



ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL BUILDINGS, SHOWING ROSS MEMORIAL WING IN BACK GROUND.

1,000 feet from the street entrance, which entrance is marked by heavy wrought iron gates. The main courtyard, at the east of the new pavilion, is reached by a moderate slope from the gates, and is sufficiently broad to allow the turning of automobiles and carriages. This roadway was excavated from the side of the hill along which it rises to the elevation of the new building. The patients' entrance is from a courtyard at the west, approached by a detour from the same driveway.

In connection with the patients' entrance, there is an exedra, through which is the approach to the patients' lawn and tea house. Walks lead through the natural park. This park consists of a large tract of land that will be reserved for the patients and will be developed as the needs increase. The location is such that patients will be relieved of the disturbing noises from the street or from the main hospital buildings.

The exterior of the building is designed to harmonize with the original plant. This necessitated the use of the Scotch Baronial type of architecture and the material is of rock faced Montreal limestone with cut stone quoins and ornament. Being on an elevation nearly one hundred feet above the other buildings, it naturally dominates the group when viewed from a distance. A central tower was considered a desirable architectural feature, as this makes a practical housing for elevator machinery, fans and ventilation.

The main entrance from the east court is through a porte cochere to the memorial vestibule. This vestibule has walls and groined ceiling of Caen stone and floor of marble. On the

right of the entrance is the porter's window; on the left, a memorial tablet in bronze, surrounded by marble, with the inscription: "This pavilion was erected and equipped by John Kenneth Leveson Ross, to the memory of his father, James Ross, and of his mother, Annie Kerr Ross."

The first story is used entirely for administrative purposes, medical treatment, the culinary department and a small psychiatric department. The entrance hall is 26 feet by 32 feet and here the architects felt at liberty to depart from the hospital type of finish. Here there is panelled oak dado, with the upper portion of the walls of Caen stone and a panelled vaulted ceiling. At the five electric outlets in the ceiling are heavy bronze chandeliers. The heating of the room is taken care of through a central marble and oak pedestal with bronze grills which is surmounted by a tiny illuminated fountain. The floor is Belgian black and Italian white marble, with a border of Tennessee. At the right, is the general office, (back of which are the private offices) with panelled oak counter; at the left, one of the reception rooms; directly ahead, the two lifts. These lifts lead from the tunnel, fifty feet below, to the attic of storage space, and are two in number; one a general lift for standing passengers or guests, and the other for beds, stretchers and supplies. The larger lift is so arranged that with the power trucks which will be used, patients can be taken from any part of the main building, through the tunnel, up to any floor, room or balcony in the new building.

The kitchen, located on this floor, is a model of convenience, and has every device for cooking and serving of food to this class of patients.