

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF EDUCATION

BULLETIN, 1917, No. 35

THE TOWNSHIP AND COMMUNITY
HIGH SCHOOL MOVEMENT
IN ILLINOIS

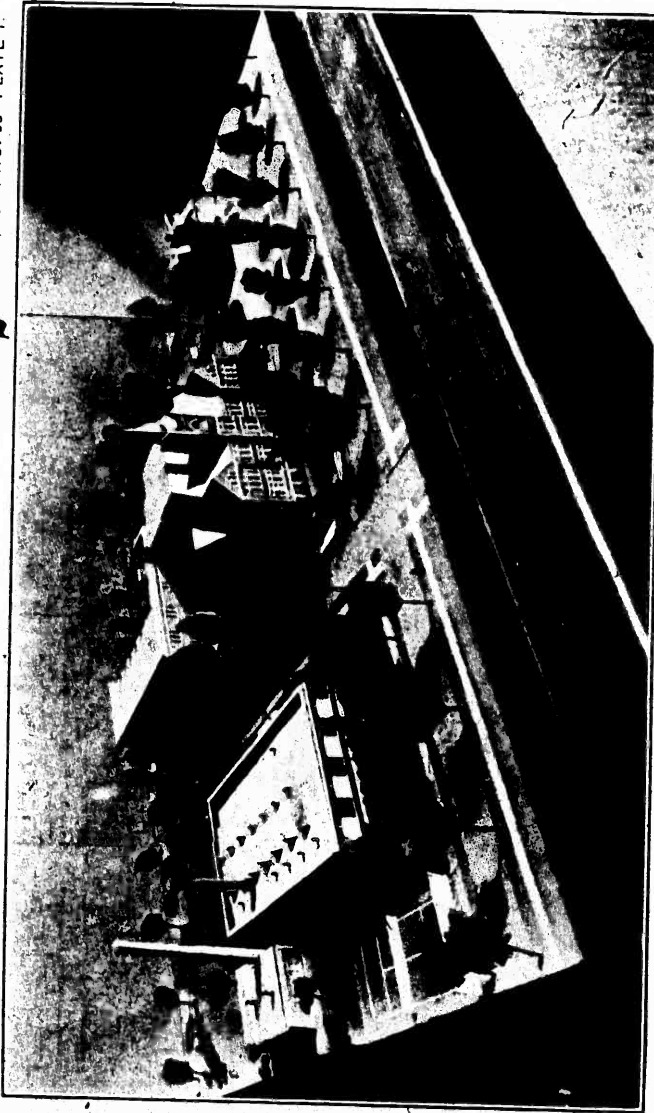
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1917

BULLETIN, 1917, NO. 35 PLATE 1.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION



MODEL OF LA SALLE-PERU TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL.

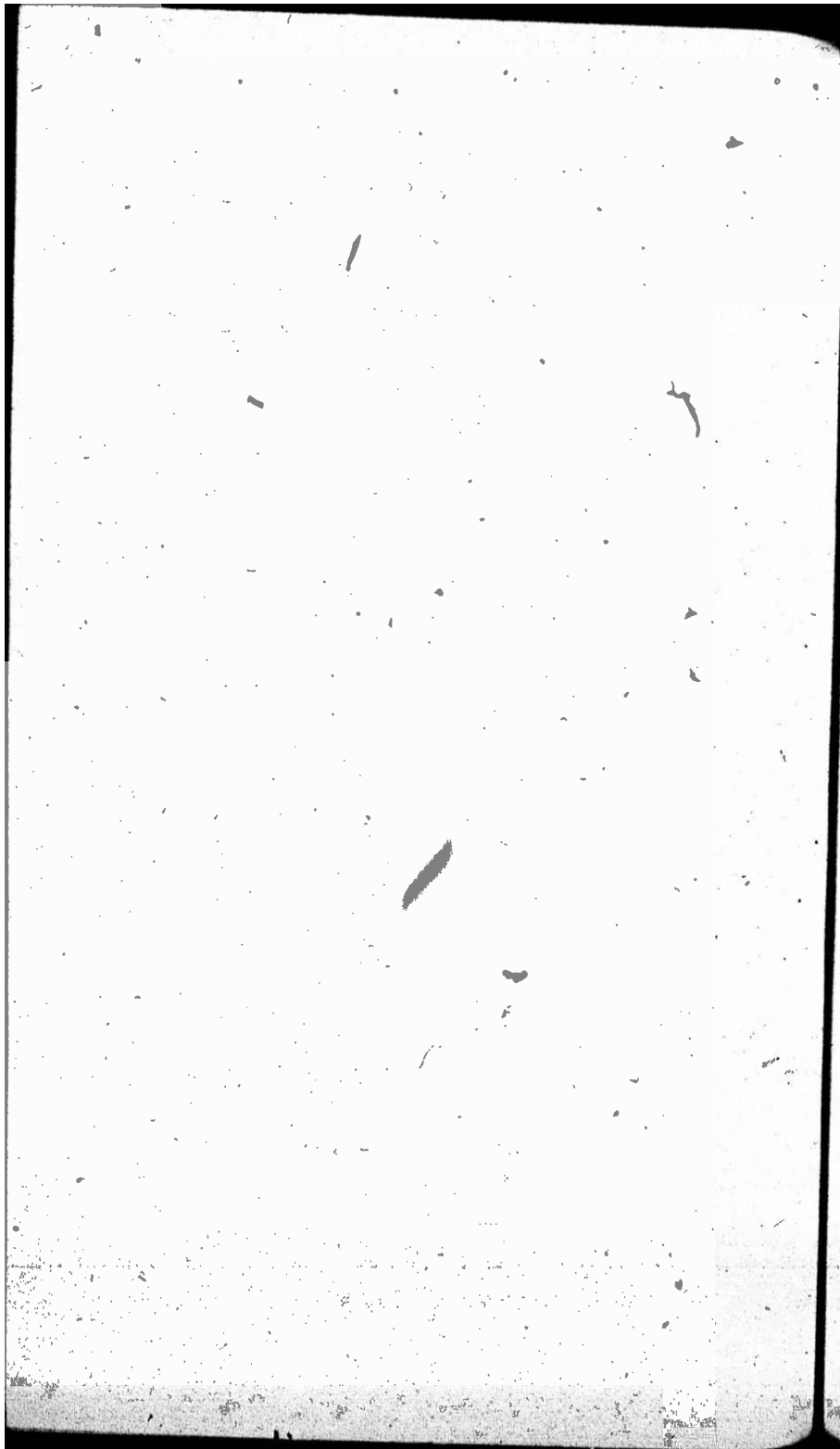
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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Washington, December 29, 1916.

SIR: The most remarkable feature in the progress of education in the United States within the past decade and a half has been the unprecedented increase of interest in secondary education, the multiplication of high schools and the large increase in the number of high-school students. Until about the beginning of this century interest in the public high school was confined almost wholly to cities and larger towns. Since that time it has extended more and more to the smaller towns, villages, and open country, until there is now free and easy access to good public high schools for a large portion of the rural population, and the tendency is toward universal high-school education for children, both urban and rural. This is a tendency which should be strengthened and encouraged in every possible way. Probably in no State has there been greater progress in the establishment of high schools than in the State of Illinois. I therefore recommend for publication as a bulletin of the Bureau of Education the account transmitted herewith of the township and community high-school movement in Illinois. This account has been prepared by Horace A. Hollister, professor of education and high-school visitor, University of Illinois.

Respectfully submitted,

P. P. CLAXTON,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

THE TOWNSHIP AND COMMUNITY HIGH SCHOOL MOVEMENT IN ILLINOIS.

I. HISTORY OF THE MOVEMENT.

In the twenty-third annual catalogue of the Princeton (Ill.) High School, published in 1890, occurs the following statement under the heading "Historical Sketch":

In the autumn of 1865 the conviction had become quite general that the schools of Princeton were not what they should be, and several meetings of interested parties were had, leading to the appointment of a committee to investigate and report what measures should be taken to improve their efficiency.

The committee decided that a high school was the required instrumentality, and it was thought that under the then existing common-school law the township trustees could form the township into one district for school purposes. The trustees made such an order, and an election was appointed for the 23d of April, 1866, at which time three directors were chosen and the present site determined upon by the votes then cast.

On the 30th of April the directors organized and on the 28th of May adopted plans for building. On the 11th of June the contract for building was made, at a cost of \$45,249, the house to be completed and ready for use June 1, 1867.

The organization of a high-school district under the common-school law was a novelty, and such doubts were expressed as to its legality that a committee was appointed to procure suitable legislative enactment to remove the uncertainty. A bill was prepared and introduced into the general assembly in January, 1867, which became a law and is the charter under which the school has since been operated.

Thus originated the first township high school in the State. The attention drawn to this school by its novelty and by its immediate and marked success led in due time to the enactment of a general law under which eight others have since been organized, two of which are in La Salle County, five in the vicinity of Chicago, and one in Christian County. • • •

For years the Princeton High School has exerted a marked and beneficent influence not only in the township in which it is located but in the county and adjacent region. Its greatest work has been in its wide effect upon the masses which have not passed through its courses, and many of whom have had no contact with it save through the medium of improved public opinion. Standing upon its record of honorable usefulness, the Princeton High School looks confidently to the future. The law under which the school has been administered is as follows:

TOWNSHIP AND COMMUNITY HIGH SCHOOLS.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PRINCETON HIGH-SCHOOL DISTRICT.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the general assembly.* That all the territory now included within the boundaries of the township of Princeton, in the county of Bureau and State of Illinois, together with such territory as may be hereafter added thereto, be, and is hereby, established a common high-school district, to be known as the "Princeton High-School District."

SEC. 2. The government, care, and superintendence of the public high schools within said district, and of the funds and estate, both real and personal, belonging to, and which may be hereafter acquired by or conveyed to said district, shall be vested in a board of education of said high-school district.

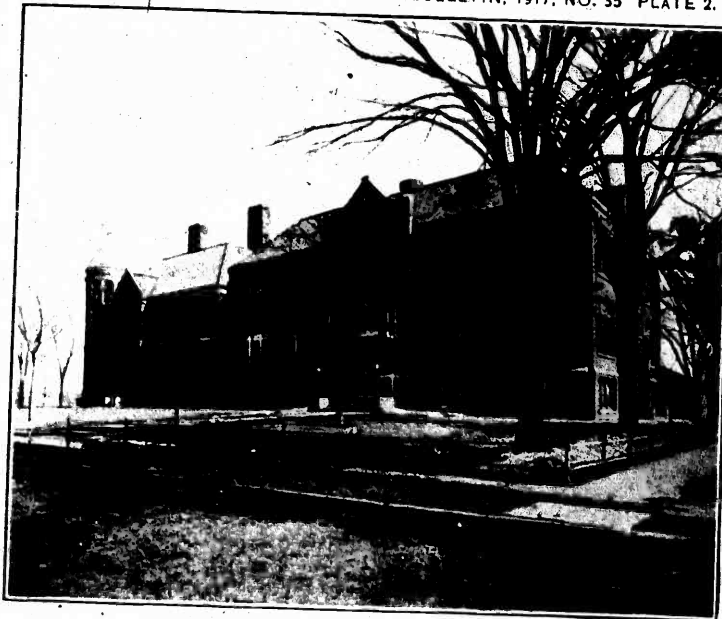
SEC. 3. The following-named persons, to wit, John H. Bryant, Flavel Bascom, Jacob Critzman, Mathew Trimble, and George O. Ide, shall compose the first board of education of said high-school district until their successors are duly elected and qualified as hereinafter provided. It shall be the duty of said persons, or a majority of them, to assemble within 60 days after the passage of this act at the courthouse in said Bureau County and organize as such board of education by electing one of their number president and one as clerk of said board. They shall appoint a treasurer of said high-school district, and shall have all the powers, and be governed in all other respects by the provisions of this act, so far as the same may be applicable. The said persons, or a majority of them, shall have power to fill vacancies in their number occasioned by declination, disqualification, resignation, death, or removal from said high-school district.

SEC. 4. The persons composing said board of education provided for in the third section of this act shall hold their office as follows: Two of them until the first Tuesday of June, 1868, two until the first Tuesday of June, 1869, and the fifth until the first Tuesday of June, 1870. The respective terms of office of the members of said board appointed and provided for as aforesaid shall be determined by them at their first meeting by casting lots.

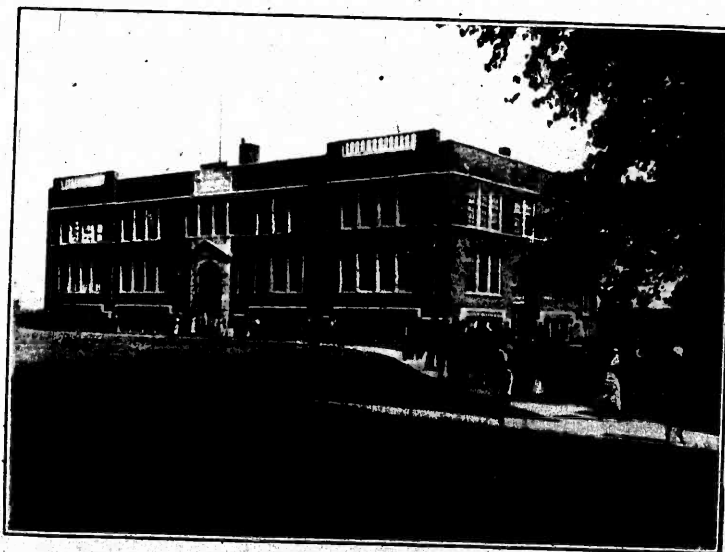
SEC. 5. On the first Tuesday of June, 1868, and on the first Tuesday of June annually thereafter an election shall be held to elect successor to those members whose terms of office are then expiring and to fill all vacancies, if any, occurring in said board during the preceding year. The persons elected at such annual elections shall hold their offices for three years, or until the expiration of the unfinished terms which they have been elected to fill, as the case may be.

SEC. 6. The said board of education, or the remaining members thereof, shall have power to fill, until the ensuing annual election in said high-school district, all vacancies in said board occasioned by death, resignation, disqualification, failure to elect, or removal from said district, and to fill by appointment vacancies among the officers of said board occasioned by any of the causes aforesaid. The members of said board and the treasurer appointed by them shall, previous to entering upon their official duties, take an oath, in addition to those prescribed by the constitution of this State, faithfully and impartially to discharge the duties of their respective offices to the best of their abilities.

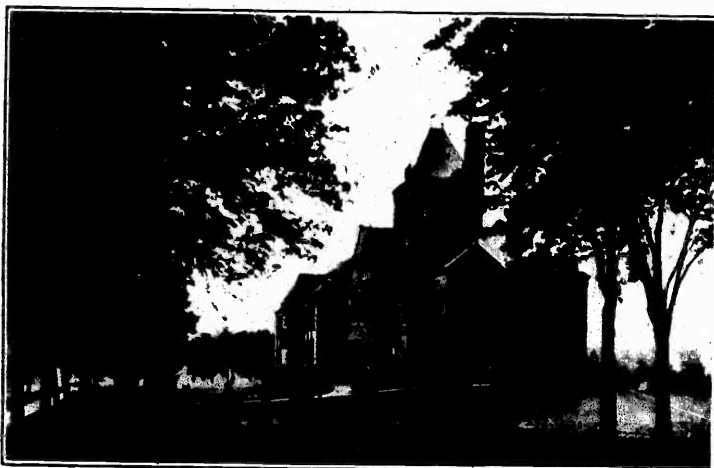
SEC. 7. Notice of such annual elections shall be given by the clerk of said board by posting written or printed notices of the time, places, and objects of such elections in three of the most public places in said district at least 10 days before such elections are held, and also by publishing a similar notice in some newspaper published in said district by one insertion at least one week previous to the day of election. Said elections shall be held at the usual place for holding general elections in said township, and shall be by ballot. The



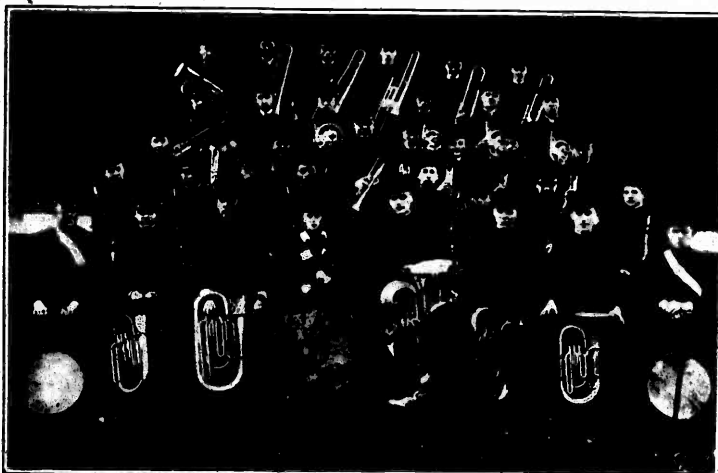
A. TAYLORVILLE TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL.



B. FAIRBURY TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL.



A. LA GRANGE TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL.



B. LA GRANGE TOWNSHIP HIGH-SCHOOL BAND.

president of said board and two members thereof, to be selected by said board, shall be judges, and the clerk of said board clerk of such elections; but if any of said officers shall fail to attend or refuse to act the electors assembled shall viva voce choose three judges and a clerk of the election. A poll book shall be kept by the clerk, registering the names of the voters, and the persons receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected. In case of a tie in any election the judges of election shall decide the same by casting lots on the day of election. Elections shall be opened at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. and closed at the hour of 5 o'clock p. m. The judges and clerk shall certify to the board of education the names of the persons so elected members of said board, the term for which they were elected, and the number of votes each person voted for received, and shall return their certificate and said poll book to the said board within 10 days after such election.

Sec. 8. Said board of education is hereby created a body corporate and politic, by the name of the "Board of Education of the Princeton High School District," and by that name may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, in all courts and places, contract and be contracted with, and have perpetual succession and a common seal, and the same may alter or change at pleasure. Said board may exercise, in the furtherance of the objects contemplated by this act, all the powers conferred on school trustees of townships or boards of directors of school districts by any law now in force or that may be hereafter enacted. Said board shall have power to receive and hold in any said corporate name all real and personal property that may be conveyed, given, or devised to it for said district, and in the said corporate name to dispose of and convey the same for the benefit of said district. All conveyances of real estate made by said board shall be executed and acknowledged by the president of said board and attested by the corporate seal and by the signature of the clerk: *Provided*, That all such conveyances shall be authorized by a resolution of said board: *And provided further*, That all sales and conveyances of schoolhouses, buildings, and grounds appurtenant thereto shall be first determined by a majority of the votes cast by the electors of said district upon the submission by said board of the question of such sale at an annual election, due notice having been first given as provided in section 7 of this act.

Sec. 9. Said board of education shall have the following additional powers:

First. It shall have power to establish, maintain, and regulate a high school, with the necessary departments, within said district.

Second. To prescribe by regulations the qualifications for admission into said high school and its respective departments of persons residing in said district; free of charge for tuition therein, and also to provide for the admission into the same of persons residing without said district, upon such terms and payment for tuition as said board shall regulate.

Third. To have the custody and control of all high-school property in said district.

Fourth. To erect, hire, or purchase buildings suitable for the purposes of such high school and its necessary departments.

Fifth. To buy or lease sites for such high school and its departments, with its necessary grounds.

Sixth. To purchase, lease, control, adorn, and improve playgrounds or parks adjacent to such high school or its necessary departments.

Seventh. To furnish said high school and its departments with necessary fixtures, furniture, books, apparatus, and libraries, and to provide for the proper care, protection; and maintenance of the same.

Eighth. To employ teachers, determine their duties, and fix the compensation to be allowed them from time to time; and at any regular or special meeting, all the members of said board being present at such special meeting, to dismiss such teachers or any of them for gross immorality, incompetency, or other adequate cause.

Ninth. To direct what studies and branches of learning shall be taught and what textbooks shall be used in said high school and its several departments.

Tenth. To establish departments or different grades in said high school and to make all necessary rules and regulations for the admission and advancement of applicants and pupils and for the government of said high school and its departments; to suspend or expel pupils guilty of refractory, disobedient, or immoral conduct, or possessed of any infectious or contagious disease.

Eleventh. To appoint agents and servants to execute any matter conducive to the interests of said high-school district consistent with this act, and for their services to pay them such reasonable compensation as said board shall fix.

Twelfth. For the purpose of building a high school and other school buildings and additions thereto for the use of said high-school district and of repairing and improving the same and purchasing real estate for such buildings, libraries, apparatus, and other objects contemplated by this act, or of paying indebtedness contracted therefor, it shall be lawful for said board to borrow money at a rate of interest not exceeding 10 per cent per annum and to issue bonds therefor in sums of not less than \$100, which bonds shall be signed by the president and attested by the clerk and seal of said board.

Sec. 10. Said board of education shall have full power, and it shall be its duty, to determine the amount of money needed to maintain said high school and its departments, and to pay all expenses of said district, of every description, for each school year, and to determine the amount of money needed at any time for the purposes of purchasing, leasing, or improving grounds for said high school objects, or of purchasing, leasing, building, finishing, repairing, improving, or extending their said schoolhouses, or of procuring furniture, libraries, and apparatus, or of paying the indebtedness of said high-school district. Said board shall have full power and authority to levy taxes upon all the taxable real and personal property in said district, for the purpose of raising said amounts so determined by it. Said board shall designate the amount of money required for the maintenance and expenses of said high school and its departments for each school year, as aforesaid, "school tax"; and the amount required for any of the other purposes specified in this section, said board shall designate "schoolhouse tax." It shall be the duty of said board to ascertain, at any meeting prior to the second Monday of September, annually, the rate per cent upon the assessment of real and personal property in said high-school district for State and other purposes for that year, needed to be levied to raise the amount of "school tax" determined upon, and what rate per cent upon the same will be needed to raise the amount of "schoolhouse tax" determined upon; which rate or rates shall be certified by the president and attested by the clerk of said board, and returned to the clerk of the county court of said Bureau County on or before the second Monday of September, annually. The certificate or certificates so made may be in the following form, as near as may be: "The board of education of the Princeton high-school district requires the rate of ---- per cent on the dollar to be levied on the taxable property of said district, for the year ----, for the purpose of school tax (or schoolhouse tax, as the case may be). Dated this ---- day of ---- 18--. A. B., president. Attest: C. D., clerk." It shall be the duty of the clerk

of said county court to extend the tax or taxes so certified to him in one column, under the name of "high-school tax," according to said rate or rates upon the book for that year of the collector of taxes for the territory embraced in said high-school district; and the said taxes shall be collected as other taxes are or may be, and, when collected, shall be paid over, on demand, to the treasurer of said district. The said county clerk and collector shall receive for their services the same compensation as now is or may be provided for extending and collecting district school taxes. It is, however, provided that the rate to be levied in any one year for school tax shall not exceed 3 per cent on the assessed valuation of the taxable property of the said district, and that the rate to be levied in any one year for schoolhouse tax shall not exceed 5 per cent on said valuation.

Sec. 11. Said board of education shall hold regular meetings once in each month at such time and place as shall be designated by the rules of said board. Said board shall make, from time to time, all needful rules and regulations for its own government and that of all officers, teachers, and agents elected or appointed by said board, and for the custody, control, care, and management of the school's funds and property belonging at any time to said district.

Sec. 12. Said board shall, annually, at its stated meeting in July, elect a president and a clerk, both of whom shall be members of said board, and who shall hold their offices for one year. Said board shall also, at said meeting, appoint a treasurer of said high-school district, who shall not be a member of said board, and who shall hold his office during the pleasure of said board. The president shall preside at all meetings and perform all other duties required by the rules of said board. The clerk shall record the proceedings of all meetings, the result of all elections held under this act, and the rules and regulations of said board. The said record shall be signed by the president and attested by the clerk; and the same, or certified copies thereof, under the hand of said clerk and the seal of said board, shall be prima facie evidence of the proceedings of said board in all courts and places. Said board may adjourn from time to time, and the president, or any two members thereof, may call special meetings, at such times and in such manner as the rules of said board shall provide. Three members of said board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. In the absence of the president or clerk, the board may appoint a president or clerk pro tem.

Sec. 13. Said board of education may make such rules concerning the duties of the treasurer and the disposition of the funds and other property in his custody as are not inconsistent with this act.

Sec. 14. The treasurer of said high-school district shall execute, within 10 days from his appointment, a bond, with two or more good and sufficient securities, to be approved by said board, which bond shall be filed and recorded by the clerk, shall be made payable to said board in a penalty to be fixed by said board, and conditioned that he will safely keep, and, from time to time pay over, upon the order of said board, all moneys and effects which shall come into his hands or under his control as such treasurer, and will deliver over to his successor in office all books, papers, securities, property, and moneys remaining in his hands, and belonging to said district, and will faithfully discharge the duties of his office according to law and the rules made by said board from time to time. It shall be the duty of said treasurer to receive and keep all moneys due and payable to said district. He shall keep an accurate account of all moneys received and paid out by him, in a record to be kept for that purpose, and shall pay out no moneys or other effects excepting on the order

of said board. He shall retain vouchers for all moneys so paid out, and shall receive upon all moneys paid out on such orders a fee, to be fixed by said board, not exceeding 2 per cent. He shall settle his accounts with said board at the August meeting in each year, and shall produce his books and papers to said board whenever required so to do. All orders on said treasurer shall state for what purpose issued, shall be signed by the president, and registered and attested by the clerk of said board.

Sec. 15. No person shall be eligible to serve as a member of said board, or to vote at any election provided for in this act, or to act as judge or clerk of such election, unless he shall be a resident of said district and have the qualifications of an elector at township elections.

Sec. 16. The said board of education is hereby made the successors in office of the directors of the high-school district organized in the said township of Princeton, and known by the name of "The High School District of Princeton," which said last-named district is hereby merged in the high-school district created by this act. All high-school buildings, property, and real estate belonging to said high-school district of Princeton are hereby conveyed to and vested in said board of education and its successors in office, in fee simple, for the purposes contemplated by this act. It is hereby made the duty of the trustees of schools of said township to execute and deliver to said board of education all conveyances requisite to perfect, in said board of education, the title to all real estate now held in trust by said trustees for the said high-school district of Princeton.

Sec. 17. The said board of education shall have power, and it is hereby directed, to ratify, assume, and carry out all contracts made and entered into by said directors, on behalf of said district for building and other school objects, and, for the purpose of executing such contracts, shall levy taxes and issue bonds as provided in this act.

Sec. 18. Nothing in this act shall be construed as affecting the present organization of the common-school districts in said township, or the control and conduct of the same under the general laws of this State.

Sec. 19. This act shall be deemed a public act, and shall be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, February 5, 1867.

The first graduating class (1870) of the school organized under this special charter had a membership of 15. During the 49 years ending June, 1916, there have passed out of the school 1,065 graduates.

As already noted, the Princeton charter was, in substance, enacted into a general statute in 1872, when a general revision of the school laws of Illinois was made. An amendment enacted in 1879 provided a means of discontinuing high-school districts of this type by vote of the people. Other minor amendments were enacted in 1891, 1897, and 1901, respectively.

A special commission in 1909 recodified the laws governing schools and their establishment. There is nothing to indicate, however, that much serious thought was, at that time, given to the township high-school law. As a result of this codification and the previous amendments, the law now reads as follows:

TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOLS.

85. Upon petition of 50 or more legal voters of any school township, filed with the treasurer at least 15 days preceding the regular election of trustees, it shall be the duty of the treasurer to give notice of an election to be held at the next regular election of trustees for the purpose of voting "for" or "against" the proposition to establish a township high school. Notices of such election shall be posted in at least 10 of the most public places throughout the township for at least 10 days before the day of such regular election and may be in the following form:

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the _____ day of April, 1____, an election will be held at _____ for the purpose of voting "for" or "against" the proposition to establish a township high school for the benefit of township number _____, range number _____. The polls will be opened at _____ o'clock _____ m., and closed at _____ o'clock _____ m.

A _____ B _____
Township Treasurer.

The ballots of such election shall be canvassed as in other elections, and may have thereon the name of the person or persons whom the voter desires for trustee or trustees of schools.

86. If a majority of the votes cast shall be in favor of establishing a township high school, it shall be the duty of the trustees of schools to call a special election on any Saturday within 60 days, for the purpose of electing a township high-school board of education, to consist of five members, notice of which election shall be given for the same time and in the same manner as provided in the election of trustees of schools. The members elected shall determine by lot, at their first meeting, the length of term each is to serve. Two of the members shall serve for one year, two for two years, and one for three years from the second Saturday of April next preceding their election. At the expiration of the term of office of any member or members, a successor or successors shall be elected, each of whom shall serve for three years, which subsequent election shall be held on the same day and in the same manner as the election of trustees of schools. In case of a vacancy, the board shall call an election without delay, to be held on any Saturday. Within 10 days after this election the members of the township high-school board of education shall meet and organize by electing one of their number president, and by electing a secretary. It shall be the duty of such high-school board of education to establish, at some central point most convenient to a majority of the pupils of the township, a high school for the education of the more advanced pupils.

87. Two or more adjoining townships, or two or more adjoining districts, whether in the same or different townships, may, upon petition of at least 50 legal voters in each of the townships or school districts, or if a school district contains fewer than 150 voters, then by at least one-third of the legal voters of such district, and upon an affirmative vote in each of such townships or districts, at an election held pursuant to the provisions of section 85 of this act, establish and maintain in the manner provided for township high schools, a high school for the benefit of the inhabitants of the territory described in such petition.

¹ The numbers are section numbers of the General School Law.

88. The inhabitants of any territory composed of parts of adjoining townships, who are now maintaining a high school and who have elected a board of education, may create such territory into a high-school district by a petition signed by 50 legal voters of such district and an affirmative vote in such district, and may elect a board of education therefor, as in other high-school districts. When part of a township has been included in a high-school district pursuant to any of the provisions of this act, the remainder of such township not included in any high-school district, shall constitute a township for high-school purposes.

89. Any school district having a population of 2,000 inhabitants or more may, in the manner herein provided for establishing and maintaining a township high school, establish and maintain a high school for the benefit of the inhabitants of such school district, and elect a board of education therefor with the same powers conferred on township high-school boards of education. The territory of such district when so organized for high-school purposes shall constitute a high-school district for high-school purposes distinct and separate from the common-school district having the same boundaries, and the high-school board of education of such high-school district shall have the same power to levy taxes and establish and maintain high schools as township high-school boards of education organized under this act possess, and such taxes shall be in addition to the taxes authorized to be levied by section 180 of this act. All school districts which have heretofore organized under this section, elected a high-school board of education, and are maintaining a high school, shall be regarded as high-school districts distinct and separate from the common-school district having the same boundaries, shall have the same power of taxation as township high-school boards of education organized under this act. A township or part of a township in which there is no township high school may be annexed to an adjacent high-school district organized under this section in the same manner as near as may be as is provided in sections 94, 95, and 96 of this act for the annexation of territory to a township in which a high school has been established.

90. When any city in this State having a population of not less than 1,000 and not exceeding 100,000 inhabitants, lies within two or more townships that township in which a majority of the inhabitants of the city reside shall, with the city, constitute under this act a school township for high-school purposes.

91. For the purpose of building schoolhouses, supporting the school, and paying other necessary expenses the territory for the benefit of which a high school is established under any of the provisions of this act shall be regarded as a school district, and the board of education thereof shall in all respects have the power and discharge the duties of school directors for such district.

92. When any district desires to discontinue the high school, the treasurer, upon petition of a majority of the legal voters of the district, filed at least 15 days preceding the regular election of trustees of schools with the treasurer of such district, shall give notice of an election to be held on the day of the regular election of trustees for the purpose of voting "for" or "against" the proposition to discontinue the township high school, which notice shall be given in the same manner and for the same length of time, and in substantially the same form, as the notice provided for in section 85 of this act. The ballots for such election shall be canvassed in the manner provided for in section 85 of this act. If a majority of the votes cast at such election shall be in favor of discontinuing the high school, the trustees of schools shall surrender the assets of the high school to the district fund of the township or townships interested in proportion of the assessed valuation of the townships or parts of townships comprising such district.

93. When any township in any county under township organization shall contain two political towns divided by a navigable stream, as recognized by the United States, each of which shall contain a city of not less than 1,000 nor more than 100,000 inhabitants, each town shall constitute a township under this act for high-school purposes.

94. A township or part of a township in which there is no township high school may be annexed, in the manner hereinafter provided, to an adjacent township in which a township high school has been established. Upon petition of 5 per cent of the legal voters of the territory to be annexed, and of the township to which annexation is desired, filed with the treasurers of the respective townships at least 15 days preceding the regular election of trustees of schools, the respective treasurers shall give notice to the voters concerned that an election for or against annexing the township or part of a township, as the case may be, will be held at the next regular election of trustees of schools in each township by posting notices of such election in at least 10 of the most public places in the territory to be annexed, and in the adjacent township, at least 10 days before the date of such regular election. Such notice may be in the following form, to wit:

HIGH-SCHOOL ANNEXATION.

Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the _____ day of April, 19____, an election will be held at _____ for the purpose of voting "for" or "against" the proposition to annex for township high-school purposes the following territory, to wit (here insert the number and range of the township when the whole township is to be annexed, or when part of said township is to be annexed insert the said part of said township), to township No. _____, range No. _____ (township having an established high school).

The polls will be opened at _____ o'clock _____ m. and closed at _____ o'clock _____ m.

A _____ B _____,
Treasurers.

When less than the whole of a township is to be annexed only the voters in the territory to be annexed shall have the right to vote, and the trustees of schools shall provide a voting place for that territory and the judges and clerks of such election.

95. If petitions request the township treasurers, respectively, to submit said question at a special election, it shall be the duty of the township treasurers to call the respective elections, as provided in the foregoing sections, for some day and hour not exceeding 30 days from the date of the filing of the petition; and to give at least 10 days' notice of the election, in which event the polls of the election shall be open in at least two polling places and for at least four consecutive hours, and the polling places in the respective townships shall be designated and fixed by the treasurers respectively. If a majority of the votes cast in the township having an established high school, and a majority of the votes cast in the territory to be annexed shall be in favor of the proposition, the township or territory, as the case may be, shall be and become so annexed, and the property in such township or territory shall thereafter be subject to taxation for the support and maintenance of the township high school, including the payment of any bonded indebtedness of such township high school, and interest thereon, thereafter falling due, as fully and to the same extent as is provided by law for the levying of taxes upon property for the support and maintenance of township high schools. The taxes collected from such township or territory annexed for the support and maintenance of a township

high school shall be paid by the officer collecting the same to the township treasurer of the township having the established high school.

96. Such election shall be held in the manner provided by law for the holding of elections for township trustees of schools, and the ballots of such election shall be canvassed, and the returns thereof made as in other school elections. If a majority of the votes cast shall be in favor of the proposition, it shall be the duty of the township treasurer of the township which is annexed, or part thereof, as the case may be, to file a certificate with the county clerk of the county in which such township is located, or if such township is situated in more than one county, with the respective clerks of such counties, certifying to the territory so annexed and giving a description thereof.

The provisions of this law were not, however, of a character to lead readily to the establishment of a very large number of high-school districts. The school township does not necessarily lie evenly, as to distances, about a controlling district or center, nor do its physical features always make feasible the organization, for school purposes, of so large a unit.

As was to have been expected, therefore, the movement proceeded very slowly for the first 40 years, or, more accurately, up to and including 1910. Taken by decades, the number of schools organized was as follows:

1872-1882	3
1882-1892	5
1892-1902	14
1902-1911 (9 years)	35
Total	57

From 1911 to September 30, 1916, inclusive, there have been organized a total of 190 schools, not counting those which failed on account of technical errors in election.

This rapid increase was made possible by the enactment of the 1911 law, which provided for the organization of contiguous and compact territory, regardless of township or county lines, into new administrative units for high-school purposes. Thus it appears that what was really needed was a more rational law under which to organize a larger community naturally centering about a controlling district in the shape of a village, town, or city.

The 1911 law reads as follows:

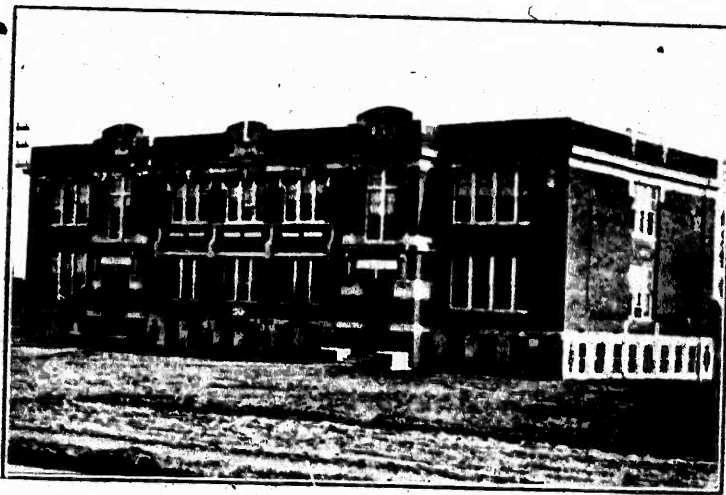
AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE ORGANIZATION OF HIGH-SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That any school township that contains a school district having a population of 1,000 or more and not exceeding 100,000 inhabitants, whether operating under the general school law or governed by virtue of a special act, may be organized into a high-school district by submitting the proposition to a vote of the people at a general or special election.

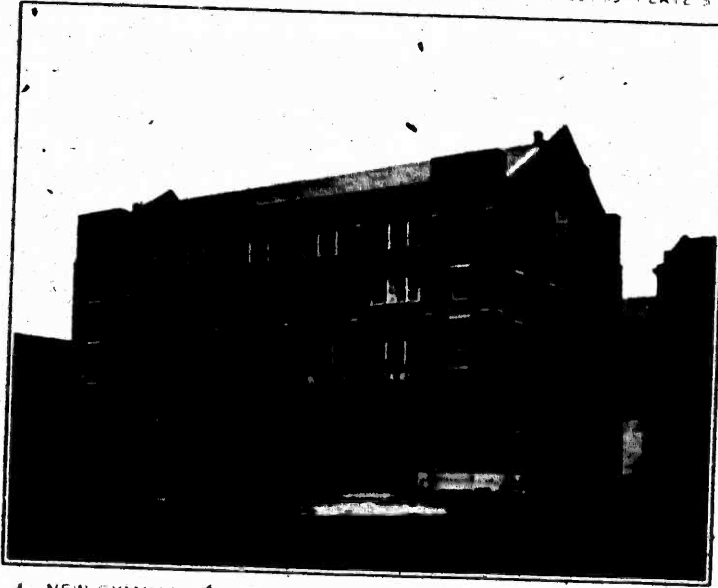
2. Upon receipt of a petition signed by 50 or more legal voters the county superintendent of schools of the county in which the township or the greater



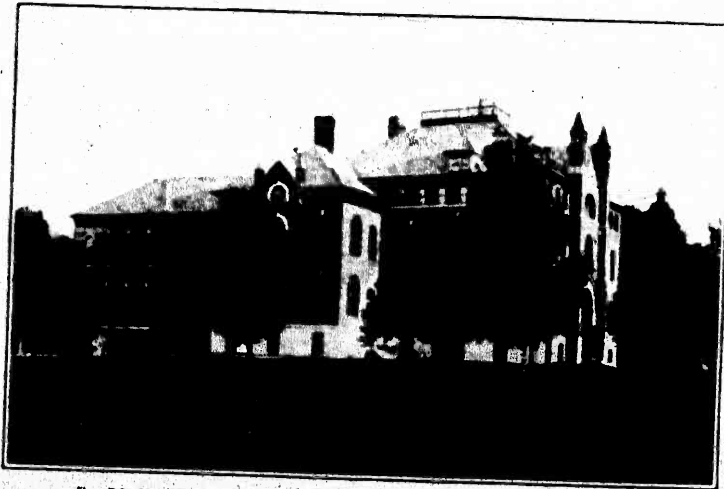
I. EAST LYNN TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL.



II. GEORGETOWN TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL.



A. NEW GYMNASIUM BUILDING, DEERFIELD (HIGHLAND PARK) TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL.



B. PRINCETON TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL, BUREAU COUNTY.

part of the territory described in the petition is situated, shall forthwith order an election to be held for the purpose of voting "for" or "against" the proposition to establish a township high school, by posting notices for at least 10 days in 10 of the most public places throughout the township or territory, which notices may be substantially as follows:

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given that on — the — day of —, 1—, an election will be held at — for the purpose of voting "for" or "against" the proposition to establish a township high school for the benefit of the inhabitants of township (or territory) —. The polls will be opened at — o'clock — m., and closed at — o'clock — m.

A — B —.

County Superintendent.

In townships divided equally by county lines, the elections shall be in charge of the superintendent of schools of the county in which the sixteenth section is situated.

3. The elections required by this act shall be conducted by the trustees of schools, boards of education, or boards of directors designated by the county superintendent of schools, to whom all returns shall be made within five days. The ballot shall be in substantially the following form, to wit:

For the establishment of a township high school.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Against the establishment of a township high school.....	<input type="checkbox"/>

The voter shall make an X or cross mark in the square following and opposite the proposition favored, and the ballot shall be so counted.

4. If a majority of the votes cast shall be in favor of establishing a township high school, the county superintendent of schools shall forthwith order an election to be held within 30 days, for the purpose of selecting a township high-school board of education to consist of a president and six members, by posting notices for at least 10 days in 10 of the most public places throughout the township or territory, which notices may be substantially as follows:

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given that on — the — day of — an election will be held at — for the purpose of electing a township high-school board of education, to consist of a president and six members. The polls will be opened at — o'clock — m., and closed at — o'clock — m.

A — B —.

County Superintendent.

Two of the members shall be elected for one year, two for two years, and two for three years, and each year thereafter two members shall be elected to serve for three years. The president shall be elected annually. All subsequent elections shall be held on the second Saturday of April, annually.

5. For the purpose of supporting a high school, the township or territory for the benefit of which a high school is established under the provisions of this

act shall be regarded as a school district, and the board of education thereof shall, in all respects, have the powers and discharge the duties of boards of education elected under the general school law.

6. The inhabitants of any contiguous and compact territory, whether in the same or different townships, upon a petition signed by at least 50 legal voters and an affirmative vote in such territory, may establish, in the manner provided by this act, a township high school for the benefit of the inhabitants of the territory described in the petition.

7. A school district or any part thereof adjoining a high-school district organized pursuant to this act may be annexed to such high-school district and become a part thereof by a concurrent resolution adopted by the boards in each district. Before the resolution shall take effect, however, the proposition shall be submitted, under the provisions of this act, to a vote of the people of the territory desiring annexation, and a majority of the votes cast shall be required in order to adopt such resolution.

Approved, June 6, 1911.¹

By an act approved June 26, 1915, section 8 was added, to read as follows:

Sec. 8. When any entire high-school district desires to discontinue the township high school the county superintendent, upon the receipt of a petition signed by a majority of the legal voters of the said district shall forthwith order an election to be held in the manner provided by this act for the purpose of voting "for" or "against" the proposition to discontinue the township high school. If two-thirds of the ballots cast at the election shall be in favor of discontinuing the township high school, the county superintendent shall direct the high-school board of education to discharge all outstanding obligations and to distribute the remainder of the assets of the high-school district to the underlying districts and parts of districts in proportion to the assessed valuation of all the property of such districts and parts of districts: *Provided*, That an election to discontinue the township high school shall not be called within the period of two years from the establishment of such township high school, nor within a period of two years following any such election called to discontinue the township high school. When a township high school shall be discontinued by an order of any court of competent jurisdiction the assets of the high-school district shall be distributed in the manner provided by this section.

This law is seen to differ from the original township law in that the administration of steps in organization is put into the hands of the county superintendent of schools. It is no longer a township law, correctly speaking, but a union district or community high-school law.

The act evidently provides for two different types of districts. The first has for its nucleus a township containing an organized district in a city under the definition of Illinois law. The second, under section 6, permits the organization of any "contiguous and compact territory" into a district for high-school purposes.

¹ By a decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois rendered at its October, 1916, session the law of 1911 as given above was declared unconstitutional. This decision affected nearly 200 organized districts. In an addendum by the court it was stated that these districts, where organized and in operation, might presumably be considered as de facto districts.

THE NEW HIGH-SCHOOL LAW OF 1917.

Fortunately the State legislature has this year passed a new law for community high schools as an amendment to the general school law which is, in many ways, superior to the law of 1911. This new law not only provides for the organization of high-school districts but also creates a district for the purpose of paying high-school tuition. This tuition-paying district includes all the non-high-school territory of a county. The law also provides for an ex officio county board whose function is to readjust high-school district boundaries.

Following is the text of the new law:

AN ACT To amend sections 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, and 96 of an act entitled "An act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved and in force June 12, 1909, as subsequently amended, and to repeal conflicting statutes.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the general assembly:* That sections 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, and 96 of an act entitled "An act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved and in force June 12, 1909, as subsequently amended, be amended so that said sections shall read as follows:

"Sec. 88. The inhabitants of any territory composed of parts of adjoining townships or of a congressional township and parts of one or more adjoining townships may create such territory into a high-school district by a petition signed by at least 50 legal voters and an affirmative vote in such territory, and may elect a board of education therefor, as in other high-school districts. When part of a township has been included in any high-school district pursuant to any of the provisions of this act, the remainder of such township, not included in any high-school district, shall constitute a township for high-school purposes.

"When any city in this State having a population of not less than 1,000 and not exceeding 100,000 inhabitants lies within two or more townships, that township in which a majority of the inhabitants of the city reside shall, with the city, constitute under this act a school township for high-school purposes.

"When any township in any county under township organization shall contain two political towns, divided by an unbridged navigable stream as recognized by the United States, each of which shall contain a city of not less than 1,000 nor more than 100,000 inhabitants, each town shall constitute a township under this act for high-school purposes.

"Sec. 89. Upon the receipt of a petition signed by 50 or more legal voters residing in any compact and contiguous territory described in said petition, whether in the same or different townships, the county superintendent of schools of the county in which the territory or the greater part thereof described in the petition is situated shall order an election to be held for the purpose of voting 'for' or 'against' the proposition to establish a community high school, by posting notices for at least 10 days in 10 of the most public places throughout the territory described in the petition, which notices may be substantially in the following form:

"NOTICE OF ELECTION.

"Notice is hereby given that on _____ the _____ day of _____, 19____, an election will be held at _____ for the purpose of voting for or against the proposition to establish a community high school for the benefit of the inhabit-

ants of the following described territory: ———. The polls to be opened at
 ——— o'clock — m. and closed at ——— o'clock — m.

"A ——— B ———"

"County Superintendent."

"Said community high-school district shall be formed, as far as practicable, about a community center, and have sufficient territory, assessed valuation, and prospective high-school pupils to form a satisfactory and efficient high school, and it shall be the duty of the county superintendent of schools before calling the election to consider the form, size, and assessed valuation of the proposed high-school district and the number of prospective high-school pupils in the same, and if in his judgment the proposed district does not meet the requirements heretofore specified in this section he may refer the petition back to the petitioners with recommendations as to changes before he calls the election, or he may deny the prayer of the petition: *Provided, however*, That in forming these high-school districts, existing school districts shall not be divided by high-school district boundaries, except where, in the judgment of the county superintendent of schools of the county in which the larger part of the proposed high-school district lies, it is necessary in order to make a compact and satisfactory high-school district.

"If a majority of the votes cast at said election shall be in favor of establishing a community high school, the county superintendent shall forthwith order an election to be held within 30 days for the purpose of electing a community high-school board of education to consist of five members. The members elected shall determine by lot at the first meeting the length of term each is to serve. Two of the members shall serve for one year, two for two years, and one for three years, from the third Saturday of April next preceding their election. At the expiration of the term of office of any member or members the successor or successors shall be elected, each of whom shall serve for three years, which subsequent election shall be held on the third Saturday in April. The manner of holding elections shall be governed by sections 128 and 126a of the general school law. In case of a vacancy the remaining members shall fill said vacancy by appointment until the next regular election. Within 10 days after their election the members of the community high-school board of education shall meet and organize by electing one of their number president and by electing a secretary. It shall be the duty of such board of education to establish at some central point most convenient to a majority of the pupils of the district a community high school providing for four years of high-school work: *Provided however*, That if a majority of the votes cast at said election shall be against the establishment of a community high school there shall not be another election held for a like purpose for a period of one year. The expense of all elections called by the county superintendent of schools under the provisions of this act shall be paid by the county.

"Sec. 90. An ex officio board composed of the county superintendent of schools, the county judge, and county clerk may in its discretion change the boundaries of any township or community high-school districts so as—

"First. To detach territory from one high-school district and add the same to another high-school district when petitioned by two-thirds of the legal voters residing within the territory described in the petition asking that said territory be detached from one high-school district and added to an adjacent high-school district, or when petitioned by a majority of the legal voters of each high-school district.

"Second. To create a community high-school district from territory belonging to one or more high-school districts when petitioned by two-thirds of the

legal voters residing within the territory described in the petition asking that such territory be created into a new community high-school district.

"Third. To detach territory from a high-school district and add the same to a nonhigh-school district when petitioned by two-thirds of the legal voters residing within such territory.

"Fourth. To annex territory not within a high-school district to a high-school district upon petition of two-thirds of the legal voters residing within such territory.

"Fifth. To create a community high-school district from territory belonging to one or more high-school districts, together with territory from a nonhigh-school district when petitioned by a majority of the legal voters residing within each of respective districts and nonhigh-school territory above described.

"If the districts involved in the change of boundaries lie in two or more counties the change may be made by the concurrent action of the ex officio boards of said counties.

"In all cases involving the change of boundary of high-school districts an appeal may be taken to the superintendent of public instruction, and the superintendent of public instruction, on appeal, shall have authority to order a change in boundaries of all abnormal high-school districts with a view of making each high-school district consist of compact and contiguous territory comparatively easy of access to all the pupils of the district and to the end that justice shall be done.

"The ex officio board vested with power to change the boundaries of any township or community high-school district shall, after the filing of any petition as provided above, give thirty days' public notice, by posting in at least five public places in each district whose boundaries are to be affected, of a public hearing upon such petition, and at such hearing the ex officio board shall hear objections, if any, against such proposed change.

"Within ten days after a high-school district has been established under the provisions of this act or after any change is made in the boundaries of any district or districts the county superintendent of schools shall make and file with the county clerk a map of the high-school district or districts established or involved in any change of boundaries.

"Within thirty days of the election of the board of education of a high-school district as contemplated by this act, the county superintendent of schools shall file in the office of the county clerk a transcript certified to by him showing all the steps taken and proceedings had in the organization of said high-school district.

"If any high-school district organized under any of the provisions of this act, or organized under any statute in force at the time of its organization, or legalized by any statute, shall for one year fail to maintain a recognized high school it shall be the duty of the ex officio board of the county in which the larger part of the district lies to dissolve said high-school district and attach the territory of the district to other high-school districts, or to nonhigh-school districts, or in part to both. All funds or property of such district shall be distributed by the county superintendent of schools as provided in section 92 of this act.

"The necessary traveling expenses of the ex officio board shall be paid by the county.

"Sec. 91. For the purpose of building schoolhouses, conducting and supporting the high school and paying all necessary expenses, the territory for the benefit of which a high school is established under any of the provisions of this act, and all high-school districts organized under any statute in force at the time of their organization, and all high-school districts legalized by statute,

shall be regarded as school districts, and the board of education of each of said high school districts shall in all respects have the powers and discharge the duties of boards of education elected under the general school law: *Provided, however,* That in all elections held under the provisions of this act the board of education shall have the power to establish a suitable number of voting precincts for the accommodation of voters of the district in which said election is held, and shall fix the boundaries of said precincts, and designate one polling place in each, which precincts shall be composed of contiguous territory in as compact form as may be for the convenience of the electors voting therein. Said board shall appoint two judges and one clerk for each polling place, assigning so far as practicable at least one member of such board to each polling place. Notice of all such elections shall be in the form now prescribed by law and be posted by the said board of education in at least 10 of the most public places in each of said voting precincts at least 10 days previous to the day of election.

"Sec. 92. When the inhabitants of any township or community high-school district desire to have said district discontinued, the county superintendent of schools of the county in which said district or the larger portion thereof is situated, upon receipt of a petition signed by 50 legal voters of said district, shall forthwith order an election to be held in the manner provided in section 89 of this act for the purpose of voting for or against the proposition of discontinuing the high school named in said petition. If two-third of the ballots cast at said election shall be in favor of discontinuing the high school, the county superintendent of schools shall direct the high-school board of education to discharge all outstanding obligations, to distribute the remainder of the assets of the high-school district to the underlying school districts and parts of districts in proportion to the assessed valuation of all the property of such school districts and parts of districts: *Provided,* That the election called to vote upon the proposition of discontinuing a high school shall not be called within the period of two years from the establishment of such high-school district, nor within a period of two years following any such election called to vote upon the proposition of discontinuing such high school. When a high school shall be discontinued by order of any court of competent jurisdiction, the assets of said high-school districts shall be distributed in the manner provided by this section.

"Sec. 93. In each county of the State, all the territory of the county not included in a township high-school district, or a community high-school district, or a district maintaining a recognized four-year high school, shall be organized into a nonhigh-school district for the purpose of levying a tax to pay the tuition of all eighth grade graduates residing in such nonhigh-school district, including pupils attending a recognized two or three year high school conducted by a local school district. The board of education for said nonhigh-school district shall be constituted as follows: The county superintendent of schools shall be an ex officio member of said board and secretary thereof, but he shall have no vote. The remaining members of the nonhigh-school district board shall be elected as follows: On or before August 1, 1917, the county superintendent of schools shall call an election for the purpose of electing three members of the board of education of said nonhigh-school district, and shall designate a sufficient number of precincts and polling places and select the judges and clerks for such election. At the first meeting of said board the length of the term of each of the said three elected members shall be determined by lot. One of said members shall serve for one year, one for two years, one for three years from the third Saturday of April next preceding their election. At the expiration of the term of office of any elected member or members a successor

or successors shall be elected, who shall serve for three years. Each subsequent election shall be held on the third Saturday in April. In case of vacancy in the said board of education the remaining members shall fill the vacancy by appointment until the next annual election. Within 10 days after the election the members of said board of education shall meet and organize by electing one of their number president. The nomination of candidates for members of the board of education for the nonhigh-school district shall be made only by petition. All nominating petitions shall be filed with the county superintendent of schools at least 15 days before the date of election. All petitions shall be signed by at least 50 legal voters of the district. The names of the candidates shall be printed on the ballot in the order in which the petitions are filed with the county superintendent of schools. The first election for members of the board of education for the nonhigh-school district shall be held at the polling places of the district comprising the nonhigh-school territory and the judges and clerks of the district election boards shall receive and canvass the ballots and seal and mail them to the county superintendent of schools. The county superintendent of schools shall file the results of said election with the county clerk. The ballots to be used at the election held for the selection of members of the board of education of the nonhigh-school district shall be furnished by the county and shall be in the form prescribed by the county superintendent of schools. Voters shall make a cross mark in the square preceding the name or the names of the candidates of his choice and the ballots shall be so counted. At all subsequent elections in the nonhigh-school districts the vote shall be canvassed by the nonhigh-school board and the results filed with the county clerk. The polling place for subsequent elections in the nonhigh-school district shall be designated by the board of education of the nonhigh-school district. The manner of holding elections shall be governed by sections 126 and 126a of the general school law, except where otherwise specifically directed herein.

"None of the provisions of this act regarding the establishment of nonhigh-school districts shall be construed to prevent the organization of any territory of such nonhigh-school districts, into township or community high school, school districts.

"SEC. 94. The board of education of a nonhigh-school district shall have the following powers and it shall be its duty:

"First. To levy a tax annually upon all the taxable property of such nonhigh-school district not to exceed 1 per cent upon the valuation to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county purposes, for the purpose of paying the tuition of all eighth-grade graduates residing within such nonhigh-school district attending any two, three, or four year recognized high school. Such tax levy shall be certified and returned to the county clerk on or before the first Tuesday in October. The certificate shall be signed by the president and secretary of the board and may be in the following form to wit:

"CERTIFICATE OF TAX LEVY.

"We hereby certify that we require the sum of \$_____ to be levied as a special tax to pay the tuition of graduates of the eighth grade residing in the nonhigh-school district of _____ county, on the equalized assessed valuation of the taxable property of our nonhigh-school district.

"Signed this _____ day of _____, 19____.

"A _____ B _____

"President.

"C _____ D _____

"Secretary.

"A failure to certify and return the certificate of tax levy to the county clerk in the time required shall not vitiate the assessment.

"Second. To issue orders on the county treasurer on or before the first Tuesday of May of each year for the payment of the tuition of eighth-grade graduates residing within such nonhigh-school district attending a recognized high school, provided such attendance shall be certified to said board by the board of education of the high school attended. Such orders shall be payable out of any funds belonging to said nonhigh-school district.

"Third. To make such reports as may be required by the State superintendent of public instruction and by the county superintendent of schools.

"Fourth. To pay election expenses and other necessary incidental expenses out of the funds of the nonhigh-school district.

"Sec. 95. The county treasurer shall be the treasurer of the nonhigh-school district of the county. He shall receive and hold all moneys belonging to said district and shall pay out the same upon lawful orders issued by the board of education of said nonhigh-school district. He shall report to the secretary of the board of education of the nonhigh-school district on or before the 30th day of June annually the receipts and expenditures of funds belonging to said district and the balance on hand. He shall make annually a complete report to the county superintendent of schools, including therein whatever statistics may be required by the county superintendent and shall perform such other duties in connection with the nonhigh-school district as are performed by the township treasurers for school districts as required by the general school law.

"Sec. 96. Upon the approval of the county superintendent of schools, any high-school pupil may attend a recognized high school more convenient in some district other than the high-school district in which he resides and the board of education of the high-school district in which said pupil resides shall pay the tuition of such pupil: *Provided*, Said tuition shall not exceed the per capita cost of maintaining the high school attended.

"Any eighth-grade graduate residing in a nonhigh-school district may attend any recognized two, three, or four year high school, and his tuition shall be paid by the board of education of the nonhigh-school district in which he resides.

"An eighth-grade graduate in the meaning of this act is any person of school age who gives satisfactory evidence of having completed the first eight grades of school work by presenting a certificate of promotion issued by the home school board, or by passing an examination given by the county superintendent of schools or by passing an examination given by the school attended.

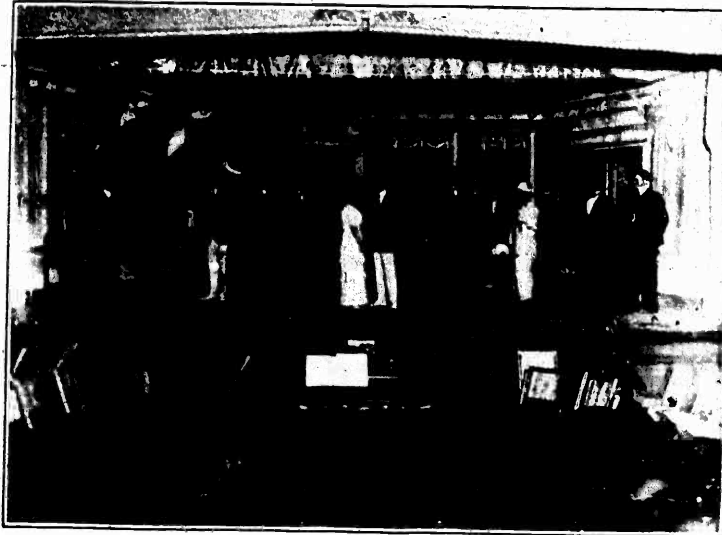
"A recognized high school in the meaning of this act is any public high school providing a course of two or more years of work approved by the superintendent of public instruction.

"The tuition paid shall in no case exceed the per capita cost of maintaining the high school attended, excluding therefrom interest paid on bonded indebtedness, which shall be computed by dividing the total cost of conducting and maintaining the said high school by the average number of pupils enrolled, including tuition pupils."

Sec. 2. An act entitled "An act to provide high-school privileges for graduates of the eighth grade," approved June 26, 1913; in force July 1, 1913, and all other acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of amending act are hereby repealed.

Approved June 26, 1917.

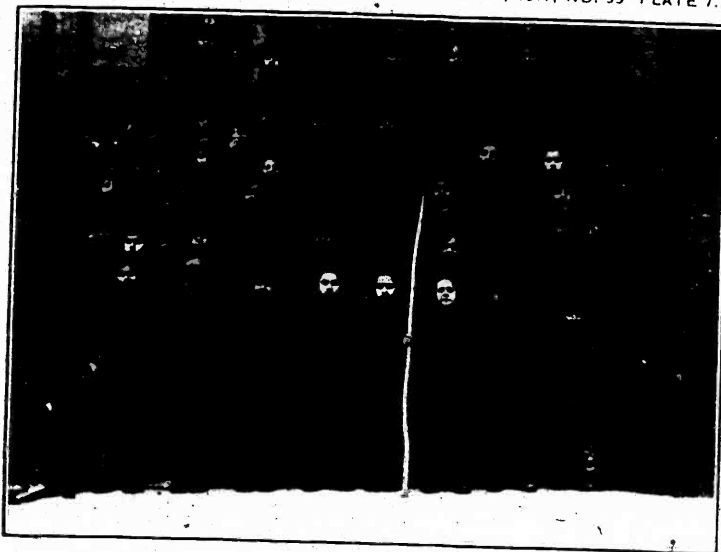
Thus there has developed in the State of Illinois a unique group of strong high schools, several of which, like the Princeton, Joliet,



A. SCENE FROM JUNIOR PLAY, LA SALLE-PERU TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL.



B. CLASS IN CEMENT AND CONCRETE, LA SALLE-PERU TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL.

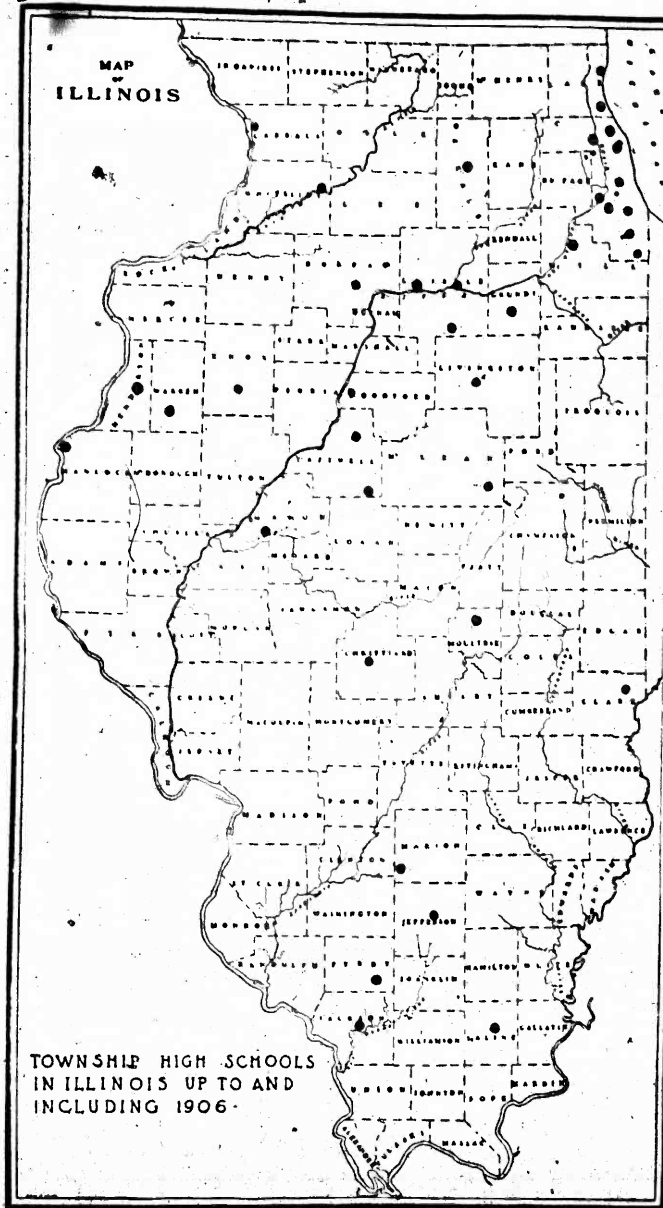


A. POLISH BOY SCOUTS, LA SALLE-PERU TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL.



B. GIRLS' DOLL CLASS, LA SALLE-PERU TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL.

La Salle-Peru, Oak Park, Evanston, New Trier, Dekalb, and others, have attained a nation-wide reputation. In the southern portion



of the State, where, under the general school law, high schools of any consequence were practically impossible, the township and com-

munity high school laws have brought about the organization of a group of fine schools. Among these the following are to be found on the accredited list of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools: Belleville, Bridgeport, Centralia, Collinsville, Duquoin, Flora, Harrisburg, Lawrenceville, Marshall, Mount Vernon, Murphysboro, and Robinson.

In the central part of the State which is very rich as an agricultural district the movement has been more conservative. Yet here, too, the past three or four years have witnessed very rapid developments. It has remained for this section to emphasize the idea of organizing entire counties, practically, into high-school districts. The counties which have made the most notable progress in this respect are: Champaign, Coles, Douglas, Ford, Iroquois, Macon, Macoupin, Moultrie, Piatt, Sangamon, Vermilion. Other counties a little to the north of central Illinois which have been largely organized are: Henry, Kankakee, La Salle, Livingston, Woodford. Cook County, in the northeastern part, is the most notable case outside of the central region. The accompanying maps and the table of distribution by counties will more fully illustrate this point. A few maps of counties most completely organized are also presented.

LIST OF TOWNSHIP AND COMMUNITY HIGH SCHOOLS OF ILLINOIS
BY COUNTIES.¹

COUNTIES.

- Adams—Mendon.
 Alexander—Thebes.
 Boone—Capron.
 Bureau—Buda, Bureau, Mantus, Neponset, Ohio, Princeton, Spring Valley, Tiskilwa.
 Carroll—Savanna.
 Champaign—Dewey, Homer, Ivesdale, Longview, Ludlow, Rantoul, Sidney.
 Christian—Assumption, Pana, Taylorville.
 Clark—Casey, Marshall, Westfield.
 Clay—Flora.
 Coles—Ashmore, Fair Grange, Mattoon, Oakland, Rardin.
 Cook—Arlington Heights, Blue Island, Calumet, Chicago Heights, Cicero, Des Plaines, Evanston, Harvey, Kenilworth, La Grange, Lemont, Maywood, Mount Prospect, Oak Park, Palatine, Riverside.
 Crawford—Hutsonville, Oblong, Palestine, Robinson.
 Cumberland—Neoga.
 Dekalb—Dekalb, Rollo, Sandwich.
 Dewitt—Farmer City, Kenney, Waynesville, Weldon.
 Douglas—Arcola, Murdock, Newman, Tuscola, Villa Grove.
 Dupage—Glenn Ellyn, Hinsdale.
 Edgar—Chrisman, Dudley, Hume, Metcalf.
 Edwards—Bone Gap.
 Effingham—Shumway, Teutopolis.

¹ In each case the name given is that of the post office. The list is as of Sept. 30, 1916.

Ford—Cabery, Gibson City, Kempton, Paxton, Roberts, Sibley.
 Franklin—Benton.
 Fulton—Avon.
 Gallatin—Equality.
 Grundy—Coal City, Gardiner, Mazon.
 Hancock—Nauvoo.
 Henderson—Biggsville, Oquawka, Stronghurst, Terre Haute.
 Henry—Annawan, Geneseo, Wethersfield, Woodhull.
 Iroquois—Chebanse, Donovan, Martinton, Milford, Onarga, Stockland, Wellington.
 Jackson—Murphysboro.
 Jasper—St. Marie, Willow Hill.
 Jefferson—Mount Vernon.
 Jersey—Jerseyville.
 Johnson—Vienna.
 Kaukaee—Aroma Park, Buckingham, Essex, Reddick.
 Knox—Abingdon, Altona, Gilson, Oneida, Wataga, Williamsfield, Yates City.
 Lake—Antloch, Highland Park, Libertyville, Wauconda, Waukegan.
 La Salle—Dana, La Salle-Peru, Mendota, Ottawa, Rutland, Seneca, Streator, Tontea.
 Lawrence—Bridgeport, Lawrenceville.
 Lee—Auboy, Lee, Steward.
 Livingston—Chatsworth, Cullou, Dwight, Fairbury, Forrest, Pontiac, Saunemin.
 Logan—Mount Pulaski.
 Macon—Argenta, Long Creek, Maron, Mount Zion, Oreama, Warrensburg.
 Macoupin—Bend, Dorchester, Girard, Medora, Virden.
 Madison—Collinsville.
 Marion—Centralia.
 Marshall—Henry, La Rose, Sparland, Toluca, Varna.
 Mason—Kilbourne.
 McDonough—Industry.
 McLean—Bellflower, Curlock.
 Montgomery—Nokomis.
 Morgan—Waverley.
 Moultrie—Allenville, Arthur, Bethany, Dalton City, Gays, Lorington, Sullivan.
 Ogle—Rochelle.
 Peoria—Chillicothe, Elmwood, Trivoli.
 Perry—Du Quoin.
 Platt—Atwood, Bement, Cisco, Deland, La Place, Monticello.
 Pulaski—Mounds.
 Putnam—Hennepin, Hopkins, John Swaney, McNabb, Magnolia.
 Randolph—Sparta.
 Richland—Olney.
 Rock Island—East Moline.
 Saline—Eldorado, Harrisburg.
 Sangamon—Auburn, Divernon, New Berlin, Pawnee, Pleasant Plains, Williams-ville.
 Stark—La Fayette, Toulon.
 St. Clair—Belleville, Mariasa.
 Tazewell—Armington, Mackinaw, Morton.
 Vermillion—Allerton, Alvin, Armstrong, Bismarck, Catlin, East Lynn, Ellis, Georgetown, Humrick, Muncie, Newell, Potomac, Rankin, Ridge Farm, Sidell, Westville.

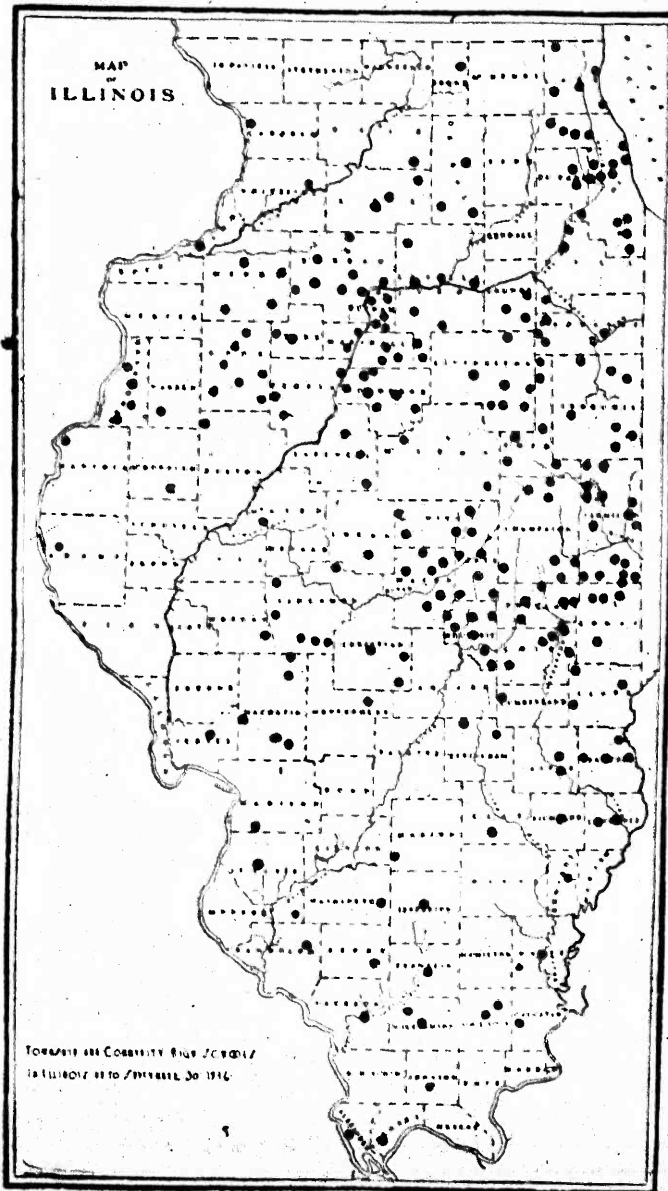
Warren—Roseville.
Washington—Ashley.
White—Carroll.
Whiteside—Sterling.
Will—Braidwood, Joliet, Lockport.
Williamson—Herrin, Marion.
Woodford—El Paso, Eureka, Low Point, Metamora, Rounoke, Spring Bay,
Washburn.

There are still 27 counties in which no township or community high-school districts have been organized. This means that 72 per cent of all the counties of the State have one or more such schools. The largest number in any county is 16 each in Vermilion and Cook counties. The total number organized up to September 30, 1916, according to reports from county superintendents, is 242. Some of these are probably disqualified under the recent decision of the supreme court previously referred to. Most of the districts disqualified under the court decision were validated by special legislative enactment under date of June 14, 1917.

The strength which has been added to the high-school work of the State as a result of the organization of these schools must be readily apparent to those familiar with high-school work. Following is a list of the most important results attained by this method of high-school organization:

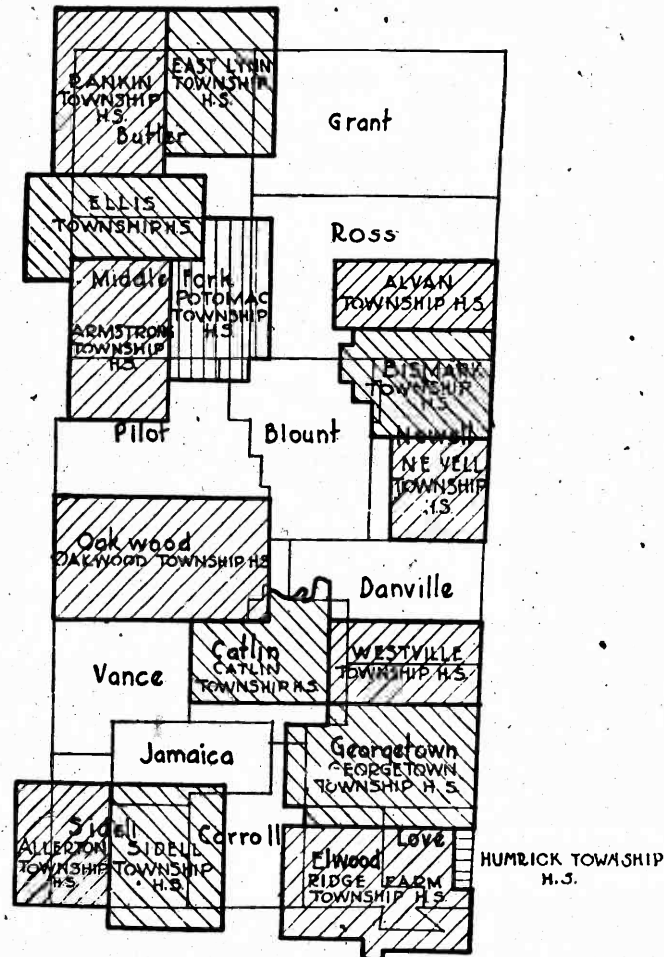
1. The union of town and country in maintaining a truly democratic high school with equal opportunities, according to talent or inclination, for the children of all classes.
2. It thus offers the best possible method of providing free high-school privileges, as it involves the participation of all classes in management as well as in maintenance.
3. It provides sufficient resources, without excessive cost to the individual, for maintaining a well-equipped and broadly organized school.
4. It greatly increases facilities in the State for the preparation of a sufficient number of reasonably well qualified teachers for the rural schools.
5. By laying a foundation for fuller cooperation in maintaining schools it prepares the way for complete consolidation of rural schools, and establishes a logical basis for their more complete supervision.
6. It furnishes a strong community center for carrying forward those broader educational interests lying outside of the regular school program for the education of the children only.

The two letters which follow are expressive of what this more complete organization of high-school service in counties can do for



Township and community high schools in Illinois up to September 30, 1916.

the rural schools of the State. (See also maps of these two counties elsewhere in this bulletin.)



VERMILION COUNTY

A county showing 18 high-school districts representing four-sevenths of the entire county. There are also three good city high schools. Danville, Hoopeston, and Rossville not included in this territory. (The organized territory on this and the three maps following is shown by the hatched surface.)

DANVILLE, ILL., October 7, 1916.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your question concerning the advantages accruing to the elementary schools by reason of a larger number of high-school organizations, my answer is as follows:

(1) Greater interest of the pupils of the rural schools in their work. Because the pupils have an accredited high school close at hand, they are interested in graduating from the eighth grade in order that they may enter the high

school. Retarded pupils in the rural schools are becoming the exception now, whereas before the coming of the high school they were the rule.

(2) Because the schools are convenient to all the children, those wishing to teach are completing the high-school course before entering the teachers' examinations. This is raising the standard of preparation of the rural teachers.

(3) The high schools through their short courses are reaching the rural communities in every section of the county. This is bringing about improved rural conditions. More attention is being given to rural sanitation. Interest is being created in soil conservation. The high school and the rural school are working together to make the farm the ideal place to live.

Very respectfully,

OTIS P. HAWORTH,
County Superintendent of Schools,
Vermillion County, Ill.

EUREKA ILL., October 9, 1916.

DEAR MR. HOLLISTER. Replying to your letter of October 5, I am pleased to report that there is a gradual but constant increase in the number of qualified teachers. I think this is partly due to the increased efficiency of the high schools of this county, and partly to the higher ideals these high schools have aided in developing.

The raising of the standard of high-school work has also served to raise the standard of work in the elementary schools. Teachers know that unless the work is well done in the grades their pupils will not do well in high school, and it supplies an additional incentive for faithful labor.

Yours, truly,

ROY L. MOORE,
County Superintendent of Schools,
Woodford County, Ill.

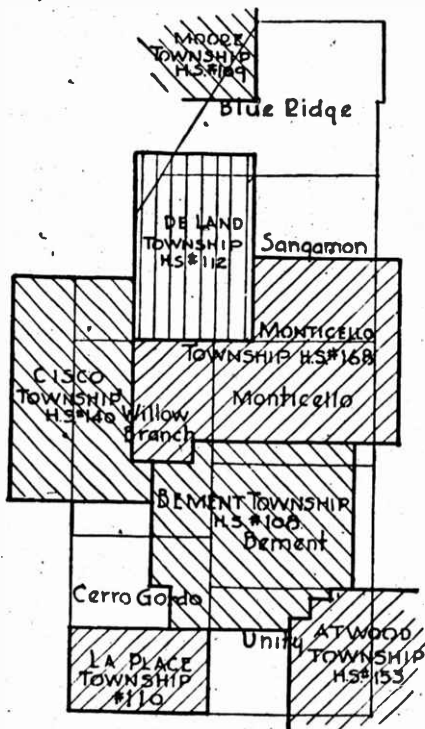
II. MATERIAL ADVANTAGES.

A more detailed consideration of advantages will also reveal some interesting facts. Take, for instance, the problem of a suitable material equipment for the organization and operation of a modern composite high school. The larger community in cooperation can easily do what would be utterly impossible if the burden of original development and upkeep is left to the cities and towns alone.

As a first illustration, the numerous villages representing the suburban district of Chicago will serve. In the districts tributary to the following list of high schools (all of them great schools) are included in each case several villages, towns, or small cities. Taken alone it was impossible for these more or less isolated communities to maintain high schools of their own. They could not compete with the strong pull of the city. But under township organization the case is different.

TOWNSHIP AND COMMUNITY HIGH SCHOOLS.

Name.	Number of teachers.	Enrollment.	Cost of building.
Evanston Township.....	26	926	\$500,000
La Orange (Lyons Township).....	27	468	100,000
Highland Park (Deerfield Township).....	23	405	419,391
Cicero (J. Sterling Morton Township).....	40	558	140,000
Kenilworth (New Trier Township).....	37	703	400,000
Harvey (Thornton Township).....	26	410	250,000
Oak Park and River Forest Township.....	68	1,242	534,975
Des Plaines (Maine Township).....	15	202	90,000
Maywood (Proviso Township).....	26	512	190,000



PIATT COUNTY

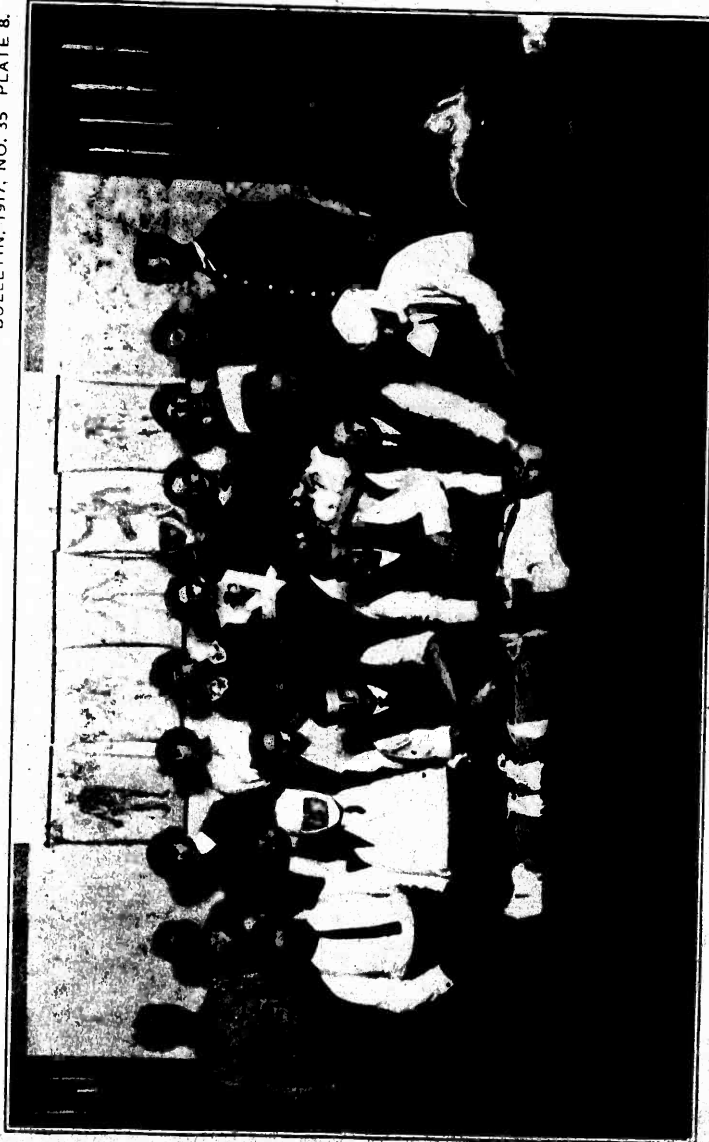
Seven-tenths of the territory of Piatt County is organized. Five of the seven districts indicated are only partially included in this county.

Take, again, a group of towns under separate corporate or district organization but united for high-school purpose under the township law:

Name.	Number of teachers.	Enrollment.	Cost of plant.
La Salle-Peru-Oglesby.....	19	367	\$200,000
Sterling.....	14	288	50,000
Taylorville.....	14	357	75,000

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

BULLETIN, 1917, NO. 35 PLATE 8.



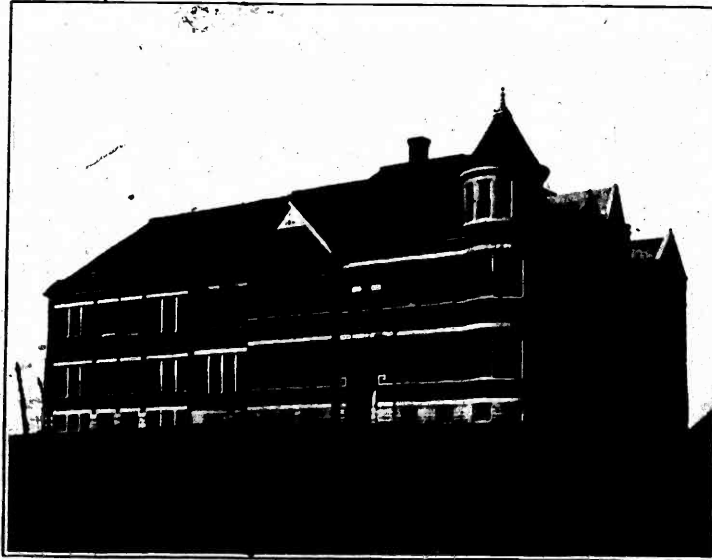
FIRST AID TO THE INJURED—LA SALLE-PERU TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL.



A. INFANT WELFARE STATION, LA SALLE-PERU TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL.



B. POLISH TURNERS, LA SALLE-PERU TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL.



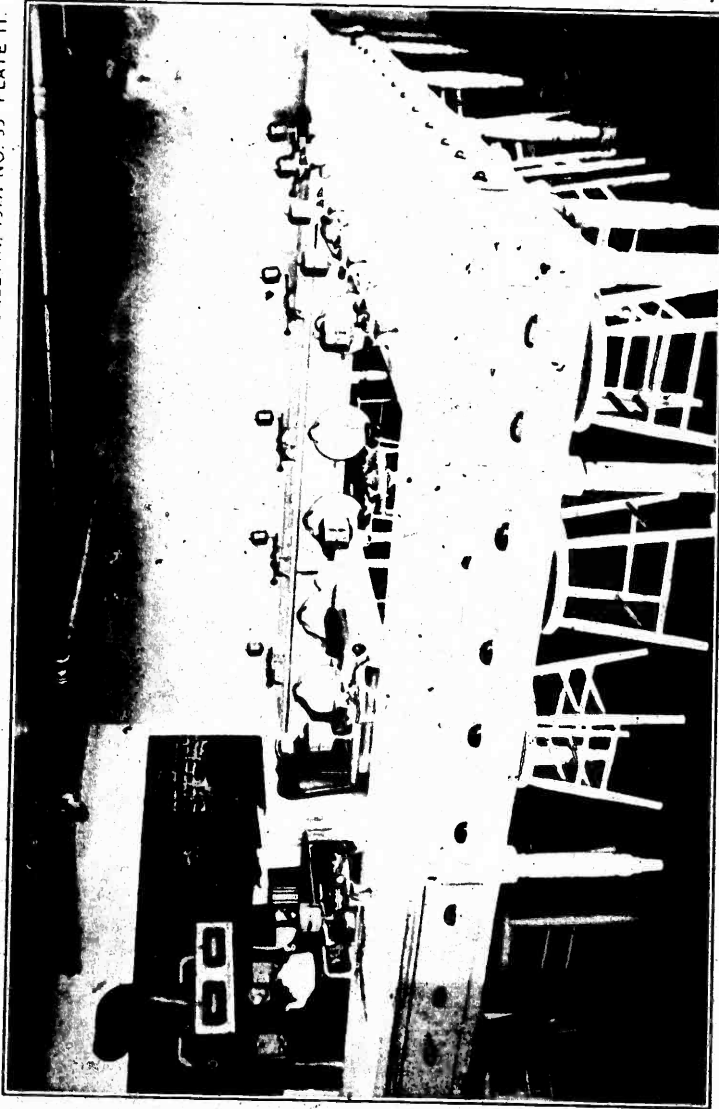
A. HARRISBURG TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL.



B. ENTRANCE, HARRISBURG TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

BULLETIN, 1917, NO. 35 PLATE 11.



DOMESTIC SCIENCE KITCHEN, HARRISBURG TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL

The following is a group of centers in the coal mining districts where the population is large in proportion to property holdings:

Name.	Number of teachers.	Enrollment.	Cost of building.
Assumption.....	6	152	\$30,000
Benton.....	9	176	41,600
Centralia.....	15	373	48,000
Collinsville.....	10	250	45,000
Duquoin.....	8	186	30,000
Eldorado.....	8	166	30,000
Georgetown.....	8	136	44,000
Harrisburg.....	14	364	60,000
Herrin.....	10	226	50,000
Marion.....	11	300	75,000
Murphysboro.....	10	330	270,000
Tana.....	11	287	60,000
Spring Valley.....	17	275	150,300
Streator.....	16	389	100,000

Under agricultural centers two groups may be considered—centers that in themselves are fair sized cities, and centers relatively small and weak:

Name.	Number of teachers.	Enrollment.	Cost of building.
<i>First group.</i>			
Chrisman.....	6	116	\$42,000
Fairbury.....	9	134	67,000
Farmer City.....	5	137	37,000
Flora.....	9	189	50,000
Geneseo.....	11	198	55,000
Gibson City.....	10	202	70,000
Marshall.....	10	189	30,000
Olney.....	10	251	70,000
Ottawa.....	17	421	250,000
Pontiac.....	15	311	75,000
Princeton.....	16	350	100,000
Sparta.....	12	244	65,000
<i>Second group.</i>			
Armington.....	3	56	7,000
Bellflower.....	5	81	12,000
Bigsville.....	3	50	16,000
Divernon.....	5	72	25,000
Lovington.....	8	100	20,000
Millford.....	6	87	33,000
Morton.....	4	42	21,000
Mount Pulaski.....	5	93	45,000
Neoga.....	6	104	25,000
Palestine.....	8	157	50,000
Pawnee.....	6	108	40,000
Ridge Farm.....	4	65	35,000
Siell.....	5	99	22,000
Tiskilwa.....	4	91	25,000

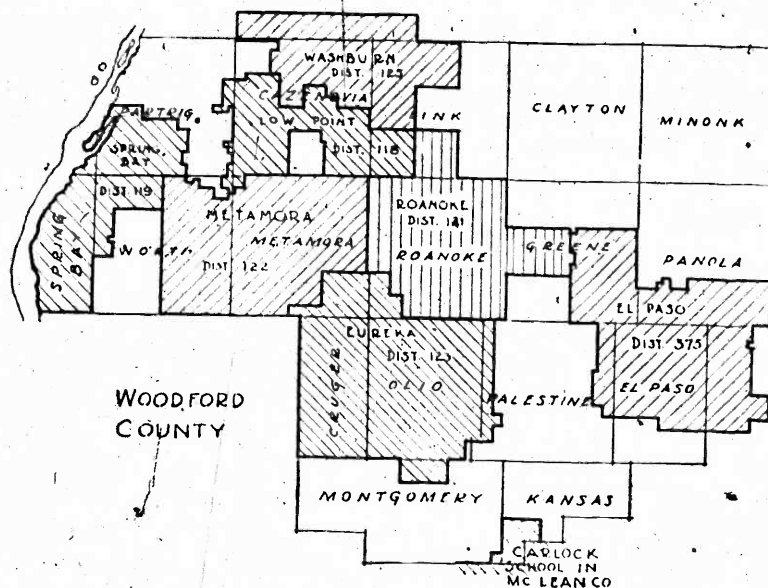
A number of these high schools have been organized with larger cities as centers. Most notable among these, with their populations are the following:

Joliet.....	35,000	Chicago Heights.....	15,000
Evanston.....	25,000	Streator.....	14,000
Belleville.....	21,000	La Salle.....	12,000
Oak Park.....	19,000	Centralia.....	10,000
Waukegan.....	18,000	Ottawa.....	10,000

Joilet has a building which cost \$225,000, employs 77 teachers, and enrolls 1,252 pupils. The district is soon to extend greatly its buildings. The equipment of this school is better than that of many colleges. The Joilet High School was the first in Illinois to offer a regular two-year junior-college course.

Belleville, which is a recent organization, has just completed a building at a cost of \$200,000 with 14.75 acres of ground. It enrolls 314 pupils and employs 7 teachers. The buildings are on the group plan, and are very complete as adapted to the needs of the modern composite high school. A much larger teaching corps will be employed hereafter.

Waukegan has a building costing \$121,000 with 4 acres of ground. This school employs 19 teachers and enrolls 440 pupils.



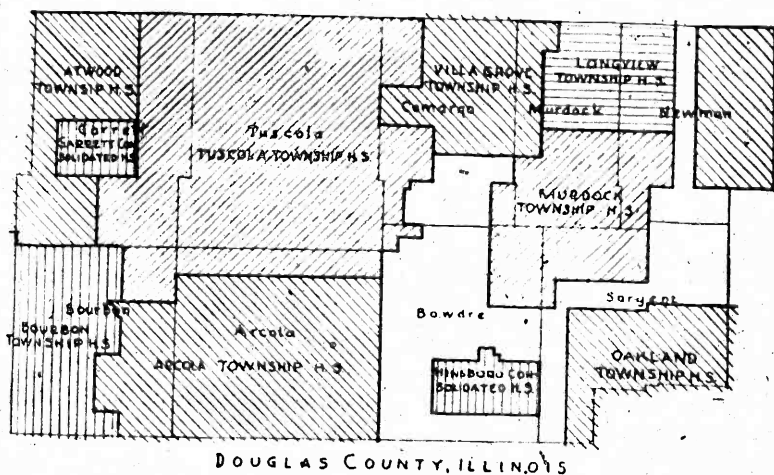
This is a second-county showing also about four-sevenths of its territory organized into high-school districts. In both Woodford and Vermillion Counties comparatively small districts have been organized.

The other schools named in this last list are also included in lists already mentioned with cost of building, number of teachers employed, and number of pupils enrolled.

Following is an interesting summary of the material equipment of the new Sparta Township High School which was first occupied in September, 1916:

- A 10-acre plot of ground.
- A 20-acre State experiment station across the street.
- A vacuum cleaner system.
- An electric-clock system.
- Indirect lighting system.

- Six sanitary drinking fountains in the corridors.
- "Terrazo" corridors.
- Oak trimmed.
- Vault in office.
- Reception room off the office.
- Two rooms each for manual training, domestic science, agriculture, and three rooms for commercial work.
- Gymnasium 50 by 80 (gallery seating 300).
- Will have a lantern for science work.
- A large solarium off agriculture room.
- A special room for physics laboratory, and one for chemistry laboratory.
- A special lecture room for physics and chemistry.
- Hardwood (birch) floors.
- Auditorium 50 by 80, with stage.
- Teachers' rest room and toilet.



DOUGLAS COUNTY, ILLINOIS

This county illustrates two weak points in the law of 1911. First is the character of the unorganized territory (the plain white portion). This shows the need of some direction in the arranging of districts, as does the second point illustrated—that is, the lack of any limitation as to the amount of territory that might be voted into a district. This latter fact and the abuse of power resulting from it led to much litigation which doubtless had much to do with the adverse decision of the supreme court previously referred to. Such cases occurred in several counties of the State.

- Athletic field, tennis courts, agricultural plots.
- Cold air taken from windows and passes over steam pipes.
- One boys' toilet and two toilets for girls.
- Shower baths (hot and cold water).
- Own gas plant for laboratories.
- Boiler room in an offset, fireproof.

It appears from the above study that this type of high-school organization readily adapts itself to almost any situation which may arise, and makes possible in each case a much more complete organization and equipment than would otherwise be possible. An examination of the teacher rolls with special reference to prepara-

tion and salaries will show that these schools rank among the very first schools of the State and are, on the average, superior to those of towns of corresponding size where the school is maintained by the elementary district alone.

Studies made of the scholarship of their output as indicated by freshman work at the University of Illinois also place them among the schools of highest rank in the State.¹

III. MATERIAL ILLUSTRATIVE OF SOME EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES OF COMMUNITY HIGH SCHOOLS.

1. In order to have a program of studies providing for all phases of high-school work it is necessary to have quite a wide range of election, either of subjects or curricula, or of both. Such a condition means always an increase in the teaching force over what would be necessary in case of a simple program of 16 units (year courses) of high-school work.

In a large percentage of these township and community high schools such a broad program of studies is made possible. Even in an agricultural district there will be found strong departments of commercial work and manual training as well as of agriculture and domestic science. Even where these schools are not yet strong enough to include all such lines of work there is continuous growth toward such a condition. Moreover, these smaller schools invariably mean a good four-year high school where such a thing was previously impossible.

2. It is a common practice for many of these schools to conduct short courses during the winter months for work in agriculture and domestic science. Below are listed some of the evidences of this work and of what is included in such short courses.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER WRITTEN BY PRINCIPAL F. J. MABREY, GENESEO TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL.

Our school takes quite an interest in community work. It is a town of 3,200. Perhaps one point of special interest would be an evening school, in which we offer bookkeeping, shorthand, spelling, typewriting, and arithmetic. This work is given three nights of the week, from January until the 1st of March. We also have a class earlier in the season in window-card writing, also men's and women's gymnasium classes.

Another feature of our community work is the agriculture short course for farmer boys. I am inclosing a bulletin giving to an extent the scope of this work. One or two special features mentioned in this bulletin may be of interest to you. One is that we plan the work so that one special phase of agriculture is studied each year. This year we have the subject of "animal husbandry." The greater part of arithmetic problems were those dealing with feeding.

¹ See High School Visitor's Report, University of Illinois, 1914-15, p. 44.

measurements of grain, dairying, etc. Another phase that we may emphasize is the study of current farm periodicals. We were able to secure about 30 of the leading papers of the country. These were made the basis of a great deal of our English and agricultural work. This is the third year that this course has been offered by this school and it is open only to the boys who are not able to take the regular work in high school.

LETTER FROM W. L. HAGAN, NEOGA TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL, MARCH 15, 1916.

Let me tell you about our agriculture short course held here March 6-10. We had a good school last year but this year the attendance and interest were far better than last. We averaged more than 50 farmers at each session. In the domestic science department there were more than 100 women in each session. As one of the outcomes the farmers have organized and will meet every month. At each of these meetings they expect to have discussed some phase of agriculture that will be of immediate interest. Saturday, March 19, Mr. Ebersol of the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois will speak on the subject of "Oats." In April we will have a man on "Corn."

Mr. Holben was in charge of the subject "Farm crops" during the "Short course." The first day in his corn judging work I noticed that only two men picked the best mother ear of corn. This judging was a feature of his work every day of the week. The last day 30 men picked the best mother ear. As a result of his work I am sure the farmers will select their seed corn better and test it for germination.

We run the Babcock milk test for the people of this community here in the high school; test the soils for acid or alkali; and, also, test purity of the limestone which they buy.

On Wednesday night of March 8 we had a community meeting. The program was as follows:

Lecture—"Community efficiency," by Carl Colvin, Eastern Illinois Normal School.

Play—"Proposal under difficulties," by teachers of the high school.

Informal reception in the gymnasium.

During the last hour we had informal singing, orchestral music, and served ice cream and punch. There were no charges. More than 500 attended this session. One of the heavy taxpayers, who had never been reconciled to our school before, was heard to say, "I am repaid for all my taxes by this school." Men drove in to this school 7 and 8 miles. Many of them did not miss a session.

And yet only a few years ago Neoga had a struggling little village high school of about 40 pupils with two teachers trying to carry four years of high-school work. There are many schools in the State with a similar record.

FACTS ABOUT THE HUTSONVILLE TOWNSHIP SHORT COURSE AS GIVEN BY PRINCIPAL HARRY M. THRASHER.

The farmers' short course in agriculture.—This is perhaps our biggest effort in community interest. It is conducted for a week each winter under the direction of the extension department of the State University. This winter saw the second of these courses and we are beginning to see a growing interest in it. This is a farming community and we try to present the facts for the best farming methods in this part of Illinois. The program is diversified,

emphasizing mainly the phases of agriculture that apply particularly to Hutsonville. In other words, we seek to find each particular farmer's problem and to solve it through the medium of our extension course lectures. Each year some soil testing is done and in time we hope to test the soil of every farm in the district. The Farmers' Club here cooperates with us in all of this—even assuming part of the financial burden. While the course has been supported in the past by popular subscription, the high school will make this a part of the regular agriculture course, commencing with next year. Prior to the course we advertise extensively in the local press, by posters, and send about 500 programs through the mail. The attendance each year has been about 1,500 for the week.

The domestic science school.—In connection with the farmers' short course we have been operating a domestic science school for the women of the community. The extension school lecturers have found no lack of interest here and next year the attendance is expected to be even better than it has been heretofore. The work last year was in foods—this year in sanitation. We have a large domestic science club here that has been organized for a number

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND THE
FARMERS' SHORT COURSE, JANUARY 3-7

DAYS	10-11	11-12	1:30-2:30	2:30-3:30	7:30
Monday 3	Registration and Introductory talks	Farm Crops O. A. Hughes	Soil O. C. Logan	Dairying W. W. Yapp	
Tuesday 4	Dairy Feeding W. W. Yapp	Farm Crops O. A. Hughes	Soil O. C. Logan	Hog Judging J. B. Rice	Service of Science in Daily Life A. W. Nolan
Wednesday 5	Horticulture W. A. Rath	Farm Crops O. A. Hughes	Soil O. C. Logan	Pork Production J. B. Rice	Boys' and Girls' Clubs J. H. Greene
Thursday 6	Horticulture W. A. Rath	Farm Crops O. A. Hughes	Soil O. C. Logan	Dratt Horses Claude Harper	Community Inter- ests R. E. Hieronymus
Friday 7	Horticulture W. A. Rath	Farm Crops O. A. Hughes	Soil O. C. Logan	Beef Production W. H. Smith	

Bring your wife to attend the Domestic Science School at the Baptist church and hear Miss Brooks on "Health and Home Problems." Domestic Science lectures begin each afternoon at 1:30. KEEP THIS CARD FOR YOUR PROGRAM. BRING YOUR AUTO.

HUTSONVILLE TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL

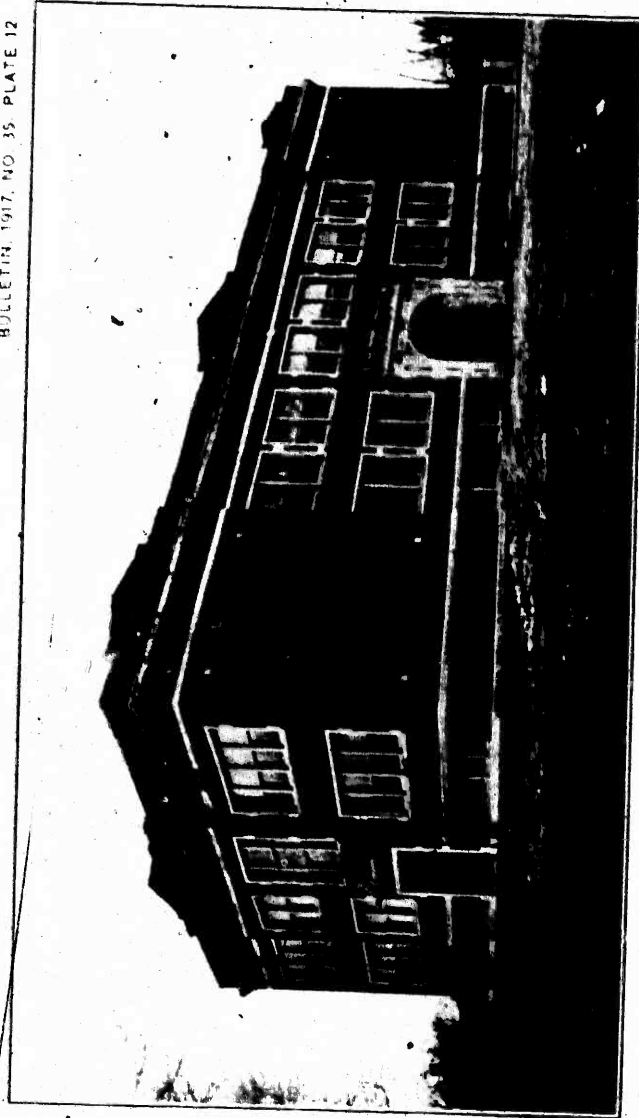
of years. This club has done much to make the domestic science school a success.

Evening lectures; outside lectures.—The activities of the agricultural department are not confined to the short course alone. Our agricultural instructor has been making stereopticon lectures at the high school and in different district schools. In this way we keep in touch with the district schools and create an interest in our own school. These lectures come at various intervals during the year. We had one recently on chickens and expect to give one in a few days on sanitation, showing the harm done by the house fly, open privies, manure piles, etc.

Soil trip to experiment plots.—Near the close of the year we will make a trip to the Oblong experiment fields conducted by the extension department of the State University. This trip will be advertised widely and we hope to have 35 or 50 automobiles in line, carrying the agricultural class of this school as well as many of the interested farmers of the vicinity. If possible, we will get all the agriculture classes in the county to make this trip. Prof. C. C. Logan, the extension school soil expert, will be there and will explain what is being done in the way of experiments.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION

BULLETIN, 1917, NO. 35, PLATE 12



MOUNT PULASKI TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL.



A. MOUNT PULASKI TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL, AGRICULTURE, SHORT COURSE.



B. MOUNT PULASKI TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL, AGRICULTURE, REGULAR WORK.

The boys' corn contest.—Last fall closed the first boys' corn contest conducted by our school. Each boy grew an acre of corn. The prizes were awarded on the basis of the largest production at least cost. The prizes were as follows: First, \$25; second, free trip to Purdue short course in agriculture; third, corn cultivator; fourth, corn cultivator; fifth, books. If this contest is made an annual affair, it will probably be made a part of the national boys' corn contest.

Bulletins.—One bulletin has already been issued this year and another is in course of preparation. The first contained information and data regarding the boys' corn contest. The second will be a résumé of the short course, a review of the lectures and an emphasizing of the most important truths covered. About 500 of these bulletins are mailed to patrons of the school.

Records of registration of district schools.—The principal sends out blanks once a year to each district school in the high-school district. These blanks call for the data necessary for blanks sent to the principal by the State university or State superintendent of schools. The ages and grades of all the scholars are needed especially, as catalogues and other high-school publications are sent to the seventh and eighth grade pupils to stimulate their interest in high school. When possible, the principal visits these schools.

Lyceum course.—The high school has managed a lyceum course for two years and tries to secure attractions that appeal in both an educational and esthetic way. We sell our season tickets at low figures and have never had a deficit. The programs are all held in the assembly room.

One of the most recently organized short courses is that of the Rutland Township High School, a district which was organized last spring. The first annual program announced for 1916-17 is given below:

PROGRAM.

FIRST WEEK, DECEMBER 4-8, DAIRY CATTLE.

Class discussion: 1. Breeds. 2. Characteristics. 3. Judging.

Lectures: 1. Supt. W. R. Foster. 2. J. H. Cairns—Subjects: "Agriculture in the public schools." Time, Wednesday, December 6, 7.30 p. m. 3. I. A. Madden—Subject: "The profitable management of a Holstein-Friesian dairy herd." Time, Friday, December 8, 2 p. m.

SECOND WEEK, DECEMBER 11-15, DAIRY CATTLE.

Class discussion: 1. Feeding for milk production. 2. Testing milk for butter fat.

Lectures: 1. J. D. Jarvis—Subject: "The cream separator." Time, Thursday, December 14, 2 p. m. 2. Andrew Fredericks—Subject: "The dairy herd." Time, Friday, December 15, 2 p. m.

THIRD WEEK, DECEMBER 18-22, BEEF CATTLE.

Class discussion: 1. Breeds. 2. Characteristics. 3. Judging. 4. Feeding for beef production.

Lectures: 1. Charles Croné—Subject: "Importance of cattle on the farm." Time, Thursday, December 21, 2 p. m. 2. Frank L. Beach—Subject: "Aberdeen-Angus cattle." Time, Friday, December 22, 2 p. m.

FOURTH WEEK, JANUARY 2-5, HORSES.

Class discussion: 1. Light breeds. 2. Draft breeds. 3. Judging.

Lectures: 1. F. H. Jackson—Subject: "The production of pure-bred Percherons." Time, Thursday, January 4, 2 p. m. 2. F. S. Prichard—Subject: "The value of pure-bred stock." Time, Friday, January 5, 2 p. m.

FIFTH WEEK, JANUARY 8-12, HOGS.

Class discussion: 1. Breeds and types. 2. Judging. 3. Feeding.

Lectures: 1. R. R. Wells—Subject: "The production of hogs for market." Time, Thursday, January 11, 2 p. m. 2. I. S. Brooks—Subject: "Hogs and soil fertility." Time, Friday, January 12, 2 p. m.

SIXTH WEEK, JANUARY 15-19, POULTRY.

Class discussion: 1. Varieties. 2. Feeding for meat. 3. Feeding for eggs.

Lecture: Paul Holerman—Subject: "Feeding poultry for profit." Time, Friday, January 19, 2 p. m.

SEVENTH WEEK, JANUARY 22-26, FARM CROPS.

Class discussion: Corn—(a) varieties, (b) insect and plant enemies, (c) seed. 2. Relation to soil physics.

Lectures: 1. James R. Holbert—Subject: "The breeding of seed corn." Time, Thursday, January 25, 2 p. m. 2. W. S. Scott—Subject: "Relation of farm crops to soil physics." Time, Friday, January 26, 2 p. m.

EIGHTH WEEK, JANUARY 29-FEBRUARY 2, FARM CROPS.

Class discussion: 1. Small grains. Insect and plant enemies. 2. Legumes—(a) inoculation of soil, (b) relation to fertility.

Lectures: 1. E. S. Ebersol—Subject: "Relation to soil fertility." Time, Friday, February 2, 2 p. m., illustrated by charts. 2. 7.30 p. m., illustrated by lantern slides.

NINTH WEEK, FEBRUARY 5-9, VEGETABLE GARDENING, ORCHARDING.

Class discussion: 1. Vegetables for the farm garden. 2. Hothouses and cold frames. 3. Insect enemies of fruits and vegetables. 4. Pruning, grafting, and spraying.

Lectures: 1. Charles Drummet—Subject: "Demonstration of care of orchard." Time, Thursday, February 8, 2 p. m. 2. A. W. Nolan—Subject: "Horticulture." Time, Friday, February 9, 2 p. m.

TENTH WEEK, FEBRUARY 12-16, CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION.

Class discussion: 1. Mixing of concrete. 2. Use of concrete on the farm.

Lectures: 1. Portland Cement Association—Subject: "The use of concrete on the farm." Illustrated with lantern slides. Time, Thursday, February 15, 7.30 p. m. 2. M. E. Jahr—Subject: "Concrete construction." Time, Friday, February 16, 2 p. m.

ELEVENTH WEEK, FEBRUARY 19-23, FARM MANAGEMENT.

Class discussion: 1. Crops and stock. 2. Location of buildings and fields.
3. Accounts.

Lecture: Roy C. Bishop—Subject: "Soil fertility and farm management."
Time, Friday, February 23, 2 p. m.

TWELFTH WEEK, FEBRUARY 26-MARCH 2, FARM MECHANICS.

Class discussion: 1. Types of machinery. 2. Care and use. 3. Conveniences of the farm.

Lecture: E. A. White—Subject: "Modern machinery and farm conveniences."
Time, Friday, March 2.

Lecture: Dr. H. A. Hollister—Subject: "Community life."

The above, selected from many illustrations, will give a good idea of the general character of the winter "short course" as it has developed in these new Illinois high schools. There are numerous other interesting phases of this remarkable evolution that is going on among us. Note, for instance, this calendar of a recently organized school:

JERSEY TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL CALENDAR.

Club meetings.

The Forum, the literary club of the Jersey Township High School, will have its regular meetings in room 1, at 3.30 on the following dates: February 14, 28; March 13, 27; April 10, 24; May 8, 22.

The Latin Club and the German Club meet on Monday afternoon and alternate with the Forum society. The dates of their meetings are as follows: February 21; March 13, 27; April 3, 17; May 1, 15. Both clubs meet at 3.30 in rooms 5 and 9, respectively.

The Agricultural Club will meet on Tuesday afternoon, in room 5 at 3.30. The dates of its meetings are February 15, 20; March 14, 28; April 11, 25; May 9, 23.

The Glee Club meets weekly on Wednesday afternoon.

The Freshman and Sophomore girls' physical training class meets weekly on Tuesday; the Junior and Senior girls' class, on Thursday. Classes meet in gymnasium at 3.45.

Morning assembly.

Every Friday morning from 8.45 to 9.15 in gymnasium.

Social hours.

Social hours will be held in the gymnasium from 2 to 3 on the following dates: March 3 and April 14.

High school entertainments.

"The passion play," under auspices of Agricultural Club, in gymnasium, February 28.

"The real thing"—H. S. play—Dodge theater, March 17-18.

"My lord in livery," given by Forum Literary Club, April 21.

Basket ball games.

J. T. H. S. v. Alton Y. M. C. A., gymnasium, March 3.

J. T. H. S. v. Alton H. S., gymnasium, March 10.

The proceeds of all school entertainments and basket ball games will be used in purchasing a high school library and in paying the rent on the gymnasium which is used for athletics and all assembly purposes.

Parent-Teacher Association meetings.

The Parent-Teacher Association will meet regularly at 7.30, in the grade building, on the second Friday night of each school month. The meetings fall on the following dates: March 10, April 14, and May 21. County Superintendent J. W. Becker, president.

Weekly teachers' meetings.

The grade teachers meet regularly at 4 Wednesday afternoon in the superintendent's office at grade building.

The high school teachers meet at 3.30 in room 8 on Friday.

Commencement and dedicatory function.

The school year will close with a week's program arranged and given by the boards of education, the J. T. H. S. and grades, the alumni, the Parent-Teachers Association, and other allied organizations.

Here is another interesting announcement from the Dwight Township High School, C. A. Brothers, principal:

Our Township High School was only organized one year so all of our plans are somewhat undeveloped as yet, but we are trying to accomplish the following:

Canning clubs: Purpose to get the children from the different parts of our territory (72 square miles) interested in gardening and the canning of productions.

Corn clubs: We are organizing corn clubs in the different sections of the territory. We are working on a series of prizes to be given for the different phases of corn and this is going to be very popular with the people of the country districts.

We have also started the organization of community clubs, as we call them, the purpose of which is to get the farmers to working together and also to arouse interest in our projects.

The past winter we attempted to run a short course and had pretty good success. We hope to run a better agriculture short course next year and have an enrollment of farmers from our territory. The course we gave the past winter placed special emphasis upon corn and oats. We hope to be able to have an exhibit next fall at the high school of vegetables and canned goods.

And here is still another type:

CHRISMAN, ILL., April 28, 1916.

To the teachers and school directors of the community:

The people of your school district are cordially invited to attend the Community Day exercises which will be held at the Chrisman Township High School May 20, 1916.



A. STOCKLAND TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL, SEWING CLASS WORK.



B. WOOD SHOPS, MANUAL TRAINING, HARRISBURG TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL.

Your school is requested to send an exhibit of its work, to be displayed on Community Day. This exhibit may consist of maps, drawings, compositions, notebooks, handwork, or any other material selected for that purpose. Exhibits may be delivered at the high school at any time, and will be cared for there and displayed to the best possible advantage.

You are further requested to prepare a short selection for the literary program, which will be one of the features of the day. Teachers may select any material which they feel can be best presented by their pupils. Dialogues, songs, recitations, drills, etc., are suggested. Children of all grades are eligible to appear on this program. As early as possible you should send a statement of the nature of your entertainment, and the names of the children giving it, to Mrs. Kate Booker Stapp, vice president of Ross Township, or to Miss Mollie Lunger, vice president of Edgar Township.

Diplomas of the eighth-grade graduates of all schools planning to hold their graduation exercises at Chrisman will be presented by County Supt. O. Rice Jones.

Everyone is urged to bring dinner in baskets and eat it on the high-school campus. In case of rain, tables will be provided within the building.

A children's playground where mothers may leave their little folks will be in charge of Miss Marie Runge, primary teacher of the Chrisman schools.

The following is the program of the day: 8 to 9, inspection of building and exhibits. 9 to 12, athletic contests. 12 to 1, basket dinner. 1.30 to 3, miscellaneous literary program by the various schools of the community. 3 to 4.30, graduation exercises. Address and presentation of diplomas by County Supt. O. Rice Jones. 4.30 to 5, inspection of building and exhibits. 5 to 6, May-pole program by the high-school students.

The purpose of this event is to get the people of this community acquainted with each other and with their schools. To be a success it will need the enthusiastic cooperation of every teacher, school director, pupil, patron, and citizen of the community.

If your students hold their graduation exercises elsewhere, or you do not expect to participate in the athletic or literary programs, come anyway, and help us enjoy the day.

Suggestions for modifying or adding to the day's program will be welcomed and used if possible. I wish to urge everyone to be a booster for a successful Community Day.

Yours, truly,

P. M. WATSON,

Principal, Chrisman Township High School.

A unique plan of organization is that of the Tiskilwa Township District, Bureau County. The character and purpose of this organization appear in its constitution, which reads as follows:

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE SOUTH BUREAU COUNTY FARMERS' INSTITUTE ASSOCIATION.

Whereas agriculture is the leading industry in this high-school district; and
Whereas there are serious questions in regard to the conservation of useful bird life, better roads, and many other questions of great importance to the farmer; and

Whereas for the solution of these questions and the betterment of his condition the farmer must cease living his isolated life and become organized as are all other branches of business at the present day: Therefore be it

TOWNSHIP AND COMMUNITY HIGH SCHOOLS.

Resolved, That at this institute held in the township high-school building in Tiskilwa on January 2 and 3, 1913, an institute association be formed for the purpose of holding future institutes and for the purpose of perfecting a permanent organization among the farmers.

ARTICLE 1.

The name of this association shall be "The South Bureau County Farmers' Institute Association."

ARTICLE 2.

The object of this association shall be primarily the advancement of the agricultural interests in this part of the county and territory adjacent thereto. The welfare of our village, the prosperity of its business men, the local domestic science clubs, all legitimate means tending to promote sociability and social gathering among our citizens, the preservation of useful bird life, and all other practical ideas which shall make for the intellectual and moral uplift of our community shall be considered as one and inseparable from the direct interests of the farmers.

ARTICLE 3.

All persons interested may become members of this association by paying a membership fee of 50 cents and a like sum each year thereafter.

ARTICLE 4.

The officers of this association shall consist of a president, two vice presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, and the presiding officers of the Domestic Science Association. These officers shall be elected annually by ballot, and they shall perform the duties which usually devolve on such officers, the treasurer paying out money only on the order of the secretary and countersigned by the president.

ARTICLE 5.

The officers of this association shall constitute an executive committee, whose duty it shall be to solicit membership, collect and pay over to the treasurer all fees and dues, and to provide for the holding at least once each year at such time as they shall deem proper of a farmer's institute. The institute to be held by and with the consent of the board of education in the Township High School Building in Tiskilwa.

ARTICLE 6.

The annual institute shall be held for a period of not less than two days and each day shall consist of a forenoon and an afternoon session and at one of these sessions a business meeting shall be held, at which all officers shall be elected, and at least one full session shall be devoted to domestic science subjects and at this session a lady selected by the lady members of the association shall preside.

The program for the domestic science session shall be provided by a committee of five ladies appointed by the lady president of the domestic science session. For the purpose of electing officers and transacting other business at the business session a quorum shall consist of at least three of the officers and not less than twelve members of the association.

ARTICLE 7.

Meetings may be called at any time by the executive committee, or a majority of them. If vacancies occur among the officers they may be filled by the remaining member of the executive committee.

IV. A MORE DETAILED ACCOUNT OF PARTICULAR SCHOOLS.

One of the most interesting special types is that of the La Salle-Peru-Oglesby community in La Salle County. This high-school district was organized in 1899. In 1914 there was put into operation the idea of the high school as a community center for all the people. Here the attempt is made to provide, for a township of about 28,000 people, "healthful and rational recreation of all sorts" for people of all ages.

The aim has been primarily to interest the children and young people of the township. This called for extensive cooperation of all the constructive forces of the larger community involved. The merchants and business men, the clergy of all denominations, the public-school people, the various clubs and other organizations, not to mention numerous individual volunteers, have aided generously in the project.

The building necessary to the carrying out of such a plan was made possible through the generosity of a private citizen, Hon. F. W. Matthiessen, of La Salle, who, in October, 1912, offered to give certain real estate and \$75,000 for a recreation building on condition that the township board maintain the work and that the township vote a bond issue of \$25,000 for needed improvements in the high school. This was promptly done and the new building and needed changes were put through as quickly as possible. The accompanying cut of a model of the high-school plant will show the arrangement of buildings.

Among the recreations provided for are:

A. *Athletic*.—(1) Various baseball teams, (2) basketball, (3) wrestling, (4) tennis, (5) Polish turners, (6) grade and parochial-school athletic league. In connection with these athletic interests parents' nights are held at the center.

B. *Nonathletic activities*.—(1) Glee club, (2) the G. A. L. S. O. M. club, (3) dances, (4) alumni association, (5) young men's club.

The center is also the home for lecture courses. It provides a reference bureau for all questions on recreations. It plans to give "short courses" for farmers. It has a social workers' club.

The attendance table given below is quoted from Prin. Thomas J. McCormack's pamphlet on the work of the center published in 1915. (For fuller account of the center see this publication.)

ATTENDANCE AT THE CENTER.

The table of attendance by months, given below, is compiled in terms of individual units, and does not include events held in the auditorium nor the daily high-school classes using the classrooms in the recreation building. It is significant, however, since it shows the increased use to which the center is being put by the people of the township.

March 22-31, 1914.....	611
April.....	2,495
May.....	3,683
June.....	1,827
July.....	5,588
August.....	5,350
September.....	4,265
October.....	5,032
November.....	8,822
December.....	7,171
January, 1915.....	9,701
February.....	12,318
March.....	14,886
April.....	10,300
May.....	10,984
June.....	9,001
July.....	10,053
August.....	11,206
September.....	8,700

Another interesting feature of the work of this school is that of the Tri-City Hygienic Institute, the building for which is seen in the "model" cut previously shown. Through this organization is carried on medical inspection of school children, infant welfare work, and other activities conducive to the better health and comfort of the township community.

In general it may be said that all the civic and social leagues and clubs find in the community center not only a rallying place, but also a coordinating center by means of which unnecessary duplications are avoided, and the effectiveness of all these activities greatly enhanced.

All of this is highly suggestive of the possibilities, through such larger cooperation, in caring for the great fundamental needs and interests of a cosmopolitan American community.

V. THE CONSOLIDATED DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOL.

Under section 46 of the General Law of Illinois is to be found the following provision: "When such division of a township into districts has been made, the trustees of schools may, in their discretion, at the regular meeting in April, change the boundaries of districts situated wholly within the township, so as—

"First—To divide a district into two or more districts when petitioned by a majority of the legal voters of the district.

"Second—To consolidate two or more districts into one district, when petitioned by a majority of the legal voters of each district."

In case of districts lying in two or more townships a dissolution of the district may be secured "by petitioning the trustees of schools of the several townships, at their regular meeting in April, to add the territory belonging to the district in their township to one or more adjacent districts." (See sec. 48.)

The cause of consolidation in Illinois has thus far been handicapped by the lack of any provision in the law whereby school money might be used to pay for the transportation of children. By a law passed June 28, 1917, this situation has been remedied. The law requires the board of directors of a consolidated district to provide free transportation for pupils residing at a distance from the consolidated school site.

It is believed by the Illinois authorities that in many instances such a procedure will be found preferable to the formation of a larger high-school district as distinct from the elementary schools. Districts situated so as to make such a consolidation feasible may well consider this method of attaining the desired end of establishing a high school free to county and village or town alike, and strong enough to make a complete organization.

The consolidation of rural schools has not thus far flourished in Illinois. Only four districts thus organized have developed four-year high schools. These are Harlem Consolidated, Hindsboro Union, John Swaney, and Rollo Consolidated. In case of one of these, at least, it has already been found desirable to organize a larger district for high-school purposes.

It is true that the condition of Illinois roads is now a serious drawback to the organization of such consolidated districts. But it seems likely that such districts will never be able to sustain high schools which shall provide well-balanced curricula for the varying interests represented in secondary education.

The following statistical presentation from the four schools named above for the year 1915 will serve to emphasize the correctness of the preceding statement:

Schools.	Population of district.	School population.	High-school enrollment.	Number teachers.	Valuation.	Cost per capita of high school.
Harlem Consolidated.....	330	138	22	3	\$552,804	\$112.64
Hindsboro Union.....	700	178	57	3	240,000	21.60
John Swaney Consolidated ¹	264	81	57	3	221,590	61.40
Rollo Consolidated.....	260	132	51	4	867,256	88.25

¹ Since made a township district.

In the case of Hindsboro the fact that the district contains a central village with a population of nearly 500 makes the difference. Even so, the enrollment can not increase sufficiently to warrant the employment of teachers for all departments of composite high-school work unless the village should become considerably larger.

Harlem is a rich rural community near the city of Rockford. With its small population and three teachers it also will continue to work at a heavy disadvantage.

The Rollo Consolidated has now five teachers and a second building used for a gymnasium. This will add still further to the per capita cost as above given. Yet the school population of the district offers no relief from such advance in per capita cost.

All of these schools maintain four-year accredited high schools, and are doing a great work in their respective communities. The John Swaney School, 3 miles out from the village of McNabb, in Putnam County, represents a very strong community sentiment for education. It has a beautiful site of some 26 acres and a two-and-a-half-story building, well equipped, and with its own gas and water plants, so that there is gas for lighting and for laboratory work, and running water for laboratories and sanitary purposes. The school also has a cottage for the home of the teachers, and a barn where the horses used for transporting the children are kept during the day. A university experiment station adjoins the grounds.

The Rollo Consolidated has also a good modern brick building, a fine home for teachers, and its recently added gymnasium. The grounds of this school are also ample, providing room for experiment plats in connection with the teaching of agriculture.