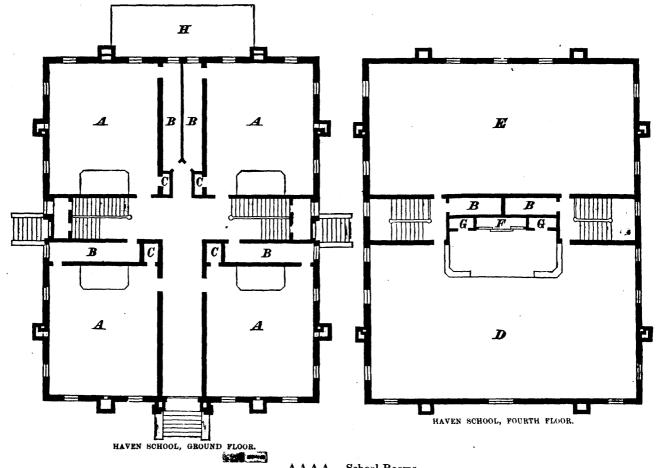
ground, and each school-room 27 by 33 feet, and thirteen feet high. The exterior is in a plain Americo-Italian style of architecture; is entirely devoid of anything like ornamentation, save in its bold, projecting buttresses which form the ventilating and chimney shafts before mentioned; its deeply recessed doorway in front, with massive buttresses on each side; and its elegant mansard roof, the steep, sloping sides which, covered with slate, and pierced with dormer winows, gived it altogether a unique and pleasing effect. Externally, the finish of the basement, to the principal floor, is stone. Above

this the building is faced with red, pressed brick, and has stone dressings to doors, windows, buttresses, &c.

The building is warmed by a boiler located in a room at the rear of the building, H, rising no higher than the basement. whole amount of pipe for the steam is 13,294 feet; there being in each room 161 square feet of radiating surface, or one square foot of radiating surface to 75 cubic feet of air.

The Haven school-building is designed to accommodate 756



A A A A - School-Rooms.

BBBB-Wardrobes.

CCCC—Teachers' Closets.

2. PLAN FOR REMODELLING THE OLD-STYLE SCHOOL-HOUSES.

The following description of changes to be made according to accompanying plan, as well as the plan itself, from Richard A.

Waite, Esq., architect, of Buffalo:
Remove the partition walls of recitation rooms, and part of the rear wall of building, in first, second, and third stories, as shown on proposed plan, making the rear of building the front of schoolroom.

On first floor, retain the present hat and cloak rooms, but instead of entering from hall into school-room, enter from hat and cloak

On second floor, the recitation room in front of building to be converted into hat and cloak room, which is an actual necessity on this floor, making a room four and a half times as large as present cubby over stairs. Continue the stairs from second to third floor, making two exits from each floor, instead of, as at present, three exits from first floor, and only one from third floor.

On a line with the columns in centre of present school-room, form a partition ceiling up to the heights of the back of seats, and hanging sliding blackboards, with sash above same. On a line with present rear wall of school-room, form a partition of sliding sash doors; half way between same and front wall of school-room form same, dividing each floor into five grade-rooms, one 13 feet by 45 feet 6 inches, an dfour 20 feet by 24 feet. By sliding the blackboards up, and sliding the partition sash doors to side walls, the five rooms are converted into one large one.

The estimated cost of these changes in the internal arrangements. in each of the old-style school houses, is about \$4,000. The economy of instituting this change is demonstrated in the preceding pages.

II. Papers on Bractical Subjects.

1. EVILS OF OVER-CROWDED SCHOOLS.

One of the crying evils in our educational system is the overcrowding of schools. Seventy or eighty children are frequently put into a room which could accommodate only half the number comfortably, and here they are confined six hours each day for the entire term. The considerations which should induce a different arrangement are many and powerful. Let us look at some of them.

1. Health.—Many, nay most, of the primal laws of physiology are daily violated; fresh air cannot be supplied in sufficient quantities for so many beings; the limbs of the scholars are cramped into unnatural positions, and the amount of animal heat evolved is both uncomfortable and unhealthy. It is true some rugged constitutions may pass through with little injury, but think of the frail ones. In many instances the seeds of disease are sown in school, and a life of suffering is the consequence.

2. Cleanliness.—The mother's parting injunction in the morning

usually is, "Now, keep your clothes clean." In a closely-crowded