necessarily be incurred by such members of the staff in the discharge of their duties and I see no objection to doing so either by making a proper addition to what the compensation would otherwise be or by making a specific allowance as a part of the compensation for necessary expenses incurred. As stated your question would have to be answered in the negative—that is, there is no express provision in the statute entitling the members of the county staff other than the board and director to receive payment for mileage travelled as such, but the authority granted to the county director with the approval of the county board to fix the compensation of such assistants as may be necessary to administer the welfare activities within the county and to perform all other duties required of the department would, I think, clearly enable the director and board to take such necessary expenses into consideration in fixing the compensation and allow it either as a part of the compensation or as an expense item to be added to any other sum payable for services rendered.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, OFFICE OF SUPT. OF: Teachers’ minimum salary schedule under Chapter 315, Acts 1935—Applicability to vocational agriculture teacher employed for twelve-month term.

July 6, 1936.

Mr. Grover Van Duyn,
Assistant Superintendent,
Department of Education,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Sir:

I have at hand your letter of May 21, 1936, asking an official opinion on the question of whether or not Chapter 315 of the Acts of 1935 applies, insofar as minimum salary is concerned, to each of the twelve months for the school year 1936-1937, or from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, inclusive, in the case of a teacher of vocational agriculture. You quote in your letter certain provisions of the Indiana Vocational Education Law, and of the Federal Vocational Education Law, known as the Smith-Hughes Act, and state that under the provisions of these two laws, the plans for vocational education approved
by the State Board of Education provides that teachers of vocational agriculture shall be employed during all twelve months of the calendar year, and have so provided since the date these laws became effective.

Chapter 315, Acts of 1935, both by the title of the Act and by the language used in the various sections thereof, appears to have been intended to apply to all teachers in the common or public schools of this State.

Section 2 of said Act provides a schedule of minimum salaries "per month for a minimum term of eight months," and also provides for certain additions to the minimum monthly scale on the basis of teaching experience and additional professional training. My interpretation of Section 2 is that it was intended to provide a salary scale to apply to every month of service required of the teacher, whether the number of months of service be eight or more; except that in no case should a teacher be paid for less than eight months.

In conclusion, it is my opinion that a teacher of vocational agriculture, under the existing plan providing for employment for a full twelve-months period, is entitled to the minimum salary provided in Section 2 of Chapter 315, supra, for the full twelve-month period of the 1936-1937 school year. However, it is my interpretation of Chapter 315, supra, that for the purposes of said Act the school year during which this salary schedule becomes operative begins on August 1, instead of July 1, and ends on July 31, instead of June 30, as suggested in your letter.

INSURANCE DIVISION: Rebate, insurance—Whether taking of bona fide obligation with interest in payment of insurance premium constitutes rebating. July 6, 1936.

Hon. Harry E. McClain,
Insurance Commissioner,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Sir:

I have before me your letter to which is attached a form of agreement between a life insurance agent and the insured in which the agent agrees to aid the insured in financing the