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ILLUSTRATIONS ON SHEETS.

Designs of Small Houses and Cottages—Illustrating Paper in this Number by Barry Parker and Raymond Unwin.

ILLUSTRATIONS IN TEXT.

Design for Cottage at Toronto Island—By Chas. Lennox.
United States Government Building, Agricultural Building, and Plan of Grounds, Pan American Exhibition.
Illustrations accompanying Paper on Landscape Architecture by Frederick G. Todd.

ADDITIONAL ILLUSTRATIONS IN ARCHITECTS' EDITION.

Photogravure Plate—Residence at Ottawa—A. M. Calderon, Architect.
“ Facade of Cathedral at Ferrara, Italy.
Stained Glass by W. Bloomfield & Son, Vancouver, B.C.
Sculpture for the Pan-American Exhibition Buildings.

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SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS.

PROF. S. H. CAPPER, R.C.A., Department of Architecture, McGill University, Montreal.
MR. W. A. LANGTON, Architect, Toronto.
“ EDMUND BURKE, “ “
“ S. H. TOWNSEND, “ “
“ FREDERICK G. TODD, Landscape Architect, Montreal.
“ R. A. L. GRAY, Electrical Engineer, Toronto.
“ W. H. ELLIOTT, of Messrs. Elliott & Son Co., Toronto.
“ J. C. B. HORWOOD, Architect, Toronto.
“ A. F. DUNLOP, R.C.A., Architect, Montreal.

Decoration of the Grand Dome at the Glasgow Exhibition.

WITHIN the brief space of six months two young Glasgow artists, Mr. John Dall and Mr. David S. Neave, neither of whom had any previous experience in mural painting, have successfully planned and executed a scheme of decoration for the grand dome of Glasgow Exhibition. The space to be covered measures 226 feet in circumference and 65 feet in height. Within this space have been placed thirty-two figures. Each figure has been cut out of its canvass and hoisted into its place, where it is fixed to the wall. On the cup or curved portion of the dome two large-winged angels with palms and laurels face one another, each with an attendant figure at either hand, the composition being connected by six groups of flying amorini. A gilt frieze runs round the circle, and below this are fitted at the window spaces eight seated figures in four groups, symbolic of industry, commerce, science and art. The whole is set in a very decorative landscape background.

The School of Practical Science.

It is gratifying to state that the Ontario government have promptly responded to the request of the students and interested bodies for increased accommodation and better equipment at the School of Practical Science, Toronto. The government's determination to erect an entirely new building for the purpose is a wise one. The estimated cost is \$200,000, but a larger sum will be expended if the requirements should demand it. The designing of a building for such a purpose will afford scope for

architectural ability of a high order. Probably the most satisfactory method of procuring a carefully designed and planned building expressive of its purpose and adapted to the requirements, would be to institute a competition for designs under conditions to be approved by the Ontario Association of Architects. The government should give the winner of the competition opportunity to inspect the most important buildings of similar character in the United States, the desirable features of which should be incorporated in his plans. The determination to spend so large a sum upon the erection of a building, the equipment for which will call for a further considerable expenditure may be taken to mean that the government propose to establish one thoroughly efficient scientific school in Ontario, instead of dividing the money at its disposal between two or more institutions. We strongly sympathize with this idea. Let us have one provincial university and one scientific school which will compare favorably with those of other countries, rather than a number of such institutions which because of insufficient revenue must necessarily be more or less inefficient.

The Licensing of Architects.

THE American Architect correctly points out as one of the objectionable features of the Illinois law compelling all architects to be licensed, that it restricts the practice of architecture to architects resident within the state. The Quebec law on the contrary admits to practice within