

signed by the other two was inoperative.—*MacGregor v. Pratt*, 6 C. P. R. 173.

(27) *Notice should be given before the alteration of School Section Limits be made.*

Before any alteration can be made in the limits of a School Section, notice must be given to the parties interested in the proposed alteration, before the passing of the by-law authorizing the same.—*Griffiths v. Municipality of Grantham*, 6 C. P. R. 274. (See 21, page 169.)

(28) *By-laws for the alteration of School Sections can only be quashed within a reasonable time.*

Where a great length of time (fourteen months) had elapsed before motion was made, the court refused to quash a By-law altering School Sections, it being on its face legal, and having been acted upon, although it was doubtful whether sufficient notice had been given to interested parties.—*Hill v. Municipality of Tecumseth*, 6 C. P. R. 297.

(29) *Two Trustees cannot act without consulting the third.*

Two of the Trustees of a School Section are not competent to act in all cases without consulting the third, and giving him an opportunity of uniting in, or opposing, the acts of his colleagues. (See No. 39.)—*Orr v. Ranney et al.*, 12 Q. B. R. 377.

(30) *In selecting a Site, Trustees cannot act without consulting their constituents.*

Nor can the whole body of Trustees, without any reference to the freeholders and householders of the Section, determine upon a site for the school house, and impose a rate to meet the expense of its purchase.—(*Idem.*)

(31) *First arbitration in regard to a School Site cannot be set aside by a subsequent special meeting.*

When a meeting was held to change the site of a School house, and arbitrators appointed who met and decided the question, but their decision was not acted upon; subsequently another meeting was called, and their decision and proceedings were acted upon, and the site changed.