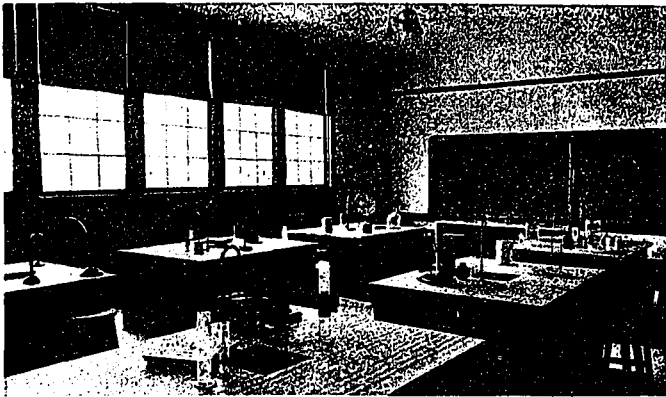


book cases for the high school; and a small auditorium which may be extended by sliding partitions to take in the large corridor, thus increasing the accommodation.

On the first floor there are four class rooms



CHEMISTRY CLASS ROOM, BRIGHTON HIGH SCHOOL.

used for public school work, and two for high school, one of which is a science laboratory fully equipped, and an apparatus room in connection. Provision is made in science laboratory to carry off the fumes that escape from pupils' experiments, etc. On this floor also there is a roomy teachers' rest room, with a private toilet off same.

Every class room throughout has a large closet for teacher and class supplies.

In the basement there are four play rooms, one for each sex in both high and public school departments. Situated conveniently to each of these rooms are the various toilet rooms, two for each school. Each toilet room has the requisite number of plumbing fixtures. There are two storage rooms and a janitor's room.

From the play grounds at the grade there is an entrance to each play room in basement. Also on this floor is situated the boiler room and coal vault opposite same. These rooms are made as fireproof as it is possible to make them.



CLASS ROOM IN BRIGHTON PUBLIC SCHOOL.

coils, thereby heated to the temperature of the class rooms.

SCHOOL BOARD INVESTIGATIONS

In both Toronto and London investigations are being held into the manner and cost of the operation of the school building departments.

In London the architect for one of the schools under construction is charged with accepting a commission of five per cent. on a certain contract. In Toronto the charges are more general, but it has been shown that employees in the building department have been undertaking outside contracts while drawing salary from the Board of Education.

That public education costs Toronto's citizens three million dollars a year, which is about \$6 per head, or \$30 per family, is the estimate of the Bureau of Municipal Research. Current expenditure, including debt charges and repairs, was \$717,905 for the public schools in 1905, and \$2,439,094 in 1914. The increase in expenditure on collegiate institutes was from \$91,013 in 1905 to \$370,518 in 1914. During the same period the increase in cost of technical education was from \$42,847 to \$199,481. The total on all types of schools, including commercial, increased from \$851,767 to \$3,058,042.

The building account shows the most striking increase in proportion to population. In 1905 it was \$138,680, and the population 238,642. Population increases were steady to 470,144 in 1914, but the building account outstripped them, reaching \$2,573,178 in 1914. The cost per pupil, based on average attendance, increased from \$29.37 in 1905 to \$51.84 in 1914, the included debt charge per pupil increasing in the same period from \$3.52 to \$8.89.

During 1915 and 1916 building activity has decreased, but the new Administration Building and the High School of Commerce, illustrated in this issue of CONSTRUCTION, have been completed, while the large new Park School, nearing completion, has been the subject of much discussion because of its cost.

The adoption of the policy of limiting school buildings to two stories will require larger school grounds, and increase building costs. So if population continues to increase, expenditures for new schools are not likely to show a decrease.

The time is opportune, however, for the introduction of economies in administration, as well as a careful scrutiny of building costs. Public money can be put to more patriotic use than paying two salaries to political favorites.

To provide Galt with more workingmen's homes, which are badly needed, the Board of Trade has appointed a committee to go ahead with the organization of the Galt Housing Association, under the Ontario Housing Act.

The school is heated by steam with sufficient radiation to heat each class room to seventy degrees at ten degrees below zero and the ventilation is forced by means of a fan and motor. The fresh air is pulled through the indirect vent