

CONSTRUCTION

A JOURNAL FOR THE ARCHITECTURAL
ENGINEERING AND CONTRACTING
INTERESTS OF CANADA



H. GAGNIER, LIMITED, PUBLISHERS

Corner Richmond and Sheppard Streets.

TORONTO CANADA

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NEW YORK—505 Fifth Avenue,

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SUBSCRIPTIONS.—Canada and Great Britain, \$3.00 per annum. United States, the Continent and all Postal Union countries, \$4.00 per annum, in advance. Single copies, 50c.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Changes of, or new advertisements must reach the Head Office not later than the twentieth of the month preceding publication to ensure insertion. Mailing date is on the tenth of each month. Advertising rates on application.

CONTRIBUTIONS.—The Editor will be glad to consider contributions dealing with matters of general interest to the readers of this Journal. When payment is desired, this fact should be stated. We are always glad to receive the loan of photographs and plans of interesting Canadian work. The originals will be carefully preserved and returned.

Entered as Second Class Matter in the Post Office at Toronto, Canada.

WESTON WRIGLEY, Business Manager

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Vol. XII Toronto, August, 1919 No. 8

The Late Andrew Carnegie's Gifts

The name of Andrew Carnegie will endure both as one of the great captains of industry and as a large-hearted public benefactor. Through the generous gift of his millions many cities and towns in Canada and the United States owe the fact that they have respectable public libraries. In many cases these are better and more costly buildings than local boards themselves would provide, and have done much to raise the standard of community structures. Mr. Carnegie in this manner did much in the interest of architecture. It was always a condition in donating a sum for a library that the plans must first meet with his approval; also that the community which received his gift must agree to provide a stated annual sum for the upkeep of the building. This was Mr. Carnegie's way of making his gift permanent. It expressed his foresight and his desire to place his benefits to mankind on an enduring

basis. If a city or town failed to give this guarantee, it received no consideration.

Altogether it is estimated that Mr. Carnegie gave away over \$350,000,000. One of his great gifts was the Peace Palace at The Hague, which was established as a place where nations might arbitrate and settle their differences, and whose object was superseded by the present League of Nations. The great philanthropist visited Toronto shortly after the Reference and Circulating Library on College Street was completed. At that time he expressed his views as to the architecture of libraries, stating that they should not be gaudy in character, but should stand in place in quiet and simple dignity, as if to say, "My treasures are within." Not only did he give of his great wealth to provide for the erection of many such buildings, but he also had a well-formed idea as to how they should be built and maintained.

Toronto Draughtsmen Organize

Construction has just received a circular drafted by the executive committee of the recently formed Draughtsmen's Association in Toronto, which was organized on May 16th, and has since been building up its membership. This circular defines the aims and objects of the organization, which, divested of superficialities, are substantially as follows: (1) To promote a higher regard for professional etiquette among its members; (2) to ensure that all work be carried out by men of proper qualification; (3) to establish a broader acquaintance and understanding among its members for their mutual benefit; (4) to enjoy the benefits of class instructions and lectures to be given by advanced members or by professional men; (i) to operate as a compact professional body in reference to their interests; (6) to encourage high ethical standards; (7) to promote such interest and participation in public and quasi-public affairs that will show the draughtsmen to be men of general and civic ability; (8) to create a more equitable relation between employers and employees.

"Last, but not least," the circular says, "that by inspiration and thoroughness in the training of junior draughtsmen this Association aspires to do what the societies of architects and engineers have failed to do, namely, to impart a more sound training in every branch of the arts and sciences pertaining to their work and ensure better recognition of the draughtsmen as a co-ordinate of the architect and engineer."

Construction believes that an association of this kind can do much to assist its members and that it can obtain the co-operation of architectural and engineering bodies. There is no