

which is partly underground, should never be used as a regular study room, it may, if dry and of fair height, be used as a play-room for rainy days. It is recommended, in order to give the greatest protection from dampness, to have the yard, for some distance around the school-house paved, as well as well-drained. The neighborhood of ponds or swamps should be avoided.

The space devoted to a school is in cities frequently quite inadequate for a play ground, or even to secure good ventilation and sunlight. Walls should not be erected near a school to a height greater than the distance between them and the school. To avoid the two extremes of sunless exposure on the one hand, and excessive light and heat on the other. Olmsted suggests that the building should point with its four corners to, instead of its sides being toward, the cardinal points of the compass. In this position it receives the direct rays of the sun in every window at some time of the day.

The size and position of the windows are very important points to attend to. Cohn requires that taken collectively, the area of the windows should equal at least one-fifth of the floor space. Better more than less, certainly. Regarding their position, the following extract from a paper, by Dr. Lincoln, of Boston, Sec. Health Department, American Social Science Association., will be valuable.

"The sill had better be placed at least four feet above the floor. Light entering at the level of the eyes only dazzles, and is almost useless for illuminating the tops of desks. Make the interior of the room pleasant and the scholars will not want to look out at the window.

"The top of the window must come as near as possible to the ceiling. By using iron girders we can bring it within eight inches of the latter, and this should be required. The reason for this requisition is, that the most useful light for a scholars' purpose is that which strikes his desk at something near a right angle. This is furnished first by the upper part of the windows, and second by the ceiling; hence the propriety of using every means to secure the thorough illumination of the latter, a point which is neglected in most dwelling houses, churches and schools. Evidently the heads of the windows must be square, and not rounded or pointed, as is the case in certain styles of architecture. Neither is a pier of masonry dividing a window desirable. The roof must not project so as to cut off any appreciable light; nor are verandas at all allowable in the quarter whence light is supplied. There must be no wing or projection, no pier or column in the way of light. These re-