

combining the same shade of drab with red and yellow. The combination was very pleasing to the eye, and with the maps, charts, and apparatus which the lecturers had brought with them, besides the ornamental plants which the Ladies' Committee had provided, the room presented a very pleasant appearance, and no doubt greatly encouraged the teachers present when they saw how comfortable their surroundings were to be during their term of hard mental work in trying to master the details of the art of teaching. The programmes were distributed among the teachers during the first hour, after which the proceedings were inaugurated by the Rev. Mr. Rexford, who delivered the opening address, in which he drew an outline of the objects of Institutes in general and the programme of this one in particular, and in conclusion referred to the present system of education in terms of commendation. In his second lecture, given in the afternoon of the same day, he spoke of the organization of schools and the general principles to follow in order to successfully accomplish the work. He said that there were three things to provide,—1. constant employment; 2. efficient instruction; 3. moral control. In order to attain this we must have for each child, (1) a proper class, (2) for each class proper work, (3) for each subject proper time, (4) for each class and subject a proper share of teachers' time, and (5) the teaching of subjects so arranged so as to give the greatest possible quiet. The teachers must first consider the interest of the pupils and place them where they can work to greatest advantage to themselves. He afterwards, in his third lecture, showed the best method of teaching reading, by showing the object the word defines, and then the parts of the word in a way that would not likely be forgotten by even the dullest, seeing it is the method by which he learns to talk, and on this account is the most natural way. Under the title of School-room Tactics, Mr. Rexford, at a subsequent hour, gave practical hints on the size of schools, which ought at all times to give at least 150 cubic feet of air room per pupil, stating at the same time that the school regulations of Ontario called for 250 cubic feet and at least 15 square feet of floor room. The inside of the school building should be laid out first, and with reference to the probable requirements of pupils, the building should be lighted by side lights, especially on the left hand of the pupils. Light