

reason at least why their should be any conflict of interests. If in no other way, it will serve to promote a better spirit of fellowship and progress among a large class of men who are identified with similar interests. The association altogether includes all classes of draughtsmen—architectural, mechanical, electrical and engineering—and hold regular semi-monthly meetings. Time and space does not permit of us going into further details, but it is a subject which may again be dwelt upon in a subsequent issue.

## Professional Remuneration

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attend the many explanations that must attend varying scales of percentage designed to fluctuate with the increases often attendant on progressive operations, and the suspicion that the protector of the client is mainly concerned with protecting himself against his client will be hard to disperse.

An impartial wisdom will suggest that any uncertainty that exists in the public mind as to the place of the architect will be determined upon economic and not upon professional grounds. This should premonish architects not to disturb at present the generally accepted five per cent., in case the argument of its application to abnormal costs may be pressed to its logical conclusion.

## Korean Houses

When a Korean begins to build a house he first lays down a system of flues where the floor is to be. These flues begin at a fireplace, usually built in an outer shed or in a closed alleyway connected with the house. From the fireplace the flues branch out like the ribs of a fan and end in a trench at the back of the floor space. This trench, in turn, opens into a chimney, usually built at some distance from the house. When the flues are completed the builder carefully covers them over with flagstones; he then cements the whole floor and covers it with a short of thick oiled paper for which Korea is famous. The rest of the house is then built round the completed floor.

The heating system works in this way: When it is time to cook the rice for the morning meal the housewife lights a little straw or brushwood in the fireplace in the outer shed. While the rice is cooking, the heat from the fireplace passes through the flues, heating the stone flags of the floor and diffusing a pleasant warmth that lasts until it is time to prepare the next meal. Two heatings a day generally suffice to keep the floor warm. On the floor the

people sit by day and sleep by night. The heavy oiled paper that covers the floor prevents any smoke from entering the room.

## CONTRACTORS and SUB-CONTRACTORS

As Supplied by the Architects of Buildings  
Featured in This Issue.

### UNION BANK BUILDING, COR. SPARKS AND METCALFE STREETS, OTTAWA.

Plumbing and Heating, McKinley & Northwood, Ltd., and M. M. O'Connell, Ltd.  
Plastering, Chas. Hunt and T. Brethour & Co.  
Painting and Glazing, W. J. Carson and P. Stewart.  
Marble and Tile, Calkins Tile Co. and A. K. Mills & Son.  
Structural Steel, Canada Foundry Co. and Dominion Bridge Co.  
Carpenter Work, Smith Bros.  
Mason and Brick Work, Holbrook and Sutherland.  
Vacuum Cleaning System, Spencer Turbine Vacuum Cleaning Co.  
Bronze and Copper Work, McFarlane-Douglas Co., Ltd.  
Iron Stairs, Canada Foundry Co. and F. A. McKay.  
Electric Fixtures, Moran & Hastings, Ottawa Electric Co., and McDonald & Willson, of Montreal.  
Elevators, Otis Fensom Elevator Co.  
Mail Chute, Cutler Mail Chute Co.  
Vault Doors, J. & J. Taylor, and Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co.  
Building Directory, Mantel-Stewart Co.  
Bank Fixtures, Canadian Office and School Furniture Co.

### ARCHITECTS' SPECIFICATION HANDBOOK.

One discerns the thoroughness with which the Trussed Concrete Steel Co. aims to be of service to architects in glancing through the "Architects Specification Handbook," which this concern has recently issued. Undoubtedly most architects have a copy of same by this time; if not, they should endeavor to secure one. It is issued in loose leaf form and consists of specification sheets dealing with waterproofing, damp-proofing, technical paints, coating and floor hardeners. In addition to indicating how "Truscon" products can be specified, there is much useful information as to the character of composition and application of these materials. A large list of "Truscon" users is also published. A copy can be obtained from the head office at Walkerville, Ont.

### A COAL OIL ENGINE.

What is claimed to be an efficiently and economically operated engine for various purposes, is now being placed on the Canadian market by the Dominion Supply Company, Confederation Life Building, Toronto. This is the Hoag Oil Engine, which, it is said, offers a number of advantages over the gasoline type of engines. One of its features is the fact that it has no electrical devices whatever, the burning of the oil being brought about by mechanical means alone, thus doing away with the usual time and trouble involved in fixing the electrical ignition. The engine, it is said, starts easily, even in the coldest weather on the fuel it uses, namely, coal oil or fuel oil, and has a stated operating capacity of 6 H.P. on 3½ gallons for ten hours. In that it has no carburetor, gasoline or electric spark, it is claimed that it is impossible for it to backfire and that hence it minimizes any danger of igniting any inflammable materials near the engine. Full information as to its construction and advantages may be had by addressing the above company.

### NEW MUELLER CATALOGUE.

Some idea of the extensive line manufactured by the Mueller Mfg. Company, Limited, of Sarnia, Ont., is obtained from Catalogue "A," which the company has just issued. Incidentally the magnitude and industrial importance of the plant which is necessarily required to produce such an excellent range of products, become quite obvious. The catalogue is a splendidly illustrated and printed book of 275 pages, featuring water, plumbing and gas brass goods. The company states that through the expansion of the Mueller line, coupled with the company's policy in standardizing and eliminating duplication, it has been found necessary to establish an entirely new set of plate numbers for the firm's products. With the exception of tapping and drilling machines every article in the catalogue has a plate number preceded by the letter "A." The company emphasizes that goods should be ordered by the plate number prefixed by the letter "A," not by the name of the article. The figuring of cost has been greatly simplified by the adoption of per piece price list almost exclusively. At the back of the catalogue is a telegraph code, which makes it possible to wire an order at slight expense. The new catalogue superceded all previous Canadian catalogues, booklets, etc., and the plate numbers and prices printed therein. Architects and plumbers will find the new edition of every-day value, and should lose no time in securing a copy from the Sarnia office.

### CENTRAL STATION AND INTERIOR HEATING EQUIPMENT.

The American District Steam Co., of North Tonawanda, N.Y., has just issued a special 30-page catalogue descriptive of their Central Station and interior heating equipment. Also an interesting folder entitled "The Radiator has the Floor," describing the Adaco Vapor Heating System. They will gladly send same to any one interested.