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**Q** *A system of hollow tile wall construction that simplifies the use of that material and gives impetus to its use in residences.*

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**T**HE PASSING of the balloon frame pine house is one of the marked changes in American civilization. It changed a hundred years ago from the log house to the framed, and when a Chicago genius involved the "balloon frame" some sixty years back, the two by four studding and two by ten joist changed house construction from the heavy frame to the lighter structure. Now, the farmer, on the prairie or hill, from Nova Scotia to Prince Rupert, builds of concrete with gravel from his own premises, and those nearer the source of supply and skilled labor construct of brick or hollow fireproofing tile. The evolution of the latter material from a steel beam protection to the enclosing fabric of the houses of the people with rich and poor, has been comparatively slow, but steadily increasing. It has not yet reached the stage where manufacturers produce material specially for that purpose, but this is one of the probabilities in the near future. It is not altogether necessary as the material in its present steel protection and flat floor arch form is quite as adaptable as one could wish, except in a few particulars. The main obstacle to the more rapid increase in house construction use is difficulty in obtaining workmen who can readily lay the blocks in the walls, as it is enough different from brick and stone laying to make the ordinary worker in those trades to a degree incompetent. The energy of the National Fireproofing Company and some architects in the Eastern States is overcoming this, and the number of fine residences constructed of hollow tile is spreading rapidly. We are able to present the details of a simple system that has been worked out by an architect of ability in Minneapolis, which, for the first time, as far as we know, gives to the workman a direct plan to work by and shows the architect how readily the ordinary fireproofing material of commerce can meet every requirement of his design as completely as brick or wood. Mr. Corser has given the subject some years of thought and experiment, and his scheme has been successfully followed by other architects in the carrying out of attractive and architecturally harmonious re-

sidence designs. The adaptability of Mr. Corser's wall plan is such that CONSTRUCTION is gratified in being able to place it before the architects of Canada, not only for use in the modest cottage, but in the most pretentious residence, as it has the simplicity and practical utility, but not the ephemeral character, of the "balloon frame."

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**Q** *The "mention" of CONSTRUCTION as an advertising medium by architects a valuable assistance in increasing its influence.*

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**S**PLENDID as has been the support CONSTRUCTION has received from subscribers and advertisers alike, there is still something to be done by both to aid in carrying it to that high point of excellence that will make it the most valuable medium of record and dissemination of technical thought and work in the two hemispheres. The operation involved in its publication is three sided. There is the publisher's side, which endeavors to ascertain the needs of the subscribers it serves and supply them. This can be augmented by a sympathetic interest among those who by their patronage support its publication. The advertiser, by his belief in its value as an advertising medium, and his continuous use of its pages in describing intelligently and persistently his product, can aid in making it permanent, and by constantly augmenting its force and influence the subscriber can probably do more than either the publisher or the advertiser for the upbuilding of CONSTRUCTION, especially the architect subscriber. It is his journal in that it is the only architectural medium published in Canada that the profession in the Dominion can look to to make record of his works. His money contribution is the smallest of the three involved, but his interest in its continuous and successful publication is greatest. A service he can render, and it only needs his remembrance when the opportunity serves, is to call the material contractors' attention to the journal as a medium for placing his wares before the profession so that the standard materials will be listed in its pages and used by the profession to the exclusion of those that are without specific merit. If without this help from the subscriber, CONSTRUCTION can attain the position that it holds in architectural journalism, how much greater will be its growth and