## New Park School, Toronto

**T**ORONTO has not only maintained an expansive policy in the establishing of educational buildings, but has recently completed the largest public school building erected in Canada. This is the new Park School which contains thirty-four rooms and provides accommodation for seventeen hundred pupils. It is built on a site adjoining the old school of that name on Sydenham street between Sumach and Sackville streets, and gives vastly superior accommodation for the building it replaces.

The object foremost in mind in designing the building was to provide a modernly equipped structure which would adequately and efficiently serve a thickly populated section, without attempting any elaboration which would require an unnecessary expenditure. Special care has been given to the subject of heating and ventilation, and the lighting of the classrooms which are placed on either side of wide fireproof corridors extending to eight separate entrances at both ends and the centre of the building. The structure is three stories high, two hundred and seventy-two by seventy-two feet, with a rear extension fifty-five by seventy-two feet, and the

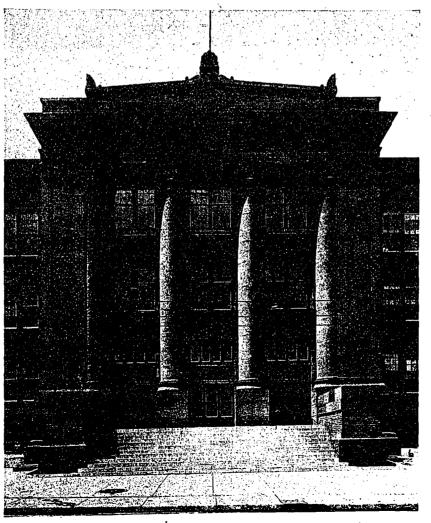
total cost of its erection was \$188,000, which brings the cost to approximately \$5,500 per classroom.

Besides the regular classrooms, there are two larger and special rooms to accommodate the departments of household science and trainmanual ing. A kinderroom, garten double the size of the ordinary rooms, is located on the ground floor. and so arranged that it can be thrown open in c o'm b i n ation with a large hall space, thus providing a large audience without room the cost of making part of the building exclusive for that purpose. This combination has been made a feature of the Toronto public schools for a number of years.

By placing the principal's office and waiting room ensuite in the front projection a scheme results which divides the main entrance into two separate vestibules with hallways leading to the main corridor. This makes a convenient and practical arrangement which is further carried out in the mezzanine immediately overhead which provides a kitchen and lunch and rest rooms for the teaching staff.

The exterior of the school is quite simple in treatment and free from any ornate effects except in the heavy columns of the entrance. The walls are of red stock brick trimmed with New Brunswick sandstone, and rest upon concrete foundations.

While the construction is termed "second class," the structure is protected by fireproofing at all essential points. The corridor floors are of terrazzo laid over a four-inch concrete slab with "I" beams spanning from wall to wall. These are connected from floor to floor with a



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system of iron stairs. The main partitions range in thickness from fourteen and a half inches below to nine inches in the upper storey, and are built of solid brick. The secondary partitions dividing the principal's office and waiting room, lavatories, manual training room and domestic science room. are of four and six inch hollow tile.

In the classrooms wood joist construction is employed with maple super-floors. These classrooms, which are twenty-four by thirty-nine feet in size,