

springing to life in the summer with colourful flower boxes under each front window. Behind them, private gardens of tangled flowering bushes offer unstructured natural beauty.

In Ontario, the square, sturdy, stone farmhouses of the 1860s and 1870s have become a ubiquitous symbol to central Canadians of the secure independence of the family farm. Throughout this fertile agricultural area they stand to this day on farm after farm with little variation. Reflecting this solidity, contemporary dwellings in Ontario make extensive use of brick — so much so that there is a standing invitation to bricklayers from other parts of the country to bring their skills inland. Whole suburbs of brick houses in shades of red, pink and gray have sprung up around Ontario cities with a uniformity of design found nowhere else in Canada.

On the prairie, the wooden ranch bungalow with its weathered barnboard and spacious porch stands adjacent to the towering elevators of harvested wheat. Cluttered along the railway line in one of the most productive farmlands on earth, these houses exhibit the characteristic informality of prairie life.

In the province of British Columbia on the west coast, where lofty forests of redwood rise from the Rocky Mountains, northwest native people have traditionally built their large family houses, decorating them with distinctive monumental carvings. Settlement by people from other parts of Canada has been relatively recent here, and contemporary appreciation of both local culture and beauty can be readily seen in



Photo: William P. McElligott Photography Ltd.

A 12-storey-high atrium encloses the original Bank of Canada and its surrounding garden.