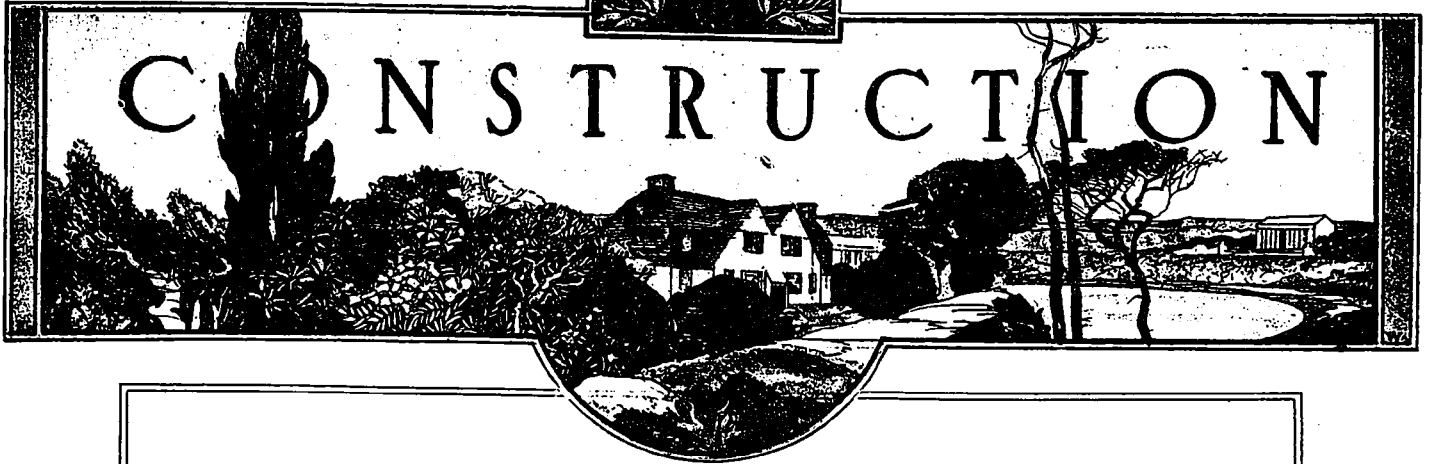


**Pages Missing**



# CONSTRUCTION



June, 1916

Vol. 9, No. 6

## CONTENTS

HAMILTON HOMES .....	173
HOUSE BUILDING—PAST AND PRESENT .....	175
SOME TORONTO HOMES .....	186
CANADIAN WOODS FOR INTERIOR FINISH .....	189
AN ATTRACTIVE BUNGALOW .....	193
RECENT HOUSES IN MONTREAL AND WESTMOUNT .....	196
A BRANTFORD HOME .....	202
EDITORIAL .....	205
A Nation's Opportunity——Frank Darling, LL.D.	
ARCHITECTURAL DIGEST .....	206
CONSTRUCTION NEWS .....	208

## Full Page Illustrations

FRONTISPIECE—RESIDENCE OF B. WILSON, VICTORIA, B.C. ....	172
RESIDENCE AT VICTORIA, B.C. ....	192
RESIDENCE OF T. SLATER, VICTORIA, B.C. ....	204

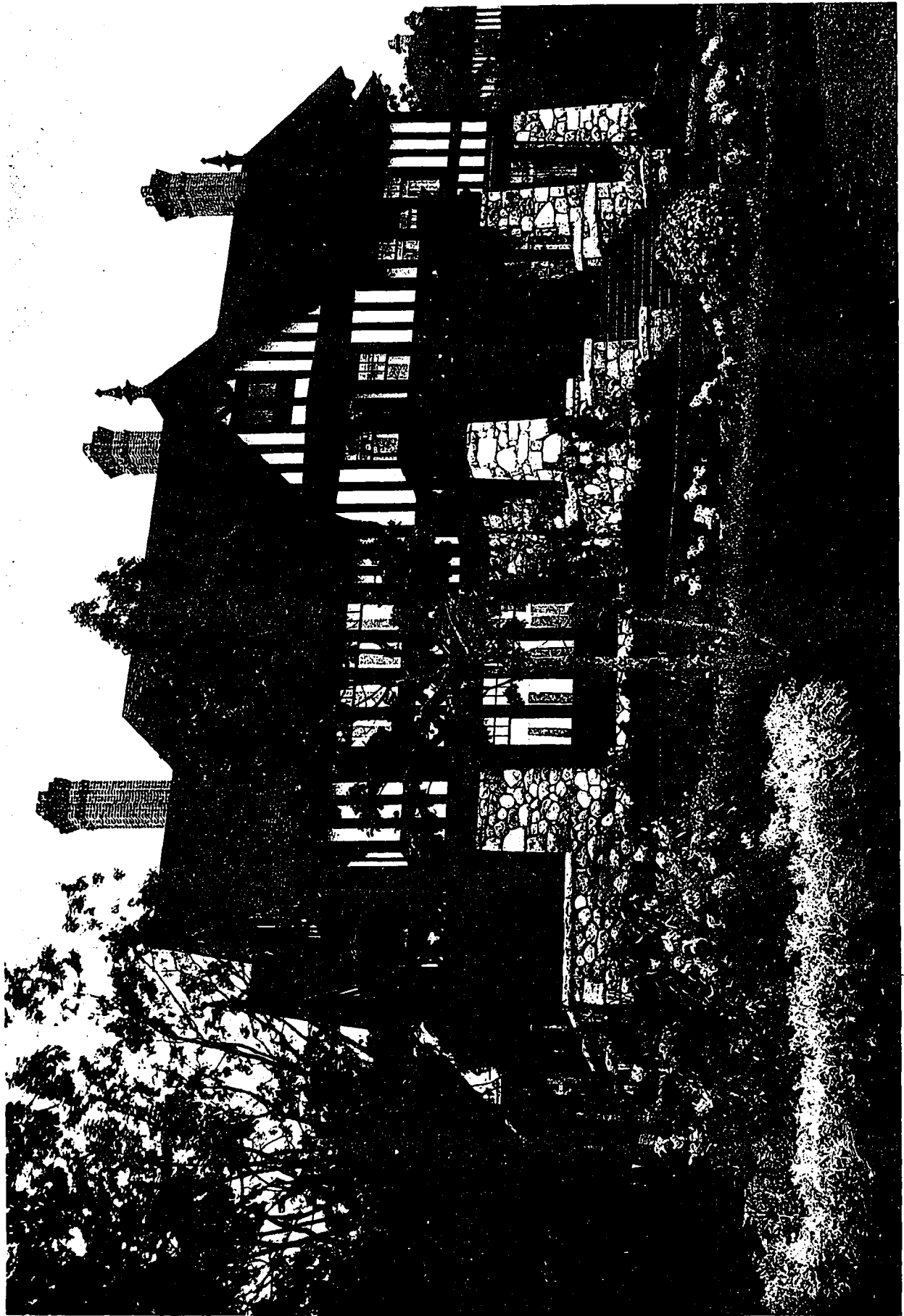
H. GAGNIER, Limited, Publishers

GRAPHIC ARTS BLDG., TORONTO, CANADA

BRANCH OFFICES

MONTREAL

NEW YORK



SAMUEL MACLURE, ARCHITECT.

RESIDENCE OF B. WILSON, VICTORIA, B.C.

# Hamilton Homes

## *W. D. Flatt Residence.*

The hall and living room and den are all finished in quartered oak stained a dull brown. The stone facings being used for the mantels of the hall and living room. The sun room is in cypress stained green with stucco plastered and quarry tile floor. The dining room is an ivory enamel, and walls above wainscoting is covered with tapestry. The terraces facing the lake front are all quarry tile. The house is heated with hot water, twin boilers. The sewerage is handled by a septic tank which has proven very

boiler. A large billiard room is on the third floor, which overlooks the lake and surrounding country.

## *G. Southam Residence.*

This house was built amongst the pines on the brow of what is called Hamilton Mountain, and overlooks the city, bay and lake beyond. The exterior is of grey stucco with red Spanish tile roof. The sun room is latticed and painted grey. The living room is mahogany with white stone mantel. The hall is in quartered oak and the dining room is enamelled. The second floor is



HALLWAY AND DRAWING ROOM, BLINK BONNIE, HAMILTON, ONT.

satisfactory. The boulders for exterior work and fences were collected from the surrounding country. The entire upstairs is enamel finish, and oak floors throughout. The roof is of red Spanish tile, and the exterior wood work is painted a very dark brown and exterior plaster work is a very rough pebbled dash finished in a cream color. All wood work at entrance is of oak. The house is supplied with water from the town mains. The hot water is supplied by a small jacket heater connected to a large storage

enamelled throughout. The servants' quarters are over the kitchen wing.

## *Col. J. R. Moodie Residence.*

The exterior brick used in this house are Don Valley buff brick and brown stone trimmings. The hall, dining room, den and second floor hall is finished in oak. The living room in mahogany and the reception room is in enamel. All walls throughout are covered with tapestry. There is a large organ in the main hall and connected to

some is an echo organ placed in the ceiling of the upper stair-case hall. There is also a harp connected to this organ which can be operated with same. The second floor rooms are all finished in enamel. The main bath room is tiled, floor, walls and ceiling. This house is heated with hot water, twin boilers, and also has an automatic gas heater for use in Spring and Fall.

*H. L. Frost Residence.*

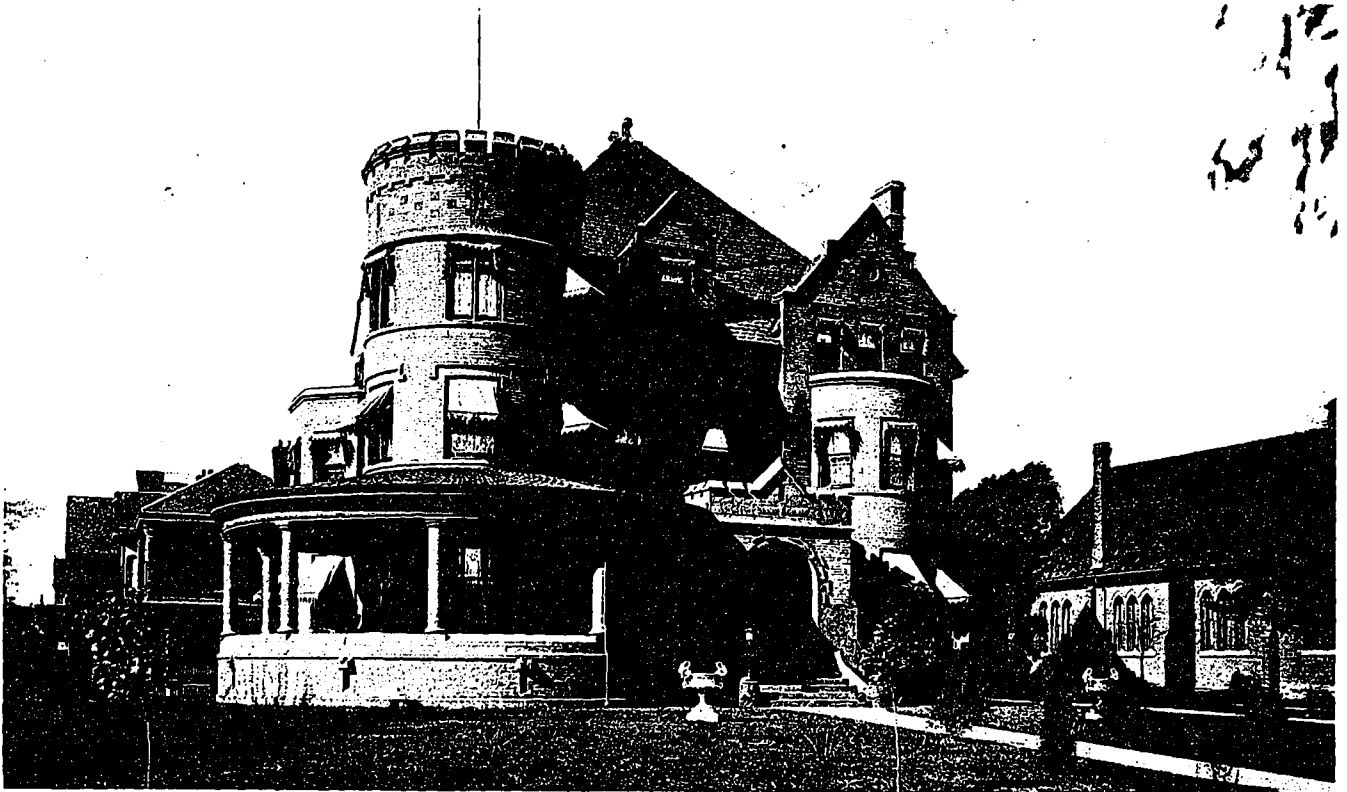
First floor has large hall in mahogany and enamel. Living room panelled to ceiling in oak. Library in mahogany. Dining room is enamelled finished with panelled plaster walls. Sun room, tile floor and painted woodwork. Kitchen and pantries in white maple, natural finish, with

maid's sitting room off same. Garage is connected to house and is accessible from side hall.

Second floor has five bed rooms, all enamelled finish, and three bath rooms all tile floors and walls. Oak floors throughout.

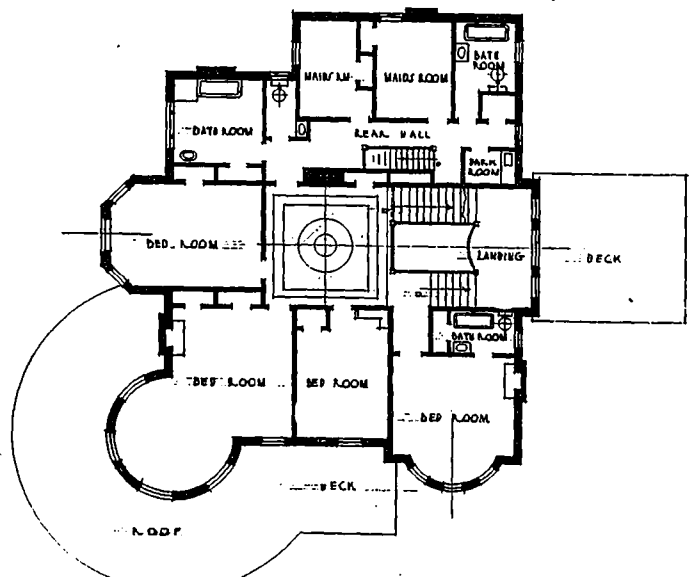
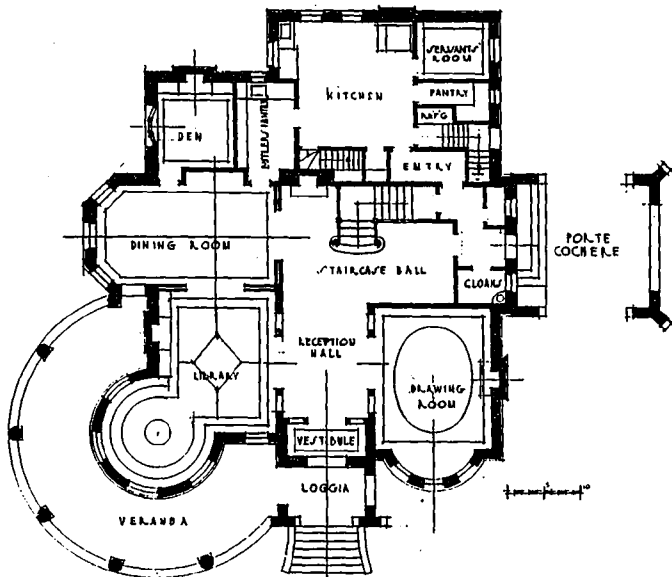
Large billiard room in basement finished in cypress. Heating is hot water run either with gas or from coal in boilers. Vacuum cleaning outfit installed in cellar and connected to various parts of the house. The outside sizes of house are over all (101 ft. by 48 ft. 6 in.). Walls are all 8 in. tile faced with grey rough texture brick; white wood work. Roof is green dull glazed tile. Iron railings painted white.

There is an automatic gas heater connected to hot water system for use in Spring and Fall



BINK BONNIE, RESIDENCE, COL. J. R. MOODIE, HAMILTON, ONT.

MILLS & HUTTON, ARCHITECTS.

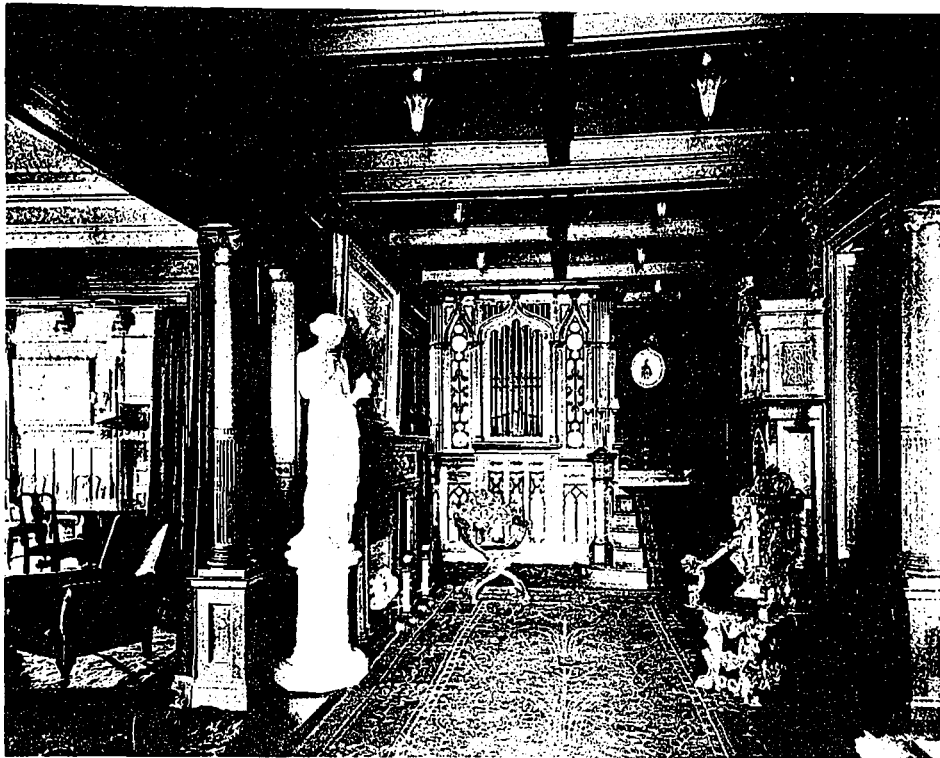


# House Building—Past and Present

By M. H. BAILLIE SCOTT.

IN considering the houses of the past in this country, I want to pierce deeper than the mere external forms in which building expressed itself from time to time. I do not propose to speak of Early English work, or Decorated, or Perpendicular, or of tracery and pointed arches. All this morphology of the building periods is extremely interesting, but not of great value unless we can get from the work some conception of the spirit that informed it. The building art is, like other arts, the medium for the expression of the individual or combined group of individuals who produced the work. What they sowed we may reap, no more and no less, and the spiritual appeal of a building represents the sum of the spiritual energy put into it by its builders—the heart inspiring and the brain guiding the dexterity of the hand. I give this trinity of factors in the order of their importance. The most vital

matter is the inspiration, the divine spark in the work; the brain gives rational guidance, and the hand is the medium of expression. If



A GLIMPSE OF LIVING ROOM, BLINK BONNIE, HAMILTON, ONT.

some great thought is seeking expression, the readiest and simplest language is the best. The whole tragedy of the development of any art lies in the pride of knowledge and skill, in mere proficiency for its own sake, which reduces the whole art to the level of an aerobic performance. The art of building in the past divides itself naturally into three periods:

First, the craftsman period, extending from the earliest Gothic times, through the Middle Ages up to the time of the Renaissance.

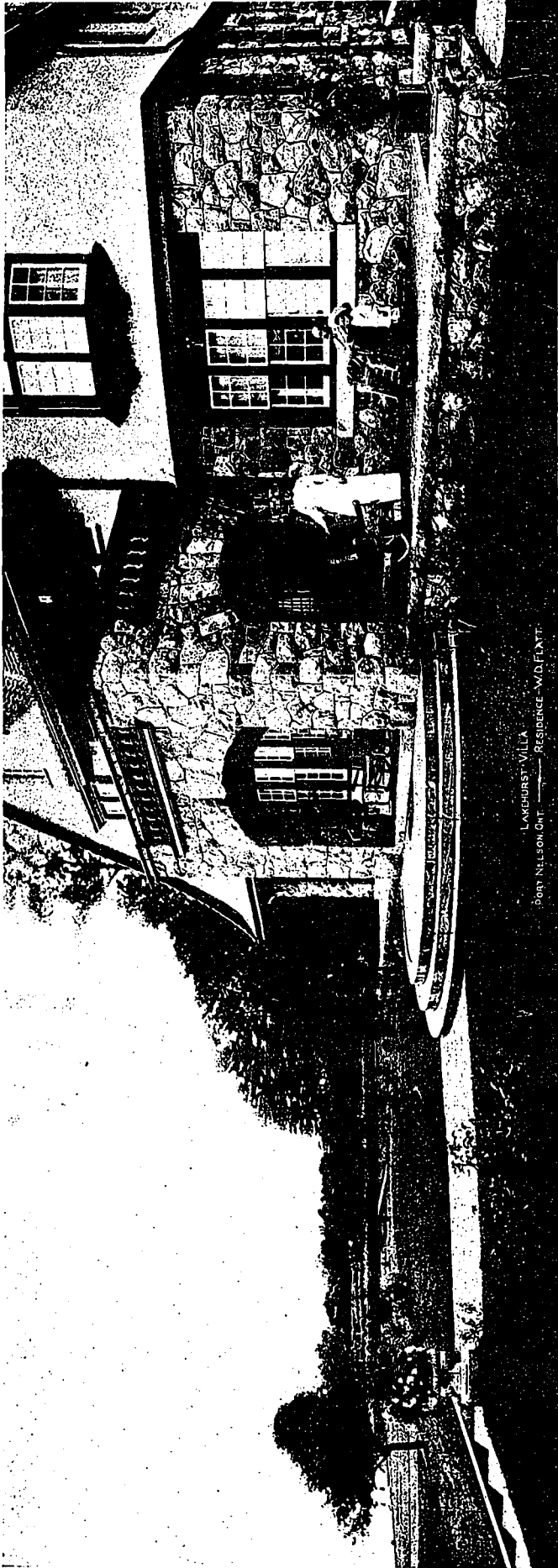
Second, the scholar period, dating from the Renaissance till about the end of the eighteenth century.

Third, the shopkeeper period, when the commercial ideals of the nineteenth century found their expression in building.

There is always some-



HALLWAY, BLINK BONNIE, HAMILTON, ONT.



LAKELAND VILLA  
 PORT NELSON, ONT. — RESIDENCE — W.D. FLATT.

RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS, W. D. FLATT.

MILLS & HUTTON, ARCHITECTS.



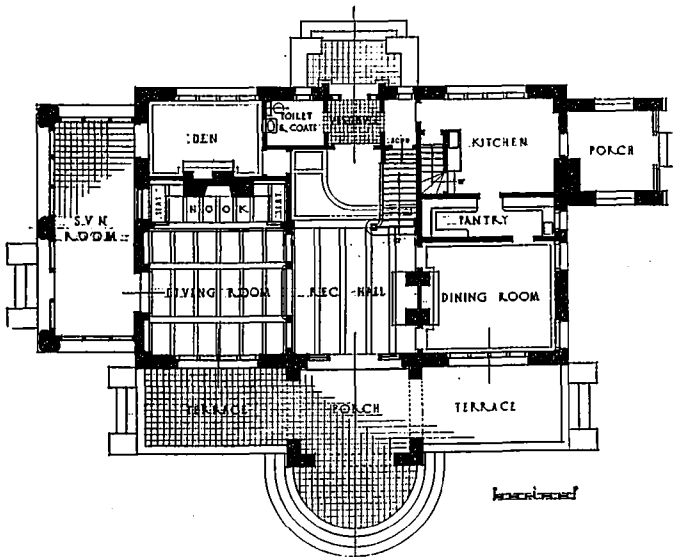
LAKELAND VILLA  
 PORT NELSON, ONT. — RESIDENCE — W.D. FLATT.



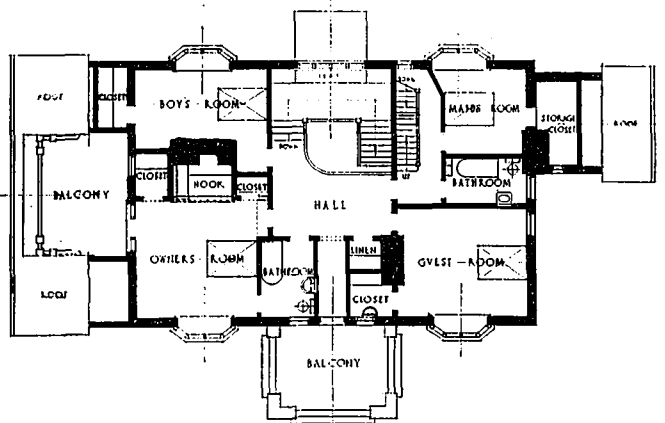
HALLWAY, LAKEHURST VILLA, RESIDENCE W. D. FLATT.

thing childlike in the best kind of art, and one of the best definitions of art seems to me the one which describes it as the survival in man of the play instinct of the child. In the craftsman period we may compare the builders to a happy, eager band of children building castles on the seashore. They are working for the

best of all motives—to please themselves. And so all goes well with them and their work. And then we may imagine the coming of the Renaissance in the person of some pompous and dignified professor, who engages to teach these happy builders how their work ought to be done according to classic precedents. The children, somewhat crestfallen, are not unwilling to try a new game, and continue to extract some amusement for a time with quaint variations on

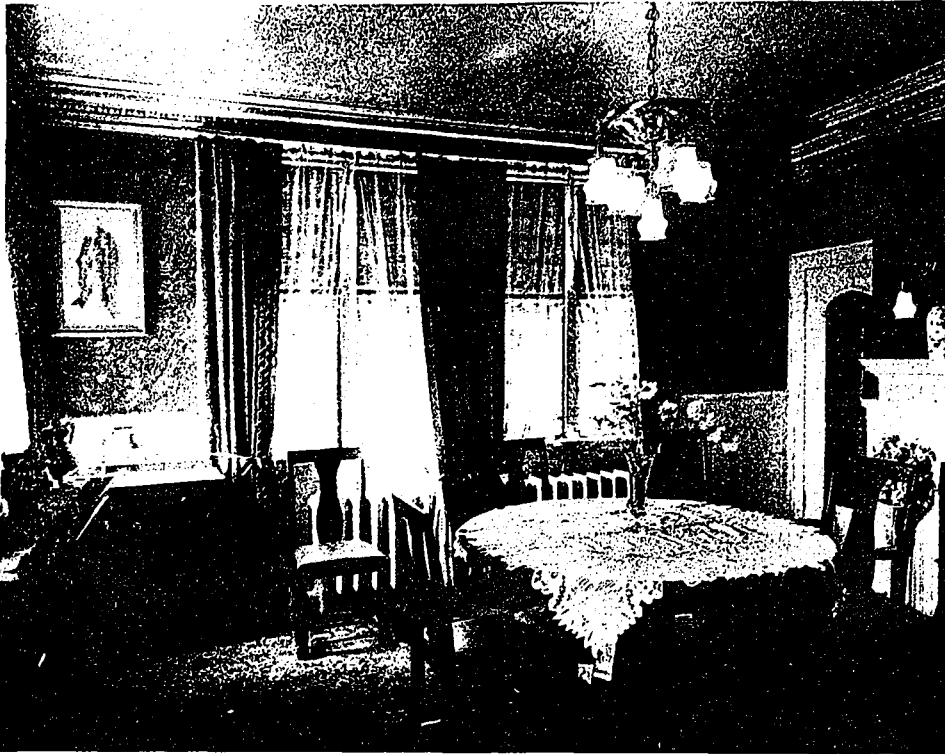


FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.





DINING ROOM, LAKEHURST VILLA.

the classic themes; but they gradually realize that the old happy holiday work is over, and lesson time and grammar has begun. But still they continue to find some pleasure in the school work which has been thrust upon them.

Then comes along the shopkeeper, who points out to the professor and his pupils that all this working for fun, as the children did at first, or working according to rules set by the professor, is really not what is required at all. It isn't practical, and it doesn't pay. No; they must work for his profit, and nothing else really matters.

And so these children, who were once happy and free, first became scholars and now have become factory hands. Through endless hours of dull labor they do again and again the same tasks.

If the methods of the old builders are here advocated, it is not because they are the old methods, but because they are the right methods; and, although the final result of their application will lead to a resemblance between the modern house built in the old way and the old house itself, that is merely because in both right principles have been followed.

This is quite a different thing from servile imitation, or the unintelligent reproduction of characteristic features of the periods which we find displayed in the showrooms of the modern cabinetmaker. The Tudor room, with all the proper appointments of the period, including a suit of armor propped up in the corner and imitation beams in the ceiling, is no proper setting for modern life, and must necessarily appear an affectation to any sensible person. Many of the simpler features of the Tudor house may, indeed, be put into the crucible of the mind and distilled into a new harmony, subject to those necessary restrictions

that the realities of modern life impose.

If the mediæval building age may be considered as the daytime of the arts, we may continue the figure and think of the breaking up of the craftsman period as a time having the ripe and mellow beauties of the sunset. In the early part of the eighteenth century the last warm afterglow had faded from the sky, and after that nothing was left but the cold greyness of the later Renaissance, eventually succeeded by the



LIVING ROOM, LAKEHURST VILLA.



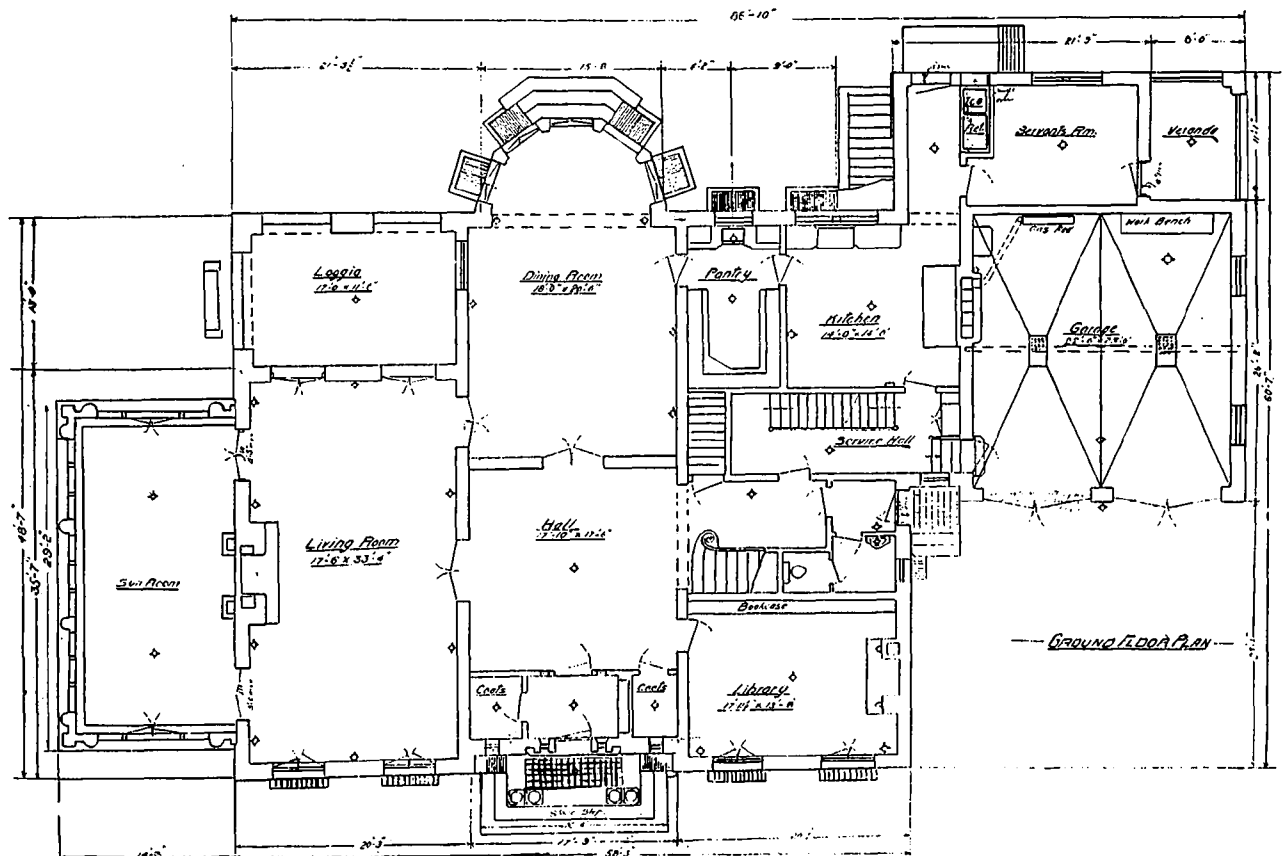
RESIDENCE, H. L. FROST, HAMILTON, ONT.

GORDON J. HUTTON, ARCHITECT.

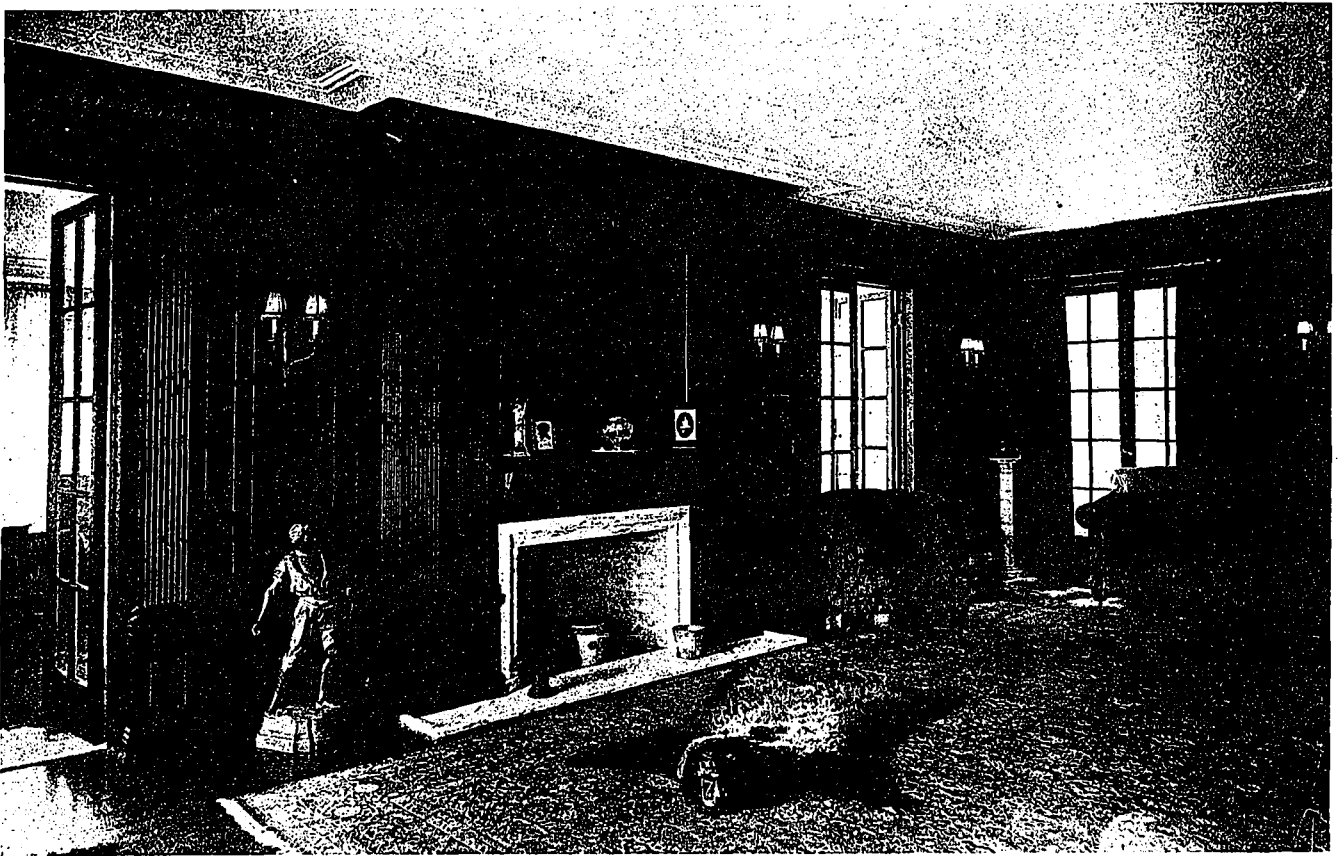
darkness of the Victorian era, the true dark age of the building art. Since then, in modern times, we have had various little local dawns, but no new day has yet arrived on any comprehensive scale in the building world.

Of the three periods of building, then, that of the craftsman seems to me incomparably the best. The art of building during the craftsman period was the central and dominant art of the world, a kind of universal language expressing

the ideals of the nation as a whole. To the simple, practical minds of the old builders it was sufficiently obvious that the proper function of art was in the creation of a world of buildings. Art was not a thing to be shut away in galleries and museums, but its proper sphere was a much wider one than that. It was no less than the adornment of the whole world in which we live. Every village and every town was an artistic creation. Nothing we have done since, nothing



GROUND FLOOR PLAN. RESIDENCE, H. L. FROST, HAMILTON.

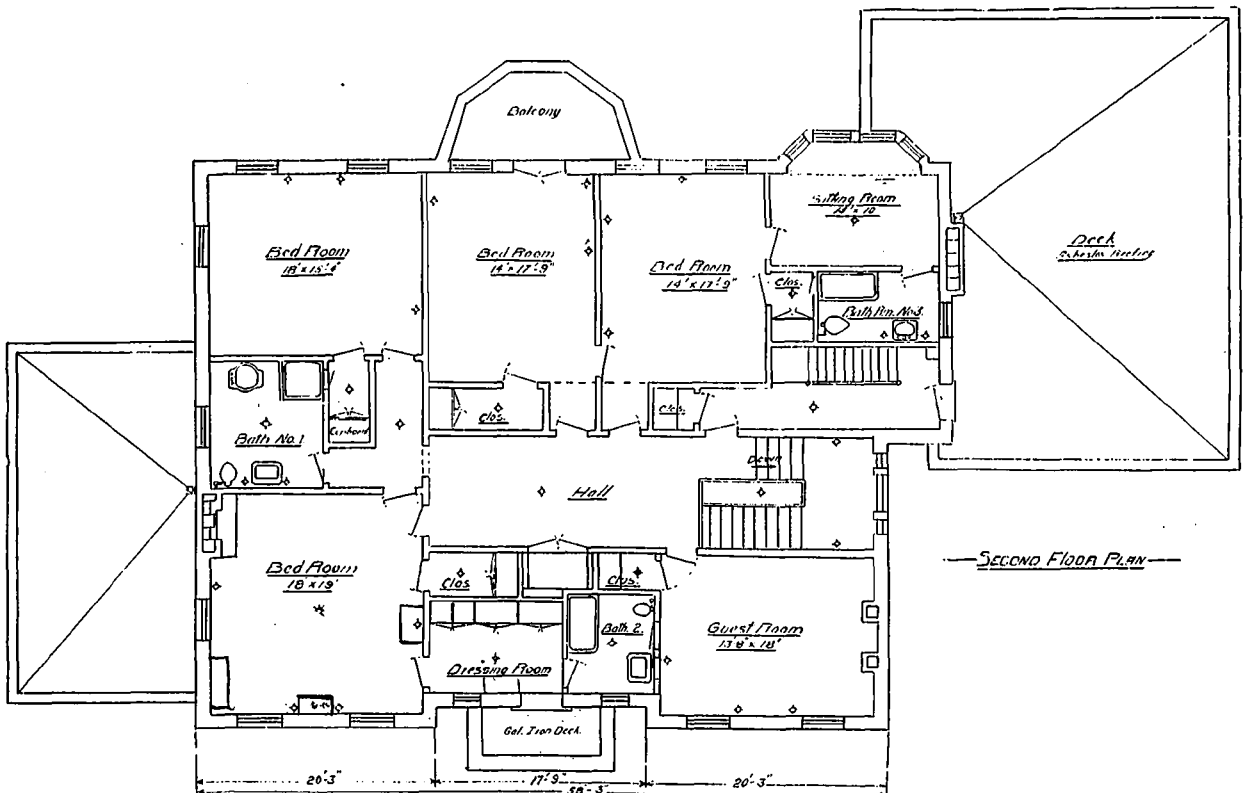


LIVING ROOM, RESIDENCE, H. L. FROST, HAMILTON, ONT.

we can do now, is to be compared for a moment with the glory of that building art. It was a living force claiming for its expression the organized and combined efforts of a whole community of craftsmen. So intimately blended is the spirit of the old buildings with their natural surroundings that it would seem as if the same power that created the one had also inspired

the production of the other, and so we find throughout the length and breadth of the land the old builder with his magic touch has created new beauties everywhere, in village and town, in church and manor, in farmhouse and cottage.

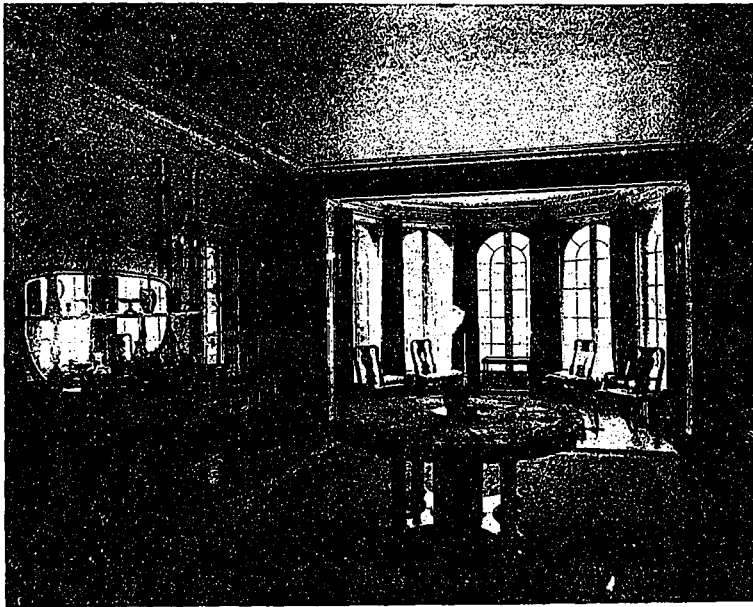
The virtue of building as an art does not lie in any particular outward forms. Tracery, cuspings, Corinthian columns, all the accumulated



architectural lumber of the ages, are quite useless to us in themselves. The only thing that really matters is the spirit which inspires the producers of the buildings. Given a group of craftsmen, working not only for material gain, but inspired by some noble ideal, and their work, in spite of themselves almost, will reveal to the discerning eye something of the quality of the spiritual force which created it. The old Trades Guilds were combinations of craftsmen for the purpose of building, and the most striking fact about them was that the bond which united them was not a money bond. In these brotherhoods of workers there was nothing equivalent to our system of capital and labor—of masters making profits and laborers taking wages. It is true that the material in-



HALL, RESIDENCE, H. L. FROST.

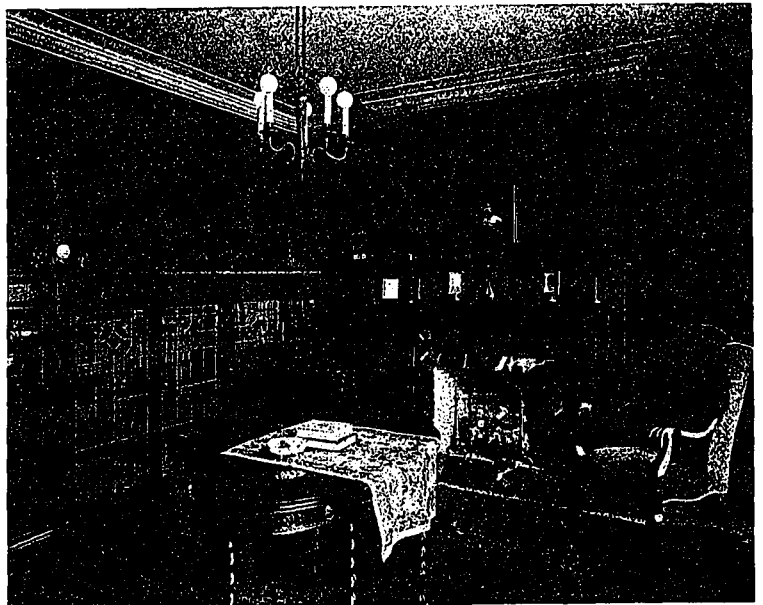


DINING ROOM, RESIDENCE, H. L. FROST.

terests of the craftsmen were looked after by the Guild. The livelihood of the members was secured whether they happened to be working or not. They were free to work not merely to live, but for the honor and glory of their Guild. That, and not mere cash payment, was the bond which held them together. Can we wonder, then, that their work was something radically different to modern building? The value of the knowledge they accumulated and bequeathed to their successors was of a kind which in these days of book learning we can perhaps hardly appreciate. It was instinctive rather than reasoned, and was a thing too subtle to be formulated by any words. Until we can get work done again in the old way, and enlist the hearts and heads, as well as the hands,

of every workman in our service, it is idle hope that we shall produce any sort of building or architecture worthy of the name. Men do not gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles, and the ugliness of modern building is the inevitable and natural result of the ugliness of the methods that produce it. In a word, while the normal modern house is the confessed symbol of greed or profit, the old one stood for delight in work. And this delight in work was fostered by the Guilds, and there was no outside power then to step in and say, "No, you are to work for my profit, and not for your own delight."

I have no wish to pose as a reformer, and I have no "Morrison's Pill" to cure the ills of the labor world; but I cannot help wishing that, when we once more

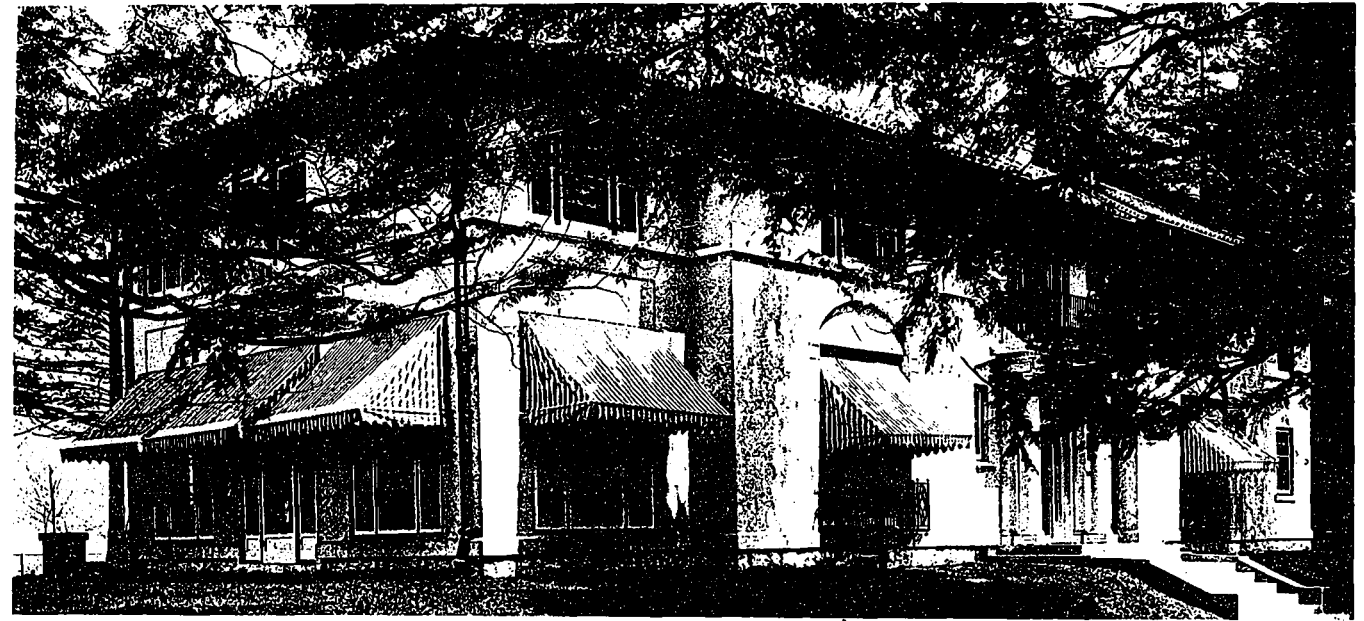


LIBRARY, RESIDENCE, H. L. FROST.

turn our minds to the arts of peace, some organization of labor, modelled on the old Trades Guilds, may be attempted as the first step to secure some real revival of the art of building. In such organization the architect must take his place, not as an alien superior person, but as one so intimately associated with labor that he can interpret its dreams in terms his fellow-workmen can appreciate and understand.

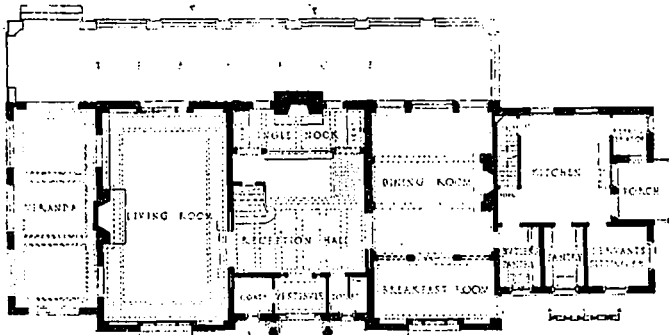
If we examine sympathetically an old building of the craftsman period, we shall find that the whole of the fabric seems to be saturated with a kind of human warmth of life, and the uncon-

scious art of it does not lie in any cleverness or feats of skill, but in a glowing, warmhearted vitality which seems to permeate it. The whole technique of its workmanship differs materially from modern practice, and such merits as it possesses depend to no small extent on the way in which the work is done.



RESIDENCE, G. SOUTHAM, HAMILTON, ONT.

MILLS &amp; HUTTON, ARCHITECTS.

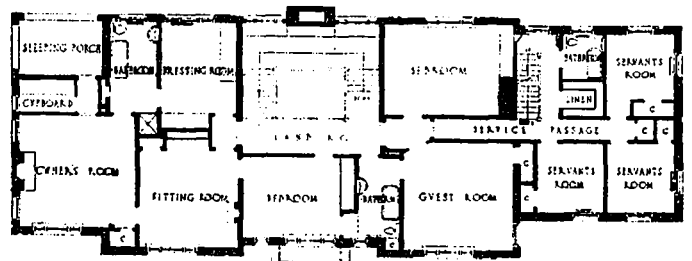


FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

conscious art of it does not lie in any cleverness or feats of skill, but in a glowing, warmhearted vitality which seems to permeate it. The whole technique of its workmanship differs materially from modern practice, and such merits as it possesses depend to no small extent on the way in which the work is done.

The great principle which seems to have been unconsciously divined by these old builders is that each material used has its peculiar qualities, and in its handling these qualities are to be recognized and developed. Thus the bricks in the walls are patiently made of burnt clay—that

is to say, in their surface and outline they have the kind of surface and outline which belongs to burnt clay, and to no other material, and their life history is still further recorded in the varied clouding and coloring of the fire. And the bricks are sensibly arranged without any unnecessary time wasted in making them exactly regular. The eye of the workman guides his hand without any mechanical aids, and so the work becomes a human document—becomes almost as characteristic as handwriting. And then when we consider the timber we shall find the same discernment in its treatment. In a material which has a distinct grain, and which gives us a distinct and



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

characteristic surface when clipped with an adze or chisel, it seems that the real qualities of the timber can best be developed by such workmanship. Again, in the treatment of wrought iron we find the forms of the metal chiefly valuable as illustrating the fact that though now cold and hard, in passing through the fire it was soft and ductile. In the plaster the same hint as to character will be given, and it will appear like a lava stream which has flooded the walls, flowed round the timbers, and so at last become frozen. And all the subtle differences of texture in surfaces and outline arising from this kind of craftsmanship will come about, not for the love of irregularity for its own sake, but for the sake of expressing the individual character of each

material. Anyone who has engaged in any kind of craftsmanship must have experienced that kind of will-force which a material, such as timber, for instance, possesses. You may lead it gently in one direction, but only by force can it be made to go in another. The craftsman, then, can either impose his will relentlessly and crush the individuality of the material with a mailed fist, or he can allow the expression of its character.

All these qualities of old work are not difficult to obtain. They arrive automatically if work is done simply and naturally. To smooth away all the character from a piece of oak till it might be mud, or cheese, or anything, is quite a tedious process, and, indeed, is generally the outcome of pride in command over tools—the pitfall which seems always to await every school of craftsmanship. We must give up all such pride of mastery; for good workmanship, like good government, must seek to understand the true character of its subjects, and yield room for the due expression of that character. If, then, we consider the craftsman as the ruler of a kingdom, in which each material is given its appointed task and allowed in the doing of it the proper expression of its qualities, we shall find the cumulative result in the building, of isolated tasks rightly done, beyond all our expectations.



LIVING ROOM, G. SOUTHAM RESIDENCE, HAMILTON, ONT.

It is difficult to put into words the effect of an old house of the craftsman period on the mind of the sympathetic observer. We may be moved to delight by pictures and all the stored treasures of the past to be found in our museums. We admire all these things, but perhaps go away from them with a confusion of the mind and a headache. We are dimly conscious that there is something wrong, and that art should not be jumbled into galleries and museums, but form the proper setting of our lives. But in the old house we find the real thing that our fathers knew. We are enveloped at once in an atmosphere of peace. We are snatched away from transitory frivolities and all the superficial unrest of modern life. The walls seem to breathe out healing virtue, and as we pass from room to room we recognize that here indeed is the mistress art, compared with which all other arts are vain.

In leaving the consideration of the craftsman period for that of the scholar period at the time of the Renaissance, we are taking the first step on the downward path which ended in the lowest depths of the Victorian era.

In the craftsman period house building was essentially a creative art, and all its forms were the expression of definite functions. A beam was placed to carry weight, a buttress to resist pressure. But



RECEPTION HALL, G. SOUTHAM, RESIDENCE, HAMILTON, ONT.

when the Renaissance introduced to our builders all the features of classic architecture, a new principle of imitative art was introduced. At first the impetus of the tradition of the guilds prevented any serious damage, and the quaint use of the new forms by the craftsman of England was not without its charm; while the prime scholarship of the style of building thus developed was saved from dulness and pedantry by the human qualities of the earlier tradition. But still, by slow degrees, the whole

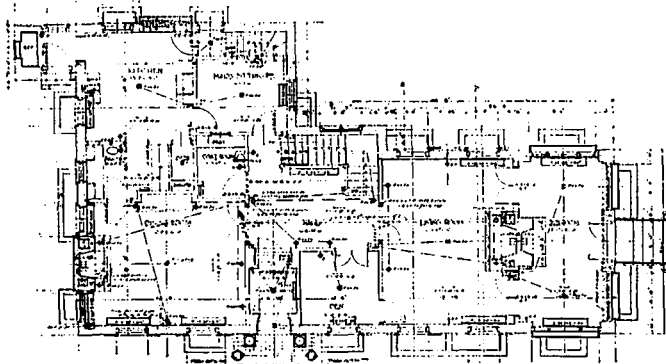
demand the building took upon itself various forms. But when the Renaissance came, and men began to look back and imitate externals, it became the custom to think of the house as a rectangular symmetrical box, in the four walls of which had to be packed the multitudinous apartments which a more advanced civilization demanded. In the struggle which ensued, symmetry generally broke down somewhere, and it was necessary to help it out with the sham window and other devices. This kind of building



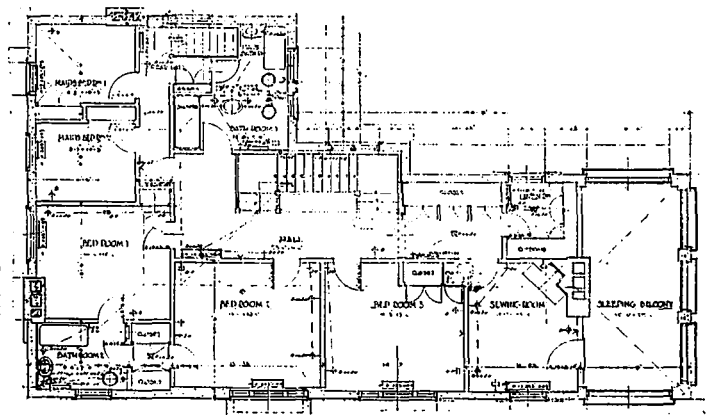
HOME ON DRUMSNAB ROAD, TORONTO.

WICKSON & GREGG, ARCHITECTS.

business of building became hardened into formula; the creative artist gradually became spe-



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

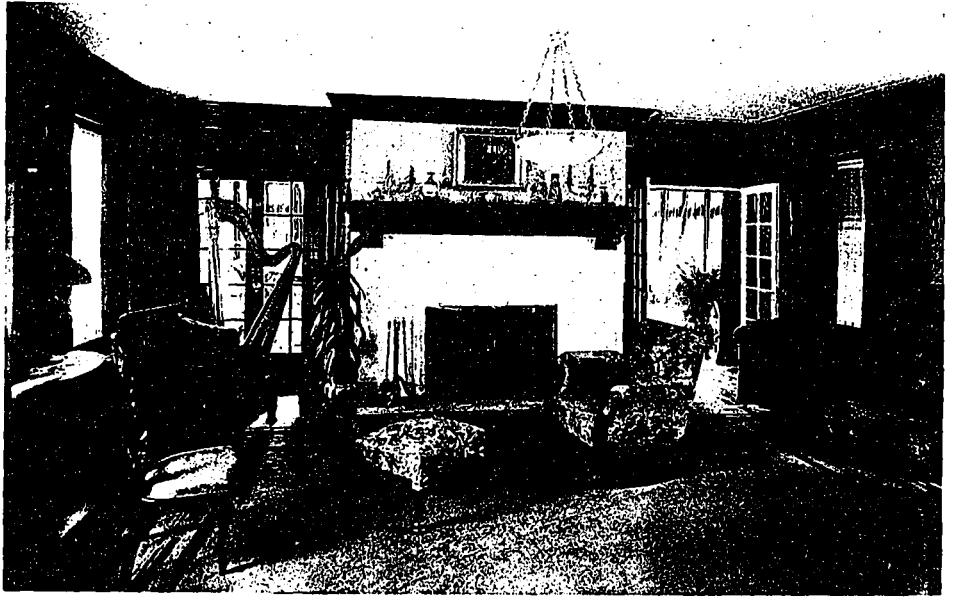
cialized in the accessory arts, and the downfall of building as an art was complete. In the buildings of the craftsman period all the forms used were those which the creative intelligence of the builders had devised to meet the requirements of structure, without reference to buildings created for other purposes and other climates. The whole form of the plan was conditioned mainly by the building up of its component apartments in their required positions, and as the occasion

was most at home in the town, where the rectangular outline of the plan was logical; but in the country the rambling and irregular forms of the earlier buildings were more appropriate and more in harmony with their natural surroundings. The main drawback to the Renaissance work, however, was that it destroyed the creative initiative of the craftsman. All the realities of the building became degraded to the dismal science expounded in the current text-books.

Once the habit of copying foreign buildings was established, it quickly tired of the buildings of Rome and passed on to Greek art. Then Gothic work was discovered, and duly imitated in its turn. And so our architects passed from style to style with growing dissatisfaction. Each new adventure became in turn old-fashioned, and it was always the latest enterprise which was going to be the right things at last. But still the glory that was Greece and the soul of Gothic art alike proved too elusive to be captured. Each belonged

to its own time and to no other, and found no place in the modern world. The great glory of Greek and Goth was that they created Greek and Gothic buildings. It was nothing to the credit of the modern architect to imitate these creations. He might as well have imagined he could emulate Shakespeare by copying a page from one of his plays.

And while our architects were busy with all these futilities, gradually whatever practical structural ability we were producing was specializing itself in engineering, while artistic genius was devoting itself to painting and sculpture. The building art became drained of its best blood, and the production of houses, the most vitally important function of the community, became, as it remains to-day, the almost exclusive field of the speculative builder. And as in the Victorian era the last breath of the earlier tradition expired, the English house touched its lowest depths. We have not to go

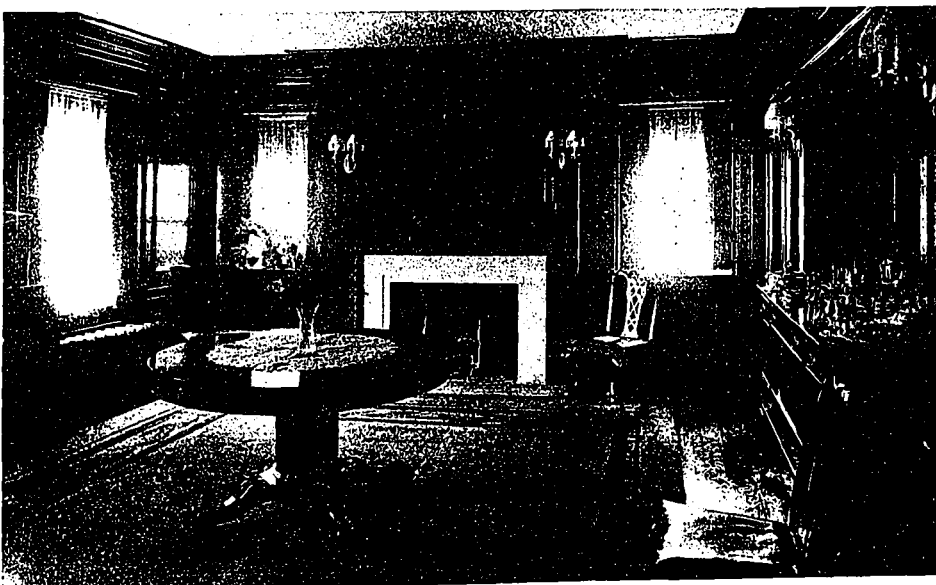


LIVING ROOM, HOME ON DRUMSNAB ROAD, TORONTO.

far to find plenty of examples of these houses, with their dark basements and lofty reception rooms—harsh, cold, and repellent—without one touch of human handiwork. To follow the progress of house building through the nineteenth century is a sorry task. One is reminded of the old story of the tower of Babel, when the building was obstructed by a confusion of tongues. On the one hand was the architect, with his enthusiasm for reproductions; on the other, the craftsman without any enthusiasm at all. Architect and craftsman lived in different worlds, and spoke different languages; and so the architect always found in some disconcerting way that his modern house, built on the model of the old, was never the least like it. The old was always better, because it was produced under entirely different conditions, and was a spontaneous and unique expression of its time.

I can liken the buildings so produced to nothing better than waxworks. They reproduced external forms, but could not supply the vital spark. The builders went through the motions of building, and gave us all the correct external forms; but they could not give us the one thing needful to make their dry bones live.

The School Board of Chinook, Alberta, L. Proudfoot, Secretary, is asking for competitive plans for a school of brick veneer construction, steam heated. The immediate requirement is a four roomed schoolhouse designed for extension to eight rooms.



DINING ROOM, HOME ON DRUMSNAB ROAD, TORONTO.



# Some Toronto Homes

## *House on Drumsab Road, Toronto.*

This house is built of hollow tile construction, plastered on the exterior and plaster left the natural cement color. The roof is shingled, the shingles being stained in two shades of dark green. Added effect is given to the main fronts by the use of lattice work, which covers the first storey. The garage conforms in general design with the house.

The dining-room, main hall and living room have been finished in mahogany, the dining-

room and main hall being panelled to the ceiling. The den is finished in oak, and the other principal rooms in white.

In the basement, besides the usual provision for heating, laundry work, etc., there have been provided a billiard room and a play room, which are reached from the main hall above by a separate staircase.

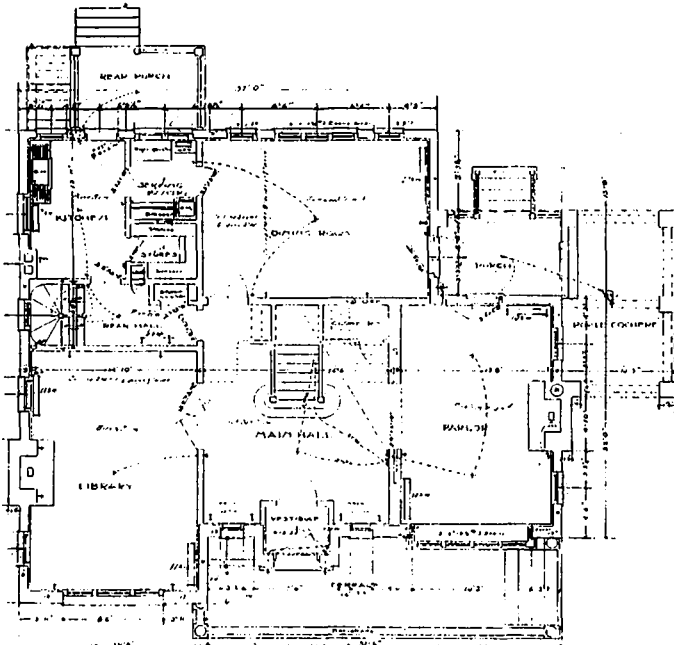
## *Residence at No. 263 Roxboro St. East.*

The main point for consideration in connection with the above residence was to obtain a



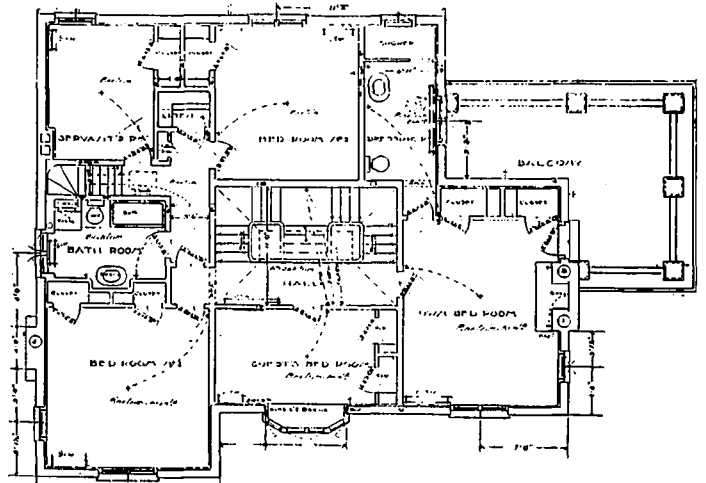
RESIDENCE ON SPADINA ROAD, TORONTO.

EDWARDS & SAUNDERS, ARCHITECTS.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

plan which took full advantage of the situation. The plan follows the English style, insomuch that the more important elevation and living side of the house faces the garden, which in this



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

case is of unusual interest on account of the wide expanse of the ravine it overlooks.

The library, which is also the main living room, is at what is ordinarily the basement level, but owing to the slope of the lot it enters directly on to the garden terrace. The garage is also placed in the basement, and is approached by a road that slopes down across the front of the building, thereby obtaining the additional distance to ease the gradient.

The style of the design is a modern adaptation of an early English domestic type, and was chosen partly out of consideration of the location of the lot, as it lends itself to a free, picturesque treatment. The main interest of the street elevation centres in the enriched centre gable, emphasized by the plainness of the flanking walls, whereas the interest of the garden elevation, which, owing unfortunately to the unfinished condition, has not been illustrated, consists in the large twin bay windows, from which an unusually fine view is enjoyed.

The library is trimmed with quarter-cut oak, the main floor with walnut and whitewood, and the bed rooms with whitewood. The walls on all sides are of Credit Valley stone with Indiana limestone trimmings, and the roofing material is shingle.

#### *Residence, Spadina Road.*

From the illustrations and plans of the residence in Spadina Road for Mrs. W. Cardeil Hall the reader sees an example of domestic architecture which, though of moderate size and unpretentious design, satisfies that desire of the discriminating householder for a convenient, compact and homelike design, which shows good taste in its every aspect.

The construction is sandstone and brick for the lower storey and stucco on brick for the upper. The exterior woodwork is painted a stone white, while the shingled roof is stained a dull red. Two pleasing features are the large open stone terrace with stone balustrade, taking the place of the usual verandah, and the porte cochere with balcony above.

The ground floor plan is very simple, the reception room, dining room and library opening off the main or staircase hall, are completely separated from the kitchen by the rear hall, and a large butler's pantry which opens off the dining room. The cooking is done by electricity

and the whole of this department is equipped with all the modern conveniences, making the whole exceptionally convenient.

As to interior trim the library is red birch finished mahogany; the dining room, natural colored gunwood, and finished with a wax finish.

The hall is white oak with a panelled dado and a very handsome staircase, the whole being finished like the dining room. The reception room is enamelled white.

The upstairs plan is also conveniently arranged, the owner's room being directly connected with a private bath room with needle baths etc. The guests' and two other bed rooms are grouped about the upstairs hall, while the servants' quarters are absolutely separated from the other portions of the house.

Soft and hard water are supplied for all purposes by an electric pumping system and the

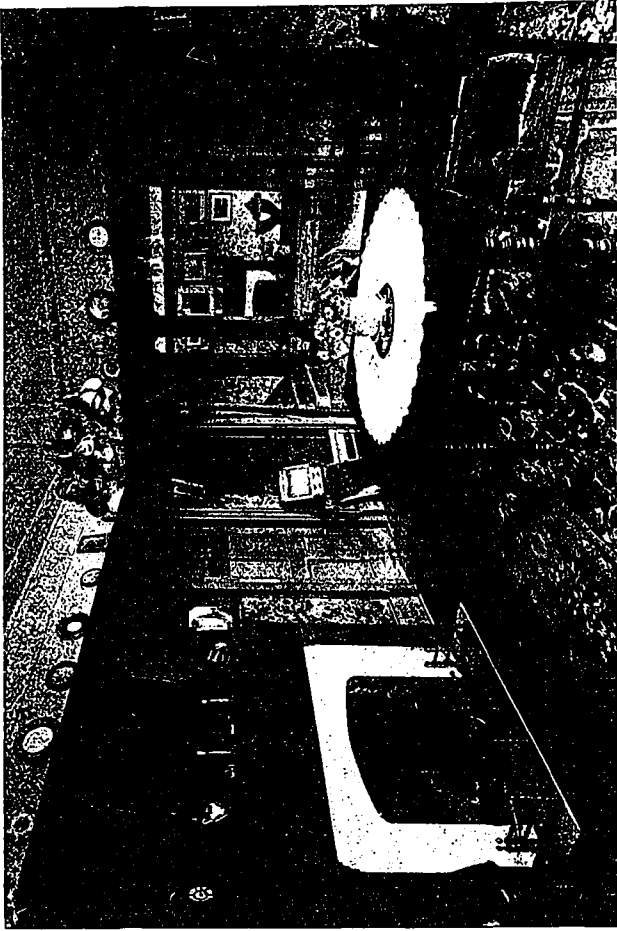


MAIN HALL, RESIDENCE ON SPADINA ROAD, TORONTO.

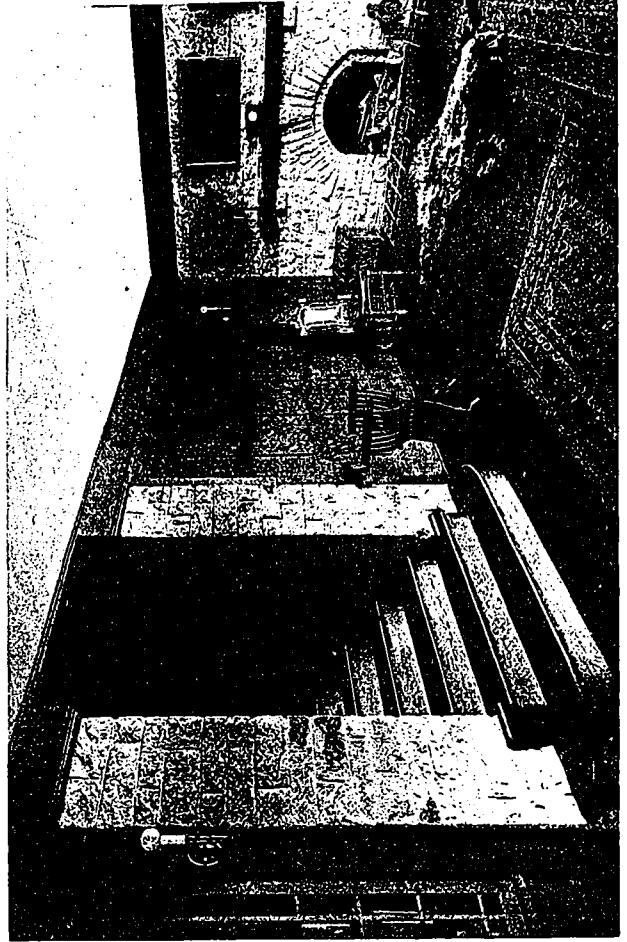
whole establishment, although outside the city limits, has all the conveniences usually only found inside the city.

Special attention has been paid to obtain plenty of windows and the result is a light, bright and cheerful house, of which the owner and architects may well feel proud.

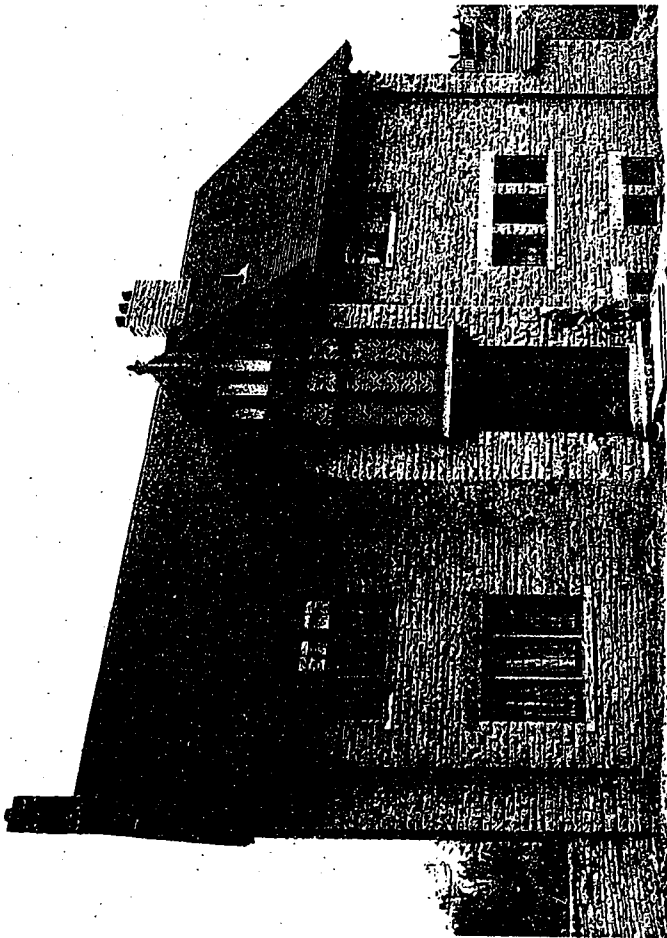
Compared with a year ago, a notable increase is shown in the volume of building permits for May. The total bears evidence of considerable building activity throughout Canada. While the totals from Ottawa, Fort William, London and Berlin show a falling off, other cities have gained considerably. These include Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, St. John, Halifax, Westmount, Windsor, Port Arthur, Moose Jaw, Medicine Hat, Brantford, Stratford and Kingston.



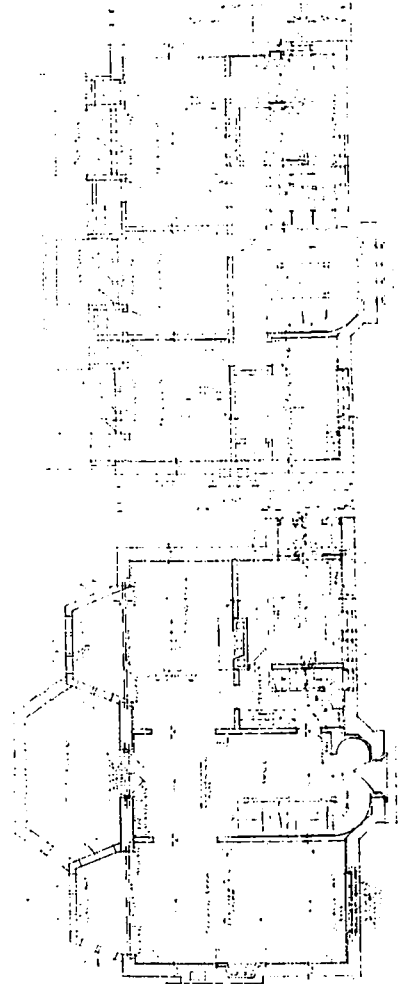
DINING ROOM, HOME ON RONBORO AVE. E., TORONTO.



LIVING ROOM, HOME ON RONBORO AVE. E., TORONTO.



HOME ON RONBORO AVE. E., TORONTO. CHAPMAN & MCCIFFIN, ARCHITECTS.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

# Canadian Woods For Interior Finish

By L. B. BEALE.\*

MODERN requirements in interior finish, whatever the material employed, demand simplicity in design and treatment. The days of the heavily moulded and ornamented door, architrave and general trim are past. A great deal of the woodwork, especially in residence and school work, appeared in the past to have been designed with a view to catching and holding as much dirt as possible. To-day we find plain broad surfaces in wall panelling, doors and trim. This change is not only more sanitary, in that the minimum of dust is collected, but cleansing is a very simple matter. Then, too, the plainer surfaces bring out the beauty of the woods to the fullest extent.

In consequence of the increasing scarcity and advancing cost of hardwoods, architects and home builders have sought less expensive woods for interior finish. As far as Canada is concerned, this offers little or no difficulty, for with-

in the Dominion we have abundant supplies of some of the finest woods the world produces. Woods that are wear-resisting, durable and pleasing in appearance are demanded for interior finish. Absence of curl or warp and freedom from sliver and checking are also necessary.

The principal factor in any wood used for interior finish is that it must be perfectly dry before using. Too much stress cannot be laid on this point, for unless wood is absolutely dry, no matter what kind of wood is used, trouble is sure to result. Often dry finished mill work is fixed in a building before the plastering is dry. This practice will affect all woods and should be avoided if satisfactory results are desired.

## CANADIAN WOODS AVAILABLE.

Canada has immense forests of splendid wood excellently suited for interior work. Over half Canada's lumber supply is contained in the magnificent forests of British Columbia. In the

\*British Columbia Lumber Commissioner for Eastern Canada.



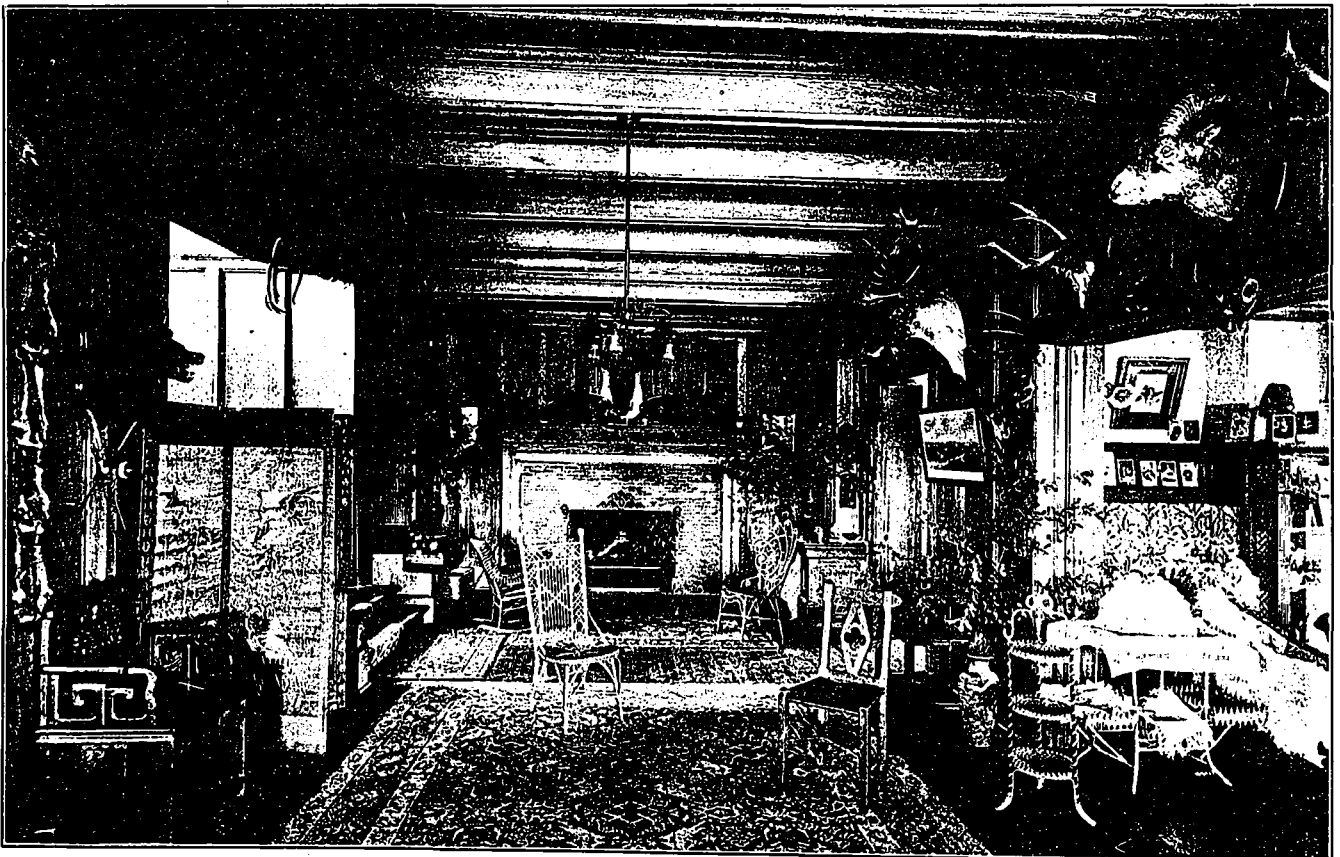
THE FOREST BEFORE LOGGING.



INTERIOR FINISH OF BRITISH COLUMBIA DOUGLAS FIR AND WESTERN RED CEDAR.

Pacific Province we find the "universal wood" Douglas fir, a wood having qualities which are demanded in every class of work, from trestle bridge to drawing room. This wood is first in size, strength, beauty of finish and all-round use-

fulness. It is durable, light, easily worked, has a grain and figure of delicate marking, and will take any kind of finish. As a material for interior finish, Douglas fir leads all other woods where moderate price and all-round excellence

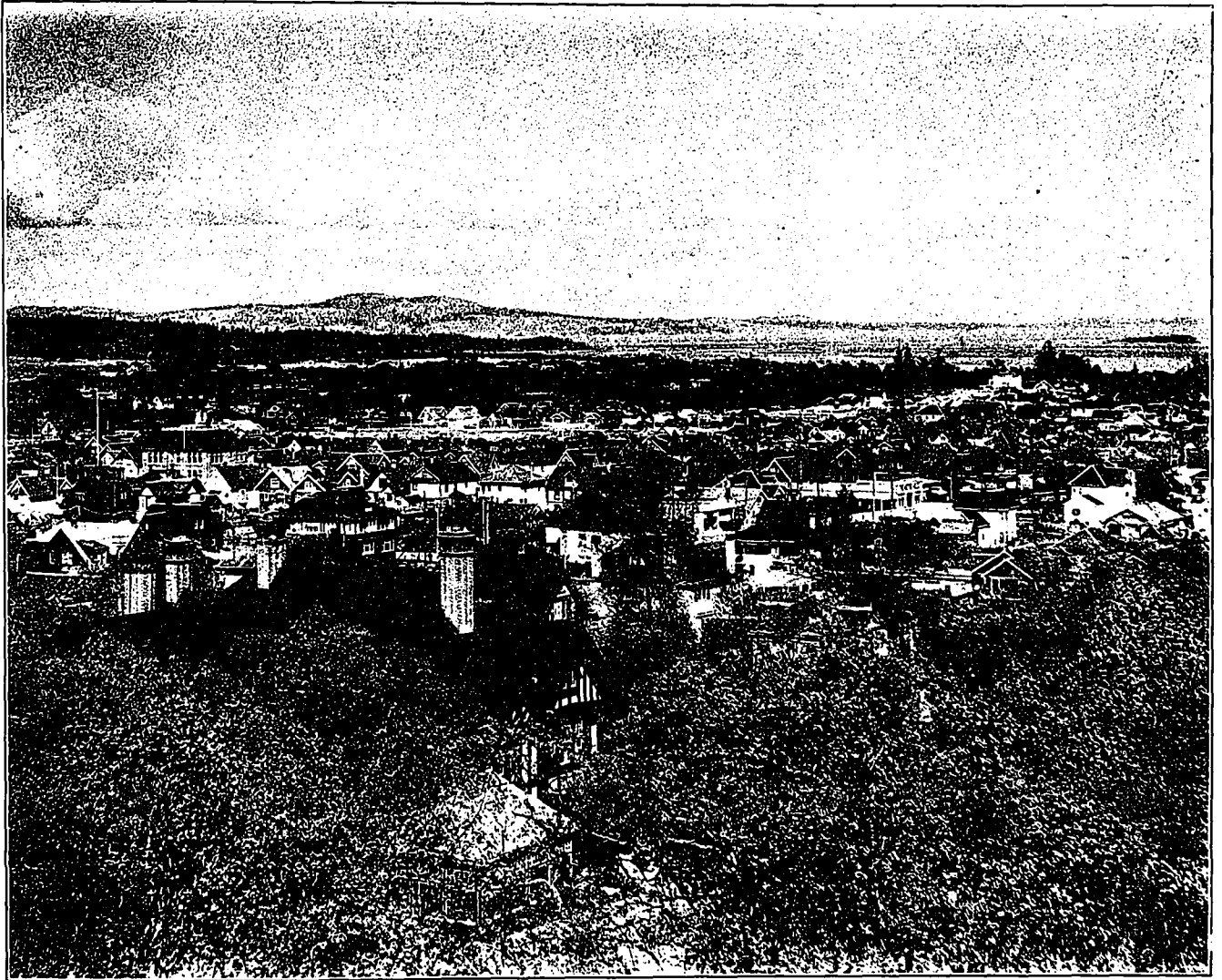


AN INTERIOR FINISH IN BRITISH COLUMBIA WOODS.

are desired. Cut edge grain, it has the quiet, restful appearance desired in framing and trim. Cut flat grain, the broader figure is shown and is used in this form for panels. For wide panels a rotary cut veneer is manufactured, giving a delicate, silky grain in a thousand varied forms. Panels up to forty-eight inches wide are made in this form, perfect in every way, and of great strength. The edge grain Douglas fir makes a first-class flooring, very large quantities being used for this purpose throughout Canada. The requirements of a good floor are resistance to wear, absence of sliver and curl, good appear-

Western red cedar is largely used for high-class interior finish. Its remarkable durability and beauty place it in the front rank for wall panelling and other forms of interior work. A particularly pleasing job executed in Western red cedar is a large organ front in a Toronto church. The wood was finished to a perfect surface and left without stain or varnish, or any other treatment. The result is most satisfactory, the wood increasing in beauty with the passage of time.

The soft pine and Western white pine of British Columbia rank among the best woods avail-



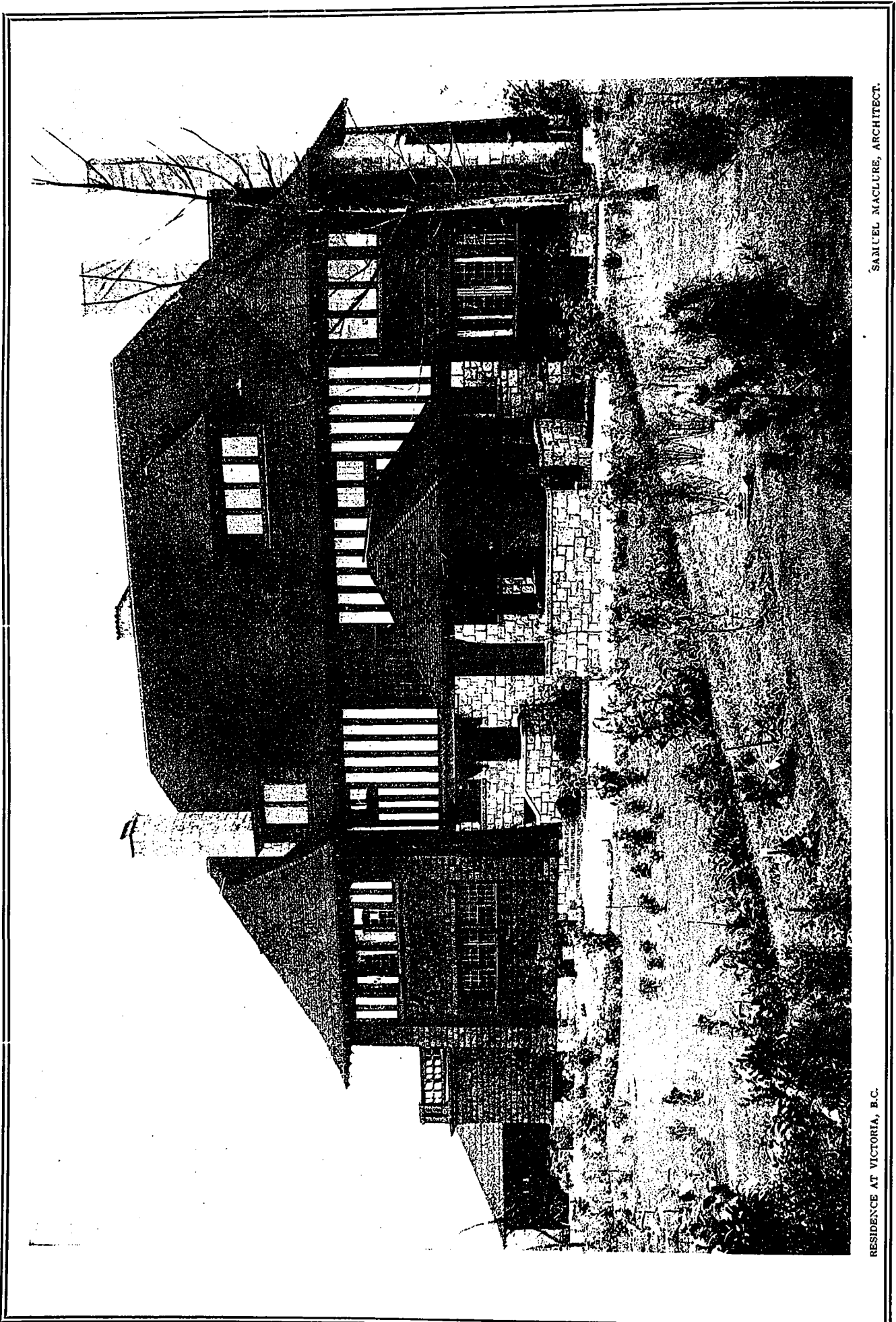
A CITY BUILT OF WOOD.

ance and ability to take a good finish. All these points are most satisfactorily filled by using edge grain B. C. Douglas fir. Practically every kind of finish can be successfully applied to Douglas fir flooring, from the refined and quiet appearing beeswax to the high gloss hard floor varnish. In dressing the flooring after laying, care should be taken to sand the wood with the grain. Sanding across the grain will leave scratchy marks on any wood. Douglas fir makes remarkably good door and window frames, mouldings, and trim of all kinds.

able for interior finish. These woods dress to a remarkably smooth and silky finish, and are used for every kind of interior work. Large quantities are at present being shipped to Eastern Canada for sash and door stock, and are replacing the imported woods.

Other B. C. woods in great favor for interior work are Western larch and Western hemlock.

Truly British Columbia has "a wood for every use" available in abundance, and at prices which make their use possible in all classes of work.



SAMUEL MACLURE, ARCHITECT.

RESIDENCE AT VICTORIA, B.C.

# An Attractive Bungalow

IN the bungalow illustrated herewith is shown the home of W. Breden Galbraith, architect, built in Lawrence Park, North Toronto. The design, with the tuck-pointed stonework, projecting rafter and beam ends, pergolas and pergola gateways and the interesting brick steps and electric light post, is more than suggestive of the California bungalow type, a type that has endeared itself to many in our Northern climate and one that is gradually becoming one of our own Canadian types of domestic architecture. Strictly speaking, the bungalow is a one-story building, but the term is in general use as applied to our adaptation to the two story dwelling.

In the home illustrated, the lower walls are of paving blocks of a rich dark red coloring, showing a 4 in. x 8½ in face, with wide, black mortar

joint; these are backed with 4 in. hollow tile; the upper walls are of plaster on 8 in. tile. This heavy brick is in harmony with the heavy beams, and the whole forms a splendid background for the roses, which are the predominating features in the garden. Incidentally, instead of the usual cement driveway to the garage, two narrow trenches were dug and filled with cinders, well rammed down, forming tracks for the car but being more or less overgrown by the grass; with the shrubbery on each side, the effect is that of a country lane.

The illustration loses somewhat of the effect of the very wide, deep verandah, owing to the presence of the storm sash. The front door proper, also, is not in view, and is constructed of heavy planks, bolted together with wide iron



LAWRENCE PARK BUNGALOW, HOME OF W. BREDEN GALBRAITH.



BEDROOM, LAWRENCE PARK BUNGALOW.



LIVING ROOM, LAWRENCE PARK BUNGALOW.



bands and provided with hammered iron knock-er; this last operates an electric bell.

At the front, and to the left of the verandah, is a small studio. Back of the verandah and studio, a living room of generous proportions extends the full width of the building, the main stairway being at one end and a most attractive inglenook at the other, a very inviting spot for the "tired business man." To make it more comfortable, the seat ends drop down and outwards so that one may recline as in a steamer chair. The space under one seat is utilized for fuel, which is placed there from outdoors, instead of being carried through the room. At each side of the brick fireplace is a cabinet with wood doors, where magazines and other more or less unsightly articles may be conveniently placed.

The ground floor plan is somewhat radical;

the dining room is back of a portion of the living room but with not even an arch, much less a partition. The dividing line is formed by a heavy beam at the ceiling, the ceilings themselves showing the joists, not false beams. These joists are solid timbers, 4 in. in width, and plastered between. Egyptian cloth portieres are drawn between the two rooms for privacy. But the effect is that of unusual spaciousness and is ideal for entertaining purposes. Two pairs of leaded glass doors lead from the living room to the verandah, the floor of the latter being of hardwood on the same level as the rooms. With these open, the verandah, living room and dining room provide a space for dancing not equalled in many homes that are of much greater size.

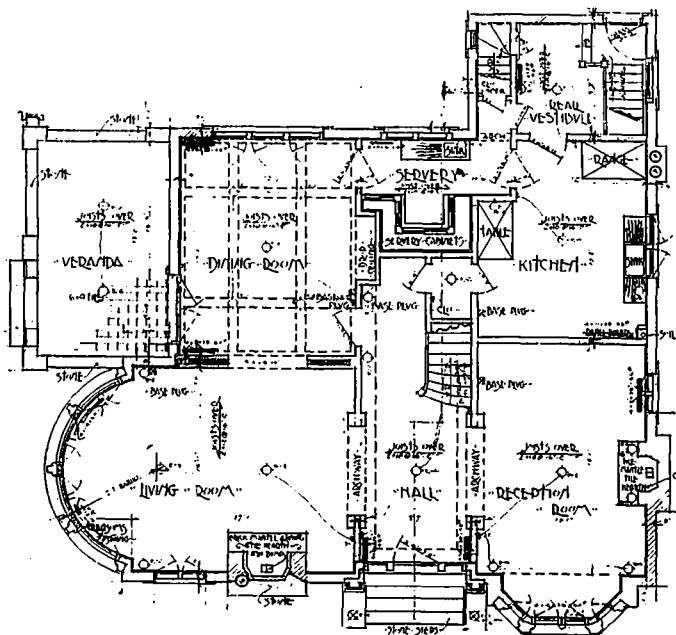
The kitchen is designed on the most modern sanitary principles, similar to the operating room of a hospital, eliminating all corners and nearly all woodwork; the floor is so constructed that a hose could be played into the room without damage.

Upstairs, one is surprised at the space obtained. The rooms are large, comprising four bedrooms, two being suites of dressing room and sleeping porch; also small store room, two bathrooms, and large linen and clothes closets. Between each dressing room and sleeping porch is a sliding partition, similar in action to the ordinary sliding door but with a small hinged door attach-

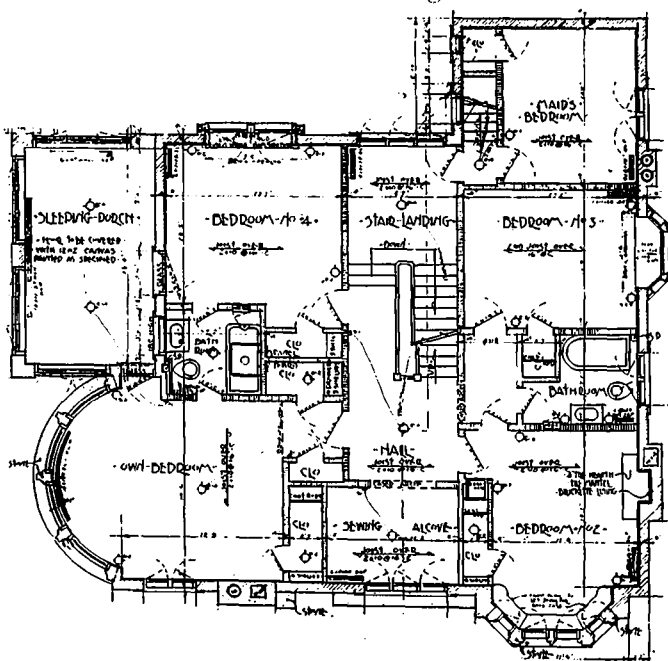


RESIDENCE, T. H. PRESTON, BRANTFORD.

LLOYD D. BARBER, ARCHITECT.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



LIVING ROOM, LOOKING TOWARD HALL AND LIBRARY, T. H. PRESTON RESIDENCE.

ed. With the "sliding partition" pushed back into the pocket, the effect is simply that of an arch. When drawn out to separate the sleeping porch from the dressing room, the hinged door gives passageway. One of the illustrations shows the partition partly drawn. On a cold night, a "fresh air crank" may have all the air he requires without chilling the dressing room.

While no claim is made of this dressing room being carried out in period design, some of the enrichments and fittings are suggestive of a Louis XVI motif, an unusual treatment in a bungalow but very pleasing.

This two story home is almost three stories, for the basement contains a large billiard room, maid's bathroom, fruit room, boiler room, laundry and a fire-proof garage. The garage is reached by an inclined driveway from the rear. The billiard room is particularly interesting, all the exposed woodwork being hewn and showing the marks of the adze, the ceiling being similar to that at the living room, but with heavier timbers and showing solid, hewn beams. Exclusive of the inglenook, it is 15 ft. 6 in. by 21 ft.; the inglenook has movable seats and rustic stone fireplace.

Every architect and many owners have their ideal of the perfect home. It is seldom, particularly in the smaller dwelling, that one has an opportunity of carrying out all these ideals; it is not often the architect has an opportunity of working in all his pet "ideas" in one building. One important reason is that many such ideas are very radical and sometimes experimental; another reason is the bugbear of "cost," assuming too large proportions. It may be inadvisable to include too many "features" owing to

the possibility of selling at sometime and not being able to realize on the cost of such items. However, in this instance, an unusual number of special features were introduced. Such items as milk and medicine cabinets, clothes shoots, coal shoots, built-in refrigerators, book-cases and jewel safes are in common use; many homes are provided with stationary vacuum cleaners, electrical stoves and other devices. The appointments, in the home, particularly in the service portion, should be such as to reduce housework to a minimum, as in a well-equipped factory. But such things as ideally sanitary kitchens, specially

devised dumb waiters for serving light refreshments, china cabinets so arranged as to provide an aperture through which the dining table may be pushed into the pantry without removing any dishes—these are more unusual conveniences, as are also secret cabinets for various uses. These and many other contrivances both for comfort and minimizing housework have been provided in this comparatively small bungalow.



STAIR HALL, T. H. PRESTON, RESIDENCE.

# Recent Houses in Montreal and Westmount

*The Work of Turner & Carless, F.R.I.B.A., Architects.*



RESIDENCE OF IRVING P. REXFORD, MONTROSE AVENUE, WESTMOUNT. TURNER & CARLESS, ARCHITECTS.

THE four examples that have been selected to illustrate this article have been chosen to represent distinctly different types of design which an architect may be called upon to carry out at one and the same time. Three of them are typical of the better class house, of which many good examples are to be found in Westmount, on the upper levels of the mountain, and which has become the popular residential district for Montreal business men. The other house, on Chomedey street, is a type of the larger town house in Montreal, where the "flat hopper" roof still finds favor, this being due principally to the fact that the danger from icicles and heavy snow of Montreal renders the pitch roof in street architecture objectionable, and even

dangerous, to pedestrians.

For the same reasons of climate it will be noticed that the pitch roof in the Montreal district has to be kept very simple in character, so as to avoid any "pockets" being formed for the accumulation of snow and ice.

This important factor, which governs design in construction, is not always appreciated by the amateur critic, who complains that the roofs of the better class residences lack the delightful picturesqueness of similar domestic work in England, or of countries which enjoy a milder climate than our own. One has to realize that anything on a roof that tends to obstruct the sliding of snow, is bound to give trouble in the future, and for this reason—in the Montreal district at any rate—twin gables to dormer windows, dormer windows or chimneys placed close to valleys, and other picturesque features, have to be avoided altogether in the making up of a design if the final result is to be satisfactory.

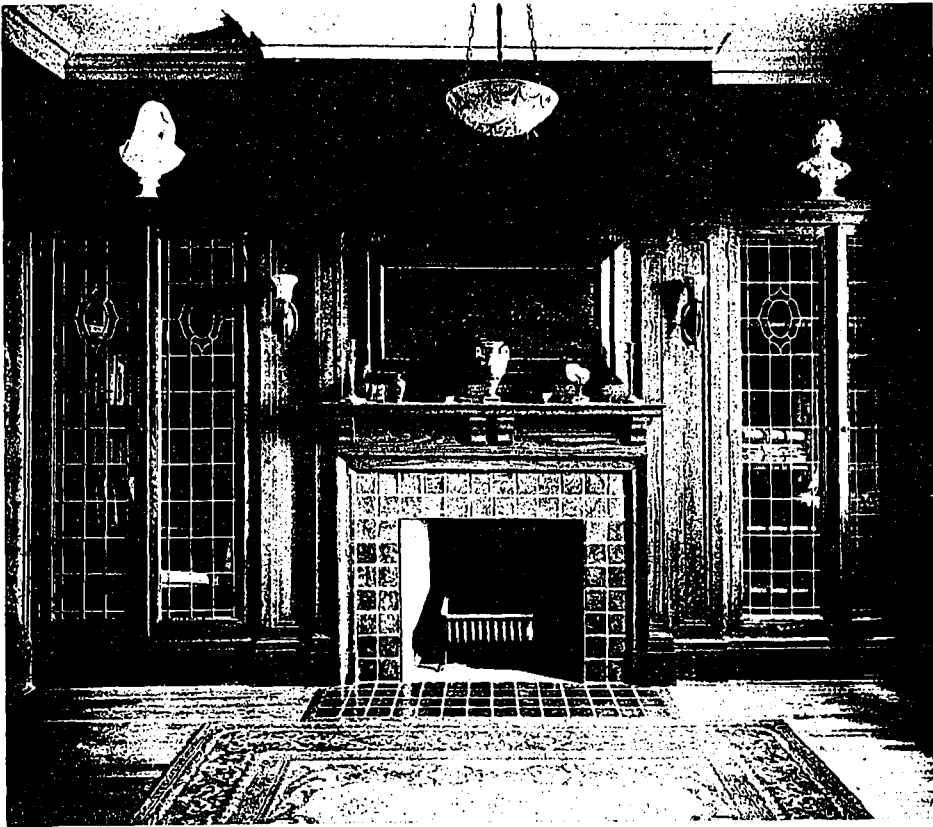
With houses in the Montreal district also, the many interesting effects that can be obtained by forming oriel windows on the upper floors, of portions of walls projecting over those below, or of rooms over open porches or galleries, are to be avoided as a rule, as it is difficult, unless



VIEW OF LIVING ROOM, I. P. REXFORD RESIDENCE.

expensive precautions are taken, to keep such projecting floors warm in the cold of the long winter months.

The four houses illustrated, whilst distinctly different in character, have many points in common as regards the specification.



LIBRARY, I. P. REXFORD RESIDENCE, MONTROSE AVENUE, WESTMOUNT.

They were all built in 1914-15, the masonry and carpenter trades being carried out by the same builder, who obtained the contracts in open competition.

The regulations governing the erection and design of houses in Westmount are now very strict, and rightly so, as the natural beauties of the district—with the heights of Mount Royal as the always outstanding centre of attraction—call for only the best work, and in consequence they should be kept free of the cheap house of the speculative contractor.

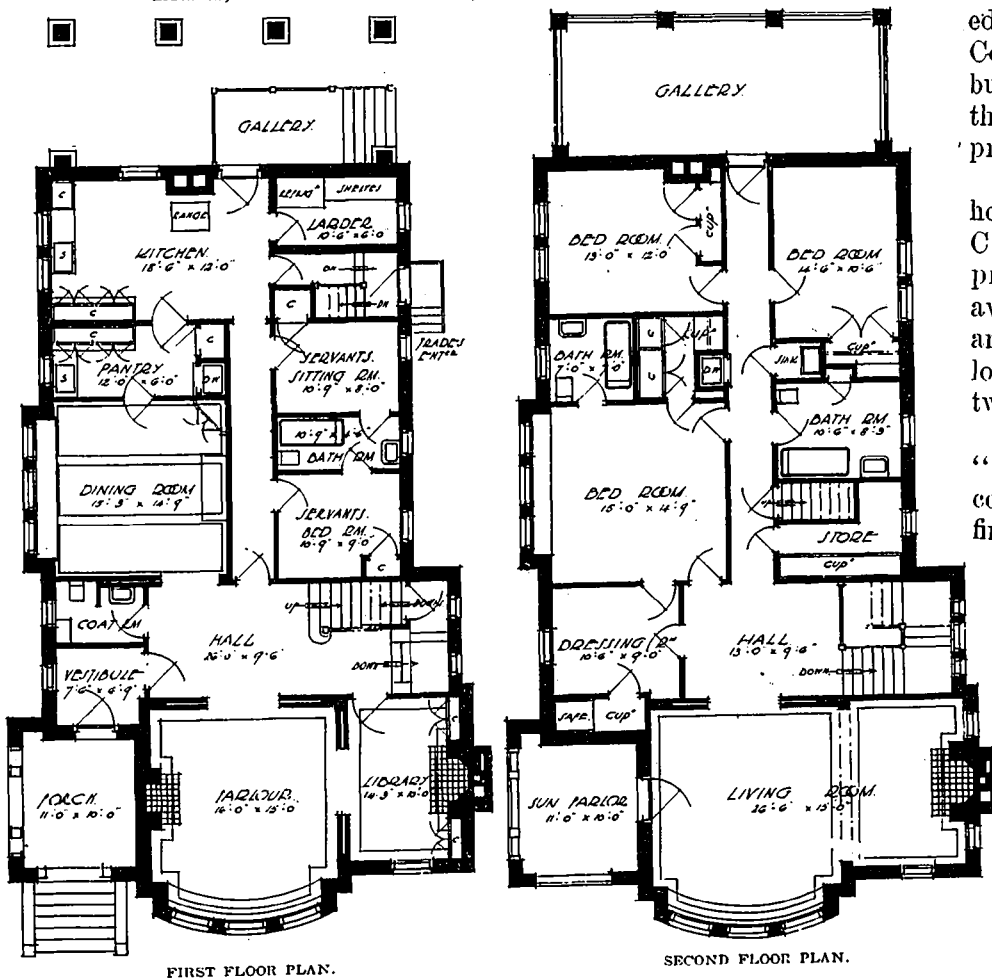
An architectural commission, consisting of well-known members of the Province of Quebec Architects' Association, has been recently appointed by the Westmount City Council, and in future no building can be erected in the city without the approval of this commission.

The Chomedy street house, at the corner of Comte street, occupies practically the whole available building area, and is seventy-three feet long, with a width of twenty-seven feet.

The facing brick is the "White Rock," buff in color, and is laid with a fine joint.

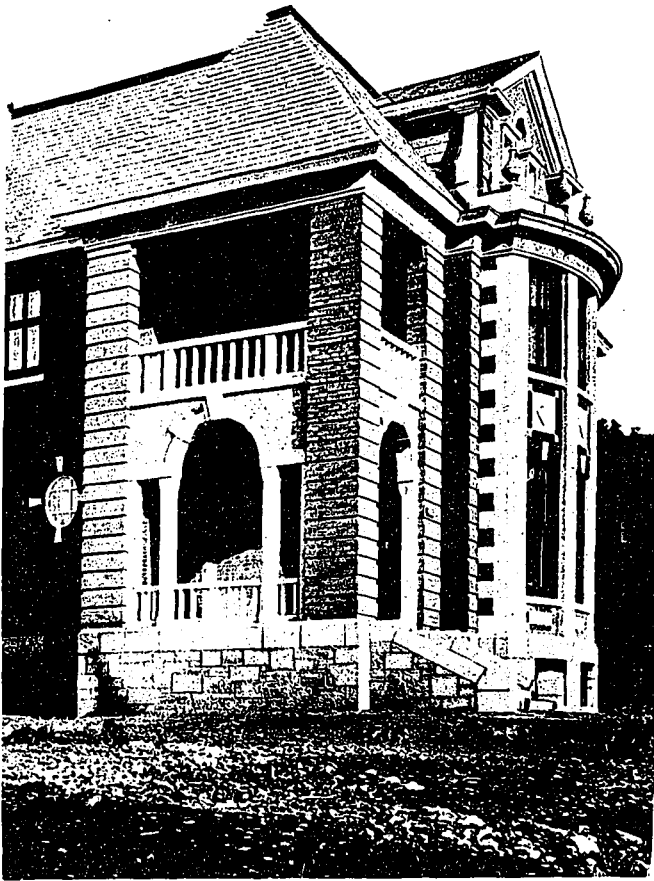
Relief is given to the elevation by forming panels by recessing the bricks one-half inch back from the face.

The base of the building is of local Montreal limestone bush hammered on face; the stone facings and string courses are of Roman artificial



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

SECOND FLOOR PLAN.



SIDE VIEW ENTRANCE PORCH, I. P. REXFORD RESIDENCE.

stone, with the balcony and brackets supporting same of Indian limestone. Interest is given to the end of the building by the formation of a Belvidere on the second floor.

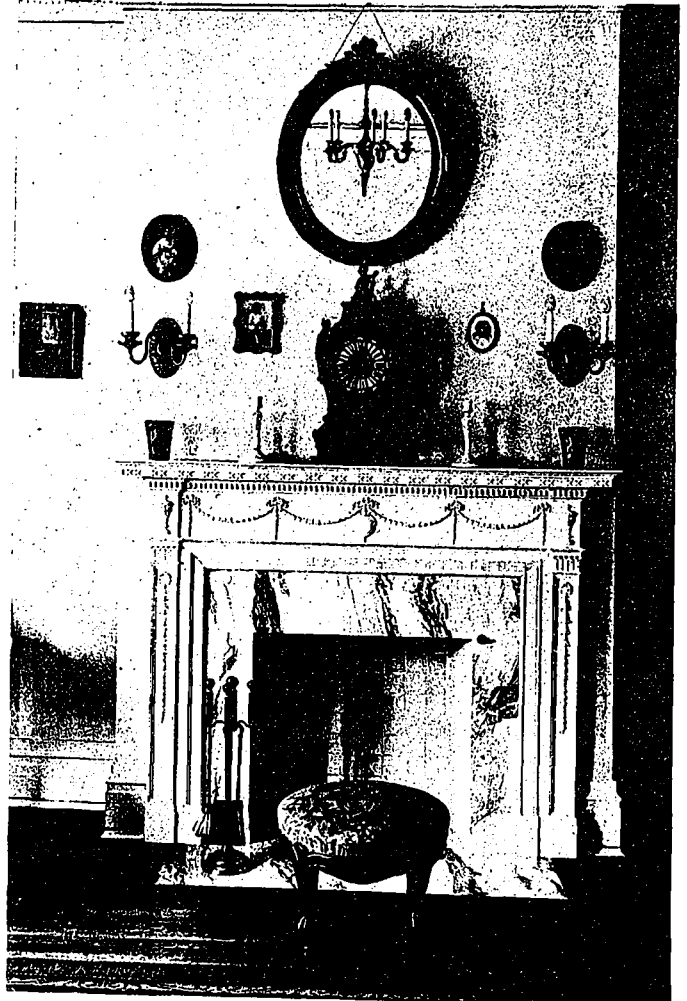
The plans show a maximum of accommodation for the amount of space occupied by the building, as eleven bedrooms were required, and twenty cupboards are provided on the two upper floors. Attention might be drawn to the fact that the three maids' rooms, with bathroom, on the top floor, are en suite, and are approached by the back stairs, with a dividing door to the main passage. An interest is given to the entrance hall by planning it oval in form, and in the basement is a full size billiard room with lavatory and staircase from the main hall. This portion of the basement has no connection with that under the rest of the house where accommodation is made for the heating apparatus, laundry, cool room, etc. The domestic hot water is supplied by means of an automatic gas water heater.

The house at 4,295 Montrose avenue has a wonderful commanding view over the city and surrounding country, and has a southern aspect.

The brickwork is formed with first quality red Laprairie pressed bricks, laid with a thin joint, with rustications of three-quarter-inch projections. The principal feature of the elevation is the large flat segmental bay window carried up the whole height of the building in

stone. The rough sand finish to the cement cove gives the projection to the eaves cornice that is required at this point. The front gable is treated with rough-cast on the face, thus removing any effect of heaviness that might otherwise appear here. The roof is covered with unfading American green slates, having copper ridge curbs and a pitch and gravel hopper-shape flat on top. The living-room on the first floor is the principal apartment in the house and occupies with the balcony over the entrance the whole of the front of the building, the view from the windows being one of the best in the city. It is intended at a later date to finish the balcony as a flower room, when the effect of this room with the double glass doors looking to the conservatory will be very attractive. The woodwork of the house throughout, with the exception of the bathrooms, is all stained natural wood finish, principally of chestnut, with birch finished mahogany in the dining-room. Throughout the interior of the house attention has been given to the avoidance of moldings, except those of a very simple design; the wood bases throughout are mortised into a wood cove against the floors, so that anything in the nature of dust traps may be reduced to a minimum.

The floors are of plain white oak, except those



MANTEL IN DRAWING ROOM, I. P. REXFORD RESIDENCE.

in the bathrooms, which are tiled, and the kitchen floor, where a buff marbled composition flooring material has been laid.

Instead of the more usual twin-connected boilers of a capacity to heat the house together, the heating apparatus in this house consists of a No. 7 and No. 5 furnace with twin connections, but so arranged that it is never required to have the two boilers alight at the same time; the idea of this arrangement being that the larger one should be used in the coldest weather and the smaller in the fall and late spring. Besides the accommodation shown on the plans, provision is made on the second floor, which is entirely in the roof, for three bedrooms and bathroom, large cedar cupboard and trunk room space. The basement has a large billiard room and the other usual accessories.

The residence at 646 Carleton avenue is a good example of first-class brick-work, having been carried out by Scotch masons, and will bear inspection

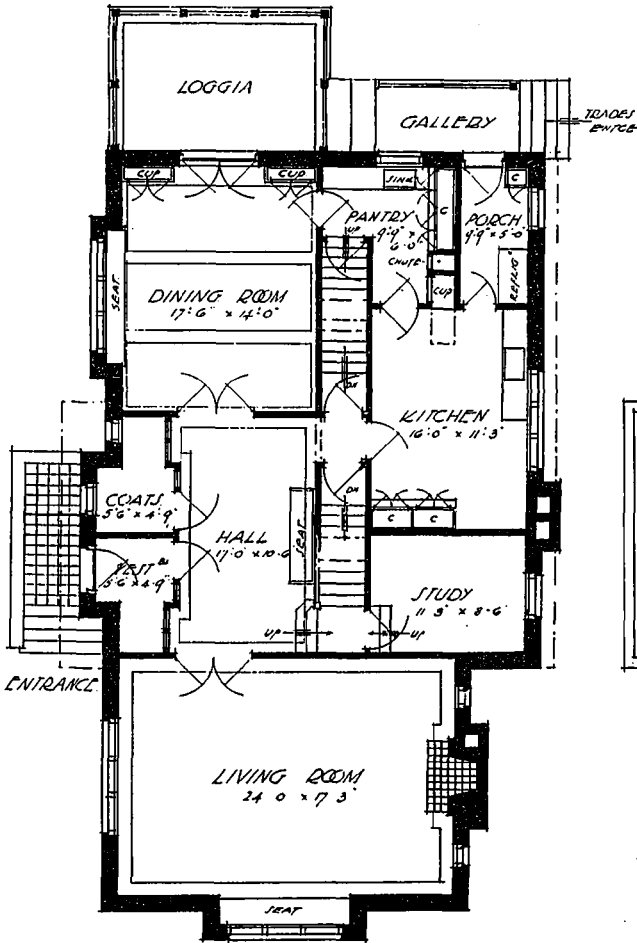
as to the correctness of the horizontal and vertical joints and also the bond. In contrast to the house on Chomedy street, which is also a good piece of workmanship, the jointing of the Carleton avenue house is kept wide with a dark grey and raked out joint.

The brick is light brown in color, slightly varying in shade, and is known as the "Upper Kitting." It is an iron clay, fire flashed brick from Ohio, U.S.A. The base of the build-

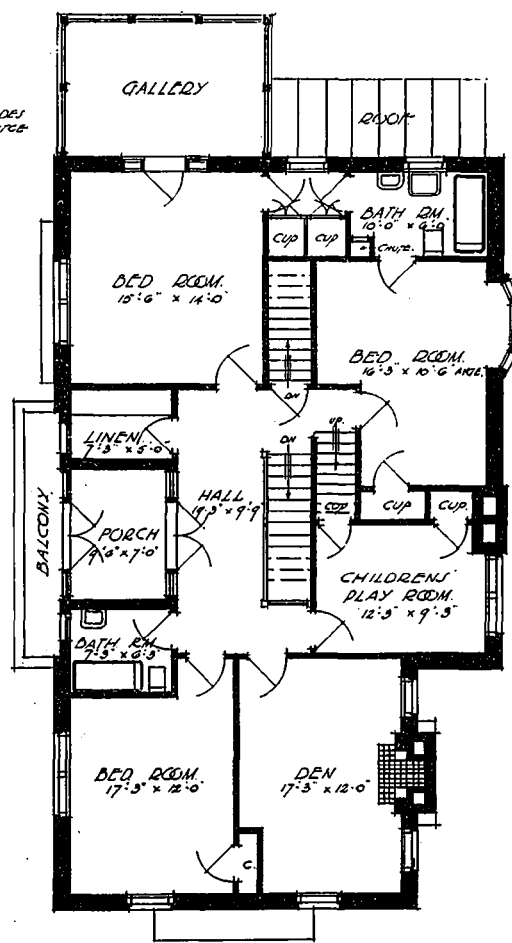


RESIDENCE, W. E. MOWAT, 646 CARLETON AVENUE, WESTMOUNT.

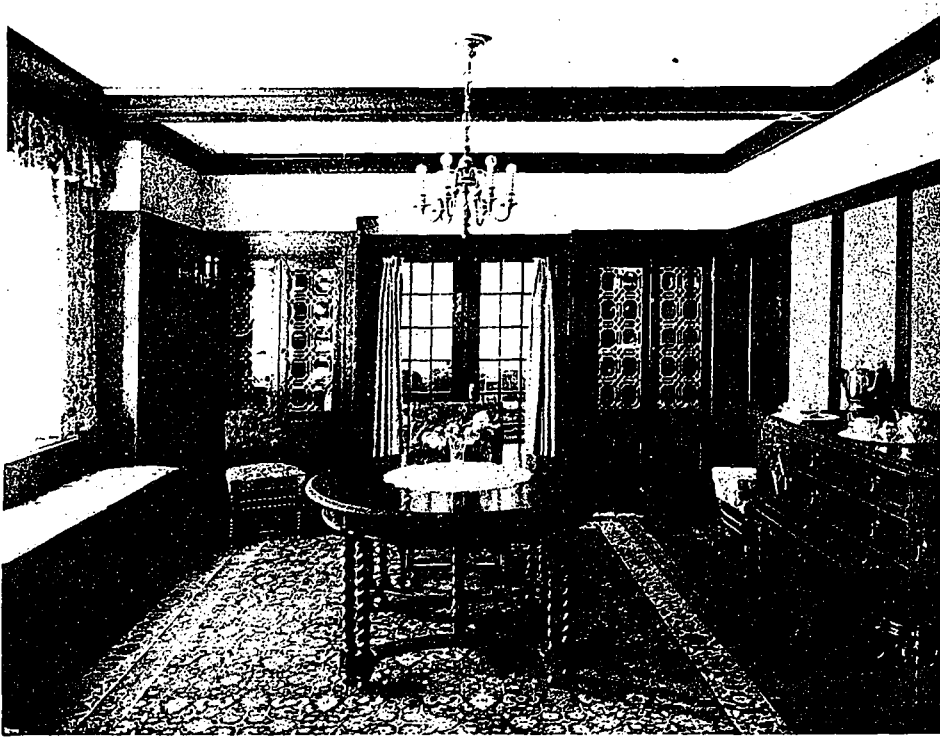
TURNER & CARLESS, ARCHITECTS.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.



DINING ROOM, 646 CARLETON AVENUE, WESTMOUNT.

ing is of Montreal limestone laid in "Scotch work" with a rock-face finish. The elevations, whilst simple in character, have points of interest in the projecting balcony over the entrance and in the overhang of the first floor on the north side of the house. The residence is built on a lot fifty feet in width, and as no projections are allowed to encroach nearer than seven feet to the side boundary, the face of the balcony and the projection of the north wall

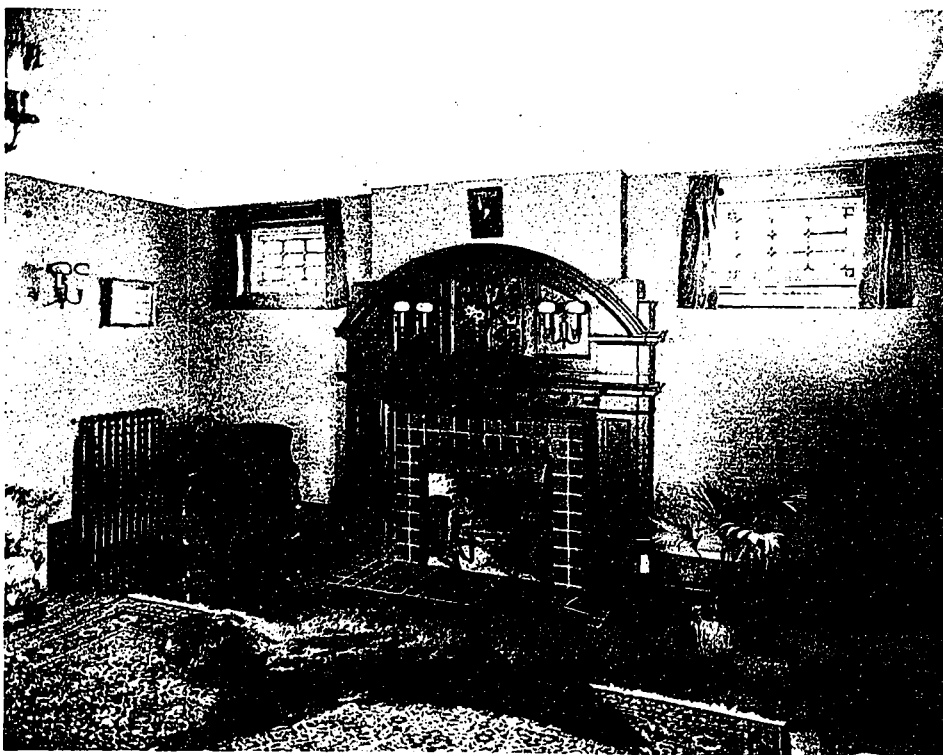
home. The roof space contains two large bedrooms with bathroom, and a billiard room is provided in the basement.

The house adjoining, No. 644, is faced on all four sides with stone from New Brunswick. This is a sandstone and light olive in color. The face of the stone is a rock finish laid as "Scotch work," with dressed stone to the window, door openings and quoins.

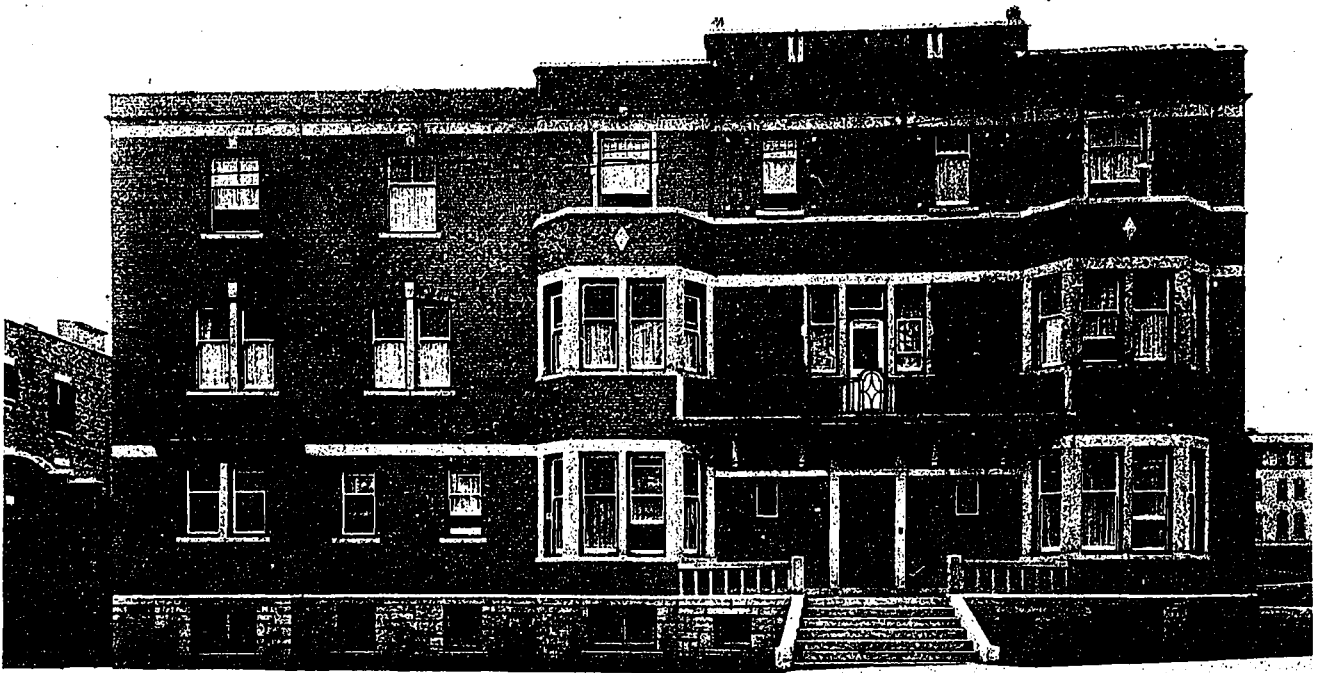
The nature of the material calls for a severe and simple treatment, the color of the stone, which improves with age, giving the elevations a pleasing and restful effect.

Both of the houses on Carleton avenue have green slate roofs with copper for the metal work.

The four houses are of the best construction throughout, with steel columns and beams carrying the ground and first floor. The outside walls are all covered with furring strips to form an air space, back plastered and covered with waterproof paper on the inside before being lathed and plastered. The windows are arranged with deep weather rails at the sills to allow for ventilation, without draughts, at the horizontal



VIEW IN LIVING ROOM, 646 CARLETON AVENUE, WESTMOUNT.



RESIDENCE, CHOMEDY STREET, MONTREAL, FOR F. C. SKELTON.

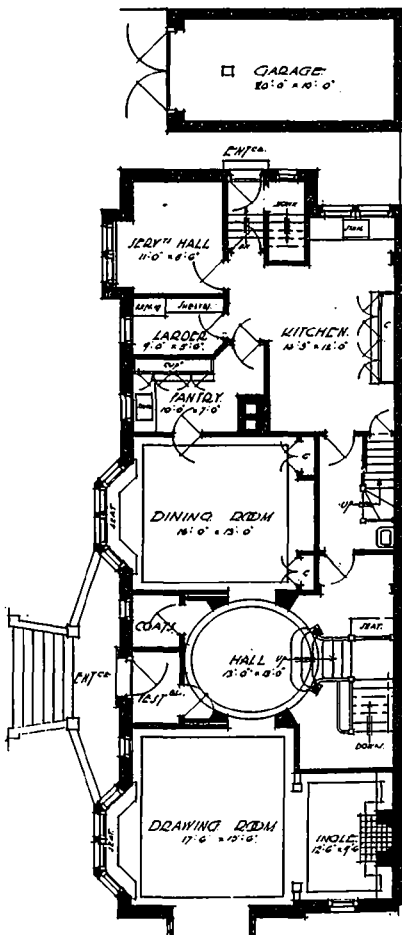
TURNER & CARLESS, ARCHITECTS.

meeting rails, when the sashes are opened for a height of two inches or so. Brass weather stripping is supplied to all door and window openings.

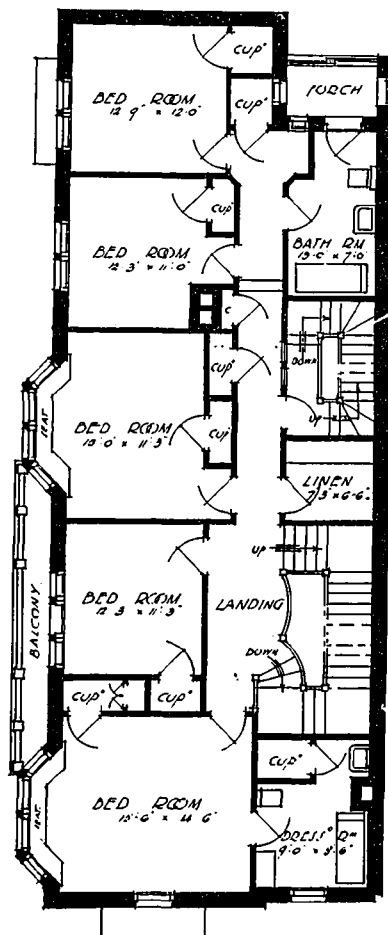
The total cost of the houses amounted to the following per cubic foot: Chomedy street house

and 646 Carleton avenue, 27 cents; Montrose avenue, 26 cents; 644 Carleton avenue, 30 cents.

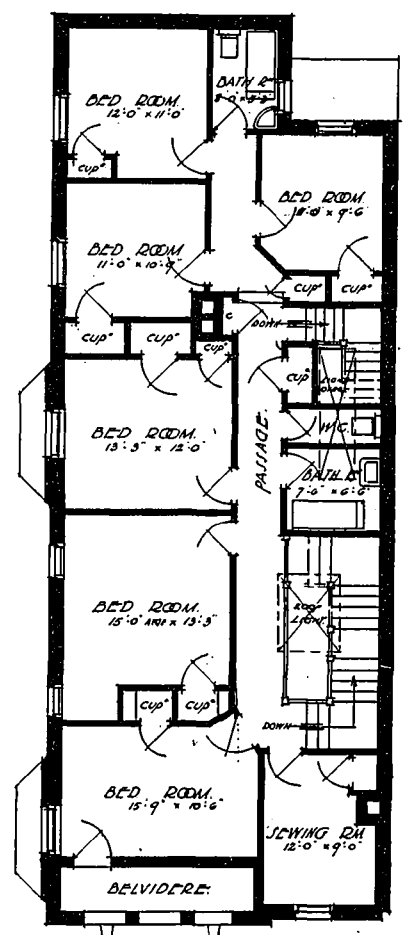
Professor G. Baldwin Brown recently lectured on "The Monumental Art of Ancient Egypt" at a meeting of the Glasgow Branch of the Egyptian Research Students' Association at Glasgow



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

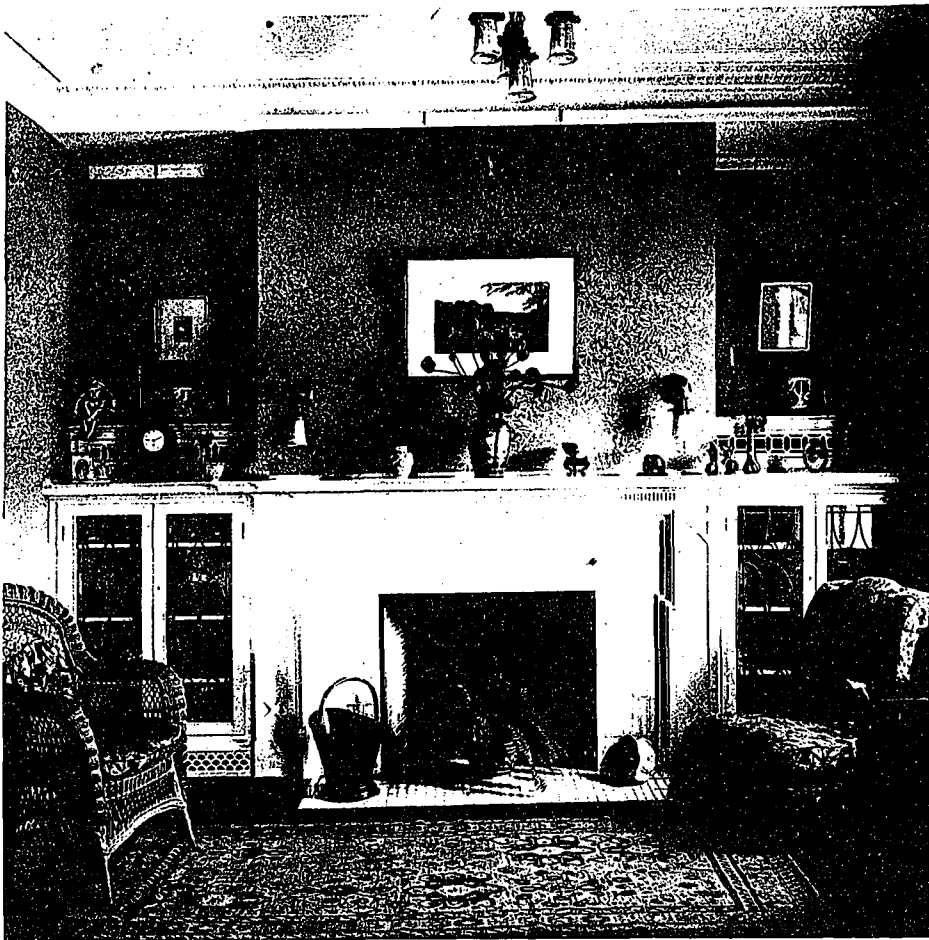


SECOND FLOOR PLAN.



THIRD FLOOR PLAN.





MANTEL IN DRAWING ROOM, RESIDENCE, CHOMEDY STREET, MONTREAL.

University. He said that the structures of the old Empire were in the best sense monumental through their severity of treatment as much as by their actual prodigious size. On the other hand, the temples of the new Empire were huge in bulk, but failed to produce the same æsthetic effect as the impressionable works of the old Empire, while on the other side human reason had permeated them in every part and by its complete mastery of them had stamped them with the impress of style.



ENTRANCE HALL, CHOMEDY STREET RESIDENCE.

## A BRANTFORD HOME

THE residence of T. H. Preston, Brantford, is built on one of the finest corner lots of the city of Brantford, and having two important streets to face, a certain amount of care had to be taken in the treatment to obtain a desired effect.

The whole desire of the owner has been to build a comfortable home, and surely the plan suggests this above any other quality. The lines are simple and the whole suggests an absence of waste or fussiness.

The brick used is the dark reds and browns, rough faced, suggesting tapestry and this effect has been carried out with flush panels in the brickwork. The bricks were laid up with a wide, well raked out joints. The stone used throughout is

Ohio sandstone. The plan includes an entrance vestibule finished with high panelling in mahogany; a reception hall, and to the right a library, finished in mahogany, to the left a bright living room in quarter-cut oak, and at the rear of this the dining room, separated with double sliding doors. From the dining room is easy access to the side verandah, which, being kept in brick work, includes a sleeping porch over.

The kitchen and servery are fitted with every convenience possible.

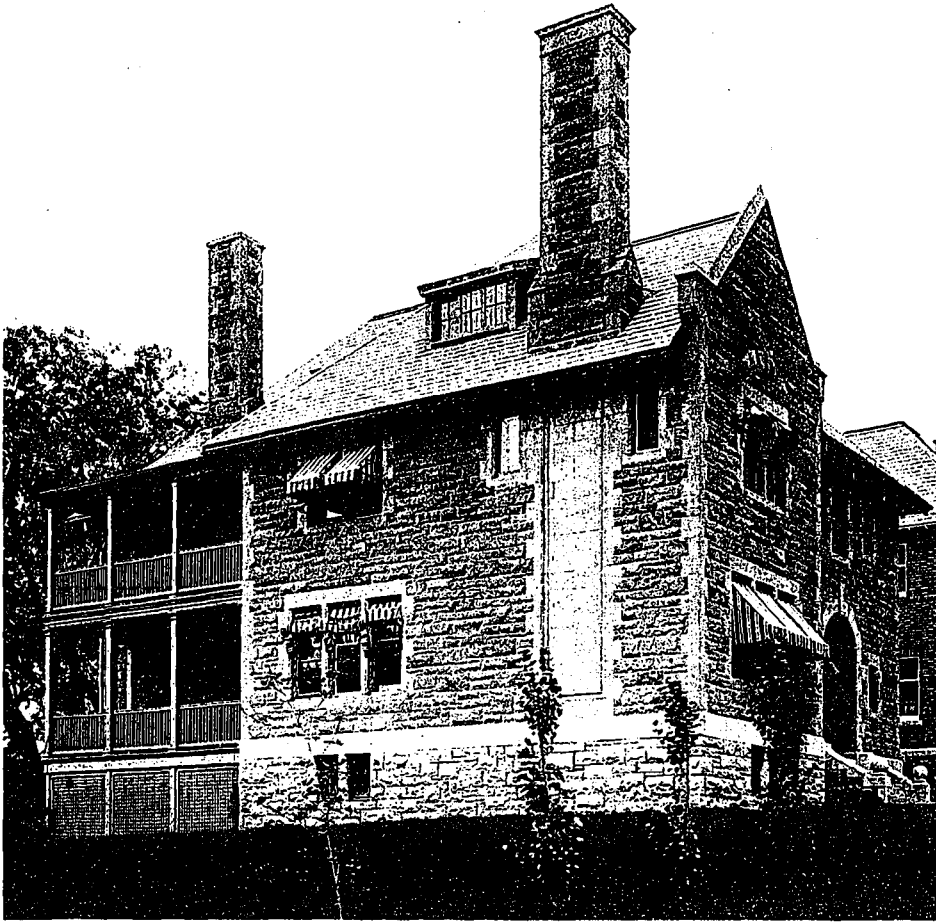
The bedrooms of the second floor are all large and, with convenient closets and baths, are all that can be desired.

The residence was designed by and the work carried out under the supervision of Lloyd D. Barber, architect, Brantford, Ont.

### AN APPRECIATION OF SAM MACLURE.

"Among the many architects in Canada whose works have an artistic and old-world refinement, and whose personality belongs to the imaginative painter rather than the practical and mathematical architect, is Sam Maclure, of Victoria.

"While Sam Maclure says that he has 'yet to do what he considers a good house,' and because of a fire that destroyed the building that had

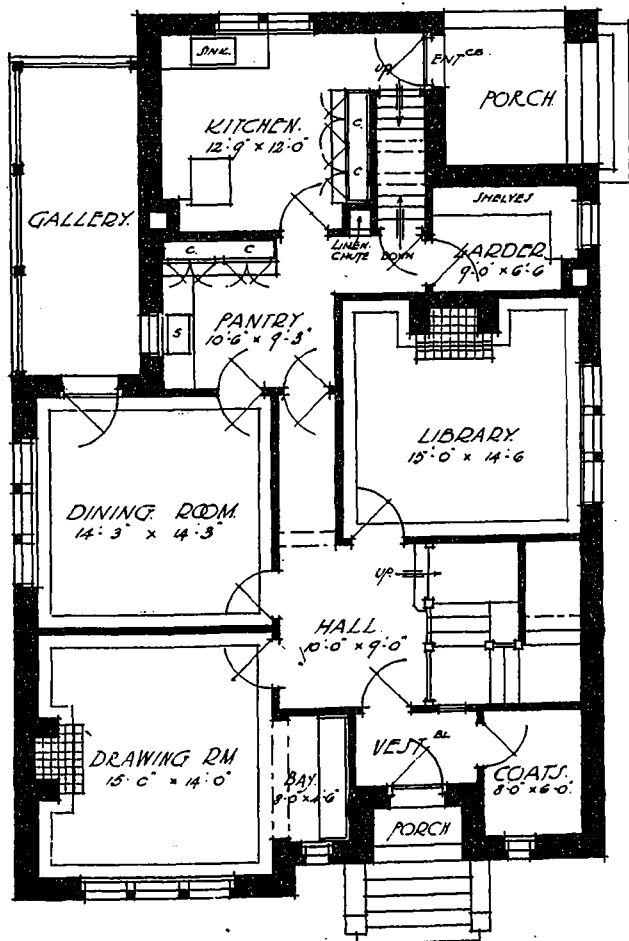


housed his office for twenty years, the exhibit of his work is more incomplete than could be wished, all plans being destroyed.

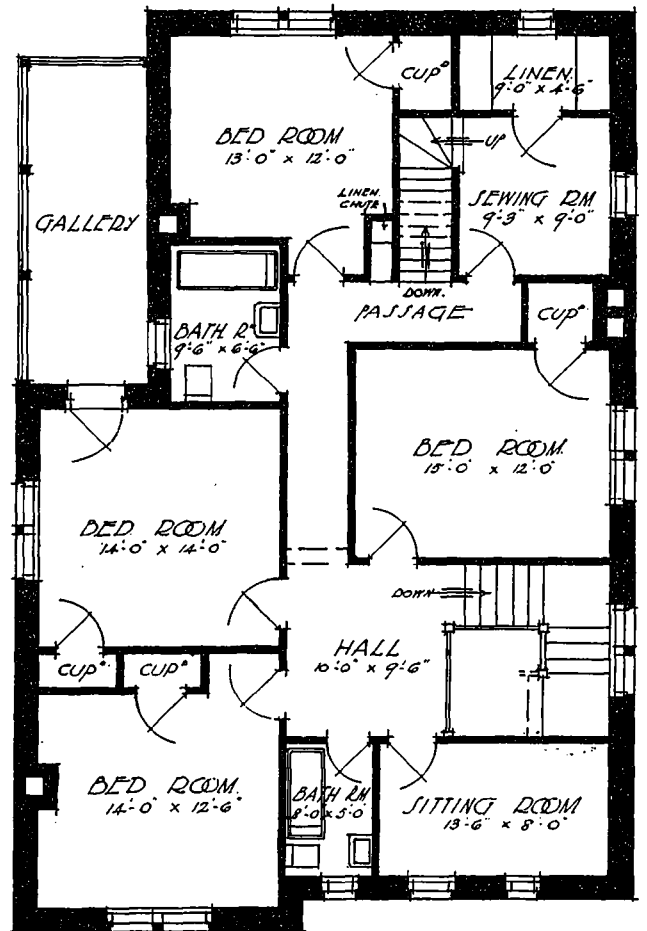
“Yet that refinement of detail, that attention to proportion and consideration of purpose and location that makes for interesting architectural design is most noticeable in the works of Maclure, and nowhere more evident or pleasing than in the ‘simple little slab shanties,’ as he calls them, built in the wilds of British Columbia. Should the ‘fortunes of war,’ as with so many Canadian practitioners, compel him to remove across the line, his talents would be a distinct addition to the profession in this country, as they would be a loss to the Dominion of Canada.”—  
 “Western Architect.”

RESIDENCE, MISS ELLIOT, 646 CARLETON AVENUE, WESTMOUNT.

TURNER & CARLESS, ARCHITECTS.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



SAMUEL MACLAURE, ARCHITECT.

RESIDENCE OF T. SLATER, VICTORIA, B.C.

# CONSTRUCTION

A JOURNAL FOR THE ARCHITECTURAL  
ENGINEERING AND CONTRACTING  
INTERESTS OF CANADA



**H. GAGNIER, LIMITED, PUBLISHERS**

WESTON WRIGLEY, GENERAL MANAGER  
Corner Richmond and Sheppard Streets  
Toronto - - - Canada

**BRANCH OFFICES :**

**MONTREAL---171 St. James Street**

E. R. Milling, Representative.

**NEW YORK---10 East 43rd Street**

A. R. Lowe, Representative

**CORRESPONDENCE.**—All correspondence should be addressed to "CONSTRUCTION," Corner Richmond and Sheppard Streets, Toronto, Canada.

**SUBSCRIPTIONS.**—Canada and Great Britain, \$3.00 per annum. United States, the Continent and all Postal Union countries, \$4.00 per annum, in advance. Single copies, 35c.

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**—Changes of, or new advertisements must reach the Head Office not later than the twentieth of the month preceding publication, to ensure insertion. Mailing date is on the tenth of each month. Advertising rates on application.

**CONTRIBUTIONS.**—The Editor will be glad to consider contributions dealing with matters of general interest to the readers of this Journal. When payment is desired, this fact should be stated. We are always glad to receive the loan of photographs and plans of interesting Canadian work. The originals will be carefully preserved and duly returned.

Entered as Second Class Matter in the Post Office at Toronto, Canada.

**FRASER S. KEITH - - - EDITOR AND MANAGER**

**Vol. IX Toronto, June, 1916 No. 6**

## A NATION'S OPPORTUNITY

Opportunity is knocking at Canada's doors with a loud, insistent rap. An epoch in Canada's development is pending. Are we going to heed the call, that comes with no uncertain sound, and measure up to a standard in keeping with the resources with which we are lavishly endowed, or are we going to drift along and lose for all time the chance that beckons? While the seriousness of the grim struggle in which we are engaged and in which our heroes are giving up their lives, grows more impressive each day, and which will call for still greater sacrifices in men and money, we have another role to play. The future must be faced. Solving the problem of the part Canada is to take as her share in rehabilitating the waste of war and in engaging in world commerce, involves the economic and industrial welfare of the Dominion and represents the greatest opportunity ever presented to any nation. It demands an efficient national organization directed by the best intelligence that our manufacturing, business, professional and civic bodies can produce.

The bugle call of mobilization towards this end has been sounded by Sir Geo. E. Foster, who proposes a convention of the business men of Canada to be held during the coming Autumn with the object of arriving at a practical line of procedure. Just as national history is being made by our men on the battle fields of Europe, so our future national welfare lies in the policy and its efficiency adopted at this time. In his appeal for concerted action which calls for devising means of bringing about commercial preparedness on the part of the Boards of Trade, the Manufacturers' Association, the great transport corporations, the bodies of scientific and industrial research, the engineering associations, the labor bodies, the mining, fishing, lumbering and agricultural interests, the banking institutions and generally of all men of knowledge and experience, the Minister of Trade and Commerce asks: Will our steel industry, our textile industry, and all our great industries, our transport corporations, our banking people, our agricultural and lumber and fishing and mining interests, our engineering, chemical and scientific research associations—in a word, all our lines of production, natural and industrial, our labor associations, and our educational institutions take up and canvass and work out their ideas along the line of this question? And to do this effectively, will each one of these interests in this time of great national need, take the trouble to get together a select number of their best and brightest representatives, who will make it their business to conduct a thorough examination and be ready to counsel and advise their Canadian co-workers? And then, will they be prepared after such examination and thought to meet in the proposed convention, ripe in well-based conclusions, fertile in well considered plans, and ready for co-operation each with every other in one united, intelligent systematized national effort to increase production and capture our share of home and foreign markets?

Sir Geo. Foster has sounded a note of momentous import. It is up to the men of Canada to appreciate its significance and respond.

## FRANK DARLING, LL.D.

In honoring Mr. Frank Darling by bestowing the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at the recent convocation, the University of Toronto paid tribute, not alone to the eminent architect, but to the high position he occupies in the country as a public spirited man. Mr. Darling's work as a leader in the movement to secure adequate pensions for soldiers and their dependents bears evidence of a keenly sympathetic mind with the ability to take part in national affairs and the will to spend time and energy for the welfare of others.

# Architectural Digest

## Articles of More Than Passing Interest From Our Contemporaries

### THE SELECTION OF A HEATING SYSTEM FOR A HOUSE.

By Charles L. Hubbard.

The following article takes up briefly the various methods of heating in common use, showing the advantages and disadvantages of each when applied to different types of buildings, and how to overcome the disadvantages to the greatest extent. The object is to assist the architect in selecting a system, or a combination, which will best meet the requirements in any given case, taking into account first cost, convenience and economy of operation.

Dwelling houses may be satisfactorily heated by warm air, steam, or hot water, provided the systems are properly designed and adapted to the size, location and special requirements of a given building.

For houses of six to eight rooms the warm air furnace may be made to give very satisfactory results and possesses a number of decided advantages over steam and hot water. The first cost is considerably less, it is simple to operate, and all parts are easily accessible in case of repairs. A furnace system warms up the rooms quickly, as the heat passes through the pipes and registers as soon as generated and continues to flow into the rooms as long as the fire is maintained. Steam and water both require a longer time for heating up, especially the latter, where a large volume of water must be warmed through a considerable range of temperature before an appreciable amount of heat is given off by the radiators.

While a steam system is quicker in action than water, the radiators cool off as soon as the pressure drops, unless equipped with vacuum air valves, and practically no heat is furnished to the rooms. The effect of a low fire in the case of a water system is similar to that with a furnace—a reduced quantity of heat being furnished; but it does not respond so quickly to changes in draft as the latter, owing to the larger body of water to be heated or cooled. A furnace system is especially adapted to cases where it is desired to close certain rooms or the entire house during the winter, since there is nothing to freeze when the fire is allowed to go out. With steam or water the entire system must be drained when the house is closed and water radiators must be kept turned on slightly at all times in unused rooms in cold weather to keep up sufficient circulation to prevent freezing.

The objection sometimes raised regarding the dryness of air with a furnace system may be entirely avoided by installing a furnace of sufficient size so that the warm air may be admitted to the rooms at a moderate temperature (about 120 degrees maximum) and by keeping the evaporating pan inside the casing supplied with water.

As a matter of fact, the air in a furnace-heated house is no drier than when steam or hot water is used. Neither system adds or removes moisture from the air unless special provision is made for it. The feeling of dryness often noticed is due to overheating the air, thus causing any dust which may have collected in the pipes and registers to burn and produce a slight smoke, which causes a sense of dryness in the throat and nose. This effect is also increased by overheating, in another way, as it is likely to warp the plates, thus allowing gases from the fire to mix with the air before passing to the rooms. By using a furnace of proper construction and suitable size, this difficulty may be avoided.

The two most important objections to warm air heating, as compared with steam and water, are the difficulty of forcing heat into certain rooms in windy weather, and the cost of operation due to the large amount of cold outside air which must be warmed to the normal inside temperature of 70 degrees before any heat can be stored for transmission to the various rooms for purely heating purposes.

Both of these difficulties may be largely overcome and entirely eliminated in many cases by the use of return flues for returning a part of the air from the house to the furnace instead of taking in the entire supply from out of doors.

Under ordinary conditions the amount of air taken in from outside is several times greater than is required for good ventilation for the average number of occupants, which simply results in a waste of fuel. When there are high winds the supply of fresh air is still further increased by in-leakage around doors and windows; or, if the wind is in certain directions, the in-leakage may cause sufficient pressure within the building to prevent the usual supply from entering through the cold air box. In either case it will cut down the heat supply in proportion to the surplus air, due either to in-leakage or to cutting off the normal flow through the furnace casing and registers on account of the increase in pressure in the rooms above. This explains why certain rooms fail to heat properly in windy weather. It may be either dilution of the normal hot air supply or an increase in the cold air supply through leakage and a corresponding reduction in the hot air supply due to an increased back pressure in the rooms. All of these unfavorable conditions may be largely overcome by re-circulation of air within the building.

Under normal conditions the fuel cost may be greatly reduced by taking from one-half to two-thirds the air supply to the furnace from within the building, which will still provide sufficient outside air for good ventilation. In the case of winds, the supply through the cold air box may be reduced and the recirculated air increased until, in the case of high winds, the entire amount may be taken from inside the building. Under these conditions we are simply utilizing fresh air which leaks into the building, that is, adapting the heating system to the reversal of conditions instead of trying to work against them. With both may be varied, as desired, by means of a suitable mixing dampener. Details of construction will depend upon local conditions; but, in general, the return flue should draw its supply from two or three separate rooms, and preferably from points near the

In the case of small dwellings, a single return register in the front hall is usually sufficient, while in larger buildings one may be added in the living room, and at other points as may be needed to equalize the circulation. Care should be taken to keep

the two supply ducts separate until a point near the furnace is reached, and then the connection should be such that the outside air cannot by any chance blow into the inside duct.

In comparing the fuel cost of furnace heating with that of direct steam and hot water, the estimate should always be made on the assumption that the entire air supply to the furnace is to be taken from the inside of the building in order to place the warm air system on a common basis with the other two systems.

Direct steam is not well adapted to the heating of dwellings unless some special provision is made for temperature regulation. It is evident that the size of radiator for a given room must be proportioned for the coldest weather, and with steam at a practically constant temperature the amount of heat given off will be practically the same at all time, regardless of the outside temperature. This condition calls for a frequent closing and opening of the radiator valves, or the opening of windows, which is usually undesirable on account of cold drafts and uneven temperature in different parts of the room.

The various vapor and vacuum systems upon the market have been designed to overcome this difficulty by varying the steam pressure within the radiator, and consequently its temperature. These have proved more or less successful, according to their design and thoroughness of construction. Arrangements in which the pressure in the entire system is made to vary are necessarily limited in their range, owing to the difficulty of maintaining a high vacuum in the pipes and radiators without the use of a mechanically operated pump, or other similar device, which is not usually desirable in connection with dwelling house work.

When the joints are especially tight, sufficient steam pressure may be raised to drive out the air from the radiators, after which the pressure may be allowed to fall to a point considerably below that of the atmosphere, resulting in a corresponding lowering of the temperature of the radiating surface. The length of time between the periods of forcing out the air will, of course, depend upon the tightness of the joints and the packing around valve stems. With a well constructed system once or twice a day, say at morning and night, when more heat is required, should prove sufficient. An ordinary steam heating plant equipped with vacuum air valves may be operated in this way. When investigating a vapor or vacuum system for dwelling house condition, its simplicity should be carefully considered, as all work of this kind should be made as nearly automatic as possible, free from adjustments, and not likely to get out of order.

A simple way of obtaining a fairly good degree of regulation is to divide each radiator into two sections, in the proportion of one to two, separating them by a blind bushing which gives in effect two radiators having the appearance of one. Each should be separately valved, having a single connection. By turning on the smaller section, one-third of the surface comes into use, while the larger section gives two-thirds, and both sections three-thirds, or the whole capacity of the radiator. Such an arrangement is free from complications and gives a sufficiently wide range for most conditions.

Steam heating is especially adapted to buildings of large size where the horizontal distances from the furnace to the bases of the uptake flues is too great for the successful operation of hot air. Steam can be carried any distance, the pipes are much more easily installed than air flues, and, furthermore, outside weather conditions have no effect upon the action of a direct radiator.

An advantage of steam over hot water is the ability to shut off the radiators in closed rooms without danger of freezing in extremely cold weather, and in case it is desired to close the house temporarily in winter time, it is a comparatively easy matter to drain the water from the boiler and return mains.

A disadvantage of direct steam as compared with hot air is the lack of ventilation. This may often be gotten around satisfactorily by combining it with indirect heating. In rooms which are not crowded, such as stair halls, corridors, etc., there is usually sufficient in-leakage of fresh air for the necessary ventilation. This may be taken as one complete change of air per hour in buildings of average construction. Sleeping rooms are comfortably heated by direct steam alone, as the in-leakage of air is sufficient during the day and ventilation by open windows at night is commonly practised at the present time. For living rooms and others where better ventilation is desired, indirect stacks may be used.

The advantage of indirect steam over hot air comes from the fact that the stacks may be placed at or near the bases of the flues leading to the different rooms, thus doing away with long horizontal ducts and avoiding to a large extent the effect of wind pressure upon exposed rooms.

Among the minor objections to steam may be mentioned inaccessibility of pipes in case of repairs, snapping or water hammer in the pipes, leakage of water through air valves, unsightly appearance of direct radiators and pipe risers, and danger of boiler explosions. These, however, may be disposed of for the most part without difficulty.

The pipe risers may often be run where they are easily reached in case of repairs, as in corners of rooms, behind doors, in closets, and other locations where, if painted to harmonize with the walls, they will not prove unsightly. When it is necessary to conceal them completely, extra heavy pipe should be used and all joints tested under pressure before closing in. Risers installed in this way should last for thirty years or more without need of repairs.

Snapping, or water hammer, after the pipes and radiators are once warmed up, is entirely unnecessary in a well designed system, and can always be avoided by proper drainage and the use of pipes of suitable size. It is not important for the architect to be familiar with the details of construction necessary to obtain this result, but he should thoroughly understand that a quietly working system is possible, and insist upon securing it.

Leakage of water, in any amount, through air valves, is due either to improper drainage or to closing the steam valve and leaving the return valve open, thus allowing the water to back up into the radiator from the boiler. If the difficulty is due to poor drainage, the fault should be located and corrected. Troubles of this kind may lie either in the grading of the radiator itself or

in the pipe connections. In the case of new systems it is best to use the one-pipe radiator connection, which makes it impossible to overlook the return valve. If the trouble occurs in an old building equipped with the two-pipe system, it will be necessary to remember always to close both valves when shutting off a radiator. A slight dripping or spitting at the air valve may often be stopped by proper adjustment. If this does not prove effective, a better grade of valve should be employed; those projecting a short distance into the radiator or provided with a capillary strip are less likely to give trouble in this way.

The unsightly appearance of direct radiators may be avoided to a considerable extent by selecting a plain pattern of symmetrical proportions, as regards length and height, and decorating it according to the color scheme of the room.

Danger of boiler explosion is so slight as to be practically negligible. The type of castiron boiler commonly used for house heating has a large factor of safety for the low pressures carried, and explosion is amply guarded against by an automatic safety valve and check damper. Furthermore, the construction of most boilers is such that a fracture is confined to a single section and simply results in the water leaking out of the boiler. Suitable care, however, should be taken to see that the safety valve and automatic damper regulator are kept in good order.

While steam may be better adapted to certain types of buildings than either hot air or hot water, the two latter are the standard systems of heating for dwelling houses. Under ordinary conditions hot air has the advantage in small houses of six to eight rooms, while direct hot water, supplemented by indirect stacks for one or more of the most important rooms, is better adapted to buildings of larger size.

The great advantage of hot water over steam is in the matter of temperature regulation, it being possible to vary the temperature of the water circulated according to the outside weather conditions, in which way it closely resembles the hot air system. Hot water heating is better adapted to larger buildings than furnace heating, because the action of a radiator is not affected by its horizontal distance from the boiler or by the strength and action of the winds, except as it is necessary to offset the effects of the in-leakage of cold air, which is common to any system of heating. Although it does not provide abundant ventilation, it has already been shown that in many rooms a sufficient amount of fresh air may be obtained by leakage and through open windows, and when indirect heating is provided for the living room, or other rooms requiring especially good ventilation, it probably makes the best arrangement, everything considered, for buildings of a medium or large size.

Attention has already been made of the danger of freezing in extremely cold weather. This may be guarded against by locating the expansion tank in a warm room, close to a chimney in the attic, or by the use of circulation pipes which keep the water constantly moving through the tank. All radiator valves should be provided with a small hole ( $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{3}{16}$  inch) drilled through the gate, which will allow a slight circulation through the radiator sufficient to prevent freezing, even when the valve is closed.

It is true that hot water requires a greater length of time for warming up than either a furnace or steam. On the other hand, the temperature of a house heated with hot water does not fluctuate so readily as when either of the other two systems is used, because the large body of heated water, contained in the system acts as a regulator or "balance wheel." The proper and most economical way is to run as even a fire as possible continuously, and not allow the house to cool down too much at night. The forcing of a fire for an hour or two in the morning for warming up the house takes practically as much fuel as to carry a moderate fire during the night, to say nothing of the added comfort secured by the latter method.

The cost of installing a hot water system is somewhat greater than for steam, owing to the larger amount of radiating surface required. This, however, can be reduced by the use of a hot water "generator," which makes it possible to carry much higher water temperatures than with the open tank system. The cost of operating a hot water plant is less than for steam, owing to the better regulation of temperature, the amount of saving varying with the skill and care exercised in running the boiler.—"The Brickbuilder."

#### WHAT IS DECORATION?

What is decoration? Simple and all as this question is, some of the best decorators of the day would have trouble in answering it fully and satisfactorily.

Just because decoration makes use of pattern and design and ornament, any of these terms "pattern," "design" or "ornament" is not necessarily an adequate description of decoration itself. There can be "design" without decoration, there can be "pattern" without decoration, and likewise "ornament" can exist without decoration being present.

The dictionary defines decoration as the act of decorating or adorning with something becoming or ornamental; the art of adorning, ornamenting or embellishing. But this definition is too broad—it does not limit the quality of the ornament, the adorning, or the embellishing. It puts on the same plane, the adorning applied by the skilled and the unskilled artisan; it embraces the crude pattern drawn by a child, and the highly ornamental design of a master.

Some better definition, then, will have to be found for the term.

The early savage carved circles and squares and triangles on the handle of his battle axe, and it was an ornamentation that looked good to him and that pleased him—but was it decoration? The nomad as he wandered from spot to spot stopped for a while here and there and wove rough fabrics for his body and for the floor of his tent. And he put into them geometric figures, made of colored threads, which pleased his fancy and awakened the envy of his friends. The woven fabric had a rough elementary charm and a certain pleasing appearance—but was the pattern of it decoration?

The plodding worker on the banks of the Nile made bricks in the shadow of his tent and baked them in the sun, and when the work of his day was done he scratched the history of his life and the story of his tribe on the tomb that covered his dead. The writing he made had a strange picturesqueness, and it savored both of balance and of proportion—but was it decoration?

The early Egyptian, the Greek, and the Roman, each in his own time and each in his own way, erected a temple to his gods. He placed the columns in certain ways and ornamented them with flutings and caps of exquisite proportion and design. He carved statues and friezes for the temple and placed and ar-

ranged them so that the whole mass was a unit of charm and beauty—and was it decoration?

To all these questions some will answer "yes," and all will answer "no" to others. But no one will answer "no" to all of them, or "yes" to all of them.

The point is this: Decoration means a certain something in the order of the universe which is neither the ornament nor the thing, but a perfect blending of the two together. Decoration is the adorning of existing utilities with pattern or design or motif or embellishment which does not interfere with the utility itself, either in its form or in the exercise of its function, but which adds to it, aesthetically, something of beauty and of charm. Decoration never stands in the way of utility—decoration never augments a function—decoration is not physical, it is of the mind and the soul.

The rude carvings on the battle axe of the savage do not hinder its function, but they are not decoration. They are too low in their degree of perfection to express the beautiful, they exert no force on the intellect. They are the expression of nothing in particular and their appeal is barren. In a world of savages they might serve as satisfactory ornament. But in a universe that is civilized they are overshadowed by things that are greater, more beautiful and more charming.

It may be contended that the smallest item of decoration is just as essential as the greatest motif. Just so, and the cent is part of the dollar—but no one speaks of cents when quoting the finances of nations. And no one looks upon savage carving as decoration when thinking of the arts of civilization.

There are degrees of decoration. There is decoration simply, and great decoration. Decoration may exercise an appeal during a certain period or in a certain locality; its significance may be temporal and fleeting, but great decoration is universal. It exists for all peoples all times. Its power to exude beauty and charm is constant.—"Decorative Furnisher."

#### PUBLIC HEALTH AND THE WAR.

The minds of most men are centred at the present time on the problems connected with the devastating war in Europe. The supreme task which confronts the British Empire, and Canada as an important part of the Empire, requires the concentration of all the thought and energy that can be given to its accomplishment. It is a difficult time, therefore, to arouse interest in social problems which are in need of solution. Indeed, there are some people who question whether the present is an appropriate time to discuss them. And yet, when we enquire deep enough, it seems as if no time could be more appropriate for those to give attention to them who are unable to assist the cause of the Empire in a more direct way. Problems which have arisen since the war commenced have shown us the vital importance of public health and of the efficiency of human labor. Who can measure the enormous debt which the British army to-day owes to the public health legislation of the past 40 years? That the standard of physique has been raised by improved sanitation and housing is without question. The value of this on the battlefield has been seen in recent months. In our workshops and factories physical and mental efficiency are needed as they never were before, and what has been accomplished by the past generation in purifying our water supplies, in making city life healthier and cleaner, and in educating our workmen is now yielding abundant harvest. In some directions we might have been better equipped than we are. In spite of the progress we have made we might have paid more regard to health and to conservation of life than we have done. Bad housing and sanitary conditions have contributed to the loss of tens of thousands of young lives in Canada alone which might have been saved to the Empire if we had paid more regard to public health requirements.

The errors, or rather deficiencies, of the past should be our inspiration for the future. Healthier conditions of life in our cities are needed now to aid us in finishing this war; they are needed even more to build up reservoirs of strength for the future. Then, too, the men who are sacrificing themselves at the front will have to be replaced, and large gaps will have to be filled. To prevent avoidable disease and death is to contribute to the source of that real strength of the Empire which to-day is undergoing its supreme test.

In regard to finance, the war is affecting our whole political and municipal structure throughout Canada. We need to conserve our national resources, to encourage production, to reduce waste and unhealthy speculation. To accomplish these tasks successfully we must plan for the future, so that our towns may produce healthy citizens and be ready to face times of stress and storm as well as times of prosperity.—"Conservation of Life."

#### FIRE LOSSES.

FORT NELSON, ONT.—W. J. Southam's summer residence was destroyed by fire; loss \$10,000.

HARCOURT, N.E.—Kent and Eureka Hotels destroyed by fire; also Dr. Fairbank's residence; loss \$25,000.

MEAFORD, ONT.—Boyd Bros.' elevator destroyed; loss \$4,000.

MEDICINE HAT, ALTA.—Plant of Dominion Harvester Co. destroyed; loss \$70,000.

MONTREAL, QUE.—Louis Winstainer & Son, 58 St. Lawrence Boulevard, factory destroyed; loss \$30,000.

PORT ARTHUR, ONT.—Frame warehouse of Western Dry Dock Co. destroyed; loss \$25,000; new fireproof building will be erected.

QUEBEC, QUE.—Plant of General Car Co. destroyed; loss \$300,000.

RED HILL, ONT. (near Hamilton)—O. E. Quigley's barns destroyed; loss \$10,000; will rebuild.

REVELSTOKE, B.C.—Climax Hotel destroyed; loss \$35,000.

ST. JAMES, MAN.—Ice storage plant destroyed; loss \$10,000.

SIMCOE, ONT.—Planning mill of L. Fick & Sons destroyed; loss \$15,000.

WINDSOR, ONT.—O. Orechkin, warehouse destroyed; loss \$4,500.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—Rice Malting Co. plant destroyed; loss \$250,000.

# Construction News

The following information is obtained from our correspondents, from architects, engineers and local newspapers. These items are published in our Daily Report Service, and are herein compiled for the use of subscribers to the monthly issue of "Construction." Should any of our readers desire this information daily we will be pleased to submit prices upon request.

## BUSINESS BUILDINGS.

BRANDON, MAN.—Imperial Oil Co. have awarded contract to A. E. Bullock for the erection of office building, to cost \$10,000.

DAVIDSON, SASK.—D. S. Hutcheon has secured site on Washington street for office building.

LONDON, ONT.—J. V. Buchanan, City Hall, London, is to have plans prepared for new Hydro office building, cost \$75,000.

OTTAWA, ONT.—Architect W. H. George, Castle Building, has called for tenders on office building, to be erected for MacDonald & Bryan, 109 Metcalf street.

TORONTO, ONT.—Architects Burk, Horwood & White are preparing plans for office building, to be erected at Prospect Cemetery for Governors Prospect Cemetery; cost \$8,000.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—Architect J. D. Atchison has plans drawn for office building to be erected for Bank of Hamilton, Winnipeg, cost \$500,000; Architects Woodman & Carey are preparing plans for office building to be erected at Dagmar and Bannatyne, for Stovel Printing and Engraving Co.; Architects Owen & Jordan have awarded contract to Carter-Halls-Aldinger Co. for erection of office building for Winnipeg Grain Exchange, cost \$200,000.

## CIVIL ENGINEERING.

BERLIN, ONT.—Tenders have been called for two concrete bridges; engineer, H. Johnston; clerk, A. Millar.

BRIDGEBURG, ONT.—Tenders have been called for one thousand yards concrete sidewalks; clerk, R. A. Land.

BRUSSELS, ONT.—Tenders have been called for macadam road; F. S. Scott, clerk.

DARLINGTON TOWNSHIP.—Tenders have been called for two steel bridges; clerk, W. R. Allen, Hampton, Ont.

DUMFRIES TOWNSHIP.—Clerk, H. Mans, Paris, Ont., has called for tenders on three concrete bridges; engineers, Jackson & Lee, Brantford

DUNDURN, ONT.—Secretary E. G. Edwards has called for tenders on cement sidewalk.

EAST KILDONAN, MAN.—Engineer J. W. Battershell has called for tenders on sewers.

EASTMAN, QUE.—Secretary A. A. Dingman has called for tenders on steel bridge.

EDMONTON, ALTA.—Tenders have been called for paving concrete walks, curbs, etc.

ESQUIMALT TOWNSHIP.—C. H. Topp, engineer, has called for tenders for sewers.

FORD CITY, ONT.—Clerk J. F. Foster has called for tenders for concrete sidewalks.

FREDERICTON, N.B.—Provincial Government will erect a steel bridge over Jemseg River.

GALT, ONT.—Galt Gas Light Co. have awarded Thomas & Hancock a concrete breakwater contract.

GEORGETOWN, ONT.—Clerk F. L. Heath has called for tenders for cement walks.

HAMILTON, ONT.—Clerk S. H. Kent has called for tenders on sewers.

HUMBOLDT, SASK.—Tenders have been called for concrete well.

KINCARDINE, ONT.—Clerk J. Corbett has called for tenders for McLean bridge, to be erected for Kincardine Township; Clerk J. H. Scougall has called for tenders on cement sidewalks.

LONDON, ONT.—Chipman & Power, 204 Mail Building, Toronto, has plans for sewers and sewerage disposal works; tenders have been called.

MASONVILLE, QUE.—Secretary L. Labelle, Pottou Township, has called for tenders on 75 ft. steel bridge.

MONCTON, N.B.—Engineer J. Edington has called for tenders on paving 14,200 square yards of pavement.

MOOSE JAW, SASK.—C.P.R. will rebuild part of dam, reinforced concrete construction; cost \$20,000.

MITCHELL, ONT.—Tenders have been called for 65 ft. steel bridge, concrete abutments; engineer, J. Roger, Mitchell; clerk, M. Leake.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Department of Public Works, Fredericton, N.B., have called for tenders on four bridges; P. Hughes, secretary.

NORTH BAY, ONT.—Tenders have been called for laying 3,700 feet of water mains; engineer, H. J. McAuslan.

NORWICH, ONT.—Tenders have been called for 8 in. sewer; clerk, Wm. Fairley.

ORANGEVILLE, ONT.—Engineers Wheelock & Christie, Orangeville, have called for tenders on concrete abutments for Township of Toronto.

OTTAWA, ONT.—Tenders have been called for steel bridge; engineer, F. C. Askwith.

PRINCE GEORGE, B.C.—Tenders have been called for wood pipe, welded pipe, castings, hydrants and valves; engineers, DuCane, Dutcher & Co.

RED BROOK, QUE.—Tenders have been called for steel bridge, concrete abutments; I. W. Browne, secretary-treasurer.

RUSSELL, MAN.—Reeve H. V. Bailey, Municipality of Russell, has tenders open for concrete bridges.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT.—Plans have been drawn for storm relief sewer, cost \$75,000; engineer, Near; Engineer Near has called for tenders on cement sidewalks; tenders have been called for sewers and castiron pipe.

ST. LAMBERT, QUE.—Tenders have been called for paving Waterman and Bridge streets; secretary-treasurer, James R. Beatty.

ST. THOMAS, ONT.—Jas. Bell & Son, engineers, St. Thomas, have called for tenders for six concrete bridges to be erected in Yarmouth Township.

TORONTO, ONT.—Harbor Commissioners have awarded R. Weddell Co. contracts for concrete harbor head wall work, \$85,000, and dredging and dock, \$95,000; Works Department have called for tenders on concrete walks, curbs and pavements; also tile sewers.

VIRDEN, MAN.—Tenders have been called for laying concrete pipes, and five concrete bridges; secretary, W. Whiteford.

WALLACE TOWNSHIP.—Reeve S. E. Smith, R.R. No. 1, Listowel, has called for tenders on concrete abutments.

WESTBOURNE, MAN.—Secretary P. S. McGregor has called for tenders on two concrete bridges.

WILLOUGHBY TOWNSHIP.—Tenders have been called for four reinforced concrete bridges; clerk, J. H. Plyley, Chippawa, Ont.

WINDSOR, ONT.—Engineer M. E. Brian has called for tenders on concrete pavements.

WOODSTOCK, ONT.—Engineer F. J. Ure has called for tenders on sewers; a cone pavement will be laid on Riddell street, F. G. Ure, engineer.

YARMOUTH TOWNSHIP.—Engineers Bell & Son, St. Thomas, Ont., have awarded contracts to W. Irvin, \$615, and L. McCandless, \$1,800, for erection of concrete bridges.

## CLUBS, HOSPITALS, THEATRES AND HOTELS.

CALGARY, ALTA.—City is negotiating for site to erect auditorium, to cost \$150,000.

CARMAN, MAN.—Hospital Board, Secretary, R. J. McConnell, have called for tenders for additions to hospital.

GANANOQUE, ONT.—Mr. Delaney has called for tenders on additions to McKenzie Theatre.

GRAVENHURST, ONT.—Muskoka Free Hospital has approved plans for hospital additions.

MOOSE JAW, SASK.—Architect R. G. Bunyard has called for tenders on hospital building to be erected for Sisters of Providence.

PORT DOVER, ONT.—Buck Bros. propose building amusement hall on Walker street, to cost \$7,000.

QUEBEC, QUE.—Brunet & Tanguay, Carillon and St. Valier streets, are building picture theatre, to cost \$7,500.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT.—Secretary G. L. Riddell, Military Hospital Comm., 1325 Traders Bank Building, Toronto, has called for tenders on alterations to hospital building.

ST. JOHN, N.B.—Architect F. Neil Brodie has called for tenders for hospital building for Isolation Hospital Board, to be erected at Howe's Lake, to cost \$12,500.

SASKATOON, SASK.—J. Noel Niven and Mr. Ashdown are preparing plans for new picture theatre, to cost \$50,000.

ORILLIA, ONT.—Architect W. H. Crocker has called for tenders for addition to General Hospital.

TORONTO, ONT.—Architects Curry & Sparling have awarded contract to J. C. Scott, 106 River street, for hospital building, to be erected at Hanlan's Point, for Sick Children's Hospital; plans are being prepared for alterations to old General Hospital for Department of Militia and Defence; Architect Jules Wegman, 6 Howard street, has plans drawn for new club buildings for American Club, Carls-Rite Hotel.

WINDSOR, ONT.—Windsor Lawn Bowling Association are preparing plans for club house, to cost \$3,000.

WESTMOUNT, QUE.—Mr. Conover, Imperial Theatre, Montreal, is preparing plans for new theatre to be erected at Sherbrooke and Grosvenor, to cost \$125,000.

## PLANTS, FACTORIES AND WAREHOUSES.

BRANTFORD, ONT.—American Radiator Co. have plans drawn for new warehouse to be erected on Greenwich street, at cost of \$8,000.

CALGARY, ALTA.—Canadian Automatic Thresher and Machinery Co. are to build new factory at cost of \$75,000; interested, W. J. Thomas and A. J. Lormer, Vancouver.

CHATHAM, ONT.—American Pad and Textile Co. propose building addition to factory on Queen street, at cost of \$3,000.

CHIPPEWA, ONT.—The Norton Company propose erecting another addition to plant.

ELMIRA, ONT.—C. Steel, Guelph, proposes building knitting factory; cost \$25,000.

GALT, ONT.—Goldie & McCullough have awarded contract to Secord & Son, Brantford, for factory to cost \$100,000; Solid Leather Shoe Co. have awarded contract to R. Gatehouse for addition to factory on King street.

GUELPH, ONT.—White Sewing Machine Co. are preparing plans for new factory to cost \$200,000.

KINGSVILLE, ONT.—Eric Tobacco Co. contemplate rebuilding factory destroyed by fire, at cost of \$50,000.

LEAMINGTON, ONT.—W. F. Moss has awarded contract to Link Bros. for erection of tobacco factory to cost \$8,000; F. W. Johnston and J. W. Shurdlow have plans drawn for knitting factory.

LONDON, ONT.—Gootson Bros., Maitland street, have plans drawn for new warehouse to be erected on Trafalgar street, to cost \$4,000.

MARKHAM, ONT.—Purus Salts Co., Limited, are to have plans prepared for erection of \$5,000 plant; interested, J. Malcolm, Markham.

MONCTON, N.B.—Atlantic Underwear, Limited, have tenders open for new factory.

MONTRÉAL, QUE.—Can. Consolidated Rubber Co., 950 Notre Dame east, have plan drawn for factory to cost \$10,000; Can. Iron and Tube Co., 107 Hamilton street, have plans drawn for new factory to cost \$3,000; Columbus Rubber Co., Iverville, have

plans drawn for new factory on Poupard and De Montigny, to cost \$5,000; Harbor Commissioners, 67 Common, have plans drawn for new warehouse to be erected on Notre Dame street east at cost of \$18,000; C. H. Johnston & Sons, 8 Dagenais, have plans drawn for new factory to cost \$4,000; Mathews Phelan, 8 St. Peter, has plans drawn for new factory on Jurors street to cost \$1,500; Wm. Maher, 1878A Henri Julien, has plans drawn for store and residence to be erected on Beaubien street at cost of \$1,500.

**MONTRÉSE, ONT.** (near Niagara Falls)—Canadian Alexite Co., Limited, have commenced work on new factory to cost \$100,000.

**PETTERBORO', ONT.**—Quaker Oats Co. have awarded contract to Leonard Contracting Co. for factory addition, to cost \$30,000.

**QUEBEC, QUE.**—Hon. G. E. Amyot, Dorchester, has plans drawn for the erection of corset factory to be erected on St. Helen street, at cost of \$50,000.

**REGINA, SASK.**—Consolidated Rubber Co. have awarded contract to Poole Cons. Co. for warehouse, to cost \$35,000; A. Melville, Winnipeg, architect.

**SAGUENAY RIVER, QUE.**—Du Pont Power Co., Chicago, Ill., propose erecting power plant, to cost \$10,000,000.

**ST. CATHARINES, ONT.**—Canada Forge Co. have awarded contract to Standard Steel Construction Co. for factory warehouse, to cost \$50,000.

**SHERBROOKE, QUE.**—Corey Needle Co. have plans drawn for factory addition.

**TORONTO, ONT.**—Chevrolet Motor Car Co., Toronto Junction, are preparing plans for new factory to cost \$100,000; Architects Derison & Stephenson, 18 King street west, are preparing plans for warehouse to be erected on Richmond street for Mr. Cowan; Architect S. A. Waggett has plans drawn for office, warehouse and stable, to be erected for B. Enusevsky, 235 Beverley street; Gutta Percha and Rubber, Limited, 47 Yonge street, are building reclaiming building at West Toronto; Flint Varnish Co. are building new factory on Perth avenue; Architect C. J. Gibson, 53 Yonge street, has called for tenders on new warehouse for Wm. Long, 406 Yonge street, to be erected on Gerrard street; McClary Mfg. Co. have plans drawn for factory addition at 177 King street west, cost \$3,000; Sunbeam Lamp Co., Dufferin street, have awarded contract to Canadian Allis-Chalmers, 212 King street west, for erection of re-storage building on Dufferin street, at cost of \$30,000; Jas. Thompson, 43 Dawes road, has commenced work on new factory on Broadway avenue, cost \$5,000; Wilson Munitions, Limited, 1106 Traders Bank Building, have plans drawn for factory addition at 433 Dufferin street, to cost \$2,000; Architect and Engineer J. McConnell and L. Dowling, 167 Yonge street, are preparing plans for erection of warehouse for H. Greisman, 68 Adelaide street east, to cost \$40,000.

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND STATIONS.

**AYLMER, ONT.**—Dr. Muma is preparing plans for erection of Fair building at Fair Grounds.

**BROCKVILLE, ONT.**—Work has been commenced on Old Folks' Home, to cost \$8,000.

**GALT, ONT.**—Commissioner Cummings is preparing plans for erection of hand stand and pavilion at Jackson's Park, at cost of \$3,000.

**GUELPH, ONT.**—Architect F. R. Heales, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, has called for tenders on building alterations for Ontario Department of Public Works, Toronto.

**HAMILTON, ONT.**—Architect P. W. Peene, 107 Clyde Block, has called for tenders on park buildings, to be erected in Wabasso Park.

**MIMICO, ONT.**—G.T.R., Montreal, has plans drawn for new station to be erected at Church and Main streets.

**NORTH BATTLEFORD, SASK.**—Architect H. Evans has called for tenders on new library to be erected on Main street for Library Board; chairman, Mr. Walker; cost \$18,000.

**ORILLIA, ONT.**—Architects Burk, Horwood & White, Ryrie Building, Toronto, have called for tenders on municipal building, to cost \$35,000.

**OTTAWA, ONT.**—Architects Darling & Pearson, Toronto, have awarded contract to Peter Lyall Co., Montreal, for erection of Parliament Buildings, to be erected at cost of \$6,000,000.

**ST. BONIFACE, MAN.**—City Council are having plans prepared for proposed fire hall, to cost \$20,000.

**SASKATOON, SASK.**—Exhibition Board have awarded contract to W. W. Houlding for erection of Fair buildings.

**SCARBORO', ONT.**—Site has been secured by Scarborough Township for new municipal hall.

**SHERBROOKE, QUE.**—City Council will decide to spend \$50,000 on new city hall.

**TAVISTOCK, ONT.**—John Lemp, Chairman Library Board, has awarded contracts for new library as follows: carpentering, Kalbfleisch & Son; masonry, John Piehl; heating, Woelfle & Son; painting and glazing, H. Schlitt; plumbing, G. Elfert, all of Tavistock, Ont.

**TILBURY, ONT.**—M. C. Railway, St. Thomas, Ont., are preparing plans for new station.

**TIMMINS, ONT.**—T. & N. O. Railway have called for tenders on new station; S. B. Clement, North Bay, engineer.

**TORONTO, ONT.**—Department of Public Works have called for tenders for new car barns; Architect W. W. Pearce, City Hall, has called for tenders for lavatory at Ward's Island; Secretary W. J. Hughes, 50 Wychwood avenue, Wychwood Conservative Association, propose building public hall; Hydro-Electric Co., 226 Yonge street, have plans drawn for additions to station at Front and Cherry streets; cost \$6,000.

**VANCOUVER, B.C.**—F. L. Townley has awarded contract to Grant, Smith & Co. for station foundations, to be erected at False Creek.

**WESTVILLE, N.S.**—Town of Westville, A. W. McBean, clerk, has called for tenders on public building, to cost \$6,000.

## RESIDENCES, STORES AND FLATS.

**AMHERSTBURG, ONT.**—Dr. D. Laferte, Detroit, has awarded contracts on residence, cost \$5,000.

**ATWOOD, ONT.**—Geo. Gordon has plans drawn for residence to cost \$3,500.

**AVON HEAD, ONT.**—E. Lantz is preparing plans for residence, to cost \$4,000.

**AYER'S CLIFFE, ONT.**—S. S. Worthen, Marshall Rexford, Mr. Pickard, Fitch Bay, are all preparing plans for frame bungalows.

**AYLMER, ONT.**—Clarence Smith, Aylmer, is preparing plans for several residences, cost \$8,000.

**BANFF, ALTA.**—R. H. Brett will build business block of four stores; H. S. Johnston, B.Sc., architect.

**BELMONT, ONT.**—A. W. Beattie has awarded contract for bungalow to Turner Bros., cost \$5,000.

**BLYTH, ONT.**—Adam Elliott is preparing plans for residence to be erected on Dinsley street, cost \$6,000.

**BRANDON, MAN.**—Hon. G. R. Caldwell has plans drawn for seven stores to be erected on Rosser and Princess avenues, cost \$10,000.

**BRANTFORD, ONT.**—Dr. C. D. Chapin has plans drawn for residence to be erected at 45 Wellington street, cost \$6,000; E. L. Gould has awarded contract for residence to be erected on Chestnut avenue to Schultz Bros., cost \$7,000; Barber & Tilley, architects; Dr. Porter has plans drawn for brick bungalow to cost \$3,000.

**CARLINGFORD, ONT.**—R. S. Smith has plans drawn for residence to be erected, cost \$3,200.

**COLBORNE, ONT.**—Wm. Durst has plans drawn for residence, cost \$3,500.

**COLLINGWOOD, ONT.**—J. Beckett has awarded contract to Bawden & McLeod for residence, to cost \$2,200.

**CORINTH, ONT.**—Walker Firby is preparing plans for residence to be rebuilt that was destroyed by fire, cost \$3,000.

**CRAMPTON, ONT.**—J. Jenkins has plans drawn for residence and dairy barn; buildings destroyed by fire to be rebuilt at cost of \$5,000.

**DUTTON, ONT.**—G. Binks, Route 1, Dutton, is preparing plans for residence to cost \$3,500; Godfrey Gilchrist has awarded contract to Saunders, Dutton, for residence to cost \$3,500; T. M. MacLellan, Tara, Ont., has awarded contract to Evans, Owen Sound, for residence, to cost \$3,500.

**ELORA, ONT.**—F. Daub will erect residence on Main street, to cost \$7,000; D. Jowen has awarded contract to N. Stafford, Elora, for auto sales shop, to cost \$8,000.

**EXETER, ONT.**—Harvey Bros. are preparing plans for residence to cost \$3,500; J. Howard is preparing plans for an apartment to be erected, cost \$5,000.

**FOREST, ONT.**—Mrs. G. Webster has awarded contract to Phillip Prouse for residence to be erected, to cost \$4,000.

**GRAFTON, N.B.**—Marion Rankin has plans drawn for residence to be erected.

**HALIFAX, N.S.**—J. Brennan has plans drawn for residence to be erected on Livingston street, to cost \$2,000; W. O. Morrisey has plans drawn for residence to be erected on Sherwood street; P. W. Parker has plans drawn for residence to be erected on Quinn street; F. C. Geizer has plans drawn for residence to be erected on Westmount street.

**HAMILTON, ONT.**—E. Crawford, 19 Holton avenue, has plans drawn for apartment to be erected, cost \$9,000; E. Patterson, 167½ King east, architect; J. W. Cummings, East Main street, has plans drawn for \$5,000 residence; E. A. Seymour, Cumberland street, has plans drawn for \$6,000 residence; A. F. Hatch, 73 Sherman, has plans drawn for office to be erected on Arthur avenue, cost \$5,000; Ronenberg & Bach, 24 Fairholt, have plans drawn for residence to be erected on Somerset avenue, cost \$2,000; J. W. Gathercole, 439 King street west, has plans drawn for three brick residences to be erected at 38 East Simcoe, cost \$4,000; G. Dunn, 293 Charlton avenue, has plans drawn for two frame residences to be erected on McNulty boulevard, cost \$2,000; J. M. Farewell has plans drawn for residence to be erected on Beechwood avenue, cost \$2,200; Harold Grayson has plans drawn for residence to be erected at 297 Prondeuse street, cost \$1,800; R. Lamb has plans drawn for cottage to be erected on Grosvenor avenue, cost \$2,000; J. McNought, 495 Wilson avenue, has plans drawn for three brick residences to be erected on Somerset avenue and Dunsmore road, cost \$6,000; J. Dwyer has plans drawn for two residences to be erected on East Bend street, cost \$4,000; T. Hamilton has plans drawn for two residences to be erected at 182 Grosvenor street, cost \$2,000; T. Babbidge has plans drawn for residence to be erected on North Wentworth street, cost \$2,000; E. Carison has plans drawn for residence to be erected on Mayflower avenue, to cost \$2,000; J. J. Morden has plans drawn for residence to be erected on Balmoral avenue, to cost \$2,000; J. H. Craig has plans drawn for residence to be erected on Somerset avenue, to cost \$2,000; Williamson & Torrence has awarded contract to S. S. Forbes for erection of two residences to cost \$5,000; G. S. Duncan, St. Clair avenue, has awarded contract to Mitchell & Riddell for residence to cost \$5,000; W. C. Armstrong, 119 Hughson, has plans drawn for residence to be erected on Beechwood avenue, to cost \$2,000; McKay Bros. have plans drawn for residence to be erected; Mr. Wilson, 40 Melrose avenue, has plans drawn for residence to be erected at cost of \$4,000; Architect G. Hutton has awarded contract to Wm. Yates, 24 Leeming, for residence to be erected for F. T. Smye, 222 Herkimer, cost \$5,000.

**HENSALL, ONT.**—J. Dixon has plans drawn for residence to be erected on Main street, cost \$5,000; H. Hemphill, London road, has plans drawn for residence to be erected at cost of \$3,500.

**HIGHGATE, ONT.**—Charles Oakes has awarded contract to Charles Eacott for store to be erected, cost \$3,000.

**LACHINE, QUE.**—Architect John S. Archibald, Montreal, has awarded contract to Vallmore Saurette, 53 Galt avenue, for erection of fourteen workmen's houses for Lachine Land Co., Montreal, to cost \$31,000.

**LISFOWEL, ONT.**—J. R. Bennett has plans drawn for residence to be erected, cost \$3,000, architect, W. E. Benning; R. Oliver is preparing plans for residence to cost \$6,000; Ezra Reihm has awarded contract to G. Wahl for residence to cost \$4,000; E. B. Smith is erecting two residences to cost \$10,000; A. Zurbigg is preparing plans for residence to cost \$5,000.

**LION'S HEAD, ONT.**—Tackaberry & Tackaberry are preparing plans for general store, to cost \$15,000.

**LONDON, ONT.**—Ald. G. Burdick, 634 Dundas street, has plans drawn for residence to be erected on Queen avenue, to cost \$4,000; C. Dyson, 779 Dufferin avenue, has awarded contract to H. Hayman, 491 Ontario street, for store and residence, to cost \$5,500; D. Ferguson, 503 Quebec street, has awarded con-



tract to Henry Hayman, 491 Ontario street, for residence, to cost \$5,000; R. Garner, Oxford street, has plans drawn for residence to be erected on Oxford street, cost \$3,500; D. Graham, 3 Perry street, has plans drawn for two residences, to cost \$6,500; James Haslett, 520 Richmond street, has awarded contract to H. Hayman, 491 Ontario street, for residence, to cost \$5,000; James Hussey, care of G. Parkinson, has information regarding proposed Trade and Labor Temple to be erected at cost of \$50,000, architect to be chosen; P. Lizmora, 211 Ridout street, has plans drawn for four residences to be erected on Duchess street, at cost of \$15,000; T. A. Mitchell, 114 Dundas street, has awarded contract to J. Rutherford, 1006 Wellington street, for alterations to drug store, to cost \$15,000; Watt & Blackwell, architects; J. Orme, 175 St. James street, is preparing plans for several residences to be erected at cost of \$10,000; C. Pape, Cathcart avenue, is preparing plans for residence to be erected on Tecumseh avenue, to cost \$3,500; W. Farr, 460 York street, has plans drawn for alterations to residence on York street, residence to be made into a four-family apartment, cost \$4,000; N. S. Roberts, Windsor avenue, is preparing plans for three bungalows to be erected on Windsor avenue, to cost \$10,500; W. Spottigue, care of London Fertilizer Co., is preparing plans for three residences to be erected on Windsor avenue, to cost \$9,000; J. V. Munro, Bank of Toronto Building, architect; B. Weir, 493 Adelaide street, is preparing plans for three residences to be erected on Reburn street, to cost \$7,000; Architect J. M. Moore, 415 Richmond street, has awarded contract to John Hayman & Son, 432 Wellington street, for alterations to stores for J. C. Duffield, City Gas Co., London, cost \$7,000; T. Copp, 51 Wortley road, has plans drawn for residence to be erected on Aduven place, to cost \$3,000; J. Maine, 71 Askin street, has awarded contract to H. Wallace, 54 Anderson avenue, for erection of residence, to cost \$3,200; Allison Walsh, 18 Bellevue avenue, has awarded contract to Hyatt Bros., Egerton street, for erection of residence, to cost \$3,000; E. H. Johnston, Coote Block, has awarded contract to H. Templeman, 137 Wharfedale road, for erection of two residences, to cost \$3,500; Chas. Lee, 766 Hill street, has awarded contract to Hyatt Bros. for erection of residence, to cost \$3,500.

**MALDEN TOWNSHIP.**—John Waters, Malden P.O., has plans drawn for residence, to cost \$3,500.

**McGREGOR, ONT.**—John Beaudoin has awarded contract to Charles McLean for residence, to cost \$4,000.

**MIDDLEMISS, ONT.**—A. Battin has awarded contract to Saunders, Dutton, for residence, to cost \$4,000.

**MITCHELL, ONT.**—Messrs. Wm. Fizerman, Jr., F. C. Hord, W. B. Barley and D. Eddy will erect residences.

**MONCTON, N.B.**—City Land and Investment Co. will erect two stores; C. S. Clark is preparing plans for apartment house to be erected on Robinson and Railway streets, to cost \$15,000.

**MONTREAL, QUE.**—S. Sarantineau, 6335 Laverdure, has plans drawn for residence to cost \$2,500; Adelard Amyotte, 590 Valois, has plans drawn for residence to cost \$2,500; Bellehumeul, 12 Montgomery, has plans drawn for store and residence to cost \$3,500; Henry Birks & Son, 304 St. Catherine street west, have plans drawn for store to cost \$2,000; Daniel Blay, 302 Clifton, has plans drawn for four residences to cost \$7,000; Dame Bourdon, 498 De Montigny, has plans drawn for two stores and two residences to cost \$10,000; J. B. Dagnon has plans drawn for two residences to cost \$3,600 and \$3,700; Ed. Ducharmeau, 755 Outremont avenue, has plans drawn for flat to cost \$3,000; Elz. Desmarais, 2969 St. Denis, has plans drawn for 17 residences to be erected at a cost of \$1,500 each; A. Donarde, 490 St. Timothee, has plans drawn for five stores and one residence to cost \$5,000; Mrs. C. E. Hayr, 694 Mountain street, has plans drawn for residence to be erected at cost of \$5,000; Laflamme & Bedford, 3137 St. James street, has plans drawn for residence to cost \$4,500; Luc Marran Des Lapiere, 608 City Hall avenue, has plans drawn for three residences to cost \$6,000; A. Simone, 2398 St. Andre, has plans drawn for two residences to cost \$2,000; C. Lewis, 118 Grand boulevard, has plans drawn for residence to cost \$2,000; Louis Couture, 1032 St. Catherine street east, has plans drawn for store and residence to cost \$1,100; J. Rugemins, 176 Joques street, has plans drawn for two residences to cost \$2,000; M. Racine, Boulevard Gouin, has plans drawn for residence to cost \$3,000; St. Lawrence Realty Co., 134 Macord street, have plans drawn for store to cost \$1,500; Z. Nellingier, 184 Montana street, has plans drawn for residence to be erected on Delormier street to cost \$1,000; L. M. Messier, 892 Mount Royal east, has plans drawn for stable and two sheds to be erected on Fabre street at cost of \$2,000; V. Stewart, Youville place, has plans drawn for two stores to be erected at cost of \$15,000; Geo. Walker, 154 Marlow, has plans drawn for residence to be erected on Marlow, near Sherbrooke, at cost of \$6,000; G. N. Wuggan, 120 McTavish, has plans drawn for shed to be erected at cost of \$1,500; A. Aubien, Plantagenet, Ont., has plans drawn for store and residence to cost \$2,500; C. E. Gravel, Duluth Bldg., has plans drawn for the erection of a store on Craig street west, to cost \$2,000; J. St. Pierre, 103 Fort street, has plans drawn for erection of seven residences to cost \$15,000; S. B. Letendre, 625 St. Catherine street east, has plans drawn for two residences to be erected at cost of \$2,500; W. J. Pape, 456 Old Orchard, has plans drawn for a residence to be erected at cost of \$4,000; H. P. Denyar, 73 St. Valier, has plans drawn for store and two residences to be erected at cost of \$3,000; St. Jean & Cardinal, 420 St. Catherine street east, have plans drawn for erection of six residences to cost \$4,000.

**NEW HAMBURG, ONT.**—Henry Diechert has plans drawn for addition to harness shop to cost \$4,000.

**NORTH BATTLEFORD, SASK.**—Pickel & Johnston have plans drawn for store addition to cost \$7,000.

**FAISLEY, ONT.**—J. W. Collins is preparing plans for two residences to cost \$5,000; J. Dewar is preparing plans for residence to cost \$3,500; J. A. MacArthur is preparing plans for residence to cost \$1,000.

**PETROLIA, ONT.**—Mayor R. Sturett is to have plans prepared for general store to be erected on Main street, at cost of \$25,000.

**POINT MARA, ONT.**—Wm. McArthur has plans drawn for residence to cost \$4,000.

**PORT DOVER, ONT.**—John Gordon has plans drawn for residence to be erected on Main street at cost of \$3,000.

**PORT ELGIN, ONT.**—John Thede has secured site for residence to cost \$4,500.

**PRESTON, ONT.**—Hope Bros. are preparing plans to rebuild meat market destroyed by fire, cost \$4,000; Mirsching Bros. are preparing plans for business block to be erected on Argyle street at cost of \$8,000.

**QUEBEC, QUE.**—L. Labrecque, 128 Dupont, has plans drawn for residence to be erected on Charlesbourg road at cost of \$5,000; E. Drolet, 355 St. Joseph street, has plans drawn for residence to be erected on St. Poye road at cost of \$5,000; W. Legare Marie, Incarnation street, has plans drawn for residence to cost \$3,000; Felix Delisle, 129 Hermine street, has plans drawn for brick addition to residence to cost \$3,500; J. Cauchon, 364 Riche-lieu street, has plans drawn for residence to cost \$6,000; E. Rochette, Bourlameque avenue, has plans drawn for residence to cost \$6,000; Jos. Lafrance, 21 Plessis, has plans drawn for residence to be erected on Begin street at cost of \$8,000; Gordon & Ernest Ross, St. Louis street, have plans drawn for two residences to be erected on Park avenue, at \$9,000 each; J. E. Rouillard has plans drawn for residence to be erected on Lafrance street, cost \$7,000; G. Gerard, Canardiere road, has plans drawn for residence to cost \$2,200; Leon Lessard, Morin street, has plans drawn for residence to cost \$2,000; Nop. Poirer, 9 St. Limoillon, has plans drawn for residence to cost \$3,500; Fortunat Gingras, 70 St. Joachins street, has plans drawn for residence to cost \$8,000; J. Thompson, 11th street, has plans drawn for residence to be erected on Charlesbourg road, to cost \$2,000; Ern Bouchard, 7th street, Limoillon, has plans drawn for erection of residence to cost \$3,400; R. Bussieres, 2 Marie Louise street, has plans drawn for residence to be erected to cost \$2,000; L. St. Pierre, 7th street, has plans drawn for residence to be erected to cost \$2,500.

**RIVERSIDE, N.B.**—F. W. Roach will erect residence at cost of \$7,000; J. L. Heans, 84 Germain street, architect.

**RUSSELDALE, ONT.**—J. Sawyer has plans drawn for residence to cost \$5,000.

**ST. CATHARINES, ONT.**—Architect A. E. Nicholson has called for tenders on residence to be erected for Victoria Lawn cemetery.

**ST. ANDREWS, N.B.**—Architect John S. Archibald, Montreal, has awarded contract to Fussing & Jorgensen, 4 Curocher street, Montreal, for erection of residence for Mrs. E. C. Walker, Washington, to cost \$20,000.

**ST. MARYS, ONT.**—Henderson & Stafford have plans drawn for residence to cost \$5,000; F. H. Smith has awarded contract to Stafford & Henderson for residence to be erected at cost of \$5,000.

**ST. THOMAS, ONT.**—A. S. Smith is preparing plans for stores to be erected; Mrs. C. O. Stanley has awarded contract to Albert Morriss for residence to be erected on Hinks and Wellington streets at a cost of \$3,500.

**SARNIA, ONT.**—Watson Bros. are preparing plans for alterations to flats, R. W. Fawcett, architect.

**SEAFORTH, ONT.**—J. Watson is preparing plans for residence to cost \$3,200.

**SHERBROOKE, QUE.**—A. G. Campbell has plans drawn for residence to be erected on Queen street at cost of \$3,000; G. G. Brown, builder; E. C. Goodhere has plans drawn for residence to be erected on Quebec street at cost of \$3,000; G. G. Brown has plans drawn for six tenements to be erected at cost of \$8,000; A. Chaligny has plans drawn for residence to be erected at cost of \$3,000; A. Gendron, 1st avenue, has plans drawn for one pair of residences to be erected at cost of \$5,000; Architect H. G. James has awarded contract to Loomis Dakin, Ltd., for erection of residence for T. J. Parkes, to cost \$15,000.

**STANSTED, QUE.**—Harriet Dewey is preparing plans for residence to cost \$2,500.

**SYDNEY, N.S.**—J. E. Burchell & Co. have plans drawn for three residences to be erected on Royal avenue and High street at cost of \$8,000.

**TARA, ONT.**—M. Musson has awarded contract to Evans, Owen Sound, for residence to cost \$3,500.

**THORNDALE, ONT.**—J. Murphy, Route 2, Thorndale, has plans drawn for residences to cost \$5,000.

**TILLSONBURG, ONT.**—Geo. Fleming has commenced work on residence on Lisgar avenue to cost \$3,500.

**TORONTO, ONT.**—J. Craig has plans drawn for two family residences to be erected on Marchmont road at cost of \$6,000; J. H. Standford, 17 Westmoreland, architect; Mrs. Evans has awarded contract to A. Russell, 490 Delaware avenue, for residence to be erected on Glen road at cost of \$8,000, architect, D. C. Cotton, 54 Adelaide east; Mrs. Wilson has plans drawn for two family residence to be erected on Silver Birch avenue at cost of \$6,000; J. H. Standford, 17 Westmoreland avenue, architect; J. A. Thatcher, 37 Cowan avenue, architect, is preparing plans for apartment house to be erected at Morley and Gerrard at cost of \$15,000; Robert Bros., Dovercourt road, have plans drawn for apartment house to be erected on Arthur street at cost of \$60,000; H. McLean, 77 Seventh avenue, has plans drawn for pair of residences on Seventh avenue; A. H. Dryden, 106 Degrassi street, has plans drawn for residences to be erected on Normandy avenue at cost of \$3,500; C. Black, 169 Greenwood avenue, is erecting pair of residences at cost of \$5,000; E. C. Hulbert, 44 Castlefield avenue, has plans drawn for residence to be erected on Briar Hill avenue at cost of \$4,000; E. Bailey, 32 Lauder avenue, has plans drawn for residence to cost \$3,500; W. H. Hall, 244 Terauley street, has commenced work on residence at 130 Hamilton street, to cost \$2,500; L. H. Moore, 260 Waverley road, has commenced work on residence and garage to cost \$3,000; Dr. J. T. Gilmour, Guelph, has awarded contracts on residence to be erected at Ridout street and Indian road, architects, Ellis & Ellis, Manning Chambers, Toronto; Geoffrey Schunk, 43 Bellevue place, has plans drawn for residence to be erected at 18 Durie street, cost \$2,500; W. Colwell, 179 Delaware avenue, has commenced work on pair of residences on Rosemount avenue, cost \$3,500; C. Evans, 163 Westminster avenue, has plans drawn for residence on Glen road, D. Cotton, 54 Adelaide street east, architect, cost \$6,000; Mrs. R. F. Tate, 234 Macpherson avenue, has awarded contract to Britnell & Co. for brick addition to residence on Macpherson avenue, cost \$2,000; R. Simpson Co. are preparing plans for alterations to residence at 439 Sherbourne street, present residence to be altered as a rest home, Burke, Horwood & White, street, building, architects, cost \$100,000; E. T. Miller, Dufferin Dufferin street at cost of \$4,000; J. Price, 100 Greenwood avenue, Falls, Ont., has plans drawn for residence to cost \$3,000; D. Gould, Fenelon Ravina Crescent, Toronto, at cost of \$6,000; E. B. Warner, 178 Pattullo, 221 Howard Park avenue, architect; Dr. Heffering, 260 Broadview, has awarded contracts for residence to be erected on Brondview avenue at cost of \$9,500, architects, Hynes, Feldman & Watson, 105 Bond street; Mrs. N. E. Palm, 133 Cox-

borough, has awarded contracts on residence to be erected on Lyndhurst avenue, at cost of \$15,000; architect, H. J. Chown, 2246 Queen street east; W. Clare, 1759 Dufferin street, has plans drawn for two duplex residences, to cost \$11,000; John Revie, 211 Osler avenue, has plans drawn for residence, to cost \$2,000; C. A. Jones, 69 Fairview avenue, has plans drawn for residence to be erected on Woodside avenue, cost \$2,500; A. & A. Grant, 837 Logan avenue, have plans drawn for residence to be erected on Fulton avenue, at cost of \$4,000; J. Lee, 172 Morley avenue, has plans drawn for residence, to cost \$3,000; M. L. Kent, 54 Adelaide east, has plans drawn for pair of residences to be erected on Bathurst street, at cost of \$5,000; J. Bennister, 56 Cedarvale, has plans drawn for residence, to cost \$2,500; Betson & Terry, 3 Fenwick avenue, has plans drawn for pair residences to be erected on Greenwood avenue, at cost of \$5,000; D. Muir, 223 Osler avenue, has plans drawn for residence and garage, to cost \$4,500; E. Gagnon and N. Caron, 2359 Queen street east, have plans drawn for residence to be erected on Kingswood avenue, to cost \$3,000; A. M. Hough, 1666 Queen street west, has plans drawn for residence to be erected on St. Clair avenue, to cost \$5,000; architect, D. H. Burnham, St. Clarens avenue; W. Walker has plans drawn for residence to be erected on Rosehill avenue, to cost \$3,000, architect, D. H. Burnham, St. Clarens avenue; W. J. Devins, 51 Bird avenue, has plans drawn for residence to be erected on Lauder avenue; Jas. A. Shier, 61 Standish, has plans drawn for residence to be erected at 42 Harvie street, cost \$6,000; P. Maitland, 71 Badgerow, has plans drawn for pair of residences to be erected on Drayton avenue, cost \$5,000; J. Carlisle, 36 Pacific avenue, has plans drawn for residence to be erected at 110 Evelyn crescent, cost \$3,500; F. J. Cummings, 2118 Queen street, has plans drawn for three residences to be erected on Lee avenue, cost \$10,000; H. C. Long, Traders Bank Building, has plans drawn for two residences to be erected on Kee-watin avenue, cost \$6,000; T. W. Robinson, 11 Evelyn crescent, has plans drawn for residence to be erected on Woodside avenue, cost \$3,500; C. Proctor has plans drawn for residence to be erected on Morley avenue, cost \$4,500; L. H. Lankin, 124 Hampton, has plans drawn for pair residences to be erected on Skipper avenue, cost \$5,000; A. Slightman, 129 Woodbine, has plans drawn for residence, to cost \$2,200; Charles Caldwell, 583 Carl-law, has commenced work on two pair residences, cost \$8,000; C. H. Knapton, 63 Woodbine avenue, has plans drawn for three residences to be erected at Kew Beach, to cost \$7,000; Jas. S. R. Gifford, 190 Pape avenue, has plans drawn for pair of residences to be erected on Gilliard avenue, to cost \$5,000; J. Johnston, 16 Eaton avenue, has commenced work on pair of residences on Drovers, near Woodbine avenue, architect, J. Bannister; John Meldrum, Annette street, West Toronto, has plans drawn for residence to be erected on Quebec avenue, to cost \$2,500; F. Samlow, 3 Muir avenue, has plans drawn for pair of residences to be erected on Helene avenue; R. D. Kelgour, 45 Willcocks, has awarded contracts for the erection of residence and garage on High Park Gardens, to cost \$6,000, architect, J. A. McKenzie, Lumsden Building; T. A. Gibson, 327 Lippincott street, has plans drawn for residence to be erected on Dlythwood avenue, to cost \$6,000; J. T. & H. Hutson, 350 Palmerston Boulevard, has plans drawn for two residences to be erected in St. Andrew's Gardens, cost \$7,500; Andrew Milne, 66 Lamb avenue, has plans drawn for residence to be erected on Ashdale avenue, to cost \$2,500; Chas. Caldwell, 419 Wellesley, has plans drawn for two pair residences to be erected on Kent road, at cost of \$9,000; F. Fezel, 241 Berkeley street, has plans drawn for alterations to store; Trust and Guarantee, Ltd., 1627 Dundas street, has plans drawn for alterations to store on Dundas street, J. B. Baker, architect; G. I. Hamby, 372 St. Clarens avenue, is building pair stores and flats on St. Clair avenue, to cost \$5,000; W. G. Hunt, Confederation Life Building, architect; Wm. Hughes, 94 Millicent street, has plans drawn for store and residence, to cost \$5,000; C. Huff, 905 Broadview, plans to build store at Arlington and St. Clair, cost \$15,000; J. P. Turner, 110 Dearborn, has plans drawn for store and flats to be erected at 1291 Danforth avenue, cost \$5,000; H. Hicks, 139 Church street, is preparing plans for store front on Church street, near Wilton; Jas. McTamney, 102 Adelaide street east, is preparing plans for alterations to store at 139 Church street, architect, Sidal, Confederation Life Building; J. Douglas, 80 Cawthra avenue, has awarded contract to C. T. Turnbridge, 16 Margueretta street, for construction of sun room; G. Beardmore, 75 St. George street, has plans drawn for sun room; J. Enoch Thompson, 152 Bay street, has awarded contract to Isaac Pimblett, 309 Main street, for the erection of three residences on Battenburg avenue, cost \$2,400; W. S. Dinnick, 84 King street east, has plans drawn for alterations to stores at 83 Bloor street east; John Cooper, 51 Fulton avenue, has plans drawn for one pair residences to be erected on Lamb avenue, to cost \$4,000; A. K. Gregory, 2148 Gerrard east, has plans drawn for erection of residence at Ben Lomand, cost \$4,000; Architect W. G. Hunt, Confederation Life Building, has plans drawn for erection of residence on Munro Park avenue, cost \$5,000; Mrs. Clara Lever, 20 Atlas avenue, has plans drawn for erection of store and flats to be erected at 754 St. Clair avenue, cost \$5,000; W. M. McEachern & Sons, 901 Royal Bank Building, have called for tenders on residence to be erected at Gerrard and Glen-mount; Wm. Whitelaw & Son, Indian Grove, have plans drawn for two residences to be erected at cost of \$9,000; W. R. Levack, 519 Roxton road, has plans drawn for residence to be erected on Gothic avenue, to cost \$5,000; Mrs. Caroline Blair, 948 Logan avenue, has plans drawn for erection of two pair residences, to cost \$9,000; Wilkes & Lewis, Kennedy avenue, has plans drawn for residence to be erected on Kennedy avenue, to cost \$3,000; W. J. Hill, 133 Hamilton street, has plans drawn for erection of duplex residence, to cost \$5,000; J. Cooper, 101 McRoberts street, has plans drawn for erection of store front and addition to residence; C. Parker, 609 Dovercourt road, has plans drawn for residence to be erected, at cost of \$7,000; G. N. Ferrier, 302 Danforth avenue, has plans drawn for erection of three stores and apartments, to cost \$12,000; Architect Sharp, Board of Education, is preparing plans for apartments to be erected, at cost of \$15,000; S. Garfunkel, 316 Bathurst street, has plans drawn for alterations to residence on Portland street; Moore & Gemmill, 1 Kenwood avenue, have plans drawn for one pair residences to be erected on Sellers avenue, at cost of \$4,500; J. T. Moore, 30 Brookmount road, has plans drawn for residence to be erected on Silver Birch, at cost of \$3,000; Architect W. T. Burns, 74 Indian Grove, has plans drawn for erection of residence on Indian Grove, for J. A. Burns, 66 St. Anne's road, at cost of \$6,500; Samuel Hawkins, 154 Coxwell avenue, has plans drawn for erection of one pair residences at cost of \$4,500; Architect D. C. Cotton, 54 Adelaide street east, is preparing plans for erection of duplex residence on Bathurst street for M. L. Kent, at cost of \$6,000; Geo. Nicholson, 61 Clinton street, has plans drawn for erection of four residences on Boston avenue, to cost \$6,000; A. E. King, 35 Oakmount road, has plans drawn for erection of residence and garage at cost of \$4,000; A. & A. Grant,

837 Logan avenue, has plans drawn for erection of residence on Playter crescent, at cost of \$3,500; M. H. Ludwig, 320 Russell Hill road, has plans drawn for addition to residence and garage, architect, J. A. McKenzie, Lumsden Building; J. A. Pickering, Ruston road, has plans drawn for erection of one pair of residences, to cost \$4,000; Wm. Wallace, 193 193 St. Patrick street, has plans drawn for alterations to store front.

**WAINWICK TOWNSHIP.**—W. Thompson, Con. 2, Watford, Ont., has plans drawn for erection of residence, to cost \$3,000.

**WALLACEBURG, ONT.**—H. Joiner is preparing plans for residence to be erected on River street, at cost of \$3,500.

**WALLACE TOWNSHIP.**—J. Yungblutt, Gowanstown, Ont., is preparing plans for residence, to cost \$4,000.

**WELLAND, ONT.**—B. Lundy has plans drawn for store to be erected on Division street.

**WINCHESTER, ONT.**—W. J. Fraser is building residence.

**WINDSOR, ONT.**—Victor Beausoliel is preparing plans for residence to cost \$3,000, architects, G. Jacques & Co., Windsor; F. W. Woolworth Co. have secured site for the erection of store at Ouellette and London streets.

**WOODSTOCK, ONT.**—E. J. Cole Co. have awarded contract to A. J. McKinney for alterations to store on Dundas street, at cost of \$10,500.

#### SCHOOLS, COLLEGES AND CHURCHES.

**ADDISON, ONT.**—Architect B. Dillon, Brockville, has called for tenders on new church to be erected; secretary, J. Lowe, Addison.

**AMARANTH TOWNSHIP, ONT.**—School Board have called for tenders on a new school; W. Sime, secretary.

**ANTIGONISH, N.S.**—Mt. St. Bernard's Ladies' College has awarded contract to Neil McNeil for additions to college.

**AVON, ONT.**—Architect W. G. Murray, Dominion Savings Bank, London, has awarded contract to Mr. Cralk, Putman, Ont., for the erection of two-room school for Union S.S. Nos. 9 and 14, cost \$7,500.

**BASSWOOD, MAN.**—School Board have awarded contract to Worwick Bros. for the erection of new school, to cost \$13,300.

**BEAMSVILLE, ONT.**—Architect La Chance, Hamilton, is preparing plans for new school, to cost \$50,000.

**BERLIN, ONT.**—St. Peter's Church are preparing plans for new Sunday school, to cost \$20,000.

**BIENVILLE, QUE.**—R. C. congregation have awarded contract to Paquet & Goodbout, St. Hyacinthe, for church decoration, to cost \$22,500; architect, P. Levesque, 115 St. John street, Quebec.

**BRAMPTON, ONT.**—School Board have called for tenders on new school to be erected; chairman, W. J. Jackson; secretary, J. D. Gordon.

**BRANTFORD, ONT.**—Separate School Board are having plans prepared for new school.

**BRIGIDEN, ONT.**—Presbyterian Church have called for tenders on manse; M. Galbraith, chairman.

**BROCKVILLE, ONT.**—School Board has awarded contracts on alterations to school as follows: Contractors, Horton & Munroe; fire escapes, J. R. Smith.

**CALGARY, ALTA.**—Architect Burrell, 9 Old Herald Building, has called for tenders on new school for R. C. School Board, 214 Burns Building; by-law has been passed for the erection of two manual training buildings to cost \$6,000 and \$50,000; by-law has been passed to fireproof Haultain and Central Schools at cost of \$75,000.

**CAMP HUGHES, MAN.**—Rev. F. Joseph Arts, Winnipeg garrison, proposes building new frame church.

**CARADOC TOWNSHIP.**—Architect L. Carrothers, Bank of Toronto, London, has awarded contract to Worthy & Tullett, London, for new school; cost \$5,000.

**COALDALE, ALTA.**—Coaldale Consolidated, S. D. No. 9, Alta., have called for tenders on new school.

**COCHRANE, ONT.**—A. McDouglas, Secretary School Board, has called for tenders on plumbing, heating and Electric Wiring of school.

**CONQUEST, SASK.**—Architects Storey & Van Egmond, Regina, have awarded contract to Peter Wick for erection of Union church, to cost \$8,000.

**CREEMORE, ONT.**—Architect P. C. Palim, Collingwood, is preparing plans for School Board for new school, to cost \$18,000.

**DAWN TOWNSHIP.**—Architect J. S. Fraser, Wallaceburg, has called for tenders on school for John Knight, Wallaceburg; cost \$7,000.

**DOMINION CITY, MAN.**—Architect F. R. Evans, 901 Confederation Life Building, Winnipeg, has called for tenders on new school, to cost \$27,000.

**FRANK, ALTA.**—School Trustees are to have plans prepared for new brick school.

**FORT SASKATCHEWAN, SASK.**—Secretary J. Becker has called for tenders on new school for S. D. No. 296.

**GALT, ONT.**—Architect Evans is preparing plans for new school for Chairman W. S. McKay, Board of Education, to cost \$40,000; Chairman R. G. Struthers, of Central Presbyterian Church, has plans drawn for mission school; St. Andrew's Mission have awarded contract to M. Watt for additions to mission; Architect Evans, Galt, has called for tenders on new school, to cost \$30,000.

**GRIFFIN, SASK.**—Architect Geo. Jarrett, Weyburn, Sask., is preparing plans for new school, to cost \$6,500.

**HAMILTON, ONT.**—Architect F. W. Warren, Bank of Hamilton Building, has plans drawn for new church to be erected for Interdenominational, Mt. Hamilton, at cost of \$9,000.

**HATLIFAX, N.S.**—Architect W. J. Busch, 60 Bedford row, has called for tenders for the completion of school on Russell street; work has commenced on new school; general contractors, Falconer & McDonald, \$84,900; plumbing, Farquhar Bros., \$12,000.

**HATLEYBURY, ONT.**—Department of Education of Toronto has plans drawn for erection of new mining school, to cost \$20,000.

**HUMBERSTONE, ONT.**—Protestant School Board, L. Snider, secretary, have called for tenders for completion of class rooms.

**HESPELER, ONT.**—Architect J. M. Cowan, 65 Adelaide street east, Toronto, is preparing plans for new church on Cooper street for R. C. congregation (Father Meyer).

**KINBURN, ONT.**—Architect J. P. McLaren, 104 Sparks street, Ottawa, has called for tenders on new school for S. S. No. 5, Fitzroy.

**KINGSTON, ONT.**—Architects Shepard & Calvin, 36 Toronto street, Toronto, have plans drawn for university library for Queen's University, to cost \$150,000.

**LAFOND, ALTA.**—Secretary C. B. Lafond, Lafond S. D. No. 3,304, Alberta, has called for tenders on new school.

**LAURA, SASK.**—Secretary J. Moorehead, Laura P.O., Sask., has called for tenders on new school for Helena, S. D. 1,502.

**LONDON, ONT.**—Architect A. E. Nutter, Dominion Bank Chambers, has called for tenders on new technical school, to be erected at cost of \$250,000; R. M. McElheran, Secretary School Board.

**LOST RIVER, SASK.**—Secretary R. L. Gorse has called for tenders on new school for Elkhorn, S. D. No. 4,660, Lost River, Sask.

**MASONVILLE, ONT.**—School Board has called for tenders on additions to school.

**MCGREGOR, ONT.**—Rev. Pensonalt is preparing plans for new school, to cost \$7,000.

**MEYRONNE, SASK.**—Architects Storey & Van Egmond, Regina, have called for tenders on new school for S. D. No. 3,189, to cost \$8,000.

**MONTREAL, QUE.**—Comm. School of Municipalities, Cote des Neiges, have plans drawn for new school to cost \$115,000; Architect L. J. Bigonnesse, 60 Notre Dame east, has called for tenders on new school for R. C. School Board to cost \$120,000; Protestant School Board has secured site for new school; Protestant School Board, 36 Belford, have plans drawn for new school, to cost \$6,300.

**MOUNT ST. BERNARD, N.S.**—Mount St. Bernard Academy propose building new academy.

**NETHERHILL, ONT.**—J. Craig, Secretary School Board, has called for tenders for additions to school.

**OTTAWA, ONT.**—Architect J. A. Ewart, 415 Booth Building, has called for tenders of new school.

**PARRY SOUND, ONT.**—Architects Angus & Angers, North Bay, have called for tenders on new school; J. D. Broughton, Secretary School Board.

**PASQUA, SASK.**—Leamington S. D. No. 192, Pasqua, Sask., have called for tenders on new school.

**POINT GREY, B.C.**—Provincial Government has appropriated \$100,000 for temporary university buildings; plans to be prepared by B. C. University.

**PONTEEX, SASK.**—Architect J. E. Fortin, Regina, has awarded contract to Poole Construction Co., Regina, for new church for R. C. congregation, to cost \$15,000.

**PRINCEVILLE, ONT.**—Secretary F. P. Reiley, School Board, has called for tenders on new school.

**QUEBEC, QUE.**—Fathers of Sacred Heart have plans drawn for new school to cost \$70,000; Architects Tanguay & Lebon are preparing plans for college to be erected on Chauveau avenue for De la Salle Brothers, at cost of \$350,000.

**RADISSON, SASK.**—Architect R. M. Thompson, Masonic Temple, Saskatoon, has called for tenders on new school for Radisson S. D. No. 1,351, Sask.

**REGINA, SASK.**—School Board has awarded contract to F. R. Davidson for new school to cost \$6,000; School Board has called for tenders on new four-room school; J. H. Cunningham, Alexander School, secretary.

**RIMOUSKI, QUE.**—Architect P. Levesque, 115 St. John street, Quebec, is preparing plans for additions to Normal School, to be erected for Ursulines Sisters, at cost of \$25,000.

**ST. JOHN, N.B.**—Bishop LeBlanc is to have plans prepared for two new schools, cost \$40,000; School Board are preparing plans for new school, to cost \$15,000.

**ST. THOMAS, ONT.**—Architect T. J. Findlay has called for tenders on new Sunday school for Centre Baptist Church.

**SARNIA, ONT.**—Architects S. B. Coon & Son, Ryrie Building, Toronto, have called for tenders for new school to be erected for Sarnia School Board, at cost of \$35,000.

**SCOTTDAL, ALTA.**—Secretary W. Wagar has called for tenders on new school for Rapid S. D. No. 3,306.

**SILVERDALE, B.C.**—Department of Public Works, Victoria, B.C., have called for tenders on school, to cost \$7,000.

**STANSTEAD PLAIN, QUE.**—Chairman of Building Committee T. J. Norris is preparing plans for new church for R. C. congregation, to cost \$18,000.

**STRATFORD, ONT.**—Central Methodist Church plan to make church improvements to cost \$15,000.

**SUDBURY, ONT.**—Architect V. L. Morgan has called for tenders on alterations for school, J. Fowler, Secretary School Board; School Board propose building new school, to cost \$40,000.

**SWANSON, SASK.**—Secretary W. G. Grigg has called for tenders on new school for S. D. 1,756, Swanson.

**TVISTOCK, ONT.**—Architect J. S. Russell, Stratford, is preparing plans for school addition for Tavistock School Board, to cost \$10,000; Evangelical Church are preparing plans for new parsonage, to cost \$4,000.

**THORNDAL, ONT.**—Architects Watt & Blackwell, London, are preparing plans for new school, to cost \$25,000.

**TIMMINS, ONT.**—T. M. Wilson, Secretary School Board; has called for tenders on new six-room school.

**TORONTO, ONT.**—Architect Bryon Chadwick, 71 Howland avenue, is preparing plans for new Anglican church to be erected at Davenport and Dovercourt; Architect C. J. Reid, Confederation Life Building, has awarded contracts for new two-room school, to cost \$5,307, as follows: Masonry, J. McGlue; carpentering, D. & M. J. Madden; painting, J. O'Connor; plastering, W. J. Porter; roofing, A. Matthews; structural steel work, Reid & Brown; plumbing, W. McGuire, Ltd.; heating, D. Millar; electric work, Canada Electric Wiring; concrete work, W. Brimblecombe. Architect C. J. Reid has awarded contracts on new St. Monica's School, four rooms, cost \$24,220, as follows: Masonry, W. Manley; concrete work, W. Brimblecombe; carpentering and plastering, D. & M. J. Madden; painting, J. W. Morgan; roofing, A. Ryan; structural steel work, McGregor & McIntyre; plumbing, J. McGuire, Ltd.; heating, F. E. Regan; electric work, Canada Electric Wiring. Davisville Baptist Mission, F. A. Guy, have plans drawn for new mission hall to be erected

on Davisville avenue, at cost of \$4,000. Work has commenced on new church and Sunday school to cost \$10,000 for Pauline Methodist Church, Kew Beach; Architects Burk, Horwood & White.

**VILLE ST. LEONARD, QUE.**—Architect R. Montbriand, 232 St. Andre street, Montreal, has called for tenders on new school to be erected for Cote St. Michel Municipal Schools.

**VICTORIA, B.C.**—Architect C. E. Watkins is preparing plans for new school to be erected on King's road, cost \$25,000.

**WELDON, SASK.**—Mayor Knox, Prince Albert, has called for tenders on new school, to cost \$16,000.

**WELLAND, ONT.**—Architect Major Miller, Toronto, has plans drawn for new hall for Salvation Army, cost \$10,000.

**WEST SALISBURY P.O., ALTA.**—Secretary F. E. Haythorne has called for tenders on new school for Salisbury S. D. No. 530, Alberta.

**WILLMONT, SASK.**—Rev. F. E. Lawrence, Fulda, of St. John's congregation, has called for tenders on new church.

**WINDSOR, ONT.**—Architect J. C. Pennington is preparing revised plans for Collegiate Institute, to cost \$200,000.

**WOLFE ISLAND, ONT.**—Work has commenced on new Sacred Heart Church; Power & Son, Kingston, architects; Mr. Cheyne, Wolfe Island, contractor.

**YORKTON, SASK.**—Redemptorist Order propose building boarding school on Ontario street, to cost \$40,000.

**YOUNGSTOWN, ALTA.**—Architect D. Hardie, Edmonton, has awarded contract to Alberta School Supply Co. for the erection of new school, to cost \$18,000, for School Board.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**ALBERTA.**—Regina Co-operative Elevator Co. have awarded contract to Thomas-Jamieson-McKenzie Co., Calgary, for the erection of seven elevators at following locations: Coronation, Kirriemuir, Bulwark, on C.P.R.; Wainwright, Kinsella and Ribston, on G.T.P., and Scotfield, on C.N.R.

**BRANDON, MAN.**—Architect Wm. Fingland, Winnipeg, is preparing plans for new telephone building for Brandon Telephone Co. to cost \$60,000.

**CHATHAM, ONT.**—Dominion Sugar Co., Wallaceburg, has awarded contract to Chatham Construction Co. for erection of storage buildings, to cost \$25,000.

**ELDERSLEE TOWNSHIP.**—J. Dudgeon, R.R. No. 1, Dobbington, Ont., is preparing plans for stock buildings, to cost \$5,000.

**ELMIRA, ONT.**—Elmira Planing Mill Co. are preparing plans for planing mill to cost \$12,000.

**FOREST, ONT.**—H. Fraleigh is preparing plans for addition to flax mill, to cost \$7,000.

**GALT, ONT.**—City Council have called for tenders for barn, to be erected on Wellington street; J. McCartney, clerk.

**KAMLOOPS, B.C.**—Maple Leaf Milling Co., Toronto, have plans drawn for grain elevators to be erected.

**LAMBTON PARK, ONT.**—J. Brand, 153 Station D., Toronto, Secretary School Board, has called for tenders for iron gates.

**LINDSAY, ONT.**—Horn Bros. have called for tenders on woolen mills, to cost \$15,000.

**LONDON, ONT.**—Dr. C. A. Clive, 507 Queens avenue, has plans drawn to rebuild livery barns destroyed by fire, cost \$5,000; L. Frick & Son will rebuild planing mill destroyed by fire.

**MARKHAM, ONT.**—Company is being formed to erect flour mill at cost of \$60,000; interested, D. E. Jones; plans to be prepared.

**MEDICINE HAT, ALTA.**—Lake of the Woods Milling Co., W. A. Matheson, Winnipeg, general manager, have awarded contract to Carter, Halls, Aldinger Co. for flour mill, to cost \$200,000.

**MONTREAL, QUE.**—Montreal Jockey Club, 11 St. Sacrement, have plans drawn for grand stand, to be erected at Blue Bonnet race track, to cost \$42,000.

**MONT JOLI, QUE.**—Architect P. Levesque, 115 St. John street, Quebec, is preparing plans for La Banque Nationale, Quebec, for branch bank, to cost \$15,000.

**NOVA SCOTIA.**—Valley Railway Co. have awarded contract to Nova Scotia Construction Co., Thomas Cozzolino, Sydney, N.S., manager, for railway from Gagetown to Westfield.

**ORANGEVILLE, ONT.**—Dufferin Agricultural Society has called for tenders for barn.

**OUTREMONT, P.Q.**—Permit has been granted to W. Duquette to erect garage at Laurier and Durocher, to cost \$50,000.

**PETROLIA, ONT.**—Russell Soper, Sarnia, Ont., has plans drawn for the Crown Savings Bank for bank building, to cost \$15,000.

**PICNIC, SASK.**—Grahame Ghatsworth R. T. Co., secretary, W. Rooke, have called for tenders on telephone line extensions; Cedoux, Sask., R. T. Co., secretary, C. Bierma, has called for tenders on telephone line extensions.

**PORT ARTHUR, ONT.**—Davidson-Smith Co. have awarded contract to Barrett McQueen Co. to erect elevator at cost \$300,000.

**ST. JOHN, N.B.**—Department of Railways, Ottawa, F. P. Gutelius, manager, are preparing specifications for grain elevator.

**TORONTO, ONT.**—Architects Curry & Sparling, 105 Bond street, have awarded contracts for masonry, Smallwood Bros.; carpentering, Cox & Cumming, for alterations to building for Central Press Agency, cost \$8,000; A. A. Marshall, 507 Davenport road, has plans drawn for planing mill to be erected at 13 Somerset; Murray-Kay Co., Ltd., propose building new departmental store; T. Eaton Co. have called for tenders on garage and warehouse to be erected on Terauley street, engineers, Wm. Steele & Son, Ryrie Building, Toronto; J. M. Ferrier, 302 Danforth avenue, has called for tenders on garage; F. S. Mallory, 65 Adelaide street east, has plans drawn for machine shop to be erected for Brandon Shell Co., 614 Dominion Bank Building, at 108 Vine street, cost \$5,000; Toronto Harbor Commissioners, 50 Bay street, have plans drawn for machine shop to be erected on harbor front; C. W. Spinks, Kew Beach, has plans drawn for dancing pavilion, to cost \$5,000, to be erected at Kew Beach; Architects Hynes, Feldman & Watson, 105 Bond street, have plans drawn for sun room to be erected for Norman Little, 164 Dunn avenue; A. H. Hessian, 33 Kendall avenue, has plans drawn for sun room.