

commissioners; and said teachers may be removed at any time said board of district school trustees may think proper, after thirty days' notice in writing; provided further, that the said board of district school trustees shall furnish, in writing, when required by the teacher so notified, the reasons for dismissal; provided, further, that the right of appeal shall lie to the board of county school commissioners, whose action in confirming or rejecting the action of the district trustees shall be final.

What is a sufficient statement of reasons for dismissal? When the confirmation of a dismissal by the county board may be withdrawn by them. The state board may be appealed to for advice—see section 11. Meaning of the clause with reference to the action of the county board being final. *Underwood v. School Commissioners*, 103 Md. 185.

See notes to sections 11 and 56.

1904, art. 77, sec. 54. 1888, art. 77, sec. 50. 1870, ch. 311. 1872, ch. 377, sub-ch. 8, sec. 3. 1874, ch. 463.

56. Teachers shall enter into their quarterly reports an accurate account of the attendance of pupils, of text-books used and branches taught, and such other statistics as may be required, and make due returns thereof to the board of county school commissioners at the end of each term; and no teacher shall be entitled to receive payment for services until the quarterly report, properly filled up and completed, shall be so returned. The quarterly reports shall be filed by the board of county school commissioners for the purpose of making the annual return to the state board of education.

This section applies to a principal as well as to other teachers. The law does not contemplate any such officer as a principal with duties other than those of a teacher. The duties imposed by this section can be performed only by those actually engaged in teaching. *School Commissioners v. Adams*, 43 Md. 354.

Ibid. sec. 55. 1888, art. 77, sec. 51. 1872, ch. 377.

57. The board of county school commissioners shall examine any charge preferred against the moral character of any teacher within their county; they shall give the teacher reasonable notice of the charge in writing, and an opportunity to defend himself; and if the charge be sustained they shall annul the teacher's certificate and shall give notice thereof to the state board of education; provided, that an appeal shall lie to the state board of education, whose decision shall be final.

Ibid. sec. 56. 1888, art. 77, sec. 52. 1872, ch. 377. 1904, ch. 584.

58. Any person holding a first-class teacher's certificate, or a diploma of a respectable college, or of a state normal school, who has been a teacher for seven years, of which five shall have been spent in the State of Maryland, may apply to the state board of education for a life certificate, which, if granted, shall exempt him or her from any further examinations; said certificate may be annulled by said board at any time on account of immoral or unprofessional conduct.