

New Medical School Nears Completion; Best in America

Planned and Constructed Entirely by Local Talent—Cost in Spite of High Prices Has Been Remarkably Low—Many Unique Features Included in Building—Ready For Occupation in a Month's Time.

What may be described as a semi-official inspection of the Western University's new medical school building, located on Ottawa street, took place yesterday morning when Philip Pocock, chairman of the medical committee of the university, and E. V. Buchanan, general manager of the public utilities commission, accompanied by representatives of the local papers were escorted through the building and initiated into its many unique features by Dr. P. S. McKibben, B.S. Ph.D., professor of anatomy, who has been responsible for and has supervised the very complete and modern equipment with which the school is supplied in all its several departments, and E. W. Swade, who has supervised with outstanding success the general construction work.

Viewed from a point facing the main entrance on Ottawa street, the building, while not ornate, presents a substantial and dignified appearance quite in keeping with the important part that it is undoubtedly destined to play in the safeguarding of the health of the people of Western Ontario, and in the promotion of the professions of medicine and surgery. The main front of the building stands somewhat above the ground level on Ottawa street with the result that despite the fact that it is only two stories and basement in height gives the structure an imposing effect.

For 350 Students. When completed and with its full attendance the building will accommodate between 300 and 350 students, a number double the number at present registered in the medical school department of the Western University. Two of the professors have already moved to the new building and it is expected that everything will be ready for the admission of all departments of the school from their present quarters to new premises within the next few days.

While no definite arrangements have been made for the summer term, the building is being completed in time to be in the hands of some well-known public man. A unique feature brought out by the

near approach of the completion of a task commenced in the latter part of October, 1919, and carried through with success during a period when labor was scarce and prices at their peak, is that it has been brought to a successful finish, which promises to make it one of the show places of the city, at a cost of about \$100,000, which is a very low price for a building of this kind in London and elsewhere.

Lowest Cost. The cost of the building and its equipment, with the exception of ordinary furnishings, it was said today, has been only 28.5 cents per cubic foot, while the cost of the Children's Hospital, according to contract, will be 60 cents per cubic foot, and the cost of the city schools, according to estimate figures, 45 cents per cubic foot.

The construction of this new unit in the progress of the city, the Western University and of Western Ontario has been carried out by local talent, the designs and specifications being prepared by Watt & Blackwell, local architects, and the contractor being John Petherbridge, while the whole thing has been brought about and supervised by the following committee appointed by the governors of the university: Philip Pocock, chairman; Arthur Little, president of the board of governors; the late Dr. H. A. McCallum, Dr. P. A. McKibben, Dr. W. E. Waugh, T. J. Murphy and C. R. Somerville. In January, 1919, the citizens sanctioned a grant of \$100,000 to the medical school.

Description of Building. The building is laid out in the form of the letter "E," with the west wing facing on Waterloo street. The two outside wings are separated by an open space 41 feet 6 inches in width from the centre wing, thereby permitting the excellent lighting of all the rooms, which is an outstanding feature immediately noticeable on entering the building. The elevation plans of the building, in addition to the two stories and basement, provides for a sub-basement to the central wing. In front of this basement and sub-basement is a modern gymnasium, 70 feet in length by 40 feet wide, with what is claimed to be the best gym floor in the city. Along each side of the gym are a series of balconies, which will accommodate from 150 to 200 spectators. On occasion the gym can also be used as a public hall, in which an audience of 600 to 800 people could be accommodated.

Large Auditorium. Straight ahead as one enters the building by the main entrance on Ottawa street is the auditorium, designed with a sloping floor and raised platform, and capable of seating 225 people without crowding. Special attention is given here to facilities for illustrated lectures, including a pure white permanent screen inset in the wall at the back of the platform and electrical outlets in the floor at distances which permit the setting up of the lantern for 35 feet or 55 feet projections. The auditorium is immediately above the gym.

From the main entrance both to the east and to the west extend wide and well-lighted corridors, which are continued down the centre of each wing. These corridors are repeated on the second floor, and from their entrance is made to the various lecture, research, reading and demonstration rooms and laboratories. Immediately to the right of the entrance on the ground floor is located the general office, with a commodious library next beyond it, in which will be housed the 3,000 volumes in active use, while in an adjacent room will be stored the books of reference, etc., not so frequently used. The library proper will be used as a reading and study room.

Many Research Rooms. On the same floor and in the east wing of the building are located the departments of histology and embryology, each department having, in addition to the main laboratory and lecture room, research rooms for the students, and the office of the professor in control, with a private laboratory and research room for the use of the professor and his assistant. Each of these rooms is equipped with lavatory accommodation. Similar provision is made in the west wing, and in front, where are located the departments of pathology and bacteriology. In connection with this latter science, there is provided a culture room, constructed with four-inch cork walls and door, in which a permanent temperature of 98 degrees (blood heat), will be maintained for the culture of the different microbes under study or for use in the conducting of experiments.

Own Ice Plant. In the same section of the building is a refrigerator room, cooled by the ice plant located below it in the basement, in which can be kept specimens under examination. In addition there are media and cleaning rooms, and a sterilizing room, where the specimens, apparatus and instruments may be sterilized by hot air before and during the progress of experiments.

On the second floor of the building is the **LE PAS DOG DERBY**. The finished floors in the corridors, general offices, library, etc., are a very pleasing grade of terrazo, on a six-inch concrete base. On the second floor the floors of the toilet and operating rooms are of a light-colored ceramic tile, with a six-inch terrazo base. In the janitor's apartments and the gymnasium the floors are of red maple, respectively, nailed to wooden sleepers embedded in rough concrete. All other floors are concrete set on a six-inch concrete base.

With the exception of the janitor's apartments, the auditorium, main entrance, gymnasium and operating room, the interior walls are two coats of plaster finished with a wood float, and the ceilings putty coated directly on the concrete. The gymnasium, janitor's apartments and operating room walls and ceilings are putty coated. The only ornamental plaster used in the building is to be found in the auditorium and the main entrance vestibule. In the vestibule, lobby and auditorium entrance a cove ceiling used with run-moldings gives a most pleasing effect. In the auditorium the walls are

paneled between the pilasters, and a massive though dignified cornice, with no enrichment other than a dentil mold. Cost \$316,000.

All interior trim and doors, apart from which the building is practically fireproof, except in the entrance, is of British Columbia fir, finished in a medium dark rubbed finish. The doors and trim used in the main and auditorium entrances are of oak.

Carbonized acidproof table, desk and counter-tops have been installed in all the laboratories, while central open troughs carry all waste to open acid-proof sinks at the end of each bench.

The total cost of the building, with extras, but not inclusive of the furniture, has been approximately \$316,000; of this amount approximately \$235,000 the approximate cost of mechanical equipment. This gives an average cost per cubic foot of 26.5 cents, which is very low for this class of building, and which compares in an outstanding manner with the estimated cost of the Children's Hospital, which is 60 cents per cubic foot, and the city schools, the estimated cost of which averages around 45 cents per cubic foot.

Steam-Heating System. The steam-heating system consists of a low-pressure system (run at from two to five pounds gauge pressure) of direct radiation and thermostatic valves on an open gravity return into an open receiver tank. The heat for the building is supplied from two low-pressure heating boilers, each having a capacity of 110 horsepower, and equipped with Murphy mechanical stokers. In addition, a cross-connection from a small high-pressure boiler of 25 horsepower capacity supplies heat to the janitor's apartments, which comprises a suite of six rooms located in the basement, general offices and library, when the main heating system is not in use. This high-pressure boiler also heats water for domestic purposes, and supplies live steam at 25 pounds pressure for the sterilizers in the operating room, steam baths in various parts of the building, and steam supply to the experimenting tables in the different departments.

Compressed Air. A high-speed, air-cooled compressor operated at 75 pounds pressure, with an automatic device to regulate the pressure, provides a constant compressed-air system with 200 outlets for laboratory use scattered throughout the building. Alongside of these two systems there is installed a dry vacuum system of practically the same size as that for compressed air, and a gas installation serving some 400 outlets, ranging in size from 1/4 inch to 1 1/2 inch.

An electric clock and bell system, consisting of a master clock and three secondary clocks and a series of gongs by means of which the daily program is controlled, has been installed.

Two Otis Fensom elevators, each of 2,000 pounds capacity and fitted with automatic safety bottom stops, give access to each floor. One is located in the east wing and the other in the west front near the west stairs.

Telephone service through a private branch exchange supplied from two trunk lines, and inter-communicating phones in the office of a professor in charge of a department, the janitor's apartments, the boiler room, etc., has been provided.

Light and Power. Special care has been given to the electric light and power wiring throughout the building, and plugs of various sizes for various purposes have been placed in all the laboratories, lecture rooms, etc., in the form of floor, base, wall and desk plugs. A number of motor outlets have also been installed at numerous points throughout the building.

In connection with the plumbing and ventilating systems, which must necessarily be of great importance in such a building, every possible care and modern device has been brought into play to insure the best possible service by each system.

As a means to insure efficiency of operation in connection with all these services, unit arrangements have been carried out to an unusual extent and with special care so that in the event of an accident or need for cutting off of either service in a particular part of the building, it can be done without the least interference with any other department or section. In the physiological department the ventilation system is of the exhaust type.

The heating is a combination direct and indirect light system, with special lighting facilities provided where necessary.

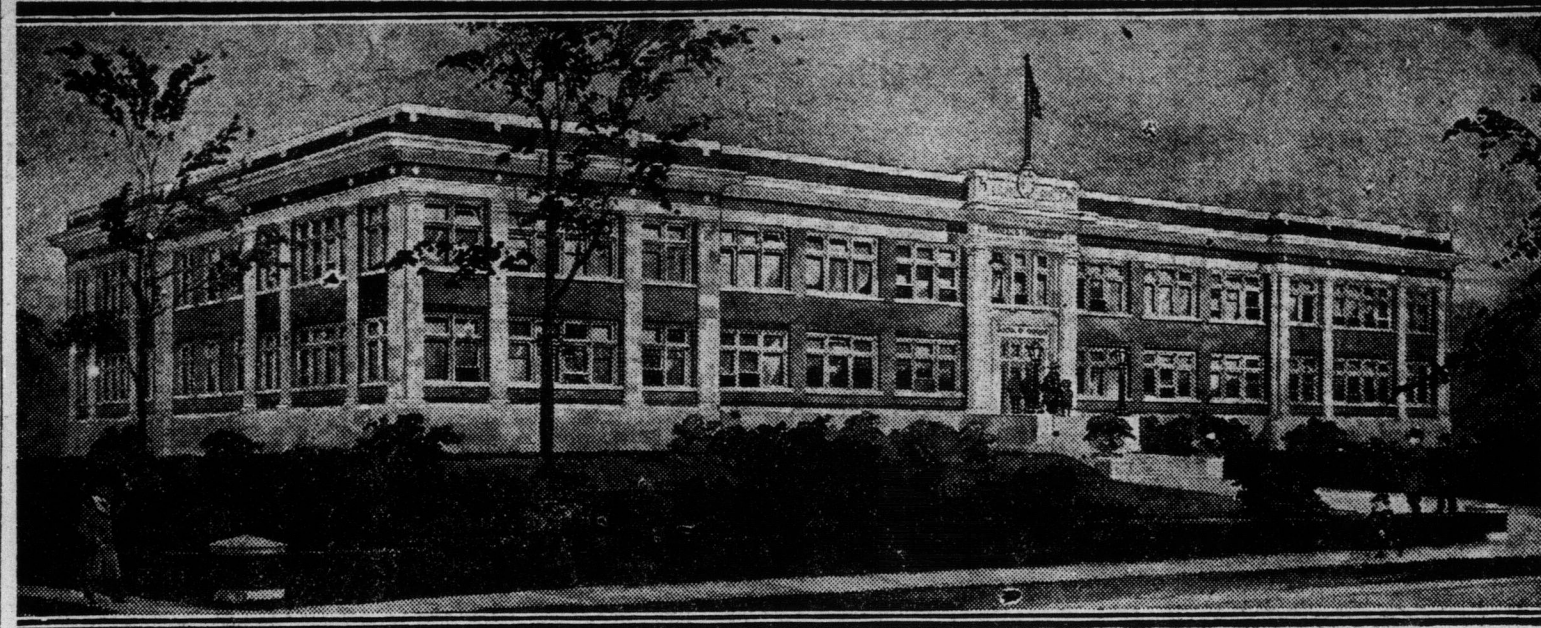
Building Fireproof. Practically fireproof, the construction of the building is such that it is believed to be the lowest fire insurance rate in the city. The construction is reinforced concrete skeleton, foundation, walls, floor slabs, beams, columns, etc. The outside walls are red tapestry brick, rimmed with Indiana limestone and backed up with hollow tile. The interior partitions are gypsum block. The roof is a Barrett specification, guaranteed 20 years, applied over a built-up wooden roof, except over the auditorium and boiler house, where it is applied directly on concrete slab.

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The picture shows Mr. Winerton, driver of the winning team.

London's Splendid New Western University Medical School



This elaborate structure, built according to the latest ideals in collegiate architecture, will be ready for occupation within a month's time. Accommodation will be available for approximately 350 students. The date of the formal opening is now under consideration, and some classrooms are already in use.

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M. 26, A. 2

STEAMERS ARRIVED. NEW YORK, March 25.—Arrived: Celtic (British), Liverpool, March 18. Auxiliary schooner, Alembic (British), St. Johns, Nfld., March 14.

WORKING FULL TIME. DETROIT, March 25.—Resumption of full-time operations effective March 25 was announced today by the Hudson Motor Car Company. The company has been operating with a curtailed force on a reduced working schedule for several months.

Reaching the Businessman

Reams have been written on how to reach that supposedly elusive phenomenon—the businessman.

Yet there is a simple way.

The more businesslike, the more alert he is, and the larger his interests, the more certain is he to be found at least once a day reading his favorite newspaper.

You know the type. Good citizen, good father, good husband, good businessman, pillar of society.

He may steal a few hours occasionally to read a book.

But he always reads his daily newspaper.

And the experienced advertiser, whose appeal is to the business, technical and professional man, uses Daily Newspapers to reach him, because he knows that the newspaper, in itself, is the greatest impulse to action.

At the present time daily newspaper advertising designed to interest only businessmen is appearing regularly for so widely diversified a group of products as:

Transmission Machinery: Shafts, Hangers, Pulleys, Couplings, Belting.

General Machinery: Bearings, Boilers, Tanks, Gear Cutters.

Builders and Contractors: Bricks, Asbestos.

Architects and Industrial Engineers: Roofing, Window Frames, Heating and Ventilating Machinery.

Financial Advertising: Almost every Government, Municipal and Corporation

The Evidence speaks for itself.

We urge you in all seriousness to sit down after dinner this evening and figure out whether you cannot use this mighty force—Daily Newspaper Advertising—to your advantage.

If you think that you could, providing you were shown how, write to us; or consult any recognized advertising agency.

Issued by the Canadian Daily Newspapers Association. Head Office—Toronto.



Grandma is Their Doctor

"ON an old-fashioned bureau, in a house I know, lies a large-sized New Testament with the binding well worn, and with it a much-used old copy of Dr. Chase's Receipt Book. When the calves have the colic or the neighbor's baby the earache, 'Grandma' hands out well-assimilated advice from the Dr. Chase Book. When 'Grandma' herself feels 'run-down,' Dr. Chase's Nerve Food stands ready on the dining-room table among the salt and pepper shakers."

her neighbors as a guardian of health.

And what finer compliment can be paid to Dr. Chase's Receipt Book and Dr. Chase's Medicines than the approval of such mothers of experience as the one here described.

Just as in this home, Dr. Chase's Almanac hangs on the wall in the great majority of Canadian homes, and in the cupboard or medicine chest will be found one or more of Dr. Chase's Medicines ready for use in case of emergency.

If you did not receive a copy of Dr. Chase's Almanac it will be sent free by Edmans, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.



Aspirin

Nothing Else is Aspirin

Warning! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all.

Accept only an "unbroken package" of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," which contains directions and dose worked out by physicians during 21 years and proved safe by millions for Headache, Earache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Colds, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Lumbago, and pain generally. Made in Canada.

Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost but a few cents—Larger packages.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monacalceolide of Salicylic acid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

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POLITICAL CHAOS SEEN IN BERLIN IF CABINET RESIGNS

Allies Not Likely to Find Government That Would Negotiate.

LONDON, March 25.—The German political situation probably will not crystallize before Monday. The resignation of the cabinet headed by Chancellor Konstantin Fehrenbach is regarded as inevitable, the chief question being not whether its strength can be restored but what political combination will replace it. Without news of exactly what is going on behind the scenes in London in connection with the reparations conference, political observers are not willing to predict what course will be followed. They feel that the decision rests with the Entente Allies. If the Paris sanctions are enforced immediately a Nationalist Government in Germany is predicted on the fall of the present cabinet, thus permitting the conservative German People's party to try their hand.

This idea is being discussed favorably, especially by the Liberals and the Radicals, but the outlook of convincing the German people that the Conservative dogma of national honor and abrogation of the treaty of Versailles constitutes no panacea is not so bright.

The probability of a coup d'état is difficult to estimate. The warning in Hugo Stinnes' newspaper, the *Alteingeschlossenes*, last week, it now develops, was inspired in part by the hope of frightening the Prussian Diet into extending its new coalition by the inclusion of the German People's party. But where there was so much smoke there must have been some fire, and an effort to force a break with the Entente and bring on a new situation in Europe. These are usually linked with the activities of Hugo Stinnes in politics.

The present cabinet has burned all its bridges behind it, according to sentiment here, first by its pledges in the Reichstag not to negotiate with the Entente on the basis of the Paris reparations agreement between the Allies, and its overtures.

Inference continues to be made secretly that sinister influences are working in the least to force a break with the Entente and bring on a new situation in Europe. These are usually linked with the activities of Hugo Stinnes in politics.

But if the Allies delay enforcing the sanctions, it is held that it would be impossible to find a German Government immediately which would negotiate on the basis of the Paris agreement. It is felt here that the Allies must be aware of the danger and may have decided already to extend the time of the ultimatum as soon as it is settled that the Fehrenbach ministry will fall. But even if the ultimatum is enforced, a Nationalist regime be established, it is held that the Allies still could not count on finding a German Government that would negotiate even were the Nationalists overthrown.

When Number Three is Unlucky

I KNOW 3 THINGS
I SPEAK 3 LANGUAGES
FOUGHT FOR 3 YEARS
HAVE 3 CHILDREN
AND NO WORK FOR 3 MONTHS
BUT I ONLY WANT ONE JOB

In looking for work this fellow gives a good account of his qualifications without saying a word. The picture was taken on a street in Putney, England.