

ST. MARYS, ONT.—Specifications have been prepared by the Seneca Septic Tank Co., Stratford, Ont., for a sewage plant. Dr. J. R. Stanley, M.O.H., St. Marys, will supervise.

STRATFORD, ONT.—Dr. W. H. Hamilton, Fort William, Ont., is having plans prepared for a mausoleum to cost \$10,000.

TORONTO, ONT.—Architect M. Max Dunning, Chicago, Ill., has prepared plans for stables to cost \$25,000; tenders to be called for. Architects Hynes, Kelaman & Watson, 105 Bond street, have prepared plans for a nurses' home. The Wm. Davies Co., Ltd., 521 Front street east, are excavating for an abattoir building, to cost \$2,000,000. Architects Chapman & McGiffin, 95 King street east, have prepared plans for a refreshment pavilion; Toronto Harbor Commission, 50 Bay street, are the owners and contractors. Tenders have been called for by Engineers James, Loudon & Hertzburg, 1005 Excelsior Life Building, for the erection of mechanical filters. Tenders have been called for by Chairman T. L. Church for a five-ton traveling beam. J. D. Young & Son, 335 College street, have been awarded the contract for erecting a shipping building, to cost \$10,000. The Harris Abattoir, Union Stock Yards, are working on an addition to their abattoir, to cost \$12,000; G. V. Gray, 625 Confederation Life Building, is the general contractor.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—The Canadian Pacific Railway is erecting an 850-foot pier at a cost of \$1,500,000.

WALKERTON, ONT.—J. W. South, Otter Creek, Walkerton, is having plans prepared for a rolling mills.

THE ARCHITECT'S OPPORTUNITY.

In the past the idea has held that in an abundance of money lay the architect's best opportunity for coming to the front and producing architecture of the finest quality. When the client had money, and enough to spare, he went to his architect and ordered a mansion that was to reflect his wealth and importance, the mansion was produced and gave satisfaction according as its designer had interpreted the client's wish to make it resplendent above that of his neighbors. It was the designer's opportunity in the sense that it enabled him to design without stint, to elaborate to the fullest extent of his desire, to produce something that must attract, no matter what form the attraction took. The client may have been a parvenu in which case it would be difficult for the architect to keep out of his design some at least of the vulgarity dear to the heart of the parvenu. If he were a person above vulgarity he would expect his architect at least to be unsparring in the details which commonly constitute ornament in design. If it were a public body or a Government Department there would at least be the encouragement to be over-generous with space, with height of facade, with size of door and window; and the architect would feel it impossible to deal with such work on a large scale without adding elaboration in proportion to the scale. In any case the tendency to free spending on building would create a tendency to free use of ornament, since ornament is so handy a thing for covering up bad design or ill proportion. This has truly been the source of much bad architecture; it may even be put down as one of the causes of present day degeneracy; and for examples we need not go further than India.

But how about the reverse of the picture? What should be the effect on design of a serious restriction of funds for building purposes? We take up the annual report on Architectural Work in India and looking over its illustrations, page after page, note how little the volume contains of anything that may be called florid in design. When one closes the volume and asks himself what is the keynote of its contents, he has to confess that it is absolute simplicity, almost baldness, yet that it is architecturally satisfying, a record of good taste expressed with but little elaboration and obviously at only small expense. We are not rich in India. The Indian Princes and many Indian business men are, and we see their riches reflected from their palaces but few of which would stand up against sober criticism. But the Government is not rich, and no one knows it better than its own officers who have to spend the funds they are entrusted with with a sparing hand. Has this circumstance not its educational effect on its architects? We think it has. They are being trained to depend for the worth of their work on the simple elements that constitute good art. The meretriciousness of ornament is discarded, and they are turning out work, much of it in plain brick and sand plaster, which possesses the intrinsic merit of good arrangement, good grouping and good proportion, with an adaptation to purpose which may be read in the very face of it. We do not say all this for the purpose of glorifying the men whose works we are referring to; it is probable that most men trained in the art and placed under the same circumstances would achieve the same results. Our purpose is to illustrate the principle that the architect's opportunity really lies in the restriction of the means furnished to him for pursuing his art. It is merely another exemplification of the old adage—"No school like the school of adversity."

But the lesson taught to our Indian architects is surely about to be taught to architects at home, and indeed over all Europe, on a much more impressive scale. This is a period in which building work is suspended, while buildings in large numbers are also being annihilated. The next will be a period in which the demand for building will be unprecedented while the wherewithal to build will be restricted as it never has been. The architect must then come to the rescue with a skill he has never been called upon to exercise before. He must cast aside the predilections of a lifetime and choose the materials which economy suggests, he must see to it that neither space nor material is wasted in any part of his design, must put on one side his most cherished features of ornament, and trust for his effects in simplicity and directness. His worth in fact as an architect will be valued in proportion as he has studied economy without sacrificing stability and beauty. This is to be the new ideal after the war and will be a direct outcome of it. It will create a new outlook and a new study, and if rightly taken might lead to a regeneration of art. The complaint has been made for years that the art is decaying and will soon cease to be an art; but we have with unexpected suddenness been brought to a halt with an outlook beyond differing materially from the one behind. It is for us to seize the opportunity and make the most of it—"Indian Engineering."

LONGEST STEEL ARCH BRIDGE IN THE WORLD.

The longest steel arch bridge in the world is the recently completed one over Hell Gate, East River, New York. It has a span of 1,000 feet between the abutment towers, a clear height of 135 feet and a total height of 200 feet above high water.

GAS ASSOCIATION CONVENTION.

The Ninth Annual Convention of the Canadian Gas Association was held at Quebec on August 16th and 17th, there being over one hundred and fifty in attendance. The papers read at the convention included "Gas Lighting," by J. P. Conroy, of the General Gas Light Company, New York.

"Is Industrial Fuel Business Worth While," by H. E. G. Watson, Consumers' Gas Company, Toronto.

"What is a Gas Meter?" by J. B. McNary, Manager, Canadian Meter Company, Hamilton, Ontario.

"A Comparison of Modern Coal Carbonizations Systems," by Vernon Baker, Engineers, D. R. Russell Engineering and Development Company, St. Louis, Mo.

"The Relationship Between the Accounting and Operating Departments," by H. K. Tennent, Accountant, Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Co., Quebec.

"Some Wrinkles on Distribution," by P. B. Lamb, Ottawa Gas Co., Ottawa, Ont.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, J. P. King, Stratford, Ont.; 1st Vice-President, J. H. Yonge, London, Ont.; 2nd Vice-President, C. C. Folger, Kingston, Ont.; Executive Committee, R. A. Wallace, Quebec; Arthur Hewitt, Toronto; J. S. Norriss, Montreal; A. A. Dion, Ottawa; T. A. Gardner, Brockville; V. S. McEntyre, Kitchener, Ontario. Secretary-Treasurer, Geo. W. Allen, Toronto, Ontario.

CATALOGUES, ETC.

Kaustine Sanitary Equipment.—A descriptive catalogue setting forth the Kaustine waterless method of rural sanitation has been issued by the Kaustine Co., Limited, Toronto. It sets forth in a comprehensive and illustrated way the many conveniences of the system. How to make your village or country home sanitary is of necessary interest and is aptly covered by this catalogue.

"Corr-Mesh" is the title of the catalogue issued by the Corrugated Bar Company, of Buffalo, N.Y., describing the stiff rib expanded metal manufactured by them, and contains details, specifications, construction, photographs, instructions for using the material, and other data for architects, engineers and contractors. These materials are especially adapted for construction of partitions and exterior walls, as well as for floors and roofs, slabs, walls for factory buildings, stucco residences, and farm buildings.

Non-Slippping Treads and Tiles.—The specialties of the Diamond Tread Co., Ltd., are described and illustrated in a folder issued by them. The treads and tiles are supplied under exclusive contract to the War Office and Admiralty. They are made in any length and prepared ready for fixing on new or worn wood, stone or granolithic steps. The products of this concern should be of interest to architects. Copies of this catalogue may be obtained from W. A. Buchanan, Traders Bank Building, Toronto.

Concrete Swimming and Wading Pools and How to Build Them.—This is the latest publication of the Portland Cement Association. It treats of the fundamental principles that should be observed in locating, constructing and operating the private or small semi-public outdoor pool so that all of its advantages may be realized. The illustrations in this booklet will impress one with the wide range of cost that may govern in the construction of a swimming pool. This booklet may be obtained free of cost upon request of the Portland Cement Association, 111 West Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

"Modern" Heating Systems for large buildings are now being marketed by the Modern Heating and Engineering Co., Ltd., recently incorporated by Montreal and Hull business men. This heating system is of interest to every architect, engineer and contractor, as there is a guaranteed pure saving of at least 25 per cent. compared with the consumption of the next best system, which represents a claim that the system will pay for itself in four years. The headquarters of this company are at 83 Bleury street, Montreal, with the following officers: President, Jos. Gravel; Vice-President, Jos. Caron; Directors, A. A. Mondou, M.P., Dr. U. Archambault and A. A. Archambault; General Manager and Treasurer, J. W. Guimont; Assistant Manager and Heating Engineer, John T. Lochart.

CONTRACTORS and SUB-CONTRACTORS

'As Supplied by The Architects of Building
Featured in This Issue

Building, Customs Examining Warehouse, Montreal, P.Q.
Architect, E. L. Horwood; Consulting Architect, A. H. Lapiere.
Brick, plain, LaPrairie National Brick Co.; fancy, No. 1 Buff Pressed, Toronto Pressed Brick Co. Dartnell Ltd., agents; enameled, Don Valley White Enameled Brick, David McGill, agent.
Boilers, Warden King, Limited.
Casements and Window Construction and Window Trim, W. Pauze & Fils Co.
Concrete Work, Reinforced, Hofeller Concrete Co., Ltd.
Electric Wiring and Apparatus, P. Lather & Co.
Elevators and Hoists, Otis Fensom Co., Ltd.
Fire Doors, T. Lessard & Sons, Ltd.
Flooring, Seaman Kent Co.
Glass, Alex. Craig, Ltd.
Hardware, Peterborough Lock Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Marble, P. Lyall & Sons Cons. Co., Ltd.
Ornamental Iron, John Watson & Sons, Ltd.
Paints, Alex. Craig, Ltd., contractor, McArthur-Irwin, Sherwin-Williams.
Plumbing, bath fittings, sanitary fixtures, faucets, T. O'Connell.
Plaster Work, ceiling, R. D. Clarke & Sons, Ltd.
Radiators, manufacturers, Dominion Radiator.
Roofing, T. Lessard & Sons, Ltd.
Stone, natural, Wallace Sandstone Quarries, Ltd.
Granite, Stanstead Granite Co.
Structural Iron and Steel, National Bridge Co.
Terra Cotta, partitions, etc., Montreal Terra Cotta Co., Ltd., 42 St. Sacrament.
Varnish, Glidden Varnish.
Contractors, general, P. Lyall & Sons Construction Co., Ltd.