the needs of the schools of Iron or Millard counties.

If, however, this plan of permitting cities to choose their text books is generally should not some year or two, at least, say that the composition of the text book commission should be changed to include the superintendent of the city schools. It certainly is a sad fact that the cities have no voice whatever in the selection of books to be used in their schools.

Under the law as it now stands the county superintendent is vested with authority to make estimate of school funds needed in the various schools in cities, but these cities have no voice in determining. This should be changed so that the city board may name its own estimates.

Under the law, relating to compulsory attendance should particular a board attorney, whose duty it should be to look after the enforcement of this provision of the law.

There are other features of the law that should receive amendment, which time is too short to be mentioned, and yet a discussion has doubtless been called to these already.

Very respectfully,
J. T. MILLIGAN.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah,
December 26, 1891.

Governor Arthur L. Thomas, Salt Lake City, Utah:

Sir—In compliance with your request to transmit certain some amendments that in our opinion should be made in the public school law.

The Territorial school commissioner should be given power to revoke for immoral and unprofessional conduct, first grade certificates granted by him. At instance he issued in this county where the holder of a first grade certificate is guilty of disgraceful conduct, and there is nothing in the school law that empowers the commissioner to revoke his certificate.

It should be made the duty of school officers to attend the meeting provided for in Sec. 14, and prevent the district money for the inspection of the county superintendent. They should be required to furnish vouchers for all moneys expended, so that their books will be properly audited and their accounts tested.

Section 17 requires the county superintendent to report to the commissioner of schools on or before the first day of August in each year. Section 18 says the school board shall name the school of the district to be taken between the fifteenth and last days of July. This work is often put off till the last day, and then the report cannot be forwarded promptly. It is impossible, therefore, for the county superintendent to get his report to the commissioner prior to the fifteenth of August as the earliest.

Section 19 should be amended to allow the county court of each county to fix the salary of the county superintendent. In some counties the superintendent could divide the whole of his time with profit to the schools, if the salary paid would justify him in doing so.

Section 19 makes the county superintendent responsible for the compensation of his deputy. If section 19 means as it is, the superintendent should draw pay for the work done by his deputy.

The almost sentiment in Section 20 makes the expenses of the county institute should be increased to one hundred dollars. Teachers often desire to hold a course of lectures delivered on some subject by a professional who unfortunately must be paid for. After deducting the expense of the institute work, there is but little of the fifty dollars left to pay for these services. When the numbers of any county hold regular teachers' institutes, which should be held during the school year, the school in operation to the institute spoken of in section 20, and the amount allowed by this section should be made sufficient to pay the expenses of three institutes instead.

The school law should require the school board of each district to provide suitable library cases and to expend such sum, not exceeding a certain cent, say one per cent, of the county funds received by the district, in purchasing suitable books for a school library. In this way a library would be established in every school in the county district, and the district would be spared the expense of purchasing such books as are necessary to secure a teachers' certificate, school furniture drawing and other needs.

Section 24 should give the county court of each county power to restrict the county and consolidate school districts to dispose of the unexpired term of office of any school trustee, and to arrange for the proper division and adjustment of school property in case of dividing and consolidation.

Section 25 should require the county school superintendent, before issuing the warrant of the last preceding registration fee, to furnish to the trustees of each district at least ten days before the first day of August, for school trustee, a certified copy of said registration fee, showing the number of all registered voters residing in the territory covered by schools or in part by each school district.

Section 31 should read, "Webster's Unabridged Dictionary" instead of "Webster's Unabridged Dictionary."

A section should be inserted in the school law stating that the funds received by each district from County and Territorial taxes, shall be used for the payment of teachers and the current expenses of the school. Some trustees have diverted the school money for building and other similar purposes, when the funds are needed to secure good teachers and keep school during the full term. The trustees are not altogether to blame for this, for in some rural districts the people either do not appreciate the advantages of an education, or they are opposed to taxation that every effort the trustee can make to secure a tax for building or furnishing purposes is vested down, and the trustee is left without funds to supply the necessities of the school. The power given the trustees under the old law to levy a tax of one-tenth of one per cent, upon the taxable property in the district without calling a meeting of the taxpayers to vote upon it, should be restored. Article VI. defines the duties of trustees and says they shall furnish all necessary and suitable furniture, maps, apparatus, etc., but gives them no instructions how to raise funds for the purpose.

Section 45 should be so modified as permit the use of schoolhouses for parties or other entertainments for school children, even when such use materially lessens the renewal of the seats.

Article VIII should contain a section requiring each teacher to follow the course of study, rules and directions given by the county superintendent and trustees, or have his certificate revoked.

In section 68 the words "city superintendent" should be inserted. Superintendents of city schools are defined in Article X. Should be mentioned of the school book question. That they were entitled to review, no doubt, to an oversight on the part of the law makers.

Section 71 relating to boys should be changed so as to read "school boys." Some trustee understand the provision of the law in the section to mean that if the boys are "found boys" at the first meeting called, a second meeting cannot be called while in one year unless the trustees are petitioned to do so by one-third of the school age in the district, while other trustees hold that even the first meeting cannot be legally called until they are petitioned so to do by one-third of the resident taxpayers in the district.

The whole article on bonds seems to be of little well-understood provisions. Every year the people are to issue bonds, great difficulty is experienced in disposing of them, owing, perhaps, to the low rate of interest the bonds must bear.

We think that all the districts in the county outside of schools mentioned in Article XV. should be placed in one district and controlled much as are the schools in cities. The county schools will never reach a high degree of efficiency so long as the people carry the advantages of graded schools till this is done. It is not thought practicable to make the schools in each county throughout the Territory as here recommended, the county court of each county should be given power to consolidate contiguous and dispose of the unexpired term of office in each district, to suggest, for amendment to section 20.

Thanking your excellency for the privilege of offering our suggestions for changes that should, in our opinion be made in the school law.

We remain, very respectfully yours,
DAVID H. ALLEN,
WM. M. STEWART.

PROVO, UTAH, Dec. 14, 1891.

To the Governor, Salt Lake:

Dear Sir.—Yours of the 9th inst. just at hand. In reply, will say that in my opinion the teachers examination should be of a more general nature than at present.

The county courts should have authority to appoint trustees to act in the first election whenever a new school district is made.

The employment of teachers should not be left with the trustees who, in many instances, for want of necessary knowledge, work a hardship to the school and to the district. Teachers should be employed by the county superintendent.

Section 71 requiring school boys to be enrolled, so as to make a meeting legal, seems to be a dead letter. Some trustees understand the provision of the law in the section to mean that if the boys are "found boys" at the first meeting called, a second meeting cannot be called while in one year unless the trustees are petitioned to do so by one-third of the school age in the district, while other trustees hold that even the first meeting cannot be legally called until they are petitioned so to do by one-third of the resident taxpayers in the district.

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