

tions may be delivered and vacancies filled. (Ch. 202, Acts of 1896, secs. 45 and 46.)

School Examiners.—It is the duty of the county school examiners to examine candidates for the profession of teacher, and to give the proficient certificates for teaching. He, or his assistant, shall, at least three times in each school year, visit the public schools in his county, if it contains fifty schools or less, and twice a year in the counties having more than fifty schools. He shall give practical suggestions in methods of teaching, and attend, if possible, public examinations, and report quarterly to the board. He shall keep the minutes of the meetings of the board, and receive such compensation as the board may direct, and report annually to the Comptroller. (Article 77, sections 62 to 69.) The examiner must not be a member of the board. (Act of 1892, chapter 341.) He gives bond to the county board in a sum determined by each county board. (Article 77, section 67, of the Code.) In counties where there are more than eighty-five schools, an assistant examiner is allowed. Salaries of examiner and assistant, discretionary with the board. (Article 77, section 18, of the Code.) There is no definite term fixed for the office of school examiner. Act of 1892, chapter 341, authorized the election of the several county school examiners on the first Tuesday in August, 1892, and is silent as to the length of the term.

Sheriffs.—Elected by the people; terms, two years; bond, \$25,000, to be given annually; not eligible for reelection to a succeeding term; a vacancy occurs from failure to bond within ninety days from January first, and the Governor fills the vacancy. Fees of office paid according to table found in Article 36, section 28, of the Code; writs shall be directed to the Sheriff; he shall return and serve them; he may take bail bond from a person not charged with crime punishable by confinement in the penitentiary; when the Sheriff fails to return any person arrested on a criminal charge, judgment may be entered against him; court shall enter a reasonable judgment; judgment lies against Sheriff for failure to return original writ and execution; upon paying judgment the Sheriff is entitled to the original cause of action; court may, in certain cases, lay rule on sheriff to bring money into court; the sheriff shall serve and return all writs sent from other counties; he may return by mail writs to other counties; such transmission an ex-