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STATE LAWS RELATING TO
EDUCATION

ENACTED IN 1920 AND 1921

Compiled by

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EDUCATION 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 Addis. *In Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education for the year 1893-94, vol. 2, pp. 1063-1300.*

Digest of school laws. *In Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education for the year 1903-4, vol. 1, pp. 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. 364 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, enacted in 1918 and 1919. By William R. Hood. Washington, 1921. 216 p. (Bulletin, 1920, No. 80.)

State laws relating to education, enacted in 1920 and 1921. By William R. Hood. Washington, 1922. 254 p. (Bulletin, 1922, No. 20.)

STATE LAWS RELATING TO EDUCATION.

INTRODUCTION.

The legislation summarized in this compilation was enacted in the two-year period comprising the calendar years 1920 and 1921 and represents the educational enactments of regular legislative sessions of all the States, except Alabama, whose legislature meets quadrennially, and of several special or extraordinary sessions, including one in Alabama. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, South Carolina, and Georgia hold annual meetings of their legislative assemblies, and their enactments therefore appear for both 1920 and 1921.

The material presented here constitutes a third supplement to Bulletin, 1915, No. 47, "Digest of State laws relating to public education," earlier supplements having been published in 1918 and 1920. Laws of distinctly local application and ordinary appropriations, such as are made from year to year, are omitted, except in a few cases where they seem of especial interest.

The purpose of these "digests" of school laws is twofold: First, to present for the use of persons wishing it an index of all general State educational legislation; and, second, to summarize the enactments of the period covered in such manner as to show their main provisions and purposes. A third possible value of the work is the "trend" of school legislation which may be seen in it. Without doubt, the States are now enacting their laws in less haphazard fashion than formerly. The tendency to enact laws in the light of the best practice elsewhere and of the experience of other States with like legal provisions is more in evidence as each year passes. The bureau's digests are designed to help along this tendency.

The style of this bulletin follows that of the digest of 1915 and the supplements of 1918 and 1920. A plan of classification embracing about 110 items is arranged, and kindred enactments are grouped under the appropriate heading. It will be observed that the plan begins with general State administrative provisions and proceeds through the entire public-school system.

PLAN OF CLASSIFICATION.

A. GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL AND SUPERVISION OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

- 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 of voters.
 - f. Administrative units—districts, townships, municipalities, etc.; formation, division, dissolution.

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.
- 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; certificates from other States.

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

- a. General; tenure, duties, etc.
- 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; "standard" schools.
- b. School census; legal school age.
- 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; employment certificates.
- 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 REGULATION.**
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; military training.
d. Physiology and hygiene; alcohol; narcotics; other health instruction.
e. Moral and ethical education; Bible in the schools.
f. Humane treatment of animals.
g. Music.
h. Drawing.
i. Technical, manual, and industrial education; household arts.
j. Agriculture.
k. Days of special observance.
l. Other special subjects.
m. Sectarian instruction.
n. Modern languages; regulation of instruction in.
- M. SPECIAL TYPES OF SCHOOL.**
a. General.
b. Kindergartens.
c. Evening schools; Americanization; removal of illiteracy.
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.
c. Junior high schools.
- O. TECHNICAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS: ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY.**
a. General.
b. Agriculture.
c. Trade.
d. Continuation.
e. Vocational rehabilitation.
- P. HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.**
a. General.
b. Finance, lands, support; scholarships.
c. State universities and colleges.
d. Municipal institutions.
e. Junior colleges.
- Q. PROFESSIONAL AND HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION.**
a. Teachers' colleges and normal schools.
b. Agricultural colleges.
c. United States grant.
d. Mining schools.

STATE LAWS RELATING TO EDUCATION.

Q. PROFESSIONAL AND HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION—Continued.

- e. Military schools.
- f. Other technical and professional.

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.
- g. Backward 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
1920 AND 1921.

A. GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL AND SUPERVISION OF
PUBLIC EDUCATION.

(a) General.

Arizona: Proposing that there shall be submitted to a vote of the people of the State at the next general election the following amendment to Article XI of the State constitution, entitled "Education."

SECTION 1. The legislature shall enact such laws as shall provide for the establishment and maintenance of a general and uniform public-school system, which system shall include kindergarten schools, common schools, high schools, normal schools, industrial schools, and a university (which shall include an agricultural college, a school of mines, and such other technical schools as may be essential, until such time as it may be deemed advisable to establish separate State institutions of such character). The legislature shall also enact such laws as shall provide for the education and care of the deaf, dumb, and blind.

SEC. 2. The general supervision, government, and control of the public-school system shall be within the powers of the State board of education. Departments of penal and reformatory institutions devoted to the education and mental development of inmates shall be under said board, with like powers to be exercised to an extent consistent with the general supervision, government, and control of such institutions under powers invested in other boards for the control of said institutions.

SEC. 3. The State board of education shall consist of seven members who shall be appointed by the governor, each of whom shall hold office for seven years beginning on the first day of January, except that the terms of office of those first appointed after this provision becomes effective shall be stated definitely in the commission issued as extending for terms of one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven years, respectively. Not more than two members of said board shall be appointed from any one county. It shall be the duty of the governor to appoint new members to fill vacancies for unexpired terms of office of members of the board within 30 days after such vacancies occur. The members of the State board of education shall receive no salary, but the legislature, by specific appropriation, shall provide for the payment of such expenses of the members, and the board as such, as it may deem necessary. On and after the first Monday in January, 1925, the State board of education shall appoint the superintendent of public instruction, who shall be an officer of the executive department of the State government, and shall prescribe his qualifications, duties, and term of office. The superintendent of public instruction shall receive such annual salary as may be determined by the State board of education. The legislature may prescribe other particular duties of the board, and the manner in which its powers shall be exercised; and until so prescribed the board may establish its own mode of procedure and action. A member of the board shall be qualified upon taking an oath of office and accepting his commission.

SEC. 4. The university and all other State educational institutions shall be open to students of both sexes, and the instruction furnished shall be as nearly

free as possible. The legislature shall provide for a system of common schools by which a free school shall be established and maintained in every school district for at least six months in each year, which school shall be open to all pupils between the ages of 6 and 21 years.

SEC. 5. No sectarian instruction shall be imparted in any school or State educational institution which may be established under this constitution, and no religious or political test or qualification shall ever be required as a condition of admission into any public educational institution of the State as teacher, student, or pupil; but the liberty of conscience hereby accrued shall not be so construed as to justify practices or conduct inconsistent with the good order, peace, morality, or safety of the State, or with the rights of others.

SEC. 6. A permanent State school fund for the use of the common schools shall be derived from the sale of public-school lands or other public lands specified in the enabling act approved June 20, 1910; from all estates or distributive shares of estates that may escheat to the State; from all unclaimed shares and dividends of any corporation incorporated under the laws of Arizona; and from all gifts, devises, or bequests made to the State for general educational purposes. The income derived from the investment of the permanent State school fund, and from the rental derived from school lands, with such other funds as may be provided by law, shall be apportioned annually to the various counties of the State in proportion to the average daily attendance in the common and high schools of the pupils of school age residing therein.

SEC. 7. The amount of this apportionment shall become a part of the county school fund, and the legislature shall enact such laws as will provide for increasing the county fund sufficiently to maintain all the public schools of the county for a minimum term of 6 months in every school year. The laws of the State shall enable cities and towns to maintain free high schools, industrial schools, and commercial schools.

SEC. 8. The revenue for the maintenance of the respective educational institutions shall be derived from the income from the investment of the proceeds of the sale, and from the rental of such lands as have been set aside by the enabling act approved June 20, 1910, or other legislative enactment of the United States, for the use and benefit of the respective State educational institutions. In addition to such income the legislature shall make appropriations, to be met by taxation, as shall insure the proper maintenance of all State educational institutions, and shall make such special appropriations as shall provide for their development and improvement.

SEC. 9. All provisions or articles or parts thereof in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

S. J. R. No. 2, p. 464, Mar. 8, 1921.

California: An amendment to section 6, Article IX, of the State constitution, initiated by petition of requisite members of qualified electors and approved by people November 2, 1920.

SECTION 6. The public-school system shall include day and evening elementary schools, and such day and evening secondary schools, technical schools, kindergarten schools, and normal schools or teachers' colleges as may be established by the legislature, or by municipal or district authority.

The legislature shall add to the State school fund such other means from the revenues of the State as shall provide in said fund for distribution in each school year in such manner as the legislature shall provide an amount not less than \$30 per pupil in average daily attendance in the day and evening elementary schools in the public-school system during the next preceding school year.

The legislature shall provide a State high-school fund from the revenues of the State for the support of day and evening secondary and technical schools, which for each school year shall provide for distribution in such manner, as the legislature shall provide an amount not less than \$30 per pupil in average daily attendance in the day and evening secondary and technical schools in the public-school system during the next preceding school year.

The legislature shall provide for the levying of a county and city and county elementary school tax by the board of supervisors of each county and city and county sufficient in amount to produce a sum of money not less than the amount of money to be received during the current school year from the State for the support of the public day and evening elementary schools of the county or city and county; provided that said elementary school tax levied by any board of supervisors shall produce not less than \$30 per pupil in average daily attendance

in the public day and evening elementary schools of the county or city and county during the next preceding school year.

The legislature shall provide for the levying of a county and city and county high-school tax by the board of supervisors of each county and city and county, sufficient in amount to produce a sum of money not less than twice the amount of money to be received during the current school year from the State for the support of the public day and evening secondary and technical schools of the county or city and county; provided that the high-school tax levied by the board of supervisors shall produce not less than \$60 per pupil in average daily attendance in the public day and evening secondary schools of the county or city and county during the next preceding school year.

The legislature shall provide for the levying of school-district taxes by the board of supervisors of each county and city and county for the support of public elementary schools, secondary schools, technical schools, and kindergarten schools, or for any other public-school purpose authorized by the legislature.

The entire amount of money provided by the State, and not less than 60 per cent of the amount of money provided by county or city and county school taxes shall be applied exclusively to the payment of public-school teachers' salaries.

The revenues provided for the public-school system for the school year ending June 30, 1921, shall not be affected by this amendment except as the legislature may provide.

Acts of 1921, p. LXXXVII.

Delaware: Resolution providing for a commission to revise chapter 157, acts of 1919, Laws of Delaware, known as the "School code."

Commission directed to report its findings and recommendations in the form of a bill to the present (special) session of the legislature.

Ch. 66, Apr. 22, 1920.

Delaware: Resolution providing for a commission further to investigate the recommendations made in the report of the commission for the revision of the school code relative to bonding the State for the school building program proposed in said recommendations and to report on same to the next legislature (1921).

Ch. 71; June 21, 1920.

Delaware: To repeal chapter 71, Revised Code of the State of Delaware, entitled "Public schools," and to provide a new chapter 71, entitled "School laws of the State of Delaware."¹

The "New school code" of 1919 (see U. S. Bur. of Educ. Bul., 1920, No. 30, p. 16) is repealed, and a new body of school law comprising 104 pages is enacted in lieu thereof.

Ch. 48, June 24, 1920.

Delaware: To provide for the establishment and maintenance of a general and efficient system of free public schools.

A new school law which displaces the "School code" of 1919 as amended by act of 1920.

State board of education.—After July 1, 1921, the general administration and supervision of public schools and of educational interests of the State shall be vested in a State board of education composed of four members appointed by the governor; term, four years; compensation, \$25 per day and necessary expenses but for not more than one day in each month. State treasurer is treasurer of board of education. Board shall appoint as its executive secretary a State superintendent of public instruction for a term of one year; may remove him for cause; shall prescribe his duties. General powers of board: To have general control and supervision of schools; determine State educational policies; appoint necessary professional and clerical assistants and may remove them for cause; require reports from school officers; decide controversies; conduct investigations and employ special assistants therefor; adopt rules and regulations, (1) for sanitary and other proper construction of school buildings; (2) health of public-school children; (3) grading and standardizing the schools; (4) certificates and diplomas from public schools; (5) determining minimum courses of study, provided that elementary

¹ The above-entitled act was in turn repealed by act of 1921, and a new law enacted in its place.

subjects be taught in the English language; (6) choice of textbooks from an approved open list; (7) certification of teachers; (8) fixing salary schedules for superintendents, teachers, etc.; (9) attendance of teachers at summer school of Delaware College; (10) approval of high schools for State support; (11) conditions under which school districts may become special school districts; (12) transfer of pupils from one district to another; (13) hours of school sessions, holidays, etc.; (14) regulation of absences from school; (15) enforcement of school attendance; (16) biennial school census; (17) uniform series of blanks for reporting; (18) physical examination of children and mental examination of those who have made no advancement in their studies for three successive years; (19) the apportionment of school moneys, the same to be on basis of (a) net enrollment, (b) average daily attendance, (c) number and qualification of teachers, and (d) buildings and equipment; (20) teacher training in high schools; (21) courses of high-school grade in the State College for Colored Students. State board of education shall biennially before the first day of March submit to the governor and the legislature a State school budget for the ensuing two fiscal years. Board shall report annually to governor.

School districts.—Special school districts and school attendance districts, as now existing, are recognized as the "educational districts of the State." In each district there shall be a board of three trustees elected by qualified voters; term, three years, one elected each year. Regular monthly meetings during the school term and special meetings may be held; clerk shall keep record; teacher may attend and speak but may not vote, but may not attend when teacher is under consideration. Board to care for building and other property and shall make monthly report of expenditures to State board; when approved by State board, amount of such expenditures shall be paid out of State treasury. District board shall requisition textbooks and supplies from State board, and shall report condition thereof at end of year. District board shall annually present to State board a budget of proposed expenditures for next year, which budget shall show amounts for teachers' salaries and for other expenses. District board to engage and contract with teachers on forms prescribed by State board. District board to visit schools and seek to develop educational sentiment. Citizens organized into a nonpartisan, nonsectarian, nonexclusive association shall have the right, on request to board of trustees, to the free use of the schoolhouse for meetings, but meetings shall be at times when schoolhouse is not in use for its principal purpose. Trustees shall allow, on written request, use of schoolhouse for farmers' meetings, public speaking, entertainments, church festivals, Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. meetings, political gatherings, and other civic purposes, but persons so obtaining use shall be responsible for damage done to property.

Special school districts.—Existing special school districts (13 towns and small cities) shall continue so long as they fulfill conditions prescribed by the State board of education. General administration and supervision of public schools of such district shall be vested in a board of education elected by the qualified voters; term, three years. General provisions similar to those relating to common school districts. Powers and duties: (1) To determine educational policies, prescribe rules, enforce attendance law, and maintain separate schools for white and colored children; (2) grade and standardize schools, and may establish kindergartens, playgrounds, and other types of schools approved by State board; (3) adopt courses of study; (4) adopt, purchase, and distribute textbooks and supplies; (5) prescribe forms and blanks for reports of superintendents; (6) make all reports required by State board of education. School year from July 1 to March 30; school term, not less than 160 days. Board of education to submit annual budget to State board and make annual report. Board of education shall appoint a superintendent and teachers and other necessary employees. County treasurer shall be treasurer of special district. Wilmington public schools are regulated. (See ch. 103, p. 48, of this bulletin.)

High schools.—"Professional supervision" of high schools is vested in State board of education. Said board shall adopt and publish standard courses of study. Annual inspection shall be made. Said board shall base apportionment of funds to high schools on enrollment, but only to approved schools, provided that a school may be "partially approved." No school to receive more than \$100 per pupil.

Attendance.—Separate schools for white and colored. Parent or guardian required to send child between ages of 7 and 14 to public school for at least 160 days each year; child 14 to 16, inclusive, is required to attend 100 days.

each year unless work of elementary school is completed. Exemptions: (1) child receiving satisfactory instruction elsewhere than in public school; (2) child excused by superintendent of special school district or person designated by him or, in common school districts, by person designated by State board of education; (3) child physically or mentally incapacitated as attested by physician's certificate. Penalties provided. Special schools for habitual truants may be established in special districts by the board of education thereof and elsewhere by State board. Incurable pupil or truant is a disorderly person, and on conviction thereof shall be committed, as the case requires, to the Ferris Industrial School for Boys or the Delaware Industrial School for Girls, in case no special school for truants as above provided. State superintendent and superintendents in special districts, or persons designated by them, shall issue employment certificates under the law.

and superintendents in special districts, or persons designated by them, shall annually audit the transactions of the trustee of the school fund and of the State board of education, special district boards, and district trustees.

School buildings and grounds.—When submitting to State board their estimates for the ensuing biennial period, boards of special districts and district trustees shall submit their building programs to State board, and when approved, such programs shall be the building plans of the respective special and common school districts. Lands may be taken for school purposes by condemnation proceedings. Special school districts may issue bonds to carry out approved building plans.

Local taxation.—Any school district, special school district, or the public schools of the city of Wilmington may levy a local school tax. Such tax must be voted by a majority of the qualified voters at an election. In notice of election amount to be raised shall be stated. A poll tax may also be levied.

Private schools.—Persons conducting private schools shall report to State board of education annually. Monthly report of attendance shall also be made.

Vocational education.—Provisions of "Smith-Hughes Act" assented to; State treasurer to be custodian of funds; State board of education to administer vocational education.

State support and distribution.—The public schools shall be maintained and supported by (1) a uniform property tax of 25 cents on \$100 in the counties; (2) income of the State permanent school fund; (3) income derived from personal income taxes; (4) revenue derived from corporation taxes collected by the State and certain franchise taxes; (5) appropriations by legislature.

Ch. 160, Mar. 31, 1921.

Georgia: To appoint a joint committee from the senate and house to investigate and report on the bills to establish a board or boards of regents for the University of Georgia and its branches and the public schools and eleemosynary institutions of the State.

Joint committee to consist of three members from senate and five from the house.

Duties.—(1) To make a thorough examination into and study of the present system of education in this State, with the view to recommending corrective measures as needed; (2) to examine into the educational systems of other States where measures similar to those proposed for this State have been and are now in operation; (3) to prepare and submit to the General Assembly of Georgia at its next session such report and a draft of such measure or measures as will indicate the result of such investigation and study, and as will embody in concrete form the proposed changes in our educational system. Said investigation should cost the State only actual expenses of its members.

Res. 22, p. 1214, Aug. 13, 1921.

Idaho: To make more uniform the provisions of the school code of Idaho, and for other purposes.

Revises the school law generally. Eliminates conflicts in and reconciles the provisions of the old code of school laws; adopts a uniform procedure for school elections and uniform qualifications for voters; provides for uniform

regulations in the administration of school affairs; raises compulsory school attendance age to 18, unless child over 15 has completed the work of the elementary grades or services are necessary for child's own use or support of dependents; names the days which should be observed as school holidays; provides for concluding all affairs of lapsed districts; provides for increased tax levying power in independent and independent class A districts; provides for the dissolution of, as well as organization of, rural high-school districts and gives them greater bonding privilege; revises law governing the certification of teachers.

Ch. 215, Mar. 5, 1921.

Illinois: To create the Illinois educational commission, to define its powers and duties, and to make an appropriation therefor.

Commission created for period of two years. To consist of governor and 5 members appointed by him. Commission authorized and directed (1) to investigate the entire educational system of the State, (2) to suggest to next legislature such revision of school laws as may seem necessary, (3) to investigate inequalities in taxation, (4) to consider means of securing sources of school revenue in addition to direct taxation, (5) to investigate the comparative needs and expenditures for elementary and higher education, (6) to investigate the proper functions of the normal schools, (7) to investigate the present and future needs of the State university, (8) to consider the policy of placing all of the State's higher institutions under a single body, (9) to investigate housing conditions for students at the higher institutions, (10) to establish a plan of vocational education and determine its place in the educational system, (11) to investigate all means of improving the educational policies. Said commission shall report to the next legislature. It may employ technical and expert assistance; may summon and compel attendance of witnesses. Schools, colleges, etc., shall render assistance. President of commission shall receive \$5,000, and two members from citizens of State shall each receive \$1,000 during term of commission. Governor and two members from legislature shall receive necessary expenses. Sum of \$25,000 appropriated for commission.

S. B. 99, p. 31, June 24, 1921.

Indiana: Providing for an educational survey of the State of Indiana.

Creates a survey commission of five members to be appointed by the governor. Commission to investigate the entire educational system; to suggest revision of school laws; to make report to governor, which shall be published not later than April 1, 1922. Expenses of survey to be paid out of fund placed at disposal of governor for emergency and contingency purposes.

Ch. 293, Mar. 9, 1921.

Kansas: Providing for the appointment of a State school code commission.

Commission to consist of seven members appointed as follows: Two from the senate by the president of the senate, two from the house by the speaker, two by the governor, and one by the superintendent of public instruction. Duties: "To make a study of the school laws of Kansas, the school system of Kansas and other States, and the needs of Kansas in educational matters; and to present to the next legislature a report containing recommendations as to amendments and changes in the Kansas laws which will eliminate the overlapping in activities, which will render more efficient the school system of Kansas, and to recommend changes therein which will promote the cause of education in the public schools of Kansas."

Ch. 303, Mar. 2, 1921.

Kansas: Appropriating \$5,000 for the State school code commission.

Ch. 48, Mar. 5, 1921.

Kentucky: Creating a commission to make a survey of the educational system of Kentucky.

Governor to appoint a commission of five persons to report to him. Sum of \$10,000 appropriated.

Ch. 35, Mar. 22, 1920.

Louisiana: Providing for the submission to the people of a proposition to hold a convention at a designated time and place for the purpose of framing and putting into effect a new constitution; providing for the holding of such a convention in the event a majority of the votes cast at the election at which said proposition is submitted be in favor thereof; to fix the powers of said

convention; to prescribe the qualification and compensation of, and to provide for the nomination and election of, delegates thereto; and to provide penalties for fraudulent voting or false or fraudulent returns on said election or in any primary election held for the nomination of delegates thereto.

Act. no. 180, July 8, 1920.

New Hampshire: To revise and codify the school laws of the State.

State board of education.—Said board shall consist of governor, ex officio, and five members appointed by governor and council; not more than three members shall belong to same political party, and none shall be a "technical educator nor professionally engaged in school work"; term, five years, one appointed each year; governor and council may remove a member for cause; at least six regular meetings each year and special meetings as called. State board (1) shall have general administration of public schools, including Americanization and citizenship instruction, and shall make rules and regulations with which school boards and district employees shall comply; (2) may make regulations for cooperation with the Federal Government under the vocational education act and other acts providing for Federal aid for education; (3) may fix the qualifications of deputy commissioners, superintendents, and teachers in the public schools, and prescribe subjects to be taught in public schools and educational standards for all grades of schools. Said board shall employ a commissioner of education as executive officer; term, indefinite; need not be a resident of the State. On recommendation of commissioner State board shall appoint four deputy commissioners, one of whom shall be qualified to develop vocational education, and another shall be qualified to develop Americanization and illiteracy-elimination work. State board, through its executive officer, shall (1) combine the school districts of the State into supervisory unions, one or more districts composing a union; (2) supervise State appropriations for educational purposes and inspect institutions receiving State funds; (3) prepare a budget for such expenditures and keep the public informed as to educational conditions; (4) establish standards elementary schools in unorganized territory or furnish tuition and board or transportation for children living therein and provide high-school facilities for qualified pupils living therein; (5) certify annually to State treasurer the number enrolled in public schools in preceding school year; (6) prescribe form of register and of blanks to be used by local authorities in making reports; (7) keep on file and distribute State documents relating to schools; (8) preserve returns of school boards and officers; (9) investigate educational conditions and give special attention to physiology and hygiene; (10) hold examinations of applicants to teach and grant teachers' certificates; (11) administer school money through local school boards; (12) cooperate with Federal Board for Vocational Education; (13) recommend special appropriation for aid to dependent mothers; (14) lecture on educational subjects in the State; (15) report to school boards on efficiency of truant officers; (16) employ directors for State normal schools, who shall nominate assistants; (17) examine districts' contracts with academies, high schools, and other institutions; (18) enforce attendance law and child-labor law; (19) compile and issue biennially an edition of the school laws; (20) make biennial report to legislature; (21) furnish copy of such report to chairman of each school board; (22) employ, on recommendation of local school boards, union superintendents, and may employ assistant superintendents; (23) fix salaries of such superintendents and assistants, but local board may add to such salary, in which case State may pay one-half of added amount; (24) employ necessary supervisors, inspectors, and office help; (25) hold conferences with superintendents and teachers; (26) publish and distribute school programs and courses of study; (27) may employ competent person or persons to examine and care for the health of pupils. Appeal lies from commissioner of education to State board.

State appropriations for educational purposes.—These shall be used for following purposes: (1) For the instruction of illiterates; (2) for the Americanization of immigrants; (3) for equalizing educational opportunities below college grade; (4) for promotion of physical health of pupils; (5) for determination of mental and physical defects, the employment of nurses, and health instruction; (6) for preparing teachers, particularly for rural schools, and the improvement of teachers in service; (7) for expenses of State department; (8) for vocational education to make available Federal funds; (9) for paying tuition of nonresident pupils in high schools; (10) for aid of dependent mothers.

Normal schools.—Plymouth and Keene Normal Schools continued. State board of education may receive gifts and bequests for such schools; may contract with any city for practice school in connection with normal school. Directors of schools shall, with approval of State board, select their assistants, arrange courses of study, etc. Board to grant diplomas to students completing courses. Tuition free to those agreeing to teach in public schools for a period equal to time required for completing course. Directors and teachers to assist in teachers' institutes when required by State board. In its biennial report board shall show condition of schools.

Examination of applicants to teach.—State board to provide for public examinations. Certificate granted to person who passes examination in subjects required by law to be taught in the public schools and in other respects meets requirements of State board; certificate valid in grades of schools indicated therein. Certificate either probationary or permanent. Board may grant certificate without examination to person taught three years in public schools of State. List of approved applicants to be kept in office of State board, and information furnished to school boards on request. State board to maintain information bureau for teachers seeking positions and for school boards. Unlawful for superintendent or assistant to accept fee or other pay for obtaining position for teachers.

Teachers' institutes.—State board to provide at least one institute each year in each county. State institute fund provided.

Vocational education.—State accepts provisions of "Smith-Hughes Act" of Congress. State board of education to administer provisions for such education.

Aid to dependent mothers.—State board to administer provisions relating to such aid and to grant allowances.

School boards.—School boards of all districts shall provide standard elementary schools for at least 36 weeks per year, but, on showing of local board, State board of education may reduce term in any district. Where law imposes on a district unnecessary expenditure of money or procedure inimical to educational interests, State board may give relief to such district. District shall furnish transportation to pupils below the ninth grade who live more than 2 miles from school or may provide board for such pupils. School board shall see that studies prescribed by State board are thoroughly taught; shall provide fuel and make necessary repairs. Teachers shall be elected by school board on nomination of superintendent who shall supervise work of teachers; he may remove a teacher or other employee, subject to appeal to commissioner of education. School board may dismiss a teacher for cause, but subject to right of a previous hearing. School board may, subject to State board, make rules governing the schools. Shall provide free textbooks; shall provide and display the United States flag. For instruction in public and private schools the English language only shall be used, but foreign language may be used for devotional exercises in private schools; foreign language may be taught in elementary schools if regular course of study is not abridged; standard school defined as running 36 weeks and having proper building, equipment, etc. No book in the schools shall favor any religious sect or political party.

Tenant officers.—School boards shall appoint tenant officers for their respective districts. Duties of such officers regulated.

Teachers.—In the absence of express contract, three hours in forenoon and three hours in afternoon shall constitute a school day; five days a week, and four weeks a school month. Teachers allowed pay for attending one institute of one day each term. Memorial Day to be observed. Teacher to keep register as required by State board and return same to school board at end of term.

Supervisory unions.—School boards composing such union shall meet annually and elect a superintendent or superintendents, fix his or their salary or salaries, and apportion shares of same to the several districts.

School attendance.—Child between 8 and 16 years of age shall attend some public or approved private school for entire term of public school, unless, being over 14 years of age, he has completed the work of the elementary grades or has been excused on the ground of physical or mental incapacity. On petition of person having custody of child subject to this provision, State board of education may permit child to attend elsewhere or excuse such child from attending. Penalty for noncompliance with foregoing provisions. Person between 16 and 21 years of age who can not read and speak the English language understandingly shall, unless lawfully excused, attend evening or special day school, if one is maintained in district, until he or she has completed course

prescribed by State board; provisions relative to illiterates and non-English-speaking persons, shall not apply to certain temporarily employed persons. School board may dismiss pupil for gross misconduct. Unlawful for pupil to attend school to which he is not assigned. School board may make rules relating to school attendance; habitual truants or offenders may be sentenced to State industrial school.

Child labor.—No child under 14 shall be employed in any mill, factory, workshop, mercantile establishment, and the like; no child under 16 shall be so employed during school hours, unless he can read understandingly and write legibly simple English sentences, but commissioner of education may excuse child over 14 shown to be mentally incapable of learning. Inspection of places of employment is regulated. No boy under 10 or no girl under 16 shall engage in street trades. No person under 18 shall be employed in messenger work between 10 p. m. and 5 a. m. Weekly hours of labor regulated. No child under 16 shall be employed in occupations regulated by child-labor act unless an employment certificate is procured and kept on file by employer. Certificate to be issued by superintendent of schools or person named by school board, and surrendered by employer on termination of child's employment. Further regulation of employment certificates, including school record of child, evidence of age, etc. State board of education to appoint factory inspectors; such inspection regulated. Penalties fixed for violation of child-labor provisions. Unlawful to employ illiterate or non-English-speaking minor between 16 and 21 years of age unless such minor attend evening or special day school as required.

School districts.—Each town shall constitute a school district, but any district organized under special act may retain present organization. "Town" where used in statutes in connection with schools shall mean district. Districts are bodies corporate. District may raise money for sites and buildings, teachers' cottage, insurance, and shade trees, books and apparatus, vehicles for transportation, health and sanitation, and to pay debts, and may borrow money for such purpose or purposes. Assessment of district school taxes is regulated. Annual meeting shall determine and fix salaries of school board and truant officer. Town selectmen shall annually assess school taxes as determined by district. Each district shall annually pay to State treasurer as its share of school supervision \$2 for each child enrolled in the public schools the preceding year, and selectmen shall levy a tax therefor. Fiscal and school-year shall end on June 30. A school district may include military drill and physical exercises in its school course. Any district may maintain an evening school, and shall maintain an evening or special day school if there reside in the district 15 or more persons between the ages of 16 and 21 who can not read and speaking understandingly the English language. Any district in which reside or are employed 20 or more persons above the age of 21 who can not read and speak English understandingly shall maintain instruction for such persons as State board of education may prescribe.

High schools.—Any district may establish and maintain a high school; two or more adjoining districts may by contract establish and maintain high school jointly. District not maintaining high school may contract for tuition of its high-school pupils with high school or academy outside the State. Attendance of pupils upon high schools and the payment of high-school tuition is regulated.

Dissolution of special districts.—Dissolution of any district organized under special act of the legislature is regulated. Any such district may, by majority vote of qualified voters, dissolve its corporate existence and unite with the town district. Disposition of property, debts, etc., of such dissolved district is regulated.

Changing district boundaries.—On petition of any person interested, selectmen of towns concerned may, after hearing, detach a portion of one town and attach it to another town or school district therein for school purposes. Such transfer to be made by majority vote of selectmen of each town concerned. By like procedure, territory attached to an adjoining town for school purposes may be detached therefrom and restored to the town or district from which it was originally severed.

Public playgrounds.—Where school board is given charge of playgrounds and recreation centers, such board is authorized to carry on the same in buildings and on grounds in its charge and in connection with other buildings and grounds, made available.

School meetings.—Annual school meeting held between 1st day of March and 20th day of April; special meetings may be called by school board. Calling and holding meetings, qualifications of voters, etc., are regulated.

School officers.—Such officers to consist of moderator (to preside at school meetings), clerk, a school board of three members, treasurer, one or more auditors, and such other officers and agents as voters may deem necessary. Where district maintains, or unites in maintaining, a high school, it may have a school board of three, six, or nine members as determined by voters. Term of members of board three years, one-third being elected each year. Duties of the different officers are prescribed.

School money.—Selectmen of each town shall annually assess for school purposes \$3.50 on each \$1,000 of taxable property in the town. Sum so raised shall be used for sole purpose of maintaining public schools, providing for supplies and repairs, and the conveyance of pupils according to law. In its annual report, school board shall state additional funds needed for schools and other statutory obligations of the district, and selectmen shall levy tax to meet such obligations with such changes as voters of district may direct. District in which a tax of \$5 on each \$1,000 of assessed valuation is insufficient to maintain schools as required shall be entitled to State aid to make up deficit. If State appropriation is insufficient to meet needs of such districts, State treasurer shall annually levy tax of \$3.50 on each \$1,000 in unorganized territory for schools therein. All taxes collected by the State upon the deposits, stock, and attending accumulations of depositors and stockholders of savings banks, trust companies, loan associations, and other similar corporations, who do not reside in the State or whose residence is unknown, shall be known as the literary fund and shall be used for the purposes of this act. Surplus of town dog tax, after payment for losses of domestic animals caused by dogs, shall be assigned to school districts for the support of schools.

Schoolhouses.—District may locate schoolhouses by vote or by committee. School board of city has sole power of selecting and purchasing school sites. Appropriation therefor by city councils. School board to approve plans. The foregoing provisions as to cities shall not apply to Concord and Keene. Provision for appeal to and hearing by school board, by prescribed proportion of district voters; also provision for appeal to county commissioners by prescribed proportion of district voters, and such commissioners shall hear appeal and determine location. Provision for condemnation proceedings in acquiring school sites. If district fails or refuses to provide schoolhouse, selectmen of town may levy taxes in such district and provide the same. School board may grant use of schoolhouse for meetings when same will not interfere with regular school work. Doors to open outward; fire escapes to be provided for buildings with occupants above the second floor unless adequate fire protection is otherwise provided.

Health and sanitation.—Vaccination required of public-school pupils. Parent or guardian shall not permit child infected with or exposed to a communicable disease to attend school. No person with tuberculosis or other communicable disease shall be employed in or about a schoolhouse. State board of health to prepare bulletins on causes, restriction, and prevention of tuberculosis; and school boards shall furnish each teacher with copies of such bulletins to be placed with every family of the district. State board of health to furnish necessary copies of bulletins. Unlawful to maintain barbed wire fence on boundary of school site. Slaughterhouse, depository for hides, or other offensive business shall not be maintained near a schoolhouse without the consent of health officers of the town. On complaint of any responsible person, State board of health shall investigate sanitary conditions of any schoolhouse; may order changes or condemn schoolhouse.

Optional provisions.—Any city, union, special or town district may adopt following provisions. School board of city or town shall employ one or more school physicians who shall at least once a year, in presence of teacher, make examination of every pupil (public and private). Every teacher, janitor, and other employee shall also be examined. Report on examination to be made to school board who may take action deemed desirable. Every pupil showing signs of ill health or suffering from communicable disease shall be referred by teacher to pupil's parent or guardian for examination by physician, and if parents fail to have said examination made within two days, said pupil shall be examined by school physician. School physician to notify parents of defects of children. Child showing signs of certain communicable diseases shall be sent home. Said physician shall annually examine pupils for defects depriving them

of full benefits of school. State board of health to prescribe tests for sight and hearing, which shall be made by teacher. Normal schools to instruct students in methods of testing sight and hearing. Any parent or guardian may protest in writing to teacher against examination of his or her child or ward, and such child shall thereafter be exempt from examination for noncontagious disease. District may raise money to carry out provisions relating to physical examination.

Ch. 85, Apr. 8, 1921.

New Hampshire: To repeal certain portions of the school law, and to amend sections 5, 9, 10, 20, 22, 23, and 30, chapter 106, Laws of 1919, relating to public schools.

Repealed section 3, chapter 96, Laws of 1901, as amended by chapter 89, Laws of 1905, provided State aid for paying tuition in high schools or academies. Repealed section 9, chapter 96, Laws of 1901, as amended by chapter 100, Laws of 1909, related to the payment by towns of tuition for high-school pupils attending high schools or academies outside the State; such towns were to share in State appropriation for such purpose and in the literary fund in same manner as towns paying such tuition within the State. Repealed subsection 9, section 30, chapter 106, Laws of 1919, provided State aid for towns not maintaining high schools but paying tuition of high-school pupils.

Provisions of amendments.—State board of education shall prescribe subjects "recommended to be taught" and "educational standards" for the public schools; provision that State board shall fix salaries and terms of employment of deputy commissioners and other employees of the board is stricken out. Subsection 8, section 9, chapter 106, Laws of 1919, is amended by substituting the following provision: State board shall fix salary of superintendents of supervisory unions at \$2,000 a year, but any union may pay additional salary. Section 10 of said chapter 106 is amended by adding the following provision: State treasurer to determine amount due from each district from \$2 tax per child required from such district for defraying expenses of State-wide supervision. Subsection 2, section 20, of said chapter 106, is amended by substituting the following provision: State board of education, on request of school board of any district, may reduce school term of such district below 36 weeks. Any district in which a tax of \$3.50 on the \$1,000 of assessed valuation is more than sufficient to equip and maintain standard elementary schools, provide buildings, and pay high-school tuition of pupils of district shall pay surplus of proceeds of such tax to State treasurer. State board of education, on request of school board of any district, may, in case of unnecessary expenditure or procedure inimical to educational interests of district, modify obligations imposed by law on such district. Subsection 3, section 20, of said chapter 106, is amended by substituting the following provision: School district shall furnish transportation to all pupils living more than 2 miles from school, but in case of pupils living remote from school or transportation routes, school board may pay for board of such pupils, but commissioner may, on appeal of parent or guardian, make order for other provision as to such child. Pupils may be required to walk reasonable distance to school; school board may provide transportation for pupils above eighth grade or for those living less than 2 miles from school. Section 22 of said chapter 106 is amended to provide as follows: Where school tax of one-half of 1 per cent of assessed valuation is insufficient to maintain standard schools, State aid is provided. Section 23, of said chapter 106, is amended to provide as follows: State treasurer shall annually levy a tax of \$3.50 on each \$1,000 of assessed valuation in unorganized territory and towns maintaining no schools for the benefit of schools therein. Subsection 1, section 30, of said chapter 106, is amended by reducing from 16 to 14 the age of illiterates above which age State moneys may be expended for the removal of illiteracy. Subsection 2, section 30, of said chapter 106, is amended by similar reduction from age of 16 to 14 in Americanization work.

Ch. 125, Apr. 14, 1921.

Ohio: To establish an administrative code for the State, to abolish certain offices, to create new administrative departments, and redistribute among them existing administrative functions, and for such purpose enacting Chapter 1a, Division I, Title III, Part first, of the General Code; amending certain sections and enacting certain supplemental sections of the General Code, and repealing certain sections thereof.

The following administrative departments are created: Finance, commerce, highways and public works, agriculture, health, industrial relations, education,

and public welfare; each under a director. Superintendent of public instruction is director of department of education. Assistant director in each department. In department of education, divisions with chiefs are created as follows: Examination and licensing; film censorship. Director of each department may, with approval of governor, establish and appoint an advisory board. In addition to other compensation provided by law, each officer and member of board shall be entitled to actual and necessary expenses while in the performance of duty. Numerous offices, boards, and commissions are abolished, including the State board of education, board of library commissioners and library organizer. Salary of superintendent of public instruction, \$6,500. Following is the law relating to department of education.

SEC. 154-46. The department of education shall have all powers and perform all duties vested by law by the industrial commission of Ohio and the board of censors of motion-picture films by sections 871-48 to 871-53, both inclusive, of the General Code.

The following boards and committees shall be attached to the department of education: The State board of accountancy, the State medical board, the nurses' examining committee, the State board of optometry, the State board of pharmacy, the State dental board, and the State board of embalming examiners. Such boards and their officers shall continue to exercise their functions as heretofore. It shall be the duty of the department of education to recommend standards as to preliminary education; to recommend methods of determining the standard of professional schools and colleges; to recommend methods of conducting examinations and hearings; and to recommend methods of enforcing the laws which they are respectively required to administer. Such boards are hereby severally authorized to delegate to the department of education any of the powers or duties in them vested by law with respect to the matters and things concerning which the department is herein directed to make recommendations, and the department of education is hereby authorized and required to exercise any such power or perform any such duty so delegated with like effect in law as if the same had been exercised by the board so delegating such power. Nothing in this chapter shall be so construed or applied as to compel the delegation of any such powers or duties.

SEC. 154-47. An advisory board of three members is hereby created in the department of education, to be known as the "advisory board of film censorship." The members of this board shall be appointed by the governor, to serve during his pleasure, and shall receive no compensation, but shall be entitled to their actual necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties. Such board shall assist and advise the department of education in the examination and censorship of motion-picture films.

SEC. 154-48. The department of education shall have all the powers and perform all the duties now vested in the superintendent of public instruction and those vested in the State geologist.

SEC. 154-49. A State board of vocational education is hereby established in the department of education, in order to carry out the provisions of the law accepting the acts of Congress providing for cooperation with the States in the promotion of such education. Such board shall be composed of the director of education, the director of commerce, the director of agriculture, the director of industrial relations, and the director of finance. The director of education shall be chairman and executive officer of the board. Upon the recommendation of the director of education the board may employ such technical assistants as may be necessary and prescribe their duties and compensation. In all other respects the State board of vocational education shall exercise the powers and perform the duties vested in the State board of education by sections 367-5, 367-6, and 367-7 of the General Code.

SEC. 154-50. The director of education shall be ex officio a member of the board of trustees of Kent Normal School and of the board of trustees of Bowling Green State Normal School and of the combined normal and industrial department at Wilberforce University, with power to speak, but not to vote. In such boards of trustees, the membership in each of such boards herein provided for shall be in addition to the membership thereof as otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 154-51. A State library board is hereby created in the department of education, to be composed of the director of education, as chairman, and four other members. The members other than the director of education shall be appointed by the governor. The first appointments under this section shall

be as follows: One member for a term of 2 years, one member for a term of 4 years, one member for a term of 6 years, and one member for a term of 8 years. Thereafter one member shall be appointed each 2 years for a term of 8 years. The members other than the director of education shall receive no compensation, but shall be paid their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

Sec. 154-52. The State library board shall appoint and may remove a State librarian, who shall, under the direction and supervision of the board, be the head of the library service of the State, with power to appoint and remove all assistants and heads of departments in the State library service.

Sec. 154-53. The State library board shall make such rules for the government of the State library, the use and location of the books and other property therein or the transfer thereof as it may deem necessary or advantageous to the library service of the State. It shall organize the library service of the State into departments and determine the number of assistants and other employees therein.

Sec. 154-54. The State librarian shall be secretary of the State library board. Under the direction and supervision of the State library board and subject to the rules and regulations established by it, the State librarian shall, through such departments as may be created by the board, exercise all powers and perform all duties vested by law in the State board of library commissioners, the librarian heretofore appointed by the State board of library commissioners, the library organizer heretofore appointed by the State board of library commissioners, and the legislative reference department and the director thereof.

Sec. 154-55. The director of education shall be a member of trustees of the Ohio archaeological and historical society, in addition to the members constituting such board under other laws and regulations pertaining to the membership thereof. No moneys appropriated for the use or support of the Ohio archaeological and historical society shall be withdrawn from the State treasury for such use until the board of trustees of said society, as constituted when this section takes effect, shall consent to the provisions hereof and file duplicate certificates of such consent in the offices of the secretary of State and the auditor of the State.

Sec. 154-56. The director of education shall be a member of the board of trustees of the Ohio State University, with power to speak but not to vote therein. The membership in said board hereby created shall be in addition to those provided for by section 7942 of the General Code.

H. B. 240, p. 105, April 26, 1921.

Ohio: To amend sections 7690, 7762, 7763, 60-7766, inclusive, 7766-1, 7767, 6250, 7769 to 7774, inclusive, 7777, 7778, 7780, 7781, 7794 to 7799, inclusive, 7800, 7803, 12920, 12974 to 12988, inclusive, 12993, 12995, 12998, 12999, 13007-1, 13007-7, 13007-8, 13007-9, 13007-10, and 13007-14, General Code; to add supplementary sections 7647-1, 7690-1, 7762-5, 7762-6, 7763-1 to 7763-4, inclusive, 7764-1, 7764-2, 7765-1, 7765-2, 7766-2, 7766-9, inclusive, 7767-1, 7767-2, 7769-1, 7769-2, 7770-1 to 7770-4, inclusive, 7772-1, 7773-1, 7773-2, 7775, 7796-1, 7799-2, 12982-1 and 12993-1, to the General Code and to repeal sections 7768, 7776, 7779, 7782, 7783, 12994, 13006, 13007-2, and 13007-11, General Code, relating to duties of boards of education and to compulsory education, the employment of minors, the establishment of part-time schools, the school census, and penalties for violations of laws relating thereto.

Part-time schools.—Board of education of any school district may establish and maintain part-time school or classes for children employed on age and schooling certificates to be conducted not less than 4 hours a week and not less than 144 hours per calendar year between 7 a. m. and 6 p. m., excluding Saturday afternoons and Sundays. State superintendent to prescribe standards. Local school board to have management and control of all public schools; may elect a superintendent or principal and all school employees; shall fix salaries of teachers which may be increased but not diminished during term for which appointed.

Compulsory attendance.—Any person in charge of a child of compulsory school age shall cause such child to be instructed in certain specified branches. Children employed on age and schooling certificates shall attend part-time school

for full term thereof unless excused by superintendent. Person in charge of child of compulsory school age and not lawfully employed shall send such child to a public, private, or parochial school for the entire term, which shall not be less than 32 weeks in the year. Exemptions: (1) Child physically or mentally unfit for attendance as shown by competent evidence; (2) child instructed at home by qualified teacher. Compulsory school age defined to mean 6 to 18 years, but local school board may define the said age to be 7 to 18 in a given school district. Instruction outside of public school shall be equivalent to public-school instruction and for equivalent hours and terms of attendance. Boards of education may provide or approve vacation activities of children designed to promote health, civic and vocational intelligence, industry, recreation, character, or thrift; with State superintendent's approval completion of such activities may be required for promotions or graduation. "Superintendent" defined to mean, in the respective classes of school districts, the city, exempted village, or county superintendent or person designated by him. From decision of superintendent in matter of excusing pupil or issuing age and schooling certificate appeal lies to judge of the juvenile court, whose decision is final. School child to be assigned to class by principal of private school or superintendent, as case may be; may be assigned without the district if transportation is paid. Boards of education shall provide high-school work within 4 miles of each pupil of compulsory age who has completed elementary grades, except for those living within 4 miles of a high school and those for whom transportation is furnished. Child who has completed work of high school of first grade shall no longer be required to attend school.

Age and schooling certificate.—No minor of compulsory school age shall be employed unless such minor presents to employer an age and schooling certificate or "age preemployment card"; employer shall keep the same on file for inspection. If parent or guardian employs his own child or ward, he shall procure and keep on file an age and schooling certificate, but not a vacation certificate. Employment in certain "irregular service" not prohibited. Certificate may be issued by superintendent only upon satisfactory proof that child is over 16 years of age and has passed a test showing completion of the work of the seventh grade. Before issuing certificate, superintendent shall receive and approve (1) pledge or promise of prospective employer to employ minor, (2) evidence of minor's age as prescribed, (3) school record of minor, and (4) physician's certificate of minor's physical fitness. Provision is made for examination of child to determine whether he has completed school work. Record of facts contained in certificate shall be kept in office of issue of certificate. Provision is made for vocational certificate for boy or girl between 14 and 18 years of age in lawful occupation. Person in charge of public, private, or parochial school must furnish school record of child within two days after request for same by custodian of child. Provision is made for certificate marked "Conditional schooling not standard" for minor between 16 and 18 years of age who can not pass test for completion of seventh grade, but who is not so below normal mentally that he can not with further schooling and due industry pass such a test; conditions to be complied with are that minor will attend evening school if available or otherwise pursue studies as directed by superintendent, and that minor not sufficiently familiar with the English language will study the same. Provision is made for special age and schooling certificates for minors outside of school hours, other than vacations, and for cooperative part-time classes approved by the State board of education.

Part-time schools.—Every child granted an age and schooling certificate shall, until age when certificate is no longer required, attend a part-time school or class where available for not over 8 hours per week while same is in session. Instruction shall be designed to supplement daily occupations or increase civic and vocational intelligence or both. Part-time school or class may be maintained by employer, private, or parochial school, or other agency, and on approval of State superintendent instruction in such school shall serve in lieu of instruction required herein.

Attendance officer.—Every city and exempted village board shall employ such officer, and every county board of education shall employ such officer and may employ assistants, to work under county superintendent. Powers and duties of attendance officers outlined. Provision is made for "overage certificate" to be issued to minor over 18 who may be suspected of being under said age. Provision made for "age and preemployment card" for employed minor over 18 and not required under older law to have employment certificate;

such minor exempt from this act but must attend part-time school until 18. Minors between 17 and 18 not required to attend part-time school prior to September 1, 1922. Attendance officer to institute proceedings to enforce attendance; shall cooperate with State industrial commission. Teachers or other persons in charge of public, private, or parochial schools must report monthly to clerk children under 18 in attendance in their respective schools. On the withdrawal of a pupil, teacher will report the same giving reason and new address if family has moved. Superintendent shall forward card to superintendent of city, village, or district to which child had removed. Precedence is prescribed for truancy cases, warning of parents or guardian, and juvenile court cases. For indigent children provision is made for furnishing at district expense textbooks, "other personal necessities," and medical care. *Annual enumeration.*—Provision is made for such enumeration of all youth between 5 and 18 years of age. To be made under supervision of attendance officer. State superintendent may prescribe forms. Clerk shall transmit enumeration to county auditor for fund-apportionment purposes, and auditor shall transmit county enumeration to State superintendent.

Penalties for violations of this act. Same are provided for parents or guardians, employers, officers failing to do duty, etc.

Child labor.—No child under 16 shall be employed in any mill, factory, mercantile establishment, etc. Unlawful to employ during school hours any child required to attend school. Child entitled to receive damages in civil action against employer failing to return certificate or give notice of nonuse thereof within two days of termination of employment. Unlawful to employ any child under 18 in mill, factory, mercantile establishment, etc., unless employer keeps list of such minors posted and list on file. Printed notices of working hours likewise to be posted. Penalty for hindering or obstructing attendance at part-time school when required. Penalty for employer refusing to produce evidence of age of minor on demand by proper officer. Inspectors of factories, attendance officers, and other officers charged with enforcing child-labor laws shall make complaint of violations. Penalty prescribed for false statement as to child's age; also for parent or guardian and employer in case of unlawful employment.

H. B. 111, p. 376, May 26, 1921.

Oklahoma: Creating a commission of educational survey and prescribing its duties, providing for an educational survey of the State school system, and making an appropriation of \$20,000 therefor.

Commission to consist of five members. To make a comprehensive survey of the public educational system of the State, including all schools and educational institutions supported in whole or in part from public funds, to determine the efficiency of the same, and to report to governor on or before September 1, 1922. Commission to consist of State superintendent and four members appointed by governor. Commission shall employ experts. Appropriation, \$20,000.

Ch. 194, May 16, 1921.

Pennsylvania: To commemorate the memory of Thaddeus Stevens by designating one of the educational buildings to be erected in Capitol Park as "The Thaddeus Stevens Educational Memorial"; and constituting a commission to prepare a pamphlet dealing with the life and speeches of Thaddeus Stevens, to be distributed to the public schools. No. 300, May 20, 1921.

A (b1). State Boards.

Arizona: To amend paragraphs 2606 and 2607, and to repeal paragraphs 2608 to 2704 and subdivision 11 of paragraph 2705, and 2707, 2713 to 2718, 2842, 2850, 2853, Title XI, Revised Statutes of 1913, Civil Code, entitled "Education."

Amended section 2606 provides for four regular meetings annually of the State board of education and special meetings as called by president of board. Per diem of members increased from \$4 to \$5. Amended section 2607 relates to powers and duties of said board. In lieu of authorizing State board to make rules and regulations for government of the public schools, amend-

ment authorizes board to "perform legislative functions not inconsistent with the law" and directs it to "delegate to its executive officer the execution of all policies decided upon." Board is directed to prepare and submit to legislature a budget for its expenditures. State board is given "entire supervision and control of the certification of teachers." Following powers and duties are added to State board's functions: (11) To see that school laws are enforced; (12) to recommend needed school legislation; (13) to cooperate with other departments of the State government in seeing that rules are enforced relating to schools, health, and child conservation; (14) to prepare and publish educational reports; (15) to provide for teachers' institutes; (16) to submit biennial financial report; (17) to "appoint upon the recommendation of the superintendent of public instruction such executive officers, specialists, assistants, clerks, or employees as in its judgment the execution of the work of the board may demand, and fix the salaries of the same." Sections 2698 to 2704, which are repealed by this act, provided for a State board of examiners and the granting of certificates thereby. Subdivision 11, section 2705, authorized State superintendent to appoint assistants to board of examiners. Repealed section 2707 authorized State superintendent to appoint assistant superintendent and other assistants approved by State board. Repealed sections 2713 to 2718 related to teachers' institutes held by county superintendents. Repealed section 2842 related to the certification of music and drawing teachers. Section 2850 related to the certification of manual training, domestic science, and kindergarten teachers. Sec. 2853 related to certificates for commercial teachers.

Ch. 134, Mar. 19, 1921.

Arizona: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general; A (c1), County boards; B (a), State finance and support, general; M, (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.; O (e), Industrial rehabilitation. **Arkansas:** See A (c2), County officers.

California: To amend section 1510a of the Political Code, relating to the powers and duties of the State board of education.

Authorizes said board to prescribe credentials on which junior high school certificates and health and development certificates may be issued. Said board may accept experience in teaching in certain State schools for purposes of issuance of life diplomas. Provision is made for a hearing in case of proposed revocation of life diploma or other State board credential. Board authorized "to provide for the organization and supervision of courses in physical education in the public schools."

Ch. 575, May 28, 1921.

California: To add new Article IIc to chapter 3, title 1, of the Political Code, embracing sections 362 to 362e, inclusive, relating to a State department of education.

Such department created. To be conducted under a director of education as executive officer; State superintendent to be director of education. Work divided into at least two divisions: (1) Division of textbooks, certification and trust funds, in charge of State board of education; (2) Division of normal and special schools, in charge of the director of education, but under general administration of State board. Presidents or principals of such schools to be appointed by director of education with approval of State board; other instructors and employees to be so appointed but on nomination of respective presidents or principals. State board to have all the powers conferred by law upon the boards of trustees of the several State normal schools or teachers' colleges in so far as they relate to the enactment of rules and regulations and to the revocation of diplomas.

362b. The department of education shall succeed to and is hereby invested with all the duties, powers, purposes, responsibilities, and jurisdiction of the State board of education, boards of trustees of the several State normal schools, or teachers' colleges, board of trustees of the California Polytechnic School, board of directors of the California School for the Deaf and the Blind, and of the several officers, deputies, and employees of such bodies and offices; and, except as herein otherwise provided, whenever by the provisions of any statute or law now in force or that may hereafter be enacted a duty or jurisdiction is imposed or authority conferred upon any of said bodies, offices, officers, deputies, or employees, such duty, jurisdiction, and authority are hereby imposed upon and transferred to the department of education with the same force and effect

as though the title of the department of education had been specifically set forth and named therein.

The department of education shall be in possession and control of all records, books, papers, offices, equipment, supplies, moneys, funds, appropriations, land and other property, real or personal, now or hereafter held for the benefit or use of said bodies, offices, and officers whose duties, powers, purposes, responsibilities, and jurisdiction are transferred to and vested in the department of education.

362c. The following named bodies and offices and the positions of all deputies, officers, and employees thereunder are and each of them is hereby abolished: the boards of trustees of the several State normal schools, or teachers' colleges, of the California Polytechnic School, and of the California School for the Deaf and the Blind; but the statutes and laws under which they existed, and all laws prescribing their duties, powers, purposes, responsibilities, and jurisdiction, together with all lawful rules and regulations established thereunder, are hereby expressly continued in force; provided, however, that the presidents, principals, officers, and employees of the respective normal and special schools in office when this act becomes effective shall continue to serve their respective terms or contracts of employment unless removed for cause.

362d. The department of education is hereby invested with the power and is charged with the duty of administering and enforcing all laws now or hereafter imposing any duty, power, or function upon any of the bodies, offices, officers, deputies, or employees herein transferred to said department.

362e. From and after the date upon which this act takes effect, the department shall be and is hereby authorized and empowered to expend the moneys in any appropriation or in any special fund in the State treasury now remaining or made available by law for the administration of the provisions of any of the statutes enumerated in this article or for the use, support, or maintenance of any board, commission, office, or officer that is abolished by the provisions of this article and whose duties, powers, and functions are, by the provisions of this article, transferred to and conferred upon the department of education; provided, however, that the funds of the State board of education in respect to functions retained by it, including such funds as are now or hereafter may be entrusted to said board for administration, and the funds of the superintendent of public instruction shall be administered as heretofore.

Ch. 605, May 31, 1921.

California: To add new Article IIg to chapter 3, title 1, part 3, of the Political Code, embracing sections 366 to 366e, inclusive, creating a State department of institutions.

"The department of institutions shall succeed to and is hereby invested with all the duties, powers, purposes, responsibilities, and jurisdiction of the * * * board of trustees of the Whittier State school, the board of trustees of the Preston School of Industry, the board of trustees of the California School for Girls * * *." Director of institutions appointed by governor. Boards named above are continued as advisory boards.

Ch. 610, May 31, 1921.

California: To amend section 1521 of the Political Code, relating to the per-diem of members of the State board of education and compensation of assistant superintendents of public instruction.

Per diem of \$15 when board is in session; \$10 when members on committee work; but aggregate for committee work shall not exceed \$3,000 per annum. Assistant superintendents shall receive compensation as fixed by State board of education with approval of State board of control. State board may employ clerical and other help within appropriation.

Ch. 722, June 3, 1921.

California: See also G (b). State normal schools; T (c). Schools for the blind.

Colorado: See E (b). Teachers' examinations and certificates, general; F (b), Teachers' salaries.

Connecticut: See A (d), District boards and officers; A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; H (f), Compulsory attendance; L (c), Physical education; M (b), Kindergartens; M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.; O (a), Vocational education, general; O (d).

Continuation schools; S (a), Libraries and museums; T (c), Schools for the blind; T (g), Schools for backward children.

Delaware: Directing the State board of education to prepare and submit to the legislature on or before March 15, 1921, a State school budget for the school year beginning in 1921 and 1922. Ch. 260, Mar. 14, 1921.

Delaware: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general; O (d), Continuation schools.

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

Idaho: See A (c2), County officers; C (c), Local taxation; O (e), Industrial rehabilitation.

Illinois: See O (e), Vocational rehabilitation.

Indiana: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; H (f), Compulsory attendance; O (e), Vocational rehabilitation.

Iowa: Fixing the number and compensation of employees in the State departments at the seat of government, and the compensation of certain officers.

For State board of education.—Three members of finance committee, each \$3,600; one auditor, \$2,000; one chief clerk, \$1,500; one statistical clerk, \$1,300; two stenographers, each, \$100 to \$1,200. Members of State board shall receive \$10 per day each and actual expenses for not exceeding 60 days in any year.

Office of superintendent of public instructions.—Superintendent, \$4,000; one deputy superintendent, \$1,800; three inspectors (and expenses), each, \$2,700, four stenographers, each, \$960 to \$1,200; janitor, \$1,200.

For board of educational examiners.—One secretary, \$2,000; one clerk, \$1,200; two stenographers, \$960 to \$1,200; examiners, per hour each, 75 cents; clerical help, per hour each, 50 cents. Ch. 340, Apr. 12, 1921.

Iowa: See also (A) (b2), State officers; O (a), Vocational education, general; O (e), Vocational rehabilitation.

Kansas: See E (e), Recognition of normal and college diplomas, etc.; G (c), County and local normal schools.

Kentucky: See L (c), Physical education; O (a), Vocational education, general.

Louisiana: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; S (a), Libraries and museums.

Maryland: To repeal section 19, chapter 3 A, of chapter 506, Acts of 1916, and to amend section 72 B, chapter 4 A, and section 11, chapter 3, of said chapter 506, Acts of 1916, relating to State and county superintendents of schools.

Repeals section authorizing State superintendent to explain intent of school laws and by-laws of State board of education and authorizing said superintendent to hear and determine appeals. These functions are transferred to the State board of education. Appeals from county superintendent may be taken to State board of education. Ch. 249, Apr. 9, 1920.

Massachusetts: To change the name of the Division of Education of Aliens in the Department of Education to the Division of Immigration and Americanization. Ch. 72, Feb. 26, 1920.

Massachusetts: See also G (b), State normal schools; N (a), High schools.

Michigan: See E (e), Recognition of normal and college diplomas, etc.; S (a), Libraries and museums.

Minnesota: See G (b), State normal schools; M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.

Mississippi: See B (e), State aid for elementary education; O (a), Vocational education, general.

Missouri: See L (c), Physical education; O (e), Vocational rehabilitation.

Montana: See O (d), Continuation schools; O (e), Vocational rehabilitation; U (e), Schools for dependents and delinquents.

Nebraska: See G (b), State normal schools; O (a), Vocational education, general; O (d), Continuation schools; O (e), Vocational rehabilitation.

Nevada: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.; Q (d), Mining schools.

New Hampshire: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general; A (d), District boards and officers; A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; M (e), School extension.

New Jersey: To amend section 2, chapter 231, Laws of 1911, relating to the State board of education.

Increases number of members of said board from eight to ten and provides that not fewer than two of said board shall be women. Not more than five to be of same political party. Term, eight years, one or two being appointed each year, as case requires. Additional powers conferred on board: (1) To prescribe a uniform system of bookkeeping to be used in all school districts; (2) to appoint, on application, a "supervisor principal" over the schools of two or more districts and apportion expense thereof among districts; (3) to withdraw approval of secondary schools; (4) to fix rates of tuition when children of one district attend school in another district and when districts concerned can not agree, and to compel a district to permit children from other districts to attend its schools at rates fixed; (5) to compel the production of books, papers, etc., and the attendance of school boards and their employees before it, any of its committees, the commissioner of education, the business manager, or the assistants of the commissioner; (6) to issue subpoenas and compel attendance of witnesses.

Ch. 43, Mar. 10, 1921.

New Jersey: To amend section 2, chapter 231, Laws of 1911, relating to the State board of education.

Number of members increased from 8 to 10, of whom 2 shall be women. Said board shall conduct building operations under its direct supervision within appropriations for said board in each case for said work; may employ technical assistants; architects to be selected by competition.

Ch. 227, Apr. 8, 1921.

New Jersey: See also B (a), State finance and support, general; B (d), State taxation for school purposes; F (a), Teachers' employment, etc.; G (b), State normal schools; M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.

New Mexico: See U (a), Dependents and delinquents, general.

New York: See L (c), Physical education; M (g), Private and endowed schools; R (b), Educational corporations; S (a), Libraries and museums; U (a), Dependents and delinquents, general.

North Carolina: See A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; B (d), State taxation for school purposes; G (b), State normal schools; H (c), School year, etc., minimum term; K (c), Uniformity of textbooks.

North Dakota: See O (e), Vocational rehabilitation.

Ohio: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general; E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; O (e), Vocational rehabilitation; S (a), Libraries and museums.

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

Oregon: To amend sections 2813, 2831, and 2833, Oregon Laws, relating to the powers and duties of the State board of control.

Among institutions controlled by said board are institutions for feeble-minded, State training school, State school for the blind, and the State School for the deaf. Superintendents of such institutions shall be elected by said board and may be removed at its pleasure. Superintendents, with approval of board, shall appoint assistants, etc.

Ch. 179, Feb. 22, 1921.

Oregon: See also G (b), State normal schools; N (a), High schools.

Pennsylvania: To further amend an act, approved June 3, 1913, the title of which, as amended by an act, July 25, 1913, reads: "Relating to the right to practice medicine and surgery in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and providing a bureau of medical education and licensure as a bureau of the de-

partment of public instruction; and means and methods whereby the right to practice medicine and surgery and any of its branches may be obtained, and exemptions therefrom; and providing for an appropriation to carry out the provisions of said act, and providing for revocation and suspension of licenses by said bureau; and providing penalties for violation thereof, and repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent therewith," by amending sections 3, 4, 5, 6, and 12, by providing certain equivalents for preliminary education, by omitting certain required published notices, by reconstituting a quorum, by omitting second year examinations, by recasting and extending terms on which reciprocity may be established, and by clarifying the several sections.

No. 100, Apr. 20, 1921.

Pennsylvania: To amend sections 4 and 6 of an act approved April 26, 1911, conferring upon the State council of education powers and duties heretofore vested in the college and university council.

No. 355, May 20, 1921.

Pennsylvania: To amend Article IX (secs. 901 to 912) of the School Code of 1911, relating to the State board of education.

Said board is displaced by a State council of education. Governor to appoint nine members—two for one year, one for two years, two for three years, one for four years, two for five years, and one for six years, and thereafter one or two every year for terms of six years; State superintendent to be ex officio a member and president of said council and executive officer thereof. Council to have following powers and duties: (1) To report and recommend needed legislation to governor and legislature; (2) to equalize through special appropriations the educational advantages of the different parts of the State; (3) to inspect and require reports from the schools and institutions wholly or partly supported by the State which are not supervised by the public-school authorities; (4) to encourage and promote agricultural education, manual training, domestic science, and other vocational and practical education; (5) to prescribe rules for the sanitary equipment and inspection of school buildings and to take other action to promote the physical and moral welfare of the children; (6) to employ necessary officers and define their duties, fix the times of its meetings, and make its own necessary by-laws and regulations. Office of council to be at State capitol, and its regular place of meeting shall be there, but may meet elsewhere. Said council is charged with the performance of all the powers and duties of the State board of education.

No. 366, May 20, 1921.

Pennsylvania: See also E (e), Recognition of normal and college diplomas, etc.; F (b), Teachers' salaries; G (b), State normal schools; N (a), High schools; o (e), Vocational rehabilitation; R (a), Higher private and endowed schools; U (e), Schools for dependents and delinquents.

Rhode Island: See O (e), Vocational rehabilitation; S (a), Libraries and museums; T (b), Schools for the deaf.

South Carolina: See A (c1), County boards; D (b), State aid, approval of plans; E (b), Teachers' examinations and certificates, general; H (f), Compulsory attendance.

South Dakota: See G (b), State normal schools.

Tennessee: See S (a), Libraries and museums.

Texas: See B (e), State aid for elementary education; O (a), Vocational education, general; P (a) Higher education, general; P (c), State universities and colleges.

Utah: To amend section 4514, Compiled Laws of 1917, relating to the powers of the State board of education.

The State superintendent of public instruction shall be chairman of the State board of education. Upon the recommendation of the State superintendent, the State board of education shall have authority to appoint a secretary of the board, and such directors, supervisors, and assistants as are necessary in the administration and supervision of the public-school system. The salaries of the

secretary and of directors, supervisors, and assistants, shall be fixed by the State board of education, subject to the approval of the State board of examiners, and paid from such funds as may be provided by law.

Ch. 93, Feb. 23, 1921.

Utah: Providing for a method of eliminating duplication of courses of study, departments, and educational work in the State educational institutions by a board to be called "the board of educational coordination," and prescribing the duties of such board.

State board of education is constituted the "board of educational coordination." Board shall coordinate the work of the State educational institutions. "State educational institution" defined to mean any State school, State commission, State board, or State organization giving public instruction.

Ch. 96, Mar. 10, 1921.

Utah: See also B (d), State taxation for school purposes; N (a), High schools.

Vermont: See G (c), County and local normal schools; J (a), Health, general; S (a), Libraries and museums.

Virginia: Proposing an amendment of section 132 of the constitution, relating to the duties and powers of the State board of education.

An enumeration of the duties and powers of the State board are struck out of the constitution and the following is inserted in lieu thereof:

"Sec. 132. The powers and duties of the State board of education shall be prescribed by law."

Ch. 353, March 19, 1920.

Virginia: See also A (d), District boards and officers; H (c), School year, etc., minimum term; N (a), High schools.

Washington: Relating to the joint board of higher curricula; amending section 4745, Pierce's Code.

Said board to be composed of president of State university, president of State college, one of the presidents of the State normal schools, to be selected by said presidents of normal schools, and four members not connected with institutions of higher learning, to be appointed by the governor.

Ch. 85, Mar. 14, 1921.

West Virginia: To amend section 4, chapter 2, Acts of 1919, regular session, relating to the State board of education.

Strikes out certain provisions as follows: (1) That not fewer than three appointive members of said board shall be actively engaged in school work; (2) that the governor may remove a member for cause; (3) that the board may fill a vacancy therein if the governor fails to fill the same within 60 days. It is provided that not more than four appointive members shall belong to the same political party. (State board is composed of State superintendent, ex officio, and six members appointed by governor with the consent of the senate.)

Ch. 1, May 3, 1921.

West Virginia: See also E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; F (b), Teachers' salaries; H (a), School population and attendance, general; K. (b), Free textbooks; O (d), Continuation schools; O (e), Vocational rehabilitation.

Wyoming: See M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.; N (a), High schools; O (e), Vocational rehabilitation.

A (b2). State Officers.

Arizona: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general; A (b1), State boards; M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.

Arkansas: To fix the salaries of officers and employees of certain departments of the State government in accordance with the provisions of section

4, article 16, of the constitution, and repealing certain sections of Crawford and Moses' digest.

Superintendent of public instruction shall receive a salary of \$3,600. He may employ an assistant superintendent at \$2,400, a deputy at \$2,100, and one stenographer at \$1,500.
Act. 495, p. 505, Mar. 26, 1921.

Arkansas: See also S (a), Libraries and museums.

California: See A (b1), State boards; A (c2), County officers; A (f), Administrative units--districts, etc.; L (c), Physical education.

Colorado: To submit to the qualified electors an amendment to section 1, Article IV, of the State constitution.

Would increase the term of State officers, including State superintendent, from two to four years.
Ch. 76, Apr. 7, 1921.

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

Connecticut: Authorizing the comptroller to install, if found advantageous, a uniform system of accounting for State-supported and State-aided institutions.
Ch. 6, Feb. 24, 1921.

Connecticut: See also A (d), District boards and officers; Q (b), Agricultural colleges.

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

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

Hawaii: Creating a cash-basis fund for the department of public instruction.
Act. 27, Mar. 28, 1921.

Idaho: See A (c2), County officers.

Indiana: Providing for the appointment by the superintendent of public instruction of elementary and high-school inspectors, prescribing their powers and duties, providing that the several county, town, and city superintendents shall be cooperating agents in the inspection of elementary and high schools, and repealing an act entitled "An act to provide for a high-school inspector," approved March 10, 1913.
Ch. 197, Mar. 10, 1921.

Indiana: Agreeing to a proposed amendment to section 8, Article VIII, of the constitution of the State; which amendment was proposed at the preceding regular session of the legislature.

Directs the legislature to provide for the appointment of a State superintendent of public instruction, whose term of office, duties, and compensation shall be prescribed by law.
Ch. 206, Mar. 10, 1921.

Iowa: Relating to the compensation and expenses of public officers and employees; amending various sections and parts of existing law.

Amends section 2627-h, Supplement to the Code, 1913, by striking out the first sentence which fixes the salaries of State superintendent of public instruction, his deputy, inspectors, and chief clerk. Amends section 2634-a, Supplemental Supplement to the Code, 1915, by striking the provision for the employment of a secretary of the State board of educational examiners. Amends section 2634-b, Supplement to the Code, 1913, by striking the sentence authorizing the State superintendent to appoint an inspector of normal training in high schools. Amends section 2682-m, Supplement to the Code, 1913, by striking out first sentence which provides \$7 per day and traveling expenses for each member of State board of education when on official business. Repeals section 2734-n, Supplement to the Code, 1913, providing for the employment of "readers" of teachers' examination papers.
Ch. 200, Apr. 11, 1921.

Iowa: See also A (b1), State boards; B (e), State aid for elementary education.

Kansas: Amending section 1, chapter 284, Laws of 1910, relating to salaries of employees in the office of the superintendent of public instruction.

Salary of assistant superintendent increased from \$2,200 to \$2,400; chief clerk increased from \$1,650 to \$1,800.
Ch. 1, p. 15, Mar. 21, 1921.

Kentucky: Providing for submission to the voters of the State of amendments to sections 91, 93, and 95 of the constitution.

Omits from said sections the "superintendent of public instruction," so that said office may be provided for by statute and may be appointive instead of elective.
Ch. 10, Mar. 11, 1920.

Kentucky: Amending chapter 123, Acts of 1916, relating to the employees of the superintendent of public instruction.

Superintendent empowered to employ clerks and stenographers, for whose salaries not over \$11,000 per annum may be expended.

Ch. 71, Mar. 23, 1920.

Kentucky: See also G (b), State normal schools.

Maine: To amend section 20, chapter 117, Revised Statutes, as last amended by chapter 147, Public Laws of 1919, relating to the salary of the State superintendent of public instruction.

Increases such salary from \$4,000 to \$5,000.

P. L. ch. 194, Apr. 8, 1921.

Maine: See also D (b), State aid, approval of plans.

Maryland: See-A (b1), State boards; H (b), School census.

Massachusetts: Relative to the salary of the commissioner of education; increasing said salary from \$7,500 to \$9,000.

Ch. 442, May 25, 1921.

Michigan: To fix the salary of the superintendent of public instruction of the State.

After July 1, 1921, such salary to be \$5,000 per annum.

Act No. 28, Apr. 1, 1921.

Michigan: See also E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; M (g), Private and endowed schools; O (b), Agricultural education.

Minnesota: See H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.; T (d), Schools for cripples.

Mississippi: Authorizing the State superintendent of education to appoint an assistant supervisor of negro rural schools.

Ch. 56, Apr. 2, 1920.

Mississippi: Fixing and equalizing the salaries of the State officers, judges, chancellors, district attorneys, and legislators and their subordinates.

Among others, the following salaries are prescribed: State superintendent of education, \$4,500 per annum; assistant superintendent, \$3,000; director of department of archives and history, \$3,000; assistant director, \$1,500; State librarian, \$3,000; assistant librarian, \$2,000.

Ch. 115, Mar. 9, 1920.

Mississippi: See also O (a), Vocational education, general.

Missouri: See A (c1), County boards; H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

Nebraska: Providing that the superintendent of public instruction shall be elected in November, 1922, and every four years thereafter, and to amend section 1953, Revised Statutes of 1913.

Ch. 56, Apr. 19, 1921.

Nebraska: See also B (e), State aid for elementary education; G (d), Teachers' institutes and summer schools; H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.; N (a), High schools; O (a), Vocational education, general.

Nevada: Fixing and regulating the salaries of certain State officers.

Fixes salary of superintendent of public instruction at \$3,000 per annum.

Ch. 117, Mar. 21, 1921.

Nevada: To amend sections 8 and 13, chapter 133, Acts of 1911, as amended, relating to the school supervision districts and deputy superintendents of public instruction.

State divided into five supervision districts. Each district under a deputy superintendent. Each deputy, including office deputy, shall receive as salary

\$2,400, and traveling and other official expenses shall be allowed. Such expenses limited.
Ch. 156, Mar. 21, 1921.

Nevada: See also E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; H (b), School census.

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

New Jersey: To amend section 5, chapter 231, Laws of 1911, as last amended by chapter 241, Laws of 1919, relating to the powers and duties of State commissioner of education.

Increases salaries of assistant commissioners of education from \$5,000 to \$6,500 each per annum.
Ch. 143, Apr. 5, 1921.

New Jersey: See also A (b1), State boards; B (a), State finance and support, general; B (d), State taxation for school purposes; F (a), Teachers' employment, etc.; J (b), Medical inspection; M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.; M (d), Vacation schools, playgrounds, etc.

New York: To amend the education law, relative to an assistant mental diagnostician in the State department of education, and making an appropriation therefor.

Adds new section 579 creating such position. Ch. 457, May 4, 1920.

New York: See also A (d), District boards and officers; B (e), State aid for elementary education; B (f), State aid for secondary education; C (a), Local finance and support, general; E (a), Teachers' qualifications, general; G (c), County and local normal schools; H (b), School census; L (c), Physical education; M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.; S (a), Libraries and museums.

North Carolina: To fix the salaries of the constitutional officers of the State.

Fixes annual salary of superintendent of public instruction at \$5,000.
Ch. 11, Jan. 11, 1921.

North Carolina: See also B (d), State taxation for school purposes; D (a), Buildings and sites, general; H (c), School year, etc., minimum term; K (c), Uniformity of textbooks.

North Dakota: Amending section 1109, Compiled Laws of 1913, so as to empower the State superintendent of public instruction to supervise the certification of teachers, standardization of schools, preparation of courses of study, and the examination of eighth grade and high school pupils.

Initiated measure, approved by people, Nov. 2, 1920.

North Dakota: See also O (e), Vocational rehabilitation.

Ohio: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general; B (d), State taxation for school purposes; E (b), Teachers' certificate, general; G (c), County and local normal schools; M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.; U (e), Schools for dependents and delinquents.

Oklahoma: See D (e), United States flag in schools; M (g), Private and endowed schools.

Oregon: To amend section 4916, Oregon Laws, relating to the State superintendent of public instruction.

Increases salary of said superintendent from \$3,000 to \$4,000 per annum.
Ch. 137, Feb. 21, 1921.

Pennsylvania: See A (b1), State boards; A (d), District boards and officers; E (e), Recognition of normal and college diplomas, etc.; F (c), Teachers' pensions.

Rhode Island: Changing the title of the commissioner of public schools to commissioner of education.

Title of chief State school officer hereafter to be "commissioner of education."
Ch. 1858, Apr. 20, 1920.

Rhode Island: To amend section 13, chapter 64, of the General Laws, as last amended by chapter 1749, public laws of 1919, relating to the State commissioner of education.

Increases commissioner's annual salary from \$5,000 to \$6,000.
Ch., 1931, May 5, 1920.

Rhode Island: See also H (b), school census; O (e), Vocational rehabilitation.

South Carolina: To provide for a field agent for the South Carolina School Improvement Association, to be known as the school community organizer, to prescribe the duties and for the expense of maintenance.

No. 639, Mar. 11, 1920.

South Carolina: See also E (b), Teachers' examination and certificates, general; H (f), Compulsory attendance.

South Dakota: See G (c), County and local normal schools; H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.; N (a), High schools.

Texas: See B (c), State aid for elementary education.

Utah: See A (b1), State boards; B (b), State school lands; D (b), State aid, approval of plans; M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.

Virginia: See B (c), Permanent State school funds.

Washington: Relating to and to promote efficiency, order, and economy in the administration of the government of the State; prescribing the powers and duties of certain officers and departments; defining offenses and fixing penalties; abolishing certain offices; and repealing conflicting acts.

An "administrative code" is enacted. State superintendent of public instruction is made a member of the "archives committee" and of the "State library committee."
Ch. 7, p. 14, Feb. 9, 1921.

West Virginia: See A (b1), State boards; C (c), Local taxation; E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; H (a), School population and attendance, general; N (a), High schools; O (d), Continuation schools.

Wisconsin: To amend subsection (4), section 6.22, subsection (16), section 6.23, subsection (2), section 17.21, and sections 8.04 and 8.05 of the statutes; to repeal sections 8.01, 8.02, and 8.03; and to create sections 8.01, 8.02, and 8.03 of the statutes relating to judicial and school superintendent elections.

Provides that State and county superintendents shall be voted for on a separate ballot with judicial officers; election to be held on first Tuesday of April next prior to the expiration of the term.
Ch. 436, June 27, 1921.

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

Wyoming: See P (c), State universities and colleges.

A (b8). State Inspection of Schools.

Indiana: See A (b2), State officers.

Missouri: Creating the office of negro inspector of schools and prescribing his duties.
H. B. 487, p. 640, Mar. 31, 1921.

Nebraska: See H (f), Compulsory attendance.

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

New York: See M (g), Private and endowed schools.

Ohio: See M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.

Pennsylvania: See A (b1), State boards.

Utah: See N (a), High schools.

A (c1). County Boards.

Arizona: To provide for county educational organization, county boards of education, and county school officers.

County to be basis of educational organization, subject to powers granted to city school districts. Each county, outside of city districts, shall constitute a county school district which may be subdivided into subdistricts. Any district employing a superintendent or supervising principal for half time or more may be authorized by State board of education to organize as a city school district. County district to be under county board of education; city district to be under city board of education; rural subdistrict to be under one director appointed by county board of education. Said county board shall consist of six members elected by qualified voters; terms to be overlapping. Regular meetings monthly, and special meetings may be called. Members allowed necessary traveling expenses and honorarium of \$100 per annum.

Powers and duties of county board: (1) To adopt rules for schools of the county; (2) to adopt official seal; (3) to appoint its executive officers; (4) to see that school laws and rules and regulations of State board are enforced; (5) to possess and exercise corporate powers; (6) to locate and maintain schools and, in its discretion, to provide for transportation of pupils; (7) to keep account of its official acts and report to State department of education; (8) to assume and hold title to school property in county school district; (8a) to call meetings of qualified electors of subdistricts, consider matters submitted by directors of any subdistrict, prepare plans for schoolhouses, etc., the same to be submitted to electors of district for their approval or disapproval, and to call bond election in case of approval of plans; (9) to provide school sites and buildings; (10) to act as board of control for county high school, vocational school, truant school, agricultural school, county training school, county library or museum; (11) to appoint principals and teachers, on nomination of county superintendent, and fix their salaries, contract for books and supplies, maintain schools for equal terms, and establish separate subdistricts for colored children as needed; (12) to appoint directors for subdistricts; (13) to provide for health supervision and instruction; (14) to cooperate with other county boards in maintaining joint subdistricts as needed; (15) to determine the annual budget for schools and library work, certify county school tax and district school taxes, and make appropriations for educational purposes and schools under their control; (16) to cause an annual report to be prepared and printed; (17) to perform other duties as may be required by law. There shall be in each county a county superintendent of schools to be chosen, after expiration of present term, by county board of education. Said board to be free from restrictions as to residence qualifications, and compensation in making appointment, but appointee must hold supervisory certificate or credentials entitling to same. On recommendation of county superintendent, assistants, supervisors, etc., may be appointed by county board. County superintendent to be executive officer of county board. Other duties of county superintendent are regulated. Duties of county librarian, county attendance officer, county school health officer, and other school officers shall be as provided by law and by proper educational authorities. The provisions of this act shall not become effective in any county until so voted by a majority of the qualified electors thereof.

Ch. 159, Mar. 22, 1921.

Arkansas: See A (c2), County officers.

California: To amend section 1770 of the Political Code, relating to the duties of county boards of education.

In county where members of board of supervisors are not allowed traveling expenses, members of county board of education shall nevertheless be allowed the same.

Ch. 297, May 27, 1921.

¹ The enacting clause of above chapter was omitted.

California: See also E (c), Teachers' examinations and certificates, special.
Florida: Fixing the compensation of county school boards in counties having a population between 50,000 and 150,000.

Members to be paid \$600 each from county school funds. Act applies to Duval and Hillsborough Counties.
 Ch. 8405, June 14, 1921.

Florida: See also A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; O (d), Continuation schools.

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

Kansas: See E (g), Teachers' qualifications, general.

Kentucky: Creating a county board of education, prescribing its duties, fixing the tenure of office and compensation of its members; providing for the election of county superintendent by said board; fixing his qualification, compensation and term of office and prescribing his duties and fixing his bond; providing for the election of an attendance officer by the county board of education; providing for a levy of tax for common-school purposes in each county; prescribing the duties of the county tax commissioner, the county court clerk, with reference to the assessment of the property subject to said tax and prescribing the duties of the county board of education and the fiscal court levying said tax and prescribing the duties of the sheriff in collecting said tax and making his settlement to the fiscal court; providing the manner of paying his commission for collecting same; prescribing the duties of the fiscal court with reference to making settlement with the sheriff for said tax; providing for employment of teachers; providing for the appointment of district trustees and prescribing their duties.

County board of education to consist of five members elected by qualified voters from county outside of cities of first, second, third, or fourth class, or city or district having an independent system; term, four years, one or two elected each year. Board to be a body corporate and have control of schools of county outside of cities and independent systems aforesaid. Board to appoint a county superintendent to be its executive officer, secretary, and treasurer. Board to submit budget to county fiscal court, which shall make levy in accordance therewith. Levy to be not less than 25 cents nor more than 50 cents on the \$100. Capitation tax not over \$1 on each legal voter. County board to appoint district trustee for each district. County attendance officers provided for. Board to elect teachers on recommendation of county superintendent.

Ch. 36, Mar. 22, 1920.

Kentucky: See also H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Louisiana: Providing for the compensation of parish school boards when attending board meetings or meetings of executive committees thereof.

Allowed \$5 per day and mileage. Act No. 124, July 7, 1920.

Louisiana: Authorizing parish school boards, in connection with powers of special taxation for school purposes, to create school districts at any time; constituting such boards the governing bodies, respectively, of all districts created by them, with exclusive power to order, conduct and hold, all special school tax elections therein and to do all things necessary in the premises; and repealing Act 81 of 1918 and Act 17 of 1914 and all conflicting laws.

Act. No. 152, July 7, 1920.

Maryland: Increasing the county board of education of Somerset County to six members (formerly three members).

Ch. 169, Apr. 16, 1920.

Maryland: Amending section 26, article 77, Annotated Code, subtitle "County board of education," providing that said board report its unexpended balance each year to the county commissioners.

Ch. 442, Apr. 9, 1920.

Minnesota: Creating county boards of education for unorganized territory within the State, defining their scope and powers, authorizing the levy of taxes and issuance of bonds, repealing conflicting laws and laws expressly mentioned.

Ch. 328, Apr. 18, 1921.

Missouri: Providing for county unit organization of rural schools; creating a county board of education of six elective members and regulating their election; empowering said board to appoint county superintendent of schools and necessary assistants, to contract with teachers after their election from eligible lists by local district boards, and to prepare salary schedule for teachers, to have supervision over school property within county school district, to change boundary lines of local districts and combine such districts, to maintain high schools, to prepare annual budget, to control annual levy of 40 cents on the \$100 in the county school district which levy may be increased by the voters, to borrow money and issue bonds as provided by law, to make rules for the government of district schools, to furnish needed supplies, to select textbooks, and at its option furnish free textbooks, and to discharge existing indebtedness of local districts; exempting from the operation of this act all districts maintaining high schools of the first class; requiring county boards to report annually to State superintendent; regulating State aid to independent districts and county school districts; providing that on July 1, 1922, the title to school property within county school district shall pass to and be vested in said county district, except sixteenth sections and funds derived therefrom; authorizing independent district, by vote of its qualified electors, to become part of county district, and authorizing part of a county district, by like procedure, to become part of an independent district with consent of voters of said independent district and of county board of education; providing for schools for colored children; providing that local school districts and district boards shall retain all existing privileges and powers except such as are specifically given in this act to county school districts and county boards.

H. B. 128, p. 616, Mar. 24, 1921.

Missouri: See also S (a), Libraries and museums.

Montana: See N (a), High schools.

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

North Carolina: To appoint members of the county board of education in the respective counties of the State.

Legislature makes such appointments.

Ch. 185, Mar. 8, 1921.

North Carolina: See also A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; B (d), State taxation for school purposes; D (a), Buildings and sites, general; E (c), School year, etc., minimum term; H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.; N (a), High schools; U (a), Dependents and delinquents, general.

Ohio: To amend sections 4728, 4728-1, 4729, 4730, 4740, 4743, 4744-2, 4744-3, 7655-7, 7705, 7706, 7706-1, 7706-2, 7706-3, 7706-4, 7747 and 7811, and to repeal sections 4730, 4738, 4738-1, 4741 and 4742 and 4744-5, of the General Code, relating to the supervision of village, rural and county school districts.

County board of education shall consist of 5 electors resident of the county school district. Nominations for members to be by petition of not less than 1 per cent of electors, in no case less than 25. Members elected at election of township and municipal officers; term 4 years, 2 or 3 being elected every 2 years. On nomination of county superintendent one or more assistant county superintendents may be elected by county board. Village or centralized districts for high school purposes may be placed under supervision of county superintendent by county board, and on petition of district, compensation of assistant county superintendent shall be fixed by appointing authorities; shall be not less than \$1,000 per annum, half of which, but not exceeding \$750, shall be paid by the State and the remainder by county school district. Number of teachers and assistant superintendents in county school districts and their compensation to be certified by county board to county auditor; also apportionment to each district, the local expense of the normal school in each county, and contingent expenses of county board. When making apportionment to districts county auditor shall retain such portion of salaries of superintendents and of contingent expenses as certified by county board; amount due from State cer-

filled under oath by said board. Pupils of any elementary school graduate on certificate of county superintendent or assistant. Teachers in rural and village districts to be employed by district boards for terms not exceeding three years; no teacher to be employed except on nomination of county superintendent or assistant unless such teacher receives a majority vote of full membership of board. In all high schools and consolidated schools one teacher shall be designated principal. Duties of county superintendent and assistants, outlined. County superintendents shall "as often as advisable" assemble teachers, assistant superintendents, etc., in conference. Such superintendents and assistants shall recommend textbooks and courses of study to county board of education. Such superintendents shall supervise teacher training in county school district; shall see that required reports are made; shall (with assistants) not be financially interested in any educational journal or book publishing concern. District not maintaining high school shall pay tuition of its high school pupils attending elsewhere; such tuition based on average cost of high school maintenance in district attended. County board of examiners to consist of county superintendents, one superintendent, high school principal, or assistant superintendent, and one teacher; latter two members appointed by county board.

- Repealed section 4730 provided for calling meeting of presidents of district boards to elect county board of education. Repealed section 4738 provided for division of county into supervision districts; and section 4741 provided a term of 3 years for district superintendents. Repealed section 4742 provided for election of district superintendents. Section 4744-5 fixed eligibility of district superintendents.
S. B. 200, p. 212, May 14, 1921.

Ohio: To amend section 4640 of the General Code, relative to transfer of territory from one county school district to another.

A county board of education may, upon a petition of a majority of the electors residing in the territory to be transferred, transfer a part or all of a school district of the county school district to an exempted village, city or county school district, the territory of which is contiguous thereto. Upon petition of 75 per cent of the electors in the territory proposed to be transferred, the county board of education shall make such transfer. A county board of education may accept a transfer of territory from any such school district and annex same to a contiguous school district of the county school district. Precedent to such transfer a resolution shall be passed by each board of education involved, equitable division of funds and indebtedness shall be made, and a map shall be filed with county auditor.
S. B. 102, p. 65, April 7, 1921.

Ohio: See also A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; G (c), County and local normal schools; H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

Oregon: Establishing a county school district in any county of the State when adopted by the voters of such county; providing for the organization and maintenance of such school districts; prescribing the duties of school boards, school committees, superintendents and clerks in such districts; abolishing the office of county school superintendent and modifying the personnel of the district boundary board in such county; and repealing all acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith.

This measure is generally known as the county unit of administration and taxation. The act, as passed, becomes effective only when voted into a county by a majority vote of the electors thereof. Under it there can be but three classes of school districts in a county; the city, the town or village, and the county school district. A city district is one having 1,000 or more children of school age. A town or village district is one having from 500 to 1,000 children. Both of these classes of districts will have the same organization as at present. The county school district will comprise all of the territory not embraced in city or town districts. From this territory five school board members will be elected at large, who will have control and direction of the school affairs of the district. This board may appoint a superintendent and fix his salary; employ all necessary assistant superintendents, supervisors, teachers, janitors and assistants, and fix their compensation; lease and build schoolhouses; prepare an

annual budget and levy taxes; consolidate schools and fix the boundaries of subdistricts. All school districts now existing are to be subdistricts. There will be local school boards whose duties are advisory only.

Ch. 265, Feb. 24, 1921.

Oregon: See also A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; C (a), Local finance and support, general.

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

South Carolina: To amend section 1729, Code of Laws of 1912, Vol. I, fixing the term of members of the county boards of education.

Said board to consist of county superintendent and two other members appointed by State board of education. Term of two appointive increased from two to four years.

No. 532, Mar. 12, 1920.

South Carolina: See also E (b), Teachers' examinations and certificates, general; H (f), Compulsory attendance.

South Dakota: See N (a), High schools.

Tennessee: To require county boards of education to report annually to the respective county courts the amount of money which will be required to run the schools of their respective counties efficiently; providing the time of making such report, and providing a penalty for the failure or refusal of board members to comply with the provisions of this act.

Ch. 2, Jan. 26, 1921.

Tennessee: Relating to county boards of education.

County board law so amended as to apply to all counties not now operating under the county board and the county high school board laws. Abolishes in certain counties the county board of education, county high school board, district advisory boards, and district school directors. Public schools of county, elementary and secondary, are placed under the management and control of a county board of education to consist of seven members elected by the county court (fiscal board); term, seven years, one elected each year. Chairman of county board and county superintendent to constitute executive officer of board. Biennial school census required. This act shall not apply to counties now operating under county elementary boards and county high school boards; nor shall it apply to special school districts already created by the legislature. (This act in fact applies to only a few counties.)

Ch. 120, Apr. 21, 1921.

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

Utah: To amend sections 4597 and 4599, Compiled Laws of 1917, relating to the organization of county school districts of the first class and the division of such districts into representative precincts.

Omits provision that if any county having a school population of 5,000 or more is already divided into two or more high school districts, each such high-school district shall be a country school district. Minor amendment as to dividing county into five "representative precincts" from each of which a member of county board of education shall be elected.

Ch. 101, Mar. 5, 1921.

Utah: See also A (d), District boards and officers; A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

West Virginia: See N (a), High schools.

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

A (c2). County Officers.

Arizona: To amend subdivision (d), section 7, chapter 162, Laws of 1919, pertaining to the salaries of county officers.

Fixes salaries of officers in counties of the fourth class. Salary of county school superintendent, \$1,800.

Ch. 19, Feb. 21, 1921.

Arizona: To amend section 7, chapter 162, Laws of 1919, regular session, pertaining to the classification of counties and establishing salaries.

In counties of the first class; salary of county superintendent of schools is fixed at \$2,400.
Ch. 120, Mar. 18, 1921.

Arizona: See also A (c1), County boards; A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; B (a), State finance and support, general; H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Arkansas: To amend sections 5636, 8880, 8883, and 8885, Crawford and Moses' Digest, relating to county superintendents of schools.

Qualifications of county superintendents as fixed by the statute are stricken out and in lieu thereof is inserted the provision that the State board of education shall prescribe such qualifications. Provision that county superintendents shall not be paid over \$1,800 in certain counties nor over \$2,400 in certain other counties is omitted, and county board of education is authorized to fix such salary and pay superintendent's actual traveling expenses. State to pay part of superintendent's salary, but not over \$1,500 in any county.

Act 503, p. 532, Mar. 26, 1921.

Arkansas: Appropriating \$112,500 out of the "school supervision fund" to aid the counties in paying the salaries of county superintendents for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923.

Act 573, p. 660, Mar. 26, 1921.

Arkansas: See also B (d), State taxation for school purposes.

California: To amend section 4232 of the Political Code, relating to the compensation of officers in counties of the third class and the assistants, deputies, and other employees of said officers.

Provides salaries for county school officers as follows: County superintendent, \$4,000; one assistant superintendent, \$3,600; chief deputy, \$2,400; one deputy, \$2,100; one deputy, \$2,000. Assistant and deputies appointed by county superintendent.¹

Ch. 39, p. 48, Apr. 8, 1921.

California: To amend section 1533 of the Political Code, relating to conventions of county and city superintendents.

State superintendents may call such convention annually. Superintendent of county, city, or district employing 50 or more teachers must attend. Expenses paid by county, city, or district, as case requires.

Ch. 468, May 27, 1921.

California: Providing for the payment of actual and necessary traveling expenses of county superintendents.

Ch. 469, May 27, 1921.

California: See also A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; B (e), State aid for elementary education; C (c), Local taxation; D (e), United States flag in school; H (c), School year, etc., minimum term; H (f), Compulsory attendance; S (b), Public-school libraries.

Colorado: To submit to the qualified voters an amendment to section 8, Article XIV, of the constitution of Colorado.

Term of county officers, including county superintendent, to be four years; to be elected at same time as members of the legislature. To be submitted to people November, 1922.

Ch. 72, Apr. 7, 1921.

Colorado: To amend certain sections of chapter 109, Laws of 1919, relating to fees and salaries of county officers.

Amends section 13 of said chapter, relating to salaries of county superintendents of schools. Such salaries fixed and counties classified and named as follows: *First class*, Division "A," salary \$3,000; Pueblo, Weld. *First class*, Division "B," salary \$2,800; Boulder, El Paso, Larimer, Las Animas. *Second class*, salary \$2,000; Adam, Delta, Fremont, Garfield, Huerfano, Logan, Mesa, Morgan, Montrose, Otero, Washington, and Yuma. *Third class*, salary \$1,500; Alamosa, Arapahoe, Baca, Bent, Chaffee, Cheyenne, Conejos, Crowley, Douglas, Elbert, Gunnison, Jefferson, Kit Carson, Kiowa, La Plata, Lincoln, Moffat,

¹ Various classes of counties are provided by law, and numerous acts similar to the above were enacted in 1921.

Phillips, Prowers, and Routt. *Fourth class*, salary \$1,100; Clear Creek, Costilla, Eagle, Gilpin, Jackson, Lake, Montezuma, Ouray, Park, Pitkin, Rio Blanco, Rio Grande, San Miguel, Saguache, Sedgwick, Teller. *Fifth class*, salary \$900; Archuleta, Custer, the City and County of Denver, Grand, Summit. *Sixth class*, salary \$500; Mineral, San Juan. *Seventh class*, salary \$100; Dolores, Hinsdale. The board of county commissioners shall also allow the county superintendent mileage, not to exceed 15 cents per mile, for the distance actually and necessarily traveled in the performance of duty, not to exceed \$500 per annum. The above classification of counties shall apply only to this section.

Ch. 123, Apr. 7, 1921.

Colorado: See also A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; F (b), Teachers' salaries.

Florida: Fixing the final date for filing annual reports of county superintendents of schools, and prescribing penalties for violations of this act.

Such reports to be filed on or before August 15. Salary to be withheld if report is not filed or is not filed in acceptable form.

Ch. 8547, June 14, 1921.

Idaho: Amending section 820, Compiled Statutes, relating to annual reports of county superintendents.

Superintendent to report annually for fiscal year ending on the second Monday in July. Report to contain such statistical and other information as State superintendent may require and shall be on forms prescribed by State board of education.

Ch. 199, Mar. 7, 1921.

Indiana: To amend sections 1, 2, 3, and 4, chapter 94, Acts of 1911, relating to county superintendents, their qualifications, compensation, and assistants, and repealing an act of February 28, 1913, and an act of March 12, 1919, relating to the salaries of county superintendents.

Fixes qualifications of superintendents; must have at least three years of successful experience and must hold one of the specified higher grade teachers' certificates or a county superintendent's certificate. To receive an annual salary of not less than \$1,500; and township trustees, with consent of county commissioners, may increase salary as conditions and work of superintendent justify. Traveling expenses allowed. Trustees may authorize superintendent to employ an assistant.

Ch. 54, Mar. 1, 1921.

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

Iowa: To amend section 6, chapter 293, Acts of 1919, relating to the salaries of county superintendents of schools.

Salary of each county superintendent shall be \$1,800 per annum and such additional compensation, not to exceed \$3,000 in the aggregate, as the county board of supervisors may determine. Further allowance for expenses of attending meetings and for supplies.

Ch. 112, Apr. 4, 1921.

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

Kansas: Relating to the term of county superintendent of public instruction; amending sections 8878 and 8879 of the General Statistics of 1919.

Changes time of beginning of term of county superintendents from second Monday in May to first Monday in July.

Ch. 225, Mar. 10, 1921.

Kansas: See also A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; E (a), Teachers' qualifications, general.

Kentucky: See A (c1), County boards.

Maryland: See A (b1), State boards.

Michigan: See O (b), Agricultural education.

Minnesota: Where county treasurer is treasurer of school district in county, district school board may pay such treasurer a salary.

Ch. 177, Apr. 7, 1921.

Minnesota: To amend section 1016, General Statutes of 1913, as amended by chapter 245, Laws of 1919, relating to expenses incurred by the county superintendent of schools.

Traveling expenses of superintendent or his assistants in the discharge of their duties shall be allowed by county board. Ch. 447, Apr. 23, 1921.

Mississippi: To amend section 29, House Bill 66, approved March 19, 1920, so as to make the salary of the county superintendent of education payable out of the common school fund. Ch. 124, Apr. 8, 1920.

Mississippi: To require the county superintendent of education and the clerk of the board of supervisors to furnish information to the tax assessor and the State tax commission as to the bounds of school districts, road districts, and municipalities, and as to public service corporations therein; and to prescribe penalties for the enforcement of this act.

Ch. 162, Apr. 1, 1920.

Mississippi: See also F (b), Teachers' salaries; H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.; H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Missouri: Providing a method of determining the population of a county for the purpose of ascertaining the salary to which county superintendent is entitled.

H. B. 590, p. 652, Apr. 1, 1921.

Missouri: See also A (c1), County boards; H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

Montana: Requiring publication by county superintendents of schools of an annual report of the financial conditions and transactions of school districts.

Ch. 164, Mar. 5, 1921.

Montana: See also B (e), State aid for elementary education; C (e), Local taxation.

Nebraska: See G (d), Teachers' institutes and summer schools; H (c), School year, etc., minimum term; H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

New Jersey: To amend a supplement, approved March 22, 1917, to an act to provide a thorough and efficient system of free public schools, approved October 19, 1903.

Provision for annual salary and expenses of county attendance officer. County superintendent to set aside \$1,200 for such salary and \$700 for expenses.

Ch. 101, Apr. 6, 1920.

New Jersey: To amend chapter 231, Public Laws of 1914, relating to the salaries of county superintendents of schools.

Annual salary, increased from \$3,000 to \$4,000. Ch. 125, Apr. 7, 1920.

New Jersey: To amend chapter 88, Laws of 1917, as amended by chapter 102, Laws of 1920, relating to the employment of county supervisors of child study.

Salary increased from \$2,000 to \$2,500 per annum. Permissible expenses increased from \$850 to \$500. Ch. 240, Apr. 8, 1921.

New Jersey: Concerning clerical assistants of county superintendents; amending chapter 117, Laws of 1918.

Maximum salary of such assistant is increased to \$1,000 in any county of 100,000 population, and to \$1,200 in other counties. Ch. 323, Apr. 12, 1921.

New Jersey: See also A (b1), State boards; F (a) Teachers' employment, etc.; J (b), Medical inspection; M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.

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

North Carolina: See A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; H (c), School year, etc., minimum term; U (a), Dependents and delinquents, general.

North Dakota: Providing for salaries of certain county officers; repealing chapter 112, Laws of 1915, chapter 105, Laws of 1919, and other conflicting acts.

Salaries of county superintendents.—County of less than 6,000 population, \$1,500; 6,000 to 7,000 population, \$1,700; 7,000 to 8,000 population, \$1,800; over 8,000 population, \$40 for each additional 1,000 population or major fraction thereof; but no superintendent shall receive exceeding \$3,000. Provision is made for expenses of county superintendent. Salary of no superintendent shall by this act be reduced below what it was at time of his election.

Ch. 52, Mar. 18, 1921.

North Dakota: To amend section 1136, Compiled Laws of 1913, as last amended by chapter 104, Laws of 1919, relating to county superintendents of schools.

In county having 50 or more teachers under supervision of county superintendent, one office deputy allowed. In county having 100 or more such teachers, one field deputy allowed, and an additional field deputy for each additional 150 teachers or major fraction thereof.

Ch. 53, Mar. 18, 1921.

North Dakota: See also F (b), Teachers' salaries.

Ohio: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general; A (c1), County boards; G (c), County and local normal schools.

Oklahoma: Fixing the salaries of certain county officers.

In county having a population between 27,525 and 28,000, county superintendent shall, with consent of county commissioners, be allowed one deputy who shall receive a salary of \$100 a month.

Ch. 5, p. 9, Mar. 4, 1921.

Oklahoma: See also A (d), District boards and officers; M (g), Private and endowed schools.

Oregon: See A (c1), County boards; B (d), State taxation for school purposes; D (a), Buildings and sites, general.

Pennsylvania: Providing for assistant county superintendents of schools in counties having more than 150 teachers; amending section 1126, School Code of 1911.

No. 399, May 24, 1921.

Pennsylvania: See also A (d), District boards and officers; F (b), Teachers' salaries.

South Carolina: See A (c1), County boards; H (f), Compulsory attendance.

South Dakota: Relating to county supervision and qualifications of superintendents, principals and teachers in independent districts.

County superintendent shall have general supervision of all schools of the county and direct supervision of all schools except those in cities of over 2,000 population and those in cities and towns of less than 2,000 which employ a superintendent. Law amended to require teachers in independent districts in cities to hold "regular teachers' certificates required by law," as prerequisite to city certificates issued by examining committee of city school boards.

Ch. 52, June 30, 1920.

South Dakota: To amend sections 7419 and 7420, Revised Code of 1919, as amended by chapter 172, Laws of 1919, relating to the mileage and expenses of county superintendents of schools and to deputy county superintendents.

In county having 50 or more schools under supervision of county superintendent, said superintendent may appoint an office deputy; in county having 100 or more such schools, said superintendent may, in addition, appoint a field deputy.

Ch. 208, Mar. 12, 1921.

South Dakota: See also H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.; H (f), Compulsory attendance; K (b) Free textbooks; N (a), High schools.

¹Sundry other acts make similar provisions.

Tennessee: To provide for the election of county superintendents by the county courts; to provide for a State supplement to said superintendents' salaries, and to fix the qualifications of said superintendents.

County court (fiscal board) to elect county superintendent for a term of 4 years, except in counties where said superintendent is elected by popular vote. Said court to fix salary of superintendent. State aid of not over \$1,000 per county for paying salary, but county must pay an amount equal to aid from State up to \$1,000, and in no case will State aid a county paying from its funds less than \$500. County not prohibited from paying an amount sufficient to make the total salary exceed \$2,000. Qualifications of superintendents are prescribed.

Ch. 119, Apr. 21, 1921.

Tennessee: See also A (c1), County boards; B (a), State finance and support, general; N (a), High schools.

Texas: Prescribing the salaries of county superintendents of schools.

Salaries based on school census. In county having 3,000 school population or less, superintendent's salary shall be \$1,600; 3,000 to 4,000 school population, \$1,800; 4,000 to 5,000, \$1,900; 5,000 to 6,000, \$2,000; 6,000 to 7,000, \$2,200; 7,000 to 8,000, \$2,400; 8,000 to 9,000, \$2,500; 9,000 to 10,000, \$2,600; more than 10,000, \$2,800. Provision for office and traveling expenses of superintendent and for an assistant who shall also be attendance officer. Where county judge acts as superintendent, his compensation shall be fixed by commissioners' court, but not to exceed \$300.

Ch. 57, 3d called sess., June 18, 1920.

Texas: See also T (b), Schools for the deaf.

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

West Virginia: To amend section 31, chapter 2, Acts of 1919, regular session, relating to the qualifications of county superintendents of schools.

Adds holder of "life certificate with 9 weeks training in school administration and supervision" to those eligible to election as county superintendent. Holder of first grade elementary certificate, in order to be eligible, must have taught 10 years and have 9 weeks training in school administration and supervision. But service in the United States Army or Navy in the World War shall be counted the same as teaching for double the number of years or fraction of years in said service. Other qualifications accepted for eligibility to the county superintendency are holding supervisor's certificate or a diploma from a standard normal course or equivalent of such diploma.

Ch. 5, May 2, 1921.

West Virginia: To provide for clerical assistance and for traveling expenses for county superintendents of schools, the same being new section 34a, chapter 2, Acts of 1919, regular session. Ch. 6, Acts of 1921, regular session.

West Virginia: See also C, (c), Local taxation.

Wisconsin: To amend subsection (2), section 39.14, of the Statutes relating to supervising teachers employed by county school committee.

Provides that salary of such teacher shall be not less than \$100 per month for 10 months in the year. (Was \$80.)

Ch. 3, June 3, 1920.

Wisconsin: See also A (b2), State officers; S (b), Public school libraries.

Wyoming: See A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; N (a), High schools.

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

Arizona: See A (c1), County boards; A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

California: See A (c2), County officers; B (e), State aid for elementary education.

Colorado: See F (b), Teachers' salaries.

Connecticut: Amending section 899 of the General Statutes, concerning the supervision of schools.

Town employing not more than 25 teachers (amended section, 20 teachers) may petition or request State board of education to provide a supervisory agent for such town, and said board may provide such agent to act as superintendent of schools and acting visitor. State board may assign such agent to two or more towns. State to pay salaries of agents. Ch. 289, June 2, 1921.

Connecticut: Amending section 894 of the General Statutes relative to the union of towns to form a supervision district and employ a superintendent of schools.

Two or more towns employing more than 30 but not more than 65 teachers may so unite. Ch. 378, June 24, 1921.

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

Delaware: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general; A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

Florida: See O (d), Continuation schools.

Illinois: Changing the time of the annual election of district school directors from the third Saturday to the second Saturday in April.

S. B. 399, p. 800, June 24, 1921.

Illinois: To amend section 123 of "An act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved June 12, 1909.

Relates to boards of education of school districts having over 1,000 and less than 100,000 inhabitants. Section permits boards of education to consist of as many as 15 members; amendment permits voters by majority vote to reduce maximum number of members to 9.

S. B. 170, p. 795, June 24, 1921.

Illinois: To amend sections 86, 91, 126, and 126a of "An act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved June 12, 1909, as amended.

Regulates elections of high-school boards of townships. Provides that high-school boards of townships or other territory organized for high-school purposes shall have the same powers and duties with respect to high schools as boards of education of common-school districts having over 1,000 and not over 100,000 inhabitants. Regulates the nomination and election of boards of education in school districts having over 1,000 and not over 100,000 inhabitants.

S. B. 453, p. 803, June 24, 1921.

Illinois: To amend section 22 of an "An act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved June 12, 1909.

Regulates election of school trustees in township having more than 20,000 inhabitants.

H. B. 777, p. 802, June 24, 1921.

Indiana: Concerning boards of school trustees in cities having a population of more than 58,000 and less than 70,000.

Said board to consist of five members elected by qualified voters for term of four years.

Ch. 22, Feb. 24, 1921.

Indiana: See also A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.; H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Iowa: Regulating financial statements by school boards.

Ch. 232, Apr. 13, 1921.

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

Kentucky: Repealing subsection 2, section 4469a, Carroll's Kentucky Statutes, and enacting a new subsection, providing for the election of common school district trustees and fixing their qualifications.

Ch. 38, Mar. 22, 1920.

Kentucky: See also A (c1), County boards; A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

Maine: To amend subparagraph (a), Paragraph II, section 59, chapter 16, Revised Statutes, as enacted by section 7, chapter 188, Public Laws of 1917, relating to the duties of superintendents of schools.

Such superintendents to act as secretary of any school building committee, as well as of school committee. P. L., ch. 13, Mar. 10, 1921.

Maine: To amend section 56 and Paragraph II, section 57, chapter 16, Revised Statutes, as amended by chapter 188, Public Laws of 1917, relating to the election and term of superintendents of schools.

Superintendents may be elected for any term not exceeding five years. Term to end on June 30. P. L., ch. 26, Mar. 17, 1921.

Massachusetts: Relative to the reimbursement of small towns for salaries paid to superintendents of schools.

Salaries of superintendents of unions of small towns shall be not less than the following: First year, \$2,200; second year, \$2,300; third year, \$2,400; fourth year, \$2,500. In case he receives not over \$2,900, he shall also be paid for his necessary traveling expenses, but not over \$400 annually. State aid in paying such superintendent shall be two-thirds of not exceeding \$2,500 salary, and two-thirds of not exceeding \$400 expenses.

Ch. 371, Apr. 30, 1920.

Massachusetts: To make certain substantive changes in and additions to the laws relating to towns.

Section 11 prohibits selectmen from letting or leasing schoolhouses in actual use as such. Section 33 provides that at annual town meeting members of school committee shall be elected. Number of members of such committee shall be 3 or a multiple of 3 not exceeding 15; term, 3 years, one-third elected each year. Within limits indicated by 3 and 15, town meeting may increase or diminish number of members.

Ch. 591, June 3, 1920.

Massachusetts: To enable women to hold municipal offices notwithstanding the provisions of any special law or charter.

Ch. 633, Dec. 17, 1920.

Michigan: To amend section 9, Act No. 166, Public Acts of 1917, being an act to classify as districts of the third or fourth class all districts having a population of more than 500 and less than 75,000.

Increase number of members of boards of third class districts from six to seven. Act. No. 44, Apr. 12, 1921.

Michigan: See also A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; O (b), Agricultural education.

Mississippi: To amend chapter 185, Laws of 1916, so as to authorize trustees of separate (independent) school districts to prepare annually a budget for the support of public schools, to employ physical instructors and visiting nurses, to provide for medical inspection of pupils, to contract with superintendents, principals, and teachers for a term of years, and to make salaries payable monthly 12 months in the year.

Ch. 171, Apr. 3, 1920.

Missouri: Fixing the qualifications of members of boards of education in cities of 500,000 inhabitants or over

S. B. 274, p. 633, Mar. 28, 1921.

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

Montana: Requiring the consolidation of the offices of superintendent of city schools and principal of county high schools in all cities and towns having fewer than 900 children enrolled in both the city and high schools, and providing for the management and control of such schools, and regulating the employment of teachers therein.

Ch. 105, Feb. 21, 1921.

Nebraska: To amend sections 6 and 15, chapter 225, Laws of 1917, relating to school boards in cities of more than 40,000 and less than 100,000 population.

Regulates meetings of boards and keeping of accounts.

Ch. 60, Apr. 19, 1921.

Nebraska: Authorizing the election of a district school board of 6 members and regulating the election of such board in any district having more than 150 children of school age; amending section 6798, Revised Statutes of 1913, as amended by chapter 120, Laws of 1917. Ch. 78, Apr. 18, 1921.

New Hampshire: To amend section 13, chapter 92, of the Public Statutes, as last amended by chapter 122, Laws of 1917, relating to annual reports of school boards.

Such reports to be submitted to State board of education on or before the 15th day of July. Ch. 86, Apr. 12, 1921.

New Hampshire: To amend chapter 90 of the Public Statutes, relating to the terms of school district officers.

Treasurer's term to begin at beginning of ensuing school year.

Ch. 87, Apr. 12, 1921.

New Hampshire: See also (a), Administration and supervision, general.

New Jersey: To amend section 1, chapter 370, Acts of 1912, being a supplement to "An act to establish a thorough and efficient system of free public schools," etc., approved October 19, 1903.

Relates to boards of education in city, incorporated town, township, and borough school districts. Amended act provided that boards of education in such districts having a population less than 45,000 should be composed of five members, and boards in larger cities, of nine members. Present amendment provides that boards in larger cities may consist of nine members, increase to such number being contingent upon an affirmative vote of the voters of the city. Ch. 9, Feb. 16, 1921.

New Jersey: Supplementing "An act to establish a thorough and efficient system of free public schools," etc., approved October 19, 1903.

Authorizes boards of education to provide for the retirement of superannuated secretaries of such boards. Ch. 255, Apr. 8, 1921.

New Jersey: Fixing the date of organization of boards of education and otherwise regulating such organization. Ch. 332, Apr. 12, 1921.

New York: To amend the education law, relating to the appointment of superintendents in union free school districts.

Reduces from 5,000 to 4,500 the population which such district must have before boards of education may appoint a superintendent of schools.

Ch. 141, Apr. 1, 1920.

New York: To amend the education law (sec. 382), relative to school directors, their terms, election, and appointment.

Each town in a supervisory district shall have two directors elected for terms of four years; overlapping terms. Ch. 285, Apr. 21, 1920.

New York: To amend the education law (sec. 390), relative to the expenses of district superintendents of schools.

State commissioner of education directed to allow such expenses, not exceeding \$600 per annum (formerly \$300). Ch. 421, May 3, 1920.

New York: To amend section 366 of the education law, relative to bonds of supervisors and school district officers.

When official bond of such officer is furnished by legally authorized bonding company, penalty thereof may be fixed at amount of moneys apportioned or received, in lieu of double penalty. Ch. 480, May 2, 1921.

New York: To amend section 872a of the education law, in relation to the retirement from active service of employees of boards of education, other than superintendents and teachers, in cities having a population of 100,000 or more.

Ch. 713, May 13, 1921.

North Carolina: See A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; H (c), School year, etc., minimum term.

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

Ohio: To amend sections 4087 and 4090 of the general code, relative to the title of school property in a newly created village school district and in territory annexed to a city or village school district, and to the indebtedness thereon.

Title to school property to be vested in village school district which shall assume indebtedness of former district. Same provision as to territory annexed to city or village school district. H. B. 140, p. 588, Jan. 7, 1921.

Ohio: To enable boards of education in cities to pay the expenses of their official representatives when sent out of the city school district for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the schools under their charge, and for this purpose to amend section 7704 of the general code.

H. B. 411, p. 589, Jan. 7, 1921.

Ohio: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general; A (c1), County boards; A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; G (c), County and local normal schools; H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.; M (c), evening schools, Americanization, etc.

Oklahoma: Amending section 21, article 5, chapter 219, Laws of 1913, relating to furnishing certain supplies to teachers and to visitation of schools by members of school boards.

In addition to registers and report cards, county superintendent shall furnish teachers with other stationery for the needs of the district. In case a member or members of school board fail to visit schools twice each term as required, county superintendent shall declare office of such member or members vacant.

Ch. 9, Mar. 21, 1921.

Oklahoma: Amending sections 1 and 2, chapter 97, Laws of 1919, relating to treasurers of school funds.

County treasurer to be custodian of school funds except those of independent districts and cities of the first class. School boards in independent districts except cities shall elect school treasurers not members of said boards.

Ch. 70, Mar. 7, 1921.

Oklahoma: To amend section 7, chapter 219, article 6, Laws of 1913, relative to vacancies on boards of education in cities having a population of more than 80,000.

Board to fill such vacancy, but any vacancy occurring more than 10 days before the annual election and being for an unexpired term of one year shall be filled at annual election.

Ch. 96, Mar. 18, 1921.

Oklahoma: See also U (e), Schools for dependents and delinquents.

Oregon: See A (c1), County boards; A (e), School meetings, elections, etc.; D (a), Buildings and sites, general; F (a), Teachers' employment; H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.; N (a), High schools.

Pennsylvania: To amend section 803 of the School Code of 1911, relating to the attendance of district school directors upon annual county convention of such directors.

Increases per diem allowance from \$2 to \$4 (for not exceeding two days annually) and traveling allowance from 3 cents to 4 cents per mile.

No. 40, Mar. 31, 1921.

Pennsylvania: To add sections 127 and 128 and to amend section 502, School Code of 1911; regulating the annexation of territory to school districts of the first class.

No. 250, May 12, 1921.

Pennsylvania: To amend section 303 of the School Code of 1911, relating to school district officers.

Provides that secretary shall be elected for a term of four years.

No. 345, May 20, 1921.

Pennsylvania: To amend sections 101, 116 (as amended), 117, 212 (as amended), and 301 (as amended) of the School Code of 1911, and to add to Article I of said code sections 127 to 130; providing for the creation of union school districts and the government thereof. No. 369, May 20, 1921.

Pennsylvania: To amend sections 216, 223, 1146, and 1408 of the School Code of 1911, relating to school directors and superintendents of schools.

When vacancy in entire membership of board of directors of fourth-class district occurs, county superintendent may take charge of schools thereof, under State superintendent. Provision is made for local superintendent or supervising principal to act as secretary of board of school directors. County or district superintendent is permitted to teach in summer schools for teachers. Minor amendment as to transportation of public-school pupils.

No. 375, May 20, 1921.

Pennsylvania: To amend section 207 of the School Code of 1911, relating to eligibility to membership on the district school board.

Supervisors, principals, teachers, and other employees of the district shall not be eligible as school directors.

No. 377, May 20, 1921.

Pennsylvania: See also A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; F (b), Teachers' salaries; H (f), Compulsory attendance.

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

South Dakota: Providing for fixing salaries of school treasurers by boards of education in independent school districts.

Ch. 51, June 30, 1920.

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

Utah: Regulating the manner of election of school boards in county school districts and in city school districts; amending sections 4602 and 4606. Compiled Laws of 1917.

Ch. 102, Mar. 17, 1921.

Utah: See also K (c), Uniformity of textbooks.

Vermont: See C (a), Local finance and support, general; E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

Virginia: To amend section 786 of the Code of Virginia, relating to the powers and duties of city school boards.

Strikes out provision that no Federal officer may be a member of board. Adds provision that teachers shall be employed "from a list or lists of eligibles to be furnished by the division superintendents."

Ch. 84, Feb. 25, 1920.

Virginia: Providing for submitting to the people proposed amendments to certain sections of the constitution.

Proposed to amend sections 133, 136, and 138. Provides that number of school district trustees shall not exceed three; Women eligible to membership. Limit of 5 mills of local school tax is removed; such limit left to be fixed by statute. Provision that legislature may provide for compulsory school attendance of children between 8 and 12 years of age is struck out; in lieu thereof, legislature may require attendance of children of school age.

Ch. 310, Mar. 19, 1920.

Virginia: To amend section 626, and to repeal sections 604 to 606 of the Code of Virginia, relating to division superintendent of schools.

Full-time superintendent of division having 3,000 or more school population shall receive at least \$1,600 per year. In division having less than 3,000, at least \$1,000, but State board of education may arrange for part-time service at not less than \$750. In small town or city divisions, superintendent may be principal, in which case his salary as superintendent shall not exceed one-half of minimum of \$1,600. In divisions of over 3,000 school population, superintendent shall receive \$10 additional for each additional 100 of such population. One-half of salary paid by State, and remainder from local funds. Local authorities may further supplement salary and provide for traveling and office expenses.

Ch. 328, Mar. 19, 1920.

Virginia: To amend sections 645 and 658 of the Code of Virginia, relating to compensation of district trustees and district clerk.

Trustees allowed not exceeding \$10 each per year. Clerk allowed not exceeding \$3 per teacher in the district. One county excepted.

Ch. 371, Mar. 20, 1920.

Virginia: To amend section 604 of the Code of Virginia, relating to division superintendents of schools.

State board of education to divide State into divisions, but no county or city to be divided. Said board to appoint a division superintendent for term of four years, who shall devote his entire time to duties of the office, but said board may make exception to this requirement.

Ch. 436, Mar. 24, 1920.

Washington: Relating to the powers of boards of directors in school districts of the first class: Amending section 4509, Remington and Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes.

Board may employ a business manager. Power to require vaccination is taken away. Medical inspection of pupil can not be required when parent or guardian files a written statement denying his consent thereto, but pupil suspected of having infectious disease may be excluded from school.

Ch. 175, Mar. 21, 1921.

West Virginia: To amend section 76, chapter 2, acts of 1919, regular session relating to the salaries of secretaries of district boards of education.

Salaries according to number of schools. Increases allowed.

Ch. 7, May 2, 1921.

West Virginia: To amend section 56, chapter 2, Acts of 1919, regular session, relating to the appointment and qualifications of district supervisors of schools.

Board of education of any district may appoint a supervisor and, with approval of county superintendent, may appoint assistant supervisors. Qualifications and duties are prescribed.

Ch. 17, May 2, 1921.

West Virginia: See also C (c), Local taxation; N (a), High schools; O (d), Continuation schools.

Wisconsin: To create section 5a, chapter 459, Laws of 1907, relating to the duties of the president of the school board in cities of the first class.

Where law provides that president shall be ex officio a member of any board or commission, school board may designate any other member thereof to serve on said board or commission.

Ch. 111, Apr. 11, 1921.

Wisconsin: To create subsection (5), section 40.07, of the statutes, relating to powers of boards of education of cities.

Authorizes payment of membership fees of such board in an organization of school board members and also the payment of expenses of any authorized representative attending meeting of said organization.

Ch. 224, May 9, 1921.

Wisconsin: See also O (a), Vocational education, general.

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

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

California: To amend sections 1500, 1601, and 1002 of the Political Code, regulating school elections.

Ch. 480, May 27, 1921.

California: To amend section 1596 of the Political Code, relating to school elections.

Authorizes division of school districts into school election precincts.

Ch. 530, May 31, 1921.

California: Regulating notices of elections for school trustees; amending section 1595 of the Political Code. Ch. 813, June 3, 1921.

Connecticut: Regulating the hours of voting in school districts. Ch. 330, June 24, 1921.

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

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

Illinois: Providing for the compensation of judges and clerks of elections at which trustees of schools and school directors are elected.

H. B. 803, p. 427, June 28, 1921.

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

Iowa: To amend section 2752, Supplement to the Code, 1918, relating to the election of directors in a school township not divided into subdistricts.

Three directors elected at large; term, three years, one elected each year. Ch. 47, Mar. 18, 1921.

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

Michigan: To amend section 14, chapter 2, Act No. 164, Public Acts of 1881, as amended, relating to the annual meeting in school districts.

Such meeting to be held on second Monday in July, and school year and school officers' terms shall begin on that date. District under special act may vote to hold its annual meeting on second Monday in July.

Act No. 5, Mar. 10, 1921.

Michigan: To amend section 15, Act No. 166, Public Acts of 1917, relating to the classification of school districts having over 500 but not over 75,000 inhabitants.

Regulates the registration of voters in districts of the third class.

Act. No. 167, May 17, 1921.

Michigan: To amend section 17, chapter 2, Act No. 164, Public Acts of 1881, as amended by Act No. 7, Public Acts of 1917, relating to the qualifications of electors in school districts.

Act No. 301, May 18, 1921.

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

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

Missouri: See A (c1), County boards.

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

Nebraska: See A (d), District boards and officers; H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

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

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

New Jersey: Changing time of holding school elections.

Elections in township, incorporated town, or borough school district, shall be held on second Tuesday in February (amended law, fourth Tuesday).

Ch. 231, Apr. 20, 1920.

New Jersey: To amend section 82 of "An act to establish a thorough and efficient system of free public schools," etc., approved October 19, 1903.

Every citizen of the United States who shall have the qualifications required for electors for the general assembly of this State, regularly registered, shall have the right to vote at any annual or special school meeting.

Ch. 291, Apr. 14, 1921.

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

New York: Regulating the qualifications of voters at school elections and the preparation of poll lists in cities having a population of over 50,000; amending sections 210 and 213 of the education law.

Ch. 384, Apr. 30, 1921.

North Carolina: See C (c), Local taxation.

North Dakota: To amend chapter 271, Laws of 1915, relating to qualifications of signers of petitions to county commissioners.

Commissioners shall require that petitioners for expenditure of county funds be legal voters and also property holders and taxpayers.

Ch. 50, Mar. 9, 1921.

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

Oklahoma: Amending section 1, chapter 278, Laws of 1915, relating to the date of the annual district school meeting and the time of making the report of the district school board.

Changes date of said meeting from second Tuesday in July to the last Tuesday in March.

Ch. 85, March 7, 1921.

Oklahoma: See also A (d), District boards and officers; C (c), Local taxation.

Oregon: To regulate the election of school directors in districts of the first class, and specifying methods of nominating candidates for directors.

School board to provide ballots. Nomination of candidate for director may be made by certificate of nomination signed by not less than 3 per cent of qualified electors, but in no case less than 10; nomination must be accepted by nominee, otherwise void.

Ch. 173, Feb. 21, 1921.

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

West Virginia: See C (c), Local taxation.

A (f). Administrative Units—Districts, Townships, Municipalities, etc.; Formation, Division, Dissolution.

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

Alaska: To authorize incorporated cities and towns to succeed to the property and rights of school districts organized under the provisions of chapter 5, Laws of Alaska, 1917.

Whenever any town, village or settlement organized as a school district under said chapter is incorporated as a city or town and shall organize as a school district, said city or town and said school district shall succeed to all the property and rights of the original school district.

Ch. 13, May 2, 1921.

Arizona: To add paragraph 2722½, chapter 7; to amend paragraph 2726 and add paragraph 2728½, chapter 8; to amend subdivision 8, paragraph 2733, add subdivision 17½, paragraph 2733, and repeal subdivision 3, paragraph 2775, and to amend second subdivision of paragraph 2776, chapter 13, all of title 11, Revised Statutes 1913, Civil Code, relating to school districts, school elections, board of trustees and high schools, and a general repealing clause, with an emergency clause.

One school district may, on petition of majority of electors thereof to school board of another district, annex itself to such other district on favorable action by said board, provided majority of electors of district to which it is proposed to annex do not within 15 days petition county superintendent in opposition to such annexation. District school election is changed from last Saturday in March to last Saturday in October. Filing of petitions is regulated. School trustees may employ school nurses (as well as physicians). Term of city superintendents is extended from two to four years. Trustees may provide transportation for school children; provision for election to decide question of providing transportation is repealed. Time of election of union high-school trustees is changed from last Saturday in March to last Saturday in October; also, time of assuming office is changed to January 1.

Ch. 72, Mar. 12, 1921.

Arizona: See also A (c1), County boards; B (a), State finance and support, general.

California: Confirming and validating the change of boundaries of certain school districts and high-school districts. Ch. 337, May 18, 1921.

California: Confirming and validating the change of boundaries of certain districts. Ch. 338, May 18, 1921.

California: To amend section 1577 of the Political Code, relating to the formation of new school districts, the change of boundaries of school districts, and providing for the education of children and their transportation to the public schools.

Provides conditions under which new school districts may be formed. Ch. 481, May 27, 1921.

California: Regulating contracts between elementary school districts for the education of children; adding new section 1617c to the Political Code.

Ch. 491, May 27, 1921.

California: To amend sections 1610 and 1696 of the Political Code, relating to public schools.

Relates to powers and duties of school boards and to duties of teachers. Vests in county superintendents final determination of question whether pupil residing in one district may attend school in another. Minor amendments as to teachers' reports. Ch. 562, May 28, 1921.

California: Regulating the formation of new elementary school districts, amending section 1578 of the Political Code.

Such district to have approval of State superintendent.

Ch. 596, May 31, 1921.

California: To amend section 1582 of the Political Code, relating to the suspending or lapsing of elementary school districts. Ch. 707, June 2, 1921.

California: Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 32.—A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the constitution of said State by adding a new section to article 9 thereof, to be known as section 63, relating to the formation of school districts situated in more than one county, and the issuance and payment of bonds of such districts.

Statutes and Amendments, 1921, p. 2179.

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

Colorado: To amend section 5909, Revised Statutes of 1908, as amended by chapter 203, Laws of 1911, relating to the union of two or more school districts.

Amendment omits provision that county superintendent may attach unorganized territory to a contiguous school district, even though qualified voters thereof fail to petition such annexation, when there are children of school age in such unorganized territory. Amendment provides for a hearing on petition for the annexation of territory to a district. Ch. 217, Apr. 7, 1921.

Connecticut: Authorizing the State board of education to require school districts or towns neglecting to maintain schools to maintain the same.

Ch. 890, June 24, 1921.

Connecticut: See also A (d), District boards and officers; T (g), Schools for backward children.

Delaware: To further amend chapter 92, volume 23, Laws of Delaware, being an act entitled "An act to provide for the organization and control of the public schools of the city of Wilmington."

Board of education to consist of seven members, to be a body corporate, and to have general control and supervision of the public schools. *Powers:* (1) To establish kindergartens, playgrounds, elementary schools, secondary schools, manual training schools, classes, vocational and continuation schools or classes, evening schools, schools for adults, special and truant schools, classes for train-

ing teachers, and other schools or classes deemed necessary or advisable; (2) to grade schools and prescribe courses of study; (3) to prescribe qualifications of superintendent, principals, and teachers, and to certificate teachers; (4) to provide necessary sites and school plants; (5) to appoint a secretary and a superintendent and necessary assistants; (6) to make necessary rules and regulations. Members of board elected by popular vote; term, four years, three or four being elected every two years. Board to submit annual estimates to city council, but amount of estimates, exclusive of sums for paying debts, shall not be greater than the proceeds of a tax of 9 mills. Council shall make appropriations for schools, "based as nearly as may be" upon the estimates of the board of education. The mayor and council may borrow money and issue bonds for sites, buildings, and equipment. Board shall adopt a proper system of book-keeping and shall publish its annual report.

Ch. 163, Mar. 30, 1921.

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

Florida: To amend section 562, Revised General Statutes, relating to the boundaries of special tax school districts; defining the duties of county boards of education in regard to the same, and adding an additional section relating to such duties.

County board may revise boundaries of proposed special tax district before ordering election on question of forming the same, but shall not include territory not included in original petition. Publication of notice of election is regulated. County board may adjust boundaries of existing special tax districts on complaint that any such district "has been created in such a manner that it embraces territory that properly belongs to and would be more easily and beneficially served by a public school not in a special tax district, or by a public school in some other special tax district near or adjacent thereto." This act not to apply to district having outstanding bond issue.

Ch. 8555, June 14, 1921.

Idaho: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general; C (c), Local taxation.

Illinois: To validate changes in the boundaries of township or community school districts.

S. B. 156, p. 825, June 24, 1921.

Illinois: See also N (a), High schools; O (d), Continuation schools.

Indiana: Providing for the government of school cities in cities having a population of more than 86,000 and less than 100,000; making the general school laws of the State applicable thereto; providing for the election of school trustees, prescribing their duties, and providing for the temporary borrowing and transfer of certain school funds.

Ch. 49, Mar. 1, 1921.

Indiana: Regulating contracts between incorporated towns and township trustees relative to the joint use of the schools of such towns.

Ch. 162, Mar. 9, 1921.

Indiana: Regulating the union of cities and towns and prescribing procedure in connection therewith.

Consolidation of school cities and school towns is effected simultaneously with such union. Reorganization of school boards regulated.

Ch. 186, Mar. 10, 1921.

Indiana: Regulating the consolidation of the schools of any incorporated town or city of the fifth class with those of the township in which such town or city is situated.

Ch. 216, Mar. 10, 1921.

Indiana: Authorizing a school trustee or school trustees in a school corporation lying adjacent to a school corporation of another State to enter into an agreement with the school authorities thereof and purchase school grounds, repair or construct school buildings, and maintain a school jointly, and declaring an emergency.

Ch. 240, Mar. 11, 1921.

Indiana: See also H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.; H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Iowa: Limiting actions questioning the legal organization of all school districts after the exercise of the franchises and privileges of the district for six months; declaring when school district shall be deemed organized and to have commenced the exercise of its franchises and functions.

Ch. 211, Apr. 11, 1921.

Kansas: Relating to the formation and change of boundaries of school districts; amending section 8892, General Statutes of 1915.

Prescribes the duties of the county superintendent in the matter of posting notices of formation of new districts or changed boundaries of districts. Five such notices to be posted in each district affected.

Ch. 227, Mar. 17, 1921.

Kansas: Amending section 1, chapter 275, Laws of 1917, providing for the disorganization of certain school districts and attachment of territory thereof to other districts.

Whenever any district has failed for a period of two years to maintain school for a term of seven months, such district shall be disorganized by the county superintendent and county commissioners and the territory attached to adjoining district, as determined by said superintendent. But this shall not apply to district lawfully sending its children to other schools and paying for transportation, unless said district is adjacent to a graded school district maintaining at least a two-year high-school course or to a city of the third class. If adjacent to graded school district, said district may be attached thereto or to other districts; if adjacent to a city of the third class, said district may be attached thereto for school purposes.

Ch. 228, Mar. 2, 1921.

Kentucky: Defining boundaries for school districts embracing cities of the fourth class, and providing systems of schools in such districts; creating boards of education therefor, providing for their election, and defining their powers and duties.

Kentucky: Providing for the organization and maintenance of schools in cities of the third class.

Board of education to consist of nine members elected by popular vote from the city at large; term, four years, four or five being elected every two years. Board a body politic and corporate for school purposes. May acquire land by condemnation proceedings. May select textbooks, prescribe course of study, and hold examinations of teachers, principals, and superintendent, and certificate the same. May establish high schools, kindergartens, manual training, vocational, evening, normal training schools, and such other schools as it may deem proper. Board to submit estimate, and council shall levy tax, but tax not to exceed \$1 on the hundred and \$1.50 on each poll, except that to pay bonds and create a sinking fund additional tax may be levied. Board shall cause biennial census to be taken. May establish and maintain a school library.

Ch. 53, Mar. 22, 1920.

Louisiana: See A (c1), County boards.

Michigan: To provide for the changing of the boundary lines of a township district organized under a special act, and for the uniting of two township districts operating under special acts to form one school district.

Act. No. 54, Apr. 15, 1921.

Michigan: To provide a method whereby township school districts organized under Act No. 176, Public Acts of 1891, being sections 5892 to 5908, Compiled Laws of 1915, may change to one or more primary school districts.

Act. No. 100, May 5, 1921.

Michigan: To amend sections 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 24, Act No. 117, Public Acts of 1909, being sections 5909, 5911, 5913, 5914, 5915, 5916, 5917, and 5982, Compiled Laws of 1915, relating to the organization and disbandment of township school districts.

Regulates elections on question of organizing school districts into a township school district. Election of board of education of five members is regu-

lated. Minor amendments as to powers of school board. Alteration of boundaries regulated.

Michigan: To amend section 6, Act No. 9, Public Acts of extra session of 1919, relating to the consolidation of school districts within the limits of any incorporated city.

When a majority of electors of each school district voting on question vote in favor of consolidation, such consolidation shall immediately become effective.
Act. No. 176, May 17, 1921.

Michigan: See also O (b), Agricultural education.

Missouri: See A (c1), County boards.

Montana: Providing that all school districts in the State of Montana, which have been heretofore or which may be hereafter divided by the creation of a new county under the provisions of chapter 112, Laws of 1919, or chapter 133, Laws of 1913, or chapter 139, Laws of 1915, or chapter 226, Laws of 1919, shall be joint school districts and subject to all the laws of the State of Montana, relating to joint school districts.
Ch. 110, Feb. 24, 1921.

Nebraska: Repealing sections 6976 to 7000, inclusive, Revised Statutes of 1913, relating to schools in cities of the first class of 25,000 to 40,000 population.
Ch. 69, Mar. 15, 1921.

Nebraska: See also D (a), Buildings and sites, general.

Nevada: See C (a), Local finance and support, general.

New Hampshire: To amend section 14, chapter 89, of the Public Statutes, by adding thereto a paragraph relating to the consolidation of separate districts within a city or town.

When a town or city is divided into two or more districts, either district may petition the State board of education to unite the districts, and said board may, after notice and hearing, make an order uniting said districts.

Ch. 123, Apr. 13, 1921.

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

New Jersey: Supplementing "An act to establish a thorough and efficient system of free public schools," etc., approved October 19, 1903, providing for continuing a township as one school district in certain cases.

Whenever the inhabitants of any township by reason of any legislative enactment shall have been authorized to constitute themselves into smaller municipalities, and have elected so to do, and the inhabitants of such municipalities about to be constituted into governments as boroughs, or otherwise, are desirous of continuing as a single township school district, such inhabitants may, before the institution of the new municipal governments, elect to remain a single township school district.
Ch. 241, Apr. 8, 1921.

New Mexico: To amend section 4905, New Mexico Statutes, 1915, relating to school district boundaries.

Boundaries to be permanently marked, and map filed with county superintendent, but where boundary coincides with line established by county surveyor, reestablishment and remarking not required.
Ch. 40, Mar. 1, 1921.

North Carolina: To amend certain sections of the Consolidated Statutes, relative to the public schools.

Section 5473 is amended to permit county boards of education to attach nontaxing districts and local-tax districts, and also to attach nontaxing district to special-charter district with approval of governing board of the latter. (Sec. 5479.) State board of education may, on petition of governing body of any city school, special chartered, or incorporated district, issue a new charter to such district, but said board may not in such charter permit any governing body to perpetuate itself, nor shall said board incorporate a special-tax district without the consent of the county board of education. (Sec. 5475.) School automobiles exempted from taxation. (Sec. 5587.) State aid for approved county farm-life school is increased from \$2,500 to \$5,000. (Sec. 5424.) County board of edu-

cation may elect county superintendent at April meeting. (Sec. 5676.) Permits advertisement of proposed bond election in a newspaper circulated (as well as published) in the county. (Sec. 5681.) Regulates apportionment of county building fund and incidental fund to local-tax district issuing bonds; district reimbursed. (Secs. 5765, 5766, and 5769.) Requires school attendance of blind or deaf children between 7 and 18 years of age. (Sec. 5758.) Lower compulsory school age limit is reduced from 8 to 7; now required to attend between 7 and 14. (Secs. 5618 and 5620.) For establishing school library, local community must raise \$20 whereupon State pays \$20. (Sec. 5624.) For enlarging school library, State pays \$10 when community raises \$10. (Sec. 5627.) Any balance remaining from fund for rural school libraries shall at end of year be paid to State library commission. (Sec. 3912.) Permits paying members of county boards of education \$5 per diem instead of \$3. (Ch. 197, Laws of 1919.) State educational commission for revision of school laws is continued until legislature of 1923. (Sec. 5650.) Requires "each person serving as county superintendent, city superintendent, teacher, janitor, and each other employee" to have a physician's certificate of freedom from contagious disease. (Secs. 5740 to 5746.) Relate to school census. Sections are repealed and State board of education is directed to adopt rules and regulations for taking school census and for keeping in county superintendent's office a continuous census of school population. (Sec. 5416.) Permits school sites of as much as 10 acres to be taken. (Ch. 6, Laws of 1920.) Funds received from sale of forest lands to be divided equally between roads and schools. Ch. 179, Mar. 8, 1921.

North Carolina: To authorize the State board of education to create city school districts.

SECTION 1. The State board of education is hereby authorized to create city school districts comprising the boundaries of any given city, town, or township under the name of city (town) or (township), as the case may be, school district of the city, town, or township of . . . in any case where the public schools of such city, town, or township have been administered by a school committee, or other authorized board or body, or where the administration of the public schools of any city, town, or township has been vested in a constituted authority, but where no city school district has been formally created, upon application to the State board of education of such constituted authority, the boundaries of such to be coterminous with the boundaries of such city, town, or township, under such rules and regulations as the State board of education may provide or prescribe.

Sec. 2. That the general administration of the public schools and the public-school funds of the public-school district thus created shall be vested in a city board of education, to be known as "The city (town) or (township) board of education of the city (town) or (township) of . . ." which shall be a body corporate, possessed with all powers now conferred on private corporations in North Carolina that may be necessary and convenient in establishing and maintaining the public schools of such district, and with such powers as may hereafter be conferred by the laws of North Carolina." Any board of education created hereunder may be organized under such rules and regulations as may be approved or passed by the State board of education.

Ch. 226, Mar. 9, 1921.

Ohio: Authorizing a board of education in a school district lying adjacent to a school district of another State to enter into agreement with the school authorities thereof and purchase school grounds, repair or construct school buildings and maintain a school jointly. S. B. 180, p. 313, May 14, 1921.

Ohio: To amend sections 4679, 4688, 4708, 4747, 4763, 7610-1, 7670, 7703, and 7731-1, and to add supplemental section 7838-1 of the General Code, relative to exempted village school districts.

School districts of State shall be city school districts, exempted village districts, village districts, rural districts, and county school districts. Board of education of any village of 3,000 population or more may, by majority vote of full membership, decide to be exempted from the supervision of the county board of education. In same manner such district may elect to be supervised by county board. (Other village districts and rural districts remain under such supervision.) In such exempted districts and in village districts, board of education shall consist of five members elected at large at municipal election.

Boards in all districts shall organize by election of presidents, etc. City treasurer shall be treasurer of city school funds; in case of all other districts which do not provide legal depositories under sections 7004 to 7008, General Code, county treasurer shall be treasurer of school funds. If a board of education of a district under county board of education fails to provide adequate school privileges for 32 weeks in the year, including provision of schoolhouse and employment and payment of teachers, county board shall make such provision; in case of city or exempted village district probate court shall perform such duties or acts; in either case expense thereof shall be a charge against the district. On petition of parents or guardians of 25 or more youth of school age who will attend such school, board of education of any district (except county) shall provide an evening school, but said board may discontinue the same when average attendance for any month falls below 12. Superintendent in city or exempted village district may, with approval of board of education, appoint teachers and for cause suspend any teacher until board acts on suspension, but board, by three-fourths vote, may elect teacher not appointed by superintendent. Other duties of superintendent are prescribed. Boards of education (except county) may designate depots from which to gather children for transportation, where provided; such depots shall be sheltered and comfortable and shall not be more than one-half mile from residence of any pupil compelled to use the same. Board of school examiners for examination of applicants to teach may be provided in exempted school districts.

H. B. 180, p. 552, Jan. 7, 1921.

Ohio: See also A (c1), County boards; H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

Oregon: To amend section 5147, Oregon Laws, relating to the annexation of a school district to an adjoining district.

Permits the (county) district boundary board, when petitioned so to do, to annex a district or portions of a district to one or more adjoining districts, so that the district so annexed or divided will be abolished.

Ch. 266, Feb. 24, 1921.

Oregon: To amend section 4982, Oregon Laws, relating to abandoned school districts.

Requires that all moneys in the hands of district clerk or board of directors of lapsed district shall be turned over to county treasurer, and makes it the duty of the treasurer to hold said moneys until the district boundary board may close up the affairs of the district.

Ch. 300, Feb. 25, 1921.

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

Pennsylvania: To amend section 107, School Code of 1911, as amended by act of July 17, 1917, and section 212 of said code, as amended by act of May 28, 1915, regulating the election of directors of school districts which have changed from one class to another; providing for reclassification of districts on basis of 1920 census.

No. 256, May 16, 1921.

Pennsylvania: Proposing an amendment to Article III of the State Constitution authorizing the classification of municipalities and school districts.

Res. No. 2, p. 1235, Laws of 1921.

South Carolina: See N (u), High schools.

South Dakota: Regulating the manner of division of common school districts; amending section 7446, Revised Code of 1919.

Ch. 207, Feb. 24, 1921.

Tennessee: To amend "An act to incorporate small towns so as to insure their healthfulness and peace," the same being chapter 64, acts of 1901.

Powers are enlarged "so as to enable such town or towns to establish, erect and maintain public schools, and to assess and levy taxes for such purpose." (In original act these corporations are called "sanitary districts.")

Ch. 175, Apr. 11, 1921.

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

Texas: To validate all common school districts in the State heretofore created. Ch. 7, 3d called sess., June 8, 1920.

Texas: Validating certain common-school districts containing less than 9 square miles. Ch. 55, 3d called sess., June 18, 1920.

Utah: To amend sections 525 and 526, Compiled Laws of 1917, relating to the classification of cities and towns.

Cities classified as follows: First class, 50,000 or more inhabitants; second class, 7,000 to 50,000 inhabitants; third class, all other cities. (Cities of the first and the second class are exempt from the provisions of the county-unit law and are therefore independent districts. Ch. 8, Mar. 10, 1921.

Virginia: Proposing an amendment of section 133 of the constitution, relating to school districts.

Magisterial district to constitute a separate school district, unless otherwise provided by law. Not more than three trustees shall be elected. Women made eligible to membership. Ch. 346, March 19, 1920.

Washington: Providing that every incorporated city shall be comprised in one school district, except in certain cases where districts existed prior to the incorporation of the city; providing that two or more contiguous or adjacent districts of the second or third class may form a union high-school district; amending section 4424, Remington and Ballinger's Code.

Ch. 101, Mar. 16, 1921.

Wyoming: To amend sections 2228 and 2233, Compiled Statutes of 1920, relating to the school district boundary boards and the organization of school districts.

The "district boundary board" in each county shall be composed of the county superintendent of schools, the county treasurer, and the board of county commissioners. Said board may divide the county into school districts, change district boundaries, or consolidate entire districts or portions of districts. Said board may abolish a district not maintaining schools within period of 12 months and may abolish district having fewer than eight pupils; territory of such district may be attached to contiguous district; but tax payer or elector may appeal to district court. Boundary board to make equitable distribution of indebtedness, but appeal lies to district court. Ch. 133, Feb. 22, 1922.

B. STATE FINANCE AND SUPPORT.

(a) General.

Arizona: To amend paragraphs 2815 to 2819 and 2821 to 2824, chapter 18, Title XI, Revised Statutes of 1913, Civil Code, relating to school tax levies and the apportionment of school funds.

Provides for a State levy sufficient to raise \$25 per pupil in average attendance in common and high schools during the preceding year; all moneys received to be credited to State school fund. After making deductions from said fund as provided by law, State board of education shall apportion balance to the several counties on the basis of average attendance therein as reported by State superintendent. Trustees of common-school districts and boards of high-school districts shall annually submit to county superintendent estimates of funds needed for their respective schools, and said superintendent, taking into account the estimates so submitted, shall submit to the county board of supervisors an estimate of school funds needed for the county.

The county superintendent shall multiply the sum representing the average daily attendance of the common and high schools of the county, other than

one-room and two-room rural schools, for the previous year, by such sum as will produce the amount of funds estimated by him to be needed for the ensuing year, less the amount to be received from the State school fund, the forest reserve, and other sources, provided that in no event shall such sum be less than \$45 nor more than \$80. In figuring the average daily attendance as herein provided only the six months of school showing the highest average daily attendance shall be considered.

He shall add to this amount a sufficient amount to enable him to apportion to every rural school district maintaining a one-room rural school for a minimum term of eight months, not less than \$1,500, and to every rural school district maintaining a two-room rural school for a minimum term of eight months not less than \$3,000, provided that these amounts for rural schools shall not be construed as fixing a maximum on the amount to be so apportioned.

He shall add to the amount so obtained 10 per cent of his estimate for the maintenance of the common and high schools of the county, which 10 per cent shall constitute a special fund to be deposited in the county treasury as a county school reserve fund to be used as hereinafter provided.

The amount received by any county from the apportionment of the State school fund, together with the amounts raised by the county as herein provided, shall constitute the aggregate amount of money to be raised by State and county tax for the support of the common and high schools for that year. This aggregate amount, except the county school reserve fund, shall constitute the county school fund.

If amount estimated by county superintendent for county school fund is less than aggregate amounts estimated by school trustees and high-school boards, said superintendent shall certify such additional amount estimated by local authorities to county supervisors, and said supervisors shall levy county tax to produce minimum amount as estimated by superintendent, and in addition, a rate on the property of the respective districts to produce the additional amounts required by the boards thereof. County tax proceeds to be paid into county school fund, and proceeds of district taxes to be paid into the respective district funds. Duties of county treasurer are specified.

The county school superintendent of each county must apportion all moneys accumulating to the credit of the county school fund, whether from appropriation received from State treasurer, county tax levy, or other sources, as follows:

(a) He shall apportion to every rural school district maintaining a one-room or two-room school a sufficient amount to maintain such schools in a creditable manner for a minimum term of eight months; provided, that the apportionment to any one-room rural school shall not be less than \$3,000.

(b) After deducting the amounts required in (a) from the total amount of the county school fund, the remainder shall be pro rated among the several common school and high school district in his county (not provided for in (a)), on the basis of the average daily attendance in each common-school and high-school district as shown by the records of the county superintendent of schools for the preceding school year.

Reserve fund to be used for additional apportionment to districts showing increased average attendance over preceding year. Teachers employed must hold legal certificates, and no common or high school district, except one newly formed, shall receive State or county funds, unless school is maintained therein at least eight months. In case of new district, apportionment shall be made on basis of "probable average attendance" as indicated by number of children of school age in district. If average attendance of any district is below 8 for three months, county superintendent may suspend the school, and board of supervisors may declare the district lapsed and attach its territory to an adjoining district. Provision is made for relief of district whose schoolhouse is destroyed by fire or which suffers other calamity. Ch. 158, Mar. 22, 1921.

Delaware: Appropriating \$540,000 to carry out the provisions of "An act to repeal chapter 71, of the Revised Code of the State of Delaware, entitled 'Public Schools,' and to provide a new chapter 71, entitled 'School laws of the State of Delaware.'" Ch. 5, June 24, 1920.

Iowa: Joint resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee of the house and senate for the purpose of considering the revision of assessment

and tax laws and reporting thereon to the next regular or special session of the legislature, and making an appropriation to defray the expenses thereof.

Ch. 411, Apr. 11, 1921.

Kansas: Regulating the business of handling or dealing in live stock and live-stock products, defining certain terms used in connection with such business, and providing for the enforcement of this act.

Fines and penalties for the violation of this act are to be paid into the fund for the support of the common schools.

Ch. 209, p. 348, Mar. 2, 1921.

Minnesota: Relating to education and to State aid for schools, amending sections 2750 and 2895, General Statutes of 1913; section 3, chapter 194, Laws of 1915; section 11, chapter 238, Laws of 1915, as amended by chapter 443, Laws of 1919; section 2, chapter 271, Laws of 1919; sections 2 and 3, chapter 414, Laws of 1919; and repealing inconsistent laws and laws expressly mentioned.

Following funds established: (a) "Endowment fund," consisting of income of permanent fund; (b) "Current school fund," consisting of proceeds of State 1 mill tax; (c) "Special State aid fund," consisting of sums appropriated by legislature for special State aid. "Endowment fund" distributed on basis of enrollment; "Current school fund" distributed same as endowment fund, except such part as may be set aside by State board of education to special State aid fund; "Special State aid fund" distributed to schools and for special purposes as special aid. Classification of schools: (1) Graded elementary, (2) ungraded elementary, (3) four-year high, (4) high-school departments, (5) junior high, (6) senior high, and (7) consolidated schools. Purposes of special State aid: (1) To assist in providing equal educational opportunities, (2) to assist in establishing certain generally accepted minimum standards, (3) to assist districts whose tax levies are exceptionally high, (4) to stimulate educational progress by grants for superior efficiency and high standards and for desirable undertakings, and (5) to provide for teacher-training departments in high schools.

Ch. 467, Apr. 23, 1921.

Montana: Regulating the custody of the moneys and securities of the State, designating the State treasurer, the treasurer of every State board, commission, bureau, department, and State institution, and providing for the deposit of all State moneys, securities, and evidences of indebtedness with the State treasurer twice monthly; and providing the method and manner of keeping State funds and paying out same; and providing for revolving funds at State institutions.

Ch. 112, Feb. 25, 1921.

New Jersey: A supplement to an act entitled "An act relative to the payment of certain expenses of the educational system of this State," approved April 8, 1900.

Provides that certain expenditures heretofore made from the general moneys in the State treasury shall hereafter be made from the school fund derived from State taxes on railroads and canal property. Said moneys to be set aside from the school fund before its apportionment to the counties. These expenditures include appropriations for State board of education, State normal school at Newark, continuation schools, State board of examiners, academic creditals, summer schools, industrial education, vocational schools, teachers' libraries, teachers' retirement fund, agricultural college, and teachers' institutes.

Ch. 2, Mar. 1, 1920.

New Mexico: Creating a State educational auditor and providing for the control of levies and funds of State educational institutions by said auditor.

Ch. 190, Mar. 14, 1921.

Ohio: Increasing the reserve in the State common-school fund for the year 1921, making a temporary appropriation of the amount of such increase from the general revenue fund and providing for the reimbursement of such fund from the reserve in the State common-school fund.

S. B. 151, p. 92, Apr. 25, 1921.

Rhode Island: Continuing to January 31, 1922, the commission on survey of school finance and administration, created by the legislature of 1920.

Approved Feb. 1, 1921.

Tennessee: An act for the improvement of the system of public schools of Tennessee by providing for the apportionment and distribution of all school funds of the State already provided by law; to amend chapter 25, Acts of 1873, creating a permanent school fund which was ascertained and declared by section 946 of Shannon's Code; to amend chapter 264, Acts of 1909, and acts amendatory thereof; to amend chapter 111, Acts of 1919; to combine all of the school funds of the State into one fund to be hereafter known as the State school fund; to provide for the apportionment of certain parts of the State school fund on the basis of average daily attendance; to prescribe reports to be made by school officials and to provide for penalties for false reports; to provide additional revenue for the elementary schools of the State and for the disbursement of the same.

Combines into one fund the "permanent school fund," created by section 34, chapter 25, Acts of 1873, the "general education fund," provided by chapter 264, Acts of 1909, and acts amendatory thereof, and the "elementary school fund" provided by section 6, chapter 111, Acts of 1919; said combined fund to be known as the "State school fund." From this fund there shall first be set aside the following amounts: \$475,000 as an "equalizing fund," each county to receive \$6,000, if it levies \$5 per child of school age and if a tax of 3 mills will produce said \$5, and if schools are maintained therein at least 100 days; \$100,000 for the purpose of encouraging and aiding consolidated schools and supervision of teachers; \$95,000 to assist the counties to pay adequate salaries to county superintendents, no county to receive more than \$1,000, and each county to pay superintendent at least \$500; necessary amount to carry out provisions of vocational education act; remainder of said State school fund to be distributed as hereinafter indicated. Said remainder distributed as follows: 4½ per cent to each of the normal schools for white teachers (three such schools); 12½ per cent to counties for high schools, \$1,000 to each county and remainder on basis of average attendance in high schools; 3 per cent to Tennessee Polytechnic Institute at Cookeville; 2½ per cent to the Agricultural and Industrial Normal School for Negroes; 1 per cent for school libraries; 1½ per cent to encourage teacher training in public county high schools; 66 per cent to counties in proportion to average daily attendance in elementary schools for the previous year. Unexpended balances of equalizing fund or county superintendents' fund to be paid into State school fund. In addition to above, a State tax of 3 cents on the hundred dollars is levied for improving elementary schools, \$2,000 to each of 95 counties and remainder on average daily attendance. Superintendents required to report average attendances; penalty for false report.

Ch. 118, Apr. 9, 1921.

Texas: To transfer from the game, fish, and oyster fund to the available public free-school fund all sums of money now remaining, unexpended in the State treasury, heretofore received as royalty from oil and gas leases issued on river beds and channels, fresh-water lakes and islands therein, and salt-water lakes, islands, bays, inlets, marshes, and reefs owned by the State within tide-water limits and that portion of the Gulf of Mexico within the jurisdiction of Texas; and to provide that all sums of money hereafter received from royalty and payment on acreage of said areas shall be credited to the available public free-school fund, repealing all laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith, and declaring an emergency.

Ch. 55, General Laws of 1921.

Wyoming: Providing for the distribution or investment of the funds accruing to the State under the provisions of the act of Congress of February 25, 1920, entitled, "An act to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, oil, oil shale, gas, and sodium on the public domain."

Such royalty fund accruing in any year up to \$2,000,000 shall be distributed as follows: 50 per cent to counties for school purposes on basis of number

of teachers employed therein; high-school teacher being counted as 1½ elementary school teachers, and 10 per cent to the university. (Remainder to roads, etc.) Of any excess over \$2,000,000, 25 per cent shall be distributed on teacher basis as above and 25 per cent shall be added to the common-school permanent fund.
Ch. 51, Feb. 15, 1921.

B (b). State School Lands.

Arizona: Relating to the administration of State lands and to improvements by lessees thereof; amending sections 37 and 42, chapter 5, laws of special session, 1915.

Provides preferred rights to renew lease by lessee. Provides for reimbursement of lessee by succeeding lessee for improvements on leased land.
Ch. 79, Mar. 1921.

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

Colorado: Regulating the sale and improvement of State lands, including school lands.
Ch. 191, Apr. 7, 1921.

Colorado: To amend section 32, chapter 187, Laws of 1919, relating to the State board of land commissioners and State and school lands.

Regulates the leasing of coal lands. Royalty fixed at not less than 15 cents per ton.
Ch. 220, Apr. 7, 1921.

Idaho: Regulating the sale of State lands; amending section 2910, chapter 130, of the Compiled Statutes.
Ch. 18, Feb. 16, 1921.

Idaho: Regulating the sale of timber on State lands.

Ch. 88, Feb. 24, 1921.

Louisiana: Calling upon parish superintendents of education throughout the State to furnish the general assembly without delay lists of all school lands.
Act No. 3, May 28, 1920.

Louisiana: Creating a commission on public lands; providing for the withdrawal from sale or lease of all public lands until inventory thereof is completed; requiring consent and approval of governor of each sale; reserving the mineral rights in public lands, and making an appropriation for the expenses of said commission.
Act No. 34, July 2, 1920.

Michigan: Authorizing and requiring the purchase of certain primary school lands for general State public purposes, and making an appropriation therefor.
Act No. 83, Apr. 22, 1921.

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

Nebraska: To amend section 5848, Revised Statutes of 1913; to amend 5855, Revised Statutes of 1913, as amended by chapter 103, Laws of 1915; to amend section 5865, Revised Statutes of 1913, relating to school lands and funds; providing that school lands under lease may be appraised by the board of educational lands and funds whenever they deem it equitable and for the best interest of the State so to do; providing procedure in connection therewith; providing that no lands owned or hereafter acquired by the State for educational purposes shall be sold except at public auction, and providing the fees per diem and expenses to be paid in case of appraisal or reappraisal.
Ch. 80, Apr. 21, 1921.

Nebraska: Relating to educational lands, providing that city lots and all isolated tracts of land containing less than 40 acres shall, upon expiration of the leases and where the lease title has been forfeited, and all undivided interests in real estate, be sold at public auction to the highest bidder by the commissioner of public lands and buildings; providing for rights-of-way

for highway purposes over school lands, and providing procedure in connection therewith. Ch. 81, Apr. 21, 1921.

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

New Mexico: To amend section 1, chapter 52, Laws of 1917, relating to contracts for the purchase of State lands.

Such lands to be sold for cash or for one-twentieth cash and the balance within 30 years. Interest, 4 per cent on deferred payments; interest due and unpaid shall bear interest 1 per cent a month. Ch. 7, Feb. 15, 1921.

New Mexico: Regulating the rental of State land; amending section 2, charter 73, Laws of 1915. Ch. 14, Feb. 15, 1921.

New Mexico: Directing the commissioner of public lands to keep the State timbered and cut-over lands in State ownership, except juniper and piñon woodlands and small isolated tracts; reserving the right of lieu selections under sections 2275 and 2276, United States Revised Statutes; granting the commissioner authority to sell timber and timber products or other products from State lands under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, conforming to the practices of good forestry; and authorizing him to cooperate with Federal or private agencies for the practice of forestry as well as for forest-fire prevention and watershed protection. Ch. 84, Mar. 9, 1921.

New Mexico: Regulating the lease of public lands.

Ch. 174, Mar. 12, 1921.

North Dakota: See B (c), Permanent State school funds.

Ohio: To amend section 3203-13 of the General Code relating to certain reservations in the sale of school and ministerial lands.

Each conveyance of such lands in fee-simple title, except within corporate limits of a city, shall contain reservations of oil, gas, coal, and other minerals and of certain riparian and water rights. H. B. 11, p. 41, Mar. 17, 1921.

Oregon: To amend section 5039, Oregon Laws, relating to the duties of the State land board.

Regulates duties in handling common school, college, university, and other land funds, the collection of debts due such funds, and the crediting of proper funds with moneys received therefor. Ch. 57, Feb. 14, 1921.

South Dakota: Regulating the leasing and rental of school lands; amending section 5045, Revised Code of 1919. Ch. 358, Feb. 10, 1921.

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

Texas: See P (b), Finance, lands, support.

Utah: To amend sections 5571, 5573, 5575 to 5575x8, both inclusive, 5594, 5600, 5606, and 5607, Compiled Laws of 1917, as amended by chapters 107, 108, and 109, Laws of 1919, and sections 5572, 5574, 5576, 5601 to 5605, both inclusive, and 5608 to 5625, both inclusive, Compiled Laws of 1917; creating the office of State land commissioner; providing for the appointment of a State land commissioner; defining his duties and powers; providing for his salary, the appointment of a chief clerk, clerical help and appraisers, and providing for their compensation and expenses. Ch. 118, Mar. 5, 1921.

Utah: Transferring the direction, management, and control of State lands from the board of land commissioners to the State land commissioner; amending section 5575, Compiled Laws of 1917, as amended by chapter 107, Laws of 1919. Ch. 120, Mar. 15, 1921.

Utah: Regulating the sale of State lands; amending sections 5589, 5590, 5594 and 5603, Compiled Laws of 1917. Ch. 122, Feb. 5, 1921.

B (c). Permanent State School Funds: Composition and Investment.

Arizona: To amend section 109, chapter 3, Session Laws, second special session, legislature of 1915, relating to the investment of funds derived from the sale of State lands and authorizing the investment of such funds in mortgages on farm lands under United States reclamation projects, as amended by chapter 25, Laws of 1919; and repealing all acts in conflict herewith, with an emergency clause.
Ch. 100, Mar. 17, 1921.

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

Arkansas: Amending section 9009, Crawford and Moses' Digest, relating to school lands and the permanent school fund.

Provides that proceeds of sales of swamp, saline, seminary, and internal improvement lands shall after July 1 each year be paid into the permanent school fund. No such lands and no school lands shall be sold for less than \$2.50 per acre. Funds in the "permanent common school fund" shall be transferred to the "permanent school fund."
Act 350, p. 386, Mar. 23, 1921.

Colorado: Amending paragraph f, section 2, chapter 122, Laws of 1917, relating to loans out of the school fund on cultivated farm land.

Provides that such farm lands shall be valued at not less than \$10 per acre, and that not exceeding \$5,000 shall be loaned to any one person. Loan to be secured by first mortgage.
Ch. 203, Mar. 23, 1921.

Minnesota: See B (a), State finance and support, general.

Missouri: To repeal section 12858, Revised Statutes of 1910, and to enact in lieu thereof a new section 12858, relating to the State tax and to a tax to pay the interest on the certificates of indebtedness of the State to the public school fund and to the seminary fund.

State tax rate to pay such interest is fixed at three-fifths cent on the \$100 of assessed valuation.
H. B. 523, p. 679, Mar. 29, 1921.

Montana: Providing for the investment of the State educational bond sinking and interest fund.
Ch. 83, Feb. 14, 1921.

Montana: See also B (c), State aid for elementary education; C (b), Local bonds and indebtedness; G (b), State normal schools.

North Dakota: Regulating the investment of university and school-land funds; amending section 287, Compiled Laws of 1913, as last amended by chapter 198, Session Laws of 1919.
Ch. 108, Mar. 9, 1921.

Pennsylvania: To amend section 2703 of the School Code of 1911, relating to the investment of the permanent State school fund.

Permits investment in bonds of the United States.
No. 127, Apr. 21, 1921.

Tennessee: See B (a), State finance and support, general.

Virginia: To amend section 615 of the Code of Virginia; providing that the State board of education audit all claims paid out of "literary fund" (permanent fund).
Ch. 73, Feb. 21, 1920.

Virginia: To amend section 750, of the Code of Virginia, relating to loans from the literary fund.

Plans and specifications for the location of the proposed school building and the making of the loan must have approval of State superintendent. Loan not to exceed \$25,000 nor two-thirds of the cost of the schoolhouse.
Ch. 182, Mar. 15, 1920.

Washington: Relating to the rights and disabilities of aliens, providing for forfeitures in certain cases, prescribing penalties, and repealing sections 135 and 136, Pierce's Code.

Property forfeited to the State under this act shall inure to the permanent common-school fund.
Ch. 50, Mar. 8, 1921.

Wyoming: See B (a), State finance and support, general.

B (d). State Taxation for School Purposes.

Arizona: See B (a), State finance and support, general; P (b), Finance, lands, support.

Arkansas: To levy taxes for State purposes.

There shall be levied in 1921 and annually thereafter a State tax of 8.7 mills, to be distributed as follows: Common schools, 3 mills; Confederate pensions, 2 mills; certain State institutions, including school for the blind and school for the deaf, 1.2 mills; sinking fund to pay State debts, 0.2 mill; operation, maintenance, and improvement of university, 1 mill; operation, etc., of branch normal college, 0.12 mill; operation, etc., of four district agricultural schools, 0.6 mill; assisting counties in paying salaries of county superintendents' salaries, holding institutes, etc., 0.18 mill; operation, etc., of State normal school, 0.2 mill; vocational education under "Smith-Hughes Act," 0.2 mill.

Act 492, p. 467, Mar. 26, 1921.

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

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

Colorado: An amendment to the State constitution providing a maximum tax levy for State purposes.

Such levy shall not exceed 4 mills; but the legislature may provide an additional levy of 1 mill for the erection of additional buildings for the use of the State educational institutions. Levy for all State purposes not to exceed 5 mills.

Ch. 74, Approved by people, Nov. 2, 1920.

Colorado: See also G (b), State normal schools; P (b), Finance, lands, support; Q (b), Agricultural colleges; Q (d), Mining schools; T (b), Schools for the deaf.

Delaware: To provide revenue for school purposes.

Act provides for State taxes on personal incomes and State taxes on the capital of corporations used or invested in the State, including surplus or undivided profits. Income tax is graduated; corporation tax is 2½ mills. "State school tax department" to be composed of State school-tax commissioner, secretary of State, and auditor of accounts. State school-tax commissioner appointed by governor; term four years. Duties of department: (1) To administer income tax article; (2) to administer corporation tax article, and (3) to collect and enforce franchise taxes under article 8, chapter 6, of the Revised Code. This act is designed to produce the principal school revenues of the State.

Ch. 9, Mar. 29, 1921.

Delaware: Adopting a school budget for the school year beginning July 1, 1921, and ending June 30, 1922, and the school year beginning July 1, 1922, and ending June 30, 1923; regulating the expenditure of the school funds; and making appropriations in accordance with said budget.

A school budget enacted by the legislature and based on the principle that all public-school support, excepting supplementary district taxes and poll taxes, shall be borne by the State. Budget provides for the support of schools in rural districts, in 13 special districts (towns), and in the city of Wilmington. Total amount of appropriation is \$2,200,000 annually. Principal subdivisions: "Debt service," including debts of special districts and Wilmington, \$55,815; "fixed charges" (insurance), \$14,182; "instructional service" (supervision, instruction, etc.), \$1,080,428; "operation and maintenance of plant," \$368,825; "general control," \$79,650; "Smith-Hughes," \$16,100; "teachers' expenses, summer school," \$15,000; "contingent fund for items in budget" (deficiencies and emergencies), \$20,000; "supplementary fund" (elementary schools), \$450,000; "supplementary fund" (high schools), \$100,000. These amounts to be paid out of a fund derived from a county property tax of 2½ mills which is paid into the State treasury, a personal graduated-income tax, a tax of 2½ mills on corporate property in the State, certain franchise taxes, and the income of the permanent school fund.

Ch. 14, May 17, 1921:

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

Florida: To provide for the levy of State and county taxes for the years 1921 and 1922.

Provides for a State constitutional school tax of 1 mill. County school tax to be not less than 3 nor more than 10 mills. Additional levy authorized for paying county debts. Ch. 8437, June 14, 1921.

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

Indiana: Providing for the levy of a tax to support the common schools of of the State, providing for the apportionment and distribution of the money so raised, repealing all laws in conflict therewith, and providing a penalty.

Provides a State tax of 7 cents on \$100 and a poll tax of 50 cents on each taxable poll for the common-school fund. Seventy per cent of the proceeds of such tax shall be added to other distributable funds and apportioned with the same according to law to the several counties, but shall be used for teachers' salary only. The remaining 30 per cent shall be distributed to enable school corporations to maintain a minimum school term, elementary and high. Ch. 201, Mar. 10, 1921.

Indiana: See also O (a), Vocational education, general; Q (b), Agricultural colleges.

Iowa: See B (a), State finance and support, general.

Louisiana: To carry into effect art. 229, Constitution of 1898, as amended at the election in November, 1910, and as repeated in the Constitution of 1913, by levying a license tax upon all persons, firms, corporations, or associations of persons engaged in business of severing natural resources from the soil or water, including all forms of timber, turpentine, and other forest products; minerals, such as oil, gas, sulphur, salt, coal, and ores; also marble stone, gravel, sand, shells, and other natural deposits; to prescribe the method of collecting and enforcing the payment of such license tax; to require all those engaged in the severance of, and dealing in, such natural resources to make necessary reports; to provide penalties, but to repeal conflicting laws.

Provides a tax of 2 per cent of gross value of products severed from soil or water. Severance license tax fund thereby created out of which various educational appropriations are made. Act. No. 31, June 30, 1920.

Louisiana: Proposing an amendment to the constitution levying a special State tax of 1 mill on the dollar in aid of public education.

Act No. 55, 1920.

Louisiana: Requiring each assessor throughout the State to extend separately on his tax rolls for the year 1920 a State tax of 1 mill in aid of public education.

Such tax not to be collected unless constitutional amendment proposed therefor in 1920 is ratified by voters. (Such amendment so ratified at November election in 1920.) Act. No. 84, July 6, 1920.

Maine: To establish the State school fund and to provide for the apportionment of the same.

A State school tax of 3½ mills on the dollar shall annually be assessed. To fund resulting from said tax, State treasury shall add a sum equal to 6 per cent of permanent school fund and a sum equal to one-half amount received by the State from the tax on savings banks and on deposits of trusts and banking companies. The sum total shall be designated the "State school fund," and after deductions as provided by law, the balance shall be distributed among the several cities, towns, and plantations in the manner provided by this act for the support of elementary and secondary schools. From the total school fund is deducted \$100,000 for an equalization fund. A portion of this may be used by State superintendent to encourage progressive school programs. There is also deducted a sum sufficient to pay two-thirds cost of tuition for pupils attending high schools from towns not supporting same, but not exceeding \$40 per pupil. Remaining fund is divided into approximately

three portions; one-third is apportioned on the number of teaching positions, one-third on aggregate daily attendance, and one-third on school census. The measure encourages school nurses, teachers of music, and other special lines.
P. L., ch. 173, Apr. 8, 1921.

Maryland: Amending section 24, article 81, Annotated Code, title "Revenues and taxes," as said section was amended by chapter 210, Acts of 1918.

Provides for State tax of 16 cents on the hundred dollars for public schools for the year 1921, and 15 cents thereafter. Also provides two-fifths of 1 cent each for paying interest and creating sinking funds for the State normal-school loan and the technical-school loan.
Ch. 690, Apr. 9, 1920.

Minnesota: See B (a), State finance and support, general.

Missouri: See B (c); Permanent State school funds.

Montana: A bill to enact by the initiative a law to increase the rate of taxation on real and personal property for State purposes $1\frac{1}{2}$ mills on each dollar of valuation for a period of 10 years, beginning with the year 1921, and to authorize and empower the legislative assembly to levy a tax for each year during such period of not exceeding $3\frac{1}{2}$ mills on each dollar of valuation, and to appropriate the money derived from $1\frac{1}{2}$ mills of such levy for each year during such period for the support, maintenance, and improvement of the institutions now comprised in the University of Montana.

Initiative Measure, No. 18, passed Nov. 2, 1920.

Montana: Requiring all persons, firms, associations, joint-stock companies, syndicates, and corporations, engaging in or carrying on the business of selling gasoline and distillate in this State, to pay to the State treasurer certain license taxes for engaging in and carrying on such business; fixing the amount of such license taxes; providing a method for the assessment, collection, and disposition thereof; and prescribing penalties for the violation of this act.

One-third of the proceeds of such taxes to be used for school purposes. Such one-third to be apportioned to counties on the basis of number of teaching positions in the county for six months during the previous year, including kindergarten, primary, grade, district high school, and county high-school teachers. Within the county, county superintendent shall apportion such fund as follows: 60 per cent on basis of number of teaching positions; 35 per cent on basis of aggregate attendance of pupils; 5 per cent to district high schools and county high schools on basis of number of years of accredited high-school work done therein.

Ch. 156, Mar. 5, 1921.

Montana: To provide for the support of the government of the State for the years 1920 and 1921.

Provides a tax to pay interest and create a sinking fund for the redemption of bonds issued by the State to the amount of \$5,000,000 and for the purpose of providing buildings at certain State institutions, including the State university, the State college of agriculture and mechanic arts, the State school of mines, the State normal school, and the respective schools for the deaf, the blind, and institutions of a correctional nature. Tax for 1921 is fixed at $\frac{1}{2}$ mill, and for 1922, at $\frac{1}{4}$ mill.
Ch. 249, Mar. 11, 1921.

Nevada: To fix the State tax levy for the fiscal years 1921 and 1922 and to distribute the said levy to the proper funds.

State levies for educational purposes for 1921: University contingent fund, 10 cents on the \$100 of taxable property, not less than 1 cent of which shall be used for permanent construction; public service division of university, 2 cents; public-school teachers' retirement fund, 0.5 cent; distributive school fund, 11 cents; civic and physical training fund, five-tenth cent. Levies for 1922: University contingent fund, 11 cents, not less than 2 cents of which shall be used for permanent construction; public-service division of university, 2 cents; teachers' retirement fund, 0.5 cent; distributive school fund, 11 cents; civic and physical training fund, 0.5 cent.
Ch. 151, Mar. 21, 1921.

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

New Jersey: For the appointment of a commission consisting of one member of the house, one member of the senate, the commissioner of education, one member of the State board of taxation, and one member of the federation of district boards of education, to investigate the subject of distribution of State school moneys, the increase of millage tax, and such other subjects as shall relate to the State-school tax and the distribution thereof, and to report its recommendations in the form of a bill to the next legislature.

Concurrent resolution, Session of 1921.

New Mexico: Fixing a limitation upon tax levies.

SECTION 1. The maximum rate of taxation to be levied for all State purposes and uses, including the educational, penal, and charitable institutions, shall not exceed 5½ mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation of all property subject to taxation in the State. The maximum rate of tax to be levied for all county purposes and uses, excepting special school levies, general school-tax levies, and special levies on specific classes of property, shall not exceed 5 mills on the dollar; provided, however, that a tax not exceeding 2 mills on the dollar of assessed valuation of all property subject to taxation in this State may be levied for the construction and maintenance of State highways, which said 2 mills shall not be within the State or county limitations heretofore fixed. The maximum rate of tax to be levied for all general county-school purposes and uses shall not exceed 18 mills. The maximum rate of tax to be levied for city, town, or village purposes or uses shall not exceed 5 mills. The foregoing limitations shall not apply to levies for the payment of the public debt or interest thereon; provided, further, that the limitations herein contained shall not apply to tax levies authorized by the fifth [1921] legislature and exempted from similar limitations in existing laws. Ch. 140, Mar. 12, 1921.

New Mexico: Proposing an amendment to section 2, Article VIII, of the constitution of the State.

Sec. 2. The maximum rate of taxation to be levied for all State purposes and uses, including the educational, penal, and charitable institutions, shall not exceed 6 mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation of all property subject to taxation in the State. The maximum rate of tax to be levied for all county purposes and uses, excepting special school levies, general school-tax levies, special levies for health purposes, and special levies on specific classes of property, shall not exceed 5 mills on the dollar; provided, however, that a tax not exceeding 2 mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation of all property subject to taxation in this State may be levied for the construction and maintenance of State highways, which said 2 mills levy shall not be within the State or county limitations heretofore fixed. The maximum rate of tax to be levied for all general county-school purposes and uses shall not exceed 10 mills on the dollar; provided, however, that an additional levy of not to exceed 5 mills on the dollar may be made with the joint, written consent of the board of county commissioners and the State tax commission. The maximum rate of tax to be levied for city, town, or village purposes or uses shall not exceed 5 mills on the dollar. The maximum amount of tax to be levied for health purposes shall not exceed 5 mills on the dollar. The foregoing limitations shall not apply to levies for the payment of the public debt or interest thereon; provided, further, that the limitations herein contained shall not apply to tax levies authorized by the fifth legislature and exempted from similar limitations in existing laws. S. J. R. No. 21, Mar. 12, 1921.

New Mexico: See also B (a), State finance and support, general.

North Carolina: To revise and limit tax rates for the year 1920 in compliance with the provisions of the revaluation act; to provide additional revenue for the State from franchise and license taxes and for other purposes.

On the basis of revaluation act of 1919 (full value act) new tax rates for 1920 are fixed. State school tax to be 13 cents on \$100 and 39 cents on each poll. Counties, cities, and school districts may levy a rate sufficient to produce an amount equal to 10 per cent in addition to the amount raised by such taxing unit in 1919. Ch. 1, Aug. 20, 1920.

North Carolina: To amend certain chapters of the Public Laws of 1919 and chapter 95 of the Consolidated Statutes.

State tax for public schools reduced from 32 to 13 cents on the hundred dollars. County must raise for school purposes for years 1920 and 1921 at least 10 per cent in excess of amounts raised in 1919 and 1920 in order to share in the State equalizing fund (to maintain school six months). County unable to maintain school for six months with State and county funds may borrow money therefor. If incidental funds and building funds are insufficient, county may levy not exceeding 3 cents on the hundred of property and 12 cents on each poll. State superintendent shall annually recommend to State board of education a salary schedule for teachers, and when adopted by said board, this schedule shall be a guide to county boards of education in preparing their budgets and in apportioning funds for a six-months school in every district, but county boards may estimate for salaries higher than those of the State schedule. State schedule shall be basis of apportionment of State school funds. Funds provided for vocational education. Appropriation for plans and inspection of school buildings is increased from \$2,000 to \$10,000. Cost of transportation of pupils is regulated. Township or school district bonds limited to 5 per cent of property valuation. Provision made for the rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry. Increases from 3 to 10 the number of acres that may be procured for school site. Ch. 91, Aug. 26, 1920.

North Carolina: An act for the appointment of a commission to investigate the laws relating to taxation for school purposes and make a report and suggest statutes to the next session of the general assembly.

Commission created to be composed of five members to be appointed by president of the senate and three by the speaker of the house. One of the commission to be a member of the minority party. Commission to study the laws and decisions touching tax levies for six months school term and cognate subjects. May call to their assistance any persons from whom information may be secured, and supreme court is authorized to give advisory opinions on questions submitted by the commission. Report to be made to next session of general assembly. Copies shall be sent to all persons elected to such assembly and to State officers.

North Carolina: See also H (c), School year, etc., minimum term.

Ohio: To change the existing method of levying and distributing school taxes by the State and to clarify laws relating to local taxation for school purposes; amending sections 5649-3a, 7575, 6350, 7595, 7596, 7597, 7600, and 7603, General Code, and repealing sections 251, 7582, 7591, 9592, 7593, 7594, 7595-5 and 7498 of the said Code.

Section 5649-3a relates to budgets of counties, townships, municipalities, and school districts; a more complete showing of indebtedness is required. Maximum limit of school district tax is reduced from 5 to 3 mills, exclusive of certain specified levies. A State levy of $\frac{1}{16}$ mill is provided for (sec. 7575) to constitute an "educational equalization fund," and an additional levy of 2.65 mills, the proceeds of which are to remain in the several counties, is provided. Peddlers' license fees, formerly paid into State common-school fund, are hereafter to be paid into county general fund. "Educational equalization fund" to be administered by State superintendent; to be apportioned to districts whose revenue resources are such as to show the need thereof, after such districts have complied with the law and with the requirements of the State superintendent under the law. County auditor to apportion school funds of the county. Each city and exempted village district shall receive its full proportion, on the basis of amount it pays, of the proceeds of the county tax of 2.65 mills. Outside of cities and exempted districts, proceeds of said county tax shall be apportioned to each district or part thereof on the basis of the number of teachers and other educational employees therein and the cost of transporting pupils, and the balance on the basis of aggregate days' attendance. The annual distribution attributable to teachers and employees shall be 37½ per cent of salary of not less than \$800 but not to exceed \$900 for any teacher or employee. The annual distribution attributable to expense of transportation shall be 50 per cent of the personal service expense incurred. School tax levied in districts shall be paid to the respective districts in which

collected. Money received from the State on account of interest on the common-school funds shall be apportioned to districts on the basis of enumeration of youth of school age, and all other money in county treasury for the support of schools and not otherwise appropriated shall be appropriated in the proportions to which districts are entitled in the distribution of the county tax of 2.65 mills. Proceeds of county levy of 2.65 mills shall be used only to pay teachers and other educational employees and for the transportation of pupils. Funds received from special levies must be paid out only in accordance with purpose for which special levy was made, but when a balance remains such balance will become a part of the contingent fund. Repealed sections related to State auditor making up deficiency in State common-school fund, the levy of a local district tax of not exceeding 12 mills and a city district tax of not less than 6 mills, the increase of tax levy by voters of district, the certification of the levy and deficiency in State aid. S. B. 160, p. 146, May 5, 1921.

Ohio: See also B (c), State aid for elementary education; P (c), State universities and colleges.

Oregon: Levying an annual tax of 2 mills on the dollar on all taxable property of the State for the support and maintenance of the public elementary schools, and providing for the distribution of the fund created by said tax.

County superintendent to apportion fund thus created to districts on the basis of number of teachers employed, but in determining number of teachers employed in first eight grades, the number shall not exceed 1 for each 30 pupils enrolled or fraction thereof. There is submitted to the people the question of levying annually a tax of 6 per cent in excess of the tax of the previous year. Ch. 38, approved by people.

Oregon: See also P (b), Finance, lands, support.

Rhode Island: See B (a), State finance and support, general.

South Carolina: To require the levy of a 3-mill constitutional tax for schools.

"There is hereby levied upon all taxable property within the various counties of the State a 3-mill tax for schools as fixed by the constitution of the State."

Act No. 255, Mar. 4, 1921.

South Carolina: See also Q (e), Military schools.

Utah: Creating a commission to investigate and report upon (by Jan. 1, 1923) the question of revising the system of taxation now in effect in the State, and appropriating money to pay the expenses thereof.

Ch. 133, Mar. 17, 1921.

Utah: To provide revenue for the support of the government of the State, for district school purposes, and for high-school purposes for the fiscal years 1921 and 1922.

Section 2. School tax levy.—There is hereby directed to be raised for the support of district schools for each of the fiscal years 1921 and 1922 a sum which, together with any other State funds available for district school purposes, will equal \$25 for each person of school age in the State as shown by the just preceding school census, and for the purpose of raising the same there is hereby levied for each of said years an ad valorem tax of 4.5 mills on each dollar of valuation of all taxable property in the State, or such portion of such tax as the State board of equalization and assessment may find necessary to raise the sum above set forth for each of said years.

Sec. 3. High school tax levy.—For the purpose of raising funds for the support of high schools for each of the fiscal years 1921 and 1922 an ad valorem tax of two-tenths of one mill on each dollar of valuation of all taxable property in the State is hereby levied for each of said years. Ch. 137, Mar. 17, 1921.

Utah: To amend section 5908, Compiled Laws of 1917, relating to the levy of a State tax for district school purposes.

Provides for an annual State levy sufficient to raise an amount which, when added to other State funds available for district school purposes, will equal \$25 for each person of school age in the State. Ch. 138, Feb. 18, 1921.

Washington: Relating to school revenues, the annual tax levy and limit thereof, and amending section 4600 of Remington and Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes.

Increases State tax from \$10 per child to \$20 per child of school age residing in the State.
Ch. 2, Special Session, Mar. 25, 1920.

Washington: Authorizing the governor to investigate the subject of taxation, to employ experts therefor, and to publish report thereof six months before the next regular session of the legislature; appropriating \$20,000.

Ch. 171, Mar. 21, 1921.

Washington: See also P (b), Finance, lands, support.

Wyoming: See P (b), Finance, lands, support.

B (e). General Apportionment of State School Funds; Special State Aid for Elementary Education.

See also H (b), School Census.

Alaska: To provide for the maintenance of public schools in incorporated towns and incorporated school districts; repealing chapter 29, Laws of Alaska, 1919, relating to the maintenance of schools.

Of the total amount expended for public elementary and high schools, including normal high schools, in any city, incorporated town, or incorporated school district, 75 per cent shall be refunded from the moneys of the Territory, but no expense for sites or buildings shall be so refunded, no such corporation shall receive over \$20,000 annually and an additional \$1,500 for normal high school, and after the school year ending in 1922 no refund shall be made for normal high school unless special appropriation is made therefor. School board required annually to submit estimates to territorial commissioner of education. Limitation on expenditures are prescribed. Detailed accounts must be furnished by school boards at expiration of three-month periods. Accounts must have approval of commissioner of education.
Ch. 37, May 5, 1921.

Arizona: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general; B (a), State finance and support, general.

California: To amend sections 443, 461, 1532, 1543, 1618, 1817, 1818, and 1858 of the Political Code, relating to schools and school revenues.

Amount to be transferred from the general State fund to the State school fund, in addition to funds provided for the schools by the constitution and from other sources or made available by law for the support of elementary schools, is increased from \$15 to \$30 per pupil in average attendance. In apportioning State school funds, State superintendent shall apportion to each county, or city and county, \$700 (\$350 in amended section) for each teacher allowed the previous year, and any balance of said fund shall be apportioned on average attendance basis. If any district has to its credit funds in excess of amount needed to conduct the schools during the current year, county superintendent shall transfer 80 per cent of such excess to county school fund. An "emergency and supervision fund" (county) is created and shall be used in providing supervision in districts each of which has less than 300 average attendance, paying the salaries of teachers of pupils living more than 5 miles from school or others unable for good reasons to attend regular schools, and employing teachers in emergencies. Authority is given local school boards to maintain special classes for blind children and crippled children as well as for the deaf. County Superintendent's estimate of county school tax shall be based on a calculation of an aggregate that would be produced by a tax sufficient to raise \$30 for pupil in average attendance in public day and evening elementary schools, and if this aggregate be less than the amount to be received from the State, then the latter amount shall be the aggregate to be raised by county tax. (Amended section provided for \$550 per teacher or \$21 per pupil, but not over 5 miles.) He must ascertain number of teachers required in county and apportion from State and county funds \$1,400 per teacher and for each person paid from the "emergency and supervision fund." (Amended section provided for \$800 per teacher.)

County superintendent may issue temporary teachers' certificates, including kindergarten, on credentials issued by State board of education, as well as on other credentials heretofore allowed. A new form of certificate called "health and development certificate" may be issued by county superintendent.

Ch. 467, May 27, 1921.

California: To accept the provisions and benefits of an act passed by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled and approved February 25, 1920, entitled "An act to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, oil, oil shale, gas, and sodium on the public domain" and setting aside the funds received by the State under the provisions of said act of Congress.

Provides that funds received under said act shall be credited to the State junior college fund, and any surplus to the school fund.

Ch. 470, May 27, 1921.

California: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general; F (b), Teachers' salaries; M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc; S (b), Public-school libraries.

Colorado: See F (b), Teachers' salaries.

Connecticut: See M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.

Delaware: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general; B (d), State taxation for school purposes; O (d), Continuation schools.

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

Hawaii: To fix the school budget for the biennial period beginning January 1, 1922, and ending December 31, 1923.

A total appropriation of \$2,109,430 is made. Act 154, Apr. 23, 1921.

Indiana: To amend section 5 of an act providing for a State school tax, approved February 24, 1905, as amended by act of November 11, 1907.

Relates to distribution of 5.2 per cent of State fund which is set aside for special purpose. Distributed to townships not having sufficient tuition funds to run schools minimum term required. Extends use of funds to maintenance of high school. To receive aid from this fund, township or town must have levied at least 50 cents on the hundred dollars. Where only a 7-month term is provided and funds are insufficient, levy must have been 60 cents on the hundred before such aid is granted.

Ch. 8, July 21, 1920.

Indiana: Concerning the apportionment and distribution of the State common-school tuition fund.

From the proceeds of the 5.6 cents State tuition tax an additional deduction of \$400,000 annually shall be made for the purpose of supplementing the deficiency State aid school fund.

Ch. 107, Mar. 9, 1921.

Indiana: See also B (d), State taxation for school purposes.

Iowa: Appropriating \$50,000 annually for improving school conditions in coal-mining camps.

Such sum to be used by State superintendent with the approval of the executive council.

Ch. 295, Apr. 12, 1921.

Kentucky: To amend section 186 of the constitution, relating to the distribution and use of the public-school funds of the State.

Submits amendment to people. Provides that not more than 10 per cent of State school fund shall be distributed on other than per capita basis. Ten per cent thus made available as an equalizing fund.

Ch. 4, Mar. 5, 1920.

Kentucky: See also F (b), Teachers' salaries.

Maine: For the assessment of a State tax for the year 1922.

When any State tax assessed upon any city, town, or plantation remains unpaid, such municipality is precluded from drawing State school funds.

Special Laws, ch. 162, Apr. 9, 1921.

Maine: See also B (d), State taxation for school purposes.

Maryland: See F (b), Teachers' salaries.

Massachusetts: Relative to the distribution of school funds and other State aid for public schools for the purpose of increasing teachers' salaries and establishing a minimum salary for teachers; amending sections 2, 4, and 12, chapter 70, and section 40, chapter 71, of the General Laws.

SECTION 2. For each such person employed for full-time service for the entire school year, such reimbursement shall be as follows: (1) Two hundred dollars for every person so employed who received as salary not less than \$950 and who is a graduate of an approved normal school or college and had taught on full time at least two years previous to said year or whose preparation and teaching experience are accepted as equivalent.

(2) One hundred and fifty dollars for every person so employed not included in paragraph (1) who received as salary not less than \$850 and (a) has satisfactorily completed one year of professional training in an approved normal school or college and had taught on full time for at least one year previous to years previous to said year; or (b) is a graduate of an approved normal school or college and had taught on full time for at least one year previous to said year; or (c) whose preparation and teaching experience are accepted as equivalent.

(3) One hundred dollars for every person so employed and not included in paragraphs (1) or (2) who received as salary not less than \$750.

SEC. 4. Every town whose valuation, including omitted assessments, for the year next preceding the date of payment, when divided by the net average membership of its public day schools as defined in section 5 for the year ending on the next preceding June 30, yields a quotient less than \$4,500 shall, for each person for whom it received reimbursement under section 2, receive supplementary reimbursement as follows: (1) \$350 if said quotient is less than \$2,000; (2) \$300 if said quotient is less than \$2,500 but not less than \$2,000; (3) \$250 if said quotient is less than \$3,000 but not less than \$2,500; (4) \$200 if said quotient is less than \$3,500 but not less than \$3,000; (5) \$150 if said quotient is less than \$4,000 but not less than \$3,500; (6) \$100 if said quotient is less than \$4,500 but not less than \$4,000.

For each person for whom any such town received proportionate reimbursement under section 3 it shall in each case receive a supplementary reimbursement the same proportion of the sums named herein for full-time service.

SEC. 11. For the purposes of Part II of this chapter, the following word and phrase shall be defined as follows: "Valuation" shall mean the town's valuation, as determined by the last preceding assessors' valuation, exclusive of omitted assessments. "Assured minimum" shall mean the amount by which the sum of the following items for the last preceding town fiscal year exceeded the amount received by the town during said year under Part I and for the tuition of nonresident pupils, including State wards: (1) Salaries paid to full-time principals and teachers, not including any amounts by which any such salary was at a rate in excess of \$950; (2) \$250 for each teaching position held by a full-time principal or teacher; (3) expenditures for transportation of pupils to the local schools; (4) expenditures for the tuition in, and transportation to, public elementary schools in adjoining towns; (5) in the case of towns having over 500 families and exempted from the requirement of maintaining a four-year high school, the actual expenditures made during that year for tuition in high schools in other towns. In computing the "assured minimum," expenditures for State-aided vocational or continuation schools or Americanization classes shall not be included.

SEC. 40, Ch. 71. The compensation of every teacher employed in any public day school in the Commonwealth, except persons in training and those employed as temporary substitutes, shall be at a rate of not less than \$750 for the school year in that school.

Ch. 420, May 23, 1921.

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

Michigan: To amend section 22, Act No. 164, Public Acts of 1881, being section 5708, Compiled Laws of 1915, relating to fractional school districts.

Regulates payments of funds to such fractional districts.

Act No. 51, Apr. 15, 1921.

Michigan: See also H. (c), School year, etc., minimum term; O (b), Agricultural education.

Minnesota: See B (a), State finance and support, general; C (c), Local taxation; O (b), Agricultural education. M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.; T (d), Schools for cripples.

Mississippi: To amend section 4578, Code of 1906, and chapter 101, Laws of 1916, so as to change the time of distribution of the State common-school funds.

Two-thirds of such funds to be distributed on the second Monday in February, and the balance on the second Monday in October of each calendar year.
Ch. 177, Mar. 19, 1920.

Mississippi: To appropriate money for the maintenance of the public schools of the State for the calendar years 1920 and 1921.

For each of said years \$2,114,535 is appropriated "for the support and maintenance of the public schools." In addition, \$1,258,721 is appropriated for each of said years to be disbursed in such manner as to equalize public-school terms. In accordance with following conditions: (1) In equalizing terms, teachers' salaries shall also be equalized, grade of license held, competency, and living conditions being taken into consideration. (2) This fund to be disbursed regardless of funds raised by county and district taxes. (3) Fund to be apportioned semiannually. (4) Report of disbursement of this fund to be included in State superintendent's annual report. Fund to be disbursed by State board of education composed of State superintendent, secretary of state, and attorney general.
Ch. 50, Mar. 19, 1920.

Mississippi: See also A (c), County officers.

Missouri: See A (c1), County boards; H (c), School year, etc., minimum term; H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

Montana: Proposing an amendment to section 5, article 11, of the State constitution, relating to the apportionment of the interest on the State permanent school fund and the proceeds of rents of school lands.

Of such interest and proceeds, 95 per cent shall be apportioned annually to school districts on the basis of number of persons between 6 and 21 years of age, but district must maintain school at least 6 months in the year. Remaining 5 per cent shall be added to the permanent school fund.

Above amendment ratified by people, November 2, 1920.
Ch. 149, p. 604, Mar. 7, 1918.

Montana: Providing for the disposition and use of moneys derived from bonuses, royalties, and rentals paid into the Treasury of the United States on account of permits or leases granted by the United States as provided by the act of Congress of February 25, 1920 (Public No. 146), and paid by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to the State of Montana.

The act of Congress referred to is "An act to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, oil, oil shale, gas, and sodium on the public domain" (41 Stat. L. 437), which grants to the State in which leased lands or deposits are located 37½ per cent of amount received from bonuses, royalties, and rentals for the purpose of public-road construction and maintenance of public education or public educational institutions. Montana act here noted provides that one-half of sum received by State shall be apportioned to counties for school purposes on the basis of the number of teaching positions in public schools including high schools. County superintendent shall apportion sum thus received as follows: 60 per cent on basis of teaching positions; 35 per cent on basis of aggregate attendance; 5 per cent on basis of number of years' work in accredited high schools.
Ch. 12, Extra Session, Mar. 22, 1921.

Montana: See also B (d), State taxation for school purposes.

Nebraska: To amend section 6806, Revised Statutes of 1913, relating to the distribution of State funds for the support of schools.

State superintendent to apportion such funds on the basis of enumeration of persons of school age, but shall distribute to counties in which are situated

unsold school lands an additional amount sufficient to equal the money that would be raised by taxation on said unsold or undeeded lands if the same were subject to taxation. School districts to receive their respective proportions on basis of lands within their limits.
Ch. 82, Apr. 21, 1921.

Nebraska: See also H (c), School year, etc., minimum term; H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

Nevada: To repeal section 79, chapter 133, Acts of 1911, and to amend sections 80, 93, 151, and 152 of said chapter, as amended, relating to State and county school funds and the apportionment thereof.

Repealed section provided that county school funds should not be apportioned to district with fewer than five census children, nor State funds to district with fewer than three such children. Amended sections relate to apportionments. State funds not to be apportioned to any district in which there were in the preceding year fewer than three pupils in actual attendance for 100 days. When emergency apportionment has been made to new district, county commissioner shall transfer to credit of such district \$100 from county general fund. State apportionment (to county) per teacher is reduced after 1921 from \$150 to \$137.50; State apportionment per child 6 to 18 years of age is increased after 1921 from \$2.50 to \$3.50. County apportionment (including receipts from State) per teacher is increased from \$375 to \$450; county apportionment per child 6 to 18 years of age is increased from \$5.50 to \$6.50.

Ch. 179, Mar. 22, 1921.

Nevada: See also B (d), State taxation for school purposes; H (b), School census; M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.

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

New Jersey: Further supplementing "An act relative to the payment of certain expenses of the educational system of the State," approved April 8, 1900.

The proceeds of a tax on railroads and canal property are paid into the State treasury and apportioned to counties for public-school purposes, after deductions for State department of education, vocational and industrial education, State normal schools, State scholarships at Rutgers, State school for the deaf, and certain other State educational purposes. Supplement here provides that any unused part of such deducted amounts, which heretofore has been covered into the State treasury, shall be added to the State distributive school fund.

Ch. 238, Apr. 8, 1921.

New York: To amend section 585 of the education law, as amended by chapter 194, Laws of 1915, relative to apportionments to districts contracting for the education of their children in adjoining districts.

Has effect of increasing from 100 to 180 days the annual period of school required in order to obtain State apportionment to contracting district.

Ch. 387, Apr. 30, 1921.

New York: Amending paragraphs e, f, g, and h, subdivision 1, section 481-a, of the educational law, as amended by chapter 680, Laws of 1920, in relation to apportionment of school moneys.

Commissioner of education directed to apportion, in addition to other apportionments authorized by this article, (c) to union free school district not authorized to employ a superintendent of schools but maintaining an academic department (high school), \$350 for each teacher (f) to each other school district employing more than one teacher \$300 per teacher; (g) to each other district employing but one teacher and having an assessed valuation exceeding \$100,000, the sum of \$200; (h) to each other district employing but one teacher and having an assessed valuation of \$100,000 or less, the sum of \$3 for each entire \$1,000 of difference between the assessed valuation and \$100,000.

Ch. 584, May 5, 1921.

New York: See also F (b), Teachers' salaries; M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.

North Carolina: See B (d), State taxation for school purposes; H (c), School year, etc., minimum term.

Ohio: To amend section 7600 of the General Code, relating to the distribution of the State common-school fund and the proceeds of the levy for school purposes.

SECTION 7600. After each semiannual settlement with the county treasurer, each county auditor shall immediately apportion school funds for his county. The State common-school fund shall be apportioned to each school district and part of district within the county on the basis of the number of teachers and other educational employees employed therein, and the expense of transporting pupils as shown by the reports required by law and the balance according to the ratio which the aggregate days of attendance of pupils in such districts bears to the aggregate days of attendance of pupils in the entire county. The annual distribution attributable to teachers and employees shall be according to the following schedule: 25 per centum of the salary of each teacher receiving a salary of not less than \$800 and a like percentage of the compensation paid to each person giving instruction in trade or technical schools, extension schools, night schools, summer schools, and other special school activities, but not to exceed \$600 for any such teacher or other person. That attributable to expense of transportation of pupils shall be 37½ per centum of the personal service expense incurred in such transportation.

The proceeds of the levy required by section 7575 (State tax) to be retained in the county shall be apportioned to each school district and part of district on a like basis of teachers and other persons employed and aggregate days of attendance of pupils, excepting that the apportionment attributable to teachers and other employees shall be 12½ per centum of the salaries of such teachers as are mentioned in this section, but not to exceed \$300 for any such teacher. No school district shall be entitled to receive any portion of the said funds in any year, until the reports of numbers, salaries, and qualifications of teachers employed and aggregate days of attendance and expense of transportation of pupils have been made as required by law. The local school tax collected from the several districts or parts of districts in the county shall be paid to the districts from which it was collected. Money received from the State on account of interest on the common-school fund shall be apportioned to the school districts and parts of districts within the territory designated by the auditor of State as entitled therein on the basis of the total enrollment of pupils in each whole district entitled thereto, and the enrollment of pupils residing in parts of districts so entitled. All other money in the county treasury for the support of common schools and not otherwise appropriated by law, shall be apportioned annually in the same manner as the State common-school fund.

H. B. 88, p. 13, Feb. 18, 1921.

Ohio: See also B (d), State taxation for school purposes; G (e), County and local normal schools.

Oklahoma: Appropriating for year 1921 the sum of \$35,000 for the purpose of aiding separate schools for colored children.

Ch. 36, Apr. 2, 1921.

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

Oregon: See B (d), State taxation for school purposes; H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

Pennsylvania: See A (b1), State boards; F (b), Teachers' salaries.

Porto Rico: Appropriating \$15,000 for the purchase of various sets of school desks to be given to poor municipalities so that their schools may be hygienically equipped.

Act No. 24, June 10, 1921.

Rhode Island: See H (b), School census.

South Carolina: See H (c), School year, etc., minimum term.

South Dakota: Appropriating \$20,000 annually for two years to be distributed to school districts in proportion to the acreage of indemnity and endowment lands owned by the State in each respective district.

Ch. 67, Feb. 25, 1921.

South Dakota: See also D (f), Teachers' cottages.

Tennessee: See A (c2), County officers; B (a), State finance and support, general.

Texas: To appropriate \$4,000,000 out of the general funds of the State to aid public schools for the scholastic year beginning September 1, 1920, the same to be distributed as the available school fund is now distributed.

Ch. 20, 3d called sess., June 17, 1920.

Texas: For the purpose of promoting the interests of rural schools and those of small towns, of aiding the people to provide adequate school facilities for the education of their children, by appropriation of \$1,500,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1922, and \$1,000,000 for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1923, and allowing the State board of education and the State superintendent of public instruction to aid such schools in accordance with the conditions herein specified; providing how such schools shall be located and school buildings constructed, furnished, and maintained; providing certain prerequisites for the granting of such aid, and providing that no school having over 500 scholars shall receive such aid, except in the case of a bona fide consolidated school situated in the country; giving preference to all school districts in which available school funds, together with the local district tax will not maintain the school six months in the year; providing that such schools receiving such aid shall have a certain percentage of attendance, with exceptions; granting authority to the State board of education and the State superintendent of public instruction to act for the best interests of the schools in cases and conditions not covered by the law; giving to the State board of education and the State superintendent power to establish rules and regulations for the improvement of country schools receiving the benefits of a portion of the funds provided for in this act; providing for the expenses of administration by action of the State board of education; providing for reports to be made to the State superintendent of public instruction and to the State board of education; providing for the manner of payment and disbursement of all money granted under the provisions of this act; repealing all laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith, and declaring an emergency.

Ch. 43, 1st called sess., Aug. 31, 1921.

Texas: To appropriate \$3,000,000 out of the general funds of the State to aid all the public schools for the scholastic year beginning September 1, 1921, and ending August 31, 1922, the same to be distributed as the available school fund is now distributed.

Ch. 132, Apr. 1, 1921.

Texas: See also F (b), Teachers' salaries.

Utah: See B (d), State taxation for school purposes.

Vermont: See C (c), Local taxation; J (a), Health, general.

Virginia: See H (b), School census.

West Virginia: See C (c), Local taxation; H (a), School population and attendance, general; O (d), Continuation schools.

Wyoming: To amend section 144, Compiled Statutes of 1920, relating to the distribution of school funds.

State distributive school fund to be apportioned to counties and thence to districts on the basis of number of children of school age.

Ch. 74, Feb. 18, 1921.

Wyoming: To amend section 144, Compiled Statutes of 1920, relating to the distribution of school funds.

Income of permanent school fund, including ordinary rental of school lands, shall be apportioned to counties on basis of number of persons of school age. Apportionment to districts within counties shall be on the basis of the number of teachers employed in such districts. Apportionment to high school districts on basis of number of pupils therein.

Ch. 147, Feb. 23, 1921.

Wyoming: See also B (a), State finance and support, general; H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

B (f). Special State Aid for Secondary Education.

See also N (a), High Schools.

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

Arizona: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general; B (a), State finance and support, general.

California: To amend section 1700 of the Political Code, relating to the appropriation and apportionment of State high school funds.

Increases State high-school apportionment from \$15 to \$30 per pupil of average attendance.
Ch. 507, May 28, 1921.

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

Connecticut: See N (a), High schools.

Delaware: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general; B (d), State taxation for school purposes.

Maine: To amend paragraph III, section 1, chapter 127, Public Laws of 1919, relating to the amount of secondary school tuition to be paid by the State for students residing in disorganized territory.

Strikes out "\$45 annually" and inserts in lieu thereof the words "the same amount towns not supporting and maintaining a standard secondary school are required by law to pay annually for secondary school tuition."
P. L. ch. 149, Apr. 7, 1921.

Maine: To amend section 87, chapter 10, Revised Statutes, relating to State aid to high schools under emergency conditions.

Where town has failed to comply with the law "by reason of circumstances beyond its control," State superintendent may, after investigation, certify such part of the high school aid as circumstances may justify.
P. L. ch. 163, Apr. 7, 1921.

Maine: To amend chapter 77, Resolves of 1921, relating to appropriations in favor of certain academies, institutes, seminaries, and colleges.

Emergency preamble added. Appropriations made for sundry institutions of a private or endowed character.
Special Laws, ch. 155, Apr. 9, 1921.

Maine: See also B (d), State taxation for school purposes.

Massachusetts: See B (e), State aid for elementary education; N (a), High schools.

Minnesota: See B (a), State finance and support, general.

Mississippi: To amend section 5, chapter 122, Laws of 1910, as last amended by chapter 193, Laws of 1916, so as to fix the amount of State aid to agricultural high schools.

When approved by State board of education, such high school shall receive \$2,000 per annum; but school whose boarding students exceed 30 shall receive \$3,000; exceeding 45 boarding students, \$4,000; exceeding 75 boarding students, \$5,000.
Ch. 168, Feb. 25, 1920.

Montana: See B (d), State taxation for school purposes; B (e), State aid for elementary education.

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

New York: To amend subdivision 7, section 493, of the education law, relating to the apportionment of academic funds according to attendance of academic pupils.

After certain allowances are made for high schools and other academic work, balance of academic fund is to be apportioned to academies, other than high schools maintained by cities and union free-school districts, on the basis of aggregate days' attendance of academic pupils therein.
Ch. 208, Apr. 20, 1921.

New York: To amend subdivision 6, section 496, of the education law, as last amended by chapter 680, Laws of 1920, relative to the apportionment of public moneys for the instruction of nonresident academic pupils.

Where high-school pupil in district not maintaining a high school, or in district not maintaining 4-year high school, attends in another district or city, State quota of \$50 for each such nonresident pupil is allowed on basis of 36 weeks' instruction. Any excess, when allowed, shall be paid by pupil's home district or by parent or guardian. Payments of tuition under this section and all acts in connection therewith are subject to review by the commissioner of education.
Ch. 383, Apr. 30, 1921.

New York: See also B (e), State aid for elementary education; F (b), Teachers' salaries.

North Carolina: See H (c), School year, etc., minimum term.

North Dakota: See O (b), Agricultural schools.

Ohio: See G (c), County and local normal schools.

Oregon: See N (a), High schools.

Pennsylvania: See F (b), Teachers' salaries.

Rhode Island: Amending section 2, chapter 74, General Laws, as amended by chapter 446, Public Laws of 1909, relating to State aid to high schools.

Increases such aid by \$10 per pupil, up to 50 pupils. Amount now \$35 per pupil for first 25 pupils, and \$25 each for next 25; total \$1,500. Towns not maintaining high schools may have same subsidy for pupils sent to high schools in other towns.
Ch. 2035, Apr. 21, 1921.

South Carolina: To amend "An act to establish and maintain high schools and to repeal Act No. 501, page 875, of the Acts of 1916," as amended by Act No. 164, Acts of 1919.

Maximum State aid for high schools increased as follows: Two teacher school, from \$675 to \$900; three-teacher school, from \$825 to \$1,150; four-teacher school or more, \$975 to \$1,400.
No. 406, Mar. 6, 1920.

South Dakota: See G (c), County and local normal schools; N (a), High schools.

Tennessee: See B (a), State finance and support, general.

Utah: See B (d), State taxation for school purposes; N (a), High schools.

Vermont: Regulating the payment of State aid for high-school instruction; amending section 1288 of the General Laws.

Each town district maintaining a high school under the provisions of this title or paying tuition for higher instruction in an approved high school or academy, shall receive from the State a rebate for such higher instruction upon the following basis: Town districts having a grand list of \$5,000 or less shall receive \$25 per pupil per school year, those having a grand list of more than \$5,000 and not more than \$7,000 shall receive \$20 per pupil per school year; those having a grand list or more than \$7,000 and not more than \$10,000 shall receive \$15 per pupil per school year; those having a grand list of more than \$10,000 and not more than \$15,000 shall receive \$10 per pupil per school year; but those having a grand list of more than \$15,000 shall receive no rebate; provided, however, that rebate shall not be allowed for pupils attending the first and second year of a junior or senior high school.
No. 55, Mar. 9, 1921.

Virginia: See N (a), High schools.

West Virginia: See C (c), Local taxation.

Wisconsin: See N (a), High schools.

Wyoming: See B (a), State finance and support, general.

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

Indiana: Relating to the publication of annual reports of school cities and towns.

Within 30 days after the close of the year in each school city or town the secretary thereof shall publish an annual report of receipts and expenditures for school purposes. This report to be published in newspapers.

Ch. 23, July 26, 1920.

Indiana: Authorizing the transfer of surplus general township funds and township road funds to the school fund of the township.

Ch. 242, Mar. 11, 1921.

Iowa: See B (a), State finance and support, general.

Louisiana: To amend section 3, No. 205, Acts of 1912, relating to depositories of public funds.

Regulates the deposit of parish and other local school funds in approved banks.

Act. No. 14, June 17, 1920.

Louisiana: To amend section 3, No. 205, Act of 1912, relating to depositories of public funds.

Regulates the deposit of parish and other local school funds in approved banks.

Act. No. 14, June 17, 1920.

Louisiana: Requiring municipal corporations, parishes, school districts, etc., to publish financial statements.

Act No. 65, July 6, 1920.

Montana: See A (c2), County officers.

Nebraska: To provide for a uniform system of accounting for school districts.

Ch. 59, May 2, 1921.

Nevada: To amend sections 2, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 144, chapter 149, Acts of 1917, relating to the fiscal management of governmental agencies.

"Governmental agencies" defined to include any county, city, town, municipality, school district, county high school, high-school district, or educational district and the governing boards thereof. Every such governing board shall annually prepare a budget of amount of money estimated to be necessary for the then current year and showing estimated receipts and proposed expenditures; such budget to be published except in school district where local district taxation is not necessary. Expenditure not allowed if not named in budget. Temporary loans provided for "great necessity or emergency;" tax provided to pay emergency loan. This act not to be construed to prevent contracts under existing law with teachers, superintendents, etc.

Ch. 217, Mar. 22, 1921.

New Jersey: To authorize boards of education in cities of the first class to meet emergency conditions in the performance of contracts for the erection of public-school buildings, created by the existence of war between the United States and Germany, and to prevent default upon or delay in the execution of such contracts.

Ch. 116, Apr. 7, 1920.

New Jersey: Regulating the division of assets and liabilities in case of the creation of a new school district.

Ch. 199, Apr. 19, 1920.

New York: To amend section 184 of the education law relative to the apportionment of school moneys after division of school district.

When district is divided and parts annexed to other districts, apportionment for different parts shall be on basis of property valuation at time of division.

Ch. 140, Apr. 1, 1920.

New York: To amend the general municipal law, relative to the power of the State comptroller to examine the accounts of school authorities.

Comptroller may examine such accounts of cities and union free school districts of 5,000 inhabitants or more. Provision that such examination may be made "upon the request or with the consent of the commissioner of education" is omitted.

Ch. 838, May 19, 1920.

New York: Regulating printers' fees for publishing school notices and reports; adding subdivision 3 to section 193, of the education law.

Ch. 284, Apr. 21, 1921.

North Dakota: Amending the Bank of North Dakota act providing for the deposit of all State, county, township, municipal, and school district funds and funds of all penal, educational, and industrial institutions, and all other public funds, in the Bank of North Dakota.

Amends section 7, chapter 147, Laws of 1919, so as to omit the requirement that all local public funds shall be deposited in said bank.

Initiated Measure, approved by people, November 2, 1920.

North Dakota: Designating legal depositories for the funds of all public corporations, and providing the procedure and the regulations under which such funds shall be deposited.

Ch. 56, Mar. 8, 1921.

Ohio: To amend section 7604 of the General Code, relative to the deposit of school funds.

Strikes out limit of \$300,000 on amount which a bank may receive as deposit of district funds and places limit of \$1,000,000 on such deposit. Board of education may increase this amount to \$5,000,000.

S. B. 207, p. 215, May 14, 1921.

Oregon: Regulating the keeping of books and accounts of district school clerks and providing for an annual audit of said books and accounts by the district boundary board of the county; amending section 5121, Oregon Laws.

Ch. 135, Feb. 21, 1921.

Oregon: Regulating the deposit by county treasurers of county funds in depositories; amending section 3260, Oregon Laws.

Ch. 145, Feb. 21, 1921.

Pennsylvania: To amend sections 563 and 564 of the School Code of 1911, relating to an annual school budget.

Adds school districts of the fourth class to those of the second and third class, which must prepare an annual school budget.

No. 54, Apr. 5, 1921.

South Dakota: Regulating the depositing of county, municipal, township, and school funds.

All funds of every kind and character, including moneys, credits or other assets, for the safety of which the treasurer of any county, municipality, township or school district is chargeable, shall be deposited in banks within the State of South Dakota, unless otherwise specifically provided by law.

Ch. 335, Mar. 1, 1921.

Vermont: To amend section 1196 of the General Laws, relating to financial statements of school directors.

Requires annual financial statement showing average cost per pupil in high and elementary school, cost of each school separately, etc. Provides for auditing such statement by town auditors.

No. 46, Apr. 1, 1921.

Virginia: Authorizing the board of supervisors of any county to appropriate money for the schools in any district of the county.

Ch. 88, Feb. 25, 1920.

West Virginia: Regulating fees or charges, for publishing legal notices or advertisements required by law to be published.

Ch. 95, Apr. 18, 1921.

C (b). Local (County, District, Municipal) Bonds and Indebtedness.

Arizona: Providing for the payment of interest on school warrants whenever there are no funds in the hands of the county treasurer to the credit of the school district against which the warrant or warrants are drawn.

Ch. 10, Feb. 15, 1921.

Arizona: To provide that all sinking funds of the State of Arizona or of any county, city, town, or school district thereof may be invested, in the discretion of the governing body or officer in charge of such sinking fund, in the purchase of bonds of the United States of America, or of any county, city, town, or school district of the State of Arizona.

Ch. 133, Mar. 17, 1921.

California: To amend section 4153 of the Political Code, relating to the duties of the district attorney.

Among other duties, he must prepare papers necessary for school bond issues in the county and give advice to school boards in relation to school bonds.

Ch. 193, May 23, 1921.

California: To validate bonds of school districts and high-school districts, and to provide for the levy and collection of taxes to pay the principal and interest on such bonds.

Ch. 336, May 18, 1921.

California: To provide for the issuance of bonds by junior college districts.

Ch. 477, May 27, 1921.

California: Adding new section 1885a to the Political Code, relating to school bonds.

Regulates signatures on school bonds.

Ch. 499, May 27, 1921.

California: Regulating the levy of taxes by county boards of supervisors for the payment of high-school district bonds; amending section 1747 of the Political Code.

Ch. 535, May 31, 1921.

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

Colorado: Relating to school district taxes in united districts.

When districts or parts of districts are united into a new district, any part or parts thereof which were subject to bonded indebtedness in an older district shall remain so subject, and taxes shall be levied in such part to pay its proportion of said indebtedness. This act regulates the assessment and collection of such taxes.

Ch. 209, Apr. 7, 1921.

Delaware: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general; A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

Florida: To amend section 579, Revised General Statutes, relating to elections in special school districts for the purpose of issuing bonds for acquiring, building, enlarging, furnishing, or otherwise improving buildings or school grounds.

Election on such bond issue to be called on petition of 25 per cent of electors to county board of education, but where such special tax district is situated wholly or partly in a city of 25,000 population or more, proposition of issuing such bonds may be initiated by county board of education or by district trustees.

Ch. 8543, June 14, 1921.

Florida: Authorizing and empowering the county board of education of each county now having outstanding indebtedness incurred for school purposes to issue and sell interest-bearing coupon warrants for the purpose of securing money to liquidate and pay off such outstanding indebtedness.

Ch. 8548, May 21, 1921.

Florida: Validating and declaring legal and binding all outstanding and unpaid county school warrants, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness made

prior to the passage of this act by any county board of education for lawful school purposes.

Ch. 8549, May 21, 1921.

Georgia: To amend sections 143 and 145 of "An act to codify the school laws of the State of Georgia," etc., approved August 10, 1919, relating to the issuance of bonds for the erection and equipment of schoolhouses in local tax districts.

Requires tax collector to furnish list of registered voters in such district for the purpose of election on bond issue. In case bonds are to be issued by county district, notice of the election thereon shall be published for four weeks (in lieu of eight weeks as in amended section). Limit of 5 mills on tax to pay bonds is stricken out, and taxing authorities are directed to levy such tax as may be necessary to create a sinking fund and pay interest.

No. 278, p. 221, Aug. 15, 1921.

Idaho: To amend Senate Bill 120, entitled "An act to make more uniform the provisions of the school code of Idaho," etc., approved March 5, 1921.

Has effect of permitting rural high and joint rural high-school districts to issue bonds aggregating 4 per cent of the property valuation (amended act, 3 per cent).

Ch. 77, Mar. 14, 1921.

Idaho: Providing for the registration of bonds issued by the State, or by any county, city, town, township, board of education, school district, or other subdivision of the State as to principal only, or as to both principal and interest.

Ch. 80, Mar. 14, 1921.

Idaho: Authorizing independent, joint independent, and class A independent and class A joint independent school districts, during the years 1921 and 1922, to issue funding bonds to take up their outstanding indebtedness.

Ch. 101, Mar. 15, 1921.

Idaho: Requiring the filing of lists of all bonds of every kind heretofore issued and which are now outstanding, or which may be hereafter issued by counties, good-road districts, highway districts, cities, villages, including all special improvement district bonds of cities and villages, school districts, drainage and irrigation districts, in the office of the county recorder of the county where such bonds have been or are hereafter issued; providing for the filing of lists of bonds as they are redeemed; providing for the transmission of such lists by the county recorder to the State auditor; providing a time within which to file such lists and the duties of the officers required to file the lists and the officers with whom filed; providing a penalty for the violation of the provisions of this act.

Ch. 171, Mar. 1, 1921.

Idaho: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general; M (d), Vacation schools, playgrounds, etc.

Illinois: To authorize boards of education in cities of over 100,000 population to issue certificates of indebtedness redeemable by warrants issued in anticipation of taxes during the first half of the year 1921.

H. B. 580, p. 796, May 24, 1921.

Indiana: To fix the rate of interest on bonds issued by school corporations for periods not to exceed five years.

Such rate not to exceed 6 per cent.

Ch. 4, July 20, 1920.

Indiana: Regulating the issuance of township school bonds.

Ch. 17, July 20, 1920.

Indiana: Regulating temporary loans in common school corporations of cities of over 100,000 inhabitants.

Chs. 37 and 38, July 28, 1920.

Indiana: To legalize bonds heretofore issued in good faith by school corporations.

Ch. 5, Feb. 9, 1921.

Indiana: To amend section 3, chapter 174, Acts of 1917, relating to the issuance of bonds for school purposes by school townships and the corresponding civil townships.

Raises from 5 per cent to 6 per cent the rate of interest which such bonds may bear. Ch. 124, Mar. 8, 1921.

Indiana: Authorizing and regulating the issuance of bonds by school cities and school towns for the purpose of funding or refunding indebtedness.

Ch. 193, Mar. 10, 1921.

Indiana: See also D (a), Buildings and sites, general.

Iowa: To amend section 2812-e, Supplemental Supplement to the Code, relating to school funding, refunding, and building bonds.

Such bonds, if voted prior to January 1, 1923, may bear not exceeding 6 per cent interest. Bonds bearing exceeding 5 per cent shall contain a provision reserving to the school corporation the right to pay such bonds at any time after five years from date of issue. Ch. 6, Feb. 24, 1921.

Iowa: To amend section 2806, Supplement to the Code, 1913, relating to the certification of interest-bearing school warrants and payment, and providing for additional meetings of school boards.

Where sufficient funds have not been provided in any school corporation for the school year ending June 30, 1921, or where there are outstanding warrants of previous years, school boards may at any time prior to April 15, 1921, submit additional estimates, and county board of supervisors shall levy tax. One-half of such tax to be due January 1, 1922, and one-half due January 1, 1923. Pending the availability of the proceeds of such taxes, school board may issue warrants to run not exceeding three years and to bear not exceeding 6 per cent interest. Ch. 36, Mar. 17, 1921.

Iowa: To amend section 2813, Supplement to the Code, 1913, relating to a tax to pay school bonds.

Increases from 5 to 7 mills the tax that may be levied to pay the interest and part of principal of the bonds of school corporations.

Ch. 65, Mar. 24, 1921.

Iowa: To provide for competitive bids in the sale of all municipal bonds where the amount involved exceeds the sum of \$25,000.

Applies to bonds sold by school corporations. Ch. 170, Apr. 9, 1921.

Iowa: See also C (c), Local taxation; H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

Kansas: Authorizing any city of the first class having a population less than 16,000 to issue bonds to pay outstanding warrants.

Ch. 18, Jan. 26, 1920.

Kansas: Providing for the voting of additional bonds by city boards of education and school districts; providing for hearings by State board of school fund commissioners.

Ch. 53, Jan. 26, 1920.

Kansas: Regulating the issuance of bonds in cities of the first and second classes.

Ch. 55, Jan. 26, 1920.

Kansas: To enable counties, cities, boards of education, school districts, townships, and all other municipal corporations of the State to fund and refund their indebtedness.

Ch. 76, Mar. 8, 1921.

Kansas: Relating to the floating indebtedness of township and school districts, and providing for the retirement thereof by the issuance of bonds.

Ch. 77, Feb. 21, 1921.

Kansas: Enabling boards of education in cities of the first class having more than 65,000 and less than 95,000 population to issue bonds to complete, equip,

and furnish school buildings, where the funds theretofore provided are insufficient for that purpose, and supplemental to chapter 55, Laws of 1920, and supplemental to sections 9080 to 9083, General Statutes of 1915, and acts amendatory thereto.

Ch. 79, Feb. 28, 1921.

Kansas: Authorizing board of education in cities of over 95,000 population to issue bonds for operating schools and for buildings and repairs; requiring the adoption of a budget system, and providing for the filling of vacancies on boards of education in cities of the first and second classes.

Ch. 127, Mar. 12, 1921.

Kansas: Relating to the consolidation of one or more school districts for school purposes, and providing for fixing liability for the indebtedness due from every district at the time of consolidation.

Applies to districts in counties operating under the "Barnes high school" law. Provides that districts entering the consolidation may agree on manner of payment of obligations of districts at time of consolidation.

Ch. 229, Mar. 19, 1921.

Kansas: Regulating the issuance of bonds by boards of education in cities of the first class.

Ch. 237, Feb. 28, 1921.

Kansas: See also C (c), Local taxation; H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.; N (a), High schools; P (c), State universities and colleges.

Kentucky: Authorizing consolidated school districts and county boards of education to issue bonds for the purpose of providing funds for grounds and buildings.

Ch. 45, Mar. 22, 1920.

Maryland: Authorizing and directing the county commissioners of Wicomico County to issue bonds not exceeding \$200,000 in amount for the purpose of providing new schoolhouses, improving and repairing old buildings, and the equipment of the same, and providing for a referendum vote on the proposed loan.

Ch. 80, Mar. 26, 1920.

Michigan: To amend the title and add sections 3, 4, 5, and 6 to Act No. 266, Public Acts of 1917, being an act to authorize the levy of taxes to pay principal and interest of bonds issued under the provisions of Act No. 150, Public Acts of 1915, relating to borrowing money and issuing bonds in school districts having not less than 15,000 nor more than 100,000 inhabitants.

Provides for the creation of a sinking fund and the use thereof in paying bonded indebtedness.

Act No. 20, Mar. 31, 1921.

Michigan: To amend section 1, chapter 6, Act No. 164, Public Acts of 1891, as amended by Act No. 43, Public Acts of 1919, relating to bonds for school sites and buildings.

Increases permissible limit of bonded indebtedness from 10 to 15 per cent of the assessed valuation; increases from 15 to 30 years the time which bonds may run.

Act No. 31, Apr. 6, 1921.

Michigan: To amend section 1, Act No. 150, Public Acts of 1915, as amended, relating to the issuance of school bonds in school districts having not less than 15,000 and not more than 100,000 inhabitants.

Provides that such bonds shall bear interest not to exceed that which may be paid under the provisions of the general school laws (8 per cent).

Act No. 45, Apr. 12, 1921.

Michigan: Further regulating the issuance of school bonds in cities of over 250,000 population; directing the creation of a sinking fund in case bonds are made payable at a fixed time in the future.

Act No. 72, Apr. 22, 1921.

¹ A number of similar acts providing for county school bonds were enacted by the legislature of 1920.

Michigan: To amend section 1, chapter 6, Act No. 164, Public Acts of 1881, as amended by Act No. 43, Public Acts of 1919, relating to district school bonds.

Regulates issuance of such bonds. No district to issue bonds for an amount exceeding 15 per cent of its assessed valuation, nor shall bonded indebtedness extend beyond a period of 30 years. Act No. 172, May 17, 1921.

Michigan: To amend section 17, Act No. 141, Public Acts of 1919, relating to the organization of school districts having a population of over 100,000 and less than 250,000.

Regulates the borrowing of money and issuance of bonds. Act No. 176, May 17, 1921.

Michigan: See also D (f), Teachers' cottages.

Minnesota: To authorize school districts now, or hereafter having not less than 20,000 nor more than 50,000 inhabitants to issue bonds for the purpose of paying indebtedness heretofore incurred and for the payment of salaries of teachers. Ch. 2, Jan. 20, 1921.

Minnesota: To authorize the issuance of bonds in independent school districts of cities of the first class operating under home-rule charters which do not fix the amounts that may be expended for school purposes, for the purpose of funding and paying the floating indebtedness of such districts existing at the time of the passage of the act. Ch. 49, Feb. 28, 1921.

Minnesota: Providing that in all bond elections for school purposes held in a city organized as a school district under Chapter 280, Laws of 1903, the board of education shall provide voting places in each ward of such city, appoint judges and clerks, and provide for the payment of compensation thereon. Ch. 77, Mar. 11, 1921.

Minnesota: Legalizing certain bonds heretofore authorized to be sold by consolidated school districts. Ch. 102, Jan. 21, 1921.

Minnesota: Legalizing the proceedings of independent school districts, in certain cases, and authorizing the execution and delivery of the bonds thereof for an authorized purpose, when sold at not less than par. Ch. 136, Mar. 31, 1921.

Minnesota: Validating certain bonds of common school districts. Ch. 232, Apr. 13, 1921.

Minnesota: See also A (c1), County boards; C (c), Local taxation.

Mississippi: To validate school district bonds, notes, certificates of indebtedness, and other obligations heretofore issued or ordered issued. Ch. 158, Apr. 3, 1920.

Mississippi: To amend section 3, chapter 180, Laws of 1916, authorizing the issuance of bonds in consolidated school districts. Ch. 170, Feb. 26, 1920.

Mississippi: To authorize county boards of supervisors to issue the bonds of counties, separate and consolidated school districts, and separate road districts, and to prescribe the conditions under which such bonds may be issued, and to repeal conflicting acts. Ch. 207, Apr. 2, 1920.

Mississippi: Authorizing municipalities to adopt charter amendments under the provisions of section 3444, Code of 1906; prescribing a limitation of indebtedness not exceeding 15 per cent of assessed valuation of such municipality; validating charter amendments heretofore adopted and bonds issued under such charter amendments. Ch. 228, Mar. 19, 1920.

Mississippi: Authorizing the investment of sinking funds of any county, municipality, school district, etc., in the bonds or other obligations issued by the United States, the State of Mississippi, or any county, municipality, levee district, school district, road district, drainage district, or any other taxing district operating under the general laws of the State. Ch. 279, Apr. 1, 1920.

Missouri: Providing for a method of determining the legality of bonds issued by the State or any county, township, school district, or other municipality in the State.

Authority issuing bonds may file in the circuit court having jurisdiction a petition for a pro forma decree, and said court may, on investigation, make an order and decree adjudging such bonds to be valid and binding.
S. R. 71, p. 36, 1st spec. sess., July 29, 1921.

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

Montana: Requiring officers in charge of county, city, school district, and irrigation district bond sales to furnish the State board of land commissioners a copy of the advertisement of any proposed sale of bonds of such civil division or district.
Ch. 78, Feb. 8, 1921.

Montana: Authorizing the board of school trustees of any school district or county high school to fund outstanding indebtedness by the issuance of bonds, regulating the issuance of such bonds and providing for the payment thereof; authorizing the issuance of warrants by school districts or county high schools for the current expenses of the school year 1920-21 in excess of available moneys and excess of the tax levy heretofore made and for the subsequent funding of said warrants.
Ch. 97, Feb. 16, 1921.

Montana: Requiring a petition of 20 per cent of the qualified electors who are taxpayers to authorize the voting upon the issuance of any school, town, city, or county bonds, and providing who are entitled to vote thereon.
Ch. 104, Feb. 21, 1921.

Montana: Authorizing the board of county commissioners of any county to fund outstanding indebtedness against a county high school by the issuance of bonds, regulating the issuance of such bonds and providing for the payment thereof, authorizing the issuance of warrants by county high school boards of trustees for the current expenses of the school year 1920-21 in excess of available moneys and in excess of the tax levy heretofore made and for the subsequent funding of such warrants.
Ch. 189, Mar. 5, 1921.

Montana: To amend section 2, chapter 103, Laws of 1921, relating to the qualifications of voters on the issuance of bonds by cities, towns, and school districts.

Only qualified registered electors who are taxpayers upon property therein shall vote on such question.
Ch. 17, extra sess., Mar. 26, 1921.

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

Nebraska: To provide for the equitable distribution of bonded debt in consolidated school districts.
Ch. Apr. 14, 1921.

Nebraska: To provide for the revision by the attorney general of the laws of the State of Nebraska pertaining to the issuance of bonds and other evidences of indebtedness by counties, cities, villages, school districts, and all other political subdivisions of the State and declaring an emergency.

Attorney general to make a report with recommendations to the governor on or before December 1, 1922.
Ch. 37, Apr. 18, 1921.

Nebraska: To amend section 413, Revised Statutes of 1913, relating to the issuance of bonds by precincts, townships, cities of the second class, or villages.

Adds "high schools, county high schools, school dormitories" to purposes for which such civil divisions may issue bonds.
Ch. 58, Apr. 23, 1921.

Nebraska: To authorize and empower the board of education in school districts of cities of the metropolitan class to borrow money and issue bonds therefor in an amount not to exceed \$5,000,000 in any two consecutive years, without a vote of the electors of such school district, and to amend section 7080, Revised Statutes of 1913.
Ch. 63, Mar. 31, 1921.

Nebraska: To amend section 402, Revised Statutes of 1913, relating to compromise of indebtedness; authorizing and empowering counties, precincts, townships or towns, cities, villages, and school districts to compromise their indebtedness and issue coupon bonds in payment therefor, to restrict the amount of such issuance. Ch. 200, Apr. 27, 1921.

Nebraska: See also C (c), Local taxation; N (a), High schools.

Nevada: To amend section 191, chapter 133, Acts of 1911, as amended, relating to school district bonds.

Strikes out authority for refunding bonded indebtedness. Authorizes district bonded indebtedness to an amount not exceeding 100 per cent of assessed valuation. Ch. 80, Mar. 11, 1921.

Nevada: See also C (a), Local finance and support, general; N (a), High schools.

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

New Jersey: Validating proceedings for the sale of bonds by school districts. Ch. 183, Apr. 15, 1920.

New Jersey: To validate the issuance of certain school district bonds. Ch. 226, Apr. 20, 1920.

New Jersey: Supplementing "An act to establish a thorough and efficient system of free public schools," etc., approved October 19, 1903.

Regulates school district elections on bond issues. Ch. 98, Mar. 24, 1921.

New Jersey: To amend the title and body of an act entitled "An act to authorize boards of education in cities of the first class to meet emergency conditions in the performance of contracts for the erection and construction of public school buildings, created by the existence of war between the United States of America and the Imperial German Government, and to prevent default upon or delay in the execution of such contracts," approved April 7, 1920.

Extends application of act to cities of second class. Ch. 182, Apr. 7, 1921.

New Jersey: To amend "An act to establish a thorough and efficient system of free public schools," etc., approved October 19, 1903, as amended by chapter 186, Laws of 1910, relating to the issuance of bonds in city school districts.

Amends section 76 of said act of 1903. Regulates issuance, sale, etc., of bonds. Increases from 5 to 6 per cent the proportion of taxable valuation which total bonded indebtedness may equal. Ch. 234, Apr. 8, 1921.

New Jersey: To amend section 8, chapter 212, Laws of 1917, relating to sinking funds.

Regulates the investment of such funds. Ch. 326, Apr. 12, 1921.

New Jersey: See also, O (a), Vocational education, general; S (a), Libraries and museums; U (e), Schools for dependents and delinquents.

New Mexico: To amend section 4855, New Mexico Statutes, 1915, as amended by chapter 105, Laws of 1917, relating to school warrants, and the payment thereof. Ch. 46, Mar. 3, 1921.

New York: To amend the education law relative to the bonded indebtedness of school districts.

District having aggregate valuation of real property of \$1,000,000 or more may bond to amount of 10 per cent of such valuation. Ch. 162, Apr. 10, 1920.

New York: To authorize any city having a population of 1,000,000 or more to make appropriation for educational purposes in addition to those contained

In the annual budget for 1921, and to incur indebtedness to meet such appropriations.

Ch. 174, Apr. 8, 1921.

New York: To amend subdivision 1, section 480, of the education law, as last amended by chapter 162, Laws of 1920, relating to bonded indebtedness of school districts.

Authorizes district having aggregate assessed valuation of real property of \$500,000 or more to contract such indebtedness to extent of 15 per cent of such valuation when voters by two-thirds vote so authorize.

Ch. 318, Apr. 22, 1921.

North Carolina: A general act authorizing the issuance of bonds by school districts.

Ch. 87, Aug. 28, 1920.

North Carolina: To amend chapter 87 of the Public Laws, extra session, 1920, relating to the issuance of bonds of school districts.

Provide for publication in a newspaper of the county, if none is published in district.

Ch. 122, Mar. 4, 1921.

North Carolina: To provide for making effectual the means of payments provided for bonds and notes of counties, townships, school districts, and municipal corporations, and to provide for supervision of such means by the State auditor, and making noncompliance with its terms a misdemeanor and fixing a penalty.

All debts to be reported to auditor of State, who shall incorporate statement of same in his annual report.

North Carolina: See also A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; See B (d), State taxation for school purposes; C (c), Local taxation; D (a) Buildings and sites, general.

North Dakota: To amend section 1334, Compiled Laws of 1913, relating to bonds of common school districts.

Bonds to bear not exceeding 7 per cent interest. Amount of bonds and other indebtedness shall not exceed 5 per cent of assessed valuation. To be payable in not less than 5 or more than 20 years.

Ch. 165, Mar. 11, 1921.

North Dakota: Legalizing certain acts of city, village, and school district officials in relation to indebtedness.

Ch. 134, Mar. 10, 1921.

North Dakota: See also O (b), Agricultural schools.

Ohio: To amend section 6032 of the General Code, regulating the borrowing of money and issuing of bonds by educational institutions.

H. B. 168, p. 21, Mar. 14, 1921.

Ohio: To authorize boards of education of rural school districts and village school districts to fund deficiencies, issue bonds, and levy taxes for such purposes.

H. B. 254, p. 191, May 5, 1921.

Ohio: To prohibit the creation or incurring of indebtedness of political subdivisions of the State for current expense, to regulate the maturities of such indebtedness, to further regulate the maximum indebtedness of such political subdivisions, to provide for the issuance of serial bonds and otherwise further regulate such indebtedness and in furtherance thereof, to amend sections 3913, 3916, 5656, 3925, 5657, 3914, 3914-1, 3941, 3948, 3949, 7630-1, 2976-26, 7614, 4506, 4513, 4517, and 5649-1, to supplement section 3948 by the enactment of supplemental section 3948-1, and to repeal sections 3915, 3952, 3954-1, 7613, 3931, and 4520, of the General Code.

H. B. 33, p. 336, May 14, 1921.

Ohio: To amend section 3410-8 of the General Code, relative to levying a sufficient tax to create a sinking fund for redemption of bonds at maturity irrespective of limitations, such provision to apply in any case where such bonds have been authorized by vote of the electors as herein provided.

S. B. 168, p. 222, May 14, 1921.

Ohio: To reenact section 7629 and to amend section 7630 of the General Code, relative to the issuance of bonds by boards of education.

S. B. 257, p. 252. May 14, 1921.

Ohio: See also A (d), District boards and officers; B (d), State taxation for school purposes; M (d) Vacation schools, playgrounds, etc.

Oregon: Authorizing the loaning of certain funds of school districts when not needed for immediate use.

Where bonds have been issued and funds derived therefrom are not needed for immediate use, temporary loans of such funds may be made.

Ch. 18, Spc. Sess., Dec. 28, 1921.

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

Pennsylvania: Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties, cities, boroughs, townships, school districts, and other incorporated districts or municipalities had and held pursuant to the provisions of an act approved April 20, 1874, and the amendments and supplements thereof; and validating bonds issued in pursuance of such proceedings and elections.

No. 24, Mar. 24, 1921.

Pennsylvania: To amend section 508 of the School Code of 1911, relating to temporary indebtedness of school districts.

Increases amount of permissible temporary indebtedness in first and second class districts from two-tenths to four-tenths of 1 per cent of value of taxable property; increases such amount in third and fourth class districts from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent.

No. 102, Apr. 20, 1921.

Pennsylvania: Authorizing school districts of the fourth class to use for other lawful purposes moneys borrowed for purposes which have proved impracticable.

No. 167, May 5, 1921.

Pennsylvania: To amend section 506 (as amended) and 508 of the School Code of 1911, relating to indebtedness of school districts.

Authorizes the issuance of bonds in certain cases to pay temporary indebtedness.

No. 335, May 20, 1921.

Pennsylvania: See also F (b), Teachers' salaries.

Porto Rico: See D (b), State aid, approval of plans.

South Carolina: To amend section 1743, Code of 1912, by increasing the limitation of assessed valuation for issuing bonds.

Increases amount of bonds that may be issued by school district from 4 per cent to 8 per cent of assessed valuation.

No. 583, Mar. 12, 1920.

South Carolina: Authorizing municipal and political subdivisions to pay not exceeding 6 per cent on bonds.

No. 590, Mar. 10, 1920.

South Carolina: To authorize the city board of public school commissioners of the city of Charleston to order and hold an election for the purpose of issuing coupon bonds for the erection and maintenance of school buildings in the school district of said city, and to issue said bonds.

Authorizes bond issue of \$750,000 in addition to existing bonded indebtedness.

Act No. 279, Feb. 24, 1921.

South Dakota: Proposing an amendment of section 4, article 13, of the State constitution, and submitting the same to a vote of the people.

Debt of political subdivisions including school districts, shall not exceed 5 per cent of assessed valuation, but additional indebtedness not exceeding 10 per cent may be incurred by school district for sites and buildings.

Ch. 34, Laws of 1920.

South Dakota: See also N (a), High schools.

Tennessee: To provide that bonds hereafter issued by any incorporated town or city in the State upon the faith and credit of such incorporated town or

city for public purposes shall not be taxed either by the State or by any county or municipality of the State.

Ch. 6, Sept. 2, 1920.

Tennessee: Increasing the permissible interest rate on county school bonds from 5 per cent to 6 per cent per annum.

Ch. 7, Sept. 2, 1920.

Tennessee: Exempting from taxation county bonds issued for public purposes.

Ch. 8, Sept. 3, 1920.

Texas: See C (c), Local taxation; U (e), Schools for dependents and delinquents.

Utah: To amend section 4500, Compiled Laws of 1917, relating to the creation of indebtedness by boards of education, and validating indebtedness heretofore incurred and obligations hereafter to be issued.

Regulates indebtedness incurred for current maintenance of schools.

Ch. 100, Feb. 23, 1921.

Virginia: See C (c), Local taxation.

Washington: Regulating the issuance of school district bonds; amending sections 5110 and 5118, Pierce's Code.

Amount of bonded indebtedness not to exceed 5 per cent of assessed valuation and not to bear exceeding 6 per cent interest. Bonds not to run longer than 23 years, except that for sites and buildings of a permanent character in districts of the first class bonds may run 40 years. Tax provided for to pay bonds.

Ch. 147, Mar. 21, 1921.

Wisconsin: To renumber section 40.25 of the statutes and to create a new subsection empowering school boards to borrow money in certain cases after a tax levy has been legally made, and to provide for payment.

Ch. 218, May 9, 1921.

Wisconsin: To amend chapter 4, Laws of 1913, relating to school boards and schools in cities of the first class.

Relates to bonds for sites, buildings, etc. Increases interest which bonds may bear from 5 per cent to 6 per cent.

Ch. 406, Laws of 1921.

Wyoming: Regulating the holding of bond elections and the issuance of bonds in high school districts; amending section 2463, Compiled Statutes of 1920.

Ch. 137, Feb. 22, 1922.

Wyoming: Providing for the issuance of bonds by school districts for the purpose of erecting or enlarging school buildings.

Ch. 149, Feb. 23, 1922.

Wyoming: See also A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; N (a) High schools.

C (c). Local (County, District, Municipal) Taxation for School Purposes.

Arizona: See A (c1), County boards; B (a), State finance and support, general.

Arkansas: To assist in the collection of voluntary contributions for the support of common schools in any school district in a city or town whose population exceeds 40,000.

Act 8, p. 9, Jan. 21, 1921.

California: To add new section 1612a to the Political Code, relating to school district budgets and district taxes.

On or before July 1 of each year, each district board of trustees, city board of education and high school board shall file with the county superintendent a budget of the needs of the schools of the district. Said superintendent shall thereupon determine the amount of district tax needed in addition to funds received from State and county. Said superintendent shall file with county board of supervisors the several district budgets and a statement of amount of taxes needed in each district. Said supervisors shall levy in the districts sufficient taxes to produce at least the amounts estimated as necessary. County

auditor shall levy such taxes in case of failure of supervisors so to do. County superintendent to withhold State and county funds from district failing or refusing to submit estimates as required. Ch. 474, May 27, 1921.

California: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general; B (e), State aid for elementary education; N (a), High schools.

Colorado: See C (b), Local bonds and indebtedness; F (b), Teachers' salaries; N (a), High schools.

Delaware: To amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the establishment and maintenance of a general and efficient system of free public schools," approved March 31, 1921.

Guarantees to counties and districts, under existing law, the right to collect and enjoy the benefits of school taxes assessed prior to July 1, 1921.

Ch. 161, May 17, 1921.

Delaware: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general; A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; O (d), Continuation schools.

Florida: Proposing an amendment to section 10, Article XII, of the State constitution, relating to school districts and school district taxes.

Raises from 3 to 10 the number of mills which a school district may levy.

S. J. R. No. 1, p. 424, Acts of 1921.

Florida: See also A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; B (d), State taxation for school purposes.

Georgia: See C (b), Local bonds and indebtedness; M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.

Idaho: Authorizing boards of trustees of independent school districts and class A independent school districts to levy special emergency taxes during the year 1921.

Ch. 98, Mar. 14, 1921.

Idaho: Providing for tax levies in school districts.

In common school district, levy shall not exceed 10 mills on the \$1, but district may expend not exceeding \$10 per pupil for transportation of pupils living more than 1 mile from school. In independent, independent class A, joint independent, joint independent class A, rural high, and joint rural high school districts, a levy of 10 mills may be made, but State board of education may permit a levy of 15 mills, except in rural high, joint rural high, and other districts constituting a part of rural high district. In independent, independent class A, joint independent, and joint independent class A district, 4 additional mills may be levied for transportation, but where such district is part of a rural high district, not over 2 additional mills may be levied for transportation.

Ch. 215, p. 454, Mar. 5, 1921.

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

Illinois: To amend section 189 of "An act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved June 12, 1909, as amended, relating to tax levies for school purposes.

In school district of 200,000 inhabitants or more, school board may levy 1.92 per cent of taxable property for educational purposes and 0.75 per cent for building purposes, but by vote of the people a levy of 2.02 per cent may be made for educational purposes, and 1 per cent for building purposes; provided that such district or any city or village may levy 8 cents on the \$100 to furnish free textbooks. In district of less than 200,000 inhabitants, school board may levy 2 per cent for educational and 0.75 per cent for building purposes, but by vote of the people a levy of 3 per cent may be made for educational purposes and 1 per cent for building purposes.

H. B. 348, p. 818, June 27, 1921.

Illinois: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general; N (a), High schools.

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

Iowa: To amend section 2810 of the Code, relating to the payment of taxes to school boards.

Requires county treasurers to turn over funds monthly instead of quarterly as in amended law. Ch. 46, Mar. 18, 1921.

Iowa: To amend chapter 125, Acts of 1919, relating to the acquisition of schoolhouse sites.

Has effect of adding cities of the second class and cities "under the manager plan" to classes of school corporations which may levy a tax not exceeding 4 mills to be placed in the "schoolhouse fund" and used for the purchase of sites. Ch. 67, Mar. 24, 1921.

Iowa: To amend section 2704-a, Supplemental Supplement to the Code, as amended by chapter 110, Acts of 1919, and section 2806, Supplement to the Code, as amended by chapter 386, Acts of 1917, relating to school taxes levied for the general fund.

In consolidated independent school corporation, levy for general fund (maintenance) shall not exceed \$80 for each person of school age, but where an approved high-school course is maintained the levy may be \$100 for each such person. In any school corporation, levy may be \$80 for each person of school age, but not exceeding \$1,000 per school may be levied, except that additional levies may be made for transporting pupils and providing books and supplies. Ch. 93, Apr. 1, 1921.

Iowa: Relating to the levy, under certain conditions, of a schoolhouse tax, by independent school districts and consolidated independent school districts and the issuance of certificates or bonds in anticipation of the collection of such tax, and providing for a special schoolhouse fund.

Where building is under construction or where one has been destroyed by fire and available building funds are inadequate, voters may vote a tax of not over 10 mills to provide a schoolhouse fund. Ch. 335, Apr. 2, 1921.

Iowa: See also B (a), State finance and support, general; C (b), Local bonds and indebtedness; H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

Kansas: Relating to schools and to taxation for the maintenance thereof.

School district voters may vote for general school purposes not exceeding 67 mills; but where city of third class maintaining an accredited high school is included in said district, 9 mills may be voted. County commissioners may levy 0.75 mill for county high schools ("Barnes high schools"). Exception of certain counties maintaining "Barnes high schools." Limit of county tax for county high school (one-school plan) fixed at 0.75 mill; exception of certain counties. Rural high-school district may levy not exceeding 6 mills. City of second class may levy 12 mills for school support and 2 mills for sites and buildings, but where floating indebtedness of \$10,000 exists, 6 additional mills may be levied. City of first class may levy 12 mills for support and 2 mills for sites and buildings. County tax of 0.25 mill to 41 mills may be levied as a high-school fund for paying high-school tuition in certain counties.

Ch. 52, Jan. 23, 1920.

Kansas: Regulating the distribution of the county high-school tax.

Ch. 54, Jan. 23, 1920.

Kansas: See also N (a), High schools; S (a), Libraries and museums.

Kentucky: To amend section 4882, Carroll's Kentucky Statutes, relating to tax levies for graded schools.

When necessary to raise an amount greater than that produced by a tax of 50 cents on the \$100 and \$1.50 on each poll, trustees may levy an additional 75 cents on the hundred. Ch. 82, Mar. 23, 1920.

Kentucky: Regulating the manner of levying and collecting taxes for schools, in special charter school districts. Ch. 133, Acts of 1920.

Kentucky: See also A (c1), County boards; A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; F (b), Teachers' salaries.

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Michigan: To amend section 16, Act No. 141, Public Acts of 1917, as amended by Act No. 405, Public Acts of 1919, relating to school estimates and tax levies for school purposes in cities having more than 100,000 but not over 250,000 population.

Increases from 6 to 9 mills the permissible tax levy for general school purposes; also increases from 4 to 6 mills the permissible levy for sites, buildings, equipment and payment of bonds.

Act No. 7, Mar. 15, 1921.

Michigan: To amend section 9, chapter 3, Act No. 164, Public Acts of 1881, as amended, being section 5676, Compiled Laws of 1915, relating to school maintenance.

Authorizes districts to include in the "general fund" (for maintenance) a sum for such alteration as necessary to place the schoolhouse in safe and sanitary condition. Limitations of amounts to be paid to district officers are struck out and fixing such amounts is left to district voters.

Act No. 315, May 18, 1921.

Michigan: See also D (a), Buildings and sites, general; H (c), School year, etc., minimum term.

Minnesota: To amend chapter 9, Laws of 1919, relating to public schools in certain special school districts and to the rate of taxation therein.

In such districts having between 10,000 and 20,000 inhabitants, tax levy for general school purposes may not exceed 30 mills (amended act, 20 mills).

Ch. 5, Jan. 25, 1921

Minnesota: To amend chapter 90, Laws of 1919, relating to tax levies and the sinking fund in school districts having between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.

Increases from 16 to 30 the number of mills that may be levied for the general school fund of the district. Permits tax of 1 mill to create a sinking fund.

Ch. 58, Mar. 1, 1921.

Minnesota: Legalizing taxes for school purposes heretofore voted by special school districts containing not less than 9,000 nor more than 12,000 inhabitants.

Ch. 97, Mar. 16, 1921.

Minnesota: Authorizing certain special school districts to levy taxes for school purposes.

District having between 10,000 and 14,000 inhabitants may levy not exceeding 35 mills, but this act does not apply to any district the boundaries of which are coterminous with the boundaries of any city.

Ch. 144, Apr. 1, 1921.

Minnesota: To amend section 2017, General Statutes of 1913, as amended by chapter 526, Laws of 1919, relating to taxation in common and special school districts.

In common school district levy for maintenance purposes may be 30 mills (increased from 25 mills).

Ch. 227, Apr. 13, 1921.

Minnesota: To provide relief for certain school districts wherein, at least 30 per cent in value of the property is exempt from local taxation.

Ch. 271, Apr. 14, 1921.

Minnesota: Providing for the levy of additional school taxes in school districts within the limits of cities of the first class operating under home-rule charter which does not fix the amounts that may be expended for school purposes.

Additional taxes permitted: (1) 6 mills for sites and buildings; (2) 0.75 mill for evening and summer schools; (3) 0.5 mill (for 3 years) to pay existing indebtedness; 0.25 mill for educational work among immigrants.

Ch. 332, Apr. 18, 1921.

Minnesota: To provide for county school taxes in certain counties and for the apportionment and distribution of the same.

Permits levy of eight-tenths of 1 mill in any county in which the assessed valuation of real and personal property, exclusive of moneys and credits, exceeds \$250,000,000 and the total territory exceeds 5,000 square miles.

Ch. 357 Apr. 18 1921.

Minnesota: To limit the levy of taxes in all cities, villages, and school districts in the State.

The total amount of taxes levied in 1921 and each year thereafter by or for any school district for all general and special school purposes whatsoever, including the county school tax of 1 mill required to be levied by statute, but exclusive of any State levy, shall not exceed \$60 per capita of the population of such school district. This provision not to apply to outstanding indebtedness. Special census may be taken. This act not to operate to increase levies where otherwise limited, but shall be an additional limitation.

Ch. 417, Apr. 21, 1921.

Minnesota: See also A (c1), County boards; F (c), Teachers' pensions.

Mississippi: See N (a), High schools.

Missouri: To amend section 1313, Revised Statutes of 1919, relating to taxes on "secured debts."

Section provides for tax on the face value of debts secured by mortgage, deed of trust, or other lien. State tax at following rates: Five cents on \$100 of debt maturing not over one year from date of payment of tax; 10 cents on \$100 of debt maturing over one and less than two years from said date; 15 cents on \$100 of debt maturing over two and less than three years from said date; 20 cents on \$100 of debt maturing over three and less than four years from said date; 25 cents on \$100 of debt maturing more than four years of said date. Counties and city of St. Louis may levy tax at same rate, which may be "for the account of special funds, including school funds."

S. B. 148, p. 667, Mar. 29, 1921.

Missouri: Amending section 11477, Revised Statutes of 1919, relating to elections for increasing the tax rate for school purposes in any city school district of 500,000 inhabitants or over.

By majority vote of tax-paying voters, such tax rate may be increased, and date. Counties and city of St. Louis may levy tax at same rate, which may be rate thus established shall be the rate for four years unless sooner changed in like manner, but may be decreased by the board of education.

S. B. 248, p. 632, Mar. 30, 1921.

Missouri: See also A (c1), County boards; H (c), School year, etc., minimum term; H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.; L (c), Physical education; S (a), Libraries and museums.

Montana: Amending section 2011, chapter 76, Laws of 1913, relating to the duties of the county assessor.

Such assessor must annually before the first day of July report to county superintendent of schools the assessed property valuation of each of the several school districts of the county.

Ch. 46, Jan. 27, 1921.

Montana: See also K (b), Free textbooks.

Nebraska: Providing limits of tax levies and of bonded indebtedness in certain school districts; amending sections 6740, Revised Statutes of 1913, and section 6801 of said statutes, as last amended by chapter 148, Laws of 1919; repealing sections 450 and 451, Revised Statutes of 1913, as amended.

Applies to common-school districts and to districts containing more than 150 children of school age, but not to city districts. Tax limit fixed at 35 mills, but voters may vote not exceeding 100 mills. Limit of bonded indebtedness fixed at not over 30 per cent of assessed valuation. Making of estimates of school funds needed and of annual statement is regulated. Repealed sections related to limitation of bonded indebtedness.

Ch. 66, Apr. 4, 1921.

Nebraska: To amend section 7028, Revised Statutes of 1913, as last amended by chapter 147, Laws of 1919, relating to district school tax limit in metropolitan cities.

Aggregate school tax shall not in any year exceed 13 mills on actual value or 65 mills on one-fifth of actual value.

Ch. 72, Apr. 14, 1921.

Nebraska: To amend section 20, chapter 225, Laws of 1917, and section 21 of said chapter as amended by chapter 150, Laws of 1919, relating to schools in cities having more than 40,000 and less than 100,000 inhabitants.

Regulates making of estimates and levy of taxes. "Aggregate school tax for all purposes, including all funds, shall in no one year, exceed \$1,200,000." But voters by majority vote may authorize the levy of additional taxes. Such city district may issue bonds bearing not exceeding 6 per cent interest, to run not exceeding 30 years, and to be sold at not less than par value; such bonds to be voted by not less than 55 per cent of votes cast.

Ch. 83, Apr. 23, 1921.

Nebraska: See also H (c), School year, etc., minimum term; O (d), Continuation schools.

Nevada: See B (e), State aid for elementary education; C (a), Local finance and support, general; M (e), School extension; N (a), High-schools.

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

New Jersey: See S (a), Libraries and museums.

New Mexico: Codifying and revising the taxation and revenue laws, prescribing what property shall be subject to taxation, a method for the assessment of property, the levy of taxes, the collection of taxes, and the collection of delinquent taxes; creating a State tax commission and prescribing its duties and powers; and repealing certain sections and chapters of existing laws and all other laws in conflict with such act.

Provisions relating to schools: School directors and boards of education shall, annually on or before first Monday in July, make and submit to county commissioners estimates of funds necessary for school purposes in their respective districts. No county, city, town, village, or school district shall levy tax which will produce an amount more than 5 per cent in excess of the corresponding amount for the preceding year, but the State tax commission may permit a levy greater than such 5 per cent.

Ch. 133, p. 244 and 246, Mar. 12, 1921.

New Mexico: Providing for county budgets and for the control of expenditures in accordance therewith.

Includes budget for county school purposes and also school district budget.

Ch. 188, Mar. 14, 1921.

New Mexico: See also B (a), State finance and support, general; B (d), State taxation for school purposes.

New York: To amend the education law (section 414), relating to the equalization of school taxes within joint districts.

Ch. 585, May 5, 1921.

New York: See also S (a), Libraries and museums.

North Carolina: Validating elections on school taxes and school bonds, and establishing the boundaries of school districts so voting taxes and bonds, and providing for the incorporation of such districts.

Ch. 133, Mar. 5, 1921.

North Carolina: To amend section 5488 of the Consolidated Statutes.

Issues as to amount of school tax to be tried at first succeeding term of court and to have precedence of all other trials. In case trial can not be had at such term governor to order special term of court for trial of issues. Judgment to be conclusive, and commissioners refusing to levy tax to be in contempt and punished accordingly.

North Carolina: To validate tax rates levied for the six months' school for the several counties of the State for the year 1921 and to provide an equalizing fund.

North Carolina: See also A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; B (d), State taxation for school purposes; H (c), School year, etc., minimum term.

North Dakota: To amend subsections 11 and 15, chapter 223, Laws of 1919, relating to taxation and exemption of property therefrom; providing for a limitation of tax levies on all taxable property.

Total levy for any purpose, except special for local improvements and for maintenance of sinking funds, shall not exceed one-third of combined levies made in the years 1918, 1919, and 1920, but school districts may levy not to exceed 30 per cent in excess of such amount, and any county or political subdivision may increase levy in the same proportion as the assessed valuation increases or has increased over that of 1919. Electors of any county or political subdivision may by majority vote authorize a levy of 25 per cent in excess of this limit.

Ch. 122, Mar. 19, 1921.

North Dakota: See also O (b), Agricultural schools.

Ohio: To provide temporary financial relief for local taxing districts by authorizing tax levies beyond the limitations fixed by law, under certain conditions.

H. B. 34, p. 307, May 14, 1921.

Ohio: See also B (d), State taxation for school purposes; B (e), State aid for elementary education; S (a), Libraries and museums.

Oklahoma: Amending subdivision (a), section 5, H. B. 418, Laws of 1917, relating to county appropriations.

Such appropriations shall be detailed in separate items. Some items enumerated in the act are "for the separate schools of the county" (for colored children), and "for aid to the common schools of the county." Aggregate amount for such purposes shall not be greater than equivalent of a levy of 2 mills on the dollar of assessed valuation.

Ch. 48, Mar. 31, 1921.

Oklahoma: Proposing an amendment to section 9, article 10, of the State constitution, relating to tax levies.

Proposes to raise the limit on district school tax levies. Present limit is 5 mills, which may be increased by 10 mills by majority vote of electors of district. Proposed amendment would permit a levy of 15 mills to be increased 10 mills by electors.

Ch. 128, Mar. 21, 1921.

Oregon: To amend section 5168, Oregon Laws, relating to a county school fund.

County courts are required to levy a tax for school purposes which shall produce at least \$10 per capita for children in the county between the ages of 4 and 20, but per capita amount so levied in any county shall not be less than the per capita of school tax levied for the year 1919.

Ch. 58, Feb. 14, 1921.

Oregon: To require all municipal corporations as defined in this act to prepare and file estimates of proposed expenditures and probable receipts from all sources of revenue, before making a tax levy; to prescribe the manner of preparing such estimates; to provide for the publication of such estimates and a public hearing of them; to provide the manner in which levying boards shall make levies of taxes; and to repeal sections 4397 to 4402, inclusive, and other conflicting acts.

Act applies to counties, school districts, and union high-school districts, as well as to other municipal corporations. This act not to be construed to permit tax levies in excess of limits prescribed by law. Local budget committee to consist of levying board and an equal number of qualified electors and freeholders.

Ch. 118, Feb. 18, 1921.

Oregon: See also A (c1), County boards; B (d), State taxation for school purposes; H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

Pennsylvania: See F (b), Teachers' salaries; M (b), Kindergartens.

Rhode Island: See B (a), State finance and support, general.

South Carolina: To amend section 1742, Code of Laws, Vol. I, relating to special school tax levy, by allowing an increase of such levy.

Maximum local district tax increased from 8 mills to 15 mills; voted by majority vote of qualified electors. No. 361, Feb. 20, 1920.

South Carolina: To require the levy of a 3-mill constitutional tax for schools.

There is levied on all taxable property within the various counties a 3-mill tax for schools as fixed by the constitution. (A county tax.)

No. 698, Mar. 12, 1920.

South Dakota: Relating to tax levies in independent-school districts.

Increases from 15½ to 25 mills the maximum levy that may be made for the support of schools. Ch. 50, June 30, 1920.

South Dakota: Section 7499, Revised Code of 1919, relating to district tax levies.

Such levy to be not less than 2 nor more than 15 mills. Required school term increased from 7 to 8 months. Ch. 209, Mar. 1, 1921.

South Dakota: See also N (a), High schools; S (a), Libraries and museums.

Tennessee: To amend section 8, chapter 111, Public Acts of 1919, relating to revenue for public-school purposes.

Amended section relates to county levy of 30 cents on the \$100 as a condition to county receiving a part of the State "special equalizing fund." When total assessed valuation of State, exclusive of merchants' capital, exceeds \$900,000,000, county levy shall be reduced to 28 cents, and as such valuation increases from year to year proportionate reduction in the rate shall be made for each \$100,000,000 of such increase. Ch. 20, Sept. 4, 1920.

Tennessee: To change the rate of taxation for the year 1920 and each subsequent year thereafter heretofore levied by the legislature in any county, municipality, taxing district, school district, or other political subdivision of Tennessee, and rates of taxation which existing statutes require such counties, municipalities, taxing districts, school districts, or other political subdivisions of Tennessee, to levy either in a fixed amount, or in an amount determined between maximum and minimum figures, so as to levy or direct to be levied only so much of said tax rates thus heretofore levied or directed to be levied by the legislature, by said counties, municipalities, taxing districts, school districts, or other political subdivisions, as the total amount of the assessment of property in such county, municipality, taxing district, school district, or other political subdivision for the year 1919, bears to the total amount of such assessment for the year 1920, or any subsequent year; provided that this act shall not apply to those municipalities levying an assessment other than that fixed by the State. Ch. 22, Sept. 4, 1920.

Tennessee: See also A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; B (a), State finance and support, general; N (a), High schools; S (a), Libraries and museums.

Texas: An act putting into effect amended section 3 of article 7 of the constitution relating to independent and common school districts; providing for the levy and collection of maintenance taxes by such districts; providing for the issuance of school building bonds by such districts and the levy of taxes in payment thereof; repealing all laws and parts of laws in conflict therewith, and declaring an emergency.

In accordance with the constitution, this act authorizes a school tax of not exceeding 10 mills on the dollar in either common or independent school dis-

tricts. Procedure for levying such tax, and also for bond issues is prescribed. Tax levy and bond issue voted by the people. Amendment raises tax limit from 5 mills to 10 mills.

Ch. 24, Mar. 5, 1921.

Texas: See also B (e), State aid for elementary education; F (b), Teachers' salaries.

Utah: See B (d), State taxation for school purposes.

Vermont: To amend section 1332, General Statutes, relating to the rate of school tax.

Town school district must levy not less than 7½ mills in order to receive State apportionment.

No. 59, Mar. 29, 1921.

Virginia: Proposing an amendment to section 136, article 9, of the constitution of Virginia.

Strikes out maximum local tax limit of 5 mills and leaves fixing of such limit to the legislature.

Ch. 113, Feb. 28, 1920.

Virginia: In relation to local school taxes, and repealing sections 740 and 2721 of the Code of Virginia.

Authorizes separate school districts and counties to levy not less than 50 cents, nor more than \$1 on each \$100 of property valuation. Also permits levy of 25 cents to create a sinking fund and pay interest on bonds.

Ch. 398, Mar. 20, 1920.

Virginia: To provide for a license tax on dogs, and to amend generally an act approved March 20, 1918.

Surplus of dog tax, after payment for administration of this act and payment for injured live stock, may be used for school purposes.

Ch. 413, Mar. 22, 1920.

Virginia: See also A (d), District boards and officers; H (c), School year, etc., minimum term.

Washington: See B (d), State taxation for school purposes.

West Virginia: To amend chapter 45 of the Code, as amended by chapter 2, Acts of 1919, by adding thereto section 84a, by which to enable boards of education to lay levies for school purposes.

Provides for election to authorize levies for school purposes in school districts and independent districts.

Ch. 16, Apr. 19, 1921.

West Virginia: To amend sections 5, 7, and 9, chapter 126, Acts of 1919, regular session, relating to rates and manner of making levies for school purposes, and for the creation and distribution of the general school fund.

School board of every district and independent district, except independent district of Wheeling, shall annually make a statement of school funds needed. Statement to be sent to State tax commissioner and to be published. Afterwards a meeting and hearings; then taxes to be levied for following purposes for elementary schools: (a) For maintenance fund, not to exceed 15 cents on the \$100 of assessed valuation; (b) for teachers' fund, not to exceed 40 cents, but if such levy is insufficient to pay minimum teachers' salaries and run schools for minimum term, board shall make additional levy; (c) for a longer school term where the term has been extended by vote of the people, board shall make necessary additional levy; (d) for a longer school term in a subdistrict where majority of taxpayers thereof so petition, board shall make additional levy. For high schools, including junior high schools, and for paying tuition of pupils attending high school outside of the district, board shall make necessary levy. (Limit of 20 cents on high school levy is omitted.) For new building and improvement fund purposes, not to exceed 20 cents on the hundred, but in case of exigency additional 20 cents may be levied for this purpose with approval of State superintendent. The "general school fund" remains substantially as in amended act, but motor vehicle license taxes are excepted from State license taxes paid to said fund. Such funds shall be used for following purposes in the order enumerated: (1) To pay salary of State superintendent, his traveling expenses of not over \$500, other expenses of his office, and salaries of county

superintendent; (2) to supplement teachers' fund for elementary schools where maximum levy will not pay minimum salaries for necessary teachers; (3) to supplement maintenance fund where maximum levy therefor will not produce sufficient amount; (4) to supplement elementary teachers fund equal to amount accruing from levy in addition to 40 cents, but this supplement not allowed to pay more than 10 per cent in excess of minimum salaries for minimum term, and \$150 a month for district supervision; (5) to pay State aid to high schools as provided by law; (6) to aid districts (not independent districts) to maintain standard schools; (7) any balance to be apportioned on basis of school census. To receive these funds districts must comply with school laws, including compulsory attendance law. Provision is made for the people to vote levies in addition to those hereinbefore provided. Ch. 18, May 4, 1921.

Wisconsin: Authorizing cities of the third and fourth classes under special charter and school districts including such cities to levy not exceeding 8 mills for school purposes. Ch. 4, June 3, 1920.

Wisconsin: To amend sections 925-142a of the statutes, relating to taxation for school purposes.

Permits school tax levy of 8 mills in cities. Ch. 12, June 3, 1920.

Wisconsin: To amend paragraph (10a), section 40.09, of the statutes, relating to school-district taxes.

Total tax levy in any school district, for all purposes, including buildings, shall not exceed 25 mills. Ch. 13, June 3, 1920.

Wisconsin: Relating to school boards and common and high schools in cities of the first class.

Tax not to exceed 6 mills for the support of schools and $\frac{1}{2}$ mill for the repair and upkeep of buildings, furniture, etc. Ch. 29, June 3, 1920.

Wisconsin: To provide for a referendum in cities of the first class on the question of authorizing the council of such cities to levy a tax for a school-repair fund. Ch. 22, Mar. 18, 1921.

Wisconsin: To amend subsection (1), section 16, chapter 459, Laws of 1907, as last amended by chapter 29, special session of 1920, relating to school boards and schools in cities of the first class.

Permits levy of four-fifths mill for buildings, sites, equipment, furniture, repairs, etc. Ch. 247, May 16, 1921.

Wisconsin: To amend subsection (10a), section 40.09, of the statutes, relating to school-district taxes.

Total amount of district tax for buildings and for maintenance of schools, including teachers' wages and incidental expenses, shall not exceed 24 per cent of assessed valuation the preceding year, but any district maintaining a free high school and having an assessed valuation of \$500,000 or less may levy not to exceed 3 per cent of valuation the preceding year. Ch. 502, July 13, 1921.

Wisconsin: See also N (b), Kindergartens; O (a), Vocational education, general; O (c), Trade schools.

Wyoming: See N (a), High schools.

C (d). Poll Taxes, etc.

Alaska: To amend chapter 29, Laws of 1919, relative to the imposition and collection of poll tax for school purposes.

Requires that tax collector give bond. Provides for furnishing blank receipts by treasurer of the Territory. Ch. 19, May 2, 1921.

California: To add a new chapter to title 9 of part 3 of the Political Code, to be numbered chapter 9 and to embrace sections 3839 to 3846, inclusive, pro-

viding for the levy and collection of poll taxes pursuant to the provisions of section 12, article 13, of the State constitution, as adopted November 2, 1920.

Provides for an annual tax of \$10 on each alien male inhabitant of the State over 21 and under 60 years of age, except paupers, idiots, and insane persons. Provides for registration of such aliens by counties. Proceeds of such tax to be paid into county school fund. Ch. 424, May 25, 1921.

Delaware: Proposing an amendment to section 5, article 8, of the constitution of the State, in relation to a capitation tax.

General assembly shall provide for; to be paid by every citizen of the State 21 years or more of age; to be used in county where collected.

Ch. 2, Apr. 2, 1921.

Delaware: See also A (n), Administration and supervision, general.

Florida: To amend section 708, Revised General Statutes, relating to the payment of poll taxes.

Provides for payment of poll tax of \$1 by each person between ages of 21 and 55 years, except such persons as have lost a limb or have been disabled in the Army or Navy service. Said tax to be paid into the county school fund. Ch. 8585, June 14, 1921.

Indiana: See B (d), State taxation for school purposes.

Kentucky: See A (cl), County boards; C (e), Local taxation.

Mississippi: Proposing to amend the State constitution so as to impose a uniform poll tax upon the male and female inhabitants of the State.

Poll tax of \$2 on each inhabitant between 21 and 60 years of age. Proceeds of tax to be paid into county school funds.

Ch. 151, passed Feb. 6, 1920.

New Hampshire: See A (n), Administration and supervision, general.

North Carolina: An act to raise revenue for the State.

Provides for a poll tax on each taxable poll, which tax shall be for the benefit of the school fund of the county and for the support of the poor, but not over 25 per cent may be used for latter purpose. Fines, penalties, and forfeitures collected in behalf of the State, including those collected by justices of the peace, shall be paid into county school fund.

Ch. 34, pp. 147 and 202, Mar. 8, 1921.

North Carolina: See also H (e), School year, etc., minimum term.

Ohio: Proposing to amend Article XII, section 1, of the constitution of the State, relating to levying a poll or per capita tax.

SECTION 1 to be amended to read as follows: The general assembly may provide by law for the levying of a poll or per capita tax.

H. J. R. 26, p. 638, May 13, 1921.

Ohio: See also B (d), State taxation for school purposes.

Pennsylvania: To amend sections 537, 539 (as amended), 541, 542 (as amended), 543, 556, 557, and 558 (as amended), and to repeal section 544, School Code of 1911, relating to a per capita tax in school districts of the second, third, and fourth classes.

Dispenses with occupation tax on males and provides for a per capita tax of not less than \$1 nor more than \$5 on each inhabitant over 21 years of age. No. 238, May 11, 1921.

Rhode Island: To amend section 1, chapter 59, General Laws, as amended by chapter 1001 of the Public Laws, relating to poll taxes.

Provides for a poll tax of \$1 on every person who, if registered, would be qualified to vote, and a like amount on every person of the age of 21 or over, not a citizen of the United States, who has been a resident of the town for six months or longer.

Tennessee: To refund to all the soldiers, sailors, and marines of the State who served in the armed forces of the United States all poll taxes collected since November 11, 1918. Ch. 19, Sept. 4, 1920.

Tennessee: To amend section 46, chapter 602, Acts of 1907, relating to the assessment and collection of taxes.

Provides that every inhabitant between the ages of 21 and 50 shall pay annually a poll tax for school purposes. Not applicable to the deaf, blind, and those incapable of earning a living. Ch. 93, Apr. 5, 1921.

Tennessee: To amend chapter 61, Public Acts of 1910, relating to dog-license fees.

Strikes out provision relating to "sheep fund" and provides that proceeds of dog tax shall be paid into a "rural public school fund" of the county. Ch. 161, Apr. 9, 1921.

Vermont: To amend section 677, of the General Laws, as amended by No. 96, Acts of 1919, relating to the listing of polls and fixing the rate at \$1.

Poll tax, of \$1 to be paid by each inhabitant, citizen or alien between the ages of 21 and 70, except veterans of the Civil War, members of the militia and fire departments, and actually poor persons. No. 30, Mar. 31, 1921.

D. BUILDINGS AND SITES.

(a). General.

Indiana: To legalize contracts entered into by school cities and towns for temporary school buildings. Ch. 33, July 27, 1920.

Indiana: Regulating the sale and use of proceeds thereof of unused school property. Ch. 164, Mar. 9, 1921.

Indiana: Authorizing school corporations to buy and sell real estate and buildings in cases where the schools or any part of the schools or school corporations are consolidated, providing for the appraisalment of such real estate and buildings and authorizing school corporations to issue bonds for the purchase of such real estate and buildings. Ch. 177, Mar. 10, 1921.

Indiana: Regulating the sale of property purchased or held for school purposes by cities and towns. Ch. 208, Mar. 10, 1921.

Iowa: To repeal chapter 342, Acts of 1919, and section 2816, Supplement to the Code, 1913, regulating the reversion of school sites, and enacting new sections in lieu thereof and for same purpose. Ch. 183, Apr. 9, 1921.

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

Kentucky: Authorizing the board of trustees of any graded common-school district to acquire land, not exceeding 10 acres, for a school site by condemnation proceedings. Ch. 25, Mar. 19, 1920.

Maine: To amend section 3, chapter 16, Revised Statutes, relating to taking schoolhouse lots by condemnation.

Schoolhouse lot and playgrounds not exceeding 5 acres may be so taken. P. L., ch. 10, Mar. 10, 1921.

Massachusetts: Authorizing the city of Boston to utilize schoolhouse property as war memorial buildings and the like. Ch. 109, Mar. 25, 1921.

Michigan: To designate school sites outside of the boundaries of school districts having a population of 20,000 or over, and to provide funds for the purchase, improvement, and use of the same.

Authorizes such districts to designate and acquire school sites outside of their limits and to erect buildings thereon. Sites may be acquired by condemnation proceedings. Taxes may be levied for the purposes of this act. Act No. 55, Apr. 15, 1921.

Minnesota: Authorizing the governing body or school board of any corporation or school district, the board of which has the power to purchase sites for school buildings without authority from the voters, to acquire such sites by condemnation proceedings. Ch. 266, Apr. 13, 1921.

Minnesota: To require municipalities and political subdivisions of the State to keep complete and accurate accounts of all public work and construction, and of the cost thereof, done for or on behalf of such municipalities and political subdivisions. Ch. 274, Apr. 14, 1921.

Missouri: Making it a misdemeanor in any manner to trespass upon the premises connected with a schoolhouse. H. B. 665, p. 278, Mar. 29, 1921.

Nebraska: Authorizing school districts to exercise the right of eminent domain, prescribing the manner in which such right may be exercised, and repealing chapter 244, Laws of 1919. Ch. 51, Apr. 4, 1921.

Nevada: To amend chapter 133, Acts of 1911, relating to public schools, by adding thereto section 674.

No school site shall be purchased nor any schoolhouse erected or repaired at a greater cost than \$5,000, unless the same is first authorized at a legal election by a majority vote of qualified voters. Ch. 182, Mar. 22, 1921.

New Hampshire: To amend sections 3, 4, and 5, chapter 91, of the Public Statutes, as last amended by chapter 85, Laws of 1921, relating to appeals and hearings in cases of location of schoolhouses.

Substitutes the words "10 per cent or more of the" for "10 or more" before the word "voters" in provisions relating to petitions to school boards and to county commissioners in matters of location of schoolhouses. Ch. 88, Apr. 12, 1921.

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

New Jersey: To authorize the governing body of any municipality, excluding counties, to transfer and convey certain lands to the board of education of any such municipality, excluding counties, in this State.

Lands acquired for parks, streets, or other public purposes, when no longer desirable or necessary for such purposes, may be conveyed to board of education of the municipality. Ch. 106, Apr. 15, 1920.

New York: To amend the education law, relative to the acquisition of lands for school purposes.

Adds a new subdivision which permits the acquisition by condemnation of the whole of a city or village lot. Ch. 195, Apr. 14, 1920.

North Carolina: To provide a special building fund to be loaned to county boards of education to aid in erecting schoolhouses.

Provides for a State bond issue of not more than \$5,000,000 to establish a "special building fund" to be loaned to county boards of education for the purpose of erecting schoolhouses. Counties to borrow from said fund. No loan shall be made from this fund for building of less than five rooms; nor shall any building be erected in whole or in part from said fund unless plans therefor have approval of State superintendent. Issuance of the bonds is regulated. Ch. 147, Mar. 7, 1921.

North Dakota: Regulating advertisement or posting notices for proposals to build schoolhouses, the letting of contract, and the taking of bond of successful bidder; amending section 1340, Compiled Laws of 1913. Ch. 106, Feb. 18, 1921.

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

Oregon: To amend section 5052, Oregon Laws, providing that directors, school clerk, principal, school superintendent or teacher, or county school superintendent, or dealer shall not have any pecuniary interest in the erection of schoolhouses or for the warming, ventilating, furnishing, or repairing the same, or receive or expect any commission for their services rendered as members of the board, and providing a penalty therefor. Ch. 134, Feb. 19, 1921.

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

Pennsylvania: To amend section 602 of the School Code of 1911, as amended by act of May 27, 1919, relating to the acquisition of land by school districts.

Authorizes the acquisition of "lands therefore occupied by streets and alleys which have been vacated by municipal authorities."

No. 344, May 20, 1921.

Vermont: Regulating the taking of school sites by condemnation proceedings; amending section 1330 of the General Laws. No. 58, Mar. 2, 1921.

West Virginia: To amend section 48, chapter 2, Acts of 1919, regular session, regulating the sale and lease of unused school property.

Ch. 12, May 3, 1921.

Wisconsin: To amend section 7, chapter 459, Laws of 1907, as amended by chapter 59, Laws of 1917, relating to school boards and schools in cities of the first class.

Amendment strikes out provision for a special committee on school sites and plans.

Ch. 34, Mar. 17, 1921.

Wisconsin: To amend paragraph (a), subsection (7), section 40.09, of the statutes, relating to the powers of district electors.

Regulates sale of unused school site and building, or of building where site reverts to original owner.

Ch. 217, May 9, 1921.

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

D (b). State Aid; Approval of Plans.

Alabama: To amend section 3, article 18, of the School Code, approved September 26, 1919, regulating the granting of State aid for rural school-houses.

No. 69, p. 113, Spec. Ses., Oct. 6, 1920.

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

Maine: To amend section 14, chapter 10, Revised Statutes, as amended by chapter 62, Public Laws of 1917, relating to provisions for heating, lighting, ventilating, and hygiene conditions in new or reconstructed school buildings.

Plans for new school building or reconstruction of building costing \$500 or more must have approval of State superintendent. When building is ready for occupancy, school committee or building committee must report to State superintendent, on blanks furnished by him, such facts relative to construction as will show whether approved plans have been carried out. Said superintendent may cause building to be inspected, and where changes are required, school committee or building committee, as case may be, shall make changes required.

P. L., ch. 24, Mar. 17, 1921.

Mississippi: To appropriate \$1,750 to provide materials for making blue prints, plans, and specifications for rural school buildings, and providing that such blue prints, plans, and specifications shall be made by the department of agricultural engineering of the Mississippi Agriculture and Mechanical College.

Ch. 54, Apr. 3, 1920.

North Carolina: See B (d), State taxation for school purposes; D (a), Buildings and sites, general.

Porto Rico: To authorize the issuance of bonds of the people of Porto Rico to the amount of \$1,000,000 to provide funds for the purchase of building sites and for the construction and equipment of rural school buildings in those municipalities that are unable to do so within a reasonable time from their own resources; to authorize the construction and equipment of rural school buildings, and to determine the legal processes to be employed in secur-

ing proper building sites for such schools, vesting title to said property in the people of Porto Rico.

Act. No. 81, July 23, 1921.

South Carolina: To encourage the erection of adequate schoolhouses and to provide State aid therefor.

Fifty dollars State aid for every \$100 raised by district, but not over one-fourth cost of building. Not over \$400 aid for one-room, \$600 for two-room, \$800 for three-room, nor \$1,000 for four-room building or more, but a second allotment may be made by State board of education. Only one school in any district aided, but State board may allow aid for two. In case of consolidation, \$50 allowed as bonus. Plans and specifications to be approved by State board.

No. 634, Mar. 10, 1920.

South Dakota: Providing for furnishing plans for one-room and two-room rural schoolhouses by the State superintendent of public instruction, and appropriating \$2,000 for such purpose.

Ch. 62, Mar. 12, 1921.

Texas: See B (c), State aid for elementary education.

Utah: Providing for the filing of plans and specifications for school buildings with the State superintendent of public instruction; repealing section 4527, Compiled Laws of 1917.

No school building or addition costing over \$5,000 shall be erected in any school district outside of cities of first and second classes until plans for the same have been approved by State superintendent. Said superintendent to prepare a code to govern the preparation of plans. He may employ an architect to inspect plans.

Ch. 94, Mar. 10, 1921.

Wisconsin: See G (c), County and local normal schools.

D (c). Decoration; Care; Sanitation; Inspection; Fire Escapes.

See also J (a), Health, General.

California: To amend section 1608 of the Political Code, relating to the powers of boards of school trustees and city boards of education, by adding subdivision "sixth," authorizing said boards to improve streets and other public places in front of school property.

Ch. 502, May 27, 1921.

Connecticut: Regulating the use of vehicles on public highways.

Person operating motor vehicle must reduce speed and give signal on approaching a schoolhouse when proper sign is legible 100 feet.

Ch. 334, sec. 2, June 24, 1921.

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

Maine: Providing for the improvement of sanitary conditions in school-building toilets; regulating the construction of such toilets.

P. L., ch. 33, Mar. 17, 1921.

Michigan: See C (c), Local taxation.

Montana: Requiring the erection of fire escapes on certain buildings, prescribing rules and regulations governing same; empowering the State fire marshal to enforce this act and to prescribe specifications for the construction of fire escapes; prescribing the procedure to compel the erection of fire escapes, and defining adequate fire escapes; providing for the reimbursement out of rent or lease money of any occupant or lessee required to erect fire escapes under the provisions of this act; authorizing actions for the enforcement of this act and providing penalties for its violation, and repealing all acts in conflict herewith.

Applies to any "seminary, college, academy, schoolhouse, dormitory," etc., "wherein public assemblages are permitted or sleeping apartments provided on any floor above the second."

Ch. 88, Feb. 16, 1921.

Pennsylvania: Amending section 2 of an act approved May 3, 1909, providing for safety from fire or panic in certain buildings.

Provides that in new school buildings the auditorium shall not be placed above the first floor level or below the grade level. No. 230, May 11, 1921.

Pennsylvania: See also A (b1), State boards.

Porto Rico: See B (e), State aid for elementary education.

D (d). Prohibition Districts.

D (e). United States Flag in Schools.

California: To amend section 1546 of the Political Code, relating to the powers and duties of the county superintendent of schools.

If district school trustees neglect or refuse to provide and display the United States flag as required by law, county superintendent shall provide the same at the expense of the district. Ch. 472, May 27, 1921.

Mississippi: Providing for the display of the United States flag within or without schoolhouses in this State.

School boards shall provide the flag, and it shall be displayed.

Ch. 163, Mar. 27, 1920.

Nevada: See M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.

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

Oklahoma: Providing for the proper display of the American flag in every schoolroom in the State, making compulsory the teaching of respect and reverence for the flag by appropriate ceremonial formulated by the State superintendent, and providing a penalty for violation thereof.

Ch. 111, Mar. 24, 1921.

Pennsylvania: To amend section 629 of the School Code of 1911.

All boards of education, all proprietors or principals of private schools, and all authorities in control of parochial schools or other educational institutions, shall display the United States national flag, not less than 3 feet in length, within all school buildings under their control during each day such schools are in session. In all public schools, the board of school directors shall make all rules and necessary regulations for the care and keeping of such flags. The expense thereof shall be paid by the school district.

No. 364, May 20, 1921.

D (f). Teachers' Cottages.

Michigan: To authorize any school district to vote a tax or to issue bonds for the purpose of building and furnishing a home for the teachers employed in the district, and for the purpose of buying a site for such home.

Act. No. 76, Apr. 22, 1921.

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

Pennsylvania: Authorizing the purchase or building of residences for principals, teachers, or janitors by school districts of the fourth class.

No. 291, May 17, 1921.

South Dakota: To amend sections 7546 and 7602, Revised Code of 1919, relating to the powers of school districts.

Districts authorized to provide teachers' cottages and to issue bonds therefor.

Ch. 419, July 3, 1920.

South Dakota: To amend sections 1, 2, and 7, chapter 49, Laws of 1919, relating to State aid for rural and consolidated schools.

State aid of \$500 is provided for any district erecting an approved teachers' cottage.
Ch. 205, Mar. 12, 1921.

Wisconsin: To create subsection (4), section 40.67, relating to sites and buildings for teacherages in cities, and validating actions heretofore taken by city councils or boards of education.

City board of education, except in city of first class, is vested with same authority with respect to sites and buildings for teacherages as with respect to school sites and buildings.
Ch. 220, May 9, 1921.

E. TEACHERS IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

(a). Teachers: Qualifications, General; Examination Fees.

Arizona: See A (b1), State boards.

Arkansas: To provide for placing certain special funds in the general revenue fund of the State.

Among certain other special funds, those derived from teachers' licenses shall be placed to the credit of the general revenue fund.
Act 209, p. 278, Mar. 2, 1921.

California: To amend section 1565 of the Political Code, relating to fees for granting teachers' certificates.
Ch. 484, May 27, 1921.

California: See also A (b1), State boards.

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

Hawaii: To prescribe certain qualifications for school-teachers for the purpose of safeguarding American citizenship in the Territory of Hawaii.

Act 36, Nov. 24, 1920.

Iowa: Adding one member to the State board of educational examiners, such member to be a representative of the privately endowed colleges of the State maintaining teachers' training courses.
Ch. 248, Apr. 13, 1921.

Iowa: See also A (b2), State officers.

Kansas: Relating to the board of county examiners for teachers' certificates. Said board to consist of county superintendent, ex officio, and two competent persons appointed by commissioners on nomination of superintendent.
Ch. 233, Feb. 28, 1921.

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

Louisiana: To fix fees paid by applicants for teachers' certificates and for the approval of college and normal diplomas.
Act No. 198, July 8, 1920.

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

New York: To amend the education law, relative to the board of examiners in a city having a population of 1,000,000 or more.

Increases from four to seven the number of members of the board of examiners of teachers and other school employees.
Ch. 837, May 19, 1920.

New York: To amend section 67 of the education law, as amended by ch. 140, Laws of 1910, relating to unlawful acts in respect to examinations and credentials.

It is made a misdemeanor to secure or attempt to secure any credential regularly issued by the University of the State of New York by any other than the lawful means.
Ch. 178, Apr. 9, 1921.

New York: To amend the education law by inserting therein a new section to be section 555a, in relation to the qualifications of teachers.

SECTION 555-a. Additional qualifications of teachers. 1. In addition to the requirements for teachers and certification prescribed as provided in this article, each teacher employed in the public schools of each city, union free and common school district in the State, shall obtain a certificate of qualification from the commissioner of education as herein provided. Such certificate shall state that the teacher holding the same is a person of good moral character and that he has shown satisfactorily that he is loyal and obedient to the Government of this State and the United States; no such certificate shall be issued to any person who, while a citizen of the United States, has advocated, either by word of mouth or in writing, a form of government other than the Government of the United States or of this State, or who advocates or has advocated, either by word of mouth or in writing, a change in the form of government of the United States or of this State by force, violence, or any unlawful means.

2. No certificate shall be issued by the commissioner of education or by school authorities under any other provision of this article until the applicant therefor shall have been examined and a certificate of qualifications issued as provided in this section.

3. No teacher shall be employed in the public schools of the city, union free and common school districts of this State, on and after January 1, 1922, without having obtained a certificate of qualification as provided in this section.

4. The certificate authorizing a person to teach may be revoked by the commissioner of education on the ground that such person is not of good moral character, or if it shall appear to the commissioner of education that such person has, while a citizen of the United States, advocated, either by word of mouth or in writing, a form of government other than the Government of the United States or of this State, or that such person advocates or has advocated, either by word of mouth or in writing, a change in the form of government of the United States or of this State by force, violence, or any unlawful means.

SEC. 2. The sum of \$15,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act.

Ch. 666, May 9, 1921.

North Carolina: See H (c), School year, etc., minimum term.

North Dakota: Requiring all teachers in the public schools to be citizens of the United States or to have declared their intention to become citizens.

Ch. 11, Mar. 9, 1921.

North Dakota: See also A (b2), State officers.

Oklahoma: See M (g), Private and endowed schools.

Oregon: Providing for the change of the time of holding the examinations for the certification of teachers from the last Wednesday in June to the second Wednesday in June of each year, and repealing section 4936. Oregon Laws.

Ch. 30, Feb. 7, 1921.

Pennsylvania: See F (b), Teachers' salaries.

Rhode Island: See F (c), Teachers' pensions.

South Carolina: To prevent public-school teachers infected with tuberculosis or any other infectious disease from teaching in the public schools of this State.

Health certificate required of teachers. No. 519, Mar. 6, 1920.

South Dakota: Requiring that teachers in public and private schools shall have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States and the State of South Dakota.

Ch. 210, Feb. 8, 1921.

Tennessee: To exempt from further examination all teachers who held certificates of qualification while they were serving in the Army or Navy of the United States, or with any of the powers associated with the United States during the World War.

Ch. 139, Apr. 9, 1921.

Tennessee: See also M (g), Private and endowed schools.

E (b). Teachers' Examinations and Certificates, General.

Arizona: See A (b1), State boards.

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

Colorado: In relation to the certification of teachers of public schools in the State of Colorado; to establish a State board of examiners, to prescribe the duties thereof; and to repeal chapter 165 of Session Laws of Colorado of 1900, being an act entitled, "An act to establish a State board of examiners, to prescribe the duties thereof, and to repeal section 2 of chapter 135 of the Session Laws of 1899 and for an act relative to the granting of State diplomas"; and to repeal sections 5868 and 5870, of the Revised Statutes of Colorado and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act. Nothing in this act shall be construed to deprive educational institutions in Colorado of present certification powers.

State board of examiners to consist of State superintendent and 8 persons appointed by the State board of education. One appointed member shall be nominated by each of following institutions: State agricultural college, State university, State teachers college, and State normal school at Gunnison. Other four members shall be citizens engaged in educational work, but none of appointed members shall be members of faculty of any of above institutions.

Sec. 4. "The State board of education shall issue State diplomas upon application, without examination, to applicants who shall be graduates of colleges situated within or without the State of Colorado, which maintain a standard four-year course of collegiate work, and require four standard years of high-school work or its equivalent for admission, and who shall also exhibit evidence satisfactory to the State board of education that they have had 24 months of successful teaching experience and who shall also produce evidence satisfactory to the State board of education of professional training equivalent to at least one-sixth of a standard four years' college course and at least three of the following groups of subjects, one of which shall be practice teaching—to wit: (1) general and educational psychology; (2) history of education; (3) science and principles of education; (4) practice teaching and special methods; (5) organization and management of schools; (6) philosophy, sociology, and anthropology."

State board of education shall also grant State diplomas to persons having 45 months' successful teaching experience in public high schools of the State. Such diploma may be granted to persons who has rendered eminent service in educational work of the State for not less than six years. State diplomas valid for five years and may be renewed for five years. State board of education shall issue, without examination, a temporary certificate valid for five years to those having qualifications required in section 4, quoted above, but not having required teaching experience.

State certificate is a license to teach in all public schools in grades specified. These are of 4 classes: "High school," "grades," "kindergarten," and "special subjects." May be revoked for cause.

Ch. 210, Apr. 7, 1921.

Connecticut: Creating town boards of examiners for the purpose of granting certificates to teach; providing that such certificates shall be granted under rules and regulations of the State board of education; and providing that such certificates shall be valid only in the schools of the town where issued.

Ch. 226, June 1, 1921.

Connecticut: Amending section 1008 of the General Statutes, concerning the certification of teachers.

State board of education may grant certificates valid in any school in the State, in accordance with such rules and regulations as said board may prescribe. Such certificate shall be accepted by local school authorities, but said authorities may require additional qualifications. Certificates already in force shall remain valid.

Ch. 230, June 1, 1921.

Delaware: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general; A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

Hawaii: Regulating the granting of grammar-grade certificates to teachers.

After teacher has held primary-grade certificate for 10 years and has completed 10 years of satisfactory teaching, such teacher shall be granted a grammar-grade certificate. Act. 93, Apr. 14, 1921.

Idaho: Providing for the certification of teachers.

State certificates to be (1) elementary certificate, (2) elementary life certificate, (3) high-school certificate, (4) high-school life certificate, (5) specialist's certificate, (6) specialist's vocational certificate in trades and industries. County certificates to be first grade, valid for three years in elementary schools; second grade, valid for one year in such schools and renewable for one year; third grade, valid for one year. Ch. 215, p. 464, Mar. 5, 1921.

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

Indiana: To amend sections 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 13, and 14, chapter 189, Acts of 1919, relating to accredited normal schools and colleges, the training of teachers, and the issuance of certificates.

State board of education to be a teachers' training board for arranging normal and professional school courses and accrediting schools and departments for licensing teachers. Adds to two-year and four-year courses a three-year course. Graduate of two-year course of approved institution is granted a provisional certificate valid for four years in elementary schools; graduate of three-year course, a provisional certificate valid for four years in junior high schools; graduate of four-year course, a provisional certificate valid for four years in high schools. Unlawful to use word "accredited" when not so authorized. Provision for certificate of supervisors of special subjects. Life certificates provided for teachers in service and having 45 months of successful experience if they are graduates of the two-year or the four-year course; the two-year course entitled to teach in elementary schools and the four-year course in high schools. State board to keep record of accredited institutions in other States and to grant certificates to graduates therefrom. Ch. 110, Mar. 9, 1921.

Kentucky: Repealing sections 4501, 4502, 4502-a-4, and 4503, Carroll's Kentucky Statutes, relating to the certification of teachers, and enacting new provisions in lieu thereof.

Four classes of certificates provided for as follows: (1) Teacher's diploma, (2) State teacher's certificate, (3) elementary certificate of first grade, (4) elementary certificate of second grade. Each granted on examination. The purpose and standard of the teacher's diploma are "to evidence scholarship equivalent to the completion of a standard junior college course." The purpose and standards of the State teacher's certificate are to "guarantee a scholarship equivalent to the completion of a 4-year high-school course." Elementary certificate of first grade is granted on examination in subjects of common-school course and the science and art of teaching, including the State course of study; average of 85 per cent or more must be made and lowest grade in any subject must not be less than 70 per cent. Elementary certificate of second grade is granted on examination in subjects of common school course and the State course of study; average of 75 per cent must be made, and lowest grade in any subject must not be less than 60 per cent. Teacher's diploma is valid during good behavior and efficiency, unless holder ceases teaching for five years. State teacher's certificate valid for eight years and renewable for another eight years. Elementary certificate of first grade valid for four years. Second-grade certificate valid for two years; nonrenewable. After July 1, 1926, holder of elementary first-grade certificate must have at least four years of high-school work and 20 weeks of professional training. Ch. 39, Mar. 22, 1920.

Louisiana: Authorizing the State board of education to issue teachers' certificates under certain conditions and providing for emergency certificates.

State board may approve first grade or life certificates issued by State departments of education of other States, issue life certificates to persons having taught satisfactorily for 15 years, and grant emergency certificates in case of shortage of legally qualified teachers. Act No. 158, July 7, 1920.

Michigan: To amend sections 5 and 6, Act No. 147, Public Acts of 1891, being sections 5881 and 5882, Compiled Laws of 1915, relating to county school examiners and the granting of teachers' certificates.

Prescribes method of holding examination. Subjects prescribed. Questions prepared by State superintendent and examination conducted by county examiners. Papers for first-grade certificates shall be forwarded to State superintendent, and aggrieved applicant for first-grade certificate may appeal to said superintendent. First, second, and third grade certificates provided for. Amount of professional training is prescribed. Certificate valid in county where issued, but State superintendent may endorse it for validity in another county.

Act No. 186, May 17, 1921.

Michigan: See also M (g), Private and endowed schools.

Mississippi: To amend section 4536, Code of 1906, so as to increase the compensation of the county board of examiners of teachers.

Ch. 176, Apr. 3, 1920.

Missouri: To amend section 11360, Revised Statutes of 1919, relating to qualifications required for teachers' certificates.

After the older provision that applicants for first or second grade certificates must have completed the four years' work of an accredited high school, there is added a provision relating to third-grade certificates. From and after September 1, 1923, all applicants for a third-grade certificate must present evidence of having completed two years of high-school work or its equivalent. From and after September 1, 1925, all applicants for a third-grade certificate must present evidence of having completed three years of such work, or its equivalent. From and after September 1, 1927, all applicants for a third-grade certificate must present evidence of having completed four years of such work, or its equivalent.

H. B. 595, p. 653, Mar. 31, 1921.

Nebraska: To amend sections 2 and 3, chapter 251, Laws of 1919, and section 6862, Revised Statutes of 1913, relating to the certification of teachers.

Provides for county certificates of the first grade and the second grade and prescribes qualifications required for such certificates. State certificates are "grade city State certificate," "high school city State certificate," "special city State certificate," and "general State certificate," which are divided into three classes, viz., professional, elementary or second grade, and first grade. Qualifications are prescribed for all classes and grades of State certificates. Holding of examinations is regulated.

Ch. 70, Apr. 4, 1921.

Nebraska: See also H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Nevada: To amend sections 5, 6, 12, 19, 25, 32, 38, 53, 59, 75, 149, 158, 160, 161, 170, 171, and 178, chapter 233, Acts of 1911, as amended, relating to schools.

Fixes qualifications of State superintendent of public instruction, which shall include college graduation, holding of teacher's certificate of high-school grade, and 45 months of teaching experience. Prescribes said superintendent's powers and duties; also duties of deputy State superintendents. Examinations for teachers' certificates are regulated. Qualifications prescribed for elementary certificates of the first grade; State board of education authorized to prescribe rules for the renewal of such certificate; also for credits to be allowed for work in normal schools, colleges, etc. Grading of examination papers under authority of State board of education. Oath to defend the Constitution and Government of the United States and of Nevada is required of public-school teachers. Printed ballots required for school elections in districts having 100 or more voters. County boards of education in control of high schools shall have same powers and duties with respect thereto as boards of school trustees have in their respective districts. Meetings of State textbook commission, adoption of textbooks, notices to publishers, use of adopted books, and expenses are regulated. County board of education to consist of three members elected at general biennial election; term, four years, one or two being elected every four years.

Ch. 208, Mar. 22, 1921.

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

North Carolina: See H (c), School year, etc., minimum term.

North Dakota: See F (b), Teachers' salaries.

Ohio: To amend sections 7807, 7821, 7821-1, 7821-2, 7823-1, 7829, and 7851 of the General Code; to add sections 7807-11, 7807-12, and 7821-3 to said code; and to repeal section 7850 thereof, relating to teachers' certificates.

Issuance of life certificates regulated (secs. 7807 to 7807-12). Notwithstanding sections 7807-1 and 7807-2, General Code, State board of examiners shall issue, on recommendation of State superintendent, life certificates to holders of five-year and eight-year certificates. Said board may issue to person of 50 months of teaching experience a State life elementary or special certificate if applicant is a graduate of a two-year course of teacher training adapted for the given type of service, or a life high-school certificate to graduate of four-year college course. Said examiners may issue to holders of certain provisional certificates of 50 months' experience life certificates valid for same subjects and grades as those for which provisional certificate is valid. County boards of examiners may grant certificates valid for one, two, or three years in village and rural school districts. Five-year and eight-year certificates shall be renewed by State superintendent upon proof of successful teaching. Two-year and three-year certificates—primary, special elementary, and high school—which are renewals of certificates granted prior to May 17, 1914, may be renewed an indefinite number of times. A two-year or three-year certificate which is a renewal of a certificate issued prior to September 1, 1914, may by State superintendent be renewed as a five-year certificate if holder has taught eight years successfully. Only three kinds of teachers' certificates shall be issued by local boards of examiners, namely, "elementary school certificates," "high school certificates," and "special certificates."

H. B. 129, p. 188, May 5, 1921.

Ohio: See also A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; U (e), Schools for dependents and delinquents.

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

Pennsylvania: See F (b), Teachers' salaries.

South Carolina: To establish a State board of examiners of teachers, to define its duties and powers, and to repeal section 1730, Civil Code of 1912.

State board of education directed to appoint, on nomination of State superintendent, two examiners of teachers; said board to formulate a system of examination and certification of teachers. Registrar of bureau of employment of teachers shall be a member of board of examiners, ex officio. Present licenses, State and county, are convertible to State licenses under this act; also diplomas entitling holder to license. State board may provide teachers institutes and summer schools and allow credit for attendance thereat. County boards may issue temporary county licenses.

No. 539, Mar. 10, 1920.

South Dakota: See A (c2), County officers.

Texas: To amend sections 107, 108, 109, 110, 110a, 110b, 114, 116, 117, 118, 119, 121, [120], 122, 123, and 124 of chapter 96 of the acts of the thirty-second legislature and adding thereto sections 110c, 110d, and 124a. All of said sections amended and those added relate to teachers' certificates and the granting of teachers' certificates in the State of Texas, and the granting of certificates to teachers coming from other States to the State of Texas. Section 124a relates to fraud in connection with the examination for teachers' certificates and trafficking in the questions and answers used or made in examination for teachers' certificates, fixing the penalty therefor, and repealing all laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act, and declaring an emergency.

Ch. 61, third called session, June 19, 1920.

Texas: To amend the laws in regard to the certification of teachers, providing for the same powers of certification to all colleges on a basis of the same standards and courses of work, and for a distinction between certificates obtained by examination and those secured through college work; providing for a gradual raising of standards for teachers through a period of several years, and for more adequate examination fees; adding to secs. 107, 108, 110, 110a,

110b, 110c, 110d, chapter 96, Acts of 1911, as amended by section 1, chapter 61, Acts of the Third Called Session, 1919, sections 107a, 108a, 110e; repealing sections 114, 116, 117, and 119, chapter 96, Acts of 1911, section 1, chapter 61, Acts of the Third Called Session, 1919, and providing a substitute therefor; repealing section 121, Acts of 1911, and providing a substitute therefor, and amending section 105, chapter 96, Acts of 1911; repealing laws or parts of laws in conflict with its provisions and providing that nothing in this act shall invalidate certificates previously issued, and declaring an emergency.

Teachers' certificates authorizing the holders thereof to contract to teach in the public free schools of this State shall be of three kinds, as follows: (1) Elementary certificates, (2) high-school certificates, (3) special certificates.

Elementary certificates shall be of the following classes: (1) Elementary certificates of the second class, (2) elementary certificates of the first class, and (3) elementary permanent certificates. High-school certificates as follows: (1) High-school certificates of the second class, (2) high-school certificates of the first class, and (3) high-school permanent certificates.

Special certificates granted to teachers of kindergarten and special branches of study shall be of two classes: (1) Temporary and (2) permanent.

Qualifications and conditions of issuance of such certificates are prescribed. Ch. 129, Mar. 31, 1921.

Vermont: To amend section 1206, General Laws, relating to the issuance by school directors of permits to teach.

Directors may issue such permits in emergency. Valid in town where issued and for one term, but may be renewed by directors not exceeding three times. No. 47, Apr. 1, 1921.

West Virginia: To amend sections 104 and 111, chapter 2, Acts of 1919, regular session, relating to teachers' elementary certificates.

Certificates provided for: First-grade elementary valid for five years and issued to applicants who attain a general average of 90 per cent on examination; school grade valid for three years and issued to applicants attaining general average of 80 per cent; third grade valid for 1 year and issued to applicants attaining a general average of 70 per cent; but third grade not to be issued to same person more than twice. Subjects are prescribed for examination. After July 1, 1922, applicant for first-grade certificate shall have had at least 1 year of high-school work and 9 weeks' study of professional subjects; after July 1, 1924, such applicant shall have had at least two years of high-school work and 18 weeks' study of professional subjects; after July 1, 1926, such applicant shall have had at least 3 years of high-school work and 27 weeks' study of professional subjects. Grades obtained on examination in subjects included in the normal training high-school course shall be accepted in lieu of grades obtained by school attendance under this section. State board of education may prescribe "other equivalents and substitutions" to be accepted in satisfaction of foregoing requirements for high-school and professional work. State superintendent may issue normal-school certificates valid for 5 years to graduates of standard normal schools, or other school approved for normal course, and to graduates of normal schools in other States when approved by State board of education. State superintendent may issue temporary first-grade and second-grade certificates. Until July 1, 1922, first-grade certificates shall be valid in all schools; thereafter, in elementary and junior high schools. Second and third grade certificates valid in elementary schools. Principal of school of two or more rooms must hold first-grade certificate. The renewal and reinstatement of certificates are regulated.

Ch. 9, May 3, 1921.

West Virginia: See also A (c2), County officers; F (b), Teachers' salaries.

Wisconsin: To repeal subsection (1) and to create new subsection (1), and to amend subsections (2) and (3), section 39.16, of the statutes, relating to certification of teachers.

In order to obtain any form of license or certificate prior to September 1, 1925, applicant must have completed at least three years of school work beyond the eight elementary grades; after September 1, 1925, four years of work

beyond elementary grades; after September 1, 1927, five years of work beyond elementary grades. In all cases, at least one year of such advanced work "shall have been devoted to instruction and training preparatory to the work of teaching." Exceptions made as to certain teachers already having two or more years of experience and as to holders of certificates previously issued.

Ch. 235, May 12, 1921.

E (c). Teachers' Examinations and Certificates, Special.

Arizona: See A (b1), State boards.

California: To amend sections 1771 and 1775 of the Political Code, relating to the powers of county boards of education.

Regulates the issuance of teachers' certificates. New grade of certificate entitled "junior high-school certificate" is provided for. Holders of elementary certificates no longer authorized to teach in first two years of high school. "Kindergarten-primary certificate" is provided in lieu of kindergarten certificate. Special subjects in which special certificates are granted are no longer enumerated.

Ch. 574, May 28, 1921.

California: See also A (b1), State boards; B (e), State aid for elementary education.

Colorado: See E (b), Teachers' examinations and certificates, general.

Connecticut: See L (c), Physical education; M (b), Kindergartens.

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

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

Kansas: See M (b), Kindergartens.

Michigan: See M (g), Private and endowed schools.

New Jersey: See M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.

Ohio: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; U (e), Schools for dependents and delinquents.

Pennsylvania: See M (b), Kindergartens.

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

E (d). Teachers' Certificates: Validity; Endorsement; Registration; Revocation.

California: See A (b1), State boards.

Colorado: See F (a), Teachers' employment, etc.

Indiana: See F (a), Teachers' employment, etc.

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

New York: See E (a), Teachers' qualifications, general.

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

Oklahoma: See M (g), Private and endowed schools.

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

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

Wisconsin: To renumber section 39.15 of the statutes; to create subsection (2) of section 39.15, relating to filing teachers' certificates with superintendent of schools; and to amend subsection (2), section 40.19, and subsection (5), section 40.20, of the statutes, relating to the duties of the district clerk and the district treasurer.

Ch. 82, Mar. 30, 1921.

E (e). Teachers' Certificates: Recognition of Normal-School and College Diplomas; Certificates from Other States.

California: See G (b), State normal schools.

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

Florida: Authorizing the issuance of teachers' certificates in substitution for certificates issued in other States.

"SECTION 1. Any applicant who has received a conditional assignment to teach school in Florida, presenting to the State superintendent of public instruction a valid teacher's certificate issued in another State whose requirements for the certification of teachers are similar and fully equal to those of Florida; furnishing satisfactory evidence of having graduated from an approved four-year high school employing a faculty of not less than four teachers devoting full time to high-school work, and, in addition thereto, of having completed a course of two to four years in a recognized standard university, college, or normal school; also submitting satisfactory evidence of having taught successfully for a period of 24 months, an indorsement of good moral character, a health certificate signed by a reputable practicing physician, and a fee of \$5, shall be eligible to receive in substitution a Florida teacher's certificate of like grade as the one filed."

Certificate filed for substitution shall be equivalent to a Florida first grade or a State certificate. Substituted Florida certificate valid for three years, but in no grade above the tenth unless holder is graduate of a standard university, college, or normal school. Certificates issued under this act shall carry all rights, privileges and benefits as to life extension insuring to holders of similar Florida certificates otherwise issued.

Ch. 8542, May 10, 1921, as amended by ch. 8511, June 14, 1921.

Florida: To amend sections 518 and 519, Revised Statutes, relating to the manner of granting State certificates to the graduates of certain colleges and universities in this State.

Such certificate to be issued to graduates of normal or collegiate department of State university or State college for women if such graduate has made a general average of 85 per cent. with no subject grade lower than 60 per cent. in junior and senior years, but graduate of collegiate department must have devoted three-twentieths of his time to psychology and education or must have had 24 months of teaching experience. Graduate of any chartered college or university in the State may be similarly certificated, if such college submits to inspection and regulations of State board of education and maintains standards equivalent to university and college for women.

Ch. 8544, June 14, 1921.

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

Kansas: Relating to normal-training teachers' certificates; amending section 8099, General Statutes of 1915.

Such certificates may be issued by the State board of education to graduates from normal training courses in high schools and academies accredited for such purpose by said board. Certificate valid in elementary schools for two years and renewable for two years on conditions prescribed by board. Examinations held at county seat under rules of State board. Questions prepared by State board, and papers returned to said board for grading. At expiration of first renewal, a permanent certificate may be granted to holder of normal training certificate.

Ch. 232, Mar. 17, 1921.

Louisiana: See E (b), Teachers' examinations and certificates, general.

Michigan: To amend section 15, Act No. 194, Public Acts of 1881, being section 1204, Compiled Laws of 1915, relating to the issuance of teachers' certificates by the State board of education.

Authorizes said board to grant a limited certificate to a graduate of a normal school of another State.

Act No. 52, Apr. 15, 1921.

Michigan: To amend section 1, Act No. 213, Public Acts of 1903, being section 5812. Compiled Laws of 1915, relating to the granting of teachers' certificates by the regents of the University of Michigan.

Regents may grant to any person receiving a bachelor's, master's, or doctor's degree a teacher's certificate valid in any of the schools of the State when filed or recorded in the office of the legal examining officer or officers of the county, township, city, or district where such person expects to teach. Such certificate may be annulled only by the regents, but its effect may be suspended for cause in any county, township, city, or district by proper examining authority thereof. Act. No. 223, May 17, 1921.

Michigan: See also E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; G (c), County and local normal schools.

Nebraska: See G (b), State normal schools.

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

New York: To amend the education law relative to the qualifications of teachers in primary and grammar schools.

Adds persons having completed a course in "any approved college" to those having necessary qualifications. Ch. 155, Apr. 5, 1920.

North Dakota: See G (b), State normal schools.

Oregon: To amend section 4948, Oregon Laws, relating to certification of teachers on graduation from standard colleges.

Amends the law regarding the certification of teachers so that where a standard college or university offers a normal-school course equivalent to that of a standard normal school, those who have been graduated therefrom and have completed the normal-school course, will be granted certificates valid to teach in the elementary grades. Where an applicant for a certificate has been graduated from a standard college or university and has completed 15 semester hours in education, but has not completed a normal school course, he will receive a certificate valid for teaching in the high schools only.

Ch. 376, Feb. 26, 1921.

Pennsylvania: To amend section 2021 of the School Code of 1911, relating to examinations of normal-school students.

Dispenses with State board of normal-school examiners and provides that State superintendent shall prescribe and conduct necessary examinations. Each graduate of a State normal school shall receive such certificate as may be prescribed by State board of education. Certificate shall qualify holder to teach for two years in grades, departments or divisions named therein.

No. 330, May 20, 1921.

Pennsylvania: To amend section 1316 (as amended) and 1317 of the School Code of 1911, relating to teachers' certificates issued to college or university graduates.

Strikes out provision that applicant for a provisional college certificate must have completed not less than 200 hours of work in pedagogical studies, and inserts in lieu thereof the requirement that applicant shall have completed "such work in education as may be approved by the State council of education." For a permanent college certificate, applicant must have successfully taught three years and must have completed work in education approved by said council.

No. 376, May 20, 1921.

Pennsylvania: See also F (b), Teachers' salaries.

South Carolina: See E (b), Teachers' examinations and certificates, general.

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

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

E (f) Teachers' Associations; Reading Circles.

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

F. TEACHERS: EMPLOYMENT; CONTRACT; APPOINTMENT; DISMISSAL.**(a) General; Tenure, Duties, Etc.**

Arizona: See A (c1), County boards.

California: To amend section 1609 of the Political Code, relating to the powers and duties of school trustees and city and county boards of education; providing for permanent tenure for teachers of two years' successful service in districts with eight teachers or more, and providing for notice and hearing in case of proposal to dismiss such teacher for cause.

Ch. 878, June 3, 1921.

Colorado: Relating to contracts between teachers and school boards; providing for the forfeiture of license by teacher breaking contract.

Ch. 211, Apr. 7, 1921.

Colorado: To provide for an oath or affirmation of allegiance to be taken by all persons who are teaching or who may hereafter be employed to teach in public, private, or parochial schools or other institutions of learning in this State.

Ch. 218, Feb. 15, 1921.

Colorado: Relating to the tenure of service of teachers in the public schools.

SECTION 1. Any teacher, who has heretofore been or shall hereafter be employed as a regularly elected teacher for three consecutive school years in any first-class school district having 20,000 or more inhabitants, and shall be re-elected after the passage of this act, shall without further election have stable and continuous tenure of his or her position during efficiency and good behavior.

SEC. 2. No teacher, who has been or shall hereafter be employed for three consecutive years shall be dismissed or retired; nor, except in case of a general reduction of salaries in that district when applicable to the salaries of 50 per cent or more of all teachers in the district, shall the salary of any teacher be reduced for any political or religious reason, nor for any reason that shall not promote the efficiency of the service, nor until the charge in writing, signed by the person making the same, has been filed for at least 10 days with the secretary of the board of school directors employing such teacher, nor until such charge has been served upon the accused for at least 30 days, nor until the said board shall sustain such charge at a hearing at which the teacher complained against and the person making such a complaint shall have been heard in person with or without counsel; provided that if the district superintendent of schools and the principal or other supervisor having supervision of a teacher shall recommend the dismissal of said teacher for cause not political or religious, the board of education may, by the vote of not less than two-thirds of its entire membership, dismiss such teacher without such hearing. In such case, however, a statement in writing of the cause of such dismissal shall be delivered or mailed to such teacher by the secretary of the district, and a copy thereof shall be preserved in the records of the district. No testimony shall be received or considered at any hearing herein provided for unless the same is given orally before such board by a witness who is under oath or affirmation. Such oath or affirmation may be administered by the president of the board, and any witness who shall make a false oath or affirmation pertaining to the matter under inquiry shall be guilty of perjury and punished accordingly.

Ch. 215, Apr. 28, 1921.

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

Indiana: Regulating teachers' contracts and the payment of teachers.

Contract to be in writing and to stipulate beginning and length of term, amount of salary, and number of payments. Teacher to be paid during period when school is closed by school or health authorities, except for two weeks of Christmas holidays. Part payment may be arranged for teachers absent on account of sickness, or attending meetings and the like. Either party may cancel contract by giving 15 days' notice. Teacher's license may be revoked if such notice is not given. Ch. 91, Mar. 7, 1921.

Kentucky: See A (c1), County boards.

Massachusetts: To abolish the fee for the registration of applicants for teacher, recommendation of superintendent must be appended.

Ch. 18, Feb. 9, 1920.

Massachusetts: Relative to the dismissal of public-school teachers and superintendents.

Except in Boston and except in the case of union or district superintendents, teacher or superintendent shall be dismissed only by a two-thirds vote of the school committee, after 30 days' notice, and if he so desires, after the teacher or superintendent is allowed a hearing accompanied by a witness. In case of teacher, recommendation of superintendent must be appended.

Ch. 203, Apr. 15, 1921.

Minnesota: Regulating the payment of workmen's compensation awarded to any injured employee or to the descendants of any deceased employee from any county, city, town, village, or school district.

Ch. 26, Feb. 11, 1921.

Mississippi: To regulate contracts of public-school teachers, specifying instances in which the same may be canceled, and providing penalty and manner of enforcement.

Ch. 104, Mar. 19, 1920.

Missouri: See A (c1), County boards.

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

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

New Jersey: A further supplement to an act of October 19, 1903, establishing a thorough and efficient system of free public schools.

State commissioner of education may, with approval of State board of education, appoint a "helping teacher" to aid and direct the teachers of two or more districts, and may fix salary and traveling expenses, which expenses shall not exceed \$500 per annum. County superintendent shall apportion such salary and expenses out of school moneys received from the State.

Ch. 43, Mar. 24, 1920.

New Jersey: Relating to religious tests and inquiries as to religious affiliation.

No religious test for qualification shall be required of members of boards of education, employees of such boards, or other positions connected with public schools. No inquiry of applicants for public-school teachers' positions shall be made as to their religious affiliation.

Ch. 170, Apr. 15, 1920.

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

Ohio: To amend section 7700 of the General Code, relative to contracts for the employment of teachers.

Certificate of any superintendent, principal, or teacher who resigns or gives up his position without the consent of the board after August 1 of year for which employed shall be suspended for period of unexpired contract.

H. B. 143, p. 153, May 5, 1921.

Ohio: See also A (c1), County boards; A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

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

Oregon: Requiring an oath or affirmation of allegiance to the United States and the State of Oregon of all teachers in the public, private, and parochial schools of the State, including academies, colleges, universities, and other institutions of learning.

Ch. 115, Feb. 18, 1921.

Oregon: To amend sections 5183, 5242, 5245, 5246, 5247, 5248, and 5249, Oregon Laws, relating to employment and removal of teachers in certain districts, and increasing the number of directors in certain districts, providing for their election, and repealing conflicting acts.

Provides for seven in place of five members on the board of directors for the schools of Portland. Act further provides that five members of the board may dismiss a teacher, and that such action will not be subject to review by any other commission. If less than five members dismiss a teacher, she may appeal to the commission for a hearing.

Ch. 247, Feb. 23, 1921.

Oregon: See also A (c1), County boards; D (a), Buildings and sites, general.

Utah: Amending section 2440, Compiled Laws of 1917, relating to employment offices or agencies.

Exempts teachers' agency from requirement that such offices be licensed; unlawful for teachers' agency to charge commission in excess of 5 per cent of teacher's salary during first year.

Ch. 48, Mar. 8, 1921.

Virginia: To amend section 639 of the Code of Virginia, relating to the powers and duties of district school boards.

In employing teachers, selection shall be made from a list or lists of eligibles furnished by the division superintendent.

Ch. 411, Mar. 20, 1920.

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

F (b). Teachers' Salaries.

See also B (e), State aid for elementary education; C (c), Local taxation.

California: To amend section 1622 of the Political Code, relating to the expenditure of State and county school funds.

All State school money and 60 per cent of county school money shall be used to pay teachers' salaries for elementary schools, but city superintendents and supervising principals holding teachers' certificates may be paid from such salary fund.

Ch. 595, May 31, 1921.

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

Colorado: Relating to the salaries of public-school teachers and providing funds with which to pay the same.

Local district board shall certify to county superintendent number of teachers employed in the district, length of school term, and amount of money necessary to pay teachers \$75 per month each. County superintendent to submit to county commissioners estimate of aggregate amount needed in county for paying each teacher \$75 per month, and said commissioners shall levy a tax, not to exceed 5 mills on the \$1 of assessed valuation, for such purpose. Fund thus produced shall be apportioned on basis of number of teachers needed as certified by county superintendent, but district having fewer than 15 census children shall receive not less than \$22.50 per census child. Said fund to be used only in paying teachers' salaries. No teacher except substitute teachers, part-time teachers and teachers of special subjects shall receive less than \$75 per month. Minimum salary of \$1,000 per annum, payable in 12 monthly installments, is provided for teacher whose educational preparation consists of high-school graduation or equivalent and two years of professional training approved by State board of education. Minimum of \$1,200 similarly paid is provided for teacher whose preparation consists of high-school graduation and four years of approved professional training. These minima of \$1,000 and \$1,200 are applicable only to teachers

whose period of instruction is at least nine months in the school year; pro rata for shorter periods. For county where maximum tax of 5 mills is insufficient to pay minimum of \$75, State aid is provided from public school income fund. Nothing in this act shall prevent the levy of a school district tax.
Ch. 214, Apr. 11, 1921.

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

Hawaii: To provide an additional appropriation for the pay of public-school teachers, supervisors, and principals during the year 1921.

Act 32, Nov. 24, 1920.

Hawaii: To amend section 297, Revised Laws of 1915, as last amended by Act 107, Session Laws of 1919, relating to the maintenance of schools and salary schedule.

Approves salary schedule adopted by the department of public instruction on December 7 and 8, 1920.

Act 245, Apr. 27, 1921.

Illinois: To amend sections 81 and 117 of "An act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved June 12, 1900, as amended.

Teachers' warrants and other warrants, when there is no money in the district treasury to pay the same, shall bear interest at not exceeding 6 per cent until notice is given that money is available to pay.

S. B. 116, p. 832, June 3, 1921.

Indiana: Providing a minimum daily wage for teachers.

Beginning teachers, not less than 4½ cents multiplied by the "general average given such teacher on his highest grade of license at the time of contracting." Teacher of one year's successful experience, 4½ cents so multiplied; teacher of three or more years' experience, 5½ cents so multiplied; teacher of five or more years' experience, 6½ cents so multiplied; teacher now exempt from examination, 6½ cents multiplied by the "general average of scholarship and success given such teacher." Minimum wage paid any teacher in common schools shall be not less than \$800 per annum.

Ch. 56, Aug. 4, 1920.

Indiana: See also F (a), Teachers' employment, etc.

Kentucky: Providing for a minimum salary for teachers employed outside of graded school districts and outside of incorporated cities and towns maintaining separate school systems.

Minimum salary of \$75 per month where same can be paid with funds received from State and a county tax in territory affected of 25 cents on the \$100. In event said levy of 25 cents and fund received from State are insufficient to pay said \$75, a higher rate may be levied or county board may fix a minimum at such sum per month as the State fund supplemented by the entire 25-cent levy will pay.

Ch. 6, Mar. 5, 1920.

Maryland: To repeal and reenact sections 60, 126, 127, 128, 132A, 138, and 114, article 77, Code of Maryland, as amended, and to add new sections 126B and 132B, relating to "high schools" and to "schools for colored children," respectively, so as to provide increases in the minimum salaries of teachers and principals of white and colored elementary and high schools, and so as to provide for a reorganization of approved high schools.

Minimum salaries for white teachers: \$600; teacher with third grade certificate and three years' experience, \$650; second grade certificate, \$700; second grade with three years' experience, \$750; second grade with five years' experience, \$800; first grade certificate, \$850; first grade with three years' experience, \$850; first grade with five years' experience, \$900; first grade with eight years' experience, \$950; first grade teacher acting as principal of one or two teacher school shall receive \$50 additional. Principal of school of three or more teachers, including principal, shall receive not less than \$900; higher minimum based on principal's certificate and experience. County commissioners shall levy taxes to pay salaries herein provided for.

Three classes of high schools provided for: first class, four-year; second class, three-year; third class, two-year. Junior high schools may be organized.

Minimum salary of high school teachers, \$900; higher minima based on experience. Minimum salary of principal of first class high school, \$1,200; higher minima based on experience; second class high school, principal, \$100 more than minimum for teacher; third class, principal, \$50 more than minimum for teacher. State aid provided for high schools on basis of class.

Minimum salaries for colored teachers: \$40 per month; second grade certificate, \$50 per month; first grade certificate, \$65 per month; high school teacher, \$75 per month; high school principal, \$90.

After deductions from State school fund as provided by law, the balance of said fund shall be apportioned two-thirds on basis of number of children between ages of 6 and 14 and one-third on basis of aggregate attendance the previous year. State appropriations to counties for colored industrial schools and supervision of colored schools.

Ch. 118, Mar. 28, 1920.

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

Mississippi: To regulate the salaries of public-school teachers.

County superintendents to contract with teachers in accordance with following limitations: holders of third-grade certificates, between \$20 and \$30 a month; second-grade, between \$30 and \$40 a month; first-grade, between \$30 and \$150 a month. Salaries of principals and teachers in separate school districts shall be as fixed by trustees thereof, and in consolidated schools as fixed by county superintendent and trustees of such school. Teachers to be paid when schools are lawfully closed in case of emergency.

Ch. 166, Mar. 4, 1921.

Missouri: See A (c1), County boards; H (c), School year, etc., minimum school year, term; H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

New Jersey: See G (b), State normal schools.

New Mexico: Fixing the salaries of rural school teachers.

Teachers of rural schools shall be employed and paid on the following basis: Holder of second-grade certificate, a maximum salary of \$900 per school year of nine months; holder of third-grade certificate, maximum salary of \$540 per school year of nine months.

Ch. 88, Mar. 10, 1921.

New York: To amend paragraph b, subdivision 3, section 888, of the education law, relating to the salaries of the supervising and teaching staffs in cities of 1,000,000 or more inhabitants.

Regulates salaries up to May 31, 1920; requires that salaries be paid in accordance with prescribed schedules after that date.

Ch. 73, Mar. 23, 1920.

New York: To amend the education law, relative to the salaries of teachers and employees, and providing State aid for the payment thereof.

The salary of each teacher employed in a common school district under the provisions of this act shall not be less than at the rate of \$800 for a term of 40 weeks. - This is effective for the school year beginning August 1, 1920. In addition to the regular district and regular teachers' quotas, the State quota under one teacher is \$250 for each full-time teacher. Districts employing but one teacher and having an assessed valuation of over \$100,000 will receive a quota of \$200. Districts employing but one teacher and having an assessed valuation of \$100,000 or less shall receive a quota of \$200 and in addition \$2 for each entire \$1,000 that the assessed valuation is less than \$100,000. Where teachers are employed for a school year of less than 40 weeks, the quotas will be reduced proportionately.

In union free schools districts of over 4,500 population having a superintendent of schools the minimum salary for elementary teachers is \$1,000 and for high school teachers is \$1,150. The number of increments in each case must be not less than eight. The quota is \$350 a teacher, which is in addition to the regular district and regular teachers' quotas.

In union free schools districts of less than 4,500 population maintaining an approved academic department, the minimum salary for elementary teachers is \$800 and for high-school teachers \$900. The number of increments in each case must be not less than eight. The quota is \$300 a teacher.

In districts not maintaining an academic department the salary must be at least \$800 for the school year of 40 weeks. The quota is \$250 a teacher if employing more than one teacher.

All union free school districts maintaining academic departments must file schedules of salaries effective August 1, 1920, which shall not be less than those prescribed in the bill. Quotas will not be apportioned unless such schedules are filed with the department.

It must appear that each teacher who has been retained in the school since the school year 1918-19 is being paid for the school year beginning August 1, 1920, at least the amount of the quota apportioned under this law on account to such teacher in excess of the salary paid under the schedule or contract in effect March 1, 1919.

Where new positions are created and additional teachers employed they must be paid according to the schedules adopted and filed.

In Buffalo and Rochester the salary paid for the school year beginning August 1, 1920, shall be \$400 in addition to the salary under schedules in effect March 1, 1920. The number of annual increments must be at least eight of not less than \$100 each.

In Albany, Schenectady, Troy (including Lansingburg), Syracuse, Yonkers, Utica, Binghamton, and Niagara Falls, the minimum salary for elementary teachers is \$1,100 with eight increments not fixed. For the high-school teachers, minimum \$1,300 with eight increments not fixed. The salary to be paid beginning August 1, 1920, must be at least \$450 over the salary under schedules in force March 1, 1919, except in Syracuse and Yonkers, where the increase must be at least \$550 over such salary.

In all other cities the minimum salary for elementary teachers is \$1,000 with eight increments not fixed; for high-school teachers, \$1,150 with eight increments not fixed. The salary to be paid for the year beginning August 1, 1920, must be at least \$350 over the salary schedules in force March 1, 1919, except in Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, White Plains, and Lackawanna, in which cities the increase must be at least \$550 over such salary.

The quotas to be apportioned under this act are as follows: In Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Yonkers, Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, White Plains, and Lackawanna, \$550 a teacher; in Albany, Schenectady, Troy (including Lansingburg), Utica, Binghamton, and Niagara Falls, \$450 a teacher; in all other cities the quota is \$350 a teacher.

These quotas are apportioned for the purpose of aiding cities and school districts in paying the increased salaries of teachers provided in the law and shall be applied for such purpose. These quotas take the place next year of the extra teachers' quotas of the present year. The commissioner of education may withhold quotas for failure to comply with the law.

The law also grants a quota of \$200 for each year of academic work. This replaces the former academic quota. It also grants \$50 for the instruction of each nonresident academic pupil in place of \$40 as provided by last year's amendment. Ch. 680, May 10, 1920.

New York: See also G (b), State normal schools.

North Carolina: See B (d), State taxation for school purposes; H (c), School year, etc., minimum term.

North Dakota: To provide a minimum amount of training, a minimum salary for teaching experience of less than one school year, and a schedule of salary minima for teaching experience of from one to six years for teachers in the public schools.

After August 31, 1923, any entering teacher shall, as a minimum requirement, hold a diploma from an approved four-year high school or the equivalent and meet all certificating requirements as to professional study. *Minimum salaries:* Teacher employed prior to August 31, 1922, who has less training than a four-year high-school course shall receive at least \$720 a year; holder of diploma from four-year high school, \$810; holder of such diploma plus one year of approved normal training, \$1,000; holder of such diploma plus two years of approved normal training, or holder of second-grade professional certificate for life, \$1,100; holder of such diploma plus three years of approved normal training, or holder of first-grade professional certificate for life, \$1,200; holder of such diploma plus a degree from an approved standard college, \$1,300. No less than \$50 per year shall be added for each year of service in the profession for a period not to exceed five years. "In case of emergency, county superintendent may authorize the employment of persons not having qualifications herein set forth. "School year" in this act shall mean nine months. School boards shall

annually, not later than February 10, make schedules of minimum salaries in accordance with this act. School officers violating this act shall be subject to fine, and school districts shall be subject to civil action.

Ch. 112, Mar. 9; 1921.

Ohio: See B (d), State taxation for school purposes; B (e), State aid for elementary education.

Oregon: See A (c1), County boards.

Pennsylvania: To amend section 1205-A of the School Code of 1911, as amended by act of May 23, 1919, relating to teachers' salaries.

The salary of any teacher, principal, supervisor, district superintendent, or assistant superintendent may be increased at any time in the term.

No. 55, Apr. 5, 1921.

Pennsylvania: To amend sections 1210, 1103, and 524, as amended, and to repeal section 1212, School Code of 1911, relating to salaries of teachers, qualifications of superintendents, and school taxes in the several classes of school districts in this State.

SECTION 1210. 1. The minimum salaries of all teachers, supervisors, principals, and superintendents in the public schools of the Commonwealth, except as otherwise hereinafter provided, shall be paid by the several classes of districts in which such persons are employed, in accordance with the following schedules.

2. *Districts of the first class.*—Elementary teachers, minimum annual salary \$1,200, minimum annual increment \$100, minimum number of increments 8; assistant high-school teachers, minimum annual salary \$1,500, minimum annual increment \$100, minimum number of increments 3; junior-high-school teachers and city normal-school training teachers, minimum annual salary \$1,800, minimum annual increment \$125, minimum number of increments 8; high-school teachers and city normal-school teachers, minimum annual salary \$1,800, minimum annual increment \$175, minimum number of increments 8, provided that, subject to regulations prescribed by the State board of education and such additional regulations as the local board of public education may prescribe, the minimum maximum salary for high-school teachers shall be advanced to at least \$3,600; supervisors, minimum annual salary \$1,800, minimum annual increment \$125, minimum number of increments 8; elementary-school principals, minimum annual salary \$2,100, minimum annual increment \$237.50, minimum number of increments 8; junior-high-school, high-school, city normal-school principals, minimum annual salary \$4,000, minimum annual increment \$250, minimum number of increments 4. Vocational, industrial, manual-training, continuation-school, industrial-art, and similar teachers, if classified in the elementary schools, shall be entitled to the salary and increments prescribed in the schedule for elementary teachers, or, if classified in junior high schools, they shall be entitled to the salary and increments prescribed in the schedule for junior-high-school teachers. All teachers now holding valid licenses to teach in districts of the first class shall be deemed to have the minimum qualifications required by this act.

3. The principalships in elementary-continuation, industrial-trade, junior high, and high schools in districts of the first class shall be classified by the board of public education on the basis of the number of teachers or rooms in the school or such other facts and conditions as determine the relative importance and value of the service rendered by such principals. The board of public education shall fix the number of increments, the amount thereof, and the maximum salary of each of such principals, but no principal shall receive less than the minimum salary prescribed. The increments provided in the foregoing schedule for principals apply to those principals only who serve in the schools of the highest classification, which classification shall be determined by the board of public education.

4. Each person on the teaching or supervisory staff in a school district of the first class on the first Monday of July, 1921, shall be entitled to receive the minimum salary provided for herein, and, in addition thereto, to one annual increment for each year of accredited service or experience, not exceeding the number of increments authorized by this act.

5. *Districts of the second class.*—Elementary teachers, and elementary principals who devote less than one-half their time to supervision and administration,

minimum annual salary \$1,000, minimum annual increment \$100, minimum number of increments 8; high-school teachers, and high-school principals who devote less than one-half their time to supervision and administration, minimum annual salary \$1,400, minimum annual increment \$100, minimum number of increments 8, provided that where teachers in junior high schools have the qualifications required by the local school board for teachers of the senior high school, they shall be placed upon the high-school schedule, otherwise they shall be placed upon the elementary-school schedule; supervisors, minimum annual salary \$1,400, minimum annual increment \$100, minimum number of increments 8; elementary principals who devote one-half or more of their time to supervision and administration, minimum annual salary \$1,000, minimum annual increment \$100, minimum number of increments 8; high-school principals who devote one-half or more of their time to supervision and administration, minimum annual salary \$3,000, minimum annual increment \$125, minimum number of increments 8; superintendents, minimum annual salary \$5,000.

6. *Districts of the third class.*—Elementary teachers, and elementary principals who devote less than one-half of their time to supervision and administration, minimum annual salary \$1,000, minimum annual increment \$100, minimum number of increments 4; high-school teachers, and high-school principals who devote less than one-half of their time to supervision and administration, minimum annual salary \$1,200, minimum annual increment \$100, minimum number of increments 4, provided that where teachers in junior high schools have the qualifications required by the local school board for teachers of the senior high school, they shall be placed upon the high-school schedule, otherwise they shall be placed upon the elementary-school schedule; supervisors, minimum salary \$1,200, minimum annual increment \$100, minimum number of increments 4; elementary principals who devote one-half or more of their time to supervision and administration, minimum annual salary \$1,400, minimum annual increment \$100, minimum number of increments 4; high-school principals who devote one-half or more of their time to supervision and administration, minimum annual salary \$2,000, minimum annual increment \$125, minimum number of increments 4; superintendents, minimum annual salary \$3,500.

7. *Districts of the fourth class.*—Elementary teachers, minimum monthly salary \$100; high-school teachers, minimum monthly salary \$130.

8. County superintendents of counties having a population of less than 20,000, minimum annual salary \$2,500; county superintendents of counties having a population of 20,000 and more but less than 45,000, minimum annual salary \$3,000; county superintendents of counties having a population of 45,000 and more but less than 150,000, minimum annual salary \$3,500; county superintendents of counties having a population of 150,000 or more, minimum annual salary \$4,000; all assistant county superintendents, minimum annual salary \$2,500.

9. The foregoing schedules prescribe a minimum salary in each instance, and where an increment is prescribed it is also a minimum. It is within the power of the boards of education, boards of public-school directors, or county conventions of school directors, as the case may be, to increase, for any person or group of persons included in this schedule, the initial salary or the amount of an increment or the number of increments or the minimum qualifications set forth in this act. Teachers shall be entitled to the increments provided for in said schedules who have complied with such requirements as may be prescribed by the State board of education, except where additional qualifications are required by the local board of public education or board of school directors.

Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to interfere with or discontinue any salary schedule now in force in any school district so long as such schedule shall meet the requirements of this section, nor to prevent the adoption of any salary schedule in conformity with the provisions of this act.

10. The increments herein provided for are applicable only where the beneficiaries thereof remain in the service of the same school district. Where such teachers enter a new district, they shall enter at a point in the schedule to be agreed upon between said teachers and the employing districts, which agreement shall be made a part of the contract between them.

11. Teachers who are required, because of additional work, to devote more than the usual number of periods per day to their duties shall be entitled to a fair increase in compensation, to be determined by the board of public education or the board of school directors. Teachers who may be employed in giving instruction for only part of a day shall render such other service, for such period of time per day, as the board of public education or the board of school

directors may direct, but if such service can not be assigned to such teacher by the board of public education or the board of school directors, the salary paid to such teacher shall be proportioned to the number of hours of service rendered.

12. Only those persons holding one of the following certificates shall be qualified to teach in the public schools of this Commonwealth: College permanent certificate, college provisional certificate, normal-school diploma, normal-school certificate, special permanent certificate, special temporary certificate, permanent State certificate, certificates which are permanent licenses to teach by virtue of the provisions of section 1308 of this act [School Code] as amended, or such other kinds of certificates as are issued under the rules and regulations of the State board of education or State council of education. The State board of education shall also provide for the issuance of certificates by county or district superintendents, to meet such emergencies or shortage of teachers as may occur.

13. The holders of any of the foregoing certificates shall be entitled to the benefits of the salary schedule where the qualifications required for such certificates include not less than graduation from a State normal school of this Commonwealth or equivalent training, but holders of certificates which are permanent licenses to teach in the public schools of the Commonwealth shall be entitled to the benefits of this salary schedule, and nothing in this act, nor any regulations of the State board of education, shall invalidate any permanent certificate, except as hereinafter provided on account of incompetence, cruelty, negligence, immorality, or intemperance. Teachers not entitled to the benefits of the salary schedule herein provided shall become entitled to such benefits by meeting the qualifications prescribed in this act, and such teachers, until so qualified, shall receive at least \$75 per month: *Provided*, That a teacher holding a professional certificate, or a certificate of equivalent value as determined by the State board of education, shall receive a minimum monthly salary of \$85 upon meeting such qualifications as shall be required under the rules of the State board of education.

14. After the first day of September, 1927, all persons receiving certificates to teach in the public schools of the Commonwealth, except emergency certificates as herein provided for, shall have the qualifications required herein of beneficiaries of the salary schedule.

15. The State board of education shall provide for summer schools in normal schools, colleges, universities, and other educational institutions, and for extension courses and correspondence courses, for all teachers employed in the public-school system of the Commonwealth who wish to acquire the minimum qualifications prescribed herein or such further qualifications as may be desirable.

16. The board of public education or board of school directors of each school district shall establish a salary schedule with increments for all members of the teaching and supervisory staff not included in the schedules herein provided.

17. All certificates in effect the first Monday of July, 1921, shall remain valid for the period of time for which they were issued or renewed.

18. In school districts of the second, third, and fourth classes, at the beginning of the school year following the approval of this act, each teacher, supervisor, or principal, employed in the same school district in which he was employed for the previous school year, shall be entitled to the salary provided in the schedule next higher than the salary received by the said teacher during the said previous school year.

19. Of the salaries herein provided for teachers, supervisors, principals, and all other members of the teaching and supervisory staff in the public schools of the Commonwealth, except part-time and night-school teachers, the Commonwealth shall pay, to such school district as complies with the laws governing the public schools of the Commonwealth, for each said person employed therein as follows: In school districts of the first class, for each member of the teaching and supervisory staff, 25 per cent of the annual minimum salary prescribed herein for elementary teachers in such districts; in school districts of the second and third class, for each member of the teaching and supervisory staff, 35 per cent of the annual minimum salary prescribed herein for elementary teachers in such districts; in school districts of the fourth class, for each member of the teaching and supervisory staff, 50 per cent of the annual minimum salary prescribed herein for teachers in such districts: *Provided*, That where any member of the teaching or supervisory staff receives less salary than the minimum salary prescribed by the foregoing salary schedule for the class of district in

which he is teaching, there shall be paid to the district a corresponding per cent of the salary paid to such person: *And provided further*, That whenever payment is made upon the salary of any member of the teaching or supervisory staff from Federal or other State funds, such amount shall be, to the extent thereof, in lieu of the payment provided herein for such person: *Provided further*, That the superintendent of public instruction shall annually apportion to each fourth-class school district the sum of \$200 for each school permanently closed or discontinued in such district since 1911 or which may hereafter be permanently closed or discontinued.

In districts of second, third, and fourth classes, taxes must be levied to pay minimum salaries herein provided (sec. 1103). To be eligible for appointment as county, district, or assistant county or district superintendent, applicant must hold a diploma from a college or other institution approved by the college and university council or from a State normal school of Pennsylvania, and in addition, must have taught six or more years, not less than three of which must have been in a supervisory or administrative capacity, provided that approved graduate work in education may be accepted in lieu of said supervisory or administrative work (sec. 524). In districts of the first class, taxes must be levied (1) to pay the minimum salaries herein provided and the district's contributions to the teachers' retirement system; (2) to pay interest on, and retire principal of, the indebtedness of district; (3) to pay all other expenses and requirements of district, but taxes to raise this amount shall not be less than 2½ nor more than 3 mills.

No. 163, Apr. 28, 1921.

Pennsylvania: To amend section 629 of the School Code of 1911.

Provides for the continuance of teacher's salary during a period of sickness.
No. 365, May 20, 1921.

South Carolina: See II (c), School year, etc., minimum term; II (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

Texas: To amend chapter 14, article 2731, Revised Civil Statutes of 1911, relating to the salaries of teachers.

Fixes maximum monthly salaries that may be paid from the public free school fund as follows: Holder of permanent State certificate, \$150; holder of first-grade certificate, \$125; holder of second-grade, \$100; but these salaries may be increased by supplement from local funds.

Ch. 27, 3d called session, June 17, 1920.

Texas: To amend chapter 14, article 2781, Revised Civil Statutes of 1911, as amended by chapter 27, Acts of Third Called Session, 1919, relating to the salaries of teachers, so as to change the provision as to districts levying a local tax, and validating contracts heretofore made.

Amends maximum salary law by providing that salary limits therein shall not apply to districts levying a local tax.
Ch. 108, General Laws of 1921.

Texas: Amending article 2826, Revised Civil Statutes of 1911, and dispensing with the requirement that public-school teachers make affidavit in connection with salary checks as now provided by said statute and declaring an emergency.
Ch. 126, Mar. 31, 1921.

West Virginia: To amend section 55, chapter 2, Acts of 1919, regular session, relating to teachers' salaries.

Boards of education may fix special schedules of salaries for superintendents, principals, supervisors and other employees not teachers, and may fix salaries of teachers. To fix teachers' salaries in accordance with following classifications: For teachers in their first year of employment, (1) holder of third-grade certificate, not less than \$50 a month; (2) holder of second-grade, not less than \$60; (3) holder of first-grade certificate issued on examination or equivalent of short normal course, not less than \$85; (4) person who has completed short normal course or normal course in approved high school, at least \$5 a month more than holder of first-grade secured on examination; (5) holder of diploma from standard normal school or equivalent, at least \$15 a month more than holder of first-grade secured on examination; (6) person having completed an approved collegiate course or equivalent, at least \$20 a month

more than holder of first-grade secured on examination. For teachers who have taught one or more regular terms of school, advanced salaries as follows: Basic salary plus at least \$3 a month for second term; basic salary plus at least \$5 for third term; basic salary plus at least \$7.50 for the fourth term; basic salary plus at least \$10 for the fifth term; basic salary plus at least \$15 for the sixth to tenth terms, inclusive; basic salary plus at least \$20 for more than 10 terms. Lowest rates fixed above shall be minimum salaries. Board may allow higher rate than above for six weeks of approved teacher-training work in vacation period. Boards in independent districts, incorporated cities and towns, and in high schools and junior high schools "shall determine the results of salaries to be paid such teachers" without regard to the foregoing limitations and regulations. Equivalency under this act is determined by State board of education.

Ch. 8, Acts of 1921, Regular Session.

West Virginia: See also C (c), Local taxation.

Wisconsin: To amend paragraph (b), subsection (5), section 20.24, of the statutes, relating to minimum salaries of teachers.

To be not less than \$100 per month in cities of the first class and not less than \$75 in other districts.

Ch. 14, June 3, 1920.

F (c). Teachers' Pensions.

Arizona: To amend paragraph 2810, Chapter XVI, Title XI, Revised Statutes of 1913, Civil Code, relating to the retirement of teachers.

On reaching 60 years of age and completing 30 years of teaching service in the public schools, 15 of which shall have been in the public schools of Arizona, or on completing 20 years of service and becoming incapacitated, teacher may be retired by State board of education. Annuity \$600, payable from State school fund.

Ch. 153, Mar. 19, 1921.

California: To amend section 15, chapter 694, Statutes and Amendments of 1913, relating to retirement salaries for public-school teachers.

Extends benefits of act to teachers in the California polytechnic school and the school for the deaf and the blind.

Ch. 853, June 3, 1921.

California: To amend section 16, chapter 694, Statutes and Amendments of 1913, relating to retirement salaries for public-school teachers.

In reckoning length of service of a teacher, each month of service in the military or naval forces of the United States during war with a foreign power shall be construed as a month of service under this act.

Ch. 855, June 3, 1921.

Connecticut: Amending section 1019 of the General Statutes, as amended by section 2, chapter 270, Acts of 1919, relating to the teachers' retirement system.

Regulates the ages at which teachers may be retired and the service required; regulates amounts of annuities.

Ch. 358, June 24, 1921.

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

Hawaii: To amend section 9, Act 114, Session Laws of 1915, relating to the retirement fund for teachers.

If teacher withdraws or is discharged from the service before entitled to a pension, one-half of amount paid in shall be paid back without interest; if teacher dies, the whole amount paid in shall be paid, without interest, to widow or children in their minority.

Act 165, Apr. 25, 1921.

Hawaii: Providing for the pensioning of teachers in certain Government schools of the Territory.

Applies to Lahainaluna school in Maui County and to the boys' and girls' industrial schools in the city and county of Honolulu.

Act 160, Apr. 25, 1921.

Hawaii: To amend sections 5 and 6, Act 114, Session Laws of 1915, relating to the pensioning of retired teachers.

Allows credit of one-half time for service in private recognized English schools. Act 189, Apr. 26, 1921.

Idaho: Creating a teachers' retirement fund and a board of the teachers' retirement fund; providing a levy on one-half of 1 per cent of the annual salaries of all the active teachers of the State of Idaho; providing for the retirement of teachers and qualifications for eligibility under teachers' retirement fund; defining teachers; defining year; providing a board of the teachers' retirement fund; providing for the control, use, and investment of said fund; providing for meetings and reports of the board of the teachers' retirement fund; providing a fiscal year for said fund; exempting an annuity from seizure by legal process; prohibiting the alienation of an annuity; providing penalties.

Ch. 197, Mar. 7, 1921.

Illinois: To amend sections 152, 154, 155, 156, 156a, 156b, 157, 158, and 165 of "An act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved June 12, 1900, as amended, and repealing "An act to provide for the contribution from public moneys to the public-school teachers' pension and retirement fund in cities having a population exceeding 100,000," approved June 5, 1911.

Pensions for teachers in cities of 100,000 inhabitants (Chicago). Trustees of such fund are constituted. Tax of three-tenths mill authorized. Contributions of teachers are regulated. Rules prescribed for persons beginning to contribute to fund. Amount of annuity fixed. Intent of act is that public funds for retirement purposes shall be twice as much as aggregate of teachers' contributions. S. B. 425, p. 821, June 29, 1921.

Illinois: To amend sections 25, 25a, 27, 30, and 34 of "An act in relation to an Illinois State teachers' pension and retirement fund," approved May 27, 1915.

Prescribes conditions on which annuities shall be granted; regulates refunds to teachers ceasing to teach; regulates computation of term of service; defines "teacher." H. B. 743, p. 810, June 30, 1921.

Indiana: Relating to the retirement of superannuated and disabled teachers in cities having a population of more than 56,000 and less than 70,000.

Amends an act of March 5, 1913, to make it conform to the census of 1920. Provides for board of commissioners composed of five members. Annuities specified for different periods of service. "Teacher" defined.

Ch. 52, Mar. 1, 1921.

Indiana: To amend certain sections of chapter 182, Acts of 1915, relating to annuities for retired public-school teachers.

Board of five trustees provided. Board to adopt rules and regulations for the control and investment of the funds. Rates of assessments of teachers are enumerated, being based on age at which service is entered. Proportions of teachers' contributions to be refunded when teacher leaves service are fixed, such proportions being based on length of service; after 10 years 100 per cent is refunded. State treasurer is custodian of funds. Keeping of accounts regulated. Members and beneficiaries of funds defined. Ch. 256, Mar. 11, 1921.

Maine: To amend section 172, chapter 16, Revised Statutes, relating to teachers' pensions; providing full pension for teachers retiring prior to September 30, 1913.

P. L., ch. 65, Mar. 30, 1921.

Maryland: Amending section 62, article 77, Annotated Code, subtitle "Teachers," increasing pensions paid to teachers.

Ch. 447, Apr. 23, 1920.

Maryland: To establish the Maryland Teachers' Retirement System; to create a retirement fund; and to provide for the payment of annuities to teachers in State educational institutions who retire or become disabled.

Ch. 509, Apr. 9, 1920.

Massachusetts: Relative to the retirement allowance of public-school teachers who were at one time employees of the State.

Allows such teachers the benefits of the retirement law.

Ch. 49, Feb. 20, 1920.

Massachusetts: Relative to taxation of retirement allowances of officers or employees of the State or any division thereof.

Such allowances to be taxed as income from profession, employment, trade, or business, and shall be subject to the law governing taxes on such income and to exemptions therefrom.

Ch. 102, Mar. 5, 1920.

Massachusetts: To enable the city treasurer, custodian of the Boston teachers' retirement fund, to collect reservations from the members of the association on the basis of equality.

Regulates reservations from teachers' salaries for the retirement fund; such reservation shall be at the rate of \$18 per year. Increases from three months to one year the time within which teachers retiring from service may withdraw amounts reserved from salary.

Ch. 140, Mar. 18, 1920.

Massachusetts: Relative to the retirement of public-school teachers.

Regulates certain details as to payment of retirement allowances of teachers. Provides for the retirement of teachers on becoming disabled after 20 years of service. Regulates treatment of periods of sickness or leaves of absence.

Ch. 335, Apr. 21, 1920.

Massachusetts: Relative to certain benefits under the State teachers' retirement laws.

The provisions of section 10, chapter 32, of the general laws shall hereafter apply to all members of the State teachers' retirement association irrespective of the date of retirement: *Provided*, That in no case shall the present pension of a retired teacher be reduced.

Ch. 460, May 27, 1921.

Minnesota: To amend section 1427, General Statutes of 1913, as last amended by chapter 144, laws of 1919, relating to teachers' retirement funds in cities of the first class.

Fixes tax rates for such purpose which vary from one-tenth mill in certain cities to 1/4 mills in certain other cities.

Ch. 303, Apr. 15, 1921.

Nevada: See B (d), State taxation for school purposes.

New Jersey: To amend Article XXVIII, section 247, act of October 19, 1903, as amended by chapter 80, Laws of 1919, relating to the teachers' pension and annuity fund.

Defines terms used in the act as "retirement system," "board of trustees," "teacher," etc.

Ch. 173, Apr. 15, 1920.

New Jersey: To amend Article XXVIII, act of October 19, 1903, as amended by chapter 80, Laws of 1919, relating to the teachers' pension and annuity fund.

Defines terms used in the act. Regulates allowance of credit for service.

Ch. 194, Apr. 19, 1920.

New Jersey: To amend Article XXVIII, act of October 19, 1903, as amended by chapter 80, Acts of 1919, relating to the teachers' pension and annuity fund.

Regulates annuities allowed teachers.

Ch. 222, Apr. 20, 1920.

New Jersey: Directing the board of trustees of the teachers' retirement fund created by act of May 7, 1907, to transfer to the board of trustees of the

teachers' pension and annuity fund created by chapter 80, Acts of 1919; the books, records, cash, securities, assets and other property belonging to said retirement fund.

Ch. 389, Apr. 21, 1920.

New Jersey: To amend section 247 of an "Act to establish a thorough and efficient system of free public schools," etc., approved October 19, 1903, as amended by chapter 173, Laws of 1920, relating to a teachers' retirement fund.

Defines terms used in the act as "retirement system," "teacher," etc. Janitorial employees permitted to join teachers' pension fund.

Ch. 219, Apr. 8, 1921.

New Jersey: To amend section 255, chapter 80, Laws of 1919, relating to the teachers' pension and annuity fund.

Regulates the administration of the fund. Amendment provides for a secretary of the pension fund.

Ch. 325, Apr. 12, 1921.

New Jersey: See also B (n), State finance and support, general.

New York: Providing for the retirement on pensions of employees of boards of education, other than superintendents and teachers, in cities having a population of 100,000 or more.

Ch. 500, May 4, 1920.

New York: To amend the education law relative to the State teachers' retirement fund for public-school teachers.

Law generally amended.

Ch. 503, May 4, 1920.

New York: To amend the education law relative to the retirement fund for public-school teachers.

Regulates the deductions from teachers' salaries.

Ch. 752, May 12, 1920.

New York: To amend the Greater New York charter relative to the teachers' retirement fund.

Ch. 784, May 17, 1920.

New York: To amend the Greater New York charter relative to the powers of the retirement board in the board of education.

Ch. 791, May 17, 1920.

New York: To amend subdivision 1, section 1109, of the education law, as amended, relating to the retirement of public-school teachers who have taught for a period of 60 years.

Adds provision that a teacher employed in the public schools of the State who has taught 60 years shall, on retirement, be entitled to an annuity not less than \$1,200.

Ch. 294, Apr. 21, 1921.

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

North Carolina: To repeal chapter 419, Public-Local Laws of 1917; and to authorize the trustees of the teachers' retirement fund of Guilford County to make final settlement with the active members of the association.

Law authorizing creation of fund is repealed. Active members to be settled with on basis of amounts paid in.

Ohio: To amend section 7896-34 of the General Code and to add thereto section 7896-22a, relating to the inclusion of educational employees in the teachers' retirement law and to compulsory retirement under that law.

Includes under classification "teacher" the educational employees of the State department of public instruction. Any teacher, except a new entrant with less than five years of service may be retired on becoming 60 years of age. Any teacher shall be retired at end of school year in which age of 70 is reached.

S. B. 126, p. 237, May 14, 1921.

Oregon: To amend sections 5386 and 5387, Oregon Laws, relating to teachers' retirement fund associations in school districts of 10,000 or more children of school age.

Regulates the payment of public funds of the district to such association.

Ch. 252, Feb. 24, 1921.

Pennsylvania: To amend section 1 of an act approved June 14, 1915, as amended, providing for the retirement with half-pay of certain disabled State employees; changing the conditions under which said employees may be retired and the procedure therein, changing the pension period, and defining "State employee" to include officers and employees in the legislative and executive branches of the State government, including those in the department of public instruction who are not contributors to the State teachers' retirement fund, and officers and employees of State institutions. No. 112, Apr. 20, 1921.

Pennsylvania: To amend sections 1 and 12 of an act approved July 18, 1917, providing for a public-school employee's retirement system.

Permits employees in the State department of education to withdraw from the retirement system at any time before July 1, 1921. Thereafter new employees in said department shall be members of said system unless they elect otherwise in writing filed with retirement board within 30 days of beginning of employment. Employees withdrawing under this provision shall be entitled to reimbursement of money paid in. No. 126, Apr. 21, 1921.

Pennsylvania: See also F (b), Teachers' salaries.

Porto Rico: To amend section 10 of "An act to create a pension fund for the teachers of Porto Rico and for other purposes," approved December 5, 1917.

Teacher contributing to pension fund and having taught 21 years in the public schools of Porto Rico shall be entitled to pension equal to two-thirds of average annual salary for last 5 years, but not to exceed \$600 a year. Teacher becoming physically unfit after 10 years of service shall receive a pension of \$360 a year. Teacher becoming physically unfit before having taught 10 years and after having taught one full course shall receive such pension as the board may determine, but not to exceed \$200. Act No. 70, July 21, 1921.

Rhode Island: Amending chapter 49 of the General Laws by adding thereto section 5, relating to retired teachers' pensions.

"Teacher" defined to include "all persons employed as teachers in such colleges and schools, including schools in public institutions, as are entirely managed and controlled by the State." Person must hold a certificate of qualification as teacher issued by or under authority of State board of education. Ch. 2053, Apr. 21, 1921.

Rhode Island: Amending chapter 69 of the General Laws, relating to retired teachers' pensions.

Pension to be paid under this chapter shall in no case be less than at the rate of \$400 annually. Additional appropriation of \$7,000. Ch. 2054, Apr. 21, 1921.

Tennessee: See T (b), Schools for the deaf.

Utah: To amend section 4758, Compiled Laws of 1917, relating to teachers' pensions in cities of the first and the second class.

Deductions from teachers' salaries shall be 1 per cent of each such salary, but on no amount greater than \$1,200. Board of education to pay an amount equal to that contributed by teachers. Ch. 109, Mar. 10, 1921.

Vermont: To amend certain sections of No. 57, Acts of 1919, relative to the Vermont teachers' retirement system.

Defines word "teacher" to include any teacher, principal, supervisor, or superintendent in the public schools or in any normal school, teacher-training institution, or school conducted under the director of institutions located within the State and supported wholly by the State. Act regulates the organization and administration of the retirement system; provides for the State annuity fund, which shall be sufficient to equal teachers' contributions; regulates refunds on the withdrawal of members from the association. No. 50, Apr. 1, 1921.

Wisconsin: To repeal sections 42.01 to 42.18, inclusive, excepting certain provisions thereof herein referred to, and to repeal subsection (4) of section

20.25 and section 20.30 of the statutes, relating to the teachers' insurance and retirement fund; to amend paragraph (d), subsection (5), section 20.24, and to create sections 42.20 to 42.54, inclusive, and section 20.21, and to create a new section, to be numbered 20.30, providing a State retirement system for the public schools, the normal schools, and the university, providing a penalty, and making an appropriation.
Ch. 430, July 5, 1921.

Wisconsin: To amend subsection (1), section 42.18 (amended by sec. 300, ch. 242, Laws of 1921); to repeal section 310, chapter 242, Laws of 1921; to amend subdivision (d), subsection (1), section 17.23, of the statutes to create subsections 1 and 15 of section 925-xx of the statutes; and to amend said section 925-xx, relating to teachers' annuity and retirement fund in cities of the first class.
Ch. 591, July 14, 1921.

G. TEACHERS: PROFESSIONAL TRAINING AND EDUCATION.

(a). University Departments and School of Education.

See Q (a), Teachers colleges.

G (b). State Normal Schools.

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

Arkansas: To provide for the maintenance and support of the State normal school at Conway.

Provides for an annual State tax of one-fifth mill for the support of said institution.
Act 138, p. 213, Feb. 17, 1921.

Arkansas: See also B (d), State taxation for school purposes.

California: Providing for the selection of an area within which the State normal school at San Francisco shall be located; authorizing the board of trustees thereof to acquire by purchase, gift, condemnation, or otherwise such tracts of land within said selected area as may be necessary for the uses of said school; authorizing the construction or reconstruction of suitable and necessary buildings and improvements thereon and the purchase of necessary and appropriate furniture and equipment therefor; making an appropriation therefor; and repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith.
Ch. 280, May 24, 1921.

California: To amend sections 354, 1487, 1488, 1489, 1494, 1495, 1503, and 1507 of the Political Code, relating to State normal schools, and to repeal sections 1497, 1501, and 1502 of the Political Code.

State normal schools to be known as State teachers' colleges. Each such college under a board of seven trustees, of which the governor and State superintendent shall be members ex officio. Courses shall not exceed four years. Powers and duties of boards prescribed. Students admitted under rules prescribed by State board of education. Teachers holding valid certificates may be admitted. Diplomas to entitle holders to teachers' certificates.
Ch. 471, May 27, 1921.

California: To amend sections 1518a and 1519 of the Political Code, relating to the powers and duties of the State board of education.

In provisions relating to the control and supervision of the State normal schools, words "normal schools" are stricken out and "teachers' colleges" substituted therefor. State board no longer required to compile and publish textbooks for use in teachers' colleges, but "prescribes" books. Board to prescribe standards for granting baccalaureate degrees by teachers' colleges.
Ch. 485, May 27, 1921.

California: To amend section 1488 of the Political Code, relating to normal schools.

The State normal schools now or hereafter established "shall be known as 'State normal schools' or teachers' colleges," and shall each be under the management and supervision of the State department of education, as provided by law.
Ch. 505, May 28, 1921.

California: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general; A (b), State boards; L (j), Agriculture.

Colorado: To establish a State normal school at Alamosa, and making an appropriation therefor.
Ch. 184, May 4, 1921.

Colorado: Levying a tax for the benefit and use of the State normal school at Greeley, known as the State teachers' college, pursuant to the amendment of section 11, Article X, of the State constitution, authorizing additional levy for the support of State educational institutions.

Additional annual levy of 0.0813 mill is provided. Ch. 185, Mar. 23, 1921.

Colorado: Levying a tax for the use and benefit of the State normal school at Guffey, pursuant to the amendment to section 11, Article X, of the State constitution, authorizing additional levy for the support of State educational institutions.

Additional annual levy of 0.03035 mill is provided. Ch. 186, Mar. 23, 1921.

Connecticut: See L (c), Physical education.

Idaho: To remove the Albion normal school from its present location and to establish it at a site to be selected by the State board of education at the city of Burley, in Cassia County; providing for the disposal of the buildings now belonging to said school at Albion; for acquiring a site at Burley in Cassia County and the erection of suitable buildings thereon; making an appropriation for that purpose; repealing section 1003, Idaho Compiled Statutes, and declaring an emergency.
Ch. 110, Mar. 15, 1921.

Illinois: Changing the name of the Eastern Illinois state normal school, at Charleston, to the eastern Illinois State teachers' college.

H. B. 329, p. 800, June 3, 1921.

Illinois: Changing the name of the Northern Illinois State normal school at De Kalb to Northern Illinois State teachers college.

H. B. 367, p. 815, June 24, 1921.

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

Indiana: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; P (b), Finance, lands, support.

Kansas: See P (c), State universities and colleges.

Kentucky: To amend section 4527, Carroll's Kentucky Statutes, 1918, relating to the State normal school for colored persons.

Board of trustees to consist of superintendent of public instruction and three persons appointed by the governor. Term of appointed members, three years, one appointed each year.
Ch. 162, Acts of 1920.

Kentucky: See also L (c), Physical education.

Louisiana: See S (a), Libraries and museums.

Maine: To amend section 146, chapter 16, Revised Statutes, as last amended by chapter 149, Public Laws of 1919, relating to the support of the five normal schools and the Madawaska training school.

Annual appropriation increased from \$127,000 to \$180,000. Fiscal year made to end June 30.
P. L., ch. 46, Mar. 24, 1921.

Maryland: See B (d), State taxation for school purposes.

Massachusetts: Authorizing the State department of education to grant the degree of bachelor of education to any person completing a four-year course in a Massachusetts State Normal School. Ch. 92, Mar. 10, 1921.

Minnesota: To redesignate the State normal schools and the normal school board, and to enable said board to award appropriate degrees.

Such institutions to be designated Winona State teachers college, Mankato State teachers college, St. Cloud State teachers college, Duluth State teachers college, Morehead State teachers college, and Bemidji State teachers college, respectively. "State normal school board" to become "State teachers college board." Said board shall have authority to award appropriate degrees to persons who complete the prescribed four-year curriculum in State teachers colleges. Ch. 260, Apr. 13, 1921.

Mississippi: See L (c), Physical education; P (b), Finance, lands, support.

Missouri: See L (c), Physical education.

Montana: Amending section 700, Revised Codes of 1907, relating to the payment for securities purchased with State normal school funds.

Regulates payments in cases of investment of the permanent fund belonging to the normal schools. Ch. 11, Jan. 21, 1921.

Montana: See also B (d), State taxation for school purposes.

Nebraska: Amending section 7072, Revised Statutes of 1913, relating to the normal schools.

Authorize governing board of such schools "to prescribe for the normal schools courses of instruction which shall include such subjects as are usually taught in normal schools, schools of education, and teachers' college." Ch. 65, Mar. 25, 1921.

Nebraska: Amending sections 7057 and 7067, Revised Statutes of 1913, relating to State normal schools and to State certificates.

State treasurer is no longer a member of board of education of State normal schools. Board now to consist of State superintendent and six members appointed by the governor; term of appointive members, six years, two appointed every two years. State certificates are issued to persons completing courses at normal schools, as follows: For completion of elementary course, elementary State certificate valid for from one to three years; for completion of two-year collegiate course, diploma recognized as a first-grade State certificate valid in all schools for three years and renewable for life after two years of successful experience; for completion of four-year collegiate course, a bachelor of arts degree and a first-grade certificate valid in all schools for three years and renewable for life after two years of successful experience.

Ch. 67, Mar. 25, 1921.

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

New Jersey: Appropriating \$30,000 to increase salaries of teachers in the State normal schools at Trenton, Newark, and Montclair.

Ch. 123, Apr. 7, 1920.

New Jersey: To amend section 1, chapter 118, Laws of 1913, relating to the establishment of State normal schools in counties.

Amended act authorized the State board of education to establish a State normal school in any district located in a county of the first class when such district offered a suitable building for such school. Present amendment adds county of the second class. Ch. 125, Mar. 31, 1921.

New Jersey: Providing for the establishment of an additional State normal school, such school to be located by the State board of education at a suitable place in Hudson County. Ch. 319, Apr. 12, 1921.

New Jersey: See also B (a), State finance and support, general.

New Mexico: See P (a), Higher education, general; P (b), Finance, lands, support.

New York: To amend the education law (sec. 817) relative to the classification of salaries of the members of the faculty and the State college for teachers and the State normal schools.

Provides for increases of salaries at State college for teachers and 10 State normal schools and makes appropriation therefor. Increases range from \$100 for assistant instructors to \$500 for president of teachers' college.

Ch. 499, May 4, 1920.

New York: Providing for plans and specifications for the construction of suitable buildings for the use of the State normal and training school for teachers to be located in the city of White Plains, county of Westchester, and making an appropriation therefor.

Ch. 897, May 21, 1920.

New York: See also M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.; O (a), Vocational education, general; Q (a), Teachers' colleges.

North Carolina: To amend sections 5865 and 5867, article 9, chapter 96, Consolidated Statutes, relating to conferring degrees and relating to course of study prescribed at East Carolina teachers' training school.

Authorizes conferring degrees.

Ch. 68, Aug. 26, 1920.

North Carolina: To place certain State normal schools under the control of the State board of education.

Applies to Appalachian training school, the Cullowhee state normal and industrial school, Elizabeth City state normal school, Fayetteville State normal school, Slater State normal school, Cherokee Indian State normal school. State board to have supervision of such schools. For two first mentioned, board shall prescribe "rules and regulations for the conduct, management, and enlargement" thereof, and shall appoint for each a board of 7 trustees. For other institutions, board shall prescribe "rules and regulations for the control, management, and enlargement" thereof, and may organize such schools "on the same plane as that provided for the organization of the Appalachian and the Cullowhee school, or may change the organization.

Ch. 61, Feb. 24, 1921.

North Carolina: To amend sections 5863 and 5870, Consolidated Statutes of North Carolina, relating to the name of the East Carolina teachers training school.

Changed to East Carolina teachers college.

North Carolina: See also H (c), School year, etc., minimum term; P (b), Finance, lands, support.

North Dakota: To amend sections 1589, 1594, and 1595, Compiled Laws of 1913, relating to normal schools.

The "normal board of control" may, with approval of State board of administration, extend the normal school course beyond the 2-year course above a first-class high-school course. State board of administration and the faculty of a normal school may, in addition to "diplomas of appropriate grade," grant the bachelor of arts degree in education. All degrees and diplomas so granted shall "have value as teachers' licenses according to the provisions of the certification law of the State."

Ch. 106, Mar. 10, 1921.

North Dakota: Authorizing the board of administration to create a students' loan fund at State normal schools.

Such funds to be created by diverting thereto a portion of the Institutional Fund. Loans shall be made to students preparing for the profession of teaching; shall not bear interest until the completion of the course of study; no student shall be loaned more than \$25 per month or more than \$300 in the aggregate.

Ch. 110, Mar. 9, 1921.

North Dakota: See also F (b), Teachers' salaries.

Ohio: See A (s), Administration and supervision, general; G (c), County and local normal schools.

Oregon: To amend sections 4942 and 4927, Oregon Laws, defining elementary teachers' training course.

From time this act takes effect until January 1, 1923, such course shall consist of a continuous term of 12 weeks; from January 1, 1923, to January 1, 1925, it shall consist of a term or terms amounting to 24 weeks; after January 1, 1925, term or terms shall amount to 36 weeks. Such terms to be beyond the twelfth grade. Subjects additional to those prescribed in the act may be prescribed by State board of standardization. Ch. 55, Feb. 14, 1921.

Oregon: See also P (b), Finance, lands, support.

Pennsylvania: To add to article 20 of the School Code of 1911 new section 2040, authorizing the State board of education to investigate the propriety of purchase by the State of the Cheyney training school for teachers, and to make such purchase. No. 130, Apr. 20, 1921.

Pennsylvania: See also F (b), Teachers' salaries.

Rhode Island: To amend section 5, chapter 71, of the General Laws, entitled "Of the normal school teachers' institutes, and lectures."

Trustees of normal school may pay duly admitted and regular pupils, residents of the State, not exceeding \$40 for each quarter year for traveling expenses, but aggregate of such payments shall not exceed \$3,000 in any year. Payments to be made to pupils in proportion to respective distances from their homes. Ch. 1860, Apr. 20, 1920.

Rhode Island: Changing the name of the "Rhode Island Normal School" to "Rhode Island College of Education," and authorizing the trustees of said college to grant degrees. Ch. 1869, Apr. 22, 1920.

South Dakota: To amend section 5610, Revised Code of 1919, relating to the names and location of the State normal schools.

The normal school, as established and located at Madison, in Lake County, the normal school, as established and located at Spearfish, in Lawrence County, and the normal school, as established and located at Springfield, in Bon Homme County, shall continue to be the normal schools of the State, to be known as the "Eastern South Dakota State Normal School," the "Spearfish Normal School," and the "Southern State Normal School," respectively, the control of which is vested in the board of regents. Ch. 324, Mar. 12, 1921.

Tennessee: To amend chapter 117, Public Acts of 1917, providing for the issuance of \$625,000 of State school bonds for equipment, buildings, and other permanent improvements at the State normal schools and the Tennessee polytechnic institute at Cookeville by increasing the rate of interest thereon from 4 per cent to 6 per cent per annum and excepting said bonds from taxation. Ch. 3, Sept. 2, 1920.

Tennessee: Authorizing the State board of education to acquire by purchase real estate and dormitory buildings for the use and benefit of the Middle Tennessee State normal school at Murfreesboro, and to appropriate money for that purpose. Ch. 21, Sept. 4, 1920.

Tennessee: See also B (a), State finance and support, general; Q (a), teachers' colleges; R (a), higher private and endowed institutions.

Utah: See A (b1), State boards.

Virginia: See P (c), State universities and colleges.

Washington: Relating to tuition fees for State normal school extension work; amending section 4373, Rem. and Bal. Codes and Statutes.

Trustees of such schools may charge fees for extension work, such fees to be paid into a revolving fund for carrying on said work. Ch. 136, Mar. 19, 1921.

Washington: See also P (b), Finance, lands, support.

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

Wisconsin: See F (c), Teachers' pensions.

G (c). County and Local Normal and Training Schools.

See also N (a), High Schools.

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

Delaware: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general; A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

Iowa: See A (b2), State officers.

Kansas: Relating to normal training in high schools; amending section 9390, General Statutes of 1915.

Provision that each such high school meeting requirements of State board of education shall receive State aid of \$500 per annum is stricken out. In lieu thereof it is provided that such appropriation as legislation makes be divided equally among high schools offering approved normal training.

Ch. 243, Mar. 17, 1921.

Kansas: Relating to normal training in high schools; amending section 9391, General Statutes of 1915.

In lieu of requirement that normal training courses must have at least 10 students it is provided that training course of fourth year must have at least 4 students. Subjects are provided for fourth-year work as follows: American history, one year; psychology, methods and management, arithmetic, reading, grammar, and geography, one-half year each.

Ch. 244, Mar. 4, 1921.

Kansas: See also E (e), Recognition of normal and college diplomas, etc.

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

Michigan: To amend section 4, Act No. 241, Public Acts of 1903, being section 5946, Compiled Laws of 1915, relating to county normal training classes.

Authorizes holders of certificates of graduation from such classes to teach in rural agricultural school districts, and in one-room, two-room, and rural agricultural schools in township school district, and also in primary or graded school districts not containing an incorporated city or village.

Act no. 82, Apr. 22, 1921.

Minnesota: See B (a), State finance and support, general.

Missouri: To amend sections 11299 and 11300, Revised Statutes of 1919, relating to State aid for high schools maintaining teacher-training courses.

Amount which high school approved for teacher-training shall receive annually from the State is increased from \$750 to \$1,500. Aggregate amount paid to county maintaining more than one such teacher-training class is increased from \$1,200 to \$2,400.

H. B. 543, p. 651, Mar. 31, 1921.

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

New York: To amend section 502, article 18, of the education law, relative to the apportionment of school moneys for the support of teacher-training classes in secondary schools.

Authorizes commissioner of education to make allowance to academies and school districts maintaining such classes but not maintaining the same with number of members and for term prescribed by statute.

Ch. 56, Mar. 23, 1920.

North Carolina: See H (c), School year, etc., minimum term.

North Dakota: See O (b), Agricultural schools.

Ohio: To amend sections 7654-1 to 7654-5 and section 7706-4, and to add supplemental section 7654-5a, General Code, relating to county normal schools and to the duties of county superintendents of schools.

A county normal school may be established by a county board of education, with approval of State superintendent, in any school district which maintains a first-grade high school, but board of education of said district must furnish rooms, seats, heat, light, janitor service, and as far as possible, opportunity for practice teaching. Two or more county boards may establish and maintain a joint normal school. County and city boards of education or county and exempted village boards may establish joint normal school. Such schools shall offer a one-year course for the preparation of teachers; entrance requirements for such schools shall be fixed by State superintendent. County board of education shall employ a director of such school, and with approval of State superintendent, may employ assistants; such employment shall be on nomination of county superintendent. Each county normal school shall maintain practice teaching. Salaries of director and assistants shall be as fixed by county board with approval of State superintendent. State aid of \$1,500 for director and \$1,000 for each assistant, or amount of such salary is less than \$1,200; also State aid of \$200 to district where school is located. Expenses in excess of these amounts and not paid by local board shall be paid from county board's contingent fund. Each State normal shall maintain a course supplementary to that of county normals. County superintendent shall have direct supervision of county normal and shall teach therein not more than 100 periods in the year.

S. B. 21, p. 591, Jan. 7, 1921.

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

Pennsylvania: See F (b), Teachers' salaries.

South Dakota: Amending section 1, chapter 132, Laws of 1919, relating to teacher-training courses in high schools.

State superintendent authorized to apportion State aid to high schools maintaining normal departments for training rural teachers. Amount apportioned to any high school shall not exceed \$1,000 per annum. Ch. 211, Mar. 12, 1921.

South Dakota: See also N (a), High schools.

Tennessee: See B (a), State finance and support, general.

Vermont: To amend sections 1214, 1215, and 1216 and subdivision III, section 1371, and to repeal subdivision IX, section 1371, General Laws, relating to the training of teachers.

State board of education may establish not more than five nor less than three two-year courses, and may also establish one-year courses in connection with high schools, seminaries, and academies. Annual appropriation, \$100,000.

No. 40, Apr. 5, 1921.

West Virginia: To amend section 80, chapter 2, Acts of 1919, regular session, relating to normal training in high schools.

Increases amount of State aid from \$400 to \$1,000 annually. Increases from 10 to 20 the total number of high schools which may receive such aid.

Ch. 15, Acts of 1921, regular session.

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

Wisconsin: To amend paragraph (c), subsection 2, section 20.31, of the statutes, relating to county training schools for teachers.

Increases from \$3,000 to \$4,000 the State aid for two-teacher school and from \$4,000 to \$5,000 for school employing three or more teachers.

Ch. 11, June 3, 1920.

Wisconsin: To create paragraph (d), subsection (1), section 20.31, of the statutes, defining the word "school."

Defines school in relation to county institutes and county training schools for teachers.

Ch. 168, Apr. 28, 1921.

Wisconsin: To amend subsection (1), the introductory clause and paragraphs (a) to (c) of subsection (2), section 41.36, and sections 41.37 and 41.38, of the statutes, relating to county training schools for teachers.

Permits purchasing and remodeling (as well as erection) of buildings for dormitories and school buildings. State aid of one-fourth cost of building, but not exceeding \$6,000 for erected building or \$3,000 for remodeled building. County treasurer to be treasurer of county training school board, except that where two or more counties unite to maintain training school, treasurer shall be elected.
Ch. 255, May 17, 1921.

G (d). Teachers' Institutes and Summer Schools.

Arizona: See A (b1), State boards.

Colorado: To amend section 5986, Revised Statutes of 1908, concerning teachers' normal institutes.

Divides State into "institute districts." Regulates holding of such institutes.
Ch. 212, Feb. 26, 1921.

Connecticut: Concerning summer normal schools.

Increases annual appropriation from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

Ch. 283, June 2, 1921.

Delaware: To provide for the maintenance of a summer school at Delaware college for the instruction of teachers.

Designed for the teachers in Delaware and those preparing to teach. Annual appropriation of \$4,500.

Ch. 168, Mar. 28, 1921.

Delaware: To provide for a summer school for teachers at the State college for colored students.

Ch. 170, Mar. 28, 1921.

Maine: To amend section 2, chapter 51, Public Laws of 1919, relating to the training of rural teachers.

Amended act provides for summer schools for training not exceeding 100 rural teachers each year. Amendment here strikes out annual appropriation of \$20,000 and provides that the governor and council "shall direct the payment of such amounts as they shall approve out of the appropriation for the training of rural teachers and said amounts shall be deducted from State school funds."

P. L., ch. 37, Mar. 17, 1921.

Nebraska: To amend sections 6880 and 6881, Revised Statutes of 1913, relating to teachers' institutes.

County superintendent shall annually hold an institute of not less than two days duration, but, with approval of State superintendent, two or more county superintendents may hold joint institute for their counties. Teachers shall attend and shall suffer no reduction of pay therefor.

Ch. 77, Apr. 18, 1921.

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

New Jersey: See B (a), State finance and support, general.

North Carolina: See H (c), School year, etc., minimum term.

Pennsylvania: See A (d), District boards and officers; F (b), Teachers' salaries.

South Carolina: See E (b), Teachers' examinations and certificates, general.

Wisconsin: To amend subsection (3), section 20.21, of the statutes, relating to appropriations for the State superintendent for institutes and reading circles.

Appropriation for such purpose, \$5,400, of which not over \$1,200 shall be allotted for reading circles.

Ch. 148, Apr. 20, 1921.

Wisconsin: See also G (c), County and local normal schools.

H. SCHOOL POPULATION AND ATTENDANCE.

(a). General; "Standard" Schools.

North Dakota: See A (b2), State officers.

West Virginia: Providing for the standardization of one-room rural schools and consolidated schools, such provision to constitute section 58a of chapter 45 of the Code, being chapter 2, Acts of 1919, regular session.

State board of education to fix the requirements for standardization. Duty of State superintendent to publish requirements and to classify standard schools as first and second class one-room schools and first and second class consolidated schools. State aid as follows: First class one-room school \$120 per year; second class one-room, \$100 per year; first class consolidated, \$4 per pupil of average attendance, but not to exceed \$800; second class consolidated, \$3 per pupil of average attendance, but not to exceed \$600. Such aid to be paid out of the general school fund. Ch. 3, Acts of 1921.

H (b). School Census; Legal School Age.

See also B (e), State aid for elementary schools.

Arizona: To repeal Chapter X, Title XI, Revised Statutes of 1913, entitled "District Census Marshal," and relating to the taking of the census of children of school age. Ch. 4, Feb. 3, 1921.

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

California: To amend section 1662 of the Political Code, relating to the elementary schools.

Authorizes the admission of Indian children "whose education may not otherwise have been provided for by the Federal Government." School boards may establish special classes "for pupils who would profit more from a course other than the regular course of study prescribed for the elementary schools." First full week in October of each year is designated as "official registration week" for the registration of minors under 18 and over 3 years of age; principal and teachers of each district shall serve as registrars; State superintendent to prescribe blanks, etc.; parents or guardians to cause their children to be registered. Ch. 685, June 3, 1921.

Colorado: To amend chapter 172, Laws of 1919, relating to a census of persons of school age.

Amendment merely authorizes, and does not direct, person taking census to administer oath or affirmation to parents or guardians. It is also provided that a district of the first class may arrange for a continuous census. Ch. 205, Apr. 7, 1921.

Connecticut: See H (c), School year, etc., minimum term.

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

Indiana: See H (f), Compulsory attendance.

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

Maryland: To amend section 21 B, article 77, Annotated Code, subtitle "State superintendent of schools," relating to the school census.

Provides for biennial census of persons between the ages of 6 and 18. When census is incorrect, in judgment of State superintendent, he may cause it to be retaken in the whole or part of the city of Baltimore or any county. Ch. 489, Apr. 9, 1920.

Maryland: Directing the County board of education, to cause to be taken biennially a census of persons between the ages of 6 and 18 years.

Ch. 490, Apr. 9, 1920.

Minnesota: To amend section 2670, General Statutes of 1913, relating to the admission of pupils to the public schools.

All schools supported wholly or in part by State funds shall be open to and tuition free to persons between the ages of 5 and 21 years, but school board may exclude children under 6 years and may adopt rules for the admission of children who become 6 within the school year.

Ch. 61, Mar. 1, 1921.

Montana: Amending section 2093, chapter 76, Laws of 1913, relating to the apportionment of school moneys by county superintendents of schools.

Provides that certain Indian children shall be included in the school census for apportionment purposes.

Ch. 253, Mar. 11, 1921.

Nebraska: See B (e), State aid for elementary education; H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Nevada: Adding section 131a to chapter 133, Acts of 1911, relating to the school census.

When district trustees ascertain that, since regular school census, there has been an increase of census children of 30 or more, such trustees may cause a special census to be taken. State superintendent shall use such revised census in making next semiannual apportionment of funds.

Ch. 123, Mar. 21, 1921.

New York: Creating a bureau of compulsory education, school census, and child welfare in each city having a population of 1,000,000 or more.

Ch. 612, May 10, 1920.

New York: To amend the education law in relation to alien children and to children engaged in street trades.

Directs the commissioner of education to procure, with the consent of the Federal authorities, complete lists giving names, ages, and destination within the State of all alien children of school age, and other pertinent facts relative thereto, and to deliver the same to local school authorities for use in enforcing the compulsory attendance law. "Street trades" are regulated. No boy under 12 and no girl under 16 in any city of the first, second, or third class shall sell newspapers, magazines, or periodicals. Provision for permit and badge for boy between 14 and 16. Male child over 12 may deliver papers between close of school and 6.30 p. m., and male child over 14 may deliver papers between 5.30 and 8 a. m.

Ch. 21, Mar. 3, 1921.

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

Ohio: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general; B (d), State taxation for school purposes.

Pennsylvania: See V (e), Schools for dependents and delinquents.

Rhode Island: To amend sections 15, 16, and 17, chapter 66, of the General Laws, relative to town school census.

Annual school census of persons between 4 and 21 years of age to be taken under direction of town school committee. Census forms to be furnished by State commissioner of education. Penalty for refusal of parent or guardian to give information. Returns filed with school committee and summary forwarded to State commissioner. Certificate that census has been taken also forwarded to commissioner. For failure to forward such certificate, State funds shall be withheld from town.

Ch. 1870, Apr. 22, 1920.

Tennessee: See A (c1), County boards.

Texas: See T (b), Schools for the deaf.

Utah: Regulating school reports and the taking of the annual census of persons between the ages of 6 and 18; amending sections 4608, 4610, 4611, 4672, 4674, and 4675. Compiled Laws of 1917.

Ch. 103, Mar. 10, 1921.

Utah: See also B (d), State taxation for school purposes; M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.

Vermont: To amend section 1243, General Laws, relating to legal school age.

Defines legal pupil as any person between the ages of 6 and 18 and any person becoming 6 before Jan. 1, following the beginning of the school year; but no person over 18 shall be deprived of school advantages. Attendance at kindergartens permitted children under 6. No. 51, Feb. 3, 1921.

Vermont: Regulating the taking of the annual school census; amending section 1248 of the General Laws. No. 53, Mar. 2, 1921.

Virginia: To amend section 719 of the Code of Virginia.

Public schools free to all persons between 7 and 20 years of age residing within the district, but children 6 years of age may be admitted to primary grades and children under 6 may be admitted to kindergartens established by local boards as a part of the public-school system. Kindergartens not entitled to participate in State school fund. Ch. 70, Feb. 21, 1920.

Virginia: To amend sections 653 and 654 of the Code of Virginia, relating to the school census.

In 1920 and every five years thereafter a census of persons between 7 and 20 years of age shall be taken. Annually prior to June 1, except in years of "quinquennial census," a "cumulative census" shall be made, which "shall deal only with additions to and corrections of the quinquennial census." Census of deaf and blind provided for. Division superintendent to report same to school for the deaf and blind. Ch. 85, Feb. 25, 1920.

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

H (e). School Year; Month; Day; Minimum Term.

Arizona: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general; B (a), State finance and support, general.

California: To amend sections 1545 and 1859 of the Political Code, relating to the length of term in elementary school districts.

When there are sufficient funds to maintain any district school for 100 days and trustees fail so to maintain school county superintendent shall employ teacher therefor and conduct the school. Required term of district school is increased from 6 months to 160 days; penalty on district, loss of State and county apportionment. Ch. 487, May 27, 1921.

California: To amend section 1581 of the Political Code, providing that newly created districts shall open school on or before the second Monday of November. Ch. 500, May 27, 1921.

Connecticut: Concerning the length of the school day.

For the purpose of apportionment, such day shall consist of not less than four hours of actual school work, but kindergartens may be in session only two and one-half hours. Evening school sessions shall be considered one-half day sessions. Ch. 44, Mar. 30, 1921.

Connecticut: Concerning the length of the school year.

Required school term increased from 36 to 38 weeks. Humane treatment of animals is added to studies in the public schools. Act raises from 5 to 6 years the age above which children shall be entitled to attend school; also raises from 4 to 5 years the age above which children may be admitted. Ch. 45, Mar. 30, 1921.

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

Indiana: See B (d), State taxation for school purposes; B (e), State aid for elementary education.

Maine: To establish the fiscal year of the State; providing that such year shall begin on July 1 and end on June 30. P. L., ch. 69, Mar. 30, 1921.

Michigan: To amend section 22, chapter 3, Act No. 164, Public Acts of 1881, being section 5689, Compiled Laws of 1915, relating to the public schools.

Regulates the taking of the school census. Act No. 103, May 5, 1921.

Michigan: To amend section 22, chapter 3, Act No. 164, Public Acts of 1881, being section 5667, Compiled Laws of 1915, relating to the powers of school districts.

School term shall be not less than nine months, except that in districts having an assessed valuation less than \$75,000 the minimum term shall be eight months, and in districts having an assessed valuation less than \$30,000, and having fewer than 30 children of school age the minimum term shall be seven months, on pain of forfeiture of district's share of primary school interest fund. During fiscal years ending June 30, 1922, and June 30, 1923, sum of \$200 shall be paid out of State treasury to any primary school district maintaining a one-room school for nine months if school maintenance tax therein for seven-months school is \$12 or more on the \$1,000 of valuation. Annual State appropriation of \$25,000 to provide such aid.

Act No. 313, May 18, 1921.

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

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

Missouri: To repeal section 11211, Revised Statutes of 1919, and to enact a new section, 11211, relating to the length of school required.

The board of directors of every school district is hereby empowered and required to continue the public school or schools in the district for a period of eight months in each scholastic year: *Provided*, That when any district has levied for school purposes (teacher and incidental expenses) the maximum levy provided by law and the funds so derived, together with the money on hand and the amount received from the public funds, are insufficient to maintain such school or schools for such a period, paying the teacher or teachers a maximum salary of \$60 per month, then such district shall receive from the State treasurer a sufficient amount to make up this deficit; no district shall receive over \$300 for any year, except as hereinafter provided: *Provided*, That a salary of \$70 per month may be paid by a district employing a teacher who holds a second-grade certificate, and \$80 per month by a district employing a teacher who holds a first-grade certificate, or its equivalent: *Provided further*, Any district making application for such State aid shall show that it has an assessed valuation of \$75,000 or less, that it has made a levy of 65 cents on \$100 valuation for school purposes, not more than 25 cents of said levy to be used for incidental purposes, and that it has maintained an average daily attendance of 15 or more pupils during the past school term; or in lieu of an average daily attendance of 15 or more pupils, that during the past school term it has maintained an average daily attendance of 65 per cent of the last enumeration in said district: *Provided further*, That any school district which employs two or more teachers may receive not to exceed \$500 if it has an assessed valuation of \$125,000 or less and has maintained an average daily attendance of 40 or more pupils during the last school term and has complied with the other provisions of the section: *Provided further*, That any school district that receives aid under the provisions of this section and then pays its teachers' salaries in excess of the amount above specified shall forfeit its right to any further State aid under this section for a period of two years. It is also provided that no school district organized after January 1, 1913, with an area of less than 6 square miles, shall be entitled to State aid under the provisions of this section.

H. B. 348, p. 637, Apr. 2, 1921.

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

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

Nebraska: To require the maintenance of school at least nine months in each year in each school district of the State with certain exceptions, to provide State aid for school districts whose funds are not sufficient to maintain school for nine months, and to amend section 6745, Revised Statutes of 1913, as last amended by chapter 119, Laws of 1917, and to amend sections 6749 and 6751, Revised Statutes of 1913, and to repeal said original sections.

School terms shall be not less than six months in district having fewer than 10 children between 7 and 16 years of age, nor less than nine months in district having more than 10 such children, but term shall be at least nine months in all districts when same may be maintained by tax of 40 mills on the dollar; *Provided*, That district with fewer than five children may provide for schooling such children in another district. In case of epidemic or destruction of school-house, district may be exempt from requirements of this section. No district to be deprived of its share of State funds when levying maximum tax allowed by law. State aid to enable district to maintain school 9 months where there are 10 or more children, and 6 months where there are fewer than 10 children, but to receive such aid district must have levied 40 mills and must have an area of 12 or more square miles. Where district maintains more than one rural school, State aid is granted to maintain each school 9 months in case of 10 or more children belonging to such school, and 6 months in case of fewer than 10 such children, but each such school shall serve a territory of not less than 12 square miles. No district formed after March 11, 1913, shall receive aid under this act unless it has 20 or more square miles. To determine amount to be apportioned to each district, county superintendent shall find expenditures and income of district and subtract the latter from the former. Such income shall include amounts on hand plus maximum amount from tax of 40 mills, plus amount from State apportionment. Expenditures shall not be counted for purpose of State aid if greater than \$1,000 where there are 10 or more children, \$700 where there are 5 or less than 10 children, nor \$120 per child where there are fewer than 5 children.

Ch. 55, Apr. 25, 1921.

New Hampshire: To amend section 122, Acts of 1917, relating to the school year.

Changes end of fiscal year of towns and special school districts from August 31 to June 30.

Ch. 36, Mar. 23, 1921.

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

New York: See B (e), State aid for elementary education; H (f), Compulsory attendance.

North Carolina: An act to provide revenue for the public schools for a six-months' school term, for teacher training, and administration.

Annual State appropriation of \$1,400,000 to be known as the "State public-school fund." State board of education shall annually apportion from such fund an amount sufficient, with county funds, to maintain schools for six months. Board shall also apportion an amount sufficient to pay salaries of county superintendents and assistants for six months, and salaries of supervisors (except special rural supervisors), principals of elementary schools having 10 or more teachers, and principals of standard high schools for three months. Separate apportionments for city districts and the counties. County board of education shall, subject to direction and on blanks furnished by State superintendent, prepare an annual school budget for the county. Budget to provide for three separate funds: (1) Teachers' salary fund, (2) incidental expense fund, and (3) building fund. Budget to be for entire county, including city schools, special-charter districts, and local-tax districts. All city schools and special-charter districts shall prepare and submit to county board of education budgets for salary and incidental funds for their respective needs, and such budgets shall become a part of the general county budget. After deduction of expenses of county superintendent, county board of education, county summer schools, and certain other county school expenses from incidental fund, per cent of incidental fund and building fund apportioned to city schools and special-charter schools shall be the same as per cent of enrollment in such schools is of total enrollment of the schools of the county. County commissioners shall levy tax sufficient, with funds from State, to maintain schools six months, according to budget, but no county shall be compelled to levy exceeding 30 cents on \$100 and the corresponding poll; where such county levy, with State funds, is insufficient to maintain schools for six months, county shall receive from State fund for teachers' salaries an amount to make up deficit. All poll tax, fines, penalties, and other school revenues, other than from State fund and special county tax, shall be placed to credit of incidental fund and building fund, and if this amount is insufficient for these funds, county board may provide in budget for an additional amount not exceeding 25 per cent of

the teachers' salary fund, and county tax may be so increased. County commissioners may submit county budget to State superintendent, and if the same exceeds by 15 per cent the budget of the preceding year, said superintendent shall point out items responsible for the excess, and it shall be discretionary with the commissioners whether they shall levy tax for the said excess over 15 per cent; but board of education may appeal to the courts. County and city boards of education to agree upon and certify apportionment of funds as between county and cities, and treasurer shall separate funds accordingly. Custody of funds is regulated. County superintendent shall keep in his office a record of local-tax districts, rate of tax in each, etc., and shall furnish such data to treasurer, who shall keep each district's funds separate and pay out same on order of county superintendent. County board of education shall annually cause to be made an audit of the treasurer's books, and same shall be published; on failure of county board to have such audit made, State tax commission shall cause the same to be made. Local tax and special-charter districts may increase their tax levies, with approval of county board, but not to exceed rate voted by people. Tax-levying authority of any city, on petition of trustees, may increase tax levies as may be necessary, but not to exceed rate voted by people. Appropriations from State school fund for teacher-training institutions and teacher training; this includes sums for county summer schools, courses for teachers in service, rural supervisors, and training in negro private or denominational schools. Further appropriation from State school fund for vocational education, standard high schools in rural districts, and teacher-training courses in public high schools. Sum of \$50,000 from said fund appropriated for school extension work; not more than \$15,000 of this may be expended by State board to employ a director of physical education and necessary assistants. Sum of \$25,000 appropriated for director of teacher training and assistants. Division of certification of teachers created in office of State superintendent; State board of education to make rules and regulations for certification; appropriation of \$25,000 for State board's use for such purpose. Sum of \$15,000 annually appropriated for better supervision of negro education; State board may employ a director of negro education. Office of director of publications and a division of publications are created in office of State superintendent.

Ch. 146, Mar. 7, 1921.

North Dakota: See F (b), Teachers' salaries.

Ohio: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general; A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

Pennsylvania: To amend section 1601 of the School Code of 1911, relating to the length of the school term.

Said term must be at least 180 days in districts of the first, second, and third classes, and at least 100 days in districts of the fourth class.

No. 352, May 20, 1921.

South Carolina: Providing for a minimum school term of seven months and for State aid therefor; prescribing a schedule of maximum salaries to be paid under this act and making an appropriation.

A minimum term of seven months is guaranteed in any district voting an 8-mill tax or more for current expenses, employing one certificated teacher to instruct between 25 and 50 pupils, maintaining under each teacher an average attendance of 15 or more, and paying each teacher the salary herein prescribed. A schedule of maximum salaries is prescribed. Annual State appropriation of \$140,000.

No. 640, Mar. 11, 1920.

South Dakota: See C (c), Local taxation.

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

Virginia: To amend section 669 of the Code of Virginia.

Provides that no State money shall be paid to the public schools of any county or district unless the schools therein have been maintained for at least seven months, or twenty days longer than the previous year, or for a term satisfactory to the State board of education. But where State and local funds justify the same, a term of nine months shall be maintained. No county shall be denied participation in State funds when said county has levied the maximum local school tax allowed by law.

Ch. 82, Feb. 25, 1920.

H (d). School Holidays.

See also L (k), Days of special observance.

Arizona: Declaring Armistice Day, November 11, a legal holiday, and amending paragraph 3283 of the Revised Statutes of 1913, Civil Code, entitled "Holidays." Ch. 92, Mar. 14, 1921.

California: To amend section 10 of the Political Code, relating to holidays. Adds November 11, "Armistice Day." Ch. 350, May 19, 1921.

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

Iowa: To amend section 3053, Supplement to the Code, 1913, making the 11th day of November a holiday. Ch. 62, Mar. 23, 1921.

Minnesota: To amend paragraph 6, section 0412, General Statutes of 1913, relating to legal holidays.

Adds "Armistice Day, November 11." Ch. 15, Feb. 15, 1921.

Missouri: To amend section 5848, Revised Statutes of 1919, by inserting the words "the eleventh day of November," so as to make said day a public holiday. H. B. 26, p. 400, Mar. 29, 1921.

Montana: Amending section 10, Revised Codes of 1907, relating to legal holidays.

The 11th day of November is made a legal holiday. Ch. 21, Jan. 27, 1921.

Montana: Amending sections 807 and 1300, chapter 76, Acts of 1918, relating to legal holidays.

No school shall be in session on New Year's Day, Memorial Day, July 4, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, or Christmas Day, or on a State or National election day when necessary to use the schoolhouse for election purposes. Appropriate exercises shall be held in school on Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Arbor Day (second Tuesday in May), Flag Day (June 14), Columbus Day (October 12), Pioneer Day (November 1), and Armistice Day (November 11). Also other days designated by legislature or governor. When any of last-mentioned days fall on Saturday or Sunday, such exercises shall be held on Friday preceding. Ch. 240, Mar. 8, 1921.

Nebraska: Providing that the 11th day of November, commonly known as "Armistice Day," shall be a legal holiday; amending section 5512, Revised Statutes of 1913, as amended by chapter 98, Laws of 1915.

Ch. 166, Mar. 22, 1921.

New Jersey: Fixing public holidays in the State. Nov. 11 added. Ch. 193, Apr. 8, 1921.

North Dakota: To amend section 7297, Compiled Laws of 1913, as amended by chapter 143, Laws of 1919, relating to legal holidays.

Designates November 11 as "Armistice Day." Ch. 74, Mar. 9, 1921.

Oregon: To amend section 5175, Oregon Laws, relating to legal holidays.

Adds November 11 to list of holidays on which schools shall be closed. Ch. 41, Feb. 11, 1921.

Pennsylvania: To amend section 1 of an act approved May 31, 1893, as relating to legal holidays.

The 11th day of November, known as Armistice Day, is added. No. 42, Mar. 31, 1921.

Rhode Island: Relating to legal holidays; making November 11 a holiday. Ch. 2090, Apr. 27, 1921.

South Dakota: To amend section 21, Revised Code of 1919, relating to public holidays.

Adds the 11th day of Nov., known as Armistice Day.

Ch. 253, Jan. 20, 1921.

Tennessee: Making July 13, being the birthday of Nathan Bedford Forrest, a legal holiday.

Ch. 73, Apr. 1, 1921.

Texas: Declaring November 11 a legal holiday and designating said date as "Victory Day."

Ch. 48, Mar. 21, 1921.

Vermont: Providing that Armistice Day shall be a legal holiday; amending section 35 of the General Laws.

No. 1, Feb. 3, 1921.

Washington: Providing for the observance in the public schools of "Victory and Admission Day" (November 11).

Ch. 56, Mar. 8, 1921.

West Virginia: See L. (k), Days of special observance.

B (c). Place of Attendance; Consolidation of Schools; Transportation of Pupils.

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

Arizona: See A (c1), County boards; A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

Colorado: To amend section 1, chapter 204, Laws of 1909, relating to the consolidation of school districts.

"Consolidation" is defined as "providing for the abolishment of certain adjoining school districts lying within the boundaries of one county or contiguous counties and their organization into one special school district, and for the conveyance of pupils to a consolidated school."

Ch. 206, Mar. 22, 1921.

Colorado: Regulating the annexation of territory to joint school districts; amending section 5911, Revised Statutes of 1908, and repealing conflicting acts.

Ch. 208, Apr. 7, 1921.

Connecticut: See N (a), High schools.

Florida: Providing for the entrance and instruction in the public schools of an adjoining State of pupils from all counties of the State of Florida bordering on the States of Alabama and Georgia, and to prescribe the powers and duties of the board of public instruction of all counties of the State of Florida bordering on the States of Alabama and Georgia with respect thereto.

Ch. 8546, Apr. 20, 1921.

Georgia: To amend an act providing for one or more consolidated schools in each county and for State aid therefor, approved August 18, 1919.

Strikes out restriction of State aid to counties containing no district agricultural schools.

No. 797, p. 248, Aug. 17, 1920.

Idaho: See C (c), Local taxation.

Illinois: To legalize the organization of certain community consolidated school districts.

S. B. 217, p. 793, May 4, 1921.

Indiana: To amend section 2 of an act of March 11, 1901, as last amended by act of February 22, 1915, relating to the transfer of pupils from one school corporation to another and the payment of tuition therefor by school corporation of pupil's residence.

Tuition fee to be based on cost per pupil in corporation to which transfer is made, high-school cost being computed for high-school pupils and elementary cost for elementary pupils. The annual per capita cost of education in the

corporation to which such child is transferred shall be calculated upon the basis of the expenditures therein for the following items: Salaries of superintendent, supervisors, instructors, and janitors, the cost of fuel, light, printing, and laboratory supplies, to all of which expenditures shall be added an amount equal to 8 per cent on the fair valuation of the school plant, including the school grounds, the schoolhouse or schoolhouses, and any and all other physical property belonging to and constituting a part of such school plant: *Provided*, That the amount so added shall not exceed \$15 per pupil.

Ch. 84, Mar. 3, 1921.

Indiana: Providing for and regulating the transfer and transportation of children in public schools, providing for making transfer settlements, and repealing certain other laws.

Ch. 253, Mar. 11, 1921.

Indiana: To amend sections 1 and 2, chapter 19, Acts of 1917, relating to the consolidation of district schools in two or more townships, and adding certain supplemental sections.

On petition of a majority of the voters of two or more districts in adjoining townships, trustees of such townships shall consolidate the schools of such districts, provide building and equipment, and apportion the cost of maintenance on the basis of assessed valuation. Trustees of townships affected and county superintendent shall constitute a board for the construction, equipment, and maintenance of the school.

Ch. 268, Mar. 11, 1921.

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

Iowa: To repeal section 2704-a, except subdivision b, Supplemental Supplement to the Code, as amended by chapter 432, Acts of 1917, and chapters 118 and 149, Acts of 1919, and enacting new sections, all relating to school corporations and the consolidation thereof.

Consolidated school corporation of not less than 16 sections in area may be effected. Petition filed by one-third of voters residing in territory affected. Time allowed for filing objections as to boundaries. County superintendent to hear objections and make ruling, after which appeal lies to county board of education whose decision is final. Election then called, and majority vote determines question, but when it is proposed to include a school corporation containing a city, town or village of 200 or more inhabitants or a corporation of 16 or more sections of land and maintaining a central school, such corporation may vote separately. If proposal carries, a board of five directors shall be elected for such consolidated district; term three years, two or one, as the case requires, being elected each year. Expenses of proceedings in organizing the district shall be paid from the general fund of the county. Restrictions as to size of territory left outside of consolidated district. Taxes regulated by existing school tax laws. Site and building may be provided either from taxes or from bond issue. Transportation of pupils required, but school board not required to have vehicle leave public highway; board may contract with parent to transport children to and from route of conveyance. Contracts for transportation are regulated. The manner of dissolution of consolidated districts is prescribed.

Ch. 175, Apr. 9, 1921.

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

Kansas: Regulating the annexation of a school district to an adjacent consolidated or union district established under chapter 275, Laws of 1911.

On petition of 15 per cent of voters of district to be so annexed, district board of consolidated or union district shall decide whether such annexation is desired. On favorable action by said board, election shall be held in petitioning district, and majority vote determines. Petitioning district may agree to assume its share of consolidated or union district's indebtedness, and the latter shall, on annexation, assume petitioning district's indebtedness.

Ch. 290, Mar. 17, 1921.

Kansas: Regulating the annexation of territory to an adjacent city of the first class for school purposes; amending section 9114, General Statutes of 1915.

On petition of a majority of voters of such territory, board of education of such city may issue an order annexing territory for school purposes. But territory in a rural high school district can not be so annexed.

Ch. 231, Mar. 2, 1921.

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

Kentucky: Providing methods of establishing an independent consolidated graded and high school.

Ch. 46, Mar. 22, 1920.

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

Maine: To amend section 2, chapter 16, Revised Statutes, providing for the improvement of conveyance of pupils to common schools where superintending school committee considers said conveyance necessary.

Such conveyance "shall conserve the comfort, safety, and welfare of the children conveyed and shall be in charge of a responsible driver who shall have control over the conduct of the children conveyed."

P. L. ch. 114, Apr. 5, 1921.

Maryland: See F (b), Teachers' salaries.

Massachusetts: Relative to the school attendance of children residing in places remote from school.

Where child lives more than 3 miles from school in his home town, and school in neighboring town is nearer than 3 miles, child's home town shall pay tuition of child at nearer school, and where school is more than 2 miles from child's residence, home town shall pay for transportation of child. Parent or guardian may appeal to State department of education to enforce this provision.

Ch. 78, Feb. 27, 1920.

Massachusetts: Relative to the tuition of State wards and wards of the city of Boston receiving instruction in towns.

Provision for tuition of 75 cents for each week is struck out, and in lieu thereof is inserted the provision that the State or the city of Boston, as the case may be, shall pay an amount not in excess of the average expenditure per pupil for the support of the schools in the town during the previous year.

Ch. 272, Apr. 12, 1921.

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

Michigan: See A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; O (b), Agricultural education; O (d), Continuation schools.

Minnesota: To amend section 2, chapter 238, Laws of 1915, relating to consolidating school districts.

Consolidated district of Class A or Class B must contain at least 12 sections of land. Provision that district containing a village and having from \$200,000 to \$1,000,000 property valuation may be a consolidated district is struck out. Any district having necessary area and meeting legal requirements may, with approval of State commissioner of education, be granted the rights and privileges of a consolidated district.

Ch. 230, Apr. 13, 1921.

Minnesota: To amend section 9, chapter 238, Laws of 1915, relating to consolidated school districts and the classification of schools in such districts.

To receive State aid for transportation, consolidated schools must be in session at least eight months, must have suitable schoolhouses and equipment, and school board must arrange for the attendance of children living 2 miles or more from school through transportation or boarding and rooming pupils.

Ch. 349, Apr. 18, 1921.

Minnesota: To amend sections 2 and 3, chapter 233, Laws of 1917, relating to the consolidation of certain school districts in connection with villages and cities of the fourth class.

Provides procedure for calling and holding election on consolidation.

Ch. 441, Apr. 23, 1921.

Minnesota: See also B (n), State finance and support, general.

Mississippi: To amend section 7, chapter 186, Laws of 1916, so as to authorize any county superintendent of education to pay for children of his county attending a separate district school in an adjoining county.

Ch. 172, Mar. 17, 1920.

Mississippi: To amend section 3, chapter 186, Laws of 1916, as amended by chapter 181, Laws of 1918, relating to the release of territory from separate school districts.

Such district may release territory lying outside of the corporate limits of the municipality with approval of a majority of the qualified electors of such territory.

Ch. 173, Apr. 3, 1920.

Mississippi: To amend chapter 244, Laws of 1918, providing for the discontinuance or abolition of a separate school district for the purpose of consolidation, and to provide that the discontinuance or abolition of such district shall not impair outstanding obligations.

Ch. 174, Mar. 23, 1920.

Mississippi: To amend section 4516, Code of 1906, so as to permit children to attend school in an adjoining county and be paid by the county in which they reside.

Ch. 175, Mar. 15, 1920.

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

Missouri: To amend section 11259, Revised Statutes of 1919, relating to city, town, and consolidated school.

Amended section relates to petitions, notices, plats, etc., in case of proposed consolidated school district. Amendment here relates to consolidation of territory lying in two or more counties. It is provided that should any county superintendent fail or refuse to sign all plats and notices as required, any other county superintendent interested may appeal to State superintendent, whose decision shall be final.

H. B. 643, p. 654, Mar. 31, 1921.

Missouri: To repeal and reenact section 11265, Revised Statutes of 1919, relating to State aid for primary schools in consolidated school districts.

The board of directors of every consolidated school district is hereby empowered and required to continue the elementary schools in the district for a period of eight months in each scholastic year: *Provided*, That when any such district has levied for school purposes (teachers and incidental expenses) the maximum levy provided by law and the fund so derived, together with the money on hand, and the amount received from public funds, are insufficient to maintain the elementary school or schools in any such district for such period, paying the teacher or teachers as a maximum salary of \$60 per month, then such district shall receive from the State treasurer a sufficient amount to make up this deficit: *Provided*, That a salary of \$70 per month may be paid by any such district employing a teacher who holds a second-grade certificate, and \$80 per month in such districts employing a teacher who holds a first-grade certificate or its equivalent; but no district shall receive over \$300 for any year for each elementary school maintained by it; provided further, any district making application for such aid shall show that it has made a levy of 65 cents on the \$100 valuation for school purposes, not more than 25 cents of said levy to be used for incidental purposes and that it has maintained an average daily attendance of 15 or more pupils at each primary school for which such aid is sought: *Provided further*, That any such district that receives aid under this section and then pays its teachers salaries in excess of the amount above specified shall forfeit its right to any further State aid under this section for a period of two years: *Provided further*, That no consolidated district shall receive State aid in excess of \$1000 per year for its primary schools: *Provided further*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to any consolidated school district in which is located any incorporated village, town, or city.

H. B. 87, p. 184, 1st special session, Aug. 6, 1921.

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

Nebraska: To repeal chapter 242, Laws of 1919, relating to transportation of pupils.

Repealed section required school board to pay for transportation of pupil living more than 2 miles from school of the district or 2½ miles from nearest school in adjoining district, and on board's failure or refusal to provide such transportation, pupil was permitted to attend any school in the State at his home district's expense.

Ch. 57, Apr. 18, 1921.

Nebraska: To amend section 6784, Revised Statutes of 1913, to amend section 6814, Revised Statutes of 1913, as last amended by chapter 153, Laws of 1919, relating to schools; providing that the children of school age of parents or guardians who have entered the public service of the State of Nebraska and have temporarily removed from the school district of their legal residence shall be entitled to free common-school privileges and free high-school privileges in those districts to which they have temporarily removed, to repeal said original sections.

Ch. 64, Jan. 26, 1921.

Nebraska: To amend sections 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, chapter 243, Laws of 1919, relating to the consolidation and dissolution of school districts, and adding two sections to be known as sections 6a and 8a.

Amends law relating to redistricting of counties for purpose of consolidating. County to be tentatively districted by a committee consisting of county superintendent and two school electors appointed by county board, (fiscal). Such districting shall include platting schoolhouse site and district boundaries. County superintendent shall, within 10 days after committee's report is completed, give notice of hearings, and any school elector may file objections. Committee may make supplementary reports. After report and supplementary reports are filed, 25 per cent of electors of proposed consolidated district may appeal to State superintendent, who, after investigation, may affirm county committee's action or order a rearrangement of districts. After districts are finally arranged, on petition of 25 per cent of the electors of any proposed consolidated district, an election on the question of consolidation shall be held in said district and if 60 per cent of votes cast favor consolidation, the consolidated district shall be formed, and county superintendent shall, within 10 days, call a meeting for organization. Elections are regulated in case of proposed district which contains a high-school district. Provision for transportation of pupils. State aid: To district with two-room school and approved as to equipment, courses, teachers, etc., by State superintendent, \$100 for equipment and \$150 annually; three-room school and similarly approved, \$150 for equipment and \$200 annually; four or more rooms and similarly approved, \$250 for equipment and \$300 annually. Manner of dissolution is prescribed.

Ch. 74, Apr. 8, 1921.

Nebraska: See also II (f), Compulsory attendance.

Nevada: Providing the manner of dissolution of consolidated school districts and the manner of disposing of funds and property belonging thereto.

Ch. 74, Mar. 8, 1921.

New Hampshire: See A (n), Administration and supervision, general; A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

New Jersey: See A (b1), State boards.

New York: To amend the education law (ch. 501) by providing for the payment by the State of tuition for nonresident academic pupils attending from military reservations under the control of the United States.

Ch. 501, May 4, 1920.

New York: To amend the highway law relative to the registration of vehicles used to carry school children.

Section relating to omnibuses not to apply to motor vehicle used exclusively to transport school children outside of cities.

Ch. 685, May 10, 1920.

North Carolina: To amend section 5473, Consolidated Statutes of North Carolina, redistricting school districts.

County board of education authorized to redistrict all or any part of county to consolidate school districts or parts of districts and to establish new districts composed of one or more old districts or parts of districts. Act applies only to Moore and Robeson Counties.

North Carolina: See also A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; B (d), State taxation for school purposes.

North Dakota: To amend section 1190, Compiled Laws of 1913, as last amended by chapter 53, laws of special session of 1919, relating to the consolidation of schools and contracting for the transportation of pupils, and providing for a board of arbitration.

District school board may call election, and on petition of one-third of voters of district, shall call the same to determine question of consolidating two or more schools, selecting a site, and providing a building; also on question of transportation, but transportation shall be by public conveyance unless two-thirds vote is adverse thereto. Duty of board to provide transportation to consolidated school at public expense, except for pupils living less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from school. Provision may be made for allowing compensation to family for transporting children thereof, at not less than 20 cents nor more than \$1.50 per day, but such transportation shall not cost more than by public conveyance. Patron dissatisfied with arrangement for transportation of his children may apply to the school board for a board of arbitration to consist of one member, selected by the patron, one selected by the school board, and a third selected by the two members thus chosen. The decision of the board of arbitration shall be final and binding on the school board. Ch. 113, Mar., 9, 1921.

Ohio: To authorize the transfer of a portion of a city or exempted village school district to another city or exempted village school district.

H. B. 312, p. 175, May 5, 1921.

Ohio: To amend sections 7730 and 7731, and to add sections 773-1 to 7731-4, 7749-1, and 7749-2, General Code, relating to the suspension of schools, the transportation of pupils, or the boarding of pupils in lieu thereof.

Board of education of any village or rural school district may suspend school "because of disadvantageous location" or other cause; when average attendance falls below 10 in such district county board of education may suspend school. When school is suspended by local board such board shall pay for transportation to other school or schools of pupils residing more than 2 miles from said school, except that with the approval of the county board such transportation may not be provided when unnecessary. When school is suspended by county board such board may order reestablishment; when suspended by local board such board may reestablish the same; on petition of the parents or guardians of 12 or more children between 7 and 15 years of age residing nearer to suspended school than to any other, local board shall reestablish such school. All city, exempted village, rural, and village school districts shall provide transportation for pupils residing more than 2 miles from schools, except that in case of rural and village districts county board of education may excuse district from this requirement, and in case of city or exempted village decision that transportation is unnecessary must be confirmed by probate judge. Transportation of pupils residing less than 2 miles from school and of high-school pupils is optional. Qualifications of vehicle drivers, etc., are regulated. Provision is made for paying parents or guardians for transporting their own children. Transportation of high-school pupils to another district may be provided in case no high school is maintained in home district or in case higher grades are maintained elsewhere; in lieu of such transportation board of pupil may be paid for.

H. B. 216, p. 288, May 14, 1921.

Ohio: See also A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; B (d), State taxation for school purposes; B (e), State aid for elementary education; T (b), Schools for the deaf.

Oklahoma: Appropriating \$50,000 for the purpose of aiding in the construction of union graded and consolidated schools, and placing said appropriation at the disposal of the State board of education for distribution.

Ch. 18, Mar. 21, 1921.

Oklahoma: Amending section 1, chapter 187, Laws of 1915, as amended by S. B. 150, Laws of 1917, relating to the formation of union graded school districts; providing for certain consolidated schools to participate in money appropriated by the legislature, and prescribing requirements therefor.

Authorizes union graded school district to provide transportation for pupils to union graded school when 60 per cent of voters present at school meeting vote in favor of such transportation.

Ch. 117, Apr. 4, 1921.

Oregon: To amend section 5153, Oregon Laws, relating to the consolidation of school districts.

Permits submitting question of consolidation of two or more districts at a special meeting as well as the annual meeting.

Ch. 18, Feb. 4, 1921.

Oregon: To amend section 5071, Oregon Laws, relating to the transportation of pupils to school.

School board shall, when authorized by majority vote of legal voters of district, furnish transportation to all pupils living more than 1 mile from the schoolhouse, and said board may, in its discretion, provide transportation for pupils living less than 1 mile. Where water transportation is in use board shall transport all pupils of the district.

Ch. 133, Feb. 21, 1921.

Oregon: To amend section 5163, Oregon Laws, relating to consolidated school districts.

Amends the law governing the distribution of the county school fund to consolidated districts. Fifty dollars has heretofore been given to each of the districts in the consolidation. Hereafter \$100 will be given.

Ch. 264, Feb. 24, 1921.

Oregon: To provide transportation for public school pupils or to provide board and lodging for pupils in certain cases.

School board of any district shall, when authorized by a majority vote of the legal voters of the district, provide transportation for pupils more than 1 mile from the school building. Voters may decide to provide transportation for pupils living less than 1 mile from school building. In lieu of transportation, board and lodging may be provided when at equal or less expense than transportation. Expense may be paid from common-school fund, and district may levy a tax therefor.

Ch. 21, Special Session, Dec. 30, 1921.

Oregon: See also A (c1), County boards; A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

Pennsylvania: Authorizing the consolidation of townships and providing the manner of holding elections to determine the question of such consolidation.

No. 280, May 16, 1921.

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

Rhode Island: See G (b), State normal schools.

South Carolina: To relieve the overcrowding of pupils in the elementary grades of State-aided high schools; to authorize an adequate teaching corps for such elementary grades; to fix the schedule of teachers' salaries, and to provide the necessary appropriation.

No. 476, Mar. 6, 1920.

South Carolina: To prescribe the conditions and terms on which pupils from one school district may be transferred to another school district.

Act No. 94, Feb. 24, 1921.

South Carolina: See also D (b), State aid, approval of plans; H (f), Compulsory attendance.

South Dakota: Amending section 7569, Revised Code of 1919, as amended by chapter 170, laws of 1919, relating to consolidated school districts, and legalizing the formation of the same.

Adds provision that "an independent school district and any part or all of any one or more other school district or districts may organize as a consolidated district," and legalize districts heretofore organized. Ch. 47, June 26, 1920.

South Dakota: Amending section 7577, Revised Code of 1919, relating to the purchase of land by consolidated school districts, providing for condemnation proceedings in certain cases, and declaring an emergency.

Ch. 48, June 30, 1920.

South Dakota: Relating to the transportation of public-school pupils.

Where children of school age live more than 4 miles from the nearest school, parents or guardians may appeal, in matters of transportation, from school board to county superintendent and from county superintendent to circuit court.

Ch. 53, June 30, 1920.

South Dakota: To amend sections 7570 and 7571, Revised Code of 1919, regulating the procedure in consolidating rural schools.

Proposed consolidation must have approval of State superintendent. Provision for election in proposed district. In case of proposed consolidation of common school districts, majority vote of voters of combined districts is sufficient, but where an independent district is to be consolidated with others, majority vote must be had in independent district apart from other districts, and also in other districts.

Ch. 201, Mar. 1, 1921.

South Dakota: Regulating the manner of abandoning consolidated school districts; amending chapter 171, Laws of 1919.

Ch. 202, Mar. 14, 1921.

South Dakota: Regulating the transportation of school children residing more than 2 miles from school and children in district where school is discontinued; amending section 7485, Revised Code of 1919, as amended by chapter 58, Laws of 1920.

Ch. 206, Mar. 12, 1921.

South Dakota: Amending section 7577, Revised Code of 1919, as amended by relating to tuition of pupils attending schools outside their own districts.

Relates to either elementary or high school pupils. Tuition paid by home district based on tuition cost per capita (elementary or high as case requires) in district where pupil attends. County superintendents to determine such per capita cost.

Ch. 214, Mar. 12, 1921.

Tennessee: See B (a), State finance and support, general.

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

Vermont: Regulating the payment of tuition of nonresident pupils; amending section 1247 of the General Laws.

Tuition paid by town of child's residence shall be not greater than average cost per pupil and in no case shall exceed \$1.50 per week.

No. 52, Mar. 2, 1921.

West Virginia: See H (a), School population and attendance, general.

Wisconsin: Regulating the payment of nonresident tuition at State graded schools.

District maintaining such school is entitled to \$2 per week for each nonresident pupil.

Ch. 5, June 3, 1920.

Wisconsin: To amend subsection (4), section 40.16, of the statutes, relating to payment of board and lodging of certain pupils by school districts.

Increases from \$2.75 to \$5 per week the amount that may be paid for pupil's board and lodging.

Ch. 136, Apr. 20, 1921.

Wisconsin: To repeal and reenact subsection (4), section 40.29, of the statutes, relating to attendance of nonresident pupils in rural schools, State graded schools, and grades below the high school.

Regulates conditions under which nonresident pupils may attend a school; provides that tuition fee for such pupils shall be based on average cost per pupil in school attendance.
Ch. 163, Apr. 26, 1921.

Wisconsin: To amend paragraph (a), subsection (1), section 40.16, relating to the transportation of pupils in consolidated school districts.

Requires transportation of children between the ages of 6 and 16 who live more than 2 miles from school in all consolidated districts.

Ch. 219, May 9, 1921.

Wisconsin: To amend paragraph (b) of subsection (1), subsections (3) and (8), paragraph (h) of subsection (7), section 40.16, of the statutes, relating to transportation of school children.

Regulates contracts for transportation; provides for State aid.

Ch. 512, July 5, 1921.

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

Wyoming: Providing for the consolidation of rural schools and the distribution of school funds in such cases.

School board of any district may consolidate two or more schools in such district. School funds shall thereafter be apportioned to such district as though no consolidation of schools therein had been effected.

Ch. 78, Feb. 18, 1921.

Wyoming: To amend section 2249, Compiled Statutes of 1920, providing for the payment of tuition of elementary-school pupils attending school in other than their home districts.

District may admit pupils from another district and charge tuition. Such tuition charge to be based on average cost per pupil in district where such nonresident pupil attends. Home district of pupil to pay said tuition.

Ch. 132, Feb. 22, 1921.

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

H (f). Compulsory Attendance; Truancy; Truant Officers.

Arizona: To amend paragraphs 2802, 2803, and 2804, Revised Statutes of 1913, Civil Code, relating to compulsory school attendance.

Parent or guardian of any child under 16 years of age shall cause such child to attend a public school for full term thereof. *Exemptions:* (1) Child taught at home by a competent teacher; (2) child attending a private or parochial school taught by competent teachers; (3) the physically or mentally incapacitated; (4) child who has completed the grammar school course; (5) child excused for good reason by a board composed of president of school board, teacher of child, and probation officer; (6) child over 16 and employed by consent of its parents. No child under 16 shall be employed during hours when public school is in session, unless such child obtains a permit from school board excusing from attendance for one of foregoing reasons. Permit to be filed by employer with county superintendent, and may be revoked at any time. County superintendent of each county shall divide county, outside of districts of 2,000 census children or more, into districts and appoint for each district an attendance officer. In each district of 2,000 census children or more, school board shall appoint such officer. When claim is made that child's services are necessary for the support of itself or those legally entitled to its services, attendance officer shall report the fact to the juvenile court which may order that relief be afforded. Penalties fixed for violation of this act. Enforcement of act made duty of attendance officers. County attorney to prosecute violations.

Ch. 143, Mar. 19, 1921.

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

California: To amend sections 1, 3a, 3b, 3c, 3d, and 4 of "An act to enforce the educational rights of children and providing penalties for the violation of this act," approved March 29, 1908, as amended.

Parent or guardian of any child between ages of 8 and 16 must send such child to a public full-time day school during the time the public schools are in session. Exemptions: (1) Child whose physical or mental condition is such as to render attendance inadvisable as shown by physician's certificate; (2) child living more than 2 miles from school, if nonattendance approved by county superintendent; (3) child taught public-school subjects in private school by competent teacher and in English language; (4) child receiving approved instruction by competent private tutor; (5) child holding permit to work as provided by this act, but child shall be subject to compulsory attendance upon part-time classes as provided for minors between 16 and 18 years of age. Such permits to work provided for minors between ages of 15 and 16 who have completed the equivalent of the seventh grade, and between 14 and 16 who holds diploma from elementary schools. Issuance of such permits regulated. Minor over 14 may be granted a permit to work outside of school hours for a period which, when taken with time in school, shall not exceed eight hours a day. Minor over 14 may, on recommendation of principal, be permitted to take a special vocational course in line of employment or attendance upon a regular school course. Permits provided for vacation time for children between 12 and 16. Also permits to employ minor. Employment of minors under 16 years of age is regulated. Board of education of any city or county shall employ a supervisor of attendance; and on petition of a majority of the board of school trustees of any county, county superintendent shall appoint a supervisor of attendance. District board of school trustees may appoint such a supervisor. Ch. 885, June 3, 1921.

Connecticut: To amend section 5326 of the General Statutes, concerning agents of the State board of education.

State board may employ agents to enforce the child labor law and the school attendance law. Amendment strikes out \$1,600 as the maximum salary that may be paid such agent and inserts "such salary as may be fixed by the State board of education, subject to approval of the board of control."

Ch. 204, June 3, 1921.

Connecticut: See also O (d), Continuation schools.

Delaware: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general; O (d), Continuation schools.

Florida: See O (d), Continuation schools.

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

Illinois: See H (g), Child labor.

Indiana: Concerning the school attendance and the employment of minors, fixing penalties, and repealing conflicting laws.

Every county and every city of over 2,000 inhabitants shall constitute a separate attendance district. Attendance officer must be employed in each such district, and in cities an additional officer must be employed for every 10,000 children of school age; additional attendance officers may be employed in cities; school trustees of any city or town of less than 2,000 inhabitants may organize such city or town into a separate attendance district. Qualifications, powers, and duties of such officers are prescribed. State board of education to constitute a State board of attendance and to employ a State attendance officer to enforce the attendance law, visit districts, make and require reports, etc. State board may remove a district attendance officer. Attendance required of every child between 7 and 16 years of age, and instruction shall be in the English language and open to inspection by local attendance and school officers; child must attend for entire term of public schools. Child claiming exemption on account of mental or physical incapacitation may be subjected to examination by a physician, unless parent objects in writing. Teacher shall furnish, as required, lists of pupils enrolled and pupils withdrawing. Provision is made for the education of deaf or blind children, or children partially so afflicted, in the State school for the deaf or the State school for the blind, as the case requires. Minor between 14 and 16 who has completed work of ele-

mentary school is exempt if lawfully employed, but must return to school on termination of employment. Any child reaching 14 without completing the sixth grade may be required to attend part-time school for full-time work or a special full-time school. Parent or guardian is liable for violation of this act. Child habitually absenting himself may be declared by juvenile court a "confirmed truant" and may be committed, if a boy, to the Indiana Boys' School, or, if a girl, to the Indiana Girls' School, or other suitable institution. Any school corporation may, singly or jointly with another school corporation, maintain a school for incorrigibles and confirmed truants. Temporary aid for the poor is provided; tax of 1 cent on \$100 is authorized. Enumerators of school children shall obtain such information as required by State board for purposes of this act. Penalties provided for the violation of this act.

Minors under 14 years of age shall not be employed in any gainful occupation other than farm labor or domestic service, and it is unlawful to employ for any purpose any minor subject to the provisions of this act during the hours when the public schools are in session. The issuance of employment certificates for minors between 14 and 16 is regulated. To determine physical fitness, minor between 14 and 18 seeking to become employed may be subjected to medical examination. Printed notices to be posted in rooms where minors are employed. Occupations prohibited for minors under 16 and those prohibited for minors under 18 are named. No person under 21 shall be employed in a pool or billiard room. This act shall not operate to prohibit manual-training instruction. State industrial board to enforce child-labor provisions of this act.

Ch. 132, Mar. 7, 1921.

Indiana: See also O (d), Continuation schools.

Kentucky: Amending the compulsory school attendance law.

County board of education shall appoint at least one attendance officer. Children in county school district between 7 and 16 years of age are required to attend public, private, or parochial school for the full public-school term, unless excused by county board of education on physician's certificate that child is physically or mentally unfit or unless child has completed the public-school course. Teachers and course in private school must have approval of State board of education, and teachers must report attendance as required of public-school teachers. In cities (not part of county school district) children between 7 and 16 required to attend for full term. Same provisions as to private schools. Same exemptions as to physical or mental unfitness and completion of public-school course, but further exemption is made as to lawfully employed minor between 14 and 16. Such minor must attend continuation school, where maintained, unless the work of the elementary grades is completed. Such continuation school attendance shall not be less than four nor more than eight hours a week during public-school term, and between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m., but not on Saturday afternoon or Sunday.

Ch. 43, Mar. 22, 1920.

Kentucky: To amend section 6, chapter 12, Acts of 1916, and subsection 7, section 2978c, Carroll's Kentucky Statutes, relating to the appointment of attendance officers and their duties.

At least one such officer for each 15,000 school census children in a city.

Ch. 121, Acts of 1920.

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

Maine: To amend section 66, chapter 16, Revised Statutes, as amended by chapter 122, Public Laws of 1919, increasing the compulsory school age limit.

Raises such age limit from the 15th to the 16th birthday in the case of child who has not completed the sixth grade of the elementary school.

P. L., ch. 5, Jan. 25, 1921.

Massachusetts: Relative to the educational requirements of certain minors as affecting school attendance, amending section 1, chapter 76, of the General Laws.

Has effect of requiring attendance of minors between 14 and 16 years of age, who are not otherwise excused, unless the full requirements for completing the sixth grade are met.

Ch. 463, May 27, 1921.

Michigan: See M (g), Private and endowed schools.

Minnesota: To provide for the relief, assistance, and support of children of school age required by law to attend school, but whose services are needed for their own support or the support or care of others legally entitled to their services. Ch. 429, Apr. 23, 1921.

Minnesota: Regulating the filing of complaints against persons neglecting or refusing to require children in their custody to attend the public schools; amending section 2981, General Statutes of 1913. Ch. 488, Apr. 23, 1921.

Mississippi: To compel the attendance at school of children within certain ages; to fix exceptions to such provisions; to provide means for the enforcement of this act; to require reports from public, private, and parochial schools; to make it unlawful for any parent, guardian, or other person occupying the place of parent to violate the provisions of this act, and providing penalties therefor.

Requires children between 7 and 14 years of age to attend school at least 80 days each school year. Exemptions: (1) Child who has completed the "common school course of study"; (2) child residing $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles or more from school, unless transportation is provided; (3) child physically or mentally incapacitated, but school authorities may require physician's certificate. County must provide books for indigent pupils. County superintendent to keep record of children between 7 and 14, to require reports of teachers, give notice to violators, and otherwise proceed against them, and in general to enforce the provisions of this act. Parent must put child in school within three days after notice from county superintendent or be liable to fine. On written statement of parent or guardian that he can not control child, such child shall be proceeded against as a "disorderly person" and may be committed to a suitable custodial institution. County superintendent must furnish principals or teachers lists of children between 7 and 14. County may release itself from the provisions of this act by majority vote of qualified electors at election held for purpose of determining question, but election only on petition of 20 per cent of such voters. Ch. 156, Mar. 27, 1920.

Missouri: Regulating procedure against children violating the compulsory attendance law; amending section 11326, Revised Statutes of 1919.

H. B. 342, p. 635, Mar. 28, 1921.

Missouri: See also U (a), Dependents and delinquents, general.

Montana: Amending sections 1100, 1101, 1103, and 1105, chapter 76, Laws of 1913, and repealing section 1102 of said act, relating to compulsory school attendance and the employment of minors.

Requires attendance at school and for full term, of children between ages of 8 and 16, except that child between 14 and 16 who has completed the work of the eighth grade or whose wages are necessary for the support of the family as shown by competent proof may be employed while schools are in session on securing the age and schooling certificate required by law. The issuance of age and schooling certificates and the duties of truant officers are regulated. Ch. 75, Feb. 8, 1921.

Montana: See also O (d), Continuation schools.

Nebraska: To amend sections 6924 and 6925, Revised Statutes of 1913, as amended by chapter 155, Laws of 1919, relating to compulsory attendance and truant officers; to amend section 6928, of said statutes, relating to the school census; and to repeal said original sections and said chapter 155.

Minimum required attendance annually in district outside of cities is fixed at 6 months (in lieu of 12 weeks or two-thirds of school term as in amended law). Graduate of high school, or in case no high school is maintained, graduate of district school is exempt. Child is exempt if residing more than 3 (old law, 2) miles from school unless transportation is furnished. In order to enter employment, minor over 14 and under 16 years of age must have completed work of elementary grades. All employed minors between 14 and 16 must attend eight hours a week a part-time continuation school. Upper age of required

attendance of the deaf and the blind is raised from 18 to 20 years. Provision is added that State superintendent shall require county and city superintendents to inspect private, denominational, and parochial schools. Such schools are governed by the general school laws so far as the same apply to grades, qualifications and certification of teachers, and promotion of pupils; must be provided with adequate equipment and supplies. Attendance officer must be employed in metropolitan cities of the first class. In each county, county superintendent shall appoint one or more attendance officers. In taking census of children of school age, enumerator shall collect data as to name, date of birth, color, sex, etc., of children who are blind, deaf, crippled, or feeble-minded, as well as other children.

Ch. 53, Apr. 25, 1921.

Nebraska: See also O (d), Continuation schools.

Nevada: To amend sections 203, 207, 209, and 210, chapter 133, Acts of 1911, as amended, relating to compulsory school attendance.

Changes compulsory age limits from 8, minimum, and 16, maximum, to 7, minimum, and 18, maximum. Has effect of requiring minor under 18 to attend school unless, being over 14, he is lawfully employed, or unless he has completed the work of the high school. Child must now be over 14 in order to be out of school and employed for his own support or that of his family. On change of residence of a family with a child of school age, real estate dealer or owner in charge of property must report such change to attendance officer.

Ch. 157, Mar. 21, 1921.

Nevada: See also O (d), Continuation schools.

New Hampshire: See A (n), Administration and supervision, general.

New York: To amend the education law, in relation to compulsory education, and to amend the labor law, in relation to the employment of children.

Instruction required under the compulsory attendance law is extended to include United States history, civics, and hygiene; subjects required shall be taught in English and from texts written in English. Attendance requirement for city or district of 4,500 inhabitants or more applies, for the full school term, to each child between 7 and 14 years of age and to each child between 14 and 16 not "regularly and lawfully employed"; such requirement for other districts applies, for full term, to each child between 8 and 14 years of age and to each child between 14 and 16 not in useful employment, and school term shall not be less than 180 days; certificate from school authorities necessary to exempt child on account of physical or mental unfitness. At the time a child of school age begins to attend public school or other school, person in parental relation shall submit to school authorities or person in charge of instruction of such child evidence of child's age. It is unlawful when attendance upon instruction is required to employ in any business or service (1) any child under 14; (2) any minor between 14 and 16 who does not have an employment certificate or a vacation employment certificate; (3) in street trades any boy under 12 or girl under 16 or boy between 12 and 16 unless such boy holds a newsboy permit badge; when attendance upon instruction is not required children over 12 may be employed in farm service and other outdoor work not connected with factories and like prohibited places. Employer of minor between 14 and 17 must procure and keep on file therefor an employment certificate and must return the same to issuing officer on termination of minor's employment. Penalties prescribed for violations of child labor law. School record certificate shall be issued to minors as follows: (1) Minor between 14 and 15 who has completed the elementary school course and attended school not less than 130 days the previous year or year preceding graduation; (2) minor between 15 and 16 who has completed six elementary grades and attended 130 days as above; (3) minor between 16 and 17 without regard to educational attainment. Persons issuing school record certificate shall certify to minor's age and other material facts required. The issuance of employment certificates, vacation employment certificates, and newsboy permit badges is regulated; presentation of school record, evidence of age, and health certificate are prescribed. Penalties provided for violations of section 601 of the education law, which section provides for attendance of certain minors upon part-time or continuation schools. The establishment of truancy schools by cities and districts is regulated. *Repealed sections:* Subdivisions 2 and 3.

section 130, chapter 50, Laws of 1921, and sections 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, and 143, chapter 50, Laws of 1921. Ch. 386, Apr. 30, 1921.

New York: See also H (b), School census.

North Carolina: See A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; T (b), Schools for the deaf.

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

Pennsylvania: To amend sections 1416 and 1431 of the School Code of 1911, relating to compulsory school attendance.

Child between 14 and 16 years of age who has completed the school work of the sixth grade and is lawfully employed is exempted from the provisions of the attendance law; also child between 14 and 16 who is engaged in farm work or domestic service in a private home on a permit issued for that purpose by the school board of the district where child resides.

No. 373, May 20, 1921.

Pennsylvania: To amend section 1436, School Code of 1911, as amended by act of July 17, 1919, relating to attendance officers.

Provides that such officers may be employed in any district for the full calendar year and may be paid as directors may decide. Provision that attendance officer in fourth-class district shall be paid not over \$2 per day is eliminated.

No. 402, May 24, 1921.

Porto Rico: To regulate the employment of minors and to provide for compulsory school attendance of children in Porto Rico, and for other purposes.

Child under 14 shall not be employed in any gainful occupation except in vacation time and except in domestic, farm, and garden labor. Hours of employment of children under 18 are regulated. Employment in certain hazardous occupations is prohibited for children under 18. Employed child between 14 and 16, except in domestic, farm, and garden labor, must have work permit. Issuance of work permits is regulated. Evidence of age required; physical and mental fitness to be shown by physicians' certificate; school record shall show that child is able to read and write correctly sentences in either the English language or the Spanish language. Penalties provided for violating child-labor provisions. Children between ages of 8 and 14 required to attend school for full term. Exemptions: (1) Child receiving equivalent instruction in private or parochial school; (2) child for whom no room is available in school; (3) child excused by commissioner of education on account of physical or mental unfitness. Child between 14 and 16 not lawfully employed must attend school. Penalties provided.

Act No. 75, July 20, 1921.

Rhode Island: See M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.

South Carolina: To regulate school attendance of all children within certain ages, and to provide for the enforcement thereof.

Persons in parental relation to any child between the ages of 8 and 14 shall cause such child to attend a public, private, or parochial school, or be instructed by a competent tutor approved by county superintendent, for four consecutive months during the school session, and for full term is same is less than four months. On petition of majority of qualified electors of any school district, period of required attendance therein shall be for full term. This act shall not operate to shorten the period of attendance in any district where attendance is already required for a longer period than four months. Exemptions: (1) Child physically or mentally unfit as determined by "person competent to judge" and appointed by county board of education; (2) any child living more than 2½ miles from school or any child under 12 years of age living more than 2 miles from school, unless transportation is furnished within 1 mile of child's home. Any private or parochial school attended by children between ages of 8 and 14 must have approval of State board of education, must give instruction in the English language, must teach subjects required in public school, and "be supervised by the county superintendent of education or superintendent or supervisor of public schools." Beginning of period of required attendance to be fixed by respective school boards of districts; parents or guardians to report annually as to their children between 7 and 14; provision for attendance officers in districts or unions of districts for that purpose, also for county

attendance officers. County superintendents to make attendance reports to State superintendent; teachers to make monthly reports. Powers and duties of attendance officers are prescribed. Child over 12 years of age may be excused if his services are necessary for the support of a widowed mother or crippled father. Unlawful to employ child of compulsory attendance age during school hours, unless such child is lawfully excused. Act No. 430, Apr. 12, 1921.

South Dakota: Amending sections 7642, 7643, and 7644, Revised Code of 1919, relating to compulsory school attendance.

Children between the ages of 8 and 17 required to attend school for the full term unless the work of the eighth grade is completed. County superintendent to enforce the law; common school district may and independent district shall employ attendance officer. Provision for excusing pupils by superintendent. Private school instruction and private instruction must have approval of county superintendent, who shall supervise such instruction and exercise the right of visitation and inspection. Private schools required to report.

Ch. 199, Feb. 24, 1921.

South Dakota: Amending section 8, chapter 169, Laws of 1919, relating to compulsory education.

Provides that expenses of maintaining evening school classes and otherwise enforcing this act shall be paid from the funds of the department of public instruction appropriated as State aid for such purposes. If appropriation for evening schools is insufficient, then such claims shall be paid out of the appropriation for State aid to rural and consolidated schools.

Ch. 200, Mar. 12, 1921.

Texas: See A (c2), County officers; T (b), Schools for the deaf.

Utah: See M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.

Virginia: Proposing an amendment of section 138 of the constitution.

Strikes out provision that legislature may provide for compulsory education of persons between the ages of 8 and 12 years. Authorizes legislature, in its discretion, to "provide for the compulsory education of children of school age."

Ch. 347, Mar. 19, 1920.

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

West Virginia: See C (c), Local taxation; O (d), Continuation schools.

Wisconsin: To amend subsection 2, section 17280-2, of the statutes, relating to compulsory school attendance.

Exempts minor between ages of 16 and 17 who is a high-school graduate from attendance at a vocational continuation school.

Ch. 1391, Apr. 20, 1921.

H (g). Child Labor.

See also H (f), Compulsory attendance; O (d), Continuation schools.

Arizona: See H (f), Compulsory attendance.

California: To amend sections 5, 6, and 12, chapter 324, Statutes and Amendments of 1913, as amended, relating to the employment of women.

Regulates the powers and duties of the industrial welfare commission in relation to the employment of women and minors.

Ch. 376, May 24, 1921.

California: See also H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Connecticut: Establishing an 8-hour day for employed minors under 16 years of age.

Ch. 188, May 11, 1921.

Connecticut: Amending section 5322 of the General Statutes, relating to the employment of children under 14 years of age.

Adds "shoe-shine parlor" to places in which such minors shall not be employed.

Ch. 212, May 20, 1921.

Connecticut: Amending section 5323 of the General Statutes, concerning the employment of children.

Prohibits the employment of children under 16 years of age unless they have duly issued certificates. Ch. 272, June 2, 1921.

Connecticut: See also H (f), Compulsory attendance; O (d), Continuation schools.

Delaware: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general; O (d), Continuation schools.

Hawaii: Regulating the hours of labor of children.

No person shall employ a minor under 16 years of age more than 8 hours a day or more than 48 hours a week, nor between 9 p. m. and 8 a. m.

Act 187, Apr. 26, 1921.

Illinois: Regulating the employment of minors under 16 years of age.

No minor under 14 years of age shall be employed in any theater, mercantile or manufacturing establishment, or other like employment, or in any part of a month when public schools are in session, or more than eight hours a day or more than six days a week, but such minor may do work of a "temporary and harmless character" when schools are not in session. Employer of minor between 14 and 16 must procure and keep on file for such minor an employment certificate; employer of five or more such minors must keep names of minors posted. Employment certificate issued by superintendent of schools or other person under authority of local school boards. Official issuing such certificate must obtain and approve following papers: (1) School record of minor, (2) physician's certificate of physical fitness, (3) proof of age, and (4) statement by prospective employer that he expects to give minor employment. School record shall show that minor can read and write legibly and has completed work of first six grades of elementary school and has attended school at least 130 days the previous year. Employer to acknowledge in writing the receipt of employment certificate and, on termination of employment of minor, must return certificate to official issuing it. State department of labor to enforce this act, and its agents shall visit and inspect places of employment. No person under 14 years of age shall be employed more than six days a week, more than eight hours a day, nor between 7 p. m. and 7 a. m. Various hazardous occupations are named, and employment therein of minors under 16 is prohibited. Truant officers may enter places of employment. Penalties for violation of this act. H. B. 795, p. 435, Acts of 1921.

Indiana: See H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Iowa: To amend section 4909-a2, Supplement to the Code, 1913, relating to safety appliances and operation of dangerous machinery by minors.

Minors may be permitted to work under an instructor in manual training departments in the public schools or in a school shop or industrial plant in a course approved by the State board for vocational education.

Ch. 180, Apr. 9, 1921.

Massachusetts: Prohibiting the operation of elevators by minors under 16 years of age. Ch. 298, Apr. 9, 1920.

Massachusetts: To amend section 56, chapter 149, of the General Laws, relative to the working hours of women and children in certain employments.

Adds employment in any laundry, manicuring, or hair-dressing establishment, motion-picture theater, elevator operation, and switchboard operation in a private exchange to employments in which women and children may not be employed more than 9 hours a day. Hotel employees not working in a manufacturing, mercantile, or mechanical establishment connected with a hotel may be employed 10 hours, but in no case shall employment be for more than 48 hours a week. Ch. 280, Apr. 12, 1921.

Massachusetts: Extending the law relative to educational certificates of employed minors.

Employers of minors in certain occupations are required to procure and keep on file therefor educational certificates showing ages and ability or inability

to read and write. This provision is here extended to apply to employment in bowling alleys, pool or billiard rooms, bootblack stands, barber shops, and the construction or repair of buildings.
Ch. 341, Apr. 30, 1921.

Massachusetts: Regulating the issuance of employment certificates for certain minors.
Ch. 351, May 2, 1921.

Massachusetts: Regulating the employment of minors in street trades; amending sections 60, 65, 69, and 70, chapter 149, of the General Laws.
Ch. 410, May 19, 1921.

Michigan: See O (d), Continuation schools.

Minnesota: To regulate certain occupations of children in streets and public places.
Ch. 318, Apr. 15, 1921.

Missouri: Regulating the employment of minors and repealing Article III, chapter 11, Revised Statutes of 1919, relating to the employment of children.

No child under 14 shall be employed in gainful occupation during hours in which public schools are in session. No child under 16 shall be employed at gainful occupation more than 48 hours a week, nor between 7 p. m. and 7 a. m. No minor between 14 and 16 shall be employed during hours when schools are in session unless such minor has procured and filed a "permit certificate" as required. These provisions not to apply to children in agricultural pursuits or domestic service or children working for their parents or guardians. Children under 14 must produce a "permit certificate" in order to be employed when school is not in session. Employment of children under 16 in certain specified hazardous occupations is prohibited. Issuance of work permits is regulated.
S. B. 60, p. 184, Apr. 16, 1921.

Missouri: See also U (a), Dependents and delinquents, general.

Montana: See H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Nebraska: See O (d), Continuation schools.

New Hampshire: Amending sections 1 and 6, chapter 183, Laws of 1917, as amended by chapter 66, Laws of 1919, relating to factory inspection.

Adds mercantile establishments to those subject to the act.

Ch. 130, Apr. 14, 1921.

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

New Mexico: To regulate the employment and hours of labor of children in this State; and to provide a penalty for the violation thereof.

No child under 14 years of age may be employed in "any mine, theater, concert hall, or place of amusement, or in any hotel, laundry, manufacturing establishment, bowling alley, passenger or freight elevator, factory or workshop, or as a messenger or driver therefor." District court may, on proper showing, suspend the application of this section to any child whose employment is necessary. Minor under 16 shall not be employed between 9 p. m. and 6 a. m., or for more than 48 hours in any one week.
Ch. 150, Mar. 12, 1921.

New York: To amend the labor law relative to physical examination of children employed in factories and mercantile establishments.

Children between 14 and 16 must submit to physical examination when required by a medical inspector or the State industrial commission. Act extended to apply to mercantile establishments.
Ch. 601, May 10, 1920.

New York: In relation to labor; amending generally the labor law, constituting chapter 31 of the Consolidated Laws.

This act amends 17 articles of the labor law. Of these, articles 4 and 5 are of importance as relating to the employment of children. Article 4 prohibits the employment of children under 14 years of age, and regulates employment between the ages of 14 and 16, such regulation including the issuance of employment certificates, taking evidence of age, physical examination, school record of child, and the like; but this article is materially changed by chapter 386, Laws of 1921, noted below. Titles 2 and 3 of article 5 regulate the hours of labor of minors and women in factories and mercantile and other establishments.

Ch. 50, Mar. 9, 1921.

New York: See also H (b), School census; H (f), Compulsory attendance.

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

Porto Rico: See H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Rhode Island: To amend section 3, chapter 78, of the General Laws, as last amended by chapter 1676, Public Laws of 1918, relating to factory inspection.

Regulates appointment of factory inspectors by the governor. Authorizes inspectors to visit places of employment at any time and directs them to report annually to the general assembly.
Ch. 1849, Apr. 14, 1920.

Rhode Island: In amendment of and in addition to section 1, chapter 78, General Laws, as last amended by chapter 1378, Public Laws of 1916, relating to the employment of minors.

Special permit to work may be issued to child over 14 years of age when found mentally incapable of learning.
Ch. 2027, Apr. 13, 1921.

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

Tennessee: To amend "An act to regulate the employment of minor children and to prescribe penalties for the violation thereof," being chapter 57, Public Acts of 1911, so as to provide for the ascertainment of the age of any minor employed around machinery, as specified in section 3 of said act, and to relieve the employer who complies with said provisions from civil or criminal liability under said act.
Ch. 43, Mar. 23, 1921.

Texas: To repeal chapter 160, acts of the regular session of the thirty-sixth legislature, approved April 3, 1919, the same being an "Act regulating the employment of women and minors and establishing an Industrial Welfare Commission to investigate and deal with such employment, including the fixing of a minimum wage; providing for an appropriation therefor, and fixing penalties for violating this act, etc.," and declaring an emergency.
Ch. 118, Mar. 30, 1921.

Virginia: To permit children over the age of 12 years to work in fruit and vegetable canneries and to transmit merchandise and run errands.
Ch. 390, Mar. 20, 1921.

Virginia: Further regulating the employment of children under 16 years of age.
Ch. 507, Mar. 25, 1920.

West Virginia: See O (d), Continuation schools; U (e), Schools for dependents and delinquents.

Wisconsin: To create section 1728a-2 of the statutes, relating to proof of age in certain cases.

County court may establish age where minor applicant for employment claims to be over 17 years of age, but is unable to furnish documentary proof thereof.
Ch. 185, May 3, 1921.

Wisconsin: To amend subsection (2), section 1728a-3, of the statutes, relating to educational requirements for permits to work of minors over 14 years of age.

Such minor must have completed work of the eighth grade or equivalent or must have attended school nine years, but kindergarten attendance shall not be counted as a part of said nine years.
Ch. 323, June 6, 1921.

Wisconsin: To create section 1729r of the statutes, prohibiting advertising in newspapers and soliciting in schools and homes for the labor of children during the school term in employments for which a labor permit is required.
Ch. 340, June 10, 1921.

Wisconsin: To create subsection 5, section 1728a, of the statutes, relating to child-labor permits.

Permits certain employments in houses of employers in vacation time and outside of school hours.
Ch. 395, June 20, 1921.

Wisconsin: Prohibiting the employment of females under 21 as bell hops in hotels.
Ch. 417, June 24, 1921.

Wisconsin: To repeal sections 1728a, 1728a-1, 1728a-3, 1728a-4, 1728a-6, 1728b, 1728c, 1728d, 1728e, 1728g, 1728h, 1728i, 1728j, 1636-106, 1728c-1, and 1728c-2 of the statutes, and to create sections 1728a to 1728e of the statutes, relating to the employment of minors.

Regulates employment of minors under 21 in hazardous occupations; prohibits certain of said employments. Prohibits employment of children between ages of 14 and 17 in factories, workshops, etc., except on duly issued permit. Prohibits employment of child under 14 in any gainful occupation, except that those between 12 and 14 may be employed in vacation time in certain occupations; vacation permit required. Permitted employments are regulated as to hours of labor, etc. Wherever day vocational school is established, employed minor between 14 and 17 must attend part-time class at least eight hours a week.

Ch. 434, June 27, 1921.

Wisconsin: See also O (d), Continuation schools.

H (h). Separation of the Races.

Arizona: See A (c1), County boards; N (a), High schools.

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

Missouri: See A (b3), State inspection of schools; A (c1), County boards; N (a), High schools.

New Jersey: To amend "An act to protect all citizens in their civil and legal rights," approved May 10, 1884, as amended by chapter 106, 1917.

Among other provisions it is provided that no person shall be denied, on account of race, creed, or color, accommodations in any public library, kindergarten, primary and secondary school, high school, academy, college, and university, or any institution under the supervision of the regents of the State.

Ch. 174, Apr. 7, 1921.

North Carolina: See H (c), School year, etc., minimum term.

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

Tennessee: See U (e), Schools for dependents and delinquents.

West Virginia: See U (e), Schools for dependents and delinquents.

I. SCHOOL DISCIPLINE.

(a) General.

I (b). Corporal Punishment.

I (c). Suspension and Expulsion.

I (d). Fire Drills.

Ohio: To amend sections 12900 to 12905 of the General Code, providing for mandatory fire drills in public and private schools and children's homes, and for the teaching of fire prevention to the youth of the State.

S. B. 241, p. 253, May 14, 1921.

Oregon: To establish the office of State fire marshal, defining his powers and duties, providing for the appointment of deputies and assistants, and for the maintenance of said office; repealing chapter 232, Laws of 1917, and other conflicting acts.

Duty of State fire marshal to require teachers of public and private schools and educational institutions to hold fire drills each month and to keep all doors and exits unlocked during school hours. Ch. 169, p. 323, Feb. 21, 1921.

Rhode Island: See L (1), Other special subjects.

West Virginia: See L (1), Other special subjects.

Wisconsin: See L (1), Other special subjects.

I (e). School Fraternities.

J. HEALTH REGULATION.

(a) General.

California: To provide for the establishment and maintenance of a division of dental hygiene for children, under the direction of the State board of health; defining its powers and duties, and making an appropriation therefor.

Ch. 412, May 25, 1921.

Connecticut: Concerning ordinances of towns.

Authorizes any town, city, or borough to provide for the employment of visiting nurses and to provide for the medical care and treatment of children of compulsory school age whose education is retarded by reason of defective physical condition.

Ch. 30, Mar. 24, 1921.

Delaware: Authorizing the State board of health to employ a nurse to educate and supervise the midwives of the State.

Ch. 43, Apr. 4, 1921.

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

Hawaii: To provide for dental hygienists and regulating their training and practice.

The department of public instruction may employ dental hygienists.

Act 7, Nov. 19, 1920.

Hawaii: Authorizing the appointment of dental hygienists in the public schools of Hawaii, and appropriating the sum of \$20,000 to provide salaries and equipment therefor.

Act 160, Apr. 25, 1921.

Indiana: Authorizing boards of school commissioners of cities of the first and second classes to provide school lunches for public-school pupils.

Expenses for equipment may be borne by the public. Except as to equipment and overhead expenses, the furnishing and serving such lunches shall as nearly as practicable be made self-sustaining, but school authorities may provide free lunches for pupils who are needy and unable to pay for the same.

Ch. 202, Mar. 10, 1921.

Kentucky: To amend sections 2047 and 2053, Carroll's Kentucky Statutes, and to add certain sections creating other bureaus in the State board of health.

Among bureaus created are child hygiene, sanitary engineering, public health education, public health nursing, and county health work.

Ch. 120, Acts of 1920.

Maine: See B (d), State taxation for school purposes.

Massachusetts: Authorizing cities and towns to establish and maintain dental, medical, and health clinics.

Such clinics authorized, and in connection therewith general educational campaigns relative to health may be conducted. Ch. 100, Mar. 3, 1920.

Massachusetts: Providing for the appointment of school nurses in the public schools; amending section 53 and inserting sections 53 A and 53 B, chapter 71, of the General Laws.

Cities and towns required to employ school physicians and school nurses, but any town having assessed valuation less than \$1,000,000 may be exempted from employing nurse. Union of towns constituting a superintendency district may employ such physicians and nurses, in which constituent towns are exempt from employing the same. Ch. 357, Mar. 3, 1921.

Michigan: To authorize townships to employ nurses and to provide for their compensation. Act. No. 277, May 18, 1921.

Minnesota: To amend chapter 38, Laws of 1919, authorizing city and village councils, boards of county commissioners, and town boards to employ public health nurses.

Such nurses must be registered within six months after employment. Among other duties, such nurses shall act as hygiene experts for schools not already provided with medical inspection and assist in giving health instruction. Ch. 138, Mar. 31, 1921.

Missouri: To amend article 2, chapter 102, Revised Statutes of 1919, by inserting after section 11134 thereof a new section, to be known as section 11134a, relating to school apparatus and appliances to school lunches.

Authorizes school board to install necessary apparatus and appliances and to purchase necessary food to provide and sell lunches to children attending the schools, but food not to be sold at a price less than the cost thereof, exclusive of cost of apparatus, handling, and preparation.

S. B. 73, p. 615, Mar. 11, 1921.

Missouri: See also L (c), Physical education.

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

New Mexico: To amend chapter 2, Laws of 1920, special session, entitled "An act authorizing employment of health employees and the levying of special taxes for certain health purposes."

County commissioners, with approval of State director of public health and department of public welfare, may employ persons in addition to county health officer. Such commissioners may levy special tax not in excess of one-half mill to produce "county health fund." This levy not subject to limitations of chapter 17, Laws of 1919. Ch. 143, Mar. 12, 1921.

New Mexico: To amend sections 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 27, 29, and 31, chapter 85, Laws of 1919, and repealing sections 13, 24, 25, and 32 of said act, all relating to public health.

State administration of public health law is transferred from State department of health to department of public welfare. Jurisdiction of county health officer extended to municipalities, and provisions relating to municipal health officers repealed. Ch. 145, Mar. 12, 1921.

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

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

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

South Carolina: See E (a), Teachers' qualifications, general.

Tennessee: To authorize the county courts of the several counties to appropriate such sums as may be necessary or expedient to be used in cooperating with the State board of health in health demonstration work in such counties.

Ch. 90, Apr. 5, 1921.

Tennessee: See also T (b), Schools for the deaf.

Utah: See U (a), Dependents and delinquents, general.

Vermont: To reimburse towns for providing equipment and facilities for lunches for pupils of the public schools.

State board of education may so reimburse towns, incorporated districts, and cities to amount not exceeding 50 per cent of cost. No. 57, Apr. 1, 1921.

Washington: Relating to the health, welfare, and care of children in the public schools of any city of the first class.

School directors of such city may furnish free milk at lunch period to pupils under 14 years of age. Ch. 190, Laws of 1921.

West Virginia: Relating to mouth hygiene and the treatment of pupils in the public schools, the same being section 64 a, chapter 2, Acts of 1919, regular session.

Any district board of education may establish and maintain dental clinics or courses for teaching mouth hygiene, and may provide and furnish dental treatment. Ch. 139, Apr. 20, 1921.

Wisconsin: To create paragraph (c), subsection (7), section 46.21; of the statutes, authorizing boards of administration in counties of 250,000 or more to establish and maintain training schools for nurses. Ch. 416, June 24, 1921.

J (b). Physical Examination and Medical Inspection.

Alabama: Providing for the annual physical examination of all school children between the ages of 6 and 15 years, and providing for physical education in both public and private or parochial schools.

A mandatory law both for physical examination and for physical training. State departments of education and health to cooperate. Likewise county departments and city departments. No. 101, p. 149, spe. sess., Oct. 5, 1920.

Arizona: See A (c1), County boards; A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

California: To amend section 1618a of the Political Code, relating to health supervision of schools.

Provides for the employment by school boards of optometrists and dental hygienists as well as physicians, nurses, oculists, and dentists.

Ch. 242, May 23, 1921.

Connecticut: See J (a), Health, general; T (g), Schools for backward children.

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

Indiana: See H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Massachusetts: See J (a), Health, general.

Minnesota: See J (a), Health, general.

Mississippi: See A (d), District boards and officers; L (c), Physical education.

Missouri: See L (c), Physical education.

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

New Jersey: To supplement "An act to establish a thorough and efficient system of free public schools," etc., approved October 19, 1903.

Whenever county superintendent of schools shall certify to commissioner of education that \$4,000 or more has been subscribed or donated in any county for paying salary of county medical inspector, said commissioner shall appoint, with approval of State board of education, such inspector for such county. Sum of \$750 apportioned from county's share of railroad tax for paying inspector's expenses. Ch. 57, Mar. 18, 1921.

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

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

Pennsylvania: To amend sections 1501 and 1505 of the School Code of 1917, as amended by act of June 23, 1919, relating to medical inspection of schools.

Required at least once a year in districts of the first, second, and third classes. Amendment requires school district directors to employ medical inspectors "in sufficient number to conduct the required inspection in conformity with the standard requirements prescribed by the commissioner of health." Inspections annually and at other times as required.

No. 329, May 20, 1921.

South Carolina: To provide annual physical examination by physicians and dentists of all children attending public schools.

District school board "authorized and empowered to arrange for, and shall require annually, a medical and dental inspection of all pupils in the public schools of said district." Inspection by a licensed physician and dentist or a competent health officer or trained nurse, when properly reported, shall be deemed a sufficient inspection. Expense, not over 10 cents per pupil, borne by district.

No. 582, Mar. 11, 1920.

Vermont: Relating to medical inspection of schools.

Provides that when a town has once voted for medical inspection it shall not thereafter be necessary to vote annually on the question.

No. 58, Jan. 21, 1921.

Virginia: To provide for public-health nursing, health examination, and physical education of school children, and to repeal an act approved March 15, 1918, providing for public-health nursing and medical inspection of school children.

County boards of supervisors and governing bodies of cities and towns may appropriate money for health examination and physical education of school children and for the employment of nurses, physicians, and physical directors, such employees to have approval of State health commissioner and superintendent of public instruction. State board of education may pay one-half of salary of physical director, and State board of health may pay one-half of salary of nurse or physician employed as inspector. All public-school pupils after September 1, 1920, shall receive such examinations and health education as may be prescribed by State board of education. State normal schools must give approved courses. State supervisor of physical education provided for.

Ch. 327, Mar. 19, 1920.

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

Wyoming: Providing for the mental examination of all juvenile delinquents committed to State institutions.

Ch. 159, Feb. 25, 1922.

J (c). Vaccination.

California: To regulate the control of smallpox and vaccination and to repeal an act providing for vaccination of pupils of public and private schools, approved March 7, 1911.

"The control of smallpox shall be under the direction of the State board of health, and no rule or regulation on the subject of vaccination shall be adopted by school or local health authorities."

Ch. 370, May 23, 1921.

Maine: To amend paragraph V, section 38, chapter 18, Revised Statutes, relating to the duties of school committees.

Unvaccinated child may be excluded from school only in event of epidemic of smallpox if parent or guardian presents a signed statement of opposition to vaccination.

P. L., ch. 41, Mar. 21, 1921.

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

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

Wisconsin: To amend subsections (1), (2), and (3), section 40.71, of the statutes, relating to smallpox and vaccination.

When vaccination or exclusion from school is ordered to prevent the spread of smallpox, free vaccination shall be provided by the local board of health.
Ch. 372, June 20, 1921.

K. TEXTBOOKS AND SUPPLIES.

(a). General.

K (b). Free Textbooks.

Illinois: See C (c), Local taxation.

Iowa: See C (c), Local taxation.

Missouri: See A (c1), County boards.

Montana: Amending section 1812, chapter 76, Laws of 1913, relating to free textbooks.

Districts required to furnish free textbooks. Trustees of each district shall make estimate of the cost thereof and submit the same to the county commissioners for the purpose of a tax levy.
Ch. 65, Feb. 2, 1921.

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

South Dakota: To amend section 7026, Revised Code of 1919, as amended by chapter 173, Laws of 1919, relating to free textbooks.

Amendment provides that where county superintendent is allowed an office deputy, said superintendent shall have the custody of textbooks and charge of their distribution to the several school districts within the county. He is required in such case to keep account of textbooks and of funds received from districts in payment for the same and to report to county auditor.
Ch. 213, Mar. 12, 1921.

K (c). Uniformity of Textbooks.

Arkansas: To provide for State uniformity of textbooks for use in the public schools; amending sections 9065, 9066, 9072, 9077, 9080, 9088, and 9092, Crawford and Moses' Digest,
Act 285, p. 326, Mar. 21, 1921.

California: See A (b1), State boards.

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

Florida: To create a State school-book commission; to procure a uniform series of textbooks for the use of the elementary and high schools of the State of Florida; to define the duties and powers of said commission; to make appropriations for carrying this act into effect; providing penalties for violation of the same; and to repeal sections 668 to 686, both inclusive, of the Revised General Statutes relating to a uniform system of textbooks.

Board of commissioners of State institutions is constituted the State school-book commission. Duties: To adopt a uniform series of books for the public schools, to enter into contracts with publishers, to enforce the use of said books, and to see that contracts are faithfully executed. Adoptions for eight years. Subcommission provided to examine books submitted and to report thereon. The submission of bids, contracts, bonds, etc., are regulated.
Ch. 8500, June 14, 1921.

Hawaii: Relating to textbooks in the public schools.

Territorial department of public instruction shall not change textbook within five years of adoption, nor shall it change books of more than one subject in any year.
Act 41, Mar. 31, 1921.

Indiana: To regulate the sale of school textbooks.

County superintendent to designate at least one dealer in each county. Dealer not to make exceeding 20 per cent on net wholesale or net contract price. Local school authorities may purchase books and sell to pupils at contract price plus cost of handling, which shall not exceed 20 per cent.

Ch. 68, Mar. 3, 1921.

Kansas: Transferring the printing machinery in the care and control of the State school-book commission to the State printer.
Ch. 7, Mar. 9, 1921.

Minnesota: To amend section 2053, General Statutes of 1913, relating to the printing and distribution of price lists of textbooks.

Regulates the sale of any special edition of a textbook. Such special edition must be sold in Minnesota as cheaply as elsewhere.
Ch. 253, Apr. 13, 1921.

Mississippi: To amend section 4601, Code of 1906, so as to authorize acceptance of surety bond for textbook contractors.
Ch. 178, Apr. 3, 1920.

Mississippi: To amend section 4003, Code of 1906, requiring textbooks furnished to be equal to specimen copies submitted with bids.

Ch. 179, Apr. 3, 1920.

Missouri: See A (c1), County boards.

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

North Carolina: An act to provide for the adoption of textbooks for the elementary schools.

State board of education is authorized to adopt textbooks for use in all elementary public schools. Governor and superintendent of public instruction shall appoint a textbook commission of seven members from among teachers, supervisors, principals, and superintendents; term, five years. Such commission shall, with approval of State superintendent, first prepare an outline of course of study for the schools, giving number of basal and supplementary books. Commission shall then prepare lists of books to be submitted to State board, and said board shall adopt books for period of five years. But board may enter contract with publisher for period less than five years, but not more than such period, provided that contracts may be renewed. Rules and regulations to be adopted by State board of education. Contracts, renewal of contracts, etc., are regulated.

Ch. 145, Mar. 7, 1921.

Ohio: See A (e1), County boards.

South Dakota: To amend sections 7618 to 7622 and 7629 and 7630, and to repeal sections 7603, 7624, 7625, 7627, and 7628, Revised Code of 1919, relating to textbooks.

Provides for county textbook committees and county uniformity of textbooks.
Ch. 212, Mar. 12, 1921.

Texas: To amend sections 4 and 14, chapter 44, of the acts of the first called session of the thirty-fifth legislature in such a way as to make it possible for the State textbook commission to renew contracts wherever advantageous to the interest of the State and to grant to the said commission the power to take such action in the adoption of textbooks for the public schools as may be necessary in the interest of economy and of an efficient school system, and declaring an emergency.

Ch. 34, first called session, Aug. 23, 1921.

Utah: To amend sections 4555 and 4556, Compiled Laws of 1917, relating to the adoption of textbooks to be used in the public schools.

Change as to appointment of five appointive members of commission. Two or three, as case requires, to be appointed every two years for term of four years. Meeting of commission to be called at least three months before expiration of contract. In 1923, about one-third of books to be adopted for four years, about one-third for six years, and about one-third for eight years. Thereafter adoptions shall be for six years.
Ch. 98, Mar. 10, 1921.

Utah: To amend section 4696, Compiled Laws of 1917, pertaining to the adoption of textbooks in cities of the first and the second class.

Eliminates provision that board of education shall adopt textbooks for a period of five years. Provides that said board shall in 1922 adopt approximately one-third of the books for four years, one-third for six years, and remainder for eight years; thereafter adoption for six years, approximately one-third being adopted biennially.
Ch. 104, Mar. 10, 1921.

West Virginia: To amend section 11, chapter 2, Acts of 1919, relating to the adoption of textbooks.

State uniformity of textbooks. Books adopted by State board of education. The receiving of bids, letting of contracts, etc., are regulated. Five-year State adoptions; not over 30 per cent of subjects may be changed at one time.
Ch. 2, May 2, 1921.

L. SUBJECT MATTER OF INSTRUCTION.

(a) General; Course of Study.

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

Kansas: Regulating examinations for common-school diplomas; amending section 9438, General Statutes of 1915.
Ch. 234, Mar. 17, 1921.

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

North Dakota: See A (b2), State officers.

Vermont: To amend section 1209, General Laws, as amended by No. 56, Acts of 1919, defining "rural school."

Rural school shall mean "an elementary school having not more than two teachers and offering instruction prescribed for the rural school course."
No. 48, Mar. 30, 1921.

L (b). History, Civics, Patriotism.

See also M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.

Arizona: See M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.

California: To amend section 1665 of the Political Code, relating to the subjects in which instruction shall be provided in the elementary schools of the State.

History of California added to list of required subjects. No textbook or instruction given shall reflect upon citizens of the United States because of their race or color.
Ch. 486, May 27, 1921.

California: See also M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.

Colorado: Requiring instruction in the history and civil government of Colorado in all the public schools of the State.

State superintendent shall include such subjects in the State course of study.
Ch. 216, Apr. 5, 1921.

Iowa: To require the teaching of the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Iowa in the public and private schools of the State.

Ch. 91, Mar. 30, 1921.

Maine: To amend section 122, chapter 16, Revised Statutes, as amended by chapter 146, Public Laws of 1919, relating to the teaching of American history and civil government in public and private schools.

Such subjects are required in both public and private schools, elementary and secondary, and shall be required for graduation from grammar schools.

P. L., ch. 25, Mar. 17, 1921.

Maryland: Providing that grammar schools, high schools, normal schools, private schools, preparatory schools, colleges, and universities shall be opened on at least one day each week by the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner."

Ch. 381, Apr. 16, 1920.

Massachusetts: Requiring courses in American history and civics in all public elementary and high schools of the State, and requiring pupils to take one or more such courses.

Ch. 411, May 6, 1920.

Michigan: To require the teaching of the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Michigan in the public and private schools.

Act No. 209, May 17, 1921.

Nevada: See B (d), State taxation for school purposes; M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.

New York: See H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Oklahoma: Providing for the compulsory teaching of American history and civil government in all the grade and high schools, both public and private, of this State; making the teaching of and passage of an examination in American history and civil government necessary for any degree of any college or university, normal school, or chartered institution of learning when said degree is conferred under authority of the State of Oklahoma, and providing a penalty for the violation of this act.

Wisconsin: To amend subsection (1), section 40.30, of the statutes, relating to prescribed course of instruction.

Adds "citizenship" to required subjects. Strikes out provision that town boards of school directors may provide for kindergartens (leaving such authority to district boards and boards of education).

(Ch. 81, Mar. 31, 1921.)

Wyoming: See M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.

L (c). Physical Education; Military Training.

Alabama: See J (b), Medical inspection.

Arizona: See N (a), High schools.

California: Appropriating \$75,000 for the biennium to defray the expenses of organizing, controlling, equipping, instructing, and maintaining the high-school cadet companies in the State and for promoting rifle practice therein and to further carry out the provisions of the act providing for such companies.

Ch. 442, May 26, 1921.

California: To amend section 7, chapter 688, Statutes and Amendments of 1917, providing for courses in physical education in the elementary, secondary, and normal schools of the State.

Limit of \$3,000 on salary of State supervisor of physical education is removed, but salary fixed by State board of education must have approval of State board of control.

Ch. 702, June 2, 1921.

California: See also A (b1), State boards.

Connecticut: Providing for health instruction and physical education in public schools.

Such course is made a part of the course of instruction in the public schools. Course shall be as prepared by the secretary of the State board of education and approved by said board. Every pupil in public schools, except kindergarten pupils, shall take such course which shall comprise at least two and one-half hours each school week. Four-fifths of time shall be given to physical education, and one-fifth to health instruction. State board shall adopt regulations fixing qualifications of teachers, and shall require all students at State normal school to receive thorough instruction in courses in health instruction and physical education. Ch. 390, June 24, 1921.

Georgia: To provide for physical education and training for pupils in the common, graded, State normal, and other public schools of the State.

State board of education shall prescribe a course in physical education. Not less than 30 minutes each school day must be devoted to such training. State superintendent, in cooperation with State board of health, shall prepare a manual, and shall publish the same. Normal schools shall offer courses, and each graduate shall have had one or more courses in physical training. Local school authorities may employ supervisors and special teachers. Schoolhouses may be used out of regular school hours for healthful recreation.

No. 627, p. 232, Laws of 1920.

Kentucky: To provide physical education and training for all pupils in the common, graded, State normal, and all other schools, supported wholly or in part by the State, and prescribing the methods of carrying the same into effect.

State board of education to prescribe course in physical education. Course shall occupy periods totaling not less than 30 minutes each school day. Curriculum in State normals shall include one or more such courses, and after July 1, 1921, graduate must have completed one or more courses. Local boards of education may employ supervisors and special teachers of physical training. School boards may permit use of schoolhouses and grounds outside of school hours for play and recreation. Ch. 42, Mar. 22, 1920.

Massachusetts: To amend section 1, chapter 71, of the General Laws, providing for physical training of pupils in elementary and secondary schools.

Advis "indoor and outdoor games and athletic exercise" to subjects in which teachers shall give instruction. Ch. 360, May 3, 1921.

Mississippi: To promote physical education in the public schools, to provide for a State director of physical education and assistants, and to authorize the payment of salaries of the same.

Such courses shall be given in the public schools, elementary and secondary, as may be prescribed by the State board of education. Physical examination provided for. Normal schools shall include a course or courses in physical training. State supervisor and assistants provided for. School trustees to make provision for physical training.

The provisions of this act shall become effective only upon condition that the Federal Government provide funds dollar for dollar with the State of Mississippi for carrying out the provisions of this act. Ch. 161, Apr. 1, 1920.

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

Missouri: Providing for physical education and for making physical tests of pupils in the public schools.

State superintendent of schools authorized and directed (1) to promulgate rules for physical education of all pupils and students in public schools and in educational institutions supported in whole or in part by the State; (2) to compile and print a manual of physical education, health supervision, and school-nurse service for use of teachers, supervisors of physical education, school health supervisors, and school nurses; (3) to appoint a State director of physical education. All State teacher-training institutions shall provide courses in physical education for the proper preparation of teachers; each of

the directors of physical education of the five State teachers' colleges, the school of education of the State University, and Lincoln Institute shall be a deputy State director of physical education; each of five teachers' colleges shall provide extension service for the purposes of this act. Teachers shall present certificates of good health. Each county, city, or town school board employing 30 or more teachers may employ a supervisor of physical education, whose qualifications shall be as established by State superintendent, and who shall participate in the physical examination of school children as provided by law and supervise physical education. Each county, city, or town employing 30 or more teachers may also employ a supervisor of health and a school nurse or nurses to serve under superintendent of schools. Supervisor of physical education may, if qualified, be also the supervisor of health. Counties, cities, and towns are authorized to raise funds for the purposes of this act, including apparatus. This act to be carried out with the advice and cooperation of the State commissioner of health. Act not to apply to colleges and institutions not receiving State aid.

H. B. 487, p. 640, Mar. 31, 1921.

Nevada: See B (d), State taxation for school purposes.

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

New York: To repeal article 1-A of the military law, and to amend the education law, in relation to military training and the military training commission, and to abolish such commission.

Repealed article 1-A provided for a military training commission and for military training in the schools. Amended sections 695 and 696 of the education law provide for physical training, and amendments here made eliminate provisions for military training. (See ch. 389 below.)

Ch. 211, Apr. 20, 1921.

New York: To amend sections 695 and 696 of the education law, relative to physical training in the schools.

All pupils over 8 years of age shall receive physical training under the direction of the commissioner of education during periods of at least 20 minutes each school day; city or union free school district employing 20 or more teachers shall employ a teacher or teachers of physical training; in other districts regular teachers shall give such training. Two or more contiguous districts may unite in employing physical training teacher. Similar courses of instruction shall be prescribed and maintained in private schools. Regents to adopt rules determining subjects to be included in physical training, qualifications of teachers, and attendance upon such courses.

Ch. 389, Apr. 30, 1921.

North Carolina: See H (c), School year, etc., minimum term.

Virginia: See J (b), Medical inspection.

I. (d). Physiology and Hygiene; Alcohol; Narcotics; Other Health Instruction.

Connecticut: See L (c), Physical education.

Minnesota: See J (a), Health, general.

Missouri: To secure competent instruction in the public schools on the care and hygiene of the teeth and their relation to the general health.

Provides that a chapter or chapters on dental hygiene be included in all textbooks on physiology used in the public schools.

H. B. 432, p. 639, Mar. 28, 1921.

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

New York: See H (f), Compulsory attendance.

West Virginia: See J (a), Health, general.

Wisconsin: See N (a), High schools.

L (e). Moral and Ethical Instruction; Bible in the Schools.

Georgia: Requiring the reading of the Bible in the public schools.

The Bible, including the Old and the New Testament, shall be read in all schools receiving State funds, and not less than one chapter shall be read each day. On written request of parent or guardian, any pupil thereof shall be excused from attendance upon such reading. No. 282, p. 156, Aug. 5, 1921.

Ohio: See I (d), Fire drills.

Utah: See L (m), Sectarian institution.

L (f). Humane Treatment of Animals.

Connecticut: See H (c), School year, etc., minimum term.

Kentucky: Requiring instruction in the public schools in the humane treatment of animals. Ch. 74, Mar. 23, 1920.

Oregon: To provide humane education in the public schools.

Not less than one-half hour each week during the whole school term shall be devoted to teaching kindness and justice to, and humane treatment of, animals, and the important part they fulfill in the economy of nature.

Ch. 410, Feb. 28, 1921.

L (g). Music.

Maine: See R (d), State taxation for school purposes.

L (h). Drawing.**L (i). Technical, Manual, and Industrial Education; Household Arts.**

See also under O, Vocational education.

Hawaii: To amend section 308, Revised Laws of 1915, relating to profits from industrial and manual training in the public schools.

Such profits may be used to purchase equipment and material not otherwise provided in the school budget or may be distributed among the pupils actually engaged in such pursuits. Act. 200, Apr. 26, 1921.

Indiana: See O (a), Vocational education, general.

Iowa: See H (g), Child labor.

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

Nevada: See O (a), Vocational education, general.

North Dakota: See O (b), Agricultural schools.

Pennsylvania: See A (b1), State boards.

South Carolina: See L (j), Agriculture.

South Dakota: See N (a), High schools.

L (j). Agriculture.

See also O (b), Agricultural schools.

California: To provide that certain graduates of normal schools and teachers' colleges shall be required to qualify to give elementary instruction in agricultural subjects.

Provides for such instruction in 3-year course for training teachers for the elementary schools. Ch. 918, June 8, 1921.

- Pennsylvania:** See A (b1), State boards.
- South Carolina:** To encourage the teaching of agriculture, industry, and domestic science in the public schools, to make an appropriation therefor, and to repeal an act providing for teaching agriculture, printed as Act No. 187, Statutes 1917. No. 643, Mar. 11, 1920.
- South Dakota:** See N (a), High schools.
- West Virginia:** See M (e), School extension.

L (k). Days of Special Observance.

See also H (d), School holidays.

- Maine:** To provide for Temperance Day in the public schools of the State. First Friday in March to be observed as Temperance Day, and at least 45 minutes to be devoted to instruction in the benefits of prohibition. State superintendent to prepare suitable material for use in such observance. P. L., ch. 109, Apr. 5, 1921.
- Minnesota:** Providing for the observance of appropriate exercises in the public schools of the 28th day of September each year as Frances Willard Day. Ch. 414, Apr. 20, 1921.
- North Carolina:** Providing for the observance of temperance and law and order day in the public schools. Ch. 225, Mar. 9, 1921.
- Ohio:** To provide for the observance of a Temperance Day in the public schools. Friday nearest the 10th day of January in each year to be so observed. H. B. 233, p. 587, Jan. 7, 1921.
- West Virginia:** To amend section 57, chapter 2, Acts of 1919, regular session, relating to holidays. Provides for the special observance in school of Arbor Day, Labor Day, Memorial Day, Lincoln's Birthday, Armistice Day, and other special days. Ch. 10, Apr. 20, 1921.

L (l). Other Special Subjects.

- California:** To provide for the organization and supervision of a course in fire prevention in the elementary, secondary, and normal schools of the State. Ch. 93, May 12, 1921.
- Kentucky:** Requiring courses in thrift and industry in elementary and high schools. Ch. 21, Mar. 17, 1920.
- Maine:** Appropriating \$5,000 annually for the purpose of public instruction in forestry. Res. ch. 52, Apr. 1, 1921.
- Nevada:** To provide for the teaching of thrift in the public schools of Nevada. Ch. 168, Mar. 22, 1921.
- New Jersey:** To compel instruction in the public, private, and parochial schools in fire prevention and safeguarding lives and property against loss by fire. Ch. 118, Apr. 7, 1920.
- New York:** To amend the banking law in relation to school savings banks. Authorizes private as well as public schools to collect saving from pupils. Ch. 123, Mar. 30, 1920.

Rhode Island: To provide for a course of study in fire prevention for use in the public schools.

Commissioner of education is directed to prescribe such a course. Boards and committee in control of schools shall arrange for such course and require its use. Each teacher in the public schools shall devote not less than one-half hour each month to instruction in fire prevention. Ch. 2025, Apr. 13, 1921.

Tennessee: To require and promote the study of forestry and kindred subjects in the public schools. Ch. 157, Apr. 9, 1921.

West Virginia: To provide a course of study in fire prevention for use in the public, private, and parochial schools of the State. Ch. 11, Apr. 20, 1921.

Wisconsin: To create subsection (5c), section 2394-52, of the statutes, relating to instruction in fire prevention in the public schools.

Requires that not less than one-half hour each month be devoted to such instruction. Industrial commission is directed to prepare course in said subject and furnish the same to State superintendent. Ch. 225, May 9, 1921.

L (m). Sectarian Instruction.

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

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

Utah: Prohibiting the teaching in the district schools of any atheistic, infidel, sectarian, religious, or denominational doctrine; providing that such schools shall be free from sectarian control; and providing that moral instruction may be given in such schools. Ch. 95, Mar. 5, 1921.

L (n). Modern Languages; Regulation of Instruction In.

Hawaii: Relating to foreign-language schools and teachers therein.

Persons conducting or teaching in a "foreign-language school" must obtain permit therefor. Act 30, Nov. 24, 1920.

Kansas: Providing a penalty for the violation of chapter 257, Laws of 1919, the same being an act requiring the exclusive use of the English language in all elementary schools. Ch. 226, Mar. 18, 1921.

Nebraska: To declare the English language the official language of this State, and to require all official proceedings, records, and publications to be in such language and all school branches to be taught in said language in public, private, denominational, and parochial schools; to prohibit discrimination against the use of the English language by social, religious, or commercial organizations; to provide a penalty for a violation thereof; to repeal chapter 249, 1919, entitled "An act relating to the teaching of foreign languages in the State of Nebraska."

Languages other than English may be taught as subjects of study to pupils who have completed the work of the eighth grade, but instruction in another language may be given in connection with religious instruction on Sunday, or day observed as such, or by parents. Ch. 61, Apr. 14, 1921.

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

New York: See H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Pennsylvania: To amend section 1607 of the School Code of 1911, as amended by an act of May 8, 1919, prescribing subjects to be taught in the schools.

Section is made applicable to private as well as public schools. Instruction in all subjects, except foreign languages, shall be given "in the English language and from English texts." No. 351, May 20, 1921.

South Dakota: Requiring that instruction in the first eight grades in all schools be given in the English language; prohibiting instruction in any foreign or ancient language in any public schoolroom during the months from September to May, inclusive.
Ch. 203, Mar. 11, 1921.

M. SPECIAL TYPES OF SCHOOL.

(a) General.

M (b). Kindergartens.

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

California: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general; B (e), State aid for elementary education; E (c), Teachers' certificates, special.

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

Connecticut: Amending section 853 of the General Statutes, relating to kindergartens.

Any town or school district may maintain a kindergarten or kindergarten department for children between the ages of 4 and 7, but no child under 5 shall be admitted to any public school except a kindergarten or kindergarten department. Kindergarten teacher must hold special kindergarten certificate issued by the State board of education.
Ch. 241, June 1, 1921.

Connecticut: See also H (c), School year, etc., minimum term.

Delaware: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general; A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

Kansas: Relating to free kindergartens in schools in cities of the first class having more than 18,500 population, and supplemental to section 8992, General Statutes of 1915.

Whenever the parents or guardians of 40 or more children between the ages of 5 and 7 living in such city and within the territory served by an elementary school therein shall petition the board of education for the organization and maintenance of a kindergarten in such elementary school, said board shall establish and maintain a kindergarten for the children between 5 and 7 years of age in said territory. Cost of maintenance to be paid from school fund of city. No person to be employed as kindergarten teacher who has not completed a two-year course of training therefor.
Ch. 102, Mar. 12, 1921.

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

Montana: See B (d), State taxation for school purposes.

Oregon: To amend section 5218, Oregon Laws, relating to kindergartens in certain school districts.

Board of directors of school district having 20,000 or more children of school age may establish and maintain kindergartens in addition to those already established.
Ch. 108, Feb. 18, 1921.

Pennsylvania: To amend section 401 of the School Code of 1911, relating to schools and departments that may be established and maintained in any district.

School board may establish and maintain kindergartens on petition of parents or guardians of at least 25 children between ages of 4 and 6. When attendance is 10 or less in any year, kindergarten shall be discontinued. Teacher must be high-school graduate, and in addition must have had two years of approved kindergarten training. District tax not to exceed 2 mills may be levied for kindergartens.
No. 891, May 24, 1921.

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

Vermont: See H (b), School census.

Virginia: See H (b), School census.

Wisconsin: To repeal section 40.10 of the statutes and to create a new section relating to the establishment of kindergartens.

In any school district, other than union high-school district, the school board shall, on petition of parents or guardians of 25 or more children between 4 and 6 years of age, establish and maintain a kindergarten in charge of a legally qualified teacher. Where district has two or more buildings, petitioners shall reside within 1 mile of building in which it is proposed to maintain kindergarten. Kindergarten to be a part of public schools and maintained by taxes as other schools. When established kindergarten shall not be discontinued unless enrollment for previous years was below 15.

Ch. 228, May 11, 1921.

Wisconsin: See also L (b), History, civics, and patriotism.

M (c). Evening Schools; Americanization; Removal of Illiteracy.

See also L (b), History, civics, patriotism; O (d), Continuation schools.

Arizona: Providing for immigrant and adult elementary education and the teaching of English to foreigners, and prescribing certain courses of study in the public schools.

Section 1. The State board of education shall adopt rules and regulations for the establishment and conduct of classes for immigrant and adult elementary education and the teaching of English to foreigners in the public schools, and shall adopt a course of study in the common schools, high schools, normal schools, and the university which will include in each of the schools so designated not less than two years' training in civics, economics, American political history, and government.

Sec. 2. The superintendent of public instruction shall devise plans for the establishment and maintenance of classes for immigrant and adult elementary education and the teaching of English to foreigners, and to stimulate and correlate the Americanization work of various agencies, including governmental, throughout the State, and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the State board of education.

Ch. 140, Mar. 19, 1921.

Arkansas: To make appropriation out of the general revenue fund for the purpose of carrying on the work of the Arkansas illiteracy commission.

Appropriation, \$8,000 for fiscal year 1922 and \$5,000 for fiscal year 1923.

Act 543, p. 608, Mar. 26, 1921.

California: To provide for the establishment of classes for training in citizenship for applicants who have filed their declarations of intention to become citizens of the United States and for other persons desiring such instruction.

County superintendents to secure lists of applicants for citizenship and to give notice to such applicants that local school boards are authorized to maintain, on petition, classes in citizenship. On application of 25 or more persons desiring training for citizenship and residing in a high-school district, the high-school board or city board may establish classes in citizenship. "Upon demand," such board may establish class for smaller number. Course shall include United States history, civics, Constitution of the United States, and English. Classes to be held at least twice a week for 3 months, after which time they may be discontinued if attendance falls below 10. State and county superintendents may withhold 5 per cent of State and county funds from district failing or refusing to provide classes as herein provided.

Ch. 488, May 27, 1921.

California: See also A (a), Administration and supervision; general; N (a), High schools.

Connecticut: Concerning the organization of and State aid for schools for non-English-speaking adults.

School authorities of any town, city, borough, or school district wherein 20 or more persons 16 years of age or over make written application for instruction in school for non-English-speaking adults shall establish and maintain such schools for at least 75 sessions. State board of education may discontinue such school on application of proper local school authorities. State aid is granted on the basis of \$2 per pupil in attendance 75 sessions.

Ch. 277, June 2, 1921.

Connecticut: Amending section 871 of the General Statutes, as amended by chapter 236, Acts of 1919, concerning State aid for evening schools.

Minor amendments as to method of granting State aid.

Ch. 342, June 24, 1921.

Connecticut: See also H (c), School year, etc., minimum term.

Delaware: To assist in the Americanization of the foreign-born, non-English-speaking residents of the State, and to appropriate a sum of money therefor.

Authorizes school authorities, in any district where there are 10 or more persons over 16 years of age who do not speak the English language and who desire to attend classes in English, to establish and maintain a class or classes in English and the principles of American government. Such classes may be held in the evening or at other times, and teachers need not be holders of certificates. State appropriation of \$25,000 for biennial period.

Ch. 165, Apr. 7, 1921.

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

Florida: See O (d), Continuation schools.

Georgia: To authorize county authorities to provide schools for the instruction of adult illiterates, to authorize payment therefor out of the county treasury, to authorize taxes therefor, and for other purposes.

No. 778, p. 249, Aug. 17, 1920.

Idaho: Providing for the education of adults; providing for the Americanization education of adults of foreign birth or extraction who are residents of the State of Idaho, and for the vocational rehabilitation of adults who have been injured in the military or naval service of the United States or in industry; authorizing school boards of independent or independent class A school districts to provide instruction and facilities for instruction to such persons and to expend money therefor from the county apportionment and special school tax of the district.

Ch. 207, Mar. 7, 1921.

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

Massachusetts: Relative to reimbursement of cities and towns for the maintenance of classes for the instruction of adults in the use of English; amending section 10, chapter 69, of the General Laws.

State to pay town one-half the amount expended for supervision and instruction in such classes.

Ch. 484, May 27, 1921.

Massachusetts: See also A (b1), State boards.

Minnesota: To amend chapter 356, Laws of 1917, relating to evening schools and the State school fund, and repealing certain laws relating thereto.

Enlarges scope of act to authorize any school district or board of unorganized territory to maintain evening schools. Provides that such schools shall be under the direction and control of the State board of education (amended law, State superintendent). One-half the salaries of teachers shall be paid from State funds or State and Federal funds combined when the same are available.

Ch. 800, Apr. 18, 1921.

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

Nevada: To promote Americanization in the schools of the State.

American history, Nevada history, and civil government shall be taught in all graded and high schools and all colleges, except specially scientific schools. At least one hour a week shall be set aside for such purpose in graded and high schools. The American flag shall be flown from a suitable flagstaff on every schoolhouse during every school day, weather permitting. District trustees directed to appropriate sufficient money for such purpose.

Ch. 25, Feb. 24, 1921.

Nevada: To amend sections 1, 3, and 5 and to repeal section 4, chapter 191, Acts of 1917, relating to evening schools.

Authorizes board of trustees of any school district to maintain such school whenever 15 or more residents of the district make bona fide application for instruction therein; course or courses to be as approved by State board of education. State aid of not more than \$1 per hour for each teacher, and not more than \$40 per teacher per month. For this purpose not more than one teacher shall be counted for each 10 persons in average attendance, except that for Americanization work such average attendance may be not less than 8. Repealed section appropriated \$10,000 to carry out the purposes of the act. Amendment provides for apportionment from State fund.

Ch. 199, Mar. 22, 1921.

New Hampshire: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.**New Jersey:** To supplement an act of October 19, 1903, by providing for classes for foreign-born residents.

Any district board of education may establish and maintain a class or classes for the instruction of foreign-born residents over 14 years of age in the English language and in the form of government and the laws of this State and the United States. Commissioner of education, with approval of State board of education, shall prescribe rules for certification of teachers and inspection of classes. Course of study as approved by said commissioner. County superintendent shall apportion \$100 for each full-time teacher. Classes to be maintained not less than 100 hours each year in sessions of 1 to 2 hours each.

Ch. 197, Apr. 19, 1920.

New York: Providing for educational extension facilities for foreign-born and native adults and minors over the age of 16 years, relating to the employment of teachers, the payment of their compensation, and making an appropriation.

Commissioner of education may provide such courses in connection with factories, places of employment, and other suitable places. Courses shall include English, history, civics, and other subjects promoting good citizenship. Commissioner may employ teachers and fix their compensation. Appropriation, \$20,000.

Ch. 852, May 20, 1920.

New York: To amend the education law, relative to teachers of foreign-born and native adults and minors over 16 years of age, and making an appropriation.

Authorizes and directs the commissioner of education to establish and provide for courses in the State normal institutions and other educational institutions for the purpose of training such teachers. Such courses to continue not less than one year. Appropriation of \$40,000 to carry out this act.

Ch. 853, May 20, 1920.

New York: To amend the education law relative to the duties of the commissioner of education and school authorities respecting the instruction of illiterate persons over 16 years of age, and authorizing the commissioner of education to apportion public money on account of teachers employed for such purpose.

Subdivision 11-b, section 94, of the education law, which authorized the commissioner to divide the State into zones and appoint directors therefor for the purpose of educating illiterates and non-English-speaking persons, is repealed. Subdivision 11-d, as added by chapter 852, Laws of 1920, is amended by author-

izing city boards of education and district trustees (as well as commissioner of education) to establish "courses of instruction or study and schools in connection with factories, places of employment, or in such other places as he or they may deem advisable" for the purpose of this act. Commissioner is directed to apportion teachers' quotas for teachers of illiterates and non-English-speaking persons.
Ch. 327, Apr. 23, 1921.

Ohio: To provide for the continuation of Americanization work as carried out by the Americanization committee created by the legislature of 1919, and for aid in the assimilation of foreign-born residents.

H. J. R. 3, p. 618, Jan. 20, 1921.

Ohio: To provide for the development of Americanization work and to encourage education and assimilation of foreign-born residents, and for such purpose enacting section 7761-2 of the General Code.

State department of public instruction shall cause to be visited and inspected all schools engaged in adult immigrant education, shall assist local boards in the organization of classes, shall formulate and promote programs of Americanization and patriotic education, shall cooperate with Federal Government therein, and may cooperate with other boards, bureaus, etc. A supervisor of Americanization work in the department shall be appointed by the governor. On application of 15 or more adult persons from outside of the United States the board of education of any district may establish and maintain an Americanization school open to foreign-born adults. Tuition, fee may or may not be charged. Curriculum as prescribed by supervisor of Americanization. Board of district not maintaining Americanization school and having persons entitled to such attendance attend in another district shall be subject to pay tuition therefor.
H. B. 44, p. 101, Apr. 25, 1921.

Ohio: See also A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; B (e), State aid for elementary education.

Oregon: To provide for the Americanization of foreign-born children and parents, and authorizing school boards to employ "home teachers" for such purpose.

Board of any school district may employ not exceeding one such teacher for every 500 units of average daily attendance in the public schools of said district for the preceding year. Such teacher to have a regular teachers' certificate.
Ch. 87, Feb. 16, 1921.

Rhode Island: To amend chapter 1802, public laws of 1919, entitled "An act to promote Americanization."

Local truant officers required to enforce the compulsory attendance provisions of this chapter. School superintendent to give notice of number, location, and hours of session of Americanization schools.

Ch. 1903, Apr. 23, 1920.

South Dakota: See H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Utah: Repealing section 6, chapter 93, Laws of 1919, relating to Americanization schools, and terminating the term of office of the director thereof.

Ch. 106, Feb. 16, 1921.

Utah: To amend sections 2 and 5, chapter 93, Laws of 1919, the same being an act to promote Americanization by requiring attendance at school of non-English-speaking persons between 16 and 45 years of age and by providing for the establishment and maintenance of evening schools; and adding to said chapter sections 5x, 5x1, and 5x2.

Reduces from 45 to 35 the maximum age limit for required attendance. Salaries of teachers and expenses of supervision in evening schools maintained for the purpose of this act shall be paid from "Americanization fund." Every person subject to this act shall report annually in September to superintendent of schools for registration. At time of registration, such person shall pay an instruction fee of \$10, which shall be paid to State treasurer, to be credited to "Americanization fund." Such fund to be administered by State superintendent.
Ch. 108, Mar. 9, 1921.

West Virginia: See O (d), Continuation, schools.

Wisconsin: To amend section 925-31c of the statutes, relating to compensation of city officers and employees.

Such officers and employees are not prohibited from employment by board of education for the purpose of supervision, teaching, or other duties in any evening school, social center, summer school, or other extension activity.

Ch. 61, Mar. 24, 1921.

Wyoming: To define Americanization education and to authorize the State board of education to arrange for the promotion of such work.

Such education defined as "education in the English language, in American government, American history, patriotism, or such other subjects as will tend to prepare for better American citizenship." State board to arrange for such education in evening schools and classes and to use available Federal and State funds therefor.

Ch. 127, Feb. 22, 1921.

M (d). Vacation Schools; Playgrounds; Social Centers.

Delaware: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general; A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

Georgia: See L (c), Physical education.

Idaho: To authorize independent and joint independent school districts to provide playgrounds and gymnasiums and, for such purposes, to issue bonds and to levy a tax of not over 1 mill for maintenance.

Ch. 215, p. 452, Mar. 5, 1921.

Illinois: To provide for the acquisition, equipment, conduct, and maintenance of public playgrounds in and by cities, towns, and villages having a population less than 150,000.

S. B. 347, p. 674, June 24, 1921.

Mississippi: Authorizing the board of trustees of separate school districts and consolidated schools to permit the use of school buildings for entertainments, civil gatherings, etc.

Ch. 165, Feb. 4, 1920.

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

New Jersey: Authorizing boards of education to permit the use of schoolhouses, when not in use for regular school purposes, for educational, library, social, entertainment, and election purposes; and providing that action taken hereunder by boards of education shall be subject to appeal to the State commissioner of education.

Ch. 342, Apr. 26, 1920.

New Jersey: Authorizing the park commissioners in cities of the second class to set apart a certain portion of any public park for athletic purposes to be used by the public-school children under the direction of the local board of education.

Ch. 160, Apr. 7, 1921.

New Jersey: Further supplement to "An act concerning playgrounds and recreation places," etc., approved May 1, 1911.

Board of chosen freeholders (county fiscal board) may appoint a county board of recreation of three to five members. Such board of recreation shall have the powers granted by law to boards of recreation of municipalities. Any municipality may join with another municipality or with the county in providing playgrounds, etc. Any school district may likewise join with a municipality of the county.

Ch. 244, Apr. 8, 1921.

New Jersey: To permit the use of armories by public-school pupils, Boy Scouts of America, and Girl Scouts of America in municipalities where such armories are located.

Ch. 800, Apr. 12, 1921.

New York: To amend the education law relative to the use of schoolhouses out of school hours.

Such matter to be under control and supervision of school trustees or board of education. Under such regulation, schoolhouses may be used for (1) in-

struction; (2) library purposes; (3) nonexclusive-social, civic, and recreational meetings; (4) meetings and entertainments where admission fees are charged when proceeds go to educational or charitable purposes not sectarian or denominational or for the benefit "of a fraternal, secret, or other exclusive society or organization;" (5) polling places. On petition of 25 citizens, trustees, or board of education shall organize and conduct nonexclusive community centers for civic purposes. Ch. 150, Apr. 1, 1920.

New York: To amend subdivision 4, section 455, of the education law by permitting the use of schoolhouses out of school hours by veteran organizations of the military, naval, and marine service of the United States.

Ch. 82, Mar. 16, 1921.

New York: To amend the education law relating to the use of schoolhouses and other public buildings as registration and polling places.

Minor changes in the matter of permitting such use.

Ch. 319, Apr. 29, 1921.

Ohio: Authorizing cities, villages, or counties to acquire, maintain, and operate playgrounds, playfields, gymnasiums, public baths, swimming pools, and indoor recreation centers, and authorizing school districts to join in the maintenance and operation of such activities, and authorizing the issuance of bonds and the levy of taxes for such purposes.

S. B. 81, p. 609, Jan. 7, 1921.

Ohio: To amend sections 3059 to 3065 and 3068, and to add sections 3061-1, 3067-1, and 3068-1 of the General Code, relating to the construction of county memorial buildings to commemorate the services of the soldiers, sailors, marines, and pioneers of the several counties of the State.

Such building may be devoted to the purposes of a community center, public library, or other public purpose.

S. B. 84, p. 287, May 14, 1921.

Oregon: To amend sections 3837 and 3838, Oregon Laws, relating to parks, playgrounds, etc., in cities.

Authorizes any incorporated city of 5,000 population or more to acquire land within or without its limits for park and playground purposes.

Ch. 192, Feb. 22, 1921.

Pennsylvania: To amend certain sections of an act approved July 8, 1919, empowering cities of the second and third classes, boroughs, and counties to acquire and maintain playgrounds, playfields, gymnasiums, public baths, swimming pools, and indoor recreation centers, and authorizing school districts to join in the maintenance and operation of said activities.

Amendment adds townships to corporations empowered to maintain such activities.

No. 227, May 11, 1921.

Pennsylvania: Empowering cities to take, purchase, or condemn property for the purpose of erecting, providing, maintaining, and operating thereon playgrounds, playfields, gymnasiums, public baths, swimming pools, indoor recreation centers, comfort stations, waiting stations, and drinking fountains.

No. 336, May 20, 1921.

Pennsylvania: To amend section 627 of the School Code of 1911, relating to the use of schoolhouses for other than ordinary school purposes.

Adds "primaries and elections" to such other uses.

No. 338, May 20, 1921.

South Dakota: Providing for the organization of community centers and the erection of community houses.

Ch. 145, Mar. 12, 1921.

Wisconsin: To amend paragraph (c), subsection (3), section 40.26, of the statutes relating to the use of schoolhouses for civic, social, and recreational purposes.

On petition of one-half or more of qualified electors, or on adoption at annual school meeting of a resolution against public dancing in the schoolhouse, the use of the schoolhouse shall not be granted for dancing.

Ch. 190, May 3, 1921.

Wisconsin: See also M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.

M (c). University and School Extension; Public Lectures.

Arizona: To provide for cooperative agricultural extension work between the several counties of the State and the University of Arizona, in accordance with the Federal agricultural extension act of May 8, 1914, entitled, "An act to provide for cooperative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture," and an act of the Arizona legislature approved by the governor accepting the provisions of said Federal act; making appropriations for the carrying on of such work; providing for the raising of funds by taxation in the several counties of the State organizing county farm bureaus and providing that such funds shall be transferred to the treasurer of the University of Arizona to be expended upon warrants drawn by the board of regents of the University of Arizona; and repealing all acts in conflict herewith.

Ch. 67, Mar. 9, 1921.

California: Accepting the provisions of the "Smith-Lever Act" of Congress providing for cooperative agricultural extension work.

Ch. 473, May 27, 1921.

California: To provide for the maintenance of schools for the children of migratory laborers in the rural districts of the State, and making an appropriation therefor.

Ch. 691, June 3, 1921.

Delaware: Authorizing the levy courts of the several counties of this State to appropriate funds for county demonstration work in agriculture and home economics.

Ch. 66, Apr. 7, 1921.

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

Nevada: To amend sections 3, 4, 5, and 6 and to add section 6a, chapter 213, Acts of 1919, relating to cooperative agricultural extension work in accordance with the "Smith-Lever Act" of Congress.

Regulates State and county support of such work. State's share not to exceed estimated proceeds of a tax of 1 cent on the \$100 in the county. County's share not to exceed such 1 cent, but supplemental budget involving county tax rate of 5 cents may be proposed and adopted.

Ch. 43, Mar. 4, 1921.

Nevada: To amend chapter 149, Acts of 1917, relating to the fiscal management of counties, cities, towns, school districts, and other governmental agencies.

Relates to county finances. Enlarges powers of county commissioners in relation to county farm bureaus and agricultural extension. Permits advances of funds for such bureaus in anticipation of tax; also permits temporary levies for such purpose.

Ch. 44, Mar. 4, 1921.

New Hampshire: To create a department of university extension within the State board of education.

State board may expend not exceeding \$2,000 for instituting a division of university extension. Courses of instruction through correspondence or school classes shall be provided.

Ch. 191, Apr. 14, 1921.

West Virginia: Authorizing county courts to aid county farm bureaus in the employment of county agricultural agents; amending section 28, chapter 39, Code of West Virginia.

Ch. 120, Acts of 1921, reg. sess.

West Virginia: To establish, maintain, and operate a "4-H" camp institute and State exhibit of boys' and girls' club work.

Ch. 123, Acts of 1921, reg. sess.

M (f). Farmers' Institutes, etc.

Arizona: See M (e), School extension.

Kentucky: To authorize the incorporation in each county of the State of a county farm bureau for the advancement and improvement of agriculture, home economics, animal industry, and horticulture. Ch. 76, Mar. 23, 1920.

M (g). Private and Endowed Schools; Parochial Schools.

See also L (n), Modern languages; R (b), Educational corporations.

California: To add new section 1534 to Political Code, regulating private schools conducted wholly or in part in the language of a foreign nation.

Persons desiring to conduct or teach in such school must obtain a permit therefor from the State superintendent of public instruction.

Ch. 683, June 3, 1921.

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

Maine: See B (f), State aid for secondary education.

Michigan: To provide for the supervision of private, denominational, and parochial schools; to provide the manner of securing funds in payment of the expense of such supervision; to provide the qualifications of the teachers in such schools; and to provide for the indorsement of the provisions hereof.

State superintendent to have supervision of private, denominational, and parochial schools for the purposes of this act; shall employ necessary assistants. "It is the intent of this act that the sanitary conditions of such schools, the courses of study therein, and the qualifications of the teachers thereof shall be of the same standard as provided by the general school laws of the State." Schools to which this act is applicable are those giving instruction to children below the age of 16 years in the first eight grades, and not being under the exclusive supervision and control of the officials having charge of the public schools. Teachers of such schools to be certificated on showing qualifications equal to those required for same grade of teaching in public schools, but person having taught 10 years prior to passage of this act shall be certificated without examination. Certification by State superintendent. Teacher subject to these provisions shall have until September 1, 1925, to obtain a legal certificate. Penalties provided for violation of this act; State superintendent may close school for violation of his order; children of compulsory school age may be required to attend a public school or approved private, denominational, or parochial school. Said superintendent or his assistants may investigate and examine into the conditions of any school operating under this act. Sum of \$6,000 annually appropriated to carry out the provisions of this act. Act No. 302, May 18, 1921.

Mississippi: See H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Nebraska: See H (f), Compulsory attendance; L (n), Modern languages.

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

New York: To amend the education law by adding thereto a new section to be section 79, in relation to licensing and supervision of schools and school courses, and making an appropriation therefor.

Sec. 79. Licenses of Schools; Supervision. 1. No person, firm, corporation, association, or society shall conduct, maintain, or operate any school, institute, class, or course of instruction in any subjects whatever without making application for and being granted a license from the university of the State of New York to so conduct, maintain, or operate such institute, school, class, or course. Such application shall be made in the form and under the rules prescribed by the regents of the university of the State. The application for such license shall be accompanied with a verified statement showing the purposes for which the school, institute, class, or course is to be maintained and conducted, and the nature and extent and purpose of the instruction to be given. No license shall be granted for the conduct of any such school, institute, class, or course by the regents of the university of the State where it shall appear that the instruction proposed to be given includes the teaching of the doctrine that organized govern-

ments shall be overthrown by force, violence, or unlawful means, or where it shall appear that such school, institute, class, or course is to be conducted in a fraudulent manner.

Licenses shall not be required for the public schools of the city, union free and common school districts of the State nor for educational institutions which are now or may hereafter be incorporated by the university of the State or which are now or may hereafter be admitted to membership in the university of the State; nor shall such license be required of schools now or hereafter established and maintained by a religious denomination or sect well recognized as such at the time this section takes effect; nor shall such license be required for classes conducted by fraternal orders duly incorporated under the laws of this State which have for their purpose solely the instruction of their members in the ritual of such orders. A school, institute, class, or course licensed as provided in this section shall be subject to visitation by officers and employees of the university of the State of New York.

2. A license granted to a school, institute, class, or course as provided herein shall be subject to revocation by the regents of the university upon due notice after an opportunity to be heard before the board of regents or a committee thereof or an officer of the education department in each case designated by the board of regents. Such license shall be revoked when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the regents that there is being taught in such school, institute, class, or course the doctrine that organized government should be overthrown by force, violence, or unlawful means, or that the same is being conducted in a fraudulent manner. The action of the regents of the university of the State in refusing to grant a license to any applicant as provided in this section or in revoking a license previously issued shall be subject to review by certiorari in the supreme court of the State, as provided by law.

3. Any person, firm, corporation, association, or society, or any representative or employee thereof, maintaining or conducting a school, institute, course, or class without a license granted as herein provided shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction therefor shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100, or by imprisonment not exceeding 60 days. Whenever it shall appear that any person, firm, corporation, association, or society is maintaining or conducting a school, institute, course or class without such license an appropriate action and injunction proceedings may be brought on behalf of the State by the attorney general to restrain such person, firm, corporation, association, or society, or any employee or representative thereof, from continuing the maintenance or conduct of such school, institute, course, or class without such license.

Sec. 2. The sum of \$10,000, or so much thereof, as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of section 79 of the education law as added by this act. Ch. 667, May 9, 1921.

New York: See also L. (c), Physical education.

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

Oklahoma: Providing for an oath or affirmation of allegiance to be taken by all teachers in the public, private, parochial, and denominational schools; conferring on county superintendents and the State superintendent of public instruction power to revoke a teacher's certificate for teaching disloyalty to the United States, or for publicly reviling the flag or the system of government of the United States, and providing a penalty for violation of this act.

Ch. 115, Mar. 24, 1921.

Oklahoma: See also L. (b), History, civics, and patriotism.

Oregon: See F. (a), Teachers' employment, etc.

Pennsylvania: See D. (e), United States flag in schools; L. (n), Modern languages.

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

South Dakota: See H. (f), Compulsory attendance.

Tennessee: To require all private, consolidated, and church schools receiving public funds and conducting public free schools, in whole or in part, to comply with all laws of this State with respect to the certification of teachers, making reports, etc.

Ch. 149, Apr. 9, 1921.

N. SECONDARY EDUCATION: HIGH SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES.

(a) General.

See also B (f), State aid for secondary education; R (b), Educational corporations.

Arizona: To amend subdivision 2, paragraph 2733, Chapter IX, Title XI, Revised Statutes of 1913, Civil Code, entitled "Education"; and further providing for the segregation of pupils of the African race from pupils of the Caucasian race in all high schools of the State of Arizona electing so to do; and providing for an election therefor; and providing for equal accommodations and facilities for pupils of the African race as may be provided for pupils of the Caucasian race in any and all high schools adopting segregation.

Ch. 137, Mar. 19, 1921.

Arizona: To amend paragraph 2739, chapter 14, Title LI, Revised Statutes of 1913, Civil Code, pertaining to pupils.

Requires cadets to wear such uniform as may be prescribed by law. Girl students shall wear such uniform or garb as may be prescribed by the board of trustees.

Ch. 145, Mar. 19, 1921.

Arizona: Authorizing the establishment of one or more county high schools in counties of the fourth class; creating a county high-school board; providing for the support and maintenance of county high schools; repealing all acts or parts of acts in conflict with this act, and declaring an emergency.

Ch. 155, Mar. 21, 1921.

Arizona: See also A (n), Administration and supervision, general; A (c 1), County boards; A (f), Administrative units, districts, etc.; B (a), State finance and support, general.

California: To add new section 1734b to the Political Code, relating to high-school districts.

Regulates annexation of common-school districts to high-school districts.

Ch. 476, May 27, 1921.

California: Adding new section 1764b to the Political Code, relating to the raising of a tuition fund in counties having high-school pupils attending school in an adjoining State.

Such fund provided by county tax.

Ch. 482, May 27, 1921.

California: Adding new section 1746a to the Political Code, regulating signatures on bonds of high-school districts.

Ch. 501, May 27, 1921.

California: To amend section 1764 of the Political Code, relating to the apportionment of county high-school funds.

Estimate of county high-school funds needed shall allow \$60 for each high-school pupil in average attendance, and also certain amounts to provide transportation for pupils not residing in high-school districts, and county high-school tax shall be levied to produce such amounts.

Ch. 508, May 28, 1921.

California: Regulating the election of the high-school board of a county high-school district comprising an entire county; amending section 1739 of the Political Code.

Ch. 536, May 31, 1921.

California: Regulating the organization of union and joint union high-school districts; amending section 1733a of the Political Code.

Ch. 537, May 31, 1921.

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California: To amend sections 1617, 1663, 1720, 1750, and 1750a of the Political Code, relating to public schools.

Regulates tuition charges in junior high schools. Public schools classified as "day and evening elementary and day and evening secondary schools." Secondary schools designated as four-year high schools, junior high schools, senior high schools, evening high schools, technical schools, and junior colleges. High-school district may establish any of such secondary schools, and must establish four-year high school or at least a junior high school. Courses outlined. Establishment of junior high school regulated.

Ch. 551, May 31, 1921.

California: Regulating admission to public high schools, amending section 1751 of the Political Code.

Ch. 554, May 31, 1921.

California: To amend section 1742 of the Political Code, relating to high schools.

Regulates the location of high school in new district, election to make such location, and change of location.

Ch. 576, May 28, 1921.

California: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general; B (f), State aid for secondary education; C (b), Local bonds and indebtedness; E (c), Teachers' examinations and certificates, special; L (c), Physical education; P (e), Junior colleges.

Colorado: To exempt all school districts maintaining a high school from county high-school tax, and repealing chapter 174, Laws of 1919, and other conflicting acts.

Ch. 207, Mar. 23, 1921.

Connecticut: Amending section 999 of the General Statutes, concerning the conveyance of children to high schools.

Maximum State aid for transportation of pupils attending high school in town other than town of their residence is increased from \$20 to \$35 per pupil.

Ch. 279, June 2, 1921.

Connecticut: Requiring local school authorities to keep separate accounts of expenditures for high-school maintenance.

Ch. 296, June 14, 1921.

Connecticut: Amending section 995 of the General Statutes, concerning the reimbursement of towns for tuition of children attending high schools.

Town not maintaining high school shall pay tuition of its qualified high-school pupils attending elsewhere. Every town having an assessed valuation of less than \$4,000,000 shall be entitled to reimbursement in amount equal to two-thirds of such tuition, but not more than \$50 shall be paid by the State for each pupil.

Ch. 308, June 14, 1921.

Connecticut: Amending section 994 of the General Statutes, providing for the pay of high-school tuition elsewhere of pupils residing in towns not maintaining high schools.

Adds incorporated school districts to towns required to pay such tuition.

Ch. 377, June 24, 1921.

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

Hawaii: To amend section 291, Revised Laws of Hawaii, 1915, relating to the records of pupils.

The department of education shall require of high-school pupils evidence of their citizenship or noncitizenship as a condition precedent to the receipt of a certificate of attendance or of graduation.

Act 27, Nov. 24, 1920.

Idaho: To amend section 999 of the Compiled Statutes, relating to high-school tuition.

Rate of tuition in any high school shall not be greater than the actual cost per capita of instruction and operation of such school during preceding year. State board of education to make rules for determining such per capita cost.

Ch. 224, Mar. 14, 1921.

Idaho: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general; C (b), local bonds and indebtedness; C (c), local taxation.

Illinois: Legalizing the organization of high-school districts comprising a school township which has within the boundaries thereof a school district established by special legislative act, and repealing all conflicting provisions of such special legislative acts.
S. B. 92, p. 807, Mar. 31, 1921.

Illinois: To legalize the organization of certain community high-school districts.
H. B. 389, p. 797, May 10, 1921.

Illinois: To legalize the organization of high-school districts having within the boundaries thereof all or part of a school district established by special legislative acts.
H. B. 390, p. 799, May 10, 1921.

Illinois: Validating elections held in high-school districts where questions or propositions were submitted by boards of education of such districts.
H. B. 718, p. 431, June 22, 1921.

Illinois: Regulating the manner of discontinuance of township or community high-school districts.
H. B. 185, p. 830, June 24, 1921.

Illinois: To provide for the refunding in high-school districts, organized or attempted to be organized, of taxes illegally levied and collected, or legally levied and collected and the purpose of their levy and collection abandoned.
H. B. 221, p. 817, June 27, 1921.

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

Indiana: Relating to the establishment of township high schools.

Requires such establishment in any township having an assessed valuation of \$600,000 or more, if there are eight or more resident graduates of the elementary schools for each two years and if no high school is maintained within 3 miles of the boundaries of the township. If township has valuation of \$1,250,000 or more, a high school or joint high and elementary school must be established on petition of one-third of the persons in charge of children, notwithstanding there may be a high school within 3 miles of the boundaries of such township and regardless of the number of graduates of the elementary schools.
Ch. 180, Mar. 9, 1921.

Indiana: Authorizing the acceptance by counties of buildings and grounds for county high-school and county agricultural-school purposes.
Ch. 236, Mar. 11, 1921.

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

Iowa: To amend section 1, chapter 72, Acts of 1919, relating to high-school tuition of nonresident pupils in approved schools.

Permits a tuition of \$12 per month to be paid by school corporation where pupil resides and to school corporation where pupil attends.
Ch. 53, Mar. 22, 1921.

Iowa: To amend chapter 156, Acts of 1917, relating to the high-school tuition of nonresident pupils.

School corporations in county maintaining county high schools shall pay a "reasonable tuition" when their high-school pupils attend elsewhere.
Ch. 94, Apr. 1, 1921.

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

Kansas: Providing for the maintenance of county high schools in certain counties, the employment of teachers, and the levying of a special tax.

Applies to county high schools at county seats. County commissioners may employ teachers in addition to those employed by the district at the county seat, make other necessary expenditures, and provide a fund by levying a county tax not exceeding 2 mills.
Ch. 238, Mar. 17, 1921.

Kansas: Relating to tuition in high schools; amending chapter 289, Laws of 1917.

Increases from \$4 per month to \$2 per week the amount to be paid for non-resident high-school tuition.
Ch. 239, Mar. 18, 1921.

Kansas: Relating to the formation of rural high-school districts; amending section 1, chapter 284, Laws of 1917.

Boundaries of such district must have approval of county commissioners, as well as county superintendent of schools. Ch. 241, Mar. 10, 1921.

Kansas: Relating to the payment of tuition in accredited high schools; amending sections 9363 and 9364, General Statutes of 1915.

Fixes tuition rates for nonresident pupils in such schools at \$2 per week. Ch. 242, Feb. 28, 1921.

Kansas: Providing a method for discontinuing county high school in any county having a population of not less than 45,000, an assessed valuation of not less than \$60,000,000, and maintaining a county high school at the county seat. Ch. 245, Mar. 8, 1921.

Kansas: Relating to county high schools in counties operating more than two and not more than six high schools.

Permits certain small counties operating county high schools to change and operate "Barnes high schools." Ch. 246, Mar. 18, 1921.

Kansas: An act relating to high schools in certain counties containing a county high school and also one or more cities, districts or parts of districts, each maintaining a high school in addition to the county high school, and providing for the apportionment and distribution of the funds for the support of said high schools, and providing for an increase of the maximum levy permitted for support of said high schools, and repealing all acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith. Ch. 247, Feb. 28, 1921.

Kansas: Regulating the amount of tax certified by the county superintendent of schools for the support of high schools in counties from 85,000 to 110,000 population. Ch. 248, Mar. 18, 1921.

Kansas: Regulating the method of organization and disorganization of rural high-school districts; amending section 2, Chapter. 284, Laws of 1917.

Ch. 250, Feb. 21, 1921.

Kansas: Declaring township high schools established under special acts to be rural high schools and directing that township high schools be governed by the laws relating to rural high schools. Ch. 251, Mar. 7, 1921.

Kansas: Providing for the transportation of pupils to and from school in rural high-school districts.

When directed by majority vote of electors of the district, board shall provide for transportation of pupils residing 3 or more miles from the high school. Ch. 252, Feb. 25, 1921.

Kansas: Authorizing any rural high-school district to levy a tax not to exceed 12 mills to pay outstanding indebtedness. Ch. 253, Mar. 15, 1921.

Kansas: Relating to rural high schools, and authorizing the establishment of rural high-school districts containing a city of not less than 600 nor more than 900 population. Ch. 254, Mar. 18, 1921.

Kansas: Relating to county tax for adding high schools in counties of less than 10,000 inhabitants; amending chapter 286, Laws of 1917.

In county of 3,000 inhabitants or less, tax shall not exceed 1½ mills; in county of more than 3,000, tax shall not exceed 2 mills. In county of less than 2,000 inhabitants, at least one-half mill must be levied. Ch. 291, Mar. 2, 1921.

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

Kentucky: See A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

Louisiana: Transferring to the East Feliciana Parish school board the property commonly known as the old Centenary College property at Jackson, La. Act No. 201, July 8, 1920.

Maine: To amend section 82, chapter 16, Revised Statutes, relating to free high schools.

Minor amendment as to control of high school established by a precinct.
P. L., ch. 91, Apr. 1, 1921.

Maine: See also B (d), State taxation for school purposes; B (f), State aid for secondary education.

Maryland: See F (b), Teachers' salaries.

Massachusetts: To amend sections 6 and 7, chapter 71, General Laws, relative to high-school transportation in towns of 500 families and to State aid therefor.

Sec. 6. If a town of less than 500 families or householders, according to such census, does not maintain a public high school offering four years of instruction, it shall pay the tuition of any pupil who resides therein and obtains from its school committee a certificate to attend a high school of another town included in the list of high schools approved for this purpose by the department. Such a town shall also, through its school committee, provide, when necessary, for the transportation of such a pupil at cost up to 40 cents for each day of actual attendance, and it may expend more than said amount. The department shall approve the high schools which may be attended by such pupils, and it may, for this purpose, approve a public high school in an adjoining State. Whenever, in the judgment of the department, it is expedient that such a pupil should board in the town of attendance the town of residence may, through its school committee, pay toward such board, in lieu of transportation, such sum as the said committee may fix. If the school committee refuses to issue a certificate as aforesaid, application may be made to the department, which, if it finds that the educational needs of the pupil in question are not reasonably provided for, may issue a certificate having the same force and effect as if issued by the said committee. The application shall be filed with the superintendent of schools of the town of residence, and by him transmitted forthwith to the department with a report of the facts relative thereto.

If average local public-school expenditure is more than \$4 and not more than \$5 per \$1,000 of valuation, State shall reimburse town for one-half of amount paid for transportation or board of high-school pupils; between \$5 and \$6, three-fourths of said amount; more than \$6, all of said amount; but said reimbursement shall not be based on an amount in excess of 40 cents per day for each high-school pupil transported or boarded. Ch. 296, Apr. 15, 1921.

Massachusetts: See also L (b), History, civics, and patriotism.

Michigan: To amend section 1, Act No. 65, Public Acts of 1909, being section 5830, Compiled Laws of 1915, as amended by Act No. 11, Public Acts of 1917, relating to nonresident high-school tuition fees.

Increases from \$25 to \$60 maximum amount per pupil which home district shall pay for high-school tuition elsewhere; provided, the home district may vote to pay a larger amount. Act No. 79, Apr. 22, 1921.

Minnesota: See B (a), State finance and support, general.

Mississippi: To authorize county boards of supervisors to levy a tax for the construction, repair, and equipment of agricultural high schools, as well as for the purchase of suitable lands or buildings, or both.

Said tax not to exceed 3 mills. On petition of 20 per cent of qualified electors, question of making such levy shall be submitted to election, and majority vote shall determine. Ch. 159, Mar. 15, 1920.

Mississippi: To amend section 2, chapter 122, Laws of 1910, as last amended by chapter 106, Laws of 1916, so as to authorize a tax levy of not exceeding 3 mills for county agricultural high schools. Ch. 167, Feb. 26, 1920.

Missouri: Providing that subjects of the ninth and tenth grades of school work may be taught in local school districts, and prescribing the conditions under which the same may be taught.

When school district contains three or more children who have completed the eighth elementary grade, board of directors may provide for teaching sub-

jects of ninth and tenth grades. On petition of 10 or more qualified voters of district, directors shall provide for such subjects.

H. B. 325, p. 635, Mar. 19, 1921.

Missouri: Authorizing the establishing of high schools for colored children in all counties in this State, which now have or may hereafter have a population of more than 100,000 and less than 200,000 inhabitants, and to provide for such high-school training for all such colored children in such counties by attendance at a colored high school in an adjoining city or county until a county colored high school is provided under this act; and to provide for the payment of tuition for children attending the colored high school outside of the county in which such children reside, repealing acts in conflict herewith and with an emergency clause.

S. B. 63, p. 611, Mar. 28, 1921.

Missouri: To repeal section 11125, Revised Statutes of 1919, and enacting in lieu thereof a new section 11125, relating to schools in any county having a population greater than 250,000 and less than 500,000.

Regulates the payment of high-school tuition by school districts of such counties.

S. B. 445, p. 639, Mar. 28, 1921.

Missouri: See also A (c1), County boards; G (c), County and local normal schools.

Montana: To amend subdivision 5, section 2104, chapter 76, Laws of 1919, relating to the powers of the board of trustees of county high schools.

Majority of board members shall constitute a quorum, "except it shall be necessary for a majority of the whole board to enter into any contract on behalf of the board."

Ch. 106, Feb. 23, 1921.

Montana: Regulating the submission to the electors of the question of a bond issue for county high schools; amending section 2109, chapter 76, Laws of 1913, as amended by chapter 158, Laws of 1919.

Ch. 132, Mar. 1, 1921.

Montana: To amend subdivision 3, section 2104, chapter 76, Laws of 1913, as amended by chapter 17, Laws of 1919, relating to the method of appointment of trustees of county high schools.

Appointments by county commissioners. Two so appointed that terms will end in December, 1924, two for terms ending in 1925, and two for terms ending in 1926. Thereafter two appointed each year for terms of three years; all terms to begin January 1. All but two members shall be residents of district where high school is located.

Ch. 100, Mar. 5, 1921.

Montana: See also A (d), District boards and officers; B (d), State taxation for school purposes; C (b), Local bonds and indebtedness; O (d), Continuation schools.

Nebraska: To amend section 6814, Revised Statutes, as last amended by chapter 153, Laws of 1919, relating to tuition in high schools.

Adds provision for approval by State superintendent of a high school for the purpose of receiving and charging tuition fees for nonresident high-school pupils attending from districts not maintaining high schools. Weekly sum which high-school district may charge for such tuition is increased from \$1.50 to \$3.

Ch. 50, Apr. 25, 1921.

Nebraska: Relating to improvements in county high-school districts, permitting issuance of warrants upon the county high-school general fund in payment of said improvements in excess of the bonds voted for said improvements, and to repeal all acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith.

Ch. 76, Apr. 14, 1921.

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

Nebraska: To amend section 7, chapter 15, Acts of 1917, relating to the issuance of bonds for county high-school purposes.

Amounts of such bonds limited on basis of assessed valuation.

Ch. 81, Mar. 11, 1921.

Nevada: Relating to county tax to aid district high schools in counties not having county high schools.

On petition of the trustees of a district high school or high schools in any county not maintaining a county high school, county commissioners shall levy a tax of 20 cents on the \$100 of taxable property therein, or less necessary levy, in order to aid such district high school or high schools.

Ch. 164, Mar. 22, 1921.

Nevada: See also C (a), Local finance and support, general; E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

New Hampshire: To amend sections 7 and 8, chapter 96, Laws of 1901, relating to contracts of school districts with high schools or academies outside the State for high school privileges.

Strikes out provision that such contracting districts shall be those "bordering on the State line."

Ch. 124, Apr. 14, 1921.

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

New Jersey: See A (b1), State boards.

New York: To amend the education law relative to the payment of State tuition for the instruction of nonresident academic pupils.

State quota of \$40 per pupil allowed for nonresident high-school pupil attending in a district other than that of pupil's residence. Any "customary charge" in excess of \$40 shall be paid by district of pupil's residence. When more convenient, a district may send its high school pupils outside the State, and the State allowance of \$40 will be apportioned to district, if approved.

Ch. 194, Apr. 14, 1920.

New York: See also B (e), State aid for elementary education; B (f), State aid for secondary education; F (b), Teachers' salaries.

North Carolina: To provide for the creation of high-school districts by county boards of education.

Hearing to be had on petition of two or more contiguous school districts, and high school to be established if county board of education think it will be for the interest of all the districts petitioning.

North Carolina: See also H (c), School year, etc., minimum term.

North Dakota: To provide for the payment by the home district of tuition fees, not to exceed \$1.50 per week, for nonresident pupils attending high-school departments of standardized graded and standardized high schools receiving State aid; repealing conflicting acts.

Ch. 107, Feb. 18, 1921.

Ohio: Providing for joint city and rural high schools, for legal dissolution of joint high schools, inclusion of interest and depreciation allowances in computing tuition charges, and disposal of tuition fees collected; and to such ends enacting supplementary sections to section 7671, General Code, to be designated sections 7671-1 and 7671-2, and amending sections 7669, 7672, 7682, 7736, and 7747 of the General Code.

S. B. 100, p. 373, May 17, 1921.

Ohio: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general; A (c1), County boards; G (c), County and local normal schools; H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

Oregon: To repeal section 5336, Oregon Laws, relating to the county superintendent's apportionment to high schools.

High schools are provided for by the high-school "tuition law," hence repealed section now unnecessary.

Ch. 21, Feb. 8, 1921.

Oregon: Defining "new pupil" in high schools and "high-school district"; amending section 5326, Oregon Laws.

So amends the law as to require a union, high-school district to meet the requirements of the State board of education for standardization.

Ch. 160, Feb. 21, 1921.

Oregon: To amend section 5291, Oregon Laws, relating to high schools.

Applies only to counties working under the county high school act. Provides that a district or union high school not exempt from a county high-school tax which has been standardized by the State board of education shall receive the same amount for its average daily attendance of pupils residing in the county as the cost of the average daily attendance in the central county high school.

Ch. 302, Feb. 25, 1921.

Oregon: To amend section 5305, Oregon Laws, relating to union high-school boards.

The school board in union high-school districts composed of more than five common-school districts shall consist of five members elected at large from the high-school district.

Ch. 316, Feb. 26, 1921.

Oregon: See also C (c), Local taxation; E (e), Recognition of normal and college diplomas, etc.

Pennsylvania: To amend sections 1701, 1704, 1705, and 1711, School Code of 1911, relating to high schools.

Term "elementary school or elementary course" is defined to apply to all grades not included among those recognized as high-school grades in the classification of the State department of public instruction. A high school is an organization of grades 7 to 12 in cases where such grades or any of them are organized as part of a junior high school, a senior high school, or a six-year high school, and are so recognized by the State board [council] of education. Where grades 7 and 8 are not organized as junior high school they shall be classified as elementary grades. Complete high-school course comprises four years beyond elementary course of eight years. Prescribed subjects for high schools are eliminated from the statute and State board is authorized to prescribe a program of studies.

No. 374, May 20, 1921.

Pennsylvania: See also F (b), Teachers' salaries.

Rhode Island: See B (f), State aid for secondary education.

South Carolina: To provide for the creation of high-school districts, which shall be bodies corporate, and for the establishment and maintenance of high schools in such districts.

Authorizes boards of trustees of two or more school districts to form a high-school district and to establish and maintain a high school. Validates action of such boards where such districts have already been established or where begun to be established. No school district to be divided in forming such high-school district, but latter not to be larger than constitutional limit of 40 square miles. High-school board to consist of trustees of school district where high school is located and chairmen of other districts in the high-school union.

Act No. 27, Feb. 11, 1921.

South Carolina: To amend section 6, Act No. 164, Acts of 1916, as amended by act No. 466, acts of 1920, relating to the establishment and maintenance of high schools, by providing for at least one high school in each county.

Act No. 165, Mar. 7, 1921.

South Carolina: See also B (f), State school lands.

South Dakota: Providing for the establishment and maintenance of county high schools.

Provides for "one or not to exceed two county high schools" in any county. Any independent school district containing a city of 1,500 inhabitants or more or any independent district or consolidated district maintaining a four-year accredited high school shall be exempt from this act. Question of establishing such school shall be decided by qualified electors of territory outside of exempted districts. County high school board to consist of county superintendent, one member appointed by county commissioners, two members elected by voters, and one member appointed by State superintendent. Provision is made for dormitories and for the acquisition of not over 40 acres of land for each school, as well as for ordinary powers and duties of board. Tax not less than one-half mill and not over 3 millic on the \$1 of valuation outside of exempted

districts is provided for. Bond issues provided for. Course of study must have approval of State superintendent and shall include agriculture, home economics, and rural teacher training. State aid provided as for like departments in other high schools.

Ch. 204, Mar. 12, 1921.

South Dakota: See also G (c), County and local normal schools; H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

Tennessee: To amend section 5, chapter 93, Public Acts of 1917, relating to a one-half mill county tax for high school purposes.

When total assessed valuation of State, exclusive of merchants' capital, exceeds \$9,000,000, the rate shall be reduced and as such valuation increases, proportionate reduction in the rate shall be made for each \$100,000,000 of such increase.

Ch. 11, Sept. 4, 1920.

Tennessee: To create a first-class high school in each county and to provide ways and means for maintaining the same.

Such school to be located at or near place where it shall serve the greatest number of high-school pupils. County court to levy tax therefor, such levy to be based on recommendation of county superintendent. Existing high school boards to have charge of such schools, but in county where no such board exists, county court shall appoint a board.

Ch. 40, Mar. 18, 1921.

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

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

Utah: To amend sections 4581 and 4582, Compiled Laws of 1917, relating to the inspection of high schools.

State superintendent shall cause all high schools claiming benefit from the high-school funds to be inspected at least once a year. Compensation and expenses of inspectors to be as fixed by State board of education, with approval of State board of examiners, and shall be paid from State high-school fund.

Ch. 96, Feb. 4, 1921.

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

Vermont: Requiring town districts to provide high schools or high-school instruction elsewhere; amending section 1275 of the General Laws.

No. 54, Mar. 30, 1921.

Vermont: See also B (f), State aid for elementary education; G (c), County and local normal schools.

Virginia: To amend section 703, and to repeal sections 704 to 718, of the Code of Virginia, relating to high schools.

District school board of school boards in the same county or two or more district boards in adjoining counties may establish and maintain a high school. May be in same building with elementary grades. State board of education to prescribe rules and requirements for admission. Also, to provide for inspection of high schools. State aid provided, but only where district is maintaining elementary schools at least eight months or for term approved by State board. Local authorities must provide at least 50 per cent more than amount of State aid, which shall not exceed \$1,000 for four-year school or \$800 for two-year school. State board to prescribe standards for teachers. Repealed sections provided for.

Ch. 72, Feb. 21, 1920.

Washington: Relating to the attendance of high school pupils in adjoining districts and providing for the payment of tuition therefor; amending section 4982, Pierce's Code.

Ch. 44, Mar. 4, 1921.

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

West Virginia: To amend section 79, chapter 2, Acts of 1919, regular session, relating to the establishing of joint district high schools.

Boards of education of two or more contiguous districts or contiguous districts and independent district, may, when authorized by vote of the people of each such district, establish and maintain jointly a high school. Cost of establishment and yearly maintenance to be apportioned to component districts by agreement. Control of such joint high school is vested in the boards of education of the several districts so uniting.

Ch. 18, Apr. 9, 1921.

West Virginia: To amend section 83, chapter 2, Acts of 1910, regular session, relating to the erection of dormitories for high schools.

Authorizes county high-school boards and district boards maintaining high schools, with approval of State superintendent, to provide such dormitories.
Ch. 14, Acts of 1921, reg. sess.

West Virginia: To establish a high school in the county of Wayne, and to provide for a special levy and a board of trustees for the same.

Ch. 47, May 3, 1921.

NOTE.—Similar acts were passed for county high schools in Hampshire and Wirt Counties.

West Virginia: See also C (c), Local taxation; 4E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; F (b), Teachers' salaries; G (c), County and local normal schools; P (c), State universities and colleges.

Wisconsin: Regulating the creation and organization of union free-high-school districts.
Ch. 6, June 3, 1920.

Wisconsin: To amend subsection (1), section 40.47, of the statutes, relating to union free-high-school districts.

Adds proviso that, if district contains more than 40 square miles and has therein two incorporated villages or one such village and a city of not over 3,000 population, two high schools may be maintained in such district.
Ch. 208, May 6, 1921.

Wisconsin: To create subsection (6), section 40.52, of the statutes, validating acts of the electors and officers in the creation and organization of free-high-school districts and consolidated school districts.
Ch. 260, May 16, 1921.

Wisconsin: To create subsection (1), section 40.16, of the statutes, relating to the transportation of pupils in union free-high-school districts.

Authorizes payment of parent or guardian for transportation of pupil residing more than 3 miles from high school, or in lieu thereof district may pay for board and lodging of pupil, but not to exceed \$4 per week. State aid provided for such transportation.
Ch. 369, June 20, 1921.

Wisconsin: To create section 40.571 of the statutes, relating to the course of study in free high schools.

No such course shall be approved by the State superintendent which does not provide for instruction in the ninth and tenth grades, for at least five periods a week for one-half of a school year, in physiology and hygiene.
Ch. 413, June 22, 1921.

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

Wyoming: To provide for the payment by school districts of tuition of high-school pupils attending in other districts.

District not maintaining a four-year high school shall pay the tuition of its pupils who have completed the course offered in such district and who attend high school in another district. Such tuition based on average cost per pupil in district high school the previous year. District maintaining high school is not compelled to receive such pupils when it would work a hardship, but county superintendent shall decide such cases, subject to appeal to State board of education. Pupil must have completed work of eighth grade.
Ch. 22, Feb. 8, 1921.

Wyoming: To amend section 2402, Compiled Statutes of 1920, relating to tax levies and bonds for high-school districts.

Tax for building purposes, teachers' wages, and contingent expenses only shall not exceed 10 mills; tax for teachers' wages and contingent expenses shall not exceed 5 mills on the \$1. Trustees may issue bonds of district not to pay teachers' wages or general expenses of maintaining the high school.
Ch. 29, Feb. 8, 1921.

Wyoming: See also B (e), State aid for elementary education; C (b), Local bonds and indebtedness.

N (b). High-School Inspection.

Indiana: See A (b2), State officers.

Virginia: See N (a), High schools.

N (c). Junior high schools.

California: See A (b1), State boards; E (c), Teachers' certificates, special; N (a), High schools.

West Virginia: See C (c), Local taxation; E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; F (b), Teachers' salaries.

O. TECHNICAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS: ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY.

(a) General; "Smith-Hughes Act."

Arizona: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general

Arkansas: See B (d), State taxation for school purposes.

California: To amend section 3898 of the Political Code, and to add thereto new sections 3897a and 3898a, relating to the sale of lands purchased by the State for delinquent taxes and making the proceeds thereof available for vocational education of dependents of veterans. Ch. 349, May 18, 1921.

California: To provide educational opportunities for persons who served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States in time of war, and making an appropriation therefor.

California veterans' educational institute is established. Educational assistance to veterans. Provision for cooperation with the United States. Ch. 579, May 30, 1921.

California: To amend section 1750c of the Political Code, relating to high schools.

Section relates to special day and evening vocational classes. Provides for "cooperative" part-time vocational courses in agricultural, commercial, industrial, trade, or other vocational subjects. Ch. 764, June 3, 1921.

California: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general; N (a), High schools.

Connecticut: Amending section 829 of the General Statutes, as amended by chapter 324, Acts of 1919, relating to the acceptance of the act of Congress providing Federal aid for vocational education.

Provisions of said act of Congress are accepted. State board of education designated for administration of the act. Said board shall designate the Connecticut agricultural college to supervise instruction in agriculture and to receive the funds for the preparation of teachers of agriculture and of home economics. Annual appropriation, \$60,000. Ch. 281, June 2, 1921.

Delaware: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general; A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

Georgia: Accepting the provisions of an act of Congress approved June 2, 1920, providing for the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry. No. 725, p. 279, Aug. 16, 1920.

Idaho: Repealing section 1008, chapter 41, Compiled Statutes, making a continuing appropriation as an offset to the Federal appropriation under the

"Smith-Hughes Act"; providing that any unexpended balance in such appropriation shall lapse and revert to the general fund of the State upon certain conditions; and declaring an emergency. Ch. 14, Feb. 9, 1921.

Idaho: See also M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.

Illinois: See A (n), Administration and supervision, general.

Indiana: To amend section 16, chapter 24, Acts of 1913, as amended by chapter 97, Acts of 1917, relating to the State tax levy for vocational education.

Balance of funds at close of fiscal year shall be placed in a permanent fund. Expenditure of proceeds of tax is regulated. Ch. 119, Mar. 8, 1921.

Indiana: Providing for the examination of and granting diploma to any honorably discharged soldier, sailor, or marine who served in the World War, and who has been placed in training by the Federal Board for vocational education, and who shall upon examination show suitable proficiency.

Ch. 241, Mar. 11, 1921.

Indiana: Providing for the establishment and maintenance of the Indiana preparatory home of domestic arts and sciences. Ch. 259, Mar. 11, 1921.

Iowa: To amend section 5a, chapter 337, Acts of 1919, and section 10, chapter 290, Acts of 1917, relating to vocational education and to the State board for vocational education.

Appropriates for vocational education \$50,000 for year ending June 30, 1922, and \$60,000 for year ending June 30, 1923. Appropriates \$10,000 annually for expenses of State board of education. Ch. 296, Apr. 12, 1921.

Iowa: See also H (g), Child labor.

Kansas: Regulating State aid to districts designated for industrial training and meeting the requirements of the State board of education; amending section 9388, General Statutes of 1915. Ch. 235, Mar. 17, 1921.

Kentucky: To amend section 3, chapter 7, Acts of 1918, relating to vocational education as provided under the "Smith-Hughes Act" of Congress.

Provides for an inspector of vocational schools to serve under the State vocational educational board. Ch. 78, Mar. 23, 1920.

Maine: To amend section 139, chapter 16, Revised Statutes, as last amended by chapter 87, Public Laws of 1919, relating to the appropriation for industrial education.

Annual appropriation of \$90,000. P. L., ch. 102, Apr. 4, 1921.

Massachusetts: Providing for a special commission to consider methods for the rehabilitation and vocational training of disabled soldiers and others.

Resolve 70, May 26, 1920.

Mississippi: Accepting the benefits of the "Smith-Hughes Act" of Congress, providing Federal aid for vocational education; providing for the appointment of a State board for vocational education and prescribing its duties; and prescribing the method of expenditure of appropriations for vocational education.

State board for vocational education to consist of State superintendent, State supervisor of high schools, acting supervisor of white rural schools, acting supervisor of negro rural schools, and one citizen appointed by the governor.

Ch. 157, Feb. 24, 1920.

Nebraska: To amend section 3, chapter 227, Laws of 1917, and section 6, chapter 267, Laws of 1919, relating to vocational education.

State board for vocational education to consist of dean of college of agriculture, one woman appointed by the governor for term of three years, and the State superintendent. Board shall select a chairman. State treasurer shall be custodian of funds, and State superintendent shall be secretary. School, department, or class approved by State board for vocational education shall be entitled to share in State and Federal funds for such education to amount of not less

than three-fourths of salaries of teachers of vocational subjects, but in case of insufficiency of funds to pay such proportion, State board may prorate the sum available among schools, departments, and classes entitled to reimbursement.
Ch. 75, Apr. 23, 1921.

Nevada: To accept the benefits of any act that may be passed by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States to amend the vocational education act approved February 23, 1917, so as to provide increased funds for the support of home-economics education in cooperation with the States.
Ch. 224, Mar. 22, 1921.

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

New Jersey: To amend section 1, chapter 78, Laws of 1909, relating to schools for industrial education.

When district erects a building or buildings at a cost of \$100,000 and raises by subscription or otherwise \$3,000 for such schools, State pays an equal amount. Maximum amount which State will pay for such purpose is increased from \$10,000 to \$20,000.
Ch. 32, Mar. 3, 1921.

New Jersey: To amend section 20, chapter 294, Laws of 1913, relating to county vocational schools.

Provides method of raising money for site and building for such school. Allow: 6 per cent interest on county vocational school bonds.
Ch. 257, Apr. 9, 1921.

New Jersey: See also B (a), State finance and support, general.

New York: To amend the education law relative to industrial teachers' scholarships, and making an appropriation therefor.

New section 835 added. Commissioner of education may award 25 scholarships for industrial teachers, which shall entitle holders to not over \$2,000 each for maintenance for one year while attending the vocational department of a State normal school or schools. Commissioner to approve applicants. Appropriation, \$50,000.
Ch. 853, May 20, 1920.

New York: To amend section 835 of the education law in relation to industrial teachers' scholarships.

In awarding such scholarships commissioner of education shall award (in lieu of 25 in amended section) such number as appropriation may provide for. Maximum value of such scholarship is reduced from \$2,000 to \$1,500.
Ch. 388, Apr. 30, 1921.

North Carolina: See B (d), State taxation for school purposes.

Ohio: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general; B (e), State aid for elementary education.

Oklahoma: To provide for the construction by the State of a hospital and vocational training building for honorably discharged United States soldiers, sailors, and marines and Army and Navy nurses suffering from disabilities and disease; providing for a commission to carry into effect the provisions of this act and making an appropriation therefor; and providing for the leasing or renting of such soldiers' memorial hospital to the United States.
Ch. 223, May 21, 1921.

Pennsylvania: See A (b1), State boards.

Rhode Island: Annual appropriation for vocational education to be available until June 30 of year following year in which it is made.
Ch. 1889, Apr. 22, 1920.

Tennessee: See B (a), State finance and support, general.

Texas: Relative to and providing for vocational education and to accept the benefits of an act of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled for the promotion of vocational education, approved February 23, 1917; designating the State treasurer as cus-

todian for the reception and disbursement of all funds allotted to this State from the appropriations made by the Federal act; designating and authorizing the State board of education to act in cooperation with the Federal Board for Vocational Education in the administration of the provisions of said act; making an appropriation of \$165,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the fiscal year 1921-22, and an appropriation of \$185,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the fiscal year 1922-23; providing compensation for appropriations by local boards and by the State in its educational budgets for the purpose of this act; and declaring an emergency.

Ch. 18, 1st called session, Aug. 21, 1921.

Wisconsin: Rate of local tax levied for vocational schools shall be not less than 1½ mills.

Ch. 22, June 3, 1920.

Wisconsin: To amend subsection (2), section 41.15, and to create subsection (11), section 41.15 of the statutes, relating to local boards of industrial education and to advisory committees.

Minor amendments as to composition of local board of industrial education. Said local board may, wherever practicable, assist in the formation of advisory committee in every occupation in the locality.

Ch. 377, June 20, 1921.

Wisconsin: To amend the introductory paragraph of subsection (1), the introductory paragraph of subsection (2), paragraph (b) of subsection (2), and subsection (3) of section 20.33 of the statutes, relating to the State board of vocational education, State aid for vocational education, and making an appropriation; and to create new section 20.33S of the statutes relating to aid for rehabilitation of persons injured in industry, and a new subsection (4) of section 20.33 of the statutes, and making an appropriation.

Ch. 532, July 12, 1921.

O (b). Agricultural Schools.

See also L (J), Agriculture.

Arkansas: See B (d), State taxation for school purposes.

Georgia: Providing a joint committee of the two houses of the legislature to investigate the district agricultural schools of the State and to report thereon to the legislature of 1922.

Res. 30, p. 1176, Aug. 13, 1921.

Hawaii: Providing an appropriation for the establishment and maintenance of an agricultural experiment station at Waiakaa, Hilo, Hawaii.

Act 191, Apr. 26, 1921.

Indiana: See N (a), High schools.

Michigan: To amend the title and sections 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, Act No. 226; Public Acts of 1917, as amended by Act No. 81, Public Acts of 1919, and repealing section 13 of said act, relating to rural agricultural schools.

The provision of the amended act dividing these schools into "Class A" and "Class B" is eliminated and all are subjected to one standard. Such school must have five or more acres of ground, unless a smaller site is approved by State superintendent; approved buildings and equipment; a principal or superintendent and at least two teachers engaged for not less than nine months. Act is amended to provide for calling election by county commissioner of schools, who shall also determine form of ballot and perform other like duties. Superintendent of public instruction is given authority to confirm or disapprove the formation of proposed rural agricultural school. He is also authorized "to review, confirm, set aside, or amend the action, order, or decision of the board of education with reference to the routes over which pupils shall be

transported, the distance they shall be required to walk; the boarding of the pupils, and the suitability and number of the vehicles and equipment for the transportation of the pupils." Ten or more qualified school electors may appeal to State superintendent from action of local board in matter of transportation, location of site, or alteration of boundaries. State aid for transportation is increased from \$200 to \$400 a year for each vehicle used. Additional aid of \$1,000 per school is provided. Fixed amount of State appropriation is eliminated, and State auditor is directed to include each year in the State tax such amount as the legislature may appropriate.

Act No. 97, Apr. 28, 1921.

Mississippi: To provide for the establishment of a branch State experiment station in connection with the Hinds county agricultural high school at Raymond.

Ch. 160, Apr. 8, 1920.

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

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

North Dakota: To amend section 1455, Compiled Laws of 1913, and section 1456 of said laws, as amended by chapter 207, Laws of 1917, relating to county agricultural and training schools.

Provides for the establishment and maintenance of a "county school for the purpose of giving instruction in agriculture, domestic economy, manual training, and for training of teachers for the rural schools." Said school to be authorized by majority vote of electors at election called by county commissioners. Appropriation for establishing such school shall be not less than \$10,000 nor more than \$65,000. Commissioners shall levy a tax therefor, or certificates of indebtedness may be issued and tax levied to pay the same. State to pay not exceeding one-half and not over \$5,000 of cost of maintenance. County to pay as much as State but may pay over \$5,000 of said cost. Commissioners may provide additional buildings and equipment.

Ch. 104, Mar. 9, 1921.

Vermont: Joint resolution declaring a forfeiture of Vermont's interest in property conveyed to the State by the late Theodore N. Vail for the establishment and maintenance of a school for the instruction of youth in the industries adapted to rural life and agricultural pursuits.

No. 354, Apr. 1, 1921.

O (c). Trade Schools.

Connecticut: Amending section 828 of the General Statutes, as amended by chapter 256, Acts of 1919, relating to State support of trade schools.

Maximum amount which State will pay annually is increased from \$200,000 to \$270,000.

Ch. 286, June 2, 1921.

Hawaii: Regulating the expenditure of moneys received by territorial trade schools.

Act 70, Apr. 7, 1921.

Massachusetts: Providing for a special commission to investigate the advisability of establishing a trade school in leather chemistry and leather manufacturing.

Commission composed of commissioner of education, commissioner of labor and industries, and a third person appointed by the governor. To report to next legislature not later than second Wednesday in January, 1921.

Resolve 23, Apr. 23, 1920.

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

West Virginia: See P (c), State universities and colleges.

Wisconsin: Providing for a referendum, in cities of the first class on the question of authorizing the council of such cities to levy a tax for a trade-school fund.

Ch. 53, Mar. 25, 1921.

Wisconsin: To amend section 41.10 of the statutes, relating to tax for trade-school fund.

For trade schools in city school districts, a tax of two-fifths of a mill may be levied. Ch. 222, May 9, 1921.

O (d). Continuation Schools.

See also M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.

California: See H (f), Compulsory attendance; O (a), Vocational education, general.

Connecticut: Providing for the attendance of certain minors upon continuation schools.

Child between 14 and 16 residing where public continuation school is maintained, in possession of an employment or a leaving certificate, and who has not completed work of eight elementary grades or equivalent, must attend continuation school at least four hours a week in each school year. Attendance to be between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m., and time in school to be counted as part of working day or working week. Child may be released from such requirement by authority of State board of education. Employer shall keep on file for inspection a continuation school certificate showing child's attendance. Such certificate to be issued at least once a month by local school authorities. Penalties fixed for violation of this act. Ch. 259, June 1, 1921.

Delaware: To require boards of education in counties and special districts to provide part-time educational opportunities in general, civic, and vocational subjects for all persons under 16 years of age who are not in attendance upon full-time day school; to enforce attendance upon such part-time classes when established, and providing penalties for violation of this act.

School must be established in district where there are 15 or more lawfully employed minors between 12 and 16 years of age or minors under 16 who have ceased to attend day school. Such school shall be maintained for the full public-school term. Minors under 16 must attend at least four hours a week. Minor temporarily unemployed must attend 20 hours a week. Classes between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m., except that on Saturday they shall be between 8 a. m. and noon. Term in such school must be reckoned as a part of the lawful weekly period of employment of minors. Employer must permit attendance. District to be reimbursed for teachers' salaries with State and Federal funds. State board of education may excuse district from maintaining such school. District may levy additional tax therefor. Ch. 162, Apr. 18, 1921.

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

Florida: To authorize and require boards of public instruction to organize and maintain part-time schools; to prescribe regulations for the conduct of the same, and to make applicable thereto the provisions of chapter 7808, Acts of 1919, Laws of Florida.

SECTION 1. That wherever there are 15 children for any cause, except mental or physical disability or the completion of the eight grammar grades, exempted from regular school attendance upon any school or schools 3 miles or less apart and residing or employed within the regular attendance area of such school or schools, the board of public instruction is hereby required and directed to provide a part-time school or schools; such part-time school or schools to be in session at least 144 hours in any one school year during regular employment hours and furnishing instruction in any subjects designed to enlarge the civic or vocational intelligence of such children.

Sec. 2. That any board of public instruction may at its discretion exempt from regular school attendance any child 14 years of age or over who may be properly employed under the laws of Florida and who is enrolled in a part-time school as provided in sections 1 and 3 of this act: *Provided*, That this section shall be mandatory upon boards of public instruction only where Federal funds provided for under act of Congress and funds matching such Federal funds are available for the salaries of teachers of such part-time schools.

Sec. 3. That boards of public instruction are hereby authorized to provide part-time schools furnishing instruction to persons 14 years of age or over in any subjects designed to enlarge the civic or vocational intelligence of such persons.

Sec. 4. That any parent, guardian, or other person having the control, custody, or charge of any child who has been exempted from regular school for any cause, except mental or physical disability or the completion of the eight grammar grades, is hereby required to cause such child to attend a part-time school for at least 144 hours in any one school year wherever such part-time school has been provided in compliance with sections 1 and 3 of this act; and any person employing such child is hereby required to permit such child to attend such part-time school: *Provided*, That wherever a night school giving instruction equal in length to that of a part-school established in compliance with section 1 of this act has been established prior to the passage of this act and is maintained by the board of public instruction the board of public instruction may accept such night-school attendance in lieu of part-time school attendance.

Provisions of compulsory attendance law are made applicable for enforcement of this act.

Ch. 8550, Acts of 1921.

Illinois: To amend sections 1, 4, 8, and 10 of an act of 1919 providing for the establishment and maintenance of part-time or continuation-schools and classes.

Amended law required local school authorities of districts where there are 20 or more minors between 14 and 18 years of age and not in school to maintain a part-time or continuation school or class. Act of 1921 permits such authorities to maintain such schools; where school is established, attendance of employed minors between 14 and 18 who have not completed a four-year course of secondary instruction is required for not less than eight hours per week for not less than 36 weeks each year, or 300 hours if attendance is confined to a period of three successive months.

H. B. 564, p. 815, June 23, 1921.

Indiana: To amend section 11, chapter 24, Acts of 1913, as amended by chapter 132, Acts of 1919, relating to attendance upon part-time vocational classes.

Empowers local board of education or township trustee to require attendance upon part-time classes by lawfully employed minors between 14 and 18 years of age. Required attendance to be between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m., not less than four nor more than eight hours a week, and during public-school term.

Ch. 173, Mar. 10, 1921.

Indiana: See also H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Kentucky: See H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Michigan: To amend the title and sections 1, 2, and 3, Act No. 421, Public Acts of 1919, and to add section 4 thereto, all relating to the vocational, agricultural, and general education of employed and other minors under 17 years of age who have ceased to attend all-day schools.

Every school district having a population of 5,000 or more and containing 50 or more children subject to the provisions of this act shall, and other districts may, establish and maintain part-time vocational, agricultural, or general continuation schools or courses for the education of minors under 17 years of age who have ceased to attend all-day schools. Said schools to be in session at least as many weeks as the common schools. When school is established, district shall require attendance of every unmarried minor under 17 years of age residing or employed within the district, who has ceased to attend all-day school and who has not completed two years of high-school work, but minor may be excused by superintendent of schools. Required attendance, not less than eight hours per week, four hours of which may be supervised instruction under working conditions. Local school authorities to determine hours of sessions. Minors 16 years of age and employers of such minors shall be subjected to legal requirements as to work permits. On notice from school authorities that minor subject to this act is not attending school as required, employer shall cease forthwith to employ such minor. Penalty for employer violating this act. Superintendent or proper representative may revoke work permit of minor failing to attend as required. Persons in parental relation are responsible for attendance of minors under this act, and truant officers shall proceed against violators as under the general compulsory attendance law.

Act No. 15, 1st extra session, June 15, 1921.

Montana: To provide for the establishment of part-time schools and classes, to compel attendance of minors under 18 years of age upon such schools and classes, to provide punishment for violation of this act, and to repeal chapter 133, Laws of 1919.

Any school district or any first-class district in which is located a county high school in which district there shall be lawfully employed not fewer than 15 minors over 14 and under 18 years of age shall establish part-time schools or classes for such minors. Such school work shall either supplement work on which minor is employed, continue his general education, or promote civic or vocational intelligence. All children under 18 in first-class districts shall attend school unless excused to enter lawful employment or unless they have completed a high-school course. State board of education may excuse district from establishing such school. Such classes shall be in session not less than four hours a week between the hours of 8 a. m. and 6 p. m. during weeks when public schools are in session. State board of education to make rules and to expend necessary funds from appropriations for vocational education. Hours in such classes shall be counted as part of hours of legal employment. Parents required to send such children to part-time schools when established in district. Penalties for employers failing or refusing to comply with this act. Officers enforcing regular school attendance law shall enforce this act. Reimbursement by State of first-class district or county high school, when work as provided herein is approved by State board, shall be to extent of 50 per cent of salaries of teachers and coordinators of part-time schools or classes. Attendance upon an approved private school shall be accepted as attendance under this act. Any school district of the first class in which there shall reside and be lawfully employed 15 or more minors over 14 and under 18 shall establish and maintain a part-time school or class.

Ch. 242, Mar. 8, 1921.

Nebraska: To amend section 7, chapter 267, Laws of 1919, relating to part-time schools.

School board of any district having at least 15 children between 14 and 16 years of age, lawfully employed, shall establish a part-time school or class and shall require such children to attend not less than eight hours a week. Person in parental relation shall cause such child to attend; unlawful for such child to fall or refuse to attend. Unlawful for employer to employ such minor more than 40 hours a week, more than 8 hours a day, or between 8 p. m. and 6 a. m., nor unless such minor attend part-time school as required in this act. Child exempt if he has graduated from high school or is exempt under the general compulsory attendance law. Local school board may raise money for such school or class, which shall be subject to rules and regulations of State board for vocational education. Instruction in such school shall continue regular elementary or secondary school work or supplement employment in which minor is engaged. Approved school to share in State and Federal funds.

Ch. 54, Apr. 23, 1921.

Nebraska: See also H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Nevada: To amend sections 3, 10, 11, and 15, chapter 85, Acts of 1919, relating to the establishment and maintenance of part-time schools and classes in any school district having 15 or more employed minors between 14 and 18 years of age.

All employed minors between 14 and 18 years of age must attend part-time classes established as herein provided, unless they have completed the eight grades of the elementary schools or equivalent, or unless they are excused by board of school trustees for any of following reasons: (1) That such attendance would endanger security of the employment in highly desirable position; (2) that distance between place of employment and school is too great; (3) that minor is bound to satisfactory apprenticeship; (4) that minor is excused from attendance under compulsory attendance law. Person in parental relation to minor between 14 and 18, required to attend under this act, shall cause such minor to attend part-time class where established; penalty fixed.

Ch. 177, Mar. 22, 1921.

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

New Jersey: See B (a), State finance and support, general.

New York: See H (f), Compulsory attendance.

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

Utah: To amend section 3, chapter 92, Laws of 1919, the same being "An act to provide for the establishment of part-time schools and classes and to compel attendance of minors upon such schools and classes."

Offenses to be reported by board of education to juvenile court.

Ch. 107, Mar. 5, 1921.

West Virginia: To amend section 129, chapter 2, Acts of 1919, regular session relating to the attendance of children over 14 and under 16 years of age at part-time schools or classes, and authorizing and requiring boards of education to establish and maintain part-time schools and classes and evening schools and classes.

Each minor between 14 and 16 years of age not in regular attendance at school or not regularly and lawfully employed shall, unless he has completed "eight years of elementary schooling," attend a part-time school or class not less than four or more than eight hours a week for at least 144 hours each school year; but with approval of State superintendent, minor may increase number of hours per week to reduce number of weeks of required attendance in any year. Attendance to be between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. Exemptions as under regular compulsory attendance law. Parent or guardian required to cause minor to attend. Unlawful to employ minor between 14 and 16 and subject to this requirement, unless such minor attend part-time school as required. When employment ceases, employer must return employment certificate to school authorities. Boards of education of districts and independent districts may establish and maintain part-time and evening schools and classes. Boards of education of city of 10,000 population or more shall, after July 1, 1922, establish and maintain part-time schools or classes. Board in any city, town, or subdistrict where there are 50 or more minors between 14 and 16 years of age not in regular attendance upon approved instruction shall, after July 1, 1923, establish and maintain part-time schools or classes. Such schools or classes to be in session between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. on regular school days and for sufficient time to provide the instruction required by this section; course of study to be as approved by State board of education. State superintendent may withhold State funds from district failing to comply with the requirements of this section. Penalties provided for officers not complying with this act.

Ch. 4, May 4, 1921.

Wisconsin: To amend subsection (3), section 40.73, and subsection 1, section 1728c-1; to repeal subsections 2 and 3, section 1728c-1, and subsections 1 and 2, section 1728c-2; and to renumber subsection 4, section 1728c-1, of the statutes, relating to part-time compulsory education and to the employment of minors.

Requires regular school attendance at least half-time or part-time attendance at least eight hours a week of minors who have completed the period of compulsory full-time education and who have not completed the equivalent of four years of school work above the elementary grades, or who have not completed the school term or other division of the school year in which the age of 18 is reached. Requirement applies where day vocational school is established. Whenever the working time and the class time coincide, a reduction in hours of work shall be allowed at the time when the classes which the minor is by law required to attend are held; such reduction to be equal to required hours of school attendance.

Ch. 411, June 22, 1921.

Wisconsin: To amend subsection (3), section 40.73, and subsection 1, section 1728c-1, of the statutes, relating to part-time compulsory education and the employment of minors.

Amendment similar to that indicated in connection with chapter 411 noted above.

Ch. 513, July 9, 1921.

Wisconsin: See also H (f), Compulsory attendance; H (g), Child labor.

O (e). Vocational Rehabilitation.

Alabama: Accepting the provisions of the act of Congress providing for the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry.

No. 86, p. 137, Spec. Ses., Oct. 6, 1920.

Arizona: To provide for the acceptance of the benefits of an act passed by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled to provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise.

State treasurer is designated as custodian of funds. State board for vocational education designated for the administration of this act. Appropriation to be at least equal to allotment by Federal Government. Ch. 78, Mar. 14, 1921.

California: To provide for the acceptance of the provisions and benefits of an act passed by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, to provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise; to empower and direct the board designated as the State board for vocational education to cooperate with the Federal Board of Vocational Education in carrying out the provisions of said Federal act; to prescribe its powers and duties in carrying out the provisions of this act; to provide for a plan of cooperation between the State board for vocational education and the industrial accident commission; to provide for the appointment of a custodian of all moneys received by the State for appropriations made by the Congress of the United States and from other sources for the purpose of promoting vocational rehabilitation; to create a vocational rehabilitation fund and making an appropriation therefor.

Ch. 758, June 3, 1921.

Idaho: Accepting the benefits of an act of Congress to provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise.

State treasurer made custodian of funds. State board for vocational education (State board of education) to administer the act. Biennial appropriation \$10,000. Ch. 44, Mar. 1, 1921.

Illinois: Relating to vocational rehabilitation of persons injured in industry or otherwise.

State accepts provisions of act of Congress providing Federal aid for vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise. Board for vocational education is designated as board for carrying out the provisions of the act and its duties in connection therewith are prescribed. Board may appoint necessary technical and clerical assistants; may receive gifts and donations. State treasurer to be custodian of funds. Biennial State appropriation of \$125,000 for the purposes of this act. S. B. 91, p. 11, June 28, 1921.

Indiana: To provide for the acceptance of the benefits of an act passed by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled to provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise; to provide for the appointment of a custodian of all moneys received by the State from appropriations made by the Congress of the United States for the purpose stated; to provide for the appointment of a State board to cooperate with the Federal Board for Vocational Education in carrying out the provisions of said act, and prescribe its powers and duties; to provide for a plan of cooperation between such State board and the industrial board of Indiana; and to make appropriations to provide for the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise.

State treasurer designated as custodian of funds. State board of education designated to carry out the provisions of the act. Ch. 204, Mar. 10, 1921.

Iowa: To provide for the acceptance of the benefits of an act passed by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled to provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise; to provide for compliance with all the requirements of such act; to provide for the appointment of a custodian of all moneys received by the State from appropriations made by the Congress of the United States for the purpose stated; to empower and direct the State board for vocational education to cooperate with the Federal Board for Vocational Education in carrying out the provisions of said act, and prescribe its powers and duties; to provide for a plan of cooperation between such State board and the State commissioner of labor and the State industrial commissioner; to provide for the acceptance of gifts and donations and the creation of a special fund; and to make appropriations to provide for the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise. Ch. 14, Mar. 7, 1921.

Maine: To provide for the acceptance of the benefits of an act by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled entitled "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry and otherwise and their return to civil employment;" and to provide for the administration of the same. P. L., ch. 97, Apr. 4, 1921.

Massachusetts: Accepting the provisions of an act of Congress relative to the promotion of vocational rehabilitation, and providing for cooperation with the Federal Government in relation thereto. Ch. 462, May 27, 1921.

Michigan: To accept the requirements and benefits of an act of the sixty-sixth Congress of the United States, approved June 2, 1920, being Public Number 236, entitled "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and their return to civil employment," and to provide for the proper custody and administration of funds received by the State under the provisions of that act, and to provide for appropriations by the State at least to meet the conditions of said act of Congress. Act No. 211, May 17, 1921.

Missouri: To accept the requirements and benefits of an act of the Congress of the United States, approved June 2, 1920, relating to vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise; to provide for the proper custody and administration of moneys received by the State from appropriations made by Congress for such purposes; to authorize the State board for vocational education to carry out such provisions of said act, and to provide a plan of cooperation with the Missouri workmen's compensation commission. H. B. 494, p. 690, Apr. 7, 1921.

Montana: To provide for the acceptance of the benefits of an act passed by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, to provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise; to provide for compliance with all the requirements of said act; to provide for the appointment of a custodian of all moneys received by the State from appropriations made by the Congress of the United States for the purpose stated and for the establishment of a vocational rehabilitation fund; to provide for the appointment of a State board to cooperate with the Federal Board for Vocational Education in carrying out the provisions of said act and to prescribe its powers and duties; to provide for a plan of cooperation between such State board and the State industrial accident board; to provide for the acceptance of gifts and donations and the

creation of a special fund, and to make appropriations to provide for the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise.

Designates State treasurer as custodian of funds and State board for vocational education as board for administering the act. Ch. 149, Mar. 5, 1921.

Nebraska: Relating to the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and their return to civil employment; to provide for the support of same from State and Federal funds, and to appropriate moneys for such purpose; to define the authority and duties of the State board for vocational education in so far as they relate to this act. Ch. 68, Apr. 4, 1921.

Nevada: To amend the title and to add section 7 to chapter 182, Acts of 1919, relating to the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise.

Accepts the benefits of the act of Congress providing for such rehabilitation. Authorizes State board of education to accept gifts and donations for such purpose. Ch. 200, Mar. 22, 1921.

New Jersey: Accepting the provisions of an act of Congress approved June 2, 1920, providing for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise.

Ch. 350, Sept. 17, 1920, and ch. 374, Dec. 17, 1920.

New Mexico: Accepting the provisions of "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and their return to civil employment," approved by the President of the United States, June 2, 1920. Ch. 162, Mar. 12, 1921.

New York: To accept the provisions of any law of the United States making an appropriation to the States for the rehabilitation of physically handicapped persons, to amend the workmen's compensation law, in relation to the maintenance of employees undergoing rehabilitation, and to amend the education law, in relation to the rehabilitation of physically handicapped persons, and making an appropriation therefor. Ch. 760, May 13, 1920.

North Carolina: To provide for the maintenance of persons who go into training under the Federal industrial rehabilitation act.

Ch. 172, Mar. 8, 1921.

North Dakota: To provide for the acceptance of the benefits of an act of Congress, approved June 2, 1920, entitled "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and their return to civil employment;" and to provide for the administration of the same.

Board of administration to administer the act. Director of vocational education shall be executive officer of said board. State treasurer to be custodian of funds. Ch. 115, Mar. 11, 1921.

Ohio: To provide for the acceptance of the benefits of an act passed by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled to provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise; to provide for the appointment of a custodian of all moneys received by the State from appropriations made by the Congress of the United States for the purpose stated; to provide for the appointment of a State board to cooperate with the Federal Board for Vocational Education in carrying out the provisions of said act, and prescribe its powers and duties; to provide for a plan of cooperation between such State board and the Industrial Commission of Ohio. H. R. 218, p. 310, May 14, 1921.

Oregon: To provide a rehabilitation fund for the vocational rehabilitation of workmen injured while employed under the protection of the workmen's compensation act, to prescribe the powers and duties of the State industrial

accident commission in the expenditure thereof, and to require the admission of such workmen to the vocational departments of the public schools and to the State schools for the blind and deaf.
Ch. 6, Jan. 17, 1920.

Pennsylvania: Relating to vocational rehabilitation; accepting the provisions and benefits of the act of Congress, approved the 2d day of June, 1920, entitled "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and their return to civil employment"; providing for the rehabilitation of disabled persons and their return to civil employment; and providing for the cooperation of the State board of education and the department of labor and industry in carrying out the provisions of this act.
No. 4, Mar. 2, 1921.

Rhode Island: Accepting the provisions of an act passed by the Congress of the United States of America entitled "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and their return to civil employment."
Ch. 2031, Apr. 15, 1921.

Rhode Island: In amendment of and in addition to chapter 1737, Public Laws of 1919, being an act to provide for the rehabilitation and education of injured and crippled residents of the State.

Vocational rehabilitation to be provided with approval of State board of education. Applies to any resident of the State who, "by reason of physical defect or infirmity, whether congenital or acquired by accident, injury, or disease, is or may be expected to be totally or partly incapacitated for remunerative employment or service in his occupation." Scholarship provided for not exceeding one year, but time may be extended. "This act shall not apply to aged or helpless persons requiring permanent custodial care, or to insane, epileptic, or feeble-minded persons, or to other persons who, in the judgment of the commissioner of education, may not be susceptible to rehabilitation."
Ch. 2033, Apr. 15, 1921.

South Dakota: Appropriating \$5,000 annually for the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise.

Appropriation to meet conditions of act of Congress, the governor of the State having previously accepted the provisions of the Federal act.
Ch. 30, Mar. 2, 1921.

South Dakota: Amending sections 7409 and 7410, Revised Code of 1919, as amended by chapter 184, Laws of 1919, relating to the State board for vocational education.

Accepts and provides for carrying out the provisions of the Federal act providing for the rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise.
Ch. 215, Laws of 1921.

Tennessee: To provide for the acceptance of the benefits of the act of Congress providing for the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise.
Ch. 68, Mar. 29, 1921.

Utah: To accept the benefits of an act passed by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States and providing for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise.
Ch. 97, Feb. 23, 1921.

West Virginia: Accepting the provisions of an act of Congress providing for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise.

State treasurer to be custodian of the funds. State board of education to cooperate with Federal Board for Vocational Education in administering the act.
Ch. 19, Apr. 19, 1921.

Wisconsin: See O (a), Vocational education, general.

Wyoming: To provide for the acceptance of the benefits of an act passed by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America

in Congress assembled to provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise; to provide for the appointment of a custodian of all moneys received by the State from appropriations made by the Congress of the United States for the purpose stated; to provide for cooperation with the Federal Board for Vocational Education in carrying out the provisions of said act, and for other purposes.

State treasurer designated as custodian of funds. State board of education is designated as board for purposes of this act. Appropriation made.
Ch. 109, Feb. 21, 1921.

Wyoming: To provide vocational training and rehabilitation for persons disabled in industry or otherwise.
Ch. 110, Feb. 21, 1921.

P. HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

(a) General.

Louisiana: Prohibiting the practice of hazing in any form, or the employment of any form of initiation to the fraternities that will be of bodily danger or inflict physical punishment to persons by any students or persons attending any educational institution supported in whole or in part by public funds of the State, and providing penalties for the violation of this act.

Act. No. 105, July 7, 1920.

New Mexico: Extending the right of eminent domain to the New Mexico Military Institute, the New Mexico Normal School, and all other State institutions.

Ch. 80, Mar. 10, 1921.

Oklahoma: See L. (b), History, civics, and patriotism.

Texas: Authorizing the appointment of a committee to make an examination of the system of efficiency of institutions of higher learning.

To consist of nine members; three appointed by governor; three appointed by lieutenant governor, one of whom shall be a member of the senate; and three appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives, one of whom shall be a member of said house. To report not later than to the legislature of 1923.

S. C. R. No. 5, second called session, Aug. 24, 1921.

Washington: See A (b1), State boards.

P (b). Finance, Lands, Support.

See also B (d), State taxation.

Arizona: Creating a fund for the support, maintenance, and improvement of the University of Arizona, and providing tax levies, the manner and the amount of tax levies, and the collection thereof.

Provides a State tax of 1 mill on the dollar for fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, 1½ mills for fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, and 1 mill for each year thereafter. Proceeds of said tax to be credited to the university fund.

Ch. 81, Mar. 14, 1921.

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

Arkansas: See B (d), State taxation for school purposes.

California: Relating to the support of the University of California.

SECTION 1: In order to carry into effect the provisions of subdivision (e) of section 14 of article 13 of the constitution of the State of California as the

said article was amended on the 8th day of November, in the year 1910, in so far as the same relates to the State university, and to provide for the permanent support and improvement of the University of California, there is hereby created an annual fund to be called "the State university fund;" said fund for the 73d fiscal year shall be \$1,882,849.83; and, provided, further, That such fund for each of the 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, and 82d fiscal years shall be equal to, but not more than, 7 per cent in excess of the amount received by the university under this act, for the immediately preceding respective fiscal year; and provided, further, That the regents may, with the permission of the board of control and without at the time furnishing vouchers and itemized statements, draw from such appropriation a sum not to exceed 10 per cent of the total amount appropriated, the sum so drawn to be used as a revolving fund where cash advances are necessary, and at the close of each year, or at any other time, upon the demand of the board of control, to be accounted for and substantiated by vouchers and itemized statements, submitted to and audited by the board of control and the controller. The money herein appropriated shall be subject to audit by the board of control after expenditure by the regents of the University of California, and shall be exempt from the provisions of section 683 of the Political Code.

Ch. 741, June 3, 1921.

California: See also P (c), State universities and colleges.

Colorado: Levying a tax for the use and benefit of the University of Colorado, pursuant to the amendment to section 11, Article X, of the State constitution authorizing additional levy for the support of State educational institutions.

Additional annual levy of 0.1618 mill is provided. Ch. 241, Mar. 23, 1921.

Colorado: See also P (c), State universities and colleges.

Georgia: Proposing an amendment to article 8, section 6, paragraph 1, of the constitution of Georgia.

Strikes out provision authorizing legislature to make donations to the University of Georgia, and also the provision that legislature may appropriate money for not more than one college or university for colored persons. Inserts in lieu thereof the following:

[The legislature] "shall from time to time make such appropriations to the university and high schools as the condition of the treasury authorizes."

No. 767, p. 32, Aug. 17, 1920.

Illinois: See A (n), Administration and supervision, general.

Indiana: Appropriation of revenue to Indiana University, Purdue University, and the State Normal School.

Tax of 1 cent on each \$100 of property valuation in the State is levied for such institutions and is appropriated as follows: Indiana University, two-fifths; Purdue University, two-fifths; Normal School, one-fifth.

Ch. 121, p. 302, Mar. 8, 1921.

Kentucky: Providing for scholarships at the State university and the State normal schools for all persons who were in the military or naval service of the United States during the war with Germany and who were citizens of the State at the time of their enlistment; fixing the requirements therefor, and defining rights and privileges thereunder.

Ch. 67, Mar. 23, 1920.

Michigan: To amend section 1, Act No. 32, Public Acts of 1873, as amended, being section 1183, Compiled Laws of 1915, relating to a mill tax for the University of Michigan.

Provides for an annual levy of six-tenths of 1 mill on the dollar "for the use and maintenance of the university."

Act No. 247, May 18, 1921.

Minnesota: To amend section 1, chapter 338, Laws of 1919, as amended by section 1, chapter 26, laws of special session, 1919, relating to tuition in educational institutions.

Allows tuition to amount not to exceed \$200 in educational institutions to person who served as officer or otherwise or enlisted man in Army, Navy, or

Marine Corps in World War or in the trouble with Mexico, and also to persons who served in Red Cross or other officially recognized service.

Ch. 214, Apr. 8, 1921.

Mississippi: To appropriate the sum of \$5,000,000 out of funds provided by a bond issue authorized at this session of the legislature for the purpose of buildings, additions, improvements, repairs, extensions, and equipment for State institutions.

Appropriations for educational institutions as follows: University, \$712,000; Agricultural and Mechanical College, \$915,000; State College for Women, \$470,000; Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College, \$139,000; Industrial Training School, \$349,294; Deaf and Dumb Institution, \$6,000; Normal College, \$278,508.

Ch. 78, Apr. 3, 1920.

Mississippi: Providing for bond issue of \$5,000,000 for buildings, improvements, equipment, etc., at State institutions.

Ch. 112, Apr. 3, 1920.

Missouri: Relating to the administration of estates.

Exempts from taxation any property, benefit, or income which passes to or for the use of any educational purpose not for profit or dividend.

Act of Apr. 20, 1921 (p. 116).

Missouri: See also Q (f), Other technical and professional schools.

Montana: See B (a), State finance and support, general; B (d), State taxation for school purposes.

Nebraska: To provide that appropriations of money from the State treasury shall be made by the appropriation of specific sums, and to amend certain sections of the Revised Statutes of 1913, including section 7102, relating to the "temporary university fund."

Strikes out of said section the words "and a tax of 1 mill upon the dollar of valuation of the grand assessment roll of the State, which tax shall be levied annually," and inserts in place thereof "and such sums as may be from time to time appropriated to the use of the university."

Ch. 24, Apr. 23, 1921.

Nevada: See B (d), State taxation for school purposes.

New Jersey: To amend an act to provide scholarships at the State agricultural college as last amended March 15, 1911.

Increases amount of each scholarship from \$160 to \$200.

Ch. 113, Apr. 7, 1920.

New Mexico: To require State educational and other institutions to prepare annual reports, and to provide for the control of expenditures in accordance therewith.

Ch. 187, Mar. 14, 1921.

New Mexico: Providing for the appointment of indigent students to various State educational institutions, and making an appropriation for their expenses.

Provides one scholarship for each member of the fifth legislature; scholarship, \$100 per student each year. Providing in following institutions: College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts, School of Mines, State University, State Normal School, State Normal University, Spanish-American Normal School, and the Military Institute. Annual appropriation of \$7,300.

Ch. 201, Mar. 14, 1921.

New Mexico: See also B (a), State finance and support, general.

New York: To amend the education law, relative to State scholarships for persons entitled to college entrance diplomas.

Scholarships to be awarded to citizens only.

Ch. 502, May 4, 1920.

New York: To amend the education law, relative to State scholarships for honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines, and making an appropriation therefor.

Extends the act to apply to trained nurses with similar record of service. Adds 150 scholarships.

Ch. 893, May 21, 1920.

New York: See also O (a), Vocational education, general.

North Carolina: To issue the bonds of the State for the permanent enlargement and improvement of the State's educational and charitable institutions.

Bond issue not to exceed \$8,745,000. Funds thus made available for State educational institutions as follows:

School for the Deaf and Dumb.....	\$20,000
School for the Blind.....	250,000
Home and Industrial School for Girls and Women.....	165,000
Stonewall Jackson Training School.....	140,000
Caswell Training School.....	240,000
University of North Carolina.....	1,490,000
State College of Agriculture and Engineering.....	600,000
North Carolina College for Women.....	875,000
East Carolina Teacher Training School.....	325,000
State normal schools.....	600,000
Negro Reformatory for Boys.....	25,000
Negro Agricultural and Technical College.....	115,000

Ch. 165, Mar. 8, 1921.

North Carolina: To amend chapter 165, Public Laws of 1921, in regard to the bonds for educational and charitable institutions.

Bonds to be dated as of July 1 and January 1 of year of issuance.

North Dakota: See B (c), Permanent State school funds.

Ohio: Providing that persons who served in the World War shall not be required to pay tuition fees in State supported schools. S. B. 141, p. 354, May 14, 1921.

Ohio: See also P (c), State universities and colleges.

Oklahoma: See Q (b), Agricultural colleges; Q (f), Other technical and professional schools.

Oregon: To provide additional revenue for the Oregon State Agricultural College, the University of Oregon, and the Oregon State Normal School.

State levy of 1.2 mills for agricultural college and university. Four-sevenths thereof to go to agricultural college and three-sevenths to university. A like levy of six one-hundredths of a mill is provided for the State normal school. This act submitted to the people for approval or rejection at election May 21, 1920.

Ch. 36, approved by people, May 21, 1920.

Oregon: To amend section 5536, Oregon Laws, relating to soldiers', sailors', and marines' educational financial aid.

State tax of two-tenths mill is provided to raise a fund for such purpose.

Ch. 52, Feb. 11, 1921.

Porto Rico: To provide scholarships for certain high-school graduates in the College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, Mayaguez, Porto Rico, for the purpose of studying architecture; to make appropriation therefor, and for other purposes.

Ten scholarships in architecture are provided. Act No. 44, July 7, 1921.

Rhode Island: See G (b), State normal schools; Q (b), Agricultural colleges.

South Carolina: To provide free tuition in State colleges for persons in the military or naval service of the United States during the World War.

No. 543, Mar. 11, 1920.

Tennessee: To provide a "University of Tennessee development and maintenance fund;" to fix the rate of taxation for such purpose, and to repeal such portion of chapter 2, Public Acts of 1919, as fixes the rate of taxation for the university fund.

Providing an annual tax of one-half mill for such purpose.

Ch. 36, Mar. 18, 1921.

Tennessee: To amend sections 2 and 6, chapter 132, Public Acts of 1919, relating to scholarships provided in the University of Tennessee by the Tennessee Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy.

In addition to "General Wm. B. Bate scholarship" there may also be provided a "General Felix Z. Zollicoffer scholarship" and an "Admiral Raphael Sims [sic] scholarship." Each such scholarship to be of value of \$100; payment of \$50 semi-annually. Ch. 150, Apr. 9, 1921.

Tennessee: See also B (a), State finance and support, general.

Texas: Placing proceeds derived from minerals on lands of the University of Texas to the credit of certain funds.

Such proceeds, except royalties, to be credited to available funds of university and held by the regents for building purposes. All royalties collected under this act shall be credited to the permanent fund of the university.

Ch. 58, third called session, June 19, 1920.

Texas: Regulating oil and gas development work on university lands by individuals, corporations, and other holders of permits for such work.

Ch. 4, fourth called session, Oct. 2, 1920.

Texas: See also P (c), State universities and colleges.

Utah: To amend section 5539, Compiled Laws of 1917, as amended by chapter 98, Laws of 1919, fixing entrance and tuition fees at the State University. Ch. 117, Mar. 8, 1921.

Vermont: To amend sections 1435, 1437, and 1447, General Statutes, relating to senatorial scholarships to the University of Vermont, Middlebury College, and Norwich University.

Provides for 90 scholarships of \$120 each at the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College; also 60 scholarships of \$120 each at Middlebury College. An annual appropriation of \$24,000 is made to Norwich University, which must maintain at least 200 scholarships of \$120 each.

No. 63, Mar. 9, 1921.

Washington: Providing for a system of student fees at the University of Washington and providing for the collection and disposal of the same; amending sections 1 to 4 and repealing section 5, chapter 63, Laws of 1919.

Ch. 139, Mar. 19, 1921.

Washington: Relating to the State institutions of higher education, providing for the annual levy of a tax to produce revenue therefor, and amending section 5040-4, Remington and Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes.

State tax levies provided as follows: For University, 1.1 mills; State college, 0.67 mill; Bellingham Normal, 0.2 mill; Cheney Normal, 0.159 mill; Ellensburg Normal, 0.12 mill. Ch. 142, Mar. 21, 1921.

Wyoming: To amend section 482, Compiled Statutes of 1920, relating to the University of Wyoming.

Provides a State tax of one-eighth mill, in addition to other taxes or appropriations authorized by law; fund thus raised shall be expended by the board of trustees for permanent buildings and improvements.

Ch. 35, February 11, 1921.

Wyoming: See also B (a), State finance and support, general.

P (c), State Universities and Colleges.

Arizona: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general; M (e), School extension.

Arkansas: To empower the visiting committees appointed by the senate and house of representatives of the 43d General Assembly of the State of

Arkansas, together with the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives of the 43d General Assembly, to invite the Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior of the United States to make a survey and investigation of the University of the State of Arkansas, for the purpose of ascertaining its efficiency and economy, making recommendations for increased efficiency and economy, and for other purposes.

Act 690, p. 738, Acts of 1921.

Arkansas: See also B (d), State taxation for school purposes.

California: To add new section 1394 to the Political Code, relating to fees and rates of tuition of nonresidents at the University of California.

Board of regents must charge such fees which shall be based on per capita cost of courses. Fee not to exceed \$500.

Ch. 362, May 20, 1921.

California: See also B (a), State finance and support, general; P (b), Finance, lands, support; Q (a), Teachers' colleges.

Colorado: To submit to the qualified electors of the State an amendment to section 5, Article VIII, of the constitution.

Would provide that all of the work of the Departments of medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy of the University of Colorado may be maintained and conducted at Denver. To be submitted November, 1922.

Ch. 73, Apr. 7, 1921.

Colorado: To levy a tax for the construction, equipment, and furnishing of buildings for the department of medicine of the University of Colorado, including a teaching hospital, and making an appropriation therefor.

Additional tax of two-tenths of 1 mill is levied in 1921 and 1922.

Ch. 174, Apr. 27, 1921.

Colorado: See also B (d), State taxation for school purposes; P (b), Finance, lands, support.

Delaware: Changing the name of "Delaware College" to "University of Delaware."

Ch. 166, Mar. 28, 1921.

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

Georgia: Authorizing and instructing the State librarian to furnish to the University of Georgia two copies each of such public books and documents as are furnished to counties, not including acts of the legislature.

Res. No. 41, p. 1798, Aug. 10, 1920.

Georgia: See also Q (f), Other technical and professional schools.

Hawaii: Providing for the establishment and maintenance of psychological and psychopathic clinic under the regents of the University of Hawaii.

Act 140, Apr. 21, 1921.

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

Indiana: See P (b), Finance, lands, support; T (d), Schools for cripples.

Iowa: Making appropriations for the construction of buildings and the purchase of land for the State university and the college of agriculture.

Sum of \$500,000 for university and \$500,000 for the college of agriculture.

Ch. 280, Apr. 12, 1921.

Kansas: Providing for the construction, maintenance, and operation of dormitory buildings at the university, the State agricultural college, and the normal schools at Emporia, Pittsburg, and Hays.

Ch. 33, Mar. 9, 1921.

Kansas: Establishing a bureau of child research at the University of Kansas.

Ch. 282, Mar. 19, 1921.

Kentucky: Creating the position of member ex officio of the board of trustees of the University of Kentucky.

President emeritus is made such member.

Ch. 29, Mar. 20, 1920.

Maine: To provide for the appointment of a full-time treasurer and a resident auditor at the University of Maine, and to define their duties.

P. L. ch. 151, Apr. 7, 1921.

Maryland: To merge and consolidate the University of Maryland, incorporated by act of 1812, chapter 159, as supplemented and amended by act of 1882, chapter 88, with the Maryland State College of Agriculture, incorporated by act of 1916, chapter 372.

Ch. 480, Apr. 9, 1920.

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

Minnesota: Relating to the University of Minnesota, providing for the erection and equipment of buildings in accordance with comprehensive building plan, and as incidental thereto granting authority to contract for the removal of the railroad tracks of the Northern Pacific Railway Co. now laid and operated through the campus, and to convey a railroad right-of-way through another part of the campus as part consideration for such removal, and to acquire certain lands by purchase, exchange, or condemnation, and authorizing the levy of taxes to provide funds therefor and the issuance of certificates of indebtedness for such purposes, and the payment thereof from the proceeds of the tax levies, and repealing chapter 289, Laws of 1919, relating to the same subject.

Ch. 400, Apr. 20, 1921.

Minnesota: See also Q (b), Agricultural colleges.

Mississippi: See P (b), Finance, lands, support.

Missouri: Requiring the secretary of state to furnish the State university with copies of the revised statutes, the acts of the legislature, reports of the supreme court and courts of appeals, and of every official report and publication issued by the State or any officer thereof.

S. B. 175, p. 628, 1921.

Missouri: Appropriating \$250,000 for the erection and equipment of a hospital building for the University of Missouri.

Appropriation made contingent on curators' establishing a full four-year course in the school of medicine at the university.

H. B. 106, p. 13, 1st extra session, Aug. 29, 1921.

Missouri: See also I (c), Physical education; Q (f), Other technical and professional schools.

Montana: Amending section 686, Revised Codes of 1907, relating to the University of Montana, at Missoula.

Said institution hereafter to be known as the "State University", and shall constitute one of the component institutions of the University of Montana. "The State University has for its object instruction of young men and women on equal terms in all the departments of science, in literature, the arts, and industrial and professional education."

Ch. 10, Jan. 26, 1921.

Nebraska: To create the conservation and survey division of the University of Nebraska and define the duties thereof, and to repeal chapter 255, Laws of 1919, and that part of section 7123, Revised Statutes of 1913, which relates to the appointment of a State geologist.

Such division shall include the following State surveys: Soil, geological, water, and water power, forest, road materials, and industrial.

Ch. 10, Apr. 14, 1921.

Nevada: To amend "An act relating to the State university and matters properly connected therewith," approved February 7, 1887.

Tuition to be free to all students whose families are bona fide residents of the State and to any student whose family resides outside the State, provided student has himself resided in the State for 6 months or more.

Ch. 9, Feb. 17, 1921.

Nevada: To provide for the equipment and completion of a mining experiment station building at the University of Nevada, and providing for the issuance and sale of bonds therefor. Ch. 165, Mar. 22, 1921.

Nevada: To repeal chapter 56, Acts of 1919, providing for the issuance of bonds for an engineering experiment station building at the State university.

Provides that all moneys collected under said repealed act shall be transferred to the "consolidated bond interest and redemption fund" in the State treasury. Ch. 201, Mar. 22, 1921.

New Jersey: See Q (f), Other technical and professional schools.

New Mexico: See P (b), Finance, lands, support.

North Carolina: See P (b), Finance, lands, support.

North Dakota: To permit the use of certain grounds on the campus of the State university for the erection of an alumni building for the alumni association; to grant to said association control of such building and ground, subject to rules and regulations prescribed by the State or the State board of administration. Ch. 114, Mar. 2, 1921.

Ohio: To provide a building fund for the Ohio State University and the universities supported by the State, and for the several State institutions.

Provides for tax levies for the years 1921-22 and 1922-23. "Educational building fund" to consist of proceeds of a State tax of one-eighth of 1 mill, and to be appropriated as follows: Ohio University, 14 per cent; Miami University, 14 per cent; Ohio State University, the remainder. "Institutional building fund" to consist of proceeds of State tax of one-fortieth of 1 mill, and shall be used for institutions under the department of public welfare. H. B. 325, p. 360, May 17, 1921.

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

Oklahoma: Authorizing the board of regents of the University of Oklahoma to set aside portions of the campus of said university for the construction of dormitories, and to construct, equip, manage, and regulate such dormitories; authorizing the commissioners of the land office to purchase said bonds. Ch. 114, Mar. 22, 1921.

Oklahoma: Creating and establishing a State industrial chemical library at the State university, and making an appropriation therefor. Ch. 239, May 28, 1921.

Oregon: See F (a), Teachers' employment, etc.

Tennessee: See P (b), Finance, lands, support.

Texas: Authorizing certain officers of the University of Texas to make certified copies of public records deposited in the library of that institution, and providing that said certified copies shall be lawful and have the same force and effect as if made by the county clerks of the counties whence the same are transferred; and authorizing county commissioners and other custodians of public documents, in their discretion, to lend to the University of Texas those public records in their custody which are mainly of historical value, to enable that institution to make copies for historical study. Ch. 43, Mar. 21, 1921.

Texas: Authorizing the governor of Texas to appoint a commission composed of three citizens of the State to purchase additional lands adjacent to the university property, in the city of Austin, for the use and benefit of the University of Texas; prescribing the duties of such commission and describing the land to be purchased by the commission; authorizing condemnation proceedings in event the land desired can not be acquired at reasonable price without such condemnation; making appropriation for the purchase of the same and directing how and when the same shall be paid for and requiring a bond from

certain citizens of Austin guaranteeing that the land can be acquired at an amount not exceeding the sum herein appropriated, and declaring an emergency.

Ch. 187, Apr. 1, 1921.

Utah: To amend section 5522, Compiled Laws of 1917, prescribing courses of study in the State University.

The university, until otherwise provided for by law, shall be the highest branch of the system of public education. As far as practicable its courses and methods shall be arranged to supplement the instruction of the subordinate branches of such system, with a view to afford a thorough education to students of both sexes in the arts, the sciences, literature and the civil professions, including engineering; but the university must not include in its courses agriculture, except elementary agriculture, as is, or may be, prescribed in the normal course, horticulture, animal industry, veterinary science, instruction in irrigation as applied to the measurement, distribution and application of water for agricultural purposes. There shall be no degree in domestic science and art awarded by the university of Utah.

Ch. 115, Mar. 3, 1921.

Utah: See also A. (b1), State boards.

Vermont: See P (b), Finance, lands, support.

Virginia: To provide that the University of Virginia, the College of William and Mary, the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College and Polytechnic Institute, the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, and the several State normal schools for women shall be placed on the year-round basis of instruction as soon as their financial resources will warrant.

Ch. 86, February 25, 1920.

Virginia: See also Q (f), Other technical and professional schools.

Washington: Regulating requirements for admission to the University of Washington.

Courses in arts and sciences shall begin as far as practicable, where such courses are completed in public four-year high schools. Students admitted must have not less than graduation from accredited four-year high school, except persons over 21 years of age and registrants in extension courses, short courses, and summer sessions. Admission on examination or certificate from approved high school or other institution.

Ch. 163, Apr. 21, 1921.

West Virginia: To amend sections 148 and 149, chapter 2, Acts of 1919, regular session, relating to the preparatory branch of the State university located at Keyser and the West Virginia Trade School located at Montgomery.

Name of former changed to "Potomac State School," and latter to "New River State School."

Ch. 51, May 2, 1921.

Wisconsin: See F (c), Teachers' pensions.

Wyoming: To amend section 468, compiled statutes of 1920, relating to trustees of the University of Wyoming.

Board of trustees to consist of nine members appointed by the governor; not more than three of said board shall reside in same county. Governor, president of university, and superintendent of public instruction shall be members ex officio with the right to speak but not to vote.

Ch. 119, Feb. 22, 1921.

P (d). Municipal Institutions; Junior Colleges.

California: See N (a), High schools.

Kentucky: To enable any city of the first class to provide for constructing and equipping buildings and grounds of the college of arts and sciences of its municipal university.

Ch. 129, Acts of 1920.

Kentucky: To increase the tax which a city of the first class may levy for its municipal university.

Increases from 3 cents to 5 cents on \$100 the maximum tax that may be levied for such purpose.

Ch. 141, Acts of 1920.

New York: To amend chapter 192, Laws of 1846, entitled "An act to incorporate the University of Buffalo," in relation to the council of the university.
Ch. 271, Apr. 19, 1920.

New York: To amend section 883 of the education law, as last amended by chapter 680, Laws of 1920, relating to salaries of teachers and employees in institutions of higher education in certain cities.

Salary schedules are prescribed for such teachers and employees where paid from city public funds in any city of over 1,000,000 inhabitants.
Ch. 120, Mar. 28, 1921.

P (e), Junior Colleges.

California: To provide for the organization of junior college districts and for the maintenance of junior colleges therein.

Provides for the organization of junior colleges as part of the secondary school system of the State.

Sec. 2. The types of junior colleges authorized under this act shall be as follows: (1) The district junior college organized in any high-school district having a total average daily attendance of 400 pupils or more in the high schools of such district as shown by the principals' reports of the preceding school year, and an assessed valuation of at least \$10,000,000 as shown by the last equalized assessments roll. A district maintaining a junior college of this type shall be known as a junior college district. Such district shall bear the name of the high school district in which it is organized. (2) The union junior college maintained in a junior college district organized so as to include two or more contiguous high-school districts in the same county having a total average daily attendance of 400 pupils or more in the high schools of such districts as shown by the principals' reports of the preceding school year, and an assessed valuation of at least \$10,000,000 as shown by the last equalized assessment roll. A district maintaining a junior college of this type shall be known as a union junior college district. The name of such union junior college district shall be specified in the petition for its organization. (3) The county junior college maintained in a junior college district embracing all territory of the county not included in a junior college or union junior college district and having a total average daily attendance of 400 pupils or more in the high schools of such district as shown by the principals' reports of the preceding school year. A district maintaining a junior college of this type shall be known as a county junior college district and shall bear the name of the county in which it is organized.
Ch. 495, May 27, 1921.

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

Q. PROFESSIONAL AND HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

(a) Teachers' Colleges.

See also G (b), State normal schools; P (c), State universities and colleges.

California: Appropriating \$100,000 to be used toward the construction and equipment of a building for the school of education of the University of California.
Ch. 881, June 3, 1921.

Illinois: See G (b), State normal schools.

Minnesota: See G (b), State normal schools.

New York: To amend the education law in relation to the State College for Teachers.

Changes name of State Normal College, at Albany, to New York State College for Teachers.
Ch. 276, Apr. 21, 1921.

North Carolina: See G (b), State normal schools.

South Dakota: See G (b), State normal schools.

Tennessee: To appropriate \$30,000 for purchasing and equipping additional land for George Peabody College for Teachers to be used in connection with the demonstration farm for the Seamen A. Knapp School of Country Life.

Ch. 67, Mar. 28, 1921.

Tennessee: See also R (a), Higher private and endowed institutions.

Utah: See Q (b), Agricultural colleges.

Q (b). Agricultural Colleges.

Alaska: Making an appropriation for the Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines.

Appropriates \$41,000 for the school years 1921-22 and 1922-23. Not more than \$21,000 shall be used for buildings and equipment. Ch. 8, Apr. 27, 1921.

California: Providing for the appointment of a board to investigate sites for the location of an agricultural school or college in southern California, and providing for filing a report by such board. Ch. 672, June 3, 1921.

California: To provide for the appointment of a commission to investigate the plan of operation and organization of agricultural colleges in the United States, and to recommend a plan for the reorganization of agricultural instruction in the State of California, and making one appropriation therefor.

Commission to report to governor before the convening of the legislature of 1923. Ch. 698, June 3, 1921.

Colorado: Levying a tax for the support and maintenance of the State Agricultural College.

Levies an additional tax of 0.0813 mill annually for the use of said college. Ch. 8, Mar. 23, 1921.

Colorado: Levying an additional tax for the support and maintenance of the experiment station at the State Agricultural College.

Annual tax of 0.0258 mill is levied. Ch. 4, Mar. 23, 1921.

Colorado: To establish a department of economics and sociology at the State Agricultural College, and providing an appropriation for the same.

Ch. 7, Apr. 5, 1921.

Colorado: Levying a tax for the support and maintenance of the Fort Lewis School of Agriculture, Mechanic and Household Arts.

Provides additional levy of 0.02472 mill for such purpose.

Ch. 126, Mar. 23, 1921.

Colorado: See also B (d), State taxation for school purposes.

Connecticut: Amending section 2124 of the General Statutes, concerning the election of trustees of the Connecticut Agricultural College.

Adds secretary of State board of education to said board of trustees.

Ch. 35, Mar. 24, 1921.

Connecticut: See also O (a), Vocational education, general.

Florida: Providing for the establishment of an agricultural experiment station or stations in the everglades of Florida; to provide lands and funds therefor and to define the powers and duties of the trustees of the internal improvement fund, the State board of education of Florida, and the board of control in relation to the same, and to repeal sections 651 and 652 of the Revised General Statutes of Florida. Ch. 8442, June 14, 1921.

Idaho: Providing for the creation of a commission to investigate, consider and report upon the advisability of establishing an agricultural college in the

Smoke River Valley; defining the powers and duties of said commission; providing for the reimbursement of its actual necessary and traveling expenses.

H. C. Res. No. 6, p. 578, Laws of 1921.

Indiana: Authorizing the State board of finance to invest the Purdue Trust Funds (\$350,000) in bonds of the United States.

Ch. 24, sec. 104, July 26, 1920.

Indiana: To amend sections 1, 2, and 3 of an act of March 8, 1909, entitled "An act to amend sections 1, 2, and 3 of an act entitled 'An act for the advancement of agriculture,' etc., approved March 3, 1905."

Provides an annual State tax of two-fifths of a cent on each \$100 of property valuation for the use of the agricultural experiment station of Purdue University.

Ch. 17, Feb. 18, 1921.

Indiana: Fixing the number of trustees of Purdue University; fixing the length of term of such trustees; prescribing the manner of their selection or appointment; providing for the organization of such board of trustees; legalizing the acts of the present and preceding boards; repealing conflicting acts.

Said board to consist of nine members. Three chosen by alumni association; term, three years, one being chosen each year. Six appointed by the governor; term, three years, two being appointed each year.

Ch. 155, Mar. 9, 1921.

Indiana: Authorizing the State-highway commission to cooperate with Purdue University engineering school and the several counties in developing the best methods of improving and maintaining highways.

Ch. 181, Mar. 10, 1921.

Indiana: See also P (b), Finance, lands, support.

Iowa: See P (c), State universities and colleges.

Louisiana: Authorizing the establishment of a branch agricultural experiment station in the truck-growing belt of the Florida parishes.

Act. No. 49, July 5, 1920.

Maryland: See P (c), State universities and colleges.

Massachusetts: To increase the number of superintendents or trustees of Smith's Agricultural School and Northampton School of Industries.

City of Northampton to elect three members, and these, with mayor and city superintendent of schools, shall constitute board of trustees.

Ch. 14, Feb. 9, 1920.

Minnesota: To establish a branch school of agriculture at Grand Rapids as a department of the University of Minnesota.

Ch. 225, Apr. 12, 1921.

Mississippi: See P (b), Finance, lands, support.

Montana: See B (d), State taxation for school purposes.

New Jersey: See B (a), State finance and support, general; P (b), Finance, lands, support; (f), Other technical and professional schools.

New Mexico: See P (b), Finance, lands, support.

North Carolina: To authorize the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering to acquire certain property by condemnation proceedings.

Ch. 188, Mar. 8, 1921.

Oklahoma: To amend sections 2, 3, and 5, chapter 26, Laws of 1910, relating to free scholarships at the agricultural and mechanical college.

Amendments have effect of making girls as well as boys eligible to such scholarships.

Ch. 15, Apr. 1, 1921.

Oklahoma: Changing the name of the Panhandle Agricultural Institute at Goodwell to the Panhandle Agricultural and Mechanical College, and raising such institutions to college standing.

Ch. 84, Feb. 25, 1921.

Oregon: See F (a), Teachers' employment, etc.; P (b), Finance, lands, support.

Porto Rico: See P (b), Finance lands, support.

Rhode Island: Amending section 2, chapter 78 of the General Laws, as last amended by chapter 1214, Public Laws of 1915, relating to the Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts (State college).

Changes annual appropriation for said college from \$40,000 annually to an amount to be determined, and carries \$60,000 additional (total \$100,000) for the current year. Ch. 2050, Apr. 21, 1921.

Tennessee: See B (a), State finance and support, general.

Utah: Fixing entrance and tuition fees at the State Agricultural College; amending section 5252, Compiled Laws of 1917, as amended by chapter 98, Laws of 1919. Ch. 114, Mar. 5, 1921.

Utah: To amend section 5247, Compiled Laws, of 1917, prescribing the courses of study in the State Agricultural College.

The courses of study in the agricultural college, until otherwise provided by law, shall comprise agriculture, horticulture, forestry, animal industry, veterinary science, domestic science and art, elementary commerce, elementary surveying, instruction in irrigation as applied to the measurement, distribution and application of water for agricultural purposes, for which a degree of engineering in agriculture may be given, military science and tactics, history, language, and the various branches of mathematics, physical and natural science and mechanic arts, and pedagogy with special reference to the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes. But the agricultural college shall not offer courses in liberal arts, the profession of law or medicine or engineering, except agricultural engineering. There shall be no degree in education or pedagogy awarded by the agricultural college of Utah. Ch. 115, Mar. 5, 1921.

Utah: See also A (III), State boards.

Vermont: See P (b), Finance, lands, support.

Virginia: See P (c), State universities and colleges; Q (f), Other technical and professional schools.

Washington: Providing for a system of student fees at the State College.

Ch. 164, Mar. 21, 1921.

Washington: See also P (b), Finance, lands, support.

Q (c). United States Grant.

See B (b), State school lands.

Q (d). Mining Schools.

Alabama: To provide for a mining experiment station at the University of Alabama. No. 32, p. 35, spec. ses., Sept. 30, 1920.

Colorado: Levying a tax for the use and benefit of the Colorado School of Mines pursuant to the amendment to section 11, Article X, of the State constitution authorizing additional levy for the support of State educational institutions.

Additional annual levy of .0502 mill is provided. Ch. 204, Mar 23, 1921.

Montana: See B (d), State taxation for school purposes.

Nevada: To amend section 5, chapter 91, Acts of 1919, which chapter provided for schools of mines to be located at Virginia City, Tonopah, Goldfield, and Ely, and to be supported three-fourths from State and Federal funds and one-fourth from county funds of the respective counties where schools are located.

Amendment provides for approval of budget for said schools by State board for vocational education. Ch. 175, Mar. 22, 1921.

Nevada: See also P (c), State universities and colleges.

New Mexico: See P (b), Finance, lands, support.

Q (e). Military Schools.

See also L. (c), Physical education.

Georgia: To give additional powers and authority to the local board of trustees of the Georgia Military College, formerly the Middle Georgia Military and Agricultural College, at Milledgeville, and for other purposes.

Said board to determine policies; to appoint and fix compensation of officers, teachers, and other necessary employees; to execute contracts, and in general to do everything necessary for the proper administration of said school.

No. 673, p. 153, Aug. 12, 1920.

New Mexico: See P. (a), Higher education, general.

New Mexico: See also P. (b), Finance, lands, support.

South Carolina: To incorporate the board of visitors of the Citadel, the military college of South Carolina.

No. 619, Mar. 10, 1920.

South Carolina: Joint resolution to make an appropriation for the completion of the Citadel (military college); to provide an annual levy of one-half mill for three years, to provide funds therefor, and to authorize the sale of the old Citadel site.

No. 894, Mar. 10, 1920.

Q (f). Other Technical and Professional Schools.

California: See A. (b1), State boards.

Delaware: Increasing to \$15,000 annually the appropriation for the State College for Colored Students.

Ch. 160, Apr. 7, 1921.

Delaware: See also G. (d), Teachers' Institutes and summer schools.

Georgia: To amend an act approved November 8, 1889, establishing the Georgia Normal and Industrial College, at Milledgeville.

Regulates the admission of students. President and faculty to ascertain qualifications of applicants. Preference to be given graduates of high schools.

No. 457, p. 154, July 31, 1920.

Georgia: To authorize the admission of women to the School of Commerce of the Georgia School of Technology.

No. 545, p. 283, Aug. 7, 1920.

Georgia: To amend an act entitled "An act to give additional powers and authority to the local board of trustees of the Georgia School of Technology," approved August 15, 1919.

Alumni trustees may be selected from without the State. Trustee's office may be vacated if he is absent from two consecutive meetings; shall be vacated if he is absent from three.

No. 632, p. 158, Aug. 12, 1920.

Georgia: Amending an act of August 21, 1917, as amended, providing for an agricultural, industrial, and normal school for colored persons.

Increases appropriation to \$10,000 for 1920 and \$15,000 for 1921.

No. 765, p. 101, Aug. 17, 1920.

Georgia: To repeal a part of an act of August 5, 1919, authorizing the president of the board of trustees of the university to designate not over three members of said board to serve with each local board of trustees of the branch colleges of the university.

Repeals such provision in so far as it applies to the Normal and Industrial College at Milledgeville.

No. 780, p. 277, Aug. 17, 1920.

Massachusetts: Relative to the powers and membership of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

Provides that one member of said corporation shall be appointed by State department of education. Allows said corporation to hold real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding \$5,000,000.

Ch. 11, Feb. 9, 1920.

Massachusetts: Relative to admission to the practice of dentistry.

Defines "reputable dental college" as one which is chartered and authorized to confer the degree of doctor of dental medicine, doctor of dental surgery, or doctor of dental science, and which with a competent faculty offers a course of four academic years of at least 82 weeks each. Ch. 424, May 7, 1920.

Mississippi: To amend chapter 66, section 2523, Code of 1906, so as to change the name of the Mississippi Industrial Institute and College.

Name changed to Mississippi State College for Women.

Ch. 256, Feb. 12, 1920.

Missouri: To repeal Article XVIIa, chapter 102, Revised Statutes of 1919, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith, wherein Lincoln Institute is dealt with in any way, and to enact a new Article XVIIa, the same to provide for the organization and scope of the Lincoln University for the higher education of the colored race, and to make an appropriation for carrying the same into effect.

Name of Lincoln Institute changed to Lincoln University. Board of curators shall consist of State superintendent of public instruction, ex officio, and eight members appointed by the governor, four of whom shall be Negroes. Board to reorganize said institution so that, as necessary and practicable, it shall afford to the Negro people training up to the standard of the University of Missouri. Board to have similar powers to curators of State University. Sum of \$500,000 appropriated to carry out purposes of this act.

S. B. 435, p. 86, Apr. 15, 1921.

Missouri: To repeal sections 2 of "An act to repeal Article XVIIa, of chapter 102, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1919, and all acts or parts of acts, sections, or parts of sections, inconsistent herewith, wherein Lincoln Institute is dealt with in any way and to enact a new article in lieu thereof to be known as Article XVIIa, the same to provide for the organization and scope of the Lincoln University, for the higher education of the Negro race, with an appropriation for carrying the same into effect," said act appearing under the above title on page 86 of the session acts of 1921, and to enact a new section in lieu thereof and to be known as section 2, and to amend section 4 of the same act, with an emergency clause.

H. B. 79, p. 75, 1st spec. sess., July 28, 1921.

Missouri: See also L. (c), Physical education.

New Jersey: Providing for the establishment of a course in aeronautical engineering at the State University of New Jersey at New Brunswick.

Ch. 21, Mar. 19, 1921.

New Jersey: To further supplement "An act to provide for the establishment of a course in practical and scientific instruction in the art of clay working and ceramics in the State Agricultural College," approved March 17, 1902.

Trustees required to establish a four-year course in ceramic engineering. Such department of agricultural college to be known as the "New Jersey Ceramic Research Station." A director of such station is provided for.

Ch. 36, Mar. 23, 1920.

North Carolina: See P (b), Finance, lands, support.

Oklahoma: Providing for 25 free scholarships in the Colored Agricultural and Normal University of the State annually; providing for the payment by the State of \$100 toward defraying the expense of taking the short course in agriculture at the said university; providing that said scholarships shall be awarded on competitive examinations and shall be for a period of two years; appropriating \$5,000 annually for two fiscal years.

Ch. 196, May 16, 1921.

Rhode Island: To amend section 3, chapter 1374, of the Public Laws of 1916, relating to State beneficiaries at the Rhode Island College of Pharmacy and Allied Sciences.

Annual appropriation of \$2,000 for such beneficiaries.

Ch. 1866, Apr. 20, 1920.

South Carolina: Changing the name of "The Winthrop Normal and Industrial College of South Carolina" to "Winthrop College (The South Carolina College for Women)."

No. 541, Mar. 6, 1920.

South Carolina: To require the dean and board of trustees of the Medical College of South Carolina to investigate and report on the advisability of establishing a dental department in said college.

No. 280, Feb. 24, 1921.

Tennessee: See B (c), State finance and support, general; G (b), State normal schools.

Virginia: To provide for the appointment of a commission on medical education in Virginia; to define its powers and duties; to provide how the University of Virginia and the Medical College of Virginia may be consolidated, and prescribing the effect thereof.

Ch. 267, Mar. 19, 1920.

Virginia: To amend section 853 and to repeal sections 926 to 930 of the Code of Virginia, relating to institutions receiving funds under the "first Morrill Act" (of Congress) of 1862 and supplementary acts.

Has effect of withdrawing allotment of a portion of these funds from Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute and allotting such portion to the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute (colored), located near Petersburg. Said institution to receive one-third of interest on land scrip fund granted in 1862 and one third of present Federal money grants to land grant colleges.

Ch. 324, Mar. 19, 1920.

Virginia: See also P (c), State universities and colleges.

Washington: To repeal chapter 20, Laws of 1917, entitled "An act providing for a State nautical school and for the government and maintenance thereof."

Ch. 46, Mar. 8, 1921.

Washington: Relating to the practice of law, providing for a State board of law examiners, defining its powers and duties, providing for the licensing of attorneys and counselors at law and for the suspension or revocation of licenses, providing penalties for the violation hereof, and repealing chapter 115, Laws of 1917, chapter 100, Laws of 1919, and sections 119 to 128, 139, 140, 141, and 142, Remington and Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes.

Said board shall examine the curricula of law schools and determine which ones shall be approved.

Ch. 126, p. 412, Mar. 19, 1921.

R. PRIVATE AND ENDOWED INSTITUTIONS: STATE CONTROL

(a) Higher Institutions.

California: Relating to tuition fees in the Leland Stanford Junior University.

Trustees of said university may charge such fees whether students be residents or nonresidents of the State.

Ch. 301, May 20, 1921.

Iowa: See E (a), Teachers' qualifications, general.

Massachusetts: To authorize Northeastern College of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association to confer certain degrees.

Authorizes degrees of bachelor of civil engineering, bachelor of mechanical engineering, bachelor of electrical engineering, and bachelor of chemical engineering.

Ch. 158, Mar. 19, 1920.

Massachusetts: To incorporate the trustees for Eastern Nazarene College.

Ch. 506, May 25, 1920.

Massachusetts: To incorporate the trustees of Immanuel College with power to grant degrees.

Ch. 281, Apr. 12, 1921.

Massachusetts: Authorizing the trustees of the International College, Smyrna, Asia Minor, to grant degrees.

Ch. 314, Apr. 26, 1921.

New Jersey: To authorize colleges and universities and incorporated private schools to increase the number of the trustees, and providing for the election of such additional trustees.

Ch. 130, Apr. 9, 1920.

New York: To amend section 2, chapter 414, Laws of 1887, as last amended by chapter 501, Laws of 1895, relating to the incorporation of Syracuse University.

Said university's affairs to be conducted by a board of trustees of not less than 20 nor more than 60 members, number to be fixed from time to time by such board. Board may fix a number, not less than six, to be elected by alumni. Patronizing conferences may elect such number of trustees as may be fixed in the by-laws.

Ch. 81, Mar. 24, 1920.

New York: To amend chapter 254, Laws of 1861, entitled "An act relative to Saint Stephen's College," in relation to the qualifications, terms of office, and election of its trustees.

Ch. 206, Apr. 14, 1920.

New York: To change the name of St. Joseph's Normal College to St. Joseph's Normal Institute.

Ch. 436, Apr. 30, 1921.

New York: See also M (2), Private and endowed schools.

North Carolina: To amend chapter 354, Private Laws of 1909, ratified March 8, 1909, amending the charter of North Carolina College, Mount Pleasant, N. C.

United Evangelical Lutheran Synod of North Carolina to elect at its annual convention in November, 1922, a board of trustees for educational institutions of 21 members for terms of one, two, and three years. Successors of each class to be elected annually. These, with the president of the synod and the head of the college as advisory members, to manage the college. Limit of property to be held, \$5,000,000.

North Carolina: To amend chapter 58, Private Acts of 1891, ratified February 14, 1891, relative to the act incorporating Mount Zion Female Seminary.

The board of trustees for educational institutions, as in the foregoing act, to manage the seminary. Limit of property to be held \$5,000,000.

North Carolina: To amend chapter 307, Private Laws of 1905, ratified March 4, 1905, amending charter of Lenoir College at Hickory, N. C.

The board of trustees for educational institutions provided in the two foregoing acts to manage this college also. Limit of property to be held, \$5,000,000.

Oklahoma: See L (b), History, cycles, and patriotism.

Oregon: See F (a), Teachers' employment, etc.

Pennsylvania: To amend sections 5 and 7 and to repeal sections 8 and 10 of an act approved June 26, 1895, providing for the incorporation of institutions of learning with power to confer degrees and for the supervision and regulation of the same.

Confers upon the State council of education powers and duties heretofore vested in the college and university council. No charter for such corporation, with power to confer degrees, shall be granted until the merits of the application, from an educational standpoint, shall be passed upon by the State council of education.

No. 307, May 20, 1921.

Tennessee: To amend "An act to provide for the organization of corporations for the higher education of teachers," being chapter 52, Acts of 1909, as to quorums at meetings of the boards of trustees of such corporations and the notices to be given of special meetings.

Ch. 66, Mar. 28, 1921.

R (b). Corporations of an Educational Character.

Indiana: State appropriations (known as "specie appropriations") to charitable or educational institutions the title to any part of whose real estate or other property is not in the State of Indiana shall not be paid or available until such property is conveyed to the State. Ch. 121, p. 303, Mar. 8, 1921.

Massachusetts: To incorporate the Massachusetts Benevolent Association for the Deaf. Ch. 246, Apr. 2, 1920.

Michigan: To provide for the organization, regulation, and classification of domestic corporations; to prescribe their rights, powers, privileges, and immunities; to prescribe the conditions upon which corporations may exercise their franchises; to provide for the inclusion of certain existing corporations within the provisions of this act; to prescribe the terms and conditions upon which foreign corporations may be admitted to carry on business within the State; to prescribe penalties for violations of the provisions of this act; and to repeal certain acts and parts of acts relating to corporations.

Defines "educational corporations" and regulates the formation of the same. Act. No. 84, p. 125 and 172, Apr. 26, 1921.

Missouri: Relating to an inheritance tax.

Religious, educational, or charitable institutions exempt when property, benefit or income passes to or for their use but not for profit or dividend. H. R. 402, p. 123, Mar. 31, 1921.

Nebraska: To authorize incorporations for the promotion of education in literature, art, music, and kindred subjects; providing a manner of incorporation and defining the rights, privileges, and powers of such corporations, and to declare an emergency. Ch. 135, Apr. 19, 1921.

Nebraska: To amend section 610, Revised Statutes of 1913, as last amended by chapter 156, Laws of 1919, relating to corporations; providing that the American Legion and the Women's Auxiliary of the American Legion, the following college societies, Aeneas, Alpha Gamma Iho, Alpha Sigma Phi, Alpha Tau Omega, Alpha Theta Chi, Beta Theta Pi, Delta Chi, Delta Tau Delta, Delta Upsilon, Kappa Delta Phi, Kappa Sigma, Lambda Chi Alpha, Phi Delta Theta, Phi Kappa Psi, Pi Kappa Phi, Pi Phi Chi, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Sigma Chi, Sigma Nu, Sigma Phi Epsilon, Phi Gamma Delta, Phi Alpha Delta, Phi Delta Phi, Phi Delta Chi, Delta Sigma Delta, Xi Psi Phi, Nu Sigma Nu, Psi Chi, Phi Rho Sigma, Aethon, Alpha Chi Omega, Alpha Delta Phi, Alpha Omicron Pi, Alpha Phi, Alpha Xi Delta, Chi Omega, Delta Delta Delta, Delta Gamma, Delta Zeta, Gamma Phi Beta, Kappa Alpha Theta, Kappa Delta, Kappa Kappa Gamma, Pi Beta Phi, also Bushnell Guild, Farm House, and Silver Lynx, shall be corporations under the name and title designated in their respective charters or constitutions with all the privileges and immunities as such. Ch. 174, Mar. 20, 1921.

New Jersey: To authorize charitable and educational corporations to make changes in their charters or acts or certificates of incorporation and their organization. Ch. 135, Apr. 9, 1920.

New York: To amend the education law relative to the removal of trustees of corporations created by the regents.

Regents of the University of the State of New York may remove such trustees for misconduct, incapacity, neglect of duty, or where it appears that the corporation has failed or refused to carry out its educational purposes. Ch. 743, May 12, 1920.

Pennsylvania: To amend section 1 of an act of July 17, 1919, relating to exemptions from taxation.

Exempts churches, burial grounds not used for profit, and educational institutions. Amendment adds proviso "That the entire revenue derived by the same be applied to the support of and to increase the efficiency and facilities thereof, the repair and the necessary increase of grounds and buildings thereof, and for no other purpose." No. 70, Apr. 9, 1921.

Pennsylvania: See also R (a), Higher private and endowed schools.

South Carolina: For the better regulation of benevolent, charitable, eleemosynary, and philanthropic undertakings, and to prevent fraud in the State.

Before issuing charter to organization for such purpose, secretary of state shall submit petition for charter to State board of charities and corrections which shall investigate and report with approval or disapproval. In case of disapproval, charter shall not be granted, but appeal lies to circuit court. Like procedure prescribed for amendment of charter.

No. 448, Feb. 26, 1920.

South Dakota: Regulating the government of benevolent, religious, and educational corporations; amending secs. 8859, 8860, and 8864, Revised Code of 1919.

Regulates by-laws. Provides that such corporations shall elect their directors and officers, the latter to be prescribed by the by-laws. Directors to be as provided by the articles of incorporation. Such corporation shall hold no more land than is reasonably necessary for the business and objects thereof.

Ch. 151, Feb. 21, 1921.

S. LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS.

(a) General.

Alabama: To amend section 1 of an act to provide for the establishment and maintenance of public libraries by counties, etc., approved September 30, 1919.

Authorizes county to expend \$5,000 annually, except that in any county of 150,000 population or more county appropriation may be \$10,000.

No. 93, 1, 146, spec. sess., Oct. 6, 1920.

Arizona: See A (c1), County boards.

Arkansas: To create a free library-service bureau in the State department of education.

Act 145, p. 223, Feb. 18, 1921.

California: To amend section 9, chapter 68, Statutes and Amendments of 1911, relating to county free libraries.

Regulates employment and salaries of county librarians.

Ch. 40, Apr. 8, 1921.

Connecticut: Authorizing any city, town, or borough, or subdivision thereof, to retire on pension or other reward any employee of a public library in such city, town, or borough.

Ch. 180, May 5, 1921.

Connecticut: Exempting cemetery funds and library funds from taxation.

Ch. 232, June 1, 1921.

Connecticut: Amending section 1106 of the General Statutes as amended by chapter 197, Acts of 1919, concerning the Connecticut Public Library Committee.

Provides that State board of education shall annually appoint a committee of five members. Annual appropriation for committee's purpose is increased from \$6,000 to \$7,500.

Ch. 372, June 24, 1921.

Hawaii: Providing for the establishment, maintenance, regulation, and government of county free libraries and county public libraries, and making an appropriation for the assistance of the same. Act. 63, Apr. 6, 1921.

Illinois: Relating to public libraries in cities, incorporated towns, and townships.

Regulates the election of the library board, which consists of six members. S. B. 242, p. 305, June 24, 1921.

Illinois: Regulating the establishment and maintenance of public libraries in cities, incorporated towns, and townships.

H. B. 225, p. 306, June 30, 1921.

Indiana: Relating to the extension of library privileges to townships.

Privileges of library of city or incorporated town may be extended to township in which such city or town is situated, and township tax may be levied therefor; tax to be not less than five-tenths mill nor more than 1 mill.

Ch. 33, Feb. 28, 1921.

Indiana: To amend sections 1, 4, 5, and 6, chapter 45, Acts of 1917, providing for county libraries and the extension of library privileges in counties.

Increases by three the number of members of county library board. County library tax to be not less than two-tenths mill nor more than 1 mill.

Ch. 39, Feb. 28, 1921.

Indiana: Regulating the establishment of public libraries and appointment of library heads.

Ch. 192, Mar. 10, 1921.

Iowa: Regulating the contracting of library trustees for the use of books for public libraries.

Ch. 234, Apr. 13, 1921.

Iowa: To repeal section 728, Supplemental Supplement to the Code, 1915, relating to library trustees.

Board of trustees of library of any city or town shall consist of five, seven, or nine members, to be appointed by the mayor with the approval of the council, which shall establish the number to be appointed within the limitation of this act. Term of members, six years, as nearly one-third as possible being appointed every two years. In any city or incorporated town where a college or university is located, such city or town and such institution may jointly establish and maintain a public library.

Ch. 265, Apr. 15, 1921.

Kansas: Authorizing the establishment, organization, and maintenance of county free public libraries.

County commissioners may establish and maintain a county library or contract for the use by the people of the county of a library already established, and for such purpose may levy a tax of not more than one-half mill on the dollar. Before establishing such library, or on petition of 10 per cent of the taxpayers, said commissioners shall submit the question at next general election, and majority vote of electors of the county decides. Tax levy for library shall not be made in city or township maintaining a library, unless such city or township elects to participate in the county library system. County library board of three members appointed by commissioners; term, three years, one appointed each year. Board may contract with existing libraries for furnishing library service to the county, and may furnish service to cities and townships. Library fund to be kept separate. Library board may provide buildings, employ librarian, and assistants, and do other necessary things. Reports required of board and librarian. Gifts and bequests may be received, and loans of books, etc., accepted.

Ch. 152, Mar. 19, 1921.

Kentucky: Providing for county libraries and for the extension of library privileges to all counties of the State, except such county as may have therein a city of the first class.

Ch. 145, Acts of 1920.

Kentucky: Authorizing the establishment and maintenance of public libraries in cities and towns of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth classes.

Ch. 146, Acts of 1920.

Louisiana: To authorize and empower all municipalities in the State, whether incorporated by general or special acts of the legislature, to receive by donation, to purchase, own, maintain, control, and operate public libraries.

• Act No. 185, July 8, 1920.

Louisiana: Creating a State library commission to be known as the "Louisiana Library Commission;" defining its duties and powers, and providing for the appointment of the members and employees thereof.

• Board to consist of five members. Shall work to promote libraries. May operate traveling libraries, publish lists and circulars of information, conduct schools or courses of library instruction and hold library institutes, arrange for annual courses of lectures at the normal schools and State university, and cooperate with the State board of education in devising plans for school libraries.

Act, No. 225, July 8, 1920.

Maine: To consolidate the library laws of the State.

Governor and council to act as trustees of Maine State library; to appoint librarian. State library to be open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Traveling libraries may be loaned. State library may maintain bureau of historical research. Shall maintain legislative reference bureau. State library shall give advice to local libraries; may receive gifts in trust; may conduct schools of library instruction. Distribution of public documents is regulated. Towns and villages may establish and maintain public libraries. State aid provided for public libraries and conditions thereof prescribed. Local public libraries may accept gifts.

P. L., ch. 210, Apr. 9, 1921.

Massachusetts: To establish the salary of the librarian of the State library.

Salary fixed at \$5,000 per annum.

Ch. 423, May 7, 1920.

Michigan: To provide for the transfer of the powers and duties of the legislative reference and information department in connection with the State library to the legislature; to define the powers and duties of the legislature in relation thereto, and to repeal Act No. 306, Public Acts of 1907, as amended by Act No. 120, Public Acts of 1917, and other conflicting acts.

Act No. 71, Apr. 22, 1921.

Michigan: To abolish the State board of library commissioners, and to transfer their duties to the State librarian.

Act, No. 236, May 18, 1921.

Mississippi: To authorize the boards of supervisors of counties whose assessed valuation in 1919 was more than \$18,000,000 to appropriate money for the support of public libraries.

Ch. 280, Mar. 15, 1920.

Mississippi: See also A (b2), State officers.

Missouri: To provide for establishing county library districts and to establish and maintain free county libraries, including branch libraries for the inhabitants of such district; to empower such districts to become bodies corporate, to sue and be sued, to buy or lease grounds, and erect buildings for library purposes, to receive real estate and personal property, and to sell and convey property for such purposes; to levy taxes creating a county library fund and a library building fund; to appoint county library boards for such districts, and define duties and powers of such boards and districts, and to empower bodies having control of libraries to contract with such county library boards.

H. B. 383, p. 461, Mar. 28, 1921.

Missouri: Requiring mayors and common councils of cities to appropriate annually for the support of public libraries a sum not less than four-fifths mill on the dollar of assessed valuation.

H. B. 344, p. 509, Mar. 30, 1921.

Missouri: To amend section 7191, chapter 60, article 5, Revised Statutes of 1919, providing for the creation of library funds and levying taxes therefor.

• Relates to library tax in incorporated cities. Where voters of city have voted a tax, fixing the number of mills thereof (not over 2), common council

may reduce levy where increase in assessed valuation justifies. In no case shall levy for any year exceed by more than 10 per cent the levy of the preceding year.
H. B. 56, p. 74, 1st spec. sess., July 28, 1921.

Montana: To establish a legislative reference bureau in connection with the law department of the State library, and repealing ch. 65, Laws of 1909.

Ch. 77, Feb. 8, 1921.

Nebraska: To amend section 3793, Revised Statutes of 1913, as amended by chapter 120, Laws of 1919, relating to the number of members of library boards of cities and villages.

Said board to consist of five members chosen from citizens at large, but neither the mayor nor any member of the city council or village board shall be a member thereof. Term five years, one being elected each year. Cities under home-rule charters may fix number of members of their respective library boards.

Ch. 233, Apr. 18, 1921.

Nevada: Regulating the State library and amending certain acts in relation thereto.

Fee for commission of every officer of the State, civil and military, except commissioners of deeds and notaries public, shall be paid to State library fund.

Ch. 128, Mar. 21, 1921.

New Jersey: To provide for the establishment and maintenance of county free libraries.

A county library shall be established in each county for such subdivisions thereof as do not maintain free libraries. But this provision shall take effect in any county only when voted by majority vote of electors at an election to determine the question of establishing a county library. Such question shall be submitted on petition of not less than 300 electors. County board of chosen freeholders may, on adoption of provisions of this act, contract with existing library to extend its privileges as a county library. If no such contract is made, said county board shall appoint a "county library commission" of five members, one to be appointed each year after first appointments; such commission to establish and maintain library. Tax of not less than one-fifth mill to be levied in municipalities receiving benefits of this act. Municipalities now maintaining libraries may, on application to commission, become a part of county library system.

Ch. 122, Apr. 7, 1920.

New Jersey: Authorizing counties to acquire lands and buildings within their respective limits for historical purposes or for preserving historical data and objects of historical interest.

Ch. 260, Apr. 20, 1920.

New Jersey: To amend "An act concerning free public libraries," approved April 14, 1905.

Regulates the provision of a site and building for library purposes in cities, towns, townships, boroughs, villages, and other municipalities, and provides for the issuance of bonds therefor.

Ch. 2, Feb. 1, 1921.

New Jersey: Providing that the issuance of bonds for library purposes in any city, town, township, borough, village, or other municipality shall be in accordance with "An act to authorize and regulate the issuance of bonds, etc.," approved March 22, 1916.

Ch. 161, Apr. 7, 1921.

New Jersey: To amend section 4, chapter 150, Laws of 1905, concerning free public libraries in cities, boroughs, towns, townships, or villages.

In addition to the one-third mill provided for in section 3 of said act, it shall be lawful to levy a further library tax of one-third mill. (This in lieu of one-sixteenth mill in amended act.)

Ch. 101, Apr. 7, 1921.

New York: To amend the education law in relation to libraries and library corporations.

Provision is added that chief executive officer of an association library corporation shall be elected by the trustees thereof. Hours when State library shall be open are regulated. "Public library," "association library," and

"free" when uses of libraries are defined. The regents of the university are empowered to fix standards of library service for every free association or public library receiving public funds. By vote of the people or by action of proper governing body, any county, city, town, village, school district, or other body authorized to levy taxes may establish a public library, with or without branches, and may levy tax to support the same; may receive gifts and bequests. Any such authority may contract with an association library and grant money therefor for the free use thereof by the people. County libraries, with or without branches, may be established, and a tax of not less than one-third mill nor more than 1 mill levied therefor. Taxes for library purposes may be levied by authorities empowered to maintain the same. Board of library trustees shall consist of five members appointed by proper governing body of county, city, town, or village, and elected by voters in school district. Use of libraries regulated. If local authorities of any library receiving State funds fail to provide for the support of such library, regents shall notify such trustees as to what is necessary to meet the State's requirements, and on further failure of trustees, regents may remove them and take over the library and dispose of it as may seem best. Regents to provide for library extension service. State aid for libraries in such sum as legislature may appropriate; locality receiving State aid for library must raise at least an equal amount. Library may be abolished by majority vote of electors of locality maintaining the same. Use of school library restricted to the school, except that in a district where there is no free library it shall be a circulating library for the use of the residents; commissioner of education to make rules for school libraries. In a city or union free school district maintaining an academic department, board of education may employ a school librarian, and if such librarian possesses qualifications prescribed by the commissioner, a teacher's quota therefor shall be apportioned from the State; in case of failure to appoint such librarian teacher of English shall act. In other school districts librarian may be appointed or teacher shall act. Provision is made for the transfer of school libraries to free libraries.

Ch. 385, Apr. 30, 1921.

North Carolina: An act to protect public libraries.

Misdemeanor willfully or maliciously to detain any book, magazines, etc., from a public library after due written notice to return the same.

Ch. 118, Mar. 4, 1921.

Ohio: Providing for the creation of county library districts and the certification of librarians therefor.

On petition of 25 per cent of electors residing in territory not provided with free library service, election shall be held, and majority vote of electors in such territory decides question. Board of county library district trustees to consist of seven members. Tax levy of not less than two-tenths mill nor more than 1 mill is provided. Subdivision of county maintaining free library may elect to become part of county library district. Provision is made for contract with existing library to furnish library privileges to county district. Powers and duties of trustees outlined. Provision is made for a State board of library examiners to certificate librarians of county library districts, and such librarians must be holders of such certificates. S. B. 209, p. 251, May 14, 1921.

Ohio: To amend section 7639, General Code, providing for the levying of taxes for library purposes.

Where board of education has provided for a library in the school district which is open to all the inhabitants thereof, library trustees shall certify amount of money needed, and board of education shall levy a tax not exceeding 1½ mills for such library purposes. S. B. 101, p. 237, May 14, 1921.

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

Oregon: Prescribing the powers and duties of public-library boards; amending section 5501, Oregon Laws.

Ch. 59, Feb. 14, 1921.

Pennsylvania: Creating a legislative reference bureau; designating the officers and employees thereof; defining their duties and fixing their salaries.

No. 47, Mar. 31, 1921.

Rhode Island: Authorizing towns and cities to appropriate not exceeding 30 cents on each \$1,000 of assessed valuation for the maintenance and increase of a free public library therein, and to accept gifts and bequests therefor.

Ch. 1838, Mar. 24, 1920.

Rhode Island: To amend section 8, chapter 63, of the General Laws, as last amended by chapter 1212, Public Laws of 1915, relating to libraries.

State board of education may establish and maintain a system of traveling libraries within the State. Annual appropriation of \$3,000.

Ch. 1875, Apr. 22, 1920.

Rhode Island: Amending chapter 63 of the General Laws by adding thereto section 20, relating to State aid for public libraries.

Provides additional State support for free public libraries, to be applied to increase of salaries of librarians paid less than \$500 annually, such payment not to exceed \$400 to any one librarian.

Ch. 2083, Apr. 26, 1921.

South Dakota: Providing for county, free libraries and providing for a fund to maintain the same.

To be established by county commissioners on petition of 40 per cent of qualified electors. Provision is made for county library board. Tax not exceeding 1 mill.

Ch. 163, Mar. 12, 1921.

Tennessee: To provide for the establishment and maintenance of free libraries in the several counties as a part of the State educational system.

County court (fiscal board) may establish county library. City or town maintaining a free public library may or may not, as it elects, participate in county library system. County court may contract with city or town to extend county library privileges to the people of such city or town. State board of library examiners created; such board to pass upon qualification of persons desiring to be county librarians. Boards of Supervisors of county libraries are provided for; to have charge of county libraries in their respective counties. State librarian to have general supervision of such libraries. County library tax not exceeding 1 mill is authorized; board may accept gifts and bequests. Board may contract with existing city or town library to extend privileges thereof to people of the county.

Ch. 91, Apr. 5, 1921.

Vermont: To amend sections 337, 340, 342, and 344 of the General Laws relating to the State library.

State librarian may, with approval of trustees of State library, appoint a first assistant librarian and other necessary assistants and employees. Trustees shall appoint a legislative reference librarian to have charge of the legislative reference bureau, and shall fix his salary. No. 13, Apr. 1, 1921.

Vermont: To amend section 1456, General Laws, relating to traveling libraries.

Three or more citizens may organize a library association and be entitled to the privileges of traveling libraries. A local library, literary or other club, agricultural or other society, grange, college, seminary, university extension center, study circle, or other association or individual shall, in the discretion of the library commission, have the use of such libraries.

No. 64, Feb. 25, 1921.

Vermont: To amend sections 1452, 1455, 1461, 1462, and 7236, General Laws, relating to the free public library commission.

Members of said commission to be allowed necessary expenses; may employ a secretary and assistants. May provide for traveling libraries. State aid not exceeding \$100 annually may be allowed by commission for library of any town having a "grand list" of not over \$10,000 (valuation of \$1,000,000). Books bought with State money may be recalled from such library when not properly provided for and used or when town fails to appropriate for library. Commission to have supervision of libraries in State penal and charitable institutions.

No. 65, Mar. 9, 1921.

Wisconsin: To create sections 43.165 and 20.145 of the statutes, creating a public library certification board, providing grades of training and qualifications for librarians and assistants in public libraries, making an appropriation and providing a penalty.

Ch. 336, June 8, 1921.

Wisconsin: To renumber section 43.24 to be subsection (1) thereof and to amend the same; to create subsections (2) and (3) of said section 43.24; to amend sections 43.25, 43.26, subsection (1) of sections 43.27, subsections (3) and (4) of section 43.23, section 43.30, subsections (1) and (4) of section 43.31, subsection (2) of section 43.32, and section 43.34; and to create section 43.215, of the statutes, relating to the extension of free public library service.

Various amendments the most noteworthy of which is a provision for the establishment and maintenance of county libraries. Ch. 308, June 21, 1921.

Wisconsin: To amend the title of chapter 43 of the statutes, and to amend, consolidate, renumber and revise sections 43.17 to 43.35, inclusive, and other sections of the statutes and session laws, and create therefrom sections 43.17 to 43.51, all relating to school libraries, municipal libraries, museums, civic and community centers, and special uses of municipal buildings.

Ch. 452, June 23, 1921.

Wisconsin: See also S (b), Public-school libraries.

Wyoming: To amend section 1567, Compiled Statutes of 1920, relating to county libraries.

Regulates use of library books by the people of the county. Provides for the establishment of branch libraries and distributing stations on petition of 10 or more electors of any community. Such branch or station to be provided on condition that community furnish suitable accommodations and trusteeship for books. Ch. 25, Feb. 8, 1921.

Wyoming: Providing for the protection of books, magazines, periodicals, and exhibits in libraries and museums, and providing a penalty for destroying or injuring the same. Ch. 90, Feb. 19, 1921.

S (b). Public School Libraries.

California: To amend section 1713 of the Political Code, relating to school district libraries.

County superintendent to apportion for library purposes to districts outside of cities under boards of education not less than \$25 per teacher. If school trustees fail to request an apportionment for this purpose, county superintendent shall apportion not exceeding \$50 for each teacher.

Ch. 531, May 31, 1921.

Connecticut: Concerning school libraries and apparatus.

Grant of \$10 by State to school library for which a like sum is raised. Towns may appropriate money for school library purposes.

Ch. 243, June 24, 1921.

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

Louisiana: See S (a), Libraries and museums.

Minnesota: To provide for the maintenance of school libraries, and providing State aid therefor.

Ch. 397, Apr. 20, 1921.

New York: See S (a), Libraries and museums.

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

Tennessee: See B (a), State finance and support, general.

Wisconsin: To amend subsection (8), section 20.24, of the statutes, relating to school libraries and apportionment of the common school fund income.

Provides that county treasurer shall set apart for school libraries 20 cents per capita of persons of school age residing in towns, villages, and cities of the fourth class.

Ch. 166, Apr. 26, 1921.

Wisconsin: To create section 43.415 of the statutes, providing for branch public libraries in school buildings of cities of the first class.

Ch. 333, June 8, 1921.

Wisconsin: See also S (a), Libraries and museums.

T. EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

(a) General.

North Dakota: Appropriating \$4,500 for the care and maintenance of persons afflicted with leprosy and for the education and care of any minor children who have been exposed to such disease. Ch. 11, Mar. 9, 1921.

T (b). Schools for the Deaf.

Arkansas: See B (d), State taxation for school purposes.

California: See A (b1), State boards; T (c), Schools for the blind.

Colorado: Levying a tax for the erection of additional buildings at and for the use of the Colorado school for deaf and blind.

Additional annual levy of 0.0445 mill is provided.

Ch. 202, Mar. 28, 1921.

Colorado: See also T (c), Schools for the blind.

Connecticut: Dissolving the Mystic Oral School for the Deaf and ratifying the transfer of its property to the State. Ch. 200, May 18, 1921.

Connecticut: Amending section 1083 of the General Statutes, concerning the education of the deaf.

Increases from \$300 to \$450 the maximum amount which the State will pay per capita. Ch. 329, June 24, 1921.

Indiana: See H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Iowa: To amend section 2, chapter 308, Acts of 1917, relating to the education of deaf children.

District maintaining special instruction for deaf children under 10 years of age shall be entitled to State aid therefor, such aid to be at the rate of \$20 per month for each child (amended act, \$11 per month).

Ch. 62, Mar. 24, 1921.

Iowa: To amend section 2, chapter 308, Acts of 1917, relating to the maintenance by school corporations of special classes for deaf children.

Raises from 10 to 12 years the age to which children may be instructed in such classes. Ch. 98, Apr. 2, 1921.

Louisiana: To establish a State school for deaf and blind children, and to provide for its administration and support. Act No. 159, July 7, 1920.

Massachusetts: See R (b), Educational corporations.

Michigan: See U (a), Dependents and delinquents, general.

Minnesota: To amend section 4153, General Statutes of 1917, relating to the management and control of the State schools for the deaf and blind and the carrying on of the work thereof in counties having over 150,000 inhabitants and an assessed valuation of \$300,000,000, exclusive of money and credits.

Authorizes county board to expend \$3,000 to pay part or all expenses. Authorizes the employment of an assistant to the regular field agent.

Ch. 24, Feb. 11, 1921.

Mississippi: See P (b), Finance, lands, support.

Missouri: Defining State eleemosynary institutions.

Strikes out "the Missouri school for the deaf at Fulton" and "the Missouri school for the blind at Saint Louis." Said institutions no longer classed as eleemosynary.

H. B. 519, p. 390, Mar. 28, 1921.

Missouri: Repealing article 12, chapter 11, Revised Statutes of 1919, relating to the school for the deaf. H. B. 518, p. 644, Mar. 28, 1921.

Missouri: Classifying the "Missouri school for the blind" at St. Louis and the "Missouri school for the deaf" at Fulton as educational institutions of the State of Missouri; vesting the government of each of said schools in a board of managers; providing for the organization of such boards of managers, the terms and compensation of the members thereof, and prescribing the powers and duties of said boards of managers, and the powers and duties of the officers of said boards of managers; providing for the selection and appointment of officers and employees of said schools, and fixing their qualifications; prescribing the conditions and requirements for admission of pupils to said schools and the procedure therefor; providing for the payment of expenses in such schools of pupils whose parents or guardians are unable to pay such expense; defining the object of the "Missouri school for the deaf" and the character and course of study of the "Missouri school for the blind." H. B. 521, p. 645, Mar. 29, 1921.

Montana: See B (d), State taxation for school purposes.

Nebraska: Authorizing school districts, boards of trustees of graded schools, or boards of education in cities to establish and maintain day schools for the deaf, and authorizing payment therefor from the general fund.

Ch. 62, Mar. 11, 1921.

Nebraska: See also H (f), Compulsory attendance.

New Mexico: See P (b), Finance, lands, support.

New York: To amend the education law in relation to cost of maintenance and instruction of pupils in institutions for the deaf and dumb.

Cost per pupil to be paid by county from whence pupil came, not to exceed \$400 per annum, but until June 30, 1921, cost may be \$450.

Ch. 108, May 30, 1920.

New York: To amend the education law in relation to clothing for children in institutions for the deaf and dumb.

Where parent or guardian is unable to furnish suitable clothing for child, county whence child came must furnish same, \$50 in value.

Ch. 110, Mar. 30, 1920.

New York: To amend section 979 of the education law, as last amended by chapter 108, Laws of 1920, relating to the cost of maintenance and instruction of pupils in institutions for the deaf and dumb.

Provides that children under 12 years of age maintained in such institutions at the expense of the counties whence they came shall be maintained at the same rate as that paid by the State for pupils in such institutions.

Ch. 382, Apr. 30, 1921.

North Carolina: To amend sections 5769 and 5770 of the Consolidated Statutes, in regard to compulsory school attendance of deaf and blind children; and repealing sections 5765 and 5666 of said statutes.

Requires such children who are between the ages of 7 and 21 to attend a school for the deaf or the blind, as the case requires, for at least nine months each year, but board of directors of such school may exempt any child for any year or may discharge any child for cause. Parents are required to send such child to school, but this requirement not binding until written notice is given from same school for the deaf or the blind that child be sent thereto. Repealed sections related to the compulsory attendance of deaf children.

Ch. 41, Mar. 4, 1921.

North Carolina: See also A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; P (b), Finance, lands, support.

Ohio: To amend sections 7755, 7756, 7757, 7760, and 7761 and to add new sections 7755-1 to 7775-5, and 7761-1 and 7763, of the General Code, relating to special classes for the blind, deaf, and crippled, to State subsidies for the same, and to transportation and tuition of such children.

State superintendent may grant permission to any city, village, or rural board of education to establish and maintain a class or classes for the instruction of deaf or blind persons over the age of 3 or crippled persons over the age of 5. Provision also for boarding such pupils or for paying transportation. State aid provided.

H. B. 200, p. 257, May 14, 1921.

Ohio: See also U (e), Schools for dependents and delinquents.

Oregon: See A (b1), State boards; O (e), Vocational rehabilitation.

Rhode Island: Amending section 3, chapter 100, of the General Laws, relating to the education of deaf, blind, and imbecile children.

State board of education may annually expend not over \$40 for clothing for each such beneficiary.

Ch. 1879, Apr. 22, 1920.

South Carolina: To amend section 8 of "An act establishing the State board of charities and corrections," approved February 29, 1915, so as to exempt the South Carolina school for the deaf and blind, located at Cedar Springs, from the provisions of said act.

Said board's visitorial and advisory functions with respect to certain State institutions are declared not to extend to the school for the deaf and blind.

No. 378, Feb. 12, 1920.

Tennessee: To amend chapter 169, Acts of 1919, by providing for pensions for teachers who have taught, or may hereafter teach, in the Tennessee deaf and dumb school, under certain conditions.

Ch. 57, Mar. 24, 1921.

Tennessee: An act for the promotion of the welfare of the Tennessee school for the deaf and dumb; to authorize the board for the administration of State institutions composed of the governor of the State, the treasurer of the State, and the general manager of State institutions, to change the location of said school (including both the white and colored divisions) by the sale of the property upon which the same is now located, for a sum sufficient to purchase, and to purchase other property in the same county for the location of said institutions, and to construct buildings and equipment thereon, and prescribing conditions and limitations for the sale and purchase of the property by this act authorized.

Ch. 63, Mar. 28, 1921.

Tennessee: To enable the board for the administration of the State institutions to procure funds with which to consummate the relocation of the Tennessee school for the deaf and dumb, by the issuance and sale of short-term notes, in a sum not to exceed \$250,000, to be discharged by the proceeds of the sale of the property upon which said school is now located, if and when the sale thereof is authorized by law.

Ch. 105, Apr. 7, 1921.

Texas: To amend section 2, chapter 49, Acts of the Regular Session of the 34th Legislature, 1915, so as to provide for the compulsory school attendance of the blind, deaf, and dumb; and prescribing additional duties of county superintendents, requiring said officers to certify the name and number of blind, deaf, and dumb in their respective counties to the State superintendent of schools for the deaf, dumb, and blind, respectively; authorizing the superintendent of the school for the deaf and dumb and the school for blind to provide for the instruction of the deaf, dumb, and blind in so far as instructional facilities are adequate, and authorizing said officers to issue certificates of inadequate instructional facilities which shall have the effect of releasing the holders thereof from compulsory school attendance; and declaring an emergency.

Ch. 125, General Laws of 1921.

Virginia: See H (b), School census.

Wisconsin: To amend subsection (3), section 41.035, and subsection (3), section 20.21, of the statutes, relating to classes for exceptional children.

State superintendent may appoint two (amended section), one person to have general supervision of such classes. Ch. 301, May 27, 1921.

Wisconsin: To repeal subsections (1) and (3), section 20.32; to renumber subsections (4) and (5) of said section; to amend subsection (1), section 41.01, and introductory clause of section 20.32, and to create new subsection (1), section 20.32, of the statutes, relating to day schools for deaf and blind.

Increases State aid for such schools. Annual appropriation, \$145,000. Ch. 338, June 10, 1921.

Wyoming: To repeal sections 654, 654 to 662, and 664 to 666, and to amend sections 655, 663, and 677, chapter 54, Compiled Statutes of 1920, relating to the care and education of the deaf and the blind.

The State board of charities and reform is vested with the general supervision of the education of the deaf and the blind of the age of six years and over. Ch. 135, Feb. 22, 1922.

T (c). Schools for the Blind.

Arkansas: To provide for the care, maintenance, and instruction of blind babies and children too small or too backward to enter the State school for the blind. Act 525, p. 557, Mar. 26, 1921.

Arkansas: See also B (d), State taxation for school purposes.

California: Creating an institution to be known as the California School for the Blind; providing for the conduct and maintenance thereof; investing the State department of education with certain of the functions heretofore exercised by the board of directors of the California school for the deaf and the blind, authorizing the board of control to make a division of the property of the California school for the deaf and the blind. Ch. 889, June 2, 1921.

California: See also A (b1), State boards; B (c), State aid for elementary education.

Colorado: To provide readers for blind students attending any of the four State institutions of higher education, and to assist deaf students attending the National college for the deaf in the District of Columbia, and making an appropriation therefor. Ch. 31, Apr. 2, 1921.

Colorado: See also T (b), Schools for the deaf.

Connecticut: Concerning the board of education of the blind.

Adds an appointive member to said board. Number of members thus increased to five. Ch. 88, Apr. 18, 1921.

Connecticut: Amending section 1073 of the General Statutes, concerning education of blind persons.

Authorizes the board of education of the blind to contract with individuals and mercantile and manufacturing establishments (as well as institutions) for the education, board and keep of blind persons. Ch. 160, Mar. 3, 1921.

Connecticut: Providing for the education of certain blind persons.

Blind persons and persons nearly blind, who are of suitable age and capacity are entitled to receive such instruction and for such period as may be deemed expedient by State board of education of the blind. Expense to be paid by State to amount not exceeding \$450 for each such person in any one year; where parents are unable to provide clothing and transportation, an additional \$30 per year may be allowed. Ch. 236, June 1, 1921.

Indiana: See H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Louisiana: To amend section 7, No. 145, Acts of 1898, providing for the organization and maintenance of the institution for the blind.

Directs the trustees to construct and maintain separate building or buildings on separate ground for the care, instruction, and support of blind persons of the colored race.
Act No. 67, July 6, 1920.

Louisiana: See also T (b), Schools for the deaf.

Michigan: See U (a), Dependents and delinquents, general.

Minnesota: To amend section 2, chapter 194, Laws of 1915, as amended by chapter 129, Laws of 1919, authorizing special, independent, and common school districts to provide for schools for deaf children, blind children, defective-speech children, and mentally subnormal children.

Provides for special classes for five or more blind children of school age. When such class is approved, State aid of \$300 per pupil in attendance nine months is granted, or a proportionate amount for any period less than nine months.
Ch. 366, Apr. 19, 1921.

Minnesota: See also T (b), Schools for the deaf.

Mississippi: Fixing at \$3,000 the salary of the superintendent of the institute for the blind.
Ch. 117, Mar. 25, 1920.

Missouri: Repealing article 10, chapter 111, Revised Statutes of 1919, relating to the school for the blind.
H. B. 517, p. 643, Mar. 28, 1921.

Missouri: See also T (b), Schools for the deaf.

Montana: See B (d), State taxation for school purposes.

Nebraska: See H (f), Compulsory attendance.

New Jersey: To amend chapter 93, Laws of 1918, relating to the establishment by districts of special classes for subnormal and blind, deaf, and physically crippled children.

Where districts were required to provide special classes for blind children in case of 10 such children in the district, amendment requires special class in case of 5 or more such children.
Ch. 239, Apr. 8, 1921.

New Mexico: See P (b), Finance, lands, support.

New York: Authorizing county boards of supervisors to appropriate money for the education of the indigent blind.
Ch. 318, Apr. 24, 1920.

North Carolina: To provide State aid for the necessary expenses of blind students in universities, colleges, and conservatories of music.

Ch. 152, Mar. 7, 1921.

North Carolina: See also A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; P (b), Finance, lands, support; T (b), Schools for the deaf.

Ohio: See T (b), Schools for the deaf.

Oregon: To provide for a tax levy of one-sixth of a mill on all assessable property in the State of Oregon to be used for the purpose of erecting and equipping an institution for teaching the blind, and providing for the location thereof, and for the sale of all articles made in said institution and to provide compensation for the labor of the inmates of said institution. The said institution to be known as the Oregon employment institution for the blind.

Ch. 39, Approved by people.

Oregon: See also A (b1), State boards; O (a), Vocational education, general.

Porto Rico: Providing for the construction of a building for a school asylum for blind children; for the establishment of said school asylum; and determining the method of management thereof.
J. R. 27, p. 824, June 24, 1921.

Rhode Island: To amend section 16, chapter 63, Public Laws of 1911, as amended, relating to the instruction of the adult blind.

State board of education to provide for such instruction. Sum of \$3,800 annually appropriated.
Ch. 1876, Apr. 22, 1920.

Rhode Island: See also T (b), Schools for the deaf.

South Carolina: See T (b), Schools for the deaf.

Tennessee: See T (b), Schools for the deaf.

Texas: See T (b), Schools for the deaf.

Virginia: To provide for a commission to study the condition of the blind in the State and to report with recommendations to the next legislature.

Ch. 487, Mar. 25, 1920.

Virginia: See also H (b), School census.

Washington: Relating to and providing for the industrial education and marketing the industrial products of the adult blind, providing for county aid therefor, making an appropriation and providing penalties.

Ch. 72, Mar. 10, 1921.

Wisconsin: To create section 47.135 and paragraph (g), subsection (7), section 20.17, of the statutes, creating a State bureau for the care of the blind, and making an appropriation.

Among other powers, such bureau may establish schools for industrial training and work schools for the employment of suitable blind persons.

Ch. 577, July 14, 1921.

Wisconsin: See also T (b), Schools for the deaf.

Wyoming: See T (b), Schools for the deaf.

T (d). Schools for Crippled and Deformed.

California: See B (c), State aid for elementary education.

Connecticut: Regulating admission to the Newington home for crippled children.

Ch. 255, June 1, 1921.

Indiana: Authorizing and directing the board of trustees of Indiana university to establish and maintain a hospital for the treatment of children afflicted with diseases, defects, or physical deformities which may be relieved or improved by proper medical and surgical attention, to construct and equip the necessary buildings and making appropriations therefor, and to receive and accept gifts and donations, providing for the admission and commitment of children thereto and the method by which costs incurred in the care and treatment of certain children shall be paid, and providing appropriations for maintenance.

Ch. 266, Mar. 11, 1921.

Minnesota: Authorizing and empowering any school district to provide for, establish, conduct, and maintain schools for crippled children in such district, and appropriating money therefor.

State commissioner of education may grant permission to such district to establish such school. Courses, equipment, etc., must meet requirements prescribed by commissioner. Reports to commissioner are required. When school is approved, district entitled to State aid of \$200 per pupil in attendance for nine months.

Ch. 141, Apr. 1, 1921.

Missouri: Providing for the education of backward, crippled, and speech-defective children; amending sections 11147, 11149, and 11150, Revised Statutes of 1919, and adding thereto sections 11150a, 11150b, and 11150c.

Adds crippled children to those for whom special classes may be maintained and State aid granted therefor. If 10 or more such children reside in a district. Provides that the law relating to special classes for typical children shall apply to "speech defectives" whenever there are 50 or more such children in any school district. School districts may establish special classes for "20 or more children who, while not feeble-minded, are on the border line of

mental deficiency, or are so backward in intelligence as to be incapable of receiving proper benefit from the instruction in the regular grades," and shall receive \$300 per teacher wholly employed in instructing such children.

H. B. 214, p. 620, Apr. 2, 1921.

Ohio: To provide for the care, treatment, and education of crippled children, and in furtherance thereof to amend sections 1045, 1352-4, 1352-8, 1352-9, and 1352-10 of the General Code.

Defines "dependent child." Board of State charities authorized to receive crippled children whose parents or guardians fail or are unable to provide treatment for the purpose of providing suitable medical and surgical treatment and education therefor. Application to be made to juvenile court. Board of State charities shall arrange for the treatment and education of crippled children committed by said court.

S. B. 174, p. 361, May 18, 1921.

Ohio: See also T (b), Schools for the deaf.

Wisconsin: See T (b), Schools for the deaf.

T (c). Schools for Feeble-minded.

California: See H (b), School census.

Idaho: Regulating the admission of feeble-minded and epileptic persons, not insane, to the Idaho State sanatorium, at Nampa.

Ch. 130, Mar. 1, 1921.

Iowa: Authorizing and providing a method of admission and commitment of feeble-minded persons to the State hospital and colony for epileptics at Woodward; providing for the training, instruction, care, and support of the same; and defining the powers of the board of control in transferring such persons under institutional care.

Ch. 5, Feb. 21, 1921.

Kansas: Regulating the commitment of feeble-minded persons to the State training school.

Ch. 60, Jun. 27, 1920.

Kentucky: See U (a), Dependents and delinquents, general.

Louisiana: Amending sections 6, 14, 17, 18, 20, and 21, No. 141, Acts of 1918, establishing the State colony and training school for the feeble-minded.

Defines powers of board, regulates commitments to and discharges from such school, and fixes penalties.

Act. No. 130, July 7, 1920.

Louisiana: See also U (c), Schools for dependents and delinquents.

Michigan: Regulating admission to the Michigan home for the feeble-minded and epileptic.

Act. No. 100, May 5, 1921.

Minnesota: Making it the duty of the sheriff of any county in which a person is adjudged to be a feeble-minded person, upon request of the State board of control, to take charge of and conduct such feeble-minded person to the school for feeble-minded, or elsewhere, and providing for the payment of the compensation of the sheriff and reimbursement for the expenses incurred.

Ch. 70, Mar. 11, 1921.

Mississippi: To provide for the establishment and maintenance of the Mississippi school and colony for the feeble-minded; to define "feeble-minded" and "poor person;" to provide for the admission, commitment, and release of feeble-minded persons; to regulate the care, treatment and training of the feeble-minded in order to prevent the multiplication of feeble-minded criminals and paupers; and to fix penalties for the violation of this act.

Ch. 210, Apr. 3, 1920.

Nebraska: To provide for the care and control of the feeble-minded, to change the name of the Nebraska Institution for feeble-minded youth, to define the term "feeble-minded," and to provide for the commitment of those who are

feeble-minded, and to amend sections 7220 and 7221, Revised Statutes of 1913, and sections 7223 and 7224, Revised Statutes of 1913, as amended by chapter 131, Laws of 1915, and to repeal section 722, Revised Statutes of 1913, and enact a new section to be known as section 7222a. Ch. 241, Apr. 25, 1921.

North Dakota: Regulating admission to and discharge from the State institution for the feeble-minded; amending section 1714, Compiled Laws of 1913. Ch. 64, Feb. 15, 1921.

Ohio: See U (e), Schools for dependents and delinquents.

Oregon: To provide at the State institution for the feeble-minded a building for feeble-minded persons under 5 years of age. Ch. 49, Jan. 20, 1920.

Oregon: Regulating the commitment of feeble-minded persons to the Oregon institution for the feeble-minded. Ch. 27, Jan. 20, 1920.

Oregon: See also A (b1), State boards.

South Carolina: See U (a), Dependents and delinquents, general.

Tennessee: To amend chapter 150, Public Acts of 1919, providing for the protection, care, control, oversight, custody, maintenance, and training of feeble-minded persons.

Site for a school for the feeble-minded may be taken by condemnation proceedings. Sum of \$100,000 appropriated to pay for site. Ch. 14, Sept. 4, 1920.

Tennessee: To authorize the funding board of the State of Tennessee to execute and sell the State's interest-bearing notes or interest-bearing obligations of the State for the purpose of raising money to erect buildings, purchase machinery and equipment, and make other improvements for the Tennessee home and training school for feeble-minded persons; said funds to be expended by and under the supervision of the board for the administration of State institutions; and to provide ways and means for carrying out the purposes of said act.

Authorizes the issuance of notes or interest-bearing obligations of the State to the amount of \$250,000 for building and equipment of the home and training school for the feeble-minded provided for by chapter 150, Public Acts of 1919. Ch. 121, Apr. 9, 1921.

West Virginia: To establish the "West Virginia Training School" for mental defectives, and to amend sections 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 19, 20, 23, 27, 28, 29, 33, and 34, chapter 58, Code of 1916, relating to the care and treatment of mental defectives. Ch. 131, May 4, 1921.

Wisconsin: See T (b), Schools for the deaf.

Wyoming: To amend and reenact section 544, Compiled Statutes of 1920, relating to Wyoming school for defectives, and changing its name to "Wyoming State Training School;" and providing that any appropriations that may have heretofore been made for the Wyoming school for defectives shall apply to the institution under its new name. Ch. 105, Feb. 21, 1921.

T (f). Tuberculous Children.

Tennessee: To exclude children having tuberculosis from attendance upon the public schools of this State, and providing that, under certain conditions, the city or county boards of education shall make provision for their education. Ch. 151, Apr. 9, 1921.

T (g), Schools for Backward Children.

Connecticut: To encourage special educational provisions for children below standard, physically or mentally.

SECTION 1. The State board of education shall appoint a director of special education and standards and shall make regulations to carry out the purpose of this act.

SEC. 2. The term "educationally exceptional children" shall include all children over 4 and under 16 years of age who, because of mental or physical handicap, are incapable of receiving proper benefit from ordinary instruction and who, for their own or the social welfare, need special educational provisions. Said board shall make regulations requiring enumeration and reporting of all educationally exceptional children. In accordance with regulations approved by said State board, every board of school visitors, town school committee, or board of education shall periodically ascertain what pupils, if any, on the school register are chronically below the minimum standards of weight normal for their height and age. The parents or guardian of each such child shall be notified and given advice with respect to measures to ameliorate or remove the physical handicap. The board of education shall prescribe forms for reports required by any court on the educational status of school children, summarizing the child's school career and indicating his capacity to profit by experience and by instruction. Said board shall supervise the educational interests of all children over 4 and under 16 years of age who are residing in or attending any child-caring institution receiving moneys from the State treasury. No educationally exceptional child shall be deprived of school privileges except with the express approval of the secretary of the State board of education, and every child so excluded shall be brought immediately to the attention of proper authorities to insure adequate protection and training for the child.

SEC. 3. Any board of school visitors, town school committee, or board of education may provide special instruction for educationally exceptional children. Two or more school districts may combine to provide such instruction. Upon the petition approved by the State board of education, of the parents or guardians of 10 or more educationally exceptional children residing in any school district, the board of school visitors, town school committee, or board of education shall establish a school for said educationally exceptional children or shall provide instruction in some other way.

Ch. 355, June 24, 1921.

Missouri: See T (d), Schools for cripples.

Wisconsin: See T (b), Schools for the deaf.

U. WELFARE OF DEPENDENTS AND DELINQUENTS.**(a) General.**

Alabama: To amend an act to establish a child-welfare department, etc., approved September 25, 1919.

Makes continuing annual appropriation of \$30,000 for the support of the same.
No. 4, p. 3, spec. sess., Sept. 27, 1920.

Arizona: To prevent delinquency or dependency among minor children of this State by providing for child-welfare boards with certain powers and duties; by providing for allowances to widows and deserted mothers or minor children in certain cases; making appropriations for carrying out the provisions of the act; providing fines and penalties for falsely obtaining relief under the provisions of the act and for violations of its provisions, and repealing chapter 70, Session Laws of Arizona, 1917.

Provides for a State child-welfare board and for county child-welfare boards. Said boards to look after the interests of orphans and dependents and of chil-

dren of widows. To provide for the welfare of such children, including their care and maintenance, their placement in houses or nonsectarian institutions, and the allowance of funds to widowed mothers. Ch. 53, Mar. 7, 1921.

Arkansas: To aid in the prevention of delinquency by enforcing compulsory attendance, by better methods of probation, and by supervision of parole cases from State institutions.

Commission on charities and corrections shall exercise supervision over the parole work of the institutions of the State. County probation officers to cooperate with said commission. Act 306, p. 360, Mar. 21, 1921.

Connecticut: Creating a department of public welfare.

Department to employ a commissioner of child welfare, one deputy, and other necessary employees. Said commissioner shall have general supervision over the welfare of children who require the care, protection or discipline of the State. Institutions having custody of defective, delinquent, or dependent children shall file reports with bureau of child welfare. Said bureau shall co-operate with juvenile courts. Commissioner to be chief juvenile-court probation officer. Placement of children in homes to be under supervision of bureau of child welfare. Ch. 307, June 14, 1921.

Delaware: Regulating the bringing of dependent children into the State and the placing of dependent children in homes. Ch. 50, Apr. 19, 1921.

Delaware: To create a child's welfare commission for the State of Delaware. Ch. 63, Apr. 7, 1921.

Indiana: Providing for the appointment of a State probation officer and an advisory juvenile commission, and prescribing their powers and duties. Ch. 230, Mar. 10, 1921.

Iowa: To amend section 254-n14, Supplement to the Code, 1913, relating to delinquent children, and providing for the punishment of any person responsible for, or in any way contributing to, the delinquency or other offenses of any child, and conferring concurrent jurisdiction in the judge of the juvenile court to hear and dispose of such contributory delinquency cases. Ch. 238, Apr. 13, 1921.

Kansas: See P (c), State universities and colleges.

Kentucky: To create a State board of charities and corrections for the management and supervision of the benevolent, charitable, eleemosynary, correctional and penal institutions of the State; to vest in said board ample powers, including all the powers now vested by law in the State board of control and the managers of the house of reform for girls, and appropriating funds for the maintenance of said board.

Board composed of 8 members appointed by governor. Board shall appoint as its principal agent a commissioner of public institutions. Board shall control the following: State reformatory at Frankfort, houses of reform at Greendale, feeble-minded institute at Frankfort, house of reform for girls. Ch. 7, Mar. 9, 1920.

Kentucky: Directing the governor to appoint "The Children's Code Commission."

To be composed of five members. To make a survey of child welfare and report prior to next regular session of the legislature. No State appropriation is made. Ch. 193, Nov. 11, 1920.

Michigan: To amend section 7, Act No. 6, Public Acts of Extra Session, 1907, being section 2017, Compiled Laws of 1915, relating to the treatment and control of dependent, neglected and delinquent children.

Regulates the commitment of such children; provides for allowance to mothers for caring for such children in certain cases. Act No. 92, Apr. 28, 1921.

Michigan: Creating the State welfare department, prescribing its form of organization, its powers and duties; providing for the management and control

of State hospitals, prisons, and other State institutions of a special nature; to provide for the welfare of persons in the custody or under the tutelage of the State; abolishing certain boards governing institutions embraced within this act, and creating certain commissions in succession thereto; and making an appropriation for certain purposes of this act.

There is created in said welfare department "The State corrections commission," of five members. Following institutions placed under jurisdiction and control of said commission: State industrial home for girls, industrial school for boys, and State training school for women. "The State institute commission" also created in said welfare department: to consist of five members. Following institutions placed under jurisdiction and control of institute commission: Michigan school for the deaf, Michigan school for the blind, Michigan employment institution for the blind, State public school at Coldwater, and Michigan home and training school. Director of welfare department and members of the several commissions shall be appointed by the governor.

Act No. 163, May 17, 1921.

Missouri: Authorizing the county court in any county of less than 50,000 population to appoint a superintendent of public welfare.

Among other duties, such superintendent may be required to act as agent of State board of charities; shall give oversight and supervision to persons paroled from the Missouri reformatory and from the correctional institutions for boys and girls, and also to children placed on parole or probation by the juvenile court; shall act as representative of the children's bureau of the State board of charities; may be deputized as agent by State factory inspector; shall have powers and duties of an attendance officer; shall act as probation officer of his county.

S. B. 153, p. 586, Mar. 31, 1921.

Nebraska: To provide for a clinical psychologist under the supervision of the board of control.

All minors under 18 years of age who, in the judgment of the juvenile court, are dependent, delinquent, defective, or neglected and require State institutional care and custody, shall be wards of the State and shall be committed to the care and custody of the State board of control. Said board shall employ a competent clinical psychologist.

Ch. 240, Apr. 25, 1921.

Nevada: Defining "contributory dependency" and "contributory delinquency" as the same relate to children.

Ch. 20, Feb. 23, 1921.

New Mexico: Creating a State department of public welfare; providing for a State board of public welfare; a bureau of public health, a bureau of child welfare; defining the powers and duties of said department and board; designating said board as the State agency for cooperation with the Children's Bureau or other agency of the United States under the Sheppard-Towner Act or other act of Congress; appointing the State treasurer custodian of cooperative funds; providing for payment of salaries and expenses of said department.

Ch. 117, Mar. 11, 1921.

New Mexico: See also J (a), Health, general.

New York: To create a commission to examine laws relating to child welfare, investigate their effect, and propose remedial legislation in relation thereto, and making an appropriation for the expenses of the commission.

Ch. 609, May 11, 1920.

New York: To amend section 3, chapter 609, Laws of 1920, being an act to create a commission to examine laws relating to child welfare; investigate their effect, and propose remedial legislation in relation thereto.

Strikes out provision that commission shall report to the legislature at its next session and directs commission to make reports of its proceedings annually to the legislature.

Ch. 342, Apr. 30, 1921.

North Carolina: To amend section 5016 of the Consolidated Statutes; providing for a county superintendent of public welfare.

Such officer to be elected biennially at joint meeting of county board of education and county commissioners, but in county of less than 32,000 population

If commissioners elect not to participate county school superintendent shall be superintendent of public welfare, ex officio. Ch. 128, Mar. 4, 1921.

North Dakota: Creating a children's code commission, fixing the membership thereof and defining its powers and duties, and making an appropriation therefor. Ch. 20, Mar. 18, 1921.

Oregon: To amend section 9830, Oregon Laws, authorizing the child-welfare commission to inspect and supervise all the child-caring agencies, societies, or institutions, public or private, within the State. Ch. 298, Feb. 25, 1921.

Pennsylvania: Creating a department of public welfare; defining its powers and duties; abolishing the board of public charities, the committee on lunacy, and the prison labor commission, and all offices thereunder, and vesting all the powers of said board, committee, and commission in the department of public welfare; requiring all reports, notices, statements, or matters heretofore required to be made, given, or submitted to the board of public charities or the committee on lunacy, to be made, given, or submitted to the department of public welfare; and providing penalties. No. 425, May 25, 1921.

South Carolina: To provide for the government and control of penal and charitable institutions and activities, and to repeal inconsistent laws.

State board of public welfare created. To consist of governor and six members appointed by him with consent of the senate. Term of appointive members, six years; one appointed each year. Board to succeed to functions of board of correctional administration, board of charities and corrections which are hereby abolished, and regents of hospital for the insane in so far as the duties of the latter relate to school for the feeble-minded. Board of public welfare shall appoint superintendents for industrial school for white boys, industrial school for white girls, training school for the feeble-minded, and also a warden for the reformatory for negro boys. No. 561, Mar. 10, 1920.

South Dakota: To provide for child-welfare boards in the several counties of the State to aid in the performance of the duties of the State child-welfare commission. Ch. 142, Mar. 12, 1921.

Utah: Creating a State welfare commission and defining its duties and powers.

It shall be the duty of said commission to study and investigate the laws, conditions, practices, and institutions of this and other States and countries, relating to public health and to the dependent, neglected, delinquent, and defective classes, and upon the basis of such study to prepare amendments to and a codification of the laws of Utah pertaining to health, to the dependent, neglected, delinquent, and defective class. Ch. 58, Mar. 17, 1921.

West Virginia: Creating a child-welfare commission and prescribing its duties. Ch. 185, Apr. 11, 1921.

Wisconsin: To create subsection (4), section 46.04, and subsection (1a), section 20.17, of the statutes, authorizing the establishment of a juvenile department in the State board of control, and making an appropriation.

Ch. 531, July 11, 1921.

Wisconsin: To amend paragraphs (a) and (b), subsection (f), section 48.01, of the statutes, relating to child protection.

"Dependent child" and "neglected child" defined; apply to certain children under 16 years of age. "Delinquent child" defined; applies to girl under 18 or boy under 17. Ch. 585, July 14, 1921.

U (b). Wrongs to Children.

Arkansas: To prohibit the sale or giving away of cigarettes or cigarette papers to minors, and to regulate the sale to other persons.

Act 490, Mar. 28, 1921.

Missouri: Providing punishment for person knowingly contributing to delinquency or neglect of children. S. B. 247, p. 192, Mar. 25, 1921.

Missouri: Providing for the punishment of persons knowingly or negligently contributing to the delinquency or neglect of children under 17 years of age or violating any order in relation to such child or children.

H. B. 155, p. 188, Mar. 25, 1921.

Utah: Making it unlawful to sell cigarettes and cigarette papers, to advertise cigarettes and cigarette papers, to permit minors to smoke in certain places of business, or for any person to smoke in certain inclosed public places.

Ch. 145, Mar. 8, 1921.

U (c). Juvenile Courts.

See also H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Arizona: See H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Arkansas: To amend the juvenile-court law, to extend to 21 years the age to which said law shall apply, to provide better methods for reclaiming juveniles from delinquency, and for other purposes.

Act 404, Mar. 25, 1921.

California: To amend sections 6, 8, 11, and 12 of an act entitled "An act to be known as the juvenile court law, and concerning persons under the age of 21 years; and in certain cases providing for their care, custody, and maintenance; providing for the probationary treatment of such persons, and for the commitment of such persons to the Whittier State school and the Preston school of industry, the California school for girls, and other institutions; establishing probation officers and a probation committee to deal with such persons and fixing the salary thereof; providing for the establishment of detention homes for such persons; fixing the method of procedure and treatment or commitment where crimes have been committed by such persons; providing for the punishment of those guilty of offenses with reference to such persons, and defining such crimes; and repealing the juvenile court law approved March 8, 1909, as amended by an act approved April 5, 1911, and as amended by an act approved June 16, 1913, and all amendments thereof and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith," approved June 5, 1915, as amended, and to add a new section thereto to be numbered section 19 X 45, said section relating to the salaries of probation officers.

Ch. 512, May 28, 1921.

California: Amending the juvenile-court law by amending section 20 of an act to be known as "the juvenile court law, and concerning persons under age of 21 years, and in certain cases providing for their care, custody, and maintenance; providing for the probationary treatment of such persons, and for the commitment of such persons to the Whittier State school and the Preston school of industry, the California school for girls, and other institutions; establishing probation officers and a probation committee to deal with such persons and fixing the salary thereof; providing for the establishment of detention homes for such persons; fixing the method of procedure and treatment or commitment where crimes have been committed by such persons; providing for the punishment of those guilty of offenses with reference to such persons, and defining such crimes; and repealing the juvenile court law approved March 8, 1909, as amended by an act approved April 5, 1911, and as amended by an act approved June 16, 1913, and all amendments thereof and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith," approved June 5, 1915, Statutes 1915, as amended.

Ch. 517, May 28, 1921.

Connecticut: Regulating juvenile-court procedure.

Ch. 396, June 24, 1921.

Connecticut: See also U (e), Schools for dependents and delinquents.

Indiana: See H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Iowa: See U (a), Dependents and delinquents, general.

Michigan: Further regulating the appointment, compensation, and removal of probation officers in counties. Act. No. 143, May 10, 1921.

Michigan: To amend sections 12a and 12b, Act No. 6, Public Acts of extra session, 1907, relating to dependent, neglected, and delinquent children.

Regulates holding of rehearings under this act.

Act. No. 183, May 27, 1921.

Michigan: Further regulating juvenile-court procedure.

Act No. 24, 1st extra sess., June 15, 1921.

Michigan: See also U (e), Schools for dependents and delinquents.

Minnesota: See H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Missouri: Relating to the treatment and correction of delinquent children; providing for the commitment of such child to some reputable person or association or to a suitable institution or probation officer; authorizing court to proceed against person contributing to child delinquency; providing for special term of circuit court for trial or disposition of case pending in juvenile division.

H. B. 212, p. 189, Mar. 31, 1921.

Missouri: Fixing the salaries of probation officers in counties.

H. B. 295, p. 255, Apr. 1, 1921.

Missouri: See also H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Montana: Amending section 14, chapter 122, Laws of 1919, as last amended by chapter 202, Laws of 1919, and amending sections 22 and 26 of said chapter 122, all relating to juvenile delinquents and court procedure.

Regulates the appointment and duties of chief probation officer; regulates juvenile court procedure, and provides for county appropriations for carrying out the purposes of this act.

Ch. 251, Mar. 11, 1921.

Montana: See also U (e), Schools for dependents and delinquents.

Nebraska: See U (e), Schools for dependents and delinquents.

New Mexico: To amend sections 2 and 11, chapter 4, Laws of 1917, by creating juvenile courts, providing for the salaries of the judges thereof, and of probation officers.

Ch. 87, Mar. 10, 1921.

North Dakota: To amend chapter 179, Laws of 1915, the same being an act to amend chapter 177, Laws of 1911, entitled "Juvenile court," by adding thereto certain provisions giving the court power to appoint district juvenile commissioners, guardians *ad litem*, and to make rules and regulations prescribing their duties and fixing their compensation; also to enact such other provisions as are best calculated to carry out the purpose of said chapter 177.

Sec. 5. The purpose and intent of this act is not to take from the court or judge any power he may now possess, but rather to supplement the efficiency of the work of the district court or judge by casting upon the juvenile commissioners the labor of caring for details and making it only necessary for the judge to act when he can or when it becomes necessary to exercise a judicial function by trying a case or making a final order, and to that end said commissioners shall be subject to appointment and removal by the district judge as he may deem it necessary.

Ch. 83, Mar. 10, 1921.

Ohio: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general; T (d), Schools for cripples; U (e), Schools for dependents and delinquents.

Oregon: To amend section 9816, Oregon Laws, authorizing the remanding to the juvenile court of minors under 18 years of age who are convicted of crimes in another court.

Ch. 35, Feb. 8, 1921.

Pennsylvania: See U (e), Schools for dependents and delinquents.

South Dakota: To amend sections 9005 and 9098, Revised Code of 1919, relating to dependent, neglected or delinquent children.

Authorizes county court to appoint probation officers including women probation officers for girls. Juvenile court procedure regulated.

Ch. 141, Mar. 12, 1921.

Tennessee: See U (c), Schools for dependents and delinquents.

Utah: See O (d), Continuation schools.

Washington: Relating to the welfare of dependent and delinquent children; amending section 595 of Pierce's Code.

Provides for the appointment of probation officers and regulates their powers and duties.

Ch. 43, Laws of 1921.

Washington: Relating to juvenile courts; amending section 1987-2, Remington and Ballinger's Codes and Statutes.

Superior courts to have original jurisdiction in juvenile cases in counties where there is a resident judge; in other counties, the court commissioner shall have jurisdiction.

Ch. 135, Mar. 9, 1921.

West Virginia: Relating to probation officers and providing for their powers and duties; amending section 6, chapter 111, Acts of 1919, regular session.

Ch. 132, May 2, 1921.

U (d). Conduct of Children

U (c). Truant, Detention, and Reform Schools and Schools for Dependents.

Arkansas: To provide a reform school for negro juvenile delinquents.

Act. 526, p. 550, Mar. 23, 1921.

California: To authorize the Preston school of industry to maintain and conduct a reformatory department; to provide for the construction of buildings, and other improvements, and for equipment in connection therewith; to provide for the commitment and transfer of persons thereto and therefrom; and to provide for the conduct and administration thereof.

Ch. 515, May 28, 1921.

California: Relating to the organization, maintenance, etc., of the "Whittier State School," a school for the discipline, education, employment, reformation, and protection of juvenile delinquents; amending certain parts of the law relating thereto.

Ch. 547, May 31, 1921.

California: See also A (b), State boards.

Connecticut: Amending section 1806 of the General Statutes, regulating commitment of minors.

Delinquent minors under age of 16 not to be committed to any jail, almshouse, or workhouse. Commitments to Connecticut school for boys, in case of boys, and to Connecticut industrial school for girls, in case of girls.

Ch. 90, Apr. 20, 1921.

Connecticut: Authorizing the Connecticut humane society to receive children under 16 years of age on temporary commitment.

Ch. 217, May 20, 1921.

Connecticut: Defining "dependent child," "uncared-for child," "neglected child," "defective child," and "delinquent child," under 16 years of age, and regulating the commitment, care, and custody of such children in institutions.

Ch. 330, June 24, 1921.

Connecticut: Regulating the duties of the State agent of the Connecticut school for boys.

Ch. 374, June 24, 1921.

Connecticut: Providing for the transfer to the State of the property of the Connecticut industrial school for girls. Ch. 402, June 24, 1921.

Connecticut: See also U (a), Dependents and delinquents, general.

Delaware: To authorize the acceptance of a conveyance of property of "Delaware Industrial Home for Colored Girls (Inc.)," to the State of Delaware, providing for the regulation and operation thereof, and appropriating money for the maintenance of the same. Ch. 135, Apr. 7, 1921.

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

Georgia: To amend an act to create the Georgia State reformatory, passed August 23, 1905, as amended by act of August 18, 1919, to change the name to the Georgia training school for boys and to vest the control in a board of managers instead of the prison commission.

Only the president of board, treasurer, and superintendent are required to enter into bond. County or municipality of boy's residence shall pay his transportation to said school. Commitments may be by judges of superior courts as well as judges of juvenile courts, and such commitments shall be final, control of boys being solely in authorities of the school.

No. 725, p. 156, Aug. 16, 1920.

Hawaii: See F (c), Teachers' pensions.

Idaho: Regulating the parole of inmates of the Idaho industrial training school. Ch. 32, Feb. 24, 1921.

Illinois: Regulating the care and custody of children in, and discharge from, the soldiers' orphans' home. S. B. 15, p. 168, June 20, 1921.

Indiana: To amend chapter 76, Acts of 1919, relating to compensation for the care of dependent and neglected children made wards by juvenile courts.

Such compensation increased from 50 cents a day for children over 5 years of age, and 00 cents a day for children under 5, to 75 cents a day each for all children. Ch. 9, July 21, 1920.

Indiana: Concerning the school work in the literary school department of the Indiana boys' school, prescribing the qualifications of teachers employed therein, and requiring the State superintendent of public instruction to inspect and submit reports concerning such work. Ch. 104, Mar. 9, 1921.

Indiana: Misdemeanor to entice children from children's homes or institutions when such children have been committed thereto according to law.

Ch. 106, Mar. 9, 1921.

Indiana: Regulating admission to the Indiana soldiers' and sailors' and orphans' home. Ch. 207, Mar. 10, 1921.

Indiana: Governing the control of children admitted to the Indiana soldiers' and sailors' orphans' home at Knightstown; requiring the consent in writing of a parent, relative, or person placing a child in said home before a child inmate of said home can be placed in a private home by the trustees of said home; permitting either parent or a relative of authorized person visiting the child or children; repealing all acts or parts of acts in conflict with provisions hereof and declaring an emergency.

Ch. 228, Mar. 10, 1921.

Indiana: Regulating the management and control and providing for the appointment of a superintendent of the Indiana soldiers' and sailors' orphans' home. Ch. 229, Mar. 10, 1921.

Indiana: See also H (f); Compulsory attendance.

Kentucky: Providing for the establishment and maintenance in any county having therein a city of the first class of an institution for the care of neglected, dependent, delinquent, and other children. Ch. 92, Mar. 23, 1920.

Kentucky: See also U (a), Dependents and delinquents, general.

Louisiana: Authorizing parish school boards to organize and maintain special classes for mentally or morally deficient children; requiring attendance upon such classes by children assigned thereto; providing penalties for parents or guardians failing or refusing to comply with this act; defining delinquent child and the procedure in relation thereto; providing that courses in such classes shall have approval of State board of education, and authorizing board to aid in the support thereof.

Act No. 74, July 6, 1920.

Louisiana: Providing for the establishment, administration, financing, and conduct of the Louisiana industrial home for girls and women, for the rehabilitation, education, vocational training, and medical treatment of any female over the age of 10 years who may be committed thereto by a competent court; providing for a parole system for committed inmates; and repealing conflicting laws.

Act. No. 219, July 8, 1920.

Maine: To amend section 20, chapter 144, Revised Statutes, as amended, relating to the age of commitment to the State school for girls.

Strikes out the words "six and sixteen" and inserts "nine and seventeen" as indicating the ages within which girls may be committed.

P. L. ch. 55, Mar. 25, 1921.

Maine: To amend section 3, chapter 145, Revised Statutes, as last amended by chapter 245, Public Laws of 1919, relating to the age of commitment to the State school for boys.

Strikes out words "eight and sixteen" and inserts "eleven and seventeen" as indicating ages between which delinquent boys may be committed to said school.

P. L. ch. 129, Apr. 6, 1921.

Maryland: Regulating admission to the Maryland school for boys and the maintenance thereof.

City of Baltimore and each county to pay \$180 per annum for each white boy committed therefrom, and the State to pay balance.

Ch. 360, Apr. 9, 1920.

Massachusetts: Increasing from \$1 to \$2 per pupil the amount which the municipality of truant's residence must pay per week to the county training school to which such truant is committed.

Ch. 40, Feb. 18, 1920.

Massachusetts: Providing for an investigation by a special commission relative to establishing and procuring quarters for defective delinquents, and providing that said commission report to the next session of the legislature.

Res. ch. 43, p. 674; May 9, 1921.

Massachusetts: Amending sections 113 and 117, chapter 123, of the General laws, relative to the commitment of defective delinquents.

Certain defective delinquents who otherwise might be committed to penal or correctional institutions, as the industrial school for boys and the industrial school for girls, may be committed to a department of defective delinquents as provided for in sections 117 and 124, chapter 123, of the General Laws.

Ch. 270, Apr. 12, 1921.

Michigan: To authorize counties to contract with agencies, institutions, and hospitals licensed by the State board of corrections and charities for the aid, care, support, maintenance, treatment, cure, or relief of children.

Act No. 137, May 10, 1921.

Michigan: To amend sections 1 and 7, Act No. 6, Public Acts of extra session, 1907, being sections 2011 and 2017, Compiled Laws of 1915, as amended by Act No. 92, Public Acts of 1921, relating to the treatment and control of dependent, neglected, and delinquent children.

Defines such classes of children and regulates their commitment to institutions.
Act No. 16, 1st extra sess., June 15, 1921.

Michigan: See also U (n), Dependents and delinquents, general.

Minnesota: Providing, in counties operating a work farm for men under the provisions of chapter 188, General Laws of 1913, and amendatory acts, for a home school for boys in connection with such work farm.

Ch. 10, Jan. 28, 1921.

Minnesota: To amend the title and sections 1, 2, and 3, chapter 153, Laws of 1919, authorizing certain counties to establish and maintain an industrial school for girls.

Applies to any county having between 150,000 and 220,000 inhabitants and an area of more than 5,000 square miles. Board may acquire by purchase, gift, or condemnation land for such institution.

Ch. 70, Mar. 10, 1921.

Mississippi: Authorizing the donation of pecan trees to the industrial training school.

Ch. 296, Mar. 10, 1920.

Mississippi: To amend chapter 111, Laws of 1916, relating to the industrial training school for delinquent children.

Salary of superintendent not to exceed \$3,000 per annum.

Ch. 321, Apr. 2, 1920.

Mississippi: See also H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Missouri: Creating a department of penal institutions and providing for the appointment of the commissioners thereof; fixing salaries, duties, etc.

Department (among other duties) is to supervise the Missouri reformatory, the industrial home for girls, and the industrial home for negro girls.

H. B. 661, p. 548, Mar. 25, 1921.

Missouri: Establishing a State home for neglected, ill-treated, and homeless children; providing for the superintendent and employees thereof and their salaries; prescribing rules and regulations for the government of the home and for the admission of children thereto and their discharge therefrom, and placing the same under the supervision of the State board of charities and correct ones; creating said board a body corporate for the purposes of this act; appropriating funds for the erection and maintenance of said home, and fixing a penalty for interfering with children under the guardianship of said board.

S. B. 90, p. 80, Apr. 8, 1921.

Missouri: See also U (a), Dependents and delinquents, general; U (c), Juvenile courts.

Montana: Amending section 9780, Revised Codes of 1907, relating to the objects and purposes of the Montana State Industrial School, and repealing section 9781 of said codes.

Said school shall be for the keeping and reformatory training of youth between the ages of 8 and 21 who are residents of the State and who have been regularly committed thereto.

Ch. 42, Jan. 27, 1921.

Montana: Amending section 9791, Revised Codes of 1907, relating to the Montana State Industrial school.

State board of education shall employ a president and matron. President to have charge of school and immediate control of the male department; matron shall have immediate control of the female department. Local executive board shall appoint other necessary officers and teachers.

Ch. 61, Feb. 2, 1921.

Montana: Regulating the commitment of children to the Montana State Industrial school, amending section 9805, Revised Codes of 1907.

Ch. 62, Feb. 2, 1921.

Montana: Authorizing the State board of education to employ a superintendent and a matron for the State orphans' home.

Montana: See also B (d), State taxation for school purposes.

Nebraska: To establish a State reformatory, provide for the control and management of the same, the character of persons who may be confined therein, the sentence that shall be passed upon such persons, the manner in which such sentence shall be executed, the transfer of prisoners to and from the reformatory to the penitentiary, the care of paroled prisoners, and the conditions under which prisoners may be discharged from the reformatory; to repeal sections 7357 to 7370, inclusive, Revised Statutes of 1913.

Authorizes courts, in their discretion, to commit to such institution persons between 16 and 30 years of age who are convicted of a felony for the first time.
Ch. 208, Apr. 22, 1921.

Nebraska: To require boards of county commissioners and boards of supervisors to provide for the care of dependent children and of destitute pregnant women elsewhere than in a poorhouse, and to repeal sections 5818 and 5819, Revised Statutes of 1913.
Ch. 245, Mar. 25, 1921.

New Hampshire: See A (u), Administration and supervision, general.

New Jersey: To amend "An act to authorize the establishment by counties of the first class of parental schools, to provide for the procuring of lands to be used in connection therewith, and to purchase, erect, or construct such schools and to provide for the government of the same," approved April 1, 1912.

Regulates the issuance of bonds therefor.
Ch. 183, Apr. 7, 1921.

New Mexico: Providing for the care, maintenance, and education of orphans under the age of 18 years, and regulating appropriations therefor.

Ch. 192, Mar. 14, 1921.

New Mexico: Authorizing the transfer of persons sentenced to the New Mexico reform school to industrial schools of other States.

Ch. 183, Mar. 14, 1921.

New York: To amend the penal law relative to the commitment of juvenile delinquents.

Regulates commitment to institutions.
Ch. 847, May 19, 1920.

New York: See also H (f), Compulsory attendance.

North Carolina: To prevent escape from and to protect inmates of the State home and industrial school for girls and women.

Ch. 40, Aug. 25, 1920.

North Carolina: To enable counties to erect cottages at the Stonewall Jackson training school.

Ch. 48, Aug. 25, 1920.

North Carolina: To create and maintain a training school for delinquent negro boys.

Ch. 190, Mar. 8, 1921.

North Carolina: See also P (b), Finance, lands, support.

Ohio: To amend sections 3092, 3109, 3112, 3113, 3118, and 3119 of the General Code and to enact supplemental section 3092-1, relating to the abandonment and sale of children's homes and the custody of dependent children in such cases, and authorizing the use of such homes by adjoining counties.

S. B. 175, p. 533, Jan. 7, 1921.

Ohio: To amend sections 1651-1, 2083, 2084, and 2091, and to add sections 2083-1, 2084-1, and 2084-2 of the General Code relating to the boys' industrial school.

Child coming within the provisions of this chapter may be subjected to physical and mental examination; when child is committed to institution record of such examination shall be sent with commitment; juvenile court shall tax fee therefor as part of costs. Commitments to boys' industrial school are regulated.

S. B. 140, p. 523, Jan. 7, 1921.

Ohio: To supplement sections 1851 and 7848 of the General Code by adding sections 1851-1, 1851-2, 1851-3, and 7848-1, and to repeal section 7852-1,

enacted June 3, 1910, relating to the professional qualifications of teachers in State institutions, the approval of courses of instruction, and the inspection of such instruction by the superintendent of public instruction.

After September 1, 1923, all teachers employed in any benevolent correctional or penal institution, except State school for the deaf and State institution for the feeble-minded, shall possess such teachers' certificates or approved qualifications as State superintendent of public instruction in conference with officers in charge of the several institutions may prescribe. Courses of study shall also be subject to approval or disapproval of State superintendent. Inspection by said superintendent of institutions under State board of administration is provided for. City and county boards of examiners may, on examinations, issue certificates to teachers of special classes for the deaf, feeble-minded, backward, and the like; qualifications in addition to those for elementary teachers shall be as prescribed by State superintendent.

S. B. 22, p. 140, May 4, 1921.

Ohio: See also P (c), State universities and colleges.

Oklahoma: Placing the control of the education of children now located in, or to be located in, any orphanage, charitable institution, or other organization not making provision for the education of such children in the board of education of the district wherein such institution is situated, and providing State aid to such districts.

Ch. 24, May 20, 1921.

Oregon: To amend section 8445, Oregon Laws, providing the amount of State aid for wayward girls in certain institutions.

Ch. 25, Feb. 8, 1921.

Oregon: See also A (63), State boards; U (a), Dependents and delinquents, general.

Pennsylvania: Authorizing county commissioners to receive donations, gifts, legacies, endowments, devises, and conveyances of real or personal property for the establishing of orphans' homes; providing for the support, maintenance, conduct, and management of such homes; and authorizing counties to appropriate moneys for such purposes.

No. 228, May 11, 1921.

Pennsylvania: Providing for the purchase of land and the erection and improvement of buildings, by counties of the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth classes, for the purpose of providing a home for indigent orphans and certain incorrigible, indigent, dependent, and neglected children; providing for the maintenance, regulation, and management of such homes, and for commitments thereto by juvenile courts; the directors of the poor, and the county commissioners.

No. 281, May 16, 1921.

Pennsylvania: To amend section 3 of an act approved May 27, 1903, providing for the erection of the Pennsylvania soldiers' orphans' industrial school, etc.

Adds three members to the commission—one Spanish War veteran and two World War veterans.

No. 319, May 17, 1921.

Pennsylvania: To amend section 142 of the School Code of 1911, as amended, relating to the schooling of children in orphans' homes.

Requires school districts to permit inmates of orphans' homes or similar institutions, though not legal residents, to attend school in said districts, and providing for the payment of tuition.

No. 350, May 20, 1921.

Pennsylvania: To provide for the care, training, and maintenance of certain children by the several counties; authorizing the county commissioners to establish and maintain separate or joint county industrial homes for such purposes; requiring poor authorities to place children of certain ages with families or in institutions; providing for the care and maintenance of certain children in such homes at the expense of parents; and prohibiting the receiving and detaining of children in almshouses and poorhouses; and validating similar acts heretofore performed by the commissioners of the several counties.

No. 370, May 20, 1921.

Pennsylvania: To amend section 1402 of the School Code of 1911, relating to resident school children.

Defines children resident of the district. Relates to children placed in family homes in the district, and provides for State reimbursement of district for tuition of such children.
No. 371, May 20, 1921.

Pennsylvania: To authorize the acquisition by purchase or condemnation of lands, with or without buildings thereon, and the erection of buildings for a State truancy school, and for the appointment of a commission to acquire the same; and making an appropriation for the purposes of this act; and providing for its operation by the State board of education.

No. 446, May 27, 1921.

South Carolina: See V (a), Dependents and delinquents, general.

South Dakota: Amending section 5509, Revised Code of 1919; providing for the establishment, conduct and maintenances of the State industrial school for girls and appropriating money for that purpose.

Provides for the location, establishment, and equipment of such school. Appropriates \$25,000 for a site.
Ch. 391, Mar. 8, 1921.

Tennessee: To amend chapter 189 of the Public Acts of the General Assembly for the year 1919 by adding to the second paragraph of section 1 thereof a provision allowing the commitment to the Tennessee vocational school for girls such girls as are guilty of habitually associating with vicious and immoral persons and frequenting places of disrepute, or who are guilty of habitual drunkenness; and by striking out of section 1 the words "provided, if found practicable to do so," and by adding to section 1 a provision to the effect that if the sheriff shall not find a suitable woman available in the county to take the girl committed to the vocational school that said school shall furnish a suitable escort; and by striking out of section 2 the words, "as well as to partially reimburse the State in maintaining said institution," and so as to permit the State board of administration when a girl is improperly committed to return such girl to the county from which she was committed.

Ch. 3, Jan. 28, 1921.

Tennessee: Changing the name of the Tennessee Vocational Reformatory for Girls to Tennessee Vocation School for Girls; amending chapter 24, Public Acts of 1915.

Ch. 4, Jan. 28, 1921.

Tennessee: To establish an institution to be known as Tennessee Vocational School for Colored Girls; to provide funds necessary for the purchase of a site therefor and for the remodeling, repairing, and erection of buildings and furnishing same; to provide for the expense of its operation; to provide for the management and government thereof; to provide for the placing of the inmates in proper houses; and to authorize and empower judges of city courts, juvenile courts, criminal courts, and county courts to commit colored girls of certain classes to said institution for certain causes or offenses, and for other purposes.

Ch. 127, Apr. 9, 1921.

Texas: To amend article 610, chapter 1, title 18, Revised Civil Statutes of 1911, so as to provide in substance, that the county commissioners' court shall, in addition to being authorized to issue bonds of the county for the erection of the county courthouse and jail, or either, that such commissioners' court shall also have the power to issue the bonds of said county as provided for in said section for the construction of buildings to be used as schools or homes for dependent and delinquent boys and girls, or for either one or both of said sexes, as said commissioners' court may determine; to repeal all laws in conflict herewith and declaring an emergency.

Ch. 47, Mar. 21, 1921.

Utah: To amend sections 4721 to 4723 and 4727 to 4729, Compiled Laws of 1917; to repeal sections 4724 to 4726 of said laws, and to add thereto new section 4730, providing for the establishment in any school district of special schools and classes for children not receiving care, training, and education adapted to their needs or who are, or are in danger of, becoming dependent, delinquent, or neglected; providing for the transfer of children to such schools and their discharge therefrom; providing for payment of expenses thereof and for the appointment of attendance officers and clinical psychologists.

Ch. 105, Mar. 21, 1921.

Vermont: To provide a shelter home for dependent, neglected, and delinquent children committed to the board of charities and probation.

Sum of \$15,000 appropriated to provide such a home.

No. 219, Apr. 1, 1921.

Virginia: To provide for the conveyance by the industrial home school for wayward colored girls of its property, real and personal, to the State, and to provide that the State assume control, operation, and management of the same.

Ch. 75, Feb. 21, 1920.

Virginia: Concerning the Virginia home and industrial school for girls, acquired by the State under act of March 21, 1914.

To be governed by 12 directors as heretofore and for purposes as heretofore, but directors may convey all or a part of the property and invest the proceeds in a new home for said institution.

Ch. 81, Feb. 25, 1920.

Virginia: Fixing penalty for contributing to dependency, neglect, or delinquency of children under 18 years of age.

Ch. 186, Mar. 15, 1920.

Virginia: To provide for the conveyance by the negro reformatory association of Virginia of its property, real and personal, located in the county of Hanover, and to provide that the State may assume control, operation, and management of the same in accordance with the provisions of the charter of said association.

Ch. 344, Mar. 19, 1920.

West Virginia: Providing for the establishment, by vote of the people of the county, of county detention homes for delinquent truant children and for the commitment of delinquent children thereto; amending sections 37 and 44, chapter 111, Acts of 1919, regular session.

Ch. 133, Apr. 20, 1921.

West Virginia: To amend Chapter 45 of the Code, as amended by sections 172 to 175, chapter 2, Acts of 1919, relating to the West Virginia industrial home for girls, and adding thereto sections 175a to 175n, regulating the commitment of girls to said institution and the care and treatment of girls therein.

Ch. 144, May 2, 1921.

West Virginia: To prohibit children placed in the West Virginia industrial school for boys and the West Virginia industrial home for girls from working in the industries of the State without first securing permits as provided by the child labor law.

Ch. 145, Apr. 30, 1921.

West Virginia: Providing for the establishment of the State industrial home for colored girls.

Ch. 154, May 2, 1921.

West Virginia: Providing for the establishment of the State industrial school for colored boys.

Ch. 155, May 2, 1921.

Wisconsin: To amend subsection (1), section 48.20, of the statutes, relating to admission of children to the State public school.

Board of control shall admit such children under 16 years of age as shall be found dependent upon the public for support.

Ch. 430, June 27, 1921.

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