1913

The legal status of the township high school

James Wylie Richardson
State University of Iowa

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THE LEGAL STATUS
of the
TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL.

by

James Wylie Richardson, B.S.

Submitted to the Graduate Faculty of the State University of Iowa in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in the School of Education.

June, 1913.
PART I. Introduction.

1. Nature and Scope of Study.
2. Two Types of Legislative Provisions.


1. Names of States:
   1). Illinois
   2). Indiana
   3). Kansas
   4). Michigan
   5). North Carolina
   6). South Carolina
   7). South Dakota

2. (Table I). Establishment and Discontinuance.
   1). Special Enactments.
   2). Establishment.
   3). Discontinuance.
   4). Funds, when Discontinued.

3. (Table II). General Provisions.
   1). Definition
   2). Inspection
   3). Incorporation
   4). Name

4. (Table III). Government.
   1). Local Officers
   2). How chosen
3). Terms and Salaries
4). Vacancies

5. (Table IV). Powers and Duties of Boards.
   1). Post-election Qualifications
   2). Meetings
   3). Tax Levy
   4). Establishment and Control of Schools.

6. (Table V). Taxation.
   1). Levy
   2). Relation to Common School Taxes

7. (Table VI). State Aid
   1). Purpose and Amount
   2). Appropriations

8. (Table VII). Funds
   1). Kinds
   2). By Whom Handled

9. (Table VIII). Teachers and Supervision
   1). Qualifications
   2). County Institutes

10. (Table IX). Studies
    1). Prescribed or Suggested
    2). By Whom Prescribed or Approved
    3). Special Courses

11. (Table X). Other Schools
    1). Elementary
    2). Secondary
PART III. States In Which High Schools May Be Established
By Township Common School Districts.

1. Names of States:
   1). Iowa
   2). North Dakota
   3). Ohio
   4). Pennsylvania

2. (Table XI). Common Schools.
   1). Districts
   2). Control

3. (Table XII). Establishment and Discontinuance
   1). Township High Schools
   2). Other than Township

4. (Table XIII). General Provisions
   1). Definition
   2). Inspection
   3). Supervision

5. (Table XIV). Teachers
   1). Qualifications
   2). County Institutes

6. (Table XV). Courses of Study
   1). Prescribed or Suggested
   2). By Whom Prescribed or Approved

7. (Table XVI). Taxation

8. (Table XVII). State Aid

9. (Table XVIII). Funds

PART IV. Conclusion
The present study was undertaken with the view of gaining a detailed and comprehensive knowledge of a particular type of high school district organization, viz., the Township High School, and of determining its relationship to elementary education and to other forms of organization provided for secondary education. This involves, besides a study of the provisions for the township high school itself, an examination of the statutes concerning common schools; consolidated common and secondary schools; and, finally, all other types of high school organization. The present study seeks, therefore, to determine what states in the Union have enacted laws, which still remain in force, relating to township high schools; and to classify, tabulate, and set forth the present legal provisions of the various states concerning such township high schools. No theory is proven; no thesis defended; but rather, a complex situation is separated into its component elements. From a comparison of the various provisions made by the eleven states having such laws, certain general conclusions are drawn regarding uniformity or want of uniformity in high school legislation; high school ideals; the relationship existing between
secondary and elementary education; the delegation of authority concerning the establishment, support, and control of high schools to local communities, on the one hand; or, on the other, the reservation of such authority by the central government.

The states providing for township high schools may be, and in this study are, divided into two classes. The first is that class in each state of which the territory of a civil township may be organized as a distinct and separate high school district. In this list are found Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, North Carolina, South Carolina, and South Dakota. The other class, which includes Iowa, North Dakota, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, is comprised of those states which permit township common school districts to establish a high school for the use of such township. This high school may be centrally located and separate from the subdistrict common schools but is supported and controlled as an integral part of the common school system of the district.

The first class is treated in detail in Part II, and the second class, in Part III. Presentation of material is made in the form of tabulations of related data, with a discussion of certain phases of such information preceding each table. Complete bibliographies accompany each table. In
addition to the more commonly used abbreviations for dates, studies, officials, et cetera, the following have been employed:

adj. for adjacent
amt. " amount
app. " appointed
as. " assessor
bd.of ed." board of education
cert. " certificate
civ. " civil
com.sch." common school
comm. " commissioner
cong. " congressional
corp. " corporation
co.aud. " county auditor
elec. " election
est. " establish
H.S. " high school

indep. for independent
maj. " majority
mem. " members
min.sal." minimum salary
pet. " petition
pop. " population
reg. " regular
sch.or S." school
sp. " special
st. " state
tea. " teacher
terr. " territory
trus. " trustee
tui. " tuition

As shown in Table I, seven states have specific enactments for the establishment of township high schools. With the exception of Indiana, in which the "township trustee is clothed with almost autocratic power in all school matters", all these states agree in placing the initiatory proceedings in the hands of the voters of the township. Further, the agreement extends to the method of procedure, that of petition by, and majority vote of, the electors. An exception should be noticed in the case of North Carolina which provides "that township high schools may also be established without the levying of a special high school township tax, where the public funds are sufficient for that purpose". In as much as the only election mentioned in this connection is for the purpose of voting a special tax for the establishment of a township high school, the statutes are not clear regarding the delegation of this authority when funds are sufficient. Further uniformity in establishing township high schools is shown in requiring relatively large petitions, and, with the exception of South Dakota, a special election.

2. Provisions for Discontinuing Township High Schools.

Provisions for the discontinuance of township high schools,

(1). Indiana Sch. Laws, 1911, Sec. 70, Note 1.
(2). No. Carolina Sch. Laws, 1911, Sec. 4113.
once these high schools are established, are either rigid or wanting. Indiana and South Carolina permit any school corporation to withdraw; Indiana further provides that the township trustee may order high school discontinuance; Illinois and South Dakota provide for the dissolution of the township high school district upon petition of a majority of the voters for, and a majority vote at, an election.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Special Enactment</th>
<th>Establishment</th>
<th>Discontinuance</th>
<th>Funds when Discontinued</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>Sec. 85-97, Sch. Laws, 1911.</td>
<td>Petition of 50 voters for election. Majority vote at such elec. (1)</td>
<td>Pet. of maj. of voters and a maj. vote. (2)</td>
<td>Surrendered to dist. fund. (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>Sections 208 - 217, Sch. Laws, 1911.</td>
<td>School officials of town &amp; contiguous Tp. or Tps. meet &amp; decide terr. to be included in H.S. Dist. (3)</td>
<td>Any S. corp. may withdraw (4) or Tp. Trus. may order H.S. discontinued. (5)</td>
<td>Such S. corp. receives equitable amt. decided by co.sup., aud., assessor. (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>Sec. 1-6, Chap. 262, Sch. Laws, 1911.</td>
<td>Petition of 1/3 voters for, and maj. vote at, a sp. elec. Co. must be over 10,000 pop. (6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Sec. 4113, Sch. Laws, 1911.</td>
<td>Petition of 1/4 freeholders, approved by co.bd.of ed., to vote sp. tax for Tp. H.S. Maj. vote at sp. election. When pub. funds enough, H.S. may be est. without vote on levy. (8)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>Sections 1825-1834, Sch. Laws, 1912.</td>
<td>Petition of 1/3 freeholders and a majority vote at a sp. election. In Tps. where no incor. town over 2500 pop. (9)</td>
<td>Any com. sch. dist. may vote itself out of the high school dist. (10)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Illinois School Laws, 1911, Sec. 85-86.
(2) " " " " " " 92
(3) Indiana " " " " " " 213
(4) " " " " " " 217
(5) " " " " " " 70, Note 7.
(6) Kansas " " " " " " 293
(7) Michigan " " " " " " 327, Act 144, Sec. 1, 1901.
(8) No. Carolina " " " " " " 4112
(9) So. Carolina " " 1912, " 1826
(10) " " " " " " 1827
(11) So. Dakota " " 1911, " 213
(12) " " " " " " 218-219.
GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Only four of the seven states making specific provision for the establishment of township high schools define a high school, and only three make any provision for inspection. Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, and South Carolina designate four years as the length of the course of study most desirable for a standard high school. Michigan places the maximum limit at four years, and Indiana makes four years the minimum for a commissioned high school. Kansas flatly prescribes four years, and South Carolina makes that the length of a "Four Year High School", having provision for Three Year and Two year high schools as well. State inspection is provided for in South Carolina by the State High School Board, and in South Dakota by the State Superintendent or his assistants; local inspection, by the school trustee, in Indiana. Two states, South Carolina and South Dakota, also make the township high school districts corporate bodies with names and corporate powers.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>High Schools Defined as to No. &amp; Length of Years, Courses, Etc.</th>
<th>Inspection</th>
<th>Tp.H.S Corp.?</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>Commissioned H.S., not less than 4 yrs. work beyond 8 yrs. elem. SS. Course in non-commissioned H.SS. to be uniform throughout state. To be prescribed by St.bd.of ed.</td>
<td>Trustee.(2)</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>Four years,- three courses: 1. General, for those who cannot continue in sch.beyond H.S. 2. Normal, for teachers and to prepare for State Normal School. 3. Collegiate, to prepare for St.Univ. or St.Agric.College. (3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>Limited to 4 yrs. work. Sch.year,limits 7 to 10 mon.(5)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>Four, Three, &amp; Two Year H.S.S., giving 4, 3, &amp; 2 years work, respectively, above grades of not less than 7 yrs. work. 32 weeks annually to receive state aid.</td>
<td>Provided for by st. H.S.bd., which is st bd.of ed(8) Annually(9)</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>&quot;H.S.Dist No.-- of -- Co.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>State supt. or his assistants.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Same as civil Tp.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Indiana School Laws, 1911, Sec 133  
(2) " " " " " 131  
(3) Kansas " " " " " 246, Sec.7775,Gen.Statutes.  
(4) Michigan " " " " " 330,g,(Act 144,Sec.4,1901)  
(5) " " " " " " 330,e,( " " " " " )  
(6) So.Carolina" 1912, " 1629  
(7) " " " " " Rule 37, H.S.Regulations.  
(8) " " " " " Sec.1851  
(9) " " " " " Rule 32, H.S.Regulations.  
(10) " " " " " Sec.1826  
(11) So.Dakota " 1911, " 3  
(12) " " " " " 222
GOVERNMENT.

Probably the most striking characteristic in legislation concerning the government of township high schools is the want of uniformity. Two general types or forms of control may be noticed; viz., firstly, that in which additional powers and duties are vested in the common school officials; and, secondly, that which calls for the creation of a separate and distinct high school board. Examples of the first form are found in Indiana and South Carolina; of the second, in Illinois, Kansas, and North Carolina. A third or intermediary form may be recognized in those states which have a township common school system more or less widely adopted, as in Michigan and South Dakota where the common school officials assume the duties in the townships so organized, or where special high school officials are elected in townships not so organized.

Supervising officials are elected in all but the Carolinas, where they are appointed by the county boards of education. Terms are either two or three years; salaries are allowed only in North Carolina and South Dakota for members of the board, while in Michigan a salary is granted only to the secretary. Vacancies are filled by county officials in four states; viz., Indiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, and South Dakota; and by special election in Illinois. No provisions are found for this contingency in Kansas or Michigan.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Local Officers</th>
<th>Chosen</th>
<th>Term and Salary</th>
<th>Vacancies</th>
<th>When Tp. Com. Sch. System Exists</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>Township High School Board of 5 members. (1)</td>
<td>Elected.(1)</td>
<td>3 years.</td>
<td>No salary.</td>
<td>Sp.elec. called by board.(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>H.S.Bd. remains distinct. (1).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>Common school officials of terr. included in H.S.</td>
<td>Elected.(3)</td>
<td>City, 3yrs.</td>
<td>City, by council(4)</td>
<td>See Table X.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>district. (2)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tp., 4yrs.</td>
<td>Tp.,by co. aud. (5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>Tp. H.S. Board. 3 members. (6)</td>
<td>Special</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>election.(6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>Bd.of Trus., 5 mem. Tp.clerk &amp; treas. are ex officio</td>
<td>Elected at</td>
<td>3 Years.(7)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mem.,and clerk &amp; treas.of bd. (7)</td>
<td>annual elec.</td>
<td>Sec. not</td>
<td></td>
<td>Special H.S.Dist. not organized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>of Tp. (7)</td>
<td>over $50.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>annually. (8)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Township High School Committee of 3 members. (9)</td>
<td>Appointed by co.bd.of ed. (9)</td>
<td>2 years.</td>
<td>County bd.of ed. (10)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$1. per da.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4 days. (10)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>H.S.Bd.of Trus. (Com.S.bd.of trus. in that dist., and</td>
<td>Appointed by co.bd.of ed. (12)</td>
<td>2 years.</td>
<td>County bd.of ed. (12)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>chairmen of other dist.bds. (11)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>H.S.Bd. of Trus. is com. sch.bd. (11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>Township board of education of 3 members. (13)</td>
<td>Elected at</td>
<td>3 years.(13)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>regular election. (13)</td>
<td>$1.50 per da.</td>
<td></td>
<td>County superint. as H.S. bd. (15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$25. limit.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Illinois School Laws, 1911, Sec. 85-86.
(2) Indiana " " " " 213
(3) " " " " 63
(4) " " " " 67
(5) " " " " 69
(6) Kansas " " " " 293
(7) Michigan " " " " 329, Act 144, Sec.3, L901.
(8) " " " " 331, " " 5, "
(9) No.Carolina " " " " 4113
(10) " " " " 4145
(11) So.Carolina " " 1912, " 1826
(12) " " " " 1752
(13) So.Dakota " " 1911, " 215
(14) " " " " 224
(15) " " " " 223
POWERS AND DUTIES OF BOARDS.

The powers and duties of township high school boards are usually couched in general terms though some specific duties are enumerated. Among the former are named the subjects of establishment, control, and taxation. Among specific responsibilities mentioned are care and control of property in Michigan, North Carolina, and South Dakota; visitation in Michigan and South Carolina; admittance and tuition of pupils in Kansas and Michigan; text-books in Michigan.

Post election qualifications are few. Indiana, North Carolina, and South Dakota require oath of office; Indiana and South Dakota, bonds. Board meetings are to occur at specifically designated times in Kansas, Michigan, and South Dakota; while in Indiana and North Carolina meetings for organization within certain prescribed limits of time are provided for; and in South Carolina regular sessions two weeks before each term are specified.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Post-elec. Qual.</th>
<th>Meetings</th>
<th>Levying</th>
<th>Est. &amp; Control of H.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td></td>
<td>Meet within 10 days and organize.</td>
<td>Power to levy. (2)</td>
<td>Est. &amp; maintain H.S. at some central point. Duties, otherwise same as com. S. Dir's. (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>Oath (3) Bond (4)</td>
<td>Organ. within 5 days of Aug. 1st.</td>
<td>Issue bonds &amp; assess Tp. (5)</td>
<td>Take charge of ed. affairs; Est. &amp; maintain H.S.; hire teachers; etc. (6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td></td>
<td>3rd Monday in April.</td>
<td>At annual Apr. meeting (7)</td>
<td>General supervision regarding admittance of pupils. (8) Prescribe tui. non-res. (9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;As soon &amp; as often as practicable&quot;. (16) Reg. sessions 2 wks. before each term. (17)</td>
<td>Management and control. Be subject to co. bd. of ed. (18)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>Oath &amp; bond. (19)</td>
<td>July, Nov., &amp; Mar. Maj. may call a meeting on 3 days' notice. (20)</td>
<td>At July meeting. Limited to 10 mills on the dollar. (21)</td>
<td>At some central point. Direct removal on pet. 2/3 voters. Have charge of, direct, &amp; manage. Have care, custody, &amp; control of property. Assist in gov., &amp; suspend or expel limits, 10 da. to term end. (22)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Ill. Sch. Laws, 1911, Sec 85-86 (12) N. C. Sch. Laws, 1911, Sec. 4146
(2) " " " " " " 89 (13) " " " " " 4090
(3) Ind. " " " " " " 69 (14) " " " " " 4147
(4) " " " " " " 67 (15) " " " " " 4149
(5) " " " " " " 215 (16) S. C. " " 1912, " 1752
(6) " " " " " " 70 (17) " " " " " 1754
(7) Kans. " " " " " " 297 (18) " " " " " 1753
(8) " " " " " " 7776 (19) S. D. " " 1911, " 215
(9) " " " " " " 296 (20) " " " " " 220
(10) Mich. " " " " " " 320 (21) " " " " " 221
(11) N. C. " " " " " " 4088 (22) " " " " " 216
TAXATION.

With the exception of one state, Indiana, the levy for high school purposes is apart from levies for common schools. In the state named, additional levies may be assessed to insure sufficient funds to maintain the high school, but this addition becomes a portion of the common school fund when collected.

The amount of taxes which may be assessed against the property of the township for high school purposes varies from a two mill maximum in South Carolina to ten mills as the upper limit in South Dakota. North Carolina is the only state establishing both minimum and maximum limits—the range being from one to three mills on the dollar, and from thirty cents to ninety cents poll tax. On the establishment of the high school, this special annual tax is voted but only so much of it is annually assessed as the township high school committee may direct.

The amounts of annual assessments, within certain statutory limitations, are decided by the county or township school officials, except in South Carolina where any high school tax is voted as a special tax. Bond issues for buildings or other permanent improvements are always authorized by the electors.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>How Levied</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Relation to Common School Taxes.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>By H.S.Bd. (1)</td>
<td>Sp. S. tax of Tp., town or city not to be over 50¢ on $100.00, nor $1.00 poll. (5)</td>
<td>Funds are not separate. City S. officials specify needs for year other corp. officials pass upon this &amp; add enough to com. sch. levy to meet it. They may issue notes or sell bonds for permanent improvements. (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>Trusts. recommends but Advis. Bd. levies sp. S. tax. (2) S. Truss. levy for Supplementary Tui. fund. (3) Each S. corp. levies enough to pay its share out of com. S. funds. (4)</td>
<td>Sup. tui. fund, 50¢ on $100.00 and 25¢ poll. (3) State levy, 13.6¢ on $100.00 and 50¢ poll. (6)</td>
<td>Independent of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>Township High School Board. (7) Voters. (8)</td>
<td>Limit 4 mills on $1 for current expenses unless voted by 3/4 vote of Tp., &amp; then only for 1 yr. unless voted again. (7 &amp; 9) Vote bonds for est. (8)</td>
<td>Separate from. (12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Voted when sch. is established by vote. Tp. H. S. Committee decides annual levy. (13)</td>
<td>Not less than 10¢ nor more than 30¢ on $100. &amp; 30¢ to 90¢ polls in add. to all other taxes. (13)</td>
<td>Financially indep. but under same bd. of Trus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>Taxes, (15), &amp; bonds (16), voted.</td>
<td>Tax not to exceed 2 mills on $1.00. (15)</td>
<td>Independent of. (17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>Tp. Bd. of ed. at July meeting. (17)</td>
<td>Not to exceed 10 mills on $1.00. (17)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Of the four states in this list which provide for state aid to township high schools, two classes may be made. The first, as represented by Kansas, would be those states which subsidize a special course. The states of the second class, which include Indiana and the Carolinas, aid any high school within certain specified limitations regarding population, teaching force, length of course, local expenditures, et cetera. The methods by which the states meet this expense are two: by special state tax, as in Indiana; and by annual appropriation from general state funds, as in the Carolinas. Kansas does not specify the method employed. The remaining three states in this list; viz., Illinois, Michigan, and South Dakota, make no provision for state aid to township high schools.

In no state do we find special state aid accorded to township high schools in preference to high schools of other types. This is especially true of smaller schools. Nor is the territory embraced within a high school district a factor in the distribution. The object of state aid is to promote and to foster high school facilities for all who desire high school training, but the method of organization and the manner of meeting the general state requirements are left to the discretion of the respective communities in which such schools may be located.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Purpose and Amount of State Aid</th>
<th>Appropriations for</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ill.</td>
<td>State tax for tuition fund. (1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>$500.00 to teachers' wages for Normal courses in H.S. designated by st. bd. of ed. Limit, $1000.00 to co. Must have 10 pupils; be under rules &amp; reg. st. bd. (2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>No state aid to H.S. in towns of 1200. (3) Any Pub. H.S. using $250.00 or more of co. money receives same amt. from state. (4) Not over $500.00 per sch. duplicated by st. and 4 H.S. per co. limit. (5) Sp. building taxes not duplicated. (6) $100,000.00 com. sch. appropriation is distributed on sch. census basis to counties for common school purposes. (7)</td>
<td>$75,000.00 annually for free H.S. tuition. (8) $100,000.00 annually for com. S.S. (7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>A 1 teacher H.S. receives 1/2 salary, ($300.00 limit); one full time, one part time, 1/2 sal. ($300.00 limit) of 1st &amp; 1/2 sal. of 2nd for pro rate time in H.S. 2 te., lower sal. ($55.00 limit) 3 or more, lowest sal. ($55.00 limit). $100.00 add. to H.S. receiving credit of 12 standard units, $200. for 14 units. Each to have 5 in upper class. (9) No state aid when total H.S. salaries exceed total grade salaries. (10)</td>
<td>$60,000.00 annual. (11) Statute limitations of $500. to 2yr. H.S. $600. &quot; 3&quot; &quot; $700. &quot; 4&quot; &quot;$100. add. to Tp.H.S. embracing 6 com. S. dist. Add. aid for Indus. &amp; commercial courses. (12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Indiana School Laws, 1911, Sec. 334-5  
(2) Kansas " " " " 361  
(3) No. Car. " " " " 9, H.S. Law, 1907.  
(4) " " " " 7, " " " "  
(5) " " " " 8, " " " "  
(6) " " " " 4106  
(7) " " " " 4099-4105  
(8) " " " " 10, H.S. Law, 1907.  
(10) " " " " 49, " " " "  
(11) " " " " Sec. 1834  
(12) " " " " 1831
Only two states, Indiana and North Carolina, have provisions for local school funds, other than income derived from local taxes and state appropriations, which affect the township high school. As pointed out under "Taxation", Indiana does not separate the township high school revenue from that of the common schools. North Carolina does separate the two, but provides that high schools shall receive their proportionate share of state and county funds.

After funds are collected from the taxpayers or received from the state by the county officials, they are placed to the credit of the respective high school districts in North and South Carolina, and paid out on the order of the school authorities of such districts. In Kansas the receipts are turned over to the treasurer of the school board; and in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and South Dakota, to the township treasurer who is also treasurer, ex officio, of the school board.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Kinds of Funds</th>
<th>Funds handled by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>Tax income.</td>
<td>Tp.treas., who is elected by Sch.truss. and is ex officio clerk of board.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>Tax income and state aid. Co. fund from fines, forfeitures, etc (5)</td>
<td>Collected by co.treas. and paid over to treas. of bd.of ed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Income from state public school fund. (13)</td>
<td>Co.treas. who is also treas. of co.sch.fund, (9), places it to credit of Tp.H.S.Committee. Paid out on order of 2 mem. of H.S.Committee and co.supt. (14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>State appropriations and local tax income.</td>
<td>Co.treas. pays out on order of H.S.Ed.of Trustees, approved by co.supt. Both co.treas. &amp; co.supt. keep accounts. (15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>Tax income</td>
<td>County treasurer and township treasurer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Illinois School Laws, 1911, Sec. 67 & 71.
(2) Indiana " " " " 344, Decis. No. 1.
(3) " " " " 344
(4) " " " " 73
(5) Kansas " " " " 154
(6) " " " " 231
(7) Michigan " " " " 332
(8) No. Car. " " " " 4113
(9) " " " " 4152
(10) " " " " 1-3, Sp.Co.Tax, Enact. 1911.
(11) " " " " 4-5, " " " "
(12) " " " " 4116
(13) " " " " 4094
(14) " " " " 4155
(15) So. Car. " " 1912, " 1832
(16) So. Dak. " " 1911, " 218-9
TEACHERS.

With the exception of North Carolina, whose teachers are required to hold high school certificates issued by the State Board of Examiners, no states of this list specify scholastic or professional prerequisites other than those required of teachers in the better elementary schools. A possible exception should be noticed in the case of South Dakota where local examining boards, consisting of the superintendent of schools and two competent persons appointed by the board of education, of cities and independent districts may add such tests or questions as they see fit.

Little provision is made for adequate supervision, if indeed for any supervision at all, by a supervisory officer connected with the school as a superintendent or principal. Michigan places township high schools under the direction of the county commissioner of schools; South Dakota provides that a supervisor of any school must have a first grade state certificate or a state diploma. Indiana seems to go to the other extreme, to put, in fact, a negative value on supervision, by specifying that the salary of a supervisor shall not be paid from the Tuition Fund which covers teachers' salaries, but from the special school revenue. Further, the township trustee is not authorized to employ a superintendent, as such, but may employ a special teacher whose work coincides with part of the duties usually
ascribed to the function of a superintendent.

Three states, however; viz., Indiana, North Carolina, and South Dakota, require the teachers of the township high schools to attend county institutes.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Teachers' Qualification</th>
<th>Prescribed</th>
<th>County Institute</th>
<th>Supervision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>State or county cert.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sal. from sp.S. revenue. If a part-time tea. must have licence &amp; proportionate part of sal. from tui.fund.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Teachers of special subjects are examined by co.supt. and licenced for 1, 2, or 3 years.</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td></td>
<td>State board of education.</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>H.S.cert. (Min. sal $40.)</td>
<td>(10)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>18 yrs. of age.</td>
<td>(10)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No diploma of any Col. or Nor. Sch.</td>
<td>(11)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>1st grade cert. in state</td>
<td>(13)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>Cert. of local examiners in cities of 1st class. Cert. of supt. or co.supt. in Indep. dists., or a st. cert. or st. diploma. Co.cert. endorsed by supt., except in cities of 1st class by a maj. of exam.committee.</td>
<td>(14)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Must have 1st grade st. cert. or a st. diploma.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Indiana School Laws, 1911, Sec. 101
(2) " " " 114
(3) " " " 26
(4) " " " 861
(5) " " " 117
(6) " " " 108
(7) " " " 76, Note 1.
(8) " " " 70, Note 8.
(9) Michigan " " " 334
(10) No. Car. " " " 4162
(11) " " " 4163
(12) " " " 4167
(14) So. Dak. " " 1911, Sec. 204
In respect to the content of the courses of study prescribed by statute for township high schools, the same criticism may be made that has been advanced regarding qualifications of teachers. More safeguards, however, have been erected in this field in several different ways: (1), by charging this responsibility to the State Board of Education, as in South Carolina; to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, as in North Carolina; to the State Superintendent and the President of the State Agricultural College in Michigan; or, (2), as in Indiana and Kansas, by following statute requirements, with the approval of the State Board of Education and the County Superintendent, respectively, responsible for additional courses.

South Dakota makes no provisions regarding courses of study or branches to be taught in high schools; and Illinois, only to the extent that manual training may be given in township high schools on petition of fifty voters and a majority vote at a regular election. South Carolina requires instruction in manual training, especially in relation to domestic science and to agriculture; Michigan permits these courses; and Indiana examines teachers as to qualifications for teaching them. Kansas is unique in providing for practice teaching in Normal Training Courses.
in her high schools. The last year pupils in this course teach the first year high school classes.

This delegation of authority in selecting and arranging the curricula is so diverse, and the variation in regard to special courses is so wide, that little uniformity is observable in the legislation covering this particular field.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Prescribed or Suggested</th>
<th>By Whom</th>
<th>Sp. Courses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>General, Normal, and Collegiate courses to be offered. Studies not named.</td>
<td>Co. supt. prescribes courses corresponding to 3 courses prescribed by statute. (5)</td>
<td>Practice teaching for last year for pupil. They teach 1st yr. H.S. classes (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td></td>
<td>State Supt. (7)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>Course of study prescribed by H.S. St. bd. of ed., or an equivalent course. (8)</td>
<td>H.S. St. Bd. of Ed. (8)</td>
<td>All shall include M. Tr. esp in relation to Ag. &amp; Dom. Sci. (9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Ill. Sch. Laws, 1911, Sec. 97  
(2) Ind. " " " " 134  
(3) " " " " 114  
(4) Kans. " " " " 246, (Gen. Statutes, Sec. 7775)  
(5) " " " " 294  
(6) Mich. " " " " 330, (Act 144, Sec. 4, 1901)  
(7) N. C. " " " " 4113  
(8) S. C. " " 1912, Rule 39, H.S. Regulations.  
(9) " " " Sec. 1829
A high correlation is seen to exist between the units of common school territory and the provisions for high schools other than those established by civil townships. With the exception of minor limitations relating to the necessary district population prescribed in one or two states, an opportunity to give high school training is accorded to every common school unit in the seven states in this list.

Because of the necessarily limited amount of information which can be given in a table such as the accompanying one, each state will be here treated in some detail regarding common school districts and provisions for establishing high schools by such districts.

1. ILLINOIS. The congressional township is the unit of organization and territory of the common school system in Illinois. Control of the township schools is vested in three elected trustees and extends to the power of subdividing the township, or of changing subdistrict lines. The voters may demand such change if the trustees fail to take the initiative. The common school district organizations are separate and distinct from the high school districts, though the latter may be established by any common school district having a population of two thousand or more, when so ordered by a vote of the
territory comprising such district. The question of the creation of any high school district is decided by ballot, whether the proposed territory embraces a civil township, a common school district of two thousand or more people, or whether it consists of parts of adjacent townships in one of which a high school is already established. A high school board of education is placed in charge of high school affairs in each district.

2. INDIANA. In Indiana the township is the only type of common school district provided for, with the exception of town and city districts. The voters and taxpayers have little voice in school affairs unless it be in the election of a township trustee who is known to advocate certain policies. Once elected, the authority of the trustee is sufficient to establish a centrally located high school; to establish a high school jointly with other school districts; or to pay tuition of pupils who enter other high schools. He is required to provide, by one of the three methods just mentioned, an opportunity for every child to secure high school training. A high school, however, is not to be established unless at the time of the proposed establishment there are residing in the proposed district at least twenty-five common school graduates of school age; and it must be abandoned when the daily general average during any year is twelve or less.

(1). Indiana School Laws, 1911, Sec. 70.
(2). " " " " " 70, Note 7.
3. KANSAS. The district is the common school unit in Kansas. Two or more districts may be consolidated, or one may be annexed to another which maintains a graded school; transportation to be provided in either case. All schools must continue seven months; and in cities of the first class, eight months. If the maximum levy of four and one-half mills is insufficient for this purpose, the state pays three-quarters, and the county one-quarter of the balance necessary. Liberal provision is made for high school training. High school branches may be taught in the graded schools which are maintained by one or more common school districts; boards of education in cities may establish high schools; counties of six thousand population may establish high schools, or if less than six thousand population may contract with county seat school boards to furnish high school training to pupils of the county. If the county population is less than ten thousand, county aid may be given any established high school. Barnes (Law) High Schools are similar to county high schools, the law which provides for them stipulating that in every county in which one or more school districts, or cities of less than sixteen thousand inhabitants, maintain high schools whose graduates are admitted to the University of Kansas, an

(1). Kansas School Laws, 1911, Sec. 144.
(2) " " " " " " 146.
(3) " " " " " " 147.
(4) " " " " " " 169.
(5) " " " " " " 234-236.
(6) " " " " " " 254.
annual tax of not less than one-quarter mill nor more than
three mills shall be levied for the purpose of creating a
(1) general high school fund.

4. MICHIGAN. An act of the Michigan legislature in 1909 provides for a township common school district, the
board of which district may establish a high school. If
such high school is not maintained, the district must pay
the tuition of pupils in some high school. The township
board may also divide the township into school districts,
(2) each of which becomes a corporate body, and, as such,
(3) may establish a high school.

5. NORTH CAROLINA. Each township is divided by the
county board of education into school districts, each
township usually being presided over by three township com-
mitteemen appointed by the county board of education. The
immediate control of each district is intrusted to a direct-
or appointed by the township committeemen or by the county
board of education in those counties where no township com-
mitteemen are appointed. Uniformity is urged and the plan
of having township committeemen is endorsed by the state
(7) superintendent. Provisions for high school training,

(1) Kansas School Laws, 1911, Sec. 264.
(2) Michigan " " " " " 27.
(3) " " " " " 33.
(4) " " " " " 122.
(5) No. Car. " " " " " 4129.
(6) " " " " " 4113.
(7) " " " " " 4145.
(8) " " " " " 4145, Note.
other than in township high schools, range from permission to teach high school subjects in all public schools with more than one teacher to the establishment of county high schools by the county board of education. State aid ranging from two hundred and fifty dollars to five hundred dollars annually is given to all public high schools, and, in case a county does not establish a county high school, the county board of education of such county may arrange with the board of an established high school for free tuition of such county pupils as do not belong to the said established high school district, one-half of such expense to be borne by the county, and the other half by the state. County Farm Life Schools, which are controlled by a board of trustees comprised of one member from each township, also give high school instruction.

6. SOUTH CAROLINA. The counties of South Carolina are divided by the county boards of education into districts of not more than forty-nine nor less than nine square miles each. New districts may be created by the county board of education on petition of one third of the voters, or districts may be consolidated in the same manner. Each district is controlled by three trustees appointed by the county board, and is supported, in part, by a three mill

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county tax and by poll taxes. Consolidation is encouraged. High schools may be established by any one of the districts indicated in the table, provided it does not contain a town of twenty-five hundred inhabitants. Provisions for establishing and maintaining such high schools are the same as outlined for township high schools.

7. SOUTH DAKOTA. The statutes of South Dakota provide that wherever practicable the school district boundaries shall coincide with congressional township lines. Upon petition of a majority of the voters residing in a civil township, praying that such civil township be declared a school district, the county commissioners and the county superintendent shall so order. Independent districts may be comprised of a city or town, whether incorporated or not, with one hundred inhabitants within a radius of one mile from the center of such city or town. In an independent district, so organized, the board of education may establish and control a high school.

(1). South Carolina School Laws, 1912, Sec. 1735. (2). " " " " " " " 1764.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Common School Districts</th>
<th>High Schools Other than Tp.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Com. S. Dist., over 2000 pop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>may become H.S. Corp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>Township, (4), town &amp; city, (5), dists. Controlled by Tp. trustee.</td>
<td>Each dist. must est. one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>alone or jointly with an-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>other or pay tu. else-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>where. (5) H.S. branches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>may be taught in elem. SS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>&quot;Districts&quot;, (8) Joint districts. (9)</td>
<td>Co., (10); Barnes H.S. (Sim-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ilar to co. H.S.), (11); cit-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ies of 1st &amp; 2nd class, (12 &amp; 13);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In com. S. dists., (14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>J'nt &quot; &quot; &quot; (15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>Township districts. Board of trustees. (16)</td>
<td>Each Tp. to est. one or pay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tuition elsewhere. (16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North</td>
<td>Tp. is divided into dists. (17) 3 Tp. Committeemen, and one dist. director. (19)</td>
<td>Co., (20); Co. Farm Life SS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carolina</td>
<td></td>
<td>(21) H.S. branches in elem. SS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>Dists., limits 9 to 49 sq. m. (22)</td>
<td>Com. S. dists.; co.; &amp; adj. Tps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carolina</td>
<td>3 trus. app. by co. bd. of ed (23) Consolidation encouraged. (24)</td>
<td>or sch. dists.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dakota</td>
<td>Dists. to be same as cong. Tps. whenever possible. Civil townships. (26)</td>
<td>Indep. dists., - cities, to-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>nes, towns, and adj. terr. organized as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>such. (27)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Ill. Sch. Laws, 1911, Sec. 19  (16) Mich. S. Laws, 1911, Sec. 196-219
(2) " " " " " 88  (17) N. C. " " " " 4129
(3) " " " " " 89  (18) " " " " 4132
(4) Ind. " " " " " 59  (19) " " " " 4145
(5) " " " " " 70  (20) " " " " 1, Pub.
(6) " " " " " 70, Note 1.  (21) " " " " H. S. Law, 1907.
(7) " " " " " 70, " 7. (22) S. C. S. Laws, 1912, Sec. 1738
(8) Kans. " " " " " 144 Life Sch. Law, 1911.
(9) " " " " " 146  (23) " " " " 1740 &
(10) " " " " " 280 & 285.  (24) " " " " 1752
(11) " " " " " 264  (25) " " " " 1764
(12) " " " " " 390  (26) " " " " 1825
(13) " " " " " 430  (27) " " " " 190
(14) " " " " " 505  (28) " " " " 1906
PART III.

STATES IN WHICH HIGH SCHOOLS MAY BE ESTABLISHED BY TOWNSHIP COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

COMMON SCHOOL ORGANIZATION AND CONTROL.

The township common school district is one of three distinct types of organization that have been provided in Iowa, North Dakota, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, in order that all children may be reached. The other two kinds always found in connection with the township district are city districts and independent districts. These may appear as "Special", "Rural", "Village", or "Borough" districts; but their respective definitions in the different states warrant the conclusion that only the three above mentioned types are intended.

The direct control of these districts is placed in the hands of a board of directors elected to office by the voters of the district. The number of members comprising such boards varies from three in Iowa to six in Pennsylvania. In Ohio, the township board consists of five members, but if the township is subdistricted, the work of the board is lightened by the election of a director in each subdistrict. Ohio specifies the longest term of office, - four years, - and provides the only salaries mentioned for school directors.

The establishment of high schools in these township common school districts will be treated in the following table.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Com. Sch. Dists.</th>
<th>Control of Schools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>Sch. Tp.; Indep. S. dist.; Rural Sch. dist. (1) Subdistricts not corporations (2)</td>
<td>Board of directors of S. Tp. is composed of one director from each sub-dist. If even number, one is elected at large. If not subdivided, a board of 3 directors is elected at large. In Indep. Tp. S. dists., bd. has 3 mem. (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>Districts composed of terr. not less than cong. tp., with $12,000.00 property and 10 children of sch. age, may be organized. This may be civil tp. (5) Dists. may be divided, (6), or annexed, (7); or civ. tp. may consolidate into sch. dist. (8) Indep. (9), &amp; Special, (10), dists.</td>
<td>Com. sch. dist. bd. of 3 directors, elected for 3 years, and sch. trees. elected for 2 years. (11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Township dists. Village &quot; &quot; City &quot; &quot; Special &quot; (12)</td>
<td>Tp. bd. of ed., - 5 mem., elected at large for 4 years. Each receives $2.00 per meeting, with 10 meetings as limit. (13) In subdistricted Tp. S. dists., a director in each subdist. is also elec. annually. He takes direct charge of sch.; of dist. (14) meeting; and officially connects inhabitants and tp. bd. of ed. (15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Township dists. Borough &quot; &quot; City &quot; &quot; Indep. &quot;</td>
<td>Board of 6 directors or controllers. Two elected annually for 3 years. (18)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Iowa School Laws, 1911, Sec. 2744
(2) " " " " " 2744, Note 1.
(3) " " " " " 2752
(4) " " " " " 2752, Note 3.
(5) N. D. " " " " 38
(6) " " " " " 39
(7) " " " " " 40
(8) " " " " " 41
(9) " " " " " Art. X, p. 56.
(10) " " " " " IX, p. 42
(11) " " " " " Sec. 48
(12) Ohio " " 1912, " 4679
(13) " " " " " 4712
(14) " " " " " 4717
(15) " " " " " 4722
(16) Penn. " " 1909, " I
(17) " " " " " V
(18) " " " " " XLV
ESTABLISHMENT AND DISCONTINUANCE
of
HIGH SCHOOLS.

Authority for the establishment of township high schools is vested in the local school boards in Iowa, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. In North Dakota a petition of ten voters and a majority vote at an election is first required; and even this method can be employed only in school districts having four or more schools, and sixty pupils of school age. Centralization of school interests within a township is provided for in Ohio and Pennsylvania, but must be so ordered by the electors.

The township high school is only one of many types. Any common school district is permitted to establish one, or any two or more districts may unite to provide high school facilities. In addition to these, county high schools may be established in Iowa, and evening high schools in Pennsylvania. In regard to the establishment and control of such schools each state will be here treated separately.

1. IOWA. To establish a county high school in any county in Iowa, a majority vote must be cast at the general election next following a petition of one-third of the voters praying that the question of establishing such school be submitted. The necessary tax levy is voted at the same time. The county superintendent and six trustees appointed by the
county supervisors constitute the controlling board of the county high school.

2. NORTH DAKOTA. The only limitation placed on the establishment of high schools by the cities, towns, and villages of North Dakota is the stipulation that such city, town, or village must have a population of not less than two hundred. Upon the authority of a majority vote in each of two or more adjoining districts, such districts may establish a high school, or a graded school, or both; and, when this is done, control is vested in the joint boards and the county superintendent.

3. OHIO. The authority of establishing high schools in Ohio is vested in the local boards. This applies to high schools in single school districts, or to those to be maintained by two or more districts. In the latter case a majority vote of the full membership of each board is required. The high school committee of such joint district consists of two members from each board of the districts comprising the high school territory. Support of such schools is secured from appropriations from the tuition or from the contingent funds of the districts.

Ohio is the only state of this group to provide for the discontinuance of a high school. These provisions, in the form of restrictions, specify that a high school, once established, shall not be discontinued within a period of

(1). Ohio School Laws, 1912, Sec. 7670.
(2). " " " " " 7671.
three years without a three-fourths vote of all members of the
(1) board at a regular meeting. When township schools have
been centralized, the township cannot be resubdistricted with-
in three years; and then only by a petition and a majority vote of the electors.

(2)

4. PENNSYLVANIA. In the state of Pennsylvania local
school officials are intrusted with the authority of estab-
lishing day or evening high schools. When a joint high school
is maintained, the high school board of such high school dis-
trict is comprised of one member, elected annually, from each
common school district board. This high school board is not
(3) permitted to create indebtedness, or to issue bonds; the
expenses of the high school being borne by the districts in
such proportion as may be agreed upon by the boards in joint
(4) session.

(1) Ohio School Laws, 1912, Sec. 7664.
(2) " " " " " 4727.
(4) " " " " " CVIII.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Establishment &amp; Discontinuance of Tp.H.SS.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>Bd. of directors may est. and maintain. No provisions for discontinuance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>Any sch.dist. containing 4 or more schs. and 60 or more pupils of sch. age may est. a central E.S. for dist. on pet. of 10 voters for, &amp; a maj.vote st, an election. Governed by com. sch. bd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Directors may establish. Tp. S3. may be centralized by pet.of 1/4 property owners and maj. vote at elec. In such sch. the Tp. bd. of sch.directors may include a H.S. course of not less than two years. Also may transport those who reside over 3/4 mile from sch.house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High Schools Other than Tp.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>Free tuition.(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>County H.SS. (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Cities, towns, &amp; villages. (5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Adj. dists. (6)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Iowa School Laws, 1911, Sec. 2776
(2) " " " " 1,Chap.146, p.132.
(3) " " " " 2728
(4) N. D. " " " " 86
(5) " " " " 797
(6) " " " " 88
(7) Ohio " " 1912, " 7663
(8) " " " " 7663, Decision.
(9) " " " " 4727
(10) " " " " 7664
(11) " " " " 7669
(12) " " " " 7670
(13) " " " " 7671
(14) Penn. " " 1909, " CVII
(15) " " " " CXLVIII & CLIV
(16) " " " " CVIII
(17) " " " " CCCXIX
(18) " " " " CXV
GENERAL PROVISIONS
for
HIGH SCHOOLS.

1. High Schools Defined. Each of the four states, - Iowa, North Dakota, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, - mentions four years as the length of time required for a first class high school. Ohio also stipulates that the year shall be thirty-two weeks in length, and, in addition to this, that graduation shall require sixteen courses, each of which consists of not less than four recitations weekly throughout a year.

2. Inspection of High Schools. The responsibility for inspection of high schools is placed upon the State Superintendent in Iowa, Ohio, and Pennsylvania; on the State High School Board in North Dakota. Ohio also provides that the state shall profit by any inspection made by a state supported institution.

3. Supervision of High Schools. No uniformity if found respecting statutory provisions for the supervision of high schools in these four states. North Dakota statutes do not mention a supervisor of schools; Iowa permits boards to hire a superintendent of schools but prescribes no qualifications; Ohio requires a high school superintendent to take the same examination a high school teacher must pass; and Pennsylvania stipulates that in order to receive state aid a high school must be under the supervision of the superintendent of the city or county in which it is located.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>High School Defined</th>
<th>Inspection</th>
<th>Supervision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>If 4 yr. H.S. is not provided, dist. must pay tuition bal. of 4 yrs. in another H.S.</td>
<td>Appointed by st. supt. in accord with purposes of Nor. Tr. Course law.</td>
<td>Bd. may hire. No qual. specified. (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>Four, three, &amp; two years work specified for state aided high schools.</td>
<td>St. H.S. inspector appointed by st. H. S. bd., visits each S. annually.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>&quot;Of higher grade than elementary schools&quot;. 3 grades; viz., 1st, 2nd, &amp; 3rd, 1st, 4 yrs., 32 wks. each, 16 courses for grad. 2nd, 3 yrs., 32 wks., 12 cour. 3rd, 2 yrs., 28 wks., 8 cours. A course is not less than 4 weekly recitations through out a year.</td>
<td>St. Comm. of com. S.S. appoints 2 insp'rs for 2 yrs., $2000.00 salary.</td>
<td>Same exam. as H.S. Test. (13) May dismiss 3 &amp; attend Inst. (14) If sch. not in session, he attends Inst. &amp; collects $3.00 per da. from bd. next employing him. (15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>1st, 2nd, &amp; 3rd grade H.S. according to whether 4, 3, or 2 years work, respectively, is prescribed beyond branches to be taught in com. schs. Reviews not excluded.</td>
<td>Inspected and classified by dept. of pub. instr.</td>
<td>To receive st aid, must be under supt. of city, borough, or co. in which such E.S. is located. (18)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Iowa School Laws, 1911, Sec. 1, Chap. 146, p. 132.  
(2) " " " " " " 2634-d2.  
(3) " " " " " " 2776  
(4) N. D. " " " " 1034  
(5) Ohio " " 1912, " 7649  
(6) " " " " " " 7651  
(7) " " " " " " 7652  
(8) " " " " " " 7653  
(9) " " " " " " 7654  
(10) " " " " " " 7655  
(11) " " " " " " 7753  
(12) " " " " " " 7754  
(13) " " " " " " 7831  
(14) " " " " " " 7869  
(15) " " " " " " 7870  
(16) Penn. " " 1909, " CX.  
(17) " " " " " " XCI.  
(18) " " " " " " CX XIV.
HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS.

1. Qualifications of High School Teachers. Two states, Iowa and North Dakota, make no distinction between high school and common school teachers, but require all to hold certificates issued by the State Board of Examiners, and registered in the counties in which holders teach. Ohio stipulates that a teacher must possess a high school certificate, or a special certificate covering the specific subjects which the teacher expects to teach. All are required to evidence knowledge of the theory and practice of teaching. Pennsylvania limits the studies which any teacher may present, to the branches specified in such teacher's certificate.

2. Attendance of High School Teachers at County Institutes. Provisions regarding attendance at county institutes are not rigid. North Dakota, in fact, specifies that high school teachers are not required to attend; Iowa provides for the payment of the one dollar enrollment fee; while Ohio and Pennsylvania provide for dismissal of school during institute and the payment of such teachers as care to attend.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Qualifications of Teachers</th>
<th>Prescribed by</th>
<th>Attendance at Co. Institutes.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>Must have certificate registered in county.</td>
<td>St. bd. of exam., consisting of st. supt., Pres. of Univ. Prin. of Nor. Sch. &amp; 2 others (1 woman) app. by Gov.</td>
<td>All teachers must pay $1.00 institute fee (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>All must have cert. issued by st. bd. of exam., which cert. must be recorded in co.</td>
<td>State board of examiners.</td>
<td>H.S. Teachers not required to attend. (5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>H.S. Cert., or spec. cert. for specified branches.</td>
<td>Bd. of Exam.</td>
<td>May dismiss &amp; attend. (12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Must take exam. even tho a grad. of Co. or Nor. S.</td>
<td>This may be state board of 5 members</td>
<td>Shall receive regul. pay, or if schs. are in session, $2 per day to be paid by bd. employing. (13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Must have cert. that she is qual. to teach: Lit.; Gen. Hist.; Alg.; Physics; Phy.; &amp; 4 elec. from: Ist.; Ger.; Rhet. Civ. Gov.; Geom.; Phy. Geo.; Bot. Chem.; Agric. Also, knowledge of theory &amp; practice of teaching.</td>
<td>(9); co. bd. of 3 members; (10); or city bd. of 3 members.</td>
<td>(11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>No teacher shall be employed to teach branches other than those named in her cert.</td>
<td>Bd. of Exam.</td>
<td>Teas. of co., (H.S. Teas. not spec., but apparently included), paid by their bds. for attending. $2., da., limit. (16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In cities, H.S. Tea. must have comp. cert. which names branches she is qualified to teach.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Iowa School Laws, 1911, Sec. 2734-q.
(2) " " " " " " 2628
(3) " " " " " " 2738
(4) N. D. " " " " " 262
(5) " " " " " " 273
(6) Ohio " " 1912, " 7829
(7) " " " " " " 7858-2.
(8) " " " " " " 7831
(9) " " " " " " 7635
(10) " " " " " " 7611
(11) " " " " " " 7838
(12) " " " " " " 7869
(13) " " " " " " 7870
(14) Penn. " " 1909, " CXII
(15) " " " " " " CV, Clause 6.
(16) " " " " " " CCCXXII.
HIGH SCHOOL COURSES OF STUDY.

The task of naming the branches to be taught, and of outlining the courses of study to be pursued, in high schools is left to the local boards acting under rules and regulations prescribed by the State High School Board in North Dakota; and by the State Superintendent in Iowa, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. Ohio statutes provide that such studies, of certain ones enumerated in the statutes, as time permits shall be offered in high schools; but the selection of these is left to the local boards with the approval of the State Commissioner of Common Schools. Pennsylvania requires state-aided high schools to employ teachers qualified to teach certain designated subjects, but does not specifically state that these subjects shall be taught.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Studies Prescribed or Suggested</th>
<th>By Whom</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ed. of directors, approved by st. supt. (1) Electors may add studies but not restrict bd. (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td></td>
<td>St.H.S.Ed., consisting of st. supt., press.of St. Univ.&amp; St.Agric.Col., 1 city supt., &amp; 1 member not connected with st.ed sys., appointed by Gov. (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Instr. in approved courses, in: U.S. &amp; Gen.Hist.; Comp., Rhet., Eng. &amp; Amer.Lit.; Alg.&amp; Geom.; Nat.Sci.; Polit. or Mental Sci.; Anc.or Mod. For.Lang., or both; Com. &amp; Indust. branches. Or such of these as length of curriculum permits. Other branches higher than elem.sch., with advanced studies &amp; review of com. branches. (4)</td>
<td>Statute and local bd. of educ. (4) To be approved by state commissioner of common schools. (5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Iowa School Laws, 1911, Sec. 2776  
(2) " " " " " 2776, Note 4.  
(3) N. Dak. " " " " 1036  
(4) Ohio " " 1912, " 7649  
(5) " " " " 7661  
(6) Penn. " " 1909, " CXII  
(7) " " " " CVI  
(8) " " " " CVII  
(9) " " " " CXVI
TAXATION.

In Iowa, North Dakota, Ohio, and Pennsylvania provisions for the financial support of township high schools are not distinct from, but are a part of, those for the establishment and maintenance of all public schools. The local boards are instructed with the power of levying taxes for raising the amount necessary, but under definitely stated maximal limitations. If it is foreseen that the amounts accruing under such statutory limitations will be inadequate for maintenance purposes, or if it is deemed advisable to bond the school district for permanent improvement of school properties, the authority for such excessive expenditures is vested in the electors of the district.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Taxes, - Amount and Levy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>Board decides amount necessary for contingent and teachers' funds. Sec. certifies this amount, together with any special levy voted for buildings, to co. bd. of supervisors. (1) Co. bd. of supervisors makes the levy. It also levies co. tax of 1 to 3 mills on $1.00 for schools of the county. (2) Limits: $15.00 per scholar for teachers' fund; 5.00 &quot; contingent &quot;; 5.00 &quot; extra when transported. or, $75.00 contingent and $270.00 for teachers' for each regular school; and, $1.50 per scholar added to contingent, if free textbooks have been authorized. (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>Two mills on $1.00 &amp; $1.00 poll, levied by co. aud. Apportioned among sch. Dists by county superintendent. (4) Each dist. sch. bd. shall levy tax for dist., not to exceed thirty mills on $1.00, annually. (5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Bd. of ed. fixes necessary rate annually. Makes separate levy for each of the four funds. (6) Local tax levy for school purposes not to exceed 12 mills on $1.00, (7), except, that an additional levy, not exceeding 5 mills, may be voted by electors for any period not exceeding 5 years. (8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Corporate authorities of any sch. dist. may incur debt and (9) issue bonds for same, not exceeding 2% upon assessed valuation. This indebtedness may be increased to 7% by maj. vote of electors at a special election. (10) Sch. directors shall levy necessary tax, not exceeding 13 mills on $1.00, (11). Additional building tax may be voted, not exceeding, in all, 25 mills on $1.00, (12). But, special building tax cannot exceed that levied for school purposes that year. (13)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Iowa School Laws, 1911, Sec. 2767  
(2) " " " " " " 2807  
(3) " " " " " " 2806  
(4) No. Dak. " " " " 117  
(5) " " " " 115  
(6) Ohio " " 1912, " 7586  
(7) " " " " 7591  
(8) " " " " 7592  
(9) Penn. " " 1909, " CLVI  
(10) " " " " CLX  
(11) " " " " CCX, CCXI, & 135.  
(12) " " " " 1401  
(13) " " " " 141
STATE AID FOR HIGH SCHOOLS.

State aid is provided for high school districts in Iowa, North Dakota, and Pennsylvania and for poor or weak districts in Ohio. The last mentioned, apparently, does not provide for financial aid to districts which are supporting a high school, but only to those which are not able to maintain elementary schools a prescribed minimum length of time.

Iowa subsidizes Normal Training Courses, designed primarily for the preparation of rural teachers; North Dakota grants aid for the specified purpose of increasing the efficiency of the work of the high school, requiring that at least forty per cent of such aid be expended annually by each school for libraries, laboratories, et cetera. Pennsylvania grants aid to any high school fulfilling requirements regarding qualifications of teachers to teach certain specified subjects of study, and regarding certain annual reports to the state; but places no premium upon a four year high school, as compared with a three year or a two year school. That is, each receives two hundred dollars annually for each year of its course. This condition is met differently in Iowa and North Dakota. The former recognizes only four year high schools, and the latter places a premium upon the longer courses by paying eight hundred, five hundred, and three hundred dollars to Four Year, Three Year, and Two Year High Schools, respectively.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Purpose and Amount of State Aid</th>
<th>Appropriations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>$750.00 annually to 4 yr. H.S. maintaining normal training course in 11th &amp; 12th grades. Course must be approved by state superintendent, and class must have ten or more pupils. (1)</td>
<td>$125,000.00 annually. Includes salary &amp; expenses of inspector. (2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| North Dakota | $800.00 annually to 4 yr. H.S.  
$500.00 " " 3 " "  
$300.00 " " 2y " "  
To be used to increase the efficiency of the work. Not less than 40% to be used for libraries, laboratories, etc., each year. (3) | $45,000.00 annually. (3) |
| Ohio       | In poor districts, state makes up deficit in the tuition fund. (4)                              | $50,000.00 in 1910, to aid weak schools. (5) |
| Pennsylvania | 1st Grade H.S. not to receive over $800.00  
2nd " " " " " " $600.00  
3rd " " " " " " $400.00  
They shall receive the above amounts if the appropriation is sufficient. (6) | Not specified. |

(1) Iowa School Laws, 1911, Sec. 2634-d1, & Ensc.of Legis., 1913.  
(2) Iowa Legislative Enactment, 1913.  
(3) North Dakota School Laws, 1911, Sec. 1034  
(4) Ohio " " 1912, " " 7595  
(5) " " " " " 7595, Note.  
(6) Pennsylvania " " 1909, " CXI.
The division of school money may be made in respect to its source, or in reference to the purpose for which it has been raised. North Dakota illustrates the former, having the county tuition fund and the state tuition fund maintained by county and state taxes, respectively. Iowa and Ohio are examples of the second type. Each has building, contingent, teachers or tuition, and sinking funds. Pennsylvania mentions no funds in the sense of being a permanent sum to be diminished and replenished.

The handling of school moneys in each of the four states in this list is intrusted to the school district treasurer. In Pennsylvania taxes are first collected by the township treasurers but in the three remaining states by the county treasurers.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Kinds of Funds</th>
<th>Handled by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>A. S. house fund, to pay for buildings. B. S. build. bond fund, to pay bonds.</td>
<td>Dist. tress. pays out on order of pres. &amp; sec. (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. Contingent fund, for running expenses. D. Teachers' fund, to pay salaries.</td>
<td>Dist. tress. receives it from co. tress. on order of pres. &amp; sec. of sch. bd. of dist. (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Each to be kept separate. Income from st. permanent sch. fund, rents, etc., apportioned to each corporation by the county auditor. (2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>County tuition fund, from co. levy of two mills on dollar, and $1.00 poll.</td>
<td>County tress. pays over to dist. tress. on order of county auditor. (7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>St. tui. fund, from fines, rents, &amp; income from st. permanent sch. fund, apportioned on sch. census basis. (5) It is to be used for teachers' salaries, only. (6)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>General fund, includes all but st. tuition fund, that is, dist. &amp; co. receipts. (6)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Four funds raised by local taxation: A. Tuition fund, B. Building, C. Contingent, D. Bonds, interest &amp; sinking fund. (8)</td>
<td>Collected by county tress. and paid by him to dist. tress. on order of county auditor. (10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>St. com. sch. fund, interest on it, apportioned to counties is divided by county aud., (Not by Tp. bd. of ed.), among the dists. of co. on sch. census basis. (9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Not mentioned except as referring to taxes received.</td>
<td>Collected by Tp. tress. and paid over to respective tress. of the Tp. or corporations within the Tp. (11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Iowa School Laws, 1911, Sec. 2768</td>
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<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
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<td>2808</td>
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<td>(3)</td>
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<td>2810</td>
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<tr>
<td>(4) N. Dak.</td>
<td></td>
<td>118</td>
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<td>(5)</td>
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<td>101</td>
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<td>(6)</td>
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<td>105</td>
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<td>(7)</td>
<td></td>
<td>112</td>
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<tr>
<td>(8) Ohio</td>
<td></td>
<td>1912, 7587</td>
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<tr>
<td>(9)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1909, 7600</td>
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<tr>
<td>(10)</td>
<td></td>
<td>7594</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(11) Penn.</td>
<td></td>
<td>7594</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Uniformity in township high school legislation exists to the extent of enabling us to make two general classes out of the eleven states now having such legislation; but further than this, or within the classes themselves, provisions are almost as varied as they are numerous. The few identities or similarities, as well as the striking differences, within each of the two groups have been pointed out in the discussions accompanying each table. A general survey of the entire subject, considered from the standpoint of the present legal status of the township high school, warrants the following statements:

1. The township high school is only one of many forms of organization and support devised to place secondary education within the reach of all. The township particularly suggests itself as fitted to serve this need because, as a civil unit, it already has an organization and well defined boundaries which serve as voting precincts. Co-existent with it are found town and city high schools; various types of joint territory high schools; county high schools; and high schools maintained by practically all types of common school districts.

2. High schools, whether township or otherwise, are
not closely defined. Standards are based upon length of courses, rather than upon their content. Even this definition of a high school is lacking in Illinois, North Carolina, and South Dakota. The remaining eight states designate four years of work above the elementary school as the proper length of a high school course.

3. The high school is considered as an addition to, and an integral part of, the common school system in most of the states. State control of secondary education is vested in the State Superintendent of Public Instruction or in the State Board of Education, or in both, with the exception of North Dakota, which provides for a distinct High School State Board of Education. Locally, with the exception of the township high school district in Illinois, the common school officials control the high schools. In the matter of support, however, a greater distinction is made between elementary and secondary schools. Six states belonging to the first class; viz., Illinois, Kansas, Michigan, North Carolina, South Carolina, and South Dakota, keep the tax levies separate and distinct. Neither Indiana, of the first class, nor any of the states of the second class keep them separate.

4. Interest seems to have centered about facilities for establishing high schools rather than about the quality of the work which may be done in them after they are estab-
lished. Two states, Ohio and North Carolina, provide for High School Certificates. Pennsylvania stipulates that any teacher, whether high school or not, may teach only the branches specified in his or her certificate. In this connection should be mentioned the little attention given to the supervision of schools. Two states, Ohio and South Dakota, require of supervisors the same qualifications as are demanded of their teachers; Michigan and Pennsylvania place high schools under the superintendent of the county or city. Iowa permits the board to hire a superintendent; Indiana does not authorize the township trustee to hire one but specifies that if one is hired his salary must come from the special school revenue; the remaining five states, Illinois, North Dakota, Kansas, and the Carolinas, do not mention the subject.

5. Regarding the branches to be taught and the courses to be pursued, little statutory provision is found. Three states, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana, enumerate certain studies. Kansas specifies three courses, General, Normal, and Collegiate. Three states, North Dakota, North and South Carolina, say that the State Board of Education, or the State Superintendent is to prescribe the courses. Illinois and South Dakota do not mention the subject. The remaining states place the authority in local hands but stipulate that if certain advantages, such as admittance
to the State University or state aid, are to be secured, the work of the local boards must be approved by the State Superintendent or State Board of Education.

6. With the exception of Illinois, Michigan, South Dakota, and Ohio, all provide state aid. Iowa and Kansas subsidize a special course, Normal Training. Indiana, North Dakota, and the Carolinas grant aid to promote the general welfare of the schools; and by means of this prof­fered aid are enabled to bring the work of the schools up to certain more or less definitely stated or understood standards. In no case, however, is state aid accorded ex­clusively for township high schools as distinguished from other types of high schools.