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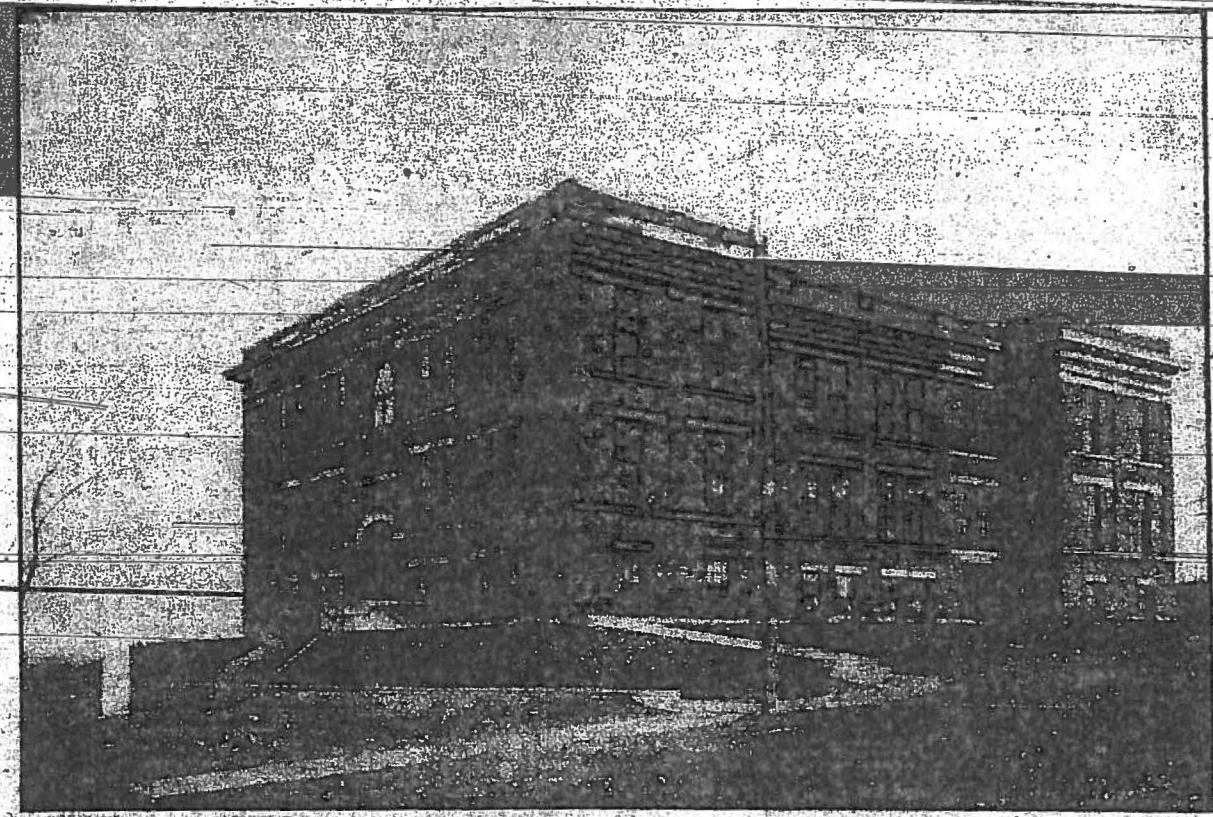
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ONE OF THE CITY'S TWO NEW SCHOOLS
WHICH WERE FORMALLY OPENED YESTERDAY



The New King George School, Situated at the Top of Hunter Street, East City. Queen Mary School in the West Ward is Identically the Same in Construction and Appearance

The following official descriptions of the new schools has been furnished to The Examiner by the Board of Education:

The formal opening of the Queen Mary and King George Public Schools took place yesterday afternoon, and with the completion of these buildings the City of Peterborough is not surpassed for school accommodation by any city of its size in the Province of Ontario.

The location of these buildings on the extreme westerly and easterly limits of the city was chosen by the Board of Education after careful thought as being the best available sites for the purpose. The grounds are four and six acres in extent respectively, and of high altitude, where an abundance of pure air is always obtainable. The grounds are being graded all ample in extent and the walks are carefully laid out.

The buildings are imposing in appearance and well adapted for the health and comfort of the pupils. Each building is 90 feet by 110 feet and is constructed to the ground line of concrete; above this point of brick, faced with Hamilton pressed brick and belt sill courses and trimmings of Indiana lime stone, with cornices and balustrading of roof of galvanized iron.

There are three principal entrances to each of the buildings besides separate entrances to the boys' playroom, to the boiler room, and to the kindergarten room. The entrances at the ends are the most imposing as these are used by the pupils.

Above the basement there are twelve standard class rooms each capable of accommodating from 45 to 48 pupils and with each class room there is a cloak room. In addition to these rooms there is provided a principal's room, a store room, a janitor's room, a lady teachers' private room, and a library room.

In the basement of each school there are three large class rooms to be devoted to Kindergarten, Household Science, and Manual Training classes. In addition to these there are a boys' playroom, and a girls' playroom with lavatories, adjoining, and a boiler and fuel room. The corridors in the basement are well lighted and divided at the centre of the building into boys' and girls' divisions.

The corridors above the basement are wide and well lighted. The stairs are placed at the extreme ends of the corridors and are sufficiently wide to admit four pupils to march out abreast, so that in case of fire the

buildings can be cleared within the space of a minute.

The above accommodation has been obtained at a cost for both schools of a sum not exceeding \$90,000.00, exclusive of sites. A single eight-roomed school recently built in Berlin cost \$75,000.00.

In the plumbing of the schools, individual automatic water closets have been installed. There has been provided sanitary drinking fountains on all floors, sinks with hot and cold water in the janitor's room and also in the Household Science room. Lavatories and water closets are provided in the teachers' rooms, also a separate lavatory in connection with the Kindergarten room.

The heating and ventilating system is known as "The Standard System" of "Steam Heating and Ventilating" and is that now almost universally used in all the large schools that are being erected in Canadian, English, and American cities. No other town or city between Toronto or Montreal, outside of Ottawa, has a school with a heating and ventilating system in the same class.

The main feature of the system is the total separation of the heating part from the ventilating part. This prevents any possibility of the contamination of the fresh air by coal gas or otherwise.

The steam is generated by a Keewaukeo (H.L.) Fire Box Steel Boiler.

The boiler is situated in the basement of the building. The Keewaukeo boiler is built in the largest steam-heating boiler plant in the world and has the reputation for being very economical on fuel.

The radiators are the Safford screw nipple pattern made by the Dominion Radiator Company, and are those almost universally used in this country. The ventilating part of the system is very superior, being similar to that installed in the Ottawa Public Schools within the last ten years.

The fresh air for ventilating purposes is forced into the rooms through galvanized ducts and is delivered in them about eight feet above the floor line by high power fans which are designed to provide four changes of air per hour per room. The fans are driven by five horse-power motors made by the C.G.E. Company. The fresh air is heated by forcing it through stacks of Vents' Hot Blast Radiators. The fans are placed out of the flues which lead to the roof and is delivered out at that point.

The heating is rendered more easy by the fact that only one side of any class room is presented to the outside atmosphere.

The Building Committee is as follows: Messrs. B. F. Ackerman, Dr. J. E. Middleton, Col. J. W. Miller, J.

J. Turner, Jr., and Dr. M. A. Morrison.

Architect: F. Bartlett.

Contractors: W. J. Johnston and Messrs. Langford & Sheehy, respectively, for the East and West Ward. The sub-contractors being: For the East brick work, J. J. Hartley; cut stone, Sherwood & King; plastering, Jos. Johnston; heating and ventilation, R. G. Sturgeon & Co.; plumbing, Messrs. Duranceau & Archibald; roofing, Mr. Maitland; lighting, Messrs. Alexander & Miller; painting and glazing, Ralph Carton; galvanized iron cornice work, W. R. Turner.

Sub-contractors West Ward: Plastering, Wolstenholm Bros.; painting, Mr. Doupe; roofing, Archibald Moore. H. Shurter executed the concrete work in the East Ward School and laid the walks to both East and West. W. James did the grading at both schools.

With the completion of these two schools, the Board of Education has accomplished the plan it outlined seven years ago, namely to provide adequate and suitable school buildings for the Public and High School children of the city.

The King Edward School, the Collegiate Institute, the six-roomer addition to the Queen Alexandra School, the reconstruction of the Central and the old Collegiate buildings, and finally the two new buildings just opened have all been erected or reconstructed during the past seven years.

The value of the school buildings seven years ago was \$118,000.00; now their value is approximately \$375,000.

The extent of the playgrounds seven years ago was less than four acres; now they comprise 22 acres. The outlay in buildings, grounds and improvements during those seven years has been a quarter of a million of dollars.

This expenditure has been made necessary by the rapid growth of the city. The number of Public Schools pupils enrolled in October 1906 was 1,668, while in October, 1913, it was 2,359. The number of Public School teachers employed in 1906 was 38, while in 1913 there are 58, and four special teachers.

On an average three additional class rooms are required each year to accommodate the increased number of Public School pupils. There are 13 regular class rooms in each of the new schools, and already nine are in use in the Queen Mary School, and eight in the King George School. This will show that it is only a matter of a very few years until all the rooms will be occupied.

That the buildings are necessary is readily seen, and that good value has been obtained for the outlay is as evident.

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