

It is a strange and unaccountable fact that these great works of art which the rest of the world prizes and appreciates so highly should arouse so comparatively little interest in this country, and when it is considered that these are the finest and greatest works of man in the building art, it is more surprising that the institutions of learning in this country do not teach at least enough architecture for the traveller to enjoy and appreciate them. It would seem that the proper education of a man was not complete without such instruction.

While this plea for architectural instruction may be founded somewhat on criticism of omissions in the present courses of college instruction, as well as on the benefits to be gained, still the writer is not unmindful of that purpose of college education which is the greatest of all, viz., the designing and the building of the highest form of Christian character. And it is most gratifying to know that, in spite of the effects of the war, the French and British Educational Commissioners who have just visited this country are entirely in accord with this high ideal, as indicated by their public utterances. Sir Henry Alexander Miers, a distinguished member of the British Commission, speaking at the University Club concerning the war and the aims of education, said: "The real objects of education are truth, honesty and justice."

Even if our colleges accomplish nothing beyond the cultural and moral training of the students, no one could properly have anything but praise for the good which they would do; yet it is recognized that it is essential for the sake of students and for the support from the people of the country that a college education must, without losing sight of its main object, include in its training and instruction as much as possible of that which would be of the greatest practical value in life after graduation from college. Certainly, this proposed architectural instruction has much that would be of great value in that way as well as a strong cultural and refining influence in an educational way.

As it is, we have never been able to advance far in the development of any architecture of our own, we have never been able to improve materially and in some ways not even equal the architecture of the past. We have the advantage which other nations of the past did not have in our photography and books with their illustrations. What we want now is to begin where they left off and progress. We want to get something more significant of ourselves into our buildings; we want to see the Greek fret, the acanthus and lion's head of Imperial Rome, or the fleur de lis of France, or such ornaments which have no national significance for us, give way to our golden rod and our wild flowers, our buffalo head, our Indian

lore and all those reminders of our own national existence, which is full of opportunities, and we want to see our wonderful new steel skeleton and our reinforced concrete constructions clothed with an architecture our own in spirit, representative of our institutions and worthy to stand as a fitting record and monument of our achievements for the people of the future.

A "Cedarvale" Residence, Toronto

Illustrations—See Page 5.

The Cedervale district, Toronto, has recently witnessed the development of a number of interesting houses, of which two subjects were shown in a previous issue. In this number we are illustrating another example, the residence of H. B. Taber, Esq., on Hillbrow Avenue. This house is located on a level site 50 x 144 feet. Towards the rear of the lot there is a beautiful ravine, and for this reason the kitchen was placed at the front, which permits of a plan which gives the dining room and living room the advantage of a splendid outlook. Both of these rooms and the hall have French doors leading to the garden porch.

On the second floor there are three large bedrooms, one of which is 14 x 24 feet in size. The attic floor has two maid's rooms, a maid's bathroom and a storeroom.

The house is faced with four-inch stone, backed with eight-inch tile to the second floor level. The stone is laid at random, with wide joints, consisting of Queenston limestone, Indiana, Travestine, brownstone, marble, etc. Stucco on eight-inch tile is carried from the second floor to the underside of the roof. The roof and exposed rafters are stained dark and are in pleasing contrast to the stone and stucco, the garden porch having a stone floor and stucco ceiling.

The entire ground floor except the kitchen is treated in gumwood, walnut finish. The bedrooms are all in white enamel, the vestibule and bathroom having tile floors and the latter a Keen's cement dado. The heating is hot water.

Electrical appliances for domestic purposes are advocated by the Women's Housing Subcommittee of the Ministry of Reconstruction's Advisory Council of Great Britain, which has been considering the matter of improved living quarters for working-class families. It is stated that when the houses and water supply are heated and the lighting and cookery done by electricity, half of the domestic work now necessary will be eliminated. Other recommendations are in reference to furnaces, hot-water heaters, kitchen cabinets, clothes-drying racks, and water-proof wall surfaces, which are already common in the majority of even the less expensive types of Canadian houses.