.

"The leading object of said colleges shall be to teach such branches as are related to agriculture and mechanic arts and mining, including military tactics, and without excluding other scientific and classical studies, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life." Said colleges are authorized to confer degrees "suitable to their designs and courses of study."

S. B. 522, p. 391, Mar. 23, 1915.

Nevada: Authorizing the board of regents of the University of Nevada to lease a college farm and appropriating the sum of \$10,000 therefor.

Ch. 229, Mar. 24, 1915.

New Hampshire: See M (e), University extension, public lectures.

New Jersey: Giving additional title to the State Agricultural College.

Also designated the State University of New Jersey.

Ch. 32, Mar. 15, 1917.

New Jersey: Relating to the State Agricultural College.

Board of visitors to consist of one member from each county, appointed by governor with consent of senate.

Ch. 40, Mar. 16, 1917.

New Jersey: Amending an act providing for additional free scholarships at the State Agricultural College, approved Mar. 31, 1890.

Scholarships to be awarded on competitive examination.

Ch. 77, Mar. 20, 1917.

New Mexico: See M (e), University extension, public lectures.

North Carolina: Changing the name of "The Agricultural and Mechanical College for the Colored Race" to "The Negro Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina."

Ch. 207, Mar. 9, 1915.

North Carolina: Amending ch. 408, Acts of 1907, relating to the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

Changes name to North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering.

Ch. 111, Mar. 2, 1917.

North Carolina: See also M (e), University extension, public lectures; O (a), Industrial education, general.

North Dakota: See A (b1), State boards; B (d), State taxation for school purposes; M (e), University extension, public lectures.

Oklahoma: See M (e), University extension, public lectures; O (a), Industrial education, general; P (c), State universities and colleges; R (b), Educational corporations.

Oregon: Providing for the establishment and maintenance of an agricultural experiment station in Hood River County. Ch. 207, Feb. 23, 1915.

Oregon: See also M (e), University extension, public lectures.

Pennsylvania: See M (e), University extension, public lectures.

Porto Rico: Authorizing municipalities to provide scholarships in the College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts for apt young men who need financial assistance. No. 19, Apr. 12, 1917.

Rhode Island: Amending sec. 2, ch. 76, General Laws of 1909, as amended by ch. 960, Acts of 1913, relating to the Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

Increases from \$30,000 to \$40,000 the annual State appropriation for said college. Ch. 1214, Apr. 22, 1915.

Rhode Island: Empowering the board of managers of Rhode Island State College to guarantee loans of money made to student societies at said college for the purpose of purchasing or constructing society houses to be used as student dormitories. Ch. 1370, Apr. 13, 1916.

South Carolina: See M (e), University extension, public lectures; P (c), State universities and colleges.

South Dakota: See M (e), University extension, public lectures; O (a), Industrial education, general.

Tennessee: See G (b), State normal schools.

Texas: Establishing a branch of the Agricultural and Mechanical College in that portion of western Texas lying west of the ninety-eighth meridian and north of the twenty-ninth parallel. Ch. 29, Feb. 20, 1917.

Texas: Establishing a branch of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stephenville, Erath County, to be known as the John Tarleton Agricultural College. Ch. 33, Feb. 20, 1917.

Texas: Establishing at Arlington, Tarrant County, a junior agricultural, mechanical, and industrial college, to be known as the Grubbs Vocational College. Ch. 97, Mar. 26, 1917.

Texas: Establishing a junior agricultural college east of the ninety-sixth meridian and north of the thirty-first parallel, and placing the government and direction of said institution under the governing boards of the State agricultural and mechanical college. Ch. 204, Apr. 9, 1917.

Texas: See also M (e), University extension; P (c), State universities and colleges.

Utah: Amending sec. 20004, Compiled Laws of 1907, relating to fees of the Agricultural College of Utah.

Requires such fees to be turned over at the end of each month to the State treasurer. Ch. 32, Mar. 15, 1915.

Utah: See also A (b1), State boards; M (e), University extension, public lectures.

Washington: Relating to the support of the State College and allotting lands and funds thereto. Ch. 11, Feb. 10, 1917.

Washington: See also A (b1), State boards; M (e), University extension, public lectures; P (b), Finance, lands, support; P (c), State universities and colleges.

West Virginia: Changing the name of the West Virginia Colored Institute and establishing collegiate courses therein.

Changes name to "West Virginia Collegiate Institute." Directs regents to establish such collegiate courses as may be "expedient and possible." Empowers such institute to do extension work in agriculture, home economics, and other subjects as directed by regents. Ch. 66, Feb. 25, 1915.

Wisconsin: See B (c), Permanent State School funds.

Q (c). United States Grant.

Colorado: Requiring the State board of land commissioners to make certain reports to the State board of agriculture concerning incomes, interest, royalties, and sales of the agricultural college land-grant lands.

Ch. 131, Apr. 12, 1915.

Colorado: Providing for the investment of the agricultural college funds derived from lands granted by the United States Government.

State board of agriculture is authorized to invest such fund in municipal or school district bonds or farm lands; fund must produce 5 per cent income or State will make up the deficiency.

Ch. 4, Apr. 12, 1915.

New Hampshire: Designating the treasurer of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts as the custodian of Federal funds granted to said college.

Ch. 195, Mar. 17, 1915.

Q (d). Mining Schools.

Alaska: See Q (b), Agricultural colleges.

Arizona: See P (c), State universities and colleges.

Colorado: Levying a tax for the support and maintenance of the Colorado School of Mines.

In addition to levy already authorized, an annual State tax of two-hundredths of 1 mill on the dollar is levied for such school.

Ch. 46, Mar. 24, 1917.

Missouri: See Q (b), Agricultural colleges.

Nevada: Creating a school of mines to be located at Tonopah, Nev., and to be under the direction and control of the regents of the University of Nevada.

Ch. 155, Mar. 17, 1915.

Nevada: Creating a school of mines to be located at Goldfield, Nev., and a school of mines to be located at Ely, Nev.

Ch. 132, Mar. 20, 1917.

North Dakota: Appropriating \$4,000 to the School of Mines for the investigation of the clays of the State.

II. B. 804, p. 60, Pop. Ed., Mar. 13, 1917.

Q (e). Military Schools.

Arizona: See L (c), Physical education.

New Mexico: Providing for the organization, control, and equipment of school cadet companies, and for the promotion of rifle practice and physical training therein.

Ch. 91, Mar. 18, 1915.

Ohio: Relating to the appointment of a commission to report as to the establishment of a proper policy and plan for the organized instruction of the stu-

dents in the schools and colleges of this State, and such other commercial and educational institutions and other associations as may see fit to avail themselves of such instruction, in the use of modern arms, the rudiments of drill and maneuver, and the maintenance and sanitation of camps.

H. J. R. No. 20, p. 861, Mar. 24, 1915.

South Carolina: See P (c), State universities and colleges.

Vermont: Amending sec. 1185 of the Public Statutes, relating to the rank of the faculty of Norwich University.

Such university is recognized as the military college of the State. Members of the faculty are given military rank. No. 63, Feb. 14, 1917.

West Virginia: See P (c), State universities and colleges.

Q (f). Other Technical and Professional Schools.

Alabama: See P (c), State universities and colleges.

Colorado: See P (a), Higher institutions, general.

Nebraska: See P (c), State universities and colleges.

North Carolina: Creating the training school for nurses of the State Sanatorium for the Treatment of Tuberculosis. Ch. 163, Mar. 8, 1915.

North Dakota: See A (b1), State boards.

Rhode Island: Amending sec. 6, ch. 77, General Laws of 1909, as amended by ch. 824, Acts of 1912, relating to State beneficiaries at the Rhode Island School of Design.

Increases from \$11,000 to \$13,000 the annual State appropriation for said beneficiaries. (Said appropriation does not include \$5,000 annually appropriated to textile department.) Ch. 1265, Apr. 24, 1915.

Rhode Island: Providing for State beneficiaries at the Rhode Island College of Pharmacy and Allied Sciences.

Appropriates \$1,000 to be expended by State board of education for scholarships at said college. Ch. 1374, Apr. 14, 1916.

Tennessee: Providing for the establishment of the Tennessee Polytechnic Institute at Cookeville, Putnam County.

On condition that Cookeville and Putnam County donate \$75,000 in cash or equivalent, the school will be established and conducted by the State board of education. When established as provided in this act, such school shall receive 2 per cent of the general educational fund of the State. (Amount of said fund received by county high schools is hereby reduced from 8 per cent to 6 per cent.) Ch. 35, Mar. 27, 1915.

Washington: Establishing the Washington State Nautical School in the port of Seattle. Ch. 20, Feb. 26, 1917.

R. PRIVATE AND ENDOWED HIGHER INSTITUTIONS: STATE CONTROL.

(a) Higher Institutions.

California: Carrying into effect the provisions of sec. 1a, art. 13, of the constitution, exempting property of educational institutions from taxation. Ch. 620, June 5, 1915.

R (b). Corporations of an Educational Character.

Alabama: Amending sec. 3530 of the Code of 1907, relating to the amendment of charters of educational institutions.

Trustees of the corporation must embrace the desired amendment in a resolution. If trustees are not self-perpetuating, but appointed or elected by any persons or organization other than themselves, resolution must be submitted to and receive approval of such persons or organization. After such approval it must be submitted to governor and must receive his approval. It shall then be filed in the office of secretary of state.

Act No. 436, p. 382, Sept. 10, 1915.

Hawaii: Regulating the establishment of private schools.

Act 75, Apr. 12, 1917.

Indiana: Authorizing cities of 100,000 population or more to contribute to the support of art associations providing art instruction for public school teachers and pupils.

Ch. 23, Feb. 22, 1915.

Louisiana: Authorizing the Academy of the Immaculate Conception at Opelousas to confer degrees and grant diplomas which, without further requirement, shall qualify the holders thereof for positions as principals or teachers in the public schools of the State.

Act No. 153, July 5, 1916.

Louisiana: Authorizing St. Mary's Academy, in the Parish of Natchitoches, to grant diplomas and confer degrees.

Act No. 201, July 6, 1916.

Louisiana: Authorizing St. Paul's College, of Covington, Parish of St. Tammany, to grant diplomas and confer degrees.

Act No. 213, July 6, 1916.

Louisiana: Authorizing the Academy of the Holy Angels, of New Orleans, to grant diplomas and confer degrees.

Act No. 257, July 6, 1916.

Maryland: Repealing certain joint resolutions and acts of previous legislatures, the design being to repeal all continuing appropriations to colleges, academies, and schools included in what is commonly known as the "Academic fund."

Ch. 377, Apr. 18, 1916.

Maryland: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Michigan: Providing for the incorporation of ecclesiastical seminaries for the higher and doctrinal education of persons intending to enter upon the ministry of the Gospel.

Act No. 121, May 6, 1915.

Michigan: Regulating the soliciting, using, handling, managing, and disbursing of gifts, contributions, and donations from the public for charitable, philanthropic, educational, beneficial, or benevolent purposes; providing for the discovery and publicity of all material facts relating thereto; prescribing and defining the jurisdiction, procedure, and practice of probate courts with regard thereto; providing penalty for violation of certain provisions of this act.

Act No. 194, May 10, 1917.

Nebraska: Prohibiting business colleges or business or commercial departments of any school or institution, doing business within the State of Nebraska or without the State when operating or soliciting within the State, from soliciting or accepting negotiable or promissory note or notes and from taking any negotiable notes or negotiable contracts for tuition or scholarships unless there shall be written or printed in plain words and bold type on the face of the said note or notes or negotiable contracts for tuition or scholarship and above the signatures thereto the words "Negotiable note given for tuition," or "Negotiable contract note given for tuition and scholarship," providing when the same may be sold and disposed of, and providing a penalty for violation of the act and making void notes and contracts made in violation of the act.

Ch. 220, Apr. 13, 1915.

New Jersey: An act to prohibit the conferring by any school, corporation, association, or institution of learning conducted within this State, or by any officer or member thereof, of degrees, based upon proficiency or learning, without the approval of the State board of education, except in certain cases.

Institutions conferring degrees must have approval of State board of education, but this act shall not apply to institutions having conferred degrees within the State for 25 years or longer, nor to any school conducted under the public school system of the State.

Ch. 152, Mar. 17, 1916.

New Jersey: Authorizing educational corporations whose grounds are open to the public to acquire additional land by purchase or condemnation.

Ch. 264, Mar. 31, 1917.

New Mexico: Authorizing the use of the Museum of New Mexico by the School of American Research, and prescribing the method of appointing the regents of said museum.

Ch. 97, Mar. 13, 1917.

New York: Incorporating Herring College, at Watertown, N. Y.

Ch. 41, Mar. 9, 1915.

New York: Amending the membership corporation law, in relation to alumni corporations, their funds and officers.

Increases from \$10,000 to \$50,000 the maximum income from property held by such corporation.

Ch. 235, Apr. 17, 1916.

New York: Amending the Greater New York charter, relating to the College of the City of New York.

In addition to work previously provided for, college may now offer "other educational advantages, including the admission of nonmatriculated students, within the college or elsewhere." Vocational diplomas and degrees may be granted.

Ch. 580, May 17, 1916.

New York: An act to dissolve the corporation known as "The Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund."

Ch. 264, May 14, 1917.

North Carolina: Providing for the licensing of business colleges or commercial schools conducted in the State of North Carolina.

Ch. 276, Mar. 9, 1915.

North Carolina: Authorizing charitable, educational, penal, or reformatory institutions not under the patronage and control of the State to change their charters, and prescribing the manner of such change.

Ch. 62, Feb. 26, 1917.

Ohio: Changing the name of Otterbein University to Otterbein College.

S. B. No. 155, p. 626, Mar. 29, 1917.

Ohio: Amending secs. 9935 and 9937 of the General Code, regulating the organization and government of universities and colleges and the election of trustees therein.

S. B. No. 156, p. 636, Mar. 31, 1917.

Oklahoma: Providing that new business colleges seeking locations in Oklahoma shall make bond to guarantee that said colleges will remain in business until those who have purchased scholarships will be enabled to complete the course or courses for which scholarships have been purchased.

Ch. 281, Mar. 30, 1915.

Oklahoma: Authorizing various colleges and universities to grant academic and professional degrees; providing for the approval by the State board of education of other colleges and institutions, and providing penalties for the unlawful granting of degrees.

Following may grant degrees: University of Oklahoma, the Agricultural and Mechanical College, the Oklahoma College for Women, the School of Mines and Metallurgy, Kendall College, Phillips University, Kingfisher College, the Oklahoma Baptist University, the Oklahoma Methodist University, the Oklahoma Catholic University, and Oklahoma Presbyterian College at Durant.

Ch. 147, Mar. 27, 1917.

Pennsylvania: Amending an act approved June 14, 1886, relating to corporations not for profit.

Increases from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 the amount of bonded indebtedness which such corporations may incur. Act No. 292, July 11, 1917.

Tennessee: Empowering religious, charitable, educational, missionary, or other eleemosynary corporations, not for profit, to receive, take, hold, or sell real or personal property by purchase, gift, devise, or bequest.

Ch. 108, Apr. 7, 1917.

Wyoming: Relating to gifts, devises, and bequests for nonsectarian public educational purposes, and providing for the organization of corporations to manage the same.

Property devised, bequeathed, or given for nonsectarian public educational purposes shall be considered a charitable trust, and so long as not diverted from purpose of gift shall be exempt from taxation. Devises may form a corporation for educational purposes.

Ch. 34, Feb. 15, 1915.

S. LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS.

(a) General.

Arizona: Establishing a State library, with a law and legislative reference bureau, providing for the appointment of a board of curators and a librarian, defining their duties, and making an appropriation therefor.

Ch. 62, Mar. 24, 1915.

California: Amending sec. 1715 of the Political Code, relating to the control and location of libraries.

Ch. 469, May 22, 1915.

California: See also N (a), High schools.

Connecticut: Relating to the establishment and maintenance of public libraries.

Authorizes fire districts to maintain libraries. (Under old law only towns, boroughs, and cities had such authority.)

Ch. 156, Apr. 21, 1915.

Connecticut: Increasing from \$3,250 to \$4,000 the appropriation to the State public library committee.

Ch. 209, May 7, 1915.

Georgia: "An act to furnish to public libraries in the State of Georgia, free of charge, except for transportation, Colonial, Revolutionary, and Confederate Records of the State of Georgia."

No. 464, p. 133, Aug. 18, 1916.

Georgia: Providing that notaries public shall be appointed by the State librarian.

No. 552, p. 137, Aug. 21, 1916.

Illinois: Amending secs. 1 and 5, ch. 81, Hurd's Revised Statutes, 1913, relating to the establishment and maintenance of public libraries.

Increases from 1½ mills to 2 mills the library tax which a municipality of less than 100,000 population may levy; increase for city of over 100,000 is from x-tenths mill to 1 mill. Directors of public library are required to submit annually an estimate of amount of funds needed for library purposes.

S. B. 114, p. 404, June 20, 1915.

Illinois: Trustees of State historical library to make rules governing such library, to procure historical material of the State, and to select a librarian at a salary of not exceeding \$3,000 per annum.

H. B. 881, p. 777, June 26, 1917.

Illinois: Providing for the establishment of libraries in public parks.

S. B. 3, p. 564, May 18, 1917.

Indiana: Providing for county libraries and for the extension of library privileges to counties.

Ch. 45, Acts of 1917.

Kansas: Amending sec. 1, ch. 80, session laws of 1913, relating to public libraries in cities.

Increases from four-tenths of 1 mill to one-half of 1 mill the tax that may be levied for maintenance of library. Ch. 123, Mar. 24, 1915.

Maine: Authorizing the State librarian to establish in the State library a legislative reference bureau. Ch. 120, Mar. 29, 1917.

Maine: Amending sec. 76, ch. 4, Revised Statutes of 1916, authorizing any town to raise money to secure free use of library in adjoining town. Ch. 165, Apr. 3, 1917.

Massachusetts: Authorizing the State board of free public library commissioners to determine by examination or by such rules as it may establish the election and appointment of supervising librarians and other library workers paid wholly or in part under the authority of said board. Ch. 106, Mar. 25, 1915.

Michigan: Providing for the purchase of books for the Michigan State library and books and equipment for the Michigan traveling libraries and for printing and binding, making an appropriation therefor, and providing a tax to meet the same. Act No. 165, May 7, 1915.

Michigan: Appropriating \$5,500 annually for the State board of library commissioners for the special purposes of defraying the expenses of organization of existing and new libraries, and for the expense of library institutes and training schools, and for the general expenses of the board, and providing a tax to meet the same. Act No. 95, Apr. 28, 1915.

Michigan: Authorizing organized townships and incorporated villages to borrow money and issue bonds therefor for the purpose of establishing free public libraries, purchasing sites, and erecting buildings thereon. Act No. 5, Mar. 9, 1917.

Michigan: Authorizing the board of supervisors of any county to create a county public library or to contract for the use of the inhabitants of the county with a public library already established. Act No. 138, Apr. 25, 1917.

Montana: Providing for library extension through the establishment and maintenance of county free libraries.

On petition of not less than 20 per cent of the qualified voters of any county, at least one-half of whom shall reside outside of the county seat, the board of county commissioners may establish at county seat a county free library and may establish branches thereof in other parts of the county. The legislative body of an incorporated city or town may withdraw such city or town from the operation of this act. County tax of not exceeding 1 mill on the dollar may be levied. Ch. 45, Feb. 27, 1915.

Nebraska: Amending sec. 3797, Revised Statutes, 1913, relating to public libraries.

Prescribes powers and duties of library board. Ch. 86, Apr. 25, 1917.

Nevada: Extending the use of the State library.

Authorizes lending books to residents of the State and to school districts. Ch. 185, Mar. 24, 1917.

New Hampshire: Amending ch. 8 of the public statutes and acts amendatory thereto by striking out the whole of said chapter and acts and enacting in lieu thereof a new chapter relating to libraries.

Reorganizes State library, creates a State library commission, and provides for the organization and maintenance of public libraries. Ch. 59, Mar. 7, 1917.

New Jersey: Authorizing the construction and maintenance of free public library buildings on public parks or squares in cities of the second class, and the operation of free public libraries therein. Ch. 7, Feb. 18, 1916.

North Carolina: Amending ch. 475, sec. 1, Public Laws of 1912, relating to the equipment and operation of traveling libraries by the library commission.

Increases from \$3,000 to \$4,000 the annual appropriation for the work of the State library commission. Ch. 161, Mar. 8, 1915.

North Carolina: Directing the North Carolina Historical Commission to appoint a legislative reference librarian. Ch. 202, Mar. 9, 1915.

North Carolina: Authorizing the board of county commissioners and the county board of education of any county to cooperate with the trustees of public library in any city or town in extending the service of such library to rural communities. Ch. 149, Mar. 5, 1917.

North Carolina: Authorizing any city or town to make continuing appropriations to such library associations or corporations as maintain a library or libraries whose books shall be available without charge to the inhabitants of said city or town. Ch. 215, Mar. 6, 1917.

North Carolina: Increasing from \$4,000 to \$8,000 the annual appropriation for State traveling libraries. Ch. 221, Mar. 6, 1917.

North Dakota: Amending sec. 1531 and repealing sec. 1532, Compiled Laws of 1913, relating to State library commission.

Provides that State library commission shall be abolished and directs board of regents of State educational institutions to assume duties of such commission. Ch. 238, Mar. 9, 1915.

Ohio: Providing for the establishment, maintenance, care, management, and control of a county library in any county where a library has been bestowed on the county by either gift or bequest. H. B. No. 364, p. 485, June 3, 1915.

Ohio: Providing for the deposit of funds of boards of trustees of public libraries. S. B. No. 25, p. 604, Mar. 31, 1917.

Ohio: Amending sec. 7633 of the General Code, relative to the establishment and maintenance of a public library by two or more school districts.

When site or building has been provided by gift of money or property, each such district may levy a tax of not exceeding 1 mill on the dollar for the maintenance of such library. H. B. No. 280, p. 179, Mar. 30, 1917.

Ohio: Amending secs. 4004 and 4005 and enacting supplemental sec. 4005-1 of the General Code, relating to the maintenance of public libraries and historical collections.

Authorizes municipality to maintain such library and collection. Bonds may be issued for buildings and furnishings.

H. B. No. 371, p. 612, Mar. 31, 1917.

Oregon: Amending ch. 117, Acts of 1911, relating to county libraries.

Any county (formerly any county of 50,000 inhabitants or more) is authorized to levy a tax of not exceeding in the aggregate 1½ mills on the dollar for the purpose of providing a county library building and branches. After central building is provided, remaining funds may be used to cooperate with a city or cities in providing branches. Ch. 846, Feb. 26, 1915.

Pennsylvania: Authorizing boroughs to enter into certain contracts and make appropriations regarding libraries.

When a gift or bequest of \$20,000 or more is made to a borough for establishing a public library, such borough may contract to maintain the same.

Act No. 169, May 6, 1915.

Pennsylvania: Amending an act approved July 25, 1913, providing for the establishment of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission.

Authorizes the payment of a salary of not over \$1,800 to the secretary. Provides for the publication of additional historical material.

Act No. 216, June 22, 1917.

Pennsylvania: Providing for the establishment and maintenance of free public, nonsectarian libraries by counties, cities, boroughs, towns, and townships.

Act No. 393, July 20, 1917.

Rhode Island: Amending sec. 8, ch. 63, General Laws of 1909, as amended by ch. 678, Acts of 1911, relating to traveling libraries.

Increases from \$2,000 to \$2,500 the amount which State board of education may expend annually for such libraries. Ch. 1212, Apr. 22, 1915.

South Carolina: To promote the establishment and extension of public libraries in the State.

Authorizes any county, township, or municipal corporation to acquire, own, or operate a library or libraries and to levy tax of not exceeding 2 mills on the dollar for the support or acquisition of the same. On petition of one-fourth of qualified electors, election shall be called and a majority vote shall determine. If vote carries, county board of education shall, for a county or a township, name five library trustees; in case of a municipal corporation, city or town council shall name five library trustees. No school trustee shall be a library trustee. Act No. 127, Mar. 11, 1915.

South Carolina: Authorizing the State librarian and the secretary of the historical commission to distribute State publications to public libraries of the State. No. 343, Mar. 1, 1917.

South Dakota: Amending secs. 5 and 7, ch. 217, Acts of 1913, relating to free libraries.

Increases from three to five the number of library trustees of a city, town, or township. Authorizes uniting school libraries with public libraries. Ch. 195, Mar. 11, 1915.

South Dakota: Providing for county free libraries and providing funds for handling the same. Ch. 293, Mar. 2, 1917.

Texas: An act to establish, maintain, operate, equip, and disestablish county free libraries and county circulating libraries for the use of the citizens of this State.

Exempting cities and towns maintaining free libraries from taxation for county free libraries and circulating libraries and providing for their voluntary participation in said free libraries or circulating libraries; providing for the cooperation of two or more counties in procuring and maintaining county free library service and circulating library service and providing for the consolidation and cooperation of farmers' county public library with the county free library, and circulating library, and also authorizing the commissioners' court in lieu of establishing free libraries and circulating libraries to enter into contracts with free libraries in any of the cities or towns of this State, or where libraries have already been established, to furnish county free libraries and circulating library service, and fixing the duty of the county commissioners in the premises, providing for the selection of county librarian, management, maintenance, and control, etc., of county free libraries and circulating libraries; for the levying of a library tax; for merging farmers' county public libraries with county free libraries and circulating libraries and for the acceptance and disposition of gifts and bequests in connection with libraries and their maintenance; and providing for the establishment of libraries, and declaring an emergency. Ch. 117, Mar. 23, 1915.

Texas: Amending ch. 117, Acts of 1915, relating to county libraries.

Authorizes county commissioners' court to establish and maintain a county library or to unite with one or more counties in establishing a joint library. Library to be established for that part of county not included in cities and towns maintaining libraries, but such cities and towns may elect to become part of county system. On its own initiative or when petitioned by 100 or more voters of that part of the county affected, said court shall submit to voters the question of establishing such library; majority of vote to decide. Library to be located at county seat; commissioners' court to appoint a librarian. State board of library examiners created; to consist of State librarian, librarian of university, and three members appointed at first by State librarian and university librarian, and thereafter vacancies filled by remaining members; said board to pass on qualifications of county librarians. County tax of not exceeding 5 cents on the \$100 shall be levied for support of library. Gifts may be accepted. All white persons entitled to use of library; separate branches

must be provided for negroes. Free library privileges may be obtained for the inhabitants of a county from an established library. Ch. 57, Mar. 5, 1917.

Utah: Amending sec. 1369, Compiled Laws of 1907, as amended by ch. 73, Acts of 1911, relating to tax levy for libraries and gymnasiums in third-class cities and incorporated towns.

Reduces from 3 mills to 1 mill the maximum levy for library; reduces from 4 mills to 1½ mills the maximum levy for library and gymnasium combined. Ch. 111, Mar. 22, 1915.

Utah: Recognizing the Historical Society of Utah as a State institution; providing for the collection and preservation of certain records and for the making of reports by the board of control. Ch. 71, Mar. 8, 1917.

Washington: Amending secs. 6971 and 6974, Remington and Bullinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes, relating to the establishment of public libraries.

Authorizes common council of incorporated town (as well of a city) to establish and maintain a free public library. Ch. 12, Feb. 25, 1915.

West Virginia: Authorizing incorporated cities and towns, and also counties and school districts, to levy taxes for the purpose of establishing public libraries and reading rooms; providing for the appointment of library boards and defining their duties and powers; providing penalties for the injury or defacement of library property, or the detention of books, magazines, newspapers, etc., belonging to a public library.

Such library established by majority vote of the voters of the city, town, county, or school district, as case may be. Tax of 1½ cents on the \$100 permitted. Board of six library directors appointed by chief executive authority of city, town, etc. Said board to have general control of library. Library shall be free subject to rules of library board; said board may extend privileges to nonresidents of municipality. Board shall report annually to appointing authority. Donations, gifts, and bequests may be accepted. Ch. 64, Feb. 25, 1915.

Wisconsin: Creating subsec. 3a, ch. 206, Acts of 1913, relating to the establishment and maintenance of public library systems in counties having a population of 150,000 or more.

Money expended by county for library systems in each town, village, and city shall be repaid by such town, village, or city. Ch. 126, Apr. 25, 1917.

Wyoming: Amending sec. 8, ch. 106, Acts of 1914, providing for a county library tax.

Increases from one-fourth to one-half of 1 mill on the dollar the tax that may be levied as a county library tax. Ch. 24, Feb. 10, 1915.

S (b). Public School Libraries.

California: Amending sec. 1714 of the Political Code, relating to the school library fund in cities, or cities, and counties, not divided into school districts.

Amount apportioned shall not exceed 80 cents per pupil of average attendance in the elementary schools. Ch. 173, May 4, 1915.

Maine: Resolve appropriating money for the purchase of traveling libraries suitable for high schools in towns having no public libraries.

Appropriates \$1,000 for each of the years 1915 and 1916. Resolve, Ch. 49, Mar. 8, 1915.

Minnesota: Amending sec. 2, ch. 206, Acts of 1915, relating to State aid to rural schools.

When rural district library has reached 200, board shall not be required to add thereto, but only to maintain the same. Ch. 287, Apr. 17, 1917.

Minnesota: See also B (e), State aid for elementary education; H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

North Carolina: See B (e), State aid for elementary education; S (a), Libraries, general.

North Dakota: Amending sec. 1176, Compiled Laws of 1913, relating to school libraries.

Provides that when a school has not less than 200 books, school board shall be required to expend not less than \$5 (instead of \$10) annually to purchase books until school library contains 300 volumes in good condition, after which board need spend only amount necessary to keep library in good condition.

Ch. 132, Mar. 11, 1915.

Ohio: See S (a), Libraries, general.

Pennsylvania: See A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

South Dakota: See S (a), Public libraries.

T. EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

(a) General.

Wisconsin: Providing for the maintenance of classes for exceptional children in certain cities and villages.

Ch. 580, July 6, 1917.

T (b). Schools for the Deaf.

Arizona: P (a), Higher institutions, general.

Arkansas: Declaring the State school for the blind and the Deaf mute institute to be educational institutions, not charitable institutions.

S. J. R. No. 2, Mar. 24, 1917.

Arkansas: See also A (b1), State boards.

California: See T (c), Schools for the blind.

Colorado: See T (c), Schools for the blind.

Connecticut: Providing for the education of the deaf.

Authorizes the governor to appoint for not exceeding 12 years (he may extend the period 6 years) any deaf minor person, resident of the State, as a pupil in any institution in the State for the education of the deaf. When not paid by pupil, parent, or guardian, expenses of pupils shall be borne by State to extent of \$300 per capita per annum, in addition not exceeding \$20 may be expended for wearing apparel.

Ch. 326, May 19, 1915.

Illinois: Providing for the education of deaf and blind children.

Compulsory education of deaf and blind children between the ages of 8 and 18.

H. B. 392, p. 734, June 23, 1917.

Iowa: Transferring control of the State school for the deaf from the State board of control to the State board of education.

Ch. 100, Apr. 7, 1917.

Iowa: Amending secs. 2700 and 2727a, Supplement to the Code, 1913, and sec. 2713, Supplemental Supplement to the Code, 1915, relating to the support of certain State institutions.

Increases from \$12 to \$13 per month the allowance for the support of each inmate of the institution for feeble-minded children. Increases from \$22 to \$24 per month (for 9 months in the year) the allowance for each resident pupil actually supported in the school for the deaf. Allows \$16 per month for each inmate actually supported in the State industrial school.

Ch. 206, Apr. 23, 1917.

Iowa: Authorizing school corporations to provide education for deaf children, and providing State aid therefor.

Ch. 806, Apr. 23, 1917.

Kansas: See A (b1), State boards.

Louisiana: Providing for the control of the Louisiana State School for the Deaf and the Louisiana State School for the Blind.

Hereafter such schools to be under control of State board of education.
Act No. 237, July 6, 1916.

Michigan: Declaring the Michigan School for the Deaf and the Michigan School for the Blind to be public schools.
Act No. 148, Apr. 25, 1917.

Minnesota: Authorizing any special, independent, or common-school district to provide for, conduct, and maintain schools for deaf children, blind children, defective-speech children, and mentally subnormal children in such school districts in certain cases, and appropriating money therefor.
Ch. 194, Apr. 20, 1915.

Minnesota: Amending secs. 4146, 4150, 4151, 4152, and 4153, and repealing secs. 4144, 4145, and 4149, General Statutes, 1913, relating to the management and control of the State school for the deaf and the blind.
Ch. 346, Apr. 17, 1917.

Transfers control of such schools from boards of directors to State board of control.
Ch. 346, Apr. 17, 1917.

Missouri: Increasing from \$40 to \$60 the amount allowed to pay expenses of clothing and transportation of pupils in the school for the deaf whose parents are unable to pay such expenses.
H. B. 553, p. 207, Mar. 23, 1915.

Missouri: Amending sec. 10790, Revised Statutes, 1909, relating to the enumeration of children of school age.

Fixes penalty for failure of county clerk to report the deaf and the blind.
S. B. 170, p. 500, Apr. 10, 1917.

Missouri: Amending sec. 1486, Revised Statutes, 1909, relating to the School for the Deaf.

Deaf persons under 21 years of age entitled to the benefits of the institution.
S. B. 198, p. 192, Apr. 10, 1917.

Montana: Providing for the appointment of an expert to make a general survey to determine the condition of the feeble-minded, deaf, dumb, and blind children in the State.
Ch. 133, Mar. 1, 1917.

Nebraska: Changing the name of the "Nebraska Institute for the Deaf and Dumb" to the "Nebraska School for the Deaf," and changing the name of the institution for the blind to the "Nebraska School for the Blind."
Ch. 130, Apr. 13, 1915.

New York: Amending the education law, relative to clothing for State pupils and the cost of maintenance and instruction of pupils in institutions for the instruction of the deaf and dumb.
Ch. 179, Apr. 14, 1917.

North Carolina: Amending ch. 399, acts of 1891, changing the corporate name of the North Carolina School for the Deaf and Dumb to the North Carolina School for the Deaf.
Ch. 14, Feb. 3, 1915.

North Carolina: Amending ch. 18, vol. 2, Revised of 1905, relating to State school for the blind and the deaf.

Changes title of "principal" to "Superintendent."
Ch. 35, Feb. 14, 1917.

Philippines: See T (c), Schools for the blind.

Tennessee: See A (b1), State boards.

Vermont: Relating to the education of deaf and blind children.

Any deaf or blind child of legal school age who is designated by the governor to any institution for the education of the deaf and the blind in this State shall attend such school during its regular sessions for period designated, unless said child is mentally or physically incapacitated, or has already acquired knowledge of branches required in the public schools, or is otherwise

being furnished with the same education, but said child shall not be required to attend more than 40 weeks in any school year. Act No. 77, Mar. 18, 1915.

Wisconsin: Amending paragraph (c), subsec. (1), sec. 20.32; subsec. (3), sec. 20.32; and subsec. 1, sec. 579m, Wisconsin statutes, relating to day schools for the deaf.

Regulates State aid to such schools. Ch. 343, June 6, 1917.

T (c). Schools for the Blind.

Alabama: Providing for the establishment and maintenance of an industrial school for white blind men, making an appropriation therefor, providing for the appointment of a board of trustees to manage said school, and defining the object of the same. Act No. 808, p. 920, Sept. 28, 1915.

Arizona: See P (a), Higher institutions, general.

Arkansas: See A (b1), State boards; T (b), Schools for the deaf.

California: Providing for the separation of the deaf and the blind departments of the California School for the Deaf and Blind. Ch. 20, Apr. 1, 1915.

California: Providing readers for blind students in the University of California and providing for assistance to deaf students attending the National College for the Deaf at Washington, D. C. Ch. 681, June 9, 1915.

California: Relating to the California School for the Deaf and the Blind. Minor amendments. Ch. 681, June 9, 1915.

California: Appropriating money to provide readers for blind students in the University of California, and to assist deaf students attending the National College for the Deaf at Washington, D. C. Ch. 349, May 14, 1917.

Colorado: Levying a tax for the support and maintenance of the Colorado School for Deaf and Blind and for the construction of buildings for the use of said institution.

In addition to levy already authorized by law, there shall be levied annually two and three-quarter-hundredths of 1 mill. Ch. 53, Apr. 12, 1915.

Illinois: See T (b), Schools for the deaf.

Indiana: Creating a board of industrial aid for the blind, prescribing its powers and duties, and providing for improving the conditions of the blind.

Among other powers, board may establish workshops, or industrial schools for the blind. Ch. 59, Mar. 5, 1915.

Indiana: Requiring State institutions and political divisions of the State to purchase articles produced under the supervision of the board of industrial aid for the blind. Ch. 170, Mar. 10, 1915.

Indiana: Relating to the education of the blind in the State universities and State normal schools.

Makes it the duty of trustees of such institutions to supply for at least three hours a day persons to read to matriculated blind students.

Ch. 169, Acts of 1917.

Iowa: See T (b), Schools for the deaf.

Kansas: Providing readers for blind persons receiving higher education and making an appropriation for the same.

Provides that not exceeding \$300 per annum may be expended for each blind person, resident of the State for preceding five years, who is attending an approved higher institution. Ch. 820, Mar. 20, 1915.

Kansas: See also A (b1), State boards.

Louisiana: See T (b), Schools for the deaf.

Massachusetts: An act to provide for the instruction of the adult blind at their homes.

Massachusetts commission for the blind may expend for such purpose not exceeding \$8,000 per annum. Ch. 201, May 12, 1916.

Michigan: See T (b), Schools for the deaf.

Minnesota: Providing for the necessary expenses of blind students in universities, colleges, and conservatories of music.

Each such student may receive not exceeding \$300 per annum. Ch. 307, Apr. 24, 1915.

Minnesota: See also T (b), Schools for the deaf.

Missouri: Providing that the Missouri School for the Blind shall be regarded, classed, and conducted as an educational institution, and that its classification, conduct, and management shall be wholly separate and distinct from that of the benevolent, charitable, custodial, and correctional institutions.

S. B. 409, p. 207, Mar. 23, 1915.

Missouri: Amending secs. 1481 and 1482. Revised Statutes, 1909, relating to the School for the Blind.

Persons under 21 entitled to the benefits of the institution. County court may pay expenses in certain cases. S. B. 205, p. 191, Apr. 10, 1917.

Missouri: See also T (b), Schools for the deaf.

Montana: See T (b), Schools for the deaf.

Nebraska: Changing the name of the Nebraska Institute for the Blind to the Nebraska School for the Blind. Ch. 130, Apr. 13, 1915.

Nebraska: See also T (b), Schools for the deaf.

New Mexico: Providing for the compulsory education of blind persons between the ages of 5 and 21 years. Ch. 33, Mar. 9, 1915.

North Carolina: Amending ch. 141, Extra Session of 1908, relating to compulsory education of the blind.

Sheriffs required to enforce the provisions of the law. Ch. 20, Feb. 5, 1917.

North Carolina: See also T (b), Schools for the deaf.

Ohio: Amending secs. 775, 775B, 7757, 7758, 7759, 7760, and 7761 of the General Code, providing for the establishment of public schools for the blind.

H. B. No. 182, p. 153, Mar. 10, 1917.

Pennsylvania: Authorizing the State board of education to provide education for needy blind children over the age of 8 years. (Old law authorized education of such children only up to the age of 8 years).

Act No. 201, May 14, 1915.

Pennsylvania: Amending sec. 1439 of the School Code and adding thereto sec. 1440, relating to the education of the blind.

State board of education may pay not exceeding \$1.50 a day for the education of a blind child under 8 years of age in a nonsectarian institution. Said board may provide readers for blind students in higher institutions.

Act No. 118, May 17, 1917.

Philippines: Authorizing the director of education to furnish subsistence and other living expenses to pupils of the school for the deaf and blind at Manila and of certain schools of agriculture.

Act No. 2511, Feb. 5, 1915.

South Dakota: Providing for the care, maintenance, and instruction of blind babies and children under school age. Ch. 150, Mar. 10, 1917.

Tennessee: Providing for the care, maintenance, and education of blind children of school age who are not eligible to the State School for the Blind for lack of training, where the parents of such children have not sufficient means to properly care for them.

State board of education may contract with a suitable institution for such care at a charge of not exceeding \$1 per day for each child.

Ch. 82, May 5, 1915.

Tennessee: See also A (b1), State boards.

Vermont: See T (b), Schools for the deaf.

Wisconsin: Authorizing the establishment of a summer school for the adult blind in connection with the school for the blind at Jamesville.

Ch. 418, June 14, 1917.

Wisconsin: Providing State aid for expenses of blind students in any university, college, or conservatory of music.

Ch. 581, July 6, 1917.

Wisconsin: See also F (c), Teachers' pensions.

T (d). Schools for Crippled and Deformed.

California: Authorizing the board of trustees of Whittier State School to maintain a department for care and training of defective persons.

Ch. 729, June 11, 1915.

Massachusetts: Directing the State board of education to investigate the subject of special training for injured persons.

Resolve 75, May 1, 1916.

Minnesota: See T (b), Schools for the deaf.

New York: Amending the education law by providing for the education of physically defective children.

Ch. 559, May 18, 1917.

Vermont: Amending sec. 1006, Public Statutes of 1906, relating to school directors' duties.

Authorizes directors to provide instruction at home for any child suffering from permanent physical disability, expense not to exceed \$1 per week.

Act No. 68, Mar. 15, 1915.

Wisconsin: Authorizing boards of school directors in cities of the first class to furnish transportation and transport crippled children to school and to provide lunches for such children.

Ch. 236, May 17, 1917.

T (e). Schools for Feeble-Minded.

Arkansas: Providing for the establishment of an institution for the care and training of the feeble-minded.

Act 172, Mar. 6, 1917.

California: Establishing an institution for the care, confinement, and instruction of feeble-minded and epileptic persons.

Ch. 776, June 1, 1917.

Connecticut: Changing the name of the Connecticut School for Imbeciles to the Connecticut Training School for the Feeble-Minded, and authorizing the construction of buildings for said school.

Ch. 336, May 20, 1915.

Connecticut: Consolidating the Connecticut Training School for the Feeble-Minded and the Connecticut Colony for Epileptics, and establishing the Mansfield State Training School and Hospital.

Ch. 417, May 17, 1917.

Florida: Providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the need of a State institution for the care of the epileptic and feeble-minded, in the State.

Ch. 6920 (No. 114), May 25, 1915.

Iowa: See T (b), Schools for the deaf.

Maine: Amending sec. 1, ch. 44, Public Laws of 1907, relating to the admission of persons to the Maine School for the Feeble-Minded.

Fixes ages of those who may be admitted at between 6 and 40 for males and between 6 and 40 for females; idiotic and feeble-minded State paupers may be admitted at older ages.

Ch. 224, Mar. 30, 1915.

Maine: Relating to commitments to the Maine School for Feeble-Minded by Judges of probate.

Amendment provides that application must first be made to hospital trustees and evidence thereof presented to judge of probate, accompanied by a certificate of the superintendent that person will be received when properly committed.
Ch. 108, Mar. 15, 1915.

Maine: Prohibiting the aiding or abetting of the escape of inmates of the Maine School for Feeble-Minded.
Ch. 112, Mar. 16, 1915.

Maine: Relating to the discharge of inmates of the Maine School for Feeble-Minded.

Provides that a majority (formerly "any three") of the trustees may discharge an inmate.
Ch. 107, Mar. 15, 1915.

Minnesota: See T (b), Schools for the deaf.

Montana: See T (b), Schools for the deaf.

Nebraska: Amending secs. 7223 and 7224, Revised Statutes of 1913, relating to persons admitted to the Nebraska Institution for Feeble-Minded Youth; repealing sec. 7225 of said Statutes.

Such institution shall receive as inmates only idiotic, imbecile, and feeble-minded persons transferred from other State institutions by the board of commissioners of State institutions, or committed thereto by a juvenile court or a county court. Provisions creating a tax fund for the support of the institution is repealed.
Ch. 131, Apr. 14, 1915.

New Hampshire: Amending ch. 102, Acts of 1901, as amended by ch. 23, Acts of 1905, relating to the State school for the feeble-minded.

Strikes out limitation to feeble-minded girls between 3 and 21 years of age so that "the feeble-minded" may be admitted to said school.

Ch. 141, Apr. 18, 1917.

New Hampshire: Appropriating \$58,000 for additional accommodations at the school for feeble-minded children.

Ch. 240, Aug. 3, 1917.

New Hampshire: See also A (h1), State boards.

New York: Amending the education law by providing for the education of children with retarded mental development.

Ch. 553, May 18, 1917.

North Carolina: Changing the name of the North Carolina School for the Feeble-Minded and providing for admission and discharge of children from said school.

Changes name to "The Caswell Training School" and continues the same as a body corporate. Feeble-minded and idiotic children between 6 and 21 years of age and feeble-minded women between 21 and 30 who are not pregnant or helpless may be admitted. Application for such admission must have approval of county commissioners of county wherein feeble-minded person resides. In case parent or custodian is unable to provide clothing and transportation for child, the same shall be furnished by the county wherein child resides. Any pupil may be discharged or returned to parent or guardian when said pupil is not benefited by school or when best interests of school so require.

Ch. 260, Mar. 9, 1915.

North Dakota: Relating to the Institution for the Feeble-Minded.

Provides that the expense, to the extent of \$15 a month, of the care, board, and treatment of each patient in the Institution for the Feeble-Minded shall be a charge upon the county from which the patient is sent, but if the person legally responsible for the support of such patient is able to pay the same, such person shall be responsible to the county for said amount.

Ch. 113, Mar. 10, 1915.

North Dakota: Amending sec. 1714, Compiled Laws, 1913, relating to the commitment of feeble-minded persons to the Institution for the Feeble-Minded.

Inmates may be removed only with the approval of the board of control and the superintendent of said institution.

H. B. 244, p. 12 Pop. Ed., Mar. 12, 1917.

Oregon: Providing for the examination and commitment of feeble-minded or criminally inclined persons over 5 years of age, for their conveyance to the Institution for the Feeble-Minded by a trained attendant, and for the payment of maintenance by county from which committed; providing for the care of same by relatives when competent and for right of appeal in all commitments; and further providing for report on preliminary cases by school superintendents, parents, and guardians.

Ch. 354, Feb. 21, 1917.

Rhode Island: Changing the name of the Rhode Island School for the Feeble-Minded to the "Exeter School."

Ch. 1381, Apr. 14, 1916.

Texas: Providing for the establishment and maintenance of a State farm colony for the education of feeble-minded children.

Ch. 90, Mar. 22, 1915.

Utah: See A (b1), State boards.

Vermont: Amending secs. 13 and 17, No. 81, Acts of 1912, providing for the care, training, and education of feeble-minded children.

Increases from \$25,000 to \$65,000 the appropriation for establishing a State school for the feeble-minded.

Act No. 78, Mar. 31, 1915.

Vermont: See also A (b2), State officers.

Virginia: Regulating the admission of inmates to the Virginia Colony for the feeble-minded.

Ch. 106, Mar. 4, 1916.

Washington: Changing the name of the "State Institution for Feeble-Minded" to the "State Custodial School."

Ch. 64, Mar. 10, 1917.

T (f). Tuberculous Children.

Colorado: See A (d), District boards and officers.

U. WELFARE OF DEPENDENTS AND DELINQUENTS.

(a) General.

U (b). Wrongs to Children.

Arizona: Unlawful to furnish tobacco in any form to a person under 21 years old, or for such person to buy or receive the same.

Ch. 9, Feb. 27, 1917.

California: Prohibiting the sale, gift, or delivery of intoxicating liquor at public schoolhouses.

Ch. 21, Apr. 1, 1915.

Hawaii: Amending secs. 3001 and 3003, Revised Statutes of 1915, relating to curfew.

Misdemeanor for keeper of coffee shop, ice-cream parlor, victualing or billiard saloon, bowling alley, skating rink, theater, showhouse, or premises in which any show, moving picture, or like entertainment is given to permit child under 15 years of age in such place unless said child is accompanied by proper responsible adult.

Act No. 44, Apr. 5, 1915.

Kansas: Prohibiting the sale or gift of cigarettes or tobacco in any form to persons under 21 years of age; making it unlawful for the proprietor of any place of business to permit any minor to frequent such place while in the act of using tobacco in any form.

Ch. 166, Mar. 12, 1917.

Michigan: Prohibiting the selling, giving, or furnishing of cigarettes to minors; prohibiting the use of cigarettes by minors, and prohibiting the harboring of minors for the purpose of indulging in the use of cigarettes.

Act No. 31, Apr. 1, 1915.

New Jersey: Prohibiting furnishing cigarettes or tobacco in any form to minors under 18 years of age. . . . Ch. 63, Mar. 19, 1917.

Oklahoma: Prohibiting furnishing cigarettes or cigarette papers to minors. Ch. 190, Apr. 2, 1915.

E (c). Juvenile Courts.

See also U (e). Schools for dependents and delinquents.

Alabama: Relating to delinquent children.

Any child under 16 years of age who violates any law of the State, or who violates any ordinance of any municipality of this State, or who is incorrigible; or who knowingly associates with thieves or gamblers; or who is growing up in idleness or crime; or knowingly visits or enters a house of ill fame; or who knowingly visits or patronizes any policy shop, bucket shop, pool room, billiard room, bar room, or club room, where liquors are kept or drunk, or served to members; or where any gaming table, or device for gambling is operated, or who loiters about any such places; or who habitually smokes cigarettes; or who wanders about any railroad yards, or tracks, or jumps or hooks on to any moving engine or car; or unlawfully enters any engine or car; or who habitually uses any vile, obscene, profane, or indecent language; or is found in possession of any indecent, lascivious book, picture, print, card, or paper; or who is in possession of any pistol, dirk, bowie knife, or metal knuckles; or is guilty of immoral conduct in any public place, or in or about any schoolhouse, or who engages in any occupation, calling, or exhibition, or is found in any place for permitting which an adult may be punished by law; and generally, any child who so deports himself, or is in such conditions, or surroundings, or is under such improper or insufficient guardianship, or control, as to endanger the morals, health, or general welfare of such child, shall be deemed a ward of the State, and entitled to its care and protection; and the State shall exercise its right of guardianship and control over such child in the manner hereinafter provided.

Probate courts and city recorders' courts shall have jurisdiction under this act. Child shall be brought into court by service of summons issued upon information and belief of person having knowledge or information of child's delinquency, or court may direct officer to take child into custody immediately; person in parental relation shall also be summoned; if such person can not be found or is a nonresident, court shall appoint a guardian ad litem to be present at trial of child. Court shall keep a separate docket for juvenile cases; only officers of court, attorneys, and person in parental relation shall be present at trial. Probation officers are provided for. If child's home is proper, court shall give preference to leaving child in such home under the guardianship of the State; if home is improper, child may be committed to some suitable person or home or to proper State correctional institution. If commitment is to one of the State correctional institutions, it shall be until child reaches the age of 21 or until child is released by governing board of such institution. Any party aggrieved may appeal from the order or judgment of the court in the case to any court of the county having equity jurisdiction. Whenever a child under 16 years old is brought before a magistrate or any court in the county other than a recorder's court the case shall be transferred to the probate court; if probate court is convinced that any child can not be reformed, said court may remand such child to a court of criminal jurisdiction for trial. Misdemeanor to contribute knowingly or wilfully to the delinquency, neglect, or dependency of a child. Probate court and recorder's court shall jointly appoint an advisory board of the juvenile courts of the county; board to consist of not fewer than 10 nor more than 15 members and to serve without compensation. Duties: To advise court in the appointment of probation officers; to visit institutions receiving children under this act and report to courts on same; to make themselves familiar with the work of the juvenile court and report on the same to the public. Confessions, admissions, etc., of children, are not admissible as evidence against them.

Act No. 506, p. 577, Sept. 16, 1915.

Alabama: See also H (f). Compulsory attendance; U (e). Schools for dependents and delinquents.

Arizona: Providing for the destruction of the records of juvenile courts two years after expiration of period of commitment of inmate or after parole of inmate, unless inmate has been convicted of another offense.

Ch. 18, Mar. 6, 1917.

Connecticut: Concerning juvenile offenders.

Has effect of giving discretion to court to have such offenders taken into custody by summons and to try cases in chambers.

Ch. 308, May 16, 1917.

Florida: Providing for the punishment of any person or persons responsible for or contributing to the delinquency or dependency of children.

Ch. 6906 (No. 100), May 20, 1915.

Georgia: Providing for the establishment in certain counties of juvenile courts with jurisdiction to adjudicate upon all children under 16 years of age who are delinquent, neglected, or otherwise subject to the discipline, or in need of the care and protection, of the State; regulating the procedure in such cases, including the establishment of a detention home and a probation system, and the appointment of guardians for such children; providing for the appointment, qualifications, duties, powers, and compensation of the judge, probation officer, and other officers of said court; providing for the punishment of any adult who may encourage, aid, cause, abet, or connive at such state of delinquency or neglect.

Applies to counties having a population of 60,000 or more.

No. 210, p. 35, Aug. 16, 1915.

Georgia: Amending an act establishing juvenile courts in certain counties, approved Aug. 16, 1915.

Provides that the act shall apply to all counties (was only those of over 60,000 population). Adds "Georgia State Reformatory, the Georgia Training School for Girls, or any other State institution already existing or hereafter to be established, for the correction, reformation, or protection of children" to institutions to which delinquent children may be committed. Directs judge of the superior court in any county of less than 60,000 population to designate a court of record as juvenile court, but in a county having between 35,000 and 60,000 population, a suitable person may be appointed judge of the juvenile court on recommendation of two successive grand juries. Probation officers provided for.

No. 575, p. 58, Aug. 19, 1916.

Hawaii: Directing judge of the juvenile court to appoint a woman to accompany any girl conveyed to the industrial school for girls.

Act 9, Mar. 14, 1917.

Idaho: Amending sec. 183, ch. 159, acts of 1911, relating to the appointment of probation officers.

Authorizes the appointment of such officers in independent districts and school districts having graded schools of three or more teachers.

Ch. 84, Mar. 14, 1917.

Illinois: Providing for the punishment of the crime of contributing to the delinquency of children.

H. B. 317, p. 360, June 25, 1915.

Indiana: Defining "delinquent child" and fixing penalty for contributing to the delinquency of children.

Ch. 111, Mar. 7, 1917.

Maryland: An act to confer additional powers upon the circuit courts for the several counties of Maryland relating to children who are now or hereafter may become dependent, neglected, or delinquent; to define such terms and to provide for the treatment, protection, guardianship, and care of such children, and to prescribe the procedure in such cases; to provide for the appointment of probation officers and for the payment of their salaries and expenses; to restrict and, under certain circumstances, take away the jurisdiction of the justices of the peace of the several counties in such cases, and to prescribe the punishment for persons encouraging the dependency or delin-

quency, or neglecting the support, of minors or advising any minor to leave the custody to which he or she may have been committed.

Ch. 326, Apr. 18, 1916.

Massachusetts: An act relative to delinquent children.

Provides that trials of juvenile cases shall be held separate and apart from trials of regular criminal cases, and that separate records shall be kept. Misdemeanor to contribute to delinquency of a child.

Ch. 243, May 29, 1916.

Minnesota: An act to consolidate, codify, and amend the laws providing for juvenile courts, defining their jurisdiction and powers over dependent, neglected, and delinquent children under the age of 18 and over persons contributing to such neglect or delinquency and repealing laws superseded thereby and inconsistent therewith.

Ch. 397, Apr. 20, 1917.

Missouri: Providing for the treatment and control of neglected and delinquent children under 17 years of age in counties of less than 50,000 population, and conferring jurisdiction on circuit courts, and repealing an act approved Mar. 21, 1913, entitled "An act conferring jurisdiction on probate courts in counties of less than 50,000 inhabitants to provide for the care and control of children under 17 years of age, who are delinquent, neglected, or otherwise subject to the discipline or in need of the care and protection of the State."

S. B. 168, p. 195, Apr. 10, 1917.

Montana: Amending sec. 14, ch. 122, acts of 1911, relating to the appointment of probation officers in judicial districts, specifications of their duties, and providing for their compensation.

Ch. 52, Mar. 2, 1915

New Hampshire: Amending sec. 8, ch. 125, acts of 1907, relating to the trial of dependent, neglected, and delinquent children.

Unlawful for any newspaper, without the permission of the court, to publish the name, address, or any other particular information serving to identify any juvenile delinquent arrested, or for any newspaper to publish any of the proceedings of a juvenile court.

Ch. 96, Apr. 7, 1915.

New Hampshire: Encouraging the reform of juvenile offenders.

Separate court records for juvenile cases. Such records not to be introduced in evidence in certain cases.

Ch. 31, Feb. 27, 1917.

New Jersey: See H (f), Compulsory attendance.

North Carolina: Providing for the reclamation and training of juvenile delinquents, youthful violators of the law, their proper custody and the probation system.

Act applies to delinquent and dependent children under 18 years old, "except in extreme and criminal cases." Recorders' courts where created and like courts in other cities, and also superior courts, are given jurisdiction. Probation officers provided. Court may let such child out on probation or commit to some suitable institution.

Ch. 222, Mar. 9, 1915.

North Dakota: Amending the juvenile court law.

Adds certain sections authorizing the appointment by district judges of "juvenile commissioners" whose duty shall be to hold preliminary hearings in juvenile cases and report their findings to district court for final adjudication.

Ch. 179, Mar. 9, 1915.

Pennsylvania: Giving to dependent, neglected, incorrigible, delinquent, and other children committed to the care, custody, or control of any institution or citizen, or training school or industrial school, or any association willing to receive them, or to any other person or persons by any court of this Commonwealth sitting as a juvenile court, or any judge sitting as such, the right to reviews and rehearings on petition of their parent or parents or next friend, requiring the testimony to be made a part of the record, and providing for appeals to the superior court.

Act No. 296, June 1, 1915.

Pennsylvania: See also U (e), Schools for dependents and delinquents.

Porto Rico: To establish a system of juvenile courts; to provide for the care of neglected and delinquent children; and to provide for the disposition of all cases of juvenile delinquency, and for other purposes.

Act No. 37, Mar. 11, 1915.

Rhode Island: To establish juvenile courts and to provide for the care of delinquent and wayward children.

The term "delinquent" shall mean and include any child under 16 years of age who has violated any city or town ordinance or has committed an offense against the laws of the State, unless such offense be murder or manslaughter. The term "wayward" shall mean any child under 17 who has deserted its home without good cause; or who habitually associates with dissolute, vicious, or immoral persons; or who is growing up in circumstances exposing it to lead an immoral, vicious, or criminal life; or who is habitually disobedient to the reasonable and lawful commands of its parent, or parents, guardian or lawful custodian. District courts shall have jurisdiction in cases contemplated in this act. Proceedings shall be by petition to the court in writing, setting forth that in the opinion of the petitioner such child is delinquent or wayward. Such petition shall be sworn to and filed with the justice or clerk of the court having jurisdiction, and if satisfied that there is reasonable cause for the petition, said justice or clerk shall issue a summons to appear in court to such child and to person in parental relation or to person with whom child resides, if known; in case of doubt as to whether child will appear upon summons, a warrant may be issued. Pending a hearing, child may be released on recognizance or parole. Officer authorized to make an arrest may take into custody a delinquent or wayward child, but petition must be filed within 24 hours; child shall not be placed in jail or lock-up or kept or conveyed with criminal or vicious persons. Court may determine that child shall not be proceeded against under this act, but as otherwise provided by law. Court may release on parole a child adjudged delinquent or wayward, or may commit such a child to a detention home during its minority; jurisdiction of court shall continue over child during its minority or until discharged by court. Child violating conditions of parole may at any time during parole be ordered again before the court and may be detained in the proper institution. Child adjudged delinquent or wayward may appeal to the superior court of the county and from thence to the supreme court. Juvenile court and superior court may exclude the public from hearings of juvenile cases and may order the records to be withheld from public inspection; sessions where juvenile cases are heard shall be held separate from trials of adult offenders. Dismissal of a petition shall not bar other criminal proceeding, but adjudgment of a child as delinquent or wayward shall bar such proceedings. Institutions to which child may be committed: For boys the Socknosset School for Boys; for girls, the Oaklawn School for Girls. Probation officers and deputy probation officers provided for. When a petition is filed, such officer shall be notified and he shall investigate the case and report upon the same; he shall be present at hearings; a woman probation officer shall be present at hearing when a girl is the offender. Court may commit child to care of probation officer. Evidence given in a hearing of a case under this act shall not be admissible in other criminal proceedings. Judgment against child shall not subject child to civil disability. This act shall be liberally construed. State board of control and supply directed to select a site suitable for the erection of a detention home for delinquent and wayward children.

Ch. 1185, Mar. 24, 1915.

South Dakota: An act relating to children who now are or may hereafter become dependent, neglected, or delinquent; to define these terms and to provide for the treatment, control, maintenance, adoption, and guardianship of the person of such children, and giving the county court jurisdiction as a juvenile court, providing its officers, and prescribing its procedure.

Ch. 119, Mar. 12, 1915.

Tennessee: Providing for the care and protection of children; defining child dependency and delinquency; providing court commitments and guardianship of the person of delinquent and dependent children; authorizing private agencies

and institutions for the care of dependent and delinquent children; arranging consent to their adoption; regulating placing out in families; providing State supervision, records, and reports for such welfare work.

Ch. 120, Apr. 6, 1917.

Tennessee: See also U (e); Schools for dependents and delinquents.

Texas: See H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Vermont: Amending No. 113, Acts of 1912, relating to juvenile courts.

Act applies to children under 16 years of age, but child may be continued a ward of the court until the age of 21 is reached if a boy, or the age of 18 if a girl. "Delinquent child" and "dependent child" defined. City and municipal courts and justices of the peace (under old law was probate courts) shall have original jurisdiction. Upon petition of a reputable citizen, person in charge of child summoned to produce child in court. Court may order probation officer to take charge of child. Dependent or neglected child may be committed to the care of some suitable institution or reputable citizen; when child's health requires, court may commit child to a hospital. A delinquent child committed to custody of probation officer, may be permitted to remain at home subject to visitation of probation officer, or may be committed to some reputable person or suitable institution or to the Vermont Industrial School. An arrested child under 16 shall be taken before the juvenile court. No child under 16 shall be incarcerated in a jail or prison, unless charged with a crime punishable by death. Court may require reports from private institutions receiving children under this act. Court may make an order requiring parents to contribute to support of a dependent or delinquent child.

Act. No. 92, Apr. 2, 1915.

West Virginia: Relating to children who are now or may hereafter become dependent, neglected, or delinquent; defining these terms and providing for the treatment, control, maintenance, protection, adoption, and guardianship of the persons of such children; defining contributory dependency, negligence, and delinquency, and making the same a misdemeanor; providing for the punishment of persons guilty thereof; authorizing county authorities to establish and maintain a detention home for the temporary care and custody of dependent, delinquent, and neglected children, and to levy and collect a tax to pay the cost of its establishment and maintenance.

Constitutes the circuit and criminal courts of the several counties "juvenile courts" and confers upon such courts jurisdiction in cases of delinquency or dependency of children under 18 years of age. For purposes of this act guardianship of State extends until the age of 21 is reached by child. Cases instituted by petition and summons. Probation officers provided. Dependent or neglected children may be permitted to remain at home or committed to the care of some suitable association or society, to some suitable person, or to a State institution organized for the care of such children; head of institution or association shall be guardian. Delinquent children similarly treated. Such children may be paroled on probation, etc. Cases of delinquency of children under 18 transferred from justice and police courts to juvenile court. Children under 12 not to be committed to jail or police station. Institutions receiving children under this act are subject to visitation and supervision of State board of control. Misdemeanor to contribute to delinquency or dependency of any child.

Ch. 70, Feb. 26, 1915.

Wisconsin: Amending subsec. 1, sec. 4725a, of the statutes, relating to the probation of minors.

Minor convicted of an offense for which the maximum penalty is 10 years (was 7 years) may be paroled on probation. Ch. 18, Mar. 20, 1915.

Wisconsin: Amending sec. 45611 of the statutes, relating to the responsibility for the neglect, dependence, or delinquency of children.

Makes it a misdemeanor to contribute to the neglect or dependence (as well as delinquency) of a child. Ch. 177, May 28, 1915.

Wisconsin: See also H (f), Compulsory attendance.

U (d). Conduct of Children.

U (e). Truant, Detention, and Reform Schools and Schools for Dependents.

See also U (c). Juvenile courts.

Alabama: Relating to the State Training School for Girls.

Changes name of Alabama Home of Refuge for Delinquent Girls to State Training School for Girls. In addition to judges already vested with such power, any municipal court, or judge thereof or city recorder may commit white girls to said institution. Board of managers may reduce their number to seven, exclusive of governor and attorney-general. Minimum age at which girls may be committed is fixed at 9 years. Misdemeanor to induce a girl to leave such institution. Sum of \$50,000 appropriated for buildings, equipment, etc. Managers may dispose of property in East Lake, a part of Birmingham, and relocate school. Act No. 780, p. 896, Sept. 25, 1915.

Alabama: Amending an act entitled "An act to provide for State aid, regulation and supervision of the Mercy Home Industrial School for Girls, located at Birmingham, Ala.," approved April 15, 1911.

Appropriates \$5,000 a year. Authorizes any court having jurisdiction in juvenile court to commit to such school any dependent or neglected girl or girl in danger of becoming delinquent, if between the ages of 12 and 16.

Act No. 359, p. 345, Sept. 4, 1915.

Alabama: See also U (c). Juvenile courts.

Arizona: Directing the sale of certain parcels of land with the buildings thereon, known as the "old industrial school property," located near the town of Benson in Cochise County, and providing for the disposal of the proceeds of such sale. Ch. 24, Mar. 9, 1915.

Arizona: See also P (a). Higher institutions, general.

Arkansas: Providing for the removal of the State reform school, for the purchase of grounds and equipment for the same and for the change of name of said institution to "Boys' Industrial School," and converting the property now used by said institution to the use of an institution to be known as the "Girls' Industrial School," and providing for the management of the same.

Act 67, Feb. 9, 1917.

Connecticut: Amending ch. 162, Public Acts of 1909, relating to the Connecticut reformatory.

Provides for the transfer of boys between 14 and 21 years old from the Connecticut School for Boys to the State reformatory, upon request of trustees of said school. Ch. 186, May 4, 1915.

Florida: Creating separate industrial schools for boys and girls, designating the manner in which boys and girls may be placed and detained in said institutions, indicating the plan of management therefor, and making an appropriation to carry out the provisions of this act.

Ch. 6840 (No. 84), June 3, 1915.

Florida: Establishing detention homes and schools for delinquent children and providing for their maintenance and control.

Ch. 6841 (No. 85), June 4, 1915.

Florida: Amending sec. 3, ch. 6916, Acts of 1915, relating to the commitment of boys to the Florida industrial school for boys.

Court may commit boy in its discretion till he reaches his majority or until discharged by the board of managers. Ch. 7877, June 3, 1917.

Georgia: Appropriating \$12,500 for the erection of buildings at the Georgia Training School for Girls. No. 493, p. 12, Aug. 19, 1916.

Georgia: See also U (c), Juvenile courts.

Hawaii: Amending sec. 2289, Revised Laws of 1915, relating to the care of dependent children under 18 years of age.

Allows pay to private institutions for caring for such children.

Act No. 102, Apr. 18, 1915.

Illinois: Providing for the punishment of the crime of contributing to the dependency and neglect of children.

H. B. 296, p. 368, June 23, 1915.

Illinois: Amending an act providing for schools for delinquent children, approved June 2, 1911.

Adds "boards of school inspectors" to boards which may establish such schools.

H. B. 827, p. 628, June 23, 1915.

Iowa: Changing the names of the Industrial School for Boys and the Industrial School for Girls.

"Industrial school" changed to "training school."

Ch. 54, Mar. 10, 1917.

Kansas: Providing for a parental home for homeless, dependent, neglected, or delinquent children in any county having a population of not less than 80,000.

Ch. 276, Mar. 24, 1915.

Kansas: Creating office of parole officer at Industrial School for Girls, Beloit, Kans.

Ch. 331, Mar. 11, 1915.

Kansas: Amending sec. 10109, General Statutes of 1915, relating to commitments to State Industrial School for Girls.

Girl offenders under 18 years of age may be committed to said school.

Ch. 303, Mar. 10, 1917.

Kansas: See also A (b1), State boards.

Kentucky: Providing for the securing of a separate farm for a house of reform for girls, and providing for the management thereof.

Ch. 85, 1916. (Neither approved nor disapproved by the governor.)

Louisiana: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Maine: Changing name of the Maine Industrial School for Girls.

Changes name to "State School for Girls"; changes title of "principal" to "superintendent."

Ch. 152, Mar. 22, 1915.

Maine: Repealing sec. 25, ch. 143, of the Revised Statutes, providing for the commitment of idle and vicious girls to the State School for Girls by parents or guardians.

Ch. 184, Mar. 24, 1915.

Maine: Amending secs. 3 and 20, ch. 144, sec. 29, ch. 117, sec. 25; ch. 187, Revised Statutes of 1916, and making additional provisions pertaining to inmates of State juvenile institutions, and increasing the salary of the superintendent of the State school for boys.

Changes age limits within which boy may be committed to State school for boys, or girl, to State school for girls. Incurrible girl over 16 years of age may be transferred to reformatory for women. Feeble-minded inmates of either institution may be transferred to school for feeble-minded. Salary of superintendent of school for boys is increased from \$1,000 to \$1,500. Indeterminate sentences not to apply to State school for boys.

Ch. 130, Mar. 29, 1917.

Maryland: See U (c), Juvenile courts.

Massachusetts: Further defining the powers and duties of the trustees of the Massachusetts training schools.

Said trustees may grant an honorable discharge to any meritorious person in their custody whom they believe to be permanently reformed; they may transfer any unmanageable or improper person from the industrial school for boys or Lyman school for boys to the Massachusetts reformatory; likewise they may make transfers from the industrial school for girls to the reformatory for women. They may act as guardians for any boy or girl under their

charge. They shall make honest effort to induce boys and girls under their charge on parole to save some portion of their earnings.

Ch. 113, Mar. 27, 1915.

Massachusetts: Directing the County of Hampden to erect buildings for a county training school for the instruction of children committed thereto as habitual truants or school offenders.

Ch. 122, Mar. 30, 1915.

Massachusetts: Directing the State board of education and the director of the Massachusetts board of prisons to investigate the matter of establishing schools in county jails and houses of correction.

Ch. 59 (Resolves), Apr. 23, 1917.

Massachusetts: Providing for the mental instruction of inmates of the Massachusetts Reformatory.

Ch. 248, May 14, 1917.

Michigan: Authorizing the superintendent of public instruction to direct and supervise the instruction and training of inmates of institutions for juvenile delinquents.

Act No. 137, Apr. 25, 1917.

Minnesota: Providing for the establishment of juvenile detention houses for girls in certain counties.

Ch. 228, Apr. 21, 1915.

Minnesota: Authorizing county commissioners in counties having between 200,000 and 300,000 inhabitants to issue bonds for the purchase, erection, and equipment of homes for boys or girls in connection with the juvenile court.

Ch. 3, Jan. 28, 1915.

Minnesota: Amending secs. 4157, 4161, 4167, and 4168, and repealing secs. 4155, 4156, 4159, 4160, 4162, and 4169. General Statutes of 1913, relating to the control and management of the State public school.

Juvenile court to commit dependent children under 15 years of age. State board of control to assume guardianship of child committed. Said board may find home for children.

Ch. 214, Apr. 12, 1917.

Minnesota: Amending sec. 2987, General Statutes, 1913, relating to schools for truants.

Reduces from 18 to 16 the minimum age to which truants may be required to attend such schools.

Ch. 239, Apr. 14, 1917.

Mississippi: An act to make an appropriation of \$25,000 for the purpose of buying land, erecting buildings and equipping the Mississippi Industrial and Training School.

Ch. 50, Apr. 5, 1916.

Mississippi: An act to regulate the custody, control, and care of delinquent children and to provide for the establishment and maintenance of a State industrial and training school.

Provision made for the establishment of such a school. Children admitted: (1) those under 18 years of age who violate any municipal ordinance or State law; (2) those under 18 who are destitute or homeless or in immoral environment. Proceedings begun by petition to chancery or circuit judge. Child may be discharged on approval of court. Commitment may be made for indefinite period. Probation officers provided. Child may be left in care of parents, placed under probation officer, or committed to industrial and training school.

Ch. 111, Mar. 28, 1916.

Missouri: Repealing secs. 1524 to 1542, Art. XV, ch. 19, Revised Statutes of 1909, and enacting new sections in lieu thereof to bear the same numbers, relating to the Missouri Reformatory.

Name of institution changed from "Missouri training school for boys" to "Missouri reformatory." Any court having criminal jurisdiction, in which any male person between 18 and 30 years of age is convicted of a felony, may before commitment commute penitentiary sentence to confinement in the Missouri Reformatory (this is added by amendment and is in addition to commitments of boys under 18). Governor may commute sentence of any person between 18 and 30 who has been sentenced to penitentiary and such person may be confined in reformatory. (Under old law sentence of boy under

21 could be so commuted). Court may not parole a boy after he is received into reformatory; board of managers may parole boy. Older and more hardened inmates shall be kept separate from other inmates.

H. B. 382, p. 209, Mar. 15, 1915.

Montana: Changing the name of the Montana State Reform School to the Montana State Industrial School. Ch. 136, Mar. 9, 1915.

Montana: Fixing penalty for aiding any inmate of the Montana State Industrial School to escape. Ch. 34, Feb. 15, 1917.

Montana: Amending sec. 9810, Revised Codes, 1907, relating to release, parole, or pardon of inmates of the Montana State Industrial School.

Authorizes trustees to grant a full and unconditional pardon. President may recall a paroled boy or girl guilty of improper conduct or not residing in a suitable home. Ch. 57, Feb. 15, 1917.

New Hampshire: See A (b1), State boards.

New Jersey: Authorizing the trustees of the State Home for Girls to parole and board in private family any girl committed to said school and to send such girls to educational or vocational institutions for instruction.

Ch. 46, Mar. 16, 1917.

New Mexico: Defining juvenile delinquency; providing for the reformation of juvenile delinquents, and providing for the punishment of persons who contribute to such delinquency.

Ch. 4, Feb. 19, 1917.

New Mexico: Providing for the care, treatment, control, and disposition of dependent and neglected children and providing for the punishment of persons contributing to such dependency and neglect.

Ch. 85, Mar. 18, 1917.

New York: Amending the education law, relative to county farm schools.

Adds a new article providing for the establishment of county farm schools. Board of supervisors of any county outside of the City of New York may acquire land and provide buildings for such a school. Board of managers shall consist of not less than five members and shall be composed of all the city, village, and district superintendents of schools of the county; if number of such superintendents is less than five, supervisors shall appoint additional members. Members shall serve without compensation, but shall be entitled to necessary expenses. Said board shall be responsible for the operation and maintenance of the school; employ a superintendent and necessary teachers when authorized by supervisors; fix compensation of superintendent and teachers within amount made available by supervisors; prescribe rules and regulations; provide for the detention, maintenance, and instruction of children admitted to school. Board of managers shall prescribe courses of instruction, subject to approval of commissioner of education; such courses shall include agriculture, mechanic arts, trades, and homemaking. State aid of \$1,000, and \$200 additional for each teacher employed for 36 weeks, is annually allowed, but there must be at least 15 pupils in actual attendance for 36 weeks and conduct of school must be approved by commissioner of education. Children between 8 and 18 years old may be admitted to said school either (1) on application of parents or guardians, (2) upon commitment as truants or incorrigibles, or (3) upon commitment as juvenile delinquents, but no child convicted of crime shall be committed. Managers may make an agreement with parents or guardian of a child for the payment for instruction and maintenance of such child. Application for admission of a child shall not be granted unless clothing be provided for such child; parents or guardians who are financially able may be required to pay for instruction and maintenance of child who is admitted by commitment. County board of supervisors shall provide for the maintenance of farm school. Managers shall report annually to supervisors. Said schools shall be subject to control of commissioner of education as are other public schools.

Ch. 307, Apr. 14, 1915.

New York: See also H (2), Compulsory attendance.

North Carolina: Establishing a State home and industrial school for girls and women.

Ch. 255, Mar. 7, 1917.

North Carolina: See also U (c), Juvenile courts.

North Dakota: Providing for the compensation of inmates of the State Reform School for work performed by them and providing for the disposition of moneys earned.

H. B. 109, p. 51, Pop. Ed., Mar. 12, 1917.

North Dakota: Proposing an amendment to the constitution changing the name of the State Reform School at Mandan to State Training School.

H. B. 346, p. 117, Pop. Ed., Mar. 15, 1917.

Ohio: Amending sec. 7081 of the General Code, by providing that public schools shall be free to inmates of private orphan asylums and children's homes.

S. B. No. 280, p. 489, June 3, 1915.

Ohio: Regulating the education of inmates of children's homes.

H. B. No. 164, p. 60, Mar. 19, 1917.

Oklahoma: Creating a State training school for delinquent negro boys, locating the same, providing for its management and control, and making an appropriation therefor.

Ch. 252, Mar. 30, 1915.

Oklahoma: Creating a school for delinquent and incorrigible negro girls at Taft, Okla., providing rules for governing the same, and making an appropriation.

Ch. 66, Mar. 10, 1917.

Oklahoma: Creating an institution to be known as the West Oklahoma Home for White Children and converting the Connors School of Agriculture into such home.

Ch. 169, Mar. 20, 1917.

Oklahoma: Establishing an institution to be known as the "Russell Industrial School" for training white girls committed thereto by the county courts.

Ch. 255, Mar. 22, 1917.

Oregon: Amending sec. 13, ch. 342, acts of 1913, relating to the admission of youths to the Oregon State Training School, providing employment for said youths, and making an appropriation therefor.

Raises from 16 to 18 the maximum age under which youths may be committed. Appropriates \$10,000 for industrial school appliances and for establishing manual training workrooms, dormitory quarters, etc.

Ch. 243, Feb. 24, 1915.

Oregon: Authorizing the establishing, equipping, maintaining, and conducting parental schools; governing religious instruction in parental schools; providing procedure for commitment thereto and parole therefrom; defining habitual truants, habitual absentees, and habitual school offenders.

Ch. 242, Feb. 19, 1917.

Oregon: Prohibiting the use of public funds, after Dec. 31, 1918, for the care or support of any dependent, delinquent, or defective child, except in a State institution.

Ch. 339, Feb. 20, 1917.

Pennsylvania: Requiring counties now or hereafter containing a population of not less than 750,000 and not more than 1,200,000 to establish and maintain schools for the care and education of female children under the jurisdiction of the juvenile courts, and conferring the powers and regulating the proceedings for the establishment thereof.

Act No. 140, May 5, 1915.

Pennsylvania: Authorizing the several counties of the State to establish and maintain schools for the care and education of children under the jurisdiction of the courts of quarter sessions of the peace, or other courts sitting as juvenile courts.

Act. No. 253, July 5, 1917.

Porto Rico: Regulating the administration of the Territorial reform school for boys under 16 years of age.

No. 6, Apr. 11, 1917.

Rhode Island: See U (c), Juvenile courts.

South Carolina: An act to amend secs. 992 and 993, Vol. II, Code of 1912, relating to the South Carolina Industrial School.

Places all matters relating to the management of said school and the custody of boys committed thereto under the exclusive supervision and control of

trustees of said school. Repeals that part of sec. 993 which provided for the release of an inmate by order of a judge of the supreme court or circuit court "in a proceeding in the nature of an application for a writ of habeas corpus," and provides for release upon the recommendation of the superintendent or upon the hearing of an application or petition presented to the board of trustees.
Act No. 509, Mar. 25, 1916.

South Carolina: See also A (b1), State boards.

South Dakota: Providing for the parole or discharge of delinquent children from the State Training School at Plankinton.

State board of charities authorized to grant such parole.

Ch. 291, Mar. 2, 1917.

South Dakota: See also U (c), Juvenile courts.

Tennessee: An act to establish an institution to be known as the "Tennessee Vocational Reformatory for Girls;" to provide the funds necessary for the purchase of a site therefor; the erection, remodeling, and furnishing buildings and the payment of operation expenses; to provide for the appointment of a board of managers for said institution; to fix their terms of office and prescribe their powers and duties; to authorize judges of the juvenile, city, county, and criminal, and circuit courts to commit girls of certain classes to said institution, and for other purposes.

Ch. 24, Mar. 11, 1915.

Tennessee: Amending ch. 590, acts of 1907, relating to the Tennessee Reformatory for Boys.

Amendment has effect of abolishing board of trustees of said institution and transferring its powers and duties to the Tennessee Board of Control.

Ch. 5, Jan. 29, 1915.

Tennessee: Providing for and authorizing the removal of a portion of the inmates of the Tennessee Reformatory for Boys to the State-owned land lying in Bledsoe, Cumberland, White, and Van Buren Counties, known as the "Herbert Domain;" providing for changing the name of said institution to "State Training and Agricultural School for Boys," and providing ways and means for carrying out the purposes of this act.

Ch. 97, Apr. 7, 1917.

Tennessee: See also A (b), State boards; U (c), Juvenile courts.

Texas: Providing penalty for aiding an inmate of the girls' training school to escape.

Ch. 111, Mar. 28, 1917.

Vermont: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general; A (b2), State officers; U (c), Juvenile courts.

Washington: Amending sec. 8933, Remington and Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes, relating to the State board of control.

Adds State school for girls to institutions managed and governed by said board.

Ch. 107, Mar. 16, 1915.

West Virginia: Amending secs. 1 and 4, ch. 80, acts of 1909, relating to the children's home at Elkins.

Transfers control of such home from board of directors of the West Virginia humane society to the State board of control.

Ch. 23, Feb. 24, 1917.

West Virginia: Amending certain sections of ch. 70, acts of 1915, regulating the care of dependent, neglected, and delinquent children.

Provides for juvenile courts, probation officers, etc. Authorizes counties to levy taxes for the establishment and maintenance of homes for such children.

Ch. 63, Mar. 3, 1917.

West Virginia: See also U (c), Juvenile courts.

Wisconsin: Amending sec. 4986, 4989, and 1546 of the statutes and creating sec. 1546a, relating to the age and term of commitment to Wisconsin industrial schools.

Any boy under 16 (was 18) convicted of a criminal offense may be committed to industrial school until the age of 18 (was 21) is reached, unless sooner discharged according to law. Corresponding ages for girls remain as before, that is, 18 and 21, respectively.

Ch. 387, July 8, 1915.

Wisconsin: Creating secs. 4970-1, 4970-2, 4970-3, 4970-4, 4970-5, 4970-6, Wisconsin Statutes, relating to the Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls.

The Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls in the city of Milwaukee is made a State institution. Jurisdiction of State board of control is extended to said institution. Statutes in force relating to the commitment of girls to said institution are continued in force.

Ch. 486, June 23, 1917.

Wisconsin: Accepting certain trust funds from the Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls and authorizing the execution and carrying out the trust for which said funds are set aside by said school.

Ch. 636, Mar. 10, 1917.

Wyoming: Providing for the protection of children, defining child dependency and delinquency, authorizing agencies and institutions for the care of dependent and delinquent children, and providing State supervision and record of such child welfare work.

Ch. 99, Feb. 25, 1915.

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