Cochrane, 53 Md. 549; School Commissioners v. Morris, 123 Md. 402; School Com-

missioners v. Breeding, 126 Md. 86; Zantzinger v. Manning, 123 Md. 187.

While in matters involving proper administration of the public school system, courts will not interfere with jurisdiction of state board, such is not the case if the determination of purely legal questions is involved. In latter case, remedy may be had by mandamus. Duer v. Dashiell, 91 Md. 669; Underwood v. School Commissioners, 103 Md. 189; Zantzinger v. Manning, 123 Md. 187.

The state board has power to advise county board, and it is duty of latter to

act accordingly. The legislature has a right to confer upon state board the powers mentioned in this section. Underwood v. School Commissioners, 103 Md. 188; Zantzinger v. Manning, 123 Md. 187.

A by-law adopted by the state board assumed, but not decided, to be a valid exercise of power conferred by this section. Construction of such by-law. School Commissioners v. Wagaman, 84 Md. 162.

This section referred to as showing that members of board of county commissioners are not "civil officers" within meaning of art. 2, sec. 15, of state Constitution. School Commissioners v. Goldsborough, 90 Md. 209.

Cited but not construed in School Commissioners v. Adams, 43 Md. 354.

See notes to secs. 9 and 85.

An. Code, sec. 12. 1904, sec. 12. 1888, sec. 12. 1872, ch. 377. 1916, ch. 506, sec. 12.

The state board of education shall exercise, through the state superintendent of schools and his professional assistants, general control and supervision over the public schools and educational interests of the State: they shall consult with and advise, through their executive officer and his professional assistants, county boards of education, boards of district school trustees, county superintendents, supervisors, attendance officers, principals, teachers, and interested citizens, and shall seek in every way to direct and develop public sentiment in support of public education.

The state board has power to advise county board, and it is duty of latter to act accordingly. The legislature has a right to confer upon state board the powers mentioned in this section. Underwood v. School Commissioners, 103 Md. 188.

This section referred to as showing that members of board of county commissioners are not "civil officers" within meaning of art. 2, sec. 15, of the state Constitution. School Commissioners v. Goldsborough, 90 Md. 210.

See note to sec. 9.

An. Code, sec. 12A. 1916, ch. 506, sec. 12A.

The state board of education shall prescribe, with and on the advice of the state superintendent of schools, rules and regulations for the hygienic, sanitary and protective construction of school buildings and outhouses.

An. Code, sec. 12B. 1916, ch. 506, sec. 12B.

The state board of education shall prescribe, with and on the advice of the state superintendent of schools, rules and regulations for grading and standardizing all public schools. They may limit, on the basis of the equipment and number of teachers employed, the years and grades of instruction offered in any public school. They shall prescribe the minimum requirements for issuing all certificates, diplomas, and academic, collegiate, professional or university degrees. No public school shall be officially titled a "high school" without the consent and approval of the state board of education; nor shall any public or private educational institution issue any certificate, diploma or academic, collegiate, professional or university degree without having first obtained the assent of the state