

mortar and cement stone trimmings. It has southern pine columns, beams and plank floors. Each floor is crowned in the middle so as to give a slight fall each way toward the side walls. The wearing floors are hard maple, laid in the direction of the fall, on top of thick waterproof

proofing a mill-constructed building, and is reproduced here only for this reason and not because we consider its type of construction best adapted to warehouse building, for, as we have repeatedly stated, there is no reason for the use of wooden columns, beams and joists in the modern warehouse.

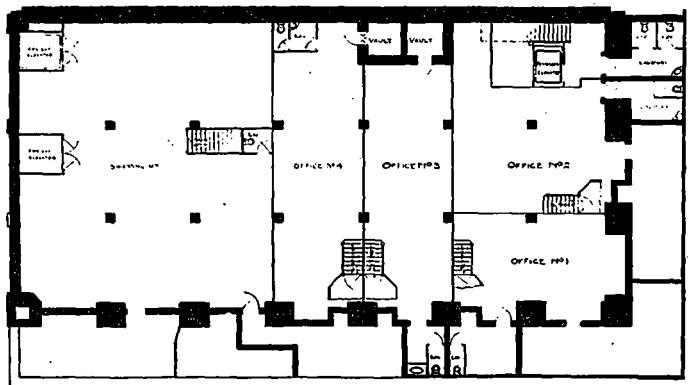


Fig. 11—BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN, OGILVIE BUILDING, TORONTO, SHOWING LOCATION OF STAIRWAY AND ELEVATORS, WHICH ARE ENCLOSED IN CONCRETE SHAFTS.

floor felt, which is placed between the plank flooring and the wearing floor. Along each side wall a shallow gutter is formed, lined with galvanized iron and connected to scuppers carried through the walls, so that in case of fire water thrown on any one of the upper floors would run off outside of the building without descending to the floors below.

The elevator will have automatic gates and fire doors. The stairs are isolated inside brick walls, cut off from the rest of the building on all floors by self-closing fire doors. The partitions are all solid mill construction and nothing has been omitted to make this building a first-class example of the best type of mill construction. The windows and skylights are of wired glass and fireproof frames on exposed sides. The boiler rooms and coal bunks are of fireproof construction entirely. This building is designed and a permit obtained for five stories and basement, and the footings, foundations and walls, piers, and so forth, are being built for that height of building, with floors throughout to sustain very heavy loads, though it is intended for the present to stop at the third storey. The location is very central, within half a minute of Yonge street, and it is not unlikely that in the near future the two upper stories will be carried up.

The building is owned and the first three floors will be occupied by the E. B. Shuttleworth Chemical Co., Limited. It will be steam-heated and will have most up-to-date sanitary plumbing appliances throughout. Messrs. R. J. Edwards & Saunders, Toronto, are the architects.

The structure as a whole is a fair example of the best that can be done in the matter of fire-

The value of concrete in the construction of warehouses and factory buildings of moderate height is unquestioned. When fire prevention is important it finds its greatest usefulness.

Where bold or simple exterior treatment is appropriate, concrete can be employed to advantage.

As regards styles of architecture and surface finish, use the mission style of architecture or other simple massive type, rather than the elaborate classic orders.

Don't try to imitate brick or stone by devices of centring. Let the architectural details show that the material is concrete

and let it stand for itself. Secure contrasts by means of shadows, by using deep reveals at apertures and heavy (but not heavily overhanging) cornices and belt courses.

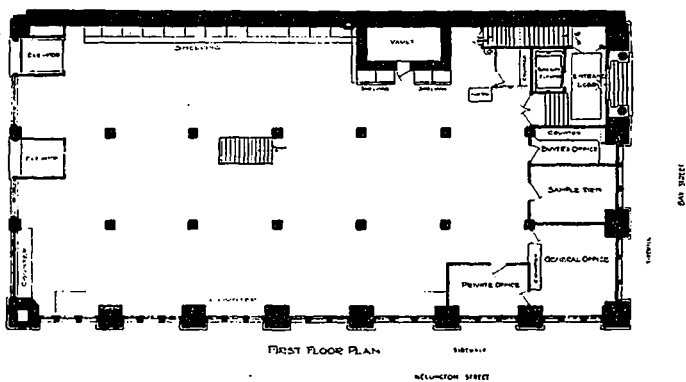


Fig. 12—FIRST FLOOR PLAN, OGILVIE BUILDING, TORONTO, SHOWING ARRANGEMENT AND LOCATION OF THE STEEL COLUMNS, FIREPROOFED WITH CONCRETE.

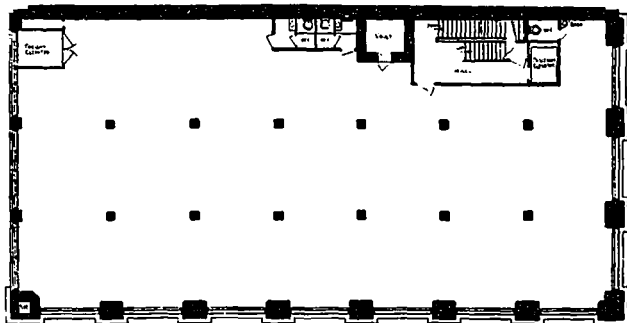


Fig. 13—UPPER FLOOR PLAN, OGILVIE BUILDING, TORONTO, SHOWING HEAVY BRICK WALL PIERS THAT PERMIT OF EXTRAORDINARILY LARGE WINDOW OPENINGS, THUS GIVING THE DIFFERENT FLOORS THE MAXIMUM DEGREE OF LIGHT.