

20 weeks, and the age from 8-14 to 8-12 years. During the same year the truancy laws were made more stringent. By acts of 1876 and 1878 these laws were made so effective that attendance was practically universal.

By act of 1889 exemption from complying with the law, on account of poverty, was done away with. By amendments passed during the present year, the age has been raised to 15, wherever opportunity is furnished for instruction in the use of tools, or for industrial education in any form. There is no native illiteracy in Massachusetts.

Connecticut passed its first compulsory education act in 1650 and added to or modified it until 1888, when the present act was adopted.

The law at present enforces attendance upon all children from 8-16 years of age, for 24 weeks each year.

In New York state a compulsory education law was passed May 11th, 1874. By section 4 of this act the age of compulsory attendance was fixed at from 8 to 14 years, and the time to 14 weeks in each year, and the penalty of non-attendance by section 5, to five dollars for each week of such delinquency. Section 6 provides free text-books for poor children.

In Rhode Island the fine compulsory law was passed in 1883. This law was revised in 1887, and made more stringent and practicable. The penalty for non-attendance is fixed at twenty dollars, age from 7-15, and time at 12 weeks each year.

Children found playing truant are to be consigned to houses of correction, and penalties are laid upon municipalities for failure to carry out the law.

Kansas passed a compulsory attendance law in 1874, and amended it in 1876. The age is fixed at from 8-14, time 12 weeks, six of which must be consecutive.

Illinois passed such a law in 1883, and a more stringent one in 1889, called "The Force Act." The age is fixed at from 7-14 years, and time 16 weeks, 8 of which shall be consecutive. A fine of \$20 is provided for delinquents, with imprisonment until paid with costs.

Wisconsin dates her law from September 1879. It was amended in 1882, and provides that every child between 7-15 years must attend school for at least 12 weeks in each year. In 1889 a new act was passed called the "Bennett Law," which provided a more workable system. All fines imposed revert to the school boards for their use.

The District of Columbia has also a compulsory law, passed in 1864.