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Vol. 7., No. 5

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GRAPHIC ARTS BI, (i., TORONTO. CANADA
BRANCH WFIFICH:
MONTREAI WINNIPEC CHICAGO NEW YORK



Development of Vancouver in connection with the amount of building already done, the present agitation for civic planning and the future outlook.

TTITS ISSUE treats of Vancouver in respect to her recent development in buidding. Tt has far surpassed the prophetic vision of her most ardent citizens and in a oeneration has changed from a primeval forest to one of the largest and most industrious cities in the West. While the present growth appears to he stinted somewhat in comparison with the phenomenal record of 1912, still the character of the work augers mell for the future. Tustead of so many office structures and apartments the more recent building: consist of theatres, civic and club edifices, hotels and railway improvements-all of which are indicative of a progressive spirit along the lines of permanent advancement. The esthetic taste of the people are revealed along with their practical nature. There is an earnest desire upon the part of the citizens to have the city beantiful and an equal ambition among the artists to make it so. Not only do the buildings express this in their harmonious designs but the recent agitation in regard to a civic centre shows a marked tendency in this direction. The contour of the surrounding montains, the water, in fact every feature of the city and surrounding country make it possible for Vancouver to hecome one of the most artistic and best plamned creations in the world. And such a condition should rapidly become a reality. When all railroad facilities are completed she will be preeminent in this respect on the Pacific Coast and will, at the completion of the Pamama Camal, furnish the most direct route to the Orient for all Canada. She will he the terminal port for the distribution of Dominion products to the Far East as well as to the various provinces of all materials coming from the Asiatic world. F'urthermore, the industries of mining, lumbering, agriculture, and fishing are only in an embryonic state. With the development of her natural products and the completion of her new university, large docks and warehouses, sewerage and water supply schemes, Vancouver bids well to become the most prominent factor in the artistic and commercial life of the Pacific Coast.

The potency of Canadian Clubs in the social and political life of our country-A means of securing the execution of stable projects.
"CANADTAN CLITBS must be made the melting pots of Canada," said Lieut.-Col. Thomnson. at the recent annual meeting of the Camadian Club held in Ottawa. Were this suggestion arried into exention. there would be eliminated from our midst considerable corruption which is alwass detrimental to a saye and stearlv growth. Clubs of this nature should be established in every city and town in Canada, having as their hasic principle the eradication of every act which would prove a blot upon the country's honor. Th this connection every phase of progressiveness would be justly considered and proper authorities consulted on all subjects. The club at Ottara has become a potent factor in the social and political life at the Capital and keeps abreast of the times by securing the foremost men to speak to them on all live topics. At the last meeting, E. F. Bennett, who has heen chosen ly the Dominion Government to prepare plans for the development and heautification of Ottawa and Full, spoke on City Planning and offered many helpful suggestions. In regard to the local work, Mr. Bennett said:
"It is not a question of the style of the huildings, but proportion of character and the selection of the style of building which will go hest with the bluff's of the city. The commercial silhouette must he controlled. Some believe the plans will possibly foregast development similar to the capital of the United States. Tet me set aside that idea for good. It is impossible in view of the topography. The development of Ottawa must be an expression not only of the climatic and natural conditions, hut expressive of the race, and this will lead to results of a fine and lasting character."

With a frank expression of such matters before representative men, hy one fully competent to grasp the existing essentials, there will be little, if any, trouble in securing the hearty cooperation of those in authority. And when once the people and the government are in symathy with a project it will he promptly and wholesomely carried into execution.

Sixth National Conference on City Planning-First time to be held in Canada-Its scope of worl, exhibition of plans, prominence of speakers.

THE STXTTH Natiomal and the First Tnternational Conference on (ity Planning will be held at Toronto Jray 25-27, 1914. The benefits to be derived from this convention to every village, town and eity in Canada are immumable -mainly on account of the fact that they are already engaged in the work of city-planning, and will have an excellent opportunity of studying what other places have already accomplished under similar conditions. That the Dominion Govermment foresces the beneficial results accruing from this conference is evidenced in their appointing the Conservation Commission of Canada to act as host. The generous grant from this same source together with the financial cooperation of the Ontario Goverument and the city of Toronto, warrants the statement that this conference-national, provincial and municipal in scope-will do more towards the beautification of Canada and the saving of money and lives to the various municipalities than any other conceivalle act.

The conference will open with an address from the Field Marshal T.R.R.F. The Duke of Connaught, the Governor-General, and responded to by Frederick T. Olmsted, chairman of Executive Committee of National Conference on City Plannins, and Fellow American Society Landscape Architects. These men need no introduction and the same may be said of all the other speakers who have been chosen to present the various plases of city-planning. The following topics will be open for general discussion after beine presented by men well qualifier to handle the subjects assigned them: "The Relative Tmportance of City Planning as Compared with all Other Functions of City Government," hy Andrew Wright Crawford, editor of the city-plaming section of the Public Ledger; "Provision for Future Rapid Transit," by .J. V. Davies, consulting engineer for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company; "Rapid Transit and the Auto Bus," ly Jobn A. McCollum, assistant engineer, Boarl of Fstimate and Apportionment, New York City; "Protecting Residential Districts," by Lawrence Veiller, secretary and director of the National Housing Association, Ner Sork City; "Toronto's Water Front Develomment," by R. S. Gourlay, of the Toronto Harbor Poard, and "Recreation Facilities in the City Plan," by T.T. V. Fubbard, professor of landscape architecture in Harvarl Universitr.

Thy uestionably one of the most important features of the convention will be the consideration of the primeiples and procedure of a Camadian Town-Planning Act. The Conservation

Commission of Camada has appointed a committee with Col. Burland as chairman to draft such an act which is to be freely disenssed hy experts from Canada, Englani, Germany and the States. This matter will be of miversal interest. Hamilton, Ont. has deferreal action in regard to city-plaming mitil after this conference. Saskatoon is about to urge the Provincial Govermment to adopt a town-mlaming act. St. John, N.B., is also considering the adoption of an adequate plan to meet loth her mesent and future needs. In fact, every Camalian city has or is considering the most practical and esthetic scheme for her own development aloms rational lines. Notling conld be of more vital importance than a Town-Plaming Act comprising the fundamental principles necessary for each city which contemplates the enlarging and beautifying of its parks, streets and environs.
The exhibition in comnection with the conference will consist of a large number of models. mans and diagrams shomn recently in New York City as well as the work already accomplished in Canada. The variety of sulbjects alone will conver a slight idea of the vast amount of material to be presented. The exhilits are classified under: Comprehensive plans; civic centres and puhlic buildings; planning of streets; housing the people; garden cities and suburhs; water supply and sanitation: parks and playgrounds; waterways; docks and bridges; railroads and transit; and helping industrial prosperity: It is to he sincerely hoped that all architects and engineers who are the authors of plans nossessing special interest will commmicate with TV. S. Terky, Commission of Conservation, Ottama.

City-planning is a live question and needs the hearty co-operation of every person directly or indirectly interested. Too mach credit camnot be given to the varions people belind the cityplaming movement. The high standing in their own profession of the men on the different committees shom the importance as well as the broad scope of the mork. The personnel of the speakers at the coming convention is indicative of the care taken be those in charge to have the best authorities discuss the most essential questions of the day. The exhibition illustrative of what has heen done and is being accomplisher will prohahly be the largest and hest collection ever hrought together. The invitations issuen and the replies from all sources, incluting mayors, chambers of conmerce, plan and park commissions, honsing associations, enwineering societies and architects, reveal the widespread desire to make this conference larger and more helpfol than any other one held up to this time. Sud with the results abready aceomplished this can be done if the committees in charge receive your individual co-operation.



hous: isy maclure \& fon, architect.

RESIDENTIAL WORK AT VANCOUVER, B.C.


## Vancouver, B. C.

TWHE growth of Vancouver during the last few years has been phenomenal. Springing from a wilderness less than a century ago it has become one of the large industrial centres of the growing West. During 1912 and 1913 over $\$ 30,000,000$ was expended in buildings, while many large projects are still in the course of completion or about to le started. The guestion of a civic centre has been constantly kept before the people, but only recently has it been made a vital issue. A scheme has been proposed which has received the endorsement of the commercial and industrial organizations of the eity. The plan in addition to the group of central buildings includes the widening and beautifying of streets connecting Stanley and Fasting park; located at extreme ends of the city. Monuments and fountains will be erected along the radiating thoroughfares which lead to the parks mentioned above.
The growth of Vancouver and the unprecedented commercial and industrial development of the territory in its immediate environments have been so rapid in recent years that the energies of the people have been directed to material interests, commercial enterprises, and development schemes, to the neglect of the artistic features or the beautifying of the municipality. The unusual activity in real estate and the rapid rise in values have encouraged the acquisition of centrally located properties in Vancouver for private enterprises and speculative purposes, while the demand for business houses and office buildings has been such as to encourage the construction of edifices to meet an emergency demand at higli rental values.
This abnormal condition has resulted in the growth and development of a city possessing great commercial and industrial interests, but. lacking in many respects the artistic features of a metropolitan municipality. There are many
splendid and artistic buildings in the business section of Vancouver, but they are so distributed and interspersed among smaller structures lacking in sulstantial and artistic features that their attractive appearance is lost or negatived in the general ensemble. Telegraph, telephone, and overhead trolley wires form a network along the business thoroughfares, and the poles on which the wires are strung obstruct the view and give to the long straight streets an_unsightIy appearance. It is to correct these defects that the present movement for a civic centre has been started.
At the last municipal election the voters of Vancouver approved the plan for a civic centre and the location for a new city hall. The plan now under consideration is to use as a nucleus :ome vacant properties owned by the city and to acquire others either by purchase or expropriation, within a radius bounded by Beatty, Cambie, Pender, Howe, Georgia, and Hastings streets. This district is in the centre of the business section, where the principal thorough fares converge, and is admirably adapted to the purpose outlined in the plan.

Several of her recent commercial buildings are shown herewith as well as examples of the residential work. The Birks building is located at the corner of Granville and Georgia streets upon a site 100 by 120 feet; faced in glazed terra cotta on the main facades and white glaz ed brick in the courts. Upon the interior the main floor is occupied by a retail store while the remaining portion of the building is arranged in offices. The structural parts are of reinforeed concrete; stairs of marble; vaulted ceilings with ornamental plaster; marble terrazzo floors, and hardwood trimmings.
The Yorkshire building has ten stories; a frontage of fifty feet and a depth of one hundred and twenty feet. Built of reinforced con-


KOKFKS BIOCK, CANADIAN BANK OF COMMIERCE, AND C.B.R. STATION.
arete, the Pront is laced with white glazed term cotta and the sides with pressed briek; the base course being of granite. The decoration of the main lobbe consists of terra cotta with gold leat omament at the top and marble fooring. All corvidors are wainscotted with glazel file there feet high having glass partitions above. The ground floor is equipped for banking purposes : the floors heing of tervazo. combers and partitions of selected oak. The apper stories which have cork linolemon floors are to be laid out according to the wishes of the tenants. Hquipped with a racum strstem of heating. the cost of the completed structure approximates $\$ 300,000$.

The lotel Yancouver still in an unfinished condition. is faced with briek and term cotta. In the main entrance vestibule marble, mosalic and terrazzo tile will he used for the floor and omamental phaster for the ceiling. The restibule will contain 20 pillars, each of which is to be panelled in marble to a height of 4 feet and above that in Austrian oak. A similar strle of mainscot-
ting will be used for the entire ground floor. The muilding will eontain 700 bedrooms altogether, each room having access to a private bathroom. All bedrooms will be fitted with solid oak doors and the interiors will be finished in white

H.NSTLKGE STREFT WI:ST.


HASTINGS STREET, DOMINION TRUST BUILIDING TO RIGHT.
enamel. A convention hall measuring 50 by 100 feet will be one of the features of the Granville street wing. Provision has been made for a billiard room of similar dimensions directly underneath the convention hall in the basement. The hotel will have four main entrances altogether, one of these being in the Granville street wing and leading directly to the convention hall. A roof garden with pergola measuring 60 by 200 feet will eomprise the entire 16th storey of the central building. There will be 18 electrically operated elevators in the hotel. The cost of the entire contract is expeeted to run as high as $\$ 2,500,000$.
In the competition for the Provincial Royal Jubilee IIospital, I. P. Rixford was awarded first prize; Somerwell \& Putnam second and James \& Davidson third. Fifty sets of drawings were submitted, many of which received merited comments from J. D. Atchison, advising architect in charge of the competition.
Mr. Lindsay in commenting on the future development of Vancouver, says:
"Vancouver is to be, in the very near
future, the converging point of six great transcontinental railroads, and in addition to these there are some three other railroads projected, which will comect these transcontinental lines, opening up very large tracts of land to settle-


GRANVILJF, S'TRFIET.

ment. Two of these are now nearing completion. Vancouver, now the principal port of call of a large number of ocean-going craft of all descriptions, is to be the Pacific Coast terminus or principal port of call for fourteen great steamship lines, and as Vancouver's larbor is accessible to the largest vessels afloat, it will rank second to none on the Pacific Coast."

At a recent meeting of the Yancouver Chapter of Arelitects, J. W. Mawson read a paper on "The Modern Landscape Architect." After defining landscape architecture as the ant of corelating the component parts of a scheme over large areas and showing how it aims at producing a collective effect from the scattered units: whether they he ecclesiastic, pulblic or domestic. buildings, trees, green sward, roadway or flower heds, he asks: "Are not architecture, horticulture, engineering and all the other factors which go to the making of a city or domain parts of one great art or science? Yes, in one sense, and that art is landscape architecture. As an art or science comes to be very fully known and the volume of its precedent increases, its adherents find it necessary to specialize and devote themselves to one portion

bouse by somieryeli, \& butnam, archithects. of the subject, leaving the development of other branches to their confreres, each specialist sharing in the advances made by the others and contributing to the seneral progress of the science as a whole.
development in the attainment of true art.
"It may be objected that it is impossible to conceive of any building apart from its site and, therefore, design and staging cannot he dealt

of VANCOUVER.
with separately be the domestic and laudscape architects. While it is true that enviromment will intluence the least responsible designer, so far as the design of his particular unit is concerned, it is only the influence of immediate surroundings on the unit, and that very partially, which he realizes; the greater possibilities contained in the opmosite view, the relation of the unit to its slirroundings are eutirely neglected.
"In no sense of criticism, I refer you as an example on this point to our own Shaughess: Feights. While many of the buildings are in themselves of exceptionally good design, I always feel, and I am sure you must feel also, that

 of his office.
of a ma.iter haml to co-rebate and to co-ordinate these mits should ever have been lost sight of is due, not so much to egotism on the part of those in charge of the various sections of the sulbdivision, as to the lack of adequate representation from which landscape arehitecture has suffered; the lack, that is, of a strong man to fill the post and worthily uphold the traditions:
"In an article entitled • Vanconver, a City of Optimists,' written hy my Pather for the 'Faglish 'Town Plamning Review' a short time ago, there is a passage which reads: "Where was primeral forest pesterday, men are living and trading to-day and to-morrow there will be a wreat rity, and to one's mind instinctively leaps the thought, what will the men of to-morrow say of the eity which we of today have hequeathed them? Will it speak only of meamess and narronness of outlook and its topography, fised more or less for all time, fill them with despair, hamper their commerce and stifle their love of the heantiful at their very doors? Or cam we, by the inception of a wise policy and its steady pursuit, with our eyes ever on the goal set hefore us, inswre that gencrations yet momern shall
there is almost a total lack of harmony, viewing the property as a whole, and that sometimes the clash of color or style in two adjoining houses almost sets one's teeth on edge. That the need
hold our efforts in gratefol remembrance?
"Gentlenem, Task you to serionsly put this guestion to yourselves: What are we doing in lameonver to emsure that generations umborn
shall hold our efforts in grateful remembrance: For myself I would answer with shame: 'We are doing nothing.' It is true we are a city of optimists, but our optimism is of the Micawher type, we are wating for something to tum up.

While almost every city on the American continent, including the bastern and Middle West eities of Canada, are actively engaged in setting

their house in order and so regulating their growth that no monies shall be wasted and cerer unit he built from year to rear according: to a wisely preconceived policy. Vancouver, a city hlessem with more natural adrantages of location and heautiful surroudings than any other city on the continent and an almost perfect site from a topographical point of viem, is
drifting blindy into all the mistakes which the old wold cities are regretting so bitterly today. Yes, even Athens, the most beautiful city in the old world, so rich in historical association and the fomtain of inspiration for 2000 years of architects, sculptors and painters, has finally been called to book.
"Gentlemen, we may load our cities with beautiful and chaste buildings and handsome tree-lined boulevards, but if we neglect the fundamental principles of public health, housing of industrial classes and transit facilities, our work will have been in vain, and our beautifnl building stand as monuments of our wasted opportunities.
"How many of us have taken thought for to-


ELEVATION AND PLAN. YORKSHIRE BUILDING. morrow except of what we shall eat and drink? What arrangements have we made for dealing with the great volume of shipping which all believe is coming to our port with the opening of the Panama Canal and the operation of our great transcontinental railways? How are we to house our freight? What area must be given over to commerce? Where are we to house the men and their families who will handle this trade? Where are the administrative, educational and recreative centres to be located, and, finally, how are we going to take care of the rastly increased surface traffic which must inevitally follow any increase in population or industry?
"That is the past. What of the future? How are we to ensure that our city will be healthful, convenient and plamed on generous lines and, therefore, heautiful in the days to come and a fitting place in which to work and live, and who is responsible for the future? Primarily, we are, each one of us, responsible, hecause we are the men who eleet the members of the city council, who are, after all, only the ciric executive public servants, and they can do no more than put into effect the legislation which is dictater by public opinion. Cannot we, in this growing
city of Vancouver, arouse public sentiment to the point of deciding a settled policy of city improvements, and say that we will not puil down next year: what we did this year, hecause we find that we have to go a little further, amb because what we have done will not work into our schemes for improving the next block. Cannot we say that we will have a plan and a descriptive report, or whatever it is, which will show us what we intend to do in the next humdred years, so that we do not have to start all over again with every new city engineer or council? It may be impossible to tie ourselves down in detail. Modern invention proceeds so rapidly that to-morrow we shall have amongst us, and every day onwards, things we do not dream of to-day, but broad principles may he made, and it is for these we should prepare, and for which we should lay down a policy.
"Furthermore, this question is right here with us to-day, and it is up to each one of us individuallỳ and as a society to strain every effort and nerve to secure the only possible and desirable end where our city is concerned, but to create and adhere to, for all time, a policy and plan which will be worthy of a city so liberally endowed by nature with the good things of life."


At the first Annual Architectural Exhibition of the Vancouver Chapter of Architects, F. B. Yrooman spoke ns follows on "The Architectonic Tdea." Let me open this paper with a sentence which closes one of my books. It is a happy phrase of Dr. August Forel: "Let us not abandon the race to the fatalism of Allah; let us create it ourselves." That we ourselves have anything to do in the matter of making the world we live in, or making it a better or happier place to live in, seems little to have entered the thought of the vast majorities of mankind.

The fatal error and the hopeless outlook of our prevailing philosophy of life is in ow point of view. It is the individual man. Tt is each for himself. The outlook of the world is the outlook
ol the individual. 'The ereed of the world is that the universe must be interpreted from the standpoint of the individual, not the individual from the standpoint of the universe. Now, my claim is that the regeneration of the word is impossible matil that time comes when men are willing and able, each to adjust himself, the fragment to the whole-and that not only, hat in that harmony of relationslip with the other units as real as himself, which will do no violence to the architectonic idea.

The architectonie idea carries with it something ereative, hamonions, efficient and artistic.


Primarily, the idea underneath the old Greek word "arehitecton" is, that behind the building's deed is the builder's thought. It involves polier or program, foresight, unity of design, and am.
Thave no intention of entering into any tech nieal discussion of the subject of architecture, which every one of rom miderstands so much better than I; but if T can make an application of the idea which muderlies your work, this brief paper will not have been written in vain. Furthermore, it is no part of my design to make a




plea lor the architect's drawings and designs in huilding a honse, since the world is fairly well ellucater to that point by this time. I wish to point out two directions where I believe the architectonic idea may be applied in the future for the vast hetterment of mankind. I refer, first, to the city, and second, to the state.

Fvery city, especially a new and young and rigorons one, should have enough public spirit to begin its work for the future on intelligent lines, and there is no way of beginning a city without the great outlines of architectural plans; and ly architectural plans I do not mean merely that part which pertains only to its landscape gatdening, if I may use the phrase in the larger sense, but everything which pertains to its engineering efficiener in the practical administration of those affairs which deal with every day life of all the people, like transportation and trallic, like sewage, water and light, and things of that type.

Here we are in Vanconver, where less than a generation ago stood the ancient forest. In an area which alone is large enough for the future metropolis of the Empire on this ocean, have sprung up nearly a dozen separate municipalities without co-ordination or co-operationwithout engineering efficiencr or financial economy: Some efficient support has been given by the Park Board-all they could give it as to park--hut so far very little has been done at all adequate to meet the daily necessities of the prople, and especially the children groming up, to give them open breathing spaces.

Yery little has heen done in the may of the great outline of the architectonic idea, wheh should be started be throwing this great area of the Burrard Peninsula into its three distinct and separate zones, which for the most part should not he mixed. First, the shipping and industrial district; second, the domn torm and retail district; third, the residential district. Nowr. in broad outlines, these districts should be distinct and separate zones. The residential district should not he invaded be factories with their clutter and smoke, nor indeed be the riffraft. nor the residences of the rift-raff who always hamt the water-line ahout the whares of every great shiping centre in the world-men of every nationality, and of no country for the most part. but who live on ships upon the sea. Such people should be segregated from the residential district of every great citr. Then again the industrial popmation of a city should live near their workshops or factories, and these norkshops and factories should be in the elosest inter-relation with the ocem and railroad terminals. Tu other words, any intelligent phan for a dity will involve vast areas lad out. which whall he sulficient for all needs of a reasonable future time for the eloser inter-relation of in-
dustry and commerce. I do not mean retail trade, I mean industry and commerce, and they are two different things.
In speaking of the architectonic idea as applied to the state, it is necessary to call attention to the almost hopeless condition of Anglo-Saxon politics. There is something fundamentally wrong in our politics. It is opportunist; it is partisan; it is founded on interests, not principles It appeals to selfishness, not patriotism. The consequences is, it is corrupt. and the corruption of Angolo-Saxon politics especially in Canada and the United States is undermining the respect of the common people for law and order, and in this is the great danger in the immediate future. The
tonic democracy. That which holds the old regime together is self interest. Something larger and better must be sulbstituted-the motive of grodwill and the purposive mission of

HOUSE HY GRANT, HENDERSON \& COOK, ARCHITECTS.

the state, "to promote the general melfare."
The Architectonic Idea is not a creation of man applied to political theory or practice. It will be, when it comes, the discovery first, and lien the realization in the relations which exist among men, of the order of the universe. Some ilay, let us be allowed to hope, that the future Architect of the State will build the qreat average political life of the average politician is guided by no over-rul. ing principle, no devotion to the common good. Back of this yet is our general philosoply of life, in which we have accepted the gospel of laissez-faire. It is a political expression of the general doctrine of individualisim, stated briefly --every fellow for himself. It is the "personal liberty" idea, carried to impossible extremes, forgetful of the fact that there is no real freedom except through law and order. In architecture we would have the same doctrine, if it were allowed, that every brick-layer, and every hod-carrier is at liberty to do whatever may please his passing fancy in the house he is helping to build. It is the gospel that every ignoramus can change the architectural plans of the expert in the city being planned. It is the theory, that any fool can become a statesman, whether he is square or dishonest, wise or otherwise.

The greatest need of modern politios is a rational and constructive democracy. I do not mean the democracy of individualism which is undermining the very foundations of law and order, but an arelitec-

WINNING DESIGN,
MASONIC TEMPLE,
TORONTO, ONT.


# New Masonic Temple, Toronto, Ont. 

C. H. Boyles

THEA recent competition held in Toronto for a new Masonic Temple building was of unusual interest in that the contestants were from all parts of the Dominion, the fourth prize being won hy an architect in the extreme West. Fortyone plans were submitted, most of which depicted the character of the building for which it was to be used and expressed a careful consideration of the problem from an esthetic ass well as a practical standpoint. The successful competitors were: First prize, IT. P. Knowles; New York City; second prize, John M. Lerle, Toronto; third prize, Hutchison, Wood \& Miller, Montreal; fourth prize, A. W. Gould and A. F. Harvey, Victoria, B.C. The new temple will be erected on the west side of Spadina road north of Bloor street on the site of the house formerly occupied by Sheriff Mowat. The lot has a one hundred foot frontage with a depth of one hundred and ninetyeight feet.

The report submitted with the winning design by I. P. Knowles, the architect, is as follows:

The claim made for this building is its simplicity and compactness; in fact, it has been condensed as much as possible and still comes within the requirements of the program. The connections and circulation are direct ; there is little or no waste space; the various rooms are well shaped and bear proper relation to each other; and this squareness and directuess naturally simplify the construction.

Structural Details.-The building proposed is fireproof throughout; the framework to be a
skeleton or steel columns (formed of channels and plates), heams and girders, the floor arches to be of terra cotta blocks or reinforced concrete as may be decided when estimating. The entire structure including the outside walls is to be carried on this steel framework. All outside walls are of brick, stone or terra cotta as indicated. Owing to the length of spans between supports in the assembly room and the various Iodge, chapter, Scottish Rite, and Preceptory rooms, heary steel girders will be reguired. All staircases will be constructed with steel carriages, cast iron risers, ornamental cast iron strings and wrought and cast iron balustrades, and marble treads. All interior partitions are of hollow terra cotta blocks; all floors in entrance and staircase halls, in corridors and toilets, shall be of marble mosaic or terrazzo mosaic; and all floors in lodge rooms, ante rooms, banguet rooms, etc., shall be of oak laid over cinderconcrete fill. All exposed steel members to be pro. tected with not less than two inches of fireproof material, either burnt clay or concrete. All interior rood trim, doors, panelings, etc., to be of hardwood, the cores of which shall be treated with an approved fireproofing solution.

Interior Arrangement. - The building is entered from the street through three 6 ft . doorways in the centre of the front into a broad entrance hall extending the full width of the building; at either end of which is located a broad, handsome staircase. The floor of this hall is lowered 4 ft . helow the general first floor


WINNING DIKIGN.






SCOTTISH RITE ROOM, WINNING DESIGN.
level (see sections and first floor plan) in order that additional height and dignity may be given to this entrance hall. On either side of the centre of this hall is a passenger elevator of the overhead electric traction type, which eliminates all elevator machinery in the basement and reguires only a small motor room on the roof.
On the centre axis leading directly to the large assembly hall is a broad corridor 12 ft . wide and to the left and right before entering: the main room are openings leading to the lounging rooms, coat rooms, toilet rooms, etc., for both men and women. These rooms are large and conveniently arranged to care for large crowds and after crossing the entrance hall no contact whatever is had with the Craft members using the upper floors-the elevators and staircases being arranged for the exelusive use of the members. The two flights of gallery stairs are placed within the assembly room, and one of them extends down to the banquet hall in the basement. Two additional staireases are provided for emergency in the gallery on both north and sonth sides at the stage end of the room. Tn addition to the main entrances to the assembly room, six additional emergency exits are provided, three to each side, all opening directly to the side driveways. Fixed seats,
liberally arranged, provide for 1.456 sittings, which with the additional sittings on the platform elevated 3 ft. above the floor level, make the required 1500 seats. This room is 99 ft . long to the back wall of the platform, and is 76 ft . wide and 31 ft .6 in . high. Ample space is furred off from the side walls to provide for a supply of fresh air and for the exhaust ducts leading to the roof fan house. The treatment of this room is simple and dignified, with an order of pilasters around the walls, and a deepls panelled ceiling. Attention is particularly called to the natural lighting of this room.
On the gallery floor is found space for the smallest lodge room, accommodating 150; also the necessary rooms for the Board of Directors. These latter rooms are easily reached from the main entrance, as they are at the head of the north stairease one flight up.

On the second floor is a lodge room and a chapter room, each accommodating 250. A large toilet room for these two rooms is placed on the mezzanine directly over the ante rooms as shown. Between these rooms on the second floor is a corridor leading directly into the Masonic banquet room. This room is the full width of the building with large windows at either end and a kitchen at the rear. Dotted

lines indicate three posssible divisions with sliding partitions, each of which may be served through an independent kitchen entrance. A staircase leads down from the kitchen to the rear yard and tradesmen's entrance. Dumbwaiter, range, vent fluen, refrigerators, toilets, etc., are all indicated. 'The second story mezzanine contains the library on the north side, a large parlor or committee room on the south
mivate stairease leading to the ante rooms above.

The fourth floor is divided into two main rooms to be used by the Preceptories and Scottish Rite bodies. The larger room has a gallery at the rear extending back over the ante rooms 17 ft . and the full width of the room, and is reached ly a broad stairway leading directly from the main roon or from the ante rooms as


SECOND PRIZE DESIGN, MASONIC TEMPLE, TORONTO, ONT.
JOIN M. LYI A:, ARCHITECT.
side, and a storage space in the centre or dark portion.

On the third foor is the large lodge room cap. able of seating 500 on one floor; also commodions ante roons, parlors, committee roms, ete. The thisd floor memanine is mised by the preceptories and seotlish Rite hodies ocempring the top or fourth flom, and here are placed the lockers, wardrobes, and robing rooms, and a
may he desired. The main stairease extends to the foof; and over the front portion of the root as indicated on the front and side elevations is baced a roof garden for the use of the Craft.

Extrrior:-The exterior is intended to indicate simplicity, dignity and solidity; it is simple and pure in design; dassie in treatment and mommental in its mass; its great seale and broad wall surfaces lemd dignity; and the mas.



MASONIC TEMPLE, TORONTO, ONT.


SECOND PRIZE DESIGN.
siveness of the colmmns, its broad blank parvilions and high base combine to give this facade an appearance of strength. Its internal divisions are clearly indicated on the exterior: the great assembly hall oceupies the lower or base portion of the structure; while the other Masonic divisions occupy the upper portion; the division being marked by the cornice over the first story ; and even without the aid of the two coats of arms flanking the main entrance, the beholder must easily recognize the purpose for which this building is intended.

It is proposed to execute the base course in granite; the entive first story on the front and two sides in plain ashlar butf-colored limestone; the upper part in a buff or creamcolored rough textured brick, with the columns, cornices and mouldings in terra cotta.

Heating. - The building is heated by a low-
pressure steam heating apparatus of ample capacity to heat the building. Three boilers of approximately $75 \mathrm{~h} . \mathrm{p}$. each are indicated in the loiler room, one of which is intended as a spare unit; and additional space is left for yet another unit should necessity require it.

In the pump room are shown vacum, house and sump pumps. Direct radiators, automatically controlled, to be placed mader all windows, and to be enclosed in all principal rooms. Fittered air to be supplied and foul air exhansted through a sistem of ducts and Hues, concealed in the walls and partitions of all lodge, chapter, assembly and other principal rooms; also in the toilet rooms thronghout the building. Fans, motors, tempering coils, filtering chambers, etc. are located in the fan room in the basement, also in the fan house on the roof.

The following terms are taken from the pro-

gram sumitted to cach of the empetitors:
Preparation and Delinery of the Competitice Drauringe.-- 1. The drawings submitted shall be made to a scale of onc-eighth of an inch to the foot and shall comprise the following only:--

The elevations may be washed in with cast shadows. All rooms and corridors shall be figured for dimension and area. The main titles shall he in Roman capitals, and all other lettering, notes and figuring shall be in plain block type. The size of each sheet of drawings shall approximate thirty-two by thirty-six inches-this to include all borders, titles, lettering, etc.,-the portfolio to be made just large enough to comfortably hold them.
3. The competitor shall submit with the drawings a typewritten unsigned statement, briefly describing the arrangement of the building, its construction and materials, and the type of heating and ventilating proposed, with an explicit statement of the rate at which the work is estimated to cube (exclusive of equipment) together with a guaranteed computation of the number of cubse feet in the huilding properly worked out. with description as to what method is followed in working out the eubical contents.
(a) Floor plan of each stores (and root if desired). (h) Sufticient sections to clearly illnstrate the selheme proposed. including treatment of principal rooms. (e) East. north and south mevations. (d) A perspective drawing showing principally the cast frontage of the building. with the horizontal line taken ten feet above the gromed leco. This drawing may be exeented in any medium and in whatever manner the eompetitor prefers. Any competitor may sumit further perspective sketches illustrating char-


acteristic treatment of the rations lodees and assembly room.
-. The scale drawings alnall be made in Thdia ink or monochrome on white paper. delivered Hat in a portholios, and not framed or mounted.
+. The drawings must have no mark or device of amy kind, nor ally hand writing, or other means of identification. With each set of drawings is to be enclosed a plain blank sealed white envelope containing the name of the author, together with a statement that the designs and drawings have been prepared in his own office, under his own supervision. Envelopes will not be oprened until after the award has been made.
5. Any inf ringement of these regulations or disclosures of identity may be held sufficient gromed for the exclusion of the drawines from the competition.
6. The drawings and the descriptive statement shall be enclosed in a pain blank sealed package, which. together with the hlank envelope. slall be again enclosed in a second sealed covering addressed and delivered between 9 a.min. and noon on the ?Oth of Jimuarr, 1914.

Accommondation, Etc.--lt is to be understood that the data given below is merely appoximate, also that the location of the varions rooms is not abitrary. It is to he observed, however. that, as the large hall and banquet room are expected to be used for purposes of revenue, they be so situated that their ocembane will not bing the persons using them into the portions of the huilding devoted more particulanly to the proposes of the Cralt'. Tt is to be olserved. also. that the apratments having the fewest one. cupants and most intrequent mes. should be
waced highest up, in order to reduce, as much as possible, expense in ruming the elevator or elevators. A roof garden, partially covered, may le suggested.

The site upon which it is contemplated to erect the huitding is at No. 16 Spadina Roarl, having a frontage of 100 feet and a depth of 198 feet, hut a boulevard or parking of 25 feet at the front must be reserved, free of encroachments, though a driveway may approach the entrance or entrances over this reservation.
As the flankages may be exposed for some
moderate-sized vault on each floor is required.
The promoters contemplate an expenditure of al)out $\$ 250,000.00$ and the enst will require to be kept within ten per cent. of this anomet, consistent with a building suitable for the purpose, characteristic in design, and of worthy material.

The following is a scherlule of apartments re(quired, which may be amplified, but not reduced in number.

Assembly room, 1.000 persons; banyuet or supper room for use in comnection therewith, 500 persons; hanuuet room for Craft use, 250


THIRD PRIZE DESIGN, MASONIC TEMPLE, TORONTO, ONT.
HUTCHISON, WOO日 \& MadA: ARCHITECTS.
years to come, the side elevations should receive Che study. It is required that sufficient space be reserved for a driveway on the north side, suitable for automobiles or delivery wagons. On the south side only sufficient space need be provided for air, and a moderate amount of light in the event of an adjoining building being erected close to the building line. The huilding may be lour or five stories in height in addition to the basement, but not necessarily the full height for the entire length of the structure. The stioture shomid have firemoofel flows, roof and main partitions or divisions. A
persons; Blue Lodge room, 500 persons; Blau Lodge room, 200 persons; Blue Lodge room, 150 persons; Chapter romn, 250 persons. The top floor to be devoted to S :ottish Rite and Preceptory purposes in common. Two roons will he reguired, one to accommodate 400 and the other 150. Tn comnection with the alove there will be committee rooms, lounge roms, lavatories, cloak rooms,"ete. 400 lockers will be required on top floor or convenient thereto, also wardrobes and robing romm. Business office will be reguired on lower floor with roms for directors and sectetary. It is also desired that there


FOURTH


THIRD
FLOOR PLAN.






FOURTH PRIZE DESIGN, MASONIC TEMPLE, TORONTO, ONT.
A. W. GOUI, U N A. F: II ARVEY. ARCIITECTS.
shall be some mallotted space for library or other purposes. Janitors' rooms must he provided.

It is intended to rent the assembly room for social purposes, including dances, assemblies, conventions, concerts, etc. Careful designing is necessary as it will he the only space rentable to persons outside the Craft. A stage or platform will be rerpuired. Adequate kitchen, stores, refrigerator, cloak, lavatory and retiring and other rooms must be provided. The assembly room is an important revenue producing feature of the loilding and the acconstic properties must he carefully provided for.

The Architect and the Work.-1. The architect to whom the promoters shall award the work, shall, if and as required by the promoters or any committee thereof, make such changes in plan and arrangement as shall he necessary to meet with the views of the promoters.
2. After the plans have been finally accepted by the promoters the architect shall prepare working drawings and specifications and shall supervise the work during the construction of the building.
3. All drawing: and specifications as instruments of service are to remain the property of the architect, lout one record copy on tracing linen, or blue print of the plans, elevations and sections of the work as executed, to the scale of one inch to eight feet, shall be furnished free hy the architect to the promoters when the works are completed together with a set of specificaLions appended to correspond with the works, including a correct figured plan of all the drains inside and outside the building, as carried out, all duly certified hy him.
t. The arehitect shall appoint a thoroughly competent clerk of works, approved by the promoters. The architect shall regulate the duties of the clerk of works and shall have power to discharge him for cause. Such clerk of works shall devote lisis whole time to the joh and shall be paid be the promoters.
5. The architect shall appoint a qualified professional electrical, heating and ventilating engineer (not a contracting firm or a member of one) approved by the promoters. The fees of such engineer or engineers shall he paid by the wrehitect out of his own commission.





## Toronto Union Station

TTIF Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways entered into an agreement something over a year ago to form a Terminal Company for the purpose of erecting and operating a mion station at Toronto. The Terminal Company appointed as its consulting engineers H. R. Safford, chief engineer of the Grand Trunk and J. M. R. Fairbairn, assistant chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific, with J. R. W. Ambrose, engineer of grade separation as chief engineer of the terminal. Messrs. Ross \&\& Macdonald and TTugh (t. Tones received the appointment as arehitects to design and supervise the construction of this work. They subsequently appointer as local associate, Johin M. Lỵle, of Toronto.
The architects were instructed be the hoard of engineers of the Terminal Company to study the traffic problem at Toronto in all its aspects and peculiarities, and, without dictation from either road to design a station which would adequately meet the needs of the passenger traffic of the eity and to provide for the large growth of traffic indicated by the growth of population of the city and surrounding districts during recent years. They have heen working faithfully and continuonsly on the prohlem for the past ten months and have collected and tabulated all of the tralfic data of the station covering the past twenty years, so far as procurable. They have also made extender inspection trips, visiting all of the larger terminals in America and have ohtained from these terminals the amount of traffic being handled by them. This information has all been compiled in tables, which furnish a scientific basis for the design of the ner station for Toronto.
The architects' recommendations are contained in an exhaustive report which was pre-
sented to the engineering board of the Terminal Company and this report has been thoroughly discussed by representatives of both railroads.

This report shows the passenger traffic to be equal to that of Washington, D.C., and to be half that of St. Louis or Kansas City. The baggage limsiness is, however, surprisingly heary, heing erfual to that of the Pemnsylvania Station, Ners York, and almost as great as that of St. Louis Station, Boston Sontl Station and Grand Central Station, New York. The parcel business bears nearly the same relation, being equal to that of the Pennsylvania Station, New York, but is somewhat less than the Grand Central Station, South Station, Boston, Kansas City or St. Louis Stations. The fact is brought out that the average number of pieces of baggage or parcels per passenger is $q$ reater at Toronto than at any large station on the Continent, so far as records are obtainable.

The character of traffic handled at the St. Louis, Waslington and Kansas City union stations is similar to that at 'Toronto. These stations handle a heavy through and local business with heavy maximum periods occurring during certain seasons of the year. The arrangements of these stations and the relation of their present traffic to the areas provided have been very helpful in regard to the requirements for Toronto.

Tn considering the design of the station, it was found that the average normal traffic at Toronto could be taken care of by a station building of somewhat smaller dimensions than the one proposed, hut it is in consideration of the heary maximm periods such as Fxhibition time, June and Christmas holidays, with their attendant crowding and discomfort, which have influencen

the architects in recommending the construction of a building large enough to afford a complete separation of entrance and exit traffic during heary periods and for the time when the traffic of the station has grown to demand it. This principle of the complete separation of traffic and the method proposed for accomplishing it has been accepted by the two roads interested, and is obtained through the utilization of conditions of the site and the relation of track levels to the street. This idea of complete separation of traffic is the dominating one in the design of the station. There has been no station constructed with a similar object in view where it can be so completely aceomplished as is contemplated for Toronto, and we can therefore recite no parallel case. The Grand Central station in New York provides separation of express and suburban traffic on two levels, the inbound and outbound express traffic being further separated through the provision of additional separate station buildings. The Pennsylvania station, New York, movides a separate exit concourse, but the arrangements are such as to make the meeting of friends difficult. The new Kansas City station provides separation until the ticket lobby is reached.

It so happens at Toronto tlat the elevation of Front street above the present track level affords an opportunity for placing a train waiting room at a level midway letween the street level and the proposed exit concourse beneath the ticket lobly. This arrangement approximately averages the distances which entrance and exit passengers have to travel and does away with all confusion and crowding and unsatisfactory arragements for meeting friends, which have been borne by the public in the past. The great advantage to the travelling public will become immediately apparent to anyone who will analyze the operation of the station designed under these conditions. Passengers on entering the station to take trains will enter a large ticket lohby, apmoximately 90 ft . wide ly 250 ft . long. In this lobly within plain sight are placed all of the general husiness facilities of the station. In the centre of the room is the information hureau; on one of the long sides the ticket offices to the number of 20 ; at one end of the ticket lobby is the restamrant and at the other end the general waiting room. Opposite the ticket offices are the parcel checking counter and the baggage checking counter, cach with a frontage of 50 ft . These are separated by a 40 ft . entrance

passage to the train waiting room. Owing to the elevation of the railroad tracks above the street level, this room is placed beneath the tracks. Similar rooms are provided in the new Wichigan Central station at Detroit, and the ner union station at Wimipeg, thongh these are much smaller than the one proposed for Toronto. The train waiting room is reached by passing down a broad easy ramp in the entrance passage from the ticket lobby. As the stairs to trains lead directly out of this room from either side, it will naturally be a gathering place for passengers after ther have completed their business in the ticket lobly. This room, though limited in height by the elevation of the tracks, will be 100 ft . by 250 ft . and will be made attractive through the use of light-colored, durable materials, such as marble and glazed terra cotta, and will provide all the comforts which may he required by waiting passengers, including an abundance of light and ventilation and concessions for the sale of various articles which may be needed by the traveller. Access to trains is by stairs to the right for west-bound trains, and to the left for east-bound trains. Train bulletins and announcements concerning the arrival and departure of trains are located
near each stair leading to train platforms.
Passengers arriving on trains will descend separate exit stairs leading from the train platforms to separate exit concourses placed each side of and flanking the train waiting room. For passengers who wish to transfer to trains on other tracks, provision is made to pass them through to the train waiting room. Passengers wishing to exit from the station will follow along the exit passages, and during light traffic will pass into the ends of the ticket lobly where they may meet their friends, transact their business and exit to the street or to cals.

The difference in levels hetween the exit passages and the ticket lohby makes possible the provision of easy ramps from the exit passages to an exit concourse placed heneath the ticket lobby. During heary periods exit passengers will pass through this exit concourse, which, except for the ticket offices, is practically a duplicate of the ticket lobly above, and exit passengers will find all of the facilities required by them within easy access. The information counter is in the centre of the room and parcel checking and loaggage claim counters are provided in locations similar to and directly beneath those of the ticket lobby. The advantages of this ar-
rangement 10 r passengers are that the business capacity of the station is practically doubled and the tramsaction of passengers' business will be greatly facilitated through the absence of the interference of entering passengers. In the same manner, passengers hurrying to trains will not he hampered hy crowds of exited passengers wishing to use the facilities of the station. The arrangements for meeting friends are ideal, in that there will be but one point where all passengers can be met, irrespective of the direction from which ther arrive. It is expected that checked land haggage can be de-

livered to passengers in a much shorter time and passengers having to pass baggage through the customs will find the customs offices close at hand. Provision is made for calh service adjoining the exit concourse.
In comnection with the general waiting room at the ticket lohby level, provision is made for men's pay and free toilets on one side and for women's par and free toilets, adjoining a women's rest room on the opposite side, also a
baby room, matron's room and emergency hospital, so located as to avoid the taking of invalids through the station building proper. Toilet facilities are also provided in comnection with the train waiting room. A large lunch room and restaurant are located at the easterly end of the ticket lobly. limmigration guarters are so placed as to permit the passing of immigrants through the station without traversing the public portions of the building.
Large provisions for handling the enormous haggage and mail business in the station are made in the space beneath the train viaduct, with direct commmication by elevators to all the train platforms. The building is to be fitted with every modern convenience for the traveller, and we believe whether operating under light or heary traffic, the travelling public will be able to transact its husiness without conges. tion or confusion at any time.
The exterior of the building has heen designed in an adaptation of Roman classic architecture, and it is the intention to secure a beantiful and dignified effect through the use of plain and simple wall sinfaces and the sparing use of ornament, which becomes dingy and dirty in a few years on a building of this character. The interior of the ticket lobby will be of similar style to harmonize with the exterior.
The architects and railroad officials have given extended study to all of the conditions entering into the traffic problem of Toronto and the plans prepared will afford real relief to the travelling public and will provide facilities for the traffic for many years to come. It is believed that the station when completed and operated as outlined alove, will provide the best and most conveniently arranged building of its kind on the continent. The plans are now being completed and should be ready for the reception of tenders within a ferw weeks.

THE HIS'LORY of skyscrapers dates back to ancient Rome. The tenement houses were so great in number and so badly constructed, that in A.D. 69 Emperor Otho, when marching against Vitellus, found his way barred for twenty miles by the ruins of tenement houses undermined by inundation. The spontaneous collapse of tenement houses at that time was so frequent an occurrence that it caused but little excitement. Tenants were constantly fearing cremation or burial in their homes and companies existed for the purpose of propping up and sustaining houses. Emperor Augustus limited the height of new houses that opened upon the streets to about sixty-eight feet in order to make less freguent such disasters. Martial alludes to a poor man, a neighbor, who was obliged to mount 200 steps to reach his garret.

THE following amouncement in regard to the R.A.T.C. Assembly has been issued by Alcide Chausse, Hon. Secretary: The Seventh General Annual Assembly of the Royal Arehitectural Institute of Canada will be held at Quebec, Que., on September 21 st and 22nd, 1914. A very interesting programme is being prepared which will include matters of interest to every architect is cordially invited and is welcome at all test is cordially invited and is welcome at all sessions and entertainments, whether a memher of the R.A.I.C. or not. The programme will be sent early in August to all the members of the R.A.I.C. and will contain all the particulars concerning the Assembly. The committee of arrangements of the Assembly is composed as follows: J. H. G. Russell, J. P. Ouelet, R. P. LeMay, A. R. Decary, and Alcide Chausse.

# Reinforced Concrete Construction, Hart House, Toronto 

TTHE REINFORCED concrete construction in the auditorium of the Hart House, Toronto University, Sproatt \& Rolph, architects, presents several unusual and interesting problems. The building is in the form of a quadrangle. The enclosed area is excavated and the auditorium under discussion is placed in the exeavated area. It is covered by a roof which comes approximately at the ground line and supports a hanging garden. The centre of the garden will be occupied by a fountain surrounded by a cement walk, with the areas left thas unoccupied to be covered with earth and planted with flowers and shrubs. All of this js carried on the auditorium roof.
The distance between side walls of the auditorium is fifty feet, which, on account of the mature of the occupancy, cannot be divided by intermediate supports. The solution naturally suggesting itself for the support of a roof of this kind would be the use of steel trusses. These, however, would be far too deep for the available head room and steel or concrete heams would next suggest themselves. A beam, however, in this situation is also impracticable. It is necessary that the ceiling height should approach as nearly as possible to the level of the roof garden, and even a beam of this span in this situation would be deeper than would be reasonably allowable. An arch, on the other hand, could be built with a comparatively shallow depth at the crown and thus avoid this objection. This is the reason that an arch was adopted as a support for this roof.
An arch, in order to be most economical under loads uniformly distributed, would be parabolic in form. It would rise well at the crown with a sharper curvature at the centre of the span than at the haunches, which would therefore be low and comparatively straight. An arch of this sort is objectionable for an auditorium, as the low haunches interfere with the line of sight. It was found necessary, therefore, in the early consideration of the design of this arch, to abandon the most economical
type of construction. It was found necessary, in order to give the best possible view of the stage, to keep the haunches of the arch as high as could be done. This caused the adoption of an arch of elliptical form with the springing line well up on the side of the wall.

It was at this point that a new difficulty in the design of this arch was encountered. With the spring line well up from the floor it was found impossible to bring the horizontal thrust to the earth by any form of abutment ordinarily in use. The spring line is some thirteen feet above the floor, and the arch sprung directly from ordinary hrick walls. These brick walls separate the auditorium from corridors which parallel it on either side. The line of thrust of the arches therefore must pass directly through these corridors. It is impossible to introduce an abutment of the ordinary type in the corridors without blocking them.

view of audirorium showing constructional arches.


Several possible solutions of the problem were discussed, tried and abandoned. The first thought was to put a pilaster at each end of the arch. These would extend to the roof level, would support the arch and would be reinforced to form a vertical beam. The upper ends of this beam would be tied together by steel bars run through the roof slab, thus causing the horizontal thrust from the opposite sides of the arch to neutralize each other. This was abandoned because the ground on which the foundation rested was so soft that it could not be regarded as reliably able to take the horizontal thrust at the lower end of the beam.

An attempt was then made to remedy this difficulty by placing ties in the floor of the auditorium as well as in the floor of the roof garden, thus enclosing each arch in a rectangle consisting of two vertical beams and horizontal tie above and below. This was abandoned as being unduly expensive. The reinforcement required for the vertical beams was exceedingly heavy and the top and bottom ties presented practical difficulties on account of their length.
The present solutions were therefore adopted. The term solutions is advisedly used in the plural as there are three separate cases, each requiring their own type of abutment.
In each case the line of thrust was carried across the corridor by a small and heavily reinforced concrete arch. When this line of thrust, after crossing the corridor, went into an unexcavated area, an abutment and footing of the ordinary type was there constructed. This presented no unnsual difficulties, except that on account of the height of the spring line, and the flatness of the arch, the line of thrust, even when the weight of the two corridor calls was considered, was unusually close to the horizontal. The first design of the footings was made with the intention of having the bottom surface of the footing not horizontal, but, as near as could be, perpendicular to the line of thrust of the arch. It was found, however, on excavating, that the soil uncovered was not suitable for a footing of this nature. The abutment was therefore redesigned and continued outward sufficiently to place the base of the footing in a horizontal position.

When the horizontal thrust of the arch, after crossing the corridor, came into an area which had been excavated in order to secure sand, it was found advisable to build in this situation a stone wall which could at the same time act as support for the reinforced concrete floor above and as a portion of the abutment of the arch. As the wall is on line with the arch the thrust passes through the wall, and the footing is designed to care for the load of the floor above, the wall itself and the horizontal thrust of the arch.
It was when the space on the opposite side of
the corridor was occupiei by the rifle range that the real difficulty of constructing the abutment was encountered. The placing of the arch over the corridor in this situation apparently had only the effect of transferring the difficulty from the wall of the corridor to the wall of the rifle range. It appeared equally impossible to put a satisfactory abutment in either situation.

The solution of this trouble is shown in the accompanying drawings. In brief the abutment is made in the form of a hollow rectangle. The two vertical sides are pilasters in the walls in either side of the corridor. The top is the arch over the corridors and the bottom is the footing. The four sides and corners of this rectangle are reinforced so heavily that the line of thrust from the arch can pass across and through it without causing greater stresses in the concrete or reinforcement than those used in ordinary practice. In this way the line of thrust is brought through the corridors in diagonal direction and passes into the rifle range at a distance only slightly above the floor. This is assisted in no small degree by the fact that the load on walls on both sides of the corridor tend to turn the line of thrust more sharply toward the vertical. In spite of this, however, it passes entirely outside of the rectangle as it would ordinarily be constructed.

All engineers and architects know that in order to insure stability in the footing of the wall on which there occurs a horizontal pressure it is necessary that the line of thrust must pass to the earth inside the middle third of the width of the footing. In order to insure this condition in the footings in question it was necessary therefore to extend them well under the floor of the rifle range. It was necessary to build these extensions as cantilevers and to pour them as units with the foundation under the rectangle. The cantilever reinforcement is very heavy.

The accompanying drawings show graphically the details of the solution in certain of these oases as well as the construction details. By comparison of these two sketches their relation to each other will be more readily understood.

The provisions of the Toronto building bylaw increased the difficulty of the design of this arch. Safe stresses according to usual practice were secured in this design by an arch three feet wide. In order to meet the requirements of the building by-law, however, it was found necessary to widen the arch to five feet. This increase of forty per cent. in the weight of the arch had the natural effect of greatly increasing the horizontal thrust at the spring point, and consequently making a second solution of the abutment necessary. This second solution, on account of the greater horizontal stresses involved, was considerably more difficult than the original solution.

## Engineering Books

The Slide Rule, by R. G. Blaine, explains the theory and use of the slide rule, logarithms, etc. It illustrates the quick and easy method of calculating by numerous examples worked out. The author realizes that many do not employ the rule through lack of a clear perception of the elementary principles and so endeavors to show in a simple manner the theory of the instrument so that anyone may master the slide rule in a short time. Published by E. \& F. N. Spon, Ltd., London. Costs $\$ 1.00$.

Handbool: of Cost Data for contractors and engineers, by H. P. Gillette, is a reference book giving methods of construction and actual costs of materials and labor on numerous engineering works. This work differs from other books on prices of materials in that it covers the whole field of civil engineering and the costs are analyzed and discussed. The author appreciates the difference between a contract-price and a contract-cost and as a result furnishes a detailed description of the methods used in construction and operation. And while itemized cost data occupies part of the book, still a large section is devoted to an account of the manner in which the work is done, the organization of the forces, and the machines used. A number of the best systems for cost keeping are described. The wants of the contractor have been supplied by data giving the itemized unit costs under stated conditions while those of the engineer have been met by providing data whereby he can ascertain the number of umits in a structure of a given class and size as well as the unit cost. The book contains 1854 pages, bound in leather, and costs $\$ 5.00$. Published by the Myron C. Clark Publishing Co., Chicago and New York.

Mechanics of Engineering, hy T. P. Church, comprises statics and dynamics of solids; the mechanics of the materials of construction, or strength and elasticity of beams, columns, shafts, arches, etc.; and the principles of hydraulics and pnemmatics, with applications. Diagrams, illustrations and examples of a practical nature constitute a large part of the 834 pages comprising the book. The formulae are divided into two classes; those admitting of the use of any system of units whatever for measurements of force, space, mass, and time, in numerical substitution; and those which are true for specified units only. Attention is repeatedly directed to the matter of correct numerical substitution, especially in dynamics, where time and mass, as well as force and space, are among the quantities considered. In assigning values of the numerous coefficients
necessary in hydraulics, the results of the most recent experimental investigations have been considered. The work is published by John Wiley \& Sons, New York, and costs $\$ 6.00$.

A Manual of Mining by M. C. Theseng and E. B. Wilson, is the fourth revised and enlarged edition based upon lectures delivered at the Col orado State School of Mines. The work consists of two parts; the first containing a brief geological review and a discussion of such points as the engineer must include in his report, i.e., the preparatory and development work, systems of mining and the plant for power, hoisting, pumping, and ventilation; the second embracing the practise of prospecting, drilling, blasting, shafting, tunnelling, and timbering, in addition to some remarks upon the examination of mines. The principles of the construction and operation of machines used in mining are explained with a perspicuity and conciseness necessary among students and mining men, to whom a knowledge of the fundamenta of their work is valuable. At the end of each chapter is a list of references comprehending the latest literature on the subject. The book contains over 700 pages, illustrated. Published by John Wiley \& Sons, New York, at a cost of $\$ 5.00$.

Fireproofing of Steel Buildings.-Joseph Kendall Freitag presents a systematized and collected form of information on the subject of the development of the fireproofing of steel buildings and its present most approved and efficient methods of treatment, as recommended and used in the best practice of the day. While appreciating the experimental stage of fireproofing, the author presents recommendations relative to all phases of constructional work which will in themselves produce as nearly a fireproof and waterproof building as the character of the materials employed will permit. The great need for such a work is felt in the stupendous fire losses in Canada and the States which are steadily increasing with the development and population of the country. The subject is covered under the following headings: Introductory and Development; Fires and Tests; Materials; Planning; Details and Equipment. John Wiley \& Sons, New York, are the publishers of the book, which costs $\$ 2.50$.

Any or all of the above mentioned books may be secured from Eugene Dietzgen Co., Ltd., 116 Aclelaide street West, 'Toronto, or their Western agents, Strains, Limited, 313 Portage avenue, Winnipeg.

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## CURRENT TOPICS

THE architectural firm of Lindsay \& Brydon announce the removal of their offices from 65 Victoria street to Trinity square and Yonge street, Toronto.
W. G. HUNT, formerly of 990 Bloor strect W., and A. Woodburn, recently associated with the City Architect's Department, have opened offices at 244 Confederation Life Building for the practice of architecture.

BUILDERS' ACID, which is equal parts of muriatic acid and water, will remove spots of mortar on brick or stone work, but is not the right material for cleaning stone that is begrimed from smoke and dirt. To accomplish this,
apply to the surface, with a long-handled fibre brush, a strong solution of caustic soda or pearl ash. Let it remain on for about fifteen minutes, then wash several times with clear water, using a stiff brush or broom for the purpose. If this will not be effective enough, scrub the stone with a stiff fibre brush, using soft soap and concentrated lye and sand, allowing this to remain on the stone until nearly dry, then rinse with clear water, using a brush to remove the cleansing material.

THE CONSTRUCTION of a dam across the St. John River at Meductic is proposed by the St. John River Hydro-Electric Company. The project has been laid before the legislature, and its promoters claim the work will cause an ultimate expenditure of some $\$ 3,650,000$. The proposed dam will cross the St. John at Meductic above Fredericton and transmit power to Fredericton and Marysville, down the valley of the river over 80 miles to St . John.

COPING with physical handicaps which for many years baffled some of the world's greatest engineers, the Canadian Pacific railway is now projecting a scheme of greater magnitude than anything of its kind previously attempted on this continent-the boring of a five-mile, doubletrack tumnel through Mount MacDonald, one of the peaks in the Selkirk range, near Cambie, three miles west of Glacier. The passage will obviate the present necessity of using two long spiral "loops" on the western slope and many miles of snow sheds, the improvements being designed to effect a big grade reduction and the abandonment of one of the most costly sections of railway from an operating point of view, on the entire system.
A tremendous amount of excavation work has been done, the material scooped out being conveyed in dump cars and being deposited in places where filling has been found necessary for the roadbed. Two big steam shovels, one of them scooping up as much as 100 tons at once, are at work in the cutting which will lead up to the portal of the passage. The tunnel will follow a straight line under Mount MacDonald, emerging in the Beaver Valley.

The contractors are employing an entirely new method in tunnel piercing-they are projecting what is known as a "pioneer" bore. This is a small preliminary shaft, seven feet by nine, which will parallel the course of the main tunnel fifty feet distant and will be bored from both ends at the same time. The idea is quite in the nature of an experiment and was decided upon only after careful calculation and mature consideration.

With the "pioneer" bore the work will be
greatly facilitated. Side drifts will be excavated leading into the course of the main tunnel and drillers will thus be enabled to attack a number of points at once. While blasting is proceeding in one part of the shaft the workers will be able to continue their activities in another instead of having to cease work each time a shot is fired as would be the case with the one heading. The same applies to the excavation part of the work. Lines of cars loaded with material can be kept continually in motion from the various drifts which would not be possible were the operations concentrated all at one point. Another great advantage is the fact that the "pioneer" bore will act as a ventilating shaft, enabling the passage of a current of air through the two bores and the connecting passages. It will also serve a permanent purpose in the same connection on the completion of the main tunnel.
One of the difficult engineering feats carried out in connection with the tumel undertaking was the diversion of the course of the Illecilewaet River. This stream which during the spring freshets assumes the dimensions of a raging torrent, presented a great handicap, as its original channel crossed the location for the approaches at a point where a deep cutting had to be excavated to secure the necessary grade for the entrance of the tunnel, and then skirted the route for a considerable distance. While measures could have been taken effectively for carrying the tracks on trestles or bridges, there would still have been a danger of the river encroaching on the line or undermining the roadbed, and so it was decided to change the course of the stream.

Accordingly a deep trench nearly a mile long was dug on the left side of the approaches. This will act as a continuation of the original channel of the river and will divert the stream past the cutting to a point where an arched culvert will turn the water under the tracks again into the old creek bed on the right side of the railway.

The new location for the line will shorten the route by four miles. The enterprise is officially known as Roger's Pass tunneling scheme, and the work and related movements will involve the expenditure of more than $\$ 10,000,000$. The tunnel will take rank as the longest railway bore in America. The Hoosae tunnel on the New York Central line is the longest at present, being just four and three-quarter miles through.

## B 00 KS

The 1914 Edition containing 5,000 facts about Canada can be secured from the Canadian Facts Publishing Co., Toronto, Canada, for 25 cents. The work is arranged alphabetioally and full of valuable information.
"The Hollow Tile House," by Frederick Squires, consists of 15 short chapters which tell the whole story of tile, its manufacture, the English and European precedents for the use of stucco in covering its surface, somewhat about design, what architects design for themselves, and for the other fellow, the most recent devices for the treatment and decoration of stucco, and finally the development of tile as an exterior finish in itself. The book contains over two hundred illustrations chosen from foreign and American sources. Published by William T. Comstock Co., New York. Price, $\$ 2.50$.
"How to Frame a House," or House and Roof Framing, by Owen B. Maginnis, seventh edition, revised and enlarged, contains one hundred and fifty drawings of houses, roofs, etc. Additional matter covers subjects which are not obtainable in other text books, such as the methods of rustic carpentry and joinery, methods of house moving, and miscellaneous framing, such as the building of revier stands, grain elevators, boat houses, wooden bridge work and large wooden trusses. Published by William T. Comstock Co., Nwe York. Price, $\$ 1.50$.
"Electric Light and Motor Wiring," by George J. Kirchgasser, is a pocket addition on the different systems of electrical wiring, how they are installed and the National Electrical Code requirements. The work is illustrated and possesses many diagrams of a practical nature. Published by the Electroforce Pub. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. Cost, $\$ 1.00$.

ONE of the most costly items in the upkeep expense of sea water baths is the frequent repairs that have to be made to the piping, due to the rapid corrosive action of the sea water, especially when heated.

An interesting interview with the engineer of the Columbia Baths at Atlantic City was recently secured on the actual experience in these baths-which have been in constant operation for over fifteen years-with wrought iron pipe for conducting sea water, both hot and cold.

A suction line drawing water from the ocean was installed fourteen years ago, to supply the Columbia pools with sea water. Byers wrought iron pipe was used for this line, and for fourteen years gave no trouble whatsoever. Last summer, the baths were greatly enlarged and it was necessary to replace the stiction line with a much larger diameter. The original lengths of Byers pipe, laid fourteen years ago, were found to be in prime condition, having lost very little from corrosion, despite the fact that they were exposed to both inside and outside action. This pipe was so good that it was laid again in another part of the work for another purpose.

An even more serere test was found to have operated on a heating srstem of Byers tro-inch pipe, galranized. This srstem was laid fourteen years ago. with the suction line referred to abore, and when the extensire alterations to the plant last summer caused it to be taken up, it was found to be in almost perfect condition. and mas replaced mith no repairs mhatever.
Fourteen rears. under such conditions as the constant carrying of sea mater, is a test for the corrosion resistance of pipe mhose value will be readily admitted by the most exacting.
C. C. MENDHAM5, who has been connected with the ontdoor staff in Toronto of the Herbert Morris Crane \& Foist Company, Timited, has been appointed resident engineer in Berlin for the same companr. This appointment is in line with the well-known policy of the Ferbert Morris Crane \& Foist Company which consists not only in carrying large stocks of this manufactures to ensure prompt deliverr, but in furnishing also a consulting engineering service which will advise on the best equipment for any given set of conditions.

LIGHTING the farm home by electricity, Thile not altogether a novel idea. is a convenience which comparatively fert farmers appreciate. The Northern Electric C'ompanr, Limited, have just issued a comprehensive bulletin covering their low roltage lighting outfits. With such an outfit installed, the farmer mar enjor the same electrical conreniences as hare heretofore been confined to those living in cities or torns. Electric irons, toasters, racuum cleaners and fan motors are only some of the many conveniences that may nor be used on the farm. A copy of the bulletin mar be secured by writing this company at their nearest office.
"MEDUSA TVATERPROOFING" is the title of a practical booklet issued by the StinsonReeb Builders' Supply Compans. The contents treat of the history, uses, tests and advantages of materproofing materials; the successful results obtained under heary rater pressure : testimonials from varions sources, and illustrations of buildings where "Medusa" materproofing has been used. The booklet mar be obtained br writing this company at their nem address. Read Building, Alexander street, Montreal.

THE Master Builders' Company have appointed Neil Gillies manager of the Toronto office. Mr. Gillies first came to Toronto as manager of the Canada Floors, Limited; later he
formed a partnerslip under the firm name of Brett, Gillies and Mores of Montreal and Toronto, carreing on an extensive business in composition and asphalt flooring. Through this comnection Ar . Gillies is well-known among architects and contractors, and should prove a valuable acquisition to the company.

## * * *

"THE TOTTN of Asbestoslate." This title in red, on a sketchr corer of Scotch grey, introduces a most attractive booklet. By may of describing a thriving little Canadian town, whose real name re mill leave you to find out, it illustrates some charming homes and attractive public buildings. These and dozens of others in this emhrro city, are roofed mith Asbestoslate -heuce the name. The exceptionally artistic tone of the booklet does not prevent it from giving many valuable sugerestions and much useful information to intending builders. to whom the publishers will he olad to send it on request. Trite the Ashestos Mfg . Co., 263 St . James St., Montreal, for a copy of "The Torm of Asbestoslate."

THE TITLE, "Taterproofing for Cement Houses," is given to a booklet in which the problem of taterproofing cement stucco houses is discussed logically and interestingly. Such a careful treatment of this subject is bound to increase interest in the use of cement stucco, and in the necessitr for safeguarding against dampness. The booklet is mritten around Ceresit Waterproofing Compound. Which is explained by the fact that it is issued by the Ceresit Thaterproofing Company. Chicago.

THE DESIGN for the reinforced concrete consuruction used in the auditoriom of the Trart House. Toronto, illustrated in this issue of cos struction, mas made by Clarence W. Noble. Mrr. Noble also supplied the reinforcing bars.

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