

would be composed of already existing street areas. About four acres only are required to be purchased. There would be eight streets, each 132 feet wide, leading out of this square.

It is also proposed that the new City Hall be built directly on the axis of Dundas Street, facing upon the Square; the traffic to pass under the Civic and Station buildings by wide arches.

Recommendations are made for the removal of the Asylum and also the Barracks from where they block street extension and development, to sites outside on the city-owned London and Port Stanley electric railway, this also aiding in the building up of this latter holding.

Provision has also been made in the plan for all future steam or hydro-radials to use the common entrances of the scheme free from level crossings, and thus avoid any further cutting up of the city by new rights of way.

Many other co-related features of the city's enhancement are analyzed and provided for, which will prove most interesting to the citizens of London and to those of other cities and towns which are facing railway and development problems.

This reconnaissance report on London was made by Mr. Cauchon for the London Chamber of Commerce as an indispensable preliminary to the further advance of the general town planning which they favor. Speaking at the luncheon, Mr. Cauchon recommended that the report be published in full in pamphlet form for the citizens' information and judgment.

The proposal was subsequently endorsed by the architects attending the convention, and resulted in the passing of a resolution recommending its adoption to the city, the feeling being that it would assure a systematic and beautiful development of the city.

### Electric Cooking for the British Worker

Electric cooking apparatus in Great Britain is finding its way into the working class dwellings constructed under the numerous "housing schemes" undertaken by local authorities or by private enterprise. In one large colony every house is being equipped with an electric cooking range, two electric fires and an electric copper for washing purposes. There is only one chimney in the house, an open-fire being used for burning refuse and also for warming (by means of a boiler at the back of the fire) the water for baths and other uses. The construction of the houses, it is said, is so much simplified by the use of electric cookers and heaters that the total cost, including all the electrical appliances, is less than that of a similar house built in the ordinary way. Electric light is, of course, installed. The electric ranges are large enough to cook ordinary workmen's meals for seven or eight persons.



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