

### Meetings to be called in default of first or Annual Meetings.

22. In case, from the want of proper notice, any first\* or annual† school section meeting, required to be held for the election of trustees was not held at the proper period, any two freeholders or householders in such section may, within twenty days after the time at which such meeting should have been held, call a meeting by giving six days' notice, to be posted in at least three public places in such school section; and the meeting thus called shall possess all the powers and perform all the duties of the meeting in the place of which it is called.

### Penalty for refusing to serve as Trustee.

23. If any person chosen as trustee refuses to act, he shall forfeit the sum of five dollars; ‡ and every person so chosen who has not refused to accept the office, and who at any time refuses or neglects to perform its duties, § shall forfeit the sum of

\* The form of Notice in this case should be as follows:

#### SCHOOL NOTICE.

The Municipal Council of this township, having formed a part of the Township into a School Section, and designated it "School Section No. —," its boundaries and limits are as follows:—[Here insert description.] And the person appointed to call the first School Section Meeting having neglected to do so.—We the undersigned qualified electors of the School Section above described, in conformity with the twenty-second section of the Upper Canada Consolidated Common School Act, hereby give notice to the [resident assessed] freeholders and householders of said School Section, that a public meeting will be held at —, on — day, the — of —, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing three fit and proper persons from among the [resident assessed] freeholders and householders as School Trustees for the said Section.

Dated this — day of — 186—. A. B. } Qualified Electors.  
C. D. } School Section No. —

NOTE.—The same notice can be given, in case the Municipal Council neglects to appoint a person to call the first annual school meeting. Care should, however, be taken to insert the description of the section, as embodied in the resolution or by-law of the Municipal Council—a certified copy of which should be obtained from the Township Clerk for this purpose. A local Superintendent may also call this meeting in case of any neglect or omission to do so. See page 26.

† Form of Notice of an Annual School Section Meeting to be given by two qualified electors.

#### SCHOOL NOTICE.

The Trustees of School Section No. —, in the Township of —, having neglected to give notice of the Annual School Section Meeting, as prescribed by the twentieth section of the Upper Canada Consolidated Common School Act, the undersigned hereby give notice to the freeholders and householders of the said School Section, that a public meeting will be held at —, on — day, the — day of —, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing a fit and proper person as trustee, as directed by law.

Dated this — day of —, 186—. A. B. } Qualified Electors  
C. D. } School Section No. —

NOTE.—The mode of proceeding at a School Meeting thus called, is prescribed in this Act. This meeting may also be called by the local Superintendent. See second clause of the twenty-fifth section of this Act.

‡ The School Act of 1860 further enacts:

11. No person shall be eligible to be elected or to serve as school trustee, who is not a resident assessed freeholder or householder in the school section for which he is elected.

§ The School Act of 1860 further enacts:

18. Every person elected as trustee, and who is eligible and liable to serve as such, shall make the following declaration of office before the Chairman to the School meeting:

"I will truly and faithfully, to the best of my judgment and ability, discharge the duties of the office of School Trustee, to which I have been elected."

Fine for default, or in case of neglect to make declaration:

And if any person elected as trustee shall not make such a declaration within two weeks after notice of his election, his neglect to do so shall be sufficient evidence of his refusing to serve, and of his liability to pay the

twenty dollars, to be sued for and recovered before a Justice of the Peace, by the trustees of the school section for its use, as authorized by the one hundred and fortieth section of this Act.

Trustee may resign—Absence a forfeiture of office.

24. Any person chosen as trustee may resign with the consent, expressed in writing, of his colleagues in office and of the local superintendent.

The School Act of 1860 further enacts that—11. \* \* \* a continuous non-residence of six months from his school section by any Trustee, shall cause the vacation of his office.

Mode of proceeding in contested Elections in School Sections.

25. Each Local Superintendent of Schools—

(1) Shall, within twenty days after any meeting for the election of common school section trustees within the limits of his charge, receive and investigate any complaint respecting the mode of conducting the election,\* and according to the best of his judgment confirm it or set it aside, and appoint the time and place for a new election; and may—

(2) In his discretion, at any time for any lawful purpose, appoint the time and place for a special school section meeting.

## VI. Papers on Practical Education.

### 1. LESSONS ON OBJECTS.

So many examples of object-lessons have been given in the second volume of "Papers for the Teacher"—a work that ought to be in the hands of every educator, that I need not devote much time to that subject here; but I may make some suggestions towards it in passing. Special lessons on qualities, particularly form, colour, &c., should be given at an early period. I think it is a common error to select objects too complex, or not within the reach of the child's observation. I would first familiarise the child with the habit of describing such simple things as he knows all about from his own observation. Let us for example take a common clay brick. After several lessons on its form, color, weight, and all its sensible qualities, such as can be observed in the school-room, let the class be taken to a brick wall in process of building, and there made to observe the use and manner of laying bricks. At another time let them go to the brick-yard, and trace the material from the bed of clay through the various processes of manufacture to the finished brick; and either on the spot, or in the school-room, each pupil should be made to tell correctly and carefully all he had seen and learned.

#### LESSON ON A TABLE.

At another time, suppose a common plain black-walnut school table is the object of study. The qualities of the table, the structure, or mode of combination of its parts, its uses, the materials of which it is composed, compared with other kinds of wood, specimens of which should be collected by the pupils and preserved for future lessons in the natural history of the tree, are subjects which will require many lessons continued through many days. In pursuing still further the study of a table, let the teacher on a pleasant day take his school or class into the forest, to find the tree from whose wood a black-walnut table is manufactured. When the tree is found, she may proceed to ask questions, calling attention to the size, form and colour of the trunk, the surface, marking and texture of the bark, and, tearing that off, of the underlying wood, the arrangements, direction, size, ramification, &c., of the branches, the form, surface and venation of the leaf, and all the numerous characteristics in their season of the bud, flower and fruit. These

\* See list of Professional Books for Teachers, in the Journal for August.

fine, as provided for in the [preceding] twenty-third section of the said Upper Canada [Consolidated] Common School Act.

\* The School Act of 1860 further enacts that

13. It shall be the duty of a local superintendent of schools to receive, investigate, and decide upon any complaints which may be made in regard to the election of school trustees, or in regard to any proceedings at school meetings; Provided always, that no complaint in regard to any election or proceeding at a school meeting shall be entertained, unless made in writing within twenty days after the holding of such election or meeting.