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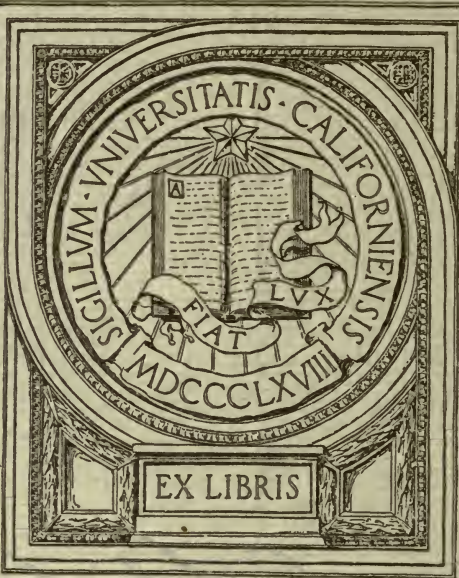
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# SCHOOL LAW

SUPPLEMENT



Containing the Laws Enacted by the  
Legislature of 1913

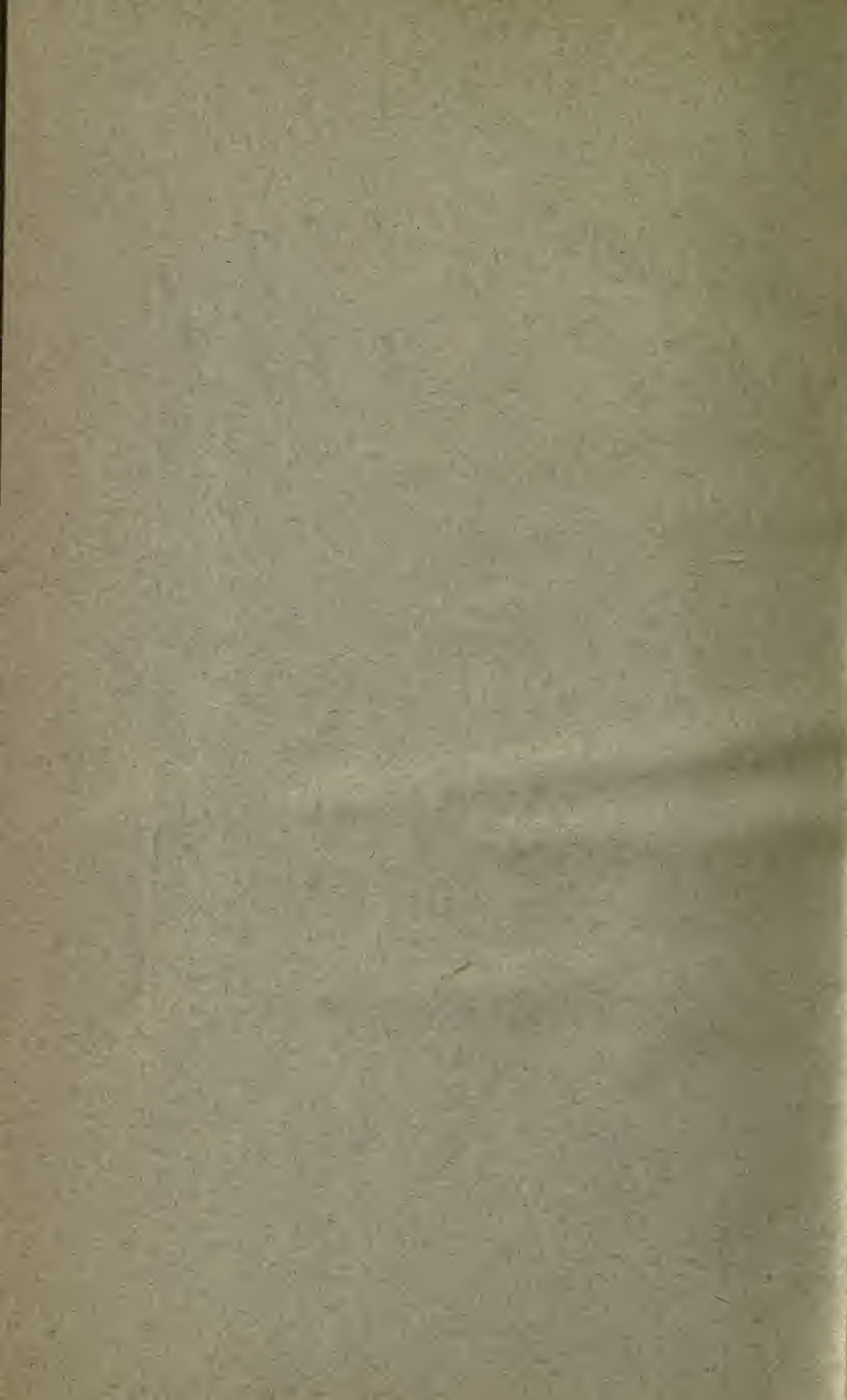
RELATING TO

Common Schools, Free High Schools, State Graded Schools,  
The State University, County Training Schools, County  
Agricultural Schools, Teachers' Institutes, Industrial  
and Continuation Schools, and County  
and City Superintendents

Compiled and published under the direction of  
C. P. CARY, State Superintendent.



MADISON, WISCONSIN  
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTER  
1913.





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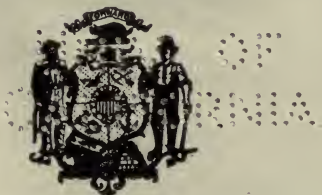
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NO. 1000  
ALBANY, N. Y.

## TO SCHOOL DISTRICT OFFICERS

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This supplement to the school code of 1911 is made necessary because of the many laws touching upon educational matters enacted by the legislature of 1913. It will be noticed that many of the laws in this pamphlet refer to certain sections of the laws of 1911, consequently it will be necessary, to use this pamphlet in some cases with the last complete edition of the school code, (1911), in studying out or in attempting to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion in some of these acts.

It will be seen that the legislators acted in sympathy with the movement for the consolidation of school districts. One chapter—380—offers a direct bonus to school districts that will unite or consolidate and thereafter maintain a consolidated school. Another chapter fixes a minimum wage of \$40, the least that can be paid to any teacher in the public schools. It is probable that the legislature looked upon this measure as one that would induce the consolidation of a number of small districts because of the annual increased expense of maintenance. In other words, they deemed that this act would be an incentive to discontinue small district schools. There are other chapters relating to qualifications of teachers that will be of interest to the teaching force. Especial attention is called to the chapter providing for the establishment of a teachers' training department in connection with the high schools of this state.

Inducements are offered for the establishment of short winter terms of school to be maintained in connection with high schools.

The state graded schools have received consideration, owing to the fact that in any such school where agriculture and some other industrial subject is taught efficiently, the district may receive another \$100 of special aid. This makes it possible for

state graded schools of the second class to receive annually \$300, instead of \$200 as heretofore; and state graded schools of the first class to receive \$400 instead of \$300.

The high schools also received attention, inasmuch as a substantial increase of the amount of state aid has been provided for them.

The attention of school district clerks is especially called to chapter 448, as amended by chapter 763. The attention of school district officers and electors is especially called to that part of chapter 448 which goes into effect the first of January 1914, requiring the annual district meetings in country school districts to be held on the first Monday of June.

It must be remembered that in interpreting conflicting statutes, the rule is that the *last* numbered chapter in all cases where there are conflicting provisions, has the right of way.

This department stands ready at all times to give information concerning the provisions of the laws relating to schools and educational work generally. Electors of school districts, as well as members of school boards may rest assured of the coöperation of this department in all matters pertaining to the educational interests of the state.

A large, elegant handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "C. C. Cary". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name and title.

State Superintendent.



## SCHOOL LAWS ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF 1913.

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**School Boards—Milwaukee Schools.** Section 17. Whenever the board of school directors shall deem it necessary to erect new buildings or additions to old buildings, or to purchase school sites, they shall by a two-thirds vote of the members, send a communication to the common council of said city, at or before the first meeting of the council in November in each year, stating the amount of funds so needed and the purposes for which it is proposed to use the said funds, and requesting the said common council to submit to the voters of said city at the next election of any sort to be held in said city the question of issuing the school bonds of said city in the amount and for the purpose or purposes named; and upon receipt of such request from the board of school directors it shall be and is hereby made the duty of the said common council to cause the question of the issuance of the said bonds for the said school purposes to be submitted to the voters of the said city at the next regular, special or other election held in the said city. The question of the issuance of the said school bonds shall be submitted upon a separate ballot, or in some other manner so that the vote upon the issuance of said school bonds shall be taken separately from any other question submitted to the voters at the same election, and if a majority of the votes cast upon such bond proposition shall be in favor of the issuance of said bonds, then the common council of said city shall cause such school bonds to be issued forthwith in the same manner as other bonds which have been properly authorized are issued, and the proper officials of the said city shall sell or dispose of the said bonds in the same manner as other bonds are disposed of and the entire proceeds of the same shall be placed in the city treasury, subject to the order of the said board of school directors, for the purposes named in the request for the issuance of the said bonds. Said school bonds shall not bear a greater rate of interest than \* \* \* *five* per cent per annum, and shall be payable in twenty years from the

date of their issue, one-twentieth of the principal to be payable each year, and the said common council is hereby authorized and it is made their duty to levy and collect a tax upon all property, real and personal, in the said city subject to taxation, in the same manner and at the same time as other taxes are levied and collected, which shall be sufficient to pay the interest on all school bonds outstanding, issued under the provisions of this act, and to pay such part of the principal of such school bonds so issued as becomes due and payable during the next fiscal year. The amount of such school bonds outstanding at any one time shall not be greater than one per cent of the total assessed valuation of all property, real and personal, in the said city subject to taxation, and the tax levied to pay the interest on and the principal of the said school bonds shall be in addition to the tax levied for general purposes upon all the taxable property of said city. (1913 c. 4)

This chapter relates to Milwaukee only.

**Distribution of Blue Books.** (Section 20.84.) (12) Of the Wisconsin blue book, one copy to each state officer other than member of the legislature, to each member, \* \* \* officer, *employe* of the next succeeding legislature, *and employe of the state capitol*, to each charitable, penal and reformatory institution, each judge, and clerk and district attorney of the United States courts within the state, each senator and representative in congress and each member elect as such, the state dairyman's association, the academy of sciences, arts, and letters, each newspaper applying therefor whose name is listed therein, and the home office of the Wisconsin Humane society; ten copies each to the state library, university library, university law library, and the state historical society; one copy each to each public library, school, academy, and college applying therefor; to the adjutant general for the use of the national guard, fifty copies; to the county clerk of each county enough copies to enable him to deliver one copy to the following officers in his county: the judge and clerk of each court of record, the county clerk, district attorney, county superintendent of schools, chairman of the county board, and clerk of each city; and to each member of the legislature two hundred and fifty copies, to be delivered to himself, and to each officer of the legislature, fifty copies to be delivered to himself, *and to each employe of the legislature one copy.* (1913 c. 6)

Under this statute each public school district is entitled to one copy of the Blue Book. This may be obtained without cost by making application therefor to the Superintendent of Public Property, Madison, Wisconsin.

**Dissolution of Union High School Districts.** Section 495—6m. When any union free high school is established and organized, such union free high school district shall not be dissolved nor shall its certificate of organization be surrendered within four years from the date when such district was established and organized. (1913 c. 9)

**High School District Meetings in certain cases.** Section 493c. 1. The annual district meeting for the election of officers and the transaction of other business of high school districts, organized as provided in section 490, in cities of the fourth class containing not more than 4,000 inhabitants, which include within their limits the whole or a portion of two different common school districts, shall be held on the last Monday in June at seven o'clock in the afternoon, unless another hour be fixed by a vote recorded at a previous annual or special meeting.

2. The clerk shall give at least six days previous notice of the annual meeting by posting notices thereof in four or more public places in the district, one of which shall be affixed to the outer door of all public schoolhouses within the district; and he shall give like notice for any adjourned meeting if the adjournment be for more than one month; but no annual meeting shall be deemed illegal for want of the notice, unless it shall appear that the omission to give such notice was wilful and fraudulent.

3. Special district meetings may be called by the high school district board when deemed necessary, and shall be called by the clerk, or in his absence by the director or treasurer on the written request of ten legal voters of the district. At least six day's previous notice of any such special meeting shall be given by posting notices, specifying particularly the business to be transacted, in four or more public places in the district, one of which shall be affixed to the outer door of every public schoolhouse within such high school district. Any such special meeting may be adjourned and like notice of such adjourned meeting shall be given. No tax, loan or debt shall be voted at a special meeting unless notice thereof, stating the time, place and object of such meeting and specifying the maximum amount to be voted, be posted in six public places in said district including one upon the outer door of each public schoolhouse therein and published in all public newspapers in such district at least six days before such meeting, or unless three-fourths of the legal voters of such district shall have been notified, either personally or by leaving such notice at their places of residence at least six days before the time for such meeting.



4. The inhabitants of any such high school district qualified by law to vote at a school district meeting, when assembled at the first and at each annual meeting in their district, or at any adjourned meeting thereof in such a district, shall have all the power relative to their district conferred by section 430 upon inhabitants of common school districts at annual meetings relative to such common school districts; but shall not be limited in the amount of tax to be voted for teachers' wages by the limitation provided in subdivision 6 of said section 430.

5. For the purpose of purchasing a schoolhouse site and providing for and aiding in the erection of high school buildings and furnishing and equipping the same and maintaining a high school, any such school district may, by vote of the electors at an annual or special district meeting called for that purpose, authorize the high school board to purchase a site for schoolhouse and to erect a high school building thereon and furnish and equip the same and to borrow money to an amount which shall not, in any way, exceed the limitation now provided by law.

The resolution to be voted to borrow money shall be in writing and shall specify the amount to be borrowed, the maximum rate of interest allowed to be paid and the time and manner of payment, which shall be in annual installments or otherwise, the last of which shall be payable in not to exceed twenty years from the first day of February next succeeding. By such resolution a tax, to be annually collected, in addition to all other taxes, sufficient to pay when due, the interest annually to grow due on any such loan; and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof by the time the same shall be due, shall be levied. Such resolution shall be read to the meeting and the vote taken thereon by ballot; the ballots shall be written or printed, those in favor of the loan "For the loan," those opposed "Against the loan." The resolution and the vote shall be recorded. If a majority of the ballots cast shall be in favor of the loan, the high school board may borrow such sum of any person on such terms and execute and deliver to the lender such obligation therefor and such security for payment, including a mortgage or pledge of real or personal property of the district, subject to the direction contained in the resolution by voting, as may be agreed upon, not prohibited by law; or they may issue bonds of such high school district to the amount and according to the directions authorized by such resolution and sell same for the purpose of raising money for the object stated therein. Any bond or other obligation so issued by any high school district board in conformity to the provisions of this act, shall be valid claims against the high school district authorizing the same.



6. The proceeds of the sale of such bonds or obligations shall be paid into the high school treasury and be expended only for the purpose for which the same were voted. After any such bonds or obligations have been issued, no power shall exist to rescind or reconsider any such vote or obstruct the collection of such tax.

7. The purchase of the high school site and the erection of a high school building, when authorized as provided in this act, shall be conducted by the high school board. (1913 c. 16)

This statute applies to two or three cities only in the state.

**Condemnation of School Buildings.** Section 517. 1. The inspector of rural schools, the inspectors of state graded schools, and the inspector of high schools of the state, in addition to their other duties are hereby made inspectors of public school buildings. Said inspectors shall act under the direction of the state superintendent, and under such regulations as may be established by him.

2. Whenever any county or district superintendent, city superintendent, member of a school board or board of education, or any voter of a school district, or a member of a board of health, shall make a complaint in writing to the state superintendent that any building used for or in connection with any public school in his county, district, city, village, or town, as the case may be, is in an unsanitary condition, or that the conditions are such as to endanger the life and health of the children attending school, or that the school house is unfit for school purposes, one of said inspectors designated by the state superintendent shall personally investigate and examine the premises and buildings concerning which said complaint is made.

3. Upon such investigation and examination said inspector shall, if conditions warrant it, make an order directing the school board, the board of education, or other officer or officers having control of the school district or school corporation, to repair and improve such building or buildings as may be necessary, and to place said buildings in a safe and sanitary condition; or if said inspector shall deem the schoolhouse unfit for school purposes and not worth repairing he shall state said fact and recite the reason therefor.

4. The said inspector shall file said order in the state superintendent's office, and cause true copies thereof to be delivered, by mail or otherwise, to the clerk of the district board, the clerk of the board of education of the district or school corporation where such schoolhouse and premises are located, and shall deliver as provided herein copies of said order to the proper county, district or city superintendent, and also the clerk of the town, city, or village in which the school house is located.

5. The said order shall state the time in which it shall be complied with, and shall take effect from its date, and shall continue in force and full effect until reversed. The decision of the inspector may be appealed from to the state superintendent in the time and manner now provided for taking appeals to said superintendent, and the decision appealed from shall be stayed, pending such appeal.

6. Whenever any school district, school corporation, school board, or board of education, shall refuse to comply with the order of said inspector within the time herein specified, such school district or school corporation shall forfeit absolutely its apportionment of the fund derived from the seven-tenths mill tax, provided for in section 1072a of the statutes, and amendments thereto, and shall continue to so forfeit its regular apportionment of such fund until there is full compliance with the requirements of said order, unless the electors of said school district shall vote to instruct the school board to close the district school and provide transportation and tuition for all children of school age in the district desiring to attend school at some neighboring school or schools, as provided for in section 496q of the statutes.

7. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to interfere with the operation of the provision of subsection 3 of section 461 of the statutes, relating to the duties of county superintendents of schools or with the provisions of section 1418b of the statutes, relating to the inspection and regulation of the sanitary conditions of school-houses by boards of health.

Section 2. All acts, orders, and decisions rendered under the provisions of and made since the passage and publication of sections 524m—1, 524m—2, 524m—3, 524m—4, 524m—5, 524m—6, and 524m—7 of chapter 550, laws of 1909, are legalized and validated. (1913 c. 30)

This chapter makes it an easy matter to secure an inspection of school buildings, but it is hoped that electors and members of school boards will take such measures to secure convenient and comfortable buildings for school purposes that the services of the inspectors may be seldom demanded.

**Training School for oral teachers of the deaf.** Section 579p. 1. The board of regents of normal schools is hereby authorized and directed to establish and maintain a department in one of the normal schools of the state, located in a city maintaining a graded school for the deaf, to be known as a normal training department for oral teachers of the deaf.

2. Candidates for admission to this course shall have completed at least one year of the advanced course in a state normal school

or its equivalent. Graduates from said course shall be granted a diploma by the board of regents that will serve as a basis for an unlimited state certificate, qualifying the holder to teach in any day school for the deaf in this state, or in any public hearing school of the state, below high school grade.

3. An annual appropriation of five thousand dollars or such part of five thousand dollars as shall be necessary to carry on this work, shall be made from the general funds of the state for the purpose of maintaining this department; said appropriation to be disbursed under the direction of the board of regents of normal schools. (1913 c. 48)

High school graduates may complete this course in two years. A student who has completed one year of the regular advanced normal course may graduate in one year.

The diploma of graduation from this course legally qualifies the holder to teach in any public day school for the deaf, and in other respects possesses the value of a diploma from the regular normal school course except that it is not a legal qualification to teach in a high school.

All requests for further information relating to this special training should be directed to the president of the Milwaukee State Normal School.

**Tax to be received by school districts from county farm lands.** (Section 670) (18) To appropriate to any school district in which a county farm or any part thereof is situated, an amount of money for school purposes equal to the amount that would be paid as school taxes upon such farm land or part thereof situated within such district if such land were privately owned. The valuation of such farm land shall be determined by the county board of equalization. (1913 c. 70)

This chapter provides relief for any school district in which all or any part of a county farm is situated. Taxes may now be collected from the county upon the assessed valuation fixed upon the farm lands by the county board of equalization. Land valuations only are to be considered. Buildings and other improvements are not to be counted in making the estimate.

**Use of Tobacco forbidden in certain cases.** Section 4608v. *Every person who shall sell or give to any person under the age of sixteen years, a cigar, or tobacco in any form, without the written consent of the parent or guardian of such minor, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars for each offense, and every person under the age of sixteen years who shall smoke or use cigarettes, cigars or tobacco on any public road, street, alley or park or other lands used for public purposes or in any public place of business or amusement, except when in the company of a parent or guardian, shall be punished by a*



fine of not more than ten dollars or by imprisonment for not exceeding thirty days. (1913 c. 78)

This measure does not apply with any more force to school buildings than it does to other public buildings. It is, however, placed here in order that its provisions may be generally known by children and their parents and by compliance with its provisions the infliction of penalties be avoided.

**Trained nurse may be employed by counties.** Section 697—10m. The board of supervisors of any county is authorized and empowered to employ a graduate trained nurse, whose duties shall be as follows: To act as a consulting expert on hygiene for all schools not already having medical inspection either by physician or visiting nurse, to assist the superintendents of the poor in their care of the poor in the county who are in need of her services; to give instruction to tuberculosis patients and others relative to hygienic measures to be observed in preventing the spread of tuberculosis; to aid in making a report of existing cases of tuberculosis; to act as visiting nurse throughout the county and to perform such other duties as a nurse and hygienic expert as may be assigned to her by the county board. Such visiting nurse shall at the end of each month make a report in writing to the county clerk, which report shall show the visits made during the month then ending and the requests made to her for services, and such other information as the county board may from time to time require. (1913 c. 93)

This statute is entirely new. Its provisions need no explanation.

**Compensation of school district clerks.** (Section 430) (18) At the annual meeting only, to vote a tax to compensate the clerk, treasurer and director, which in districts supporting graded and high schools shall be such sums as may be voted, and in other districts *the compensation of the clerk shall be such sum as may be voted, but shall not exceed twenty dollars per annum, provided that his current annual report to the town or village clerk shall be approved by the town or village clerk to whom it is rendered; and the compensation of the treasurer and the director shall be such sum as shall be voted, but shall not exceed ten dollars per annum.* \* \* \* (1913 c. 94)

This chapter is repealed by chapters 488 and 765, laws of 1913.

**Joint county training schools.** Section 411—9. Such joint county training school shall choose a member of said board as treasurer; provided that the person so chosen shall not be president or secretary of such board. Such treasurer shall, before as-



suming his office, give a bond to said board for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office. Such bond shall be in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars and shall have three or more sureties approved by said board; or said treasurer, in lieu of said bond so signed by said three sureties, may give surety bond to be approved by said board, and the cost of said surety bond may be paid for out of the funds of said joint training school in the discretion of the board. All moneys appropriated to and expended for any such joint county training school shall be expended by the board of such school and shall be paid by the treasurer of said school on orders drawn by the secretary and countersigned by the president.

(Section 411—7) 1. The county boards of two or more adjoining counties may unite in establishing and maintaining a training school for teachers for the purposes and on the same general plan as provided for in section 411—1 to 411—6, inclusive, of the statutes, and may appropriate money for its maintenance, and whenever two or more counties unite in establishing such a school, the county superintendents of the counties so uniting and two members in addition chosen from each such county, no member of any county board being eligible thereto, shall constitute the joint county training school board. \* \* \* *The members of the board chosen by the county boards of supervisors shall choose one of the county superintendents of the counties uniting to maintain the school as secretary of the county training school board.* (1913 c. 105)

The sections referred to above will be found on pages 37—39 of the School laws for 1911.

**Exchange of school library books.** Section 486—1. 1. School library books belonging to one school district may be loaned by the school board of the district to the school board of another school district for use in the school library of that district in consideration of school library books similarly loaned in exchange therefor.

2. County or district superintendents may arrange such exchanges and loans of school library books among the school districts in their jurisdiction as may be mutually agreed upon by the school boards of the districts concerned.

3. A school district receiving books from another district under the provisions of this act shall be responsible for all losses sustained on account of books lost or damaged beyond ordinary wear and tear.

4. All books loaned or exchanged under the provisions of this act shall be returned to the school library from which they have been obtained not later than two weeks before the close of the an-

nual school term of the district from which the books have been received. (1913 c. 107)

The purpose of this chapter is to provide a larger amount of reading for children by enlarging the use of the public school libraries.

**Itemized report of receipts, etc. to be published by town and union high school boards.** Section 496c—2. It shall be the duty of the school board of every town high school, and union free high school in the state, to publish, or cause to be published, or posted in five prominent places, during the week preceding the annual meeting, a summarized financial report of receipts and disbursements for the preceding year for such district, and the recommendations for the following year, in a newspaper published within the town, city or village where such school is located; said report not to exceed five folios, and in case there is no newspaper published within such town, city or village, then such report shall be published in any newspaper having a general circulation in such town, city or village, and published within the county where such school is located. (1913 c. 109)

This chapter does not include district free high schools.

**State flag.** Section 98m. 1. The Wisconsin state flag is of dark blue silk, five feet six inches fly and four feet four inches on the pike; the state coat of arms embroidered on each side with silk of appropriate colors and design as prescribed in section 98; the edges trimmed with knotted fringe of yellow silk two and one-half inches wide; the pike nine feet long including spearhead and ferrule. the cord eight feet six inches long with two tassels, and composed of blue and white silk strands intermixed.

2. Service flags may be of bunting or other material, of such size as may be required, and the coat of arms represented otherwise than by embroidery, all conforming to proportionate specifications of subsection 1. (1913 c. 111)

**Wider use of school buildings.** (Section 435d) 2. Where the citizens of any community are organized into a nonpartisan, nonsectarian, nonexclusive association for the presentation and discussion of public questions or for the promotion of public health by giving instruction in any topic relating thereto or in physical culture and hygiene or by the practicing of physical exercises and the presentation and discussion of topics relating thereto, the school board or other body having charge of the schoolhouses or other public properties which are capable of being used as meeting places for such organization, when not being used for their prime purpose, shall pro-

vide, free of charge, light, heat and janitor service, where necessary, and shall make such other provisions as may be necessary for the free and convenient use of such building or grounds, by such organization for weekly, biweekly or monthly gatherings at such times as the citizens' organization shall request or designate. *All such gatherings shall be free to the public. (1913 c. 123)*

This enlarges section 435d, laws of 1911, by giving the use of the school building to an association or club interested in physical culture training and the study of the laws of health.

**Section repealed.** Section 1. Section 450 of the statutes is repealed. *(1913 c. 129)*

This section related to examinations given by county superintendents for teachers' certificates and is repealed because it almost exactly duplicates section 450—1, relating to the same subject and which still stands.

**Examinations for teachers' certificates.** (Section 450—1) 1. Every applicant for a third grade certificate shall be examined in orthoepy, spelling, reading, penmanship, arithmetic, elementary composition and grammar, geography, the history of the United States, the civil government of the United States and of the state of Wisconsin, physiology and hygiene with special reference to the effects of stimulants and narcotics upon the human system, school management, the manual of the elementary course of study for the common schools of Wisconsin, \* \* \* the elements of agriculture and rural economics, and after January 1, 1915, in the cataloging and use of school libraries; and in addition to passing examinations in the aforesaid branches, he shall have attended a professional school for teachers for at least six weeks and shall have received in such school standings in school management, and in the methods of teaching reading and language, arithmetic and geography, provided, however, that the provisions of this section relative to attendance at professional schools for teachers shall not apply to persons who have taught successfully in the public schools for at least eight months prior to July 1, 1910, nor to graduates from free high school teachers' training courses which had been especially approved by the state superintendent prior to July 1, 1910, nor to graduates from teachers' training courses equivalent thereto, which, since July 1, 1910, have been, or which in the future may be, adopted by any high school board or board of education, and approved by the state superintendent. *(1913 c. 144)*

This requires that county superintendents shall examine teachers in rural economics at all examinations held after July 1, 1913. "Cataloging and use of school libraries" is not required until after January, 1915.



**Town and district school libraries.** (Section 486a) 7. It shall be the duty of the county or district superintendent to keep on file in his office a list of books in the library of each school district and to arrange such lists by districts and towns in numerical and alphabetical order. Guided by such lists and other information which may have been obtained regarding the school libraries of the school districts under his supervision, the county or district superintendent shall make a selection for each school district under his supervision, the schoolhouse of which is located in his superintendent district, the books to be taken from the lists prepared by the state superintendent. It shall also be his duty to furnish each town clerk, village clerk and clerk of cities of the fourth class under his jurisdiction with a list *in duplicate* of the books designated for each district. The county or district superintendent shall also certify to the county clerk the names and numbers of the books selected for each town, village or city of the fourth class under his supervision, the price fixed in the list issued by the state superintendent to be attached in each case and the total cost of such books to be correctly summarized and indicated. City superintendents of cities of the fourth class shall in like manner certify to the county clerk the cost of the books selected for the schools under their jurisdiction. A duplicate copy shall be furnished to the company or firm selected by the state department or commissioned to furnish the books, periodicals, etc., for township libraries. The company or firm shall upon receipt of the list from the county, district or city superintendent fill the order for each town, village or city of the fourth class, as directed, said order when so filled to be sent to the town, village or city clerk. The town, village, or city clerk shall \* \* \* *within ten days after* the receipt of the books from the company or firm compare the order so filled, with the list in his possession and \* \* \* report to the county \* \* \* *clerk stating what books upon the list theretofore made out by the county superintendent have been actually delivered to him in good condition. A report shall also be sent to the county, city, or district superintendent.* The county clerk \* \* \* *shall within three days thereafter* draw an order upon the county treasurer for the cost of the books so \* \* \* *actually delivered in good condition to each town, village, or city.* If the report is unsatisfactory the proper superintendent shall forthwith report the fact and the cause thereof to the company or firm supplying the township library books. Such company or firm shall forthwith take steps to rectify any error or irregularity which may have been made in the filing of the order for the books in question. *If the town, village, or city clerk shall fail to report to the county, city, or district superintendent and to the county clerk as provided herein within*



ten days after the receipt of the books he shall be liable to a forfeiture in the sum of five dollars, collected as provided by law for the collection of other forfeitures.

(Section 486a) 9. The express, freight and postage charges \* \* \* on books purchased under the provisions of this section shall be paid by the town, village or city receiving them. (1913 c. 149)

This chapter makes some quite important changes in the administration of the Township Library law. It is of especial interest to town, village and county clerks.

**Common drinking cups.** Section 1418t. 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to furnish, or to permit the use of, the common drinking cup on railroad trains, in railroad stations, in any state or other public building, on the streets or in public parks, in the public, parochial or private schools or in other educational institutions, in hotels and lodging houses, theaters, department stores, barber shops or in such other places or buildings in the state as the state board of health may find the use therein of the common drinking cup to be inimical to the public health.

2. Any person, firm or corporation, owning or having the management or control of such railroads, buildings, schools or educational institutions or of such places or buildings in which the state board of health may find the use of the common drinking cup to be inimical to the public health, as provided in this section, violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars. (1913 c. 158)

**Rebinding school library books.** Section 486k. 1. The state superintendent of public instruction, the secretary of the free library commission, and the attorney general shall constitute a state committee on the rebinding of school library books.

2. It shall be the duty of said committee to make out during the month of January each year an approved list of firms engaged in bookbinding to which school library books may be sent for rebinding under the provisions of this act. In making out said list the said committee shall take into consideration convenience of location of firms doing bookbinding, the character of their work, their financial responsibility, and any other matter or matters having a bearing on the satisfactory rebinding of school library books, the cost of rebinding, and the facilities and cost of transportation to and from the bindery.

3. Before any bookbinding firm is placed on said approved list, an agreement shall have been entered into between such firm and the state committee on the rebinding of school library books as to prices to be charged for the rebinding of books as provided for by this act and such other matters as said committee may deem essential to the carrying out of the intent thereof. Each such agreement shall contain a clause authorizing said committee to drop the firm from such approved list in case the terms of the agreement are not complied with by the firm in question.

4. During the last month of the annual school term in every school district coming under the provisions of sections 486a to 486j, inclusive, of the statutes, known as the township library law, the teacher, principal or superintendent, as the case may be, shall set aside those books in the school library or libraries, which are in need of rebinding, and he shall supply to the district clerk a list in duplicate of the titles of the books thus set aside, also a list of the approved bookbinding firms, together with such other readily obtainable information regarding the books set aside as may be called for by the state or county superintendent on blanks which may be supplied for the purpose. Only those school library books shall be set aside for rebinding whose original cost, whose value as school library books, whose sanitary condition and condition as to wear and tear and cleanliness are such as, in the judgment of the teacher, principal or superintendent, to justify rebinding.

5. It shall be unlawful for the district clerk to make out an order for the payment of the last month's salary of the teacher, principal or superintendent, as the case may be, before the books for rebinding, if there be any such books, shall have been set aside and a list thereof has been received by him, as provided in the last preceding paragraph of this section. If there are no books needing rebinding, whose cost, value, and conditions justify rebinding, then a written statement to that effect signed by the teacher, principal or superintendent shall be substituted for said list of books for rebinding otherwise to be provided.

6. At the first regular or special meeting of the school board after the clerk has received the said list of books needing rebinding, he shall present said list to the board for its consideration and the board shall forthwith take formal action on the question of having the books rebound under the provisions of this act. It shall be the duty of the school board to take action not later than one month after the district clerk has received said list of books needing rebinding. If necessary, a special meeting shall be called for the purpose.

7. Payment for the rebinding of school library books under the provisions of this act shall be made from any funds in the treasury of the school district not otherwise appropriated. The first year any school district takes advantage of this act the amount expended for this purpose shall not exceed an amount equal to twenty cents for each person of school age in the district; thereafter such amount shall not exceed ten cents per person of school age per annum in any one school district.

8. Lists of approved bookbinding firms as provided for in this act shall be distributed to teachers, principals, and superintendents between the first day of March and the first day of May each year in such manner as other publications are distributed from the office of the state superintendent of public instruction. (1913 c. 176)

A list of book-binding firms approved by the state will be sent to the county superintendents after next January. Section 4 is of especial interest to school officers and teachers, inasmuch as it places upon them the responsibility of determining what books are in need of rebinding, what books are worth rebinding and what books are not. Careful lists must be made of such books. It will be noticed that the district clerk is especially authorized to withhold the payment of the last month's salary of a teacher or superintendent if the books which are to be rebound are not properly selected, listed, etc.

**Meetings of university regents.** Section 380a. The meetings of the board of regents of the university shall be open to the public and the press and all records of such meetings and of all proceedings of such board shall be open to inspection by the public and the press at any reasonable hours thereafter; provided, that said board may hold executive sessions, the findings of said executive sessions to be made a part of the records of the proceedings of said board.

Section 396a. The meetings of the board of regents of the normal schools shall be open to the public and the press and all records of such meetings and of all proceedings of such board shall be open to inspection by the public and the press at any reasonable hours thereafter; provided, that said board may hold executive sessions, the findings of said executive sessions to be made a part of the records of the proceedings of said board. (1913 c. 200)

**Sale of liquor forbidden in certain cases.** Section 1557n. Every keeper of any saloon, shop, or place of any nature or character whatsoever for the sale of any strong, spirituous, malt, ardent, or intoxicating liquor, who shall either directly or indirectly suffer or permit any person of either sex under the age of twenty-one years, unaccompanied by his or her parent or guardian, or suffer or



permit any person to whom the sale of any ardent, spirituous or intoxicating liquors or drinks has been forbidden in the manner provided by law, who is not \* \* \* a resident, employe, or a bona fide lodger or boarder on the premises of such licensed person, to linger or loiter in or about any barroom or other room on such premises in which intoxicating liquor is sold or dispensed, shall for every such offense be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars, besides costs, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding sixty days; and any such person so lingering or loitering, as aforesaid, who is not a resident, employe, or a bona fide lodger or boarder on the premises, or who is not accompanied by his or her parent or guardian, shall also be liable to a penalty of not more than twenty dollars, besides costs, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days in the county jail. (1913 c. 204)

While this is not properly an educational law, it is one that should be widely known by interested parties in order that its provisions may be complied with.

**Prevention of accidents to be taught.** Section 447g. 1. It shall be the duty of each teacher in a public school in the state of Wisconsin to devote not less than thirty minutes in each month during which such school is in session to instructing the pupils thereof as to ways and means of preventing accidents.

2. The state superintendent of public instruction shall prepare and publish at the expense of the state a book conveniently arranged in chapters or lessons for the purpose of the instruction provided in this section and shall furnish a copy thereof to each teacher required to give such instruction.

3. The members of the board of education, school directors, trustees, or other bodies or persons having control of the schools of a township, village or city shall cause a copy of this section to be printed in the manual or handbook prepared for the guidance of teachers, where such manual is in use. (1913 c. 218)

This chapter presumes that every teacher will plan to give certain instruction to the pupils that shall make clear to them the necessity of exercising care in the prevention of accidents. Since the "ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," it means children shall be taught to do what they can to avoid causes of accidents. This statute means that instruction shall be given not only to warn the children against accidents but also instruction in what to do if an accident occurs.

**Industrial schools—Stout Institute.** Section 553p—10. The state board of industrial education shall also constitute a body corporate under the name of the "Board of Trustees of the Stout Institute," and shall possess all powers necessary or convenient to accomplish the objects and perform the duties prescribed by law.

In such capacity, such board shall also employ such clerks and assistants as may be necessary to properly conduct its affairs. The state treasurer shall be ex officio treasurer of the board, but the board \* \* \* shall appoint a suitable person to receive fees or other moneys that may be due such board, \* \* \* to account therefor, and to pay \* \* \* such moneys, within one week of their receipt, to the state treasurer. Such payments shall be credited to Stout institute.

4. There is annually appropriated on July first twenty thousand dollars payable from any moneys in the general fund not otherwise appropriated for Stout institute for current expenses. Any unexpended balance shall be available in subsequent years.

5. Any unexpended balance of the sum set aside for such institute pursuant to chapter 616, laws of 1911, and on hand July 1, 1913, shall be available thereafter for such purposes.

6. There is appropriated on July 1, 1913, sixty-five thousand dollars payable from any moneys in the general fund not otherwise appropriated, for Stout institute for the purposes set out in subdivisions (b) and (c) of subsection 9 of this section.

7. There is appropriated on March 1, 1914, seventy-five thousand dollars payable from any moneys in the general fund not otherwise appropriated, for Stout institute for the purposes set out in subdivision (a) of subsection 9 of this section.

8. There is appropriated on July 1, 1914, one hundred twenty-five thousand dollars, payable from any moneys in the general fund not otherwise appropriated, for Stout institute for the purposes set out in subdivision (a) of subsection 9 of this section.

9. The sums appropriated for Stout institute in subsections 6, 7, and 8 of this section are for the following purposes:

(a) \$200,000 for the erection of a building for the household arts department including an auditorium and offices for the administrative work in the Stout institute in Menomonie, Wisconsin.

(b) \$50,000 for an addition to the present manual training building in use by the institute, to provide for an extension of the present heating plant by an enlargement of the existing boiler room and coal storage room and by the purchase and installation of the necessary additional boilers and also to provide in said addition, rooms necessary to accommodate classes in bricklaying and cement work, plumbing, carpentry, moulding and mill work.

(c) \$15,000 for the purchase of land for a campus and to provide for the future development of the Stout institute.

10. All moneys collected or received by each and every person

for, or in behalf of Stout institute, are appropriated for such institute. (1913 c. 229)

The purpose of this act is to provide permanently for the Stout Institute, located at Menomonie. This school is designed for the purpose of training teachers to take charge of the different phases of industrial education.

**Truant officers; appointment and duties.** Section 439b. 1. In all cities of the first class the board of education or any board having similar powers, shall appoint ten or more truant officers; \* \* \* in all \* \* \* cities \* \* \* of the second and third classes, such board shall appoint one or more truant officers, and in all cities of the fourth class the chief of police and the police officers may be truancy officers, whose \* \* \* duties it shall be to see that the provisions of this act are enforced. \* \* \*

2. When of his personal knowledge, or by report or complaint from any resident of the city, or by report or complaint as provided herein, a truant officer believes that any child is unlawfully and habitually absent from school and not otherwise receiving instruction as provided in section 439a as amended, he shall immediately investigate and render all service in his power, to compel such child to attend some public, parochial or private school which the person having control of the child shall designate, or if over fourteen and under sixteen years of age, to attend school or become regularly employed at home or elsewhere, and upon failure he shall serve a written notice as required in section 4 of this act and proceed as hereinafter provided against the person having charge of such child. And in all \* \* \* towns and villages the sheriff of the county, his undersheriff, and deputies shall be the truant officers, and it shall be the duty of all truant officers named in this section to enforce the provisions of this act as provided herein.

Section 439cd. 1. Truant officers in cities \* \* \* of the first, second and third classes shall receive such compensation as shall be fixed by the boards of education of such cities or boards having similar powers.

2. The chief of police and the police officers of cities of the fourth class may perform the duties of truant officers in addition to the other duties devolving upon them, and shall receive no extra or additional compensation therefor.

3. When the sheriff, undersheriff, and his deputies are acting as truant officers as provided herein, they shall be paid the same fees as provided for such officers in criminal actions brought under the laws of this state, and in counties where the sheriff and deputies



are paid an annual salary no extra compensation shall be allowed.  
(1913 c. 230)

This is a truancy law and specifies duties of various officers. It is of especial interest to chiefs of police and police officers of cities of the fourth class.

**Loans to school districts.** Section 258a. The loans provided for by subdivision 5 of the preceding section may be made for any term not exceeding twenty years, may be made payable in instalments, and be in such amounts as shall not, in connection with all other indebtedness of the town, village, city or county applying therefor, exceed five per centum of the average assessed valuation of the taxable property therein for the three years next preceding the application for such loan; provided, that such loan may be made to pay off existing indebtedness and may be paid over in instalments as fast as such indebtedness or the evidence thereof is canceled. The rate of interest on such loans shall not be less than \* \* \* *four* \* \* \* per centum per annum.

Section 261. Every loan to a school district may be made for such time, not exceeding fifteen years, and of such amount as together with all other indebtedness of such district, shall not exceed five per centum of the last preceding assessed valuation of the property in such district, not less than two-thirds of which valuation shall be on real estate, and not exceeding in any case twenty-five thousand dollars, as may be agreed upon; the principal shall be payable in equal annual instalments with interest at a uniform rate of \* \* \* *four* \* \* \* per centum per annum, payable annually. No such loan shall be made until proof be filed in the office of said commissioners of the complete performance on the part of such district of each and every act hereinafter required to precede the same. (1913 c. 236)

The above act changes the rate of interest on loans made by school districts from the trust funds from 3½ to 4 per cent per annum. This chapter is of especial interest to school officers and electors of school districts contemplating borrowing money from the state for the purpose of erecting a school building. The provisions of this and other statutes relating to borrowing money should be carefully studied by school officers, and perhaps others, before meetings are held for the purpose of making loans from the state trust funds. The comments in the school code of 1911 should be carefully studied also and suitable blanks with instructions for making the application should be secured from the office of the chief clerk of the land commissioners, Madison, Wisconsin. There is constant irritation and annoyance in districts contemplating the erection of school buildings arising from the fact that care has not been taken, especially where special meetings are called, in the matter of calling the meeting, voting upon the resolutions, keeping proper minutes, in fact

doing the business in an orderly manner. It may be interesting to know that probably one-half of the applications filed with the Land Commissioners are imperfect, and in most cases invalid, because of irregularities in the proceedings which could have been easily avoided with a little care. The necessity for careful study of the statutes relating to borrowing money and also of the method of procedure, cannot be too carefully emphasized.

**Teachers may attend county school board conventions.** Section 459. Twenty days of teaching shall constitute a school month unless it be otherwise specified in the contract, and all legal holidays, except the day of any primary election or any general election occurring on school days shall be counted although no school be taught; but school taught on legal holidays shall not be counted for two school days, and no Saturday shall be counted. The board may give to any teacher employed, without deduction from his wages, the whole or any part of any time spent by him in attending the sessions of any institute held in the county embracing any part of the district, *in attending a school board convention*, or in attending the meeting of any teachers' association, upon such teacher furnishing to the clerk, to be filed by him, a certificate of regular attendance on such institute, *school board convention*, or teachers' association, signed by the person conducting the institute *or convention* or by the secretary of the association. (1913 c. 255)

This statute provides that teachers may attend school board conventions and the regular school days so employed shall be counted as days taught. A meeting of the school board in order to give the teacher the privilege, is necessary before the teacher can lawfully attend and be entitled to wages for the time so spent.

The teacher must not mark the "attendance" of pupils in the school register where days are taken for the above purpose or where holidays occur.

**Sweeping school rooms, etc.** Section 1418w. 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to sweep, or permit the sweeping, except when vacuum cleaners or properly filled reservoir dustless brushes are used, of floors in railroad stations, in passenger cars, in any state or public building, in the public, parochial or private schools or in other educational institutions, in hotels, department stores, where the public are invited, unless the floor is first sprinkled with water, moist sawdust, or other substance so as to prevent the raising of dust.

2. Any person, firm or corporation owning, or having the management or control of such railroad stations, state or public buildings, public, parochial or private schools, hotels, department stores, where the public are invited, who violates any of the provisions

of this section; shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars. (1913 c. 274)

This is a health measure and is of more or less interest to all.

**Dissolution of union high school districts in certain cases.** Section 495—20. 1. The electors of the territory comprising a union free high school district may, at any annual meeting or election, vote upon the question of surrendering the certificate of organization of the union free high school district and the dissolving of the union free high school district; provided, that one-fifth of the electors resident therein shall sign a petition praying for the submission of such question at such annual meeting or election and file the same with the clerk of such union free high school district at least twenty days before such annual meeting or election; and provided further, that no such election shall be held within four years after the date when such district was organized.

2. Upon the filing of such petition with said clerk, the clerk shall at once cause ten days' notice of such purpose to be given by posting at least six copies thereof in at least six different public places in such tract or territory composing such union free high school district or by publishing any such notice in any newspaper published in said territory ten days prior to the time set for holding such meeting. The vote shall be taken and conducted in the manner prescribed by section 495—9 of the statutes for the election of officers. Those ballots in favor of the surrendering of the certificate and dissolution of the union free high school district shall be written or printed "for surrender," those opposed "against surrender," and such union free high school district shall not be dissolved unless a majority of the electors residing in each component part comprising such territory shall be in favor thereof, and such dissolution shall be effective at the end of the school year in which such meeting or election is held.

3. After the dissolution of any such district, the property of such dissolved district shall be disposed of and the assets and debts of such dissolved district shall be apportioned and distributed subject to and in the manner provided by section 424 of the statutes, so far as the provisions thereof can be made applicable therefor. (1913 c. 292)

**County teachers' examinations.** (Section 461) (8) To hold semiannual public examinations for county teachers' certificates at two or more convenient places within the county, and to give due notice of the time and places at which such examinations will be



held by a publication in newspapers having a circulation within the county, or by printed notice to teachers and clerks of school boards within the county. Whenever, for any cause satisfactory to the county superintendent, it is necessary to give a private examination to any person desiring a certificate, if the person be found qualified, according to law, he may issue a certificate of the proper grade, which shall remain in force until the next regular public examination in such inspection district. (1913 c. 301)

This simply provides that superintendents shall hold teachers' examinations in the spring and also in the summer or fall. Superintendents are to exercise their discretion as to places where the examinations shall be held.

**Certain restrictions removed.** (Section 430) (5) To vote such tax as the meeting shall deem sufficient to purchase or lease a suitable site for a schoolhouse, to build, hire or purchase a schoolhouse and to keep in repair and furnish the same with the necessary fuel and appendages. \* \* \*

(6) To vote such tax as the meeting shall deem proper for the payment of teachers' wages in the district. \* \* \* (1913 c. 302)

This simply removes certain restrictions that in some cases prevented the electors from voting the necessary amount for school purposes because of insufficient population.

**Division of union free high school districts in certain cases.** (Section 495—14) (9) In cases where a union free high school district consists of two or more entire congressional townships, and the electors of such union free high school district desire to establish another union free high school district, the boundaries of said union free high school district may be changed and another union free high school district set off, provided a majority of the electors, men and women, of the entire territory of said original union free high school district shall, at an election called and held in the manner now provided by the statutes for holding an election for the formation of a union free high school district, vote in favor of said division; the lines of division to correspond with township lines. (1913 c. 315)

**High school tuition fees.** Section 496k. Whenever persons, not residing in any free high school district and having completed the course of study in the school district in which they reside, or one equivalent thereto, as herein provided, enter any free high school, the free high school board of that district shall be entitled and is hereby authorized to charge a tuition fee for such pupils not to exceed \* \* \* one dollar per week. On or before the first day of July in each year, the secretary of the free high school board

shall make a sworn statement to the clerk of the city, town or village from which any person may have been admitted to said free high school. Said statement shall set forth the residence, name, age, and date of entrance to such school, the number of months' attendance during the preceding school year of each person so admitted from such city, town or village; this statement shall show the amount of tuition which, under the provisions of this act, the district is entitled to receive for each person reported as having been a member of the school from such city, town, or village, and the aggregate sum for tuition for all persons so admitted from each city, town or village, which statement shall be filed as a claim against the town, city or village where such person resides, and allowed as other claims are allowed. (1913 c. 325)

This chapter increases the non-resident fee for attendance upon free high schools from fifty cents a week to one dollar a week; said tuition to be paid by the town or village in which said pupil resides. In levying a tax to pay this tuition, attention must be given to the boundaries of the free high school district. Any lands or property lying *within* a free high school district cannot lawfully be taxed for the purpose of providing for the tuition of non-resident pupils.

**Winter terms for high schools.** Section 494a. 1. The high school boards of not exceeding ten high schools not under the supervision of a city superintendent may each, under such conditions and regulations as the state superintendent of schools may prescribe, establish a winter term commencing between the 30th of October and the 15th day of November, and continuing each year for a number of weeks equal to one-half the number of weeks school is maintained for the regular high school course during that school year.

2. The qualifications for admission to the course of study of said winter term shall be those prescribed for admission to the regular high school courses; provided, that persons not possessing the qualifications required for admission to the regular courses may be admitted to said winter term course upon the presentation to the high school principal of evidence through examination or otherwise satisfactory to him of ability to carry on the work of said course, and persons between the ages of sixteen and twenty years so admitted shall be entitled to the privileges prescribed in sections 496j to 496o, inclusive, of the statutes, and they shall also be entitled to enter the regular high school classes upon evidence satisfactory to the high school board and principal of their ability to do the work of such classes.

3. The course of study for such winter term shall receive the approval of the state superintendent; the additional teacher or

teachers necessary to administer the said winter term course of study in addition to the regular courses of the school, shall be selected with his advice and consent, and the course of study shall be administered in a manner to meet his approval. Said teacher or teachers shall have the qualifications prescribed for teachers in free high schools. The salary of said teacher or teachers shall not be counted in apportioning the general special aid or any special aid for agriculture, manual training or domestic science for a school administering said winter term course under the provisions of this act.

4. On the first day of July of each year the clerk of each such high school board shall report to the state superintendent, in such form as may be required, setting forth the facts relating to the cost of maintaining the department established under this act; the character of the work done; the number and names of teachers employed, and the length of time it was maintained during the preceding year; and upon the receipt of such report, if it shall appear that the department has been maintained in a satisfactory manner, according to the provisions of this section, the said superintendent shall make a certificate to that effect and file it with the secretary of state. Upon receiving such certificate the secretary of state shall draw his warrant upon the treasury for two-thirds the amount actually expended for the salary or salaries of said additional teacher or teachers during the year for which the state aid is received, not, however, to exceed \$500 for any one school, said aid to be payable from the appropriation for winter term in high schools to the treasurer of the high school district maintaining the school.

Section 172—116. There is annually appropriated on July 1, not to exceed five thousand dollars, payable from any moneys in the general fund, not otherwise appropriated, for maintaining winter terms in high schools as provided in section 494a. (1913 c. 346)

This chapter provides for the establishment of a new and peculiar department in connection with a free high school. Its purpose is to offer opportunities for persons who, owing to circumstances, cannot take the regular high school work to improve themselves along educational lines. It will be noted that the teacher having charge of this school must possess high and satisfactory qualifications. Graduates of country schools who can only give a part of the winter to school work will find this a popular, helpful and valuable department.

**Schools for children who are deaf or who have defective speech.** (Section 578) 1. Upon application by the board of education of any village or city, made to the state superintendent, he may grant permission to such city or village to establish and maintain within



its corporate limits one or more schools for the instruction of deaf persons or persons with defective speech or unable to talk, who are residents of the state.

(Section 578. 2) (2) There shall be paid out of the state treasury annually in the month of July, to the treasurer of the school district board or of the board of education in the city or village maintaining such school or schools under the charge of one or more teachers, whose qualifications shall be approved by the state superintendent, the sum of one hundred fifty dollars for each deaf or defective speech pupil instructed in such school or schools at least nine months during the year next preceding the first day of July, and a share of such sum proportionate to the term of instruction of any such pupil who shall be so instructed less than nine months during such year, and the additional sum of one hundred dollars for each deaf or defective speech pupil not residing in the school district where the school for the deaf or those with defective speech is located, but residing in this state, who has been so instructed, and who finds it necessary while attending the school for the deaf or those with defective speech to pay for board in the district maintaining such school or schools or to pay for transportation to and from such school, or both, when the parents of such deaf or defective speech child are unable to meet this expense, and a share of such one hundred fifty dollars or two hundred fifty dollars as the case may be proportionate to the term of instruction of any such pupil who shall be so instructed less than nine months during such year; *provided, however, that no deduction shall be made in said appropriation in the case of any child who has been absent because of illness not to exceed a month for any one period of illness.* (1913 c. 359)

**Stenography, typewriting and bookkeeping in high schools.** Section 496c—3. 1. Any high school which shall establish and maintain a course or courses in stenography, typewriting and bookkeeping shall be entitled to and shall receive special state aid therefor in like manner and under like conditions as is provided in sections 496b and 496c of the statutes for high schools maintaining courses in manual training, domestic science or agriculture; provided, that the maximum which any high school may receive under this section shall be three hundred fifty dollars.

2. The board of education of any such high school may restrict admission to said courses in stenography or bookkeeping to high school students, and may withhold graduation or certification of students from such courses until such students have completed the regular high school course.

3. State aid for high schools for stenography, typewriting and bookkeeping shall be paid from the appropriation made for high schools maintaining courses in manual training, domestic science or agriculture. (1913 c. 373)

This places a department in which stenography, typewriting and bookkeeping are taught in the same class with manual training, domestic science and agriculture departments maintained in connection with a high school. The amount of state aid offered for the establishment of a stenography, typewriting and bookkeeping department, is \$350, while in the case of manual training, domestic science and agriculture it is but \$250 when these branches are maintained in connection with the high school only. The law does not require or provide that stenography, etc., may be taught in the grades and any special state aid received therefor.

**Consolidation of districts; special aid.** Section 496—1. 1. Whenever fifteen per cent of the electors of any rural school district, and one or more contiguous school districts or subdistricts within or outside of an incorporated village shall petition therefor the respective school boards shall meet at a place designated by the school board of the petitioning district having the largest population to fix a time for an election to determine whether the district schools within the districts shall be consolidated. They shall fix the date of the election at not less than four nor more than eight weeks from the time of their meeting and notify the district clerks of the date. The district clerks of the respective districts and subdistricts shall post the notices of election as notices of school district meetings are posted. The elections shall be held by the school officers of the respective districts by written ballots. They shall report the result of the election in their respective districts to the clerk of the district in which the meeting to fix the time of the election is held, within three days after the election. The respective school boards one week after the election shall meet in the same manner and place as for calling the election and shall canvass the returns.

2. If a majority of those of each district voting at the election vote in favor of consolidating the district schools in their respective school districts, the territory included constitutes a consolidated rural school district.

3. The school boards at the time of canvassing the returns shall appoint a time and place for the first district meeting and shall post a written notice thereof in at least three public places in each of the several districts or subdistricts which compose the consolidated school district.

Section 496—2. A consolidated rural school district shall be deemed organized when any two of the officers elected at its first

legal meeting file with the clerk of the meeting for canvassing returns, their written acceptances of the office to which they have been respectively elected, or when it has exercised the franchises and privileges of the district for the term of one year. A consolidated rural school district lawfully organized is a body corporate and possesses the usual powers of a public corporation, by the name and style of "Consolidated Rural School District No..... of....." (the town or village, as the case may be, in which the school building is located or proposed to be located). Such numbers shall be designated by the board or boards in the order of the formation of consolidated rural school districts. The board shall make its contracts in its corporate name.

Section 496—3. When a consolidated rural school district shall be lawfully organized, the school districts or subdistricts out of which it shall have been formed shall cease to exist as school districts or bodies corporate, and the title to all property and assets of every nature of the several school districts and subdistricts out of which it was organized, shall thereupon become vested in the consolidated rural school district, and all valid subsisting claims and obligations against and contracts of the said several school districts and subdistricts shall continue to be valid claims and obligations against them severally. All claims and obligations arising after the formation of a consolidated school district shall be against the consolidated school district. The consolidated rural school district shall maintain and conduct the schools theretofore maintained and conducted by the several districts and subdistricts, until such time as the consolidated rural school district shall have purchased or erected and equipped a building in which school can be conducted.

Section 496—4. The consolidated rural school district established under sections 496—1 to 496—12, inclusive, shall have authority to borrow money under the conditions specified in sections 474, 475 and 476 of the statutes.

Section 496—5. Consolidated rural school districts shall be entitled to and shall share in the distribution of the common school fund income and other school funds, in the same manner as school districts maintaining common and graded schools. In case a high school is maintained, the consolidated rural school shall be entitled to and share as in the case of union free high schools.

Section 496—6. Special state aid partially to defray the cost of erecting and equipping a school building shall be granted to consolidated rural school districts as follows:

(1) To a consolidated rural school district maintaining a school consisting of one department formed by the uniting of two or more



school districts or subdistricts, one-half the cost, not to exceed five hundred dollars to any one school;

(2) To a consolidated rural school district maintaining a school consisting of a graded school of two departments, formed by the uniting of the schools of two or more school districts or subdistricts, one-half the cost, not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars to any one school;

(3) To a consolidated rural school district maintaining a school consisting of a graded school of three departments, formed by the uniting of the schools of two or more school districts or subdistricts, one-half of the cost, not to exceed two thousand dollars to any one school;

(4) To a consolidated rural school district maintaining a school consisting of a graded school of four or more departments, formed by the uniting of the schools of three or more school districts or subdistricts, one-half of the cost, not to exceed three thousand dollars to any one school;

(5) To a consolidated school district maintaining a school consisting of a graded school and a high school, formed by the uniting of all the districts and subdistricts of a township, one-half of the cost, not to exceed five thousand dollars to any one school.

Section 496—7. All plans and expense accounts for additions to school buildings, or for new buildings under sections 496—1 to 496—12, inclusive, shall be submitted to the state superintendent. No state aid shall be granted unless the state superintendent has approved the plans when thus submitted.

Section 496—8. The clerk of the school board of consolidated rural school districts shall, on or before the fifteenth day of July of each year, make to the state superintendent of public instruction a report stating the number of departments in the school, the total expense for the previous year, and such other information as the state superintendent of public instruction requires.

Section 496—9. The officers of any consolidated rural school district may enter into contracts for the transportation of pupils to the consolidated rural schools maintained under their authority.

Section 496—10. The consolidated rural school district shall receive special state aid for transportation upon complying with the following conditions:

(1) Transportation shall be provided for at least thirty-two weeks, including legal holidays.

(2) The average daily attendance of the pupils transported from any districts or subdistrict to any consolidated rural school or state graded school or free high school district, under the provisions of

this act shall be eighty per cent of the entire number enrolled for transportation during each term of school.

(3) Each driver contracted with shall be of excellent moral character, trustworthy and responsible, and shall furnish a safe team with a suitable and comfortable conveyance, well supplied with protections against stormy and inclement weather.

(4) The clerks of each district or subdistrict taking advantage of sections 496—1 to 496—12, inclusive, shall make a special report to the state superintendent of public instruction showing that the above conditions have been complied with.

Section 496—11. Each district taking advantage of sections 496—1 to 496—12, inclusive, shall receive the same apportionment of the state and other taxes as provided by law, as would have been received had school been maintained in the district.

Section 496—12. It shall also be lawful for the electors to authorize the school board to enter into an agreement with the parent, guardian or other person in charge of any pupil, to compensate such parent, guardian or other person, for transporting any pupil or pupils to and from school, and to enter into contracts for the transportation to and from school of all persons of school age who attend, and to levy a tax therefor. In all cases where the distance from the home of the pupil or pupils who are to be transported is two miles or less by the nearest traveled highway, the sum per pupil so paid shall be such as may be authorized by the electors; and in all cases where the distance is more than one and less than two miles, the state shall pay five cents per day, and where the distance is more than two miles, ten cents per day for each pupil transported regularly to and from school in some reasonable and comfortable manner for a period of not less than five months. The school board or the town board of school directors and the principal teacher of the school in which such pupil is enrolled shall, on or before the fifteenth day of July of each year, make under oath a report giving the name and showing the distance and number of days each pupil was transported, the mode of transportation, and the total amount claimed by the districts on account of such transportation.

Section 172—112. There is annually appropriated on July 1, not to exceed fifty thousand dollars payable from any moneys in the general fund, not otherwise appropriated, for consolidated rural school districts established under sections 496—1 to 496—12, inclusive, for erecting and equipping school buildings and for transportation of pupils as provided in said sections. (1913 c. 380)

This is a chapter that should be carefully perused by all persons interested in the consolidation of school districts. The

method of bringing it about is quite simple, depending upon popular election and it is hoped that the inducements offered in the way of meeting the expense of erecting and equipping a school building will prove a helpful factor in providing better school privileges in many cases. Special aid for building paid by the state is granted in a lump sum, and but once. No matter what the cost of the building may be, the maximum amount to be paid by the state is named in each case. For instance, if two districts consolidate and maintain a state graded school of two departments and a building is erected and equipped at a cost of \$4500, the state will pay but \$1500. The consolidated district must bear the additional expense of \$3,000.

**Department of pharmacy—state university.** Section 3923m—12. The board of regents of the state university are authorized and directed to establish, equip and maintain in the department of pharmacy of the state university a pharmaceutical experiment station. The duties of the said station shall be.

(1) To cooperate with the bureau of plant industry of the department of agriculture in the maintenance of the northern station for the cultivation of medicinal plants and to disseminate such information as may lead to the proper cultivation of medicinal plants and the production of high grade vegetable drugs in this state; and

(2) To serve the public at large by cooperation with both pharmacists and physicians in securing for the sick the best medicines that pharmaceutical science and art can provide, and further by cooperation with the state board of pharmacy, the state board of health, and the dairy and food commission to bring about these results.

(Section 172—53.) 2. There is annually appropriated on July 1, twenty-five hundred dollars, payable from any moneys in the general fund, not otherwise appropriated, to the regents of the university for the department of pharmacy, to carry out the provisions of section 392em—12. (1913 c. 404)

**Equalization of joint high school and other joint districts.** (Section 471) 1. The relative valuation of taxable property in the several parts of any joint school district *or of any joint high school district*, shall not be equalized except as herein provided. At any time prior to the \* \* \* *fifteenth day of October* of any year any three freeholders resident in that part of any town, city or village forming a part of any joint school district, *or forming a part of any high school district* or if the number of freeholders in such part of any town, city or village be less than three then all of such freeholders, may file with the clerk of such district a petition praying for an equalization of the relative valuation of taxable property in the several parts of such district. The clerk shall thereupon and prior to



\* \* \* *October twenty-fifth* of such year notify in writing the assessor of every town, city and village in part embraced in such district to meet as provided in subsection 2 of this section.

2. The said assessors shall meet at the district school house with their respective assessment rolls \* \* \* *at the time designated in such notice* for the purpose of comparing and investigating the assessed valuation of the taxable property in the several parts of such district separated by town, city or village lines and shall determine whether the assessed valuation of such property on the assessment rolls be just or not.

5. If the assessors cannot agree, they shall call to their aid \* \* \* *the assessor of incomes of the county*, whose vote shall decide the controversy. The determination when made shall be certified in writing to the district clerk. (1913 c. 406)

This chapter amends the law relating to equalizing the assessed valuation of joint school districts for school purposes. It applies to high school districts as well as ordinary school districts. The valuation when once equalized remains fixed until another equalization is called for.

**Ownership of school library books in certain cases.** Section 486m. 1. County and district superintendents and city superintendents of cities of the fourth class shall, each and severally, accession and care for as county, superintendent district, or city school district property, free sample books which are on the list of books prepared by the state superintendent as provided by section 486a of the statutes and which are received by them after their election or appointment and during their term of office as superintendents, and they shall turn said books and an accession list thereof over to their successors in office together with similar sample books and accession lists received from their predecessors in office, in like manner as the law requires that other county, superintendent district, or city school district property shall be cared for and turned over. (1913 c. 409)

This chapter in effect makes free sample books the names of which are on the school library lists *county property*.

**Teachers certificates; qualifications for; 1915.** Section 450d. 1. On and after July 1, 1915 no person who shall not have taught in a public school for at least one year, shall be granted a county or city teacher's certificate to teach in the public schools of the state of Wisconsin, unless, in addition to passing an examination in all of the subjects required by law for a county or city teacher's certificate, he shall have completed the course of study provided for the common schools of the state of Wisconsin, or one equivalent thereto, or the course of study provided for a graded system of

public schools containing at least eight grades, or one equivalent thereto, and shall have had at least two additional years of instruction in training, one year of which, or its equivalent, shall have been devoted to professional studies preparatory to the work of teaching; provided, that graduates of four year high schools not maintaining training courses as provided in subsection 3 shall be required to have had, in addition to the regular work of the high school, only one additional year of training in the professional studies provided in subsection 2.

2. The term "professional studies," as used in this section, shall be interpreted to include a thorough review of the branches required by law to be taught in the common schools of the state of Wisconsin, the study of the manual of the course of study provided for the common schools, observation work, at least ten weeks of practice teaching, school management, school law, and such other studies as may be required by the state superintendent of public instruction to qualify a person to teach in the common schools; or, in lieu of the foregoing, a high school training course as provided in section 450—1 of the statutes.

3. The two years of additional instruction in training required in subsection 1 may be obtained at a state normal school, a county training school for teachers, or at a free high school having a course of study established for the purpose of training teachers, as provided in section 450—1 of the statutes; provided, that no course for the training of teachers shall be established in a free high school employing less than three teachers, including the principal, and unless the teacher employed to give instruction in professional work and to supervise observation work and practice teaching shall be a graduate of the advanced course from a Wisconsin state normal school, or its equivalent, and who shall, in addition, present evidence satisfactory to the state superintendent of having had at least two years' successful experience as a teacher; and, provided further, that no school shall be continued on the list of schools offering courses for the training of teachers unless the work done therein shall meet the approval of the state superintendent. (1913 c. 417)

Every teacher or person intending to become a teacher should become familiar with the provisions of this statute at once.

**County training school certificates; value of.** Section 411—6.

1. Any person who shall complete in a satisfactory manner the course of study prescribed for any county training school, and who shall be of good moral character, shall receive a certificate signed by the principal of the school and by the members of the county training school board. Said certificate shall certify that the person

named herein has satisfactorily completed the course of study prescribed for the county training school, and is of good moral character; it shall also contain a list of the standings secured by the person on the completion of each of the studies pursued in the school.

2. Such \* \* \* certificates shall qualify the holder to teach in any common school in the county under the jurisdiction of the county superintendent of schools in which the county training school is located for a term of three years from the date of its issuance; provided, that in case the holder of the certificate shall not have had at least one year of successful experience he shall not be qualified to act as principal of a second class state graded school, nor shall he be eligible to teach in any position for which a state certificate shall be required by law; provided, that in case the holder thereof has never taught, or cannot furnish satisfactory evidence of having successfully taught for at least one school year (seven months) in the public schools of this state, said certificate shall be of full force and effect for one year only from its date of issue.

3. When satisfactory evidence of successful teaching for at least one year (seven months) upon said training school certificate shall be furnished to the county or district superintendent, said superintendent shall remove the limitation, whereupon the training school certificate shall have full force and effect for two additional years.

4. Be it further provided that in case the holder of a county teacher's training school certificate shall have completed a four year high school course, and shall have taught successfully for at least seven school months, said certificate shall, when countersigned by the county or district superintendent, legally qualify the holder to teach, for a period of five years from the date when such certificate was granted, and shall also be a legal qualification to teach in any department of any state graded school, the principalship of a state graded school of the first class excepted.

\* \* \* 5. Any school superintendent or officer authorized to grant certificates to teachers in Wisconsin schools is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to accept standings obtained by the completion of studies in any county training school in the state, when duly certified by the principal of said school, in lieu of actual examination by said superintendent or examiner at any time within three years from the date of the certificate of completion of the course, by the person desiring to have such standings accepted. (1913 c. 418)

**Teachers' salary; \$40 per month.** Section 558. The town clerk shall apportion all school money received from the state and also all raised by the town, among the several districts and parts of



districts within the town, in proportion to the number of persons between the ages of four and twenty years residing in each, taking such number from the last annual report of their respective district clerks. No money shall be apportioned to any district or part of a district, except as herein provided, and as provided in section 554 of this chapter, by the discretion of the state superintendent, unless the last annual report of such district, verified by the affidavit of the district clerk, shall show that all school money received from the state by such district has been used in paying a legally qualified teacher, *at a salary of not less than forty dollars per month*, and that a common school has been taught in such district by such teacher for at least eight months during the year ending with the date of such report. Provided that any time which such report shall show was spent by the teacher or teachers of said district in attendance upon an institute in the county, and was allowed by the district board without deduction from such teacher's wages therefor, shall be included as a part of such eight months. (1913 c. 434)

This chapter provides that no school district shall share in the regular apportionment of school funds unless the salary of the teacher is at least forty dollars per month.

**Annual meetings; compensation of school clerks; making annual school reports, etc., etc.** Section 425. The annual district meeting *in all school districts not containing in whole or in part an incorporated city or village* shall be held on the first Monday of \* \* \* June, but *in all school districts containing in whole or in part an incorporated city or village it shall be held on the first Monday of July* unless that be a legal holiday, in which case it shall be held on the next day, at seven o'clock in the afternoon, unless another hour be fixed by a vote recorded at the last annual meeting, and any annual meeting heretofore or hereafter held shall be valid notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in any special or local law. It shall be the duty of the district board to meet on the Saturday immediately preceding the annual meeting, carefully examine the accounts of the treasurer, and make up a full and itemized report of all receipts and expenditures since the last annual meeting, of the amount in the hands of the treasurer or the amount of the deficit for which the district is liable, of the amount necessary to be raised by taxes for the support of the school for the ensuing year, and of the amount required to pay the interest or principal of any debt due or to become due during such year; which report shall be submitted in writing at the annual meeting and recorded by the clerk at length with the action thereon in the proceedings of the meeting.

(Section 430) (18) At the annual meeting only, to vote a tax to compensate the \* \* \* treasurer, and director, which in districts supporting graded and high schools shall be such sums as may be voted, and in other districts \* \* \* *not more than ten nor less than five dollars to each of the above officers.*

(Section 461) (6) To receive \* \* \* the reports of the district clerks required to be made by law and to transmit *abstracts* of the same to the state superintendent; \* \* \* *and to report on or before the fifteenth day of September to each town, village or city clerk in the territory under his jurisdiction, the number of persons of school age reported to him by the district clerks as residing in the several districts or parts of districts of the several towns, villages or cities in his county or superintendent district, on the last day of June in each year; and in case there are any parts of joint districts lying in his county or district the schoolhouses of which are situated in other counties, he shall report to the county superintendent of the county in which the schoolhouses of said joint districts are located the names, sex and number of persons of school age residing in the parts of such joint districts as lie in his county or superintendent district.* and from time to time such other facts relating to education in his district as the state superintendent shall require.

Section 462. It shall be the duty of the district clerk, between the \* \* \* *tenth and twenty-fifth days of July* in each year, to make and transmit to the \* \* \* *county or city superintendent*, a written report \* \* \* *bearing date as of the thirtieth day of June*, of such year, signed by him and verified by his affidavit, showing:

First. The number, names and ages of children, male and female designated separately, over the age of four and under the age of twenty years residing in the district, and the names of their parents, guardians or other persons with whom such children resided, respectively, on the last day of June preceding. But no such children residing in, held or cared for at any charitable or penal institution of this state shall be included in such enumeration or report; and whenever the state superintendent shall receive information that any such children have been enumerated in the school census of any school district included in the reports made to him, on the basis of which apportionment of money from the school fund income is made, he may require from the district clerk or the secretary of the board of education of said district a verified statement of the whole number of children of school age residing in the district not excluded by the provisions of this section, in such form and manner as the said superintendent may prescribe. Unless the certificate herein provided for shall be made no money shall be apportioned for the benefit of said school district.

Second. The whole number of children, males and females designated separately, between the ages of four and twenty years taught in the district school during the year for which such report is made by teachers duly qualified.

Third. The number attending school during the year under the age of four and the number over the age of twenty years.

Fourth. The whole time, in days, any common school has been taught in the district, including holidays, and the whole number of days such school has been taught by teachers qualified according to law, including holidays, and the days the teachers may have attended an institute during the year while the school was in session for which no deduction in wages was made by the district board.

Fifth. The names of all teachers employed during the year, the number of days taught by each, including holidays, and the monthly wages paid to each, and the time allowed any teacher for attendance on any institute for which no wages were deducted.

Sixth. The amount of money received from the town treasurer during the year, designating separately the amount received from apportionment of the school fund income, the amount received from tax levied by county board of supervisors, the amount received from tax voted by the district, and the amount received from all other sources during the year, and the manner in which the same has been expended, showing separately the expenditure of school money received from the state.

Seventh. Such other facts and statistics in relation to the schools, public or private, in such district as the state superintendent may from time to time require. \* \* \* *The clerk of each joint district shall report to the county or city superintendent, as the case may be, the number of children residing in each part of the several towns, villages or cities embraced in such joint district. He shall also report the amount of the indebtedness of the district. Upon filing with the county superintendent within the time set by law, a complete and satisfactory annual report setting forth all the facts required by law to be reported to the county or city superintendent, and such other information as may be called for by either the county or state superintendent, the school district clerk in a school district having a school census of two hundred persons or less shall be paid from any moneys in the school district treasury of which he is the clerk, the sum of ten dollars, and in all other districts not embracing in whole or in part an incorporated city, twenty-five dollars, and in school districts embracing in whole or in part a city, such sum as the body electing the school board of such school district may direct; provided, such school clerk shall file with the district treasurer a cer-*



*tificate signed by the county or city superintendent of schools setting forth that the school census for the year was properly taken, and that all reports required by law to be made by school district clerks have been filed and approved.*

Section 464. 1. Each county superintendent shall, on or before the fifteenth day of \* \* \* *September* in each year, make and transmit to the state superintendent a report in writing, setting forth the whole number of \* \* \* *districts, the schoolhouses of which are in his county or superintendent district, distinguishing those from which the required reports have been made to him by the \* \* \* district clerks, and containing an abstract of their reports, and also embracing an abstract of the annual report of the secretary of each free high school in such district, \* \* \* and such other facts and statistics as may be required by the state superintendent.*

2. Each county superintendent shall also, within the time above mentioned, make and deliver to the county clerk and to the county treasurer a written statement of the whole number of children in each town, village and city under his supervision over the age of four and under the age of twenty years returned from the districts which have maintained schools for \* \* \* *eight* or more months during the past year as appears from the reports of \* \* \* *district clerks. It shall be the duty of the county superintendent, on or before the tenth day of June in each year, to send to each school district clerk in his district the necessary blanks upon which the school census and other facts, as may be required in section 462, may be reported. It shall be the duty of the state superintendent, on or before the first day of June in each year, to furnish each county and city superintendent with the necessary blanks upon which the reports called for in section 462 may be made by the several school district clerks in the several counties of the state.*

3. *It shall be the duty of the state superintendent, on receipt of a satisfactory annual report within the time specified by law, to issue to each county or district superintendent a certificate setting forth the fact that the annual report required in this section has been made, filed and approved within the time specified by law.*

4. *It shall be the duty of the county clerk, when presented with the certificate authorized in subsection 3, immediately, without action of the county board of supervisors, to draw an order on the county treasurer in favor of the county superintendent for twenty-five dollars in county or superintendent districts containing fifty or less school districts; fifty dollars in superintendent districts containing more than fifty and less than one hundred school districts; seventy-five dollars in superintendent districts containing more than one hundred and less than one hundred and fifty school districts, and one hundred dollars*

*in superintendent districts containing more than one hundred and fifty school districts. It shall be the duty of the county treasurer to pay such amounts as may be certified by the county clerk from any money in the general fund of the county not otherwise appropriated.*

Section 465. \* \* \* in all cities having a city superintendent of schools and which are not under the jurisdiction of a county superintendent, such superintendent of schools shall make the annual report required by \* \* \* section 464 directly to the state superintendent.  
\* \* \* (1913 c. 448)

This chapter amends chapter 94, and is itself amended by chapter 765. It amended chapter 94 by depriving the electors of the privilege of voting any compensation to the school district clerk. It is amended by chapter 566 inasmuch as the provision with reference to holding the annual school meeting in country districts on the first Monday was impossible this year, owing to the fact that the law was not passed until after the first Monday in June. It was also amended by chapter 765. (See said chapter and comments following.) Chapter 448 provides, among other things, that the district clerk shall report directly to the county superintendent, and makes it the duty of the county superintendent to notify the town, village or city clerk of the number of children residing in his town, the amount of taxes levied by the district and the assessed valuation of the district, in order that he may make the proper apportionment of school moneys. The district clerk is to receive a certain specified sum if his annual report is properly made out and placed in the hands of the county superintendent between the 10th and 25th days of July.

**High school training department for teachers.** (Section 496c)

4. Any board having charge of a free high school, or of a high school having a course of study equivalent to the course of study prescribed by the state superintendent for free high schools, in counties where county training schools or joint county training schools have not been established, may establish and maintain in connection with such high school a teachers' training course, which shall be especially approved by the state superintendent as to subjects required to be taught, and the qualifications of teachers in such course.

See chapter 555 for later measure relating to teachers' training course in high schools.

**Public libraries and reading rooms.** Section 931. The common council of every city of the second, third or fourth classes, and the board of trustees of every village, and the board of every town, may establish, equip and maintain a public library and reading room, or maintain and support any public library and reading room already established therein, and may annually levy and cause to be collected as other general taxes are collected, a tax upon the taxable property of such city, village or town, to provide a library

fund, \* \* \* to be used exclusively to maintain such library and reading room; provided that in lieu of supporting and maintaining such a public library and reading room, the common council of every city of the classes named, having a board of education, may, when deemed best for the interests of the city, levy such tax and authorize the board of education of such city to apply and expend the same in aid of the maintenance of any secular or non-sectarian public library and reading room, free to all inhabitants of such city, already established and maintained therein by any society, association or corporation, and the \* \* \* board of education shall in such cases deposit with the city clerk the vouchers or bills covering the expenditures of such library from such tax fund, and the clerk shall draw orders on the treasurer, who shall pay the same as provided in subsection 3 of section 933 of the statutes.

(Section 933) 3. They shall have exclusive control of the expenditures of all moneys collected or donated for the library fund, the purchase of a site and the erection of the library building thereon, and the supervision, construction, furnishing, care and custody of the building or rooms constructed, leased or set apart for library purposes; and such moneys shall be drawn from the treasury \* \* \* in the manner prescribed herein. The library board shall audit and approve all vouchers for the expenditures of such library and shall forward the same to the city clerk with a statement thereon signed by the secretary that the expenditure has been incurred and that the library board has audited and approved the bill. The city clerk shall thereupon draw his order upon the treasurer, and the same shall be paid as other city orders are paid.

Section 935. 1. \* \* \* On or before the first day of August of each year the said board of directors shall make an annual report for the year. \* \* \* Such report shall be submitted to the \* \* \* Wisconsin free library commission and shall state the condition of their trust, the various sums of money received from the library fund and all other sources, and how much money has been expended, the number of books and periodicals on hand, the number added during the year, the number lost or missing, the number of books loaned out, and the general character of such books, with such other statistics, information and suggestions as they may deem of general interest. \* \* \* The said board shall also include in said annual report the names of the directors whose terms expire at the time the report is made.

2. Within thirty days after the conclusion of the fiscal year of the town, city or village in which such library is located, the library board shall make a report stating the condition of their trust, the various sums of money received for the use of such library during the year,



*specifying separately the amounts received from appropriations, from the income of trust funds, from rentals and other revenues of the library, and from other sources. They shall also set out separately the condition of the permanent trust funds in their control. The said report shall state in detail the disbursements on account of such library and shall contain an estimate of the needs of the library for the next succeeding fiscal year.*

Section 925—43. The city treasurer shall collect all city, county and state taxes, receive all moneys belonging to the city *or which by law are directed to be paid to him*, keep an accurate account of the same in suitable books prepared for that purpose, and pay over the money in his hands according to law *only upon the lawful order of the city council, signed by the mayor and countersigned by the clerk*. He shall keep a detailed account of the money received and disbursed by him in such manner as the council shall direct; his books shall at all reasonable times be open to inspection by any voter of the city. He shall make a report to the council each month and as much oftener as required, which report shall embrace a statement of the receipts and disbursements in his office; and ten days preceding every annual election he shall make and file in the city clerk's office a full and minute report of all the moneys received and disbursed by him, of all tax certificates, vouchers and other effects of pecuniary value in his possession, and all other transactions relating to his office from the date of the like report of his predecessor to the date of the report required to be made by him. \* \* \* Except as herein and otherwise provided he shall have such power and authority and perform such duties as treasurers in villages and towns are required to perform under these statutes. He shall receive no fees or per diem except the salary fixed by the council prior to his election, but all fees collected by him shall be paid into the city treasury at the end of each \* \* \* day.

Section 925—119. 1. The board of education shall prior to the first day of \* \* \* *October* each year make an estimate of the expense of the public schools for the ensuing year, including all necessary incidental expenses and the amount thereof which it will be necessary to raise by city taxation and certify the same to the city clerk who shall lay the same before the common council at \* \* \* *its next regular meeting*. \* \* \* It shall be the duty of the common council to consider such estimate and by resolution \* \* \* determine the amount to be raised by city taxation for school purposes for the ensuing year, which amount so fixed shall be included in the annual budget to be raised by a tax called the city school tax, which shall be collected the same as other taxes.

2. It shall be the duty of the city treasurer to \* \* \* keep all moneys raised in any way for school purposes, whether by the state, the county or the city, coming into his \* \* \* hands and to pay out the same whenever the board of education shall present to the city clerk a certified bill, voucher or schedule signed by its president and secretary setting forth the names of the claimants, the amounts of each claim and the purpose for which expended; such city clerk shall issue orders upon the city treasurer, who shall pay the amounts thereof, provided that funds are on hand in the city treasury appropriated for school purposes sufficient to pay the same.

3. Provided \* \* \* that in any city adopting this chapter, if at the time of such adoption the board of education or school board shall have power to levy the city school tax or the district school taxes, such power shall continue unaffected by this chapter, and this section shall not apply to such city nor be in force therein until specially adopted by a vote of three-fourths of the members of the council. (1913 c. 490)

**Professional school defined; high school training departments may be maintained in certain counties.** (Section 450—1) 2. In this act "professional school for teachers" shall mean a state normal school, a county training school for teachers, any school in rank above a high school, offering a course for teachers equivalent to that offered in the state normal schools of Wisconsin, in counties where county training schools or joint county training schools have not been established, \* \* \* a free high school which provides and maintains a teachers' training course approved as to course of study and qualifications of teachers, by the state superintendent, or a teachers' institute maintained under such conditions and restrictions as may be provided for by the board of regents of normal schools, provided that such institute shall be taught by at least two teachers and be of not less duration than six weeks, and shall have in connection therewith a model or practice school.

(Section 450—1) 3. A third grade certificate shall entitle the holder to teach for such period, not more than one year, as may be specified therein, in the superintendent's district in which the certificate is issued. A third grade certificate may be renewed if the holder shall during the life of the certificate attend a professional school for teachers for a period of not less than six weeks and shall receive in such school credits in at least two subjects required for a second grade certificate. The holder of a third grade certificate may also renew the same by passing an examina-

tion in all the subjects required for a third grade certificate.  
(1913 c. 491)

This act also prohibits high school teachers' training departments maintained in certain counties from being recognized as "professional schools. See Chapter 555 laws of 1913 section 496b, etc., page 52 of this pamphlet.

**Plan of procedure in changing existing form of school government in certain cities.** Section 926—1170. 1. In any city of the second, third or fourth class organized and operating under a special charter, upon presentation, to the city clerk, of a petition signed by electors thereof, qualified to vote on school matters, equal in number to thirty per cent of the votes cast in any such city for all candidates for state superintendent of public instruction at the last preceding election of such officer, requesting that the board of education of such city shall be elected pursuant to section 926—117p of the statutes, it shall be the duty of the city council to submit such question to the electors of such city at a special election, duly called, noticed and held pursuant to the provisions of law governing special elections in such city.

2. If a majority of all the votes cast upon such question at such election be in the affirmative, then the board of education shall be elected in accordance with the provisions of said section 926—117p.

Section 926—117p. 1. When the electors have decided in the affirmative under section 926—1170, the board of education shall consist of seven members elected at large from the territory of such city. The members of such board shall be divided as nearly equal as may be into three classes. One class of three members shall be elected for one year, one class of two members for two years, and those of the remaining class for three years. Such members shall be elected at the annual spring election held in such city. The names of the candidates for such office shall be printed upon a separate ballot under the title "members of the board of education."

2. At the next annual spring election there shall be elected seven members to constitute the board of education for such school district. All qualified electors within such city shall be entitled to vote for such members of the board of education at such election.

3. At the first election held for the office of member of the board of education, the two persons receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected for three years, the two receiving the next highest number of votes shall be elected for two years, and the three receiving the next highest number of votes shall be to elected for one



year. Each elector voting at such first election shall be entitled to vote for seven candidates. Thereafter such electors shall elect at each spring election members of the board of education for the term of three years. Each elector shall be entitled to vote for as many candidates as there are members to be elected and the ones receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected.

4. The votes cast at such election shall be canvassed and return thereof certified to the common council. The common council shall canvass the returns of such election and shall declare the result thereof as for city officers.

5. The persons elected in accordance herewith shall constitute the board of education of such school district. The term of office of each such member shall commence on the first day of May following such election and each member shall hold office until his successor is elected and qualified. Vacancies in such board of education shall be filled by appointment by the mayor of such city subject to the approval of the council. Notices of election under this statute shall be given as in other elections in said city. (1913 c. 494)

If the people of any city operating under a special charter desire to change their present method of directing the school work of the city, this chapter provides that method.

**County training schools; aid for.** (Section 411—5) 2. Upon the receipt of such report, if it shall appear that the school has been maintained in a satisfactory manner for a period of not less than ten months during the year closing on the thirtieth day of the preceding June, the said superintendent shall make a certificate to that effect and file it with the secretary of state. Upon receiving such certificate, the secretary of state shall draw his warrant, payable to the treasurer of \* \* \* such school for \* \* \* *an amount equal to the sum expended for the wages of duly approved and qualified teachers employed in the school for at least ten months during the school year, provided that a school employing two teachers shall not receive to exceed \$3,000 and a school employing three or more teachers shall not receive to exceed \$3,500 in any one school year.* (1913 c. 495)

**Humane education.** Section 553a—1. In all public schools in this state it shall be the duty of each and every teacher to teach morality, for the purpose of elevating and refining the character of school children up to the highest plane of life; that they may know how to conduct themselves as social beings in relation to each other, as respects right and wrong and rectitude of life, in addition to the other branches of study now prescribed, and kind-

ness to and humane treatment and protection of dumb animals and birds, their lives, habits, and usefulness, and the important part they are intended to fulfill in the economy of nature, and such studies on the subject as the board of education may adopt. (1913 c. 506)

This provides some work for teachers along a new line and in all grades.

**Special aid to state graded schools for transportation and teaching agriculture.** Section 496f. The state superintendent is hereby authorized to appoint two persons of suitable qualifications to assist him in inspecting and supervising the state graded and free high schools, and to aid him in giving information and needed assistance to localities in organizing such schools. Such persons shall be known as state school inspectors, and shall each receive an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars, and reimbursement for all actual and necessary traveling expenses incurred, when duly certified to by the state superintendent; said salary and expenses to be paid monthly from the general fund, and to be deducted *before the apportionment is made* from the annual appropriation provided for \* \* \* *special state aid for graded schools* \* \* \*. Said state school inspectors, when not engaged in the specific duties enumerated herein, may be assigned for such other duties as the state superintendent may determine and designate.

(Section 496e) 6. Any school district which shall have maintained a graded school of the first or second class, in which special instruction in agriculture and such other industrial subjects as may be prescribed by the state superintendent of public instruction shall have been offered, shall receive in addition to the amount heretofore mentioned, an appropriation of one hundred dollars annually, provided that the course of study in agriculture and the other industrial subjects prescribed by the state superintendent shall have been followed, that the work shall have been presented in an efficient manner by a competent teacher, and shall have been approved by the state superintendent, or some member of his staff.

7. Whenever two or more school districts maintaining one-department rural schools shall consolidate and establish and maintain in such enlarged district a state graded school of either the first or second class, and shall provide transportation for all persons living more than two miles from such consolidated school, according to the provisions of section 419e of the statutes, then there shall be apportioned to such district, in addition to the apportionments heretofore authorized, an additional sum of one hundred

dollars annually, as special state aid, provided such consolidated districts shall fully comply with all the provisions of the law relating to state graded schools.

Section 172—56. There is annually appropriated on July 1, not to exceed two hundred thousand dollars, payable from any moneys in the general fund, not otherwise appropriated, for special state aid for graded schools to carry out the provisions of sections 496d to 496h, inclusive. If more state aid be demanded it shall be paid proportionally. (1913 c. 513)

This chapter provides that an additional special state aid may be granted to state graded schools in the amount of \$100 in cases where agricultural instruction is properly given. It also provides an additional sum of \$100 annually to encourage transportation of pupils living more than two miles from the school. It is evident that the purpose of this statute is to encourage consolidation of school districts and centralization of school interests and to create a general interest in agriculture.

**State teachers' licenses and certificates.** Section 458b. The state superintendent shall issue to the holder of a diploma, granted by the board of regents of normal schools to any person who completed the kindergarten training course established by said board in any of the state normal schools, a license entitling the holder to teach in any public kindergarten in this state for one year. *Upon the presentation of satisfactory evidence of successful teaching for one year in any public kindergarten in this state such license may be renewed for one year by the state superintendent* The holder of such a diploma may receive an unlimited state certificate, entitling him or her to teach in any public kindergarten in this state for life unless sooner revoked, upon the furnishing of evidence of good moral character, and \* \* \* *two years' successful teaching after graduation, in a public kindergarten in the state of Wisconsin, together with the certificate required in section 458b—2.*

Section 458b—1. The state superintendent shall issue to the holder of a diploma granted by the board of regents of normal schools to any person who completes the training course for teachers of manual training or domestic science, established by said board in any of the Wisconsin state normal schools a license entitling the holder to teach manual training or domestic science for one year in any school forming a part of the public school system. *Upon the presentation of satisfactory evidence of successful teaching for one year of manual training or domestic science in any school forming a part of the public school system such license may be renewed for one year by the state superintendent.* The holder of such diploma may receive an unlimited state certificate entitling him to teach manual training or domestic science in any public school in this state for life, unless sooner revoked,



upon furnishing evidence of good moral character, and \* \* \* *two* \* \* \* *years'* successful teaching of such branches, after graduation, in a public school in the state of Wisconsin, together with the certificate required in section 458b—2.

(Section 458b—2) 1. The president of the university of Wisconsin shall issue to all graduates of the regular collegiate courses of such university, a certified statement showing the name of the graduate, the date of graduation, the course from which graduated, and that said graduate has completed the course of pedagogical instruction prescribed by the university for all persons who intend to teach. This certificate when presented to the state superintendent, shall entitle the holder thereof to receive a license qualifying the holder to teach in any public school in the state of Wisconsin for one year from the date of issuance. *Upon presentation of satisfactory evidence of successful teaching for one year in the public schools of the state, such license may be renewed for one year by the state superintendent.*

(Section 548b—2) 2. The president of each state normal school shall issue to the graduates of the full course of the normal school, as well as to the persons completing the elementary course, a statement bearing even date with the diploma or certificate, setting forth the name of the person and the course from which graduated. This certificate when presented to the state superintendent, shall entitle the holder thereof to receive a license, qualifying the holder to teach in the public schools of Wisconsin for one year from date of issuance. *Upon the presentation of satisfactory evidence of successful teaching for one year in the public schools of the state, such license may be renewed for one year by the state superintendent.*

(Section 458b—2) 3. The state superintendent, upon the presentation of a statement hereinbefore mentioned in this section, and satisfactory evidence of good moral character, and \* \* \* *two* \* \* \* *years'* successful teaching after graduation in the public schools of the state of Wisconsin, shall issue certificates as follows: To any person who shall hold a university or normal school diploma, an unlimited state certificate; to any person who shall hold a normal school elementary certificate, a limited state certificate, qualifying the holder to teach in a public school for a period not to exceed six years from the date of issuance of the normal school certificate. Neither a limited state certificate, nor a license to teach based upon the certificate from the elementary course of a normal school, shall qualify the holder as principal of a free high school having four years' course of study.

Section 458c. The holder of a diploma granted by any incorporated college or university whose regular collegiate courses are fully and fairly equivalent to corresponding courses of the Univer-

sity of Wisconsin, or the holder of a diploma granted by a state normal school whose courses of study are fully and fairly equivalent to the courses of study in the Wisconsin normal schools, may present such diploma, together with evidence of the required standing of the college, university or normal school granting the same, to the board of examiners. The applicant shall furnish therewith testimonials of good moral character \* \* \* and of two years' successful teaching in a public school after the date of said diploma. The holder of any such diploma recommended favorably by the board shall be entitled to receive an unlimited state certificate. The holder of a diploma granted upon the completion of a course of study accredited as herein provided, upon which a state certificate has not been issued, upon the recommendation of the board of examiners made in pursuance of such examination as to learning, moral character and ability to teach as said board may require, \* \* \* *may receive from the state superintendent a license qualifying the holder to teach in any public school in the state for one year from the date of issuance, upon the presentation of satisfactory evidence of successful teaching for one year in the public schools of the state. Such license may be renewed for one year by the state superintendent.*

(Section 458q) 2. The applicant shall furnish therewith testimonials of good moral character and of \* \* \* *two years' successful teaching in a kindergarten or primary grades in the public schools in Wisconsin after the date of such diploma. (1913 c, 514)*

This chapter requires at least two years of teaching on the part of graduates of universities, colleges and normal schools before the state superintendent can grant the unlimited state certificate. The special licenses granted are only good for one year each.

**Attendance and tuition of non-residents enrolled in "independent high schools.** Section 496j—1. 1. The school board of board of education in any incorporated city maintaining a graded system of schools of at least twelve grades, but no free high school, the four upper grades of which contain substantially the same amount and character of work as adopted and offered in free high schools established according to the provisions of section 490 of the statutes, shall admit to the privileges of the four upper grades or high school department of such graded system of schools, whenever the facilities in the four upper grades or high school department will permit, nonresident pupils, whose parents or guardians live in a school district not maintaining a free high school or one equivalent thereto, and who have completed the course of study offered in the home school district which must have been at least equivalent

to the course of study provided for the common schools of Wisconsin, and who hold certificates or diplomas to that effect signed by the county superintendent of schools of the county in which the parents or guardians reside. In such cases the school board or board of education of such city school district shall be entitled, and is hereby authorized and directed, to collect from the town or village in which the parents or guardians of such persons reside a sum not to exceed one dollar per week as tuition, which shall entitle such persons to all the privileges accorded to the resident pupils of such school district and which shall be in full for all charges for the schooling of such persons. In case any such city school district shall not comply with the provisions of this section it shall be deprived of its right to share in the apportionment of the seven-tenths mill tax for the year in which the provisions of this section were violated.

2. Said dollar per week tuition shall be collected and paid in the same manner as tuition is now collected and paid to free high school districts for the schooling of nonresident pupils, as provided in sections 496j to 496o of the statutes. (1913 c. 515)

This chapter puts what are styled "Independent High Schools" on the same basis with district free high schools, town free high schools and union free high schools in the matter of admitting non-resident pupils and charging tuition.

**Teachers' insurance in Milwaukee.** (Section 925—xx) 3. \* \* \*

*Hereafter any person accepting an appointment as teacher in the regular service of such city, and shall serve thereunder, shall, as a part of the consideration for his employment, be conclusively presumed to have consented to serve under the provisions of this act and to have accepted the benefits conferred and assumed the liabilities imposed by the same.*

19. \* \* \*

*The board of school directors, or other managing body, shall annually pay into the annuity and retirement fund, out of the school fund assessed, levied and collected annually from the taxable property of the city, for general school purposes, the sum of one per cent of the gross amount thereof; provided, however, that if such sum exceeds the amount paid into said fund the preceding year by the teachers, then only a sum equal to that paid in by the teachers the preceding year shall be paid in by the board.*

(Section 925—xx) 20. This act shall be construed to apply to school districts existing, or hereafter to be created, within the cities to which it applies where the functions of such school district are exercised separate and distinct from the functions of the other departments of the city government, and in such cases the



school district treasurer, where there is one, shall perform the duties and assume the liabilities imposed by this act on the city treasurer; and where the word "city" is used in this act it shall be construed to mean the school district in such city, when there is one, where it manifestly appears that such construction is necessary to carry into effect the spirit of this act. (1913 c. 546)

This chapter applies to Milwaukee only.

**Borrowing money and purchasing school sites in counties having a population of 150,000 or more.** Section 476a. 1. Any school district may, by a vote at an annual or special meeting, authorize the district board to borrow money for the purpose of refunding its indebtedness. A written resolution shall be read at such meeting specifying the amount to be borrowed, the rate of interest and the amount of each instalment of principal and time when it shall be paid. The last instalment shall be payable in not exceeding twenty years from the time the indebtedness was originally contracted. The vote on such resolution shall be taken by ballot, and voters favoring its adoption shall cast a ballot on which shall be the words "For the loan," those opposed a ballot on which shall be the words "Against the loan." If a majority of the votes cast are in favor of the loan the board may borrow the specified amount on such terms as may be agreed upon conformably with such resolution and not prohibited by law, and execute the bonds or other obligations of the district for such sum. The district shall levy a tax to be collected annually thereafter sufficient to pay the annual interest on such loan and the instalment of the principal to be paid in any year. After any such loan shall have been made such vote shall not be rescinded or reconsidered, nor shall the collection of such tax be obstructed, and the tax when collected shall be applied exclusively to the payment of such indebtedness. The money so borrowed shall be paid to the treasurer and shall be expended solely for the purpose for which it was borrowed.

2. *In counties containing a population of one hundred and fifty thousand or more any school district may also authorize the district board, school board, or board of education, to borrow money for the purpose of purchasing or paying for a schoolhouse site, or an addition thereto, to an amount not exceeding a sum which shall be certified to by the town board of the town, or the village board of the village, in which such site is situated, as being necessary for that purpose, and thereupon such district board, school board or board of education shall have the authority to execute bonds or other evidences of indebtedness, and to annually levy a tax for the repayment of such indebtedness and interest, in the manner and under the restrictions provided in sections 475 and 476.*

Section 477. 1. Whenever a school district shall have designated, by a majority vote of the electors thereof present at an annual meeting, or at a special meeting called for that purpose, a schoolhouse site, or an addition thereto, and shall be unable to obtain the same on account of the refusal of the owner to sell or lease the same for a just and reasonable compensation, or on account of his being a nonresident, or unknown, the district board, when directed so to do by a majority vote of the electors at such district meeting shall make application to the town board or boards of supervisors of the town or towns interested, to locate and establish the site or any addition thereto so designated; provided that every such schoolhouse site or any schoolhouse site obtained by purchase or grant shall be located and established abutting on a public highway or street, and that no schoolhouse shall hereafter be erected on any site unless at the time of erection such site shall abut on a public highway or street.

2. *Whenever any such schoolhouse site or addition thereto, so designated by a school district, shall lie within the limits of an incorporated village, then the application to locate and establish such site, or any addition thereto, herein mentioned and described, shall be made to the village board of such village, and all subsequent proceedings described in this section and in sections 478, 479, 480, 481 and 483, as being had before the town boards, shall be had before the village board of said village.*

Section 482. No schoolhouse site shall contain more than four acres unless with the consent of the owner of the land taken therefor, *except in counties having a population of one hundred and fifty thousand or more.* All land so taken against the will of the owner, when it shall cease to be used as a school house site or addition, shall revert to the original owner, his heirs or assigns; and no land shall be so taken that may not be taken for highway purposes without the consent of the owner thereof. (1913 c. 547)

**High school teachers' training departments; aid for.** (Section 496b) 1. Any board having charge of a free high school or of a high school having a course of study equivalent to the course prescribed by the state superintendent for such free high schools may establish and maintain in connection with the high school under its management, in counties where county training schools, or joint county training schools have not been established, a teachers' training course, which shall be especially approved by the state superintendent as to subjects required to be taught, and the qualifications of teachers, or in connection with said high school and the \* \* \* two upper grades next below the high school, as said board shall decide,

a department of manual training, or domestic economy, or agriculture, or any or all of said departments.

(Section 496c) 1. Any school whose course of study or outline of work in *teachers' training*, manual training, domestic economy, or agriculture, has been approved by the state superintendent and whose teacher has been qualified may, upon application, be placed upon the approved list of schools maintaining such a department or departments.

5. On the first day of July in each year the board of education of the high school district, maintaining in connection with its high school such a department of teachers' training, as provided in subsection 1 of section 496b, shall report to the state superintendent setting forth the facts relating to the cost of instruction in this department of such schools, the character of the work done, the number and names of teachers employed, the number of pupils enrolled in this department, the number of graduates for that year, and such other matters as may be required. Upon receipt of such report, if it shall appear that the school has been maintained in a satisfactory manner for a period of not less than nine months, during the year closing the 30th day of June preceding, the state superintendent shall make a certificate to that effect and file it with the secretary of state. Upon receiving such certificate the secretary of state shall draw his warrant, payable to the treasurer of such high school district so maintaining such department in such high school, for an amount equal to the sum expended for the wages of the duly approved and qualified teachers employed in this department of such school for at least nine months during said school year.

6. No course for the training of teachers shall be established in a high school employing less than four teachers, including the principal, and unless the teacher employed to give instruction in professional work and practice teaching shall be a graduate of the advanced course from a Wisconsin state normal school or a school offering a course of study equivalent to the course of study offered in the Wisconsin state normal schools, and who shall in addition present evidence satisfactory to the state superintendent of having at least two years of successful experience as a teacher, and who shall devote her full time to the work of this department, and at least ten pupils must have elected to take such training course during the current year, and, provided further, that no school shall be continued on the list of schools offering courses for the training of teachers unless the work done therein shall meet the approval of the state superintendent.

7. Any person who shall complete in a satisfactory manner the course of study prescribed for such department in such high school,



and who shall be of good moral character, shall receive a certificate, signed by the principal of such school and by the members of the board of education, of such high school district. Said certificate shall certify that the person therein named has satisfactorily completed the course of study prescribed for such teachers' training course, and is of good moral character. It shall also contain a list of standings secured by the person on the completion of each of the studies pursued in the school. Such certificate shall have the same force and effect as is prescribed for certificates by section 411—6 of the statutes relating to county training schools.

(Section 172—108) 2. There is annually appropriated on July 1, not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars payable from any moneys in the general fund not otherwise appropriated as state aid for teachers' training courses in high schools and graded schools. (1913 c. 555)

This new statute is of large importance to boards of education having high schools employing four teachers, not including the teacher or teachers in the training department. This training school comes under the head of a "professional school for teachers." A department of this kind can only be established under this statute in counties where there is no county training school for teachers. If, however, it occurs that a teachers' training department has already been established and approved in connection with a free high school previous to the passage of this act—(June 20, 2913), the maintenance and operation of said department is not interfered with in any way.

**Free high schools: state aid.** Section 496. 1. Any free high school district which shall have established not more than two free high schools according to the provisions of these statutes and shall have maintained the same for not less than eight months in any school year, shall be entitled to receive from the general fund of the state annually one-half of the amount actually expended for instruction in its high school during such year over and above the amount required by law to be expended for common school purposes, but not to exceed in one year five hundred dollars to one district; provided, that this limitation shall not apply to town or union free high schools.

2. To obtain such aid, the high school board, or in cities not under a county superintendent, the president and secretary of the board of education, and the treasurer shall, on or before the first day of August report to the state superintendent under their oaths the amount actually expended for instruction in the high school during the previous school year, specifying the several items thereof with the date and object of each fully, whereupon the said superintendent shall, on or before the first day of October, fix the amount to be paid each such district and certify the same to the

secretary of state, who shall thereupon draw his warrant on the state treasurer for such amounts in favor of such districts, which shall be paid at any time after the first day of October out of the general fund in the state treasury; provided, that the state superintendent may refuse to certify such state aid for any free high school district in which the scope and character of the work are not maintained in such manner as to meet his approval or in which the high school building, the outhouses and grounds or the furniture and equipment are not maintained in good condition and kept clean and free from any unsanitary features; or in which the high school is not provided with sufficient equipment, including globes, maps, blackboards, library, scientific apparatus, and other essentials for the proper work of the school, or for failure to comply with any of the provisions of the free high school law. He may order and direct that an amount equal to the whole or part of such state aid for any year shall be expended in the purchase of proper equipment and in case of failure of the district to comply with such direction, he shall withhold from the aid to that district, an amount equal to the sum ordered to be expended.

3. Whenever, owing to any failure or neglect to make the report required by law, any free high school shall fail to have apportioned to it, its share of the state aid, the state superintendent may, at the time of making the next annual apportionment, fix an amount ten per centum less than the amount which said school district would have been entitled to had it complied with the provisions of this section, and certify the same to the secretary of state, and the secretary of state shall thereupon draw his warrant for such amount or amounts in favor of such district.

4. Whenever a free high school shall have been so established and maintained in a district composed of a town, or a town and an incorporated village within the town, or two or more towns, or of two or more towns and an incorporated village in one or both of them, or, according to the provisions of section 495—1 of the statutes, upon receiving the report provided for in subsection 2 of this section, it shall be the duty of the state superintendent to make a separate and distinct class of schools thus established, and each such school shall be entitled to receive from the general fund of the state annually, one-half the amount actually expended for instruction therein; and said superintendent shall fix the amount to be paid to each of said high schools and certify the same to the secretary of state at the time and in the manner he is now required to fix and certify to him the amount to be paid to high school districts; provided, that the amount so appropriated to any high school having a principal and one assistant shall not

exceed nine hundred dollars, and the amount so appropriated to any high school having a principal and two assistants shall not exceed twelve hundred dollars, and the amount so appropriated to any high school having a principal and three or more assistants shall not exceed fifteen hundred dollars.

5. The secretary of state shall annually include and apportion in the state tax all such sums as shall have been paid to district, town, or union free high schools, in accordance with the provisions of subsections 2, 3 and 4 of this section, which sum shall be in addition to all other sums levied for the year.

Section 172—57. 1. The whole amount annually paid under the provisions of subsections 2 and 3 of section 496 shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars, and if more be demanded by such districts they shall be paid proportionally; provided, that if the whole amount authorized to be paid annually in aid of town and union free high schools, as provided by subsection 4 of section 496 and subsection 2 of this section is not demanded or expended under the provisions of those sections, then the unexpended balance of the amount therein annually authorized to be paid in aid of such schools may be added to the amount authorized to be paid in subsections 2 and 3 of section 496 to district high schools and apportioned among the free high schools provided for in subsection 1 of section 496.

2. The amount of any certificate referred to in subsection 4 of section 496 shall be paid at any time after the first day of October, out of the general fund of the state treasury, but the whole amount so paid shall not exceed seventy-five thousand dollars in any one year to this class of free high schools and if more is demanded by such districts they shall be paid proportionally. (1913 c. 558)

This statute should be carefully studied and read by high school principals, high school officers and county and city superintendents.

**State superintendent; power to appoint in certain cases.** Section 165c. 1. The state superintendent may appoint from time to time persons to assist him in revising the courses of study for the public schools, in conducting the annual conventions of county and city superintendents, and in making investigations into the needs and conditions of the public schools of the state. The persons so appointed for this purpose shall receive no compensation for their services but shall be paid all necessary and actual expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

2. The state superintendent is authorized to employ at his discretion from the eligible list prepared by the civil service commission, clerks and statisticians to assist him in tabulating the educa-



tional statistics of the state, in summarizing the data obtained by investigators appointed according to the provisions of subdivision 1 of this section, and in assisting in the clerical work of the administration of the department of public instruction. The persons so appointed shall receive compensation as may be determined by the state superintendent of public instruction.

3. The state superintendent shall certify to the secretary of state the amount due any persons appointed or employed under the provisions of this section for expenses or for salary as provided in this section. Upon receipt of such certificate duly certified by the state superintendent, the secretary of state shall draw his warrant upon the state treasurer for the amount due the persons named, but in no case shall the total sum so certified in any one year exceed two thousand dollars. Expenses arising under this section shall be charged to the appropriation for the state superintendent of public instruction. (1913 c. 561)

**Loans; school districts, villages, etc.** Section 258a. The loans provided for by subdivision 5 of the preceding section may be made for any term not exceeding twenty years, may be made payable in instalments, and be in such amounts as shall not, in connection with all other indebtedness of the town, village, city or county applying therefor, exceed five per centum of the average assessed valuation of the taxable property therein for the three years next preceding the application for such loan; provided, that such loan may be made to pay off existing indebtedness and may be paid over in instalments as fast as such indebtedness or the evidence thereof is canceled. The rate of interest on such loans shall not be less than four per centum per annum. *Loans, application for which shall have been filed with the commissioners of the public lands prior to the passage of this section, may be made at the then lawful rate of interest.*

Section 261. Every loan to a school district may be made for such time, not exceeding fifteen years, and of such amount as together with all other indebtedness of such district, shall not exceed five per centum of the last preceding assessed valuation of the property in such district, not less than two-thirds of which valuation shall be on real estate, and not exceeding in any case twenty-five thousand dollars, as may be agreed upon; the principal shall be payable in equal annual instalments with interest at a uniform rate of four per centum per annum, payable annually. No such loan shall be made until proof be filed in the office of said commissioners of the complete performance on the part of such district of each and every act hereinafter required to precede the same. *Loans, application for which shall have*

*been filed with the commissioners of the public lands prior to the passage of this section, may be made at the then lawful rate of interest. (1913 c. 563)*

The principal point in this chapter is that it increases the rate per cent to be paid by school districts for loans from the trust funds from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 per cent.

**Annual school district meetings.** Section 425. The annual district meeting in all school districts not containing in whole or in part an incorporated city or village shall be held on the first Monday in June, but in all school districts containing in whole or in part an incorporated city or village it shall be held on the first Monday of July, unless that be a legal holiday, in which case it shall be held on the next day at seven o'clock in the afternoon unless another hour be fixed by a vote recorded at the last annual meeting, and any annual meeting heretofore or hereafter held shall be valid notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in any special or local law, *provided that that part of this section fixing the date of the annual school district meeting shall not become effective until the third day of January, 1914.* It shall be the duty of the district board to meet on the Saturday immediately preceding the annual meeting, carefully examine the accounts of the treasurer, and make up a full and itemized report of all receipts and expenditures since the last annual meeting, of the amount in the hands of the treasurer or the amount of the deficit for which the district is liable, of the amount necessary to be raised by taxes for the support of the school for the ensuing year, and of the amount required to pay the interest or principal of any debt due or to become due during such year; which report shall be submitted in writing at the annual meeting and recorded by the clerk at length with the action thereon in the proceedings of the meeting. *(1913 c. 566)*

This amends chapter 448, which provides that the annual meeting of common school districts should be held on the first Monday in June, by postponing the date when it takes effect until January, 1914.

**Election and salary of school directors in Milwaukee.** Section 1. The public schools in every city of the first class, whether organized under general or special charter, shall be under the general management, control and supervision of a board of school directors, consisting of fifteen members from the city-at-large, selected as provided in this act. No person holding any office in any political organization, or any lucrative city, county or state office other than a judicial office or that of notary public, shall be eligible to be a member of such board of school directors. The members of every such board of school directors shall, before entering upon the

duties of such office, take and subscribe to the oath of office prescribed in the constitution of this state, and shall file the same, duly certified by the officer administering the same, with the city clerk. *Each member of every such board of school directors shall be paid the sum of three dollars for attendance at each regularly called meeting of any standing or special committee of which such director may be a member and also the sum of three dollars for attendance at each regular or duty called special meeting of the board; provided, that the sum thus paid to any member of such board for attendance on committee and board meetings shall not in any fiscal year exceed the sum of one hundred dollars. The amount due for attendance as provided herein shall be allowed and paid monthly, in the same manner as other claims are allowed and paid. (1913 c. 569)*

**Alteration of boundaries and dissolution of joint school districts.** Sections 422. 1. Any school district organization of any kind, town free high schools and union free high schools excepted, consisting of territory lying in two or more towns, or in one or more towns and an incorporated village, or any city, shall be known and designated as a joint school district. Such district shall not be dissolved nor shall the boundaries thereof be changed except by joint action of the boards of supervisors of the towns, parts of which comprise such district, or joint action of the supervisors of the town or towns and the board of trustees of the village, or the joint action of the boards of supervisors of the town or towns and the common council of the city in interest, such action to be taken in accordance with the statutes governing and directing such action and proceedings.

2. Be it also provided that the incorporation of a village or a city within the boundaries of any school district shall not affect the organization or in any way disturb the rights and privileges of such district, except that such district shall thereafter be known as a joint district.

3. Be it further provided that the extension of the corporate limits of any village or city or the change of organization from a village to a city shall not in any way affect the boundaries of such joint district or disturb any of the rights and privileges of the residents of such district. Neither shall it be unlawful to attach to any village or city school district for school purposes only, part or all of the territory of an outlying contiguous school district.

4. Nothing in this section shall in any way affect or change any of the provisions of section 419a of the statutes, relating to the alterations of the boundaries of joint school districts, or of sections



519b to 419h, inclusive, of the statutes, relating to consolidation of several districts. (1913 c. 572)

This chapter is of especial interest to town boards of supervisors and others interested in the formation of school districts or the alteration of school district boundaries.

**Employment of children.** (Section 1728c) 1. No child under the age of sixteen years shall be employed, required, permitted or suffered to work at any gainful occupation *other than domestic service or farm labor* for more than forty-eight hours in any one week, nor more than eight hours in any one day, or before the hour of seven o'clock in the morning or after the hour of six o'clock in the evening, nor more than six days in any one week. *Provided that employment not to exceed eight hours and thirty minutes in any one day may be permitted to children on condition that the children so employed shall be free from labor after twelve o'clock on Saturday; provided that no child so employed shall be permitted to work more than forty-eight hours in any one week, including at least four hours of attendance at continuation school, nor between six o'clock in the evening and seven o'clock in the morning.* A \* \* \* dinner period of not less than thirty minutes shall be allowed during each day. *During such dinner period the power shall be shut off from machinery operated by children, and no work shall be permitted.* Provided, nothing in sections 1728a to 1728j, inclusive, shall be construed to interfere with the employment of children as provided in sections 1728a—1 and 1728u of the statutes.

(Section 1728c—1) 1. Whenever any \* \* \* *day* continuation classes, industrial school or commercial school shall be established in any town, village or city in this state for minors between the ages of fourteen and sixteen, working under permit as now provided by law, every such child, residing within any town, village or city in which any such school is established, shall attend such school *in the daytime* not less than five hours per week for six months in each year, until such child becomes sixteen years of age, *or four hours per week for eight months, as may be determined by the local board of industrial education,* and every employer shall allow all minor employes over fourteen and under sixteen years of age a reduction in hours of work not less than the number of hours the minor is by this section required to attend school.

(Section 1728d) 1. It shall be the duty of the \* \* \* *industrial commission* to enforce all the provisions of the statutes regulating or relative to child labor, and to prosecute violations of the same before any justice of the peace or other court of competent jurisdiction in this state. It shall be the duty of the said \* \* \* *industrial commission* and truant officers, and they are hereby au-

thorized and empowered to visit and inspect, at all reasonable times, and as often as possible, all places covered by sections 1728a to 1728j, inclusive. The \* \* \* *industrial commission, for the purpose of the enforcement of sections 1728a to 1728j, inclusive, shall have the power of truant officers to enforce all legal requirements relating to school attendance.*

(Section 2394—52) (2) To administer and enforce, *so far as not otherwise provided for in the statutes, the laws relating to child labor, laundries, stores, employment of females, licensed occupations, school attendance, bakeries, employment offices, intelligence offices and bureaus, manufacture of cigars, sweatshops, corn shredders, wood-sawing machines, fire escapes and means of egress from buildings, scaffolds, hoists, ladders and other matters relating to the erection, repair, alteration or painting of buildings and structures, and all other laws protecting the life, health, safety and welfare of employes in employments and places of employment and frequenters of places of employment. (1913 c. 584)*

This act cannot properly be termed a school measure. Since it has, however, to do with the employment of children, it was given a place in this connection in order that its provisions may be more widely known. Some reference to the compulsory attendance law is not out of place in this connection. The sections referred to will be found in the edition of the complete school code for 1911.

#### COMMENT ON SECTION 439a.

This section provides that children between 7 and 14 years of age shall attend some public, parochial or private school; in Milwaukee during the entire time that the school is in session: in all other cities not less than eight months and in towns and in villages not less than six months—120 days (including legal holidays). Children between 14 and 16 years of age must also attend unless they are regularly and lawfully employed.

The above labor law indicates quite exactly what is meant by "lawful employment." A child between 14 and 16 may be lawfully employed as follows:

a. On a written permit obtained from the commissioner of labor, state factory inspector or an assistant factory inspector; from the judge of a county court, judge of a municipal court, or a judge of a juvenile court.

b. In domestic service or agricultural pursuit without permit.

Cases where children *claim* to be regularly employed at home or elsewhere should be investigated by the truant officer for the purpose of determining whether the child is really employed in good faith or is making the claim for the purpose of evading school attendance. If the employment is not in good faith action must be taken at once to compel the attendance of the child at school.

In the city of Milwaukee the child must be enrolled in school at the beginning of the school year; in other cities, towns and

villages within one school month of the opening of school in the fall.

The children coming under the following classes cannot be *compelled* to attend school:

a. Children not in proper physical or mental condition, as shown by the certificate of a reputable physician in general practice.

b. Children residing in country districts more than two miles from the school house, the distance to be measured by the nearest traveled road *unless* transportation is furnished by the district.

c. Children who can furnish evidence that they have completed the work of the first eight grades of the public school or the equivalent thereof.

In cases where the claim is made that the child is receiving instruction elsewhere than in school there should be investigation by some proper officer;

After a child is enrolled in the school the attendance must be regular unless some satisfactory legal (reasonable) excuse for absence is furnished. The law requires that the parent or guardian shall see to it that the child shall attend school as required.

*Comment on Section 439b.*

This section provides for the appointment of truant officers to assist in the enforcement of the law—ten or more in Milwaukee and ten or more for each city of the state having a population of more than two thousand. It is compulsory upon the boards of education to appoint these officers. The sheriff, undersheriff and deputy are by law made truant officers for cities having less than two thousand, and also in towns and villages. When notice of the absence of a child from school is brought to the attention of the truant officer, it is his duty to investigate the case for the purpose of determining whether such absence is or is not lawful. If the absence is inexcusable he must take action at once to compel the attendance of the child.

**Authorizing the county board of supervisors to provide for a county agricultural representative to be elected by the board of regents of the state university.** Section 553q—1. For the purpose of aiding in the agricultural development of the several counties in the state, any county, excepting those in which county schools of agriculture are maintained, is hereby authorized, through its county board, to establish and maintain an agricultural representative in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Section 553q—2. It shall be the duty of such agricultural representative to advise and consult with individuals in reference to farming methods; to aid in the development and improvement of agriculture and country life conditions; to offer courses of instruction to young people and adults; to aid in the formation of cooperative enterprises; to promote better business methods among farmers; to give such assistance as possible in the development of agricultural teaching in the schools of the county, and any other



work designed to promote the agriculture or rural development of the county. It shall be his duty to keep in touch with all agencies in the state and elsewhere that will enable him to utilize the most improved knowledge in the furtherance of his work.

Section 553q—3. For the partial maintenance of agricultural development of such county under the supervision of such agricultural representative, authority is hereby given the county board to raise, by tax levy or otherwise, for periods of not less than two years each, such moneys as may be deemed sufficient to cover the share of the county in such way; provided, however, that in no case shall the amount appropriated by the county for this work be less than one thousand dollars annually; and provided, further, that such moneys shall be disbursed by the county treasurer only upon orders of the county clerk which shall have been approved by the county agricultural representative.

Section 553q—4. To supplement the funds provided by the county for the agricultural development, state aid, in the sum of one thousand dollars annually, shall be given to each county in which the county board has made the required appropriation, and in which a county agricultural representative has been established. Such state aid shall be expended under the direction of the board of regents of the university of Wisconsin.

Section 553q—5. For the calendar year 1914, this work shall be organized in not to exceed ten counties of the state and for the calendar year 1915 in not to exceed sixteen counties of the state.

Section 553q—6. Immediately after the county board has voted to establish the position of county agricultural representative and has provided the necessary money for the share of the county therefor, the county clerk shall send the application of such county to the dean of the college of agriculture for the appointment and establishment of such county agricultural representative. All applications from the several counties shall be so made prior to December 10 of each year, or as soon thereafter as possible. In case the applications do not exceed the maximum limit of counties that can be provided for in this act, the board of regents shall select as soon as possible a properly qualified person to serve in each county in the capacity of county agricultural representative. If, however, more applications are received than can be acted on in accordance with the provisions of this act, the dean of the college of agriculture shall recommend to the board of regents a list of counties not in excess of the maximum number authorized by this act, taking into consideration in making such selection the best interests of the agricultural welfare of the state.

Section 553q—7. Authority is hereby given the county training school board of any county in which an agricultural representative is established to enter into co-operation with the regents of the university with reference to the use of the county agricultural representative in connection with the agricultural instruction given in said county training school subject to such rules and conditions as may be mutually agreed upon between said county training school board and the regents of the university.

Section 553q—8. In counties where the work of the county agricultural representative is not connected with the county training school, the county superintendent of schools in such county shall co-operate with the county agricultural representative in such way as best designed to further the interest of this work in that county.

(Section 172—53) 22. There is annually appropriated on January 1st, beginning January, 1914, to the regents of the university, ten thousand dollars payable from any moneys in the general fund not otherwise appropriated, for carrying out the provisions of sections 553q—1 to 553q—8, inclusive.

(Section 172—53) 23. There is annually appropriated on January 1, beginning January, 1915, to the regents of the university, sixteen thousand dollars, payable from any moneys in the general fund not otherwise appropriated, for carrying out the provisions of sections 553q—1 to 553q—8, inclusive.

(Section 172—53) 24. There is annually appropriated on January 1, beginning January, 1916, to the regents of the university, payable from any moneys in the general fund not otherwise appropriated, a sum sufficient to carry out the provisions of sections 553q—1 to 553q—8, inclusive. (1913 c. 611)

This chapter is of especial interest to county boards of supervisors in certain counties. The burden of supporting this county agricultural representative is to be partly borne by the county and partly by the state university. The representative is to be selected by the board of regents of the university and is to be recommended to said board of regents by the dean of the College of Agriculture.

**Admission of non-residents to high schools; tuition, etc.** Section 496k. Whenever persons, not residing in any free high school district and having completed the course of study in the school district in which \* \* \* they reside, \* \* \* or one equivalent thereto, as herein provided, enter any free high school in Wisconsin, or any free high school in another state, which is nearer to the home of such persons than any free high school in this state, offering a course of study equivalent to the course of study in free high schools in Wisconsin, the free high school board of

that district shall be entitled and is hereby authorized to charge a tuition fee for such pupils not to exceed one dollar per week. On or before the first day of July in each year, the secretary of the free high school board shall make a sworn statement to the clerk of the city, town or village from which any person may have been admitted to said free high school. Said statement shall set forth the residence, name, age and date of entrance to such school, and the number of months attendance during the preceding school year of each person so admitted from such city, town or village; this statement shall show the amount of tuition which, under the provisions of this act, the district is entitled to receive for each person reported as having been a member of the school from such city, town or village, and the aggregate sum for tuition for all persons so admitted from each city, town or village, which statement shall be filed as a claim against the town, city or village where such person resides, and allowed as other claims are allowed. (1913 c. 631)

The above broadens the statute relating to admission of non-resident pupils to free high schools. It must be noticed, however, that it does not permit a pupil to go from Wisconsin into another state for the purpose of attending a high school, no matter what the advantages for so doing may be to the pupil, if it occurs that there is a free high school located in Wisconsin that is nearer to his home by regular traveled route than the one located in the other state.

#### **Agriculture and domestic science in high schools; short course.**

Section 496c—4. 1. Any number not exceeding twenty high schools offering agriculture or domestic science courses, under the provisions of section 496d of the statutes, may each, under such conditions and regulations as the state superintendent of schools may prescribe, establish and maintain a sixteen weeks' course in agriculture, including rural economics, or domestic science, including home economics, or both, in connection with such high school commencing about November 1st, of each year for pupils over fourteen years of age; provided, that this special course shall not be approved for any school unless the teaching force shall be adequate to properly administer all courses adopted and in force in such school. The additional teaching force needed and all other expense of maintaining such courses shall be provided for in the same manner as other expenses of maintaining such high school. The salary of said additional teacher or teachers shall not be counted in apportioning the general special aid or any special aid for agriculture or domestic science for a school administering such sixteen weeks' course in agriculture or domestic science. The tuition for all pupils attending such sixteen weeks' course shall be paid by



the town at the same rate and in the same manner as is provided by section 496k of the statutes, except that no diploma or certificate of the county superintendent of completion of the course of study in the district shall be required.

2. Any such high school so establishing and maintaining such course upon complying with all the provisions of section 496c of the statutes may, upon application, be placed upon an approved list of schools maintaining such short course in agriculture or domestic science. The clerk of such school board shall make report to the state superintendent at the same time and in the same manner and form as required by section 496c of the statutes. Upon receipt of such report, if it appears that such course has been maintained in a manner satisfactory to the state superintendent, at least eighty minutes daily for said sixteen weeks, under the direct instruction of a teacher holding a special license from the state superintendent to teach such special subject, the state superintendent shall make a certificate to that effect and file it with the secretary of state. Upon receiving such certificate the secretary of state shall draw his warrant for the sum of two hundred dollars for each of the special courses maintained, the sum payable in accordance herewith to be payable to the treasurer of the district maintaining the school; provided, that the total amount expended by the state for that purpose shall not exceed eight thousand dollars in any one year.

Section 2. There is hereby appropriated out of the general funds of the state the sum of eight thousand dollars annually for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of section 496c—4. (1913 c. 635)

This is a new and valuable measure and will appeal especially to high schools in villages and the smaller cities.

**The state pays the teacher a certain sum in certain cases.** Section 560g—1. 1. Every school district not composed wholly or in part of an incorporated village or city, nor containing a state graded school, which shall maintain a school or schools for nine months or more, and have provided the equipment required by section 560g of the statutes, and which shall have an average daily attendance for said nine months, of not less than twenty nor more than forty pupils, shall be deemed to have maintained a school of the first grade, and every school district which shall have maintained the first class school provided by section 560g of the statutes, for nine months, and shall have an average minimum daily attendance of not less than fifteen nor more than twenty, and a maximum daily attendance of not less than forty nor more than fifty pupils, shall be deemed to have maintained a school of the second grade. Any

school district which desires rural school state aid as provided by this section shall make application in writing, as provided by section 560j of the statutes, to the county or district superintendent, specifying in addition the average daily attendance and furnishing the name of the teacher and a copy of the certificate or authority to teach, and the place, date and amount of her previous teaching experience.

2. If the county or district superintendent and the state rural school inspector, as the result of actual inspection of the school, and the work of the teacher during the year for which aid is demanded shall approve of the application they shall endorse the same and remit it to the state superintendent of public instruction, who shall act upon the applications in the order of their receipt. Thereupon the state superintendent shall fix the amount to be paid each such rural school complying with the provisions of this section, whose application shall have been approved by the state superintendent, and certify the same to the secretary of state. The secretary of state shall then draw his warrant upon the state treasurer for the several claims of said rural schools, made payable to the treasurer of the district or corporation maintaining such approved school, and such sums shall be apportioned by said district treasurer direct to each teacher qualified as herein provided and employed in such rural school, as additional compensation as follows:

a. To each first grade school as designated herein and which has been taught by a graduate of the teachers' course at the university of Wisconsin, a Wisconsin state normal school, or other equivalent school, as determined by the state board of examiners, or the holder of a life certificate, and who has had at least one year of successful teaching experience, and has taught an efficient school during the year for which aid is demanded, ten dollars per month for each such teacher.

b. To each second grade school as designated herein and which has been taught by a teacher holding a first grade certificate and who has had at least one year's successful teaching experience, and has taught an efficient school during the year for which aid is demanded, five dollars per month for each such teacher.

3. The state superintendent is hereby empowered to refuse the additional state aid provided for herein, to any school district which in his judgment has failed to comply with the provisions of this section.

Section 172—55. 1. The whole amount annually paid under the provisions of section 560g—1 shall not exceed twenty thousand dollars, and if more be demanded by said rural schools, it shall be

paid proportionately. Any unexpended balance shall revert to the general fund. (1913 c. 636)

This is a new statute and brings the state into close relation with school teachers having charge of certain one-room schools equipped, attended and conducted in a certain manner. To the casual reader it will doubtless be somewhat difficult of interpretation, owing to the use of the word "minimum." The conditions are as follows.

a. A one-room school with the building in good repair, properly seated, heated, lighted, ventilated and kept in good condition at all times and maintained for not less than nine months during the year.

b. The teacher must hold a first grade county superintendent certificate or be a graduate of the Teachers' Training Course offered in the State University, a graduate of a state normal school or of some course of study equivalent to that required for graduation from a state normal school, or the holder of a life state certificate and who has had at least one year of successful experience in teaching.

c. The school must be efficient during the year for which state aid is demanded.

d. Satisfactory evidence to the effect that the teaching has been efficient and the law fully complied with must be filed with the state superintendent.

e. A school of the second grade requires that the teacher shall hold at least a first grade county certificate and shall have an average daily attendance of not less than 15 or more than 20, or not less than 40 or more than 50. The school of the first grade requires that the teacher shall hold some form of state license or state certificate, shall be maintained and efficiently taught for not less than nine months and shall have an average daily attendance of not less than 20 nor more than 40.

f. When the required conditions are met, the state will, upon receipt of a satisfactory report required at the end of the year, pay to the teacher of a school of the first grade the sum of \$10 per month, or at least \$90 in addition to the salary paid by the district under her contract.

g. When the required conditions are met, the state will, upon receipt of a satisfactory report required at the end of the year, pay to the teacher of a school of the second grade the sum of \$5 per month, or at least \$45 in addition to the salary paid by the district under her contract.

The purpose of this law is to encourage school district boards to secure first-class teachers and to encourage teachers to secure higher qualifications in order that they may avail themselves of its provisions. It is not intended to relieve the district in any way from the burden of taxation necessary to maintain a high class school. It aims to secure regular attendance on the part of pupils and interest on the part of the parents and school officers, and efficient work from the teacher. It applies to one room schools only.

**Certain applications for loans validated.** (Section 430) (5a). Applications for loans to school districts duly authorized prior to the passage of subdivision 5, section 430 of the statutes (Chapter 302, Laws 1913) are hereby validated and relieved of the restrictive



provision relating to population and to powers of supervisors in force at that time. (1913 c. 641)

Chapter 302, laws of 1913, removed certain restrictions heretofore existing in subdivision 5 of section 430 of the statutes. This latter subdivision restricted the amount of indebtedness that could be voted upon a district by fixing a certain required number of people residing in the district. Owing to the present cost of building, districts found themselves handicapped in securing suitable buildings for school purposes. The old statute also required the cooperation of the town board of supervisors in certain cases. This provision, as well as the provision relating to school population, is removed.

**State soils laboratory.** Section 392em—8a. 1. The regents of the state university shall establish a state soils laboratory in connection with the college of agriculture.

2. So far as possible the state soils laboratory shall make use of the rooms, apparatus and supplies of the department of soils of the college of agriculture and of the services of the instructional laboratory and the field staff of the department. When necessary to the proper carrying out of the provision of this section, to secure the use of accommodations, apparatus and supplies other than those available in the department of soils or to secure the services of university or other state employees not employed in the department of soils, the regents shall cause to be made such arrangements as may be necessary to provide the accommodations, apparatus, supplies or services required.

3. It shall be the purpose and the duty of the state soils laboratory to make field examinations and laboratory analyses of the soil of any land in this state and to certify to the results of such examinations and analyses upon the request of the owner or the occupant of the land and the payment by him of the fee or fees hereinafter prescribed.

4. For services rendered under this section the state soils laboratory shall charge the person requesting such services a fee which shall be calculated as follows:

(1) For the field examination and the chemical analysis of the soil of any tract of land not exceeding one hundred sixty acres in area, when requested by one person, five dollars.

(2) When the tract of land exceeds one hundred and sixty acres, for each additional one hundred and sixty acres or part thereof, or for each additional field examination and chemical analysis of the soil, when requested by one person, three dollars.

(3) Whenever five or more residents in any organized town shall request such field examination or chemical analysis, or both, of land owned by such persons in such town, the charge to each per-

son, for the service stated in subdivision (1) of this subsection, shall be three dollars and for the service stated in subdivision (2) of this subsection shall be two dollars; and the soils laboratory shall upon the request of such persons for whom such examinations and analyses are made, and without additional charge, send a representative to such community, who shall give a full and complete explanation of such examination and analysis, the purposes for which such soils may be used and the manner in which such lands may be improved.

5. The state soils laboratory shall make an annual report of its work to the dean of the college of agriculture, and the dean of the college of agriculture shall include these reports verbatim or in summarized form in his biennial report to the regents of the university in such manner as to show:

- (1) The number of requests made for the services of the laboratory;
- (2) The number of requests complied with;
- (3) The fees received by the laboratory;
- (4) The expense of conducting the laboratory; and
- (5) Such other facts as may be necessary in judging of the value of the work done by the laboratory.

(Section 172—53) 25. There is annually appropriated on July 1, two thousand dollars, payable from any moneys in the general fund not otherwise appropriated, to the agricultural college income fund for the state soils laboratory to carry into effect the provisions of section 392em—8a.

26. All moneys received by the state soils laboratory in carrying out the provisions of section 392em—8a, shall be paid within one week of receipt into the agricultural college income fund of the state treasury and all moneys so deposited are appropriated for said laboratory to carry into effect the provisions of section 392em—8a. (1913 c. 646)

The above statute will be of interest to persons interested in agriculture or the purchase of land who desire to have a preliminary examination made for the purpose of ascertaining the character of the soil.

**Truant officers; duties; penalties.** Section 439cd. 1. Truant officers in cities of the first, second and third classes shall receive such compensation as shall be fixed by the boards of education of such cities or boards having similar powers.

2. The chief of police and the police officers of cities of the fourth class may perform the duties of truant officers in addition to the other duties devolving upon them, and shall receive no extra or additional compensation therefor.

3. When the sheriff, undersheriff and his deputies are acting as truant officers as provided herein, they shall be paid the same fees as provided for such officers in criminal actions brought under the laws of this state, and in counties where the sheriff and deputies are paid an annual salary they shall receive their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties as truant officers, but no extra compensation shall be allowed.

Section 439ce. Each county and city superintendent of schools shall report to the \* \* \* industrial commission and to the proper truant officer within ten days after the close of each month commencing with the month of \* \* \* October and concluding with the month of \* \* \* May in each year, the name of each child residing in the county, district, or city under his supervision who during said month has not complied with the provisions of section \* \* \* 439a \* \* \* of the statutes, and the name and postoffice address of the parent or guardian of such child. If any county or city superintendent has no names of delinquent children to report for any month as provided in this section, it shall be the duty of such superintendent promptly to notify the industrial commission of that fact. It shall be the duty of each county and city superintendent of schools to require suitable monthly reports from the teachers under his jurisdiction in order to assist each superintendent in preparing the aforesaid reports. Immediately upon serving the notice as provided in sections 439b and 439cc of the statutes upon the parent or guardian of any child, it shall be the duty of the truant officer to notify the teacher of such child of such service. The return of the child to school shall be promptly reported by the teacher to the truant officer and superintendent. It shall be the duty of each truant officer to make a report each month to the industrial commission, showing the action taken by him in the cases of delinquency reported to him by the superintendent. Blanks for reports by superintendents to the industrial commission and to the truant officer shall be furnished by the industrial commission.

Section 439cf. Any superintendent of schools or any truant officer who violates or fails to comply with any of the provisions of sections 439b, 439cb, 439cc, and 439ce of the statutes shall be subject to a forfeiture of not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars for each such offense, which on complaint of the industrial commission may be recovered against such superintendent or truant officer in an action in debt brought by the attorney general before any court of competent jurisdiction. (1913 c. 650)

This law is of direct interest to all truant and school officers. Although a statute to be enforced under the direction of the industrial commission, it is given a place here for the sake of greater publicity.



**Special aid for manual training, domestic economy, or agriculture.** (Section 496c) 3. Upon receiving such certificate the secretary of state shall draw his warrant for one-half the amount actually expended for instruction in each department established under sections 496b and 496c during the year for which the state aid is received, not, however, to exceed three hundred and fifty dollars for each department established under sections 496b and 496c and 496c—3 which shall have been maintained in connection with the high school and the \* \* \* two upper grades next below the high school, but not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars for each department established under sections 496b and 496c which shall have been connected with only the high school. Provided, however, that no one school district shall receive aid in any one year for more than three such departments. The sum payable in accordance herewith to be payable to the treasurer of the district or corporation maintaining the school for the year ending June 30, 1913, and thereafter; provided, that the total amount expended for such purpose shall not exceed \* \* \* one hundred thousand dollars in any year which is hereby appropriated from any moneys in the general fund not otherwise appropriated. (1913 c. 656)

**State geological and natural history survey.** Section 3921—1.

1. The geological and natural history survey is directed to examine the the lands of the northern part of the state and classify them in accordance with their mineral content and geological and other evidences of the presence of mineral. The classification shall be made in a manner to be agreed upon by the state tax commission and said survey, and as rapidly as the classification of each separate township is completed, the detailed report of such township shall be furnished to the tax commission.

2. The said geological and natural history survey is authorized to enter upon any and all lands for the purpose of making a geological examination thereof by persons competent to make such examination, and to require the owner or lessor of such lands to open to their inspection for the purposes of this act all records relating to the presence of minerals and furnish for inspection copies of such maps and plats as may be in his possession.

3. Said geological and natural history survey is directed to examine the mines and explored mineral lands of the state by persons competent to make such examinations and make an accurate determination of the amount of ore therein, the expense of mining, the probable life of the mine, and such other factors as may be necessary, in the judgment of the state tax commission and the geological and natural history survey, for a proper valuation

therein. For the purpose of this investigation all books, inventories, waybills, maps, plats, correspondence, and memoranda relating to or used in the transaction of the business of any person, co-partnership or corporation owning or operating any such mine or explored mineral land, shall on demand by the geological and natural history survey, or its authorized representative, be open to its or his inspection or examination. Any such person, co-partnership or corporation owning or operating any mine or explored mineral lands shall furnish for inspection to the geological and natural history survey, upon request, copies of all maps and plats that relate to the workings of his or its mine or mines and to his or its explored mineral lands.

4. Said geological and natural history survey is further directed to investigate the water powers of the state by carefully gauging the flow of the streams, by making surveys of the profiles of the streams, by a study of the effect of the drainage of lands upon the flow of streams, and by such other investigations as may prove necessary and expedient.

5. Any officer, agent, clerk or employe of said survey or said tax commission who shall divulge or make known to any person except the officers of said survey or said tax commission, in any manner, directly or indirectly, any information whatsoever given to him in the discharge of his duties under subsections 2 and 3 of this section, which information shall have been given him with the request that it be not divulged, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one month nor more than six months, or by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than two years in the discretion of the court; provided, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the use for assessment purposes of any information obtained under the provisions of this act.

Section 172—24. 3. There is appropriated on July 1, 1913, and on July 1, 1914, the sum of twenty-eight thousand dollars payable from any moneys in the general fund not otherwise appropriated for the geological and natural history survey, to carry into effect the provisions of sections 3921—1, 392k—1 and subsection 2 of section 3921. Of the above appropriation two thousand dollars shall be set aside each year for soil survey as provided for in section 392k—1. (1913 c. 672)

**Industrial school appropriation.** (Section 553p—6) 1. Not more than ten thousand dollars shall be appropriated from the state funds for the purposes of sections 553p—1 to 553p—9, in-

clusive, and section 553p—15 \* \* \* in any one city, town, or village, and state aid shall not be given to more than \* \* \* forty-five schools established under said sections.

Section 3. There is added for the year ending June 30, 1913, to the sum which was appropriated by chapter 616, laws of 1911, for the payment of state aid to continuation schools, out of any money in the general fund not otherwise appropriated, the sum of thirty-seven thousand dollars, making the total amount available for payment of state aid to continuation schools organized and maintained according to the provisions of chapter 616, laws of 1911, for the year ending June 30, 1913, the sum of sixty-two thousand dollars.

(Section 172—49) 1. There is annually appropriated on July first, to the state board of industrial education out of any money in the general fund not otherwise appropriated, a sum not to exceed one hundred fifty thousand dollars, to carry into effect the provisions of sections 553p—1 and 553p—3 to 553p—9, inclusive, and section 553p—15. No part of this appropriation shall be available as state aid to continuation schools for the school year ending June 30, 1913. (1913 c. 677)

Section 553p—1 to 553p—9 will be found under the heads of Industrial, Commercial, Continuation and Evening Schools: Board of Industrial Education, etc. Pages 243 to 250 of the school code, Edition 1911. The law relating to state industrial education was passed by the legislature of that year.

**County schools of agriculture; \$15,000 for school building.** Section 553—2. 1. The county board of any county may acquire by purchase, gift or bequest, land for a county school of agriculture.

2. Immediately after the county board votes to acquire or accept land for the purpose of a county school of agriculture, the county clerk shall notify the dean of the college of agriculture.

3. Within thirty days after the receipt of the notification, the dean of the college of agriculture, the secretary of state and the state superintendent of education, acting as a committee, shall inspect the proposed site in person or by deputy to determine the size and appropriateness. If the site is approved by them state aid shall be granted for the maintenance of the school under the following conditions:

(a) The county board of education shall control the county agricultural schools established under this act. State aid shall be granted only on compliance with the rules as to reports and character of work applying to agricultural schools.

(b) Any school established under this act whose course of study and the qualifications of whose teachers are approved by the state



superintendent and the dean of the college of agriculture, may, upon application, be placed upon an approved list of county schools of agriculture and domestic economy to be known as the "special state aid list for county schools of agriculture." Not more than three schools shall be added to such list in any one year.

(c) Not more than one school shall be established in any senatorial district, unless on the first day of September of any year, there are no approved applications for such schools from counties in senatorial districts in which there are no county schools of agriculture.

4. State aid to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars shall be paid to a county establishing a school under this act, but counties may appropriate additional money for the organization, equipment and maintenance of the school, and state aid shall be paid only when it is proved to the satisfaction of the state superintendent that the money has been expended properly in the building of the school. The application for and payment of state aid under this section shall be made in the manner provided in section 5531 of the statutes, but no application shall be received before January 1, 1914.

5. Every county agricultural school shall receive from moneys appropriated for this purpose state aid annually as follows: If average daily attendance is (a) one hundred or less, six thousand dollars; (b) between one hundred and one hundred and fifty, seven thousand; (c) if over one hundred and fifty, eight thousand dollars.

6. State aid granted under this act does not prejudice the right of the school to any other state aid to which it is entitled.

(Section 172—63) 4. There is annually appropriated not to exceed forty-five thousand dollars, payable from any moneys in the general fund received from state railroad taxes, not otherwise appropriated, as state aid for county agricultural school buildings as provided in section 5531—2.

5. There is annually appropriated such sums as may be necessary, payable from any moneys in the general fund not otherwise appropriated, as state aid for maintenance of general instruction in the county agricultural schools as provided in section 5531—2. (1913 c. 711)

This chapter is of special interest to boards of supervisors in counties where county schools of agriculture and domestic science are to be established.

**County board of education.** Section 702—1. There is hereby created a board of education for each county in the state of Wisconsin, to be known as the county board of education, consisting of five members to be chosen as hereinafter provided:

Section 702—2. The county board of education district shall include the entire county, excepting only such portion thereof as is included within any city having a board of education, a superintendent of schools, or other board or officer vested with power to examine and license teachers and supervise and manage the schools therein, and in counties now having more than one superintendent district each such district shall constitute a county board of education district. The electors of such city shall have no vote in electing the county board of education, and the county supervisors from such city shall have no voice in any matter relating to said board or the members thereof, nor shall any tax be levied in such city to pay any part of the expense, compensation or allowances of such board, the members thereof or the county superintendent or assistant county superintendent or the clerk for the superintendent, or examiners for common school diplomas.

Section 702—3. Any person resident within the county board of education district, qualified to vote at elections pertaining to school matters, shall be eligible to membership on said board.

Section 702—4. At the regular spring election to be held on the first Tuesday of April, 1914, there shall be elected in each county board of education district five members of such county board of education. At the first meeting after the said election the members of such board shall cast lots to determine who shall serve for a term of one year, who for a term of two years, who for a term of three years, who for a term of four years, and who for a term of five years, respectively. Except as to those members whose first term shall be fixed by lot, as aforesaid, at one, two, three, four and five years, the terms of office of each member of such board shall be five years and until his successor is elected and qualified, and one member shall be elected each year following the year 1914.

Section 702—5. Every person residing within the county board of education district qualified to vote at elections pertaining to school matters shall be qualified electors at elections for members of the county board of education.

Section 702—6. The candidates to be voted for as members of the county board of education shall be nominated as provided in section 30 of the statutes, and such election shall be noticed and held and returns thereof made in the manner now provided by law for the election of county judicial officers.

Section 702—7. Vacancies occurring in the county board of education shall be filled by the board. The members so elected to fill such vacancies shall serve until the next regular election, at

which time the vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term in the same manner as is provided herein for the election of the members of such board for the full term.

Section 702—8. On the first Tuesday in May, after the election in April, 1914, and annually thereafter, such board shall meet at the county seat and organize by electing one of the members as president. Such president shall serve for one year and until his successor shall be chosen and shall have qualified. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum. The clerk for the county superintendent whose appointment is hereinafter provided shall be ex officio secretary of the board, but in case no such clerk is serving them the county board of education shall elect one of its members secretary.

Section 702—9. The regular meetings of the county board of education shall be held on the first Tuesday in May and on the last Friday in October of each year. Special meetings shall be called by the secretary upon the order of the president or upon the order of any two other members of the board by giving at least six days' written notice by mail of the time and place of such meeting to each member of the board and to the county superintendent of schools. All meetings shall be held at the county seat, except that by the unanimous consent of all the members of the board meetings may be held elsewhere in the county. All members of the county board of education shall be allowed and paid the per diem and mileage as provided in section 695 of the statutes for members of the county board of supervisors; but no member of said board shall receive compensation for his extra services as member of such board for more than fifteen days in any one year, provided the limitation of the number of days for which the member of the county board of education may receive compensation shall not include the numbers of days necessarily spent in performing the duties as outlined in subdivision (3) of section 702—10.

Section 702—10. The powers and duties of the said board of education shall be as follows:

(1) The county board of education may appoint at least one assistant superintendent from a list of three persons submitted by the county superintendent in all cases where there are more than one hundred schools in the county board of education district. The qualifications of such assistant superintendents shall be the same as is now required by law of county superintendents; the term of office shall be two years, and the compensation of said assistant superintendents shall be fixed by the county board of edu-



cation. Any person appointed as assistant county superintendent of schools shall have power to perform, under the direction and supervision of the county superintendent of schools, all the duties now imposed by law on the county superintendent except licensing teachers and annulling certificates. Said assistant superintendent shall be subject to removal by the board.

(2) The county board of education, upon the nomination of the county superintendent, may appoint a clerk, subject to removal by the board, for the county superintendent of schools, fix his salary, and define his powers and duties.

(3) The county board of education shall have full power and authority to form, organize, alter or consolidate school districts, and shall be vested exclusively with all the power and authority now exercised by town boards, village boards of trustees and city councils, in the formation and organization of districts, and in the consolidation and alteration of them, with the right of appeal by any person aggrieved thereby to the state superintendent from its decision as now provided by law. In case it becomes necessary to organize, alter, or consolidate school districts affecting cities under city superintendents, or adjoining county or counties over which the county superintendent shall have no jurisdiction, then and in that case the city council, or county board of education of such adjoining county or counties, shall have a voice and vote in such organization, alteration or consolidation, as is now provided by law for the formation of joint school districts. The said county board of education in exercising its authority as granted in this section shall follow the procedure as now provided in the law for the organization, alteration or consolidation of school districts. The county board of education shall have discretionary power to authorize parents or guardians living nearer to a school in an adjoining district, to send their children to the nearer school. In such cases it shall be the duty of the school board of the district in which the parents or guardians of the children live to pay the district where the children attend tuition at the rate not to exceed the maximum fixed by law.

(4) The county board of education may appoint, upon the nomination of the county superintendent, a board of examiners, not to exceed five persons, for the common school diplomas, prescribe its duties, fix the compensation of its members as hereinafter provided, and may limit the number of days in any year for which any member of said board of examiners may receive compensation.

(5) Each member of the county board of education shall devote not less than two days in each year to visiting and inspecting rural

schools, but no member shall receive a per diem for more than five days of such visitation and inspection. Each member shall attend at least one of the annual meetings of the school board conventions of the county.

(6) The county board of education shall, on or before August 15th, make and transmit to the state superintendent of public instruction an annual report dated June 30 of each year showing such facts regarding the business and educational administration of the schools within the county board of education district as he shall require.

(7) The county superintendent and his assistants shall make such reports to the county board of education as it may deem necessary.

(8) It shall be the duty of the county superintendent to attend the meetings, unless excused by the board, and to act as an advisory member of such board. Said superintendent when in attendance at such meetings shall have all the privileges of members of the board excepting the right to vote.

(9) The county board of education shall fix the salary of the county superintendent of schools, but in no case shall it be less than one thousand dollars, excluding traveling expenses and expenses for printing, postage, and stationery.

(10) The county board of education is hereby authorized to exercise all the powers and privileges conferred by law upon the county training school board by sections 411—1 to 411—11, inclusive, of the statutes, and upon the county school board by sections 553c to 553m, inclusive, of the statutes, if the county board of supervisors shall so determine.

(11) At the regular meetings in May and October the county board of education shall audit and allow the county superintendent and his assistant or assistants traveling expenses, and expenses of postage, printing and office supplies, as shall be incurred in the discharge of their duties, but the county board of education shall have power to limit annually or semi-annually the amount that shall be expended for such purposes; and at such meetings shall audit and allow to the members of the board of examiners for common school diplomas, if such have been appointed, a per diem of three dollars and mileage at the rate of six cents per mile for travel necessarily performed in the discharge of their duty; and also at said meetings shall audit and allow the per diem and mileage allowed to the members of the board by section 702—9.

(12) The county board of education shall provide for the payment of the salaries of the county superintendent, and his assistant or assistants in twelve equal instalments.

(13) The county board of education shall, at its meeting to be held on the last Friday in October of each year, determine the amount of money which will be necessary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of sections 702—1 to 702—12, inclusive, for the ensuing year. On or before the first Monday in November, in each year, the county board of education shall report the total amount required to the county clerk who shall report the same to the county board of supervisors at its annual meeting in November, and such amount shall be levied in the county tax and collected as other taxes, and shall be set aside by the county treasurer as a separate fund to be paid out by him upon the orders of the county clerk issued in accordance with schedules submitted to him by the county board of education, which schedules shall give the names of persons, the amounts due each and the purposes for which issued.

(14) It shall be the duty of the county board of education, on or before the last Friday in October of each year, to file with the county board of supervisors an itemized statement of the receipts and disbursements of all funds coming under its jurisdiction for the preceding school year ending the thirtieth day of June. The report when filed shall be published in the proceedings of the county board of supervisors and shall be filed with the county clerk.

Section 702—11. State aid in the sum of five hundred dollars shall be granted each county board of education district each year, but such aid shall be granted only after the state superintendent shall have certified to the secretary of state that the annual report of the county board of education has been received and accepted by the state superintendent of public instruction; and that the county superintendent of schools shall have furnished the state superintendent his annual report at the time required by law, and not later than the thirtieth day of June each year, such other facts concerning the schools in his county as may have been required by the state superintendent, and shall have forwarded such communications, bulletins and publications to the school district officers or the teachers of the schools in the county as may have been requested by the state superintendent or as may be required by law. Upon the receipt of such certificate from the state superintendent, the secretary of state shall draw his warrant for five hundred dollars on the state treasurer in favor of the county treasurer of the county containing the county board of education district and said sum shall be forwarded to be placed in the separate fund created by subdivision (13) of section 702—10, but the state superintendent or the governor may at any time cause to be made



an audit of all the school accounts kept by the county board of education of any county board of education district in the state.

Sectin 702—12. The law now in force and effect relating to the election, qualifications, powers and duties of the county superintendent of schools shall be in full force and effect and in no way repealed or modified by sections 702—1 to 702—12, inclusive, save as herein specifically set forth in said sections.

Section 702—13. There is annually appropriated out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, a sum sufficient to carry out the provisions of section 702—11 of the statutes.

(1913 c. 751)

The above provides a method of administration of school affairs in each county that is entirely new in this state. The electors must next April select from among the residents of the county five persons, to be elected by the electors, men and women, of the county at the time and places of holding the regular town meetings on the first Tuesday in April. The statute is plain in declaring certain duties that may be performed by this board. It is also clear that the duties of the board as a board may be larger and more comprehensive in those counties where there is a county training school for teachers and a county school of agriculture than in other counties where these institutions do not exist. It will be noted that whether or not their duties are enlarged in such counties depends upon the action of the county board of supervisors.

**Washington's and Lincoln's birthday observance.** Section 2577. The first day of January, the twenty-second day of February, the fourth day of July, the twenty-fifth day of December, the thirtieth day of May, the day appointed by the governor as labor day, or by him or the president of the United States as a day of public thanksgiving in each year, and the day of holding the general election are legal holidays; and whenever \* \* \* any of said days shall fall on Sunday the succeeding Monday \* \* \* shall be the legal holiday; provided, however, that appropriate special exercises may be held in all schools for one-half day on February 12 and on February 22. (1913 c. 761)

This chapter does not make February 12th—Lincoln's birthday—a legal holiday.

**Compensation to district clerk.** (Section 462) Seventh. Such other facts and statistics in relation to the schools, public or private, in such district as the state superintendent may from time to time require. The clerk of each joint district shall report to the county or city superintendent, as the case may be, the number of children residing in each part of the several towns, villages or cities, embraced in such joint districts. He shall also report the amount of

the indebtedness of the district. Upon filing with the county superintendent within the time set by law, a complete and satisfactory annual report setting forth all the facts required by law to be reported to the county or city superintendent, and such other information as may be called for by either the county or \* \* \* city superintendent, the school district clerk in a school district maintaining one or more schools in one or more separate school buildings and not containing an incorporated village or city, and having a school census of \* \* \* one hundred persons or less shall be paid from any moneys in the general fund of the school district treasury of which he is clerk, the sum of ten dollars for each one room school maintained by the district; provided, such schools are more than a mile and a half apart, the distance to be measured by the nearest traveled highway. In a school district maintaining one or more separate schools in separate buildings and not containing an incorporated village or city and having a school census of more than one hundred persons and less than two hundred persons, twenty dollars for the first school and an additional ten dollars for each separate school maintained in a separate building by the district, provided, that such schools are more than a mile and a half apart, the distance to be measured by the nearest traveled highway. In a school district maintaining one or more separate schools in separate buildings, and not containing an incorporated village or city and having a school census of more than two hundred persons and less than three hundred persons, thirty dollars for the first school and an additional ten dollars for each separate school maintained in a separate building by the district; provided, that such schools are more than a mile and a half apart, the distance to be measured by the nearest traveled highway: \* \* \* and in school districts having a school census of more than three hundred persons of school age, or containing an incorporated village or city, such sum as the body electing the school board of such school district may direct; provided, such school clerk shall file with the district treasurer a certificate signed by the county or city superintendent of schools setting forth that the school census for the year was properly taken, and that all reports required by law to be made by school district clerks have been filed and approved. (1913 c. 765)

The provisions of this chapter render void all previous provisions of the statutes fixing the compensation of school district clerks. The electors or board of education in districts where there is an incorporated village or a school census of more than 300 persons, are privileged to fix the amount of compensation which shall be paid to the district clerk for his services. In all other districts, however, the compensation is fixed by the above statute. In cases where the school population is more than 300 or an incorporated village or a city comprise part or all of the

district, the district clerk should, when sending his report to the county superintendent, attach thereto a sworn statement of the amount of compensation voted to him by the electors or by the board of education. This is necessary in order that the superintendent may know what sum to place in the certificate which he returns with his approval of the annual report.

**Teachers' county institutes.** Section 461m. \* \* \* The teachers' county institute appropriation \* \* \* shall be used under the direction of the county or district superintendent in defraying the necessary expenses of conducting annually one or more teachers' institutes for the instruction of the teachers of his county or district in school management, in methods of teaching, and in branches taught in the common schools, and in compensation for lectures at such institutes when said lectures are given by other than the conductors or the county or district superintendent.

Section 461n. No money shall be paid by the county or district superintendent of schools for the services of any instructor or lecturer or to any person from \* \* \* the appropriation for county institutes, \* \* \* unless said person is the holder of a certificate signed by the state superintendent certifying that the committee on institutes of the board of regents of normal schools approve of such person as a competent institute conductor.

Section 461o. The appropriation referred to in \* \* \* section 461m shall be distributed among the counties of the state in just proportion to the number of teachers actually required and employed in the territory under the supervision of the county or district superintendent in giving instruction in the schools of said county or superintendent district for a term of not less than seven months during each year, unless failure to maintain such school or schools for such term shall have been caused by the destruction of the schoolhouse or by the order of the school district board, or the local or state board of health, on account of the prevalence of a contagious disease.

Section 461p. The county or district superintendent of schools shall between the first and tenth days of July in each year make a statement upon oath to the state superintendent, giving the exact number of teachers in all the public schools of his district when they are all in session. When the sworn statements from all the county or superintendent districts have been received it shall be the duty of the state superintendent to apportion the appropriation \* \* \* mentioned in section 461m \* \* \* among the different counties of the state in proportion to the number of legally qualified teachers actually engaged in teaching under the provisions and restrictions of this chapter, and certify said sum to the sec-



retary of state, who shall thereupon draw his orders upon the state treasury in favor of the different county or district superintendents for the sum so certified.

Section 461q. The county or district superintendent shall keep an itemized account of all the expenditures made from the appropriation \* \* \* in his superintendent district, said account to accompany the statement provided for in section 461p. (1913 c. 722)

The above is a part of chapter 772 and is placed here in order that its provisions may be convenient for the direction of county superintendents.

**RULES RELATING TO THE SANITARY CARE OF SCHOOLS**

Under the authority granted by section 1408 of the statutes, authorizing the state board of health to adopt and enforce rules for the proper sanitary care of schoolhouses and the premises connected therewith, the state board of health hereby publishes and declares the following rules to be of general application throughout the state. These rules were officially adopted by the state board of health on January 29, 1913.

**Rule 17.** All teachers, school authorities and health officers having jurisdiction shall not permit the attendance in any private, parochial or public school of any pupil afflicted with a severe cough, a severe cold, itch, lice or other vermin, or any contagious skin disease, or who is filthy in body or clothing, or who has any of the following dangerous contagious or infectious diseases, to-wit: Diphtheria, smallpox, scarlet fever, measles, whooping-cough, chicken-pox, mumps, pulmonary tuberculosis, Asiatic cholera (cholerae), yellow fever, typhus fever, bubonic plague, cerebro-spinal meningitis or acute anterior poliomyelitis. The teachers in all schools shall, without delay, send home any pupil who is obviously sick even if the ailment is unknown, and said teacher shall inform the parents or guardians of said pupil and also the local health officer as speedily as possible, and said health officer shall examine into the case and take such action as is reasonable and necessary for the benefit of the pupils and to prevent the spread of infection.

**Rule 18.** Parents, guardians or other persons having control of any child who is sick in any way, or who is afflicted with any disease listed in Rule 17, shall not be permit said child to attend any public, private or parochial school or to be present in any public place.

**Rule 19.** School teachers, pupils or other persons shall not be admitted to any public, private or parochial school who have come from, or who reside in any house or building which harbors, or is infested with any disease listed in Rule 17, or who have recently been afflicted with such diseases, unless they have the written permission of the local health officer having jurisdiction.

**Rule 20.** Schoolhouses shall have in each class-room at least fifteen square feet of floor space and not less than two hundred

cubic feet of air space per pupil, and shall provide for an approved system of indirect heating and ventilation, by means of which each class-room shall be supplied with fresh air at the rate of not less than thirty cubic feet per minute for each pupil, and warmed to maintain an average temperature of 70 degrees Fahr. during the coldest weather.

**Rule 21.** Local health officers having jurisdiction shall dismiss forthwith any school-room in which at least 200 cubic feet of air space is not supplied to each pupil. The school authorities shall, without delay, make provisions for the pupils in accordance with the requirements stated in Rule 20.

**Rule 22.** Proper ventilation must be provided in all school-rooms and when ventilation ducts do not exist, or are inadequate, it shall be the duty of the teacher to flood the school-room with fresh air by opening windows and doors at recess and noon time and also whenever the air becomes close and foul. Pupils should be given gymnastic exercises during the time the windows are open in cold weather.

When windows are the only means of ventilation, they should be so constructed as to admit of ready adjustment both at the top and bottom, and some device shall be provided to protect the pupils from currents of cold air. The top of the windows shall be as near the ceiling as the mechanical construction of the building will allow.

**Rule 23.** It shall be unlawful for any school board, board of school directors, board of education, or other school officials, in Wisconsin, to use a common heating stove for the purpose of heating any school-room, unless each such stove shall be in part enclosed within a shield or jacket made of galvanized iron or other suitable material, and of such height and so placed as to protect all pupils while seated at their desks from direct rays of heat.

**Rule 24.** Light shall be admitted from the left or from the left and rear of class-rooms. The glass area of windows shall equal at least one-fifth of the floor area of the school-room, and no pupil shall be farther removed from the principal source of light than twenty-five feet.

**Rule 25.** All floors must be thoroughly swept, or cleaned by a vacuum cleaner each day, either after the close of school or in the afternoon, or one hour before the opening of school in the morning. Before sweeping is started the floors must be sprinkled with water, moist sawdust, or other substance so as to prevent the raising of dust.



**Rule 26.** All schoolhouses must be supplied with pure drinking water. If the drinking water is obtained from wells, satisfactory troughs and drains must be provided so as to carry away the waste water and prevent the creation of mud-holes near the opening of the well. When water is not supplied at the pump, from water faucets, or from sanitary flowing drinking fountains, covered tanks or covered coolers, with free flowing faucets, must be supplied. All drinking fountains should be constructed of smooth glass or pressed metal.

**Rule 27.** Water closets, dry closets and outhouses shall be kept clean and sanitary at all times. Water closets and dry closets, when provided, shall be efficient in every particular, and when said closets are not provided, then good fly-tight, well ventilated outhouses for both sexes, separated by closely built fences, shall be provided. Good dry walks shall lead to all outhouses, and closely built screens, or shields shall be built in front of them. Outhouses for males shall have urinals arranged with stalls, and with conduits of galvanized iron, or other impervious material, draining into a sewer, vault, or other suitable place.

**Rule 28.** Health officers shall enforce these rules, and promptly enter prosecution for any violation thereof.

**NOTE.** In order to comply with the provisions of Rule 20, regarding heating and ventilation, the state board of health makes the following recommendations with reference to the installation of heating and ventilating systems in new buildings or in buildings where a change must be made in the system:

1. In a gravity system of ventilation in connection with a furnace or steam plant the flues for admitting fresh air to the room must have a horizontal area of not less than one square foot for each nine persons that the room will accommodate.

2. The flues for a fan system of ventilation shall have a horizontal area of not less than one square foot for each fifteen persons that the room will accommodate. The ventilation of school buildings by this system must be so designed that the air pressure in any class-room will be in excess of that of the outside air.

3. The introduction of cold air from the outside of the building at the base of a direct radiator known as the "direct indirect" system of ventilation must not be used.

4. One or two room buildings, heated by hot air, stoves, or furnaces, should have a cold air intake, the cross section of which is

equal to 0.004 of the floor area of the room or rooms heated. The vent flues should have a net area equal to that of the cold air intake.

The above rules formulated by the State Board of Health rank equally with statutes passed by the state legislature. They are printed in this connection for the purpose of giving general information to school officers and possibly to teachers and others, enabling them to understand what are the powers and duties of local health officers, members of school boards, teachers and parents, to be performed in connection with the schools. The State Board of Health proposes to publish the above regulations and a number of others in pamphlet form, to be placed in the hands of the teachers, by the county superintendent. These rules are especially valuable and should at once be read and studied by school officers and teachers whether in city or village or country districts.

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### TO THE READER

In reading or studying the laws in this pamphlet it must be clearly understood that in all cases where the provisions of a later act are in conflict with provisions of an earlier act the provisions of the later act must be considered as repealing the conflicting provisions of the earlier act:

That practically all the sections referred to and not printed in this pamphlet can be found arranged in numerical order in the school code of 1911;

That the code of 1911 or the Revised Wisconsin Statutes for 1911 should be consulted and read in certain cases in order that some of the laws in this pamphlet be clearly understood:

That this pamphlet is school district property to be cared for by the clerk and may be loaned to any elector in the district;

That the office of the State Superintendent at Madison is at all times ready and willing to answer questions relating to schools and school law and to cooperate with the local authorities in all ways possible to advance the educational interests of the community and the state.

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