

school administration, but for transacting business of a commercial nature in connection with the practical work done by the school.

The class rooms will be used for the most part as small lecture rooms in close association with the shop work and are equipped with blackboards, tack boards, map holders for diagrams and generous bookcases for technical books.

The auditorium is capable of seating the entire student body of 1,200 pupils and will be in almost constant use by the school as a whole or by departments for lectures and instruction by stereopticons and moving picture machines.

The gymnasium will be used for the usual physical training work of secondary schools and also as a recreation room by the pupils during rest periods and the lunch hour; for this reason it is conveniently located near the lunch room.

The lunch room is large enough to accommodate at least one-half of the school at a time as there is practically but one session of work a day.

The laboratories, for which generous provision has been made, vary somewhat from the usual standard and are provided with water, gas, electricity and compressed air, so that their use can be easily adapted to varying needs as the school takes on more and more kinds of trade work.

Drawing is one of the most important studies in a school of this type, and for this reason the drawing room and its equipment were given special attention. The drawing room will be divided with seven-foot cabinets holding drawing boards, instruments, supplies, etc., thus separating the floor into four drawing rooms, each accommodating twenty pupils.

The shops are planned along the lines of modern factory buildings and designed for a maximum amount of light and air, at the same time preserving the flexibility of plan which is a very important consideration in this school.

Enclosing partitions are fireproof and so constructed as to be easily removed when conditions warrant. The lower four feet of partitions is solid and the upper part either of metal sash with iron glass or of wire grille.

In each department there is at least one class room on the shop floor, also washing facilities, emergency toilets, drinking fountain and lockers. The shop class room is an important feature as it enables the instructor to call a class from the machines and to assemble them for brief instruction, and they may then return to their work again without the loss of time incident to going to the main building.

In general wood floors have been used in the shops as they have been found to be much better where boys are working with sharp-edged tools.

These floors are made of 1½-inch plank embedded in tar concrete and covered with ¾-inch maple floor.

The ceilings are without beams or projections of any sort and covered with inserts for bolts placed four feet on center both ways. These inserts make the shifting of lines of shafting or of machines comparatively easy.

The building itself is of brick and limestone and of fireproof construction throughout, the center building being designed with long span, one-way terra cotta and concrete construction and the shop building of mushroom construction. When completed, the group will be a notable addition to Boston's already fine educational buildings.

Essex County Parental School, Newark, N. J.

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THE Essex County (New Jersey) Parental School, illustrated in this issue, is a recent example of a type of educational institution that will undoubtedly, in the future, become a part of the school systems of all large cities.

There is a rapidly growing appreciation of the duty of the community toward that unfortunate class of its children that, through lack of proper parental influence, helplessly drift toward incorrigibility and ultimately become undesirable citizens. It is to supply the need of good parental influence that schools of this type have been erected. In every instance, their desirability has been insistently shown and the results achieved far reaching.

The psychological effect of prison environment is always injurious, and particularly in the case of children, who are to a greater degree susceptible to their surroundings than adults. In an institution similar to this parental school, the youthful delinquent is segregated from the surroundings that mark a criminal court, and even when the case becomes one requiring the utmost severity of treatment, there is, as far as possible, no stigma of jail confinement, nor the ineffaceable taint that is born of a knowledge of conviction and sentence.

In the building illustrated, every effort has been made to provide a plan and equipment that would facilitate the care of juvenile delinquents. Many of them suffer from diseases due to lack of parental care, and which largely contribute to the mental condition of the child. These this school seeks to correct, and in the belief that a sound mind in a sound body will in a large degree lessen the inclination of the child toward criminal tendencies, it strives to check abnormality and to create a proper and healthful condition.