

Rooms, and retiring Rooms, one on the male side for the Master, and one on the female side for the Mistress. The Galleries are Rooms furnished with seats, that rise one above another to a height of six or seven feet, so as to bring the heads of the children in the rear above those in front, that they may all be in full view of the Teacher. Explanations and Recitations in nearly all the studies are conducted in those Galleries. The recitations are altogether unlike those that are allowed after the lesson has been committed to memory by the Pupil. They are conversational in their character, and frequently produce considerable mental excitement in the Pupils. In their desire to excel, they become animated to a high degree, and exhibit in their countenances and actions the satisfaction they enjoy when they are able to answer the question propounded by the Teacher.

Several afternoons are devoted to calisthenics and gymnastics in the boys' department, and to calisthenics and needlework in the girls' department. The School is opened by reading a portion of the Scriptures, singing and prayer. There is a Library connected with the School, from which divisions II and III are allowed to take books on Friday afternoons.

The Galleries and Class-rooms on either side are numbered 1 and 2 and the divisions of the classes, seven in number, are taken into them at different periods, according to the arrangement of the schedule.

As I was admitted into all the rooms during recitation I had an opportunity of observing the manner in which the lessons in Spelling, Reading, Geography, Grammar and Arithmetic were conducted, besides the Object lessons in some of the studies.

Spelling.—In spelling, the word is given out by the Teacher in a distinct enunciation, and required to be written by the Pupils on slates. In some instances the word is spelled by the Teacher, and immediately followed by the imitation of the pupils. In the higher department of spelling, or rather in etymology, pupils are required to name Roots, with Prefixes, Affixes, etcetera. Reading lessons are conducted with close attention to Points, accent, emphasis, pauses, and with elocutionary expression, the Teacher frequently reading and requiring its imitation by the pupils.

Reading.—In reading, the voice of every child is distinctly heard by all the members of the class, who are engaged in watching closely for mistakes that they may have the credit of correcting them. The organs of the voice are trained for proper expression and clear enunciation. This is effected by constant practices, during which the corrections of the teacher are applied.

Geography.—Geography is taught principally in the use of the Map with a hemispherical block to represent the rotundity of the hemispheres. The equator, divisions of the zones, latitude and longitude are represented; and Countries, Cities, Towns, Capitals, Rivers, Mountains are pointed out, with descriptions in their physical character, and political and civil relations,—everything in fact in the geographical relations is communicated to the class, in familiar language, by the teacher, who in continual inquiries demands a repetition of his language by the pupils, together with answers to such original questions as may be suggested. Arithmetic, grammar and history, are taught in the same oral method, accompanied with exercises on the blackboard, and characteristic illustrations and explanations. Slates are freely used in nearly all the studies, upon which the pupils write their lessons, and work their questions in Arithmetic.

OBJECT LESSONS IN THE GIRLS' MODEL SCHOOL.

One of the most interesting events of the visit was an object lesson, by a class composed of little girls from six to ten years of age. Having heard of the perfection