

## 5. OBJECT-LESSONS FOR COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

(a.)

The farmyard. Its buildings and their contents. Animals kept on a farm and their uses. Necessity of cleanliness, kindness, and suitable food.

The dairy and its contents. Butter- and cheese-making.

Bees. Bee-keeping.

Spring. Spring flowers. Work in the fields in spring. The cuckoo and swallow. Record date of arrival.

Summer. Different kinds of leaves and fruit. Work in the fields in summer.

Autumn. Work in the fields.

A mill and the work of a miller.

Winter. Frost. Ice. Snow.

Birds. Singing-birds, as the thrush and nightingale. Birds of prey, as the hawk. Swimming- and wading-birds, as the duck and heron.

Wild animals. The fox, hare, and rabbit.

Minerals. A mine. Three useful minerals.

The lessons on the seasons should correspond with the actual seasons of the year, and the different operations explained should be taken while each is in progress.

Leaves of trees may be dried by simply placing them between sheets of paper and pressing them. Their shapes may be used for the children to draw round on paper, which can afterwards be pricked and then sewn round.

(b.)

Spring-time { The waking of Nature.  
The lengthening daylight in the morning and evening, the coming warm weather; birds singing, building their nests, laying their eggs; the trees and hedges changing, buds and leaves, the bloom on fruit-trees.

The local wild flowers of spring. The daisy, primrose, bluebell.

Summer-time.

The local wild flowers of summer.

Autumn.

The local wild flowers of autumn.

Winter. The repose of Nature.

The land. Woodland, meadowland, ploughland, moorland.

The sky.

A bird—covering, wings, beak, feet; motion; nest, eggs, food.

Local birds { Thrush or blackbird.  
Lark.  
Robin.  
Rooks.

Birds which come for the summer.

Birds which come for the winter.

Local wild animals { Rabbit.  
Hare.  
Fox.  
Hedgehog.

Animals on a farm.

Our village.

The carrier's cart.

The cottage garden.

The stream or river, its banks, the birds and animals that live near it.

A fish. A plant.

(c.)

The garden in spring.

The farm in spring.

The garden in summer.

The farm in summer.

The garden in autumn.

The farm in autumn.

The garden in winter.

The farm in winter.

The weather and wind.

The soil—sunshine, air, rain, frost, manure.

The farmer's tools—the plough, drill, reaping-machine.

The crops—grass, corn, root-crops.

Wheat.

The potato.

The oak-tree.

The elm-tree.

The apple-tree.

Evergreen trees.

An insect.

The spider and his web.

The butterfly—colours, beauty, history.

Bees.

The farmer's pests.

The farmer's friends.

A pond.

A frog.

A ramble in a wood, and what may be seen there.

The railway.

Market-day in the neighbouring town.

A newspaper.

## 6. OBJECT-LESSONS IN THE SCIENCE OF COMMON THINGS.

(a.)

Water.—How carried; jugs, bottles, barrels, spouts, funnels. Wells. Things that float; things that sink.

Solids.—Hard and soft, in the room and in clothing. Files. Hammer and nails. Buttons.

Powders.—Flour.

Pastes.—Paste, clay, putty.

Things porous.—Bread, sponge.

Things that melt.—Butter, tallow, sealing-wax; ice, snow.

Water.—Drying clothes, breathing on slates, frost on the pane. The boiling of the kettle. The pot boiling over.

Things that dissolve.—Sugar, salt.

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Air.—Bubbles, pouring water through funnel into empty bottle. A burning candle. Fans blowing feathers. Paper windmills.

Forms of Strength.—The floor, joists, and boards. Wooden bridges. Steps and stairs.

Things that stretch.—Elastic bands.

Things that bend.—Bows and arrows. Cord, ropes.

Machines.—Tops. Roller for pastry, for garden. Perambulator.

Movements.—Walking, running, leaping, creeping, crawling.

Musical Toys.—Harmonicon. Bell.