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ORGANIZATION OF STATE DEPARTMENTS  
OF EDUCATION

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## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
BUREAU OF EDUCATION,  
Washington, November 17, 1914.

SIR: As State appropriations for education increase, the feeling of need for a better organization and a more effective supervision of the schools of the States grows, and with it grows also the interest in the organization and functions of State boards of education and the selection and duties of the chief school officers of the States and the equipment of their offices. Many requests come to this office for information on these subjects. To assist in answering these as fully as possible, I recommend the publication of the accompanying manuscript, *Organization of State departments of education*, as a bulletin of the Bureau of Education. This manuscript has been prepared at my request by A. C. Monahan, specialist in rural school administration in this bureau, on the basis of studies made by Wickliffe Rose while he was serving as general agent of the Peabody Education Fund, and a compilation of laws made by William R. Hood of this bureau.

Respectfully submitted.

P. P. CLAXTON,  
*Commissioner.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

## ORGANIZATION OF STATE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION.<sup>1</sup>

### STATE BOARDS OF EDUCATION.

The trend of educational development is toward the State board of education as the administrative head of the educational system. In 37 of the 48 States in the United States there are State boards of education with functions relative to the public schools; in one other, Minnesota, there is a State board with functions relative to the public high schools only. In the other 10 States, namely, Alabama, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, there are no such boards. Two of these 10, Nebraska and Iowa, have State boards known as boards of education. The Nebraska board has charge of the State normal schools and has no other functions; the Iowa board has charge of the State institutions of higher education, including normal schools, but has no functions concerning other schools. The State boards in Arkansas, Pennsylvania, and Vermont have been created by laws enacted within the last four years. During the same period the boards in Arizona, California, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and Washington have been reorganized in the interest of greater efficiency as a result of State legislation.

*Composition of the State boards of education.*--The composition of the boards in the various States is shown in the accompanying table. The ex officio members and the appointed or elected members are shown separately. The present trend in educational development is toward a board composed of persons who have some knowledge of the business which they are to administer. This does not mean necessarily persons actually engaged in educational work; it means that the tendency is away from the ex officio boards composed of State officers without special educational qualifications.

It will be noted that, of the 37 States with State boards of education, 8 still hold to boards made up of ex officio members, officers at the State capitol. These are Colorado, Florida, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oregon, and Texas. These ex officio boards are usually composed of the governor, the superintendent of public instruction, and one or more other State officers, such as the secretary of state, attorney general, treasurer, auditor,

<sup>1</sup> In the preparation of the descriptive part of this bulletin free use was made of a manuscript written in 1913 by Wickliffe Rose, director of the Rockefeller Foundation International Health Commission, to accompany the tabular exhibits (revised up to date) relative to the State boards of education and chief State school officers contained in the report of the Illinois Educational Commission published in 1909.

lieutenant governor, or comptroller of the treasury. In Colorado and Kentucky the governor is not included, in Texas the State superintendent is not included. Nevada has an ex officio board that includes the president of the State university. In 10 other States the board is composed of ex officio members at the State capitol and members appointed at discretion by the governor. In 5 States the boards are appointed by the governor and include no ex officio members; these are California, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Vermont. The New York board contains no ex officio members, but is elected by the legislature. In 17 States the governor is a member of the board.

It will be noted that in 7 States the president of the State university is ex officio a member of the board of education. In 5 States the president of the agricultural and mechanical college is also a member, and in 4 the normal schools are represented on the board ex officio by one or more members. Indiana designates the superintendents of the three largest cities of the State as ex officio members.

*Appointment of the State board of education.*—The drift is toward appointment by the governor, with restrictions to guard against arbitrary use or abuse of the appointing power. Of the 28 States with State boards containing appointive members, 22 leave the appointment with the governor, subject in some cases to approval by the State senate; 3 States leave the matter with the State legislature; 1 State puts it to popular vote; and in 1 State it is left to the State superintendent.

The appointed or elected members are composed both of men in educational work and men not in educational work. In 4 States only men engaged in educational work may be appointed; in 7 States a certain number of men not engaged in educational work must be appointed; in 12 States the laws do not specify, but leave the matter with the appointing body. The tendency seems to be in these States to appoint both educational men and others. These appointments may be made with the view of getting men adapted to the position, or the appointments may be controlled by political interests. The pressure of public sentiment is growing steadily in favor of appointment on the basis of fitness for the service.

Appointment by the governor, under proper restrictions, has a threefold merit:

(a) It recognizes the executive head of the State as responsible to the people for the efficiency of every department of the public service. It tends to make the board responsible to the public.

(b) It centers responsibility where it can be definitely located. When the general assembly elects it is difficult to locate responsibility.

(c) Requiring that appointments be made from an eligible list, or in some other way throwing proper definite limitations around the appointing power, provides against abuse and protects the board from undue political interference. It is doubtful if it is ever advisable to make the governor a member of the board.

*Size of the board, term of office, and mode of retiring.*—The tendency seems to be toward a board composed of from 6 to 11 members, holding office from 6 to 8 years, and retiring in small groups. The boards vary in number from 3 to 13; 6 States have as few as 3, and 1 has 13. These smallest numbers are all made up of ex officio members and may be regarded as representing the passing type. In 14 of the 37 States the boards range from 8 to 12 members. This group includes a striking number of strong boards, as in Arizona, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, Tennessee, and Virginia. A board of this size is not too large for working efficiency and is sufficiently large to create continuity of service, provided it is organized to retire in small groups.

In case of all the ex officio boards the term of office is fixed and is usually 2 to 4 years. In such boards members usually retire off necessity in a body. In 16 of the 37 States appointments are from 4 to 6 years, inclusive, with members retiring in small groups; in 2 States the term is for 7 years, in 1 State 8 years, and in 1 State 12 years.

In several States the number of members of the board and the number of years in the term are the same. In West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, and New York there are, respectively, 5, 6, 7, and 12 members, 1 retiring each year; in Maryland and Tennessee there are 6 members who retire in groups of 2 every second year.

The board with a reasonably large membership (8 to 11), with appointment for long term of service and so organized that its members will retire in small groups, has two strong points in its favor:

(a) It guarantees that degree of continuity in service without which no business can be successfully administered.

(b) It can not be changed to satisfy the caprice of any individual or to meet the political needs of any one State administration. The educational service is thus protected against undue political influence without being relieved of responsibility to the public which it serves.

*Duties and powers of the State boards of education.*—The preference seems to be for a State board made responsible for the efficiency of the whole State system of education and clothed with full administrative power. In extent of duties and powers these boards as now constituted vary all the way from near zero to complete control

of the State educational interests. The Michigan State board, outside of its duties in control of the State normal schools, has little power except in granting teachers' certificates; the New York State board has supervision of all educational agencies in the State. Between these two extremes the other State boards have all degrees of responsibility and power. In 14 States, for instance, the boards not only have functions concerning the elementary and secondary schools, but are trustees of the State normal schools. These are Connecticut, Idaho, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and Vermont. In 4 States the boards are trustees of the State universities. These are Florida, Idaho, Montana, and Oklahoma.<sup>1</sup>

This diversity in the present status of boards is confusing enough, but the tendency in recent legislation is overwhelmingly toward centering in the State board larger responsibility and powers. Idaho, for instance, which until 1912 gave the State board power only to grant and revoke certificates, now gives to it general control of all educational work in the State, even succeeding the powers and duties of the trustees of the State institutions of higher education. The Georgia Legislature has recently enacted a law reorganizing the State board of education and giving to it greatly enlarged powers. The reorganization of the Virginia State board has given it almost full administrative power.

This movement toward centralization has come to its most complete expression in the New York board. Of the powers of this board the Illinois educational commission, in its report issued in 1911, says:

The board of regents of the University of New York is composed of 12 members, who are elected by the legislature to serve for a period of 12 years. No officers of any of the incorporated educational institutions of the State are eligible to membership. There are no ex officio members, but the commissioner of education acts as its executive officer. The University of the State of New York is a corporation created in 1784. It includes all the incorporated higher educational institutions of the State. The State library and the State museum are departments of the university, and the board may establish other departments if they are deemed necessary to the discharge of its duties. It has power to exclude from membership any institution failing to comply with the law of the State or the rules of the board. It has charge of private academies and in some measure of the public secondary schools, as well as of all the higher institutions. All the powers and duties of the board in relation to the supervision of elementary and secondary schools, including all schools except colleges, technical and professional schools, are devolved upon the commissioner of education, who is elected by the board. The board of New York has power to establish such rules and regulations as are necessary to carry into effect the statutes of the State relating to education. It cooperates with other agencies in bringing within the reach of the

<sup>1</sup> The principal function of the Montana board is control of the State university, the State agricultural and mechanical college, and the State normal school. See p. 18.



people of the State, young and old, the largest educational opportunities by stimulating interest, recommending methods, designating suitable teachers and lecturers, and by lending books and apparatus. It establishes in the academies of the university examinations in studies, furnishes a suitable standard for graduation from academies and of admission to colleges, and grants certificates and diplomas to those who pass such examinations. It controls the whole matter of granting honorary degrees and diplomas. The board has power to incorporate any university, college, academy, library, museum, or other institution for the promotion of science, literature, art, history, or other departments of knowledge.

Commenting on this tendency to centralize responsibility and power in the State board of education, President Butler, of Columbia University, says:

There can be no doubt about the general tendency being strongly toward greater centralization. Not only are its advantages quite apparent, but the overwhelming current of legislation and of the decisions of the courts is making it imperative. These are practically in accord, and are to the effect that in each State the school system is not local, but general; not individual schools controlled by separate communities, but a closely related system of schools which has become a State system and is entirely under State authority. Local school officials are now uniformly held to be agents of the State for the administration of a State system of education.<sup>1</sup>

It has been urged that the New York State board is going too far in exercising supervision over private institutions. But it should be definitely understood that in a very important sense there is no such thing as a private educational institution; an educational institution is by the nature of its function essentially public and should be responsive to the needs of the public which it serves. Every educational agency in the State is a part of the State's educational system and should be under the general administrative supervision of the State board of education.

*Summary of tendencies.*—In the gradual development of a more and more effective agency for administering the State's educational affairs the trend is toward a State board of education as the administrative head of the educational system; a board composed of men who have some knowledge of the business which they are to administer; a board appointed by the governor of the State with restrictions to guarantee fitness for the service and to guard against arbitrary use or abuse of the appointing power; a board composed of from 8 to 11 members, appointed for a term of from 6 to 11 years, and retiring in small groups—this to guarantee that degree of continuity in service and freedom from political interference that are necessary for effective service; a board made responsible for all the educational interests of the State and clothed with full power to administer the business.

<sup>1</sup> Education in the United States, vol. 1, p. 21.

## STATE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION—ORGANIZATION.

*Composition of State boards of education.*

States:	Ex officio members.						Appointed or elected members.				Total ex officio members.	Not ex officio members.	Total number on board.	
	Governor.	Other State political officers.	State superintendent of public instruction.	President State university.	President of agricultural and mechanical college.	President of State normal schools.	Other education officers.	In education work.	Not in education work.	May or may not be in education work.				Appointed or elected by--
Arizona.....	1		1	1		2		3		7	Governor.....	5	3	8
Arkansas.....			1							7	do.....	1	7	8
California.....		2	1								do.....	3	7	3
Colorado.....	1	1								6	State legislature.....	2	5	7
Connecticut.....										7	Governor.....	2	7	9
Delaware.....	1	3	1					3	1		do.....	2	4	6
Florida.....	1		1	1				3	1		do.....	1	5	6
Georgia.....			1	1							do.....	7	6	13
Idaho.....			1		1	1	1	3	3		do.....	4	3	7
Indiana.....			1	1	1	1	1				do.....	3	3	3
Kansas.....		2	1								Governor.....	3	3	11
Kentucky.....	1	1	1							8	do.....	2	6	8
Louisiana.....	1		1							6	do.....	1	9	9
Maryland.....			1							9	do.....	3	3	4
Massachusetts.....			1							3	Popular vote.....	1	3	4
Michigan.....		2	1								...	3	3	3
Mississippi.....	1	2	1								...	4	4	4
Missouri.....	1	1	1							8	Governor.....	3	8	11
Montana.....	1		1	1							...	3	3	3
Nevada.....											...	3	3	3
New Jersey.....										8	Governor.....	2	8	8
New Mexico.....	1		1							2	do.....	2	5	7
New York.....										12	State legislature.....	7	12	12
North Carolina.....	1	5	1								...	5	4	7
North Dakota.....		2	1	1	1			3	1		Governor.....	1	6	7
Oklahoma.....								2		4	do.....	3	3	3
Oregon.....	1	1	1								Governor.....	1	6	7
Pennsylvania.....			1								...	3	3	3
Rhode Island.....	1	1						3		3	Governor.....	1	6	7
Rhode Island.....										6	State legislature.....	2	6	8
South Carolina.....	1		1							7	Governor.....	2	7	9
Tennessee.....	1	1	1							6	do.....	2	6	8
Texas.....	1	2									...	3	3	3
Utah.....			1	1	1			2			Governor.....	3	2	5
Vermont.....									2	3	do.....	3	5	8
Virginia.....	1	1	1					5			State legislature.....	2	5	7
Washington.....			1	1	1	1		3			Governor.....	3	3	7
West Virginia.....			1					5			State superintendent.....	1	5	6

Digest of laws relating to State school administration boards.<sup>1</sup>

States.	Members.	Term of office.	Composition.	Compensation.	Organization.	Powers and duties.
Alabama (Const., Art. XI, sec. 2 and 3; School laws, 1912, pp. 1, 2, 21, 22, 73, 76, 86, 103-108.)	8		Governor, superintendent of public instruction, president of the State university, principals of 2 State normal schools, ex officio, and a city superintendent of schools, a principal of a high school, and a county superintendent appointed by the governor.	Serve without pay except for expenses in attending meetings.	Superintendent is secretary; meets at least once in each quarter; majority of the board must concur before action is valid.	Manages State school fund; adopts regulations, etc.; governing State aid to high schools; prescribes course of study for common schools and determines qualifications of teachers; examines and certifies and entrants to normal schools; administers free textbook and teachers' pension laws; issues life certificates to teachers; has charge of the education of the deaf and blind.
Arkansas (Act 431, June 1, 1911.)	8	Appointive members, 7 years, 1 appointed each year.	State superintendent, ex officio, and 7 appointed by the governor from each congressional district.	Serve without pay, except for traveling expenses when attending meetings of the board.	Superintendent is ex officio chairman; one prescribed meeting annually; superintendent may call others; secretary elected by board.	Has general supervision over the public schools of the State; has the management and investment of the State common-school fund; serves as board for chartering educational institutions; has supervision over the issuance of State teachers' certificates; may provide courses of study, distribute text-books, prescribe rules for the management of school-houses and medical examination of school children, but may not prescribe textbooks.
California (Acts of 1913.)	7	4	Appointed by governor, 2 every second year; no salaried educational officer may be appointed.	Expenses in attending meetings and \$15 per day for each day board is in session.	Board elects its own president; State superintendent is secretary of board and its executive officer; meets every quarter; vote of majority of all members necessary to validate its act.	Adopts rules for the government of day and evening elementary schools, the day and evening secondary schools, the technical and vocational schools of the State and all other schools, except the State university, receiving financial aid from the State; appoints 3 assistant State superintendents; makes plans for the improvement of the administration and efficiency of the schools; makes recommendations concerning changes in school legislation that may seem necessary; compiles and adopts uniform textbooks for common schools, which books, under the direction of the board, are printed by the State and sold at cost; prescribes credentials for high-school teachers; grants to teachers life diplomas of 4 grades valid throughout the State; accredits normal schools and universities.

<sup>1</sup> Does not include boards having control of school lands, boards of examiners of teachers, textbook commissions, normal school boards, boards in control of State institutions of higher education, or other bodies not having administrative functions in connection with public elementary and secondary schools. This digest and the following relative to the State school boards are based on tables prepared by W. H. Hood, of the Bureau of Education. The section dealing with each State has been sent to each State superintendent and corrections made by them have been included.

## Digest of laws relating to State school administration boards—Continued.

States.	Members.	Term of office.	Composition.	Compensation.	Organization.	Powers and duties.
Colorado..... (Const., Art. IX, sec. 1 and 16; School laws, pp. 31, 302-305.)	3		Superintendent of public instruction, secretary of state, and attorney general.		Superintendent is chairman; meets in December and at other times when necessary; adopts rules for its own government.	Has general supervision of the public schools; decides appeals from decisions or orders of county superintendents; appoints State board of examiners; grants State diplomas to teachers and may revoke them; may not prescribe textbooks (constitution prohibits).
Connecticut..... (School laws, 1912, pp. 6-11; ch. 106, Acts of 1913.)	7	4 appointed by legislature for 4 years, 1 each year; 1 appointed by governor for 2 years.	Governor and lieutenant governor ex officio and 5 appointive members, not more than 2 of whom shall come from the same congressional district; legislature appoints 4 members and the governor 1 member.	Necessary expenses.	Appoints own officers; employs a secretary, who acts as executive officer, and as State superintendent of public instruction.	Has general supervision and control of the educational interests of the State; may direct what textbooks shall be used; prescribes blanks for registration and reports; conducts teachers' meetings; prepares and distributes outlines of instruction in citizenship; may grant and revoke teachers' certificates; provides for testing the eyesight of children; enforces child-labor law; maintains and controls State normal schools; may appoint school superintendents and supervisors for certain smaller townships.
Delaware..... (Ch. 94, Mar. 14, 1911; chs. 106, 117, and 122, Acts of 1913.)	7	7 years; 1 appointed each year.	7 members, all appointed by the governor.	Serve without pay except for necessary expenses.	State commissioner of education is secretary; other officers deemed necessary are elected by the board; fixes time of holding its meetings.	Has general supervision of public schools; makes and enforces rules and regulations for the conduct of the schools; prescribes textbooks to be used and contracts as to prices; regulates course of study in the schools; determines conditions under which county superintendents issue teachers' certificates; adopts rules for the sanitary inspection of school buildings; inspects needs of schools and may require reports from teachers and school officers; recommends legislation; cooperates with trustees of Delaware College in fixing courses of study for department of education in said college; cooperates with Delaware College in maintaining summer schools for teachers.
Florida..... (Const., Art. XII, sec. 3; School laws, 1911, pp. 14, 15, 20, 30-31.)	5		Governor, secretary of state, attorney general, State treasurer, and superintendent of public instruction.		Governor is president, superintendent is secretary.	Has management of school lands and educational funds of the State; decides appeals from county authorities on school affairs; may remove any subordinate officers; fills vacancies for unexpired terms on county school boards; holds property of and, in conjunction with a board of control, manages higher institutions of learning.

Georgia. 307. Acts of 1911, p. 94.	6	Appointive members, 4 years, 2 every 2 years.	Governor, State superintendent, and 4 members appointed by the governor, 3 of whom shall be experienced educators.	Appointive members receive each \$250 annually and traveling expenses.	Governor is president, superintendent is chief executive officer; meets at least quarterly.	Provides rules and regulations for the supervision of all schools; provides course of study for elementary and high schools; selects textbooks; hears and decides appeals on decision of lower school authorities; provides normal instruction for teachers and may compel attendance at teachers' institutes; grants State and special licenses to teach.
Idaho. Const., Art. IX, Sec. 2; school laws, 1913, p. 5-13; board of education and board of regents of the University of Idaho.	6	Appointive members, 5 years, 1 appointed each year.	Superintendent of public instruction, ex officio, and 5 members appointed by the governor.	\$100 per annum each, and necessary expenses.	Elects such officers as it deems necessary; meets at least semiannually.	Has general supervision of State institutions and succeeds to powers and duties of trustees of such institutions; appoints a commissioner of education as an advisory officer; assigns functions to its executive officers; has general supervision and control of public schools; is final court of appeal in controversies; has legislative functions not inconsistent with law; recommends to legislature changes in school laws; standardizes instruction in institutions; prescribes course of study for public schools; determines how textbooks shall be adopted; determines whether textbooks shall be free; directs the work of normal schools and teachers' institutes; controls certification of teachers; directs State library commission; standardizes school buildings, equipment, etc.; adopts system of reports; classifies high schools; controls rural high schools.
Indiana. School laws, 1911, pp. 34-45, 54-59, 62, 104, 116, 201-205, 334, 338-339; ch. 24, Acts of 1913.	13	Appointive members, 4 years.	State superintendent, president of the State University, president of the State normal school, superintendents of schools in 3 largest cities, ex officio, 3 citizens engaged in educational work, at least 1 of whom shall be a county superintendent, and 3 persons interested in vocational education, 1 of whom shall be an employer and 1 an employee.	Members other than superintendent receive \$2 per day and expenses while actually on duty.	Superintendent is president; board elects one of its members secretary and treasurer; meets on the call of the president or a majority of the members.	Determines such administrative questions as are not otherwise provided by law; grants and revokes State certificates; selects or procures the compilation of textbooks for the common schools; constitutes teachers' institutes; makes and provides normal instruction; makes rules for the enforcement of the medical inspection law; appoints a board of three visitors to State normal school; appoints and directs Indiana University; appoints and directs a high-school inspector; prescribes course of study for accredited normal schools; has control of State-aided vocational schools.

## Digest of laws relating to State school administration boards—Continued.

States.	Members.	Term of office.	Composition.	Compensation.	Organization.	Powers and duties.
Kansas. (School laws, 1913, pp. 22-29, 32, 34, 35, 165, 167, 167-169.)	7	Appointive mem- bers, 2 years.	State superintendent of pub- lic instruction, chancellor of State university, presi- dent of the State Agricul- tural College, president of the State Normal School, ex officio, and 3 others appointed by the governor from those engaged in school work.	Necessary ex- penses in at- tending meet- ings.		Prescribes course of study for normal insti- tutes and for public schools, but certain subjects prescribed by law must be in- cluded; approves courses of study of col- leges and universities for purpose of grant- ing State certificates for teaching; issues and may revoke State diplomas and cer- tificates; adopts rules for the examination of kindergarten teachers; prescribes nor- mal training courses in high schools; pre- pares examination questions for county teachers' certificates; prescribes course of study for rural schools; prepares exami- nation questions for common school di- plomas; distributes State funds to ap- proved schools.
Kentucky. (School laws, 1912, pp. 10, 28, 71.)	3		Superintendent of public in- struction, secretary of state, and attorney gen- eral.		Superintendent is chairman; 2 members constitute a quorum; meets on call of the chairman.	Maintains and has personal property held by the State for the benefit of the common schools; makes rules and regulations for the government of the common schools and prescribes and publishes a course of study for them; prescribes regulations for the management of county teachers' libra- ries and prepares lists of books for subdi- strict libraries; issues State teachers' cer- tificates.
Louisiana. (School laws, 1912, pp. 15, 16, 27, 30.)	11		Governor, superintendent of public instruction, and at- torney general, ex officio, and 1 citizen from each congressional district, ap- pointed by the governor.	Traveling ex- penses and per- diem while board is in ses- sion equal to per- diem of mem- bers of the legis- lature.	Governor is president, su- perintendent is secretary; regular and special meet- ings, other meetings held on call of the gov- ernor.	Prepares rules and by-laws for the govern- ment of the public schools; gives direc- tions to branches of study taught; adopts procedures and enforces uniformity; fixes procedures for awarding certificates; locating depositories; etc.; for the distribution of books; may require parish superintend- ents to make reports; manages summing of normal schools and may order holding of other teachers' institutes; has charge of examination of teachers and issues certifi- cates.
Maryland. (School laws, 1912, pp. 6, 9-11, 19-51, 25.)	8	Appointive mem- bers, 6 years, 2 appointed every 2 years.	Governor, superintendent of public education, ex officio, and 6 persons of "high character, integ- rity, and capacity," ap- pointed by the governor	Actual expenses incurred in dis- charge of duties.	Held regular meetings in May, August, November, and February, and special meetings as occasion may require.	Has general care and supervision of the pub- lic-school interests; may institute legal proceedings to carry out purposes of the laws enacted by laws which, if not in con- flict with the law, have the force of law; may remove or suspend county superin-



Massachusetts. (School laws, 1911.)	9	3 years. 3 appointed each year.	with the consent of the senate if in session; principals of State normal schools are ex officio honorary members.	Necessary expenses.	State commissioner of education is executive officer of board.	<p>tendents for cause; decides controversies and disputes arising under the law; secures uniformity in statistical reports of teachers and county superintendents; grants teachers' certificates; members are ex officio trustees of State normal schools; may publish a list of approved colleges and universities; approves State-aided high schools; administers teachers' pension law; prescribes requirements for issuing academic and professional degrees.</p> <p>Appoints State commissioner of education from his salary, and may remove him from office. He is elected by the legislature, and holds terms of the board, and office help; suggests means of improving the school system; prescribes rules for school census and forms for statistical reports; may receive and hold in trust gifts or devises for educational purposes; has general management of State normal schools; arranges for practice schools in places where normal schools are located; has supervision of the establishment and maintenance of vocational schools; maintains State teachers' employment bureau; fixes time and place of holding State teachers' institutes and may spend \$250 for each institute; issues certificates of graduation in State-aided high schools; approves appointment of superintendents in superintendency unions receiving State aid; supervises education of deaf and blind; visits county truant schools; inspects high schools for purpose of approving for State reimbursement of tuition fees of pupils of other towns not having high schools; prescribes rules for testing sight and hearing of pupils in all schools; withholds State school fund from towns not complying with law.</p>
Michigan. (Const., Art. XIII, Sec. 9; School laws, 1911, pp. 8, 77, 78, 141-146; Act No. 258, Acts of 1913.)	4	Elective members, 6 years.	Superintendent of public instruction, ex officio, and 3 members elected by vote of the people.	3 per diem each and actual expenses.	Superintendent is secretary and executive officer; majority constitutes a quorum; holds at least 2 meetings each year.	<p>As body corporate, holds property of State and exercises same; has general supervision of them; prescribes diplomas to graduates of such schools and grants diplomas to graduates; grants teachers' certificates to graduates of State normal schools and approved colleges and may indorse certificates from other States; provides education for blind children; approves textbooks on physiology and hygiene for all public schools.</p>

*Digest of laws relating to State school administration boards—Continued.*

States.	Members.	Term of office.	Composition.	Compensation.	Organization.	Powers and duties.
Mississippi (Const., Art. VIII, sec. 203; School laws, 1912, pp. 3, 4, 25, 44.)	3		Secretary of state, attorney general, and superintendent, ex officio.		Meets at State capitol on call of any member; superintendent presides.	Has management of the school funds; audits claims against them; fixes expenses of superintendent's office; has practical administration of school system; may adopt county or prescribes rules for county teachers' examination; prescribes outline for teachers' institutes; decides appeals from county superintendents or State superintendent; may remove county superintendents for cause; has powers of a court to compel attendance of witnesses, take depositions, etc.
Missouri (Const., Art. XI, sec. 4; School laws, 1911, pp. 10, 108, 110-112.)	4		Governor, secretary of state, attorney general, and superintendent, ex officio.		Superintendent is president.	Has general supervision over entire educational interests of the State; directs investment of all moneys received by the State for educational purposes; sees that all moneys are applied as intended by grant, devise or law; sees that proper disposition is made of school lands; sees that county school funds are expended according to law; prescribes outline of work for colored teachers' institutes; prescribes conditions for approved summer schools.
Montana (Const., Art. XI, sec. 11; School laws, 1911, pp. 14-27; ch. 76, Mar. 12, 1913.)	11	Appointive members, 4 years, 2 appointed each year.	Governor, State superintendent, and attorney general, ex officio, and 8 members appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate.	Actual expenses in performance of duties.	Governor is president; superintendent is secretary; majority is a quorum; meets by law semiannually, and on call of president and secretary special meetings may be held at any time and place.	Has general supervision over the State university and various other State educational institutions, electing presidents and faculties, granting diplomas to graduates, and controlling the property and finances. Immediate control in other things vests with the executive boards, composed for each institution of the president and 2 members appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the State board of education; the State board recommends to the legislature text books for public schools; prescribes standard of promotion to higher schools; grants State and life certificates to teachers and appoints instructors in county institutes.



Nevada (School laws, 1911, pp. 9, 10.)	3	Governor, superintendent of public instruction, and president of State univer- sity, ex officio.		Governor is president; su- perintendent is secretary; but must hold at least 2 meetings a year.	Prescribes courses of study for the public schools and, with members appointed by the governor, examines textbooks; commission constituted to examine and report on teachers' certificates and diplomas; adopts lists of books for district libraries; except for districts of the first class; de- termines some monthly journal as the official journal of the board.
New Jersey (School laws, 1911, pp. 7-10; ch. 315, Apr. 1, 1912.)	8	male citizens appointed by the governor; must have been residents of the State 5 years; no more than 5 years preceding appoint- ment; not more than 4 from same political party and not more than 1 from same county.	Necessary ex- penses	Elects its president and of- ficers; meets monthly and at such other times and places within the State as necessary.	Controls State normal schools, school for the deaf, and industrial school for colored youth; has general supervision and con- trol of public instruction; appoints an in- spector of buildings and approves con- tracts, plans, and specifications for school buildings; appoints an inspector of ac- counts of school districts; prescribes a uni- form and uniform system of book-keeping for use in school districts; prescribes rules for the examination and publication of tes- tificates and rules for holding teachers' insti- tutes; decides appeals from commissioner of education; may withdraw or withhold its approval of secondary schools; fixes nonresident tuition rates when districts affected can not agree; may compel the attendance of witnesses and the produc- tion of books, records, etc.; approves insti- tutions in the State before they may confer degrees.
New Mexico (Const. Art. XII, sec. 6; school law, 1909, pp. 220-226, 298; chs. 37, 41, 52, law of 1912.)	4	Governor and State superin- tendent, ex officio, and 5 members appointed by the governor with the con- sent of the senate, 1 of whom shall be a head of a State educational institu- tion, 1 a county superin- tendent of schools, and 1 a person connected with educational work.	\$2.50 per diem and 10 cents per mile traveled one way in attend- ing meetings	Governor is president; super- intendent is secretary; 4 meetings annually.	Has general control of the public schools; prescribes course of study; adopts uniform textbooks; examines, ratifies, and revokes teachers' certificates; has general super- vision of teachers' institutes and course of study for them; issues course of study for industrial education; empowered to adopt a standard of efficiency for com- mercial courses and to issue certificates of recognition to schools meeting the stand- ard; to issue permits to commercial schools and correspondence schools to canvas for students.

## Digest of laws relating to State school administration boards—Continued.

States.	Members.	Term of office.	Composition.	Compensation.	Organization.	Powers and duties.
New York. . . . . University of the State of New York.	12	12 years; 1 elected each year.	The number shall be 3 more than the number of existing judicial districts. Each district shall elect 1 regent; no regent shall be a trustee, president, principal, or any other officer of an institution of the university.	Necessary expenses.	Chancellor and a vice-chancellor elected by the regents; regents provide for the holding of public and closed meetings; may be held; commissioners of education & executive officer; constitute a quorum.	<p>The regents exercise the general management and supervision of all public schools and all the educational work of the State. They confer certificates, diplomas, and degrees, and present the students who meet the requirements prescribed. Examinations.—In the secondary institutions regents' examinations furnish the standard of graduation and of admission to colleges. Certificates or diplomas are conferred on students that satisfactorily pass the academic examinations. The regents also supervise the entrance requirements to the professional schools and conduct the professional licensing examinations.</p> <p>Registration.—The regents register both domestic and foreign institutions in terms of New York laws and the standards of the regents, diplomas and certificates issued by institutions of other States and countries and presented for entrance to schools, colleges, and the professions in New York State.</p> <p>Provision.—Under such name and with such number of trustees or other managers, and with such powers, privileges, and duties, and subject to such limitations and restrictions in all respect as the regents may prescribe in conformity to law, the regents by an instrument under their seal and recorded in their office incorporate institutions or associations for the promotion of science, literature, history, agriculture, industry, or knowledge or of education in any one or more of educational institutions and other associations whose approved purposes are in whole or in part of educational or cultural value deemed worthy of recognition and encouragement by the university. No institution or association which might be incorporated by the regents may be incorporated under any other general law without their consent.</p> <p>Extension.—The regents extend to the people at large increased educational opportuni-</p>

ties, facilities, stimulate interest therein, recommend methods, designate suitable teachers and lecturers, conduct examinations and grant credentials, and otherwise organize, aid, and conduct such work.

*Visitation.*—The regents or their representatives visit, examine into, and inspect the institutions in the state, and require annual reports duly verified from the nearest institutions of the university. For refusal or continued neglect to make any report required or for violation of any law or any rule of the university, the regents may suspend the charter or any of the rights and privileges of such institution.

*Departments.*—The regents establish such departments and divisions as they deem useful; the discharge of their duties. The educational and administrative work is performed by a department of the university—higher education, secondary education, elementary education, state library, and science. The work of these departments is distributed among 13 divisions: administration, attendance, educational extension, examinations, history, inspections, law, library school, public records, school libraries, statistics, visual instruction, and vocational schools.

*Education building.*—It is occupied exclusively by the university, including the various departments and divisions of the work together with such other work as the regents may in their discretion provide for therein. The building and the offices of the department are maintained at the state expense. (L. 1911, c. 10, § 1.)

*State permanent fund.*—The regents control the state permanent fund, and may (1) appropriate the same for the purpose of building, repairing, or improving school-houses, (2) adopt a uniform system of textbooks in conjunction with textbook commissioners, (3) control colored normal schools, (4) elect directors of the state normal and industrial college and trustees of the East Carolina Training School, (5) add subjects to course of study prescribed by the board for the public schools, (6) approve establishment of public high schools by county boards.

North Carolina  
(Cons. 1901, c. 19, sec.  
8; School laws, 1913,  
pp. 37-42, 84-94.)

Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney General.

Contingent expenses provided by legislature.

Governor is president; superintendent is secretary; majority is a quorum; meets at such times as a majority elect, but governor may call a meeting at any time.

<sup>1</sup> The University of the State of New York is the State department of education charged with, and under its caption and its name as such, exercises the general management and supervision of all public schools and all the educational work of the State.

## Digest of laws relating to State school administration boards—Continued.

States.	Members.	Term of office.	Composition.	Compensation.	Organization.	Powers and duties.
North Dakota (Ch. 149, Mar. 11, 1913.)	9	Appointive members, 2 years.	President of the university, professor of public instruction, State inspector of graded and rural schools, State high-school inspector, ex officio, and a normal school president, a county superintendent, a school teacher, and a member of the educational system appointed by the governor.	Members not receiving salaries from State treasury, or State institutions shall receive \$3 for each day employed, all received actual expenses when discharging duties.	Superintendent is president, his deputy is secretary, regular meetings each year and special meetings not to exceed 6 may be held at discretion of board.	Establishes rules to secure uniformity in the school system; aids in rural, graded or consolidated schools; prescribes examinations for teachers and licenses certificates; has supervision of county agricultural and training schools; prescribes courses of study for such schools; determines qualifications of their teachers, etc.; has duties of former high-school board; appoints an inspector of high schools on the nomination of the State superintendent; apportions State aid to high schools and to rural, graded, and consolidated schools; may visit and inspect any school; may remove from office any teacher of the State and may require reports from such institutions.
Idaho (Con. Art. XIII, sec. 47, Mar. 6, 1911.)	7	Appointive members, 6 years, 2 appointed every 2 years; may not be removed during term except for cause.	Superintendent of public instruction, and 6 members appointed by the governor, at least 2 of whom shall have had at least 4 years' experience in actual school work, 2 of which must have been in Oklahoma.	\$6 a day, traveling expenses and hotel expenses not to exceed \$4 a day for appointive members.	Superintendent is president, secretary appointed by president to receive \$2,000 per annum.	Controls State educational institutions except State agricultural and mechanical college and district agricultural schools; has general supervision of the public schools; adopts courses of study for common schools and county normal institutes; adopts uniform textbooks, arranges courses of study and adopts textbooks for higher institutions; makes rules regarding the issuance of certificates; prepares examinations for applicants for county and city certificates; examines candidates for State certificates; prescribes examinations for graduates of the eighth grade; classifies high schools and accredits them to higher institutions; outlines courses for reading circles; formulates rules regarding the organization, etc., of commercial and business colleges.
Oregon (School laws, 1911, pp. 10, 24, 25, 117.)	3		Governor, secretary of state, and superintendent of public instruction.		Superintendent is secretary, meets in January and July.	Prescribes rules for the general government of the public schools; authorizes textbooks adopted by textbook commission; prepares a course of study for grammar-grade schools; prescribes rules fixing standards for high schools receiving money from county high school fund; decides at least 60 per cent of questions in theory and practice used in county examinations; decides appeals made to

<p>Pennsylvania. (School laws, 1911, pp. 49-51, 101, 102, 123, 124.)</p>	<p>7. Appointive members, 6 years, appointed each year.</p>	<p>Superintendent of public instruction, ex officio, and 6 members appointed by the governor with the consent of two-thirds of the senate; 3 of appointive members shall be successful educators of the State.</p>	<p>Necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.</p>	<p>Superintendent is president; makes its own by-laws and has such officers as it deems necessary.</p>	<p>State superintendent and submitted by him to the State school fund, reports and recommends to the governor and legislature necessary legislation to make schools efficient; equalizes, through special appropriations or otherwise, the educational advantages of the different parts of the State; inspects and requires reports from schools or institutions wholly or partly supported by the State; encourages and promotes instruction in agriculture, manual training, and household arts; prescribes rules for the sanitary equipment and management of school buildings; appoints the boards of trustees for State normal schools.</p>
<p>Rhode Island. (School laws, 1910, pp. 11, 25-27, 38, 46, 47, 75; ch. 928, Apr. 27, 1911; ch. 929, Apr. 29, 1912; and ch. 930, May 3, 1912.)</p>	<p>8. Elective members, 6 years, 2 elected each 2 years.</p>	<p>Governor and lieutenant governor ex officio, and 6 members elected by the legislature for 6 years, 1 member from each county in the State, except Providence county, which has 2 members.</p>	<p>Necessary expenses incurred in the discharge of duties.</p>	<p>Governor is president, commissioner of education is secretary; holds quarterly meetings and may hold special meetings on call of president.</p>	<p>Has general supervision and control of public schools, high schools, manual schools, and normal institutes; appoints State commissioner of public schools; prepares and furnishes blanks on which reports from all State-aided schools or institutions are required; furnishes registers for private schools and receives reports from them; provides scholarships at Brown University for post-graduate work in preparation for teaching; prescribes examinations and certification of teachers; administers teachers' pension law; supervises education of deaf and blind; controls money for the feeble-minded; prescribes books for same, and provides for visitation and examination; maintains a system of traveling libraries.</p>
<p>South Carolina. (School laws, 1912, pp. 9-13, 16, 31, 32, 34.)</p>	<p>9. 4 years.</p>	<p>Governor and superintendent of education ex officio, and 7 members appointed by the governor.</p>	<p>\$4 per diem and mileage as provided in the constitution; members of legislature may not be paid for more than 20 days.</p>	<p>Governor is president; superintendent is secretary; meets on call of president or a majority of its members; majority is a quorum.</p>	<p>Is advisory board to superintendent; adopts rules for the government of public schools; prescribes uniform textbooks; determines type and prescribes rules for the examination of teachers; prescribes standards of efficiency for teachers' examinations before county boards; grants and may revoke State teachers' certificates; awards scholarships in the institutions supported in whole or in part by the State; appoints two of the three members of county board of education; prescribes courses of study for high schools; constitutes State high school board; adopts rules governing school libraries and administers State aid.</p>

Digest of laws relating to State school administration boards—Continued.

States.	Members.	Term of office.	Composition.	Compensation.	Organization.	Powers and duties.
Tennessee. (School laws, 1911, pp. 7-10, 76-87; ch. 40, acts of 1913.)	8	Appointive mem- bers, 6 years, 2 appointed every 2 years.	Governor, superintendent of public instruction, ex of- ficio, and 6 members ap- pointed by the governor.	Necessary ex- penses.	Governor is president, su- perintendent is secretary and treasurer.	Has control and management of the State normal schools, fixing course of study, employing teachers and other officers, pre- scribing entrance requirements and stand- ards for graduation. It prescribes rules for the examination of candidates for county superintendents. It prescribes rules for such schools; prescribes the examination and certification of teachers in high schools receiving State aid; adopts rules governing school libraries receiving State aid. Apportions school funds to counties, cities, towns, and districts; has charge of invest- ment of permanent school fund; may cre- ate school districts at eleemosynary insti- tutions; determines appeals from the State superintendent; grants State aid to high schools.
Texas. (School laws, 1911, pp. 7-11.)	3		Governor, secretary of state, and comptroller.		Governor is president, su- perintendent is secretary.	Has general control and supervision of pub- lic-school system; appoints 5 or 7 members to board of trustees of study for common schools; prescribes course of study for high schools; fixes standards for high schools; may authorize the organization of teachers' retirement associations; grants State diplomas and certificates to teach- ers; may approve diplomas and certifi- cates from other States; promotes estab- lishment and maintenance of libraries.
Utah. (School laws, 1911, pp. 2-7, 33-40; ch. 13, Feb. 24, 1913; ch. 91, Mar. 20, 1913.)	5	4 years.	Superintendent of public in- struction, president of the State University, president of the agricultural college, ex officio, and 2 other per- sons of large experience and eminent professional standing to be appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate.	Members not re- ceiving salaries from the State receive \$4 per diem, and all members receive actual necessary expenses.	Superintendent is chairman, chairman appoints a sec- retary from among the mem- bers; meets on call of chair- man at least twice a year; majority is quorum.	Apports State superintendent, fixes his salary, and determines expenditures of his office; inspects and reports to legislature upon the expenditure of State funds ap- portioned to common schools and colleges; has expenditure of \$7,000 annually for summer schools, educational meetings, agricul- tural instruction, inspection of high schools, and for necessary expenses of board; orders on application the formation of unions for school supervision; prescribes rules governing the examination and qualifications of union superintendents.
Vermont. (Act 62, 1913.)	5	6 years, 2 ap- pointed bienni- ally, except when there is only 1 vacancy.	Members appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate; not more than 3 members shall be engaged professionally in educational pursuits.	\$4 per diem each and actual ex- penses incurred in the perform- ance of duties.	Board elects its own chair- man, vice chairman, and a treasurer; holds at least 4 regular meetings annu- ally and may hold special meetings; State superin- tendent is executive offi- cer.	

Virginia (School laws, 1910.)	8	Those elected by the senate, 4 years; the 2 appointed by the board serve 2 years.	Governor, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction, and 3 expert educators elected by the senate from a list of 10 names from the faculties of State institutions. The board thus constituted shall associate with itself 2 division superintendents of schools, 1 from a county and 1 from a city; the 2 associate members shall not participate in the appointment of any public-school officials, otherwise their powers are equal with those of other members.	Reasonable expenses to appointive members.	Superintendent is president; majority constitutes a quorum; meets on call of the president or a majority of the members.	Has control of State normal schools, including the employment of instructors, expenditure of moneys, fixing courses of study, appointing and dismissing teachers, fixing low salaries for the establishment of practice schools, the standards of high schools and academies. Has general administration of public-school system; controls school fund ("literary fund"); divides the State into appropriate school "divisions"; appoints "division" superintendents of schools and fixes the portion of their salaries paid by the State; prescribes the duties of the State superintendent; approves appointment of employees of superintendent's office and determines contingent expenses of such of them as are employed by the State; provides for examination of teachers by State board of examiners and for the selection of schools by inspectors; selects textbooks and other educational appliances; supervises organization of summer normal schools; decides appeals from State superintendent; may amend superintendent's plan of apportionment of State school moneys; may fine, suspend, or remove division superintendents; appoints board of directors of State library; administers teachers' pension law; determines vacation of teachers in State their salaries; controls schools in State reformatories; approves law books for traveling libraries; registers higher institutions of learning.
Washington (School laws, 1909 pp. 12-14, 108, 109 ch. 16, Feb. 13, 1911.)		Appointed and elected members hold office for 2 years.	Superintendent of public instruction, president of the university, president of the State college, principal of the State normal school, elected by the principals of State normal schools, and 3 holders of State life diplomas appointed by the governor, 1 a superintendent of a first-class district, 1 a county superintendent, and 1 a principal of a 4-year high school.	Actual necessary expenses; members not already on salary may receive \$5 per day when on special committee work.	Superintendent is president; deputy superintendent is secretary; one meeting annually and necessary special meetings on call of superintendent.	Prescribes rules for the general government of the common schools; prepares outline courses of study for primary, grammar, and high schools; prepares questions for examinations for graduation from grammar schools; examines and accredits secondary schools; outlines high-school extension courses and prescribes examinations; prepares questions to be used by county superintendents in examining teachers; approves entrance requirements at State university, State college, and State normal schools; approves courses of study in normal training in higher institutions.



*Digest of laws relating to State school administration boards—Continued.*

State.	Members.	Term of office.	Composition.	Compensation.	Organization.	Powers and duties.
West Virginia..... (School laws, 1911, pp. 89-90.)	6	Appointive members, 5 years, 1 appointed each year.	Superintendent of free schools and 5 other persons engaged in educational work, appointed by the superintendent, 1 from each congressional district and not more than 3 from the same political party.	Appointive members receive \$5 per day each and necessary expenses while in discharge of their duties, but no member shall be paid for more than 20 days in one year.	Meets on call of chairman and at such other times as 4 members may determine.	Prescribes courses of study for public schools and defines the duties of the different grades of schools; bears each other; prescribes and publishes the branches in which applicants for primary teachers and high-school teachers' certificates shall be examined; holds examinations and grants State professional certificates to teachers; may recognize certificates issued in other States when of equal value; inspects private schools which maintain normal courses whose graduates apply for State certificates.



## STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Present practice might seem to indicate that public sentiment is in favor of electing the State superintendent by popular vote, as is done in 33 States. Sentiment, however, seems to be turning from the election of the State superintendent in favor of the appointment of the State superintendent by the State board of education or by the governor. The Vermont State superintendent is now selected by the State board of education instead of appointed by the governor, as formerly; the Ohio and Iowa State superintendents are now appointed by the governor instead of being elected by popular vote; Delaware, where, until two years ago, an elected State officer acted *ex officio* as State superintendent, has now a State commissioner of education appointed by the governor. At a meeting of the State superintendents of public instruction of the various States, held at St. Paul, Minn., in July, 1914, in connection with the annual meeting of the National Education Association, resolutions were adopted by almost a unanimous vote favoring the appointment of the State superintendent by the State board of education. Movements are on foot at the present time in several States to remove the State superintendency from an elected office. In some of them desiring to make the change the State superintendent of public instruction is a constitutional officer, and no change in the method of selection may be made without amending the State constitution.

The following shows the method of selection of State superintendent in the various States:

In 33 States he is elected by the people, viz, in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

In 10 States he is appointed by the governor, viz, in Delaware, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee.

In five States he is appointed by the State board of education, viz, in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

In nearly all of the States the office of State superintendent of public instruction was created as a political office; in the majority it has remained a political office; it is difficult to change it. There is a diversity of opinion among educational leaders as to how, in the interest of greater efficiency, he ought to be appointed, but the majority seem to favor his selection by a nonpartisan State board of

education. Some of the serious disadvantages of his election by popular vote are reasonably clear:

(a) This method of appointment limits the field from which it selects the man for the position; he must be a citizen of the given State. In States where the superintendent is appointed by the State board of education, and in some States where he is appointed by the governor, he may be selected from the country at large. The city board of education selects its superintendent of schools from the country at large. Trustees of colleges and universities, even of State universities, select executive heads of these institutions from the country at large. Boards of directors in control of large business interests select their executive officers from the country at large. In Germany many towns and cities, when there is a vacancy in the office of mayor, advertise the fact throughout the Empire and invite applications for the position; and a similar method of selecting the city manager is being adopted in cities in the United States with the commission form of government. Such freedom of selection is clearly in the interest of better service.

(b) Where the State superintendent is elected by popular vote the salary is fixed beforehand by law; the salary can not be adjusted to fit the man desired, but a man must be found to fit the salary. It is clearly in the interest of better service that city school boards, trustees of colleges and universities, and boards of business directors have authority to adjust the salary of executive officers to the needs and effectiveness of the service.

(c) Where the State superintendent is selected by popular vote the term of office is short, two to four years, and reappointment is uncertain. The superintendent can not count on winning reappointment by rendering good service. Lack of continuity in the service, lack of basis for making and working out far-reaching plans, is a serious handicap to the superintendent, however capable.

(d) This method of appointment makes the office a political one and subjects it to all the fluctuations of party and factional politics. Under these conditions the position is not attractive; no one can look to it as a career.

These serious objections to the selection of the State superintendent by popular vote hold true in part at least when the appointment is left to the governor. In a few States the governor is authorized to select the State superintendent from within or without the State. In five States, as previously mentioned, the State superintendent is appointed by the State board and is the executive officer of the board, performing such duties as directed by it. If the State board is to be made responsible for the State's educational business, it would seem that it ought to have the selection of its own executive officer; it

should be free to select him from the country at large; it should have power to determine his compensation, and should keep him at his post as long as he is effective.

*Relation of the State superintendent to the State board.*—The trend both in practice and opinion is strongly in favor of the State superintendent as chief executive officer of the board. In those States which have no State board of education the superintendent is sole executive, and in many of the States which have State boards the position of State superintendent was created first, and the board has been made advisory; in many States where the relation of superintendent to the board has not been clearly defined by law, practice has made the State superintendent chief executive. In West Virginia the superintendent appoints the board; in New York he is appointed by the board, he is its chief executive officer, and in addition has many powers and duties not altogether subject to the approval of the board. This is indicated by the powers and duties conferred upon him by State law contained in the following pages.

*Summary.*—The trend in our present development is toward a strong working State board organized on a nonpartisan basis; the best interests of the service would seem to require that this board when thus constituted be given the power to appoint the State superintendent; that it be free to select him from the country at large, that it have authority to pay whatever salary is necessary to get the best man for the position; that it make the man appointed a member of the board and its chief executive officer; that it keep him in the service as long as he proves to be effective, and supply him a staff of assistants needed to do the work.<sup>1</sup> With the State department of education organized on this basis, the position of State superintendent stands first in responsibility and in the opportunity to render effective service.

*Digest of laws relating to chief State school officer.*

State; title of officer.	Term of office, in years.	Manner of selection.	Salary.	Powers and duties.
Alabama..... Superintendent of education.	4	By vote of the people.	\$3,000	Has general supervision over the educational interests of the State; apportions school funds to counties; requires reports from school officers; prepares necessary report blanks and furnishes to school officers; keeps accounts with townships and school districts; shall visit annually, if practicable, every county in the State; has general supervision of teachers' institutes; has school laws published; reports to governor; is ex officio a member of boards of trustees of State educational institutions; is member of normal school board, State textbook commission, and commission to locate county high schools.

<sup>1</sup> The staffs of the various departments of education are given in the following pages.

<sup>2</sup> Not eligible to succeed himself.

*Digest of laws relating to chief State school officer—Continued.*

State; title of officer.	Term of office, in years.	Manner of selection.	Salary.	Powers and duties.
Arizona..... Superintendent of public instruction.	2	By vote of the people.	\$3,000	Is a member and secretary of State board of education; is chairman of State board of examiners; superintends the public schools; under supervision of State board apportions school funds to counties; prepares and distributes course of study prescribed by State board; publishes and distributes pamphlets regarding the observance of special days; prepares and furnishes report blanks; makes a report to governor; has school laws printed and supplies them to school officers and libraries; holds annual meetings of county superintendents.
Arkansas..... Superintendent of public instruction.	2	.....do.....	3,000	Is member and chairman of State board of education; is general executive officer of the State board; has general supervision of the public schools; apportions school funds; furnishes questions to county examiners of teachers; issues State teaching certificates under supervision of State board; makes annual report to governor; publishes school laws; prescribes uniform system of keeping school accounts.
California..... Superintendent of public instruction.	4	.....do.....	5,000	Is secretary and executive officer of State board of education; is member and secretary of joint normal school board; has general supervision of the schools of the State; apportions State school funds; prepares and furnishes blanks and forms for making uniform reports; visits normal schools, the several orphan asylums to which State appropriations are made, and public schools, and inquires into their condition; may hold annual convention of county and city superintendents; reports to governor; has school laws printed and furnishes copies to officers and libraries.
Colorado..... Superintendent of public instruction.	2	.....do.....	3,000	Is member and president of State board of education; has general supervision of public schools; apportions school funds to counties; has supervision of county superintendents; has school laws printed in pamphlet form; decides all points regarding the construction of the school laws; prepares questions for use of county superintendents in examining teachers; furnishes blanks and registers to school officers for making reports; reports to governor with suggestions; visits schools in counties if practicable; prepares and furnishes test cards for the physical examination of pupils; apportions normal institute fund; is member and president of State board of examiners; is member of board of trustees of State normal school.
Connecticut..... Secretary of State board of education.		Appointed by State board of education.	3,500	Is executive officer of the State board of education and performs such duties as State board directs; determines whether districts are conducting school according to law; reports to the State comptroller the list of towns and districts forfeiting State aid for failure to comply with the law and the amount of forfeitures; furnishes blanks and registers for returns from private schools; draws order for school library money.
Delaware..... Commissioner of education.	2	Appointed by governor.	2,000	Is secretary and executive officer of the State board of education; performs such duties as the board may direct; keeps record of official acts of State board and conducts its correspondence.
Florida..... Superintendent of public instruction.	4	By vote of the people.	3,000	Is member and secretary of State board of education; has oversight of all matters pertaining to public schools and to school buildings and grounds; apportions State school funds to counties; has printed and distributes school laws to schools officer and teachers; decides appeals or refers them to board of education; holds meetings of county superintendents; holds teachers' institutes and employs instructors for them; prepares questions for county examinations; holds examinations for and issues State certificates; may grant life certificates; preserves certified copies of lists of persons paying poll taxes.

# STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. 31

*Digest of laws relating to chief State school officer—Continued.*

State; title of officer.	Term of office, in years.	Manner of selection.	Salary.	Powers and duties.
Georgia..... State superintendent of schools.	2	By vote of the people.	\$3,000	Is member and chief executive officer of State board of education; apportions public school funds; appoints with consent of board three State supervisors; appoints an expert accountant to audit books of school officers; institutes suits to recover misapplied funds; prepares blanks for reports from subordinate school officers; may suspend a county superintendent for cause; visits all counties as far as practicable; makes annual report.
Idaho <sup>1</sup> ..... Superintendent of public instruction.	2	do.	2,400	Is member and executive officer of State board of education; superintends generally the public schools; apportions State school funds; holds conventions of county and city superintendents and district principals; prepares and furnishes necessary blanks to officers and teachers; has school laws printed and furnishes them to school officers and libraries; makes biennial report to governor; visits all counties if practicable; is member of summer normal school commission and visits such schools annually; prepares questions for examination of teachers.
Illinois..... Superintendent of public instruction.	4	By vote of the people.	7,500	Has general supervision of public schools; advises county superintendents as to conduct of the schools; construction of schoolhouses, etc.; designates statistics to be reported to county superintendents and may require reports from such superintendents; is legal adviser of school officers; hears and determines controversies; grants State certificates; may remit forfeited school funds to districts; requires auditor to withhold funds from counties until necessary reports are made; requires county superintendents to withhold funds from delinquent districts; is member of trustees of all State normal schools and of State university; visits charitable institutions of an educational nature; requests reports from private educational institutions.
Indiana..... Superintendent of public instruction.	2	do.	5,000	Is member and president of State board of education; has general supervision of the public schools; visits each county at least once during his term to examine auditor's books; has supervision of the school funds with special reference to their safe investment; may require reports from school officers and for such purpose furnishes blanks; prescribes forms of bookkeeping; has school laws printed; interprets school laws to school officers; indorses approved certificates issued in other States; appoints a deputy superintendent in charge of industrial education.
Iowa..... Superintendent of public instruction.	4	Appointed by the governor.	4,000	Has general supervision and control over all public schools; ascertains needs of schools and suggests needed changes; classifies the various schools and formulates courses of study; promotes vocational education; prescribes reports to be made by officers and teachers and prepares forms therefor; reports annually school census to State auditor; prepares plans and specifications for schoolhouses; provides for county teachers' institutes; prepares questions for applicants to teach and for eighth-grade examinations; has school laws published; hears and determines appeals; designates training schools for rural teachers.
Kansas..... Superintendent of public instruction.	2	By vote of the people.	2,500	Is member of State board of education; has general supervision of the public schools; distributes State school funds to counties; publishes school laws and distributes to persons entitled to receive them; decides controversies submitted through county superintendents; prescribes and furnishes blank forms; visits each county of the State at least once in 2 years; is member of textbook commission which is authorized to prepare and publish textbooks to be sold to schools at cost; files and preserves reports made to him; reports biennially to governor.

<sup>1</sup> Idaho has also a "State commissioner of education," appointed by the State board of education, at a salary of \$6,000 per year, who acts as an adviser to the board on educational policies.



# 32 STATE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION—ORGANIZATION.

*Digest of laws relating to chief State school officer—Continued.*

State; title of officer.	Term of office. In years.	Manner of selection.	Salary.	Powers and duties.
Kentucky..... Superintendent of public instruction.	4	By vote of the people.	\$4,000	Is member and chairman of State board of education; is member of State board of examiners; apportions State school funds; inspects fiscal affairs and conduct of the offices of all school officials who handle public-school money and sees that all laws and regulations are enforced; visits and inspects all schools if practicable; prepares blanks, etc., for reports and furnishes them to school officers; collects and publishes general information in his biennial report regarding institutions for deaf, dumb, blind, and feeble-minded; edits school laws biennially and publishes them with instructions, etc.; on request hears and determines appeals.
Louisiana..... Superintendent of public education.	4	.....do.....	5,000	Is member and secretary of State board of education; is ex officio a member of each of the boards of trustees of educational institutions controlled by the State; has general supervision of parish (county) school boards and of all elementary, high, and normal schools; visits parishes as often as practicable; makes biennial report with recommendations; reports subordinate officers to State board of education for neglect of duty, misuse of school funds, etc.
Maine..... Superintendent of public schools.	3	Appointed by the governor.	4,000	Has general supervision over public schools and advises and directs town committees and superintendents; ascertains number of children 5 to 21 years old to be used as basis of distribution of school funds; prescribes studies to be taught in the common schools, but town committees may prescribe additional studies; prepares and furnishes blanks, etc., for making reports to his office and designates facts to be reported; holds annual conferences for the instruction of superintendents; has school laws printed and distributed to school officers; prescribes examinations for teachers and issues State certificates; keeps list of approved candidates for teachers' pension laws; holds summer training schools for teachers; classifies high schools and causes State-aided schools to be inspected; is member of board of trustees of normal schools.
Maryland..... Superintendent of public education.	4	.....do.....	3,000	Is member and secretary of State board of education; performs such duties as directed by board; receives reports from county boards and examines their accounts; inspects and classifies high schools; has printed and distributes such matter as will encourage the work of public instruction and promote its uniformity; diffuses information as to the best methods of instruction; may indorse normal-school diplomas from other States; arranges dates for teachers' institutes and assists in preparing programs; appoints an assistant superintendent.
Massachusetts..... Commissioner of education.	5	Appointed by the State board of education.	6,500	Is executive officer of State board of education; performs such duties as the board may direct; has supervision of all educational work supported in whole or in part by the State and reports thereon to the board; visits different parts of the State to assist educational work and diffuse information; publishes and distributes matter for the promotion of public-school education; conducts such teachers' institutes as are designated by the State board; collects information for annual report of board; is one of commissioners to invest and manage State school fund; is member of State teachers' retirement board.
Michigan..... Superintendent of public instruction.	2	By vote of the people.	4,000	Is member and secretary of State board of education; is member of other boards having control of State educational institutions, with the right to speak but not to vote; has general supervision of public instruction, including State institutions; apportions primary school interest fund; prepares and has printed a course of study for district schools except city districts; directs supervision of county normal training classes; requires board

*Digest of laws relating to chief State school officer—Continued.*

State; title of officer.	Term of office, in years.	Manner of selection.	Salary.	Powers and duties.
Michigan (contd.)				of education to observe school laws; when necessary, examines school district accounts and may require report; requires districts to conduct schools for term required by law; fixes time and place and appoints instructors for State teachers' institute and for county institutes; removes for cause any member of a school board except in city school districts; prepares rules for township and district libraries; prescribes form for taking school census; prepares questions for examination of teachers; hears and determines appeals; approves schools for accredited list; grants permission to districts to establish schools for the deaf; approves courses of study for rural high schools; approves teachers and courses of study of county schools of agriculture.
Minnesota Superintendent of education.	4	Appointed by the governor.	\$4,500	Has general supervision of public schools; apportions school funds to schools entitled to State aid; meets county and other superintendents for discussion of educational matters; prepares and distributes blanks, etc., for reports; enforces textbook law; provides for teachers' institutes in the several counties; conducts examinations for teachers and issues all certificates; indorses normal-school certificates to teach and may issue special certificates for music, drawing, etc.; hears and determines appeals; enforces a uniform system of accounts and reports; examines and approves plans and specifications for schoolhouses; is member of State normal-school board; is member of State high-school board; is member of State library board.
Mississippi Superintendent of public education.	4	By vote of the people.	2,500	Is member and president of State board of education; has general supervision of the public schools; apportions State school fund to counties and separate districts; prepares questions for county teachers' examinations; visits and inspects county agricultural high schools and reports thereon to board of education; is member of board of trustees of higher educational institutions; is member of State textbook commission.
Missouri Superintendent of public schools.	4	do.	3,000	Is member and president of State board of education; has supervision of school funds; apportions school funds to counties; requires copies of records and such other information from county and district officers as he may deem important; prepares and furnishes blanks, etc., for reports; has school laws printed and distributed; confers with and advises school officers; visits and inspects schools; attends and assists in teachers' meetings; grants State teachers' certificates; visits and inspects high schools and publishes classified list; prescribes minimum course of study for each class; fixes time and place of county superintendents' convention; furnishes to county superintendents a list of publishers who have complied with textbook law; designates first-class high schools in which teachers' training courses may be offered; receives reports from State educational institutions; controls distribution of State aid to high schools and to rural schools.
Montana Superintendent of public instruction.	4	do.	3,000	Is member and secretary of State board of education; has general supervision of the public schools; apportions State school fund to counties; prepares courses of study for elementary and high schools and prescribes to what extent they shall be used; prepares and furnishes to school officers blanks, etc.; prescribes rules for holding teachers' institutes and summer schools, prepares list of instructors and attends and assists at such institutes; advises county superintendents; furnishes copies of school laws; hears and determines appeals; prepares questions for county teachers' examinations; may grant temporary State certificates; prepares list of books for school libraries.

*Digest of laws relating to chief State school officer—Continued.*

State; title of officer.	Term of office, in years.	Manner of selection.	Salary.	Powers and duties.
Nebraska Superintendent of public instruction.	2	By vote of the people.	\$2,000	Has general supervision of the public schools; apportions State school funds; has supervision of State aid to weak districts; has supervision of State-aided high schools, designating those to give courses in agriculture, manual training, and home economics, also those to conduct teacher-training courses; decides disputed points in school law; prescribes forms for reports and makes rules for all proceedings under the school laws; organizes and attends institutes; organizes and manages junior normals; issues State certificates and prepares questions for all teachers' examinations, both county and State, grades the answer papers and makes rules for the conduct of such examinations; approves city school certificates; furnishes approved price lists of textbooks to school districts; is member of State normal school board, State library commission, State dental board, and State board of embalmers.
Nevada Superintendent of public instruction.	4	do.	3,600	Is member and secretary of State board of education; apportions State school fund; apportions county school funds to districts; visits counties at least once in each year to conduct institutes, visits schools, etc.; prescribes rules for making reports and furnishes blanks, etc.; has school laws printed and furnished to school officers; holds State teachers' institutes biennially and district institutes on other years; may call county institutes; calls meetings of State board of education; nominates deputy superintendents to State board; requires reports from deputy superintendents; is curator of State museum; is director of orphans' home; appoints census marshals in new districts; fills vacancies on county boards for unexpired terms; makes arrangements for care of deaf, dumb, and blind; decides appeals from teachers and school boards; determines county school tax when county board fails so to do; sets apart fund for district school libraries.
New Hampshire Superintendent of public instruction.		Appointed by the governor; an indefinite term. He may be removed by governor and council for cause.	4,000	Has general supervision and control of educational interests of the State; may appoint three deputies at least one of whom shall be a woman; prescribes form of school registers and blanks for reports; compiles and publishes school laws; visits as many towns as practicable; organizes and holds at least one teachers' institute in each county annually and may employ instructors; assists school boards and superintendents in the introduction and development of vocational training; inspects and rates high schools; appoints inspectors of child labor; has authority to enforce attendance laws and laws relating to child labor; examines teachers and issues certificates; is member of State normal school board and official inspector of such schools; is regent of State board of medical examiners; approves hospital training schools.
New Jersey Commissioner of education.	5	Appointed by the governor.	10,000	Under State board of education has general supervision of public schools; designates a clerk to serve as secretary of State board of education; appoints four assistant commissioners; apportions State funds to counties; may prescribe courses of study for elementary and high schools; prescribes methods of ascertaining what children are below normal; directs county collector to withhold State funds from delinquent districts; is one of the trustees of the school fund; is a member of all boards of examiners; appoints county superintendents; holds annual meetings of city and county superintendents; instructs city and county superintendents as to their duties in conduct of schools, construction of schoolhouses, etc.; directs withholding salary of teachers not complying with law; requires reports from institutions receiving State aid; prepares blanks for making all reports and conducting proceedings under school laws; causes school laws to be printed; decides controversies subject to appeal to board of education; loans plans for schoolhouses to districts and may require abandonment of unfit building; is member of public library commission.



# STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

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*Digest of laws relating to chief State school officer—Continued.*

State; title of officer.	Term of office, in years	Manner of selection.	Salary.	Powers and duties
New Mexico..... Superintendent of public instruction.	4	By vote of the people.	\$3,000	Is member and secretary of State board of education; has general supervision of public education; apportions current school fund to counties; distributes State-aid fund to weak districts; has supervision over records and accounts of school boards; may suspend county superintendent for neglect of duty; visits counties as often as practicable to hold teachers' meetings, advise with county superintendents, etc.; appoints State director of industrial education; has printed and distributes blanks for reports; receives reports from school officers; has school laws printed; hears and decides controversies; enforces law relating to building of schoolhouses.
New York..... President of the university and commissioner of education.	(1)	Elected by the regents	10,000	As president of the university, in addition to such other duties and functions as may otherwise be devolved upon him with the power and duty of general supervision over all educational work and activities in this State, it is his duty also to devote himself to educational research, to the study of the educational work of the systems of other jurisdictions and, with the approval of the regents, to introduce and originate so far as possible better methods of education and especially to endeavor in every feasible way to bring about the improved development and greater usefulness of the common schools of the State. He may attend all meetings of the board and its committees, submit matters for their consideration and participate in their discussion. The commissioner of education is alone eligible for election to the office of president. As commissioner of education, he is the chief executive officer of the State system of education and of the university. In case of vacancy the chancellor succeeds to and has the power of the commissioner, or if his office be vacant the succession devolves upon the vice chancellor or the senior regent or a deputy appointed by the same if he be at the same time a university officer or regent. The general powers and duties of the commissioner prescribed by the law comprise: Enforcement of all general and special laws relating to the educational system of the State and the execution of all educational policies determined by the regents; the general supervision over all schools and institutions, examinations, and inspections; general supervision of industrial schools, trade schools, and schools of agriculture, mechanic arts and home making; the general supervision of the State normal schools; membership on the boards of trustees of Cornell University, of Syracuse State College of Forestry, of Cobleskill Agricultural School, of the State College for Teachers; responsibility for the safe-keeping, proper use of the seal, the books, the records of the university and for the proper administration and discipline of various offices and divisions of the department; the annulment of teachers' certificates and normal diplomas; the preparation and preservation of teachers' records; the preparation of registrars, blanks, forms and regulations affecting the common schools and their officers; the administration of oaths and affidavits relating to the duties of his office or the schools of the State; authority to furnish visual instruction through the schools, institutions, and organizations of the university; and the execution of such other powers and duties as he is charged with by the regents.
North Carolina..... Superintendent of public instruction.	4	By vote of the people.	4,000	Is member and secretary of State board of education; signs all orders paid by State treasurer for school purposes; publishes school laws and sees to their enforcement; instructs school officers, who must obey his instructions and interpretation of the school law; has supervision of loaning of literary fund for construction of schoolhouses; prepares blanks, etc., for reports; prescribes courses of study

<sup>1</sup> During the pleasure of the regents.

*Digest of laws relating to chief State school officer—Continued.*

State; title of officer.	Term of office, in years.	Manner of selection.	Salary.	Powers and duties.
North Carolina (con.)				for public high schools; is secretary of textbook commission; is chairman of State board of examiners; is member of boards of trustees of certain State educational institutions; makes rules for rural libraries and furnishes lists of books; is trustee of State library.
North Dakota..... Superintendent of public instruction.	2	By vote of the people.	\$3,000	Is member and president of State board of education; has general supervision of public schools, preparing and prescribing course of study for them; furnishes blanks for records and reports; holds meetings of county superintendents; has school laws printed and distributed to school officers; decides appeals; keeps sample copies and price lists of books furnished by publishers to districts; appoints inspector of State graded schools and high-school inspector; approves plans for schoolhouses; inspects agricultural and training schools; is member of board of university and school lands; is member of normal school board; is member of board of trustees of teachers' retirement fund; approves books for district libraries.
Ohio..... Superintendent of public instruction.	4	Appointed by the governor.	4,000	Has general supervision of public education; has supervision of State school funds; requires reports from school officers and prescribes forms; makes an annual statistical report to the governor; has school laws printed and distributes to school officers; requires reports from private schools; on application by 3 taxpayers, appoints an examiner to audit a school district's account; submits abstract of enumeration of youth to State auditor for apportionment of school fund; requires reports of high schools and grades such schools; furnishes to districts names of publishers of textbooks with prices, etc.; prepares questions for examinations for county teacher's certificates; approves colleges granting degrees; appoints State board of examiners and countersigns all certificates issued by them; appoints a sufficient number of assistants; appoints high-school inspectors and supervisors of agricultural education; approves applications for State aid and rules of county examiners; standardizes the elementary schools of the State, furnishing suitable placards for same; issues provisional certificates and renews all professional (that is, 5 and 8 year) certificates; establishes teacher training courses in high schools; receives reports of city, county, and State school examiners.
Oklahoma..... Superintendent of public instruction.	4	By vote of the people.	2,500	Is member and president of State board of education; has general supervision of educational interests; apportions State school fund to counties; publishes school laws; hears and decides controversies; furnishes blanks, etc., for reports; preserves records and school documents; appoints State school inspector; is member of commission on agricultural and industrial education.
Oregon..... Superintendent of public instruction.	4	do.	3,000	Is member and secretary of State board of education; has general supervision of county and district school officers and of the public schools; prepares questions for examinations of graduates of eighth grade; prescribes 2 years of course of study for high schools; visits, if practicable, every county annually; attends county institutes and assists in their organization and development; keeps statistics of schools; prepares blanks, etc., for uniform reports; compiles and annotates school laws; decides appeals or may submit them to State board; issues letters and circulars to school officers relative to the conduct of the schools; holds annual State teachers' association; appoints a board of 9 examiners to prepare questions for State examinations of teachers; appoints professional teachers to grade papers; issues State certificates; is member of State library commission; is member and secretary of trustees of State school for deaf mutes; classifies correspondence schools; prepares reading circle course and rules.

*Digest of laws relating to chief State school officer—Continued.*

State, title of officer.	Term of office, in years	Manner of selection.	Salary.	Powers and duties.
Pennsylvania..... Superintendent of public instruction.	4	Appointed by the governor	\$5,000	Is member and president of State board of education; has general supervision of public schools; apportions State appropriation; signs order of payment of State school funds to districts; prescribes minimum course of study for public schools; issues commissions to superintendents and assistant superintendents; prepares blanks for reports from school officers; interprets school laws and advises relative to their enforcement; classifies high schools and prescribes rules for admission of pupils; may condemn school buildings unfit for use; issues State teachers' certificates and indorses normal school diplomas; appoints board of normal school examiners; holds meeting of normal school principals to make course of study.
Rhode Island..... Commissioner of public schools	1	Elected by State board of education.	5,000	Is secretary of State board of education; apportions State appropriation for public schools; hears and decides appeals and prescribes rules for making appeals; visits towns to inspect schools; assists in securing uniformity of textbooks in all towns; prepares programs for Grand Army flag day and for Rhode Island independence day and other special days; approves unions of towns for employment of superintendents and draws order on treasurer for one-half of salaries; approves consolidation of schools; is one of managers of Rhode Island State College; holds teachers' institutes; is member of board of trustees of State normal school.
South Carolina..... Superintendent of education.	2	By vote of the people.	1,800	Is member and secretary of State board of education; has general supervision of public schools; visits counties to inspect schools and diffuse information; with advice of State board, secures uniformity of textbooks; prepares and furnishes registers, forms, etc., to county superintendents for making reports; has school laws printed; receives reports from State institutions of higher learning; is member of board of trustees of Institute for deaf, dumb, and blind; is member of board of trustees of State university and State college for women.
South Dakota..... Superintendent of public instruction.	2	do.	1,800	Has general supervision of all county and high schools and of city and county superintendents; meets county superintendents in annual convention to secure uniform administration of the school laws; inspects high schools; renders opinions regarding school laws; furnishes blanks for reports of county and city superintendents; attends teachers' institutes and prescribes rules for holding county normal institutes; furnishes list of institute conductors; holds annual meetings of institute conductors; holds examinations of teachers and issues State certificates; prepares questions for county examinations; is member of teachers' reading circle board of managers; is president of free library commission.
Tennessee..... Superintendent of public instruction.	2	Appointed by the governor.	3,000	Is member and secretary of State board of education; is chairman of State board of examiners; is member of all other educational bodies or associations; is treasurer of the Peabody Normal College fund; collects and disseminates statistical and other information regarding the public schools; makes inspection of public schools; holds county conferences of teachers; prepares and distributes blanks for reports of officers and teachers; has school laws printed and distributed and sees that they are carried out; may appoint persons in each county to examine schools and report thereon; requires county superintendents to report annually; reports scholastic population to State comptroller annually; has general supervision of county high schools; is member of State textbook commission; is member of free library commission; supervises work of the director of library extension.

*Digest of laws relating to chief State school officer—Continued.*

State; title of officer.	Term of office, in years.	Manner of selection.	Salary.	Powers and duties.
Texas..... Superintendent of public instruction.	2	By vote of the people.	\$2,500	Is secretary of State board of education; apportions State school funds; has general supervision of public schools and of the administration of the school laws; hears and determines appeals from subordinate officers, but his decisions may be reversed by State board; prescribes forms for reports; approves accounts to be paid from school fund by State treasurer; issues instructions to school officers, which instructions are binding; has school laws printed and distributed; requires reports from county, city, and district officers; appoints State board of teachers' examiners and issues State certificates on their recommendation; prepares questions for county examinations; is member of State textbook commission; supervises summer normal institutes; has supervision of school census.
Utah..... Superintendent of public instruction.	4	do.....	3,000	Is member and chairman of State board of education; has general supervision of public instruction; apportions State school funds; requires reports from counties and cities and withholds apportionment from those not reporting; prepares and furnishes forms, blanks, etc., for making reports; visits each county in the State at least once a year; may examine officers' accounts relative to school funds; holds annual conventions of county and city superintendents; with principal of State normal school and county superintendent constitutes governing board of teachers' institutes; is member of State textbook commission; is member of teachers' retirement commission for State at large; is member of commission to fix course of study; is member of juvenile court commission.
Vermont..... Superintendent of education.	3	Elected by State board of education.	2,000	Is executive officer of the State board of education; has general supervision of public schools; prepares course of study for elementary schools as requisite for admission to high schools; issues circulars of information to officers and teachers; conducts summerschools for teachers in each county, or may combine two or more counties for such purpose; makes regulations governing the examination and certification of teachers; furnishes blanks, etc., for reports; prepares test cards for testing sight and hearing of pupils.
Virginia..... Superintendent of public instruction.	4	By vote of the people.	3,500	Is member and president of the State board of education; is member of boards of visitors of State educational institutions; sees to execution of school laws; interprets school laws to school officials and his decisions are final unless reversed by State board; furnishes blanks and requires reports from division superintendents; may appoint persons to inspect schools in counties; makes inspection throughout the State; prepares scheme for apportioning State school funds; prescribes forms of contracts with teachers; signs warrants of State board issues teachers' certificates.
Washington..... Superintendent of public instruction.	4	do.....	3,000	Is member and president of State board of education has general supervision of the public schools; apportions State school funds to counties; has blanks, etc., printed for reports and for the administration of the school laws; attends educational meetings and visits counties; has school law printed and distributed; hears and determines appeals; holds annual conventions of county superintendents; requires annual reports from educational institutions and county superintendents; keeps directory of regents and faculties of State educational institutions and of all teachers receiving certificates; issues State certificates; prepares a State manual; is member of board of visitors of State College; is member of commission on community welfare; is member of trustees of teachers' retirement fund.

## STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:

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*Digest of laws relating to chief State school officer—Continued.*

State; title of officer.	Term of office, in years.	Manner of selection.	Salary.	Powers and duties.
West Virginia... Superintendent of free schools.	4	By vote of the people.	\$4,000	Is member of State board of education and appoints the other five members; has general supervision of public schools; apportions State school funds; issues manual of course of study prescribed by committee of State board on course of study; has control of matters relating to the issuance of teachers' certificates; sees that school laws are executed; furnishes blanks, etc., for reports and to secure uniformity in the school system; has school laws printed; hears and determines appeals; publishes lists of books suitable for school libraries; is member of regents of State normal schools and of all State educational institutions; appoints institute instructors; draws orders for county superintendents' salaries; provides for the examination and graduation of pupils who complete the course of study; inspects and classifies high schools and distributes State funds to such schools; distributes supplementary State aid to needy districts.
Wisconsin... Superintendent of public instruction.	4	do.	5,000	Has general supervision of the public schools; apportions school-fund income; attends educational meetings and makes investigation of educational systems and the condition of the public schools and disseminates educational information; prepares course of study for public schools; furnishes blanks for reports and requires reports from school officers; publishes school laws and hears and determines appeals; exercises general supervision over county schools of agriculture, manual training schools, county normal schools, and schools for the deaf; formulates course of study for such schools; holds annual county superintendents' convention; prescribes course of study for commercial schools and colleges; issues State teachers' certificates; makes regulations for the management of township and district libraries; is member of board of regents of the State university; is member of board of regents of board of trustees of teachers' retirement fund.
Wyoming... Superintendent of public instruction.	4	do.	3,000	Has general supervision of the public schools; apportions school funds to counties; prepares course of study for elementary schools; prepares and furnishes suitable forms, etc., for reports; makes rules and regulations for carrying school law into effect; appoints State board of examiners; issues certificates on recommendation of examiners; furnishes to districts price lists of textbooks.

## STATE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION STAFFS.

The following data were compiled from reports from the various State departments relative to the personnel of the State departments. In some instances the salaries paid were not given and in several States the number of persons employed in clerical positions was not reported.

### Alabama:

State superintendent of education.....	\$3,000
Secretary State board of examiners.....	2,400
Two rural school agents..... each..	2,500
High-school inspector paid by State university.....	
High-school inspector paid by Alabama Polytechnic Institute.....	
Member State board of examiners.....	1,200
Seven clerks..... total..	8,280

### Arizona:

State superintendent of public instruction.....	3,000
Assistant superintendent.....	2,000
Two clerks..... total..	2,100

### Arkansas:

State superintendent of public instruction.....	3,000
Deputy.....	
Assistant deputy.....	
Professor of secondary education.....	
Supervisor of rural schools.....	2,500
State organizer of school improvement.....	
Two clerks.....	
Associate supervisor of rural schools.....	2,500

### California:

State superintendent of public instruction.....	5,000
Deputy.....	2,400
Statistician.....	2,400
Commissioner of secondary schools.....	4,000
Commissioner of elementary schools.....	4,000
Commissioner of industrial and vocational education.....	4,000
Chief clerk of State board of education.....	2,400
Four clerks..... total..	4,580
Three clerks.....	

### Colorado:

State superintendent of public instruction.....	3,000
Deputy State superintendent.....	1,800
Three clerks..... total..	3,600

### Connecticut:

Secretary of State board of education.....	3,500
Eight attendance agents.....	
Thirty supervising agents.....	
Two supervisors of agriculture.....	
Sixteen clerks.....	



## STATE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION STAFFS.

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*Delaware:*

Commissioner of education..... \$2,000  
 One clerk (part time).....

*Florida:*

Superintendent of public instruction..... 3,600  
 Two rural school inspectors..... 2,000  
 Chief clerk..... 1,800  
 Statistician..... 1,200  
 Stenographer..... 900

*Georgia:*

State superintendent of schools..... 3,000  
 Rural school agent..... 2,500  
 Special supervisor (for negroes)..... 2,500  
 Three State supervisors of rural schools..... each.. 2,000  
 Three clerks..... total.. 3,300

*Idaho:*

Superintendent of public instruction..... 2,400  
 Assistant State superintendent..... 1,750  
 Auditor..... 2,100  
 Three clerks.....  
 Commissioner of education..... 6,000

*Illinois:*

Superintendent of public instruction..... 7,500  
 Department of law.....  
 High-school inspector.....  
 Two inspectors of country and village schools.....  
 Two statisticians.....  
 Publicity agent.....  
 Clerks.....

*Indiana:*

Superintendent of public instruction..... 5,000  
 Assistant superintendent..... 2,500  
 Deputy superintendent..... 1,800  
 High-school inspector..... 2,500  
 Two vocational supervisors..... each.. 4,250  
 Clerk of State board of education and head of manuscript department.....  
 Chief clerk..... 1,400  
 Four other clerks.....

*Iowa:*

Superintendent of public instruction..... 4,000  
 Deputy superintendent..... 2,500  
 Inspector normal training in high school..... 2,000  
 Inspector rural and consolidated schools..... 2,000  
 Two inspectors State graded and high schools..... each.. 2,000  
 Chief clerk..... 1,500

*Kansas:*

State superintendent of public instruction..... 2,500  
 Assistant superintendent of public instruction..... 1,800  
 Chief clerk..... 1,200  
 Statistical clerk..... 1,000  
 Two clerks..... each.. 900

42 STATE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION—ORGANIZATION.

**Kentucky:**

Superintendent of public instruction.....	\$4,000
Assistant superintendent.....	
Two inspectors of schools.....	
Supervisor of secondary schools.....	
Two supervisors of rural elementary schools.....	
Six clerks.....	

**Louisiana:**

Superintendent of public education.....	5,000
High-school inspector.....	3,000
Three rural school inspectors.....	7,500
Chief clerk.....	1,800
Two clerks.....	2,700
Chairman examination committee.....	3,000

**Maine:**

State superintendent of public schools.....	4,000
Clerk and deputy.....	1,500
State inspector of high schools.....	1,350
General agent for schools in unorganized townships.....	1,350
Supervisor of practical arts.....	2,000
Supervisor of household arts.....	1,500
Four clerks.....	

**Maryland:**

State superintendent of public instruction.....	3,000
Assistant State superintendent.....	2,000
Clerk.....	1,000
Supervisor of secondary agriculture (State Agricultural College).....	

**Massachusetts:**

Commissioner of education.....	6,500
Two deputy commissioners of education.....	4,500
Eight agents of board of education.....	20,700
Chief clerk.....	1,500
Eleven clerks.....	

**Michigan:**

Superintendent of public instruction.....	4,000
Deputy superintendent.....	2,500
Assistant superintendent.....	1,800
Chief clerk.....	1,200
Statistician.....	1,100
Twelve clerks.....	

**Minnesota:**

Superintendent of education.....	4,500
Assistant superintendent.....	2,800
Assistant.....	2,000
High-school inspector.....	3,000
Graded-school inspector.....	3,000
Director teachers' employment bureau.....	3,000
Supervisor teacher's training departments.....	2,000
Rural school commissioner.....	2,400
Commissioner of school buildings.....	1,500
Supervisor school libraries.....	1,200



## STATE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION STAFFS.

48

*Mississippi:*

Superintendent of public instruction.....	\$2,500
Rural-school supervisor.....	2,500
Supervisor school improvement.....	2,000
Two clerks..... each..	900

*Missouri:*

State superintendent of schools.....	3,000
Chief clerk.....	2,400
Statistician.....	1,800
Teacher-training inspector.....	2,200
Two high-school inspectors..... each..	1,800
Rural-school inspector.....	1,800
Three clerks.....	

*Montana:*

State superintendent.....	3,000
Deputy superintendent.....	2,100
Rural-school inspector.....	2,100
Two clerks..... each..	1,200

*Nebraska:*

State superintendent.....	2,000
Deputy superintendent.....	1,800
Assistant superintendent.....	1,800
Normal-training inspector.....	2,000
Rural-school inspector.....	1,800
Secretary and compiler.....	1,800
Six assistant..... total..	6,000

*Nevada:*

State superintendent of public instruction.....	3,600
Five deputies..... total..	10,000
One clerk.....	900

*New Hampshire:*

Superintendent of public instruction.....	4,000
Deputy State superintendent in charge of practical arts work.....	
Deputy State superintendent in charge of office.....	
Deputy State superintendent in charge of high-school inspection.....	
Registrar and chief clerk.....	
Two factory inspectors, child-labor service.....	
Inspector in compulsory attendance service.....	
Three clerks.....	

*New Mexico:*

Superintendent of public instruction.....	3,000
Assistant superintendent.....	2,000
Chief clerk.....	1,500
State director of industrial education.....	1,000
Clerk.....	900

*New Jersey:*

Commissioner of education.....	10,000
Deputy commissioner of education.....	4,500
Three assistant commissioners..... each..	4,500
Chief clerk.....	3,000
Secretary State board of examiners.....	3,000
Inspector buildings.....	2,000
Inspector of accounts.....	2,000
Twelve clerks..... total..	10,650

# 44 STATE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION—ORGANIZATION.

## New York:

Commissioner of education.....	\$10,000
Three assistant commissioners..... each..	5,000
Director State library.....	5,000
Chiefs of divisions of history, law, public records and science..... each..	4,500
Chiefs of divisions of examination, vocational schools.....	4,000
Secretary board of medical examiners.....	4,000
Chiefs of divisions of administration, attendance, and inspections..... each..	3,500
Chiefs of divisions of educational extension, school libraries, visual instruction, and statistics..... each..	3,000
Secretary pharmacy board.....	3,000
Specialist in agriculture.....	2,750
Vice director library school.....	2,500
Secretary teachers retirement fund board.....	2,000
Specialist in vocational education for girls.....	1,800
Seventeen inspectors..... total..	42,300
Three hundred and thirteen assistants and clerks.....	

## North Carolina:

State superintendent of public instruction.....	3,000
Two State agents for rural schools..... each..	2,500
Inspector of high schools.....	2,500
Supervisor teacher training.....	2,000
Statistical secretary.....	1,500
Chief clerk.....	1,800
Two clerks..... total..	1,500

## North Dakota:

State superintendent of public instruction.....	3,000
Deputy.....	2,400
Rural-school inspector.....	2,000
High-school inspector.....	2,000
Three clerks.....	

## Ohio:

Superintendent of public instruction.....	4,000
Assistant superintendent.....	2,500
Chief clerk.....	1,750
Examination clerk.....	1,800
Statistician.....	1,500
Supervisor of normal schools.....	3,600
Supervisor of rural schools.....	2,000
Four agricultural supervisors..... each..	2,000
Two high-school inspectors (full time)..... each..	2,000
Five high-school inspectors (half time)..... each..	1,000
Four clerks..... total..	5,040

## Oklahoma:

State superintendent of public instruction.....	2,500
Assistant superintendent.....	1,800
Statistician.....	1,600
Secretary State board of education.....	2,000
High-school inspector.....	2,000
Chief clerk.....	1,600
Three clerks..... total..	3,400

*Oregon:*

Superintendent of public instruction.....	\$3,000
Two assistant State superintendents.....total..	4,300
Two field workers.....total..	3,800
Three clerks.....	

*Pennsylvania:*

Superintendent of public instruction.....	5,000
Two deputy superintendents.....each..	2,000
Four high-school inspectors.....each..	2,000
Expert, agricultural education.....	2,000
Expert, industrial education.....	2,000
Expert, drawing.....	2,000
Four clerks.....each..	1,400
Five stenographers.....each..	1,000
Three examiners and school visitors, bureau of professional education..	

*Rhode Island:*

Commissioner of public schools.....	5,000
Assistant commissioner.....	
Four clerks.....	

*South Carolina:*

State superintendent of education.....	1,900
Assistant State superintendent.....	
State high-school inspector.....	
State supervisor of elementary rural schools.....	

*South Dakota:*

State superintendent.....	1,800
Deputy superintendent.....	
Three clerks.....	

*Tennessee:*

Superintendent of public instruction.....	3,000
Chief clerk.....	2,000
High-school inspector.....	2,500
Head clerk.....	1,200
Three clerks.....	
Supervisor of industrial work.....	2,100
Supervisor of elementary schools.....	2,500
Supervisor of elementary schools for negroes.....	2,500

*Texas:*

State superintendent of public instruction.....	2,500
Assistant to State superintendent.....	
Chief clerk.....	
Statistician.....	
Auditor.....	
Four clerks.....	

*Utah:*

State superintendent of public instruction.....	3,000
State high-school inspector.....	
Chief clerk.....	
Five clerks.....	

*Vermont:*

State superintendent of education.....	2,500
Chief clerk.....	900
Chief statistician.....	700

46 STATE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION—ORGANIZATION.

*Virginia:*

Superintendent of public instruction.....	\$3,500
Chief clerk and secretary to State board of education.....	2,750
Three inspectors for white schools..... each..	2,000
Inspector for colored schools.....	2,500
Statistical clerk.....	2,000
Six clerks..... total..	6,000

*Washington:*

State superintendent of public instruction.....	3,000
Assistant superintendent.....	1,800
Deputy superintendent.....	1,800
High-school inspector.....	2,000
Secretary State board of examiners.....	1,200
Field organizer for agricultural and industrial work.....	
Four clerks, total.....	3,900

*West Virginia:*

State superintendent.....	4,000
Chief clerk.....	1,800
Supervisor of high schools.....	2,500
Supervisor of rural schools.....	2,500
Supervisor of examinations.....	1,800
Secretary State board of regents.....	2,500
Chief statistician.....	1,200
Supervisor of agricultural education (part time).....	600
Supervisor of rural schools for negroes (part time).....	600
Four clerks..... total..	4,120

*Wisconsin:*

State superintendent.....	5,000
Assistant superintendent.....	
Assistant for industrial education.....	
Chief clerk.....	
Two high-school inspectors.....	
Two rural-school inspectors.....	
Five school inspectors.....	
One inspector of domestic science.....	
One inspector of schools for deaf.....	
Two library clerks.....	
Certificate clerk.....	
Other clerks.....	

*Wyoming:*

State superintendent of public instruction.....	3,000
Deputy State superintendent of public instruction.....	1,500

## BULLETIN OF THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

[NOTE.—With the exceptions indicated, the documents named below will be sent free of charge upon application to the Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C. Those marked with an asterisk (\*) are no longer available for free distribution, but may be had of the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., upon payment of the price stated. Remittances should be made in coin, currency, or money order. Stamps are not accepted. Documents marked with a dagger (†) are out of print.]

### 1906.

- †No. 1. Education bill of 1906 for England and Wales as it passed the House of Commons. A. T. Smith.
- †No. 2. German views of American education, with particular reference to industrial development. William N. Hallmann.
- \*No. 3. State school systems: Legislation and judicial decisions relating to public education, Oct. 1, 1904, to Oct. 1, 1906. Edward C. Elliott. 15 cts.

### 1907.

- †No. 1. The continuation school in the United States. Arthur J. Jones.
- †No. 2. Agricultural education, including nature study and school gardens. James R. Jewell.
- †No. 3. The auxiliary schools of Germany. Six lectures by B. Maennel.
- †No. 4. The elimination of pupils from school. Edward L. Thorndike.

### 1908.

- †No. 1. On the training of persons to teach agriculture in the public schools. Liberty H. Bailey.
- \*No. 2. List of publications of the United States Bureau of Education, 1867-1907. 10 cts.
- \*No. 3. Bibliography of education for 1907. James Ingersoll Wyer, Jr., and Martha L. Phelps. 10 cts.
- †No. 4. Music education in the United States; schools and departments of music. Arthur L. Manchester.
- \*No. 5. Education in Formosa. Julian H. Arnold. 10 cts.
- \*No. 6. The apprenticeship system in its relation to industrial education. Carroll D. Wright. 15 cts.
- \*No. 7. State school systems: II. Legislation and judicial decisions relating to public education, Oct. 1, 1906, to Oct. 1, 1908. Edward C. Elliott. 30 cts.
- \*No. 8. Statistics of State universities and other institutions of higher education partially supported by the State, 1907-8. 5 cts.

### 1909.

- \*No. 1. Facilities for study and research in the offices of the United States Government in Washington. Arthur T. Hadley. 10 cts.
- \*No. 2. Admission of Chinese students to American colleges. John Fryer. 25 cts.
- \*No. 3. Daily meals of school children. Caroline L. Hunt. 10 cts.
- †No. 4. The teaching staff of secondary schools in the United States; amount of education, length of experience, salaries. Edward L. Thorndike.
- No. 5. Statistics of public, society, and school libraries in 1908.
- \*No. 6. Instruction in the fine and manual arts in the United States. A statistical monograph. Henry T. Bailey. 15 cts.
- No. 7. Index to the Reports of the Commissioner of Education, 1907-1907.
- \*No. 8. A teacher's professional library. Classified list of 100 titles. 5 cts.
- \*No. 9. Bibliography of education for 1908-9. 10 cts.
- No. 10. Education for efficiency in railroad service. J. Shirley Eaton.
- \*No. 11. Statistics of State universities and other institutions of higher education partially supported by the State, 1908-9. 5 cts.

### 1910.

- \*No. 1. The movement for reform in the teaching of religion in the public schools of Saxony. Arley B. Show. 5 cts.
- No. 2. State school systems: III. Legislation and judicial decisions relating to public education, Oct. 1, 1908, to Oct. 1, 1909. Edward C. Elliott.
- †No. 3. List of publications of the United States Bureau of Education, 1867-1910.
- \*No. 4. The biological stations of Europe. Charles A. Kofoid. 50 cts.
- \*No. 5. American schoolhouses. Fletcher B. Dresslar. 75 cts.
- †No. 6. Statistics of State universities and other institutions of higher education partially supported by the State, 1909-10.

## 1911.

- \*No. 1. Bibliography of science teaching. 5 cts.
- \*No. 2. Opportunities for graduate study in agriculture in the United States. A. C. Monahan. 5 cts.
- \*No. 3. Agencies for the improvement of teachers in service. William C. Ruediger. 15 cts.
- \*No. 4. Report of the commission appointed to study the system of education in the public schools of Baltimore. 10 cts.
- \*No. 5. Age and grade census of schools and colleges. George D. Strayer. 10 cts.
- \*No. 6. Graduate work in mathematics in universities and in other institutions of like grade in the United States. 5 cts.
- †No. 7. Undergraduate work in mathematics in colleges and universities.
- †No. 8. Examinations in mathematics, other than those set by the teacher for his own classes.
- No. 9. Mathematics in the technological schools of collegiate grade in the United States.
- †No. 10. Bibliography of education for 1900-10.
- †No. 11. Bibliography of child study for the years 1908-9.
- †No. 12. Training of teachers of elementary and secondary mathematics.
- \*No. 13. Mathematics in the elementary schools of the United States. 15 cts.
- \*No. 14. Provision for exceptional children in the public schools. J. H. Van Sickle, Lightner Witmer, and Leonard P. Ayres. 10 cts.
- \*No. 15. Educational system of China as recently reconstructed. Harry E. King. 10 cts.
- †No. 16. Mathematics in the public and private secondary schools of the United States.
- †No. 17. List of publications of the United States Bureau of Education. October, 1911.
- \*No. 18. Teachers' certificates issued under general State laws and regulations. Harlan Updegraff. 20 cts.
- No. 19. Statistics of State universities and other institutions of higher education partially supported by the State, 1910-11.

## 1912.

- \*No. 1. A course of study for the preparation of rural-school teachers. F. Mutchler and W. J. Craig. 5 cts.
- †No. 2. Mathematics at West Point and Annapolis.
- \*No. 3. Report of committee on uniform records and reports. 5 cts.
- \*No. 4. Mathematics in technical secondary schools in the United States. 5 cts.
- \*No. 5. A study of expenses of city school systems. Harlan Updegraff. 10 cts.
- \*No. 6. Agricultural education in secondary schools. 10 cts.
- \*No. 7. Educational status of nursing. M. Adelaide Nutting. 10 cts.
- \*No. 8. Peace day. Fannie Fern Andrews. 5 cts. [Later publication, 1913, No. 12. 10 cts.]
- \*No. 9. Country schools for city boys. William S. Myers. 10 cts.
- †No. 10. Bibliography of education in agriculture and home economics.
- †No. 11. Current educational topics. No. I.
- †No. 12. Dutch schools of New Netherland and colonial New York. William H. Kilpatrick.
- \*No. 13. Influences tending to improve the work of the teacher of mathematics. 5 cts.
- \*No. 14. Report of the American commissioners of the international commission on the teaching of mathematics. 10 cts.
- †No. 15. Current educational topics. No. II.
- †No. 16. The reorganized school playground. Henry S. Curtis.
- \*No. 17. The Montessori system of education. Anna T. Smith. 5 cts.
- \*No. 18. Teaching language through agriculture and domestic science. M. A. Lelper. 5 cts.
- \*No. 19. Professional distribution of college and university graduates. Bailey B. Burritt. 10 cts.
- †No. 20. Readjustment of a rural high school to the needs of the community. H. A. Brown.
- †No. 21. Urban and rural common-school statistics. Harlan Updegraff and William R. Hood.
- No. 22. Public and private high schools.
- \*No. 23. Special collections in libraries in the United States. W. Dawson Johnston and Isadore G. Mudge. 10 cts.
- †No. 24. Current educational topics. No. III.
- †No. 25. List of publications of the United States Bureau of Education, 1912.
- †No. 26. Bibliography of child study for the years 1910-1911.
- No. 27. History of public-school education in Arkansas. Stephen B. Weeks.
- \*No. 28. Cultivating school grounds in Wake County, N. C. Zebulon Judd. 5 cts.
- No. 29. Bibliography of the teaching of mathematics, 1900-1912. D. E. Smith and Chas. Goldsither.
- No. 30. Latin-American universities and special schools. Edgar E. Brandon.
- \*No. 31. Educational directory, 1912. 10 cts.
- \*No. 32. Bibliography of exceptional children and their education. Arthur MacDonald. 5 cts.
- †No. 33. Statistics of State universities and other institutions of higher education partially supported by the State, 1912.

## 1913.

- No. 1. Monthly record of current educational publications, January, 1913.
- \*No. 2. Training courses for rural teachers. A. C. Monahan and R. H. Wright. 5 cts.
- \*No. 3. The teaching of modern languages in the United States. Charles H. Handschin. 15 cts.
- \*No. 4. Present standards of higher education in the United States. George E. MacLean. 20 cts.
- †No. 5. Monthly record of current educational publications. February, 1913.



## BULLETIN OF THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

III

- \*No. 6. Agricultural instruction in high schools. C. H. Robison and F. B. Jenks. 10 cts.
- \*No. 7. College entrance requirements. Clarence D. Kingsley. 15 cts.
- \*No. 8. The status of rural education in the United States. A. C. Monahan. 15 cts.
- †No. 9. Consular reports on continuation schools in Prussia.
- †No. 10. Monthly record of current educational publications, March, 1913.
- †No. 11. Monthly record of current educational publications, April, 1913.
- \*No. 12. The promotion of peace. Fannie Fern Andrews. 10 cts.
- \*No. 13. Standards and tests for measuring the efficiency of schools or systems of schools. 5 cts.
- \*No. 14. Agricultural instruction in secondary schools. 10 cts.
- †No. 15. Monthly record of current educational publications, May, 1913.
- \*No. 16. Bibliography of medical inspection and health supervision. 15 cts.
- \*No. 17. A trade school for girls. A preliminary investigation in a typical manufacturing city, Worcester, Mass. 10 cts.
- \*No. 18. The fifteenth international congress on hygiene and demography. Fletcher B. Dresslar. 10 cts.
- \*No. 19. German industrial education and its lessons for the United States. Holmes Beckwith. 15 cts.
- \*No. 20. Illiteracy in the United States. 10 cts.
- †No. 21. Monthly record of current educational publications, June, 1913.
- \*No. 22. Bibliography of industrial, vocational, and trade education. 10 cts.
- \*No. 23. The Georgia club at the State Normal School, Athens, Ga., for the study of rural sociology. E. C. Branson. 10 cts.
- \*No. 24. A comparison of public education in Germany and in the United States. Georg Kerchensteiner. 5 cts.
- \*No. 25. Industrial education in Columbus, Ga. Roland H. Daniel. 5 cts.
- †No. 26. Good roads arbor day. Susan B. Sipe.
- †No. 27. Prison schools. A. C. Hill.
- \*No. 28. Expressions on education by American statesmen and publicists. 5 cts.
- \*No. 29. Accredited secondary schools in the United States. Kendrick C. Balcock. 10 cts.
- \*No. 30. Education in the South. 10 cts.
- \*No. 31. Special features in city school systems. 10 cts.
- No. 32. Educational survey of Montgomery County, Md.
- †No. 33. Monthly record of current educational publications, September, 1913.
- \*No. 34. Pension systems in Great Britain. Raymond W. Sies. 10 cts.
- \*No. 35. A list of books suited to a high-school library. 15 cts.
- \*No. 36. Report on the work of the Bureau of Education for the natives of Alaska, 1911-12. 10 cts.
- No. 37. Monthly record of current educational publications, October, 1913.
- \*No. 38. Economy of time in education. 10 cts.
- No. 39. Elementary industrial school of Cleveland, Ohio. W. N. Hallmann.
- \*No. 40. The reorganized school playground. Henry S. Curtis. 10 cts.
- \*No. 41. The reorganization of secondary education. 10 cts.
- No. 42. An experimental rural school at Winthrop College. H. S. Browne.
- \*No. 43. Agriculture and rural-life day; material for its observance. Eugene C. Brooks. 10 cts.
- \*No. 44. Organized health work in schools. E. B. Hoag. 10 cts.
- No. 45. Monthly record of current educational publications, November, 1913.
- \*No. 46. Educational directory, 1913. 15 cts.
- \*No. 47. Teaching material in Government publications. F. K. Noyes. 10 cts.
- \*No. 48. School hygiene. W. Carson Ryan, Jr. 15 cts.
- No. 49. The Farragut School, a Tennessee country-life high school. A. C. Monahan and Adams Phillips.
- No. 50. The Fitchburg plan of cooperative industrial education. M. R. McAnn.
- \*No. 51. Education of the immigrant. 10 cts.
- \*No. 52. Sanitary schoolhouses. Legal requirements in Indiana and Ohio. 5 cts.
- No. 53. Monthly record of current educational publications, December, 1913.
- No. 54. Consular reports on industrial education in Germany.
- No. 55. Legislation and judicial decisions relating to education, October 1, 1909, to October 1, 1912. James C. Boykin and William R. Hood.
- †No. 56. Some suggestive features of the Swiss school system. William Knox Tate.
- No. 57. Elementary education in England, with special reference to London, Liverpool, and Manchester. I. L. Kandel.
- No. 58. Educational system of rural Denmark. Harold W. Foght.
- No. 59. Bibliography of education for 1910-11.
- No. 60. Statistics of State universities and other institutions of higher education partially supported by the State, 1912-13.

## 1914.

- \*No. 1. Monthly record of current educational publications, January, 1914. 5 cts.
- No. 2. Compulsory school attendance.
- \*No. 3. Monthly record of current educational publications, February, 1914. 5 cts.
- No. 4. The school and the start in life. Meyer Bloomfield.

## IV

## BULLETIN OF THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

- No. 5. The folk high schools of Denmark. L. L. Friend.
- No. 6. Kindergartens in the United States.
- No. 7. Monthly record of current educational publications, March, 1914.
- No. 8. The Massachusetts home-project plan of vocational agricultural education. R. W. Stimson.
- No. 9. Monthly record of current educational publications, April, 1914.
- \*No. 10. Physical growth and school progress. B. T. Baldwin. 25 cts.
- No. 11. Monthly record of current educational publications, May, 1914.
- \*No. 12. Rural schoolhouses and grounds. F. B. Dresslar. 50 cts.
- No. 13. Present status of drawing and art in the elementary and secondary schools of the United States.  
Royal B. Farnum.
- No. 14. Vocational guidance.
- No. 15. Monthly record of current educational publications. Index.
- No. 16. The tangible rewards of teaching. James C. Boykin and Roberta King.
- No. 17. Sanitary survey of the schools of Orange County, Va. Roy K. Flannagan.
- No. 18. The public school system of Gary, Ind. William P. Burris.
- No. 19. University extension in the United States. Louis E. Rober.
- No. 20. The rural school and hookworm disease. J. A. Ferrell.
- No. 21. Monthly record of current educational publications, September, 1914.
- No. 22. The Danish folk high schools. H. W. Foght.
- No. 23. Some trade schools in Europe. Frank L. Glynn.
- No. 24. Danish elementary rural schools. H. W. Foght.
- No. 25. Important features in rural school improvement. W. T. Hodges.
- No. 26. Monthly record of current educational publications, October, 1914.
- No. 27. Agricultural teaching.
- No. 28. The Montessori method and the kindergarten. Elizabeth Harrison.
- No. 29. The kindergarten in benevolent institutions.
- No. 30. Consolidation of rural schools and transportation of pupils at public expense. A. C. Monahan.
- No. 31. Report on the work of the Bureau of Education for the natives of Alaska.
- No. 32. Bibliography of the relation of secondary schools to higher education. R. I. Walkley.
- No. 33. Music in the public schools. Will Earhart.
- No. 34. Library instruction in universities, colleges, and normal schools. Henry R. Evans.
- No. 35. The training of teachers in England, Scotland, and Germany. Charles H. Judd.
- No. 36. Education for the home—Part I. General statement. B. R. Andrews.
- No. 37. Education for the home—Part II. State action, schools, agencies. B. R. Andrews.
- No. 38. Education for the home—Part III. Colleges and universities. B. R. Andrews.
- No. 39. Education for the home—Part IV. Bibliography, lists of schools. B. R. Andrews.
- No. 40. Care of health of boys in Girard College, Philadelphia, Pa.
- No. 41. Monthly record of current educational publications, November, 1914.
- No. 42. Monthly record of current educational publications, December, 1914.
- No. 43. Educational directory, 1914-15.
- No. 44. County-unit organization for the administration of rural schools. A. C. Monahan.
- No. 45. Curricula in mathematics. J. C. Brown.
- No. 46. School savings banks. Mrs. Sara L. Overholzer.
- No. 47. City training schools for teachers. Frank A. Manny.
- No. 48. The educational museum of the St. Louis public schools. C. G. Rathman.
- No. 49. Efficiency and preparation of rural school teachers. H. W. Foght.
- No. 50. Statistics of State universities and State colleges.

## 1915.

- No. 1. Cooking in the vocational school. Iris P. O'Leary.
- No. 2. Monthly record of current educational publications, January, 1915.
- No. 3. Monthly record of current educational publications, February, 1915.
- No. 4. The health of school children. W. H. Heck.