

without affecting it in the least, or injuring the building in any way.

There are four tiers of fireproof vaults in different parts of the structure, built from the foundations with brick, cement and fireproof terra-cotta, and extending to the ninth storey. These will be furnished with doors and locks of the latest and most approved kind, with a view to securing for their contents ample protection against both fire and burglars.

Special Fire Protection.

There are to be two standing water-pipes, with steam pump to make pressure, and suitable hose attachments on each floor, to be used not so much for fire protection within as to assist in extinguishing fire that may occur in adjacent buildings, which will be the chief source of danger to the Temple, so far as fires are concerned.

The heating of the Temple Building will be by steam, and the lighting by electricity produced on the premises. Special attention has been given to the subject of ventilating every room in the Temple.

The ninth and tenth storeys will be used for lodge purposes, and, in addition to spacious lodge rooms, will contain suitable anterooms, preparation, committee, smoking, cloak, and toilet rooms, together with a banquetting hall capable of seating three hundred at a time, with kitchen adjoining, in which will be all modern conveniences. A large assembly-room, with the necessary adjuncts, will occupy the rear of the sixth and seventh storeys of the western section, also Court rooms with suitable ante and toilets rooms in the fourth and fifth storeys of the same section. The major part of the building will be devoted to offices, which are most compactly and conveniently arranged with suitable vault accommodations for all.

The Chief and Staff High Up.

The Supreme Court officers and staff, numbering at the present time sixty-five persons the great majority of whom are ladies, will occupy the entire eighth storey.

There will be two main entrances—one from Richmond Street and the other from Bay Street, both leading direct to the elevators and main staircase. The entrance halls will be richly embellished in marble and ceramic decorations, presenting an imposing appearance.

The "Temple Building," which is to be the name of the new structure, will not only be a credit to the Independent Order of Foresters, but an ornament to the city. The architect, Mr. George W. Gouinlock, under whose professional supervision the work is being carried out, has certainly succeeded in producing an excellently-planned and ornate building, and so well proportioned that few would realize when looking at it that it was the highest building yet erected in Canada. As a matter of fact, it is 140 feet high, exclusive of the tower, which adds another forty-five feet, making a total height of 185 feet from sidewalk to the top of the tower. From the roof of this eminence an extensive view may be enjoyed of the city and surrounding country.

To Look at Niagara from the Top of the Temple Building.

It is the purpose of the Supreme Chief Ranger to throw this open to the public, so that citizens

may, from this elevation, view not only the whole city and a good portion of the surrounding country, but may also look at Niagara Falls. The Temple Building will certainly be a worthy companion to the magnificent new civic building standing but half a block away.

A Good Investment.

There could be no better evidence of the foresight and shrewdness of the Supreme Chief Ranger of the Independent Order of Foresters, whose well-known likeness accompanies this sketch, than is afforded by the selection of the present site for an office building, located, as it is, within half a block of the new City Hall and Court House, within two hundred feet of the city registry offices, and only a block away from Osgoode Hall; while from the corner of Queen and Yonge Streets, or of King and Bay Streets, but a block distant, electric cars radiate to every part of the city.

That the Temple Building will be a profitable investment for the Foresters goes without saying. In the first place, the greater portion of the site was purchased for a mere song. The contracts for the structural portions of the building have been most advantageously placed, and the indications are that before the building is completed the whole of the available space will be taken. We understand that at least half of the offices are already rented, while a great many more have been spoken for.

It is understood that some of the representatives of the Masonic lodges are seriously considering the securing of accommodation in this up-to-date building, which, in our opinion, will be a move in the right direction, especially as we learn that the necessary accommodation has been offered upon very reasonable terms.

A Word for the Architect.

The Supreme Chief Ranger cannot speak too highly of the architect of the "Temple Building," Mr. G. W. Gouinlock, not only because of the beautiful exterior and the substantial way in which it has been constructed, but also of the phenomenal fact that not a dollar of extras has accrued in connection with the structure, and it now appears that the building will be finished with the record unbroken in that respect. The Chief justly attributes all this to the care and professional ability displayed by the architect.

Something About the Foresters.

While writing on this subject it may not be amiss to notice some figures relating to the Order given by the Supreme Chief Ranger, Dr. Oronhyatekha, in an address recently delivered at Halifax. The Doctor said that "the Independent Order of Foresters was founded in Newark, N.J., in 1874. In 1881 the management was transferred to Canada, at which time it was reorganized and placed on its present basis. At its reorganization only 369 members cast in their lots with the new leaders, and the Society started afresh with an indebtedness of over \$4,000. Since its reorganization the Independent Order of Foresters has been extended throughout our own great Dominion. It has also been re-established in all of the Northern States of the great Republic to the south of us, and recently it has been planted in Great Britain and Ireland, where we already have over two hundred subordinate courts.