

current year ; and by omitting certain words, and not inserting others, making the first election of Auditor by the annual meeting in 1862, this part of the Act appears defective and discrepant.

" But the letter of the Act can be complied with by the trustees calling a meeting on or before the 15th, to be held on or before the 22nd inst., for the election of an Auditor, and let the same person be appointed again at the approaching annual meeting."

*The following is the section of the law on the subject :*

8. In order that there may be accuracy and satisfaction in regard to the School accounts of School Sections, the majority of the freeholders and householders present at the annual school meeting shall appoint a fit and proper person to be Auditor of the School accounts of the section for the then current year, and the Trustees shall before the *first day of December* in each year, appoint another Auditor ; and the Auditor thus chosen or either of them shall forthwith appoint a time before the day of the next ensuing annual School meeting for examining the accounts of the School Section.

*Trustees to submit their School Accounts to the Auditors.*

And it shall be the duty of the Trustees or their Secretary-treasurer in their behalf, to lay all their accounts before the Auditors or either of them, together with the agreements, vouchers, &c., in their possession, and to afford to the Auditors or either of them all the information in their power as to their receipts and expenditures of School moneys in behalf of their School Section ;

*Powers and Duties of School Section Auditors, &c.*

And it shall be the duty of the Auditors to examine into and decide upon the accuracy of the accounts of such section, and whether the Trustees have truly accounted for and expended for School purposes the moneys received by them, and to submit the said accounts with a full report thereon at the next annual School meeting ; and if the Auditors or either of them object to the lawfulness of any expenditures made by the Trustees, they shall submit the matters in difference\* to such meeting, which may either determine the same or submit them to the Chief Superintendent of Education, whose decision shall be final, and the Auditors shall remain in office until their audit is completed ; The Auditors or either of them shall have the same authority to call for persons and papers and require evidence on oath and to enforce their decisions as have Arbitrators appointed under the authority of the *eighty-fourth, eighty-fifth, and eighty-sixth* sections of the said Upper Canada [Consolidated] Common School Act ; and it shall be their duty or that of either of them to report the result of their examination of the accounts of the year to the annual School meeting next after their appointment, when the Annual Report of the Trustees shall be presented, and the vacancy or vacancies in the Trustee Corporation be filled up, as provided by the law ;

*Remedy in case the Trustees fail to call the Meeting for Auditors.*

And if the Trustees omit to call such public meeting by notice issued not later than the *twenty-second day of December*, the same may be called by any two qualified Electors ;

*Remedy in case the Trustees fail to appoint an Auditor.*

And if the Trustees neglect to appoint an Auditor or appoint one who refuses to act, the Local Superintendent shall appoint one for them ;

\* That is, the lawfulness, and not the expediency, of the expenditure. The trustees are the sole judges of the expediency of any expenditure.

*Penalty on Trustees refusing Information, &c., to Auditors.*

And if the Trustees, or their Secretary in their behalf, refuse to furnish the Auditors or either of them with the papers or information in their power and which may be required of them relative to their School accounts, the party refusing shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon prosecution by either of the Auditors or any rate-payer, be punished by fine or imprisonment as provided by the *one hundred and fortieth* section of the said Upper Canada [Consolidated] Common School Act [page 115] ;

*Accounts of 1860 to be Audited in this manner.*

*Provided that the Auditors, appointed for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, shall also audit the accounts for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty.*

## ANNUAL SCHOOL MEETINGS—DUTIES OF CHAIRMEN AND ELECTORS—APPOINTMENT OF SCHOOL AUDITORS.

*(Extracts from the recently Consolidated Statutes, with notes.)*

*Annual Election on the Second Wednesday in January.*

3. The annual meetings for the election of school trustees, as hereinafter provided, shall be held in all the cities, towns, townships, and villages of Upper Canada, on the *second Wednesday in January*, in each year, commencing at the hour of *ten of the clock in the forenoon*.\*

\* \* \* \* \*

*Chairman and Secretary to be appointed at Meeting.*

9. The [resident assessed] freeholders and householders of such school section then present, shall elect one of their own number to preside over the proceedings of such meeting, and shall also appoint a secretary, who shall record all the proceedings of the meeting.

*Duties of the Chairman—His casting Vote.*

10. The chairman of such meeting shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the meeting, and in case of an

\* The Act of 1860 further enacts, that : 4 The poll at every election of a School Trustee or Trustees shall not close before *eleven* of the clock in the forenoon, and shall not be kept open later than *four* of the clock in the afternoon ; In School sections the poll shall close on the same day the election is commenced

† The usual form of proceedings at public meetings is compiled from the late Rules of the Legislative Assembly of Canada and from other sources, as follows :

1. The Chairman shall preserve order, and decorum, and shall decide questions of order subject to an appeal to the meeting.

2. Every elector, previous to speaking, shall rise and address himself to the chairman.

3. When two or more electors rise at once the Chairman shall name the elector who shall speak first, and the other or others may appeal to the meeting, if dissatisfied with the Chairman's decision.

4. Each elector may require the question or motion in discussion to be read for his information at any time, but not so as to interrupt an elector who may be speaking.

5. No elector shall speak more than twice on the same question or amendment without leave of the meeting, except in explanation of something which may have been misunderstood, or until every one choosing to speak shall have spoken.

6. The names of those who vote for, and of those who vote against the question shall be entered upon the minutes, if two electors require it.

7. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order : Provided no second motion to the same effect shall be made until after some intermediate proceedings shall have been had.

8. A motion may be debated but cannot be put from the Chair, unless the same be in writing and seconded.

9. After a motion is read by the Chairman it shall be deemed to be in possession of the meeting ; but may be withdrawn at any time before decision or amendment, with consent of the meeting.

10. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received unless to amend it, or to postpone it, or for adjournment.

11. All questions shall be put in the order in which they are moved. Amendments shall all be put in the same order before the main motion.

12. A motion to reconsider a vote may be made by any elector at the same meeting ; but no vote of reconsideration shall be taken more than once on the same question at the same meeting.