

of the exhibits is that made by the Moravian Seminary for young ladies, which was erected in 1748, and therefore exceeds the American Republic in age by over a quarter of a century. Schools for the blind and feeble-minded are also represented. Passing these, we have next the exhibits of the colleges and universities, among which Gerard College holds a prominent place. The work of the Normal Schools, of which there are some seven or eight in the State, is largely represented. There are a number of models of school buildings, and among them a *model school house*, designed to show how a common or district school should be constructed, and what should be its apparatus, furniture, &c. On large charts are represented the prominent features of the Pennsylvania school system and its leading statistics. We cannot now refer to these statistics further than to say that some idea of the magnitude of the educational interests of the State may be formed from the single fact that the expenditure in support of education for several years past has been over \$10,000,000 annually. In one of the alcoves is an exhibit of the Sunday-schools of the State, which though not a part of the public school system, have been justly deemed of sufficient importance to give them a prominent place.

One of the most interesting of all the exhibits in this hall, and at the same time one of the most creditable to the State, is that of the work done by the soldiers' orphans of various schools. Immediately after the close of the great civil war, Pennsylvania nobly undertook the task of caring for and educating destitute orphans of soldiers who had given their lives for the preservation of the Union. The work thus undertaken proved to be one of great magnitude, requiring much care, attention and supervision, and a large expenditure of money. Dr. Wickersham, to whose kindness the writer is greatly indebted, stated that up to 1876 not less than \$5,000,000 had been expended for this object, and that as one result over 300 young ladies who had been soldiers' orphans, and who owed their education to the patriotic liberality of the State, were now engaged in teaching in the schools.

INDIANA.—This State next claims attention, not because her exhibit is more extensive than that of many others, but because, to the writer's mind, no other has taken such pains to make a presentation at once clear, comprehensive, and convenient to the visitor. On banners and maps are given the statistics of schools and colleges, and the comparative progress from year to year. Much of the exhibit of this, as of most other States, consists of the work actually done in the schools, and every possible device has been used to make it easy of examination. Photographs of drawings on slates and paper by the pupils are given, and also specimens of music actually composed by the pupils. A stenographic report of an object lesson is given just as it proceeded in one of the schools. Her models of school buildings are excellent, and indicate that Indiana stands very high in this respect. The specimens of plants and minerals, and the collection of the various kinds of fish which have been found in Indiana streams, are noticeable features of this exhibit. Mr. J. C. McPherson, County Superintendent, Richmond, who was in charge at the time of the writer's visit, was very courteous, and exerted himself to the utmost to explain and illustrate the various features of the exhibit, and supplied a number of

valuable documents, among others a neat volume containing a sketch of the lives of the chief educators of the State, prepared purposely for the Centennial. It should be mentioned that the Indiana exhibit is in the south gallery of the main Exhibition building.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The exhibit made by this State is located in the gallery over the east entrance to the main building. The following from the *Pennsylvania School Journal* will serve the purpose quite as well as any original description:

"The attention is at first arrested and at once engaged by the fine display of drawings which meet us half way down the staircase, and are found everywhere on the walls, in huge portfolios, and in table-drawers. Boston is by far the largest exhibitor of this and other scholars' work. The primary, grammar, high, normal art, evening, and industrial schools present specimens. The showing comprises examples of drawings from flat copies, from models, original designs, using the conventional forms of the Walter Smith system, free-hand, mechanical, architectural, and perspective drawings.

"The specimens from the evening, industrial, and normal art schools of Boston are particularly fine. The work of the primary and grammar schools is very good, but not superior in a marked degree, we judge, to the corresponding work of other schools. Nineteen towns present specimens in drawing, amongst which we note Cambridge and Easthampton as worthy of special mention.

"Messrs. Prang & Co. make a very complete display of drawings, models, etc., the design of which is to show the entire course of the Walter Smith system of instruction. It is located on the central part of the gallery principally, but is also distributed along the staircase, and on the walls of the main hall near the entrance to the gallery.

"It is well to remember that the school law of Massachusetts provides for the introduction of drawing into all the public schools of that State.

"The twelve portfolios of drawings presented by the city of Boston give a showing of the course pursued in the schools throughout all grades and departments, and it is proper to say here that no other branch of instruction is so fully set forth in the Massachusetts exhibits. And it may be safely added that no other state or city illustrates the subject so well and so satisfactorily.

"In the exhibit of this State we find many things not directly bearing upon school-work, which yet are fairly related to it, and must be regarded with interest by students of education. Williams College, for example, gives good evidence of the scope and character of its power to influence education in the published works of its presidents and professors, comprised in the thirty-three volumes put on exhibition.

"In the same case with the above will be found twenty-nine volumes of proceedings from the Boston Academy of Science, a complete set of the historical collections of the Essex Institute to 1874, inclusive, some volumes of the *American Naturalist*, and other like valuable works.

"Besides the drawing, thirty-three cities and towns present two hundred and sixty-three volumes of scholars' work. This work embraces specimens in all branches taught in schools. We observe that music is generally taught in all the schools, and French, Latin, and Greek in the high schools of the State. The written exercises in