

**BIENNIAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION**  
**TO THE**  
**GOVERNOR OF IOWA**

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**FOR PERIOD BEGINNING JULY, 1908, AND ENDING JUNE 30, 1910**

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**JOHN F. RIGGS**  
**Superintendent of Public Instruction**

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**PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

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**DES MOINES**  
**EMORY H. ENGLISH, STATE PRINTER**  
**1910**

# OFFICERS:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

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SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

JOHN F. RIGGS

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT

J. C. BENNETT

STENOGRAPHER

MARY E. GILLIS

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## STATE BOARD OF EDUCATIONAL EXAMINERS

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JOHN F. RIGGS, <i>ex officio</i> , President.....	Des Moines
GEORGE McLEAN, <i>ex officio</i> .....	Iowa City
HOMER H. SEERLEY, <i>ex officio</i> .....	Cedar Falls
ABBIE S. ABBOTT†.....	Cedar Rapids
R. S. WHITLEY*.....	Sioux City
VIOLA H. SCHELL, Secretary.....	Des Moines

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\*Term expires December 14, 1913, †Term expires March 10, 1913.



LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

*To His Excellency, B. F. Carroll, Governor of the State of Iowa:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith, as required by law, the report of the Department of Public Instruction for the biennial period beginning July 1, 1908, and ending June 30, 1910.

JOHN F. RIGGS,

*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

November 1, 1910.

## SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

## TERRITORY AND STATE OF IOWA.

Name	County	Time	Postoffice
William Reynolds.....	Des Moines...	1841-1842	Deceased
James Harlan.....	Henry .....	1847—	Deceased
Thos. H. Benton.....	Dubuque .....	1848-1854	Deceased
James D. Eads.....	Lee .....	1854-1857	Deceased
Joseph C. Stone.....	Johnson .....	1857—	Deceased
M. L. Fisher.....	Clayton .....	1857-1858	Deceased
Oran Faville.....	Mitchell .....	1864-1867	Deceased
D. Franklin Wells.....	Johnson .....	1867-1868	Deceased
A. S. Kissell.....	Scott .....	1869-1872	Deceased
Alonzo Abernethy.....	Crawford .....	1872-1876	Des Moines
C. W. von Coelln.....	Black Hawk..	1876-1881	New London
J. W. Akers.....	Linn .....	1882-1888	Chicago, Ill.
Henry Sabin.....	Clinton .....	1888-1892	Des Moines
J. B. Knoepfler.....	Allamakee ..	1892-1894	Cedar Falls
Henry Sabin.....	Clinton .....	1894-1898	Des Moines
Richard C. Barrett.....	Mitchell .....	1898-1904	Deceased
John F. Riggs.....	Keokuk .....	1904-1911	Des Moines

The office of Superintendent was abolished in 1842. Again in 1858 it was abolished and the duties were performed by the State Board of Education, of which Thos. H. Benton acted as secretary for five years.

## IN MEMORIAM.

It is fitting that mention be made of the passing of Hon. Richard C. Barrett, who, for six years, filled the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction with great distinction.

Mr. Barrett was born at Waverly, Iowa, October 1, 1858, and died at Des Moines, Iowa, March 3, 1909. Following a brief teaching career as a rural teacher and then as the principal of a graded school, Mr. Barrett was elected to the office of County Superintendent of Mitchell county, Iowa, which position he held continuously for twelve years when he was called to larger duties and responsibilities as State Superintendent of Public Instruction. For the last five years of his life he served as professor of civics in the Iowa State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. Prof. A. V. Storm has well said of Mr. Barrett:

"Broad as has been the field of his activities and eminently successful as have been his labors (and he was pre-eminently a doer of things) his great value to his time and generation lay not so much in what he *did* as in what he *was*. Richard Barrett's character is one of humanities assets which for all time will serve to make the sum total of the world's goodness greater than it ever could have been had he not lived. Clear, pure, wise, sound, tender, gentle, wholesome, lovable, well poised, unselfish, charitable, magnanimous, sympathetic and considerate, his very presence was a benediction and his speech a blessing."



## SECRETARIES' REPORTS—Continued.

## SCHOOL HOUSES.

	1895	1900	1905	1910
Whole number .....	13,613	13,861	13,093	13,896
Value .....	\$15,645,543	\$17,655,992	\$22,456,618	\$27,233,239

## APPARATUS.

Value .....	\$569,910	\$798,294	\$847,998	\$1,046,135
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## DISTRICT LIBRARIES.

Number of volumes.....	151,561	334,300	794,709	1,086,287
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## SHADE TREES ON SCHOOL GROUNDS.

Number of growing trees.....	182,610	219,904	269,959	214,540
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## TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION.

Schools teaching effects of stimulants....	16,987	17,510	18,213	18,856
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## TREASURERS' REPORTS.

## SCHOOLHOUSE FUND.

## RECEIPTS.

	1895	1900	1905	1910
On hand at last report .....	\$ 395,514.91	\$ 434,467.13	\$ 478,110.12	\$ 670,251.06
From district tax.....	739,887.20	803,850.14	960,811.22	820,209.13
From other sources .....	581,000.30	694,098.26	561,256.02	780,743.06
Total receipts .....	\$ 1,716,402.47	\$ 1,933,015.53	\$ 2,000,177.06	\$ 2,280,203.25

## EXPENDITURES.

	1895	1900	1905	1910
For schoolhouses, and sites.....	\$ 658,656.17	\$ 604,141.23	\$ 777,241.36	\$ 1,074,325.49
For libraries and apparatus.....	13,430.10	2,297.08	892.33	820.82
On bonds and interest.....	520,931.33	532,396.18	473,318.26	342,301.84
Paid for other purposes.....	169,834.33	158,856.09	196,078.41	204,226.54
Total expenditures .....	\$ 1,362,851.93	\$ 1,357,690.58	\$ 1,447,440.36	\$ 1,621,683.69
On hand .....	353,640.54	575,324.95	552,737.00	658,609.56
Total .....	\$ 1,716,492.47	\$ 1,933,015.53	\$ 2,000,177.06	\$ 2,280,293.25

## GENERAL SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

## SECRETARIES' REPORTS.

## SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

	1895	1900	1905	1910
School townships .....	1,193	1,187	1,182	1,182
Independent districts .....	3,614	3,696	3,766	3,805
Whole number of corporations.....	4,807	4,873	4,948	4,987
Sub-districts .....	9,280	9,423	9,403	9,322

## SCHOOLS.

	1895	1900	1905	1910
Ungraded .....	12,517	12,615	12,268	12,508
Rooms in graded.....	4,777	5,766	6,607	7,164
Whole number .....	17,294	18,381	18,870	19,667
Average duration in months.....	8	8	8	8.6

## TEACHERS.

	1895	1900	1905	1910
Males employed .....	5,720	4,948	3,598	2,669
Females employed .....	22,117	26,841	26,021	24,909
Whole number .....	27,843	28,789	29,619	27,568
Average monthly compensation—males.....	\$37.68	\$40.20	\$49.62	\$72.01
Average monthly compensation—females.....	31.63	30.24	36.06	45.21

## SCHOLARS.

	1895	1900	1905	1910
Between five and twenty-one—males.....	362,364	371,164	363,132	341,683
Between five and twenty-one—females.....	350,577	359,990	355,630	335,321
Total enumeration .....	712,941	731,154	718,782	677,004
Enrolled in public schools.....	583,824	566,223	550,376	510,661
Total average attendance .....	339,300	373,474	375,563	360,178
Percentage enrollment on enumeration.....	.75	.73	.77	.75
Percentage attendance on enrollment.....	.64	.66	.68	.71
Percentage attendance on enumeration.....	.48	.50	.52	.53
Average tuition per month per scholar.....	\$1.87	\$1.96	\$2.23	\$2.64



## TREASURERS' REPORTS—Continued.

## CONTINGENT FUND.

## RECEIPTS.

	1895	1900	1905	1910
On hand at last report.....	\$ 543,215.48	\$ 708,241.07	\$ 772,662.94	\$ 1,294,664.84
Received from district tax.....	1,631,354.76	1,675,388.91	2,286,455.38	2,469,331.10
Received from other sources.....	221,397.58	234,340.19	310,770.27	287,574.80
Total receipts .....	\$ 2,395,949.82	\$ 2,617,970.17	\$ 3,369,888.59	\$ 4,051,620.74

## DISBURSEMENTS.

	1895	1900	1905	1910
For fuel, rent, repairs, etc.....	\$ 1,114,181.10	\$ 1,282,340.35	\$ 1,707,536.51	\$ 1,910,697.89
Paid secretaries and treasurers...	137,673.02	142,387.61	156,167.09	169,943.09
For records and apparatus.....		43,305.06	39,912.37	61,196.56
For library books and dictionaries.....		16,705.36	19,028.35	13,508.67
For free text-books.....		23,219.04	26,393.53	38,728.33
For text-books and gen. supplies.....	209,365.61	182,251.40	146,893.94	194,661.17
For other purposes.....	341,687.57	279,239.14	397,056.27	434,334.95
Total expenditures .....	\$ 1,805,907.30	\$ 1,969,447.96	\$ 2,492,988.06	\$ 2,823,120.16
On hand .....	590,042.52	648,522.21	876,900.53	1,228,500.58
Total disbursements .....	\$ 2,395,949.82	\$ 2,617,970.17	\$ 3,369,888.59	\$ 4,051,620.74

## TEACHERS' FUND.

## RECEIPTS.

	1895	1900	1905	1910
On hand at last report.....	\$ 2,058,200.86	\$ 2,719,465.88	\$ 3,231,405.69	\$ 3,500,907.50
From district tax .....	4,305,995.81	4,715,506.75	5,969,517.74	7,168,894.96
From semi-annual apportionment.....	838,531.56	816,581.22	897,490.91	987,005.80
From other sources .....	140,508.48	187,205.91	208,652.93	332,990.19
Total receipts .....	\$ 7,343,236.71	\$ 8,438,759.76	\$ 10,307,066.77	\$ 11,989,798.45

## EXPENDITURES.

	1895	1900	1905	1910
Paid teachers .....	\$ 5,075,492.37	\$ 5,606,932.59	\$ 6,745,416.24	\$ 8,335,917.49
Paid for other purposes.....	73,623.01	94,848.06	69,484.30	104,470.22
Total expenditures .....	\$ 5,159,115.38	\$ 5,701,780.65	\$ 6,814,900.54	\$ 8,440,387.71
On hand .....	2,194,121.33	2,736,979.11	3,457,885.27	3,549,410.74
Total .....	\$ 7,343,236.71	\$ 8,438,759.76	\$ 10,307,066.77	\$ 11,989,798.45

## TREASURERS' REPORTS—Continued.

## SCHOOL BUILDING BOND FUND.

## RECEIPTS.

	1908	1910
On hand at last report.....	\$ 62,915.74	\$ 171,113.42
From district tax .....	213,448.8	312,668.94
From sale of school funding bonds.....	76,882.19	526,079.76
From other sources .....	88,968.36	66,060.55
Total receipts .....	\$ 442,215.18	\$ 1,075,922.67

## EXPENDITURES.

	1908	1910
Paid on school building bonds.....	\$ 169,209.18	\$ 605,182.71
Paid interest on school building bonds.....	67,042.12	136,609.86
Paid for other purposes.....	54,108.21	81,402.34
Total expenditures .....	\$ 290,359.51	\$ 826,274.91
On hand .....	151,855.67	249,647.76
Total .....	\$ 442,215.18	\$ 1,075,922.67

## COUNTY SUPERVISION.

## EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

	1895	1900	1905	1910
First grade certificates issued.....	11,848	2,308	3,649	1,418
Second grade certificates issued.....	14,336	14,131	14,205	7,593
Third grade certificates issued.....	1,145	7,144	5,531	3,880
Other certificates issued .....		723	1,026	4,125
Total number issued .....	27,329	25,306	24,411	17,021
Applicants rejected .....	5,225	4,456	4,792	7,050
Total number examined .....	32,554	29,762	29,195	24,069
Certificates revoked .....	4	0	0	2
Average age of applicants.....	22.8	22	22	22.6
No experience in teaching.....	3,876	3,560	4,131	4,754
Taught less than one year.....	3,852	4,208	4,340	2,341
With state certificates or diplomas.....	677	1,285	1,537	2,274

## VISITATION OF SCHOOLS.

	1895	1900	1905	1910
Schools visited .....	11,602	9,612	10,487	14,434
Visits made during the year.....	15,167	12,343	12,646	16,837
Educational meetings held .....	1,098	1,128	793	600

## APPEALS.

	1908	1909	1910	1911
Number of cases .....	62	43	23	23

## REPORT OF THE

## COMPENSATION.

	1895	1900	1905	1910
Total paid county superintendent	\$ 120,780.00	\$ 120,978.00	\$ 125,889.00	\$ 128,529.69
Average received per annum	1,220.00	1,222.00	1,272.00	1,296.28

## TEACHERS' NORMAL INSTITUTE.

Number of institutes held	99	99	99	99
Duration—days	14	13	11	7
Males in attendance	3,678	2,412	1,718	997
Females in attendance	13,628	17,132	17,307	14,136
Total attendance	22,360	19,544	18,925	15,133

## INSTITUTE FUND.

## RECEIPTS.

	1895	1900	1905	1910
On hands at last report	\$ 17,988.14	\$ 14,564.88	\$ 14,885.12	\$ 23,109.03
Examination fees	32,822.00	32,568.00	32,763.00	12,040.00
Registration fees (certificates)				24,087.00
Enrollment fees (institute)	22,390.00	19,544.00	19,075.00	15,135.00
State appropriation	4,950.00	4,950.00	4,950.00	4,700.00
From other sources	737.29	1,437.16	549.96	1,276.63
Total	\$ 78,857.43	\$ 73,084.04	\$ 72,214.08	\$ 80,428.69

## EXPENDITURES.

	1895	1900	1905	1910
For instruction and lectures	\$ 48,579.30	\$ 51,711.51	\$ 49,110.97	\$ 47,231.09
For incidentals	10,483.79	6,963.17	6,085.26	6,358.06
On hand	19,794.25	14,409.36	16,417.85	20,839.51
Total	\$ 78,857.43	\$ 73,084.04	\$ 72,214.08	\$ 80,428.69

## PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND.

	1895	1900	1905	1910
Amount in September			\$ 4,760,520.54	\$ 4,758,517.56
Interest on the same			214,132.30	215,831.04

## THE COST OF OUR SCHOOLS.

	1895	1900	1905	1910
For teachers' salaries	\$ 5,075,492.37	\$ 5,096,032.50	\$ 6,745,416.21	\$ 8,335,917.40
For schoolhouses, apparatus, etc.	739,719.06	707,446.29	817,153.73	1,135,522.05
For general contingencies	2,505,692.58	2,714,540.31	3,227,069.95	4,240,905.30
Total	\$ 8,317,574.61	\$ 9,028,519.19	\$ 10,789,639.92	\$ 13,711,460.47

## SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

## COMPUTED ON TAXABLE PROPERTY.

Number of Mills for each dollar of assessed valuation.

	1895	1900	1905	1910
Teachers' salaries		10.4	10.8	12.0
Schoolhouses, apparatus, etc.		1.3	1.3	1.6
General contingencies		5.3	5.3	6.1
Total		17.	17.4	19.7

## ESTIMATED ON POPULATION.

For each individual of entire population.

	1895	1900	1905	1910
Teachers' salaries	\$ 2.47	\$ 2.52	\$ 3.05	\$ 3.77
Schoolhouses, apparatus, etc.	.36	.22	.37	.51
General contingencies	1.22	1.22	1.47	1.92
Total	\$ 4.04	\$ 4.06	\$ 4.89	\$ 6.20

## ON SCHOOL ENUMERATION.

For each youth between five and twenty-one.

	1895	1900	1905	1910
Teachers' salaries	\$ 7.12	\$ 7.67	\$ 9.38	\$ 12.39
Schoolhouses, apparatus, etc.	1.03	.97	1.14	1.66
General contingencies	3.33	3.71	4.45	6.25
Total	\$ 11.68	\$ 12.35	\$ 15.01	\$ 20.26

## ON TOTAL ENROLLMENT.

For each pupil enrolled in school.

	1895	1900	1905	1910
Teachers' salaries	\$ 9.51	\$ 9.90	\$ 12.26	\$ 16.39
Schoolhouses, apparatus, etc.	1.38	1.25	1.48	2.22
General contingencies	4.00	4.79	5.83	8.31
Total	\$ 15.58	\$ 15.94	\$ 19.60	\$ 26.83

## ON AVERAGE ATTENDANCE

For each pupil actually in attendance the average.

	1895	1900	1905	1910
Teachers' salaries	\$ 15.38	\$ 15.01	\$ 17.21	\$ 23.14
Schoolhouses, apparatus, etc.	2.24	1.89	2.18	3.15
General contingencies	7.46	7.27	8.98	11.77
Total	\$ 25.08	\$ 24.17	\$ 28.37	\$ 38.06



## TABULAR EXHIBIT SHOWING THE GROWTH OF THE PUBLIC

Year	Districts			Schools			Teachers				Pupils			
	School town- ships	Independent districts	Subdistricts	Rural schools	Rooms in town and city schools	Ave'ge Annual Sessi'n	Number Employed		Av. Com. per month		No. between 5 and 21 years	No. enrolled in public schools	Total average attendance	Av. cost of tuition p'r month
							Males	Females	Males	Females				
1847		416		105			101	23	\$15.43	\$ 8.20	20,922	2,439		
1848		693									40,646	7,077		
1849		1,005		554		4	336	245	14.53	7.64	50,082	17,350		
1850		1,262		914		3 10	549	250	14.76	8.78	64,336	24,804		
1851		1,353		1,181			706	432			77,154	33,404		
1852		1,590		1,266			806	525			85,060	33,083		
1853		1,761		1,379		3 12	740	599			100,083	42,442	24,559	
1854		2,353		1,520		8 9	961	772	19.61	9.39	111,098	44,115		
1855														
1856		2,850		2,153			1,279	1,243	14.47	8.23	173,868	59,014		
1857		3,265		2,708			1,572	1,424	24.38	12.95	195,285	79,670		
1858	932		4,109	2,200			1,118	1,682	25.33	9.42	233,927	36,574		
1859	993		4,574	2,434			2,901	2,364	27.68	17.16	240,531	142,849	79,411	\$ 1.10
1860	1,013		4,655	4,927			3,219	3,155	23.76	15.28	244,938	167,869	77,113	1.06
1861	1,073		4,803	5,502			3,703	1,562	24.24	16.20	262,570	183,318	101,893	1.10
1862	1,105		5,057	5,895			3,618	4,187	21.70	14.24	269,522	201,805	100,041	1.02
1863	1,121		5,172	6,237	4	2	2,987	5,563	22.00	15.68	281,733	199,750	111,185	1.10
1864	1,141		5,340	6,623	5	5	2,815	6,140	25.12	17.60	294,912	210,569	117,378	1.12
1865	1,171		5,572	5,732	5	5	2,358	6,467	31.64	22.80	321,338	217,593	110,593	1.36
1866	1,195		5,921	5,921	5	4	2,673	6,670	33.60	23.76	348,498	241,827	136,174	1.62
1867	1,321		6,168	6,229	5	6	3,676	6,667	35.88	24.64	372,969	257,281	148,620	1.37
1868	1,412		6,410	6,439	212	6	4,123	6,848	35.42	25.72	393,630	279,007	160,773	1.32
1869	1,462		6,773	6,788	221	6	4,479	7,515	36.96	27.16	418,168	296,138	178,329	1.34
1870	1,176	334	6,986	6,919	213	6	4,909	7,806	35.60	26.80	431,134	320,803	202,246	1.32
1871	1,260	314	7,716	7,823	289	6	5,483	8,587	36.00	27.80	460,629	341,938	211,562	1.62
1872	1,317	400	8,428	8,156	408	6	5,901	9,320	36.00	28.66	475,499	340,789	214,905	1.48
1873	1,266	1,270	7,814	8,307	419	6	6,091	10,193	35.28	27.68	491,314	347,572	204,204	1.35
1874	1,195	2,086	8,316	8,797	375	6	6,273	10,729	35.95	27.67	506,385	367,095	215,656	1.69
1875	1,234	2,530	7,062	9,203	407	6	6,500	11,045	36.68	28.34	533,571	384,012	225,415	1.69
1876	1,069	2,983	7,017	9,454	405	6	6,830	12,222	37.27	28.69	553,920	398,825	229,315	1.78
1877	1,068	3,138	7,015	9,948	476	7	5,748	12,518	34.88	28.09	567,859	421,163	251,372	1.62
1878	1,119	3,127	7,206	10,218	2,008	7	6,761	13,093	33.98	27.84	575,474	428,362	256,913	1.60
1879	1,140	3,139	7,543	10,457	2,083	7	7,573	13,579	31.71	26.40	577,353	431,317	264,702	1.49
1880	1,162	3,192	7,698	10,590	2,209	7	8,754	14,314	31.16	26.28	566,556	426,057	259,836	1.56
1881	1,161	3,178	7,808	10,741	2,311	7	8,546	15,239	32.50	27.25	594,730	431,513	254,088	1.62
1882	1,170	3,205	8,134	10,751	2,359	7	2,604	16,037	35.20	27.40	604,732	406,947	253,688	1.78
1883	1,171	3,189	7,955	10,874	2,720	7	2,695	16,521	35.21	27.80	621,042	477,222	276,901	1.84
1884	1,182	3,281	8,392	10,436	2,957	7	4,500	17,359	37.40	30.42	623,151	472,966	284,498	1.86
1885	1,202	3,401	8,546	10,949	3,060	7	4,509	17,906	37.95	29.45	634,107	477,063	281,794	1.80
1886	1,195	3,340	8,654	11,628	3,201	7	6,927	18,748	38.42	29.10	638,156	480,788	294,567	1.91
1887	1,196	3,409	8,601	11,732	3,194	7	8,007	18,205	38.00	29.50	638,448	487,169	294,937	1.84
1888	1,193	3,426	8,634	12,065	3,400	7	14,595	19,518	36.44	30.05	639,248	477,184	291,070	1.83
1889	1,188	3,451	8,768	12,088	3,523	7	14,432	20,361	37.52	30.37	649,606	489,229	304,856	1.79
1890	1,202	3,439	8,873	12,094	3,698	7	16,460	21,107	37.00	30.21	660,494	493,267	306,300	1.80
1891	1,198	3,463	8,969	12,178	3,854	7	16,228	21,541	37.54	30.52	668,541	503,755	317,287	1.80
1892	1,193	3,532	8,965	12,332	4,123	7	18,478	22,275	37.76	30.78	675,024	509,810	321,709	1.81
1893	1,185	3,584	9,145	12,387	4,288	7	16,837	23,464	38.73	30.81	687,150	513,634	324,217	1.89
1894	1,191	3,597	9,190	12,456	4,520	7	18,581	22,782	38.19	31.60	697,228	522,731	331,408	1.89
1895	1,193	3,614	9,280	12,577	4,777	8	5,726	22,117	37.68	31.63	712,941	533,824	339,300	1.88
1896	1,189	3,633	9,265	12,526	5,002	8	5,614	22,507	38.28	32.23	720,075	543,052	345,242	1.88
1897	1,190	3,647	9,311	12,578	5,184	8	2,584	22,208	37.01	30.45	727,456	546,838	347,620	1.87
1898	1,193	3,642	9,338	12,578	5,381	8	1,555	22,839	37.10	31.20	727,456	548,932	350,845	1.77
1899	1,175	3,682	9,378	12,616	5,561	7	9,577	22,869	38.31	30.30	727,775	554,092	354,409	1.86
1900	1,187	3,686	9,423	12,615	5,766	8	4,948	23,841	40.20	30.24	731,154	566,223	373,474	1.96
1901	1,187	3,711	9,441	12,623	5,875	8	9,757	24,088	41.53	30.68	735,150	562,662	374,403	1.99
1902	1,187	3,750	9,487	12,464	6,049	8	4,161	24,912	43.66	30.17	738,810	560,173	374,103	1.99
1903	1,192	3,791	9,426	12,472	6,262	8	3,733	25,554	45.99	32.60	721,456	550,202	375,423	2.18
1904	1,189	3,741	9,413	12,492	6,458	8	3,606	26,019	48.24	35.51	723,366	545,940	378,028	2.18
1905	1,182	3,766	9,408	12,263	6,607	8	3,598	26,021	48.62	36.06	716,882	550,376	375,639	2.23
1906	1,187	3,793	9,236	12,087	6,690	8	10,348	26,102	63.97	43.57	702,843	519,419	375,639	2.23
1907	1,184	3,733	9,363	12,454	6,769	8	10,316	25,392	64.56	44.11	697,552	532,877	366,419	2.32
1908	1,183	3,802	9,374	12,571	6,885	8	12,309	24,941	66.01	44.20	689,867	528,209	363,565	2.44
1909	1,183	3,792	9,343	12,572	7,612	8	16,201	25,006	73.58	44.50	684,746	518,446	361,805	2.54
1910	1,182	3,805	9,322	12,503	7,164	8	12,689	24,909	72.01	45.21	677,004	510,661	360,178	2.64

\* No report in 1855.

\* Including independent districts.

## SCHOOL SYSTEM OF IOWA FROM 1847 TO 1908 INCLUSIVE.

Year	Schoolhouses		Vol. in libraries	Institutes held	Expenditures				Annual interest of permanent fund	Total equalized assessment	Year
	Number	Value			Teachers' salaries	Schoolhouses, libraries, and apparatus	Other purposes	Total			
1847											1847
1848											1848
1849											1849
1850											1850
1851											1851
1852											1852
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1905											1905
1906											1906
1907											1907
1908											1908
1909											1909
1910											1910

\* Period from September, 1905 to June 30, 1906.



## THIRTY-FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE SUPERIN- TENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

### IN GENERAL.

The statistics submitted in this report are in many particulars unusually significant.

From the official reports made by the school secretaries it appears that the school population of Iowa has fallen from 731,154 in 1900 to 677,004 in 1910, and that the school enrollment has fallen from 566,223 in 1900 to 510,661 in 1910. During this period most of the larger towns and cities have enjoyed a satisfactory growth, hence the loss in school population and in school attendance has occurred in the rural and not in the urban districts.

For the school year ending June 30, 1910, the public school enrollment was distributed as follows:

Rural schools .....	249,680
Graded schools below ninth grade.....	215,746
High schools in towns of less than 1,000 population.....	16,969
High schools in towns of 1,000 and over.....	28,266

The statistics of ten years ago included the data for graded and rural schools under a single head, so the actual loss in school attendance in rural districts within the last decade can not be determined.

It is shown, however, that for the year ending in June, 1900, there were enrolled in all of the public schools, excluding cities of 1,500 population or over a total of 421,143 pupils, while for the year ending June, 1910, the enrollment, excluding the same cities was 361,963, or 59,180 less than ten years ago.

But when we compare the school enrollment in cities we find that ten years ago the cities of 1,500 population or over enrolled 145,080 pupils, while last year the same cities enrolled 148,698 pupils.



The most notable educational trend of recent years is toward secondary and higher education. Not only are our high schools increasing rapidly in number and in enrollment, but the colleges of the country have within recent years enjoyed a growth almost as remarkable. Ten years ago eighteen of the leading colleges of Iowa (including the three State colleges) reported a net enrollment of 11,964. The same colleges report for the year ending June 30, 1910, 14,932, a gain of about 25 per cent in ten years.

In the matter of expenditure in support of public education the people are most liberal. Last year the total amount paid teachers in all public schools in Iowa was \$8,335,917, an increase of \$2,728,985 over ten years ago. Within the same period the contingent expenses have increased \$853,672, being for the last year \$2,823,120, while the value of school buildings has increased from \$17,655,992 in 1900 to \$27,233,239 in 1910. These increases are the more remarkable when it is remembered that the total enrollment in all the public schools is less by 55,562 than ten years ago.

While the number of professionally trained teachers is small in comparison to the total number of teachers employed, it is gratifying to report that the number is increasing from year to year, due in no small part to the special attention given to teacher training in a large number of Iowa colleges. Within the two years ending June 30, 1910, 969 graduates of Iowa colleges have been licensed to teach in the State.

While there has been notable educational progress in many directions within the biennial period covered by this report, there are grave problems demanding solution. Some of these problems will be considered in succeeding pages. We are in a period of readjustment educationally and there is the greatest need at this time of a thorough examination by the people of educational conditions to the end that waste may be reduced and efficiency may be promoted.

#### THE SCHOOL LAW.

The necessity of a general revision and simplification of the school laws has been long recognized. This need was given expression by the Thirty-second General Assembly when a bill was passed authorizing the Governor to name a commission to revise and codify the school laws. The commission completed its labors only a short time before the assembling of the Thirty-third General Assembly and it was thus impossible to give the report wide distribution before

the general assembly was called upon to consider it. This fact, doubtless, had much to do with the unfriendly reception of the report in many parts of the State. A measure to be approved by the people must be understood by them.

That the true purport of the bill should be readily comprehended was hardly to be expected since it embodied an entire new school code made up, to be sure, in large part of the old statutes but with many important changes. While the commission report was not recommended for passage by the school committee of either house, it will prove of large value to future general assemblies as showing the mature judgment of an able commission on the various features of the school code.

The commission recognized the great need of a consistent and closely related body of school statutes and in the hope to secure this end, all the school laws were, as already stated, re-written and included in one bill. It does not seem to me advisable in any future revision to follow this course since it will inevitably lead to confusion in the public mind. Separate bills, clearly defined, are more apt to receive fair consideration and their purport to be more readily seen. In my opinion, the Thirty-fourth General Assembly should address itself to the serious work of revising the school laws in the parts where the need of revision is most pressing.

A long and earnest study of the public school situation in Iowa leads me to the belief that the efficiency and economy of school administration will be greatly promoted by the enactment into law of the following measures:

*FIRST. There should be a simple and efficient form of rural school organization and control.*

It seems incredible that for a long period of years three forms of organization should have been tolerated for the rural school districts of Iowa. The one fact of the three forms of rural school government has had much to do with the contradictions and confusion found in our school laws.

It was the belief of the first school code commission of which Horace Mann was a member that each township should constitute a school district with a school board selected at large by all the electors of the township, and that such number of schools should be maintained in the township as would accommodate all the children resident therein. Indeed this form of organization is authorized by section 2752 of the Code.



Twenty-four townships in fourteen counties have this form of organization, and in almost every instance, the county superintendents having supervision of these townships declare that the management of the schools is much more efficient and satisfactory than in the townships in the same counties where either the sub-district system or the rural independent system prevails. The reason why more districts have not been organized under the last paragraph of section 2752 is quite apparent.

When the State was first settled, schools were organized in separate communities to meet the immediate local needs, and the small district, unrelated to any other, thus came into being. Later when settlements were less scattered and a different social order made a more advanced form of school organization possible, the proposal to abandon the existing districts was made but it met with opposition. For it is well to remember that any established order, however objectionable, will always have its adherents, hence changes of importance are never accomplished anywhere without a struggle. The friends of educational progress in the late fifties succeeded in getting a statute naming the civil township as the district unit, but an unfortunate compromise was made whereby the township might be broken up into sub-districts. While the township was thus made the unit in name, the sub-district became the unit in fact. Later, in a considerable part of the state, even the semblance of a township unit was removed and almost a third of the sub-districts of the state became independent. So we have at the present time 24 townships each with a board elected at large and the schools of the township managed in the same way the schools of our cities are managed. Then we have approximately 1097 townships divided into 9322 sub-districts, each sub-district in charge of a director, and we have approximately 341 townships divided into 2898 rural independent districts each with a board of three directors besides a school secretary and a school treasurer.

The inherent weakness of both the sub-district system and the rural independent district system has been frequently pointed out by educators for more than fifty years, but the complete failure of either system to meet the needs of rural communities has been more apparent to the general public in recent years than formerly. When farms were smaller and families larger, there were few of the small districts that did not have a sufficient number of children to make up a reasonable enrollment for one teacher. Not only were there

more children in country districts than in recent years, but more of the children attended the country schools. Formerly the large boys and girls were enrolled in the country school. Now they attend the town high school. The changes that have taken place within the past thirty years have left hundreds of the small districts with insufficient children to make up a reasonable school enrollment.

If the last paragraph of section 2752 were made the exclusive law for the school organization of all rural territory, it would often be found practicable to reduce the number of schools and still work no hardship to any child. Such an organization would completely wipe out the arbitrary division lines within the township and give the children the advantages of the nearest school—a privilege now denied in a great number of cases.

Under a simple township system, but one annual meeting would be held, and that in the township at large—the annual sub-district meeting now required being dispensed with. In this connection a significant fact was reported by the county superintendent of Woodbury County following the annual sub-district meetings in March 1910. There are 125 sub-districts in Woodbury County and in 37 of these no election was held due to the fact that no one came out to the sub-district meetings. While the per cent of districts holding no election may be somewhat less in other counties, it is well known to the county superintendents that many elections in every county go by default each year. Another weakness of our sub-district system is found in the fact that the term for which a director is chosen is but one year. The board is not in fact a continuous body since the terms of office of all the members expire at the end of the school year.

The placing of all the rural schools in each township under a board chosen at large by all the electors of the township and making the term of service three years would give us an organization immeasurably superior to either of the systems now in general use in this state, and by having this one system instead of a triple system, the school laws would be greatly simplified and reduced in volume. The fact that this form of organization is in successful operation in other states and that even in Iowa we have 24 townships under a small board elected at large, is proof that nothing radical or revolutionary would follow the change proposed.

It will be noted that the independent township organization proposed has nothing to do with centralization of schools. In no one



of the 24 townships under this form at present is there a consolidated school. Consolidation stands apart as a question to be determined by the people in interest and can be accomplished as well under one form of organization as the other. It will be many years before consolidation is widely adopted in Iowa. In the meantime, the rural schools should have the advantages of the most efficient organization possible where the principle of consolidation is not applied.

SECOND. *There should be a County Board of Education, with certain powers and duties specifically defined by statute.*

At the present time we have in Iowa an improvised county board of education composed of the county board of supervisors, the county auditor and the county superintendent. The chief duty of this board is to select and contract for school books where county uniformity prevails. But there are other duties that very properly belong to a county board of education. Controversies sometimes arise between the boards of contiguous school corporations over changes of boundaries, or over granting children resident in one of the districts school privileges in the other. Such controversies ought always to be determined with reference to the needs and rights of the children, but unfortunately there are many glaring instances in our state today where such questions are not settled equitably and no authority is clothed with power to determine the cases. A county board, within well defined restrictions, could be empowered to arbitrate such cases and enforce a settlement of them in the interests of the children.

The general supervision of school house construction and sanitation should also be lodged in a county board. We have many instances where local district boards have erected one room school buildings of the most approved kind and have provided for the heating and ventilation on scientific principles. But this is by no means the rule. Were the supervision of such matters placed in the hands of a county board, the benefits that now come to the exceptional districts would in time be shared by all districts.

THIRD. *The office of school treasurer should be abolished.*

In my report to the 32nd General Assembly I discussed at some length the wisdom of abandoning our cumbersome method of handling school finances, and recommended that the county treasurer be made the school treasurer for all the school corporations

of the county, and that he be required to deposit all school balances in banks at interest. Since this recommendation was made four years ago, there has been approximately five and one half million dollars in balances in the hands of school treasurers at all times. The use of this money has been free to the school treasurers or to the banks in which it was deposited. Had the 32nd General Assembly ordered the balances deposited in banks at 2 per cent interest as recommended, the earning by this time would have aggregated at least \$440,000. In addition to this, school treasurers have been paid in salaries within the past four years not less than \$250,000.

It is not claimed that the school finances could in all cases be handled by the county treasurer without additional help, but it should be remembered that this officer now receives all school taxes and that he now has an account with every school corporation in his county. He could, with very little additional labor, perform all the duties now performed by the school treasurers. I earnestly renew my recommendation of four years ago and urge that the office of school treasurer be abolished. The whole system of accounting would thereby be greatly simplified, a very decided saving would be affected, and the many unseemly contests over the school treasurership now witnessed every school election would disappear.

FOURTH. *The very small schools should be temporarily closed.*

All must admit that a school with an actual daily attendance of less than ten pupils is too small for efficient work. But statistics found elsewhere in this report show that many more than 2000 such schools are maintained in Iowa every year. When we remember that school houses are as a rule but two miles apart, it is evident that no child in a given district is far removed from a school house in some adjacent district. The closing of the very small schools can, therefore, usually be effected without placing any child beyond reasonable walking distance from some other school.

A law should be enacted that will close every school where the average daily attendance for the preceding school year has been as low as six, unless it can be shown to the satisfaction of the county superintendent that an attendance of ten or more pupils resident in the district is assured for the ensuing year. The law should also guarantee the right of pupils to the nearest school and if the distance is two miles or more transportation at the expense of the district should also be guaranteed.



FIFTH. *High school privileges should be offered all youth at the expense of the district of their residence.*

Approximately one-half of the children of Iowa live in districts where high schools are maintained. In such districts those prepared for high school classes receive their secondary school training at public expense. The other half of Iowa youth enjoy no such privilege, and if they receive the benefits of high school training, they must pay tuition. It seems incontrovertible that if a part of our youth have the right to high school training at public expense, all should have this right. If the home district does not maintain a high school, and the child has the ambition to go to a district where such a school is maintained, the district of his residence should be required to pay the tuition. A law guaranteeing this right would encourage many more youth to continue their education beyond the grammar grades. It would moreover increase the number of high schools in country and village districts, and tend to the strengthening of all such schools.

SIXTH. *The salary of the Superintendent of Public Instruction should be increased.*

In his last report to the General Assembly former Sup't Richard C. Barrett urged that a salary should be paid the Superintendent of Public Instruction sufficiently large to induce the very best salaried person in public school or college work to aspire to the position. Mr. Barrett argued that the annual salary should not be less than \$4000 and that the term should be four years. In this recommendation, I heartily concur. The need of a substantial advance in the salary of the Superintendent of Public Instruction is even more urgent now than when Mr. Barrett spoke with such emphasis seven years ago, since there has within very recent years been a marked increase in the cost of practically every necessity of life. In this connection I desire to urge upon the General Assembly the propriety of removing this office from partisan politics, and making it appointive. Either the Governor or the State Board of Education could be safely charged with this duty. Under our present system the selection of a state superintendent must be made from a few self appointed candidates. The expense of standing as a candidate for the office is so considerable that many highly qualified men, who under other conditions would be available, will not permit the use of their names. Were the office appointive,

the selection would be made without expense to any applicant and a larger and on the whole a stronger body of men would be presented from which the choice would be made. Such a change would be in line with that already effected in many states as evidenced by the fact that in ten states the State Superintendent is now appointed by the Governor, in four he is appointed by certain boards, and in one he is elected by the General Assembly.

SEVENTH. *Sundry Sections of the School Law should be so amended as to remove unnecessary restrictions.*

A. The 30th General Assembly enacted a law (section 2820-a Supplement to the Code) authorizing any school district containing or contained in an incorporated town of three thousand or less population, to become indebted for the purpose of building and furnishing a school house and procuring a site therefor to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate two and one-half per centum of the actual value of the taxable property within such independent school district. An attempt was made by the 33rd General Assembly to so amend this law as to extend its provisions to independent districts in cities over 3000 population. But what the 33rd General Assembly really did was to deprive all districts in cities of 3000 population or less of the privileges formerly granted by section 2820-a and to give these privileges to districts containing cities of 65000 or more population. This unfortunate restriction, which was evidently not intended, has resulted in serious embarrassment to a number of school corporations. To relieve this embarrassment Section 1 of Chapter 184, Acts of the 33rd General Assembly should be amended by striking out the clause limiting the powers granted to districts containing 65000 or more population and enact in lieu a clause extending these powers to all independent districts containing or contained in incorporated towns or cities.

B. Section 2806 of the Supplement to the Code limits the amount of taxes that may be levied for the teachers' fund and for the contingent fund. The 33rd General Assembly amended this section, making its provisions more liberal, but even yet the statute is not sufficiently flexible to meet the conditions in many school corporations. I have never been able to understand why the local school board should not be permitted by law to levy sufficient taxes to properly meet the contingent and other expenses. The tendency on the part of local boards is seldom, if ever, toward extravagance or wastefulness, and should this tendency appear, the electors have



a speedy remedy in the annual election of directors. In many of the districts having very few persons between the ages of 5 and 21 years, it is now impossible to levy more than \$270 for the teachers' fund. This restriction limits the district to a short term of school or necessitates paying a salary so meagre as to preclude the possibility of securing an experienced teacher. Equally embarrassing is the limitation placed on the amount that may be levied for contingent fund. Boards in rural districts where there are but few pupils often find it desirable to contract with neighboring districts and transport the pupils to such districts. This frequently results in a direct financial saving and in more efficient instruction for the children. But the law provides that the expense of transportation must be paid from the contingent fund, and this fund is often too small to meet the actual demands made upon it. The limitation on the amount of taxes that may be levied for the contingent fund should either be removed altogether, or the board should be given the power to pay transportation expenses from the teachers' fund where the school is closed and all the pupils transported to a school in another corporation. In this connection, I desire to call the attention of the General Assembly to the awkward and complicated system now in use in this state in the matter of school funds. There are in reality but two general classes of school accounts—one including funds that can only be raised by a direct vote of the electors, such as authorizing the raising of revenue for the purchase of school house sites, the opening of roads to school house sites and the erection of school houses, and the other including all taxes levied by the board without a vote of the electors, and that are devoted to the paying of teachers and janitors, providing coal, the necessary school supplies, and other incidental expenses. Much confusion would be obviated if the law were so amended as to provide two funds to take the place of the four now required.

C. Section 2634-f, Supplement to the Code, authorizes the State Educational Board of Examiners to grant certificates without examination to the graduates of colleges and normal schools of high grade located in the state of Iowa where such graduates have also completed a prescribed course in education. The board should also have power to accept graduation from institutions without the state where it is shown that the scholarship and professional training of the applicant is in every way equal to that possessed by the

graduates of our state schools. The words "in the state" should be stricken out of the fifth line of section 2634-f.

D. The public school teachers of Iowa pay for institute attendance for examinations and for registration of certificates approximately \$68,000 per year. This money is applied to the support of the normal institutes and to paying the expenses of the State Educational Board of Examiners. Attention has frequently been called to the grave injustice of taxing the teachers for the purposes named. The institute enrollment fee and the registration fee should be abolished and section 2626 of the Code should be amended by striking out the words "fifty dollars" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "four hundred dollars," thus placing the support of the normal institutes primarily upon the state where it of right belongs.

E. A number of cases have been brought to the attention of the Department in which the uniting of school districts in adjoining counties, or a transfer of territory from a district in one county to a district in another county is desired by the people in interest, and where such changes would result in increased advantages to the children resident in the districts affected. Such readjustment of boundary lines cannot now be legally made. There is no valid reason why the county line should stand as a barrier to changes clearly recognized as necessary. The words "in the same county" should be stricken from lines one and eight of section 2793, Supplement to the Code, thus permitting the local school authorities to determine all such cases in the interest of the children.

*EIGHTH. The law should provide greater safeguards for the health and comfort of children.*

The first concern of society is the physical health and comfort of its members. Every means, then, that will promote health and lessen the dangers of disease should have the most careful consideration at the hands of the General Assembly. It may come as a surprise to many to be reminded that the Iowa statutes are practically silent on the question of school room sanitation and wholly so in the matter of medical inspection of schools. Through sheer carelessness, conditions exist in many districts that imperil the life and health of children. The fact that disease is so insidious and the sources of infection so often unobserved, leads us to go on from day to day indifferent to practices that are perilous and that result in untold suffering, loss of opportunity, loss of efficiency and even



loss of life. To reduce this loss effectively the General Assembly should enact laws that will provide expert supervision over the construction of every school house hereafter to be erected in the state and that will provide for the proper ventilation, heating and care of school rooms. In addition, every school board should be empowered to employ medical inspectors, or specially trained nurses to visit and inspect the schools once a month or oftener, with special reference to the existence of contagious or infectious diseases, also to determine the condition of the eyes, ears, teeth, nose and throat and the general physical condition of each pupil. The specific things I would have included in a law on the subject under discussion should, in addition to medical inspection at the option of the board, provide:

1. For school room ventilation in such manner as to afford each child at least 2,500 cubic feet of air per hour.
2. For heating the school room evenly and at a temperature ranging from 66 degrees to 69 degrees Fahrenheit.
3. For lighting in such manner as to minimize the eye strain.
4. For daily sweeping of the floors after pupils and teachers have left the building, requiring the floors first to be well sprinkled with sawdust moistened with a disinfectant of indicated strength and providing that all desks, wainscoting and window sills shall be wiped off daily with a cloth moistened with a disinfectant of indicated strength.
5. For covered jars or containers for drinking water, such containers to be scoured daily when in use.
6. For stringent regulations as to outside closets and requiring the contents to be emptied and buried at frequent intervals; also requiring that all closets, whether of the inside or outside type, shall be scrubbed with a disinfectant solution once a week and kept in a sanitary condition at all times.
7. For the thorough draining of all school premises and the keeping of the school premises at all times free from rubbish of all descriptions.

Iowa is far behind most of the states in respect to sanitary laws as related to the public schools. One of the most advanced states in this particular is Louisiana where medical inspection, as well as every other feature stated in the above summary, is enforced by law. Shall not Iowa take an advanced stand on this most important subject?

#### THE RURAL SCHOOL LIBRARY.

The number of books in the school libraries of the state aggregate at this time 1,086,287. Under the law the number must increase from year to year and this is most desirable. In my opinion this department, which has grown to very large proportions and large importance, should be put under closer and more expert supervision than is possible under the law as it now stands on the statute books. The preparation of lists of books from which the districts must make their selections is now done by the Educational Board of Examiners. This service performed, the work of the board ends. It has no systematic supervision over the thousands of school libraries after the books are purchased and installed.

Since we have in Iowa a Library Commission charged with the work of organizing and directing free traveling libraries, and since this work is under the immediate supervision of a trained library expert, it is suggested that the entire supervision of the rural school libraries be placed under the library commission and that sufficient funds be provided the commission to secure the preparation of lists of books by carefully selected persons who can give all the time necessary to the work, and that instruction in the care and use of library books be given in every normal institute by a trained librarian in the employ of the commission.

#### COUNTRY SCHOOL STATISTICS.

All public school statistics compiled in Iowa prior to 1905, save only as to the number and classes of corporations, included all the data for any particular item under one heading, that is, the rural schools were not differentiated from the graded schools, and the real situation as concerned the country schools was imperfectly known. Since 1905 separate reports in a few matters have been required on the two general classes of school corporations. The results as tabulated (page 50) reveal some very significant facts. If we may accept the returns made by the school secretaries as reasonably accurate, it is found that the school population in the rural districts is growing gradually but constantly less, decreasing in three years 13,735. The loss to the rural schools is still further shown by the fact that for the last school year the number of non-resident pupils attending town and city graded schools was 15,323, an increase of 1,289 over the preceding year. The table does not show how many of the one room rural schools were closed



for any particular year, but the fact that the sum of \$58,104 was received in tuition by the rural districts last year would indicate that the movement towards closing the smaller schools and providing for the children in neighboring districts is well under way. While the summary given in the table on page 50 is suggestive, it was found necessary to secure more detailed reports in order that the country school situation in the different counties of the state might be studied intelligently. We accordingly asked the rural teachers in actual service on the 16th day of December, 1908, to make for that day a postal card report to us on certain items. The day proved to be free from storms in all parts of the state, and there were no untoward circumstances that would effect the school attendance unfavorably.

In the matter of enrollment, the report showed:  
(See Table B, page 38.)

1 school with an enrollment of one pupil;  
9 schools each with an enrollment of two pupils;  
35 schools each with an enrollment of three pupils;  
60 schools each with an enrollment of four pupils;  
137 schools each with an enrollment of five pupils;  
168 schools each with an enrollment of six pupils;  
224 schools each with an enrollment of seven pupils;  
352 schools each with an enrollment of eight pupils;  
327 schools each with an enrollment of nine pupils;  
432 schools each with an enrollment of ten pupils;  
469 schools each with an enrollment of eleven pupils;  
518 schools each with an enrollment of twelve pupils;  
494 schools each with an enrollment of thirteen pupils;  
590 schools each with an enrollment of fourteen pupils;  
574 schools each with an enrollment of fifteen pupils;  
548 schools each with an enrollment of sixteen pupils;  
460 schools each with an enrollment of seventeen pupils;  
500 schools each with an enrollment of eighteen pupils;  
431 schools each with an enrollment of nineteen pupils;  
366 schools each with an enrollment of twenty pupils;  
1943 schools each with an enrollment of 21 to 29 pupils, inclusive;  
529 schools each with an enrollment of 30 to 39 pupils, inclusive;  
124 schools each with an enrollment of forty or over.

In the matter of actual attendance on the 16th day of December, 1908, the report showed:

(See Table D, page 42.)

7 schools each with an attendance of one pupil;  
23 schools each with an attendance of two pupils;

153 schools each with an attendance of three pupils;  
122 schools each with an attendance of four pupils;  
186 schools each with an attendance of five pupils;  
248 schools each with an attendance of six pupils;  
319 schools each with an attendance of seven pupils;  
438 schools each with an attendance of eight pupils;  
420 schools each with an attendance of nine pupils;  
550 schools each with an attendance of ten pupils;  
511 schools each with an attendance of eleven pupils;  
603 schools each with an attendance of twelve pupils;  
510 schools each with an attendance of thirteen pupils;  
623 schools each with an attendance of fourteen pupils;  
572 schools each with an attendance of fifteen pupils;  
517 schools each with an attendance of sixteen pupils;  
465 schools each with an attendance of sixteen pupils;  
478 schools each with an attendance of seventeen pupils;  
350 schools each with an attendance of eighteen pupils;  
345 schools each with an attendance of nineteen pupils;  
1540 schools each with an attendance of 21 to 29 pupils, inclusive;  
310 schools each with an attendance of 30 to 39 pupils, inclusive;  
41 schools each with an attendance of forty or over.

Through the failure of a few county superintendents to co-operate with the state office, the reports for December 16, 1908, cover but ninety of the ninety-nine counties.

#### A SECOND SPECIAL REPORT.

Early in January 1910 a second special report was called for. In giving the actual attendance, teachers were instructed to select the *best day* during the third week of January, instead of reporting for a particular day as in the first report. Probably the enrollment during the month of January is about the maximum in country schools, since fewer children are kept out of school at that time to work. In the matter of enrollment during the third week in January 1910, the report showed:

(See Table C, page 40.)

1 school with an enrollment of one pupil;  
9 schools with an enrollment of two pupils;  
26 schools with an enrollment of three pupils;  
76 schools with an enrollment of four pupils;  
145 schools with an enrollment of five pupils;  
213 schools with an enrollment of six pupils;  
293 schools with an enrollment of seven pupils;  
383 schools with an enrollment of eight pupils;  
445 schools with an enrollment of nine pupils;  
480 schools with an enrollment of ten pupils;



548 schools with an enrollment of eleven pupils;  
 573 schools with an enrollment of twelve pupils;  
 584 schools with an enrollment of thirteen pupils;  
 624 schools with an enrollment of fourteen pupils;  
 657 schools with an enrollment of fifteen pupils;  
 565 schools with an enrollment of sixteen pupils;  
 504 schools with an enrollment of seventeen pupils;  
 526 schools with an enrollment of eighteen pupils;  
 429 schools with an enrollment of nineteen pupils;  
 429 schools with an enrollment of twenty pupils;  
 2242 schools with an enrollment of 21 to 29 pupils, inclusive;  
 496 schools with an enrollment of 30 to 39 pupils, inclusive;  
 102 schools with an enrollment of 40 or over.

In the matter of actual attendance during the *best day* of the third week of January 1910, the reports showed:

(See Table E, page 45.)

10 schools with an attendance of one pupil;  
 35 schools with an attendance of two pupils;  
 73 schools with an attendance of three pupils;  
 160 schools with an attendance of four pupils;  
 244 schools with an attendance of five pupils;  
 333 schools with an attendance of six pupils;  
 428 schools with an attendance of seven pupils;  
 515 schools with an attendance of eight pupils;  
 555 schools with an attendance of nine pupils;  
 667 schools with an attendance of ten pupils;  
 622 schools with an attendance of eleven pupils;  
 664 schools with an attendance of twelve pupils;  
 602 schools with an attendance of thirteen pupils;  
 645 schools with an attendance of fourteen pupils;  
 594 schools with an attendance of fifteen pupils;  
 529 schools with an attendance of sixteen pupils;  
 444 schools with an attendance of seventeen pupils;  
 447 schools with an attendance of eighteen pupils;  
 378 schools with an attendance of nineteen pupils;  
 370 schools with an attendance of twenty pupils;  
 1405 schools with an attendance of 21 to 29 pupils, inclusive;  
 162 schools with an attendance of 30 to 39 pupils, inclusive;  
 25 schools with an attendance of forty or over.

The detailed reports for the ninety-nine counties from which the above summaries are made are given in the tables on pages 36 to 46.

## CONSOLIDATION OF SCHOOLS.

While Iowa has but few consolidated schools they are all successful and are growing constantly in favor with parents and pupils. So far as I am aware no consolidated school in this state once established and put into operation has ever been abandoned. That consolidation is the ultimate solution of the country school problem is the firm belief of many educators. The consolidated school gives the advantages of organization and classification of pupils that is not possible in the one room school, and it offers high school privileges within easy reach of the homes of the children. It furthermore makes possible the school as the community center and promotes its rational development and largest usefulness. The following table is compiled from the latest reports received from ten consolidated schools. These reports were made for the month of January 1910 and thus cover a period of unusually severe weather.

Name of School	Area of district in square miles	Total number enrolled	Average attendance month Jan., 1910	Number of pupils transported	Number hacks required	Total teachers' salaries	Janitors' salary	Total drivers' salaries	Number of teachers	Salary of principal	Maximum teacher's salary	Minimum teacher's salary	Tuition of pupils per month	Sentiment of parents and pupils as reported by principal
Albion .....	16	165	135	52	4	\$ 370	\$ 27	130	5	\$110	\$ 60	\$ 60	\$ 3.19	Favor
Buffalo .....	32	363	306	80	5	610	42	212	12	120	55	37	2.38	More
Crawfordsville ..	11	173	161	38	2	295	30	90	6	80	55	20	2.40	More
Fernald .....	16	116	112	78	3	160	20	135	3	75	45	40	2.71	Favor
Lake Center .....	36	119	91	119	8	205	21	314	4	70	45	45	4.55	Good
Lincoln .....	26	74	66	41	3	185	---	113	3	85	50	50	3.50	Growing
Loyd .....	36	134	103	90	8	220	18	200	8	80	50	45	3.86	More
Marathon .....	24	241	228	140	6	547	60	126	9	135	57	45	3.46	More
McIntire .....	12	118	96	25	3	195	20	76	4	75	40	40	2.47	Growing
Webb .....	20	120	115	60	4	233	20	152	4	83	50	50	3.88	Favor

## AGRICULTURE IN RURAL SCHOOLS.

For many years there has been a growing sentiment in favor of and interest in the teaching of elementary agriculture and home economics in the public schools. The chief difficulty has been in the lack of teachers properly trained to present the work effectively. This want is being in part met in the following ways: Some of our high schools and at least one independent college have employed special teachers of agriculture and domestic science; the subject of agriculture is presented by a specialist in many of our teachers' normal institutes; the more earnest county superintendents see that texts on elementary agriculture are in the hands of all rural



teachers, and that the ways and means of presenting the subject are discussed in local educational meetings; and finally the extension department of the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts is doing effective work in promoting the knowledge and in awakening the enthusiasm of rural teachers and others in the subject of agriculture and domestic science. The two following reports are submitted as showing the actual results being accomplished in counties where the county superintendents have taken earnest and personal direction of this movement. Other county superintendents are carrying forward the work on similar lines.

#### REPORT FROM WRIGHT COUNTY.

In the fall of 1907, the subject of Farm and Home Economics was introduced in the rural schools of Wright county, Iowa. At first the teachers and people were slow to see the need of it and consequently very little progress was made during the first year. The name of "Elementary Agriculture" seemed to be a hindrance to the cause and so we proceeded to urge the work largely by means of correlation with the other regular subjects, such as geography, arithmetic, language, writing, etc. In addition to this the teachers were urged to make special preparation for the teaching of the subject in both the county normal institute and by a course of special reading.

The schools have given the subject definite place and plans in the daily program, regular classes were formed and pupils from the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth grades were permitted to take up this work, text-books and outlines were put into the hands of both teachers and pupils.

At the present time over 90 per cent of all the schools in Wright county are doing regular and efficient work in presenting the interests of farm and home life in the daily work of the school. In addition to the above we have a number of agricultural clubs, mothers' conferences, educational rallies, county corn club, school fairs, township alumni organization, rural district lecture courses, all of which are intended to redirect the interests of the country youth to the dignity of the agricultural and domestic life.

The means used in creating a wholesome sentiment for this redirected education has been varied.

*First.* I would mention the specific correlation work through the regular subjects, in this way the old dry bones of the "Three R's" were vitalized and given life and at the same time farm and home interests were dignified and made a part of the regular school interests.

*Second.* The correlation work was given form in the way of illustrated booklets on farm and home subjects, sewing, baking, wood work and other forms of hand work is a conspicuous part of the school work. An annual exhibit of the school work of the township has been held annually for four years in connection with the township graduation exercises. There are several other very important events held in conjunction with the

graduation program and school exhibits of school work, such as field events, base-ball games, educational and rural life lectures and picnic dinners. The average rural school event will draw as large a crowd for a day's outing in the interest of child-life, their schools and homes, as they have been in the habit of getting at the 4th of July celebrations in towns in Wright county, and hundreds of the town and city people are beginning to appreciate the annual opportunities to go into rural centers for a day's outing, the result is notable for the redirected school work, better school equipment, higher salaries for the teachers, new and better school-houses, a more sane and satisfied rural citizenship, dignity in agricultural and household duties is common and the enthusiasm for rural uplift work and organization is growing by leaps and bounds.

Respectfully submitted,

O. H. BENSON,

*County Superintendent of Schools.*

#### REPORT FROM PAGE COUNTY.

In the spring of 1906, twelve of the strongest and most successful teachers in Page county were selected to introduce the study of agriculture in the schools. Prof. Holden, of Ames, met with these teachers and gave them help and suggestions for their work. These teachers reported what had been accomplished in their schools at the teachers' institute that summer.

The following year, the Page County Progressive Teachers' Club was formed which has for the past two years met monthly in different parts of the county to study special problems in relation to rural school work. The first year was devoted to the study of agriculture. Through the work of this teachers' organization, supplementary problems in farm arithmetic have been introduced in every school.

But we have been able to get the largest results through home work on the part of the boys and girls in growing corn and grain and in sewing and manual training. We have now six hundred boys and girls enrolled in this work. There is an annual boys' corn show and girls' industrial exposition and an annual boys' farm camp.

Also, for two years, we have had a county essay contest on the subject, "Farm Life, Why I Like It."

Three of the high schools in the county offer agriculture in their courses of study. The Coin high school has an experimental plot of six acres in connection with their work in agriculture and horticulture.

JESSIE FIELD,

*County Superintendent of Schools.*

#### TEACHERS' SALARIES IN RURAL SCHOOLS.

The following table shows the salaries paid rural teachers during the winter term of 1908-09 and the winter term of 1909-10. I will be observed that the first report covers but 91 of the 99 counties. Comparing the data for these counties with that of the same



counties in January, 1910, it will be found that there were 22 per cent less rural schools paying \$35.00 per month or less in 1910 than the year before and 64 per cent more rural schools paying \$50 per month or more.

TABLE A.

## TEACHERS' SALARIES IN RURAL SCHOOLS.

Counties	Report of December 16, 1908					Report of January 21, 1910				
	Lowest salary paid	Highest salary paid	Average salary paid	No. teachers receiving \$35 per month or less	No. of teachers receiving less than \$50 and more	Lowest salary paid	Highest salary paid	Average salary paid	No. teachers receiving \$35 per month or less	No. of teachers receiving less than \$50 and more
Adair	\$30.00	\$50.00	\$37.73	34	72	\$30.00	\$50.00	\$40.00	21	96
Adams	32.50	50.00	38.68	19	78	35.00	50.00	41.00	6	83
Allamakee	25.00	40.00	33.44	82	22	35.00	50.00	34.48	73	31
Appanoose	33.00	50.00	37.20	38	60	32.50	50.00	38.32	19	65
Audubon	36.00	51.00	43.23	92	4	35.00	50.00	43.80	3	87
Benton	30.00	45.00	39.54	28	128	32.00	55.00	41.36	14	121
Black Hawk	32.00	50.00	38.39	14	99	25.00	50.00	41.91	11	101
Boone	30.00	45.00	38.05	36	84	32.00	50.00	39.70	10	65
Bremor	30.00	50.00	37.29	35	40	30.00	50.00	38.23	23	67
Buchanan	31.00	46.00	36.29	30	84	32.50	50.00	38.25	32	104
Buena Vista	31.00	46.00	36.29	30	84	32.50	50.00	38.61	21	84
Butler	32.50	45.00	38.51	35	84	35.00	45.00	39.08	25	106
Calhoun	32.00	50.00	38.08	28	96	32.00	45.00	38.20	32	104
Carroll	30.00	45.00	37.52	28	96	30.00	50.00	39.00	10	88
Cass	30.00	45.00	37.52	28	96	30.00	50.00	38.01	28	101
Cedar	35.00	50.00	40.90	2	125	31.75	50.00	41.89	2	122
Cerro Gordo	30.00	46.00	39.45	31	87	31.75	50.16	39.79	15	114
Cherokee	31.00	40.00	42.55	11	85	32.00	50.00	40.00	15	104
Chickasaw	30.00	50.00	38.00	35	1	30.00	51.00	39.00	28	60
Clarke	32.50	45.00	38.75	37	69	32.50	45.00	38.70	24	67
Clay	30.00	45.00	38.05	16	80	30.00	70.00	39.34	7	116
Clayton	28.00	45.00	39.21	41	104	30.00	75.00	38.53	45	97
Clinton	30.00	60.00	39.21	51	106	35.00	65.00	42.56	39	111
Crawford	30.00	48.00	36.39	15	108	30.00	48.00	41.82	9	124
Dallas	30.00	50.00	37.23	52	42	30.00	50.00	40.39	15	110
Davis	30.00	50.00	37.23	52	42	30.00	50.00	39.77	14	49
Decatur	26.00	51.00	37.75	13	86	30.00	50.00	38.33	28	56
Delaware	35.00	45.00	39.06	13	52	35.00	47.00	38.20	35	96
Des Moines	32.00	45.00	39.45	18	48	32.00	50.00	41.75	10	56
Dickinson	32.00	45.00	39.45	18	48	32.00	50.00	40.07	12	52
Dubuque	26.00	55.00	33.47	77	48	25.00	40.00	33.20	72	18
Emmet	25.00	30.00	38.41	21	46	25.00	50.00	39.75	10	49
Fayette	28.00	45.00	37.06	51	78	30.00	50.00	37.67	40	102
Floyd	32.00	45.00	38.06	13	52	32.00	45.00	38.51	8	94
Franklin	32.00	45.00	38.06	13	52	35.00	40.00	38.38	8	108
Fremont	31.00	46.00	40.10	4	106	32.50	50.00	41.90	2	85
Greene	28.00	46.00	38.21	11	106	30.00	45.00	38.00	37	92
Griswold	35.00	50.00	39.06	13	52	35.00	50.00	43.36	4	98
Guthrie	30.00	45.00	37.18	40	68	30.00	45.00	39.16	18	64
Hamilton	32.00	50.00	37.56	10	78	32.00	47.00	41.46	11	79
Hancock	30.00	51.50	39.46	18	97	33.00	55.00	40.90	12	100

## TEACHERS' SALARIES IN RURAL SCHOOLS—Continued.

Counties	Report of December 16, 1908					Report of January 21, 1910				
	Lowest salary paid	Highest salary paid	Average salary paid	No. teachers receiving \$35 per month or less	No. of teachers receiving less than \$50 and more	Lowest salary paid	Highest salary paid	Average salary paid	No. teachers receiving \$35 per month or less	No. of teachers receiving less than \$50 and more
Hardin	33.00	50.00	38.83	11	100	35.00	50.00	42.00	13	92
Harrison	30.00	45.00	45.58	14	76	35.00	50.00	42.00	9	120
Henry	36.00	56.00	42.84	73	9	35.00	55.00	46.17	2	76
Howard	30.00	45.00	35.41	54	1	35.00	50.00	42.47	4	83
Humboldt	30.00	50.00	33.30	40	50	30.00	55.00	38.40	25	68
Ida	35.00	50.00	39.92	18	73	35.00	50.00	40.39	25	66
Iowa	30.00	50.00	44.68	4	104	35.00	50.00	42.86	1	115
Jackson	28.00	45.70	34.32	78	47	30.00	48.00	36.50	62	60
Jasper	39.00	51.00	40.79	100	2	40.00	55.00	42.00	161	11
Jefferson	35.00	50.00	43.67	6	81	35.00	50.00	42.47	4	76
Johnson	30.00	50.00	38.14	56	79	30.00	52.50	39.12	57	83
Jones	30.00	44.00	38.03	49	60	32.50	55.00	39.00	36	96
Keeok	32.00	50.00	42.19	4	89	33.00	45.00	43.00	6	94
Kossuth	34.00	50.00	39.71	25	124	34.00	47.00	39.63	4	154
Lee	30.00	55.00	35.54	62	24	5.00	50.00	38.20	34	43
Linn	25.00	65.00	37.56	36	75	1.00	50.00	39.42	1	105
Louisia	35.00	45.00	40.57	10	58	35.00	50.00	40.50	9	68
Lucas	30.00	50.00	39.58	45	40	30.00	45.00	40.00	36	61
Lyon	31.00	46.00	41.90	3	75	30.00	50.00	40.41	13	65
Madison	30.00	50.00	40.04	13	105	32.00	50.00	41.11	7	114
Mahaska	35.00	53.00	43.11	2	115	40.00	60.00	44.43	6	63
Marion	30.00	45.00	39.69	25	76	35.00	55.00	39.69	25	76
Marshall	36.00	51.00	46.39	1	92	35.00	50.00	46.15	2	79
Mills	35.00	52.00	41.64	4	56	35.00	55.00	43.91	3	74
Mitchell	30.00	42.50	39.66	26	36	31.00	45.00	37.82	21	62
Monona	30.00	48.00	38.00	8	83	30.00	48.00	38.00	30	60
Monroe	30.00	45.00	33.43	21	65	35.00	50.00	40.55	10	62
Montgomery	32.50	50.00	40.16	4	86	32.00	50.00	41.20	1	87
Muscataine	38.00	45.00	41.21	16	40	30.00	50.00	41.34	13	68
O'Brien	30.00	45.00	37.93	25	107	35.00	45.00	38.87	30	91
Oceola	20.00	45.00	39.96	26	80	34.00	45.00	38.51	22	60
Page	35.00	65.00	40.58	108	7	35.00	65.00	43.75	2	102
Palo Alto	28.00	45.00	36.33	36	76	28.00	45.00	36.33	46	41
Plymouth	30.00	50.00	39.71	62	97	30.00	50.00	40.00	38	107
Pocahontas	32.00	45.00	37.46	29	71	35.00	45.00	39.86	18	91
Polk	35.00	50.00	41.74	2	87	35.00	50.00	43.36	3	108
Pottawattamie	31.00	50.00	43.55	18	103	34.00	55.00	42.00	34	205
Poweshiek	35.00	50.00	41.90	2	115	35.00	50.00	43.26	1	108
Ringgold	30.00	45.00	35.49	40	18	30.00	45.00	35.67	38	79
Sac	30.00	45.00	38.19	61	36	28.00	45.00	39.14	15	108
Shelby	35.00	50.00	41.43	12	103	35.00	50.00	43.31	1	60
Sioux	31.00	46.00	38.82	15	129	30.00	50.00	38.45	29	132
Story	27.00	47.50	40.75	1	88	32.50	52.50	44.00	9	108
Tama	35.00	68.00	47.91	5	140	35.00	60.00	43.85	4	115
Taylor	36.00	46.00	40.22	1	88	35.00	50.00	40.18	13	96
Union	32.00	42.00	38.11	15	61	34.00	45.00	38.00	6	62
Van Buren	25.00	42.50	34.39	56	29	30.00	60.00	37.98	38	45



## TEACHERS' SALARIES IN RURAL SCHOOLS—Continued.

Counties	Report of December 16, 1908						Report of January 21, 1910					
	Lowest salary paid	Highest salary paid	Average salary paid	No. teachers receiving \$35 per month or less	No. of teachers receiving more than \$35 and less than \$50	No. receiving \$50 or more	Lowest salary paid	Highest salary paid	Average salary paid	No. teachers receiving \$35 per month or less	No. of teachers receiving more than \$35 and less than \$50	No. receiving \$50 or more
Wapello	35.00	55.00	40.93	13	63	8	35.00	60.00	41.54	5	81	10
Warren	36.00	51.00	43.53	11	80	5	27.50	50.00	40.84	9	78	6
Washington	31.00	50.00	36.69	19	118	1	37.50	50.00	43.15	11	107	8
Wayne	30.00	45.00	37.43	21	80	1	30.00	55.00	41.73	11	78	15
Webster	28.00	50.00	35.83	34	45	4	32.00	60.00	39.10	13	109	1
Winneshiek	26.67	50.00	36.28	43	47	1	25.00	50.00	38.44	22	58	2
Woodbury	32.50	50.00	40.26	58	104	2	29.00	50.00	34.87	44	50	2
Worth	30.00	45.00	35.11	41	31	1	35.00	60.00	41.73	9	92	2
Wright	32.00	50.00	40.26	24	118	1	31.50	45.00	38.03	23	54	1
Total				2,145	7,007	298				1,659		490

TABLE B.

## SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT OF TEN OR LESS.

REPORT OF DECEMBER 16, 1908.

Counties	Enrollment of										Total for each county
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Adair				1	2	4	3	7	5	6	28
Adams				1	1			1	2	6	11
Allamakee				1	1			1	2	3	9
Appanoose						3	1	1	2	2	9
Audubon				1				2	3	5	12
Benton											
Black Hawk			2	1	7	4	8	8	5	13	48
Boone				2	4	1	5	4	4	6	28
Bremer						2		1	3	1	8
*Buchanan							4	2	4	5	17
Buena Vista											
Butler	1				4	6	7	10	12	8	48
Calhoun				1		4	2	5	2	2	16
*Carroll			1	1	4	2	7	5	3	9	32
Cass											
Cedar					1	1	4	2	2	12	22
Cerro Gordo				2	1	4	4	4	6	8	29
Cherokee				1	6	5	3	10	5	12	44
Chickasaw				1		1	2	7	3	7	21
Clarke				2	1	2		4		6	15
Clay				1	1	1	2		5	3	15
Clayton			1		1	2	4	6	6	4	26
Clinton				1	3	1	4	11	6	4	30
Crawford				1		4	1	3	4	4	17

\*No report.

## SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT OF TEN OR LESS—Continued.

REPORT OF DECEMBER 16, 1908.

Counties	Enrollment of										Total for each county
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
*Dallas											
Davis					1		1	2		2	6
Decatur								4	1	1	6
Delaware											
Des Moines			1			1	1	3	1	1	8
Dickinson					2	2	3	3	6	1	17
Dubuque	1	2	2	6	6	5	6	5	3	3	36
Emmet			1	1		2	1	5	3	6	19
Fayette			1		1	4	1	4	2	8	21
*Floyd											
*Franklin											
Fremont				1	3	3	4	7	3	10	31
Greene				1	3	3	5	4	4	8	28
Grundy				3	1	6	3	4	6	6	29
Guthrie				2	1	3	2	3	5	2	18
Hamilton					2	3	2	4	4	2	17
Hancock				1	1	1	4	5	6	4	23
Hardin			1	3	6	2	3	3	3	6	27
Harrison				1	1	2	1	3	4	4	16
Henry	1							1	3	1	11
Howard		1						1	7	4	15
Humboldt	1				2	2	4	4	4	9	26
Ida					1	2	2	5	2	8	20
Iowa						3	2	3	3	5	16
Jackson			2		1	2	1	8	7	5	26
Jasper				3	2	5	4	2	7	21	44
Jefferson				3		2	1	3	1	2	12
Johnson			1	2	8		2	7	5	7	32
Jones					2	1	2	4	5	6	20
Keokuk			1	1		2	3	2	2	3	14
Kossuth	1				1	4	3	8	11	7	35
Lee							1	1	8	1	12
Linn				2			4	4	2	4	23
Louisa								1	2	5	9
Lucas											
Lyon						1	3	1	2	2	10
Madison						1	1	5	5	2	19
Mahaska							1	1	5	3	15
*Marion											
Marshall					3	1	4	3	9		20
Mills				1	1	1	1	1	3	3	11
Mitchell				2	1	1	2	2	8	1	17
Monona				1	3	1	3	5	5	4	22
Monroe					1	1	2			2	7
Montgomery				2		2	1	2	4	6	17
Muscatine						2	1	1		4	8
O'Brien					2	1	1	6	8	3	31
Osceola						3	3	3	4	4	17
Page				1		2	1	3	4	8	23
Palo Alto						2	3	6	3	3	21
Plymouth				4		5	4	3	15	2	51
Pocahontas					1	2	3	3	5	3	17
Polk								1	2	2	7
Pottawattamie			1		2			4		6	17
Poweshiek					2	2	1		5	4	20

\*No report.



## SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT OF TEN OR LESS—Continued.

REPORT OF DECEMBER 16, 1908.

Counties	Enrollment of										Total for each county
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Ringgold					2		3	2	2	2	11
*Sac											
Scott				1			1		1	2	5
Shelby			3		4	2		2	4	6	21
Sioux				1	1	3	1	3	7	4	20
Story						7	6		3	10	28
Tama											
Taylor		1	1		5		2	6	5	11	31
Union											8
Van Buren				2	1			2	3	1	11
Wapello				1	1	1	3	3		5	14
*Warren							2	1	1		4
Washington			1		3	4	2	5	2	8	25
Wayne				1			1	3	2	9	7
Webster											
Winnebago		1	1	1	2		7	6	6	8	32
Winneshiek				1			2	4	3	1	11
*Woodbury					1	4	1	3	2	9	14
Worth							2	1	1	4	11
Wright				1		2	1	10	3	2	20
Total	1	9	35	69	137	168	224	332	433	1,752	

TABLE C.

## SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT OF TEN OR LESS.

REPORT OF JANUARY 21, 1910.

Counties	Enrollment of										Total for each county
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Adair				2	1	2		1	1	5	19
Adams				1	2			3	3	5	14
Allamakee							2	3		5	11
*Appanoose											
Audubon					1	2		3	3	2	12
Benton											
Black Hawk			1		3	3	4	11	8	10	49
*Boone				3	1	1	3	3	6	4	21
Bremer											
Buchanan		1				1	6	5	3	5	21
Buena Vista			1		3	1	5	1	3	6	20
Butler			1	1	2	1	2	9	3	8	28
Calhoun				1	3	4	6	4	3	21	
Carroll					2	1	3	6	4	5	20
Cass					1	2	6	4	8	9	37
Cedar					1	4	2	7	7	5	28
Cerro Gordo					3		3	4	7	5	29
Cherokee				1	8	5	3	10	11	7	49
	1	1	2	4	4	4	8	10	9	30	

\*No report.

## SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT OF TEN OR LESS—Continued.

REPORT OF JANUARY 21, 1910.

Counties	Enrollment of										Total for each county
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Chickasaw					3	2	2	6	4	2	19
Clarke				2	1	2	2	5	4	5	23
Clay				1	1	2	2	2	3	3	14
Clayton					2	6	6	5	3	2	33
Clinton					1	3	1	3	4	2	24
Crawford				4	3	1	3	5	8	9	33
Dallas						1	1	2	3	8	28
Davis							1			2	10
Decatur							3	2	1	3	12
Delaware					1	2	1	2	10	11	36
Des Moines						1	2	2	1	5	20
Dickinson						2	2	1	5	9	32
Dubuque						1		2	13	4	25
Emmet						1	3	2	1	6	17
Fayette					1		2	2	3	7	21
Floyd					3	4	6	5	3	7	34
Franklin				1	1	2	2	6	7	7	30
Fremont		1	3	2				4	2	8	24
Greene					1		2	3	7	4	31
Grundy						2	3	3	7	5	20
Guthrie			1			2	1	3	5	7	20
Hamilton				1		1		2	2	5	18
Hancock					1	1	3	7	1	6	21
Hardin					2	3	2	4	2	8	23
Harrison						1	3	1	4	6	18
Henry						1	1	1	2	5	15
Howard					3	1	1	5	6	5	29
Humboldt			1		3	1	6	3	4	7	28
Ida					1		5		4	3	19
Iowa						3	2	4	6	3	23
Jackson					1	2	5	4	5	8	37
Jasper					1	2	1	8	8	3	30
Jefferson						1	1	3	1	1	10
Johnson				2	3	6	2	5	4	6	32
Jones					1		3	2	1	8	22
Keokuk						2	3	1	3	6	26
Kossuth				1	2	6	10	5	11	7	50
Lee							3	2	1	3	9
Linn					1	1	5	0	5	6	27
Louisa					1	1	3	1	3	3	15
Lucas							2	1			6
Lyon						1		1	7	6	16
Madison					1		3	4	5	4	27
Mahaska							1		1	1	4
Marion						2	1		1	4	13
Marshall							1	5	6	9	27
Mills						1		2			14
Mitchell							1	2	2	4	16
Monona				1	1	1	2	4	0	7	33
Monroe							1	2	1	2	7
Montgomery							1	6	6	2	24
Muscatine						1	1	3	3	3	17
O'Brien					1	2	3	5	1	8	29
Osceola						1	2	4	6	4	17
Page					1		1	6	3	5	20
Palo Alto							1	4	2	4	11
Plymouth		1	1			3	1	3	6	9	33



## REPORT OF THE

## SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT OF TEN OR LESS—Continued.

REPORT OF JANUARY 21, 1910.

Counties	Enrollment of										Total for each county
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Pocahontas					1			4	1	2	7
Polk								1	4	3	2
Pottawattamie				2	2	2		5	3	5	10
Poweshiek				2	4			2	6	4	8
Ringgold					1		1	5	5	4	7
Sac											
Scott				1							
Shelby			1	1	2	4	5	6	13	6	38
Sioux						1	1	1	1	1	5
Story					1	1	3	4	4	7	20
Tama						2	5	2	4	5	19
Taylor					2	5	4	4	3	4	22
Union						2	2	2	2	2	10
Van Buren					2	3	4	3	2	5	19
Wapello							3	6	2	2	13
Warren				1			1	1	1	2	6
Washington		1						2	1	2	7
Wayne			1		6		2	5	5	6	27
Webster		2									
Winnebago			1		1		4		3	1	11
Winneshek			1	2	4	6	4	11	4	3	35
Woodbury				1		1			2	2	6
Worth						1		1	3	4	9
Wright					3	4	4	2	3	12	23
Total	1	9	26	70	145	213	293	383	445	480	2,071

TABLE D.

## SCHOOLS WITH ACTUAL ATTENDANCE OF TEN OR LESS.

REPORT OF DECEMBER 16, 1908.

Counties	Attendance December 16, 1908, of										Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Adair					1	4	3	7	5	6	34
Adams					1	1					17
Allamakee					1	4	2	3	1	5	19
Appanoose					1	1	5	2	2	7	20
Audubon					1			3	3	5	18
Benton											
Black Hawk				3	5	9	6	7	8	10	63
Boone				1	4	3	1	7	3	7	34
Bremer					1			2	2	1	9
*Buchanan					2	2	1	3	1	7	25
Buena Vista											
Butler						5	5	7	10	10	45
Calhoun					1	7			6	2	25
			2	3	4	3	6	5	5	11	39

\*No report.

## SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

## SCHOOLS WITH ACTUAL ATTENDANCE OF TEN OR LESS—

Continued.

REPORT OF DECEMBER 16, 1908.

Counties	Attendance December 16, 1908, of										Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
*Carroll											
Cass				1	2		6	2	7	10	28
Cedar				1	2	2	6	5	8	8	40
Cerro Gordo				2	6	4	5	8	7	8	62
Cherokee			1	1	2	2	3	10	5	8	32
Chickasaw				2	1	3	1	4	1	6	18
Clarke		1	1	1	2	1	4	3	8	7	28
Clay					2	6	5	7			35
Clayton		1	2		2	4	4	11	6	4	36
Clinton				2	4	4	2	6	4	9	27
Crawford				2	2	3	6	7	8	2	30
*Dallas											
*Davis											
Decatur						1	2	5		6	15
*Delaware											
Des Moines				1	1	1	2	3		2	10
Dickinson				1	1	4	7	3	4	1	21
Dubuque			6	3	7	3	7	6	7	7	47
Emmet			1	1	1	3	4	6	4	1	22
Fayette				2	2		2	4	7	5	30
*Floyd											
*Franklin											
Fremont				1	2	4	5	5	4	5	26
Green											
Grundy		1	1	1	2	4	6	6	10	8	30
Guthrie				3	2	5	2	2	6	7	29
Hamilton				2	2	3	1	6	3	6	23
Hancock				1	2	3	5	3	7	0	20
Hardin				1	3	0		2	3	5	23
Harrison				1	3			2	1	6	23
Henry				1	1			3	2	3	19
Howard				1	1			2	2	9	26
Humboldt				1	3	2	4	4	5	8	32
Ida											
Iowa		1			2	4	3	4	5	11	30
					1	2	2	5	5	9	24
Jackson											
Jasper		1	2		1	2	3	5	11	8	40
Jefferson				1	3	3	9	7	12	7	54
Johnson				3	1	2	1	2	3	4	16
Jones				1	4	10	1	4	9	4	37
					2	2	3	4	7	7	25
Keokuk				1	2		4	2	4	5	20
Kossuth			1	2	3	5	5	10	9	9	44
Lee				1	1	2	3	3	4	3	17
Linn				2		6	1	3	3	6	30
Louisa				1	1	1	1	4	2	2	12
Lucas									1	3	4
Lyon			2		4	2	2	2	1	2	15
Madison				1	4	2	6	4	6	5	28
Mahaska					1	2	1	1	4	7	16
*Marion											
Marshall					3	6	5	5	6	4	29
Mills				1	2	2	1	4	4	2	17
Mitchell				2	1	2	3	2	8	1	19
Monona				2	3	2	8	4	7	9	44
Monroe				2		1	2	1	4	2	14

\*No report.



## REPORT OF THE

SCHOOLS WITH ACTUAL ATTENDANCE OF TEN OR LESS—  
Continued.

REPORT OF DECEMBER 16, 1908.

Counties	Attendance December 16, 1908, of										Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Montgomery			1	1	1	1	2	7	7	10	30
Muscatine					1	1	4	1	1	3	11
O'Brien											
Osceola			1	4	3	4	6	11	2	10	40
Page				1	2	2	7	5	2	4	20
Palo Alto		1			2	2	7	5	2	7	26
Plymouth		1	2	1	4	5	6	9	5	2	35
Pocahontas		2	1	7		5	10	19	11	20	75
Polk					1	3	8	7	5	3	22
Pottawattamie							4	3	3	2	12
Poweshiek		1		2		3	5	7	7	42	60
Ringgold		1		2		2	7	4	8		26
*Sac					3	3	2	1	3	2	14
Scott											
Shelby				1			1	1	3	3	9
Sioux		1	2		2	2	1	6	7	8	30
Story				2	2	3	5	3	8	5	23
Tama				1	3	7	8		3	2	24
Taylor		1	2		4		3	8	11	10	30
Union			1	2	1	1	3	1		2	11
Van Buren				2	1	1	3	4	4	3	18
Wapello				4	1	2	2	6	3	4	22
*Warren											
Washington					1	1	2	2	1	2	9
Wayne		1			3	4	3	6	6	8	31
Webster				1		1	1	6	4	5	18
Winnebago		1	2	1	2	3	5	8	7	5	43
*Woodbury				1	1	3	2	7	2	2	18
Winneshiek											
Worth				2	5	2	2	1	6		18
Wright				1	3	1	4	2	3	3	16
Totals	7	22	55	122	186	250	319	440	430	548	2,379

\*No report.

## SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

TABLE E.

## SCHOOLS WITH ACTUAL ATTENDANCE OF TEN OR LESS.

REPORT OF JANUARY 21, 1910.

Counties	Attendance January 21, 1910, of										Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Adair		1	1	3	2	4	2	3	8	7	31
Adams				5		3	5	6	5	5	29
Allamakee				3	2	3	5	3	1	5	22
*Appanoose											
Audubon		2	1	1	4	2		5	3	4	22
Benton				1	3	7	3	8	11	10	54
Black Hawk				1	4	4	2	4	10	1	27
*Boone											
Bremer											
Buchanan		1			2	6	6	6	6	6	33
Buena Vista		1		1	6	3	5	2	5	8	33
Butler			3	4	3	5	5	8	2	10	40
Calhoun			2	2	3	5	4	7	2	3	28
Carroll				1	4	2	2	7	6	11	40
Cass					2	3	5	8	13	6	45
Cedar			3		3	5	4	8	9	11	43
Cerro Gordo			1	1	4	3	3	6	9	8	44
Cherokee				2	4	6	4	12	12	10	50
Chickasaw		1		4	4	6	4	10	15	9	53
Clarke			1	2	3	2	4	6	6	10	34
Clay		1	1	4	1	2	3	6	9	2	36
Clayton					1	1	3	3	4	2	17
Clinton		2	3	4	5	4	5	7	3	8	44
Crawford				1	6	3	9	6	6	14	45
Dallas			1	1	4	2	4	4	7	10	43
Davis				1	2	1	6	6	8	16	46
Decatur				2	2	2	2	2	2	1	13
Delaware			1		1	5	1	4	6	7	25
Des Moines		4			1	3	3	7	12	16	57
Dickinson		1			3			3	2	5	17
Dubuque		1			3	1	4	8	7	5	29
Emmet		1	1	2	6	3	9	7	4	2	38
Fayette				1	2	3	4	1	8	5	22
Floyd				3	2	3	5	8	13	7	41
Franklin		1	1	3	5	8	6	7	7	9	47
Fremont			1	1	1	4	4	5	10	8	34
Greene				4	3	8	10	5	10	5	31
Grundy				3	2	5	7	9	5	9	52
Guthrie				1	1	2	2	2	5	9	31
Hamilton		1		2	4	4	7	4	7	4	29
Hancock				1	1	2	4	6	2	6	22
Hardin				1	3	2	3	7	4	6	32
Harrison						2	6	5	6	4	29
Henry					2	2	6			3	19
Howard				1	2	3	6	7	5	7	43
Humboldt		2	1	3	7	5	5	6	5	5	39
Ida				1	1	1	3	1	9	2	30
Iowa					4	1	2	7	6	5	31
Jackson				1	7	4	7	7	8	13	57
*Jasper											
Jefferson					3	3	2	4	2	3	17
Johnson		1	2	5	4	5	3	7	9	9	45
Jones		1	1	1	1	2	8	6	5	8	33

\*No report.



SCHOOLS WITH ACTUAL ATTENDANCE OF TEN OR LESS—  
Continued.

REPORT OF JANUARY 21, 1910.

Counties	Attendance January 21, 1910, of										Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Keokuk			1	1	2	4	2	6	8	6	7	37
Kossuth			1	1	2	5	8	20	18	7	8	69
Lee					2		4	3	1	1	2	13
Linn			1		1	3	4	12	6	5	4	36
Louisa												
Lucas					2			1	2	5	4	14
Lyon				2			2	3	10	6	4	27
Madison												
Mahaska				3	2	6	4	6	6	7	8	42
Marion								3	1	3	3	10
Marshall					2	1	4	2	6	4	3	22
Mills					2	5	5	6	10	11	39	
Mitchell	1				1	5	4	3	2	2	18	
Monona					2	2	7	5	3	5	24	
Monroe		2	1	4	6	7	4	7	3	8	42	
Montgomery				1	1		3	2		4	11	
Muscatine				4	3	7	7	7	4	10	35	
O'Brien			1	2	3	3	5	2		5	23	
Osceola		1		1	2	4	6	2	11	10	37	
Page				2	3		2	8	8		26	
Palo Alto				1	2	1	5	6	7	8	1	44
Plymouth				1	1	2	6	4	8	6	8	35
Pocahontas	1	1	1	1	3	4	4	12	14	22	63	
Polk					2	1	3	7	4	4	21	
Pottawattamie					1	2	2	3	6	4	18	
Poweshiek				1	3	7	2		6	8	9	36
Ringgold					1	3	3	7	8	6	5	36
Sac												
Scott				1	1	3	5	6	9	11	10	46
Shelby				1			1		2	3	2	9
Sioux												
Story			1	1	1	5	5	7	9	12	41	
Tama	1		2	2	1	6	2	3	7	10	34	
Taylor					2	6	2	4	6	15	35	
Union				2	2	5	4	3	4	8	28	
Van Buren				3	1	6	4	2	2	7	25	
Wapello			1		1		6	4	3	6	21	
Warren												
Washington				1	2	2	1	2	1	3	4	14
Wayne				2	2	6	3	6	4	4	5	32
Webster		1	1	1	6	3	6	3	2	3	7	19
Winnebago			1	2	2	7	6	4	10	7	5	44
Winneshiek				1	1	2	1	2		6	8	21
Woodbury					1		1	1	6	4	5	18
Worth						2	6	4	1	3	12	28
Wright						2	2	1	2	3	6	16
Total			3	2	2	1	4	8	6	8	7	37
	10	33	73	160	214	332	428	515	534	667		3,018

\*No report.

## WORK OF THE STATE EDUCATIONAL BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

For the biennial period ending June 30, 1910, the State Educational Board of Examiners received 47,112 applications for licenses to teach. Of this number 2,517 were for state certificates and 44,595 were for uniform county certificates. To meet the expense of this and other work performed under the direction of the State Board, fees were paid into the state treasury during the biennial period aggregating \$26,583. This sum with \$1,245.47 on hand July 1, 1908, gave an available fund of \$28,828.47.

The expenses incurred by the board during the biennial period were \$26,086.05, leaving a balance July 1, 1910, of \$2,742.42.

The total number of certificates of all grades issued from July 1, 1908 to June 30, 1910, is as follows:

State certificates of all kinds.....	2,356
First grade uniform county certificates.....	3,066
Second grade uniform county certificates.....	12,624
Third grade uniform county certificates.....	7,926
Provisional certificates .....	7,192
Special certificates.....	224
Kindergarten certificates .....	96

Since 47,112 applications were considered, it would appear that 13,628 applicants were rejected. However, these figures are misleading since the rules of the Board give every applicant for a certificate two trials, if he wishes it, and a large per cent of the applicants avail themselves of the two trials. But at each trial the applicant is counted, making the number of apparent failures much greater than the number of actual failures. As showing approximately the relative number of failures as compared with the number of individuals applying for certificates, a rather complete analysis was made of the July 1910 examination.

In the June examination each year the largest number of applicants make the first trial, many of them not expecting to pass in all the subjects, knowing that a second examination in the low subjects is open to them a month later. The figures for the July examination, which represent the completed examination for most of the applicants, are therefore far more trustworthy than those that might be compiled from any other examination. The following table, made up from the July 1910 answer papers, will give as clear an understanding of the practical workings of the certificate



law as it relates to uniform county certificates as it is possible to present.

## JULY EXAMINATION, 1910.

Subject	No. papers written	No. papers marked 80 per cent or more	No. papers marked 70 to 80 per cent	No. papers marked 60 to 70 per cent	No. papers marked under 60 per cent
Orthography	5,370	2,348	1,916	738	368
Reading	2,535	1,250	1,650	580	97
Writing	4,222	2,261	1,581	307	53
Arithmetic	5,946	2,337	1,605	928	1,076
Geography	5,584	1,792	1,768	991	1,033
Grammar	3,864	1,109	1,121	834	800
History	5,209	1,056	1,878	1,252	1,023
Music	4,299	1,296	1,308	805	890
Physiology	4,596	1,682	1,951	699	264
Civics	842	131	320	201	199
Economics	801	54	226	43	11
Physics	895	196	224	164	311
Algebra	924	353	241	105	225

## CERTIFICATES ISSUED JULY EXAMINATION, 1910.

Classes of Applicants	No. of applicants	First Grade Average in 14 subjects of 85 per cent with no subject below 75	Second Grade Average in 10 subjects of 75 per cent with no subject below 70	Third Grade Average in 10 subjects of 65 per cent with no subject below 60	* Provisional Average in 10 subjects of 65 per cent with no subject below 55	Failures
Those with no training above that received in country schools or grades below high school in towns	408	3	125	140	76	154
Those with some high school training, but less than that required for graduation	3,668	96	1,296	996	578	702
Those who were high school graduates	2,025	77	875	608	271	194
Those with some normal school or college training above high school	753	99	372	163	82	27
Total	6,944	275	2,668	1,907	1,007	1,087

\*Provisional certificates are issued only upon the call of the County Superintendent when there is a shortage of teachers. While this table shows 1,007 provisional certificates authorized, but 675 of them were called for by the county superintendents up to September 15, 1910.

The last table given furnishes an interesting study. It may at first glance seem remarkable that but 275 first grade certificates were issued. But the total number writing in the first grade certificate subjects was but 924, so it appears that about 30 per cent of them succeeded in getting first grade certificates, while most of the others received lower grades of certificates. Of the absolute failures in the several groups, it is shown by the table that of those having no training above the grammar grades, 31 per cent failed; of those having some high school training, but less than that required for graduation, 19 per cent failed; of high school graduates 91½ per cent failed; while of those having some college or normal school training above high school but 5 per cent failed.

The small number in the above table who are credited with some college or normal school training is in no way indicative of the relative per cent of Iowa teachers with advanced training, the table referring to uniform county certificates only.



**CITY, TOWN, VILLAGE AND RURAL CORPORATIONS—COMPARATIVE STATISTICS COUNTY  
SUPERINTENDENTS' REPORT 1910.**

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REPORT OF THE

	Independent city, town and village corporations	Rural corporations	Total for the state	Average for each corporation		
				City, town and village corporation	Rural corporations	For the state
Number of corporations.....	907	4,080	4,987			
Number of schoolrooms.....	7,027	12,640	19,667	7.7	3.1	3.9
Number of teachers employed, males.....	1,135	1,551	2,686	1.2	.4	.5
Number of teachers employed, females.....	7,347	17,662	24,999	7.9	4.4	4.9
Total number of teachers employed.....	8,385	19,213	27,598	9.2	4.7	5.5
Number of persons, ages 5 to 21, males.....	172,235	169,458	341,693	189.9	41.5	68.5
Number of persons, ages 5 to 21, females.....	170,941	156,280	327,221	197.5	35.3	67.3
Total number of persons, ages 5 to 21 years.....	351,256	325,738	677,004	387.4	76.8	135.8
Total enrolment.....	260,981	249,630	510,611	287.7	61.3	102.4
Total average daily attendance.....	205,139	155,089	360,178	226.8	38.	72.2
Number of non-resident pupils below the H. S.....	5,935	2,307	8,242	9.5	1.6	1.6
Number of non-resident pupils in the High School.....	8,830	130	8,960	9.7	.03	1.8
Total number of non-resident pupils in all grades.....	14,765	2,337	17,132	16.3	.57	3.4
Amount of tuition received from non-resident pupils below the High School.....	\$ 50,040.53	\$ 7,952.07	\$ 56,992.60	\$ 65.00	\$ 1.95	\$ 13.43
Amount of tuition received from non-resident pupils in High School.....	\$ 137,864.93	\$ 646.73	\$ 138,511.66	\$ 152.00	\$ .16	\$ 27.77
Total amount of tuition received from non-resident pupils.....	\$ 196,905.46	\$ 8,598.80	\$ 205,504.26	\$ 217.09	\$ 2.11	\$ 41.20
Value of school houses.....	\$19,955,236.00	\$ 7,277,941.00	\$27,233,239.00	\$ 22,001.43	\$ 1,793.80	\$ 5,400.84
Value of apparatus.....	\$ 525,001.00	\$ 321,124.00	\$ 846,125.00	\$ 573.83	\$ 127.73	\$ 309.77
Number of volumes in libraries.....	441,000	644,588	1,085,588	487	128	215
Paid for teachers' salaries, male (treasurer's report).....	\$ 936,392.31	\$ 301,035.58	\$ 1,237,427.89	\$ 1,032.41	\$ 73.79	\$ 248.13
Paid for teachers' salaries, female (treasurer's report).....	\$ 3,580,852.00	\$ 3,517,617.00	\$ 7,098,469.00	\$ 3,948.02	\$ 802.16	\$ 1,423.89
Total paid for teachers' salaries (treasurer's report).....	\$ 4,517,244.31	\$ 3,818,672.58	\$ 8,335,917.40	\$ 4,980.43	\$ 935.95	\$ 1,671.92
Average compensation of teachers, male.....	\$ 94.50	\$ 94.50	\$ 94.50	\$ 94.50	\$ 39.45	\$ 73.10
Average compensation of teachers, female.....	\$ 54.54	\$ 54.54	\$ 54.54	\$ 54.54	\$ 38.56	\$ 45.21
Average compensation of all teachers.....	\$ 60.01	\$ 60.01	\$ 60.01	\$ 60.01	\$ 38.66	\$ 47.89
Average number of months in year, 1909.....	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	8.6	8.6
Average number of months employed, males.....	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	4.6	6.4
Average number of months employed, females.....	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	5.1	6.2
Average cost of tuition per month per pupil.....	\$ 2.40	\$ 2.40	\$ 2.40	\$ 2.40	\$ 3.01	\$ 2.64
Per cent of actual attendance computed upon enrolment.....	.79	.62	.71			

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

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**OFFICIAL CALLS, CIRCULARS AND COMMUNICATIONS.**

**OFFICIAL CALL.**

To the County Superintendent:

You are hereby called officially to a meeting of County Superintendents to be held at Des Moines, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, December 29, 30 and 31, 1908. Under provision of Section 2742, your expenses will be defrayed.

JOHN F. RIGGS.

Superintendent Public Instruction.

December 10, 1908.

**OFFICIAL CALL.**

May 11, 12 and 13, 1909.

To the County Superintendent:

You are hereby officially called to a meeting of the County Superintendents at Des Moines, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, May 11th, 12th and 13th.

Your expenses to and from this meeting, and while in attendance, will be defrayed by your county under Section 2742.

JOHN F. RIGGS.

Superintendent Public Instruction.

April 30, 1909.

**PROGRAM.**

Room 22, Capitol Building.

May 12—9-00 A. M.

1. "Care of School Property." Discussion opened by County Superintendent Geo. E. Masters.
2. "School Officers' Meetings." Discussion opened by County Superintendent Geo. H. Kolloger.
3. "The Problem of the Small School." Discussion opened by County Superintendent O. E. Hibbs.
4. "Agriculture in the Rural Schools." Discussion opened by County Superintendent O. E. Gunderson.



2:00 P. M.

1. "How Secure the Maximum in Efficiency from the Institute." Discussion opened by County Superintendent J. R. Wilson.
2. "Renewal of Certificates." Discussion opened by State Superintendent John F. Riggs.
3. "Reaching the Individual":
  - (a) Teacher.
  - (b) Pupil.
 Discussion opened by County Superintendent Jessie Field.
4. "How May Rural Teachers Receive Professional Training?" Discussion opened by County Superintendent E. R. Jackson.

May 13—9:00 A. M.

1. "Shall There Be a State-wide Campaign Looking to Radical Changes in Our School Laws? If so, What Shall Be the Salient Features of the Legislative Program?" Discussion opened by County Superintendents J. D. Adams, D. E. Brainard, A. J. Oblinger, W. P. Jensen and Etta J. Rider.

1:30 P. M.

1. "How Raise the Standard, Influence and Efficiency of the County Superintendency?" Discussion opened by County Superintendent A. M. Deyoe and County Superintendent A. L. Heminger.

3:00 P. M.

Report of Committee on Resolutions.

## RECEPTION AND BANQUET.

Parlors of the Central Presbyterian Church, Eighth and High Streets.

May 11.

Reception, 5:00 p. m.

Banquet, 6:30 p. m.

## PROGRAM.

(Following Banquet.)

Toastmaster—Superintendent George E. Farrell.  
 "The Old and the New"—Superintendent F. E. Lark.  
 "When Women Vote"—Superintendent Lille Patton.  
 "Seeing Things," by a new County Superintendent—Superintendent E. J. Feuling.  
 "Managing Men" (Directors)—Mary S. Hostetler.  
 "Managing Women" (Teachers)—Superintendent T. B. Morris.  
 "A Common Cause"—Hon. Henry Sabin.

## OFFICIAL CALL.

To the County Superintendent:

You are hereby officially called to a meeting of the County Superintendents at Des Moines, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, November 3, 4 and 5, 1909.

Your expenses to and from this meeting and while in attendance will be defrayed by your county, under Section 2742.

Every County Superintendent should arrange to be present during all the sessions of this meeting. You are urged to reach Des Moines before 5 o'clock on Tuesday, November 2d, that you may be present at the banquet to be held that evening.

Please fill out the enclosed postal blank and mail to us not later than November 1st, that we may know whether you will be present at the banquet and the number of plates you wish reserved.

Yours truly,

JOHN F. RIGGS,  
Superintendent Public Instruction.

October 20, 1909.

## OFFICIAL CALL.

April 27 and 28, 1910.

To the County Superintendents:

In accordance with Section 2622 of the Code, you are hereby called to meet in convention at Des Moines, April 27 and 28, 1910.

Under provision of Section 2742 of the Code, your expenses will be defrayed.

The Savery Hotel will be headquarters, and the sessions of the conference will be held in the Ordinary at 10:00 a. m. and 1:30 p. m.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. RIGGS,  
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

April 4, 1910.

## PROGRAM.

## FIRST SESSION.

10:00 A. M., April 27.—Ordinary, Savery Hotel.

Topic: *The Teacher.*

1. How may the County Superintendent give most aid to the young teacher?
2. Should the examination in didactics be the same for all grades of uniform county certificates?
3. Should the grade in general fitness be entered upon the certificate?
4. Renewal regulations. Professional interest credits; number required in 1910.



5. Grading teachers' wages.
6. The training of teachers: (a) College and normal school; (b) The city high school; (c) The proposed agricultural high school; (d) Additional normal schools.

### SECOND SESSION.

1:30 P. M., April 27.—Ordinary, Savery Hotel.

*Topic: How May We Secure the Best Results in the One-Room Rural School?*

1. Agricultural foundations.
2. Correlating farm interests with school subjects.
3. Reaching the larger boys on the farm during the winter months.
4. Extension workers for rural schools.
5. Grading the school.
6. Methods of creating good school sentiment.

### THIRD SESSION.

10:00 A. M., April 28.—Ordinary, Savery Hotel.

*Topic: How May the High School Be Made of the Largest Value to the People?*

1. The course of study: (a) Modifications needed. (b) Nature and extent of electives.
2. The accrediting system.
3. High school entrance requirements for country youth.—Entrance examinations by County Superintendents.—Grading papers, etc.
4. The township high school.

### FOURTH SESSION.

1:30 P. M., April 28.—Ordinary, Savery Hotel.

*Topic: The County Superintendent and Law Enforcement.*

1. Enforcing the compulsory attendance law.—What has been the measure of success,—What the chief difficulty,—What modification in the law is needed?
2. Enforcing the law requiring the teaching of (a) music; (b) physiology and hygiene.
3. Enforcing the library law.
4. What is to be done (a) when no director is elected; (b) when no one will serve; (c) when no board meeting can be secured?
5. Methods used in getting annual reports from secretaries and treasurers.
6. Uniformity of text books.

### CIRCULARS.

#### ANNUAL REPORTS.

#### CIRCULAR NO. 9—1908.

To the County Superintendent:

As you are now about to assemble the data for your annual report we wish to call your attention to some matters connected therewith.

1. **REPORTS SHOULD BE FILED.** The reports of your school officers should be in your office now. If any have not been filed, you should inquire for them at once. Do not delay doing this, because it is easier to get a report now than a month from this time. We trust you will receive your reports promptly, because it will be necessary for us to have the reports of the county superintendents earlier than we had them last year. This is necessary on account of our having to file our report and have the same published before the end of the year; and the further fact that since the other departments will also have reports to be published ours will be delayed unless it is in the hands of the printer early.

2. **INSPECTION OF REPORTS.** (a) *Secretary's Report.* Upon receipt of the secretary's report you should examine it to determine, (1) whether there are any omissions, and (2) whether there are any inconsistencies. There are some items that every school corporation should report, and there are some that one corporation may report, while another will have no data. Your knowledge of the corporations in your county will enable you to determine whether your school officers are reporting in everything they should.

You should also examine the report to see whether there are inconsistent statements, such as an average attendance that exceeds the enrollment. You should also notice whether non-resident pupils are reported when tuition is reported, or that tuition is reported when non-resident pupils are reported.

3. *Agreement of Reports.* The reports of the secretary and treasurer of each corporation should agree as to the amount of tuition collected and paid into the treasury and the amount expended for library books. (See suggestions on backs of the blanks for these officers.)

4. *Totals—Averages.* When you find the secretary's report to be complete, or as complete as possible, you are ready to compute the totals and averages for the starred columns, which the secretary is directed not to insert. Full directions for making these computations may be found on the back of the "Products" sheet.

5. (b) *Treasurer's Report.* As soon as the treasurer's report is received it should be tested for the following:

(1) To see that the "amount on hand July 1, 1907," agrees with the amount reported last year as "on hand June 30, 1907." No other balance can be accepted.

(2) To see that the amounts "Received from district tax" for each fund agree with the county treasurer's books.

(3) To see that the amount reported as received from "semi-annual apportionment" for the teachers' fund agrees with the treasurer's books.



(4) When these are found to be correct, add both the debit and the credit sides of each fund to see that the footings reported are correct.

(5) See that the total to the debit side of each fund equals the total to the credit side.

6. *Entering Data.* When the report of a secretary or treasurer is found to be correct, you are ready to transfer the data to your "preliminary" report book. This should be done with extreme care. Each item entered should be checked back to insure correctness.

7. **COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.** When your report is complete, before sending it to us give it the same careful inspection suggested for the secretary's and treasurer's report. Unless you do this it is quite probable that something will be omitted. In addition to the inspection here suggested, please observe the following directions:

8. *Computing Averages.* Full and complete directions for computing the averages of your annual report will be found on the back of the "Products" blank, to which we referred you for directions for computing the averages for the secretary's report.

9. *Testing.* After the data have been transcribed and checked with the report from which they are taken, the following additional test should be made with respect to the reports for the different funds: Add together the items for each corporation as entered in your report book to the left of the column headed "Total Debits and Credits." The sum should equal the "total debits and credits." If it does not, the error should be traced at once. The same test should be applied to the items to the right of the "Total Debits and Credits."

When the reports of all of your treasurers have been entered, add the columns and apply the same test to the footings.

10. **REPORT OF INSTITUTE FUND.** The debit items of the institute fund report must agree with other portions of your report, as follows: (1) *Balance on Hand.* The "balance on hand July 1, 1907," must agree with the amount reported last year as "on hand June 30, 1907."

(2) *Examination Fees.* The number of dollars reported as examination fees must equal one-half the total number of candidates examined, including renewals not reported last year. (The June, 1908, examination and fees should not be included in your report.)

(3) *Registration Fees.* The number of dollars reported as received from registration fees must equal the total number of certificates registered during the year.

(4) *Enrollment Fees.* The number of dollars reported as received from "enrollment fees" must equal the total institute enrollment. If two institutes were held between the dates July 1, 1907, and June 30, 1908, it must equal the total enrollment of both.

11. **SPECIAL REPORTS.** We trust you will spare no pains to make all special reports as complete and accurate as possible. Many of these cannot be tested, and hence their accuracy will depend entirely upon you.

12. **MISCELLANEOUS.** The directions and suggestions as they appear on the backs of the different blanks sent you and in Circulars 3, 5, 7 and this one, are believed to be sufficient to enable you to prepare

a correct report. Please notice the order of reporting as set out in Circular No. 7, wherein the reports of the secretary and treasurer must agree as found in Circular No. 5, and on the back of the blanks, and what constitutes a graded school as defined in Circular No. 7.

13. **THREE REPORT BOOKS—TWO REPORTS.** Three report books were sent you. One is to be used as a preliminary book for assembling the data, after which it is to be copied into the other two. By following this plan your report will have the minimum of errors and erasures. Send us two copies of your report; one will be returned to you when they are found correct. This is the only plan that will insure the copy on file in your office to be an exact duplicate of the one on file in this.

Very truly yours,

JOHN F. RIGGS,  
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

July 10, 1908.

JULY EXAMINATION.

CIRCULAR NO. 10—1908.

To the County Superintendent:

The answer papers and check sheets for the June examination have as a rule come to us in better shape than at any previous time. Those from some counties, however, failed to meet the requirements as set out in the Regulations Governing the Issuing of County Certificates. We therefore desire to call your attention again to the printed rules, to Circular No. 8, issued prior to the June examination, and to the following points:

1. **SUBJECTS REQUIRED.** The subjects a candidate must write in the July examination (or any examination) may be determined from the following rules:

(a) *First Examination.* Rule 22.

(1) *No Credit.* By reading Rule 22 it will be seen that all subjects required of a candidate must be written at the first examination. The examination may not be divided. A candidate for any grade of certificate who fails to write in one or more of the common branches required of him is entitled to no credit on account of that examination, and a candidate for a first grade certificate who has to write in advanced subjects only forfeits his right to credit in those in which he does write by failing to write in one or more of those in which he should have written. Likewise, the holder of a second grade certificate, writing for a first grade under Rule 45, is entitled to no credit if he omits any subject under 85 per cent in black or 90 per cent in red.

(2) *Partial Credit.* Many candidates have ignored this rule (22) and therefore are entitled to no credit when they appear for the second or re-examination. This is probably due to the lack of a proper understanding of the rule. For this reason such candidates will not be required to write in all of the subjects, but will be permitted to use grades of 85 per cent or higher earned in the first examination when they take the second examination within a year.



Those who write the first examination in July or at any future time will receive no credit unless they comply with Rule 22 as explained by note 1 above.

(b) *Second or Re-Examination.* Rule 23.

(1) *Explanation of Rule 23.* The second or re-examination authorized by Rule 23 is a second or re-examination in the same subjects taken in the first examination under Rule 22. It does not authorize the addition of any subject.

(2) *Modification of Rule 23—Credit Given.* Those who, in the first examination, applied for certificates requiring an examination in the common branches only, but who desire to become candidates for first grade certificates at a second examination within a year, may have credit for the grades of 85 per cent or higher earned in such first examination.

(c) *Third Examination.* Rule 24.

2. **PASSING FROM A SECOND GRADE CERTIFICATE TO A FIRST.** Rule 45.

3. **ENTERING GRADES.** In entering grades for which a candidate is entitled to credit observe the following:

(a) *Use Lower Spaces.* Enter all grades in the lower or starred spaces. Leave the upper spaces for our use.

(b) *Black and Red Grades.* Be careful to enter grades earned under the educational board of examiners in *black ink*, and those from certificates issued by county superintendents in *red ink*. Rules 29-a and 29-b.

(c) *Grades Entitled to Credit.* In bringing forward grades from a former examination remember:

(1) *One Examination.* Grades from but ONE examination may be brought forward, except under Rule 45.

(2) *Last Examination.* The grades brought forward shall have been earned in the LAST preceding regular examination written by the candidate within a year, except when writing under Rule 45.

(3) *One Combination.* When grades from a regular examination have been used ONCE in combination with grades from another regular examination, they may not be used again in combination, except under Rule 45.

4. **FOREIGN CERTIFICATES—NO CREDIT.** Candidates for first, second and third grade county certificates can receive no credit for grades on certificates issued in other states. Grades from such certificates should not be entered on the grade sheet.

5. **CANDIDATES LACKING EXPERIENCE.** Candidates whose grades entitle them to first grade certificates, but who lack in experience, will receive second grade certificates and may pass to first grade certificates as provided in Rule 38-c. Please observe this. Unless your candidates desire to obtain certificates under this rule, they should not take the examination for a first grade certificate until they have had sufficient experience.

6. **REQUESTING QUESTIONS.** Questions for first, second and third grade certificates will be sent without special request. If you have candi-

dates for special county certificates or for renewal of uniform county certificates, it will be necessary for you to request the questions twenty days before the examination begins in order to be sure that you will receive them. (Rules 40-f and 44-d.) When questions are requested less than twenty days prior to the examination they will be sent, provided same have been prepared. If none are prepared, the board of examiners will not undertake to prepare them after that time.

7. **QUESTIONS FOR JULY.** Questions for the July examination will be shipped you by prepaid express on Wednesday, July 22d.

8. **DIDACTICS-PHYSIOLOGY.** Owing to the fact that the questions in didactics and physiology intended for the July examination were inadvertently sent to a few counties in June, it was thought best to prepare other lists in these subjects. The new lists are dated "July, 1908," to distinguish them from the others. Therefore, for the examination in didactics and physiology you will use only the lists dated "July, 1908." We mention this because some of the packages for July were made up before it was thought necessary to prepare the new lists. For such counties the lists to be used will be sent by mail under separate cover.

9. **IN CONCLUSION.** It is of the utmost importance that the conductor of the examination understand fully the rules governing the examination. It is exceedingly important that no mistake be made in determining the subjects applicants shall write in July, since it is the last regular examination before the opening of the fall schools. It is impossible to make exceptions or concessions on account of mistakes when printed directions are given.

10. **STATE CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION.** (a) *Admission of Candidates.* To be entitled to write for a State Certificate of any kind a candidate must present to the conductor for the examination a letter certifying his application to be complete and the fee received.

In order to procure a letter admitting one to the examination the candidate must file with the Superintendent of Public Instruction (1) the entrance register properly filled out, (2) the required credentials, and (3) the examination fee of \$2.00.

This has always been the rule. Any variations that have been allowed during the past year have been concessions owing to the fact that some did not understand the rule. In this examination, and in the future, you will admit no one to a state examination unless (1) the candidate presents a letter of admission, and (2) you have questions for such examination.

(b) *Requesting Questions.* Questions for examination for State Certificate should be requested twenty days before the examination begins. If requested after that time, they will be sent, if any have been prepared, but if none have been prepared the educational board of examiners will not undertake to prepare them after that time.



(c) *Notify Candidates.* If you have prospective candidates for State Certificates who have not completed their applications you should notify them to do so at once.

Very truly yours,

JOHN F. RIGGS,  
President Board of Examiners.

July 20, 1908.

#### RENEWAL OF UNIFORM COUNTY CERTIFICATES.

CIRCULAR NO. 11—1908.

*Examination in Elementary Psychology*

*As a Condition for the*

*Renewal of Uniform County Certificates*

*of the*

*First and Second Grades.*

Section 2734-g of the School Laws provides that first grade uniform county certificates shall be renewable without examination, "provided the applicants shall show by examination or otherwise that at least one line of professional inquiry has been successfully conducted during the life of the certificate, it being made the duty of the board to forward with each certificate, subject to renewal, outlines setting forth various lines of professional study. It is further provided that each application for renewal shall be accompanied by such proof of successful experience and professional spirit as the educational board of examiners may require."

Section 2734-h of the School Laws provides that second grade uniform county certificates shall be entitled to one renewal "under the same rules as govern the renewal of first grade certificates."

The educational board of examiners long since prepared outlines on elementary psychology for the use of teachers holding renewable certificates. These outlines were first published in the pamphlet entitled "Facts Teachers Should Know," and a quantity of the pamphlet placed in the hands of county superintendents for distribution to the persons entitled to them.

A few second grade uniform county certificates expire this year. As one of the conditions for the renewal of such certificates a satisfactory examination in elementary psychology is required.

No one can hope to successfully pass this examination unless he has given a reasonable amount of study to the subject.

The careful reading of a text on psychology and special attention given to the suggestions and questions found in connection with the outline published by the board, should render success in the examination reasonably certain. It is not the intention of the board to make the examination difficult.

Since all persons holding uniform county certificates eligible to renewal at this time may not have understood the full purport of the requirements for renewal, those failing in the examination in psychology will be

granted provisional certificates when requested by the county superintendent and will be given the opportunity to write again in psychology at the time of any regular examination during the life of such provisional certificate. The application and fee required by rule 44-a shall be filed before each attempt.

We deem it fair to make this concession for the present. In the meantime persons holding renewable certificates should be fully advised by their county superintendents that a systematic study of elementary psychology is necessary.

JOHN F. RIGGS,  
President Board of Examiners.

July 30, 1908.

#### AUGUST SPECIAL EXAMINATION.

CIRCULAR NO. 12—1908.

To the County Superintendent:

Rule 2-a provides for one special examination in any month except in those in which a regular examination is held. Under section 2734-s, a special examination may be requested only when there is a shortage of teachers in a county.

For those counties in which a shortage of teachers exists after the reports of the June and July examinations are received, special examinations will be appointed for Friday and Saturday, August 28 and 29, provided the county superintendent desires the same and makes application for it. At the time of making application for the examination the county superintendent should state the number of questions that will be needed.

It is very important that you thoroughly advertise this examination and try to get all who expect to teach before the October examination to write at this time. If it can be done without expense to the county, notices should be run in the local newspapers.

Very truly yours,

JOHN F. RIGGS,  
Superintendent Public Instruction.

August 8, 1908.

#### GREETING.

CIRCULAR NO. 1—1909.

To County Superintendents:

To the thirty county superintendents who have just entered office, and to the sixty-nine who are continued after one or more terms of service, the Department of Public Instruction extends hearty greetings and best wishes.

It is our earnest hope that the two years just before us shall witness greater improvement in the common schools than has been secured in any equal period in our past history. There is an awakening among the people to the need of more efficient schools. In this agitation for improvement the county superintendent should be the leader within his county,



taking advantage of every available means to encourage helpful discussion through the press and in local educational meetings, and in bringing together teachers and patrons for the exchange of opinions, and for mutual assistance in the common work of training the children and youth of the state for intelligent and useful citizenship.

The enormous labor and annoyance to county superintendents incident to the transition from the county system to the state system of licensing teachers is now about at an end, making it possible for you to spend more time in the work of school supervision than has been possible with any of your predecessors. The law has placed emphasis on the need of school visitation, making it compulsory and granting a maximum allowance each month for the superintendent's expenses while in the performance of his duty.

Your attention is directed to pages 31 to 36 of the 31st and to pages 66 and 67 of the 32d biennial reports of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, where some pertinent suggestions are made touching the county superintendent's work in school visitation, in conducting teachers' meetings, in handling disputes that often issue in appeal cases, and other timely topics. In addition to the subjects treated in the reports to which reference has just been made, I desire here to call your particular attention to the one-hundredth anniversary of the Birth of Abraham Lincoln which will be observed throughout the country on Friday, February 12.

There should be in every school in your county a copy of "Special Days for 1908-1909." This pamphlet contains many selections suitable for use in the preparation of a special day program for February 12. I earnestly advise that you call the attention of your teachers by circular letter to the approaching one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, and to the pamphlet above referred to, and urge each teacher to put forth special effort to have the anniversary suitably commemorated in her school.

Expressing the earnest desire of this department to be helpful to you in your work, and wishing you the largest possible success, I am,

Very truly yours,

JOHN F. RIGGS.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

January 7, 1909.

JANUARY EXAMINATION.

#### CIRCULAR NO. 2—1909.

To the County Superintendent:

As you are probably aware, the regular county examination for January occurs on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 27th, 28th and 29th. In order that every county superintendent might have access to the Regulations governing this examination, we recently distributed what was left of the Regulations Governing the Issuing of Uniform County Certificates. These pamphlets contain all of the rules governing the examination, with the exception of the following:

**ADDITION TO RULE 23. CREDIT GIVEN.** Those who, in the first examination, applied for certificates requiring an examination in the common branches only, but who desire to become candidates for first grade certificates at a second examination within a year, may have credit for the grades of 85 per cent or higher earned in such first examination. (Reprinted from circular No. 10, 1908.)

It is of the greatest importance that the conductor of the examination understand these rules, or that the questions raised are answered in accordance with them.

**THE FIRST THING.** The first thing to be done as a preliminary to the examination is to assign numbers to the applicants by placing the numbers on the preliminary blanks which the candidates must fill out. (For rules governing the assignment of numbers, see 11-a to 11-d.) The next step is to have each candidate fill out a preliminary blank as required in rule 11, and as the final step in the preliminary arrangements the superintendent should collect the examination fee from each. Rule 12 provides that the candidate should be impressed with the necessity of placing his *examination number* upon every sheet of paper on which he writes answers. When the preliminaries are collected, notice carefully the *age* of each candidate. If any candidate is under eighteen, it is necessary that the *date* of the eighteenth birthday should appear on the preliminary. In this connection please note that rule 6 must be strictly complied with.

**DETERMINING SUBJECTS.** It is of utmost importance that the candidate be instructed to write in all of the subjects in which he *should* write. In case of any doubt, it is far better that the candidate write in more subjects than are required than to leave out even one subject that is required of him. A candidate who writes in more of the subjects than are absolutely required will receive credit for the new grade, if better than the old one, but if not, the old grade will stand. On the other hand, one who fails to write in a required subject may not claim credit for any of the grades earned, because rule 22 expressly forbids the dividing of an examination. Rule 22, which provides for the first examination; rule 23, with the amendment quoted above, which provides for the second; rule 24, which specifies what must be done in a third examination, and rule 45 will determine all questions with respect to the subjects that must be written, unless the candidate offers a renewable certificate issued by a county superintendent prior to October 1, 1905, in which case reference should be made to rules 43 to 43-g. In case it becomes necessary to determine the average grade required for any certificate, or the minimum grade accepted, consult rules 27 and 27-a.

**PROGRAM OF EXAMINATION.** The program of examination is found in rule 9, with modifications, in 9-a and 10. The questions for each half day are placed in envelopes, specifying the half day to which they belong, and also the program for that half day's examination. If a mistake is made in making up the list of questions, open the sample list sent in small envelope under separate cover.

**THE GRADE SHEETS.** Preparing the grade (check) sheets is a very important duty of the county superintendent, for which full instructions



may be found in rules 28, 29, 29-a, 29-b, 29-c and 29-d. We can not impress you too strongly with the importance of the grade sheets showing accurate data.

**SENDING RETURNS.** When the examination in a subject is over and the answer papers have been checked as provided in rule 29-d, the papers of that subject should be fastened together in a package by themselves, as required in rule 30. When the entire examination is over, all of the answer papers should be collected and shipped, as provided in rules 31, 31-a and 31-b. (The papers of candidates for renewal should not be included in these packages.) It is important that the returns be sent us at the earliest possible moment. The order of sending the results of the examination back to the county superintendents is the same, as nearly as practicable, as the order in which the packages and grade sheets are received here.

**PSYCHOLOGY EXAMINATION.** As stated in a circular recently mailed you, the examination in elementary psychology for the renewal of uniform county certificates will be given at 10 o'clock the Saturday following the regular examination. The candidates for renewal may prepare the applications for renewal and pay the fee before that hour, as indicated on the envelope containing the questions. Two grades of questions are sent—one for the renewal of second grade uniform county certificates, the other for the renewal of first grade uniform county certificates.

If you have any candidates for first grade certificates who have previously earned the necessary grades, but who at the time of earning the grades had not sufficient experience, they should write at this time the examination in elementary psychology required for the renewal of first grade certificates. (See rule 38-c.)

The names of these candidates should *not* appear on the grade sheet, and the answer papers and applications for renewal should be sent under separate cover. (The papers for the regular examination should be sent before this examination occurs.) Candidates writing the psychology examination may not write under the same application in any of the subjects required for certificates. If they desire to write in any of the subjects required for certificates, they must do so under the rules and as if they were not candidates for renewal.

In conclusion we again urge that everything be done with promptness and extreme care and in compliance with the printed rules.

Yours truly,

JOHN F. RIGGS,  
President Board of Examiners.

January 20, 1909.

MARCH MEETINGS.

CIRCULAR NO. 3—1909.

To the County Superintendent:

As the time for the March meetings draws near we would suggest that you call the attention of the directors of your sub-districts to the *sub-district meeting* on the *first Monday in March*, and to the presidents

and secretaries of school boards to the *annual meeting*, which occurs on the *second Monday in March*.

**THE SUB-DISTRICT MEETING.** The directors of sub-districts should have their attention called to Sections 2747, 2748, 2751 and 2753 and the notes to those sections. Special mention might be made that *tie votes* should be settled by lot before the meeting adjourns. (Note 10, Section 2751.) In connection with this it would be well to advise these officers that the director-elect may qualify on or before July 1 (Section 2758), and that he will not assume the duties of his office until July 1, 1909 (Section 2757).

**ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATION.** The attention of the presidents and secretaries of all school corporations should be called to the law relating to the annual meeting of the corporation. The law concerning this meeting is found in Sections 2746, 2747, 2748, 2749, 2752, 2754, 2755 and 2756. Special mention should be made of the fact that none of the powers enumerated in Section 2749, and Note 1 to that section, may be exercised, unless notice has been posted that such proposition will come before the meeting, as required in Sections 2746 and 2755. We believe that the sections referred to, together with the notes appended, will make it possible that their meeting may be legally conducted.

In connection with this it might also be well to call the attention of these officers to the fact that directors chosen for rural independent districts, and directors at large, for school townships, will not assume the duties of their office until July 1, 1909 (Section 2757), and can qualify on or before that date (Section 2758), while directors chosen for independent city, town or village corporations will assume the duties of their office on the third Monday in March (Section 2757), and must qualify on or before that date (Section 2758). The attention of the voters should also be called to the fact that *tie votes* for any office shall be settled by lot before the adjournment of the meeting.

**BLANKS.** The county superintendent should have in his office a supply of notices for the different meetings and blanks to enable officers to conduct them properly. These should be sent out in time for posting the notices.

Yours truly,

JOHN F. RIGGS,  
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

February 5, 1909.

HAND-BOOK EXAMINATION.

CIRCULAR NO. 5—1909.

To the County Superintendent:

Hereafter in the preparation of questions in didactics for regular teachers' examination, fifteen questions will be given, the first ten to be answered by applicants who have not taught and the last ten by all other applicants.

The first five questions in each list will be based in whole or in part on the Hand-Book. It is of great importance that every teacher in a



country or village school be thoroughly conversant with the Hand-Book, but copies of this book may not be given to any one as his or her personal property. You are, however, at liberty to loan to teachers or to prospective teachers the extra copies you have on hand.

We have but a limited supply of the Hand-Book for distribution to county superintendents, and it will not be possible to secure a new edition this year. That the copies we have may be equally distributed, we would be glad to have you write us by return mail stating:

First, the actual number of Hand-Books now in your office, and

Second, the additional number you are likely to need this year.

Very truly yours,

JOHN F. RIGGS,

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

March 4, 1909.

COUNTY CERTIFICATES.—RENEWALS.

#### CIRCULAR NO. 7—1909.

#### THE LAW GOVERNING THE RENEWAL OF COUNTY CERTIFICATES AS AMENDED BY HOUSE FILE NO. 436—BY INMAN.

Sec. 2734-g. *First Grade Certificates—Renewal.* Applicants who have taught successfully for at least thirty-six weeks and whose examination entitles them to the first grade certificate, shall receive the same for a term of three years from the date thereof, and such certificates shall be renewable without examination, provided the applicants shall show by testimonials from superintendents who have had immediate supervision of their professional study, that at least one line of professional inquiry has been successfully conducted during the life of the certificate, it being made the duty of the board to forward with each certificate, subject to renewal, outlines setting forth various lines of professional study. It is provided further that each application for renewal shall be accompanied by such proof of successful experience and professional spirit as the educational board of examiners may require.

Sec. 2734-h. *Second Grade Certificates—Renewal.* Applicants whose examination entitles them to the second grade certificate only, shall receive the same for two years, with the privilege of renewal without further examination, under the same rules as govern the renewal of first grade certificates, provided the average and minimum standings of such certificate are not lower than the average and minimum standing required for a first grade certificate.

WHEN EFFECTIVE. The law as it appears above will be in effect on and after July 4, 1909. It will in no wise affect certificates issued prior to that date.

EFFECT OF THE CHANGE. After July 4, 1909, the holder of a first or second grade county certificate can procure a renewal of the same only by pursuing at least one line of professional work under the supervision of a county or city superintendent and filing a certificate of such superintendent to that fact. The county or city superintendent may employ such means as he thinks best to determine whether the

candidate for renewal is entitled to the certificate of professional attainment. I am of the opinion that under the law as amended these officers may satisfy themselves of the professional work of the candidate by examination or otherwise, and that the Educational Board of Examiners can give no examination to determine professional growth.

SECOND GRADE RENEWALS. The law as amended will make all second grade certificates having the average and minimum standings of a first grade certificate renewable indefinitely.

Second grade certificates issued prior to July 4, 1909, being guaranteed one renewal by the law authorizing their issue, will be renewed once. When these renewals expire those meeting the minimum and average requirements for a first grade certificate will be entitled, under the amended law, to further renewal, while those which do NOT meet these requirements will not be entitled to further renewal.

Second grade certificates issued after July 4, 1909, and meeting the minimum and average requirements for a first grade certificate, will be entitled to indefinite renewal under the law as amended, while those issued after that date that do NOT meet these requirements will be entitled to NO renewal. All second grade certificates will be issued for two years.

CHANGE IN REGULATIONS. As indicated in our circular of March 31, rules 44 to 44-e of the Regulations Governing the Issuing of County Certificates will be made to conform to the law as it appears above. Accordingly, the Educational Board of Examiners will give no examination in psychology for the renewal of county certificates, but in lieu of such examination it will accept the certificate of a county or city superintendent under whose supervision the applicant for renewal has pursued his professional study. It is my opinion that the county or city superintendent who makes the above required certificate may satisfy himself of the candidate's professional growth by examination or otherwise. In accordance with this change in the plan of renewal, the examination in psychology announced for May 1st is canceled.

BLANKS for the county and city superintendent's statement of professional growth will be furnished through the county superintendents by the Educational Board of Examiners.

REGULATIONS. A new edition of the Regulations is in the course of preparation, and will be ready for distribution the latter part of May.

JOHN F. RIGGS,

President Board of Examiners.

April 20, 1909.



## SYNOPSIS OF RECENT SCHOOL LEGISLATION.

CIRCULAR NO. 8—1909.

## SYNOPSIS OF THE CHANGES IN THE LAWS AFFECTING PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ENACTED BY THE THIRTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

**ATTENDANCE—COMPULSORY.** (1) House File 424—by Boe—amending Section 2823-a, excuses children from school to attend religious services or for religious instruction.

(2) House File 406—by Perkin—amending the same section, makes the compulsory attendance period twenty-four weeks and further empowers boards in cities of the first and second class to require attendance during the entire time the schools are in session.

(3) House File 455—by Holmes—amending Section 2823-e, authorizes boards in towns and cities of the second class to employ a marshal or a police officer to act as truant officer and to allow not to exceed five dollars per month as compensation for such service.

**BONDS.** (1) House File 448—by McDonald—amending Section 1304 of the Supplement to the Code, exempts school bonds from taxation.

(2) House File 507—by Sullivan—amending Section 2812-e, makes the maximum rate of interest on school bonds five per cent, and authorizes boards to issue bonds, issued in excess of \$400,000, for a term of not to exceed twenty years.

**CERTIFICATES—Renewal.** (1) House File 436—by Inman—amending Section 2734-g, provides that candidates for the renewal of uniform county certificates shall present a certificate of professional study signed by the superintendent under whom the professional work was done.

(2) The same bill, by amending Section 2734-h, provides for the indefinite renewal of second grade certificates having the average and minimum grades of a first grade certificate. (The provision for the renewal of second grade certificates falling below this requirement is repealed.)

**DOORS.** Senate File 72—by Burgess—provides that the entrance and exit doors of all public schoolhouses and the entrance doors to all class and assembly rooms in all cities and towns shall open outward.

**FRATERNITIES.** Senate File 387—by the Committee on Schools—provides that unless sanctioned by the school board it will be unlawful for a pupil of any public school to be a member of any secret fraternity or society or to take part in organizing one. It will be a misdemeanor for one not enrolled in a school to solicit for such organization on the school premises. School boards are given ample power to enforce the provisions of this law.

**FUNDS.** Senate File 281—by White—amending Section 2806 of the Supplement to the Code, authorizes school boards to estimate not to exceed twenty dollars per person of school age in the corporation for the teachers' fund, and seven dollars for the contingent fund.

**INDEBTEDNESS.** Senate File 290—by Dowell—repealing Sections 2820-a, 2820-b, 2820-c and 2820-d, authorizes independent districts in cities of 65,000 or more to become indebted for school purposes not to exceed two and one-half per cent of the actual value of the taxable property.

**LIBRARY CATALOGUE.** House File 494—by Stillman—amending Section 2823-p of the Supplement to the Code, authorizes the Educational Board of Examiners to determine when library catalogues shall be issued.

**WHEN IN FORCE.** All of the above acts take effect July 4, 1909.

**SCHOOL LAW PAMPHLET.** As soon as chapter numbers have been assigned to these bills, we will prepare the usual school law pamphlet as supplemental to the School Laws of 1907. This pamphlet can not be published until late in June.

JOHN F. RIGGS,  
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

May 1, 1909.

ANNUAL MEETING OF SCHOOL BOARD.

CIRCULAR NO. 10—1909.

To the Board of Directors:

The statutes of Iowa dedicate the first working day in July to the business of settling up the financial affairs of all school corporations for the school and fiscal year just passed and to planning for the new year just opening.

### THE OLD YEAR.

**THE MOST IMPORTANT DUTY.** Accordingly the first great duty that will confront the boards of independent city, town and village corporations and the retiring boards of school townships and rural independent districts on July 1 will be the settling with the secretary and treasurer of their respective corporations to determine the financial condition of the corporation and to see that the records of these officers correctly report the business of the corporation during the year. It is of the utmost importance that this duty should be performed with extreme care, that the district may not suffer loss thereby. In order to facilitate the business of making the financial settlement it is recommended that you, at least of the larger corporations, appoint a committee to examine the books of these officers and to compare one with the other prior to the annual meeting and to make a report to you concerning the same on July 1.

**POINTS TO BE OBSERVED.** In making the settlement with the treasurer the following points should be observed:

1. *Balances.* You should observe that the balances at the beginning of the year just closed are the same as those on hand when you settled with the treasurer last year.

2. *Orders on County Treasurer.* Observe that the school treasurer has charged himself with all orders on the county treasurer turned over to him.



3. *Miscellaneous Receipts—Tuition.* Observe that he has charged himself with all other receipts paid to the corporation, including tuition.

4. *Paid Teachers.* Note that the amount paid teachers, male and female, is correctly reported.

5. *Miscellaneous Disbursements.* See that the other expenditures, including the amount paid for library books, are correctly reported. Make the item "Paid for other purposes" in each fund as small as possible by specifying all of the other disbursements under the proper title.

6. *School Building Bond Fund.* All money collected to pay on school building bonds should be charged to the school building bond fund and not to the school house fund. Also, all amounts paid on school building bonds should be credited to the school building bond fund and not to the school house fund.

7. *Indebtedness.* Please observe that the total indebtedness on June 30, 1909, is correctly reported to the county superintendent on the blank furnished the treasurer through that officer.

8. *Inventory.* Make an inventory of the school houses and apparatus and see that the same is correctly reported to the county superintendent by the secretary.

9. *Agreement of Reports.* The records of the secretary and those of the treasurer should agree as to each fund, the amounts received from each source and the amounts expended for each purpose. We desire also that you note particularly that the reports of these officers agree with respect to library books and tuition.

10. *Adjournment.* In school townships and rural independent districts the retiring boards should meet and transact the business before them sufficiently early to enable them to adjourn in time for the new board to organize and transact the business that may come before it. **THE NEW BOARD MUST ORGANIZE ON JULY 1st.**

#### THE NEW YEAR.

**ORGANIZATION OF NEW BOARDS.** The retiring board of each rural independent district and school township having completed its labors and adjourned, the directors-elect for these corporations will organize for the year just beginning. The organization is effected by the election of a president from among the members, and a secretary and treasurer from outside of the board. (Section 2757.) The boards of independent city, town and village corporations having organized in March, will not elect a president at this time, but will elect a secretary for each of such corporations. In independent village corporations, the board will elect a treasurer also. (Section 2757.) Treasurers for cities and towns are chosen by the electors in March. (Section 2754.)

**THE MOST IMPORTANT DUTY.** The most important duty devolving upon the new boards after their organization is to plan for the schools of their respective corporations for the ensuing year. This involves the determining of the number of schools that shall be maintained, the length of the school year, and the election of teachers.

**SMALL SCHOOLS.** In every county there are many small schools—schools of five or less. Many of these could be closed temporarily without hardship to any one, often with advantage to the pupils and always with economy to the school corporation. You are urged to take these matters into consideration when determining the number of schools that shall be maintained, to see if there may not be one or more schools in your corporation that can be closed both to the advantage of the pupils and the corporation. What can be saved in this way might be used to extend the school year or to induce more competent teachers to take charge of your schools.

**NON-USER.** When a school is closed with the consent of the county superintendent, or when the school premises are kept in repair, and the school house is kept insured, or when the board by resolution declares a school closed temporarily, the district does not become a non-user under the provisions of Section 2816, and therefore does not lose title to the site. You can therefore temporarily close your small schools without forfeiting the title to the school sites by observing any one of the above conditions.

#### SYNOPSIS OF THE CHANGES IN THE LAWS AFFECTING PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ENACTED BY THE THIRTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

**ATTENDANCE—COMPULSORY.** (1) House File 424—by Boe—amending Section 2823-a, excuses children from school to attend religious services or for religious instruction.

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(2) The same bill, by amending Section 2734-h, provides for the indefinite renewal of second grade certificates having the average and minimum grades of a first grade certificate. (The provision for the renewal of second grade certificates falling below this requirement is repealed.)



DOORS. Senate File 72—by Burgess—provides that the entrance and exit doors of all public school houses and the entrance doors to all class and assembly rooms in all cities and towns shall open outward.

FRATERNITIES. Senate File 387—by the Committee on Schools—provides that unless sanctioned by the school board it will be unlawful for a pupil of any public school to be a member of any secret fraternity or society or to take part in organizing one. It will be a misdemeanor for one not enrolled in a school to solicit for such organization on the school premises. School boards are given ample power to enforce the provisions of this law.

FUNDS. Senate File 281—by White—amending Section 2806 of the Supplement to the Code, authorizes school boards to estimate not to exceed twenty dollars per person of school age in the corporation for the teachers' fund, and seven dollars for the contingent fund.

INDEBTEDNESS. Senate File 290—by Dowell—repealing Sections 2820-a, 2820-b, 2820-c and 2820-d, authorizes independent districts in cities of 65,000 or more to become indebted for school purposes not to exceed two and one-half per cent of the actual value of the taxable property. In effect by publication May 21, 1909.

NOTE 1. Unless otherwise stated, the above acts become effective July 4, 1909.

NOTE 2. As soon as we can procure chapter number of these acts we will publish a school law pamphlet for distribution among school officers.

#### SCHOOL LEGISLATION ATTEMPTED.

EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION. The Educational Commission appointed by the Governor under authority of an act of the Thirty-second General Assembly reported a bill to the Thirty-third General Assembly embodying a complete revision of the School Laws. In many particulars a decided change from our present school laws was recommended—some of these changes being of the greatest importance to the welfare of the schools. The bill, however, met decided opposition, chiefly because there were certain sections of it objectionable to the people, and since all these were included in one measure, the entire bill was opposed by those who objected to any of its parts.

NEED OF REVISION. That our school laws should be thoroughly revised is a fact generally admitted by those who have given the matter intelligent study, and it may be fairly assumed that the agitation for improved and simplified school statutes will continue until the needed reforms are effected; but in future attempted legislation, it is probable that not one, but several bills, will be offered, so each may stand on its own merits.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS' CONFERENCE. Ninety-two county superintendents met in conference with the State Superintendent May 11, 12 and 13. Many questions vital to the schools were discussed, and ways and means considered whereby the county superintendent may be of greater assistance to teachers and pupils.

The law now requires the county superintendent to visit every country school in his county each year, and to co-operate with teachers and school officers in improving conditions where necessary.

One session of the conference was devoted to a discussion of needed school legislation, and the following resolutions were adopted by a decisive vote:

#### RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS' CONFERENCE.

Taking a more hopeful view than is often expressed concerning our public school system, especially that part of the system so often severely condemned and known as the rural schools, and believing that they are not wholly bad and in as deplorable a condition as some are inclined to think, we yet declare that it is our honest conviction that a revision of certain sections of our School Laws is eminently desirable, and that some changes in the course of study pursued in the rural schools would greatly enhance their usefulness and efficiency.

It is hereby recommended by the county superintendents of Iowa, in conference assembled, that no radical revision of the School Laws be attempted, and we plead for unity of spirit and action among all the educational forces of the state on such questions as may be determined to be of special importance for revision or change. Therefore be it resolved, that we

First, recommend a recodification or a simplification of such sections of the School Laws as appear to be conflicting and difficult of interpretation.

Second, that we favor a larger unit of organization for school purposes, which shall be not less than the township, governed by a board elected at large.

Third, that we recommend the plan of furnishing high school privileges with practical courses of study for the country youth.

Fourth, that we recommend the establishment and maintenance of training schools whose function shall be to prepare teachers for the common schools.

Fifth, that we favor closer and better supervision of rural schools than is possible under present conditions as being essential, and that we strongly urge the appointment of a deputy competent and authorized to assist in the matter of school visitation under the direction of the county superintendent.

Sixth, we recommend that the county superintendent be empowered to call annual or semi-annual conventions of school officers, believing the influence and efficiency of the office would be greatly increased thereby; that it shall be made the duty of said officers to attend such conventions and that they be allowed necessary traveling expenses incurred upon such attendance.

Seventh, that we favor a reorganization of the State Board of Educational Examiners as to its membership, by placing the power largely in the hands of those directly entrusted with the supervision of the common schools, namely, the city and county superintendents.



Eighth, that we as county superintendents decide upon and adhere to a uniform system of requirement or evidence of professional study for the renewal of first and second grade uniform county certificates.

Ninth, Be It Further Resolved, That the present method of handling the school funds is unsatisfactory and in many instances interferes with the working efficiency of the schools.

Tenth, that we recommend a uniform plan of conducting eighth grade examinations, questions to be formulated by a committee of county superintendents, and furnished by the state department.

Eleventh, Resolved, That some sort of recognition be extended to such districts as meet a certain standard in the construction and maintenance of school buildings as to heating, ventilation, amount and kind of apparatus, and other matters essential to the running of a good school.

CONCLUSION. No public officials perform duties of greater import to the welfare of the people and of the state than do the boards of directors, nor is there any position where there is greater demand for the exercise of sound common sense and a disinterested public spirit than in electing teachers and planning for the schools. May you choose wisely and plan well.

Very truly yours,

JOHN F. RIGGS,

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

June 1, 1909.

#### RECENT SCHOOL LEGISLATION.

#### CIRCULAR NO. 11—1909.

#### EXTRACTS FROM THE SCHOOL LAWS AS AMENDED BY THE THIRTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL TO THE SCHOOL LAWS OF 1907.

*Published by the  
Superintendent of Public Instruction Under Authority of the Executive  
Council. For Use of School Boards and School Officers.*

#### DISTRIBUTION OF LAWS.

Volumes bound in paper covers shall be furnished to each school director, to be turned over by the director to his successor in office. See Section 2624.

Each school officer, upon the termination of his term of office, shall immediately surrender to his successor all books, papers and moneys pertaining or belonging to the office, taking a receipt therefor. See Section 2770.

#### PREFACE.

To aid in the proper administration of the law concerning public schools, we publish herein the more important sections as amended by the Thirty-third General Assembly.

Chapter 81, concerning exemption from taxation, Chapter 189, concerning the times of publication of the library catalogue, and Chapter 220, relating to entrance and exit doors, are published as they passed the General Assembly.

JOHN F. RIGGS,

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

June 15, 1909.

#### THE LAW.

#### RENEWAL OF UNIFORM COUNTY CERTIFICATES.

Sec. 2734-g. *First grade certificates—renewal.* Applicants who have taught successfully for at least thirty-six weeks, and whose examination entitles them to the first grade certificates, shall receive the same for a term of three years from the date thereof, and such certificate shall be renewable without examination, provided the applicants shall show by testimonials from superintendents who have had immediate supervision of their professional study that at least one line of professional inquiry has been successfully conducted during the life of the certificate, it being made the duty of the board to forward with each certificate, subject to renewal, outlines setting forth various lines of professional study. It is provided further that each application for renewal shall be accompanied by such proof of successful experience and professional spirit as the Educational Board of Examiners may require. [33 G. A., ch. 181, § 1; 31 G. A., ch. 122, § 7.]

Sec. 2734-h. *Second grade certificates—renewal.* Applicants whose examination entitles them to the second grade certificate only, shall receive the same for two years, with the privilege of renewal without further examination, under the same rules as govern the renewal of first grade certificates, provided the average and minimum standings of such certificates are not lower than the average and minimum standing required for a first grade certificate. [33 G. A., ch. 181, § 2; 31 G. A., ch. 122, § 8.]

#### TAXES.

Sec. 2806. *School taxes.* The board of each school corporation shall at its regular meeting in July, or at a special meeting called for that purpose between the time designated for such regular meeting and the third Monday in August, estimate the amount required for the contingent fund, not exceeding seven dollars for each person of school age; but each school corporation may estimate not exceeding seventy-five dollars for each school thereof, and such additional sum as may be necessary, not exceeding five dollars for each person of school age for transporting children to and from school; and also such additional sum as may be authorized in the chapter on uniformity of text-books; also such sum as may be required for the teachers' fund, which, including the amount received from the semi-annual apportionment, shall not exceed twenty dollars for each person of school age therein, but each corporation may estimate not exceeding two hundred and seventy dollars, including such



apportionment, for each regular school therein. No tax shall be estimated by the board after the third Monday in August in each year. School corporations containing territory in adjoining counties may vote and estimate all taxes for school purposes in mills. The board shall apportion any tax voted by the annual meeting for school house fund among the several sub-districts in such a manner as justice and equity may require, taking as the basis of such apportionment the respective amounts previously levied upon said sub-districts for the use of such fund. [33 G. A., ch. 182; 31 G. A., ch. 136, § 14; 28 G. A., ch. 108; 15 G. A., ch. 67, § 1; C. '73, §§ 1738, 1777-8, 1780; R., §§ 2033-4, 2037-44, 2088.]

#### BONDS.

Sec. 2812-e. *Form—duration—rate of interest—where registered.* All of said bonds shall be substantially in the form provided for county bonds, but subject to changes that will conform them to the action of the board providing therefor, shall run not more than ten years, except that in independent districts having, at the time of issuance of any bonds, other bonds outstanding amounting to not less than four hundred thousand dollars, any bonds in excess of such amount may in the discretion of the board be made to run for any period or periods not exceeding twenty years, and may be sooner paid if so nominated in the bond; be in denomination of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or less than one hundred dollars (\$100) each, to bear a rate of interest not exceeding five (5) per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, to be signed by the president and countersigned by the secretary of the board of directors, and shall not be disposed of for less than par value, nor issued for other purposes than this chapter provides. All of said bonds shall be registered in the office of the county auditor. The expenses of engraving and printing of bonds may be paid out of the contingent fund. [33 G. A., ch. 83, § 1; 32 G. A., ch. 152, § 4.]

In effect by publication, April 19, 1909.

#### COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE.

Sec. 2823-a. *Duties of parents or guardians—penalty.* Any person having control of any child of the age of seven (7) to fourteen (14) years, inclusive, in proper physical and mental condition to attend school, shall cause such child to attend some public, private or parochial school, where the common school branches of reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, geography, physiology and United States history are taught, or to attend upon equivalent instruction by a competent teacher elsewhere than school, for at least twenty-four (24) consecutive school weeks in each school year, commencing with the first week of school after the first day of September, unless the board of school directors shall determine upon a later date, which date shall not be later than the first Monday in December; but the board of directors in any city of the first and second class may require attendance for the entire time the schools are in session in any school year. Provided, that this section shall not apply to any child who lives more than two

(2) miles from any school by the nearest traveled road except in those districts in which the pupils are transported at public expense, or who is excused for sufficient reasons by any court of record or judge thereof or while attending religious service or receiving religious instruction. Any person who shall violate the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not less than three (\$3) dollars nor more than twenty (\$20) dollars for each offense. [33 G. A., ch. 186, 187; 30 G. A., ch. 116, § 1; 29 G. A., ch. 128, § 1.]

Sec. 2823-e. *Truant officers.* The board of directors of each school corporation may, and in school corporations having a population of twenty thousand (20,000) or more shall, at their annual meeting in each year, appoint one or more truant officers, who shall serve for one year, and who may be a constable or a member of the police force, whose duty it shall be to report violations of this act to the secretary of the school corporation, and see to the enforcement of the provisions of this act. It shall be the duty of said truant officer or officers to apprehend and take into custody without warrant any child of the age of seven (7) to fourteen (14) years, inclusive, who habitually frequents or loiters about public places during school hours without lawful occupation, or cannot produce a certificate as provided in section two (2) hereof, also any truant child who absents himself or herself from school, and place him or her in charge of the teacher having charge of any school, which said child is entitled to attend, and which school may be designated to said officers by the person having legal control of such child. Provided, however, in case the school so designated by the parent or person having the care and control of said child be a public school it shall be such as directed by the rules and regulations of the school board and the statutes of the state, and if other than a public school, the maintenance of said child in such school shall be without expense to the school corporation or state. Upon failure of such child to properly attend, or when on report of the teacher having the custody of such child, said child is shown to not properly conduct itself in the school where placed as herein provided, the child may be removed therefrom by the board of directors and placed either in a public school or a truant school conducted in said district. The truant officer or officers shall be entitled to such compensation for service rendered under this act as shall be fixed by the board of directors appointing him or them, which compensation shall be paid from the contingent fund of said district. In towns and cities of the second class the independent school district may employ the marshal or other police officer of such city or town to act as truant officer, and pay him a salary in addition to that received from such city or town of not to exceed five (\$5.00) dollars per month. [33 G. A., ch. 188; 30 G. A., ch. 116, § 2; 29 G. A., ch. 128, § 5.]



## CHAPTER 184.

S. F. 290.

## INDEBTEDNESS OF INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

AN ACT to repeal section twenty-eight hundred twenty-a (2820-a), twenty-eight hundred twenty-b (2820-b), twenty-eight hundred twenty-c (2820-c), and twenty-eight hundred twenty-d (2820-d), of the supplement to the code, 1907, and to enact a substitute therefor relative to the limit of indebtedness of independent school districts.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:*

Section 1. *Repeal—indebtedness authorized in certain independent school districts.* That sections twenty-eight hundred twenty-a (2820-a), twenty-eight hundred twenty-b (2820-b), twenty-eight hundred twenty-c (2820-c), and twenty-eight hundred twenty-d (2820-d) of the supplement to the code, 1907, be and the same are hereby repealed and the following enacted in lieu thereof:

"Any independent school district containing or contained in city having a population of sixty-five thousand or more shall be allowed to become indebted, for the purpose of building and furnishing a school-house or houses and procuring a site therefor, to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate, including all other indebtedness, two and one-half per centum of the actual value of the taxable property within such independent school district, such value to be ascertained by the last county tax list previous to the incurring of such indebtedness, anything contained in section thirteen hundred six-b (1306-b) of the supplement to the code, 1907, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. *Petition for election.* Provided, that before such indebtedness can be contracted in excess of one and one-quarter per centum of the actual value of the taxable property ascertained as provided in this act, a petition signed by a number of qualified electors equal to forty (40) per cent of the number voting at the last general election of such independent district, shall be filed with the president of the board of directors, asking that an election shall be called, stating the purpose for which the money is to be used, and that the necessary schoolhouse or houses cannot be built and furnished within the limit of one and one-quarter per centum of the valuation. Provided, in all cases contemplated in this section, a petition signed by twenty-five hundred (2,500) or more of the qualified electors of such independent district shall be deemed sufficient, and only those electors, including women, who are also owners of real property in such independent district, shall be qualified to sign such petition.

Sec. 3. *Question submitted.* The president of the board of directors, on receipt of such petition, shall within ten (10) days call a meeting of the board who shall call such election, fixing the time and place thereof, which may be at the time and place of holding the regular school election. Four weeks' notice of such election shall be given by publication once each week, in some newspaper published in the said town or city or if none be published therein, in the next nearest town or city

in the county. At such election the ballot shall be prepared and used in substantially the following form:

Shall the (naming the independent district) issue bonds in the sum of.....dollars (\$....) for the purpose of constructing or equipping school-houses.

Sec. 4. *Bonds.* If a majority of all the electors voting at such election vote in favor of the issuance of such bonds, the board of directors shall issue the same and make provision for the payment of the same and the interest thereon as provided in sections twenty-eight hundred twelve-d (2812-d), twenty-eight hundred twelve-e (2812-e), twenty-eight hundred twelve-f (2812-f) and twenty-eight hundred thirteen (2813) of the supplement to the code, 1907.

Sec. 5. *Pending litigation—pending transactions.* But this act shall in no wise affect pending litigation nor act or acts of any school board under the statute or statutes herein repealed, but the transaction, if any, may be completed with the same force and effect as if the statute were not repealed.

Sec. 6. *In effect.* This act being deemed of immediate importance shall be in full force and effect on and after its publication in the Register and Leader and Des Moines Capital, newspapers published at Des Moines, Iowa.

Approved April 6, A. D. 1909.

I hereby certify that the foregoing act was published in the Register and Leader and Des Moines Capital May 21, A. D. 1909.

W. C. HAYWARD,  
Secretary of State.

## CHAPTER 185.

## PROHIBITING SECRET FRATERNITIES IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

S. F. 387.

AN ACT to prohibit secret fraternities and societies being formed in the public schools of this state, empowering and making it the duty of the school directors to adopt rules and regulations relating thereto and to enforce the same, and making it an offense to solicit pupils to join them and prescribing the penalty therefor. [Additional to chapter fourteen (14) of title thirteen (XIII) of the code, relating to the system of common schools.]

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:*

Section 1. *Pupils prohibited from joining or organizing.* That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any pupil, registered as such, and attending any public high school, district, primary, or graded school, which is partially or wholly maintained by public funds, to join, become a member of, or to solicit any other pupil of any such school to join, or become a member of any secret fraternity or society wholly or partially formed from the membership of pupils attend-



ing any such school or to take part in the organization or formation of any such fraternity or society, except such societies or associations as are sanctioned by the directors of such schools.

Sec. 2. *Enforcement—rules and regulations.* The directors of all such schools shall enforce the provisions of section 1 of this act, and shall have full power and authority to make, adopt and modify all rules and regulations which, in their judgment and discretion, may be necessary for the proper governing of such schools and enforcing all the provisions of section 1 of this act.

Sec. 3. *Suspension or dismissal.* The directors of such schools shall have full power and authority, pursuant to the adoption of such rules and regulations made and adopted by them, to suspend, or dismiss any pupil or pupils of such schools therefrom, or to prevent them, or any of them, from graduating or participating in school honors when, after investigation, in the judgment of such directors, or a majority of them, such pupil or pupils are guilty of violating any of the provisions of section 1 of this act, or who are guilty of violating any rule, rules, or regulations adopted by such directors for the purpose of governing such schools or enforcing section 1 of this act.

Sec. 4. *Rushing or soliciting—penalty—jurisdiction.* It is hereby made a misdemeanor for any person, not a pupil of such schools, to be upon the school grounds, or to enter any school building for the purpose of "rushing" or soliciting, while there, any pupil or pupils of such schools to join any fraternity, society, or association organized outside of said schools. All municipal courts and justice courts in this state shall have jurisdiction of all offenses committed under this section, and all persons found guilty of such offenses shall be fined not less than two dollars nor more than ten dollars, to be paid to the city or village treasurer, when such schools are situated inside of the corporate limits of any city or village, and to the county treasurer, when situated outside of the corporate limits of any such city or village, or upon failure to pay such fine, to be imprisoned for not more than ten days.

Approved April 12, A. D. 1909.

#### CHAPTER 81.

##### EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION.

H. F. 448.

AN ACT to amend section one thousand three hundred four (1304) of the supplement to the code, 1907, in relation to the classes of property exempt from the assessment of taxes.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:*

Section 1. *Municipal, school and drainage bonds or certificates.* That section one thousand three hundred four (1304) of the supplement to the code, 1907, be amended by adding after the semi-colon, and before the words, "public grounds" in the fifth line of paragraph one (1) of said section, the following: "Municipal, school and drainage bonds or certificates hereafter issued."

Sec. 2. *Certain deductions not permitted.* No deduction from the assessment of the stock of any bank or trust company shall be permitted because of such bank or trust company holding such bonds and certificates as may be exempted above.

Approved April 16, A. D. 1909.

#### CHAPTER 189.

##### LIST OF BOOKS FOR USE IN SCHOOL DISTRICT LIBRARIES.

H. F. 494.

AN ACT to amend section two thousand eight hundred twenty-three-p (2823-p) of the supplement to the code, 1907, relating to furnishing a list of books suitable for use in school district libraries.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:*

Section 1. *List—when prepared.* That section two thousand eight hundred twenty-three-p (2823-p) of the supplement to the code, 1907, be amended by striking out the words "annually or biennially" in the second line of said section and inserting in lieu thereof the words "at its discretion."

Approved April 15, A. D. 1909.

#### CHAPTER 220.

##### ENTRANCE AND EXIT DOORS.

S. F. 72.

AN ACT to amend the law as it appears in section forty-nine hundred ninety-nine-a nine (4999-a9) of the supplement to the code, 1907, relating to protection against fire and providing a means of escape.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:*

Section 1. *Entrance and exit doors to open outward.* The law as it appears in section forty-nine hundred ninety-nine-a nine (4999-a9) of the supplement to the code, 1907, is hereby amended by adding to said section the following:

"The entrance and exit doors of all hotels, churches, lodge halls, court houses, assembly halls, theaters, opera houses, colleges and public school houses, and the entrance doors to all class and assembly rooms in all public school buildings, in all cities and incorporated towns, shall open outward."

Approved March 12, A. D. 1909.

CONCERNING RULE 44.

CIRCULAR NO. 12—1909.

To the County Superintendent:

Unfortunately many applicants who have attempted to earn first grade certificates under Rule 44 have failed to understand the plain provisions of this rule, and in consequence much disappointment and, in some cases, hardship has resulted.



This circular is written in the hope to impress County Superintendents with the necessity of calling the attention of every applicant writing in the future under Rule 44 to just what is required in each individual case.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. RIGGS,  
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

October 1, 1909.

# HOW TO PASS FROM A SECOND GRADE CERTIFICATE TO A FIRST GRADE CERTIFICATE UNDER RULE FORTY-FOUR.

**FIRST TRIAL UNDER RULE 44.** The applicant presents to the County Superintendent a second grade certificate in force or that has expired not more than sixty days before the date of the examination at which this trial is made. All per cents on such certificate of 85 or above, if in black ink, or 90 per cent and above, if in red ink, will be carried forward.

In case the applicant has on file in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction a record of 85 per cent or above in black ink, or 90 per cent or above in red ink, in any one or more of the advanced subjects, such grades will also be carried forward. In all subjects the grades of which cannot be carried forward under the above concessions, an examination will be required, AND THE EXAMINATION MUST BE

TAKEN IN EVERY ONE OF SUCH SUBJECTS AT THE FIRST TRIAL. No credit will be given unless all required subjects are taken.

**SECOND TRIAL.** In case a first grade certificate cannot be issued as the result of this first trial, the applicant can at any regular examination within one year have a SECOND TRIAL, at which he will be required to write only in the subjects attempted at the first trial in which a grade of 75 per cent or above was not secured in such first trial, provided that by so doing an average of 85 per cent is secured. No credit will be given for the second trial, unless all subjects under 75 per cent are written.

**THIRD TRIAL.** If the applicant still fails to secure a first grade certificate and makes a THIRD TRIAL under Rule 44, such applicant must begin as though no previous examinations had been taken under this rule, except that in case the applicant holds two or more second grade certificates, THE ONLY ONE THAT CAN BE USED IN THE THIRD TRIAL UNDER RULE 44 IS THE OLDEST ONE IN FORCE AT THE TIME OF THE EXAMINATION, OR THAT HAS EXPIRED NO MORE THAN SIXTY DAYS BEFORE.

**SUBSEQUENT TRIALS.** Since it is probable that there will be many cases where applicants attempt repeatedly to pass to a first grade certificate under Rule 44, it is important to remember that the FIRST and SECOND; the THIRD and FOURTH; the FIFTH and SIXTH, and so on, can be combined; that no other combination is permissible, and that but ONE SECOND GRADE CERTIFICATE can be used in each combination. In the first attempt under Rule 44 the teacher selects the second grade certificate she will offer, but in the third or fifth or subsequent odd num-

bered attempts, as the case may be, the certificate offered must be the oldest one in force, or that has expired not more than sixty days before.

## EIGHTH GRADE EXAMINATION.

CIRCULAR NO. 13—1909.

To the County Superintendents:

At their recent meeting held during the last session of the Iowa State Teachers' Association, the County Superintendents started a commendable movement for uniformity in the test for promotion from rural to high schools.

At this meeting a committee consisting of Superintendents E. R. Jackson, Bessie B. Buchanan and C. M. Miller was appointed to formulate a plan for uniform eighth grade examinations. This committee met in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction December 2, 1909, and prepared regulations to govern such examinations.

I believe great good will come from this movement, and I would urge county superintendents to conduct their eighth grade examinations in accordance with these regulations. To enable them to do so, I publish herewith the report of the committee.

Very truly yours,

JOHN F. RIGGS,  
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

December 15, 1909.

## REPORT OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS' COMMITTEE ON EIGHTH GRADE EXAMINATIONS.

Your committee, appointed at the meeting of the State Teachers' Association, to formulate a uniform plan for Eighth Grade Examinations, beg leave to recommend the following plan to be adopted by the County Superintendents of Iowa, to be put in operation beginning with February, 1910:

**I. Time and Number of Examinations.**—Two final examinations shall be held each year,—the first one on the last Friday and Thursday preceding of February; the second on the first Thursday and Friday in May.

**II. Subjects Required.**—(a) Major subjects: Arithmetic, Grammar, History, Geography, Physiology.

(b) Minor subjects: Reading, Spelling, Writing, Music.

Note 1—Minor subjects are so specified because of difficulty in testing a pupil's ability satisfactorily by examination in these branches.

Note 2—County Superintendents may add to above list such subjects as may be especially desired in each county.

**III. Eligibility. February Examination.**—To be eligible to enter these examinations a pupil must (a) have been enrolled in school for at least six weeks preceding the date of the examination; (b) must have been during that time regularly classified in the Eighth Grade; (c) and the teacher must twenty days prior to the examination report the names of all applicants to the County Superintendent, certifying to their eligibility and recommending them for admission to the examination.



Note—Pupils of Eighth Grades in city or parochial schools may be admitted to these examinations by arrangement between the County Superintendent and the superintendent or principal in charge.

IV. *Eligibility.—May Examination.*—New applicants, entering the May examination, will be governed by the same rules of eligibility as for February tests. Pupils failing in not more than three (3) *major subjects* in the February test may receive credit in the May test for all grades of 75 per cent or above. Grades below 75 per cent shall not be credited in the second trial.

Pupils failing in more than three (3) major subjects must write in all subjects in the second trial.

V. *Preparation of Questions.*—The State Superintendent shall appoint a committee of three (3) County Superintendents at the annual Spring Conference to prepare lists of questions for the following school year, these lists to be printed under the direction of the State Superintendent and distributed as required by the counties of the state as requested by the County Superintendents.

VI. *Plan of Conducting Examinations.*—We recommend that wherever feasible, the examinations be held at central points, in charge of special conductors appointed by the County Superintendent. If such plan is not feasible, the County Superintendent shall use his best judgment in adopting a plan such as will insure fairness and justice to all applicants.

VII. *Graded Papers.*—All papers must be graded under the immediate supervision of the County Superintendent, and all final markings must be passed upon by the County Superintendent.

VIII. *Supplying Questions to Conductors.*—Enough lists to supply each applicant with one set of questions shall be sent by the County Superintendent to the conductors in charge in time for the examinations. The questions required for each half day shall be inclosed in separate sealed envelopes, which may not be opened until the beginning of the half-day session specified.

IX. *Program.*—The following program shall be followed:

- A. M., Thursday: Reading, Grammar.
- P. M., Thursday: History, Spelling, Physiology.
- A. M., Friday: Arithmetic, Special Subjects.
- P. M., Friday: Geography, Music.

Note 1—Afternoon subjects may not be taken up in forenoon. Each half day's work must be kept a unit.

Note 2—Answer papers shall be collected by the conductors in charge immediately upon conclusion of the work and shall in no case be returned to pupils for correction.

X. *Penmanship and Reading Grades.*—Conductors shall grade applicants in Oral Reading on scale of 100 per cent, this grade to be averaged with grade in Written Reading marked on same basis.

Grade in Penmanship shall be judged from general appearance of all papers written by candidate, all such papers to be written with pen and ink.

XI. *Supplementary Rules.*—Whenever these rules may seem insufficient to meet special conditions, the County Superintendent may supplement them with such additional regulations, not inconsistent with the foregoing, as seem desirable.

E. R. JACKSON, Chairman;  
BESSIE B. BUCHANAN,  
C. M. MILLER,  
Committee.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL—CIRCULAR NO. 13—1909.

PASSING GRADES.—Any applicant securing an average of 75 per cent with no grade below 70 per cent shall be entitled to receive a diploma or certificate of graduation from the County Superintendent of the county in which such applicant took the examination.

#### SUB-DISTRICT MEETING.

#### CIRCULAR NO. 1—1910.

To the Director of the Sub-district:

We publish below full directions for conducting the sub-district meeting, with reference to the law governing such questions as may arise. We hope you will see that this circular is at your sub-district meeting and that the information contained therein is given the widest possible publicity at that meeting, so that what is done may be done in compliance with the law and with the full knowledge of the voters of the sub-district.

Very truly yours,

JOHN F. RIGGS,

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

February 1, 1910.

#### SUB-DISTRICT MEETING.

##### 1. NOTICE.

At least five days' notice shall be given by posting in at least three public places in the district. (Section 2751.) If a special schoolhouse tax is to be voted on the property of the sub-district, ten days' notice must be given. (Section 2753.) This year the notices should be posted March 1st, but under no circumstances later than March 2d.

##### 2. DATE.

The meeting of the voters of the sub-district shall be held on the first Monday in March. (Section 2751.)

##### 3. BY WHOM POSTED.

Notices for the regular sub-district meeting shall be posted by the director. If there be no director, they shall be posted by the secretary of the board. (Section 2751.)

##### 4. HOUR OF BEGINNING.

The sub-district meeting shall not organize earlier than nine o'clock a. m. (Section 2751.)



## 5. HOUR OF CLOSING.

The sub-district meeting shall not adjourn earlier than twelve o'clock m. (Section 2751.)

## 6. DURATION OF MEETING.

The polls shall remain open at least two hours. (Section 2754.)

## 7. ORGANIZING AND CONDUCTING.

## I. Call to Order.

Call the meeting to order. Any qualified voter may do this.

## II. Judges.

Elect a chairman and secretary from among the voters present. (Section 2751.)

## III. Polls Open.

Chairman shall declare the polls open for the purpose of electing a director for the sub-district and for such other business as may come before the meeting, stating each proposition.

## IV. Closing.

When the hour for closing arrives the chairman should declare the polls closed and the judges of election should then proceed to canvass the vote.

## V. Declaring the Result.

The chairman and secretary as judges of election will certify the result to the secretary of the school township and issue to the successful candidate for the office of director a certificate of election. (Section 2753.)

## 8. JUDGES MAY VOTE.

The chairman and secretary of the sub-district meeting may vote the same as other electors. (Note 8, Section 2751.)

## 9. JUDGES NOT REQUIRED TO QUALIFY.

The chairman and the secretary of the sub-district meeting are not required to qualify. (Note 7, Section 2751.)

## 10. TIE VOTE.

A tie vote shall be publicly determined by lot forthwith, before adjournment, under the direction of the judges. (Section 2754.)

## 11. BY BALLOT.

The director of a sub-district shall be chosen by ballot. (Section 2751.) All propositions coming before the meeting shall be voted upon by ballot. (Const., Art. 2, Sec. 6, page 81, Code of 1897.)

## 12. CAUCUS.

An informal ballot or caucus can be no part of the sub-district meeting. If it is desired to select candidates, this must be done before the organization of the district meeting. But one lawful ballot may be cast or one vote taken. (Note 13, Section 2751.)

## 13. WHO MAY VOTE.

To have the right to vote at the annual sub-district meeting, one must have the same qualifications as for voting at the general election, and must at the time be a resident of the sub-district. (Section 2747.)

## 14. QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS.

To be entitled to the right of suffrage, a person must be (1) a male, (2) a citizen of the United States, (3) at least twenty-one years of age, (4) a resident of the state six months next preceding the election, (5) of the county sixty days. (Constitution, Article 2, Section 1, 69 Iowa, 368, and 75 Iowa, 220. See Note 1, Section 2747, School Laws 1907.) Foreign born citizens must have completed naturalization to be eligible to vote.

## 15. WOMEN VOTING.

Women may vote on propositions to levy school house taxes. (Section 2747, 133 Iowa, 94; 138 Iowa, 730.)

## 16. CITIZENSHIP.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. (Constitution of United States, Amendment XIV.)

## 17. WHO MAY BE DIRECTOR OF A SUB-DISTRICT.

A director may be of either sex, and must, at the time of election or appointment, be a citizen and a resident of the sub-district and over twenty-one years old, and if a male, he must be a qualified voter of the corporation. (Section 2748.)

## 18. VACANCIES.

Vacancies may be created in the office of director of a sub-district by (1) death; (2) resignation; (3) accepting the office of secretary or treasurer; (4) removal from the sub-district; (5) failure of one who might hold over to requalify. (Section 1266.)

## 19. VACANCIES; HOW FILLED.

Vacancies are filled (1) by the board of directors until the next election, and (2) by the electors for the remainder of the term. If a vacancy exists for your sub-district or one has been filled by the board prior to this meeting, some one should be chosen to serve out the remainder of the term from the date of the sub-district meeting until July 1, 1910. (Section 2758, 2771.) This should be done at the same time that the director for the term commencing July 1 is chosen and on the same ballots. One candidate should be designated as "director for the term commencing July 1, 1910," and the other as "director to fill vacancy." (Section 2746.) One person may be candidate "to fill vacancy" and at the same time a candidate for the "term beginning July 1."

## 20. TERM.

The term of the director elected at the sub-district meeting begins July 1 following the date of election and continues for one year. (Section 2757.) One elected or appointed to fill a vacancy assumes the duties of his office as soon as he qualifies, and must qualify within ten days after his election or appointment. (Section 1275.)

## 21. FAILURE TO ELECT; HOLD-OVER.

In case of the failure of a sub-district to elect a director at the regular meeting, the director in office on June 30th may hold over by requali-



fyng within ten days. Or if a director-elect fails to qualify by the close of July 1st, unless he is his own successor, the old director may hold over by requalifying within ten days. (Sections 1265 and 1275.)

## 22. WHEN TO QUALIFY.

The person elected director for the term which commences July 1st has until the close of that day in which to qualify. (Section 2758.) A person elected or appointed to fill a vacancy has ten days from the date of his election or appointment. (Section 1275.) A director who holds over has ten days from the date of the organization of the board. (Section 1275.)

## 23. POWERS OF ELECTORS AT SUB-DISTRICT MEETINGS.

- I. To elect a chairman and secretary. (Section 2751.)
- II. To elect a director for the sub-district. (Section 2751.)
- III. To vote additional school house tax on the subdistrict. (Section 2753.)

## 24. LIMIT OF SPECIAL TAX.

The amount of the special tax voted at the sub-district meeting and the school house tax voted by the school township shall not exceed fifteen mills on the dollar. (Section 2753.)

## 25. SPECIAL TAX CERTIFIED.

The secretary of the sub-district meeting shall immediately certify to the secretary of the school township any special tax voted by the electors of the sub-district. (Section 2753.)

## 26. VOTE OF SUB-DISTRICT IS NOT NOTICE.

A vote of the electors at a sub-district meeting is not legal notice that such proposition will come before the electors at the school township meeting as contemplated in Sections 2746 and 2749.

ANNUAL MEETING.

## CIRCULAR NO. 2--1910.

To the Secretary of the Board:

The time for the annual meeting of the electors of your school corporation draws near. We wish to call your attention to the statutory provisions concerning this meeting and urge you to do all in your power to so notify the electors that all propositions which the board, or the electors by petition, desire presented, may legally come before the meeting.

JOHN F. RIGGS,

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

February 1, 1910.

## ANNUAL MEETING.

### 1. NOTICE.

It is mandatory upon the secretary to post notices for the annual meeting in at least five public places in the corporation not less than ten days before the date of the meeting. (Section 2746.) For corporations of 5,000 or more inhabitants a notice shall be posted in each precinct and published in a newspaper once each week for at least two weeks. (Section 2755.)

### 2. DATE.

The annual meeting of the voters of the corporation shall be held on the second Monday in March. (Section 2746.)

### 3. IMPORTANCE OF NOTICE.

It is of the greatest importance that notice be given as indicated in paragraph 1 above and as required by Sections 2746 and 2755, since the Supreme Court has held that none of the powers enumerated in Section 2749 may be exercised by the voters unless proper notice has been given. (118 Iowa, 207.)

### 4. SECRETARY MUST BE DIRECTED TO POST NOTICES.

The secretary may not give notice that any proposition will be submitted at the annual meeting unless directed to do so by the board of directors. (133 Iowa, 120.)

### 5. BOARD MAY DIRECT.

Unless petitioned, it is discretionary with the board of directors whether a proposition will be submitted. (Section 2749.)

### 6. WHEN PROPOSITION MUST BE SUBMITTED.

When petitioned as provided in Section 2749 it is mandatory upon the board to provide for submitting any proposition included in the petition. Since Section 2746 requires ten days' notice to be given, it is necessary that petitions be filed with the board more than ten days before the annual meeting to enable it to direct the secretary to give proper notice that such propositions will be submitted.

### 7. HOUR OF BEGINNING.

In school corporations of five thousand or more inhabitants the polls shall open at 9:00 a. m. (Section 2756.) In all other corporations the polls shall open at 1:00 p. m. (Section 2754.)

### 8. DURATION OF MEETING.

In school corporations having five thousand or more inhabitants the polls shall remain open from 9:00 a. m. to 7:00 p. m. (Section 2756.) In independent city or town districts not included in above class they shall remain open at least five hours. (Section 2754.) In rural independent districts and school townships they shall remain open at least two hours. (Section 2754.)

### 9. ORGANIZATION OF MEETING.

The president and secretary of the board, with one of the directors, shall act as judges of election. In the absence of any of these officers, the electors present shall fill the vacancy from their numbers. (Section 2746.) For corporations of five thousand or more the board shall select one of its members and two voters of the precinct as judges of election. (Section 2756.)

### 10. DIRECTOR; ELECTION OF.

In all independent school corporations directors shall be chosen at the annual meeting on the second Monday in March. (Section 2746.) If a vacancy exists, or if one has been filled by the board prior to this meeting, the electors in addition to choosing a director for the regular term should also elect persons to fill the vacancies. (Section 2771.) The ballot



should designate whether the person is a candidate for the full term or to fill vacancy. (Section 2746.)

#### 11. SCHOOL TOWNSHIP—DIRECTORS—ELECTED AT LARGE.

School townships having an even number of districts elect a director-at-large at the annual meeting. Those not divided into sub-districts elect three directors at the annual meeting. (Section 2752.)

#### 12. TERM.

The term of office of director in school townships is one year. In independent districts it is three years.

#### 13. WHO MAY BE DIRECTOR.

A director may be of either sex, and must, at the time of election or appointment, be a citizen and a resident of the corporation and over twenty-one years old, and if a male, he must be a qualified voter of the corporation. (Section 2748.)

#### 14. WHO MAY VOTE.

To have the right to vote at the annual meeting, one must have the same qualifications as for voting at the general election, and must be at the time a resident of the school corporation. (Section 2747.)

#### 15. QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS.

To be entitled to the right of suffrage, a person must be (1) a male, (2) a citizen of the United States, (3) at least twenty-one years of age, (4) a resident of the state six months next preceding the election, (5) of the county sixty days, and must be a resident of the corporation. (Constitution, Article 2, Section 1. 69 Iowa, 368, and 75 Iowa, 220. See Note 1, Section 2747, School Laws, 1902.) Foreign born citizens must have completed naturalization to be eligible to vote.

#### 16. CITIZENSHIP.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. (Constitution of the United States, Amendment XIV.)

#### 17. REGISTRATION.

Registration is necessary in independent city corporations of five thousand or more inhabitants. (Section 2755 and Report Attorney-General, 1906, page 174.)

#### 18. WOMEN VOTING.

Women who have the qualifications of voters except as to sex may vote on propositions for the issuing of bonds or for levying school house tax. (Section 2747.)

#### 19. TIE VOTE.

A tie vote shall be publicly determined by lot, forthwith before adjournment, under the direction of the judges. (Section 2754.)

#### 20. CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION.

The judges of election shall issue certificates of election to the directors chosen. (Section 2746.)

#### 21. POWERS OF ELECTORS AT THE ANNUAL MEETING.

When due notice has been given as provided in Section 2746, the electors

have power, when assembled at the annual meeting, to perform the following duties:

I. *Change of Text-Books.* To direct a change of text-books. (Section 2749, paragraph 1.)

II. *Disposition of School Property.* To direct the sale or make other disposition of any schoolhouse or site belonging to the corporation, and the application to be made of the proceeds of such sale. (Section 2749, paragraph 2.)

III. *Added Branches.* To add branches to the course of study. (Section 2749, paragraph 3.)

IV. *Use of School Building.* To instruct the board that school buildings may or may not be used for meetings of public interest. (Section 2749, paragraph 4.)

V. *Transfer of Funds.* To direct the transfer of any surplus in the schoolhouse fund to the teachers' or contingent funds. (Section 2749, paragraph 5.)

VI. *Roads.* To authorize the board to obtain at the expense of the corporation roads for proper access to its schoolhouses. (Section 2749, paragraph 6.)

VII. *Schoolhouse Tax.* To vote a schoolhouse tax, not to exceed ten mills on the dollar. (Section 2749, paragraph 7.)

VIII. *School Building Bonds.* To authorize the board to issue school building bonds. (Section 2812-d.)

IX. *County Uniformity.* To vote on a proposition for county uniformity when such proposition is submitted by the County Board of Education. (Section 2831.)

X. *Free Text-Books.* To authorize the school board to purchase text-books to be loaned to pupils when the board has been petitioned by one-third or more of the voters of the corporation and thirty days' notice has been given. (Section 2836.)

#### 22. LIMIT OF INDEBTEDNESS.

The school corporation may not become indebted to exceed one and one-fourth per cent of the actual value of the taxable property in the corporation. (Section 1306-b.)

Note—Sections 2820-a, 2820-b, 2820-c and 2820-d were repealed by the Thirty-third General Assembly so the statutory limit of indebtedness for all corporations under 65,000 is one and one-fourth per cent, as stated above. The constitutional limit is five per cent.

#### 23. TAX LEVY NOT INDEBTEDNESS.

The law does not consider taxes levied as outstanding indebtedness. (Note 3, Section 2812-c.)

#### 24. POLL BOOK.

At the annual meeting the secretary shall record in a book provided for that purpose the names of all persons voting thereat, the number of votes cast for each candidate, and for and against each proposition submitted. (Section 2761.)

#### 25. BY BALLOT.

All propositions must be voted upon by ballot. (Section 2749.) Mem-



bers of the board in all independent districts shall be chosen by ballot. (Section 2754.) A director-at-large for a school township shall be chosen by ballot. (Sections 2749, 2751, 2752 and 2823.) All elections by the people shall be by ballot. (Constitution, Article 2, Section 6, page 81, Code of 1897.)

#### 26. FORM OF PROPOSITION.

All propositions shall be voted upon in substantially the following form: "Shall a change of text-books be directed?" (or other question, as the case may be); and the voter shall designate his choice by writing the word "yes" or "no" in an appropriate place on the ballot. (Section 2749.)

#### 27. ORGANIZATION OF BOARDS.

The boards of *school townships, rural independent districts and independent district townships*, will organize *July 1, 1910*. The present board will continue to act until that date.

The boards of independent city, town and village corporations will organize on the third Monday of March.

Persons elected to fill vacancies on any board will assume the duties of their office as soon as they qualify. They must qualify within ten days from the date of their election or appointment. (Section 1295.)

#### 28. TREASURER.

In independent city and town corporations a treasurer shall be chosen at the same time and in the same manner that directors are chosen. The term of office begins July 1 following the election and continues two years.

#### 29. FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

It is the duty of the board to exhibit at the annual meeting, by posting a statement of the receipts and expenditures since the last annual meeting. In independent city or town corporations the statement may be published two weeks before the annual meeting by one insertion in one or more papers published in the corporation. (Sections 2789, 2781.)

### RENEWALS—EXAMINATIONS.

To the County Superintendent:

Heretofore candidates for the renewal of uniform county certificates have not been permitted to write any of the subjects in connection with the renewal of the certificate. We wish to adhere to that rule, and those who desire a renewal of their present second-grade uniform county certificates will not be offered an examination in any of the subjects. When the certificate received in renewal is about to expire, if it does not meet the minimum and average standing required for a first grade certificate, the holder will then be permitted to pass to a renewable second grade certificate by writing in the subjects having black ink grades under 85 or red ink grades under 90 per cent.

Should the holder of a second grade certificate insist on writing the examination, he may do so under the rules already in force, as follows:

1. If but one examination has been written to procure the second grade certificate, and the second attempt is made within a year, under rule 23, the candidate will be permitted to combine the results of the two examinations.

2. If more than a year has elapsed since the first examination, or if two examinations were combined to procure the second grade certificate, rule 24 will apply and the candidate will be required to write in all of the subjects required in the first examination, unless he attempts to pass to a first grade certificate, as provided in rule 45 (rule 44 in rules of June, 1909), in which case he will write in all subjects required for a first grade certificate in which he has black ink grades below 85 and red ink grades below 90 per cent.

Very truly yours,

JOHN F. RIGGS,

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

May 18, 1909.

### ANNUAL REPORT.

To the County Superintendent:

We sent you three blank books for your annual report. One is to be used as a preliminary report book in which to assemble the data, making corrections and balancing the financial reports. When everything is assembled and found to be correct, copy the preliminary report into both of the other books, always copying from the preliminary book. See paragraph 1, page 81, Report of 1907-1908.

The first important thing to be observed in the preparation of your annual report is the "Order of Reporting Corporations." The order of reporting is indicated at the top of each page of the report book that is to contain a list of the corporations. You will notice that the class called "Joint Districts" is indicated only on the page made up from the secretaries' reports. When a school treasurer reports to you, that corporation should not be reported as a "Joint District" even though it has territory in other counties. It should be put in one of the other three classes of corporations. See paragraph 2, page 81, and Circular No. 7, 1908, page 108, Report of 1907-1908.

Instead of attempting to address you at length concerning the preparation of your report at this time, we suggest that you read Circular No. 15, 1907, pages 81 to 89, and Circular No. 7, 1908, page 108, Report of 1907-1908.

We trust you will feel free to ask any question you may wish answered concerning the preparation of your report.

Very truly yours,

JOHN F. RIGGS,

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

May 21, 1909.

TO THE CONDUCTOR OF A UNIFORM COUNTY EXAMINATION:

### RESPONSIBILITY.

A great responsibility rests upon the Conductor of a County Examination. The Conductor is expected to advise candidates as to what subjects they should take, and other questions concerning the work of the examination. He should also endeavor to see that all candidates write in all subjects necessary for them to write. It is, therefore, very important that



you become familiar with all of the rules concerning examinations. Fortunately, however, there are a few rules that answer nearly all of the questions, and hence a thorough understanding of these is often sufficient.

We invite your attention particularly to the following:

#### AGE OF CANDIDATES.

Rule 6 governs the admission of candidates to the examination, and must be followed absolutely. *Do not send in any papers of persons under age.* If any are admitted under age, refund the fee, and take their papers from the rest as soon as you discover the mistake.

#### EXAMINATION MAY NOT BE DIVIDED.

Rule 18 prohibits the dividing of an examination. This rule is important, because when a candidate fails to write in all of the subjects that he should write in, he is not entitled to credit for what he has done. Writing in the common branches in one examination, and the advanced branches in another, is a divided examination and contrary to the rule. However, persons who write the common branches in the first examination, and wish to take the advanced branches in a second, may have credit for the grades of 85 or better earned in the first examination, provided it has not been more than a year since that was taken.

#### TO DETERMINE THE SUBJECTS THAT MUST BE TAKEN.

Rule 22 specifies the subjects that must be taken in the first examination.

Rule 23 specifies what must be taken in the second examination within a year.

Rule 24 specifies what must be taken at the third examination.

Rule 44 states what the holders of second grade certificates may do when they desire to pass to the first grade certificate.

#### PRELIMINARY BLANKS.

Use the preliminary blanks sent you for the July examination. It is essential for us to have more definite information concerning previous examinations than the old form gave. It is also necessary that a candidate who wishes a "second examination" to be called a "first examination" to say so to comply with note 4 to rule 23. To accomplish this, see that all such candidates answer question eight of the preliminary sent. See our circular of July 22d also.

#### RENEWALS.

We desire no renewal papers sent us in the package with the papers for the June examination. *Papers for the renewal of certificates should be sent separately.* We desire the applications for renewal for each county to be collected by the county superintendent and sent us in as large quanti-

ties as convenient, but never send them with examination papers. Enter no renewals on the grade sheet. No grade sheet is required for renewals.

Very truly yours,

JOHN F. RIGGS,  
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

July 24, 1909.

Note.—Under date of June 19, 1909, a similar circular was sent to Conductors of County Examinations.

#### NON-RENEWABLE CERTIFICATES.

To the County Superintendent:

Yesterday we mailed you the certificates from the October examination. You will notice we have stamped the non-renewable second grade certificates. By so doing the holders of such certificates will understand fully what to expect. Two courses are open to them.

- (1) Write under rule 43 for a Renewable Second Grade Certificate, or
- (2) Under rule 44 for a First Grade Certificate. This must be done at a regular examination during the life of the certificate, or within sixty days after its expiration.

#### JULY CERTIFICATES.

Section 2734-h, as amended by Section 2, Chapter 181, Acts of the Thirty-third General Assembly, specifies that Second Grade Certificates having the average and minimum grades required for a First Grade Certificate are renewable. This amendment went into effect July 4, 1909. The July examination was held since this amendment became a law, and hence Second Grade Certificates issued from that examination are subject to classification as renewable or non-renewable.

Rule 27 fixes the average grade for a First Grade Certificate at 85 per cent and the minimum grade at 75 per cent. Then all Second Grade Certificates dated since July 4, 1909, and having any grade under 75 per cent, or an average under 85 per cent, are non-renewable.

Yours very truly,

JOHN F. RIGGS,  
President Board of Examiners.

November 16, 1909.

#### SCHOOLHOUSE DOORS.

To the County Superintendent:

We submit herewith a copy of the opinion of Honorable H. W. Byers, Attorney General, concerning the construction of Chapter 220, Acts of the Thirty-third General Assembly:

"I am in receipt of your letter of the 22d instant in which you request our opinion on the following question:

"Does Chapter 220, Acts of the Thirty-third General Assembly, require the entrance and exit doors of school buildings outside of cities and towns to open outward?"

"While the construction of the statute is somewhat peculiar, yet, in our



opinion, it was undoubtedly the intention of the legislature to place these requirements only upon school buildings within the limits of cities and towns."

Very truly yours,

JOHN F. RIGGS,  
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

March 30, 1910.

ARBOR DAY,

Friday, April 29, 1910.

PROCLAMATION OF

HIS EXCELLENCY, B. F. CARROLL,

Governor of Iowa,

AND ANNOUNCEMENT OF

JOHN F. RIGGS,

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

To the Teachers and School Patrons of Iowa:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the proclamation of His Excellency B. F. CARROLL, Governor of the State of Iowa, appointing Friday, April 29, 1910, as Arbor Day. I urge teachers, school officers, patrons and children to devote at least a part of that day to appropriate special exercises in the schools.

It is particularly fitting that on an appointed day each year we unite in beautifying the school premises, and in planting trees and shrubs and flowers.

For several years this department has furnished the schools through the County Superintendents supplies of special day pamphlets to be placed in the school libraries. From them teachers may obtain material for special exercises on this occasion.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. RIGGS,  
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Des Moines, Iowa, March 31, 1910.

BY THE GOVERNOR:

#### A PROCLAMATION.

It is fitting and proper at the time of year when Iowa is enjoying one of the most remarkable spring seasons in her history, and when the state is taking a leading part in a nation-wide movement for the conservation and development of the diversified resources of our country, to call the attention of our people to Arbor Day, a day set aside by custom and annual observance for the planting of trees.

Dating back to the early settlement of Iowa, when the hardy pioneer drove his team of oxen, hitched to a prairie schooner, into our state, and established his home upon the wide-sweeping and fertile Iowa prairies,

the planting of trees has been a most commendable custom. Bare plains have been made beautiful; handsome forest groves dot the landscape where dwell a happy and prosperous people. Many of our venerable pioneers can look upon the spreading branches and handsome symmetry of large and noble trees of their own planting with justifiable pride and without regret for the labor and pains necessary to grow them.

In conformity not only with the custom grown old by observance, but with the principles of conservation in which tree culture is an important and necessary factor, and to encourage the growing of trees and the reforestation of our state, I, B. F. Carroll, Governor of Iowa, do hereby proclaim

APRIL 29, 1910, AS ARBOR DAY,

and respectfully urge its observance in a fitting and consistent manner by the planting of trees, shrubbery and climbing vines to make the environment of home, church, school and city more beautiful. I especially request that the public schools stimulate the sentiment of the day by appropriate exercises, instilling into the minds of our youth the benefit derived from the cultivation of our natural flora and the retention of our forest groves, and I further recommend that the farmers and land owners of our state take advantage of this day for the planting of orchards, forests and groves, and that added interest be taken in the matter of tree planting and tree culture.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines, Capital of the State,  
this thirty-first day of March, A. D. 1910.

B. F. CARROLL,  
Governor of Iowa.

ATTEST:

W. C. HAYWARD,  
Secretary of State.



# Normal Institutes Held

FROM JULY 1, 1908 TO JUNE 30, 1909

County	Place	Begins	Days	County Superintendent and Conductor
Adair	Greenfield	July 20, 1908	6	Omer Vandivler
Adams	Greenfield	June 14, 1909	6	Omer Vandivler
Allamakee	Corning	June 15, 1909	7	Clara Taylor
Appanoose	Waukon	June 14, 1909	7	W. L. Peck
Audubon	Centerville	July 20, 1908	7	Mrs. S. S. Webster
Benton	Audubon	June 14, 1909	8	Ella M. Stearns
Black Hawk	Vinton	June 14, 1909	8	J. W. Jones
Bremer	Waterloo	Aug. 3, 1908	6	Charles Elliott
Boone	Waverly	June 5, 1909	7	Kate E. Sullivan
Butler	Boone	July 20, 1908	7	R. R. Cobb
Calhoun	Allison	June 14, 1909	8	Mary A. Faint
	Rockwell City	Aug. 3, 1908	6	O. E. Hibbs
	Lake City	Mar. 27, 1909	6	O. E. Hibbs
Carroll	Carroll	June 14, 1909	7	W. T. Bohnenkamp
Cass	Atlantic	June 14, 1909	7	Bertha A. Johnson
Cedar	Tipton	Mar. 22, 1909	5	George H. Kellogg
	Tipton	June 7, 1909	10	George H. Kellogg
Cerro Gordo	Mason City	Aug. 17, 1908	6	Fred Mahannah
Cherokee	Cherokee	Mar. 29, 1909	6	Kate R. Logan
Chickasaw	New Hampton	Aug. 1, 1908	12	F. J. Connelly
Clarke	Osceola	July 13, 1908	10	L. C. Smith
Clay	Spencer	July 20, 1908	8	Mary E. Riley
Clayton	Elkader	June 14, 1909	6	Mary E. Riley
Clinton	Clinton	July 20, 1908	8	C. J. Adam
Crawford	Denison	June 14, 1909	6	Geo. E. Farrell
Davis	Bloomfield	Aug. 10, 1908	6	F. L. Hoffman
Decatur	Leon	Aug. 3, 1908	6	H. O. Roland
Des Moines	Burlington	June 7, 1909	14	J. W. Long
Dickinson	Spirit Lake	June 14, 1909	8	Forest W. Parrott
Dubuque	Dubuque	July 20, 1908	7	F. T. Tompkins
Emmet	Estherville	June 22, 1908	10	E. J. Schroeder
Fayette	West Union	Aug. 3, 1908	6	Maria Z. Pingrey
Franklin	Hampton	Aug. 24, 1908	5	R. H. Belknap
	Hampton	July 13, 1908	17	S. E. Campbell
Fremont	Sidney	June 14, 1909	8	J. A. Iverson
Greene	Jefferson	June 15, 1909	7	Della Simons
Grundy	Grundy Center	June 14, 1909	6	A. J. Oblinger
Guthrie	Guthrie Center	June 14, 1909	6	J. D. Adams
Hamilton	Webster City	July 21, 1908	6	I. M. Boggs
Hancock	Garner	June 14, 1909	8	J. M. Holaday
Hardin	Eldora	June 14, 1909	7	A. M. Deyoe
	Eldora	July 20, 1908	8	Julia Scurry
Harrison	Logan	June 14, 1909	8	Julia Scurry
Henry	Mount Pleasant	Aug. 24, 1908	6	D. E. Brainard
Humboldt	Humboldt	June 7, 1909	12	L. Antrim
Ida	Ida Grove	April 5, 1909	6	Clarence Messer
Iowa	Marengo	June 7, 1909	6	Wilson Jones
	Marengo	Aug. 10, 1908	6	Mark Mullin
Jasper	Newton	June 14, 1909	6	Mark Mullin
Jackson	Bellevue	Aug. 10, 1908	6	Laura N. Killduff
Johnson	Iowa City	June 14, 1909	6	E. R. Stoddard
Jones	Monticello	July 13, 1908	6	C. M. Miller
Lee	Keokuk	Mar. 29, 1909	6	Kate Maurice
Linn	Marion	Aug. 17, 1908	6	E. C. Lynn
Louisa	Wapello	June 14, 1909	8	A. B. Alderman
Lucas	Chariton	June 14, 1909	8	R. R. Hunt
Lyon	Rock Rapids	Aug. 17, 1908	6	Mrs. L. M. R. Gow
Madison	Winterset	July 20, 1908	6	E. T. Gilman
	Winterset	Aug. 3, 1908	12	Gertrude M. Duff

NORMAL INSTITUTES HELD.  
From July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909.

County	Place	Begins	Days	County Superintendent and Conductor
Mahaska	Winterset	June 14, 1909	6	Gertrude M. Duff
Marion	Oskaloosa	July 20, 1908	7	Chas. H. Young
Marshall	Knoxville	Mar. 22, 1909	6	Nora E. White
Mills	Marshalltown	June 14, 1909	7	Mary E. Hostetler
Mitchell	Glenwood	Aug. 24, 1908	6	W. M. Moore
Monona	Osage	July 20, 1908	8	H. E. LaRue
Monroe	Onawa	Mar. 29, 1909	6	F. E. Lark
Muscatine	Albia	Mar. 29, 1909	6	Myrta Harlow
O'Brien	Muscatine	June 14, 1909	8	M. F. Cronin
Osceola	Sheldon	July 13, 1908	14	Nellie Jones
Page	Sibley	Mar. 29, 1909	6	J. R. Wilson
	Shenandoah	Aug. 24, 1908	6	Jessie Field
	Clarinda	Mar. 29, 1909	6	Jessie Field
Palo Alto	Emmetsburg	June 7, 1909	6	Lille Patton
Plymouth	LeMars	Aug. 17, 1908	6	G. C. Countryman
Pocahontas	Pocahontas	July 20, 1908	8	W. P. Jensen
Polk	Des Moines	July 20, 1908	7	C. E. Akers
	Des Moines	June 14, 1909	6	Mrs. Jennie S. Huegle
Pottawattamie	Council Bluffs	Aug. 31, 1908	6	E. R. Jackson
Poweshiek	Brooklyn	June 8, 1909	10	Estelle Coon
Ringgold	Mount Ayr	Aug. 3, 1908	10	Mrs. L. L. Richardson
Sac	Sac City	June 15, 1909	7	John R. Slacks
Shelby	Harlan	Aug. 10, 1908	6	M. C. Petersen
	Harlan	June 14, 1909	8	M. C. Petersen
	Harlan	June 22, 1908	15	I. C. Welty
Story	Nevada	June 14, 1909	6	J. A. McCurdy
Tama	Toledo	June 14, 1909	8	E. E. Kuhn
Taylor	Bedford	July 20, 1908	6	Frank M. Abbott
Union	Creston	Aug. 31, 1908	6	Mrs. Sylvia Cook
	Creston	June 14, 1909	6	Emma S. Nye
Wapello	Ottumwa	Aug. 23, 1908	8	J. W. Radebaugh
Warren	Indianola	July 20, 1908	7	Flo M. Purvis
Washington	Washington	June 15, 1909	6	M. Jane Reddick
Wayne	Corydon	July 20, 1908	6	E. E. Cavanaugh
Webster	Ft. Dodge	April 5, 1909	7	E. E. Cavanaugh
	Ft. Dodge	June 14, 1909	10	L. C. Brown
Winnebago	Forest City	June 29, 1908	6	Sigurd Reque
Winneshiek	Decorah	Mar. 29, 1909	10	O. E. Gunderson
Worth	Northwood	June 29, 1908	8	O. E. Gunderson
	Northwood	June 14, 1909	6	O. H. Benson
Wright	Clarion	Aug. 3, 1908	6	



## Normal Institutes Held

FROM JULY 1, 1909, TO JUNE 30, 1910

## NORMAL INSTITUTE HELD

From July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1910—Continued

County	Place	Begins	Days	County Superintendent and Conductor
Adair	Greenfield	June 13, 1910	6	Omer Vandivier
Adams	Corning	Mar. 28, 1910	6	Clara Taylor
Allamakee	Waukon	July 19, 1909	7	W. L. Peck
Appanoose	Centerville	July 19, 1909	7	Mrs. S. S. Webster
Audubon	June 13, 1910	8	Ella M. Stearns	
Benton	Vinton	June 13, 1910	8	J. W. Jones
Black Hawk	Waterloo	Aug. 9, 1909	6	Harry A. Moore
Boone	Waterloo	July 19, 1909	7	Harry A. Moore
Bremer	Waverly	June 13, 1910	8	R. R. Cobb
Buchanan	Independence	Aug. 9, 1909	6	Kate E. Sullivan
Buena Vista	Storm Lake	Aug. 2, 1909	6	G. R. Lockwood
Butler	Allison	June 13, 1910	8	J. E. Cundy
Carroll	Carroll	June 13, 1910	10	Mary A. Paine
Cass	Atlantic	June 13, 1910	7	W. T. Bohnenkamp
Cedar	Tipton	April 4, 1910	7	Mrs. Bertha A. Johnson
Cerro Gordo	Clear Lake	Aug. 23, 1909	6	Geo. H. Kelllogg
Cherokee	Cherokee	Mar. 28, 1910	6	Fred Mahannah
Chickasaw	New Hampton	July 21, 1909	6	Kate R. Logan, Supt. L. H. Maus, Con.
Clarke	Osceola	Aug. 9, 1909	6	E. J. Feuling
Clay	Spencer	June 13, 1910	6	L. C. Smith
Clayton	Elkader	July 19, 1909	8	Mary E. Riley
Crawford	Denison	Aug. 23, 1909	6	Thos. R. Roberts
Dallas	Adel	Aug. 16, 1909	6	P. L. Hoffman
Davis	Bloomfield	Aug. 2, 1909	6	Carolyn E. Forgrave
Delaware	Manchester	Aug. 2, 1909	6	C. N. Spicer, Supt. Wilbur York, Con.
Des Moines	Burlington	Aug. 15, 1909	5	Frank L. Joseph
Dickinson	Spirit Lake	June 13, 1910	6	F. W. Parrott
Dubuque	Dubuque	Aug. 16, 1909	6	F. T. Tompkins
Emmet	Dubuque	June 28, 1909	6	P. J. Schroeder
Fayette	Estherville	Aug. 2, 1909	6	T. J. Lerdall
Floyd	Fayette	Aug. 23, 1909	6	R. H. Belknap
Franklin	Charles City	Aug. 23, 1909	6	E. A. Sheldon
Fremont	Hampton	June 13, 1910	8	J. J. Iverson
Greene	Sidney	June 13, 1910	8	Della Simons
Grundy	Jefferson	June 13, 1910	6	A. J. Oblinger
Guthrie	Grundy Center	June 13, 1910	6	J. D. Adams
Hancock	Guthrie Center	July 19, 1909	7	O. G. Hamilton
Harrison	Britt	June 13, 1910	7	A. M. Deyoe
Henry	Logan	Aug. 16, 1909	6	D. E. Brainard
Henry	Mount Pleasant	June 2, 1910	12	L. Antrim
Howard	Cresco	June 28, 1909	6	Emma Falgatter, Supt. E. C. Roberts, Con.
Ida	Ida Grove	June 13, 1910	7	Wilson Jones
Iowa	Marengo	June 13, 1910	6	Mark Mullin
Jasper	Newton	Aug. 23, 1909	6	Laura N. Kilduff
Jackson	Maquoketa	June 13, 1910	6	E. R. Stoddard
Jefferson	Fairfield	July 5, 1909	6	Bessie B. Buchanan
Johnson	Iowa City	July 5, 1909	6	C. M. Miller
Jones	Anamosa	Mar. 28, 1910	6	Kate Maurice
Keokuk	Sigourney	Aug. 2, 1909	6	Harry S. McVicker
Kossuth	Algona	June 28, 1909	6	Sid J. Backus
Lee	Fort Madison	July 8, 1909	8	E. C. Lynn
Linn	Marion	June 13, 1910	8	A. E. Alderman
Louisa	Wapello	June 13, 1910	8	R. R. Hunt
Lucas	Chariton	Aug. 16, 1909	6	Mrs. L. M. R. Gow
Lyon	Rock Rapids	July 19, 1909	6	E. T. Gilman
Madison	Winterset	April 4, 1910	6	Gertrude M. Duff
Mahaska	Oskaloosa	July 19, 1909	7	Chas. H. Young

County	Place	Begins	Days	County Superintendent and Conductor
Marshall	Marshalltown	June 13, 1910	8	Mary E. Hostetler
Mills	Malvern	Aug. 23, 1909	6	Geo. E. Masters
Mitchell	Osage	July 19, 1909	8	H. E. LaRue
Monona	Onawa	April 4, 1910	6	E. E. Lark
Monroe	Albia	June 13, 1910	8	Myrta Harlow
Montgomery	Red Oak	Aug. 30, 1909	6	Clara L. Cowgill
	Red Oak	June 13, 1910	6	Clara L. Cowgill
Muscatine	Muscatine	June 13, 1910	8	M. F. Cronin
O'Brien	Pringhar	Aug. 9, 1909	10	J. J. Billingsly
	Pringhar	June 13, 1910	6	J. J. Billingsly
	Sibley	Mar. 28, 1910	6	J. R. Wilson
Osceola	Emmetsburg	April 4, 1910	6	Lille Patton
Palo Alto	LeMars	July 19, 1909	8	G. C. Countryman
Plymouth	Pocahontas	July 19, 1909	8	W. P. Jensen
Pocahontas	Pocahontas	June 13, 1910	6	Mrs. Jennie S. Huegle
Polk	Des Moines	June 13, 1910	6	E. R. Jackson
Pottawattamie	Council Bluffs	Aug. 30, 1909	6	E. R. Jackson
Poweshiek	Montezuma	June 13, 1910	8	Estelle Coon
Ringgold	Mount Ayr	Aug. 9, 1909	6	Etta J. Rider
Sac	Sac City	June 13, 1910	7	John R. Slack
Scott	Davenport	Aug. 23, 1909	6	*Henry E. Ronge
Shelby	Harlan	June 13, 1910	12	M. C. Petersen
Sioux	Orange City	July 19, 1909	8	P. E. Fuller
Story	Nevada	July 12, 1909	10	I. J. Scott
Tama	Toledo	June 13, 1910	6	J. A. McCurdy
Taylor	Bedford	July 19, 1909	7	E. E. Kuhn
Union	Afton	June 17, 1910	7	Mrs. Sylvia Cook
Van Buren	Keosauqua	June 13, 1910	8	A. L. Heminger
Wapello	Ottumwa	Aug. 23, 1909	6	Mrs. Elizabeth Burgess
Warren	Indianola	July 19, 1909	8	W. M. McGee
Washington	Washington	June 15, 1910	6	Flo M. Purvis
Wayne	Corydon	July 19, 1909	8	M. Jane Reddick
Webster	Ft. Dodge	June 13, 1910	6	Mary A. Carey
Winnegago	Forest City	July 19, 1909	6	L. C. Brown
Winneshiek	Decorah	Mar. 28, 1910	6	Sigurd Reque
Woodbury	Sioux City	July 19, 1909	8	T. B. Morris
	Sioux City	June 13, 1910	8	T. B. Morris
Wright	Clarion	Aug. 4, 1909	6	O. H. Benson

\*W. D. Wells, deceased