

school, established under the Act respecting separate schools, and belonging to the religious persuasion thereof, and sending a child or children thereto, shall be allowed to vote at the election of any trustee for a public school in the city, town, village or township in which such separate school is established.

Place of Annual School Meeting to be appointed by the Trustees.

20. The trustees of each school section shall appoint the place of each annual school meeting, of the assessed freeholders and householders of the section, or of a special meeting for the filling up of any vacancy in the trustee corporation occasioned by death, removal, or other cause, or of a special meeting for the selection of a new school site; and shall cause notice of the time and place to be posted in three or more public places of such section, at least six days before the time of holding such meeting, and shall specify in such notice the objects of such meeting. They may also call and give like notices of any special meeting, for any other school purpose, which they think proper; and each such meeting shall be organized, and its proceedings recorded, in the same manner as in the case of a first school meeting.

Penalty on Trustees for not calling certain School Meetings.

21. In case any annual or other school section meeting has not been held for want of the proper notice, each trustee or other person whose duty it was to give such notice, shall forfeit the sum of five dollars, to be sued for and recovered before a Justice of the Peace, by any resident inhabitant in the section, for the use thereof. [See the one hundred and fortieth section of this Act.]

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 assessed 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 serve, 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 twenty dollars, to be sued for and recovered before a Justice of the Peace, by the trustees of the school section, or by any two ratepayers, for its use [as authorized by the one hundred and fortieth section of this Act, and by the thirtieth section of the School Law Improvement Act of 1871.]

Trustees must make a Declaration of Office.

[23½. *The School Law Amendment 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 of the school meeting; or if the chairman be elected trustee, before the first secretary of the 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 the 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 fine, as provided for in the preceding twenty-third section of the said Ontario Consolidated Public School Act.

Trustees 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 County Inspector.

[24½. *The School Law Amendment Act of 1860, further enacts:* 11. * * * a continuous non-residence [i. e. not removal of domicile], 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 County Inspector of Schools—

(1.) Shall, within twenty days after any meeting for the election of public 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.

[(3.) *The School Law Amendment Act of 1860 further enacts:* 13. It shall be the duty of a County Inspector 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 meeting; *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.]

Trustees to be a School Corporation—Its powers.

26. The trustees in each school section shall be a corporation, under the name of "*The Trustees, of School Section No.—in the Township of—, in the County of—.*" And no such corporation shall cease by reason of the want of trustees; but in case of such want, any two assessed freeholders or householders of the section may, by giving six days' notice, to be posted in at least three public places in the section, call a meeting of the assessed freeholders or householders, who shall proceed to elect three trustees, in the manner prescribed in the ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth sections of this Act, and the trustees thus elected shall hold and retire from office in the manner prescribed for trustees.

Corporate Acts must be performed at lawful Trustee Meetings.

[26½. *The School Law Amendment Act of 1860, further enacts that:* 7. No act or proceeding of a school corporation, shall be deemed valid or binding on any party which is not adopted at a regular or special meeting, of which notice shall be given by the secretary, or [by any one of the trustees, as provided in the School Law Improvement Act of 1871.] to all the trustees, by notifying them personally, or by sending a written notice to their residences, and the proceedings of such trustee meetings shall be entered in a book of the corporation kept for that purpose, and signed by the senior or presiding trustee; *Provided* always, that a majority of the trustees, at a meeting thus called, shall have full authority to perform any lawful business.]

27. It shall be the duty of the trustees of each school section, and they are hereby empowered:

Appointment and Duties of Secretary-Treasurer.

(1.) To appoint one of themselves, or some other person, to be secretary-treasurer to the corporation; who shall give such security as may be required by a majority of the trustees. The forty-sixth section of the School Law of 1871, requires trustees to take this security and deposit it for safe keeping with the township council.]

a. For the correct and safe keeping and forthcoming (when called for) of the papers and moneys belonging to the corporation;

b. And for the correct keeping of a record of all their proceedings, in a book procured for that purpose;

c. And for the receiving and accounting for all school moneys collected by [school rate] subscription, or otherwise, from the inhabitants of such school section;

d. And for the disbursing of such moneys in the manner directed by the majority of the trustees.

Certain Trustee contracts between themselves unlawful.

[(1½.) *Forty-sixth section of the School Law Amendment Act of 1860 further enacts:* 6. It shall not be lawful for any public school trustee to enter into a contract with the corporation of which he is a member, or have any pecuniary claim on such corporation, except for a school site, or as collector of school rates, and then only when he shall be appointed, and the warrant to him signed by the other two members of the corporation, with the seal of the same.]

Appointment and Duty of School Collector.

(2.) To appoint, if they think it expedient, one of themselves or some other person a collector (who may also be secretary-treasurer,)