

of architectural style, with a high degree of convenience and adaptation to school purposes. The Normal School building contains a Study-room with desks for two hundred and forty scholars, a Lecture-room with seats for about four hundred, a Reception-room, a Library, seven Recitation-rooms, seated for forty pupils each, two Drawing-rooms, one room for models of drawings, two rooms for Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, six Cloak-rooms, two Toilet-rooms for scholars, and two Toilet-rooms for teachers. The Model School building contains a large hall calculated to seat about five hundred persons; six school-rooms for girls, forty pupils each; six school-rooms for boys of the same size; a Library, a Laboratory, a Drawing room; three Cloak-rooms for girls, and four for boys. The rooms in both buildings are large, airy and commodious, well heated and lighted, and thoroughly ventilated. The study-rooms and recitation-rooms are amply provided with black-boards; no less than fifteen hundred square feet of slate being attached permanently to the walls.

The State Normal School of New York went into operation, at first, in a temporary building provided gratuitously by the City of Albany. After five years of probation, the school was removed to the spacious and commodious structure which it now occupies, built for the purpose at the expense of the State. There are now in attendance two hundred and forty students at the Normal School proper; one hundred and twenty at the Model Grammar School, and fifty at the Model Primary School. The Model Schools are supported mainly by the fees of the Pupils. The teaching is done by the students of the Normal School, under the superintendence of the Principal and permanent assistants. The results are very satisfactory. The schools are so popular that no difficulty would be found in filling the rooms if they were twice the size; the children are well taught, and the student-teachers have an excellent opportunity of learning their profession. The student-teachers meet the Superintendent every morning before the schools open for advice and consultation; at this time they receive explanations of any difficulties they may present, and directions for their guidance during the day. At the close of their period of practice, they make a report, according to a printed form, of the subjects they have taught, their methods of teaching, and the progress made by the scholars. These reports are bound and kept for reference.

The Training School at Oswego was organized mainly for the purpose of furnishing the City Schools with Teachers competent to carry out the Objective or Pestalozzian System of Teaching. The Public Schools of Oswego are divided into four grades: The Primary, the Junior, the Senior, and the High School. Each School is divided into three classes; and the course of each class lasts for one year. Pupils are admitted at five years of age, and if they pass regularly and without interruption through the whole course, they graduate at the age of seventeen. New classes are formed only once a year. Scholars presenting themselves after the new classes have been formed are admitted, provided their attainments correspond exactly with the standard of any particular class. If they are found defective in particular studies, or if they are much older than the average of their class, they are sent to