

THE PERSPECTIVE PROCESS.

On first learning the meaning of a picture, it would naturally strike the mind, says the Illustrated Carpenter and Builder, that a sure and easy method of carrying any point from its position in space to its position in the picture would give anyone the power of drawing the outline required. Such a process might be laborious, but it would put the whole design within possible reach. This method would be an excellent one for learners to begin with, previously to entering on the use of vanishing points; it would be something like learning to count with pebbles before entering on the common rules of arithmetic. Even without diagrams it may be possible to give such a description of the process as will enable some who have never attempted anything before to put a few simple figures into perspective. Let the picture plane, which suppose transparent, be spread out before the spectator, reaching down to the ground, and bounded on the right by a side wall, which extends both before and behind it. Every point which is to be drawn has a point directly below it on the ground, which call its ground-point; and a point directly opposite on the side wall, which call its side point. All the ground points make, when properly jointed, what the architect calls a plan; all the side points are elevation. The picture would be called a section if points were taken on it opposite to the points to be represented; instead of this a point is carried to its place on the picture along a line drawn to a certain point in front of the picture, which represents the eye of the spectator.

This eye-point has also its ground-point and its side-point. The picture has its ground line and its side line, and every point in the picture has its ground-point upon the ground-line and its side point upon the side line. A picture-point is known when we know where the ground-point is by its distance from the side line, and where the side-point is by its distance from the ground line. To lay down a given point on the picture, draw a line from its ground-point to the ground point of the eye; that line meets the ground-line of the picture in the ground point of the picture point required. In the last sentence for ground read side, and we see how to find the side point of the picture point in the side line of the picture. Two lines being drawn on a paper perpendicular to one another, the right side of the paper may represent the side wall laid flat on the ground by turning round its ground line, and the left side may represent the ground plane. The two sides of the line which separates the upper part of the paper from the lower represent the ground line and side line of the picture. Take another paper, or another part of the same paper, draw two perpendicular lines, lay down the ground and side picture points by taking their distances from the paper on which they have been found, and the points of the picture may at once be put in their places. This is an explanation of the principle of a picture and an exhibition of a sufficient method of construction; that is of sufficient power, but not of sufficient facility; every point requires the drawing of three lines.

CREDIT VALLEY BROWN STONE

From Carroll & Vick's No. 6 Quarry, Credit Forks, Ont.

14,905

pounds is the average crushing strength per square inch of our Credit Valley Brown Stone.

The highest standard of test attained by any pure Sandstone in America.

SANDSTONE, fine grained, reddish brown. Contains quartz, and a little felspar and mica. The stone is in beds of four feet and under, and can be handled in pieces up to five tons. Quarry 300 yards from Railway.

IN confirmation of the facts above stated, we have pleasure in directing your attention to the accompanying table, showing the result of the test of our stone, in connection with the series of tests of building stones conducted in 1892 at the School of Practical Science, Toronto, under the direction of a committee of the Ontario Association of Architects.

By referring to the results of the tests above mentioned, it will be seen that the average crushing stress of the majority of Canadian and American sandstones is far below that of ours, the difference in our favor ranging from 75 to 50 per cent.

The Credit Valley Brown Stone, owing to its modest tone, harmonizes beautifully with red or cream colored brick.

It has been reported that there is difficulty in obtaining Credit Valley Brown Stone. To correct this mistaken notion, we wish to state to architects and the public that we have a large quantity of stone ready to ship on the shortest notice, which can be followed up with an unlimited supply. Last year we made extensive additions to our plant and opened up new quarries and mines, and will supply promptly all orders given to us or our agents.

CARROLL, VICK & CO.

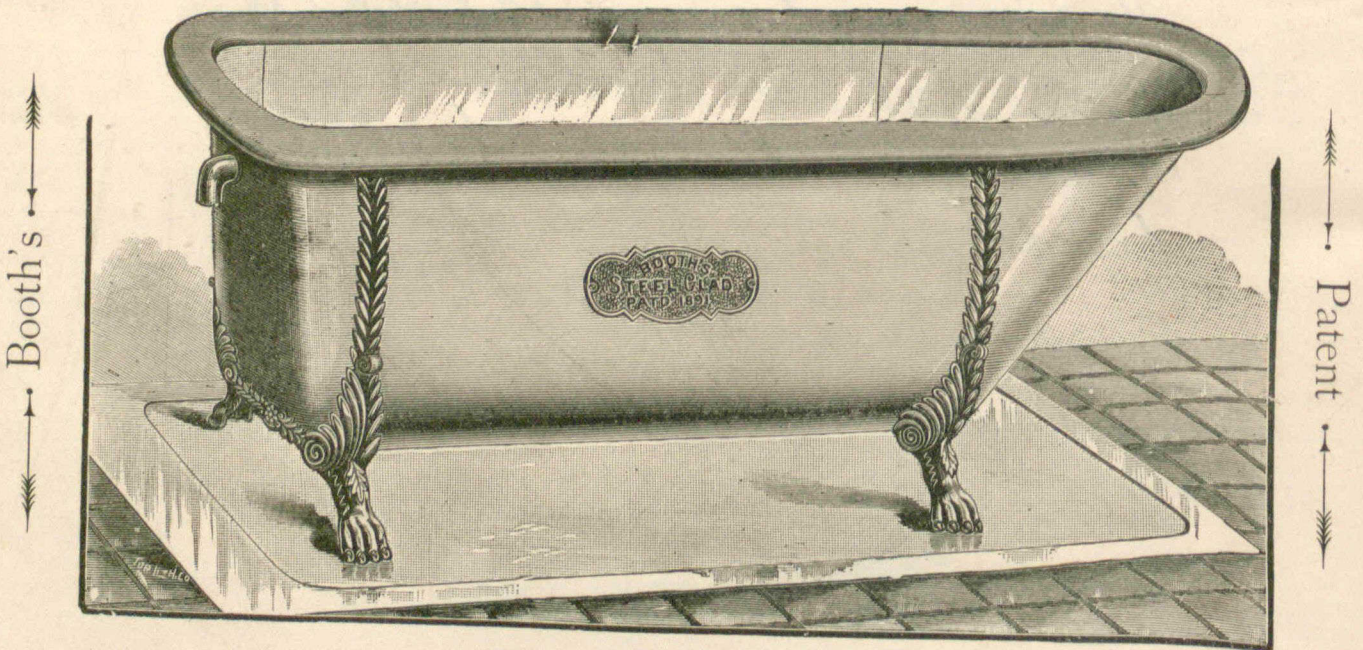
Quarries: Credit Forks, Ont. Office: 84 Adelaide St. West, TORONTO.

Montreal Agents: T. A. MORRISON & CO., 118 St. Peter Street.

Specimen.	Section under Pressure		Height.	Crushing Load.		Average Crushing Stress per sq. in.
	Ins.	Ins.		Pds.	Pds.	
A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Pds.
B	2 7/8 x 3	2 7/8	.....	131,000	15,188	.....
C	2 1/8 x 3	2 7/8	.....	130,000	14,751	.....
D	3 x 3	2 7/8	.....	133,000	14,777	14,905

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Toronto Steel-Glad Bath and Metal Co., Ltd.

123 Queen Street East, Toronto.

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