

(7) Any other business, of which due notice has been given.

III. RULES TO BE OBSERVED.—The following rules of order are recommended to be observed at the meetings :

(1) *Addressing Chairman.*—Every elector shall rise previously to speaking, and address himself to the chairman.

(2) *Order of Speaking.*—When two or more electors rise at once, the chairman shall name the elector who shall speak first, when the other elector, or electors, shall next have the right to address the meeting in the order named by the chairman.

(3) *Motion to be read.*—Each elector may require the question or motion under discussion to be read for his information at any time, but not so as to interrupt an elector who may be speaking.

(4) *Speaking twice.*—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.

(5) *Poll Demanded.*—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.

(6) *Votes.*—All votes shall be taken in the manner desired by a majority of electors present, and a poll shall be granted if two electors desire it. The votes tendered shall be received by the chairman, unless objection be made to them. In that case the chairman shall require the person, whose vote is questioned, to make the declaration provided by law. After making it the vote must be received and recorded without further question.

(7) *Protest.*—No protest against an election, or other proceedings of the school meeting shall be received by the chairman. All protests must be sent to the Inspector at least within twenty days after the meeting.

(8) *Adjournment.*—A motion to adjourn an annual school meeting until the business is finished is unlawful ; but a motion to adjourn a special school meeting shall always be in order ; provided that no second motion to the same effect shall be made until after some intermediate proceedings shall have been had.

(9) *Motions to be Seconded.*—A motion cannot be put from the chair, or debated, unless the same be in writing (if required by the chairman,) and seconded.

(10) *Withdrawal of Motion.*—After a motion has been announced, or read by the chairman, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the meeting ; but may be withdrawn at any time before decision, by the consent of the meeting.

(11) *Kind of Motions to be received.*—When a motion is under debate, no other motion shall be received unless to amend it, or to postpone it, or for adjournment, except as in No. 8 above.

(12) *Order of putting Motion.*—All questions shall be put in the order in which they are moved. Amendments shall all be put before the main motion : the last amendment first, and so on.

(13) *Reconsidering Motion.*—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.

(14) *Close of the Meeting.*—The school meeting must not close before eleven o'clock in the forenoon, nor shall it continue open after four o'clock in the afternoon—beyond which latter hour no business can be lawfully transacted by the meeting.

(15) *Transmitting minutes to Inspector.*—At the close of the meeting the chairman should sign the minutes as entered by the secretary in the minute book. Within fourteen days after the meeting the chairman must send to the Inspector a copy of the minutes (signed by himself and the secretary) under a penalty of five dollars.

(16) *Declaration of Office.*—The trustee, or trustees elect should at once make the declaration of office before the chairman of the meeting, or within fourteen days after the close of the meeting. In case the chairman is elected trustee he should in like manner make the declaration of office before the secretary.

I. Educational Intelligence.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—New York is the first State to make a practical test of compulsory education, Governor Dix having signed the bill to that effect recently passed by the Legislature. It requires parents and guardians of children between the ages of eight and fifteen years, to give them, in a school or at home, at least fourteen weeks' regular instruction every year in reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, and geography. It prohibits the employ-

ment of children within the ages named at any labor during the time when the common schools are opened, and school officers are giving the authority to see that the law is enforced. It will be interesting to watch the results, and, judging from the number of communications on the subject in all parts of the country, there will be a great many watchers.—*Every Saturday.*

THE COMPULSORY EDUCATION Act passed the California Legislature, and was approved March 28, 1874. It provides first that parents, guardians, etc., shall educate their children *somehow* and *somewhere*. Section 2, provides for the publication of this law, so that all may know what its requirements are. Section 3 makes the violation of the act a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of ten to fifty dollars. Section 4, prescribes the process for carrying out the law. Section 5 requires Census Marshals to make lists of all children liable to the provisions of the act ; requires teachers to call the roll of such children in a certain way, to note absentees and report them to the proper board of education. Section 6 provides for the deaf and dumb, a State institution being provided for their gratuitous instruction. Section 7 provides for a truant officer in cities of twenty thousand inhabitants, and for boards of inspectors for each city or town.

—THE MILITARY COLLEGE. —A telegram from Ottawa announces that Major Hale is to be Commandant of the Military College at Kingston. This leaves no doubt regarding the location of the College. Kingston has been chosen on account of its general adaptability for such an institution, viewed from a military standpoint.—*News.*

—QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY. —The exercises in connection with the opening of the thirty-third session of the University of Queen's College were conducted in Convocation Hall on the 7th ult. After prayer, Dr. Snodgrass addressed those present. He entertained a strong hope that the work which was about to commence in connection with the College would at the end of the session produce most satisfactory results. There were many indications of a growing confidence in the institution and of a greater interest manifested on the part of those who had once studied within its walls. During the ten years he had occupied his present position, he had never seen so many new students present on the opening day.—*News.*

II. Departmental Notices.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL LAW FULLY EXPLAINED. BLANK SCHOOL FORMS.

The Publishers (Copp, Clark & Co., Front St., Toronto) beg to announce that they have just published an Exposition of the new School Law relating to Rural Schools of this Province, the Official Regulations and Decisions of the Superior Courts, by Dr. Hodgins, Deputy Superintendent of Education, sent free on receipt of 55 cents.

The same publishers have also recently issued blanks of the official forms used under the Public School Laws, such as School Deeds, Forms of Agreements with Teachers, School Rate, Rolls, &c. Lists with prices may be obtained.

(Remarks to Meteorological Table. See next page.)

WINDSOR.—Lightning, 6th, 7th. Lightning and thunder, with rain, 21st. Rain also on 6th and 8th. Wind storms, 22nd, 28th. On 8th, meteor through *Sq. of Pegasus* towards H., and another towards N., another through *Ursa Major* towards H. On 9th, ten meteors, chiefly in circumpolar region. On 10th, at least twenty meteors : 5 through *Andromeda* and *Sq. of Pegasus*, 3 through *Bootes*, 2 through *Serpentarius* ; the others in the circumpolar region. On 11th, a number of meteors, chiefly in circumpolar region. On 14th, meteor through *Cassiopea* towards E. On 16th, several meteors.