mens of different kinds, free-hand, geometrical, &c., of each grade of a public school course, from the lowest primary class to the highest in the secondary or high school.

15. Map-drawing, from memory and from copy, with or without printed skeleton; paper of the size of the ordinary quarto school atlas; written exercises, comprising English compositions, themes and translations in different languages; exercises in the various elementary branches, exercises in the higher studies, literary, scientific, esthetic, professional and technological dissertations.

16. Written exercises should, as a rule, especially those of an elementary character, be of the regular letter-sheet size, with margin for binding, unruled, ruled by hand, or

17. As it is desirable to encourage girls' handiwork in school, it is hoped that specimens of both plain and ornamental will be contributed. The smaller articles may be conveniently arranged for exhibition, in large portfolios with card-board leaves. Larger ones may be placed in vertical or horizontal show-cases. If girls have learned in school to cut and make their own dresses, samples should be sent.

18. It is suggested that exercises prepared especially for the exhibition be commenced

simultaneously on the 1st of February, 1876.

ENGLOSURE B.

REVISED CLASSIFICATION OF EDUCATIONAL SUBJECTS.

Educational Systems, Methods, and Libraries.

The following is the educational classification published by the Centennial Commis sion :-

Class 300.—Elementary instruction: Infant-schools and Kindergarten arrangements,

furniture, appliances, and modes of training.

Public schools: Graded schools, buildings and grounds, equipments, courses of study, methods of instruction, text-books, apparatus, including maps, charts, globes, &c.; pupils' work, including drawing and penmanship; provisions for physical training.

Class 301.—Higher education: Academies and high schools.

Colleges and universities; Buildings and grounds; libraries; museums of zoology, botany, mineralogy, art and archaeology; apparatus for illustration and research; mathematical, physical, chemical and astronomical courses of study; text books, catalogues. libraries, and gymnasiums.

Class 302.—Professional schools: Theology, law, medicine and surgery, dentistry, pharmacy, mining, engineering, agriculture and mechanical arts, art and design, military

schools, naval schools, normal schools, commercial schools, music.

Buildings, text-books, libraries, apparatus, methods, and other accessories for professional schools.

Class 303.—Institutions for the instruction of the blind, the deaf and dumb, and the feeble-minded.

Class 304.—Educational reports and statistics; National Bureau of Education; State, city, and town system; college, university, and professional systems.

Class 305.—Libraries: History, reports, statistics and catalogues.

Class 306.—School and text-books: Dictionaries, encyclopædias, gazetteers, directories, index volumes, bibliographies, catalogues, almanacs, special treatises, general and miscellaneous literature, newspapers, technical and special newspapers and journals, illustrated papers, periodical literature.

Institutions and Organizations.

Class 310,-Institutions founded for the increase and diffusion of knowledge, such as the Smithsonian Institution, the Royal Institution, the Institute of France, the British