

and further, the same arrangement is carried through the three stories above the basement in the south-easterly half of the building and the westerly quarter of the second story; that is to say, a class room, two recitation rooms and a cloak room in each quarter, as above described. The northerly quarter of the second story contains a class room thirty feet by forty-five feet, with two recitation rooms, a cloak room, teachers' dressing room, etc., as in the northerly quarter of the first story.

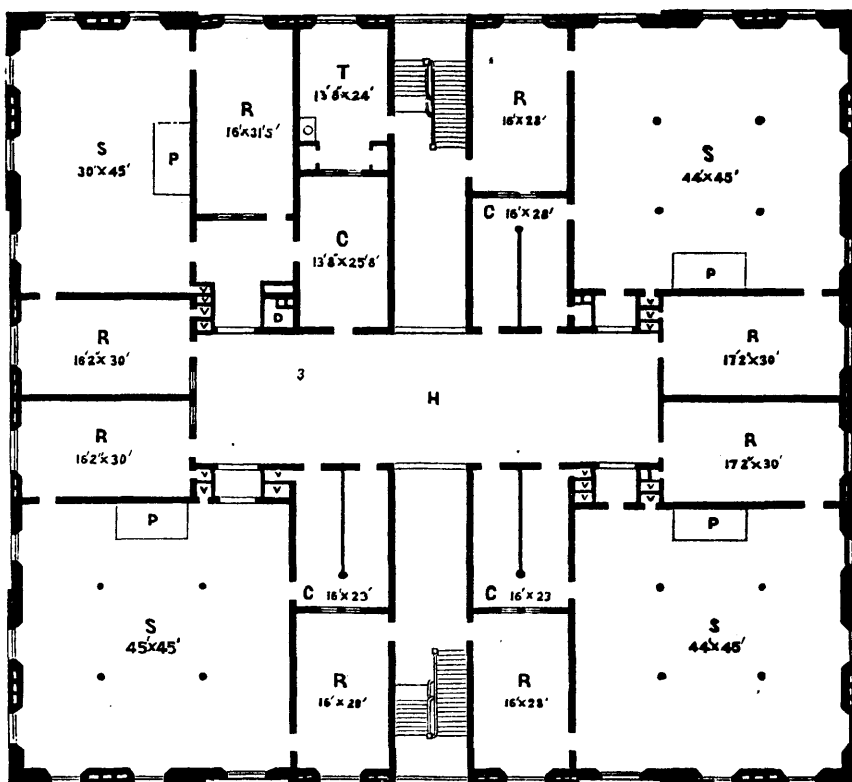
The westerly quarter of the third story is devoted to an assembly hall, about sixty-two feet wide by seventy-four feet six inches long.

In the northerly quarter of the third story is a room for drawing, thirty feet by forty-five feet; a cabinet for apparatus, sixteen feet by thirty-two feet; a teachers' dressing room, cloak room, etc., as in the same quarter in the stories below. In the westerly corner of the basement story is the chemical lecture room, forty-four feet by forty-five feet; around three sides of this room are tables placed about five feet away from the walls, and fitted up with all of the requisite apparatus and appliances, at which and with which pupils may perform experiments. On the fourth side of the room is the lecturer's platform and table; in the middle of the room are settees for seating the class. On the northerly side of and adjoining the lecture room is a laboratory, sixteen feet by thirty feet. On the easterly side of the lecture room is a cabinet for minerals, sixteen feet by thirty feet. Adjoining the inner end of the cabinet is a passage and staircase leading to the story above. In the northerly corner is the boiler room, thirty feet by forty-five feet, in which are three boilers, each three feet six inches in diameter by sixteen feet long, which supply the steam for heating the building. The room for coals occupies the space between the outside of the building and the line of the street, of the width of the boiler room, and out to the curbstone under sidewalk on the Pembroke-street side. At the southerly end of the boiler room is a room for the janitors, sixteen feet by twenty-four feet. On the easterly side of the boiler room are the water-closets, twenty-two in number, for the High and Normal departments, occupying a space between the side of the boiler room and side of corridor, about thirty feet wide and fifty feet long. The remainder of the space in the north-westerly half of the building is occupied by the central hall, and a staircase at the Pembroke-street end of the corridor.

The whole of the south-easterly half of the basement is devoted to a model school, with accommodations for about one hundred and fifty primary and the same number of grammar school pupils. The entrance, cloak rooms, water-closets and all other accommodations for this department are separate and distinct from those of the other departments. The accommodations consist of a large class room in each of the two corners of the building, each thirty feet by forty-five feet; connected with each class room are two smaller rooms, each about sixteen feet by twenty-five feet. The remainder of the space is devoted to cloak rooms, water-closets, hall and passage.

THEY ARE QUEENS.

Home is the moulding place of character, and the influence that prevails there is the power that rules in all other places. Women who are disposed to think that the careful ordering of a household is only a secondary accomplishment, had best remember that if a man learns patience from wife or mother or sister, he will practise it in his treatment of debtors, employees, and business associates. If he find his home a fountain of pure delights, he will lose his taste for coarse and selfish pleasures elsewhere. If he is daily wrought upon by the example of faithfulness in "trifling details," of forbearance towards children, of devotion to the common domestic interest, he will find it very hard indeed to be careless, overbearing and selfish in his out-door life. The scene at the breakfast-table will rise in his mind as he follows the plough, or stands at the counter, or walks through the factory. Every day will furnish his mind with some home-pictures which will be at once an encouragement and a warning. He will work the harder to secure a substantial foundation for his happy home; and the vision of it will make his conscience tender and open to the moral influences which pervade and characterize it. A Christian wife and mother is queen over a wider realm than she imagines.—*Working Church.*



SECOND STORY.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS THE COMPLEMENT OF OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

We insert some admirable remarks by Prof. Goldwin Smith, on the subject of the religious instruction to the young, taken from an able and instructive Address on Sunday Schools, recently delivered by him before the Toronto Sunday School Association:—

"The system," Mr. Smith says, "which circumstances impose on us is that of the Secular Common Schools supplemented by the Sunday School. For my part I heartily wish that religion could be taught in all schools. A place of secular instruction is not to be called godless because religion is not taught there, any more than an office or a bank is to be called godless because it is confined to secular affairs. Though Christian doctrines may not be taught, the spirit of Christianity may be there, and it will be there if the community is Christian. Still the severance of the religious teaching from the rest is not the thing which in itself we should desire; it is a concession to the necessities of the case. It is a concession, however, which is inevitable; and, as things are, religious instruction must find its own organ in the Sunday School.

"And if the community has a vital interest in the Common School, I think it has an interest not less vital in the Sunday School. Every visitor to Europe must be struck, I think, with the connection between the decay of religious belief and the decline of public spirit. The decay of religious belief cannot be questioned. Scepticism pervades every manifestation of human thought and feeling, from philosophy and science to poetry and art; it shows itself without disguise in the works of the most Conservative writers. Not only does it preside in the lecture-room, but it frequently mounts the pulpit. Among the wealthier classes it is fast becoming dominant, though it often cloaks itself in public at least under the disguise of a political religion, assumed because it is thought that a clergy in state pay is a good supplement to the police, that belief in a God is a safeguard of property, and that the doctrine of a future life puts off inconvenient social claims to the next world. The decay of public spirit seems to me equally manifest. What is taken for Conservative reaction is, in many cases, not so much a change of principle as the cynical indifference of sybaritism, convinced that this life is all, and wishing only to be let alone to enjoy it, and not to be troubled with great questions, or with the future of humanity. The political energy of the fathers of British freedom appears to me to have found a last asylum in the same hearts with their religion. The framers of the great Charter, Stephen Langton, and William,