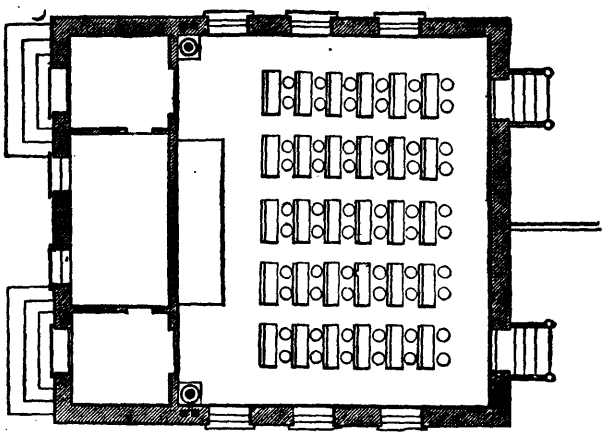
and at the same time give it an appearance of comfort and solidity. The finish may be of battens, as in the engraving, or it may be of clapboards, or substantially the same building may be made of brick. This elevation is represented as standing on a hill-side which slopes downward and backward from the house. In situations of this kind the back entrance may be omitted, and the basement may be fitted up for a wood-room. The nearly square form of this elevation, the perfectly plain finish, the arrangement of everything beneath a single roof, and the entire lack of ornamentation, render this one of the cheapest buildings which can be erected. If anything cheaper is attempted it will be by the use of poor materials, by scrimping just proportions, or by diminishing



GROUND PLAN.

Elevation 6.

Elevation 7.

the size, so as to deprive pupils of their due proportion of pure air, and of their freedom of movement. In either case the interests of the school will suffer, and present saving will be effected at a fearful future cost to the children.

ELEVATION No. 6.—This is another very plain and cheap structure of wood, finished with clapboards. The bell-tower gives dignity to the building, and should not be omitted. The roof is the ordinary pitch and may be covered with slate or shingles.

In finishing wood structures in this manner, the clapboards should be laid with but little exposure to the weather. This arrangement gives tighter joints, and makes the building much warmer. In some sections buildings designed for habitation are covered with a coating of tarred paper before the siding is laid, and this renders them almost air-tight. This covering is recommended for school-houses built in our northern climate, and in exposed locations. By its use the school-room will be made more comfortable, and a large saving in fuel will be made.

ELEVATION No. 7.—This building, in form, is but a slight variation from No. 6. The corners of the gables have been cut off, which is a mistake, and the form of the cupola changed; but otherwise it is substantially the same. The finish in the engraving is made to represent brick, but wood or stone may be used.

In the erection of brick walls care must be taken to have the walls hollow, or formed so that a space of air may be confined within them, otherwise the walls will be damp and the room unhealthy. The precaution should also be taken to have the foundation laid in hydraulic cement as high as the water-table to prevent the moisture of the ground from permeating the entire walls of the building. The effect of the moisture is not only deleterious to health, but combined with the action of frost, it has a tendency to crack and destroy the walls of the building.

2. ENGLISH HINTS ON SCHOOL-BUILDING.

Before a school-room is planned,—and the observation applies equally to alterations in the internal fittings of an existing school room,—the number of children who are likely to occupy it; the number of classes into which they ought to be grouped; whether the school should be "mixed," or the boys and girls taught in different rooms; are points that require to be carefully considered and determined, in order that the arrangements of the school may be designed accordingly.

Every class, when in operation, requires a separate teacher, be it only a monitor acting for the hour. Without some such provision it is impossible to keep all the children in a school actively employed at the same time.