

below the high schools are privileged to adopt the uniform series provided by the board of education and are also to secure the books for the same rates that are paid by the one-department schools. When textbooks are once introduced they must not be changed within five years from the date of the adoption. Additional and supplementary textbooks may be selected by the district boards of the different districts, but the supplementary books must not be used to the exclusion of the books adopted by the board of education. Suitable and convenient depositories are to be provided for the purpose of furnishing the books. The persons having charge of the sale of uniform adopted textbooks are to be governed strictly by the provisions of the act. It must be remembered the only schools coming within the scope of this law are the one-department country schools, and the two-department state graded schools. It does not apply to any work above the eighth grade.

Industrial, commercial, continuation and evening schools; Stout Institute; board of industrial education. Section 553p—1. 1. There is hereby created a state board of industrial education to be appointed by the governor. The board shall consist of six appointive members, three of whom shall be employers of labor and three of whom shall be skilled employees. The state superintendent of education and the dean of the extension department and the dean of the college of engineering of the University of Wisconsin shall be ex-officio members of this board.

Term of office. 2. Each appointive member shall hold office for two years and shall receive traveling expenses and one hundred dollars per year. In the first appointments the governor shall designate three members to serve for one year and three members to serve for two years from the first day of July of the year in which the appointments are made. All appointments thereafter shall be for two years except appointments to fill vacancies, which shall be for the unexpired portion of the term.

Powers; duties. 3. Said board: (1) Shall have control over all state aid given under this act; (2) Shall meet quarterly and at such other times as may be found necessary; (3) Shall report biennially. (1911 c. 616)

Assistant for industrial education; how appointed. Section 553p—2. 1. The state superintendent of education shall appoint an assistant in the department of public instruction to be known as the assistant for industrial education. He shall with the advice, consent and direction of the state superintendent of education have general supervision over the public industrial schools, and over all public evening schools, continuation schools and commercial schools created under this act. The laws relating to agricultural schools and the Platteville Mining Trade School shall remain unaffected by this act.

Salary of assistant. 2. The salary of the assistant shall be fixed by the state superintendent of education with the approval of the state board of industrial education.

Other assistants may be appointed. 3. The state superintendent of education shall have in addition to the assistant for industrial education such other assistants as he shall deem necessary for work in the same general field.

Positions filled by civil service. 4. All positions except that of assistant for industrial education shall be filled by civil service examination, as provided by chapter 363 of the laws of 1905. But the total salary list exclusive of the salary of the assistant shall not exceed ten thousand dollars for any one year.

Expenses of assistant. 5. The assistant shall have all necessary expenses to attend conventions and make investigations within or outside of the state when such expenses shall have been previously authorized by the state superintendent of education. (1911 c. 616)

Towns, villages and cities to maintain schools. Section 553p—3.
1. In every town or village or city of over five thousand inhabitants there shall be, and in towns, cities and villages of less than five thousand inhabitants there may be a local board of industrial education, whose duty it shall be to foster and establish and maintain industrial, commercial, continuation and evening schools. Said board may take over and maintain in the manner provided in this act any existing schools of similar nature.

Local board; how organized. 2. Such board shall consist of the city superintendent of schools ex-officio or the principal of the high school ex-officio, if there be no city superintendent, or the president or chairman of the local board charged with the supervision of the schools in case there be neither of the above mentioned officers, and four other members, two employers and two employees, who shall be appointed by the local board charged with the supervision of the schools and who shall serve without pay.

Members appointed; term of office. 3. The term of the appointive members of the local boards of industrial education shall be two years from the first of January of the year in which they are appointed; provided, however, that in the first appointment two members shall be appointed who are to serve for only one year from the first of January of the year in which they are appointed. All subsequent appointments shall be for two years, except appointments to fill vacancies, which shall be for the unexpired portion of the term.

Officers; how selected. 4. The local board of industrial education shall elect its officers from its membership, a chairman and a secretary. The local boards of industrial education, with the cooperation of the state board of industrial education, shall have general supervision of the instruction in the local schools created under this act.

State aid; when granted. 5. No state aid shall be granted to schools created under this act, without the approval of the local board of industrial education. No money appropriated by the city, town or village for these schools shall be spent without the approval of the local board of industrial education.

Teachers; qualifications. 6. The teachers in the schools created under this act shall be employed and their qualifications determined by the local board of industrial education.

Powers of board. 7. This board shall have power to purchase all machinery, tools and supplies, and purchase or lease suitable grounds or buildings for the use of the schools under its supervision. Existing school buildings and equipment shall be used as far as practicable.

Board may contract for lectures by extension division of the University. 8. The board is empowered to make contracts with the extension division of the University of Wisconsin to give instruction in such branches as the department may offer, when in the judgment of the local board such instruction can be secured to better advantage than by local provision.

When boards shall establish schools. 9. Whenever twenty-five persons qualified to attend an industrial, commercial, continuation or evening school file a petition therefor with the local board of industrial education the board shall establish such school or schools or provide other facilities as authorized in this act. (1911 c. 616)

Local board to report to city council. Section 553p—4. 1. The local board of industrial education of every city, village or town shall report to the common council, or village or town clerk at or before the first day of September in each year, the amount of money required for the next fiscal year for the support of all the schools established or to be established under this act in said city, village or town, and for the purchase of necessary additions to school sites, fixtures and supplies.

Tax; how levied and collected. 2. There shall be levied and collected in every city, village or town, subject to taxation under this act, a tax upon all taxable property in said city, village or town, at

the same time and in the same manner as other taxes are levied and collected by law, which together with the other funds provided by law and placed at the disposal of said city, village or town for the same purpose, shall be equal to the amount of money so required by said local board of industrial education for the purposes of this act.

Rate of tax levied. 3. The rate of tax levied for the purposes of this act in any town, village or city shall not in any one year exceed one-half mill for the maintenance of all schools created under this act.

Tax to be in addition to other taxes. 4. The said taxes for the purpose named in this section shall be in addition to all other special and general taxes levied for town, village or city purposes and shall be for the use and support of schools established under this act.

Money; how cared for. 5. The treasurer of the town, village or city shall keep such money separate from all other money, to be used exclusively for the purpose of industrial education as herein provided. All moneys appropriated and expended under this act shall be expended by the local board of industrial education and shall be paid by the town, village or city treasurer on orders issued by said board and signed by its president and secretary.

Moneys; how paid. 6. All moneys received by said board shall be paid to the town, village or city treasurer for the fund of the local board of industrial education. (1911 c. 616)

Courses of study. Section 553p—5. 1. The courses of study in these schools shall be approved by the state superintendent of education and the state board of industrial education, and shall include English, citizenship, sanitation and hygiene and the use of safety devices, and such other branches as the state superintendent and the state board of industrial education shall approve.

Pupils; attendance. 2. The local board of industrial education may allow pupils attending any school established under this act, who have had courses equivalent to any of those offered, to substitute other work therefor. (1911 c. 616)

Appropriation limited. Section 553p—6. 1. Not more than ten thousand dollars shall be appropriated from the state funds for the purposes of this act in any one city, town or village, and the state aid shall not be given to more than thirty schools established under this act.

School; how approved. 2. A school once granted state aid shall be entitled thereto as long as the character of its work meets with

the approval of the state superintendent of education and the state board of industrial education.

Secretary's report to state superintendent. 3. The secretary of the local board of industrial education of each city, town or village, in which such school or schools are maintained, shall on the first day of July in each year, report to the state superintendent of education the cost of maintaining the school, the character of the work done, the number, names and qualifications of the teachers employed, and such other information as may be required by the state superintendent of education.

State superintendent to approve school; to apportion state aid. 4. If such report is satisfactory to the state superintendent of education and the state board of industrial education, and they are satisfied that the school or schools have been maintained in a satisfactory manner for not less than eight months during the year ending the thirtieth of the preceding June, the state superintendent of education shall make a certificate to that effect and file it with the secretary of state. The secretary of state shall then draw a warrant payable to the treasurer of such city, town or village in which the industrial school is located for a sum equal to one-half the amount actually expended in such industrial school, continuation school, evening school or commercial school, during the preceding year, but not more than three thousand dollars shall be appropriated to any one school in one year. (1911 c. 616)

Schools free to persons 14 or more years of age. Section 553p—7. The schools established under this act shall be open to all residents of the cities, towns and villages in which such schools are located, of fourteen years of age or over who are not by law required to attend other schools. Any person over the age of fourteen who shall reside in any town, village or city not having an industrial school as provided in this act, and who is otherwise qualified to pursue the course of study may with the approval of the local board of industrial education in any town, village or city having a school established under this act, be allowed to attend any school under their supervision. Such persons shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as pupils of the school who are residents of the town, village or city in which the school is located. (1911 c. 616)

Nonresident tuition fee; how collected. Section 553p—8. The local board of industrial education is authorized to charge tuition fee for nonresident pupils not to exceed fifty cents per week. On or before the first day of July in each year the secretary of the

local board of industrial education shall send a sworn statement to the clerk of the city, village or town from which any such person or persons may have been admitted. This statement shall set forth the residence, name, age and date of entrance to such school, and the number of weeks' attendance during the preceding year of each such person at the school. It shall show the amount of tuition which under the provisions of this act the town, city or village is entitled to receive on account of each and all such pupils attendance. This statement shall be filed as a claim against the town, village or city where such pupil resides and allowed as other claims are allowed. (1911 c. 616)

Students pay for material used; articles may be sold. Section 553p—9. Students attending any school under this act may be required to pay for all material consumed by them in their work in such school at cost prices or in lieu thereof the school board may establish a fixed sum to be paid by each student in each course, which sum shall be sufficient to cover, as nearly as may be, the cost of the material to be consumed in such course; any manufactured articles made in such school and that may accumulate shall be disposed of at their market value at the discretion of the school board, and the proceeds shall be paid to the local treasurer for the fund of the local board of industrial education. (1911 c. 616)

The J. H. Stout Institute; board of trustees. 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 may appoint a suitable person to receive fees or other moneys that may be due such board, to disburse any part thereof, to account therefor, and to pay the balance to the state treasurer. (1911 c. 616)

Industrial board to accept the James H. Stout Institute. Section 553p—11. Such board is authorized to accept free of cost to the state and to hold as a trustee for the state, the property of the Stout Institute located at Menominee, Wisconsin, and to maintain such institute under the name of "The Stout Institute." Provided, that the trustees of said Stout Institute turn over to the state, within two months after the passage and publication of this act, said property free and clear of all incumbrances and debt, released from all claims or interest which the city of Menominee or the heirs of James

H. Stout may have had in said property and having put the buildings in good condition, and having made such repairs as may be necessary before turning over said property. The board is also authorized to accept such other property or moneys as it may deem advisable to be accepted which can profitably be used by it in promoting the interests entrusted to it. Such board may purchase, have, hold, control, possess and enjoy, in trust, for the state, for educational purposes, any lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods and chattels, of any nature, which may be necessary and required to accomplish the purposes and objects of the board, and may sell or dispose of any personal property when in its judgment it shall be for the interests of the state. (1911 c. 616)

Purposes and object of the institute. Section 553p—12. The purposes and objects of the institute shall be to instruct young persons in industrial arts and occupations and the theory and art of teaching such, and to give such instruction as will lead to a fair knowledge of the liberal arts, a just and seemly appreciation of the nobility and dignity of labor, and in general to promote diligence, economy, efficiency, honor and good citizenship. (1911 c. 616)

Powers of the board. Section 553p—13. The said board shall have power:

To suspend students for misconduct. (1) To make rules, regulations and by-laws for the government and management of the institute and the students therein, including the power to suspend or expel students for misconduct or other cause.

To appoint a president and fix his salary. (2) To appoint a president of the institute and other officers, teachers and assistants, and to employ such other persons as may be required; to fix the salary of each person so appointed or employed and to prescribe their several duties; to remove at pleasure any president, other officer, teacher, assistant or person from any office or employment in connection with the institute.

To purchase supplies. (3) To purchase such supplies as may be necessary in the conduct of the institute and its various departments.

To prescribe rules. (4) To prescribe rules, regulations and terms for the admission and control of the students, to prescribe courses of study and methods and means of instruction, and to issue certificates or diplomas.

To cooperate with other institutions. (5) To cooperate with other educational institutions and agencies in instruction and train-

ing, leading to efficiency in industrial arts and occupations. (1911 c. 616)

Appropriation. Section 2. There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum sufficient to carry into effect the provisions of this act. However, in no case shall the sum appropriated for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act exceed the sum of thirty thousand dollars during the fiscal year ending July 1, 1912, nor more than fifty-five thousand dollars per annum thereafter. Twenty thousand dollars of the above moneys shall be set aside annually, beginning July 1, 1911, for the purpose of maintaining the Stout Institute as provided in this act. (1911 c. 616)

This act not construed to interfere with trade schools established under chapter 122, 1907. Section 3. All acts and parts of acts conflicting with any provisions of this act are repealed in so far as they are inconsistent therewith. Provided, however, nothing in this act shall be construed to interfere in any manner with trade schools established under chapter 122, laws of 1907, and amendments thereof, unless the school board of any such city or school district shall by a majority vote adopt the provisions of this act, and shall proceed in the manner provided for, for every town, village or city of over five thousand inhabitants as provided in this act. (1911 c. 616)

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

(Chapter 28, Wisconsin Statutes)

Apportionment of. Section 554. The school fund income shall be apportioned by the state superintendent between the tenth and fifteenth days of December in each year. The amount to be so apportioned shall include all moneys belonging to said fund received prior to the first day of December in the same year, together with the amount thereafter to accrue to such income from the state tax levy made in the same year, and the two hundred thousand dollars to be appropriated from license fees and taxes paid by corporations in February following, under the provisions of section 1072a, and after December, 1903, shall include also the interest receipts thereafter to accrue to said fund from the state tax levy of the same year or to be collected therewith as special charges. Such apportionment shall be made among the several counties, towns, villages and cities according to the number of children in each over the age of four and under the age of twenty years, as shown by the reports made to the state superintendent for the year preceding, ending June 30. (1903 c. 313)