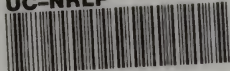


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PUBLIC SCHOOL LAWS OF LOUISIANA

SANITARY REGULATIONS OF THE STATE
BOARD OF HEALTH AND THE IMPOR-
TANT DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT
OF LOUISIANA RELATIVE TO SCHOOLS.

TENTH COMPILATION

T. H. HARRIS, STATE SUPERINTENDENT

1916

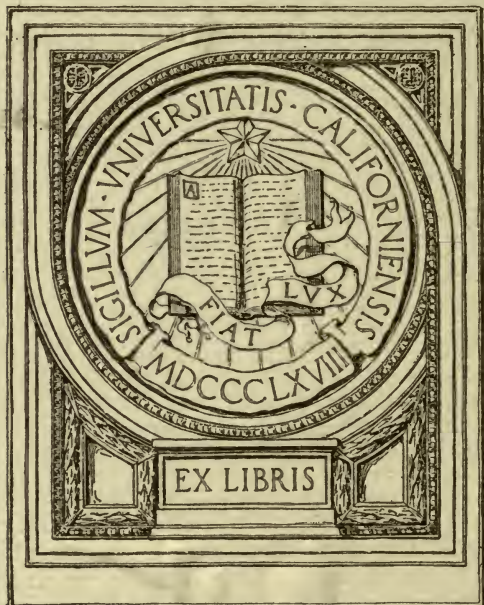


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1916

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SANITARY REGULATIONS OF THE STATE
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STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

ROBERT MARTIN.....St. Martinville, La.
(Term, one year, expires August 30, 1917.)

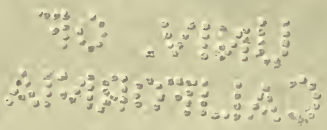
JNO. T. LASLEY.....Alexandria, La.
(Term, two years, expires August 30, 1918.)

DR. JNO. A. HAAS.....Opelousas, La.
(Term, three years, expires August 30, 1919.)

CAPT. E. L. KIDD.....Ruston, La.
(Term; four years, expires August 30, 1920.)

JNO. LEGIER, Jr.....New Orleans, La.
(Term, five years, expires August 30, 1921.)

THOMAS H. HARRIS, Ex Officio..State Superintendent Education
(Term, four years.)



ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION HAVING REFERENCE TO PUBLIC EDUCATION.

(Art. 53. Limitation of Legislative Powers.)

No money shall ever be taken from the public treasury, directly or indirectly, in aid of any church, sect or denomination of religion, or in aid of any priest, preacher, minister or teacher thereof, as such; and no preference shall ever be given to, nor any discrimination made against, any church, sect or creed of religion, or any form of religious faith or worship; nor shall any appropriation be made for private, charitable or benevolent purposes to any person or community; provided, this shall not apply to the State Asylum for the Insane and State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and State Institution for the Instruction of the blind, and the charity hospitals and public charitable institutions conducted under State authority.

(Art. 230. Educational Institutions Exempt from Taxation.)

The following shall be exempt from taxation, and no other, viz: All public property, places of religious worship, or burial, all charitable institutions, all buildings and property used exclusively for public monuments or historical collections, colleges and other school purposes, the real and personal estate of any library, and that of any other library association used by or connected with such library, all books and philosophical apparatus, and all paintings and statuary of any company or association kept in a public hall; provided, the property so exempted be not leased for purposes of private or corporate profit and income. * * * * *

(Art. 231. Poll Tax of One Dollar.)

The General Assembly shall levy an annual poll tax of one dollar upon every male inhabitant in the State between the ages of twenty-one and sixty years, for the maintenance of the public schools in the parishes where collected.

(Art. 232. School Tax on a Vote of Property Taxpayers.)

The State tax on property for all purposes whatever, includ-

ing expenses of government, schools, levees and interest, shall not exceed in any one year, six mills on the dollar of its assessed valuation, and, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, no parish, municipal or public board tax for all purposes whatsoever, shall exceed in any one year ten mills on the dollar of valuation; provided, that for giving additional support to public schools, and for the purpose of erecting and constructing public buildings, public schoolhouses, bridges, wharves, levees, sewerage work and other works of permanent public improvement, the title to which shall be in the public, any parish, municipal corporation, ward or school district may levy a special tax in excess of said limitation, whenever the rate of such increase and the number of years it is to be levied and the purposes for which the tax is intended, shall have been submitted to a vote of the property taxpayers of each parish, ward or school district entitled to vote under the election laws of the State, and a majority of the same in numbers and in value voting at such election shall have voted therefor.

(Art. 248. Free Schools; for Whom; Apportionment of Funds.)

There shall be free public schools for the white and colored races, separately established by the General Assembly, throughout the State, for the education of all the children of the State between the ages of six and eighteen years; provided, that where kindergarten schools exist, children between the ages of four and six may be admitted into said schools. All funds raised by the State for the support of public schools, except the poll tax, shall be distributed to each parish in proportion to the number of children therein between the ages of six and eighteen years. The General Assembly, at its next session, shall provide for the enumeration of educable children.

(Art. 249, as amended by Act 28 of 1908. State Superintendent.)

There shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State a Superintendent of Public Education, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified. His duties shall be prescribed by law, and he shall receive an annual salary of five thousand dollars.

(Art. 250. State Board of Education; Parish Boards and Officers.)

The General Assembly shall provide for the creation of a State Board and Parish Boards of Public Education. The Parish Boards shall elect a Parish Superintendent of Public Education for their respective parishes, whose qualifications shall be fixed by the Legislature, and who shall be ex-officio secretary of the Parish Board. The salary of the Parish Superintendent shall be provided for by the General Assembly, to be paid out of the public school funds accruing to the respective parishes.

(Art. 251. French May Be Taught.)

The general exercises in the public schools shall be conducted in the English language; provided, that the French language may be taught in those parishes or localities where the French language predominates, if no additional expense is incurred thereby.

(Art. 252. Application of the Poll Tax.)

The funds derived from the collection of the poll tax shall be applied exclusively to the maintenance of the public schools as organized under this Constitution, and shall be applied exclusively to the support of the public schools in the parish in which the same shall be collected, and shall be accounted for and paid by the collecting officer directly to the treasurer of the local school board.

(Art. 253. Private and Sectarian Schools Cannot Receive Public School Funds.)

No funds raised for the support of the public schools of the State shall be appropriated to or used for the support of any private or sectarian schools.

(Art. 254. School Funds—Of What They Shall Consist.)

The school funds of the State shall consist of: 1st. Not less than one and one-quarter mills of the six mills tax levied and collected by the State. 2d. The proceeds of taxation for school purposes as provided by this Constitution. 3d. The interest on the proceeds of all public lands heretofore granted or to be granted by the United States for the support of the public schools, and the revenues derived from such lands as may remain unsold. 4th. All funds and property, other than unimproved lands, bequeathed or granted to the State, not designated for

any other purpose. 5th. The proceeds of vacant estates falling under the law to the State of Louisiana. 6th. The legislature may appropriate to the same fund the proceeds of public lands not designated or set apart for any other purpose, and shall provide that every parish may levy a tax for the public schools therein, which shall not exceed the entire State tax; provided, that with such a tax the whole amount of parishes taxes shall not exceed the limits of parish taxation fixed by this Constitution. The City of New Orleans shall make such appropriations for the support, maintenance and repair of the public schools of said city as it may deem proper, but not less than eight-tenths of one mill for one year; and said schools shall continue to receive from the Board of Liquidation of the City Debt, the amounts to which they are now entitled under the Constitutional amendment adopted in the year 1892.

(Art. 255. School Funds—Of What They Shall Consist.)

The police juries of the several parishes and boards of trustees and municipal councils of incorporated cities and towns (the Parish of Orleans excepted) shall levy, collect and turn over to the parish school boards of their respective parishes, cities or towns, the proceeds of at least three mills of the annual tax which they are empowered to levy on each dollar of the assessed valuation of the property thereof. Provided, that cities and towns that are not exempted by the terms of their charters from the payment of parish taxes and which are subjected to the similar burdens of taxation as are the parishes shall not pay this tax, as same is included in the taxes imposed by the parish in which the town is situated, unless the parish boards of school directors of that parish certify that the needs of the school can be met by a smaller levy of such taxes.

(Art. 256. Louisiana State University and A. & M. College.)

The Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, founded upon land grant of the United States to endow a seminary of learning and a college for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts, now established and located in the City of Baton Rouge, is hereby recognized; and all revenues derived and to be derived from the seminary fund, the Agricul-

tural and Mechanical College fund, and other funds or lands donated to or to be donated by the United States to the State of Louisiana for the use of a seminary of learning or of a college for the benefit of agriculture or the mechanic arts, shall be appropriated exclusively to the maintenance and support of the said Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College; and the General Assembly shall make such additional appropriations as may be necessary for its maintenance, support, and improvement, and for the establishment, in connection with said institution, of such additional scientific or literary departments as the public necessities and the well-being of the people of Louisiana may require.

The Tulane University of Louisiana, located in New Orleans, is hereby recognized as created, and to be developed in accordance with the provisions of the legislative act No. 43, approved July 5th, 1884, and by approval of the electors, made part of the Constitution of the State.

(Art. 257.)

The Louisiana State Normal School, established and located at Natchitoches; the Industrial Institute and College of Louisiana, whose name is hereby changed to the Louisiana Industrial Institute, established and located at Ruston; and the Southern University, now established in the City of New Orleans, for the education of persons of color, are hereby recognized; and the General Assembly is directed to make such appropriations from time to time as may be necessary for the maintenance, support and improvement of these institutions; provided, that the appropriation for the maintenance and support of the Southern University shall not exceed ten thousand dollars per annum.

(Art. 258. Interest Due the Townships.)

The debt due by the State to the free school fund is hereby declared to be the sum of one million, one hundred and thirty thousand, eight hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty-one cents in principal, and shall be kept on the books of the Auditor and Treasurer to the credit of the several townships entitled to the same; the said principal being the proceeds of the sales of lands heretofore granted by the United States for the use and support of free public schools which amount shall be held by

the State as a loan, and shall be and remain a perpetual fund, on which the State shall pay an annual interest of four per cent, and said interest shall be paid to the several townships of the State entitled to the same, in accordance with the Act of Congress, No. 68, approved February 15th, 1843.

(Art. 259. Debt Due Seminary Fund.)

The debt due by the State to the Seminary fund is hereby declared to be one hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars, being the proceeds of the sale of lands heretofore granted by the United States to this State for the use of a seminary of learning, and said amount shall be kept to the credit of said fund on the books of the Auditor and Treasurer of the State as a perpetual loan, and the State shall pay an annual interest of four per cent on said amount.

(Art. 260. Debt Due A. and M. College.)

The debt due by the State to the Agricultural and Mechanical College fund is hereby declared to be the sum of one hundred and eighty-two thousand, three hundred and thirteen dollars and three cents, being the proceeds of the sale of lands and land scrip heretofore granted by the United States to this State for the use of a college for the benefit of agricultural and mechanical arts; the said amount shall be kept to the credit of said fund on the books of the Auditor and Treasurer of the State as a perpetual loan, and the State shall pay an annual interest of five per cent on said amount.

(Art. 261. School Books for Indigent Pupils.)

All pupils in the primary grades of the public schools throughout the Parish of Orleans, unable to provide themselves with the requisite books, an affidavit to that effect having been made by one of the parents of such pupils, or if such parents be dead, then by the tutor or other person in charge of such pupils, shall be furnished with the necessary books free of expense, to be paid out of the school fund of said parish; and the School Board of the Parish of Orleans is hereby directed to appropriate annually not less than two thousand dollars for the purpose named, provided such amount be needed.

(Art. 60. Establishment of Additional Educational or Charitable Institutions.)

No educational or charitable institution, other than the State institutions now existing, or expressly provided for in this Constitution, shall be established by the State except upon a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each House of the General Assembly.

(Art. 210. Eligibility to Office.)

No person shall be eligible to any office, State, judicial, parochial, municipal or ward, who is not a citizen of this State, and a duly qualified elector of the State, judicial district, parish, municipality or ward, wherein the functions of said office are to be performed. And whenever any officer, State, judicial, parochial, municipal or ward, may change his residence from this State, or from the district, the same shall thereby be vacated, any declaration of retention of domicile to the contrary notwithstanding.

(Art. 232. Limitation of State Tax; Of Other Taxing Bodies; When and How Special Taxes May Be Levied.)

The State tax on property for all purposes whatever, including expenses of government, schools, levees and interest, shall not exceed, in any one year, six mills on the dollar of its assessed valuation, and except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, no parish, municipal or public board tax for all purposes whatsoever, shall exceed in any one year ten mills on the dollar of valuation; provided, that for giving additional support to public schools, and for the purpose of erecting and constructing public buildings, public schoolhouses, bridges, wharves, levees, sewerage work and other works of permanent public improvement, the title to which shall be in the public, any parish, municipal corporation, ward or school district may levy a special tax in excess of said limitation, whenever the rate of such increase and the number of years it is to be levied and the purpose or purposes for which the tax is intended, shall have been submitted to a vote of the property taxpayers of such parish, municipality, ward or school district entitled to vote under the election laws of the State, and a majority of the same in numbers, and in value voting at such election shall have voted therefor.

(Art. 235. Inheritance Tax for Public Schools.)

The Legislature shall have power to levy, solely for the support of the public schools, a tax upon all inheritances, legacies and donations; provided, no direct inheritance, or donation, to any ascendant or descendant, below ten thousand dollars in amount or value shall be so taxed; provided, further, that no such tax shall exceed three per cent for direct inheritances and donations to ascendants or descendants, and ten per cent for collateral inheritances, and donations to collaterals or strangers; provided, bequests to educational, religious or charitable institutions shall be exempt from this tax.

(Art. 236.)

The tax provided for in the preceding article shall not be enforced when the property donated or inherited shall have borne its just proportion of taxes prior to the time of such donation or inheritance.

(Art. 281, as amended by Act 197 of 1910. School Bonds and Special Taxes.)

Municipal corporations, parishes or school, drainage, sub-drainage, road, navigation, or sewerage district, the City of New Orleans excepted, hereinafter referred to as subdivisions, when authorized to do so, by a vote of a majority in number and amount of the property taxpayers, qualified to vote under the Constitution and laws of this State, who vote at an election held for that purpose, after due notice of said election has been published for thirty (30) days in the official journal of the municipal corporation or parishes, and where there is no official journal, in a newspaper published therein, may "through their respective governing authorities" incur debt and issue negotiable bonds therefor, and each year while any bonds issued to evidence said indebtedness are outstanding, the governing authorities of such subdivision shall levy and collect annually, in excess of all other taxes, a tax sufficient to pay the interest, annually or semi-annually, and the principal falling due each year, or such amount as may be required for any sinking fund provided for the payment of said bonds at maturity; provided, that such special taxes, for all purposes, shall not in any year exceed ten

(10) mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation of the property in such subdivisions.

No bonds shall be issued for any other purpose than that stated in the submission of the proposition to the taxpayer, and published for thirty (30) days as aforesaid, or for a greater amount than therein mentioned; nor shall such bonds be issued for any other purpose than for constructing, improving and maintaining public roads and highways, paving and improving streets, roads and alleys, purchasing or constructing systems of waterworks, sewerage, drainage, navigation, lights, public parks and buildings, together with all necessary equipments and furnishing, bridges and other works of public improvement, the title to which shall rest in the subdivision creating the debt, as the case may be; nor shall such bonds run for a longer period than forty years (40) from their date or bear a greater rate of interest than five per cent (5) per annum, or be sold for less than par. The total issue of bonds by any subdivision for all purposes shall never exceed ten per centum (10) of the assessed valuation of the property in such subdivisions.

Municipal councils shall have authority to create within their respective limits one or more sewerage districts; and nothing herein contained shall prevent drainage districts from being established under the laws of this State shall, in addition to the powers hereinabove granted, have the further power and authority to levy and assess annual contributions or acreage taxes on all lands situated in such districts, for the purpose of providing and maintaining drainage systems, not exceeding fifty (50) cents per acre for a period not exceeding forty (40) years, when authorized to do so by a majority in number and amount of the property taxpayers of said district, qualified to vote under the Constitution and laws of this State, who vote at an election held for that purpose and in the manner provided in the first part of this Article, and said drainage districts, through the Boards of Commissioners thereof, when authorized as hereinabove provided, may incur debt and issue negotiable bonds therefor, payable in principal and interest out of and not to exceed in principal and interest, the aggregate amount to be raised by said annual contributions or acreage taxes during the period for

which the same are levied. No such drainage bonds shall be issued for any other purpose than that for which said contributions or acreage taxes were voted or run for a longer period than forty (40) years from their date or bear a greater rate of interest than five (5) per cent per annum or be sold for less than par.

When the character of any land is such that it must be leveed and pumped in order to be drained and reclaimed, the Board of Drainage Commissioners of the district in which the land is situated, shall, upon petition of not less than a majority in acreage of the property taxpayers, resident and non-resident, in the area to be affected, ascertain the cost of drainage and reclaiming said land and incur debt against said land for an amount sufficient to drain and reclaim it, and issue for said debt negotiable bonds running not longer than forty (40) years from their date and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding five (5) per centum per annum, payable annually or semi-annually, which bonds shall not be sold for less than par; and said Board of Drainage Commissioners shall levy annually upon said land forced contributions or acreage taxes in an amount sufficient to maintain the drainage of said land and to pay the interest, annually or semi-annually, and the principal falling due each year, or such amount as may be required for any sinking fund provided for the payment of said bonds at maturity; provided, that such forced contribution or acreage taxes, for all purposes shall never exceed Three Dollars and Fifty Cents (\$3.50) per acre per annum.

The police juries of the various parishes throughout the State, for the purpose of constructing highways and public buildings for the parish, and the governing authorities of municipal corporations, for the purpose of paving or improving streets or alleys, or for other municipal improvements, after making provision for the payments of all statutory and ordinary charges, may fund into bonds running for a period not exceeding ten (10) years, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding five (5) per centum per annum, which bonds shall not be sold for less than par, the avails of the residue of the ten (10) mill tax authorized by Article 232 of the Constitution of Louisiana.”

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

(Exemptions from Jury Duty, S. 2, A. 89, '94.)

The following persons shall be exempted from serving as

jurors, but the exemption shall be personal to them, and when they do not themselves claim the exemption it shall not be sufficient cause for challenging any person exempt under the provisions of this Act. * * * The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Public Education, their clerks and employees, and all public officers commissioned under the authority of the United States. * * * professors and school teachers while employed in teaching * * *

(Bonds and Fines, S. 64, A. 214, '02.)

All fines imposed by the several district courts for violation of law, and the amounts collected on all forfeited bonds in criminal cases, after deducting commissions, shall be paid over by the sheriff of the parish in which the same are imposed and collected, to the treasurers of the school boards in said parishes, and shall be applied to the support of the public schools as are applied the other funds levied for the purpose, the Parish of Orleans excepted.

(Duty of Parish Superintendent and Parish School Board, S. 4, A. 45, '04.)

It shall be the duty of the parish superintendent and of the president of the school board of the City of New Orleans to see that this Act be carried out, and that the full amount of the inheritance tax be duly collected, and it shall be the duty of the District Attorney for the various parishes throughout the State, when called upon by the parish superintendent or the president of the school board in the Parish of Orleans to take proceedings to enforce the provisions of this Act.

(Inheritance Tax; How Paid and Distributed, S. 3, A. 45, '04.)

In all cases where the inheritance tax appears to be due, it shall be the duty of the administrator, executor, or other officer in charge of the succession, or of the heir to pay over to the Tax Collector of the parish where the succession is opened the full amount of said inheritance tax and to present the receipt to the judge before obtaining a discharge or of being put in possession of the estate; the surety on the bond of the administrator, executor or other officer in charge of the estate shall be liable in solido with the officer for the full amount of the inheritance tax; such taxes shall be distributed to the several parishes in accordance with Article 248 of the Constitution.

NOTE.—All inheritance taxes should be remitted to the State Treasurer, who will credit same to the Current School Fund.

INHERITANCE TAX IN FAVOR OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

ACT No. 42 OF 1912.

Section 1. That Section 1 of the Act 109, of 1906, approved July 7, 1906, be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

That there is now and shall hereafter be levied, solely for the support of the public schools, on all inheritances, legacies and other donations mortis causa to or in favor of the direct descendants or ascendants or surviving wife or husband of the decedent, a tax of two per centum, and on all such inheritances or dispositions to or in favor of the collateral relatives of the deceased, or strangers, a tax of five per centum on the amount or the actual cash value thereof at the time of the death of the decedent.

Section 2. That Section 2 of said Act 109 of 1906, approved July 7, 1906, be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

The said tax shall not be imposed in the following cases:

(a) On any inheritance, legacy, or other donation mortis causa to or in favor of any ascendant or descendant or surviving wife or husband of the decedent below ten thousand dollars in amount or value.

(b) On any legacy or other donation mortis causa to or in favor of any educational, religious or charitable institutions.

(c) When the property inherited, bequeathed or donated shall have borne its just proportion of taxes prior to the time of such donation, bequest or inheritance.

(Manner of Taking Possession of Succession.)

Section 3. It shall be unlawful for any heir, legatee or other beneficiary of a donation mortis causa to take or be in possession of any part of the things or property composing the inheritance, legacy or other donation mortis causa, or to dispose of the same or any part thereof, until he shall have obtained the authority of the court to that effect, as hereafter provided; and in case he shall so take or be in possession or shall so dispose of such things or property, or any part thereof, he shall no longer have the right of renouncing such inheritance or donation mortis causa, and

shall remain personally liable for the tax thereon; but he may, without waiting for authority to do such acts as may seem necessary to preserve the property from waste, damage or loss.

(Duty of Executor.)

Section 4. The executor of the will of a person deceased, or the administrator of his succession, shall, after payment of his debts, proceed against the tax collector and all the heirs and legatees of the deceased summarily, by rule before the court which has jurisdiction of the succession, to fix the amount of tax due by each heir or legatee, and on trial thereof the court shall render judgment for the same against each heir or legatee, with interest and costs, as hereinafter provided.

(Amount of Taxes to Be Deducted by Executor.)

Section 5. The executor or administrator shall thereupon pay to the tax collector the amount of tax, with interest and costs, so fixed, on each inheritance, legacy or donation, out of the funds comprised therein, if sufficient. Should there not be sufficient funds, the court shall, on the application of the heir or legatee, grant an order for the sale of the property composing such inheritance, legacy or donation, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purpose of paying such judgment. If the same be not paid by the heir or legatee, or an order of sale be not granted, as above provided within thirty days after the date of the judgment, the court shall, on the application of the executor or administrator, grant an order of sale for the said purpose, as above provided, and the executor or administrator shall pay the said judgment out of the proceeds of the sale.

Such sale shall be made in such manner, and on such terms and conditions as the court shall prescribe, and the expense thereof shall be borne by the heir or legatee.

(Duty of Executor.)

Section 6. No executor or administrator shall deliver any inheritance or legacy until the tax thereon shall be fixed and paid, as herein provided; otherwise he, together with his surety, shall be personally liable for said tax, with interest and cost. And no executor or administrator shall be discharged until it is shown that all taxes under this Act, due by the heirs and lega-

tees, have been paid, or until it is judicially determined by the process herein provided that no tax is due.

(Duty of Legal Heir.)

Section 7. In all cases in which an administration is not ordered by the court, the legal or instituted heir, or universal or residuary legatee, shall within six months after the death of the decedent, or, should there be a will, within the same time after the discovery of the same, present to the court a detailed descriptive list, sworn to and subscribed by him, of all items of property contained in and composing the estate of the decedent, and therein shall state the actual cash value of each such item at the time of the death of the decedent, and service thereof shall be made on the tax collector who shall have the right to traverse the same. Should the deceased have made special or particular legacies or donations mortis causa, the legatee shall also be served, and after summarily hearing the parties the court shall fix the amount of tax due as aforesaid by each such heir or legatee, and shall render judgment therefor, with interest and costs, against each of them.

(Amount of Tax to Be Deducted.)

Section 8. In the same manner as provided in Section 5, the heir or universal or residuary legatee shall thereupon pay or take measures for the payment of the tax due on all special or particular legacies or donations.

(Property May Be Sold to Pay Taxes.)

Section 9. The heir or universal residuary legatee may likewise obtain an order for the sale of the property of his inheritance or legacy, or part thereof, for the purpose of paying the tax thereon. But if such tax be not paid, or such order of sale be not made within thirty days after the date of the judgment fixing the amount of the tax, a similar order for the same purpose shall be granted on the application of the tax collector, and thereunder any property forming part of the inheritance or legacy may be sold, and the proceeds thereof shall be applied to the payment of the tax with interest and costs.

(Duty of Heir to See that Tax Is Paid.)

Section 10. The heir or residuary or universal legatee shall

not deliver any legacy until the tax thereon shall have been fixed and paid; otherwise he shall be personally liable for the said tax, with interest and costs.

(Search for Will; When Made.)

Section 11. If during the six months next following the death of any person leaving property, movable or immovable, within this State, an administration of his succession be not applied for, or his legal or instituted heir or universal or residuary legatee do not apply to the court to be placed in possession thereof, as herein provided, the court shall ex parte and on the application of the tax collector grant an order directing that a search be made for the will of the deceased by a notary public, and in aid of the same may order that all persons having in their possession or control any books, papers or documents of the deceased or any bank-box, safe deposit vault or other receptacle likely or designed to contain the same, shall open such receptacle and exhibit the contents thereof, as well as all other books, papers and documents of the deceased, to the said notary.

(Court May Appoint Executor.)

Section 12. Should the said notary find any document appearing to be the will of the deceased, he shall take possession of the same and produce it in court; and on application of the tax collector, or of any party in interest, the court shall proceed to the probate thereof, as now provided by law. If an executor be therein appointed, the person named shall be notified, and if he do not within ten days after notification accept the appointment, and if within the ten days next following this delay no person entitled to be appointed dative testamentary executor shall apply for the appointment, then the Public Administrator in the Parish of Orleans, and in the other parishes the tax collector, shall be appointed dative testamentary executor of the said decedent, and the administration of his succession shall proceed as herein directed and according to existing law.

(Procedure Where No Will Is Found.)

Section 13. If the notary can find no will, he shall report the fact to the court; and thereupon the tax collector shall proceed against the legal heir or heirs of the deceased summarily

by rule to fix the amount of tax due by him or them, and each of the heirs shall be ordered, within a delay to be fixed by the court, which may be extended from time to time, in the discretion of the court, to make and file a detailed descriptive list, sworn to and subscribed by him, of all the items of property contained in and composing the estate of the decedent, stating therein the actual cash value of each such item at the time of the death of the decedent, and the tax collector shall have a right to traverse the same. On trial of the rule the court shall fix the amount of tax due by each of the heirs, and shall render judgment for the same against each of them, and in such case, as well as in the cases mentioned in Section 12, shall include in the costs payable by the heir or legatee a fee of not more than ten per cent on the amount of tax due by each heir or legatee in favor of the attorney for the tax collector. In the same manner and under the same conditions as provided in Sections 5 and 9 of this Act, such heirs or legatees shall have the right to procure the sale of their inheritances or legacies for the purpose of paying the tax due thereon, with interest, costs and attorneys' fees; and if payment thereof be not made by the heir or legatee, or if an order of sale, as above provided, be not granted, within thirty days after the date of the judgment, the tax collector shall be entitled to a similar order, and thereunder any property forming part of the inheritance or legacy may be sold.

(Any Heir May Institute Proceedings and Receive Fee.)

Section 14. Should there be more than one legal or instituted heir or universal or residuary legatee any one of them may institute the proceedings provided by this Act, and the others shall be made parties thereto and such heir shall be entitled to recover out of the mass of the succession one reasonable attorney's fee, besides his costs.

(Rights of Creditors Preserved.)

Section 15. Nothing contained in this Act shall affect the rights of creditors of persons deceased or the rights of the creditors of the heirs or legatees of such persons, as established by the general law.

(Legacy Indivisible.)

Section 16. Each inheritance or legacy is indivisible, and must be accepted or renounced for the whole; and the heir or legatee shall not be entitled to be placed in possession of the same, and shall be without right or capacity to alienate any part thereof, until the tax on the whole shall have been fixed and paid, or until it shall have been judicially determined, in the manner herein provided, that no part of the same is subject to the tax imposed by this Act.

(Prohibiting Delivery of Effects Before Tax Is Paid.)

Section 17. (As amended and re-enacted by Act No. 301 of 1914.) No bank, banker, trust company, warehouseman or other depository, and no person or corporation or partnership having on deposit or in possession or control any moneys, credits, goods or other things or rights of value for a person deceased, or in which he had an interest, and no corporation the stock or registered bonds of which are owned by a person deceased shall deliver or transfer such moneys, credits, stock, bonds or other things or rights of value to any heir or legatee of such deceased person, unless the tax due thereon under this Act shall have been paid, or unless it be judicially determined in the manner herein prescribed that no tax is due by such heir or legatee. Otherwise the person or corporation so making delivery or transfer shall be liable for the said tax. But the order of a court of competent jurisdiction, directing such delivery or transfer, shall be full authority for the same. Provided, however, that every executor must cause a true and faithful inventory to be taken by a notary public, in the manner prescribed by law, and no moneys, securities, property and effects of the deceased held on deposit as above mentioned shall be delivered to him until said inventory or sworn statement giving detailed statement of the property and its value shall be made and filed in court in the proceedings in which he is acting as executor.

(Burden of Proof.)

Section 18. The burden of proving facts establishing exemption from the tax imposed by this Act is upon the person claiming exemption.

(Jurisdiction.)

Section 19. The District Court of the last domicile of the deceased, and in the Parish of Orleans the Civil District Court, shall have original jurisdiction to hear and determine all the proceedings provided by this Act. In the case of a non-resident decedent, the District Court, or Civil District Court, of any parish in which he left property, movable or immovable, shall exercise such jurisdiction, and the court in which such proceedings shall be first begun shall have exclusive original jurisdiction thereof.

(Unknown Heirs.)

Section 20. Non-residents and unknown heirs and legatees, and those whose whereabouts are unknown, shall be represented by curator ad hoc appointed by the court, and all notices, citations and demands prescribed by this Act shall be served on such officers. Though there be in any case more than one unknown or absent heir or legatee, all may be represented by the same curator.

(Commissions of Tax Collectors.)

Section 21. The tax collector spoken of and intended by this Act is the Sheriff and ex-officio Tax Collector of the parish in which was the last residence of the decedent, or in which is situated property of a non-resident decedent, and in the Parish of Orleans the Clerk of the Civil District Court. They shall receive a commission of two per cent on their collections of taxes under this Act.

(Compensation of Attorneys.)

Section 22. In and for the Parish of Orleans the Governor shall appoint by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a term of four years, an attorney at law, whose duty it shall be to advise, assist and represent the Clerk of the Civil District Court in the enforcement of this Act. For his services, except as provided in Sections 12 and 13, he shall receive a fee of four per cent on all taxes collected hereunder, payable out of the same before transmission to the Treasury. In all other parishes of the State the said duties shall be performed by the attorneys appointed under existing law to assist the tax collectors in the

collection of delinquent licenses, and the compensation of such attorney shall be as above provided.

(Method of Fixing Value of Annuity.)

Section 23. In fixing the value of any legacy or donation mortis causa which consists in whole or in part of an annuity or usufruct or right of use or habitation, the court shall consider the expectancy of life of the legatee or donee according to the table known as the American Experience Table of Mortality, at six per cent per annum compound interest.

(Delinquent Penalty.)

Section 24. Taxes hereby levied shall bear interest at the rate of two per cent per month, beginning six months after the death of the decedent; saving to any heir, legatee, or donee the right to stop the running of interest against him by paying the amount of his tax with accrued interest, or by tendering the same to the tax collector in the manner prescribed by the general law; provided, however, that in cases in which the settlement of the succession is not unduly delayed, or in which the right of any party to receive an inheritance or legacy is contested, and in all cases in which the failure to pay tax on any legacy or inheritance within the period aforesaid is not imputable to the laches of the heir or legatee, the court may, in its discretion, remit such interest.

(Costs to Be Borne by the Succession.)

Section 25. The costs of all the proceedings under this Act shall be borne by the mass of the succession; provided, that in cases in which it seems to him equitable to do so the judge shall have the power to apportion the costs among the several parties, or allow any party to retain his costs out of any sum found to be due by him for tax hereunder. Provided, the provisions of this Act shall affect all successions not finally closed, or in which the final account has not been filed.

(Accepting and Regulating Donations, Act 158, '04.)

Section 1. The Board of Education for the State of Louisiana; the Board of Directors of the public schools of each and every parish in the State, the Parish of Orleans included, shall have the power to accept and administer donations mortis causa

or inter vivos for any educational or literary purpose whatsoever, and it shall be lawful for any one to make such a donation of any description of property, and to any amount to any one or more of such boards.

Sec. 2. The donor shall have the right to prescribe the manner in which the property shall be administered, and the objects to which it or any part thereof, or the revenues thereof, shall be applied; provided, however, that property donated, cannot be made inalienable, but the donor thereof shall have the right to prescribe in what manner, and under what circumstances, the donees shall be empowered to sell the same, or any portion thereof, or to change any investments once made.

Sec. 3. Said Board or Boards shall administer the property entrusted to them in conformity with the directions contained in the act of donation, and shall have all the powers needed in such administration, but can not mortgage nor encumber the donated property, except as may be prescribed in the act of donation. The said Board or Boards shall be entitled to no remuneration for their services, unless expressly granted in the act of donation.

Sec. 4. The provisions of the laws of this State, relative to substitutions *fidei commissa* and trusts shall not be deemed to apply or affect donations made for the purposes and in the manner provided in this Act, and all laws or parts of laws conflicting with the provisions of this Act be, and the same are hereby repealed insofar as regards the purposes of this Act, but not otherwise.

(Assessor's Fee for Assessing School Taxes, S. 1, A. 213, '08.)

The tax assessor of each parish of the State * * * * * shall receive as an annual compensation for his labors, services and duties four per cent (4 per cent) of the first fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00) aggregate amount of all State, parish and poll taxes assessed, and two per cent (2 per cent) on any excess over fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00); provided that nothing herein shall be so construed as to allow assessors more than two per cent on special school taxes, and for his services, duties or labors in assessing or extending on the rolls any and all levee taxes the sum of one hundred dollars (\$100), except where the

parish for which the assessor is elected lies in more than one levee district, in which case he shall receive the sum of two per cent (2 per cent) on the aggregate amount of such taxes; provided no assessor shall receive less than four hundred dollars (\$400) in any parish for each annual assessment of State, parish, poll and all levee taxes. That the payment of this compensation shall be distributed between the State, parish, school boards, cities and towns and other taxing district or division in proportion to the amount received by each.

(Powers of the District Board in Expropriations, S. 1492, R. S.)

When land shall be required for the erection of a schoolhouse or for enlarging a schoolhouse lot, and the owner refuses to sell the same for a reasonable compensation, the District Board of School Directors shall have the power to select and possess such sites embracing space sufficiently extensive to answer the purpose of schoolhouse and ground.

(Expropriation of Property for Public Schools; For Schoolhouse Sites, Act 208 of 1906, amending and re-enacting Act 227 of 1902.)

Whenever the State or any political corporation of the same created for the purpose of exercising any portion of the governmental powers, in the same, or the board of administrators or directors of any charity hospital, or any board of school directors thereof, or any corporation constituted under the laws of this State for the construction of railroads, plank roads, turnpike roads, or canals for navigation, or for the construction or operation of water works or sewerage to supply the public with water and sewerage, (or for the piping and marketing of natural gas for the purpose of supplying the public with natural gas), or for the purpose of transmitting intelligence by magnetic telegraph, cannot agree with the owner of the land which may be wanted for its purchase, it shall be lawful for such State corporation, board of administrators, directors or persons to apply by petition to the district court, in which the same may be situated, or if it extends into two districts, to the judge of the district court in which the owner resides, and if the owner does not reside in either district, to either of the district courts, describing the land necessary for the purposes, with a plan of the same, and a state-

ment of the improvement thereon, if any, and the name of the owner thereof, if known at present in the State, with a prayer that the land be adjudged to such State, corporation, board of administrators or directors upon payment to the owner of all such damages as he may sustain in consequence of the expropriation of said land for such public works; all claims for lands or damages to the owner caused by its taking or expropriation for such public work shall be barred by two (2) years' prescription which shall commence to run from the date at which the land was actually occupied and used for the construction of the works.

All the existing laws for the forms and processes of expropriation of property shall be applicable to the said act and section thus amended and re-enacted.

(Relative to the Value of Grounds, S. 1493, R. S.)

Should such landholder deem the sum assessed too small, he shall have the right to institute suit before any proper judicial tribunal for his claim; but the title shall pass from him to the school corporation.

ACT No. 90 OF 1906.

Section 1. That in order to provide for public education in the city of Lake Charles, a school board is hereby created for said city. Said board shall consist of five members, who shall be elected at large by the qualified voters of said city. Each member of said board shall be able to read and write the English language and shall be a duly qualified elector of said municipality. The election for the members of said board shall be held under the general election laws of this State, and the members when elected shall be commissioned in the same manner as parish boards of school directors. They shall hold their office for terms of four years, and until their successors shall have been duly elected and qualified, except as hereinafter provided. All vacancies that may occur in said board, whether caused by failure to qualify, by resignation, or by death, shall be filled at an election duly called, within thirty days after said vacancy occurred. Each member shall qualify within thirty days after he has been commissioned, otherwise the office to which he is elected shall be deemed vacant. The electors residing in the City of Lake Charles shall be ineligible to serve

as members of the parish board of directors of the public schools of Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana, and to vote for members of said body. It shall be the duty of the election commissioners serving at the polling places in Ward 3 of Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana, to see that the provisions of this section are made effective.

Section 2. That all elections for members of said board shall be called by the City Council, which shall appoint the commissioners of election and designate the polling places. All returns of election shall be made to this Council, which shall make such proclamation and do all other things in regard thereto as is required by law of returning officers of the parish. The first election under this Act shall be held on the day set apart by law for the congressional election, in the year 1906, and thereafter every two years on such congressional election day, after giving at least ten days' notice thereof by publication, in the official journal of said city; successors to those members of the board whose terms expire in said year, shall be elected in the manner above provided. The members so elected shall assume the discharge of the functions of their offices on the first Tuesday after the receipt of their commissions. The first board hereunder shall be appointed by the State Superintendent of Public Education, immediately after passage of this Act, and the members so appointed shall hold their offices until the congressional election in the year 1906, and until their successors shall have been duly elected and qualified. Immediately after the first election hereunder, the members of said board so elected, shall draw lots for terms of two and four years, two of said terms to be for two years and three of said terms to be for four years, and thereafter all members of said board shall be elected for terms of four years, and until their successors shall have been duly elected and qualified.

Section 3. That said board, at its first meeting, shall elect from among its members a president who shall discharge all of the functions incumbent upon presidents of parish school boards, and who may exercise similar powers, except as may be herein provided. He shall receive no compensation for his service. Said board may elect a superintendent of the city schools and fix his compensation. He shall have all of the qualifications

required by law for parish superintendents except that he need not be a qualified elector, and such additional qualifications as the board may prescribe. Said board may also elect a secretary, and fix his compensation, which compensation shall not exceed ten dollars per month. The treasurer of the city of Lake Charles shall be ex-officio treasurer of said School Board. Said Board shall fix and approve his bond as such, and when premiums are required on said bond said Board shall pay them, provided they do not exceed the usual premium for official bonds of such nature. The president and the secretary of said Board shall be elected for terms of two years.

Section 4. That said School Board shall possess and may exercise within the corporate limits of the city of Lake Charles, all of the powers conferred, and that may hereafter be conferred by law upon parish school boards, and shall within such territory discharge all of the duties incumbent upon such boards and shall be governed by all of the restrictions imposed upon the same.

Section 5. That all moneys appropriated or budgeted by the city of Lake Charles out of the general revenues, and all special taxes levied by said city in aid of the public schools shall be paid over as collected by the tax collector of said city to the treasurer of said School Board, who shall issue to the tax collector, on receipting such payment, duplicate receipt. The tax collector shall make monthly statements to the City Council of all such payments and shall attach to each monthly statement one of said duplicate receipts.

Section 6. That the School Board of the Parish of Calcasieu shall pay to the School Board of the City of Lake Charles its pro rata of all funds intended for the support of the schools of the Parish of Calcasieu, including its pro rata of said funds apportioned to said parish, and its pro rata of fines and forfeited bonds; provided that under no circumstances shall this include any moneys budgeted by the Police Jury of the Parish of Calcasieu in aid of the public schools of said parish out of the general revenues of said parish, nor any special taxes authorized by the taxpayers and levied in aid of the schools of said parish, unless such special taxes are levied in the territory contained in

said city as part of the territory authorizing the levy of said special taxes.

Section 7. That said School Board shall annually, before the election of teachers and employees, and not later than the first Tuesday in July, submit to the Council of said city, for their guidance, an itemized statement of the expenses necessary to hire teachers and employees for the public schools of the city and to maintain said schools for the ensuing scholastic year, and also a statement of the funds said Board expects from other sources for said year. Upon approving this estimate as a basis for making appropriations out of the general revenues, the Council shall make such provision as it may deem proper in its budget for the ensuing fiscal year, within constitutional limitations for the payment of the salaries of teachers and employees to be elected by said School Board, and for the maintenance of said schools. The said School Board shall create no debts nor obligations in excess of the amount appropriated or consented to be appropriated by the City Council, and in excess of the funds to be derived from other sources for said year as approved in said statement, without first having obtained the approval of the Council to such excess, nor until provision is made by the Council for its payment.

Section 8. That no member of the City Council, nor any officer of the city of Lake Charles shall be a member of said School Board.

Section 9. The said Board shall be required to report to the State Superintendent of Public Education, through its superintendent or president, the condition of the schools of the city of Lake Charles, in the same manner as provided by law for reports of parish superintendents, and for neglect or failure so to do, shall be liable to the same penalties.

(Bird Day Established, S. 14, A. 198, '06.)

Section 14. The State and Parish Boards of Public Education are directed to provide for the celebration, by all public schools, of "Bird Day," on May fifth of each year, being the anniversary of the birth of John James Audubon, the distinguished son of Louisiana.

On the recurring anniversary days, suitable exercises are to be engaged in, and lessons on the economic and esthetic value of the resident and migratory birds of the State are to be taught, by the teachers, to their pupils.

(School Libraries Established, A. 202, '06.)

Section 1. Whenever the patrons and friends of any individual school or grade of the free public schools in which a library has not already been established by the aid of the parish board of school directors, shall raise by private subscription or otherwise and tender to the treasurer of the parish public school funds for the establishment of a library to be connected with such schools or grade, the sum of ten dollars, and the parish treasurer has so advised the secretary of the parish board of school directors, the said board at its next quarterly meeting shall appropriate from the public school funds the sum of ten dollars for this purpose, and shall appoint the teacher in charge of said school or grade the manager of such libraries; provided further, that at times other than during the school term, the library shall be kept in a locked case provided for under this Act.

(Duty of Parish Treasurer and Secretary of School Board.)

Section 2. That as soon as the secretary of the parish board of school directors shall have received notice from the treasurer of the parish public school funds (and said notice should be served by the said treasurer within five days after receipt of same) that a donation for a library for a certain school or grade has been made, the secretary shall inform the State Superintendent of Public Education of the fact, whereupon the said Superintendent shall furnish the said secretary a list of public school library books and prices therefor, said books and prices having been approved by the State Board of Education.

(Manner of Selecting Books.)

Section 3. That within five days after the parish board of school directors shall have made an appropriation for a library, the president and secretary of the board, with the assistance of the teacher in charge of the school or grade for which the appropriation was made, shall select from the aforesaid approved list of books for public school libraries a list of books to be purchased

for the said library, and shall submit a list of books to be purchased to the secretary of the board, who shall order the books at once, and payment for same shall be made by warrant upon the treasurer of the parish public school funds signed by the president and secretary of the parish board of school directors.

(Duty of School Board to Furnish Book Case.)

Section 4. Upon application of the parish superintendent, the parish board of school directors shall furnish, to each library, at the expense of the public school funds, a neat bookcase, with lock and key.

(Local Manager to Observe Rules and Regulations; Report to State Superintendent.)

The local manager of every library shall carry out such rules and regulations for the proper use and preservation of the books as may be established by the State Superintendent of Public Education, and shall on or before the tenth day of January of each year make to the State Superintendent of Public Education such report as he may require.

(Duty of School Board When Second Appropriation Is Made After One Year; Subsequent Appropriations Limited to One Per Year.)

Section 5. When the patrons and friends of any individual school or grade of the public school in which a library has been established for one year under the preceding sections of this Act, shall raise by private subscription or otherwise and tender to the treasurer of the parish school funds the sum of five dollars for the enlargement of the library, the parish board of school directors shall appropriate from the money belonging to that school or grade not less than the sum of five dollars nor more than fifteen dollars. The money thus collected and appropriated shall be used for the enlargement of libraries already established under the same rules and restrictions as govern the establishment of new libraries; provided that no more than one such appropriation shall be made each year for each school or grade.

(Legal Ownership to Remain in Parish School Board.)

Section 6. The legal possession and ownership of the books, cases and other appendages of the school or grade library, shall

be and remain in the parish board of school directors and their successors in office, and that the felonious destruction or taking and carrying away thereof, or any part thereof, or any books, article, apparatus or furniture from or belonging to any public school house owned or used for public school purposes shall and is hereby declared to be larceny, and the breaking into such schoolhouse at night with intent to commit larceny, as herein set forth, or any felony, shall and is hereby declared to be burglary, and that any larceny or burglary so committed shall be punished as in other cases under existing statutes.

(Providing that the Doors of School Houses Shall Swing Outward,
A. 91, '08.)

Section 1. All doors for ingress and egress to public school-houses, churches, courthouses, assembly rooms, halls, theatres, factories with more than twenty employees and of all other buildings of public resort whatever, where people are wont to assemble, shall be so swung as to open outwardly from the audience rooms, classrooms, halls, or workshops; but such doors may be hung on double-jointed hinges, so as to open with equal ease outwardly or inwardly.

Section 2. The provisions of this Act shall apply to all buildings and houses within its terms, erected after its passage, from the date it becomes in force. As to all such buildings and houses heretofore erected, said provisions shall be applied from and after the expiration of six months from the date when this Act becomes operative.

Section 3. The president of the parish school board, the deacons, the stewards or managers of any church, the president of the parish police jury, or the owner of any hall, theatre, or factory, failing to comply with the provisions of this Act or to have same complied with as relates to any building or buildings under the control of the bodies over which they preside or of which they are a member, or to such building or buildings owned by them, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and upon failure to pay such fine and costs shall be imprisoned in the parish jail for a period not exceeding ninety (90) days.

Section 4. Provided that this Act shall not apply to factories, cotton seed oil mills and other like establishments where the doors for the purpose of protection against fire, are so arranged as to slide back and forth on rollers.

(Spitting on Schoolhouse Floor Prohibited, S. 1, A. 91, '08.)

Any person who shall spit upon the floor or walls of any passenger car, street car, depot or waiting room, courthouse, churchhouse, schoolhouse, or any other public building whatever, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction shall be fined in a sum not less than Five (\$5) Dollars, nor more than Twenty-five (\$25) Dollars, and in default of payment of fine and costs, shall be imprisoned in the parish jail for a period not exceeding ten days.

(Pupils' Eyes to Be Tested, A. 292, '08.)

Section 1. The State Board of Health and Superintendent of Education shall prepare or cause to be prepared, suitable test cards, blanks and record books, and all other necessary appliances to be used in testing the sight and hearing of pupils in the public schools of the State, together with the necessary instructions for the use of same; and the Superintendent of Education shall furnish said test cards, record books, blanks and appliances together with the necessary instructions for the use to every public school in the State.

Sec. 2. The Superintendent, Principal or Teacher in every school, during the month of September or during the first month of schools, or within thirty days after the admission of any pupils entering the school late in the session, shall in each year, test the sight and hearing of each and all pupils under his or her charge, and shall keep a record of such examination according to the instructions furnished, and shall notify in writing the parent, tutor, tutrix, or guardian of every pupil who shall be found to have any defect of sight or hearing or any disease of eyes or ears of such defect; and shall make a written report of all such examinations to the State Superintendent of Education.

(Columbus Day, A. 56, 1910.)

The several school boards of the State of Louisiana shall

annually authorize, direct and instruct the parish superintendent of education, or other proper authority to observe the anniversary of the date of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, October 12, by such fitting and appropriate exercises, as the said various and several school boards may determine upon and select.

Sec. 2. Any failure upon the part of the said several and various school boards and parish superintendents to comply with the provisions of this Act, shall subject said school boards and members thereof, and the parish superintendent to charges of nonfeasance, and neglect of duty, which may be preferred by any person, before the proper authority.

ACT No. 116 OF 1910.

Section 1. (Sections 1, 7, 8, 9, 15 and 16 as amended by Act 263 of 1914.) In the Parish of Orleans there is hereby created a corporation to be known as the Board of Trustees of the Teachers' Retirement Fund to be composed of nine persons who shall serve without compensation for their duties as members of said Board. The said Board of Trustees shall be a body corporate in law with power to sue and be sued, to have, hold, receive, use and sell or dispose of, under the provisions of this Act, property, real, personal, and mixed, and to exercise all the rights, powers, and privileges of a corporation. The said Board shall also have power to borrow money, issue notes or other evidences of debt, and to pledge its revenue for the year then current from whatever source received, for the purpose of promptly paying its obligations or for such other purposes as to said Board may seem right and proper. Legal process shall be served on the President, and, in his absence, or inability to act, on the Vice-President. The City Attorney shall act as the attorney for the Board of Trustees. The said Board of Trustees shall be composed of the Superintendent of Public Schools, three members of the Board of School Directors, to be elected by said Board of School Directors every four years in the month of January, beginning January, 1913, and the members so elected shall become members of the said Board of Trustees on the fifteenth day of February next following the date of their election, provided that as soon as practicable after the passage of this Act the Parish Board of School Directors shall

elect three of its members to serve on the said Board of Trustees until the members elected in January, 1913, shall become members of the said Board of Trustees; and five members of the teaching force of the Parish of Orleans who shall be elected in the following manner: On the third Monday of January beginning in the year 1913, and every four years thereafter, the members of the teaching force of the Parish shall deposit with the said Board of Trustees a sealed ballot containing the names of five teachers representing their respective choices for membership on the said Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees shall examine said ballots and give to each teacher receiving a vote credit therefor and the five teachers receiving the highest number of votes under the said ballots shall become members of the said Board of Trustees, on the fifteenth day of February next following the date of their election. The said Board of Trustees shall publicly announce the result of said election not later than the first day of February, next following the date said ballots were deposited, provided, however, that within 30 days after this Act shall become operative, and on a day to be designated by the Board of School Directors, five members of the teaching force of the Parish shall be elected in the manner provided, except the said ballots shall be deposited with the Board of School Directors, which Board shall examine said ballots and give to each teacher receiving a vote a credit therefor, and the five teachers receiving the highest number of votes under said ballots shall be members of the Board of Trustees until the members elected in 1913 shall become members of the said Board of Trustees. The Board of School Directors shall publicly announce the result of said election, without any unnecessary delay after the election. As soon as practicable after the election of the members, the Superintendent shall call a meeting of the said Board of Trustees. Provided, that in order to carry out the intention of this act, as amended, there shall be held, on the fourteenth day of October, 1914, a special election for two members of said Board of Trustees, to be chosen from the teaching force, said election to be conducted and the results ascertained and determined in the manner hereinabove provided, and the two teachers so chosen to hold office as members of said Board of Trustees until their successors shall have been elected and qualified in 1917, as provided in this amendment.

Section 2. That the members of the said Board of Trustees shall hold office until their successors are elected and become members as provided in the preceding section. In case of a vacancy in said Board of Trustees by reason of death, resignation, or through any other cause, of a member of the teaching force, the Board of Trustees shall elect a member of said teaching force as a member of said Board of Trustees for the unexpired term of the person who has ceased to be such; in case of a vacancy on said Board of Trustees by reason of death, resignation, or through any other cause, of a member of the Board of School Directors, the said Board of School Directors shall forthwith elect one of its members as a member of said Board of Trustees for the unexpired term of the person who has ceased to be such.

Section 3. That a majority of said Board of Trustees shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business, and the said Board shall have full power to make and enforce all by-laws, rules and orders that it may deem necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act, and said Board of Trustees may take by gift, grant, devise or bequest, any money, personal property, real estate or any interest therein, and any such gift, grant, devise or bequest may be absolute, or upon such conditions that the donor may impose at the time of the gift, grant, devise, or bequest and said Board shall be authorized to take such gift, grant or bequest under and by the style of the Board of Trustees of the Teachers' Retirement Fund, and to hold the same or assign, transfer or sell same, whenever proper under the terms of such gift, grant, devise or bequest, or whenever necessary, under and by such name.

Section 4. That the said Board of Trustees shall elect from its members a President and a Vice-President. The Secretary of the Board of School Directors shall be Secretary-Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, with such additional compensation therefor as may be fixed and paid by the Board of Trustees, and it shall be his duty to keep a true and correct statement of the account of each member with the Teachers' Retirement Fund and to render to the Board of Trustees a monthly account of his doings. The Secretary-Treasurer of said Board of Trus-

tees shall receive and keep account of all moneys belonging to the Teachers' Retirement Fund and all notes, bonds and other securities belonging to said Teachers' Retirement Fund, and shall collect the principal of, and interest on the same. The said Fund shall be deposited in a bank or banks to be selected by the Board of Trustees and to be withdrawn on checks signed by the Secretary-Treasurer and President of this Board; the said notes, bonds and other securities shall be deposited in a safety deposit vault in a bank or banks, selected by the Board of Trustees, subject to the joint order of the President and Secretary-Treasurer of this Board. Before assuming to act as such Secretary-Treasurer he shall furnish bond in one or more bonding companies authorized to do business in this State, in such fixed amount as the Board of Trustees may require, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties imposed upon him by this Act, or that may be assigned to him by the Board of Trustees, or form part of his duties in any manner, and for the faithful accounting of all moneys and securities, including both principal and interest, which may come into his hands and which shall belong to the Teachers' Retirement Fund, or be under the control of the Board. Said Secretary-Treasurer upon the expiration of his term of office shall account to said Board for all moneys, notes, bonds and other securities coming into his hands, and for the interest, income, profit, rentals and proceeds of and from the same and he shall turn over to his successor all moneys, notes, bonds and other securities belonging to said Fund. It shall be the duty of the Secretary-Treasurer to keep a true and accurate account of the proceedings of said Board of Trustees, and he shall perform such other duties as the Board of Trustees shall direct. The Secretary-Treasurer shall make a full and accurate account of his office whenever required so to do by the Board of Trustees. The said Board of Trustees shall have power to appoint such other employees as it may from time to time deem necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, and the said Board shall pay to such employees such salaries as may be fixed by the Board.

Section 5. That every teacher who is such at the time of the passage of this Act, shall as soon as practicable thereafter

notify the said Board of Trustees whether he or she desires to accept the advantages of this Act, or any amendments thereto, and every acceptance when given shall be irrevocable, and any such teacher who may accept shall be eligible for election to said Board of Trustees, and he or she shall have the right to vote for members thereof; and such teachers who shall fail to accept before January 1, 1911, shall not be entitled to any benefits or advantages under this Act, until he or she shall have first paid into the Teachers' Retirement Fund, an amount equal to the assessments he or she would have paid into said fund, had such acceptance been given on or before December 31, 1910, together with twenty per centum of such amount. Assessments under this Act shall begin to be payable September 1st, 1910.

Section 6. That from and after the passage of this Act, the acceptance of a position as teacher, or as a member of the teaching force of the Parish, shall ipso facto be an acceptance of all provisions of this Act, and of any amendments thereto, and as an agreement and obligation to pay assessments provided for herein, or that may be provided for.

Section 7. That all moneys, property of any kind or securities that may come into the hands of the said Board of Trustees, under the provisions of this Act, or any amendment thereto, shall be known as the Teachers' Retirement Fund, and said Board of Trustees is hereby given full and complete power and exclusive control over said Fund, and is hereby empowered to have, demand, receive, hold, invest and reinvest the same for the promotion of the purposes of said fund which shall consist of the following:

First: Assessments upon the salary of every teacher, who shall notify the Board of Trustees of his or her acceptance of the provisions of this act and amendments thereto, under Section 5, and assessments upon the salary of each and every teacher who may be appointed after the passage of this act, as follows:

One per centum per month upon the salary of every teacher who shall have been engaged in excess of ten years in teaching service; one and one-half per centum per month upon the salary of every teacher who shall have been engaged in excess of ten years, but not more than twenty years in teaching service; and

two per centum per month upon the salary of every teacher who shall have been engaged longer than twenty years in teaching service, provided that the Board of Trustees shall have the power and authority to increase the assessments not to exceed one-half of one per centum additional in each class, and further provided that a member of the teaching force, as defined in this act, who is not engaged in class room teaching, and who takes advantage of this Act shall be assessed two per centum per month upon his or her salary without regard to years of service. The Secretary of the Board of School Directors, paying such salaries, shall prepare monthly, as part of his monthly pay roll, a roll of assessment and place opposite the name of each and every teacher liable thereto, the amount of the monthly assessment payable by him or her, and shall furnish forthwith a copy of such roll to the Treasurer of the School Board, and the said Treasurer shall deduct and retain out of the monthly salary due to such teacher the amount of such monthly assessment, and the sum of such monthly assessments shall be immediately paid by the Treasurer to the said Board of Trustees.

Second: All moneys, property of any kind, or securities that may come into the hands of the said Board of Trustees for the purpose of said Teachers' Retirement Fund by gift, grant, devise, bequest, or otherwise.

Section 8. That the Board of School Directors may retire from regular duty, upon its motion, any teacher who has been such for a period of forty years at the time such application is made, and shall retire from regular duty any teacher, upon his or her application, who has been a regular teacher for a period of thirty years at the time such application is made, and the teacher so retired, provided he or she shall be entitled to the advantages of this Act under Section 5 or 6 hereof, shall receive for life the salary provided by Section 15. Every teacher who is such at the time of passage of this Act, for the purpose of retirement under this Section or the next succeeding section, after service for ten years as a member of the teaching force of the Parish, shall be entitled to full credit for his or her years of service as public school teacher elsewhere.

Section 9. That the Board of School Directors shall re-

tire from regular duty, upon his or her own application, any teacher who has been such for a period of five years, in the city schools, at the time such application is made, and who is disabled and incapacitated from performing regular duty, provided the Board of Trustees shall find such teacher so disabled or incapacitated after an examination made by the Medical Inspector appointed by the Board of School Directors, or after such examination as the Board of Trustees may provide. No examination fee or charge shall be paid by the teacher examined. The Board of School Directors may retire upon its motion, and shall retire upon his or her own application any teacher who has reached the age of sixty-five years. Any teacher so retired under the provisions of this Section, provided he or she shall be entitled to the advantages of this Act, under Sections 5 or 6 hereof, shall receive for life a salary of as many fortieths of that provided for by Section 15, as he or she may have served years at the time of such retirement; and if the Board of School Directors shall deem any teacher who has been such for a period of five years at the time the notices herein provided for are given, to be disabled or incapacitated from performing regular duty, the said Board of School Directors shall serve written notice to that effect upon the said teacher and upon the President or Secretary-Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, and the proceedings shall then be had, after the notice provided for in Section 11, in accordance with the provisions of said Section 11. If the Board of Trustees, after such proceedings are had shall find the said teacher to be incapacitated from performing regular duty, such teacher, if so retired, shall be entitled to a salary in the manner and amount as if he or she had been retired upon his or her own application under this Section.

Section 10. That unless teachers who may be retired under the preceding Sections shall have paid into said Teachers' Retirement Fund, by way of assessment or otherwise, an amount equal at least to that which he or she shall be entitled to receive as a salary for the first year of retirement, the said Board of Trustees shall deduct one-fifth of the deficiency thereof from the amount of said salary for each of the first five years that the same may be payable.

Section 11. That after any teacher shall have been retired under Section 9, the Board of Trustees shall have the right at any time to cause such teacher to again be brought before it and examined by the Medical Inspector of the Board of School Directors, and also to examine other witnesses for the purpose of ascertaining whether such teacher shall remain on the retired roll. The fee or charge of the examining physician shall be paid by the Board of Trustees. Such teacher shall be entitled to at least thirty days' notice and to be present at the hearing of any evidence; shall be permitted to propound any questions pertinent or relative to such matter, and shall have the right to introduce evidence upon his or her own behalf. Such teacher and all witnesses shall be examined under oath, and any male member of said Board of Trustees is hereby authorized and empowered to administer the oath. If the Board of Trustees shall find such teacher qualified for active service, he or she shall report to the Superintendent of Public Schools of the Parish, whenever required to do so by the Board of Trustees, and said Superintendent shall assign such teacher to such service or employment as may be within his or her power to perform, in the judgment of such Superintendent and of the examining physician employed by the Board of School Directors. During the time of such employment such teacher shall receive the regular salary therefor, and shall cease to be entitled to any payment out of the Teachers' Retirement Fund, because of disability or incapacity on account of which such teacher was retired. Any teacher that may be retired under Section 9, and reassigned for active duty under this Section, shall for the purposes of late retirement under this Act, be considered as having been in active service during the period of former retirement.

Section 12. That any teacher retired under the provisions of this Act shall continue as an employee of the Board of Directors of Public Schools, but shall be compensated from the Teachers' Retirement Fund as provided for in this Act, and it shall be the duty of the teacher so retired to render, without extra compensation, such teaching service and at such time as the Board of Directors of Public Schools shall direct, provided, the Board of School Directors shall not require any such retired teacher to

perform any teaching service except such as the Board of Trustees may certify to the Board of School Directors to be within the reasonable physical power of such retired teacher, and provided further that no such retired teacher shall be required to render teaching service for a longer period than thirty days in any school year.

Section 13. That the Board of Trustees shall establish a permanent fund, to the credit of which shall be put and deposited all gifts, grants, devices and bequests, all other receipts for the first fiscal year during which the Act shall become operative, except so much of said receipts as the Board of Trustees may require during the said year to defray its expenses and the unexpended balances remaining at the end of each fiscal year thereafter. And no part of the said permanent fund shall be expended, except the interest and income therefrom; provided, however, that one-half of the amount added to such permanent fund during any fiscal year may be used, if necessary, during the fiscal year immediately following, and provided further that amounts to be refunded under Section 16, shall be paid out of the permanent fund. The fiscal year shall begin September 1st, of each year.

Section 14. That this Act shall not affect in any way the power of the Board of School Directors to remove teachers from service under the laws now in force, or hereafter enacted.

Section 15. That upon the retirement of any teacher under Section 8, the teacher so retired shall be entitled to receive a salary for life out of the Teachers' Retirement Fund equal to one-half of his or her average annual salary for five years immediately preceding retirement, but no salary of any teacher shall be less than \$300.00 nor greater than \$600.00 per annum, and the Board of Trustees, subject to such rule or regulations as the Board may adopt, shall pay the salaries to the teachers entitled thereto under this Section and Sections 8 and 9.

Section 16. That any teacher contributing to such Retirement Fund, who shall voluntarily cease to teach in the Public Schools of the Parish, before receiving any salary from said Teachers' Retirement Fund, shall be entitled to the return of one-half of the amount, without interest, which shall have been paid into said

Teachers' Retirement Fund by such teacher, and any teacher whose services shall be dispensed with by the Board of School Directors for any reasons other than those enumerated in the preceding Sections, shall be entitled to the return of the full amount, without interest, paid into the Retirement Fund by said teacher; provided, however, should such teacher hereafter again teach in the Public Schools of the Parish, such teacher shall repay to said Teachers' Retirement Fund the amount so returned to said Teacher, within one year from the date of his or her return to service in the schools, and upon such repayment being made in addition to such assessments as she would have paid in the interim, plus 10% interest, he or she shall be entitled to credit for the length of time of the former service and interim. Should any teacher die before receiving any salary under this Act, the Board of Trustees shall pay to teacher's estate, one-half the amount, without interest, which shall have been paid into said Teachers' Retirement Fund by said teacher.

Section 17. That no retired salary, whatsoever, provided for in this Act, shall be payable or paid during the first fiscal year during which said Act shall become operative; provided, further, should any contributors to said Teachers' Retirement Fund make application for retirement under the provisions of this Act during said year his or her name shall be placed on a waiting list and he or she shall be retired at the discretion of the Board of Trustees when said year shall have expired, but no teacher shall be retired by the Board of School Directors under this Act, until after the expiration of said year.

Section 18. That the said Teachers' Retirement Fund and all salaries and refunds granted and payable by the Board of Trustees shall be, and are exempt from seizure or levy under attachment, execution, garnishment process or any other process; and said salaries and refunds or payment of the same shall not be subject to sale, assignment or transfer by any beneficiary, and any such sale, assignment or transfer of the same shall be absolutely void.

Section 19. That the terms "teacher" and "members of teaching force of the parish" as used in this Act, shall mean and

include any superintendent, assistant superintendent, principal, vice principal, supervisor, secretary, inspector, person in charge of any special department of instruction, cadet, librarian, and any assistant to any of those above named, member of office force, and any teacher or instructor regularly employed as such by the Board of School Directors of the Parish; provided, that at the first election under the provisions of this Act each and every teacher or member of the teaching force of the parish, including the officers named in this Section, shall have the right to vote for three members of the teaching force of the parish to be chosen at such election, whether such teacher, member of the teaching force or officer has signified his intention to accept the provisions of this Act or not.

Section 20. That the said Board of Trustees shall have exclusive control and its decisions shall be final upon the question of placing any teacher upon the retired list, and the granting a salary to said teacher so retired; the said Board of Trustees shall hear and decide all applications in reference to the retirement of teachers, whether made by the teacher or suggested by the Board of School Directors, and the decision of said Board of Trustees in all these matters shall be final and conclusive and not subject to review or reversal except by the Board of Trustees; and nothing in this Act shall be construed as depriving the Board of Trustees of the discretionary powers of retiring a teacher, nor shall anything in this Act be construed as making it mandatory on the Board of Trustees to retire a teacher on his or her application.

Section 21. That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage and all laws or parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

(Forfeited Bonds, S. 1044, R. S.)

The several district attorneys throughout the State shall be entitled to demand and receive one-fifth of all sums, first deducting the percentage allowed by law to the sheriff for collecting and paying over the same, which may be collected on forfeited bonds in criminal prosecutions and misdemeanors in any court of justice.

(Quarterly Statements to Be Furnished Supervisor of Public Accounts by Parish Superintendent and State Superintendent, S. 5, A. 25, '10.)

All State boards and commissions and other public offices created by law, and all educational and eleemosynary institutions of this State including parish school boards, road and drainage districts, shall furnish to said Supervisor of Public Accounts, quarterly, in each year, sworn statements of all moneys received by them, from what sources, and all moneys expended by them and for what purposes; said statements shall be accompanied by vouchers and other papers necessary to prove the correctness of the same and no officer shall destroy any voucher or other paper belonging to his office before same has been examined and passed upon by said Supervisor of Public Accounts.

It shall be the duty of the Supervisor of Public Accounts to check said statements, and, if any irregularities exist to call the attention of those responsible thereto. In case of any irregularities or defalcations or failure of any officer or employee to comply with the provisions of this Act, it shall be the duty of the Supervisor of Public Accounts to immediately notify the Governor of the State. The quarterly sworn statements provided in this Section shall be furnished the Supervisor of Public Accounts between the first and fifteenth of January, April, July and October of each year; the Supervisor of Public Accounts shall install a system of accounting in every office, which by law it is made his duty to inspect and report upon. The Supervisor of Public Accounts shall return all vouchers to the respective offices after inspection.

(Form of Accounts Prescribed; Records to Be Kept in Office, S. 6, A. 25, '10.)

All public offices, boards, commissions and eleemosynary and educational institutions of this State and all parochial school boards, road and drainage districts, shall provide an office for their secretary and treasurer where their books and records must be kept. All accounts shall be kept in the form prescribed by the Supervisor of Public Accounts; that any failure of any officer or employee to furnish the Supervisor of Public Accounts with any information requested shall immediately report to the

Governor of the State, who will take such action as he may deem proper. The Supervisor of Public Accounts is authorized to administer oaths and the Assistant Supervisor of Public Accounts when acting under instructions of the Supervisor of Public Accounts shall have the same power and authority as is granted under this Act to the Supervisor of Public Accounts, except in the matter of administering oaths.

(Reports Filed by Supervisor; Duty of School Board Treasurer, S. 7, A. 25, '10.)

The Supervisor of Public Accounts shall make all reports of his examination in duplicate, one to be filed with the Governor and one in the office investigated, unless otherwise provided in this Act; if the report of any examination discloses any violation by any public officer or employee, the Supervisor of Public Accounts shall furnish an additional copy to the district attorney of the parish where said offense was committed. That the Auditor of Public Accounts shall furnish the Supervisor of Public Accounts, in writing, whenever a tax collector is delinquent, and every parish treasurer and every parish school board treasurer shall notify the Supervisor of Public Accounts whenever any sheriff is delinquent in his settlement.

(Penalty for Neglect of Duty, S. 10, A. 25, '10.)

Section 10. That any public officer or employee in an office that is subject to examination by the Supervisor of Public Accounts who wilfully neglects or fails to furnish said Supervisor of Public Accounts with such papers, accounts, books, or other documents which he has the right to inspect or audit under the terms of the Act, or who shall wilfully refuse or neglect to transmit to said Supervisor of Public Accounts such reports, statements or accounts, or other documents, upon request as provided by the terms of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office and shall, upon conviction, suffer a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars. or be imprisoned not less than ten days nor more than six months, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court having jurisdiction.

(Fees of Tax Collectors, S. 1, 2, A. 181, '08.)

That for all services, labors and duties performed by each

Sheriff and ex-officio Tax Collector throughout the State of Louisiana as Tax Collector, Parish of Orleans excepted, he shall be paid five per centum on the first seventy-five thousand dollars, aggregate amount of all State, Parish, District, Poll, and other taxes and licenses, collected by him and actually paid by him into the State and Parish Treasury or to the authority designated by law to receive the same; and two per centum on the next forty-five thousand dollars, and one per cent on all amounts over one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, provided that no Sheriff and ex-officio Tax Collector shall receive for the collection of all taxes more than eight thousand dollars per annum, provided further that no Sheriff and ex-officio Tax Collector shall receive any compensation for the collection of special school taxes except in parishes where the total amount of State, Parish, Levee and Poll Taxes and licenses collected do not amount to \$50,000. Be it further provided that in parishes where the collection of State, Parish, Levee and Poll taxes and licenses do not amount to \$50,000 the Sheriff and ex-officio Tax Collector shall receive five per cent. on amount collected and actually paid into the State and Parish Treasury or to the authority designated to receive the same.

The payment of the compensation herein provided for the Sheriff and ex-officio Tax Collector for the collection of Taxes and Licenses shall be distributed between the State, Parish, School Board and other taxing districts or divisions and licenses in proportion to the amount of taxes and licenses received by each.

ACT No. 11 OF 1912.

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that the Registrar of the Land Office and the Attorney General be, and they are hereby, directed to look into the matter of sixteenth section lands and school indemnity lands set aside for the benefit of the public schools of the State of Louisiana, and to prepare a statement which will show all sixteenth sections and indemnity lands that were originally set aside for the benefit of the public schools in the various parishes, what lands have been sold, and what was done with the funds realized from the sale of such lands, and what sixteenth sections and

school indemnity lands are still owned by the various parishes for the benefit of the public schools, and where located. Where funds realized from the sale of sixteenth sections and school indemnity lands have not been properly credited on the State Auditor's books for the benefit of the parishes entitled to them, the Attorney General shall take the necessary action to require the State Auditor to make the proper corrections.

ACT No. 39 OF 1912.

Section 1. The official flag of Louisiana shall be that flag now in general use, consisting of a solid blue field with the Coat-of-Arms of the State, the pelican feeding its young, in white in the center, with a ribbon beneath, also in white, containing in blue the motto of the State, "Union, Justice and Confidence," the whole showing as below.

Section 2. The said State flag shall be displayed on the State House whenever the General Assembly is in session and on public buildings throughout the State on all legal holidays and whenever otherwise directed by the Governor or the General Assembly.

ACT No. 69 OF 1912.

Section 1. The police juries of the several parishes of the State, under such regulations as they may prescribe be and are hereby authorized to appropriate and use from parish funds any sum or sums of money not exceeding altogether one thousand dollars per year in aid of the Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work in their respective parishes jointly with the agents and representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between the several police juries and said agents and representatives.

ACT No. 118 OF 1912.

Section 1. (As amended and re-enacted by Act 207 of 1914.) That the Board of Trustees of the Southern University are hereby directed to sell all of its present property, real and personal save and except such personal property as will be useful or necessary for the purposes of the Southern University, situated in the Parishes of Jefferson and Orleans, State of Louisiana, upon such terms and conditions as said Board of Trustees may determine; provided, that the sale contemplated by this section shall

be first submitted to the Governor of the State for his approval, in writing, which written approval shall be attached to the Act or Acts of Sale as authority to the notary to pass the deed. The proceeds of said sale shall be invested in the manner and in such property as hereinafter provided.

Section 2. The said Board of Trustees, within a reasonable time after the passage of this Act, shall acquire a suitable site for said Southern University, in the rural section of the State, and upon said site erect appropriate buildings, containing such equipment as, in the judgment of the said Board of Trustees, is necessary and proper for carrying on of the said Southern University, under the terms of this Act, and under the terms of Act No. 87 of 1880, that said Board of Trustees shall, prior to executing the deed of sale for the property herein contemplated to be purchased, submit the terms and conditions of said purchase and the location of said property, to the Governor of the State, for his approval, and his written approval of the location and the terms and conditions of the purchase, shall be the authority to the said Board of Trustees, to execute the deed of purchase. The sessions shall continue in said university and on said farm until the new site of the university is provided for under the provisions of this act.

Section 3. In addition to carrying out the University purposes set forth in Section 7 of Act No. 87, of 1880, said Board of Trustees shall have power and it shall be their duty to establish a department of said Southern University, which shall be known as "The Industrial and Agricultural Normal School;" that said "Industrial and Agricultural Normal School" shall be equipped in such manner and provided with such teachers, so as to instruct persons of color, male and female, to be teachers, so they can teach industrial and agricultural subjects in schools for youths of both sexes of the colored race.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees of the Southern University, as soon as practicable after the establishment of the University upon the new site contemplated in this Act, to establish a department of the University, which shall be known as "The Model Industrial and Agricultural School," and at least eight grades shall be created in said school, in which

to assign pupils, and said grades and the course of teaching to be taught therein, shall be set forth in proper regulations to be formulated by the said Board of Trustees, provided that all teachers in the said "Model Industrial and Agricultural School" shall be persons of the colored race.

Section 5. The said Board of Trustees shall be empowered to enact general rules and by-laws for the said University in all its departments, whether said departments appertain to industrial and agricultural subjects or to the arts and letters, and to elect a President of the Faculty, the professors and teachers and determine their compensation; also all officers and employees that may be necessary, and prescribe their duties and compensation; providing that the President of the Faculty, the professors, teachers and all other employees except only the Board of Trustees, themselves, shall be persons of the colored race. All members of the Board of Trustees shall be of the white race, and the Board shall consist of one member from each of the Congressional Districts, appointed for a term of four years, by the Governor of the State, and the State Superintendent of Public Education and the Governor, the Governor to be Chairman of the Board. (Southern University is now located on a farm of 500 acres at Scotland, four miles north of Baton Rouge.)

ACT No. 123 OF 1912.

Section 1. That the Register of the State Land Office be and is hereby authorized, when it is made to appear from the records of his office and such other evidence as he may require, that a township has not received from the State the school indemnity lands, to which it is entitled, to issue a warrant in the name of the President of the School Board of the Parish in which the said township is located for the number of acres due the said township.

Section 2. The warrants issued under Section One of the provisions of this act shall be assignable by the School Board for not less than \$5.00 per acre, and that the said warrants shall be locatable upon any vacant State lands subject to entry.

Section 3. On the location of the warrants authorized by this Act a patent shall issue, as required by existing law, in the

name of the locator for the amount of land specified in such warrant.

ACT No. 145 OF 1912.

Section 1. The police juries of the several parishes of this State are empowered to acquire the ownership of a tract of land and when so acquired the title to the same shall rest in the public; provided, however, in those parishes having large areas of different classes of soil are empowered under this act to acquire tracts as aforesaid representative of the several classes of soil that predominate in the particular parish.

Section 2. The tracts of land so acquired are to be constituted Parish Experimental Farms and the parish is to improve said property so that it may be worked by the parish in accordance with plans to be suggested by the State and United States Agricultural Departments, provided that the police juries of the said parishes may utilize in the working of the same its parish prisoners.

Section 3. The Parish Experimental Farms provided for by this act are established for the purpose of demonstrating the possibilities of the soil in the respective parishes, and in every way to disseminate a scientific knowledge of agriculture, and in consequence the work and results so obtained on the Parish Experimental Farms are to be open to the inspection and study of the public at stated times.

Section 4. With a view of stimulating a friendly rivalry as to the most successful results obtained upon the said Parish Experimental Farms, it is further provided that a selection of the best results of each year's work upon said Parish Experimental Farms may be assembled and exhibited annually at the State Fair in the building owned and set apart by the State as an Agricultural Hall at the State Fair of Louisiana.

Section 5. The Police Juries are empowered to make provision in their budgets for the carrying out of this act at the earliest practicable time that the finances of each parish will permit.

ACT No. 151 OF 1912.

Section 1. Act No. 168 of the Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana for the year 1894, be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

That whenever a sixteenth section donated to the State of Louisiana by an act of Congress for school purposes is located in a township not habitable by reason of said township being swamp or sea marsh, the Board of School Directors may, upon the petition of the land owners owning in area more than one-half of the land in the township, order the sale of such sixteenth section by resolution or motion passed by a majority of the members of such board present and voting.

Section 2. When a sale of a sixteenth section is ordered as authorized in the first section of this act, the same shall be made by the Parish Treasurer of the Parish in which the sixteenth section is located, in person or by the sheriff or any auctioneer of the parish, designated by him. Said sale, however, shall be made only after the same has been advertised for thirty days in a newspaper published in the parish where the property is located; and where no newspaper is published in the parish, then, by posting a written or printed notice for thirty days at or near the front door of the courthouse in the parish where the property is situated and at two other public places in such parish. On the day named in the advertisement, the said section shall be sold as a whole or in lots of not less than forty acres, at the principal front door of the courthouse of the parish in which the property is situated, between the hours of Eleven O'Clock A. M. and Four O'Clock P. M., with appraisement, to the last and highest bidder and without a prior survey of the property and upon the following terms and conditions: One-tenth (1-10) or more in cash at the option of the purchaser, and the remainder, if any, in nine (9) equal annual installments, bearing eight (8 per cent) per cent interest per annum from date interest payable annually and the deeds shall contain the usual security clauses and a stipulation to pay ten (10) per cent attorney's fees in the event the services of an attorney are secured for the purpose of collecting same.

Section 3. That the deed of the Parish Treasurer shall be full and complete evidence of the sale and shall convey a good and valid title to the property sold and have all the force and effect of a notarial act; and all moneys or notes received under and by virtue of such sale shall be disposed of by him in the manner now required by law.

ACT No. 205 OF 1912.

Section 1. That after the expiration of existing contracts, all funds of the State of Louisiana and of all parishes and municipalities thereof and of all public boards, commissions and bodies created by or under the authority of the State or of any parish or municipality thereof, shall be deposited daily, whenever practicable, in the fiscal agency or agencies hereinafter provided for, upon the terms and conditions and in the manner hereinafter set forth. Such deposits shall be made in the name of the State or of the parish, municipality, board, commission or body authorized by law to have the custody of and control over the disbursements of the same.

Section 2. That the fiscal agency or agencies with whom such funds shall be deposited shall be such bank or banks organized under the laws of the State of Louisiana or of the United States and domiciled in this State, as may be selected by the Board of Liquidation or by the proper authority of the parish, municipality, commission or other body created by or under authority of the State or of any parish or municipality thereof, as the case may be; such bank or banks so selected to give security for the safekeeping and payment of such deposits and to pay interest and perform other services for the State of Louisiana as and in the manner hereinafter provided.

Section 3. (1) That all funds belonging to or received in behalf of the State of Louisiana by the State Treasurer shall be deposited by the Board of Liquidation of the State Debt one-half thereof in one or more banks in the City of New Orleans, and the remainder in one or more banks in each of the Congressional Districts in the State exclusive of the first and second districts, provided, that there shall be as near as practicable an equal amount deposited in each district, which banks shall be the fiscal agents of the State of Louisiana and are hereinafter referred to as such.

(2) That all funds belonging to the State received by and in the hands of sheriffs and tax collectors, pending their transmission to the State Treasurer, shall be deposited by the receiving officer daily, whenever practicable, with the bank or banks domiciled in the parish where said funds are collected, which shall have been selected in the manner hereinafter provided, as the

fiscal agency or agencies, either of the State or of the particular parish. When such funds have been collected in parishes in which no banks are domiciled, the same shall be deposited, in accordance with the provisions of this act, in a bank which shall have been selected as the fiscal agent of the State, located in the parish nearest to the one in which such funds have been collected. When such funds thus deposited are transferred by the sheriff and tax collectors to the State Treasurer, the bank or banks in which the same shall have been deposited shall make the transfer in currency or in New Orleans exchange without charge.

(3) That all funds belonging to or received by any parish, municipality, school board, drainage or sub-drainage district, public board, commission or body created by special or general act of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, not required under existing laws to be held in the custody or possession of the State Treasurer, shall be deposited by the police jury, municipal council, commissioners, or other proper authority, as the case may be, in such bank or banks in the State of Louisiana as shall have been selected, in the manner hereinafter provided, as the fiscal agency of the depositing authority, preferably in one or more banks located within the parish or municipality from which said funds have been collected,—subject, however, to the exception contained in Section No. 8 of this Act.

(4) That all funds belonging to or received by any board, commission or body created or controlled by any parochial or municipal government shall be deposited in the bank or banks previously selected as the depository of such parish and municipality; and any interest earned thereon shall belong to the parish and municipality creating the said board, commission or body.

Section 4. That the conditions under which the funds of the State of Louisiana and all parishes and municipalities thereof, and all public boards, commissioners and bodies created by or under the authority of the State or of any parish or municipality thereof, shall be deposited, are as follows:

(1) That all public moneys in charge of such authorities shall be let by the depositing authority to the bidder or bidders in

the City of New Orleans and in the respective congressional districts as provided in paragraph 1 of Section 3 of this act, offering the highest rate of interest for all or any part of the funds of such authority consistent with the safekeeping and prompt return thereof, and no bid shall be accepted providing for a lower rate of interest, on such deposits, than 3% per annum.

(2) No amount in excess of the capital stock and surplus of such bank shall be deposited in any one bank by one authority.

(3) No bank shall be eligible to receive the deposits of any public funds which shall not have accompanied its bid for such deposit with a sworn statement of its condition, as shown by its books on the first day of the month previous to its filing its bids for such deposits.

(4) All banks selected as fiscal agencies or depositories for the deposit of funds belonging to the State of Louisiana shall be required to lend to the State of Louisiana such sums as the State shall have been authorized to borrow, up to the amount of the deposit then held by such bank at the same rate of interest as the deposit bears; and shall be further required to carry the coupons of the funded debt of the State of Louisiana, and to cash without charge and to receive on deposit at par all checks drawn by or in favor of the State of Louisiana upon whatsoever point the same may be drawn and shall be further required to lend their aid to the Board of Liquidation in refunding the bonded indebtedness of the State without extra charge, all as a part of the consideration for receiving the State's deposits.

(5) All parishes and municipalities of the State of Louisiana and all public boards, commissions and bodies created by or under authority of the State, or of any parish or municipality thereof, shall require of the bank or banks selected as its or their depositories, in addition to the payment of interest, to lend to such board or authority, when the same have been legally authorized to borrow, an amount equal to the average deposits which it may have kept in such bank, at the same rate of interest as its deposit bears; and shall further cash without charge and receive on deposit at par, all checks drawn by or in favor of the depositing authority on whatsoever point the same may be drawn.

Section 5.

(1) That the Board of Liquidation of the State of Louisiana and all parishes and municipalities thereof, and all public boards, commissions and bodies created by or under authority of the State or of any parish or municipality thereof, shall require as security for deposits made by them, the bonds of the United States of America, or of any colonial possession thereof, or unmatured bonds of the State of Louisiana or of any legally organized subdivision or board thereof, which shall not have been in default of interest for a period of six months; the valuation at which such bonds shall be accepted as security to be subject to the discretion of the State Treasurer, or the authority letting such deposits. The bonds so furnished as security shall be deposited with the State Treasurer or with the treasurer of the authority letting such deposits, who shall receipt therefor to the depositing bank. The amount of said security shall be equal to the average amount of the deposits of the State of Louisiana or the other depositing authority as the case may be, as shown by the books of the State or of such other authority for the previous year: If the said fund shall arise from some subdivisions, board or commission which has not previously had any funds to deposit, the amount of security to be furnished for the first year shall be equivalent to 60% of the amount of the deposits and shall thereafter be equal to the average amount of such deposit as shown by the books of such sub-division, board or commission as hereinabove provided.

(2) The fiscal agencies and depository bank may, at their option in lieu of depositing bonds as provided in the preceding paragraph, furnish the indemnity bond of a duly authorized surety company conditioned for the safekeeping and return of such deposits and the payment of the interest thereon, in a sum equal to the average amount of deposits determined as hereinbefore provided, provided that no surety company shall be accepted as surety on any bond for any one bank for a greater sum than 10 p. c. of the capital and surplus of such surety company; and provided further that such bank or banks as aforesaid for part of the security required of them and give indemnity bond for the balance in such proportion as it or they may see fit.

Section 6. That the Board of Liquidation of the State of Louisiana, and the proper authority of all parishes, municipalities, boards and commissions thereof, shall, thirty days before the expiration of existing contracts entered into according to the present law, being Act 316 of the General Assembly of 1910, and biennially thereafter, cause to be printed a circular letter, setting forth the intention of the Board of Liquidation or of the proper authority in the particular case, to select, at a specified time stated therein, its fiscal agencies and depository bank or banks. One copy of such circular shall be mailed to each of the banks domiciled in this State and shall be published in one or more newspapers located in the City of New Orleans and in the parish or municipality in which the depositing authority is domiciled, and a copy shall be deposited with the Governor, together with a list of the banks to which the circular has been sent. Such circular shall invite bids for deposits subject to the terms of this act.

Section 7. That it shall be the duty of the Board of Liquidation and of all authorities having the letting of the public funds to use all reasonable and proper means to secure to the State the best terms and the highest rate of interest consistent with the safekeeping and prompt repayment of the funds when demanded, and to let such funds to the highest bidder therefor consistent with the safety of such funds.

Section 8. That the Board of Liquidation of the State of Louisiana and any of the Boards or Commissions thereof and any Parish, School or Road District and any other authority having the right to deposit public funds which may have bonds for sale may, in order to effect a prompt and satisfactory sale of such bonds, deposit the proceeds of such bonds until used and the proceeds of the tax voted to pay the interest and principal of such bonds, and such amounts as may be reserved for the sinking fund required by such bonds, in any bank or banks located in the State of Louisiana which may purchase the said bonds, upon such terms and conditions including security as may be mutually agreed upon as a condition of, and part of the consideration for the purchase of such bonds; provided the distribution of the balance of the State's funds as provided in Section 3 paragraph 1 of this Act shall not be changed.

Section 9. That all funds deposited in the registry of any court or coming into the hands of the Clerk of Court or sheriff in any judicial proceedings and not belonging to such officer, shall be deposited in the bank or banks previously selected by the Police Jury of the Parish as the fiscal agent of the Parish and at the same rate of interest paid to the Parish, subject however to any rule or order of the Court, except in the Parish of Orleans, where such funds shall be subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Judges of the Civil District Court. The interest thus earned on such deposits shall accrue to the party or parties finally decreed to be entitled to the ownership thereof.

Section 10. That the interest to be paid for the deposits of the State of Louisiana and of any parish or municipality thereof, and of any public board, commission or body created by or under authority of the State or of any parish and municipality thereof shall be calculated on the daily balances as shown by the books of the State Treasurer or the treasurer of the parish, municipality or board, as the case may be, and shall be paid semi-annually on the first of January and July of each year; provided that within the discretion of the depositing authority, in a case of emergency justifying such action, any fiscal agency may be cancelled without notice; and in case of such cancellation, the authority shall proceed as in the case of original letting and re-let the deposit for the unexpired term of the original contract in the manner and upon the terms and conditions as provided in this Act.

Section 11. That where any fiscal agency or agencies shall elect to deposit as security the bonds of any political subdivision or board of the State such bonds shall be approved by the depositing authority as sufficient for the indemnity contemplated by this Act. If, at any time, any depository bank shall fail or suspend, or fail on due demand without just cause to pay any funds deposited with it, the State Treasurer, on the direction of the Governor, or the other fiscal officer with whom bonds may have been deposited as security, on the direction of the authority which made such letting, shall forthwith, after ten days' advertisement in any newspaper or newspapers, published at the domi-

cile of said authority, sell such bonds, or a sufficient amount thereof to cover the deposit and accrued interest thereon, by auction on the floor of the New Orleans Stock Exchange. In case any surety company given as surety shall fail, cease to do business in this State, or liquidate, new security shall be substituted within ten days from demand, else the agency for such deposit shall, ipso facto, terminate and reletting of said deposits shall be made in accordance with the terms of this Act. In case of any default on the part of any fiscal agency or depository as aforesaid, when a surety bond has been given as surety, and the said surety company shall have failed, within thirty days after demand upon it, to pay the amount of such deposit with the accrued interest thereon, the State Treasurer, by direction of the Governor, or the fiscal officer on the direction of the authority that let such deposits as the case may be, shall institute suit in the name of the State, or of the proper authority as the case may be, against the principal of such surety, or both of them, on such bond for the recovery of the amount of such deposits and accrued interest and a penalty of ten per-centum on the amount so sued for, together with costs. Such suits may be brought at the designated domicile of either the plaintiff or the defendant. In case of any deficiency in amount recovered from the surety company or from the sale of bonds as hereinabove provided, the same shall be secured by first lien and privilege on all property and assets of said depository.

Section 12. That if at any time the security furnished by a fiscal agency or depository bank is not satisfactory to the Treasurer of the State of Louisiana, or to the authority having the letting of such funds for deposit he or it may require such additional security to be given as shall be satisfactory to him or it. In the event of any bank failing to promptly comply with any demands that may be made by the State Treasurer or the proper authority in the particular case, for additional or better security, a meeting of the Board of Liquidation or of the proper authority entrusted with the letting of such funds shall be forthwith convened, and said Board or authority shall forthwith declare the contract with the said fiscal agent bank or depository as cancelled, and shall immediately proceed in the same manner as in

the case of original letting and relet the deposits of such bank for the unexpired term of such agency, under the terms and upon the conditions provided in this Act.

Section 13. That the State Treasurer or the Treasurer of any parish, municipality, or board shall not be responsible for any money or moneys deposited in the bank or banks selected by the Board of Liquidation or by the authority having the right to select such depository under the provisions of the act; but the State of Louisiana and the subdivisions and boards thereof shall be responsible for the safekeeping and returning of the bonds deposited with them by fiscal agent banks and depositories as security for the deposit of State moneys and with the proceeds arising from any sale thereof.

Section 14. That any bank which itself or any officer of which shall contribute directly or indirectly, or cause to be contributed any funds in aid of any candidate for any office in the State of Louisiana shall be ineligible to receive the deposits of the State of Louisiana or of any parish or municipality thereof, or any public board, commission or body created by or under authority of the State or of any of its subdivisions; and should any bank have been selected as the fiscal agent of any such body and it should subsequently appear that it had made or that any of its officers had made or caused to be made, directly or indirectly, contributions to the campaign fund of any candidate for any office in the State of Louisiana, then the selection of such bank as a fiscal agent shall "ipso facto" terminate, and the proper authorities shall immediately proceed in the same manner as in the case of original letting and re-let the deposits of such bank for the unexpired term of such agency under the terms and conditions provided in this act.

Section 15. That any officer of any bank who shall be a member of any board having the authority to let public funds of the State of Louisiana or of any board or subdivision thereof shall not be permitted to cast any vote in the selection of the fiscal agency or the depository of the board of which he is a member.

Section 16. That nothing in this act shall be construed as abrogating or cancelling any existing contract on the part of the

State of Louisiana, or of any parish, municipality, board, commission, levee or drainage district or other public body, all of which shall remain in full force and effect until their expiration.

Section 17. That all laws general and special in conflict herewith and especially Act No. 316 of the acts of the General Assembly of 1910, be and the same are hereby repealed.

ACT No. 232 OF 1912.

Section 1. That Section 1 of Act 222 of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana of the year 1910 be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows :

Section 1. From and after October 1, 1910, every parent, guardian or other person, residing within the boundaries of the Parish of Orleans, having control or charge of any child or children between the ages of eight (8) and fourteen (14) years, inclusive, shall send such child or children to a public, private, denominational, or parochial day school each school year, during the time in which the public schools of the Parish of Orleans shall be in session, under such penalty for non-compliance herewith as is hereinafter provided. Said child or children may be excused from such attendance by the Attendance or Truant Officers of the Parish, upon the presentation of satisfactory evidence that the bodily or mental condition of the child or children is such as to prevent or render inadvisable attendance at school or application to study; or that such child or children are being instructed at home in the common school branches, or that the child or children have completed the prescribed elementary school course of study, or if the public school facilities within twenty city blocks of the home of the child or children are not adequate to accommodate such child or children, provided, that no excuse from attendance shall be valid for more than three months except where the child has completed the elementary course, or if the public school facilities within twenty city blocks of the home of the child or children are not adequate to accommodate such child or children. Every parent, guardian, or person in the Parish of Orleans having charge or control of a child between the ages of 14 and 16 years who is not regularly and lawfully engaged for at least six hours each day in some useful employment or service, shall cause said child to attend regularly some day school according to the provisions of this section.

(Accounts State Treasurer Shall Keep, S. 1326, R. S.)

An account shall be opened on the books of the treasurer, to be called the Current School Fund; such account shall be charged with the annual expenditures for the public schools and credited with the net receipt for the special taxes laid by the General Assembly for the support of the public schools, and with the receipts from such other sources as may be designated by law.

It shall be the duty of the Auditor, in his annual report, to present a statement of the condition of said fund, and an estimate of the special tax needed for the support of the public schools during the ensuing year beyond the receipts for said support from other sources. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Public Education to furnish the Auditor with all information he may require for his said report.

(School Fund; How Applied, S. 1327, R. S.)

The Current School Fund shall be used for the support of the public schools, and the surplus of receipts over expenditures for any one year, shall be appropriated to the support of public schools during the ensuing year; and the Act numbered 224 of eighteen hundred and fifty four, and the Acts 180 and 265 of eighteen hundred and fifty-five, which direct said surplus to be funded, be and the same are hereby repealed.

(Interest on United States Deposit Funds, S. 1328, R. S.)

The interest on the United States deposit fund shall be appropriated to the annual support of the public schools, provided by the Constitution; and it shall be the duty of the Auditor and Treasurer annually to transfer from the general fund of the treasury to the current school fund the sum of twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-five dollars and fourteen cents, the amount of said interest.

(Special School Taxes Authorized, S. 1, A. 256 of 1910.)

Parishes, wards, cities, towns, villages, school districts, road districts, drainage districts and sub-drainage districts are declared to be political sub-divisions of the State, and special taxes may be levied and debt incurred and negotiable bonds issued therefor as hereinafter provided, except that the Parish of Orleans and the City of New Orleans are exempted from the

provisions of this Act. The governing authority of subdivisions herein defined shall be for parishes, wards and road districts within such parish, the Police Jury of the Parish; for cities, towns and villages, the municipal boards thereof, for drainage and sub-drainage districts, the drainage commissions of the drainage district; for school districts, the school board of the parish in which they are located, and when a school district is composed of lands of more than one Parish, then the school board of the parish which furnishes the territory in said school district carrying the highest assessment.

(School Board Authorized to Call Election for Special Taxes, S. 2, A. 256 of 1910.)

The Police Jury of any parish acting for the parish, a ward or road district therein and the governing authorities of any other subdivision as herein defined shall have authority to call a special election for the purpose of submitting to the property taxpayers who are authorized to vote at such election under the Constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana, a proposition to levy a special tax not to exceed the limit that is now or may hereafter be fixed by the Constitution of Louisiana for the purpose of giving additional aid to public schools, constructing or purchasing any work of public improvement in keeping with the objects and purposes for which the subdivision was created, and the title to which shall vest in the public or in the subdivision in which such tax is levied; and at the same election, similarly called and held, a proposition may be submitted to the property taxpayers as to whether or not they will incur debt and issue negotiable bonds therefor not to exceed ten (10 per cent) per centum of the assessed value of the property for the subdivision calling said election, to be issued for the purpose of purchasing or constructing works of public improvement in keeping with the objects and purposes for which the subdivision was created, and the title to which shall vest in the public or sub-division levying the tax. That such governing authority shall be required to call an election for either of the purposes above mentioned when requested to do so by the petition in writing of one-fourth of the property taxpayers eligible to vote in said election.

(Resolution Calling the Election; Publication, S. 3, A. 256, '10.)

In the resolution calling the election, the rate, object and purpose for which the tax is to be levied and the number of years it is to run, must be stated. If the proposition is to incur debt and issue negotiable bonds therefor, the object for which the debt is to be incurred, the number of years it is to run and the rate of interest to be paid on same, shall be stated in the proposition submitted to the property taxpayers. After such resolution is passed, a notice of said election shall be given, embracing substantially all things that are required to be set forth in the resolution, and shall set forth further that the authorities ordering the election will, in open session to be held at an hour and place named in such notice, proceed to open the ballot boxes, examine and count the ballots in number and amount, examine and canvass the returns, and declare the result of the election. Such notice shall be advertised for thirty days in a weekly newspaper published in the subdivision or parish in which the tax is proposed to be levied, and if there is no newspaper published in the parish, by posting in three public places in the subdivision ordering the election. Four weeks' publication in a newspaper shall constitute a publication for thirty days, provided thirty days intervene from the date on which the publication is first inserted and the day on which the election takes place.

(Who Is Entitled to Vote, S. 4, A. 256, '10.)

The property taxpayers, qualified as electors under the Constitution and laws of this state, shall be entitled to vote at such elections, the qualifications of such taxpayers as voters to be those of age, residence and registration as voters; provided that resident women taxpayers shall have the right to vote at all such elections without registration, in person or by their agents authorized in writing, which written authorization shall be attached to such agent's ballots, respectively; provided that, whenever the limit and boundaries of any municipal corporation have been extended under the laws of this State, and the assessment roll that is to include the property in the extended limits has not already been made for said municipal corporations, those who have become property taxpayers for said municipal corporation by the extension of its limits and who are qualified under the Constitution and laws of this State to vote, shall be permitted

to vote under this Act, and that the assessment of the property within such municipal corporation as extended shall, for the purpose of ascertaining the assessed valuation of property herein and for the purpose, of any election under this Act, be taken from the last assessment roll of the parish.

(Election Held Under Supervision and at Expense of School Board, S. 5, A. 256, '10.)

Such elections shall be conducted under the supervision and at the expense of the subdivision ordering the same, the governing authority of which shall appoint for each polling place three commissioners and one clerk of election (all of whom shall be registered voters), designate the polling places, provide the ballot boxes, ballots, the necessary blanks for tally sheets, lists of voters, valuation of property and compiled statement of the voters in number and amount, and fix the compensation of such election officers.

(Duty of Registrar of Voters, S. 6, A. 26, '10.)

It shall be the duty of the registrar of voters to furnish the commissioners appointed to hold such election with the lists of taxpayers entitled to vote in person or by proxy at such elections, together with the valuation of each taxpayer's property as shown by the assessment roll last made and filed prior to each election; provided that, when any taxpayer's name and valuation of property shall be omitted from such list or erroneously entered thereon the commissioners of election shall have authority to receive affidavits of such taxpayer's right to vote and of the proper assessed valuation of his property, which affidavit shall be attached to such taxpayer's ballot.

(Manner of Challenging Voters, S. 7, A. 256, '10.)

Whenever the vote of any taxpayer shall be challenged, the commissioners of election shall receive in writing the grounds of challenge, signed by the person or persons challenging such vote, together with the challenged taxpayer's statement of his asserted right to vote, and attach such challenge and statement to his ballot.

(Form of Ballots, S. 8, A. 256, '10.)

The ballots provided for any election held under the provisions of this Act shall be of such form as to enable the voters

to vote in favor or against the proposition submitted, and that when more than one proposition shall be submitted at the same time, they shall be so submitted as to enable one voter to vote on each proposition separately. The ballots to be used at such election shall be in the following form:

FOR THE LEVYING OF A TAX

Proposition to levy a..... mill (Rate) tax on all the property subject to State taxation in for the period (Subdivision) of.....for the purpose of (Term) (Here state the purpose of the tax) Taxable valuation \$..... (Signature of Voter)	Yes
Taxable valuation \$..... (Signature of Voter)	No

NOTICE TO VOTERS: To vote in favor of the proposition submitted upon this ballot place a cross (X) mark in the square after the word "Yes;" to vote against it place a similar mark after the word "No."

FOR THE ISSUANCE OF BONDS.

Proposition to incur debt and issue bonds of to the amount of (Subdivision) (Amount) to run.....years, bear- (Term) ing interest at the rate of..... (Rate) per centum per annum, payable for the..... (Annually or semi-annually) for the purpose of (Here state the purpose of debt) Taxable valuation \$..... Signature of Voter	Yes
Taxable valuation \$..... Signature of Voter	No

NOTICE TO VOTERS: To vote in favor of the proposition submitted upon this ballot place a cross (X) mark in the square after the word "Yes;" to vote against it place a similar mark after the word "No."

NOTE.—The voter must write his name on the back of his ticket.

(Manner of Selecting Substitute Commissioners, etc., S. 9, A. 256, '10.)

Whenever any commissioner or clerk of election, appointed as provided in Section five of this Act shall be unable, fail, or neglect to attend or serve at the polling place designated at the hour fixed for the opening of the polls, or within one hour thereafter, the commissioner or commissioners present shall appoint, or in the absence of all the commissioners the voters present shall elect the necessary number of commissioners and clerks, who shall have the same powers, compensation and duties as other commissioners and clerks, to serve in the place and stead of such absent or delinquent appointees.

(Oath of Election Officers, S. 10, A. 256, '10.)

The commissioners and clerks of such elections, before opening the polls, shall be sworn to perform all the duties incumbent on them as such, the oath to be taken before any officer authorized to administer oaths, or by the Clerk and each commissioner before any other commissioner, such commissioners of election being authorized to administer any oath and to receive any affidavit provided for in this Act.

(Voter's Name to Be Endorsed on Ballot, S. 11, A. 256, '10.)

Each voter's name shall be endorsed on his ballot; provided that ballots voted by proxy shall have endorsed thereon the names of both the taxpayer and of her proxy.

NOTE.—Attorney General Guion ruled that persons voting for a special school tax or having to vote for a proposition to fund taxes into bonds shall endorse their names on the back of the tickets. The voter's name and the value of his property will appear on the face of the ticket in the blanks arranged for this purpose, but the voter's name should also be endorsed on the back of the ticket.

(Manner of Voting, S. 12, A. 256, '10.)

The commissioners of election shall receive the ballot of each voter, check his name, or that of his principal, on the list of voters furnished by the registrar as having voted, enter and number his name, or that of his principal, on the list of tax-

payers voting, and immediately deposit his ballot in the ballot box, reserving to each voter the right to so fold his ballot that it shall not be known at the time of his voting whether he has voted in favor of or against the proposition or propositions submitted.

(Time of Opening and Closing Polls, S. 13, A. 256, '10.)

The polls of election ordered and held under the provisions of this act shall, on the day appointed for any such election, open at seven o'clock a. m. and remain open until and not later than five o'clock p. m.; provided that no election shall be vitiated by a failure to open the polls at the time prescribed or by closing the same before the time prescribed, unless, on a contest, it be proven that voters were thereby deprived of their votes sufficient in number and amount to have changed the result of such election.

(Manner of Compiling Votes, S. 14, A. 256, '10.)

That immediately after the closing of the polls, the commissioners shall, in the presence of the bystanders proceed to open the ballot boxes, count the ballots found in the box and check same with the list of voters kept, then proceed to count the votes in number and amount, keep in duplicate tally sheets showing the votes in number in favor of and against the proposition or propositions submitted and showing valuation of property in favor of and against same, make in duplicate compiled statements of the vote in number and amount, both in favor of and against such proposition or propositions; that after swearing to the correctness of the numbered list of voters, the duplicate tally sheets and duplicate compiled statements, they shall deposit the ballots, the registrar's list of voters, the numbered list of taxpayers voting, one duplicate tally sheet and one duplicate compiled statement, in the ballot box, immediately seal up said ballot box and, within forty-eight hours after the closing of the polls, deliver said sealed ballot boxes with their contents to the authorities ordering such election and shall within the same delay deliver the other duplicate tally sheet and the other duplicate compiled statement to the Clerk of the District Court of the parish in which such election has been held, who shall file the same in his office.

If the election commissioners on counting the ballots find

that they do not correspond with the list of voters, they shall before counting the ballots, examine same for the purpose of finding the discrepancy; and if it should be found that any ballots have been duplicated the same shall be destroyed, or if it is found that the name of the voter has been omitted from the list of persons voting, same shall be added to said list.

(Returns Canvassed by Governing Authority, S. 15, A. 256, '10.)

On the day and at the hour and place named in the notice ordering such election, the authorities under whose orders such election has been held, shall, in public session, proceed to open the ballot boxes, examine and count the ballots in number and amount, examine and canvass the returns and declare the results of such election, which result they shall thereafter promulgate by publication in one issue of the official journal, or other newspaper of the parish, where there is no official paper, or by posting where no newspaper is published.

(Proces Verbal Required, S. 15, A. 256, '10.)

The authority ordering the election shall keep a proces verbal of the manner in which the ballot boxes have been opened, the returns canvassed and the result of the election ascertained and shall forward a copy of said proces verbal to the Secretary of State, who shall record the same, another copy to the Clerk of the District Court who shall also record said copy in the mortgage records of the parish, and the remaining copy shall be retained in the archives of the office of the authority ordering the election.

(Returns Kept Three Months, S. 16, A. 256, '10.)

The custodian of the archives or records of the authority ordering such election shall preserve, for the term of three months from the date of promulgation of such election the ballots and other returns thereof.

(Election Incontestible After Sixty Days, S. 17, A. 256, '10.)

For a period of sixty days from the date of the promulgation of the result of any such election, any person in interest shall have the right to contest the legality of such election for any cause; after which time no one shall have any cause of action to contest the regularity, formality, or legality of said election

for any cause whatever. If the validity of any election held under the provisions of this Act is not raised within sixty days herein prescribed, then no governing authority of any subdivision herein named, required to levy a tax or issue bonds as authorized at an election or under this Act, shall be permitted to refuse to perform that duty and urge as an excuse or reason therefor, that some provision of the Constitution or law of Louisiana has not been complied with, but it shall be conclusively presumed that every legal requirement has been complied with, and no court shall have authority to inquire into such matters after the lapse of sixty days as herein provided.

(Majority in Number and Amount Necessary to Carry an Election, S. 18, A. 256, '10.)

Any proposition submitted by the governing authority of any subdivision as herein authorized either for the purpose of levying a tax, incurring a debt, or issuing bonds, must be voted for by a majority in number and amount of the property taxpayers, qualified as electors under the Constitution and laws of this State, voting at an election held for that purpose as herein provided, before any such tax shall be levied, or before any debt shall be incurred or bonds issued.

(Duty of Governing Authority to Levy and Assess Special Tax, S. 19, A. 256, '10.)

In the event that any election ordered and held as aforesaid shall result in favor of the proposition to levy and assess special taxes upon the property subject to taxation in the Subdivision, the Police Jury for the Parish, Ward or Road District and the Governing Authority of any other Subdivision named herein shall, after the promulgation of the result of such election and pursuant to the terms of the proposition submitted levy and assess the said special taxes on such property.

(Tax Not to Exceed Constitutional Limitation.)

Provided that the total rate of taxation so imposed shall not exceed the Constitutional limit, nor shall such tax run for a greater number of years than the number named in the proposition submitted, nor be imposed for any other purpose than that named in such proposition.

(Bonds; Regulations for Same, S. 20, A. 256, '10.)

In the event that any election ordered and held for the purpose of incurring debt and issuing negotiable bonds therefor shall result in favor of the proposition, the Police Juries for their respective Parishes, Wards or Road Districts and the governing authorities of all other Subdivisions shall, after the promulgation of the result of such election and pursuant to the terms of the proposition submitted, by resolution incur the debt and issue negotiable bonds therefor, to be signed by the President or Chairman and Secretary of the authority issuing the bonds, provided the bonds shall be issued for no other purpose than that stated in the submission of the proposition to the property taxpayers, nor for a greater amount than therein mentioned, nor for any other purpose than the purpose set forth in the proposition submitted to the property taxpayers and as authorized by the Constitution of the State, nor run for a longer time than that named in the proposition not exceeding forty years nor bear a greater rate of interest than five (5) per centum per annum, payable annually, nor issued for a greater amount than ten per centum of the assessed value of the subdivision, including any prior bond issue nor be sold by the authorities issuing same for less than par.

(Collection of Taxes Governed by General Laws, S. 23, A. 256, '10.)

All the articles and provisions of the Constitution of 1898 and all the laws in force or that may be hereafter enacted regulating and relating to the collection of State taxes and tax sales shall also apply to and regulate the collection of the special taxes or forced contribution, imposed under the provisions of this Act, through the officer whose duty it shall be to collect the taxes and moneys due the municipal corporation, parish, or drainage district, imposing such special taxes, or forced contributions.

(Proceeds of Bonds a Trust Fund for Payment of Interest and Principal of Bonds, S. 24, A. 256, '10.)

The proceeds of the sale of all bonds issued under the provisions of this Act shall constitute a trust fund, to be used exclusively for the purpose or purposes for which said bonds are authorized to be issued. That any income derived from the particular improvement purchased or constructed, when so set aside by resolution of the governing body of the subdivision,

shall, after the expense and cost of maintenance of said improvements are paid, constitute a trust fund to be devoted to the payment of the interest on the indebtedness so contracted, and any surplus, after the payment of such interest, shall be placed in the sinking fund to be used in the extinguishment of the principal of said obligation or bonds at maturity.

(Proceeds of Special Taxes Collected a Trust Fund, S. 25, A. 256, '10.)

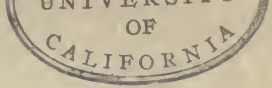
The proceeds of any special tax which have been voted for a particular purpose as authorized by the Constitution and the provisions of this Act shall constitute a trust fund to be used exclusively for the objects and purposes for which the tax was levied and shall from year to year as collected be kept separate and used for no other purpose than the purpose for which the said tax was voted.

(Sinking Fund to Be Set Aside, S. 26, A. 256, '10.)

If the bonds to be issued are to be paid out of funds realized from a tax, an acreage tax or forced contribution, which tax, acreage tax or forced contribution is limited and a fixed amount required to be collected each year, then the governing authority issuing the bonds and levying the acreage tax, shall, beginning at a yearly period before the maturity of such debt or bonds, which period shall never be less than one-fourth of the whole term for which said debt is incurred, or said bonds are issued, set aside annually, from said trust fund derived from said tax, acreage tax or forced contribution, a sinking fund for the payment of the principal of said debt, or said bonds, at least one fraction of the principal of said debt, on said bonds, said fraction to be ascertained by dividing the principal of said debt or of said bonds by the remaining number of whole years before the maturity of said debt or bonds; and that the sinking fund thus set aside shall be sacredly applied to the payment of such debt and such bonds. The time from the commencement of the provision of a sinking fund as herein required, until the maturity of the said debt or of said bonds to be known as the redemption period.

(Tax to Pay Principal and Interest Must Be Levied Every Year, S. 27, A. 256, '10.)

The governing authority of a Subdivision incurring debt and



issuing bonds as herein contemplated, shall annually, at the same time that the other taxes are levied, or at any other time, in addition to all other taxes now authorized by the Constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana, and in addition to any special tax that may be levied at any election called and held for that purpose, levy a tax sufficient to pay the interest and principal on said bonds becoming due the ensuing year. When a period is fixed at which such bonds shall begin to mature, the total amount of indebtedness shall be divided among the number of years in which payments are to be made and the principal to be paid each year, fixed at such amount that when the total annual interest is added thereto the amount to be paid each year shall be as nearly equal and uniform as possible. Such tax may be levied and extended upon the assessment roll at any time prior to the final collection of the taxes for that particular year. If the authority herein authorized to levy and assess such tax should fail, neglect or refuse to do so before the completion of the assessment rolls, the Auditor of Public Accounts shall be authorized and it shall be his duty to name the rate of such tax and order same extended upon the assessment rolls and collected.

(Maturity of Bonds Must Be Fixed, S. 28, A. 256, '10.)

Whenever a debt has been authorized to be incurred, the governing authority issuing bonds to evidence such debt shall fix a time certain at which the bonds shall begin to mature, which shall not be longer than five years from the date of said bonds. After fixing such date, then the governing authorities shall fix the denomination of the bonds due each year thereafter for an amount that when the annual interest is added thereto the total amount to be paid, including principal and interest, each year shall be as nearly equal as practicable.

(Bonds Shall Be Registered by Secretary of State, S. 31, A. 256, '10.)

All bonds issued by any of the subdivisions of the State as herein defined, shall, after the time has elapsed in which the validity of such bonds can be contested, to-wit, sixty days from the date of the promulgation of the result of the election, incurring the debt and ordering the issuing of such bonds, be registered by the Secretary of State and shall have endorsed thereon

the words: "This bond secured by a tax. Registered on this the _____ day of _____, 19—," and signed by the Secretary of State with the Great Seal of Louisiana affixed.

(Election Officers Vested with Same Authority as in General Elections, S. 32, A. 256, '10.)

The commissioners and clerks of elections held under the provisions of this Act shall have the same powers and duties in conducting said elections and in preserving order at the polls, as are conferred and imposed upon such officers under the general election laws of this State; and that whatever is declared in the general election laws to be a felony, other crime, or misdemeanor, shall be such for any election held under the provisions of this Act, and shall be punished in the same manner; that any willful failure or neglect to comply with the requirements of this Act or any willful violation of same, by any officer, agent, or employee, of any subdivision herein defined, availing itself of the provisions of this Act, shall be a crime and shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, with or without hard labor, or by both such fine or imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

(All Special Tax Elections Hereafter, Governed by This Act, S. 33, A. 256, '10.)

Nothing in this Act shall be held or construed to invalidate, or render illegal the acts, proceedings, elections, taxes, debts, bonds, ordinances, resolutions, bids, agreements, contracts or obligations, done, had, held, levied, authorized to be levied, incurred, authorized to be incurred, issued, authorized to be issued, adopted, accepted, or entered into, pursuant to any article of the Constitution, by any subdivision herein named (the City of New Orleans excepted) prior to the passage of this Act; that any provision in the charter of any municipal corporation of this State (the City of New Orleans excepted) in conflict with the provisions of this Act for the immediate submission of the proposition herein specified to the property taxpayers of said corporation in an election ordered by same under this Act and for the immediate levy of said tax when duly authorized, be and the same, insofar as it is in conflict therewith, is hereby repealed.

**Opinion of Attorney General Guion on Qualifications of Voters in
Special School Tax Elections.**

1. A person who may have purchased property from another, in whose name the same was standing, may vote at a special election, as the owner of such property, although his name does not appear on the assessment roll, for Act No 256 of 1910 provides, in Section 4, that it is "property taxpayers, qualified as electors under the Constitution and laws of this State" who may vote at such elections.

The law does not indicate that the property should be assessed in the name of the voter, but that he should be the owner of the property, or, in other words, the taxpayer who offers to vote. In other words, where property is assessed in the name of a certain person, who sells the same, the purchaser may vote at a special tax election, the value of such property, although the property is assessed in the name of another.

2. A qualified voter, owning property, may vote the same at such election, if registered as a voter and if he has paid his poll taxes, and his signature may be made by making his ordinary mark attested by the commissioners of election.

3. The registration books must close thirty days before the election, for Article 213 of the Constitution of 1898 declares that "electors shall not be registered within thirty days next preceding any election at which they may offer to vote."

(The above opinion was rendered August 24, 1911.)

**Opinion Given by Attorney General Pleasant on Qualifications of
Voters in Special School Tax Elections.**

MAN.

1. Must be twenty-one years of age, or older, and resident of taxing district.

2. Must be duly registered as voter more than thirty days before the election.

3. Must have been assessed, in the taxing district to be affected, with property the year previous to the year in which the special election is held.

4. Payment of necessary poll taxes is required—that is, men between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-three must have paid all poll taxes assessed against them, and men between the ages of

twenty-three and sixty must have paid poll taxes for and during the two years next preceding the year in which they offer to vote, but men over the age of sixty are not required to pay poll taxes.

5. If residence has been changed from precinct less than six months before the election, voter may return and cast his ballot in said precinct. If he has lived in the new precinct more than six months, he must change his registration to the new precinct in order to vote, as he cannot vote in the old precinct.

6. A man cannot vote by proxy, neither can he vote his property by proxy. He must cast his ballot personally for himself and for his property.

WOMAN.

1. Must be twenty-one years of age, or older, and resident of taxing district.

2. Same as paragraph 3, supra, with reference to men.

3. May vote without registration or poll tax, and either in person or by any agent authorized in writing.

PROPERTY.

1. All assessed personal and real property, located anywhere in the taxing district, owned by voter in separate estate may be voted (except such as may be indicated below).

2. The survivor in community, whose interest in the community is judicially established and assessed, may vote the property.

3. A resident taxpayer owning shares of stock in a bank within the limits of a taxing district may vote the property.

4. A usufructuary is not a property taxpayer with respect to the property subject to the usufruct and cannot vote the property.

5. Decedents' estates cannot be voted.

6. Joint owners of assessed property may vote, each to the extent of his individual interest, but the property must not be owned by the firm and in a firm name, such as "Jones Bros." or "John Doe & Co;" but, if owned by Robert Jones and Edward Jones, for instance, the title must so show, giving their names specifically, in which event it may be voted as above indicated. See 112 La. Rep., p. 783.

7. Corporations cannot vote, nor can the shares therein be

voted, except bank stock, as above shown (see tax statute of 1898). Neither can any other kind of company or association of persons, as such, vote, nor will the signatures of same give effect to a petition calling for an election.

See Constitution, Art. 197, et seq.; Articles 270 and 281; Act 20 of 1898; Act 22 of 1904; Sec. 3 of Act 145 of 1902; Act 218 of 1912.

(Date of above opinion, May 18, 1914.)

(Agriculture and Home Economics to Be Taught in Schools, A. 306, '10.)

In addition to the branches in which instruction is now given in the public schools of the State of Louisiana, instruction shall also be given in all the elementary and secondary schools of the State in the principles of agriculture or horticulture and in home and farm economy.

(Assessing the Poll Tax, S. 1, A. 89, '88.)

The Tax Assessors throughout the State be and they are hereby required to render to the School Boards of their respective parishes, annually, by the first Saturday of October, a complete schedule list, by wards, of all persons liable to pay poll tax in their respective parishes. If any Assessor fails to comply with the requirements of this Act, the failure shall be cause for removal; besides, he shall be subject to a fine of \$250 for the benefit of the public schools in the parish in which the delinquent officer resides, and in which he is the Assessor. In the City of New Orleans the Board of Assessors shall comply with the requirement of this Act, and in the event of failure, shall be subject to dismissal and penalty as before provided. (See Arts. 231 and 252, Constitution of 1898.)

(Returns of Collections, S. 2, A. 89, '88.)

The Sheriffs and Tax Collectors in their respective parishes shall return, by the first Saturday of February, of each and every year, to the School Boards of their respective parishes, a list predicated upon the list mentioned by wards, showing all persons in the parishes, respectively, who have paid their poll tax, as well as persons who have not paid the same, and shall return their reasons in writing and under oath, the cause in each instance of the non-payment of a poll tax, and why they have not collected the tax not collected.

(Penalties, S. 3, A. 89, '88.)

If the said Sheriff or Tax Collector fails to show cause why the said poll tax has not been collected, he shall be responsible for and shall pay the poll taxes he has failed to collect, and shall be held liable with his securities on his official bond for the payment of said tax.

(Rules for Non-Compliance, S. 4, A. 89, '98.)

The Sheriff can be made to show cause why the said poll tax has not been collected, at chambers, before the district judge, after service of rule and three days have elapsed after service.

(Receipt for Poll Tax, S. 1, A. 87, '86.)

Before any persons serving as jurors or witnesses in criminal cases shall receive the compensation to which they are entitled for their mileage and per diem, they shall exhibit to the clerk of the court a receipt for the poll tax or taxes due by them.

(Deduction of Witnesses' and Jurors' Compensation, for Poll Tax, S. 2, A. 87, '86.)

On their failure to produce such receipt the clerk of court or other officer, issuing certificates or warrants for their mileage and per diem, shall issue certificates or warrants for amount less the poll tax due, and shall issue the certificate or warrants for amounts so reserved for poll tax, to the treasurer of the school board of the parish, who shall collect same.

(Report by the Clerk of Court, S. 3, A. 87, '86.)

The clerk of court or other officer, issuing such certificates or warrants, shall report to the tax collector of the parish the names of all persons from whom he has reserved amounts for poll tax, and the tax collector shall give such person credit for such poll tax.

NOTE.—The custom of some tax collectors of claiming and collecting commissions for the retention of polls by the Clerks of Court is without foundation in law, as the tax collector in no sense collects the tax and is entitled to no commission thereon.

(Poll Tax Collections of Orleans, S. 1, A. 56, '94.)

The collections of poll taxes in the Parish of Orleans, together with all the processes, commissions and obligations incident thereto as now provided by law, are vested in the treasurer of the City of New Orleans.

(Election on Sale of School Lands, S. 2958, R. S.)

It shall be the duty of the parish treasurers of the several parishes in this State to have taken the sense of the inhabitants of the township, to which they may belong, any lands heretofore reserved and appropriated by Congress for the use of schools, whether or not the same shall be sold, and the proceeds invested as authorized by an Act of Congress, approved February 15, 1843. * * * Polls shall be opened and held in each township after advertisement, for thirty days, at three of the most public places in the town, and at the courthouse door, and the sense of the legal voters therein shall be taken within the usual hours, and in the usual manner of holding elections, which elections shall be held and votes received by a member of the parish school board or a justice of the peace; and if a majority of the legal voters be in favor of selling the school lands therein, the same may be sold, but not otherwise. The result of all such elections shall be transmitted to the parish treasurer, and by him to the State Superintendents.

NOTE.—Act 120, 1916, makes it the duty of the parish school boards to take entire charge of elections to authorize the sale of sixteenth sections, and to sell same when authorized by the voters in the townships. The parish treasurer no longer has any connection with these matters.

(Survey, S. 2959, R. S.)

Before making sale of the school lands belonging to the State, it shall be the duty of the parish treasurer, or other persons whose duty it may become to superintend the sales, to cause a resurvey of such lines as from any cause may have become obliterated or uncertain; and for this purpose he is authorized to employ the parish surveyor, or on his default, any competent surveyor; and the lines thus surveyed shall be marked in such manner as to enable those interested to make a thorough examination before sale, and all advertisements made for the sale of such lands shall contain a full description thereof according to the original survey and that required by this section. The expenses of the survey shall be paid by the Auditor of Public Accounts out of the proceeds of the sale of the lands on the warrant of the parish treasurer.

NOTE.—The State is the trustee of these lands or of the proceeds of their sale for the use of the inhabitants of the township in which they are located—*vide*, Board of School Directors vs. Ober, 32 A. 419.

(Rights of Way May Be Granted to the United States by the School Boards, A. 14, '08.)

The Parish Board of School Directors of any parish within the State shall have authority by resolution duly passed by said board, when in its judgment it is to the manifest interest of the public in general, and in order to facilitate the construction, maintenance and operation of canals, or a portion of a canal, or branch of any canal, constructed by or under the authority of the United States for the purpose of transportation or for purposes of extension or improvement of the public waterways, to donate to the United States of America rights of way over and across any of the lands belonging to the public schools located within the parish in which said board is constituted or organized, which grant or donation may be made without any previous advertisement thereof, when authorized by a resolution of said board to sign an act of conveyance evidencing such grant or donation; provided, however, that the said Parish Boards of School Directors shall in every case reserve the right to control, occupy and use any part of said rights of way not actually needed by the United States in the manner and to the same extent as before conveying said rights of way, and also the right to transfer, lease, quit-claim, or otherwise dispose of the said rights of way and every part thereof, subject to the grant made to the United States.

(Sale on the Order of the Auditor, S. 2960, R. S.)

If the majority of the votes taken in a township shall give their assent to the sale of the lands aforesaid, the parish treasurer shall forthwith notify the Auditor of Public Accounts of the vote thus taken, and upon his order the said lands shall be sold by the parish treasurer, at public auction, before the courthouse door, by the sheriff or an auctioneer to be employed by the treasurer at his expense, to the highest bidder, in quantities not less than 40 acres, nor more than 160, after having been previously appraised by three sworn appraisers, selected by the parish treasurer and recorder of the parish, after thirty (30) days' advertisement, but in no case at a less sum than the appraised value, payable on a credit of ten years, as follows: ten per cent in cash and the balance in nine annual installments, the interest to be paid on the whole

amount, annually, at the rate of eight per cent per annum; the notes shall be made payable to the Auditor of Public Accounts, secured by special mortgage on the land sold, and personal security in solido, until final payment of principal and interest; in event of the purchaser neglecting or refusing to pay any of these installments or interest at maturity, the mortgage shall be forthwith closed, and the parish treasurer is hereby authorized to advertise and sell the land as before provided for, and further authorized and required to execute all acts of sale on behalf of the State for any such lands sold, to receive the cash payment and notes given for the purchase, which shall be made payable to the State Treasurer, and to place the same in the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts for collection; all cash received, either for principal or interest, from said sales shall be transmitted by him to the State Treasurer, and any moneys thus received into the State Treasury from sales aforesaid shall bear interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, and be credited to the township to which the same belongs according to the provisions of the Act of Congress. The parish treasurer shall forthwith notify the State Superintendent of the results of all sales made by him. The parish treasurer shall be authorized to receive the whole amount bid for the lands, deducting the eight per cent interest which the credits will bear. (See Supreme Court decision as to price, etc.)

NOTE.—The above act has been amended by Act 57 of '84, changing 6 per cent to 4 per cent.

(Sale of Uninhabitable Lands, S. 1, A. 108, '94.)

All sixteenth section lands located in a township not habitable by reason of the land being swamp or sea marsh, the school board of the parish in which such lands are located may present an application for sale of such sixteenth section land to the Auditor of Public Accounts, in which they shall set forth the location of the township, its character and the reason upon which a sale is desired, and upon receipt of such application duly signed by the president and secretary thereof, the Auditor may authorize the sale, if in his judgment a sale should be made.

(Sale Conducted in the Same Manner as Others, S. 2, A. 168, '94.)

In case a sale is ordered as provided for in Section 1 of this Act, the parish treasurer shall make such sale in the same manner,

and upon the terms and conditions as is now provided by law, for the sale of sixteenth section lands; provided this Act shall not apply to sixteenth sections now leased to parties for a term of years.

(Sale of Sections Divided by Parish Lines, A. 147, '57.)

When the sixteenth section of any township is divided by a parish line, the treasurer of the parish in which a greater portion of the section may lie, shall proceed to take the sense of the people of the township, and to sell the same as provided by law, as if the whole section lay in his parish; provided, that the same shall be advertised at the courthouses of both parishes.

(Treasurer's Commission, A. 33, '59.)

Parish treasurers of the several parishes shall be entitled to retain out of the proceeds of the sale of sixteenth sections effected by them a percentage of two and one-half on the amount of said sales, to be deducted from the cash payment, and the same shall be in full compensation of their services.

(Proceeds of Lands Accruing to Townships, S. 2963, R. S.)

All moneys that have been or may hereafter be received into the State Treasury, and the interest that has or may accrue thereon from the sale of sixteenth sections of school lands or the school land warrants belonging to the various townships in the State, shall be placed to the credit of the township, and should the people of any township desire to receive for the use of the schools therein the annual interest payable by the State on funds deposited to their credit, or the annual proceeds of the loans, the parish treasurer shall, on the petition of five legal voters in any such township, order an election to be held in the township, as provided for the sale of township lands; and if a majority of any number of votes above seven be in favor of receiving annually the accruing interest as aforesaid, the same shall be paid to the treasurer of the parish for the use of the township or district; otherwise the interest shall be an accumulating fund to their credit until called for.

(Mode of Annuling Sales, S. 2965, R. S.)

In all cases of the sale of the school lands known as sixteenth sections, heretofore made, where the purchase money has not been paid, the purchaser or purchasers shall have the right to annul

the sale upon application to the district court of the parish where the land is situated; provided, that the judgment of nullity shall be obtained at the cost of the applicant and contradictorily with the district attorney, in conjunction with the school directors of the district in which said land is situated, who shall be made a party defendant in such suit; provided, also, that it shall appear upon the hearing that the value of the land has not been impaired by any act of the purchaser; and provided further, that nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to entitle the said purchaser to repayment of any part of the purchase money already paid.

(Auditor's Duty in the Collection of Notes, S. 1, A. 57, '84.)

It shall be the duty of the Auditor of Public Accounts, immediately on the passage of this Act, to forward for collection to the treasurer of the school board in their respective parishes throughout the State, all the notes given for the purchase price of sixteenth sections, or any part thereof, known as free school lands, whenever any installment of said purchase price has become due or may become due, and it shall be the duty of said treasurer of the parish school board to receive and receipt for same.

(School Board Treasurer's Duty in the Collection of Notes, S. 2, A. 57, '84.)

It shall be the duty of the treasurer of the parish school board, on receipt of the notes due and given for said sixteenth sections, to immediately notify the principal and his sureties, in writing, of the amount of said note, principal and interest, due and unpaid; provided, said lands for which said notes were given are still in possession of the original purchaser, and if in the possession of other parties, such possessors shall also be likewise notified of all the demands, principals and interest, against said lands, and if all the demands against the same be not satisfied within thirty days from said notice, it shall be the duty of the treasurer of the parish school board to turn over said notes to the district attorney for said district, or other attorney selected by the school board, for suit; and provided further, that said notice shall serve as a bar to prescription, which shall only begin to run from the service of said notice.

(Attorney's Duty in the Collection of Notes, S. 3, A. 57, '84.)

It shall be the duty of said attorney to proceed without delay,

by all necessary legal processes, and without depositing clerk's or sheriff's costs, or giving security therefor, to collect all such notes as may be turned over to him by said treasurer of the parish school board, and given for sixteenth sections, known as free school lands, and if any of the conservatory writs shall be found to be necessary in order to aid in said collection, it shall be lawful to issue the same, without giving bond as required in other cases.

(Attorney's Compensation, S. 4, A. 57, '84.)

The said attorney shall receive ten per cent of all moneys collected by him on notes given for sixteenth sections, and after deducting said ten per cent he shall turn over the remainder to the treasurer of the school fund for the parish in which the lands are situated, and the same shall be transmitted through the Auditor of Accounts, by said treasurer, to the State Treasurer; and any moneys thus received into the State Treasury from said collections shall bear interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, and be credited to the township to which the same belongs, according to the provisions of the Act of Congress.

(When Scrip May Issue, S. 2952, R. S.)

When such locations cannot be made, if deemed more advantageous to the State, the Register, with the assent of the Federal Government, is authorized to issue scrip for such lands, which scrip shall not be sold for a less amount than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

(Duty of the Auditor in Fixing Capital Due the Townships, A. 96, '86.)

It shall be the duty of the Auditor of Public Accounts, by the 1st day of January, 1887, to ascertain the amount of capital that may be due the several townships from the proceeds of the sales of sixteenth sections, made since the 1st of January, 1880, and actually paid into the State Treasury. The amount thus ascertained shall be the capital upon which interest shall thereafter be allowed and paid out of the interest collected on the said bonds to the townships, the sixteenth sections of which have been sold since the 1st of January, 1880, and the proceeds actually paid into the State Treasury, and the proceeds so paid invested as required by law.

In calculating the interest due the several townships, no inter-

est shall be allowed for fractions of the year during which the receipts shall have come into the treasury; but it shall commence at the beginning of the first of January of the next year.

The interest due upon the capital ascertained as aforesaid, and the interest due upon subsequent sales, shall be paid to the township in the manner now provided for by law. It shall be the duty of the Auditor to furnish the Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Education with a statement of the amount due each township.

(Lake Beds Sold for Account of Schools, A. 124, '02.)

Section 1. All islands, other than sea marsh islands, belonging to the State, as well as all other lands of the State, not the property of any levee district, nor within the limits of any levee district, which were formerly the beds of lakes, or other bodies of water, whether navigable or unnavigable, which are now, or may hereafter become dry in whole or in part by reason of the recession therefrom of the waters which formerly covered the same, be and the same are hereby declared to be open to entry and sale for account of the State for school purposes as hereinafter provided.

(Proceeds of Sale of All Such Lands, to Be Placed to the Credit of General School Fund, A. 124, '02.)

Section 7. The proceeds arising from the sales of said lands shall, when paid into the hands of the State Treasurer, be placed by him to the credit of the General School Fund of the State for the benefit of the public schools of the State as now provided by law; provided that in addition to the price paid the Treasurer the purchaser of any of the lands described in this Act shall pay to the Register the fees allowed by law.

(Duty of School Board When Vote Is Against Sale of Lands, S. 1, A. 54, '10, amending A. 129, '08, amending S. 2962 of the Revised Statutes.)

Should a majority of the legal voters be against the sale of the lands, then it shall be the duty of the parish board of school directors of the parish in which said lands are located to secure them from injury and waste and to prevent illegal possession or aggression of any kind and to lease the same, or any part thereof, according to the provisions of the Act of Congress aforesaid as

amended by Act of Congress approved June 12th, 1884, and to inform the State Superintendent thereof.

(Advertising Lease; Security Required.)

Such lease shall only be made after due notice shall have been given by advertisement, for at least thirty days, in the official journal of the parish, or in any paper published regularly in the parish containing the land to be leased, of the time and place where the land will be offered for lease to the highest bidder. In all cases ample security shall be required, not only for the punctual payment of the rent but for the protection of the lands from all kinds of waste and injury. Said parish board of school directors shall have the right to reject any and all bids offered for said lease, if in its judgment the bids do not reach a just and fair value of the lease.

(Manner of Holding Elections on Sale of Timber; Lease of Oil and Mineral Rights.)

The Parish Board of School Directors shall have the authority, when in its judgment it is to the best interests of the schools of a township, to take the sense of the legal voters residing in such township relative to the sale of the timber on sixteenth section school lands situated therein or the lease or sale of oil and mineral rights on such land. Said vote shall be taken under the direction of said board, who shall give thirty days' notice thereof in the parish journal, or in any paper regularly published in the parish, setting forth the time and place of the election to be held. The said board shall appoint one of its members to conduct the election, who shall hold open the polls and allow votes to be cast within the usual hours and in the usual manner of holding elections.

(Affirmative Vote to Be Reported to State Superintendent and Auditor of Public Accounts.)

If a majority of the votes cast are in favor of the sale of the timber, or the lease or sale of oil and mineral rights, the Parish Board of School Directors shall at once report the result of the election to the State Superintendent of Public Education and to the State Auditor of Public Accounts, and upon the order of the State Auditor the said board shall proceed to sell the timber or lease or sell the oil and mineral rights, either or both, as the case

may be; under the same formalities and requirements as provided for the lease of sixteenth section school lands hereinabove set forth.

(Notes Made Payable to Auditor of Public Accounts, Secured by at Least Two Solvent Sureties in Solido.)

In all cases where a sale of timber or of oil and mineral rights is made under the provisions of this Act and deferred payments are allowed, the notes representing such deferred payments shall be made payable to the order of the Auditor of Public Accounts, and their punctual payment shall be secured by at least two good and solvent sureties, who shall be liable "in solido."

(Funds Accruing From Lease of Lands, Sale of Timber and Mineral and Oil Rights Credited to Current School Fund of Parish.)

In all cases of the lease of sixteenth section school lands, or of the sale of the timber thereon or of the lease or sale of oil and the mineral rights thereof, the cash payment after deducting sufficient amount to cover the actual expenses incurred by the said election and making the said lease or sale, shall be credited to the account of the current school fund of the parish where the sixteenth section school lands are located, and notes representing deferred payments shall be placed in the hands of the parish school treasurer for collection, and when collected also credited to the current school fund of said parish, to be used for general school purposes.

(Leases or Sales of Timber, Oil and Mineral Rights to Expire Automatically After Ten Years.)

In all cases where a sale of timber or the lease of or sale of the oil and mineral rights is made under the provisions of this Act, the purchaser thereof or his vendees, or the lessee, shall be allowed a period of not more than ten years in which to remove the timber or to utilize the oil and mineral rights.

(Trespass on Sixteenth Section, S. 1, A. 14, '82.)

Whoever shall cut down, or remove for sale for his own use, or the use of another, any timber on any free school land in this State, belonging to the State, known as sixteenth section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be condemned to pay a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one

thousand dollars, and, in default of the same, be sentenced to imprisonment not less than ten days nor more than one year.

(Same, S. 2, A. 14, '82.)

Whoever shall knowingly use, cultivate or inclose any free school land, known as sixteenth section, without authority from the parish board of school directors, shall on conviction be condemned to pay a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one thousand dollars, and in default of the same be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than ten days nor more than one year.

(School Boards Authorized to Sue for Recovery of Damages and Trespass on Sixteenth Sections, S. 1, A. 158, '10.)

The several school boards of the various parishes of the State be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to contract with and employ on the part of the State of Louisiana, attorneys at law, to recover for the State, damages for trespass to the sixteenth section known as school lands the title to which is still in the State, each of said Boards to have authority to make said contracts for the lands situated in its own parish and no others; and the several school boards shall also have authority to sue for and recover the sixteenth section known as school lands.

(Compensation of District Attorney and Other Attorneys, S. 2, A. 158, '10.)

The attorney or attorneys thus employed shall work in conjunction with the district attorney for the parish in which the land is situated; that the compensation of the district attorneys shall remain as now fixed by law; that the compensation of the other attorney or attorneys employed shall be fixed by contract between the respective school boards and the attorney or attorneys employed and shall in each case be a contingent fee, conditioned upon recovery; shall in each case be a fixed percentage of the amount recovered, and shall in no case exceed twenty-five per cent of the amount recovered; provided that if more than one attorney is thus employed for the same cause, the same fee shall be paid to the whole number of attorneys, as if only one had been employed.

(Manner of Bringing Suits, S. 3, A. 158, '10.)

Suit in all such cases shall be brought in the name of the State of Louisiana, and the attorneys employed as aforesaid, shall sue

for the value of all timber cut and removed from any such lands, as well as any and all other legal damages caused by any such trespass.

(Authority Applies to Sixteenth Sections Illegally Acquired.)

The authority given by this Act shall apply to all sixteenth sections donated by Congress to this State in trust for public school purposes, and to which the State has never legally parted with the title; and the suits herein authorized may be brought against those who claimed the right to cut and remove timber from such lands, under color of title.

(Residue of Amounts Recovered to Be Paid Into State Treasury.)

Each and every amount recovered for the State as herein provided shall, after deducting and paying the attorney's fees as herein provided, and all other lawful costs and charges, be paid into the State Treasury, to be kept on the books of the Auditor and Treasurer, to the credit of the township in which the land is situated, in the same manner as now provided by law for the proceeds of the sale of such sixteenth sections

(To Provide for the Sale of School Indemnity Lands, Act 207 of '02.)

Section 1. That all lands now owned by, or which may hereafter inure to the State from the United States Government as indemnity for school lands, shall be disposed of as hereinafter provided.

Section 2. That the Register of the State Land Office shall cause to be advertised for sale at public auction for thirty clear days, a list of the lands to be sold, which have not already been advertised, the publication to be made in a newspaper published in the parish where the land is to be sold is situated, and no land to be sold shall be advertised in any paper published outside of the parish where the same is situated.

Section 3. That the Register shall adjudicate said lands at public auction to the last and highest bidder at his office and in case the land so offered for sale fails to bring at auction the price of two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50) per acre the same shall be withdrawn and shall be thereafter sold by him at private sale for two dollars and fifty cents per acre.

Section 4. That the Register shall not issue a patent to the

purchaser of said land until he shall have paid into the hands of the State Treasurer the purchase price of said lands.

Section 5. In addition to the purchase price paid for said lands, the purchaser thereof shall pay to the Register the same fees, as in other cases where a patent is issued, and out of the purchase price so paid, the Treasurer of the State shall pay the cost of advertising said property and place the balance thereof to the credit of the various school boards entitled to receive same.

Section 6. The provisions of this Act shall not refer nor apply to applications for the entry and sale of school indemnity lands which may be pending in the State Land Office at the time of the passage of this Act.

(Sale Which Can Be Made by the Land Register, A. 315, '55.)

It shall be lawful for the Register of the State Land Office to sell, at the price stipulated by law, to any board of free school district directors of this State, any amount, not less than five acres, of any land within their school district, donated by Congress to this State, either for the use of a seminary of learning, or for the purpose of internal improvement, on which to erect a schoolhouse.

(How Located, S. 2947, R. S.)

Any land so sold shall commence in the corner of a legal division or sub-division of sections; and if in a right angle, it shall be run an equal distance on two sides, bounded by the line of such division, and form a square including the number of acres sold; if in an acute angle, it shall be bounded by said division lines to such distance, and by lines in such other directions as the Register may deem most equitable between the land so sold and that retained; the patents for lands so sold shall issue to the free school directors and their successors, for the use of their district schools, setting forth the number, and of what parish.

(Reservation of School Lands, A. 316, '55.)

The Register of the State Land Office is required to ascertain in what township in this State there are no reservations of school sections by reason of conflicting claims or from any other cause, or where the reservation is less than contemplated

by law; and in such cases it is made his duty under the superintendence of the Governor, to apply for, and as soon as possible, obtain a location of any land or part of land in lieu thereof.

(Grants and Reservations.)

The lands granted in the States and reserved in the Territories for educational purposes by Acts of Congress from 1785 to June 30, 1880, were:

(For Public or Common Schools.)

Every sixteenth section of public land in the States admitted to 1848, and every sixteenth and thirty-sixth section of such land in States and Territories since organized—estimated at 67,893,919 acres.

(For Seminaries or Universities.)

The quantity of two townships, or 46,080 acres, in each State or Territory containing public land, and, in some instances, a greater quantity, for the support of seminaries or schools of a higher grade—estimated at 1,165,520 acres.

(For Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges.)

The grant to all the States for agricultural and mechanical colleges, by Act of July 2, 1862, and its supplements of 30,000 acres, for each Representative and Senator in Congress to which the State was entitled, of land "in place" where the State contained a sufficient quantity of public land subject to sale at ordinary private entry at the rate of \$1.25 per acre, and of scrip representing an equal number of acres where the State did not contain such description of land, the scrip to be sold by the State and located by its assignees on any such land in other States and Territories, subject to certain restrictions. Land in place, 1,770,000 acres; land scrip, 7,830,000; total, 9,600,000 acres.

In all, 78,659,439 acres for educational purposes under the heads above set out to June 30, 1880.

The lands thus ceded to the several States were disposed of or are held for disposition, and the proceeds used as permanent endowments for common school funds. (See Report of the Commissioner of Education, Hon. John Eaton, to June 30, 1880; land and auditors' reports for the several land States; Kiddle & Schem's Dictionary of Education; and also ninth census, E. A.

Walker, superintendent, for details of endowments of the several States for common schools resulting from the sales of United States land grants for education.) As an illustration, the State of Ohio has a permanent endowment for education, called the "Irreducible State Debt," the result of sale of all granted lands for education, of \$1,289,718.52.

(Price of Seminary Lands, S. 2954, R. S.)

The price of the seminary lands shall hereafter be fixed at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

Disposition of Funds of Towns on the Recision of Their Charters, S. 6, A. 173, '94.

If after paying all the debts of said town (upon the dissolution and recision of its charter) there shall remain any balance of money, the same shall be turned over to the school board of the parish to be used in the education of the children of school age residing within the territory covered by said town.

(Prescription of Debts, etc., S. 8, A. 103, '80.)

The term of prescription of any and all debts, due to any charitable institution in this State, and to any college fund, or any fund of any institution of learning, or to any fund bequeathed for charitable purposes of education, and of all debts contracted by borrowing the whole or part of any such funds, shall be thirty years; provided, the debt is evidenced in writing.

(Free School Fund, S. 2957, R. S.)

The proceeds of all lands heretofore granted by the United States to this State for the use or support of schools except the sixteenth section in the various townships of the State specially reserved by Congress for the use and benefit of the people therein; and all lands which may hereafter be granted or bequeathed to the State, and not specially granted or bequeathed for any other purpose, which hereafter may be disposed of by the State, and the ten per cent of the net proceeds of the sales of the public land and which have accrued and to accrue to this State under the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to appropriate the proceeds of the public lands," and to grant pre-emption rights, approved September 4, 1841; and the proceeds of the estates of deceased persons, to which the State has or may become entitled by law, shall be held by the State as a loan, and shall be and remain a perpetual fund, to be called the Free School

Fund, on which the State shall pay an annual interest of six per cent; which interest, together with the interest of the Trust Fund deposited with this State by the United States, under the Act of Congress approved the 23d of June, 1836, with the rents of all unsold lands, except that of the sixteenth sections, shall be appropriated for the support of public schools in this State; and donations of all kinds which shall be made for the support of schools, and such other means which the Legislature may from time to time set apart for school purposes, shall form a part of the fund, and shall also be a loan on which the State shall pay an interest of six per cent per annum.

It shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the State to apply annually, and to receive from the general Government, the said ten per cent of moneys now due and to become due to this State, and to place the same, when received, to the credit of the proper fund, and to report thereon to each session of the General Assembly.

(Special Sources of Revenue.)

1. Act 85 of '94.—Residue from sale of unclaimed merchandise in warehouse.

2. Act 124 of '90.—Residue from sale of unclaimed freight in railroad warehouse.

3. Act 124 (Sec. 1 and 7) '02.—Proceeds from sale of "island other than sea marsh islands."

4. Sec. S. 2957, R. S.—From "Land Grants" other than the sixteenth section.

5. Acts 39, 177, '02.—From sale of "Internal Improvement" Swamp Indemnity Lands and Certificates.

6. Act 180 of 1902.

7. All fines and forfeited bonds.

8. See Act 27, '75.—Fine for violation of laws relative to inquests, etc.

9. Recision of town charters, S. 6, A. 173 of 1894.

10. Donations.

11. Fees.

12. Inheritance tax.

13. State appropriation for high and agricultural schools.

14. Special school tax.

THE LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

(Object of the Institution, A. 145, '77.)

The Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, as hereinafter created, shall have for its object to become an institution of learning, in the broadest and highest sense, where literature, science and all the arts may be taught; where the principles of truth and honor may be established, and a noble sense of personal and patriotic and religious duty inculcated; in fine, to fit the citizen to perform justly, skillfully, and magnanimously all the offices, both private and public, of peace and war.

(General Instruction, A. 145, '77.)

The Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, as hereinbefore created, shall provide general instruction and education in all the departments of literature, science, art, and industrial and professional pursuits; and it shall provide special instruction for the purpose of agriculture, the mechanic arts, mining, military science and art, civil engineering, law, medicine, commerce and navigation.

NOTE.—See L. S. U. Catalogue for degrees conferred.

(Branches to Be Taught, A. 145, '77.)

There shall be maintained in the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, as hereinbefore constituted and established:

First—Schools of literature, including the languages of the principal nations of ancient and modern times, philosophy, logic, rhetoric and elocution, history, ethics, metaphysics and such other and special branches of learning as the board of supervisors may determine.

Second—Schools of science, including mathematics, astronomy, engineering, architecture, drawing, physics, chemistry, botany, zoology, agriculture, mechanics, mining, navigation and commerce and such other special branches of learning as the board of supervisors may determine.

Third—Schools of the useful and fine arts, and of military science and art.

Fourth—Schools of medicine and law.

Fifth—Such other schools as the board of supervisors may establish.

(Affiliation with Any Incorporated Institution, A. 145, '77.)

The board of supervisors may affiliate with the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College any incorporated university or college, or school of medicine, law or other special course of instruction, upon such terms as may be deemed expedient; and such university, college or school may retain the control of its own property, have its own board of trustees, faculties and president respectively; and the students of such universities, colleges or schools recommended by the respective faculties thereof, may receive from the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College the degrees of those universities, colleges or schools, and the said students of learning or special schools, thus graduated, shall rank as graduates of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College.

(Beneficiary Cadets.)

Each parish, as now created, or that may hereafter be created in the State, shall have the right to delegate to the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College one beneficiary cadet, and the City of New Orleans shall have the right to delegate to said institution seventeen beneficiary cadets; or one from each ward of said city, said beneficiaries to remain at said institution four years, unless sooner graduated or otherwise discharged; provided, that no beneficiary cadet shall be permitted to resign from said institution, without the consent of the board of supervisors thereof, which consent shall be given only in case of urgent necessity, such as serious and long protracted ill health, duly declared by the certificate of the surgeon of said institution, or other competent physician, be of such a nature as to render it impossible for said cadet to pursue his studies with advantage.

(Police Juries and City Councils to Elect Beneficiaries.)

The police jury of each parish and the city council of New Orleans, respectively, may at a regular meeting elect the number

of beneficiary cadets to which said parish or city is entitled as aforesaid, of such age and qualifications as may be prescribed by the board of supervisors for admission to the college classes of said University and Agricultural and Mechanical College; and shall cause the beneficiary so selected to report in person at said institution on or before said 5th day of October; provided, that said beneficiary cadet shall be selected from the number of those residents of said parish or of said city, who have not themselves, nor their parents, the means of defraying the whole of their necessary expenses and maintenance and support of said institution, which facts shall be duly certified to the president of said institution, by the president of said police jury, or said city council of New Orleans, as true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

(Authority of the Police Juries, and City Council of New Orleans to Appropriate Funds for Beneficiaries.)

For maintenance and board of said beneficiaries in said institution, the police juries of the several parishes and the city council of the City of New Orleans, be and are hereby authorized and empowered to appropriate out of their respective treasuries, a sufficient sum to defray the necessary expenses of said cadets as appointed under the provisions of this act; provided, that the expense of no cadet shall exceed two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250) per annum; provided, that under no circumstances shall any part of this sum be paid by the State.

(Recognition of the Degrees Conferred, A. 93, '08.)

That all diplomas or degrees, whether literary or scientific, academic or professional, granted by the Board of Supervisors of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College upon the recommendation of the faculty of said institution shall be recognized by the courts and other officials of Louisiana as entitling the graduates holding said diplomas or degrees to the same rights, immunities and privileges in the State of Louisiana as diplomas or degrees of any other institution of learning whatsoever.

(Benefits of the Carnegie Fund Allowed, A. 219, '08.)

That the Board of Supervisors of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College is hereby author-

ized to accept the offer of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Foundation to admit State universities to the benefits of the retiring allowance system of said Foundation.

(Authority to Charge Tuition Fees, A. 227, '08.)

That Section 1 of Act No. 152 of 1902, entitled "An Act authorizing the Board of Supervisors of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College to determine the fees of students or cadets," shall be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

Section 1. That the Board of Supervisors of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College shall have power and authority to determine what fees and other charges shall be paid by students or cadets; provided, that no fee for tuition shall be charged to any student or cadet who is a bona fide resident of the State of Louisiana unless said student or cadet be pursuing a special graduate or professional course of study.

(Establishing a Chair of Forestry, A. 242, '08.)

That it is hereby made the duty of the Board of Supervisors of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College at Baton Rouge, La., to establish and maintain a Chair of Forestry in said University for the purpose of teaching the care, protection and conservation of the forests of this State.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

(Object; to Whom Open, S. 1, A. 73, '92.)

(State Normal School, Act 73, '92; A. 61, '86; A. 23, '88; A. 70, '02; A. 91, '96; A. 158, '02; A. 51, '84. See Constitution, '98.)

The State Normal School, located at Natchitoches, in the Parish of Natchitoches, in conformity with Sections 4 and 8 of Act No. 51 of 1884, shall have for its object to train teachers for the public schools of Louisiana, and shall be open to white persons of either sex or age and qualifications as may be hereinafter prescribed.

(Departments and Classes, S. 6, A. 73, '92.)

The State Normal School shall contain two departments, the Normal Department and the Practice School. The course of

study of the Normal Department may extend over a period of four years, and shall embrace thorough instruction and training in the history and science of education, the theory and practice of teaching, the organization and government of schools and such other branches of knowledge as may be deemed necessary to fit the students for the varied work of a complete system of public schools. The Practice School shall consist of such grades or classes, with such course of study, as the Board of Administrators may deem useful in giving the Normal students the necessary practice in the art of teaching.

(Qualifications for Admission, S. 7, A. 73, '92.)

Applicants for admission to the Normal Department must be at least fifteen years of age if female, and sixteen years of age if male; must give satisfactory evidence of good moral character and of requisite proficiency in the ordinary branches of a good common school education; and must declare in writing their full intention of continuing in the school until graduation, unless sooner discharged, and of teaching in the public schools of Louisiana for at least one year after graduation.

(Tuition Free, Except in Some Instances, S. 8, A. 73, '92.)

Tuition shall be free to all students of the Normal Department who fulfill all the requirements imposed by Section 7 of this Act, and to the pupils of the primary grades of the Practice School. All other students shall be charged such fees for tuition as may be prescribed by the board of administrators.

(Beneficiary Students to State Schools, A. 158, '02.)

Each police jury of the several parishes of the State shall have the right to delegate to the Louisiana Industrial Institute at Ruston, or the Southwestern Louisiana Industrial Institute at Lafayette, or the State Normal School, one female student, and the City of New Orleans shall have the right to delegate to said institutions one female student from each ward of said city, said beneficiaries to remain at said institutions until graduated or otherwise discharged; provided no beneficiary shall be permitted to resign without the consent of the board of supervisors of the institute, which consent shall be given only in case of urgent necessity, such as serious or long protracted ill health,

duly declared by certificate of the physician of such institute or other competent physician, to be of such nature as to render it impossible for said student to pursue her studies with advantage.

Section 2. That the police jury of each parish and the city council of New Orleans, respectively, may at a regular meeting select said beneficiaries subject to and after competitive examination and of such age and qualifications as is prescribed by the rules of such institutions; provided said beneficiaries shall be residents of such parish or wards who have not themselves nor have their parents the means of defraying the whole of the necessary expenses of maintenance and support at said institute, which fact shall be duly certified to by the president of the police jury of said city.

Section 3. That for the maintenance and board of said beneficiaries at said institutes, the police jury of the several parishes and the city council of New Orleans be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to appropriate out of their respective treasuries a sufficient sum to defray the necessary expenses of said students as appointed under provisions of this act; provided the expense of no beneficiary shall exceed two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250) per annum.

(State Normal School Diplomas, A. 91, '96.)

The Board of Administrators of the State Normal School is hereby empowered to confer diplomas upon all graduates of said school. This diploma shall entitle the holder to a first grade teacher's certificate without examination, and shall be valid in any part of the State for four years from the date of graduation, after the expiration of which time it may be renewed every four years, for the same period, by said Board of Administrators upon satisfactory evidence of the ability, progress and moral character of the teacher making application for such renewal. Furthermore, the diploma of the State Normal School shall entitle its holder to such degree of preference in the selection of teachers for the public schools of the State as may be deemed wise and expedient by the State Board of Education.

LOUISIANA INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

(Object; Location; Privilege, A. 68, '94.)

(Louisiana Industrial Institute, Act 68, '94; A. 158, '02. See Constitution, '98.)

An Industrial Institute and College is hereby established for the education of the white children of the State of Louisiana in the arts and sciences. Said Institute shall be known as "The Industrial Institute and College of Louisiana," and shall be located at Ruston, Lincoln Parish, La., provided said town and parish shall donate ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) to said Institute, and the same shall be organized as hereinafter provided. (See Constitution '98.)

(Branches to Be Taught, A. 68, '94.)

The said board of trustees shall possess all the power necessary and proper for the accomplishment of the trust reposed in them, viz: The establishment of a first-class Industrial Institute and College for the education of the white children of Louisiana in the arts and sciences, at which such children may acquire a thorough academic and literary education, together with a knowledge of kindergarten instruction, of telegraphy, stenography and photography, of drawing, painting, designing and engraving in their industrial application; also a knowledge of fancy, practical and general needle work; also a knowledge of bookkeeping and agricultural and mechanical arts, together with such other practical industries as from time to time may be suggested to them by experience, or such as will tend to promote the general objects of said Institute and College, to-wit: Fitting and preparing such children, male and female, for the practical industries of the age.

SOUTHWESTERN LOUISIANA INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE,

(Object; Location, etc.)

(Southwestern Louisiana Industrial Institute, A. 162, '98; A. 158, '02.)

A State Industrial Institute is hereby established for the education of the white children of the State of Louisiana in the arts and sciences.

Said Institute shall be known as the "Southwestern Louisiana Industrial Institute," and shall be located in that parish of the 13th Senatorial District which will offer the best inducement

therefor to the Board of Trustees, said location to be made by the Board to be appointed under this Act, provided that the parish selected for the location of said Institution shall donate not less than twenty-five acres of land and five thousand dollars to said Institution, and the same shall be organized as hereinafter provided; provided further, that in case two or more of said parishes offer the same inducements then the Board of Trustees shall select, by majority vote, the most suitable location and make report thereof to the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, at its next session, together with such recommendations as may be conducive to the best interests of said institution.

(Branches Taught, etc.)

The Board of Trustees shall possess all the powers necessary and proper for the accomplishment of the trust reposed in them, viz: The establishment of a first-class Industrial Institute for the education of the white children of Louisiana in the arts and sciences, at which such children may acquire a thorough academic and literary education, together with a knowledge of kindergarten instruction, of telegraphy, stenography and photography or drawing, painting, designing and engraving in their industrial applications; also a knowledge of fancy, practical and general needle-work; also a knowledge of bookkeeping and agricultural and mechanical art, together with such other practical industries as from time to time may be suggested to them by experience, or such as will tend to promote the general object of said Institute, viz: Fitting and preparing such children, male and female, for practical industries of life.

LOUISIANA STATE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

(Louisiana State School for the Blind, A. 92, '71; A. 49, '88; A. 145, '98, amended by A. 238, '08; A. 166, '98; A. 196, '02.)

There shall be established and maintained, in the town of Baton Rouge, an institution for the education of the blind, to be known as the "Louisiana State School for the Blind."

(Objects of the Institution.)

They shall receive, instruct and support in the Institution

all persons blind, or of such defective vision as not to be able to acquire an education in the ordinary schools, between the ages of seven and twenty-two years, of sound mind and proper health of body, and residents of the State. Such persons shall receive instructions and be provided with board, lodging, medicine and medical attendance at the expense of the institution and if in such indigent circumstances as to render it necessary, shall also be furnished with clothing and traveling expenses to and from the Institution upon a certificate to that effect from the president of the police jury of the parish, or the mayor of the city or town, in which they reside.

(How Long Pupils May Remain.)

Persons admitted as pupils under fourteen years of age may continue in the institution ten years; if over fourteen and under seventeen years of age, they may continue eight years; and if over seventeen years of age, they may continue five years; provided the board may in any case extend the term two years.

LOUISIANA STATE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

(Louisiana State School for the Deaf, A. 88, '71; A. 166, '98, amended by Act 239, '08; A. 196, '02. See Constitution '98.)

The institution heretofore known as the Louisiana Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, located at Baton Rouge, in this State, be and the same is hereby reorganized by the provisions of this act for the exclusive benefit of the deaf and dumb.

That there shall be established and maintained, in the town of Baton Rouge, an institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, to be known as the "Louisiana State School for the Deaf."

(Admission of Pupils, A. 166, '98.)

They shall receive, instruct and support in the institution all persons deaf and dumb, or of such defective speech or hearing as not to be able to acquire an education in the ordinary schools, between the ages of eight and twenty-two years, of sound mind and proper health of body, and residents of the State. Such persons shall receive instruction and be provided with board, lodging, medicine and medical attendance at the expense of the institution, and if in such indigent circumstances as to render

it necessary, shall also be furnished with clothing and traveling expenses to and from the Institution, upon a certificate to that effect from the president of the Police Jury of the parish, or the mayor of the city, or town, in which they reside.

(Age of Admission.)

The persons admitted as pupils under fourteen years of age may continue in the institution ten years; if over fourteen and under seventeen years of age, they may continue eight years; if over seventeen years of age, they may continue five years; provided, the board may in any case extend the term two years.

(Branches Taught.)

The institution shall provide all the requisite facilities for acquiring a good literary education, instruction in hygiene and physical culture and an industrial department in which instruction shall be given in such trades as may be best suited to render the pupils self-sustaining citizens.

DECISIONS OF SUPREME COURT.

(Discipline.)

Moderate restraint and correction of a pupil by a teacher is not an offense, but is authorized by law, and the authority of the teacher is not limited to the time the pupil is at the school-room or under the actual control of the teacher. (Bolding vs. Texas, 4 S. W., 579.)

“The teacher is *loco parentis*, and authority is necessarily surrendered to him for proper government of the school.” (Morrow vs. Wood, American Law Register, N. S. X. 3, 692.)

Relative to punishment, the calm and honest judgment of the teacher, as to the requirement, should have great weight in matters of discipline as in the case of a parent under similar circumstances. (American Law Register, Van Vacter vs. State; July number, 1888. Discipline in School.)

It is the duty of a teacher to maintain proper discipline in school, and the extent of his authority in that direction is discussed. (Law Register, N. S. Vol. XIII, p. 716.)

(District Attorneys Not Entitled to 20 Per Cent Commission on Fines.)

Syllabus: Whilst it is well settled that repeals by implication

are not favored, it is equally well settled that, in determining whether one law conflicts with another, it is necessary to consider the purposes of both, and if it appears that the purpose of the law last enacted is to cover the whole subject matter dealt with by and to modify or supercede those previously enacted, their modification or supercession results and must be declared.

2. The purpose of Act No. 96 of 1880 was to deal with the whole subject of the duties and compensation of district attorneys, and whilst there may have been some provisions of the then existing law which escaped its operation, it so modified and superceded that law as to preclude any recovery by the district attorneys of the one-fifth part of the fines imposed, after deducting the commission of the sheriff, in addition to the fee provided by Section 3 of said act.

3. Articles 125 and 180 of the Constitution, whether taken separately or together, are not susceptible of the construction that they intend to allow district attorneys to collect commissions, as contradistinguished from fee, or fees, save as provided for by the Constitution itself.

It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed, that the judgment of the Court of Appeal which is here made the subject of review be annulled; that the judgment of the District Court, which was thereby affirmed, be likewise annulled, avoided and reversed, and that relator's demand be rejected and this proceeding dismissed at his cost. (State ex rel. Edwin Broussard, District Attorney, vs. George Henderson, Sheriff, 120 Ann. 535.)

(Taxes Collected for School Purposes Must Be Turned Over to School Board.)

Taxes collected for school purposes should be turned over to the school board from time to time as received. (Parish Board of School Directors of Iberia Parish vs. Police Jury of Iberia Parish, 123d Ann., 416.)

(Property Exempt from Taxation by Constitution Also Exempt from Special School Tax.)

The special school tax authorized by Constitution Art. 232, is not a special assessment, and property exempt from taxation by the Constitution is not subject to it. (Louisiana & N. W. R. R. Co. vs. State Board of Appraisers, 120th Ann., 471.)

(Members of Partnership Entitled to Vote Upon Firm's Assessment in Special Tax Elections.)

Individual members of a partnership held entitled to vote upon the firm's assessment in a special tax election held under Constitution Art. 232. (Smith vs. Parish Board of School Directors, 125th Ann., 987.)

(Persons Not Entitled to Vote Upon Assessment of Property Sold.)

A person appearing as owner of property on the assessment rolls, but who has sold it when an election was held under Constitution Art. 232, held not entitled to vote thereat. (Smith vs. Parish Board of School Directors, 125th Ann., 987.)

(Special Tax Not Set Aside by Legal Votes Cast Without Proper Evidence.)

A special tax election under Constitution Art. 232, held not to be set aside because the commissioner of election received votes without proper evidence, where such votes were legal. (Smith vs. Parish Board of School Directors, 125th Ann., 987.)

(Right of Widows to Vote Community Property.)

To entitle widows to vote at a special tax election held under Constitution Art. 232, as owners of community property, their rights must clearly appear by judgment or order of court. (Smith vs. Parish Board of School Directors, 125th Ann., 987.)

(School Houses, as Such, Built by Means of Special Tax, Can Not Be Converted Into Theatre.)

Citizens who have voted to tax themselves for a specific work of public improvement, the value of which is fixed at \$20,000, have a standing in court to complain that the property acquired is not being used for the purpose contemplated, and this court, in such case, has jurisdiction of the appeal. Where a vote has been taken upon a proposition to impose a tax to build a school-house, and has been favorably acted on, and a building has been constructed with the proceeds of bonds predicated upon such a tax, it would be a breach of faith to allow such building to be converted into a theatre, or to be used for the purpose of giving theatrical performances, as a business, whether in combination with its use for school purposes or otherwise. It is, however, within the discretion of the municipal authorities having control

of the property to make such casual and incidental use of it as may not be inconsistent with or prejudicial to, the main purpose for which it was acquired; and changed conditions, in the future, may justify its use for some other purpose. (Sugar vs. City of Monroe, 108th Ann., 677.)

SANITARY REGULATIONS OF THE LOUISIANA STATE
BOARD OF HEALTH, CONCERNING HYGIENE
AND SANITATION OF SCHOOLS.

SANITARY CODE, STATE OF LOUISIANA, SECTION 250.

NOTE.—By Act 192 of 1898 the State Board of Health is authorized to enact regulations which are binding upon the public.

(Parish Board and Superintendent to Enforce Rules and Regulations.)

The parish or municipal school board, and the parish superintendent of schools, shall be held responsible for the execution and enforcement of the following rules and regulations, and all other health laws governing the hygiene of the schoolroom and the premises of the schools under their respective jurisdictions.

(Plans for Schoolhouses to Be Submitted to State Superintendent, Parish Superintendent and Parish Health Officer.)

Plans and specifications for every schoolhouse hereafter erected in the State must be submitted to the parish superintendent of schools, and to the State Superintendent of Education, and also to the parish health officer, that it may be determined whether every hygienic or necessary provision is made, especially with reference to ventilation, light and protection against fire.

(School House Floor Dressing to Be Used.)

Section 122 (par. e), revised January 18, 1915:

“The floors of every school must be treated with some anti-septic floor dressing. Applications to be made at sufficient intervals to keep down effectually the dust; floors to be scrubbed thoroughly before application. Manufacturers and dealers in submitting floor dressings for use in schools must give to the State Board of Health satisfactory evidence from reputable bacteriologists, together with a guarantee, that the materials are efficient.”

(Governing the Treatment and Sweeping of Floors and Wiping of Furniture, etc.)

The floors of every school must be swept daily, sweeping to be done after all pupils have left the building. All windows must be thrown open and schoolhouse thoroughly aired after cleaning.

All desks, wainscoting, window sills and baseboards in every schoolhouse in the State must be wiped off daily with a cloth moistened with 1-2000 bichloride of mercury, or 3 per cent carbolic acid solution.

(Regulating Ventilation and Light.)

Every schoolhouse, public or private, or other building used for school purposes, shall be ventilated in such manner as to afford eighteen hundred cubic feet of air per hour for each adult, and a proportionate amount for each child, and shall contain not less than two hundred cubic feet of air space for each child to be taught therein. Windows and transoms shall be so constructed that windows may be lowered from the top and transoms opened. Every schoolhouse must be lighted in such a manner as to minimize the eye strain. Each room must contain of actual surface of glass in the windows not less than one-seventh of the floor space.

(Regulating the Swinging of Doors.)

All doors except those which slide into wall pockets shall open outward and all partition doors shall be hung on double-action hinges.

(Spitting on Floors Strictly Prohibited.)

Spitting on floors, walls, etc., must be strictly prohibited and anti-spitting placards placed in every room.

(Teachers Must Furnish Health Certificates.)

No person suffering from any communicable disease shall be employed as teacher or janitor in any public school in this State. At the opening of each annual term teachers must furnish a health certificate from a registered physician, addressed to the parish superintendent of schools, certifying that they are not suffering from tuberculosis or other communicable disease.

(Vaccination Required of Pupils.)

No one shall be entered as a pupil in the public schools of this State without first having presented to the principal in charge a certificate from a registered physician of Louisiana, certifying that within the preceding five years the applicant was successfully vaccinated.

Three unsuccessful attempts at vaccination with a proven virus shall be accepted as an immunity of one year.

Pupils are required, at the end of each five years, to renew their vaccination certificates.

(Pupils Suffering with Communicable Diseases to Be Excluded.)

No pupil suffering from any communicable disease shall be permitted to attend the public schools of this State. The principal or the teacher has the right to exclude any child from the schools whom they suspect of suffering from any communicable disease, pending examination and report of a registered physician.

(School Houses to Be Disinfected.)

All schoolrooms in the State must be disinfected before the beginning of each school session with the formaldehyde-permanganate of potash mixture as indicated in the bulletin of disinfection.

(On Appearance of Communicable Diseases, Schools Must Be Closed.)

On the appearance in a school of any communicable disease, either among the pupils, teachers or attendants, the school shall be closed immediately and fumigated before reopening.

(School Premises Shall Be Drained.)

The school premises shall be thoroughly drained and no stagnant water permitted to collect. In towns with a drainage system or where an outflow is possible, the school site and the entire area of the ground shall be properly drained, so as to reduce the ground water level, and the drainage effected in such a manner as not to contaminate with its effluvia any well, cistern or other source of drinking water.

(Abundant Supply of Pure Drinking Water.)

Every school must be supplied with an abundance of pure drinking water for drinking purposes. Where water is used from surface wells, said wells must be located at least 100 feet from any closet.

(Open Receptacles for Water and Common Cups Prohibited.)

The use of open receptacles for drinking water in schools, and also of dippers or cups for common drinking purposes, is prohibited. The school authorities must supply for holding drinking water covered containers with faucets, which containers must be scoured daily when in use. All teachers and pupils must provide themselves with individual drinking cups or glasses. In towns or cities where there is a public water supply a sanitary drinking fountain shall be installed.

(Garbage Can Required; Emptied Daily.)

Every school in this State must have a sufficient number of trash or garbage cans for the convenience of the pupils, teachers and employees, and said trash or garbage cans must be kept closed, and emptied daily.

(Lectures for State Institutions and Teachers' Institutes.)

The State Board of Health will, when desired by the State institutions of learning, or the State pedagogical institutes, or the agricultural institutes, send a lecturer to deliver a series of lectures on:

1. Personal hygiene.
2. School hygiene.
3. Principles and practical of physical training.
4. Drug and alcohol addictions.
5. Contagious and infectious diseases; cause and prevention.
6. Hygiene of the home and farm.

(Parish Superintendents' Monthly Report to State Board of Health.)

The principal of each school in the State, except in cities where there is employed a regular medical inspector, shall make a monthly report to the parish superintendent of schools on the sanitary condition of the school building and surroundings, also the physical condition of the school children. Blank reports for this purpose will be furnished by the Louisiana State Board of Health. Parish superintendents of schools shall forward these reports to the Louisiana State Board of Health within ten days after their receipt by him.

ACT No. 17 OF 1914.

Section 1. A parish board of school directors as the governing body shall have authority to create at any time school districts

composed of an entire parish, a ward, two or more wards, parts of two or more wards, part of an existing school district, parts of two or more existing school districts, or any other portion of a parish; and the parish board of school directors shall have exclusive authority to order, hold and conduct in any school district so created and named or any school district already created special elections for the purpose of raising additional funds in aid of the public schools, or to be authorized to issue school bonds for the purpose of securing funds to be used in erecting and equipping school buildings, said elections to be held under the provisions of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana and all laws governing such elections.

ACT No. 44 OF 1914.

Section 1. Whenever any school land or lands, or school section or sections, are located within the boundaries of any game, fish or bird preserve or propagating ground or nesting place, whether public or private, established or designated, or which may be hereafter established or designated as such by the Conservation Commission, by and with the consent of the Parish Board of School Directors, or under its authority, or whenever any school land or lands, or school section or sections are immediately contiguous or adjoining any such game, fish or bird preserve or propagating ground or nesting place, it shall be unlawful for any person to kill, snare or pursue with intent to take or kill by any means, or to have in possession any wild animal or bird from or upon any such school land or lands, or school section or sections.

The killing or pursuing with intent to kill, snare or take, or the having in possession of each wild animal or bird on any such school land or lands, or school section or sections, shall constitute a separate offense.

This section shall not prohibit the Conservation Commission from killing or having killed, any wolves, wildcats or other obnoxious animals on any such school land or lands, or school section or sections, or from having caught or ensnared any wild animals or birds on such school land or lands, or school section

or sections, for the purpose of propagation, re-stocking, educational purposes or scientific investigation.

Section 2. A person who violates any provision of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be subject to a fine of not less than Five and 00/100 (\$5.00) Dollars, nor more than One Hundred and 00/100 (\$100.00) Dollars, with costs of suit, for each offense or trespass, to be imposed by any Court of competent jurisdiction.

ACT No. 55 OF 1914.

Section 1. The Boards of School Directors of the Parishes, of the State, and Mayors and Boards of Aldermen or Councils or Commissioners of the cities, towns and villages of the State are hereby authorized and empowered to appropriate, from time to time, sums of money, not exceeding one-third of the fines and forfeitures derived from unlawful sale or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors, which are collected and paid over to them respectively, during the calendar year immediately preceding that in which the appropriation is made, for the purpose of procuring evidence of the violations of the statutes or ordinances, as the case may be, against the unlawful sale or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors.

Section 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

ACT No. 27 OF 1916.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, That from and after September the first, 1916, every parent, guardian, or other person residing within the State of Louisiana, having control or charge of any child or children between the ages of seven and fourteen years, both inclusive, shall send such child or children to a public or private day school under such penalty for non-compliance herewith as is hereinafter provided.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the minimum session of attendance required under this Act shall be one hundred forty days, or for the full session of the public schools where the public school session is one hundred forty days or less, and children shall be required to enter school not later than two weeks after the opening of the session or term.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the following classes of children between the ages of seven and fourteen years

shall be exempted from the provisions of this Act, the Parish School Board to be the sole judge in all such cases; (a) Children mentally or physically incapacitated to perform school duties; (b) Children who have completed the elementary course of study; (c) Children living more than two and one-half miles from a school of suitable grade and for whom free transportation is not furnished by the School Board; (d) Children for whom adequate school facilities have not been provided; (e) Children whose services are needed to support widowed mothers.

Section 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That all cases of violation of the foregoing provisions by any parent, guardian, or other person having control of children, shall be tried in the proper courts having jurisdiction, and the penalty for every violation of any of said provisions shall be a fine not exceeding ten dollars, or not exceeding ten days in jail, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

Section 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That all cases of non-attendance of children at schools, as above required, which is not due to the fault of the parent, guardian or other person having control of such children, on account of failure to comply with the foregoing provisions, but is due to truancy on the part of the child or children shall be considered as delinquency and such child or children shall be reported to the Juvenile Court as delinquent children, there to be dealt with in such manner as the Judge of said court may determine, either by placing said delinquents in a public or private asylum, home or other public institution, where schooling may be provided for said children, or otherwise.

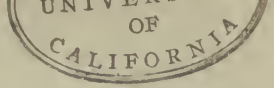
Section 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That truancy as herein used is defined to be absence from school for more than one week without cause.

Section 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That parish school boards shall have authority to furnish textbooks free to children whose parents or guardians are unable to provide same.

Section 8. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act be and the same are hereby repealed.

ACT No. 72 OF 1916.

Resolved: By the House of Representatives, the Senate Concurring: That the Governor of the State be and is hereby empowered and authorized to name a commission of Five residents of the State of Louisiana, to take into consideration the feasibility and the advisability of establishing an institution for the care and training of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind of the Negro Race of the State of Louisiana.



Be it further resolved: That this commission shall serve without pay or compensation whatever from the State, and it shall report to the next session of the General Assembly such recommendations as to the location, cost and working plan of such institution as may seem wise and proper, in case it shall be determined to establish such an institution.

ACT No. 91 OF 1916.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concurring, that Article 210 of the Constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

Article 210: No person shall be eligible to any office, State, Judicial, Parochial, municipal or ward, who is not a citizen of this State, and a duly qualified elector of the State, Judicial District, municipality or ward; wherein the functions of the said office are to be performed; provided, that resident women over the age of twenty-one years shall be eligible to hold the office of Factory Inspector and any office connected with the educational, eleemosynary, penal and correctional systems of the State, Parish, Ward, municipality, or any other political division of the State. And whenever any officer, State, Judicial, Parochial, municipal, or ward, may change his or her residence from this State, or from the district, parish, municipality or ward in which he or she holds such office, the same shall thereby be vacated any declaration of retention of domicile to the contrary notwithstanding.

Section 2. Be it further resolved, etc., That this proposed amendment be submitted to the electors of the State of Louisiana for their approval or rejection, as required by Article 231 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana and the general election laws of this State in November, 1916.

Section 3. Be it further resolved, etc., That on the official ballot to be used at the said election shall be placed the words "For the proposed amendment to Article 210 of the Constitution relative to women," and the words "Against the proposed amendment to Article 210 of the Constitution relative to women," and each elector shall indicate, as provided in the general election laws of the State whether he votes for or against the said amendment.

ACT No. 120 OF 1916.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, That there shall be a State Board of Education of six members, five appointed at large by the Governor and not subject to removal by the Governor. The Governor,

in providing for the first State Board of Education under this Act, shall appoint one member for a term of five years, one for four years, one for three years, one for two years, and one for one year. The sixth member shall be the State Superintendent of Public Education. After the first Board all members of the State Board of Education shall be appointed for terms of five years. The State Board of Education shall be a body politic, and Corporate by the name and style of the Louisiana State Board of Education, with authority to sue and defend suits in all matters relating to the public schools not within the jurisdiction of the parish school boards, as hereinafter provided. The appointive members of the Board shall receive as compensation for their service in attending meetings of the Board, their actual traveling expenses and per diem for the number of days that the Board is in session, the same as members of the State Legislature, payable on their warrants, approved by the President and Secretary of the Board, out of the current school fund. The Governor shall fill by appointment all vacancies on the Board.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Board shall elect from its membership a President and a Vice President, whose terms of office shall be fixed by the Board, not to exceed five years. The State Superintendent shall be Secretary of the Board. The Board shall meet on or before the first Monday in December of each year, and at other times when called by the President. The acts of the Board shall be attested by the signature of the President and Secretary of the Board. All papers, documents and records appertaining to the Board shall be filed by the Secretary of the Board in the offices of the State Superintendent of Public Education. The Board may direct that the proceedings of the State Board of Education be published in the official journal of the State or in an official pamphlet.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the State Board of Education shall prepare rules, by-laws and regulations for the government of the public schools of the State, which shall be enforced by the parish superintendents and the several parish school boards, and shall give such directions as it may deem proper as to the branches of study which shall be taught

The State Board of Education shall strictly enforce a uniformity of textbooks in all of the public schools of the State, and shall adopt a list thereof, which shall remain unchanged for six years after such adoption. Not more than three subjects or parts of subjects of the elementary grades and not more than two of the following high school subjects can be changed at any one adoption, to-wit: Algebra, English Grammar, Com-

position and Rhetoric, Botany, Zoology, Chemistry, Geometry, American History, Ancient History, Mediaeval and Modern History, and of the remaining high school subjects, not more than five can be changed at any adoption, provided that any textbook used in the schools of this State may be changed at any time upon the written application of forty parish school boards, as per resolution of said boards duly certified to the State Board of Education.

All contracts for the adoption of textbooks for use in the public schools shall cover a period of six years. The adoption of elementary textbooks and high school books shall be made at periods three years apart. The mode of procedure for the announcement of bids, awarding of contracts, location of depositories for the distribution of school textbooks and all other matters connected with the adoption and distribution of textbooks shall be left to the State Board of Education.

Section 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That the State Board of Education may require reports to be made by the Parish superintendent and teachers whenever the interests of the public schools indicate the necessity of other reports than are now required.

Section 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That there shall be elected by the qualified voters of each police ward of the several parishes of the State a member of the school board of such parish for each police juror in said ward, whose term of office shall be for a period of six (6) years. The first election above provided for the purpose of electing successors to such members of the school boards of the several parishes whose terms expire shall take place at the same time as the congressional election in 1916. The parish school board members now in office shall serve out the terms for which they were elected. All vacancies in the parish school boards caused by death or otherwise shall be filled by a special election called for that purpose in such ward where the vacancy occurs, provided that all unexpired terms of less than two years shall be filled by appointment by the Governor. The successors of the school board members now in office shall be elected at the congressional elections. The parish school boards of the several parishes, as occasion may arise on account of the increase in the membership by the creation of additional wards or the increase of membership for any single ward, shall by proper resolution maintain the three divisions of the membership of said boards now existing as nearly equal as possible by allotting such new members to one of the three divisions, and when so allotted the term of office of such new member or members shall expire at the same time that the terms of office of the other

members of the said division expire. The compensation of each member of the school board is hereby fixed at three dollars (\$3.00) for each day that he may attend the meetings of said board, and five cents a mile that he may travel to and from the meetings of the board. The members of the parish school boards shall have authority to appoint from their membership an executive committee of three members, which committee shall be charged with such duties as may be delegated to it by the parish school board. The members of the executive committee shall receive the same compensation for their services when attending committee meetings as they receive when attending meetings of the board, provided that they shall not receive compensation for attending more than one committee meeting in any one calendar month, or for both a board and committee meeting held on the same day. To be a member of a school board one shall be a qualified elector in the ward from which he is elected, able to read and write, who does not hold any office or position of honor, trust or emoluments, city, parish, or State, or hold any permanent employment in any capacity by any board, department, or officer, municipality, parish or State; except that justices of the peace, notaries public, members of drainage boards, and postmasters shall be eligible to school board membership.

Section 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That the several school boards are constituted bodies corporate, with the power to sue and be sued under the name and style of "(Name of Parish) Parish School Board." Citation shall be served on the president of the board, and in his absence on the vice president.

Section 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That the parish school boards of the several parishes shall elect from among their number a president and a vice president and fix their terms of office not to exceed six years. They shall also elect or appoint a parish superintendent having the qualifications hereafter required, for a period of four years, the first superintendent under this act to take office July 1, 1917; provided that if at any time a parish superintendent should be found incompetent, inefficient or unworthy, he shall be removable for such cause by a majority vote of the membership of the parish school board at any regular meeting or at any special meeting after due notice. The parish school board shall report to the State Board of Education all deficiencies in the schools or neglect of duty on the part of the teachers, superintendents, or other officers. The members of the school boards shall visit and examine the schools in the several parishes from time to time. The board shall determine the number of schools to be opened, the location of the schoolhouses, the number of teachers to be

employed, select such teachers from nominations made by the parish superintendent, provided that two-thirds of the full membership of the board may elect teachers without the indorsement of the superintendent. The board shall have authority to employ teachers by the month or by the year. The board shall fix the salaries of the teachers. And the board is intrusted with seeing that the provisions of the State school laws are complied with. Each school board is authorized to make such rules and regulations for its own government, not inconsistent with law or regulations of the Louisiana State Board of Education, as it deems proper. The regular meetings of each board shall be held in the first week of January, April, July and October, on such day of the week as each board shall select, and it may hold such special or adjourned meetings as the board may determine or as occasion may require. Each school board shall exercise proper vigilance in securing for the schools of the parish all funds destined for the support of the schools, including the State funds apportioned thereto, the poll tax collectable, and all other funds. The secretary shall keep a record of all transactions and proceedings of the board. The school board may receive land by purchase or donation for the purpose of erecting schoolhouses, provide for and secure the erection of same, construct such outbuildings and enclosures as shall be conducive to the protection of property, and make repairs and provide the necessary furniture, equipment and apparatus. All contracts for improvements shall be to the lowest responsible bidder, the board reserving the right to reject any and all bids. They shall have the power to recover for any damage that may be done to the property in their charge; they may change the location of a schoolhouse, sell or dispose of the old site, and use the proceeds thereof toward procuring a new one. Provided that the Orleans Parish School Board shall have authority to prescribe the rules and regulations to govern in the employment and discharge of teachers, the building and equipping and repairing of schoolhouses, and the date of the meeting of the school board; and provided further that the term of office of the Orleans Parish superintendent shall be four years.

Section 8. Be it further enacted, etc., That the District Attorney of the district shall act as counsel for the school board, except in and for the Parish of Orleans, where the city attorney of the City of New Orleans shall act as counsel for the school board of said parish; but neither the district attorney nor the said city attorney shall receive any extra fee, compensation or allowance for such service; and except, further, that school boards shall have authority to employ special attorneys pro-

vided such action is approved by the Governor and the Attorney-General.

Section 9. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Parish School Board shall have authority to establish such public schools as it may deem necessary to provide adequate school facilities for the children of the parish. Central or high schools may be established when necessary, but no high school shall be established without the sanction of the State Board of Education. Practical, industrial and agricultural courses shall be fostered by the public school officials, and the State Board of Education shall have authority to extend special financial aid to schools meeting required standards in such courses. Parish school boards shall use the general or current school funds, such as the State current school funds, poll taxes, fines, police jury appropriations, land rents, proceeds from sale of timber, in short, all school funds except those voted or appropriated for special purposes, to provide equal sessions for all schools in the parish, and no advantage shall be given, out of the current or general funds, to the high schools or any other class of schools. Buildings, additions to buildings, repairs, supplies, sites, and equipment may be provided out of the general funds. Communities desiring better facilities and longer sessions than can be provided by a distribution of the general funds giving equal sessions to all schools shall secure same by voting special taxes or obtaining additional funds from other sources than the current or general school funds.

Section 10. Be it further enacted, etc., That the free right of passage over all public ferries, bridges, and roads which are leased out by the State, parish or municipality, or over which the State or parish or municipality exercises any control, or for which license is paid or toll exacted, be and is hereby granted to all children attending schools; and no tolls or fees shall be demanded or exacted from said children by the keepers or attendants of said ferries, bridges, or roads, in their passage to and from school between the hours of seven (7) o'clock a. m. and nine (9) o'clock a. m. and three (3) o'clock p. m. and six (6) o'clock p. m., provided that on Sundays and holidays no children shall have the right to cross said such ferries, bridges or roads on terms different from those of any ordinary passenger. The provisions of the foregoing section shall apply to the Parish of Orleans as well as to the other parishes of the State.

Any person, member of any firm, or employee thereof, or employee manager or officer of any corporation violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof for each offense shall be fined

in a sum not less than (\$5.00) five dollars, and not more than (\$25.00) twenty-five dollars, or imprisoned in the parish jail for a period not less than ten days nor more than thirty days or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the Court.

Section 11. Be it further enacted, etc., That no school with an average attendance below ten pupils shall be opened or maintained in any locality, except upon recommendation of the parish school board, giving its reasons for such recommendation, and upon approval by the Louisiana State Board of Education.

Section 12. Be it further enacted, etc., That the school boards of the several parishes of this State are prohibited from entering into any contract, agreement, understanding or combination, tacitly or expressly, directly or indirectly, with any church, monastic or other order or association of any religious sect or denomination whatsoever, or with the representatives thereof, or with any person or corporation conducting a school which solicits patronage from those of any particular religious faith, affiliation or persuasion, for the purpose of running any public school or schools of this State together or in connection or in combination with any private or parochial school, or other institution of learning which may be under the control or management of any church, monastic or other religious order or association of any religious sect or denomination whatsoever, or under the control of any person or corporation conducting a school which solicits patronage especially from those of any particular religious faith, affiliation or persuasion.

Section 13. Be it further enacted, etc., That the parish school board for the purpose of school attendance may divide the parish into school districts of such proper and convenient area and shape as will best accommodate the children of the parish, provided that the board may, if it thinks proper, permit children to attend schools out of their districts.

Section 14. Be it further enacted, etc., That the parish school boards of two adjoining parishes, where the division line intersects a neighborhood whose convenience requires it, may lay off a district composed of part of both parishes. Such districts shall be reported by the superintendent, together with a census of the school children only as belonging to the parish in which the schoolhouse may be situated, and reports shall be made by the parish superintendent as though the district lay entirely in such parish.

Section 15. Be it further enacted, etc., That where two

school districts in different parishes adjoin it shall be lawful for the children in either of said districts to be taught in and at such schoolhouse as shall be most convenient to them, the parents or guardians of the children selecting the school which they desire the children to attend, provided that all of the school funds to which the children are entitled shall be transferred to the school authorities of the parish in which the children are taught. No tuition or incidental fee shall be charged these or any other children attending the public schools.

Section 16. Be it further enacted, etc., That the branches of spelling, reading, writing, drawing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, United States history, the laws of health, including the evil effects of alcohol and narcotics, shall be taught in every elementary school. In addition to these, such other branches shall be taught as the State Board of Education may require. The minimum daily session, exclusive of all recesses, of every public school shall be five hours, provided that this shall not be construed so as to prevent half day sessions where the school accommodations are insufficient for all the pupils of the district in a whole-day session. Nor shall it interfere with any arrangement made for the conduct of the kindergarten schools; provided, that in the Parish of Orleans the school board may fix the hours of the daily session of the public schools. A school week shall consist of five days and a school month of twenty days.

Section 17. Be it further enacted, etc., That the president of the school board, or in his absence the vice president, shall preside at all meetings of the board, call meetings when necessary, advise with and assist the parish superintendent in promoting the success of the schools, and, generally, to do and perform all other acts and duties pertaining to his office as president of the board. All deeds and contracts for the schools shall be signed by him; the contracts with teachers shall be signed by the parish superintendent and the contracting teachers.

Section 18. Be it further enacted, etc., That the school board may appoint local school directors for each school and prescribe their duties.

Section 19. Be it further enacted, etc., That a suitable office shall be provided for the State Superintendent of Public Education at the seat of government, in which he shall file, each year separately, all papers, reports, and public documents transmitted to him by the Board and officers whose duty it is to report to him, and hold the same in readiness to be examined by the Governor whenever he sees proper, by any committee appointed by the General Assembly, or by any other interested citizens; and he shall cause to be kept a record of all

matters appertaining to his office. In case of vacancy in the office of Superintendent of Public Education the Governor shall fill the vacancy and submit the name of the appointee to the Senate for its confirmation at the first session held after the appointment.

Section 20. Be it further enacted, etc., That the salary of the State Superintendent of Public Education shall be (\$5000.00) five thousand dollars per annum, besides which he shall be entitled to office fixtures, stationery, books, fuel and light and everything needed to carry on the work of his office. He shall have authority to appoint clerks and porters as may be necessary and prescribe their duties, provided that the entire expenses of his office, including salaries, postage and incidentals shall not exceed the specified appropriation therefor, payable in monthly installments, out of the current school fund, by the Treasurer of the State, upon warrants of the State Superintendent. The State Board of Education shall have authority to appoint such assistant superintendents and supervisors and inspectors, or special lecturers and instructors, as may be needed for the proper prosecution of public education, and to fix the salaries and expense for such work, which shall be paid out of appropriations made by the General Assembly out of the school funds. Provided that whenever any parish or other subdivision may receive special or continuous service, it may contribute in agreed proportions to the expenses thereof, either from parish funds, through the police jury, or from the school funds, through the parish school board, or through special taxes voted or set aside for the purpose.

Section 21. Be it further enacted, etc., That the State Superintendent of Public Education shall have general supervision of all school boards in the parishes, of all elementary, high and State schools, and shall see that the school system of the State is carried properly into effect. He shall be ex-officio a member of the board of supervisors of the State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, the State Normal School, the State Industrial School at Ruston, the State Industrial School at Lafayette, the State Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, the State Institute for the Blind, the Southern University and all other institutions of learning under the control of the State or aided in whole or in part by the State. He shall visit all the parishes of the State as often as practicable, and shall give due notice of the time of his visit to the parish superintendent, whose duty it shall be to meet and confer with the State Superintendent on all matters connected with the interest of the public schools of the parish. His expenses incurred in the discharge of his duty shall be paid out of the current

school fund, but shall not exceed the amount appropriated per annum for the purpose. He shall keep an account of all orders drawn or countersigned by him on the Auditor, and of all returns of settlements; whenever required any part of this account shall be furnished by the Auditor.

Section 22. Be it further enacted, etc., That he shall biennially or before the meeting of the General Assembly, make a report of the condition and progress made and possible improvements to be made in the public schools. The amount and condition of the school funds; how its revenues during the two previous years have been distributed; the amount collected and disbursed for public school purposes from local taxation, or from any other source, and how the same was expended, shall be set forth in the report. This report shall contain an abstract of the parish superintendents' reports. He shall communicate all facts, statistics and information as are of interest to the public schools. He shall cause to be printed a sufficient number of copies for the distribution among the members of the General Assembly, the State officials, parish school boards, libraries, and superintendents of other States and Territories, and to meet all exchanges of educational reports.

Section 23. Be it further enacted, etc. That the superintendent in his report shall set forth the objects, and make suggestions which may be of interest to, and promote the success of all institutions of learning under his supervision. The president of these institutions shall annually, by July 15th, furnish the State Superintendent of Public Education such statements of their respective institutions as may be necessary to enable him to make a full and satisfactory report.

Section 24. Be it further enacted, etc., That certified copies of records and papers in his office shall in all cases be received and admitted in lieu of the originals. He is authorized to make copies, when requested by any person so to do, of any papers deposited or filed in his office, and of any act or decision made by him, and certify the same.

Section 25. Be it further enacted, etc., That it is made the duty of the State Superintendent of Public Education to report to the State Board of Education all neglect of duty on the part of any school board member, superintendent or teacher, or any improper use of school funds whenever it may come to his knowledge. He shall hold annually such conventions of school officials, superintendents and teachers as to him may seem necessary for the promotion and advancement of the public school interests.

Section 26. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Attorney General, when called upon by the State Superintendent of Pub-

lic Education, the State Board of Education, or any parish superintendent, when authorized by the parish school board and its legal adviser, shall give his opinion in regard to any controversy or dispute affecting any such officers or boards, relating to their respective rights or duties, or affecting the schools under their charge, or any of them. The State Superintendent of Public Education shall whenever required give advice, explanations, instructions, or information to the school board members and superintendents and to citizens relative to the public school law, the duties of the public school officers, the rights and duties of parents, guardians, pupils, and all officers, the management of the schools, and all other questions calculated to promote the cause of education. He shall perform all other duties imposed upon him by law.

Section 27. Be it further enacted, etc., That the parish school boards throughout the State shall elect a superintendent of public schools, who shall hold office for a period of four years. He shall not be otherwise employed, except that in a parish having a fewer than thirty white teachers the parish superintendent may act as principal of a public school; he shall be a person of high moral character, of recognized executive ability, and a practical educator who holds at least a first-grade certificate and who has had—at least three years' experience in teaching or supervising within the five years next preceding his election. The school boards shall not be required to select for the office of superintendent residents of the parish. The salary of the superintendent shall be not more than four thousand dollars (\$4000.00) and not less than nine hundred dollars (\$900.00) per annum and traveling and office expenses. Parish of Orleans excepted as to minimum and maximum salary only.

Section 28. Be it further enacted, etc., That the superintendent during the year shall visit as often as possible each school in the parish, and he shall exert his best endeavors in promoting the cause of public Education. To this end he shall faithfully carry out the requirements of the State school laws and the rules and regulations made for the schools by the State Board of Education. The school board shall have the authority to appoint such assistant superintendents, supervisors, stenographers and bookkeepers as may be needed, and to fix their salaries and prescribe their duties, Orleans Parish included.

Section 29. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of each superintendent on or before the fifteenth day of August each year, to cause to be placed in the hands of the Superintendent of Public Education the official report of his

parish schools for the previous session, the length of session, the number of children at school, the cost of instruction of each child per month and for the session, the number of private schools, colleges and academies in the parish, and the length of the session of same, the number of teachers employed, male, female, white and colored, the average wages of male teachers, female teachers, the amount of money raised for school purposes in the parish by local taxation or otherwise, and for what purpose it was disbursed, the number and kind of schoolhouses, the actual or approximate value of each, the number of school libraries and the number of volumes in each, and the increase during the session and the amount received and expended for same, and any other information required by the State Superintendent of Education. In case of neglect or failure to make this report in the time required he shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars per week, or fraction of a week, for the full time of his delinquency, said amount to be collected by the parish board for the benefit of the current school fund of the parish.

Section 30. Be it further enacted, etc., That each parish superintendent shall keep a record of all business transacted by him as parish superintendent, the names, numbers and description of school districts, the tabulation of reports of school principals made monthly to him by the principals of the schools of his parish, and all other papers, books and documents of value connected with his office; and they shall be at all times subject to inspection and examination by the State Superintendent of Public Education or by any school officer or citizen. In addition to his annual report to the State Superintendent of Public Education hereinbefore provided for, which shall be made in accordance with instructions of the State Superintendent, he shall furnish to the Department of Education such narrative and such information as the State Superintendent or the State Board of Education may from time to time require of him.

Section 31. Be it further enacted, etc., That the parish superintendent may administer the oath required of any of the officials of the public schools or of any person required to make oath in any manner thereto, except to qualify school board members.

Section 32. Be it further enacted, etc., That the parish superintendent shall maintain his office at a point in the parish designated by the school board and shall keep his office open during the usual office hours to receive the reports of teachers and others and to transact the business required of him except during the time he is visiting schools or attending to his duties elsewhere.

Section 33. Be it further enacted, etc., That the parish superintendent shall make quarterly reports to the parish school board upon the condition of the schools under his supervision, and all such reports, as well as all minutes of proceedings of board meeting, shall be regularly published in the official journal of the school board. He shall keep full minutes of all proceedings of the board in a book provided for that purpose, and shall do and perform all other acts and duties pertaining to the office of the secretary of the board.

Section 34. Be it further enacted, etc., That the parish school boards shall provide for and conduct such teachers' institutes as they deem necessary, and the State Board of Education shall adopt annually suitable reading circle books for use in the institute work, shall prepare rules and regulations for the government of the institutes, and do everything possible for the benefit and improvement of the teachers engaged in public school work.

Section 35. Be it further enacted, etc., That the provisions of this act relating to teachers' institutes shall not be compulsory in the Parish of Orleans, but the school board of said parish at its election may conduct such teachers' institutes as it may deem necessary.

Section 36. Be it further enacted, etc., That if at any time a teacher becomes incompetent, inefficient or unworthy of the indorsement given him or her, the parish superintendent shall immediately report such fact to the school board of his parish, and the said board shall take such action as the nature of the case warrants; provided, that in no case shall a teacher be discharged without good and sufficient cause. Any teacher dismissed under the above provisions shall receive payment for services for the current month.

Section 37. Be it further enacted, etc., That the State Board of Education shall take entire charge of the examination of public school teachers. The Board shall appoint an examining committee of as many members as may be required and fix the salaries of the members of the committee.

Section 38. Be it further enacted, etc., That the following grades of certificates shall be issued by the examining committee: Special High School Certificate, valid for five years; First Grade Certificate, valid for five years; Second Grade Certificate, valid for three years; Third Grade Certificate, valid for one year. The State Board of Education shall determine the subjects which shall be used in the examination for any of the grades of certificates.

Section 39. Be it further enacted, etc., That the State Board of Education shall have authority to exempt from examination

graduates of standard colleges and State normal schools located in this and other States, provided that in all cases the examining committee shall have authority to examine such graduates in such subjects as the committee may think necessary.

Section 40. Be it further enacted, etc., That all questions to be used in the examination of teachers shall be prepared by the examining committee, and when they have been approved by the State Superintendent of Education they shall be sent to the parish superintendents of the various parishes, who shall conduct the examinations, collect the fees hereinafter provided for and send fees and answer papers to the State Superintendent of Public Education. The examining committee shall grade all papers and issue certificates to those who shall make the average pass mark fixed by the State Board of Education.

Certificates shall be signed by the Chairman of the Examining Committee and the State Superintendent of Public Education, and they shall be valid for the periods named above in all of the parishes of the State.

Section 41. Be it further enacted, etc., That applicants for the approval of their diplomas or for teachers' certificates shall pay the following fees: Graduates of colleges and State normal schools located in other States shall pay a fee of five dollars (\$5.00) for approval of their diplomas; applicants for special high school certificates and first grade certificates shall pay a fee of two dollars (\$2.00); applicants for second grade certificates shall pay a fee of one dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50); and applicants for third grade certificates shall pay a fee of one dollar (\$1.00).

Section 42. Be it further enacted, etc., That the State Superintendent shall deposit all fees in an account entitled "Examination Fees," and he shall check upon this account for the salaries and office expenses of the examiners, keeping receipted vouchers for all moneys so drawn, and no other funds shall be used for the salaries and expenses of the examining committee.

Section 43. Be it further enacted, etc., That the State Board of Education shall arrange for as many examinations annually as may be necessary.

Section 44. Be it further enacted, etc., That the State Board of Education shall have authority to renew first grade teachers' certificates when satisfactory evidence is produced attesting the worthiness and competency of the holders asking for an extension of their certificates. All college and normal school diplomas previously approved by the State Board of Education shall be subject to renewal for periods of five years after five years from the date of approval or renewal. No fee shall be charged for such renewals or extensions.

Section 45. Be it further enacted, etc., That no person shall be appointed to teach without a written contract for the scholastic year in which the school is to be taught, and who shall not hold a diploma or certificate provided for by this Act of a grade sufficiently high to meet the requirements of the school.

Section 46. Be it further enacted, etc., That all teachers' certificates are revocable by the State Board of Education upon satisfactory evidence that the holders are incompetent, unworthy or immoral.

Section 47. Be it further enacted, etc., That each teacher of any school in this State supported wholly or in part from public money shall, before receiving any remuneration for services rendered in said capacity, be fully qualified under the provisions of this act to teach in the public schools, and shall have been employed by the public school authorities authorized to employ teachers.

Section 48. Be it further enacted, etc.; That educational institutions of this State which are authorized by special acts of the Legislature, or may be so authorized in the future to issue diplomas or confer degrees, shall be required to meet the following standards before the graduates of such institutions shall be eligible to teach in the public schools without being required to pass the examination for teachers' certificates:

(a) In case of normal schools, at least a two-year course in advance of the Louisiana high schools, and such schools must maintain and operate practice schools having sufficient teaching force.

(b) In the case of colleges, four-year courses in advance of Louisiana high schools.

Graduates of all Louisiana schools, as well as schools located in other States meeting the standards outlined in this Section, shall be exempted from all examinations required of teachers, but all other persons shall be examined in all subjects required of applicants for teachers' certificates.

Section 49. Be it further enacted, etc., That teachers now holding certificates which are in force and which were heretofore issued, as the result of an examination held under the authority of law shall not be required to undergo an examination under the provisions of this act, but such certificates are continued in force for their respective grades and for the time provided for in the law under which they were granted. After the promulgation of this Act no person shall be appointed as a teacher in the public schools unless he or she holds a certificate approved by this Act, or a diploma recognized herein.

Section 50. Be it further enacted, etc., That the State Board of Education shall have authority to prescribe teacher training

courses for public or private schools doing work of at least two years in advance of that done by the public high schools, and to issue first grade certificates, without examination, to the graduates of such courses.

Section 51. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of parish superintendents and teachers of the public schools of the State to keep such schools records as shall be prescribed by the State superintendent of Public Education, prior to receiving their monthly salaries at the end of the month. Each principal of a school shall make to the parish superintendent such monthly reports as may be required. If any principal willfully neglects or fails to do this, the parish superintendent may withhold the salary due until the report is satisfactorily made.

Section 52. Be it further enacted, etc., That teachers shall faithfully enforce the school course of study and the regulations prescribed in pursuance of law; and if any teacher shall wilfully refuse or neglect to comply with such requirements, the parish superintendent shall withhold the salary of such teacher until the teacher properly performs his or her duties in such respect. Every teacher shall have the power and authority to hold every pupil to a strict accountability for any disorderly conduct in school, on the playgrounds of the school, or during intermission or recess, and to suspend from school any pupils for good cause; provided that such suspension shall be reported in writing as soon as practicable to the parish superintendent, whose decision shall be final; and provided, further, that in the Parish of Orleans the principals of the schools shall suspend and report same to the superintendent for approval or further action.

Section 53. Be it further enacted, etc., That the superintendent of the public schools in every parish shall be and is hereby constituted the treasurer of all school funds appropriated by the State in such parish, or raised, collected, or donated therein, for the support of the public schools; he shall receipt for all such funds to the Treasurer of the State and to the collector of parish taxes. The parish school treasurer shall give an indemnity bond in such sum as may be determined by the parish school board, and the parish school board shall pay the premium of said bond. The superintendent of public schools shall receive no compensation whatever for his services as school treasurer. The said treasurer shall deposit the school funds in such bank or banks as may be designated by the parish school board under the provisions of the law.

Section 54. Be it further enacted, etc., That the said treasurer immediately, upon his appointment shall demand of his

predecessor in the office of treasurer of the school funds custody of all books and papers and of all balances of school moneys in his hands as custodian of the school funds of the parish.

Section 55. Be it further enacted, etc., That the treasurer shall pay out the school funds intrusted to his charge only on warrants approved by the president and signed by the secretary of the parish school board, and shall state against what school fund it is drawn, which warrant shall be drawn only in virtue of appropriations regularly made by the parish school board; the parish school board shall make annually an estimate of the amount of revenues for the year, appropriating the same as above required, and no warrant beyond the amount estimated shall be drawn for any year. These warrants shall be numbered and shall specify on their face to whom and for what they are given; the treasurer shall pay these warrants only to the extent of the amount to the credit on his books and in the order in which they are presented, and said warrants shall be filed in his office as vouchers; the accounts kept by him as treasurer of the school funds shall always be subject to examination by any one who chooses to examine them.

Section 56. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the various parish school boards throughout the State, during the month of July of each year, to adopt a budget of revenues to accrue to said school board during the ensuing year; said budget not to include probable revenues arising from doubtful or contingent sources.

(a) Within thirty days after the adoption of the budget of revenues the school boards throughout the State shall adopt a budget of expenditures, not to exceed the budget of revenues; said budget of expenditures shall detail as nearly as possible the said expenditures and no item of indebtedness not included in said detailed estimate shall be paid by the treasurer or ex-officio treasurer of the school board, under pain, he and his bondsmen, of being personally liable for any item so paid and not included in said budget of expenditures; if during the course of the year revenues from any unexpected or contingent source should have been realized, an amended budget of revenues may be adopted and an amended budget appropriating said revenues in the same proportion as above may also be adopted. In the Parish of Orleans the budget of expenditures shall not be less than ninety-five per cent (95%) of said budget of revenues. The remainder which shall not be less one per cent (1%) shall be paid by the Treasurer of the Parish School Board for the Parish of Orleans as collected, to the judgment creditors of said Board, whether the judgments be absolute

or limited to the revenues of any year or years. The adoption of said budget of revenues shall be considered as the appropriation of the revenues without any other formal appropriation. (b) The duties of said school boards above provided for may be enforced before any court of justice by any taxpayer residing in the parish or by any party in interest by such appropriate remedies as the law provides.

Section 57. Be it further enacted, etc., That the parish school boards of all parishes of the State shall make an enumeration of all educable children in their respective parishes between January 1, 1919, and July 1, 1919, and every four years thereafter; provided that the respective school boards shall not pay in excess of three cents for each child so enumerated. School board members may be employed to do this work. Provided, that the willful and fraudulent padding of the enumeration rolls shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand (\$1,000.00) dollars, or imprisonment in the parish jail not to exceed one year, or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the Court, and the loss to the parish of the current school funds.

Section 58. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Parish school boards shall have authority to provide transportation for children living more than two miles from a school of suitable grade.

Section 59. Be it further enacted, etc., That parish school boards shall have authority to rent sixteenth section lands, sell timber or mineral rights of same, by resolution of the boards and without the authority of a vote of the electors of the township in which the lands are located. All funds realized from these sources shall be placed to the credit of the current school fund of the parish in which the sixteenth section is located. All elections to authorize the sale of sixteenth section lands, and the sale when authorized, shall be conducted by the parish school boards.

Section 60. Be it further enacted, etc., That the State Board of Education and the parish school officials shall do everything possible to eradicate adult illiteracy in Louisiana.

Section 61. Be it further enacted, etc., That the assessors and tax collectors shall receive the fees allowed by law for assessing and collecting taxes on only the poll and other taxes actually collected. The school boards shall pay no commissions to assessors and tax collectors on poll or other taxes not actually collected and paid over to the school treasurer.

Section 62. Be it further enacted, etc., That the parish school board shall have authority to borrow money to meet current expenses, provided the funds realized from such loans

are used to pay items included in the budget of expenditures previously adopted by the board and that no revenues except those of the current session are pledged to secure any such loan or loans.

Section 63. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Parish of Orleans shall be excepted from the provisions of this act, Sections 1 to 62, both inclusive, except those sections specifically conferring certain authority or imposing certain obligations upon the Orleans public schools officials, and except the following sections, which shall apply to Orleans as well as to the rest of the State, namely, 4, 8, 10, 12, 22, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 51, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62.

Section 64. Be it further enacted, etc., That all the public schools of the Parish of Orleans shall be under the direction and control of the Orleans Parish School Board. Said Board shall consist of five members.

The First Board shall be elected at the regular congressional election in the year 1916, provided that the Board of Directors then elected shall be divided into three groups, the first group to consist of the two members who receive the greatest number of votes, who shall serve for a term of six years, the second group to consist of the two members who receive the next highest number of votes, who shall serve for a term of four years, the third group to consist of the member who receives the next highest number of votes, who shall serve for a term of two years. The successors of the members in the three groups above referred to shall be elected for terms of six years, provided that the said elections shall be nonpartisan; That the names of all of the candidates for election shall be placed in alphabetical order in a separate column of the ballot under the general heading "Orleans Parish School Board" without reference to party affiliation or other individual designation whatever, and that the said candidates shall be nominated by nomination papers only signed for each candidate by not less than one hundred (100) qualified voters of the Parish of Orleans. The said nomination papers shall be furnished, prepared, subscribed, certified and promulgated in the manner and form provided for by the general election law, i. e., Act 152 of 1898 as amended by subsequent acts or by-laws on the subject matter in so far as the provisions of said Acts are not in conflict herewith, provided that nomination papers shall be filed with the Secretary of State before five o'clock p. m. on the fourth Tuesday before the day of election, and provided further that in cases where under the law it becomes necessary to hold an election to fill a vacancy, nomination papers shall be filed not less than fifteen full days before the day of election. The candidates receiving the greatest number of votes shall be declared elected.

All vacancies occurring in said board shall be filled by appointment by the Governor of the State until the next congressional election, at which time the vacancies shall be filled by an election by the people in the manner hereinabove provided. The members of said Orleans Parish School Board shall be elected from the city at large under the General election laws of the State, except so far as the provisions of such laws are in conflict with or contrary to the provisions of this Act.

The election or elections herein provided for shall be held under the general election laws in so far as they are not in conflict with this act.

Section 65. Be it further enacted, etc., That said board is hereby constituted a body corporate in law with power to sue and be sued under the name and style of the "Orleans Parish School Board"; legal processes shall be served on the President and in his absence or inability to act on the Vice-President. The said board shall have the right to acquire, hold, lease and sell real and personal property; to receive bequests and donations; to condemn property needed for public educational purposes; to adopt rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, or the rules and regulations of the State Board of Education made in conformity with law, for the government of the schools and the school business of the parish as it may deem proper.

Three members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

The said board shall meet as soon as elected, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and organize by electing a president and vice president from among their own members, and a secretary, who shall not be a member of the board.

The said secretary, in addition to other duties of his office which may be fully prescribed by the board, shall keep the accounts of said board in such manner as to be in strict accordance with such budget as it may adopt, certifying to the said board at each monthly meeting to the expenses of said board for each current month.

That said board shall at first meeting, or as soon thereafter as practicable, elect a competent and experienced educator to be designated as superintendent whose duty shall be hereinafter prescribed, he shall hold office for a term of four years, commencing July 1, 1917, subject to removal by the board for incompetency, neglect of duty or malfeasance of which after an impartial hearing by the board he shall have been deemed guilty. The said board shall also elect as many assistant superintendents who shall have the same qualification as the superintendent as said board may deem necessary to properly conduct the public

schools of said parish, which number of assistant superintendents may be increased or diminished at the pleasure of the board.

The said board shall also elect an attendance officer, and employ such other officers, clerks and assistants as may be necessary to properly conduct the public schools of the parish.

In addition to the powers, duties and rights hereinbefore granted to and imposed upon said board, the powers, duties and rights of said Orleans Parish School Board shall be as follows:

First: It shall have custody of all buildings, records, papers, furniture and property of any kind pertaining to the administration of the schools, and shall have management of all the public schools within the limits of the Parish of Orleans. The said board shall also have power to pledge its revenues, for the current year, whether received from the State, city, Board of Liquidation of City Debt, or otherwise, for the purpose of promptly paying its obligations or for such other purposes as the said board may deem proper.

Second: It shall prescribe rules and regulations governing the eligibility for appointment as teacher, principal, supervisor, or assistant in the public schools of the parish. Provided that nothing in this act shall invalidate any certificate of eligibility to teach or supervise now in force.

All certificates of eligibility to teach or supervise issued by the said board shall be good for five years, provided that the teachers in service shall not be required to stand further examination to continue in the same class of service.

Nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to vacate the office of any teacher for which he or she shall have been appointed under existing laws, nor as requiring persons now teaching in the public schools of the Parish of Orleans, to qualify in accordance with this act.

Third: It shall employ such teachers, principals, supervisors, assistants, janitors and other employees as may be deemed necessary and adjust and fix equitably the salaries of the superintendents, assistant superintendents, secretary, attendance officer, principals, teachers, janitors and all other employees of the board.

All teachers now employed in said public schools shall be regarded as permanent employees of said Board, and said teachers shall not be removed from office except on written charges of immorality, neglect of duty, incompetency, malfeasance or nonfeasance of which he has been found guilty by the board after such investigation and report as may be ordered or provided for by the rules and regulations to be adopted by the said board,

provided, that the marriage of a female teacher at any time shall ipso facto vacate her position.

Fourth: It shall elect all teachers for the grades in elementary schools from among the candidates holding certificates in the order of their merit as shown by the averages attained on graduating from the New Orleans Public Normal School or at the regular competitive examinations, provided for under this section.

It shall elect from the respective list of eligibles, all supervisors, principals, and all other teachers whose appointment is not provided for under this section of this act. All teachers hereafter appointed in said schools shall be appointed annually for the first three years, after which time the appointment may be made permanent by the board after a report by the Superintendent.

It shall print annually in September a list showing the names of all applicants who have received certificates to teach during the preceding year and the grade of such certificates. The list shall also contain the names of all eligibles for appointment.

Fifth: It shall adopt, on the recommendation of the superintendent of the parish schools, the course of instruction for all schools under its supervision and control and may adopt, and may supply, free of charge, all textbooks, supplementary books, and school supplies used in the schools.

The board shall appropriate annually not less than the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00), or as much thereof as may be needed for the purchase of school books to be used by pupils in the public schools of the Parish of Orleans, which said books shall be distributed as the said board of directors may provide, and shall be used by children to whom distributed under such conditions, restrictions, rules and regulations as the board may prescribe.

Sixth: It shall maintain a complete system of elementary and secondary schools and may provide and maintain, as means will permit or necessities may require, or as may be required by law, kindergartens, intermediate schools; libraries and museums; evening schools; and instructions for parents and other adults; vacation schools; playgrounds and gymnasiums; special instruction or schools for delinquent, dependent, or defective children; normal schools; trade and industrial schools; commercial schools; or social centers.

Seventh: It shall cause to be prepared and printed in sufficient quantities to meet the reasonable demand for such, an annual report, covering the condition, progress, receipts, and expenditures, needs of the schools and such other matters as it may deem proper and necessary.

Eighth: It may make appropriations of money out of any of its funds to the Teachers' Retirement Fund of the public schools of the parish, provided that the sums so appropriated, in any one year, shall not exceed Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000).

Ninth: It shall hold regular meetings at least once a month on a day or days to be fixed by it.

Tenth: It may maintain one or more normal schools for professional training and improvement of candidates for teacherships. To graduates of these normal schools, also to proficient students in the city high and industrial schools, the board may, in its discretion, award diplomas and certificates showing the grade attained. Graduates of these normal schools may be deemed preferred candidates for vacant positions in the parish public schools. Diplomas awarded to graduates of these normal schools shall be deemed equivalent to teacher certificates of the highest grade for public schools; provided that the rank of said graduates of these normal schools in the list of candidates eligible for teacherships in the grades of the elementary schools shall be based on the average of all of the grades in the various subjects in their course of study in said normal schools.

Eleventh: It shall make an enumeration of all educable children in the Parish of Orleans before July 1, 1919, and every four years thereafter.

Twelfth: It shall present to the Commission Council for the City of New Orleans, on or before October 1 of each year, full information in respect to the financial needs of the schools and the efficient maintenance and operation of the schools.

It shall, from time to time, as the needs arise, petition said council for appropriations for the purchase of grounds and the erection and repair of school buildings. Provided, that the said Orleans Parish School Board shall have the right to designate the name and location of schools.

Section 66. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Parish Superintendent of Orleans Parish Schools shall aid the directors in organizing the schools and in improving the methods of instruction therein, in maintaining general uniformity and discipline in the management of all schools; in adopting courses of study and textbooks for use in the schools; in examining candidates for teacherships, and in conducting periodical examination of pupils for promotion through the respective grades of the schools. He shall make a monthly report on the condition and needs of the schools to his Parish School Board at its regular meeting. He shall be entitled to participate in the deliberations and debates of said board, but shall have no vote. Whenever notified to be present he shall attend meetings of the State Board of Education.

Section 67. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Commissioner of Public Finance of the City of New Orleans shall ex-officio be the treasurer of said board and shall receive all funds apportioned by the State to such city, or received or collected for the support of the free public schools from any and all sources. He shall give bond, with good and solvent security, in the sum of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00) in favor of the said board and its successors in office, to be accepted and approved by said board and recorded in the mortgage office of the parish, and which bond shall then be filed and kept on record in the office of the said board. The filing of said bond, and taking and filing the usual oath of office before any officer authorized to administer same, shall qualify the Treasurer to act.

Section 68. Be it further enacted, etc., That the said Treasurer shall hold his office during his term of office as Commissioner of Public Finance. He shall keep his office open at all such times as may be prescribed by said Board for the payment of pay rolls or checks in favor of teachers and other employees of the board.

Section 69. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the Commission Council of the City of New Orleans in making up its budget of annual expenses, to include therein the amount necessary to meet the expenses of the schools, as shown by the statement of the actual attendance, and the cost of instruction, with such additional allowance for probably increased attendance and contingent expenses as may seem just and reasonable to the Commission Council, and keep in good repair all schoolhouses and school grounds belonging to the City of New Orleans, and in charge of the said Parish School Board. Said Commission Council shall as the needs arise provide for the purchase of additional school grounds and for the erection of school buildings.

Section 70. Be it further enacted, etc., That Sections 63 to 69, both inclusive, of this act shall apply only to the Parish of Orleans.

Section 71. Be it further enacted, etc., That all of Acts 214 of 1912 and 39 of 1910, and all other laws or parts of laws that are in conflict with the provisions of this Act shall be and they are hereby repealed.

ACT No. 131 OF 1916.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, That, in addition to the branches in which instruction is now given in the public schools of the State of Louisiana, instructions shall also be given to the male pupils thereof whenever practicable in all the grades higher than the

eighth grade in the principles and practice of military science and tactics, especially with reference to the duties of the soldier and object of general military interest.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That in all grades of the public schools of the State higher than the eighth, at least one hour a week shall be devoted to instruction, study and practice of military science and tactics.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act be and the same are hereby repealed.

ACT No. 150 OF 1916.

Whereas, by Act 153 of 1845 the Legislature of Louisiana created and incorporated "The Gretna Academy" into a body politic solely for educational purposes for the benefit of the children and inhabitants of the First School District of the Parish of Jefferson; and

Whereas, by Act 34 of 1856 the legislature re-enacted Section 3 of said Act 153 of 1845, by which it was provided that five directors should be elected on the first Monday of January of each and every year by the qualified voters residing in the said School District and providing that none but a stockholder or a qualified voter under the Constitution and laws of this State, residing within said School District shall be eligible as a director; and

Whereas, no Board of Directors has been elected to administer the affairs of said Gretna Academy since January 15th, 1900, and no meeting of the said Board of Directors elected on said date has been held since May 11th, 1900, and no use has been made of the said property for school or other purposes since the year 1911 and said property is in a dilapidated and uninhabitable condition and said corporation has practically become defunct and has ceased to exercise the power and authority conferred upon it and to make use of the property belonging to it under its charter; and

Whereas, no one could be possibly authorized or capacitated to represent or act for it after the dates above set forth, and its affairs have remained unliquidated and unsettled and the property has been going to ruin from that time until this, and

Whereas, under the Act 153 of 1845; being the Act incorporating the "Gretna Academy", as amended by Act 34 of 1856, no stock-holders or creditors are authorized by said acts or by the general law to liquidate this corporation, and it being a matter of public and general interest that the wise, benevolent purposes of the original incorporators and the legislature to aid and

encourage the diffusion of public enlightenment and education be conserved by furnishing adequate remedy for the securing, preservation and proper use of the property and funds of said derelict corporation; Therefore,

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, that any stockholder, or any member of the last elected Board of Directors of the Gretna Academy, of the Parish of Jefferson, be and they are hereby granted the right of action to provoke a judicial liquidation of the affairs, funds and property of the corporation known as "The Gretna Academy", of Jefferson Parish, and empowering the said judicial liquidator to sue for all property, real and personal, acquired by said Gretna Academy, its stockholders and directors, and belonging to same; that said judicial liquidator be, and he is hereby, authorized to take possession of the said property and funds of the said Gretna Academy and administer same for the benefit of the public schools of the second and third wards of the Parish of Jefferson; provided, that the right to make any and all legal and equitable defenses is reserved to all persons or corporations who may have any claim to any of the property or funds belonging to the said Gretna Academy.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the said judicial liquidator, after furnishing bond in a sum to be determined by the Court, shall be authorized to sell at public auction or otherwise all of the property belonging to or recovered for the said Gretna Academy, upon such terms as he may deem advisable; provided, that the authority to make said sale must be obtained from the Judge of the District Court of the Parish of Jefferson after ten days publication of the notice of the intended sale and the terms thereof made in a newspaper in the City of Gretna; provided further, that any person in interest shall have the right to oppose the granting of said order providing for the sale and the terms of said sale, in the same manner as opposition to the accounts of receivers are made.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That after the sale of said property by the said judicial liquidator he shall have the power to refund to all living stockholders the amount of their stock subscription, provided claim is made therefor within ten days after notice of the filing of his final account; and the balance of said funds remaining, after deducting the expenses of said proceedings, shall be turned over to the Board of School Directors of Jefferson Parish, with the understanding that said funds must be reinvested by said School Board in the construction of a school house or the purchase of school equipment for the benefit of the school children of the City of Gretna.

Section 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws contrary to, or in conflict with the provisions of this act be and are hereby repealed.

ACT No. 179 OF 1916.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana—That the Governor of the State of Louisiana be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to accept, on the part of the State, the terms and provisions of what is known as the (Smith-Hughes Bill) now before the Congress of the United States, providing for Vocational Education, by providing Federal money to be used in co-operation with the State in promotion of Education in Agriculture, Trades and Industries and in the preparation of teachers for vocational subjects when the same shall have been passed by Congress.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That under the terms and requirements of this Act the State Board of Education is hereby designated as the board to co-operate with the Federal Board for Vocational Education in the administration of the said Act.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, etc., that this Act shall take effect from and after the passage of the said (Smith-Hughes Bill) by the Congress of the United States.

ACT No. 189 OF 1916.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana that the Sheriffs and ex-officio Tax Collectors throughout the State, Parish of Orleans excepted, shall between the first and tenth day of each month, submit to the Superintendents of Public Education in their respective parishes, a statement showing the name or names of the person or persons who have paid poll taxes during the preceding month.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this statement when so submitted shall become a public document, subject to inspection by the public.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That any Sheriff and ex-officio Tax Collector violating the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction shall be fined, not exceeding \$250, upon conviction before any court of competent jurisdiction, or be imprisoned in the parish jail for not less than thirty days nor more than six months, or both in the discretion of the court.

Section 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws in conflict herewith, be and are hereby repealed.

ACT No. 236 OF 1916.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana that in case there shall occur a vacancy in the office of coroner, Justice of the Peace, Constable, Police Juror or Member of the Parish School Board, Members of Boards of Aldermen of municipalities having a population of less than five thousand, whether the same may be created by death, resignation or otherwise the Governor of the State of Louisiana is hereby authorized and empowered to fill such vacancy for the remainder of the unexpired term by appointment, provided that such appointee shall possess all the qualifications under existing laws required to hold said office.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws in conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

ACT No. 237 OF 1916.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, That the Louisiana State School for the Deaf, situated at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and the Louisiana State School for the Blind, situated at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, shall hereafter be under the government and control of the State Board of Education of the State of Louisiana.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

RESOLUTION OF THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Be it hereby resolved, That all public schools of the State, below the grade of the State Approved High Schools, meeting the following requirements, shall be placed on the State Approved List of Elementary Schools, and shall be entitled to such privileges and advantages as are hereinafter stated:

Requirements.

These schools shall be classed as (1) Ungraded, Class D, (2) Graded, Class C, (3) Graded, Class B, and (4) Graded, Class A.

The minimum teacher limit for state recognition for each class shall be as follows:

(1) One teacher; (2) two teachers; (3) three teachers; (4) four teachers.

The maximum grade enrollment limit for state recognition for each class shall be as follows:

(1) Five grades; (2) seven grades; (3) nine grades; (4) ten grades.

Satisfactory evidence must also be furnished the Supervisor of Elementary Schools in the following particulars:

1. That title to the school property is vested in the Parish School Board.

2. That the school will maintain at least an eight months' session.

3. That the school building is adequate in size, comfortable and sanitary.

4. That the equipment in the way of furniture, libraries, laboratory, blackboard, tools, etc., is sufficient to enable teachers to do good work.

5. That the teachers employed are fully competent.

6. That the course of study will be or is being carried out in a satisfactory manner.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES.

(Out of Current School Fund.)

For the support of the free public schools, or so much thereof, or any excess thereof, as may be collected from State tax levied for that purpose, from inheritance taxes, or donated to the school fund, for the year ending June 30th, 1917, One Million Dollars	\$1,000,000.00
For the year ending June 30th, 1918, One Million Dollars	\$1,000,000.00
For salary of State Superintendent of Public Education, for year ending June 30th, 1917, Five Thousand Dollars	\$5,000.00
For year ending June 30th, 1918, Five Thousand Dollars	\$5,000.00
Office expenses, State Supt. of Public Education, for year ending June 30th, 1917, Three Thousand Dollars	\$3,000.00
For the year ending June 30th, 1918, Three Thousand Dollars	\$3,000.00
For traveling expenses for State Supt. and four inspectors, for year ending June 30th, 1917, Three Thousand Dollars	\$3,000.00
For the year ending June 30th, 1918, Three Thousand Dollars	\$3,000.00

For salary of Chief Clerk in Department of Education, for year ending June 30th, 1917, Eighteen Hundred Dollars	\$1,800.00
For the year ending June 30th, 1918, Eighteen Hun- dred Dollars	\$1,800.00
For salary of Assitant Clerk in office of Department of Education for the year ending June 30th, 1917, Fif- teen Hundred Dollars.....	\$1,500.00
For the year ending June 30th, 1918, Fifteen Hundred Dollars	\$1,500.00
For per diem and traveling expenses of members of State Board of Education, for year ending June 30th, 1917, Eight Hundred Dollars.....	\$ 800.00
For the year ending June 30th, 1918, Eight Hundred Dollars	\$ 800.00
For salary of High School Inspector for year ending June 30th, 1917, Three Thousand Dollars.....	\$3,000.00
For the year ending June 30th, 1918, Three Thousand Dollars	\$3,000.00
Salary of Rural School Inspector for year ending June 30th, 1917, Three Thousand Dollars.....	\$3,000.00
For year ending June 30th, 1918, Three Thousand Dol- lars	\$3,000.00
For salary of one assistant rural school inspector for year ending June 30th, 1917, Two Thousand Dollars.	\$2,000.00
For year ending June 30th, 1918, Two Thousand Dol- lars	\$2,000.00
For support of summer schools for year ending June 30th, 1917, Thirty-five Hundred Dollars	\$3,500.00
For the year ending June 30th, 1918, Thirty-five Hun- dred Dollars	\$3,500.00

(Out of the General Fund.)

Support of High Schools for the year ending June 30th, 1917, Fifty Thousand Dollars.....	\$50,000.00
For the year ending June 30th, 1918, Fifty Thousand Dollars	\$50,000.00

Provided, that the above two appropriations for high schools shall not be a charge on the State Treasury, until all other appropriations, made out of the General Fund for the years ending June 30, 1917, and June 30, 1918, are provided for.

For Domestic Science and Agriculture for the year end- ing June 30th, 1917, Seventy-five Thousand Dollars.	\$75,000.00
For the year ending June 30th, 1918, Seventy-five Thou- sand Dollars	\$75,000.00

To aid in building and equipping of country schools for the year ending June 30th, 1917, Twenty-five Thousand Dollars	\$25,000.00
For the year ending June 30th, 1918, Twenty-five Thousand Dollars	\$25,000.00
For support of vocational schools Parish of Orleans for year ending June 30th, 1917, Twenty Thousand Dollars	\$20,000.00
For the year ending June 30th, 1918, Twenty Thousand Dollars	\$20,000.00
For additional support of Vocational Schools, Parish of Orleans, for the year ending June 30th, 1917, out of the revenues of 1917, Fifteen Thousand Dollars....	\$15,000.00
For the year ending June 30th, 1918, out of the revenues of 1918, Fifteen Thousand Dollars	\$15,000.00

Provided, the above two appropriations for additional support of Vocational Schools, Parish of Orleans, shall not be a charge on the State Treasury until all other appropriations made out of the General Fund for the years ending June 30, 1917, and June 30, 1918, are provided for.

(Out of the Interest Tax Fund.)

For payment of the interest on free school fund, Article 324 of the Constitution of 1913, for the year 1916, out of the revenues of 1916, Forty-five thousand Two Hundred Thirty-four and 70/100 Dollars	\$45,234.70
For the year 1917, out of the revenues of 1917, Forty-five Thousand Two Hundred and Thirty-four and 70/100 dollars	\$45,234.70
For the payment of interest on the seminary fund, Article 324 of the Constitution of 1913, for the year ending June 30th, 1917, Fifty-four Hundred and Forty Dollars	\$5,440.00
For the year ending June 30th, 1918, Fifty-four Hundred and Forty Dollars	\$5,440.00
For payment of the interest on the fund due Agricultural and Mechanical College, Article 324 of the Constitution of 1913, for the year ending June 30th, 1917, Ninety-one Hundred Fifteen Dollars and 69/100 Dollars	\$9,115.69
For year ending June 30th, 1918, Ninety-one Hundred Fifteen and 69/100 Dollars	\$9,115.69

(Louisiana Institute for the Blind.)

For support of Louisiana Institute for the Blind, for the year ending June 30th, 1917, Sixteen Thousand Dollars.....	\$16,000.00
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For year ending June 30th, 1918.....	\$16,000.00
For heating plant out of revenues of the year 1917, Seven Hundred and Fifty Dollars.....	\$ 750.00
For repairs and improvements for the year ending June 30th, 1917, One Thousand Dollars.....	\$1,000.00
For repairs and improvements for the year ending June 30th, 1918, Seven Hundred and Fifty Dollars.....	\$ 750.00
For insurance premium for the year ending June 30th, 1917, Five Hundred Dollars.....	\$ 500.00
For physician, sanitarium fees and dentist, year ending June 30th, 1917, Five Hundred Dollars.....	\$ 500.00
For year ending June 30th, 1918, Five Hundred Dollars.	\$ 500.00
For library for the year ending June 30th, 1917, Five Hundred Dollars	\$ 500.00
For the year ending June 30th, 1918, Five Hundred Dollars.....	\$ 500.00

(Louisiana School for the Deaf.)

For support of Louisiana School for the Deaf, for the year ending June 30th, 1917, Thirty-One Thousand Dollars.....	\$31,000.00
For the year ending June 30th, 1918, Thirty-One Thou- sand Dollars	\$31,000.00
For general repairs Louisiana School for the Deaf, for the year ending June 30th, 1917, One Thousand Dollars	\$1,000.00
For the year ending June 30th, 1918, One Thousand Dollars.....	\$1,000.00
For insurance premium out of the revenues of 1917, Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars.....	\$ 250.00
For industrial equipment, for the year ending June 30th, 1917, Seven Hundred and Fifty Dollars.....	\$ 750.00
For year ending June 30th, 1918, Seven Hundred and Fifty Dollars.....	\$ 750.00
For books, Louisiana School for the Deaf, for the year ending June 30th, 1917, Two Hundred Dollars.....	\$ 200.00
For the year ending June 30th, 1918, Two Hundred Dol- lars	\$ 200.00
For dentistry for the year ending June 30th, 1917, Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars.....	\$ 250.00
For the year ending June 30th., 1918, Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars	\$ 250.00
For clothing for indigent pupils, Louisiana School for the Deaf, for the year ending June 30th, 1917, Two Hundred Dollars	\$ 200.00
For the year ending June 30th, 1918, Two Hundred Dollars	\$ 200.00

(Louisiana State University and A. & M. College.)

For the support of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, for the maintenance and equipment of its Libraries, Laboratories, and Shops; for Insurance on buildings and contents; and for repairs, improvements and additions, for the year ending June 30th, 1917, One Hundred Thousand Dollars	\$100,000.00
For the year ending June 30th, 1918, One Hundred Thousand Dollars	\$100,000.00
For agricultural teaching, equipment and domestic science for the year ending June 30th, 1917, Fifteen Thousand Dollars	\$15,000.00
For the year ending June 30th, 1918, Fifteen Thousand Dollars	\$15,000.00
For agricultural extension work, etc., out of the revenues of 1917, to meet the requirements of the Smith-Lever Bill of Congress, Twenty Thousand Dollars.....	\$20,000.00
Out of the revenues of the year 1918, Twenty-five Thousand Dollars	\$25,000.00

(State Normal School, at Natchitoches.)

For support, maintenance, additions to buildings, equipment, repairs, insurance, etc., State Normal School for the year ending June 30th, 1917, Seventy-five Thousand Dollars	\$75,000.00
For the year ending June 30th, 1918, Seventy-five Thousand Dollars	\$75,000.00

(Louisiana Industrial Institute, at Ruston.)

For support, maintenance, erection of new buildings, equipment, repairs, insurance, etc., Louisiana Industrial Institute at Ruston, for the year ending June 30th, 1917, Sixty-five Thousand Dollars.....	\$65,000.00
For the year ending June 30th, 1918, Sixty-five Thousand Dollars	\$65,000.00
For laundry, equipment and machinery out of the revenues for 1917, Fifteen Hundred Dollars.....	\$1,500.00
For water system and fire protection, out of the revenues for 1917, Thirty-five Hundred Dollars.....	\$3,500.00

(Southwestern Louisiana Industrial Institute, at Lafayette.)

For support, maintenance, equipment, improvement, repairs, insurance, summer school, etc., Southwestern Louisiana Industrial Institute, for the year ending June 30th, 1917, Forty-five Thousand Dollars.....	\$45,000.00
For the year ending June 30th, 1918, Forty-five Thousand Dollars	\$45,000.00

For extraordinary repairs, out of the revenues of 1917, Twelve Hundred Dollars.....	\$1,200.00
For fire hose, out of the revenues of 1917, Five Hundred Dollars	\$ 500.00
For domestic science equipment, out of the revenues of 1917, Three Hundred Dollars.....	\$ 300.00
For gas engine and motor for silage cutter, out of the revenues of 1917, Three Hundred Dollars.....	\$ 300.00

(Louisiana Training Institute, at Monroe.)

For the support and maintenance of the Louisiana Training Institute, for the year ending June 30th, 1917, Fifteen Thousand Dollars	\$15,000.00
For the year ending June 30th, 1918, Fifteen Thou- sand Dollars	\$15,000.00
For a dairy barn, stock barn, and creamery, out of the revenues of 1917, Five Thousand Dollars.....	\$5,000.00
For payment of indebtedness of Thirteen Thousand Five Hundred Eighty-one Dollars and Ninety-two Cents, due on buildings erected, out of the revenues of 1917	\$13,581.92

(Southern University.)

For support and maintenance for the year ending June 30, 1917, Twelve Thousand Five Hundred Dollars..	\$12,500.00
For year ending June 30th, 1918, Twelve Thousand Five Hundred Dollars	\$12,500.00
For building bridge, out of revenues of 1917, Five Hun- dred Dollars	\$ 500.00
For building and equipping hospital, out of revenues of 1917, Twenty-five Hundred Dollars.....	\$2,500.00
For dairy building, out of revenues of 1917, Three Thousand Dollars	\$3,000.00

INDEX

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS.

	Page
Apportionment of funds, free school.....	4
A. and M. College, debt due.....	8
Board of Education, State.....	5
Boards, parish	5
Books school, indigent pupils.....	8
Bonds school, special taxes.....	10-11
Charitable institutions or educational.....	9
Debt due, Seminary Fund.....	8
Debt due, A. and M. College.....	8
Education, State Board of.....	5
Educational or charitable institutions.....	9
Educational institutions, exempt from taxation.....	3
Eligibility to office.....	9
Establishment, educational or charitable institutions.....	9
Exempt from taxation, educational institutions.....	3
Free schools, apportionment of funds.....	4
French	5
Funds, apportionment of free schools.....	4
Funds, private and sectarian.....	5
Funds, school	5
Funds, Seminary, debt due.....	8
Indigent pupils, school books.....	8
Inheritance tax	10
Institutions, charitable or educational.....	9
Interest, due to townships.....	7
Legislative power, limitation of.....	3
Limitation of legislative power.....	3
Limitation of state tax.....	9
Louisiana State University.....	6
Louisiana State Normal School.....	7
Normal School, Louisiana State.....	7
Office, eligibility to.....	9
Poll tax	3
Powers, limitation of legislative.....	3
Private and Sectarian schools.....	5
Pupils indigent, school books.....	8
School bonds, special taxes.....	10-11
School books, indigent pupils.....	8
Schools free, apportionment of funds.....	4
School funds	5
School tax, vote of taxpayers.....	5
Seminary fund, debt due.....	8
Special taxes, school bonds.....	10-11
State Board of Education.....	5
State Normal School, Louisiana.....	7
State Superintendent of Education.....	9
State tax, limitation of.....	9
State University, Louisiana.....	6
Tax inheritance.....	10
Tax poll.....	3
Tax school, vote of taxpayers.....	3-5

	Page
Taxes special, school bonds.....	10-11
Townships, interest due.....	7
University, Louisiana State.....	6

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS.

A

Accepting and regulating donations (Act 158, '04).....	21
Accounts, State Treasurer (S. 1326, R. S.).....	60
Adoption of text-books (Sec. 3, Act 120).....	112
Agriculture and home economics (A. 306).....	75
Agricultural schools, appropriations.....	140
Annulling sale (S. 2965, R. S.).....	80
Annual reports (S. 29, Act 120, '16).....	122
Appropriations for educational purposes 1917-18.....	139-145
Assessing poll tax (S. 1, Act 89, '88).....	75
Assessors' fees, school taxes (S. 1, 213, '08).....	22
Attorney General, duty (S. 26, A. 120, '16).....	121

B

Bird Day, established (S. 14, 198, '06).....	27
Bonds forfeited (S. 1044, R. S.).....	42
Bonds, regulations for same, etc. (S. 20, A. 256, '10).....	69-72
Budget of revenues (S. 56, A. 120, '16).....	127
Buildings, lighting (S. C., S. 250).....	105
Buildings, disinfecting (S. C., Sec. 250).....	106

C

Clerk of Court, report on poll taxes (Sec. 3, Act 87, '86).....	76
Collecting notes (SS. 1-4, Act 57, '84).....	81-82
Collection of poll tax (SS. 2-4, Act 89, '88).....	75
Columbus Day (Act 56, '10).....	32
Commission for institutions, Deaf, Dumb, Blind, Negro Race (Act 172, '16).....	111
Communicable diseases (S. C., Sec. 250).....	106
Compensation of attorneys (Act 158, '10).....	82-86
Compulsory attendance, Orleans (Act 232, '12).....	59
Compulsory attendance, State (Act 27, '16).....	109-110
Control of State schools, Deaf and Dumb, Blind (Act 237, '16)....	138

D

Deducting fees of witnesses and jurors for poll tax (Act 87, '86). 76	76
Demonstration farms, established by police juries (Act 69, '12)...	46
Deposit of school funds (Act 205, '12).....	51
Disinfecting school buildings (S. C., 250).....	106
Diplomas approved (S. 48, Act 120, '16).....	50
Diseases, communicable (S. C., 250).....	106
District Attorney, counsel for parish board (S. 8, A. 120, '16)....	115
District boards, powers of (S. 1492, R. S.).....	23
Dismissal of teachers (S. 36, A. 120).....	123
Domestic science schools, State appropriations.....	140
Donations, accepting and regulating (A. 158, '04).....	21
Doors and schoolhouses, opening forward (Act 91, '08).....	30-31
Draining school premises (S. C., 250).....	106
Drinking cups (S. C., 250).....	106

	Page
Drinking water (S. C., 250).....	106
Duties, State Superintendent of Education (S. 21, Act 120, '16)....	119
Duties, Superintendent, Orleans (S. 66, A. 120, '16).....	133

E

Election, special school tax (A. 256, '10).....	60-68
Election, sale school lands (S. 2598, R. S.).....	77
Eligibility of women for office (A. 91, '16).....	111
Enforcement, course of study and regulations (S. 52, A. 120, '16)....	126
Enrollment, schools (S. 11, A. 120, '16).....	117
Enumeration of school children (S. 57, A. 120, '16).....	128
Eradication of illiteracy (S. 60, A. 120, '16).....	128
Examining committee (S. 37, A. 120, '16).....	123
Examination of teachers (SS. 38-50, A. 120, '16).....	123
Exemption from examination (S. 39, A. 120, '16).....	123
Exemptions in Act 120, Parish of Orleans (Sec. 63, A. 120, '16)....	129
Experimental farms (A. 145, '12).....	149
Expropriations, powers of district board (A. 227, '02).....	23
Expropriations for public schools (A. 227, '02).....	23
Eyes of pupils, testing (A. 292, '08).....	31

F

Farmers, cooperative demonstration work (A. 69, '12).....	46
Farms, experimental (A. 145, '12).....	49
Fees, Assessors (A. 213, '08).....	22
Fees, Tax Collectors (S. 1, A. 181, '05).....	45
Filling vacancies on boards (A. 236, '16).....	138
Fiscal agency, funds, deposit (A. 215, '12).....	51-59
Fixing capital, due townships (A. 96, '86).....	82
Flag, official (A. 39, '12).....	46
Forfeited bonds (S. 1044, R. S.).....	42
Free passage, public ferries (S. 10, A. 120, '16).....	116
Free school funds (S. 2957, R. S.).....	90
Funds, deposit, fiscal agency (A. 215, '12).....	51-59
Funds of towns on rescision of charters (A. 173, '04).....	90

G

Garbage cans (S. C., Sec. 250).....	107
Graduates exempted from examinations (Sec. 39, Act 120, '16)....	122

H

Health certificates, teachers (S. C., 250).....	105
High schools, creation (S. 9, A. 120, '16).....	116
High schools, state appropriations.....	140
Home economics and agriculture (A. 106, '10).....	75

I

Indemnity lands, sale of (A. 207, '02).....	87
Indemnity lands (A. 123, '12).....	48
Inheritance tax (A. 43, '12; A. 45, '04).....	13-21
Institute for Blind (A. 237, '16).....	99-100-138
Institute for Deaf and Dumb (A. 237, '16).....	100-138
Institute, teachers (S. 34-36, A. 120, '16).....	123
Inspectors, supervisors, stenographers, etc. (S. 28, A. 120, '16)....	121
Interest on U. S. deposit funds (S. 1328, R. S.).....	60
Intoxicating liquors (A. 55, '14).....	109

J	Page
Jurors, fees deducted (A. 87, '86).....	116
K	
Killing of game on school lands (A. 44, '14).....	108
L	
Lake beds, sold for schools (SS. 1-7, A. 124, '02).....	83
Lake Charles, divorced from parish (A. 90, '06).....	24-27
Land, accruing to townships (S. 2963, R. S.).....	80
Lease of land (A. 124, '02; A. 129, '08).....	83-84
Lectures on sanitation (S. C., 250).....	107
Libraries, school, established (SS. 1-6, A. 202, '06).....	28-30
Light in school buildings (S. C., 250).....	105
Local school directors (S. 18, A. 120, '16).....	118
Louisiana Institute for Blind (A. 123, '16).....	99-100-138
Louisiana Institute for Deaf and Dumb (A. 237, '16).....	100-138
Louisiana Industrial Institute.....	97-98
Louisiana Southwestern Industrial Institute.....	98-99
Louisiana State Normal School.....	95-97
Louisiana State University.....	92-95
M	
Military instruction (A. 131, '16).....	134
Minimum number of pupils (S. 11, A. 120, '16).....	117
N	
Number of pupils to constitute a school (S. 11, A. 120, '16).....	117
O	
Office, parish superintendent, at parish seat (S. 27, A. 120, '16; S. 32, A. 120, '16).....	121-122
Office, State Superintendent (S. 19, A. 120, '16).....	118
Opinion of Attorney General, qualification of voters, special tax.	73-74
Orleans schools (SS. 64, 70, A. 120, '16).....	129-134
1. Annual report of schools (S. 64).....	132
2. Budget of receipts and expenditures (S. 69).....	133
3. Commission Council, duty (S. 69).....	134
4. Compulsory school attendance (A. 232, '12).....	59
5. Duties of board (S. 65).....	130-133
6. Duties of Superintendent (S. 66).....	133
7. Election of teachers (S. 65).....	132
8. Enumeration of educables (S. 65).....	133
9. Examination of teachers (S. 69).....	133
10. Filling vacancies (S. 65).....	130
11. Officers of board (S. 65).....	130
12. Organization of board (S. 64).....	129
13. Secretary, duties (S. 65).....	132
14. Teachers' Retirement Fund (A. 16, '10).....	32-42
15. Text-books, adoption of (S. 65).....	130
16. Treasurer, duties (SS. 67-68).....	134
P	
Parish experimental farms (A. 145, '12).....	149
Parish institutes, teachers (SS. 34-36, A. 120, '16).....	123
Parish school boards, how elected (S. 5, A. 120, '16).....	113
Parish school boards, title (S. 6, A. 120, '16).....	114
Parish school boards, organization (S. 7, A. 120, '16).....	114

	Page
Parish school boards, duties.....	116-117
Parish school taxes, authorized (S. 1, A. 256, '10).....	60
Parish superintendent, duties (SS. 22-34, A. 120, '16).....	121-122
Parish superintendent, election (S. 27, A. 120, '16).....	121
Parish superintendent, records (S. 30, A. 120, '16).....	122
Parish superintendent, reports (S. 29, A. 120, '16).....	121
Parish superintendent, removal (S. 7, A. 120, '16).....	114
Parish superintendent, qualifications (S. 27, A. 120, '16).....	121
Parish superintendent, right to administer oath (S. 31, A. 120, '16).....	122
Parish superintendent, minimum and maximum salary (S. 27, A. 120, '16)	121
Penalty for neglect of duty (S. 7, Act 25, '10).....	44
Plans of school buildings (S. C. 250).....	104
Police juries, demonstration farms (A. 145, '12).....	49
Poll taxes (S. 1, A. 56, '94).....	76
Poll tax, assessing (SS. 1, 2, 3, A. 89, '88).....	75
Poll tax, collection (SS. 2, 3, 4, A. 87, '88).....	75
Poll tax, receipt (S. 1, 87, '86).....	76
Prescription of debts (S. 8, A. 103, '80).....	90
President of school board (S. 7, A. 120, '16).....	114
President of school board, duties (S. 17, A. 120, '16).....	118
Price of seminary lands (S. 2954 R. S.).....	90
Prohibition of contracts with religious institutions (S. 12, A. 120, '16)	117
Prosecution, sale of intoxicating liquors (A. 55, '14).....	109
Pupils, minimum (S. 11, A. 120, '16).....	117

Q

Qualification of voters, special tax (A. 256, '10).....	62
Quarterly statement, supervisor of public accounts (SS. 5-10, A. 25, 10)	43

R

Records kept by superintendent and teachers (S. 51, A. 120, '16) ..	126
Recovery of sixteenth sections (S. 1, A. 158, '10).....	86
Rental of sixteenth sections (S. 59, A. 120, '16).....	128
Regulations for the government of schools (S. 3, A. 120, '16)....	112
Religious schools, no state funds (S. 12, A. 120, '16).....	117
Reservation of school lands (A. 315, '55).....	88
Report of clerk of court, poll taxes (S. 3, A. 87, '86).....	76
Report of parish superintendents and teachers (S. 4, A. 120, '16) ..	113
Report of state superintendent (SS. 22, 23, 24, A. 120, '16).....	120
Report of poll taxes by sheriff (A. 189, '16).....	137
Resolutions of state board of education, approved list of elementary schools	138
Report upon state institutions by state superintendent (S. 23, A. 120, '16)	120
Retirement fund of teachers (A. 116, '10).....	32- 42
Revenues, budget (S. 56, A. 120, '16).....	127

S

Salary, state superintendent (S. 20, A. 120, '16).....	119
Salaries of parish superintendents (S. 27, A. 120, '16).....	121
Sale of Gretna Academy (A. 150, '16).....	135
Sale of sections divided by parish lines (A. 147, '57).....	80
Sale of timber.....	84
Sale of uninhabitable lands (S. 1, A. 108, '94).....	79

	Page
Sanitary regulations of state board of health.....	104-107
School boards, overlapping (S. 5, A. 120, '16).....	113
School boards, attorney general (S. 26, A. 120, '16).....	121
School bonds, regulations of same (S. 20, A. 256, '10).....	72
School children, enumeration (S. 57, A. 120, '16).....	128
School districts (S. 13, A. 120, '16).....	117
School districts in two parishes (SS. 14-15, 1, 120, '16)	117
School districts in two parishes (S. 17, A. 120, '16).....	118
School funds, free (S. 2957 R. S.).....	90
School funds, how applied (S. 1327 R. S.).....	60
School funds, how disbursed (S. 55, A. 120, '16).....	127
School houses, establishing (S. 9, A. 120, '16).....	116
School indemnity lands (A. 207, '02).....	87
School lands, protection of game (A. 44, '14).....	108
School libraries (A. 202 '06).....	28- 30
School budget (S. 56, A. 120, '16).....	128
School session, daily (S. 46, A. 120, '16).....	118
School sites, expropriation (A. 227, '02).....	23
School taxes, assessors fees (S. 1, A. 253, '08).....	22
School treasurer, duties (SS. 53, 54, 55, A. 120, '16).....	126-127
Sixteenth sections:	
1. Annulling sale for non-payment (S. 2965, R. S.).....	80
2. Auditor's duty, collecting notes (SS. 1-4, A. 57, '84).....	81
3. Auditor's duty, fixing capital due townships (A. 96, '86)....	82
4. Compensation of attorneys (S. 4, A. 57, '84).....	82
5. Lease of lands.....	84
6. Lease of oil and mineral rights.....	84
7. Recovery of sixteenth sections.....	87
8. Right of way over lands.....	78
9. Sale of uninhabitable lands.....	79
10. Sale of sixteenth sections (SS. 2958, 2959, 2960, R. S.).....	77-78
11. Sale of swamp lands (A. 151, '12).....	50
12. Scrip issue (S. 2952, R. S.).....	82
13. Survey of land (S. 259, R. S.).....	77
14. Statement of Attorney General and Registrar showing loca- tion (A. 11, '12).....	45
15. Vote against sale of (S. 1, A. 54, '10).....	83
Special sources of revenue.....	91
Special school tax elections (A. 256, '10).....	60-68
Spitting on school house floor (S. 1, A. 91, '08).....	31
State Board of Education, organization (S. 1, 2, A. 120, '16)....	111-112
State Board of Education, duties (SS. 3-4, A. 120, '16).....	112-113
State Superintendent, salary and duties (SS. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, A. 120, '16).....	119-121
State Treasurer, accounts (S. 1326, R. S.).....	60
Seminary funds (S. 2954, R. S.).....	90
Southern University, change of location (A. 118, '12).....	46-47
State University, accounts (S. 1326, R. S.).....	60
Supervisor of Public Accounts, quarterly statement (SS. 5-10, A. 25, '10)	43-44
Supreme Court decisions.....	101-104
1. All school funds handled by parish school board.....	102
2. Discipline, authority of teacher.....	101
3. District Attorneys, no fee on fines.....	102
4. Property exempt from taxation pays no school taxes.....	102
5. Members of partnership vote on special elections.....	103

6. Persons who have sold their property can not vote it in special tax elections.....	103
7. Right of widows to vote community property in special elections	103
8. School houses can not be used as theatres.....	103-104
Sweeping floors of school buildings (S. C., 250).....	104

T

Tax Collectors, fees (SS. 1, 2, A. 181, '08).....	45
Teachers' certificates (SS. 38-50, A. 120, '16).....	123-125
Teachers' examinations (SS. 38-50, A. 120, '16).....	123-125
Teachers' authority (S. 52, A. 120, '16).....	126
Teachers, health certificates (S. C., 25).....	105
Teachers, dismissal of (S. 36, A. 120, '16).....	123
Teachers, institutes (SS. 34-35, A. 120, '16).....	123
Teachers, Retirement Fund (A. 116, '10).....	32-42
Testing eyes of pupils (A. 292, '08).....	31
Transportation of children (S. 58, A. 120, '16).....	128
Treasurer (SS. 67-68, A. 120, '16).....	134
Treasurer's commission (A. 33, '59).....	80
Trespassing on sixteenth sections (S. 1, A. 14, '82).....	85
Text-books, adoption of (S. 3, A. 120, '16).....	112

U

Uniformity of text-books (S. 3, A. 120, '16).....	112
---	-----

V

Vacancies in parish school boards (S. 5, A. 120, '16).....	113
Vaccination of pupils (S. C., 250).....	106
Ventilation of school buildings (S. C., 250).....	105
Vocational education (Smith-Hughes Bill) (A. 179, '16).....	137

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