

a pump or a cask, with conveniences for the children to wash their hands and faces.

It would also be desirable, for the accommodation of the pupils, that one side of the yard should be furnished with seats, and a part be covered, in order to protect the children from inclemency of weather.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE SCHOOL-ROOM.

The school-room should be a long square, the length about twice as great as the breadth. See Plate I. Plan 1.

The height of the walls should be proportioned to the length of the room; it may vary from 11 to 16 feet: the walls should be worked fair, and lime whitened, which, while it will give a neat and clean appearance, reflects light, and will contribute to the preservation of health. As it is of great importance to admit as much light as possible into the school, there must be a considerable number of windows, each of which should be fixed in a wooden frame, and moveable upon pins or pivots in the centre, so that by drawing the upper part into the room the school may be sufficiently ventilated in hot weather—a circumstance of the utmost importance to be attended to, as the health of the pupils in a great measure depends upon it.

The lower part of the windows should be at least 6 feet from the floor, in order that the light may not be inconvenient, and the wall be at liberty for the reading lessons, &c., which are to be attached to it.

The roof ought to be ceiled, or slated on boards. But as it is of great consequence to prevent the reverberation of sound, the ceiling should be as high as possible.

There should be holes in the ceiling, or in the wall near it, to let foul air escape. This may be effected by a sufficient number of tubes so contrived that they can be opened or shut at pleasure; and at the same time fresh air might be admitted from the outside of the building by tubes communicating with the lower part of the room.