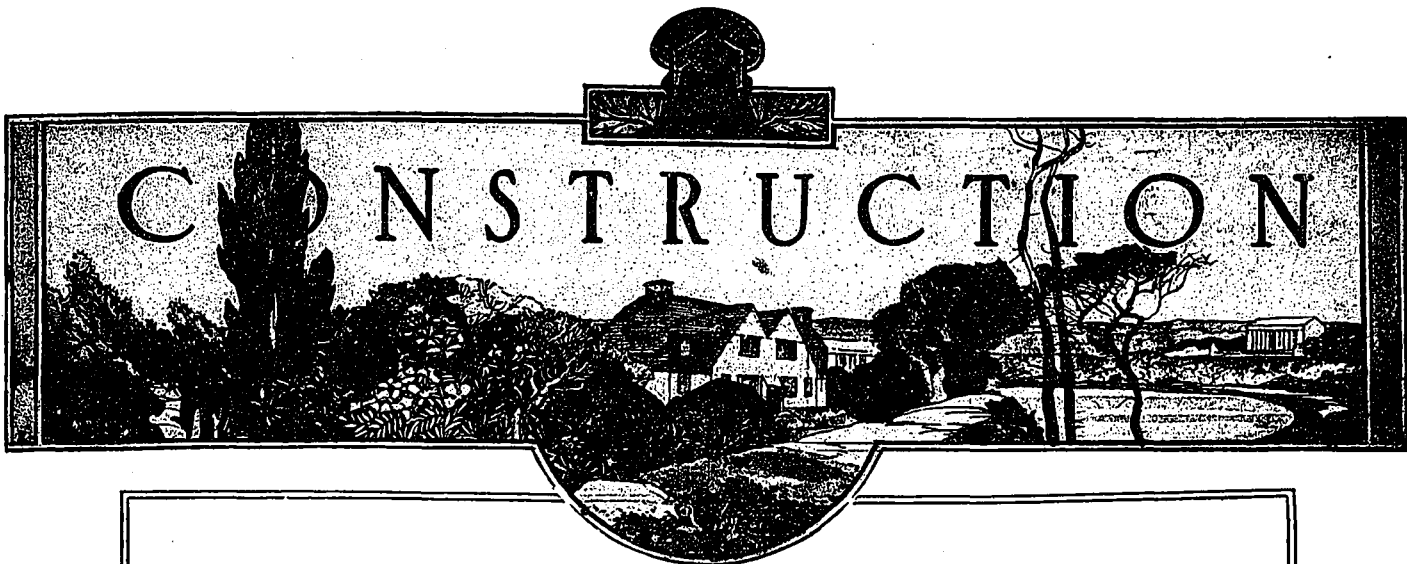


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Volume XII, No. 6

CONTENTS

RESIDENCE OF R. S. McLAUGHLIN, ESQ., OSHAWA, ONT.	165
BUILDING RESEARCH	169
BRITAIN'S TIMBER SHORTAGE	171
EXAMPLES OF RECENT DOMESTIC WORK	175
House at Lonsdale and Dunvegan Roads, Toronto, 172-174. Houses at "Cedarvale," Toronto, 176. Residence of Fred T. Smye, Esq., Hamilton, Ont., 178. Interiors: Residence of Hon. Mr. Justice Riddell, Toronto, 181. Residence of A. J. Wood, Esq., Westmount, Que., 182. House on Douglas Drive, Toronto, 186. Gate Lodge at "Haltonbrook," Oakville, Ont., 190.	
EDITORIAL	191
Toronto School Work—Building More Active.	
CONTRACTORS AND SUB-CONTRACTORS OF BUILDINGS ILLUSTRATED IN THIS ISSUE	192

Full Page Illustrations

DETAIL OF PORTICO, RESIDENCE OF R. S. McLAUGHLIN, ESQ., OSHAWA, ONT.	164
STAIRCASE HALL, RESIDENCE OF A. J. WOOD, ESQ., WESTMOUNT, QUE.	183

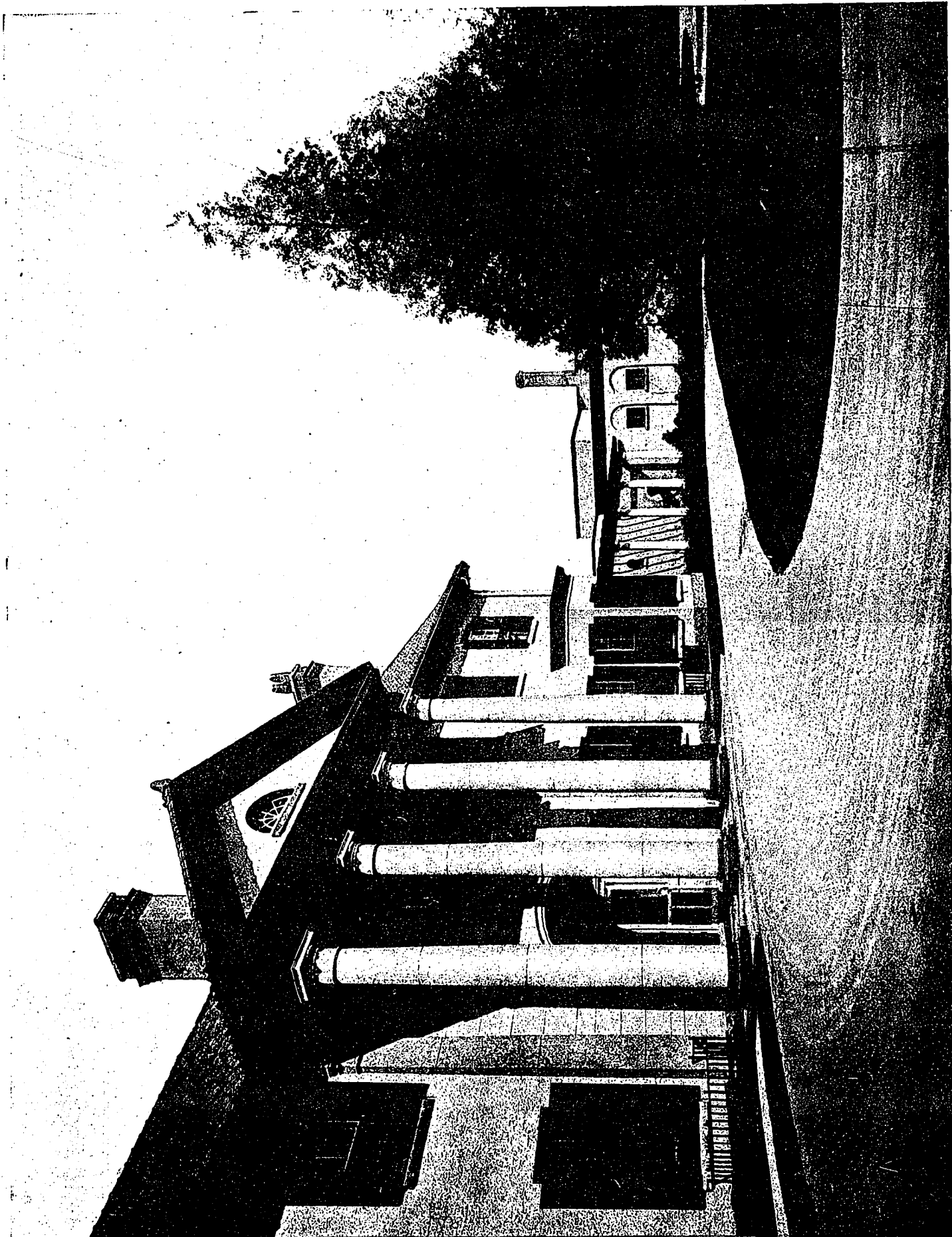
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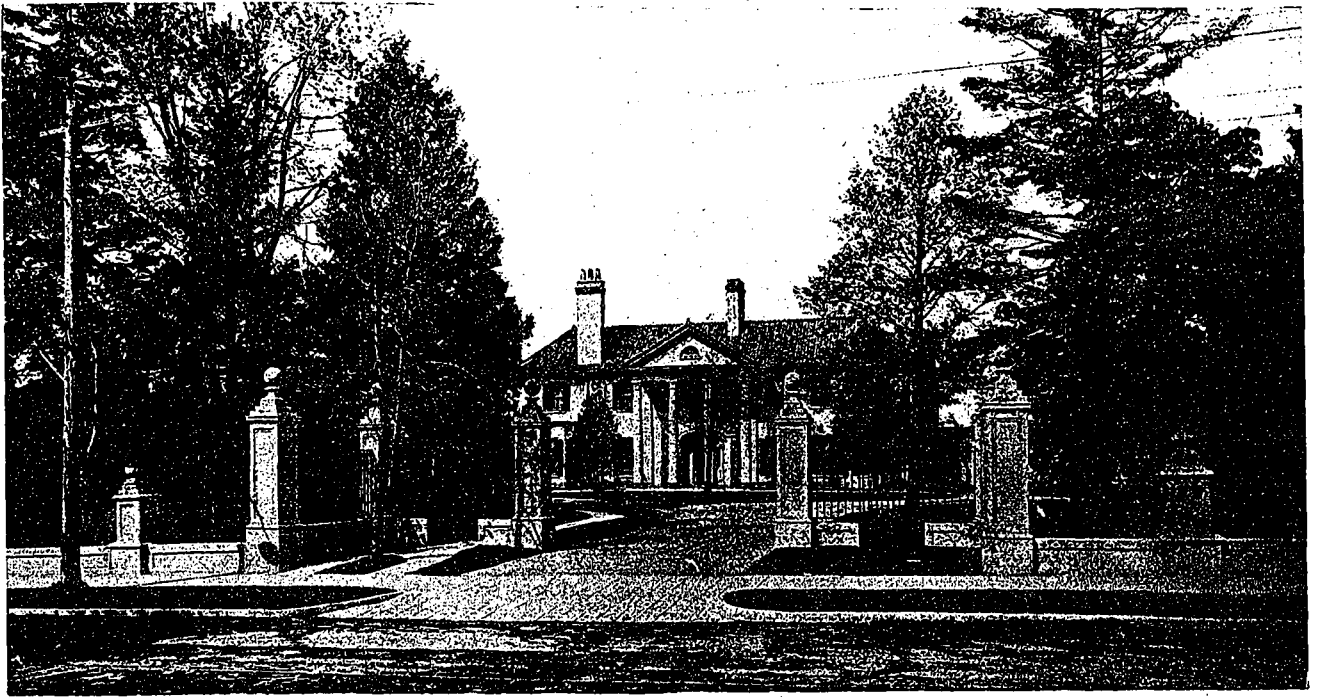
NEW YORK



DETAIL OF ENTRANCE.

RESIDENCE OF R. S. McLAUGHLIN, ESQ., OSHA WA, ONT.

DARLING & PEARSON, ARCHITECTS.



MAIN APPROACH: RESIDENCE OF R. S. MCLAUGHLIN, ESQ., OSHAWA, ONT.

Residence of R. S. McLaughlin, Esq., Oshawa

THIS house is situated on high, level ground at the north side of what used to be Prospect Park, a four-acre site having many fine trees, and overlooks beautiful green lawns and flower beds to the south. A driveway from Ormond Street, the principal thoroughfare of Oshawa, leads to a large stone-paved portico which, in turn, gives access to a vestibule having a mosaic tile floor, panelled walls, and an ornamental plaster ceiling.

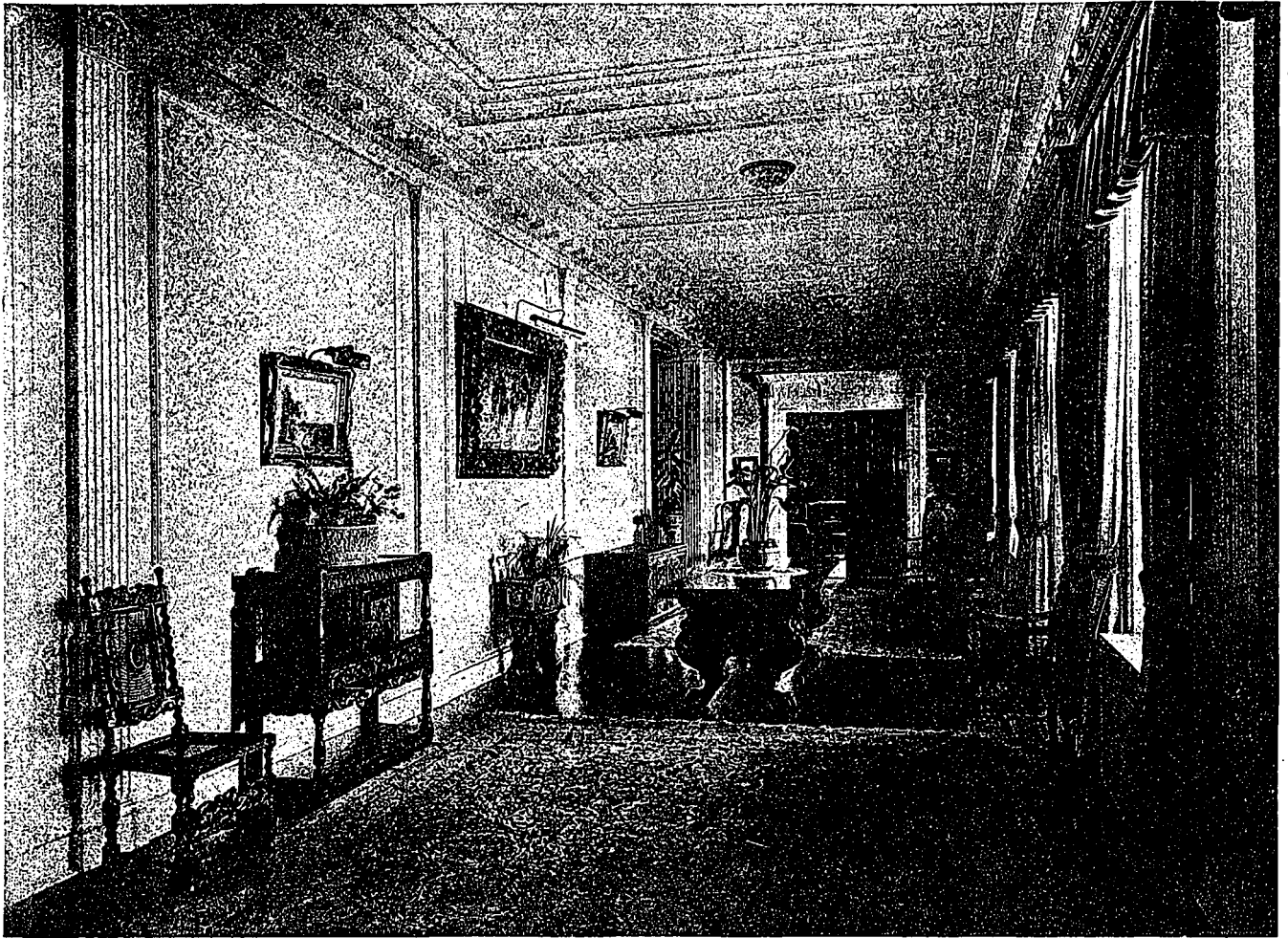
The entrance hall extends up two floors, being lighted by an ornamental ceiling light, supported on a colonade of small Doric columns and having a circular stone staircase of the open newel type, with a metal hand-rail. The walls of this hall, which has a marble-paved floor, are covered with silk panels, three of which, facing the vestibule door, conceal the mechanism of a large organ.

At the left on entering is a long hall or corridor, the walls of which are panelled. The flooring here is of wide oak boards, with ebony strips between. The south side of this hall has windows opening into a loggia paved with red quarry tile and having a vaulted ceiling carried on stone columns on the side overlooking the south lawn. These columns are so designed that a glazed screen may be erected outside the columns for the winter months, leaving them standing free inside; the heating

being so arranged that the radiators may be easily removed during the summer months.



VESTIBULE.



CORRIDOR ALONG LOGGIA: RESIDENCE OF R. S. MCLAHGHLIN, ESQ., OSHAWA, ONT.

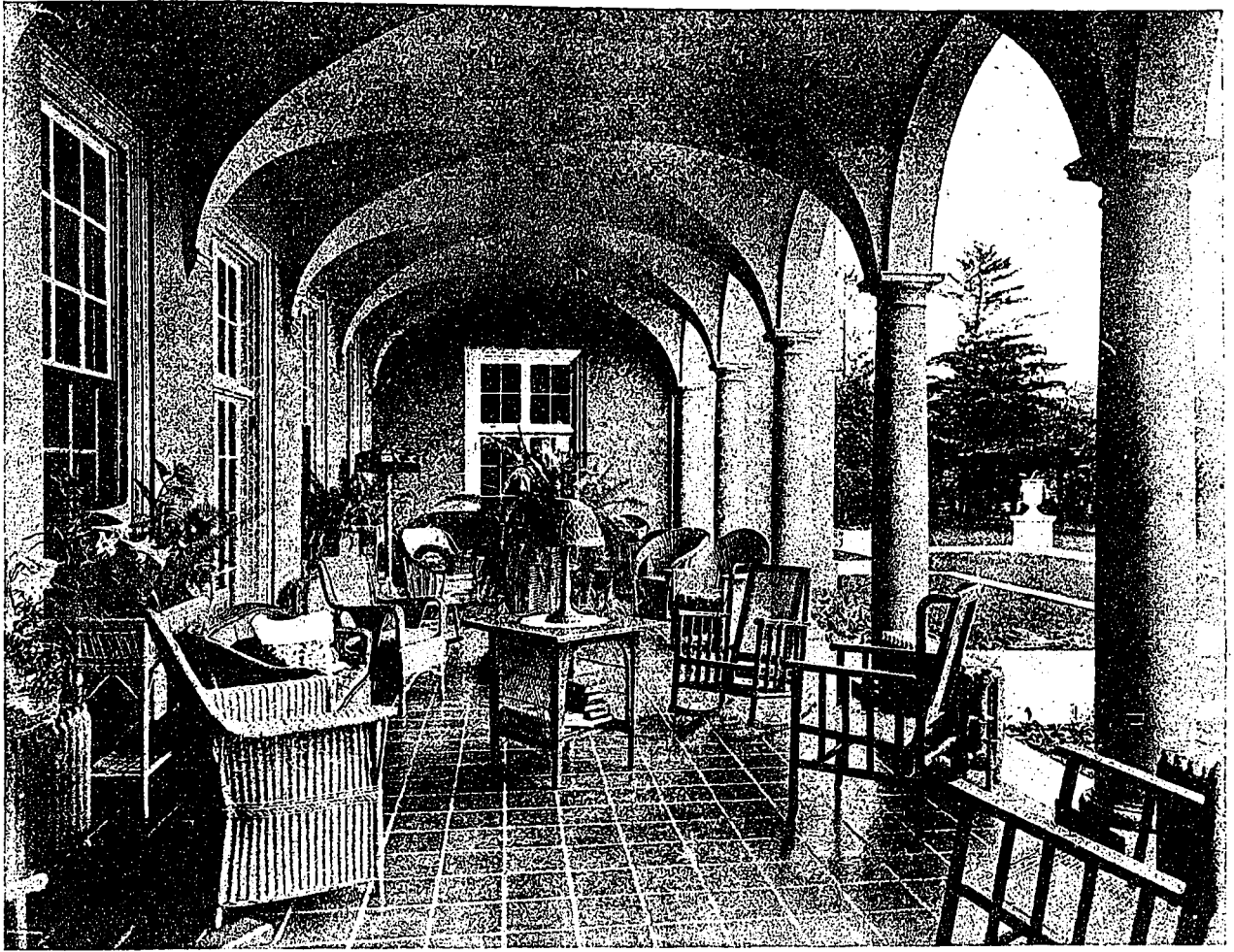
One end of the hall and loggia opens into the drawing-room and the other into the dining-

room. Off the dining-room is a dining verandah which is enclosed in glass for winter and fly screen in the summer.

An oak panelled hall to the right of the vestibule leads to the billiard-room, bowling alley, swimming pool and squash ball court. The billiard-room has oak panelled walls with a wooden-beamed ceiling and a door at the end which leads to the garage and stables. The end of the bowling alley is widened out to form a room, one side of which is entirely of plate glass and opens into a large palm house, which is one mass of foliage and color. This palm house also connects with an extensive greenhouse beyond. The swimming tank has a cork tile floor around the pool, the surrounding walls being



SOUTH-WEST CORNER.



VIEW OF LOGGIA: RESIDENCE OF R. S. MCLAUGHLIN, ESQ., OSHAWA, ONT.

tilled to the height of six feet, and the tank itself having a white tile lining.

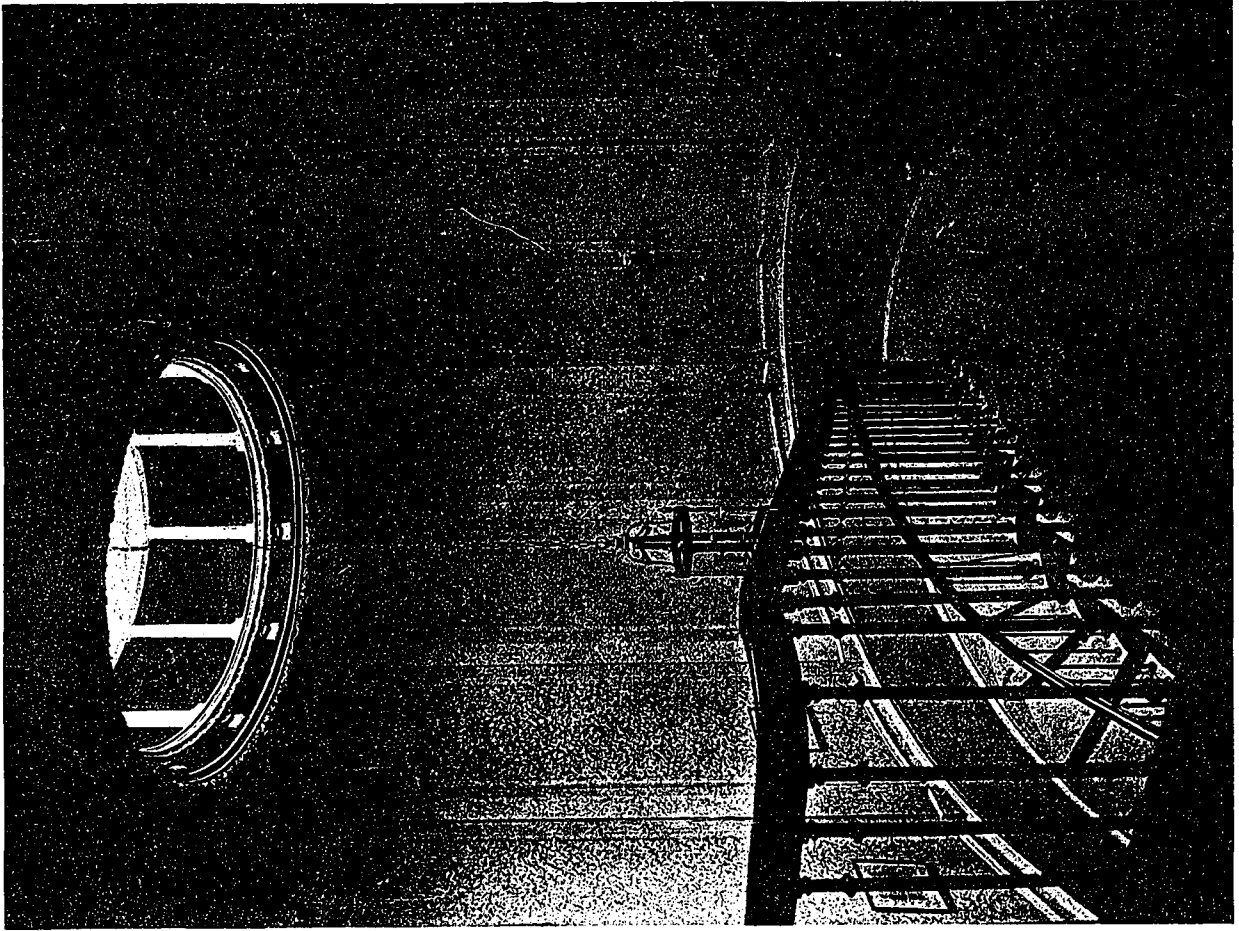
The service portion of the house is very complete, with automatic push button elevators, a large service pantry, and plenty of cupboards and plate-warmers. The kitchen is well lighted with windows on two sides and has a ventilating fan placed in the roof space. Adjoining is a large scullery, a cook's pantry with ample refrigeration, and a servants' dining-room. The floor of the kitchen section is covered with red quarry tile throughout.

In the basement is a large laundry, complete with washing machines, dryers, etc. A large cold storage room is also located in the basement, and is chilled by a refrigerating plant situated in the pot-

ting house, about one hundred feet from the main structure.

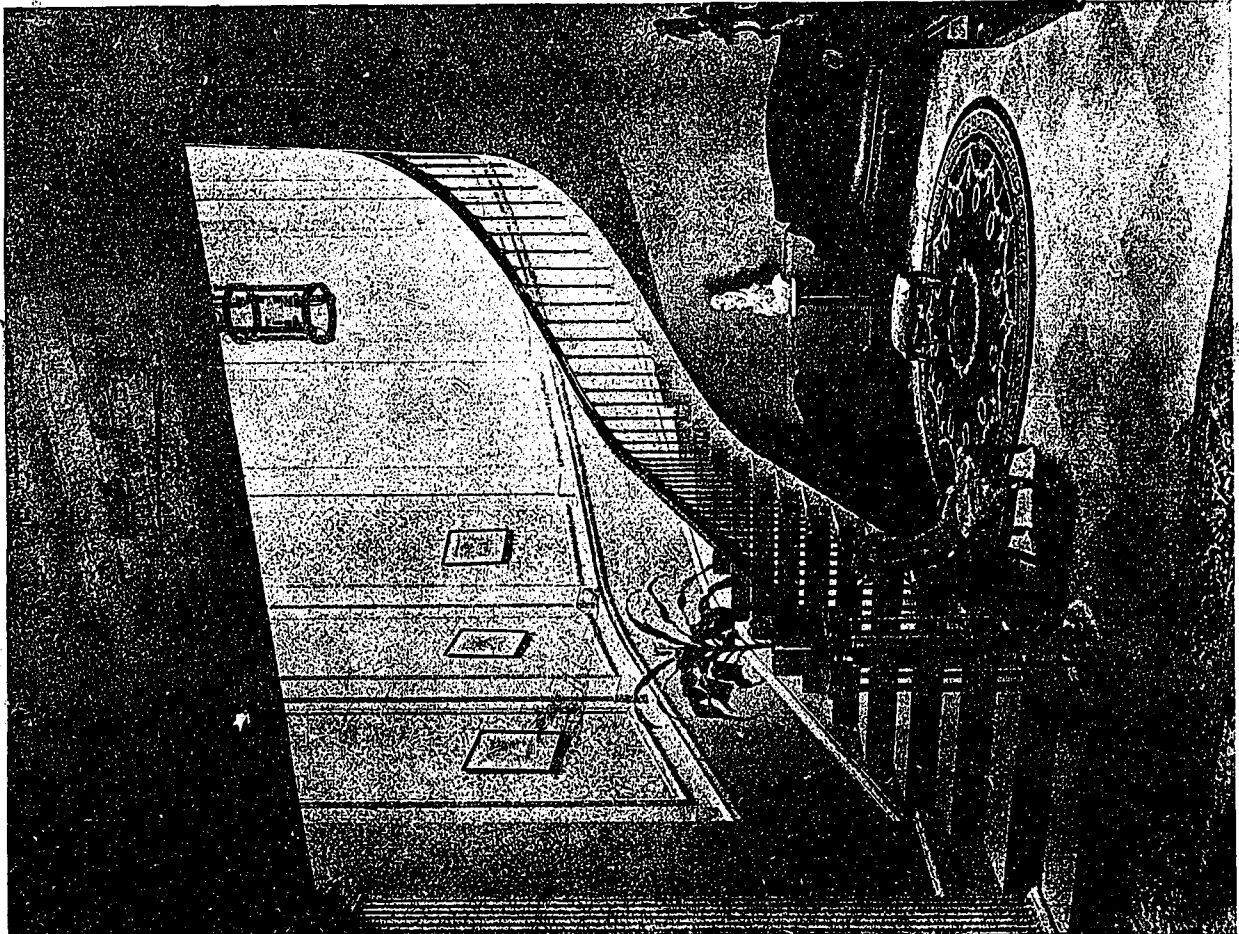


GENERAL VIEW.



UPPER STAIRS HALL.

RESIDENCE OF R. S. MCLAUGHLIN, ESQ., OSHA WA, WASH. DIST.
DAHLING & PEARSON, ARCHITECTS.



STAIRCASE.

On the first floor is a ball room, a school room and a large sleeping porch, as well as the principal bed rooms, each of which has its own separate bath. The attic is taken up with servants' bed rooms and lavatories.

The house is built of hollow tile walls, 1 ft. 6 in. thick, covered with rough-cast, the floors being all of reinforced concrete construction, and the roof covered with Spanish tile of six different shades of green.

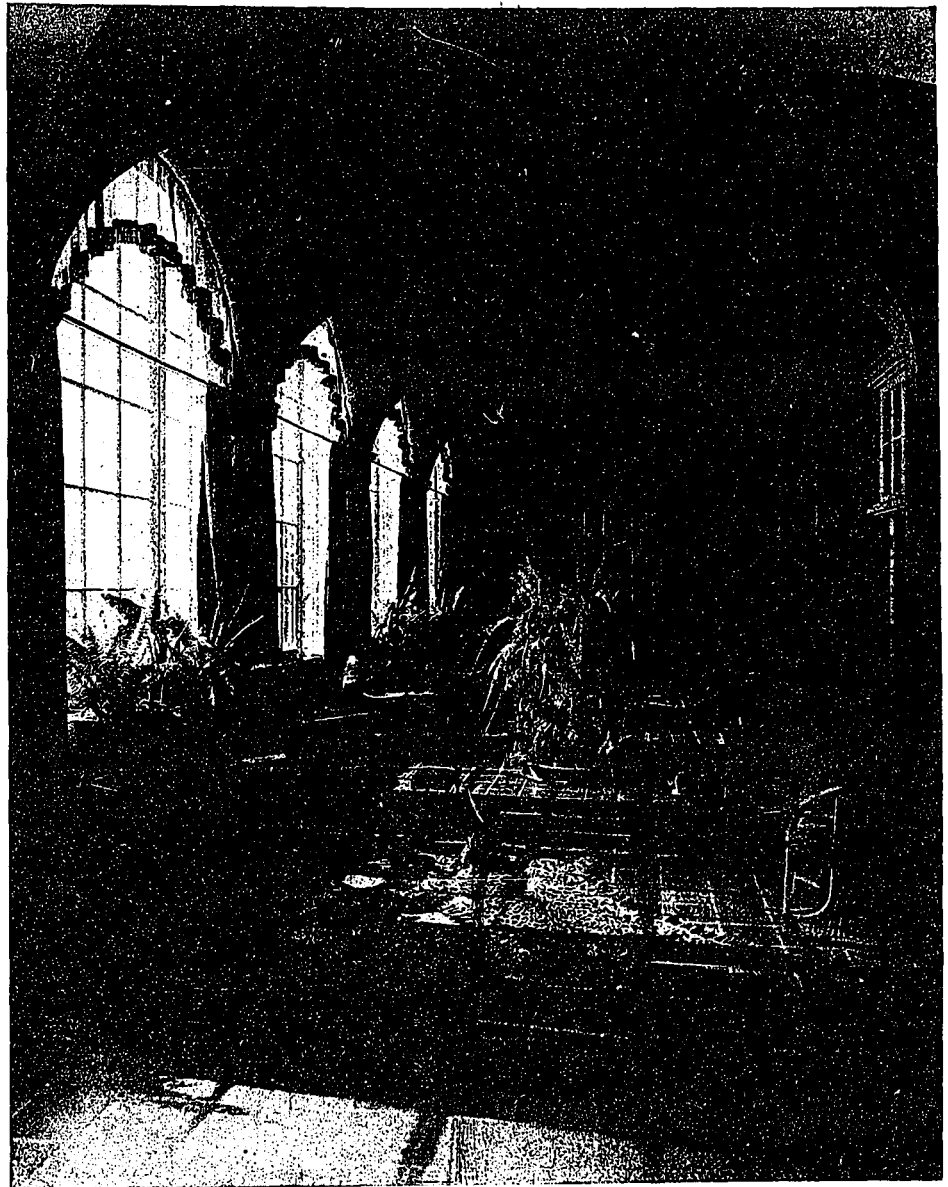
On the south side of the house the lawn is laid out with paths, flower beds, sun dials and fountains. The approach to the house, the garage, the stable yard and the kitchen yard, are all separated from the lawns and gardens by cedar hedges. The general scheme also includes an orchard and a vegetable garden, and a very pleasing feature is a rose garden, situated on the north side of the house, laid out with paths and having a bird bath in the centre.

All the buildings on the property with the exception of the cottage or lodge are heated by a forced system of hot water which is generated in two fire-box boilers and accelerated by a centrifugal electrically operated pump, the several heating circuits being controlled by means of automatic control valves actuated by thermostats in the living quarters. The lodge is heated by a hot air system.

There is also a very complete water supply system which is fed by the town supply, a pneumatic tank and electrical pump being provided to increase the pressure when necessary. All the water piping is covered to prevent sweating and to retain the heat, and all interior drainage is of cast iron of extra heavy weight.

The piping is so arranged and valved that the greenhouses, lawn supplies, stables and garage, cottage and residence may be supplied either from the direct town pressure or by the increased pressure system on the premises, the latter being resorted to only when the town

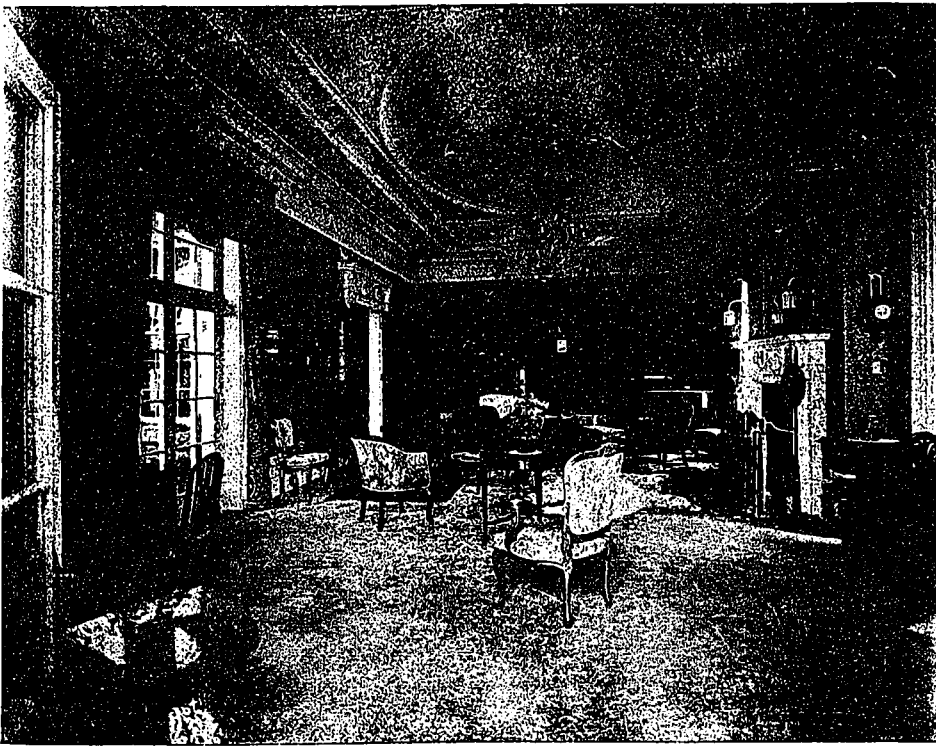
pressure is insufficient for the needs of the property. Beside this there is a cistern for collecting rain water from a portion of the roof, which is supplied to the laundry by means of a force hand pump.



VIEW OF LOGGIA ENCLOSED: RESIDENCE OF R. S. MCLAUGHLIN, ESQ., OSHAWA, ONT.

Building Research

Research is now admitted to be one of the essential parts of reconstruction or speedy progress; the advantage of research is now acknowledged in every industry—except building. Why not in building? Is it because we have achieved the perfect house? Clearly not. During the next few years we shall find new materials, processes and fittings. Just as in the last fifty years we have invented improved roofs, walls, floors, doors, locks, stoves and lighting, ventilation and drainage, so we shall in the next fifty years improve on to-day's methods. Then why use inferior methods

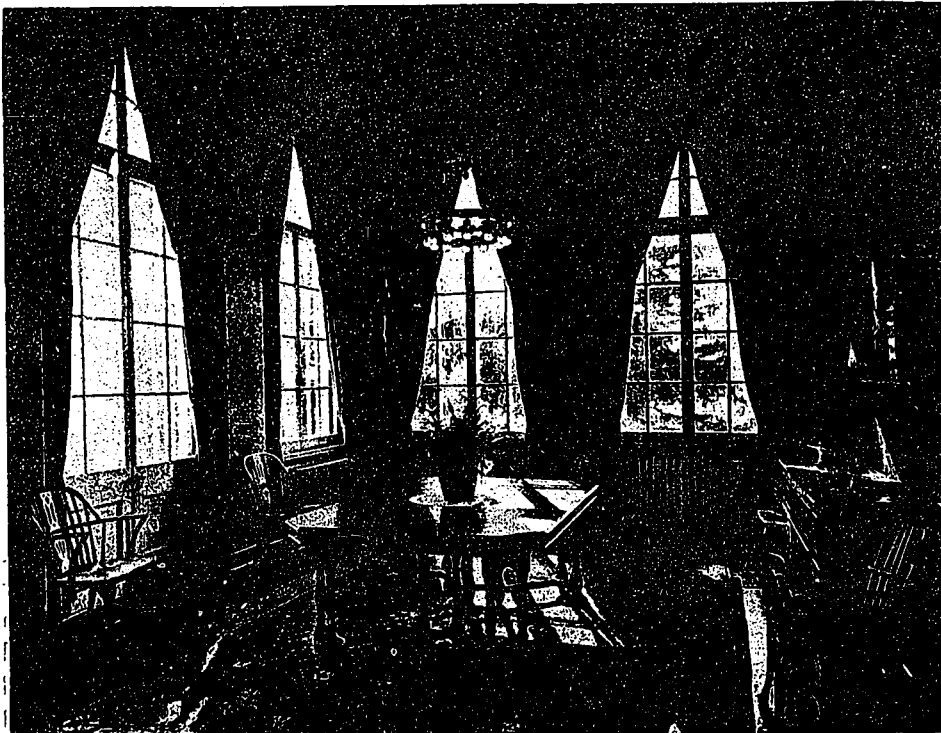


DRAWING ROOM: RESIDENCE OF R. S. MCLAUGHLIN, ESQ., OSHAWA, ONT.

when we could use better ones? If a thousand years ago a few brainy men had been picked to search deliberately to improve building (and other industries) we should have had better buildings five hundred years ago than we have to-day. During the next few years, says *Building World*, of London, we are going to spend millions of dollars on building houses. Is it not mere common sense, is it not wisdom, spend, say, one million determining the right

building stone by mixing finely divided mica with a just sufficient amount of clay or other substance of similar properties to form a coherent mass, which is then shaped into blocks, plates and other objects of any desired shape and size. These, it is learned, are then fired at a temperature just high enough to fuse the mass, the resulting stone having in general the same properties as natural mica.

If it be desired to produce stone having greater resistance to high temperatures the process is modified as follows: Instead of mica alone, a mixture of equal parts of mica and of crushed quartz, with just enough clay to act as a binder. The stones formed from this mixture are fired at a temperature high enough to secure the fusing of the mica. The result is a homogeneous mass not only highly refractory to heat, but capable of acting as an electric insulator.



BREAKFAST ROOM.

kind of house and the quickest way to make it? Isn't research really necessary more in building than in any other industry? We must have houses; we must have them now; we know they can be improved. Research is not the builder's business; he can't afford it. Research is everybody's business and nobody's business. It is therefore the Government's business. — *The American Architect*.

Artificial Stone from Mica and Clay

Mr. Chr. Ingvaldsen, of Saaheim, Norway, claims to have devised a process of making a practicable

Britain's Timber Shortage

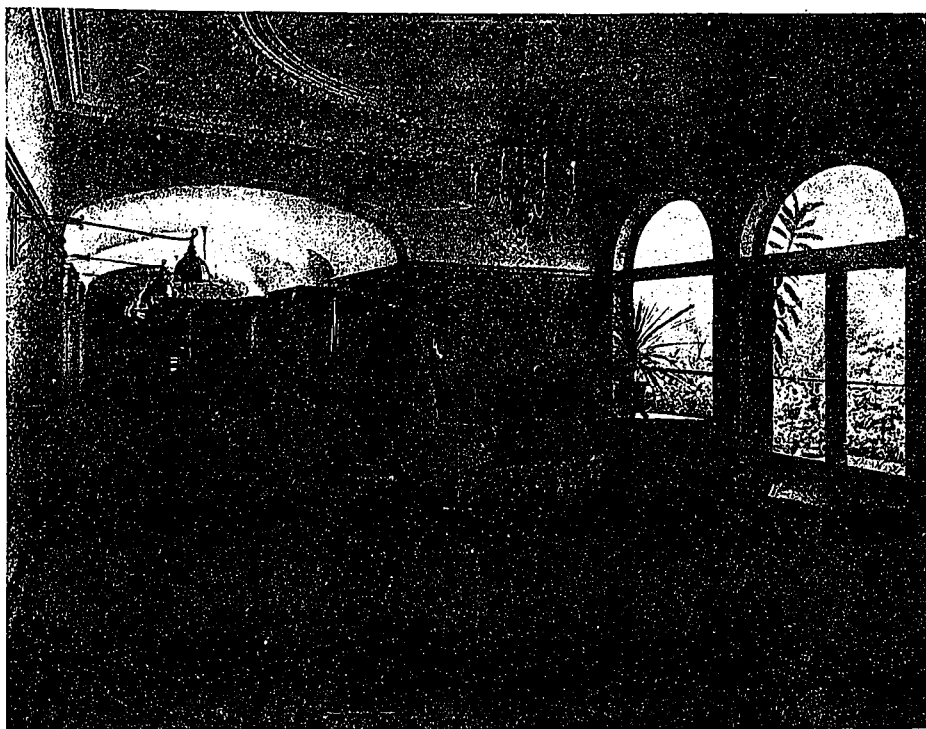
Because of the serious shortage of timber supplies for use in the United Kingdom, the British Government has provided

for afforesting 1,770,000 acres in a period of 80 years at a cost of about 73 million dollars, 250,000 acres to be afforested in the first ten years. This would be, however, almost a negligible factor in reducing imports.

Prof. Stebbing, head of the Forestry Department of the University of Edinburgh, says: "We found sufficient timber in the country — for the most part of a very inferior quality—to enable us to win the war, but to do that we have seriously depleted the three million acres of woods, all we had standing when the war began. . . . Just before the armistice was signed it had been estimated by the timber supply department that at the then rate of utilization there only remained in this country sufficient softwood timber to carry on to the end of the present year, pit wood for about six years and hardwoods for ten years. The supplies remaining in this country were insignificant when we consider the gigantic amounts required for reconstruction work on the Continent and our own enormous demands."

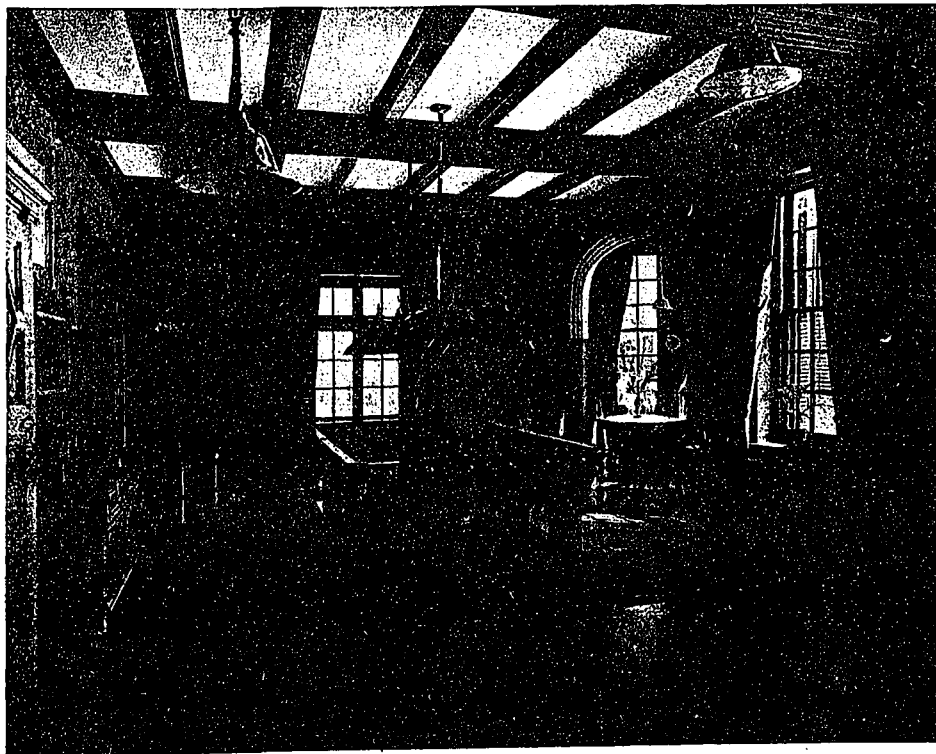
The shortage is claiming careful consideration from Chambers of Commerce and other responsible bodies in England, and one Government committee recommends that "immediate steps be taken by the Government for the importation of at least 100,000 standards (nearly 200,000,000 board feet) a month of softwood for all purposes the first year after the war." This same committee reports that there is a shortage of 300,000 working-class houses in England and Wales and 100,000 in Scotland.

Electrical appliances for domestic purposes are advocated by the Women's Housing Sub-Committee of the Ministry of Reconstruction's Advisory



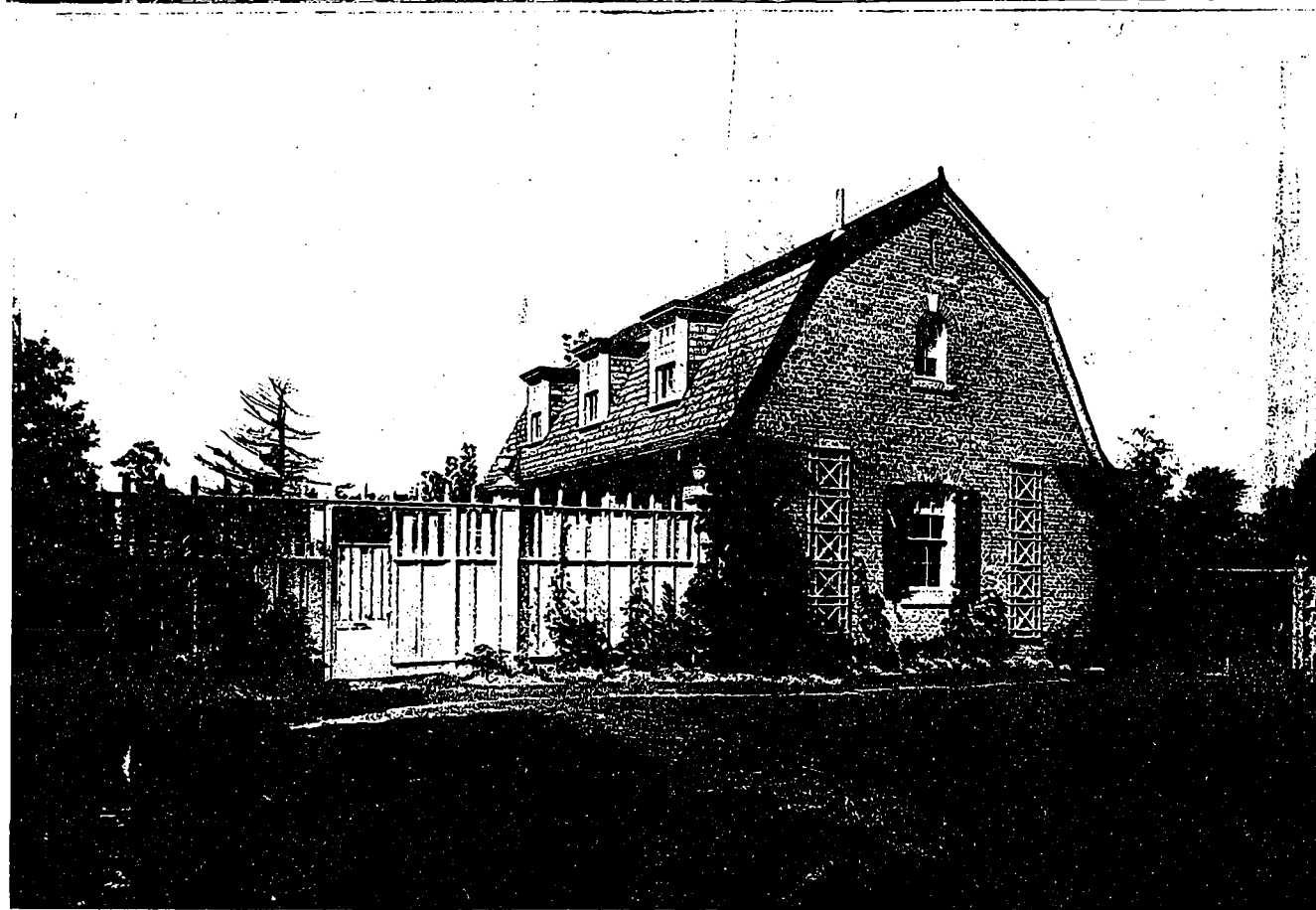
BOWLING ALLEY: RESIDENCE OF R. S. MCLAUGHLIN, ESQ., OSHAWA, ONT.

Council of Great Britain, which has been considering the matter of improved living quarters for working-class families. It is stated that when the houses and water supply are heated and the lighting and cookery done by electricity, half of the domestic work now necessary will be eliminated. Other recommendations are in reference to furnaces, hot-water heaters, kitchen cabinets, clothes-drying racks, and water-proof wall surfaces, which are already common in the majority of Canadian houses.

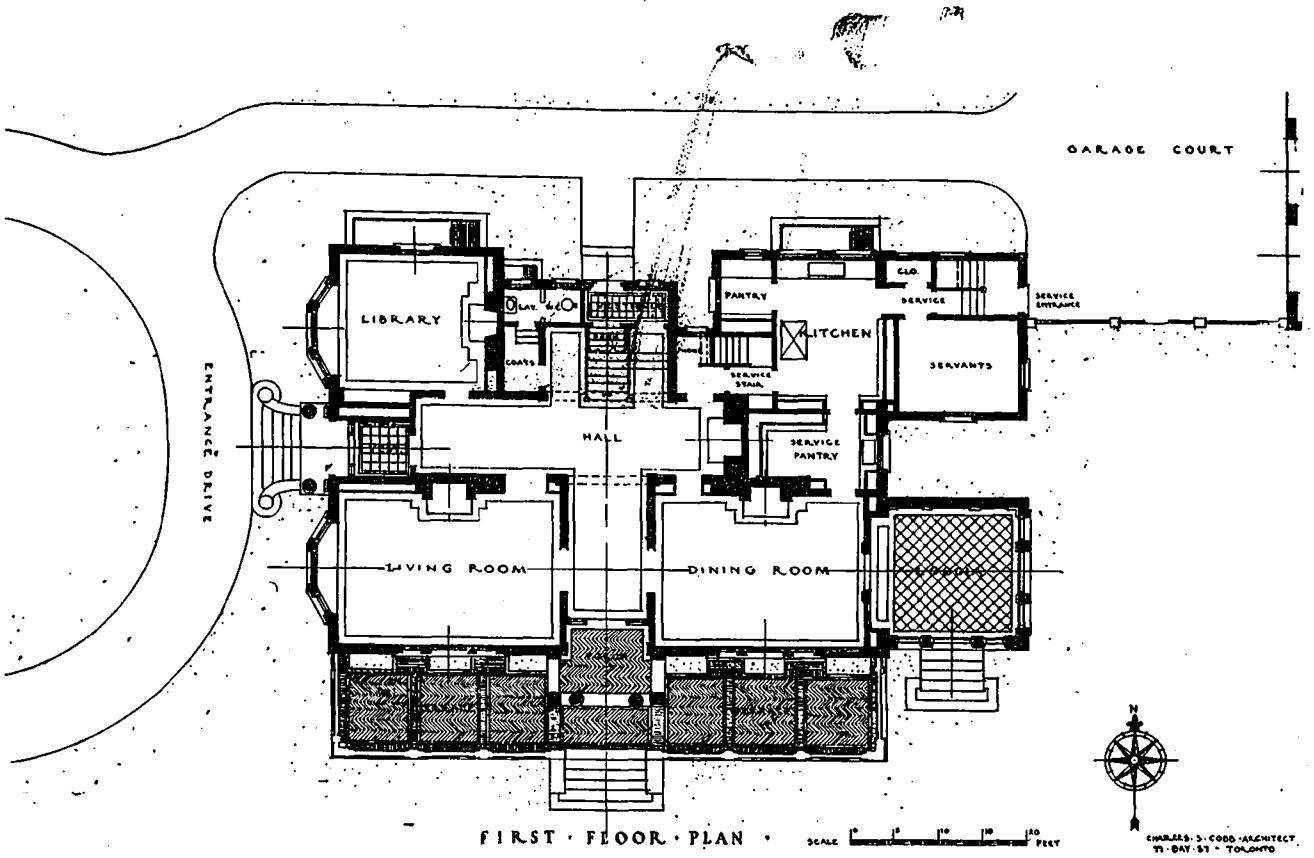


BILLIARD ROOM

CONSTRUCTION

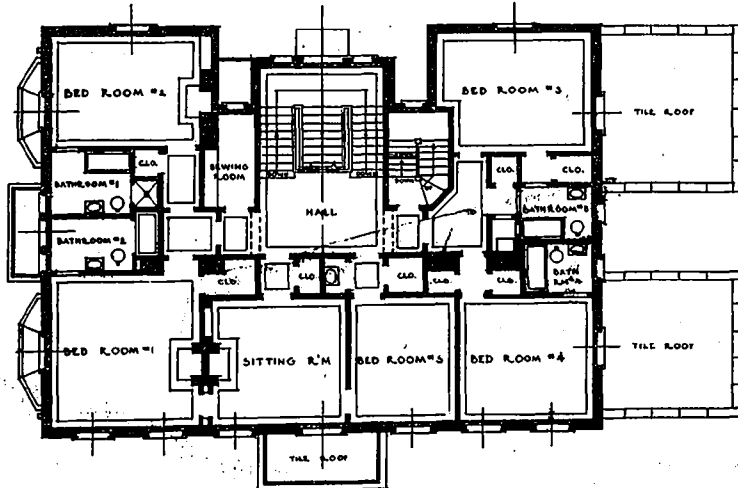


HOUSE AND GARAGE AT LONSDALE AND DUNVEGAN ROADS, TORONTO.
CHARLES S. COBB, ARCHITECT.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

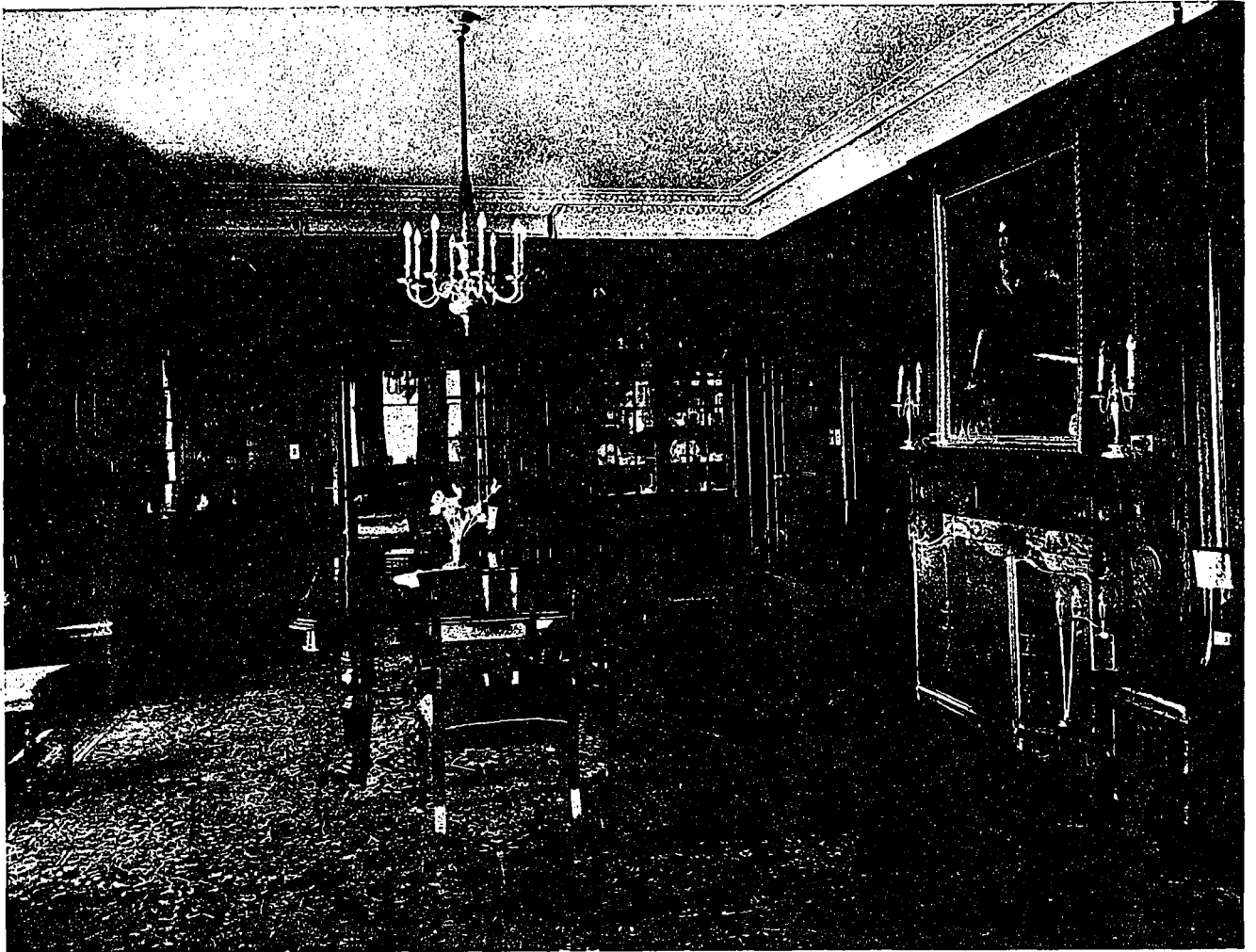
HOUSE AT
LONSDALE AND
DUNVEGAN ROADS
TORONTO.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

CHARLES S.
COBB, ARCHITECT.

CHARLES S. COBB - ARCHITECT
71 BAY STREET - TORONTO



DINING ROOM

LIVING ROOM

HOUSE AT LONSDALE & DUNVEGAN ROADS, TORONTO.
CHARLES S. COBB, ARCHITECT.

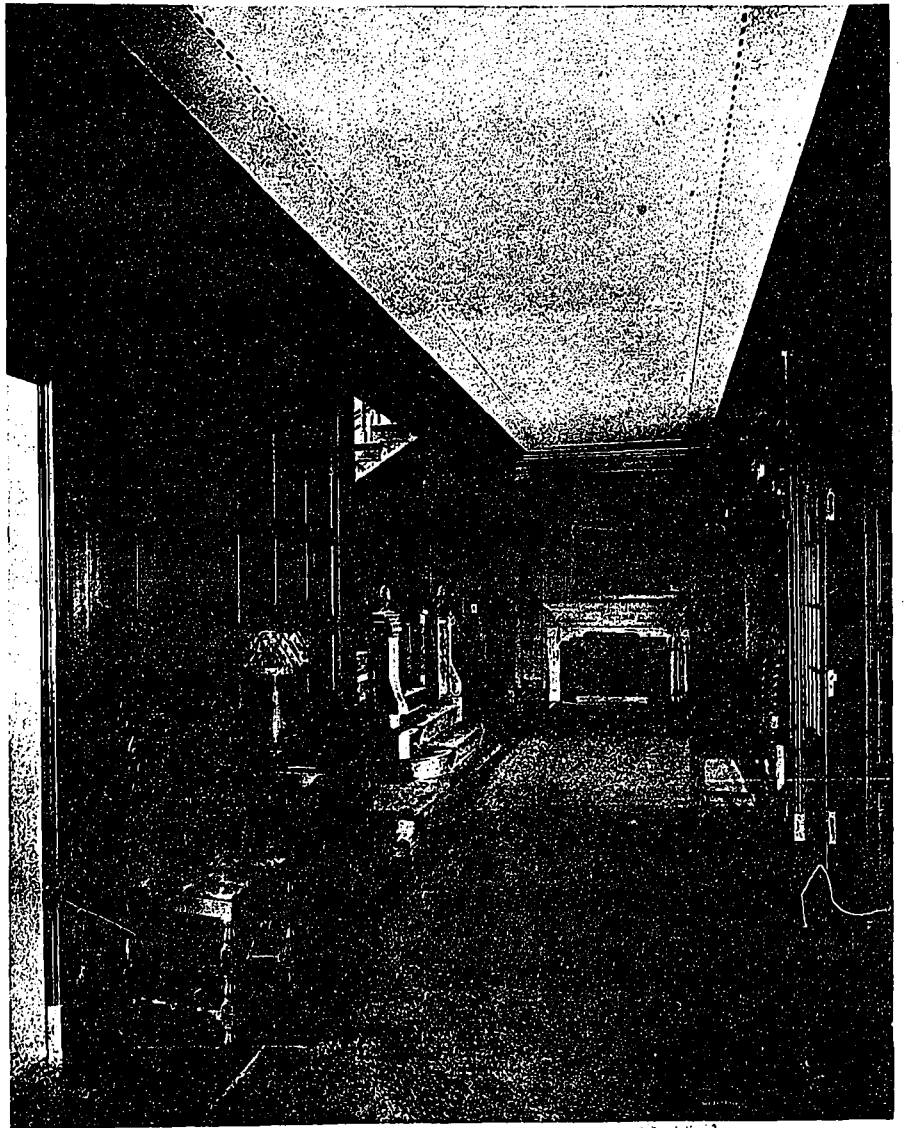
Examples of Recent Domestic Work

THERE are two ways by which we can judge artistic progress, one by comparison with work elsewhere, and the other by comparing present results with our previous efforts. Either way we find much that is not only satisfying, but which denotes a much higher order of attainment both as regards conception and workmanship. If in our architecture we are not achieving anything particularly new in the sense of style, we are at least achieving particularly well as regards harmony in relation to form, color and the elements of composition. In short, we are responding more readily to the artistic impulse which, after all, is only a growing desire to do things well; for art in itself is but a tendency toward a more perfect state in what concerns the development of our surroundings.

It is but natural to turn to our domestic buildings for the best evidence of progress in this direction, as the character of the home will always remain the surest index of culture and refinement. While admitting that there are countless houses showing a singularly sameness which betray the influence of what might be termed stock design, this is more characteristic of speculative work than the efforts of the architect. In the better aspects of our residential architecture there are many houses showing eminently successful results, and in not a few cases some really admirable examples. One thing happily to be noted is less striving to originate and less of a tendency to slavishly copy previous work. Individuality is being obtained without originating. Designers are working with the more acceptable forms, and with better understanding. There is less pedantry, less affectation and more sincerity—a more earnest grappling with the problem.

Contributing to the improvement which is taking place are several factors. One is the

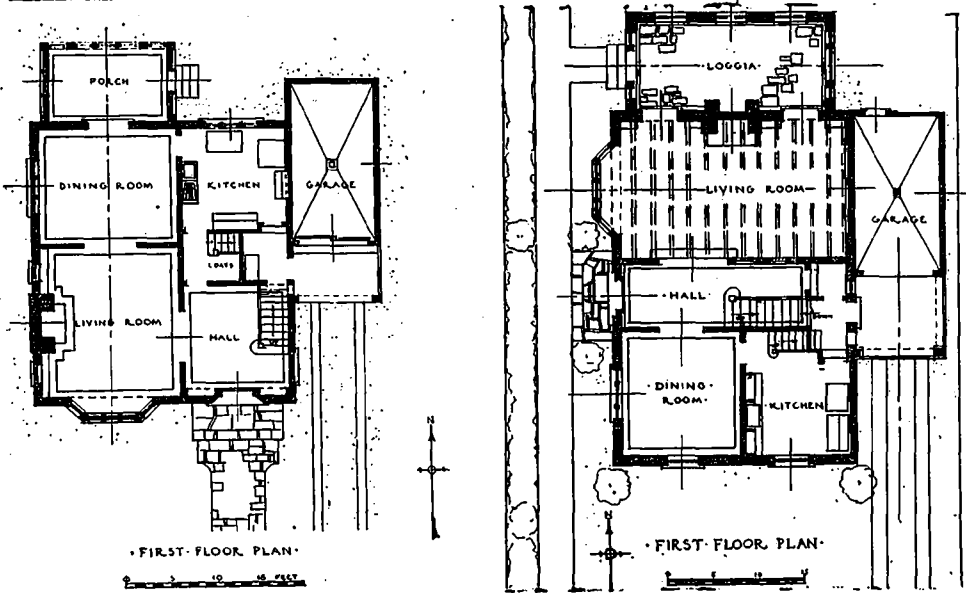
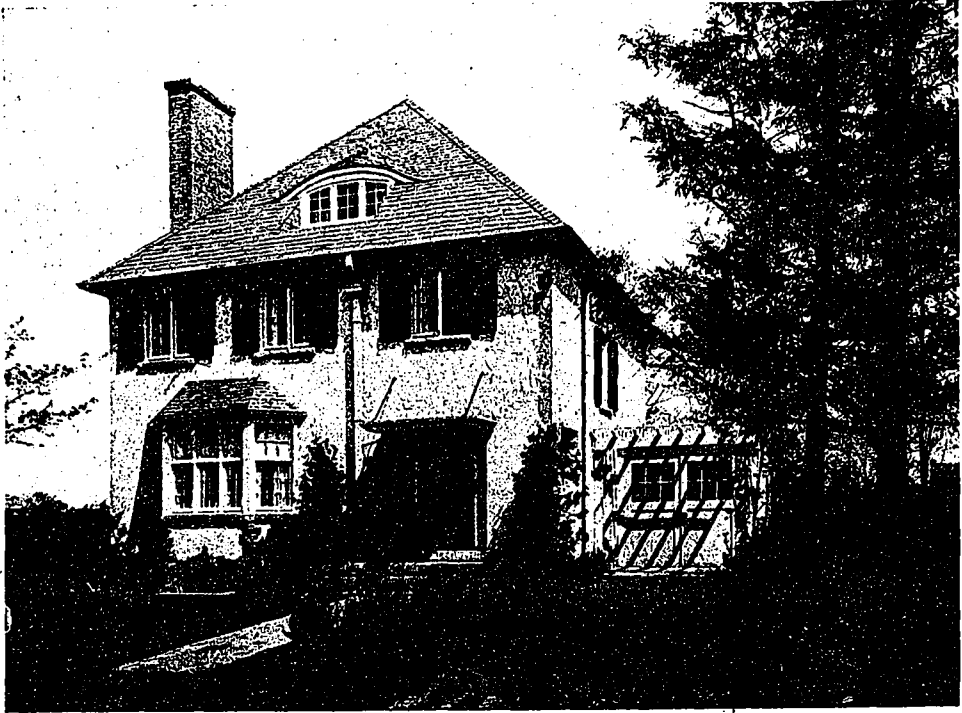
development of our industrial and commercial resources and a corresponding individual prosperity. Another is the interest manifested by clients, who appreciate that an attractive home is an important and necessary essential to their happiness. More consideration is being given to gardens and lawn space, the preserving of trees and natural features and the planting of flowers and shrubs. Besides this, the value of



HALL: HOUSE AT LONSDALE AND DUNVEGAN ROADS, TORONTO.
CHARLES S. COBB, ARCHITECT.

architectural services are being more generally recognized and better opportunities given designers to develop complete schemes. In some cases the architect does the planting under his own supervision, but more often he enlists the services of the landscape expert, and many beautiful estates have been developed through this sympathetic co-operation.

Perhaps the one discordant note is in the



HOUSES AT "CEDARVALE," TORONTO, ONT.

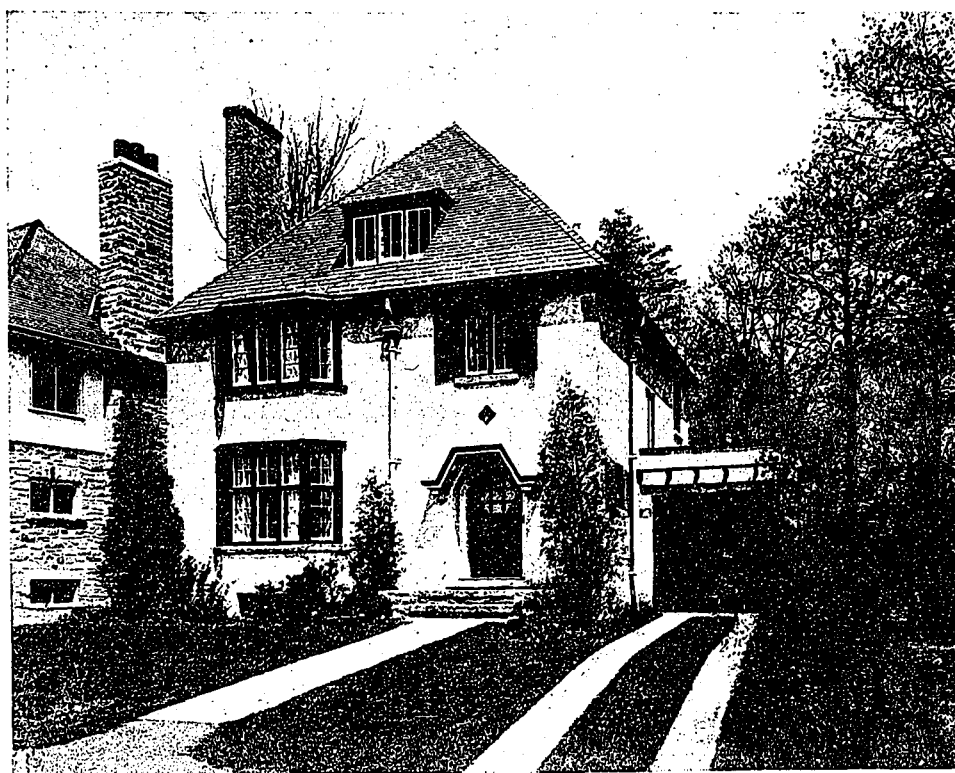
CHARLES S. COBB, ARCHITECT.

matter of furnishings, which the client often either selects without consulting his architect or contrary to the latter's advice. Many an otherwise interesting scheme has been spoilt on this account. But even in the selection of furnishings the architect's special training is being recognized by owners who are at least taking counsel in choosing their household effects.

Altogether, a much improved condition is to be observed. "Ornate designs and gilded imitations are ceasing to attract us. The lure of the fake antique, the fascination of the imported product and the charm of the once popular but useless *bric-a-brac* are on the wane. Instead we are building and furnishing and decorating for permanency. Good taste and intrinsic

Road. By locating the entrance on Dunvegan Road, the entire southern frontage was left unobstructed for the terrace and garden, and was the main consideration in determining the plan.

The exterior is constructed of grey tapestry brick, laid in English cross bond, backed with hollow tile, with trimmings in Indiana limestone. The terrace is paved with brick similar to the facings. An interesting feature of this house is the rough variegated slate roof. The slates are a mixture of greys, greens and browns, including both the unfading and the weathered varieties. Random widths with rough edges with a free graduation toward the ridge are employed. The shutters are painted a blue-green.



HOUSE AT "CEDARVALE," TORONTO. CHARLES S. COBB, ARCHITECT.

beauty are guiding our fittings—not the ephemeral and unreliable tyrant known as Fashion. More and more we are doing our own thinking and planning and selecting, and expressing our own individuality that we ourselves help to create."

It is the purpose of this issue to present photographically a number of recent examples, and we believe in most cases the character of the work illustrated will prove of interest and afford a comparison with earlier subjects, indicating the progress which is being made.

HOUSE AT LONSDALE AND DUNVEGAN ROADS, TORONTO.

This house is situated on a property 170 feet on Lonsdale Road and 150 feet on Dunvegan

Considerable fine woodwork is employed in the interior. The hall is panelled to the ceiling with American black walnut, and the living-room is similarly trimmed with low wainscoting and window casings, etc.

The dining-room is panelled to the ceiling with Honduras mahogany with silver fittings. Mahogany is used to trim the library, and grey enamel is used in the loggia in connection with a Botticino marble floor.

A carved Indiana limestone mantel occurs in the hall. The marble facing of the living-room mantel is black and gold, and other colored marbles are used in the mantel facings of the dining-room, library and bed rooms. The main feature of the stair hall is a painted glass window adopted from an Italian Renaissance piece

CONSTRUCTION

in the Laurenzian Library, Florence, and attributed to Michel Angelo Buonarroti.

The heating is hot water throughout, all of the radiators in the main rooms being concealed behind wood grilles. The garage is heated by a separate boiler in connection with the house heating system. The garage has a two-inch air

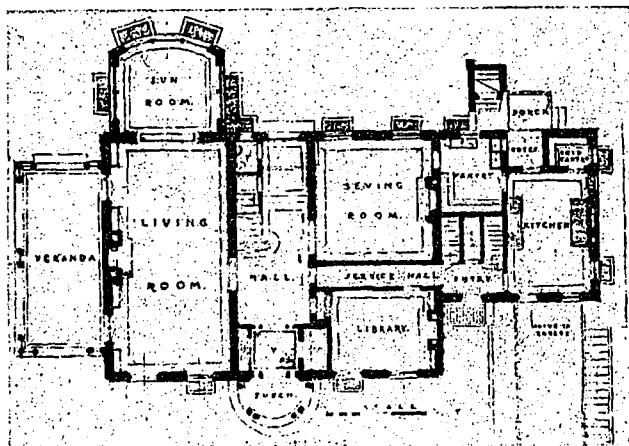
slightly tinted, which harmonizes in a pleasing manner with the abundant planting. Blue-green shutters help to give interest to the simple lines of the exterior.

Variegated slate, with a certain amount of graduation toward the ridge, is used for the roofing material, and has proven well worth

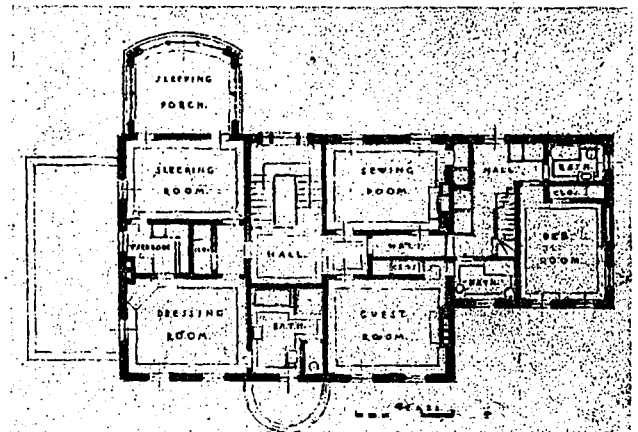
RESIDENCE OF
FRED. T. SMYE,
ESQ., HAMILTON,
ONT.



GORDON J.
HUTTON, ARCHITECT,
PAUL DOMVILLE ASSOCIATE.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

space in the brick exterior walls, which assists materially in insulating the building from cold in the winter.

White enamel trim and mahogany doors are used throughout the second and third floors.

HOUSES IN "CEDARVALE," TORONTO.

A compact, economical layout was desired, and so a simple square or rectangle was the basis of the plan in these houses. Hollow tile stuccoed was used for the exterior walls. The stucco has a rough trowelled surface, and is

the small additional cost over the usual shingle roof in the greatly added effect of permanence and good looks.

The interiors are simply arranged, rough plaster being used on the walls, with gumwood trim. The garages are directly connected with the houses.

RESIDENCE OF MR. FRED T. SMYE,
HAMILTON, ONT.

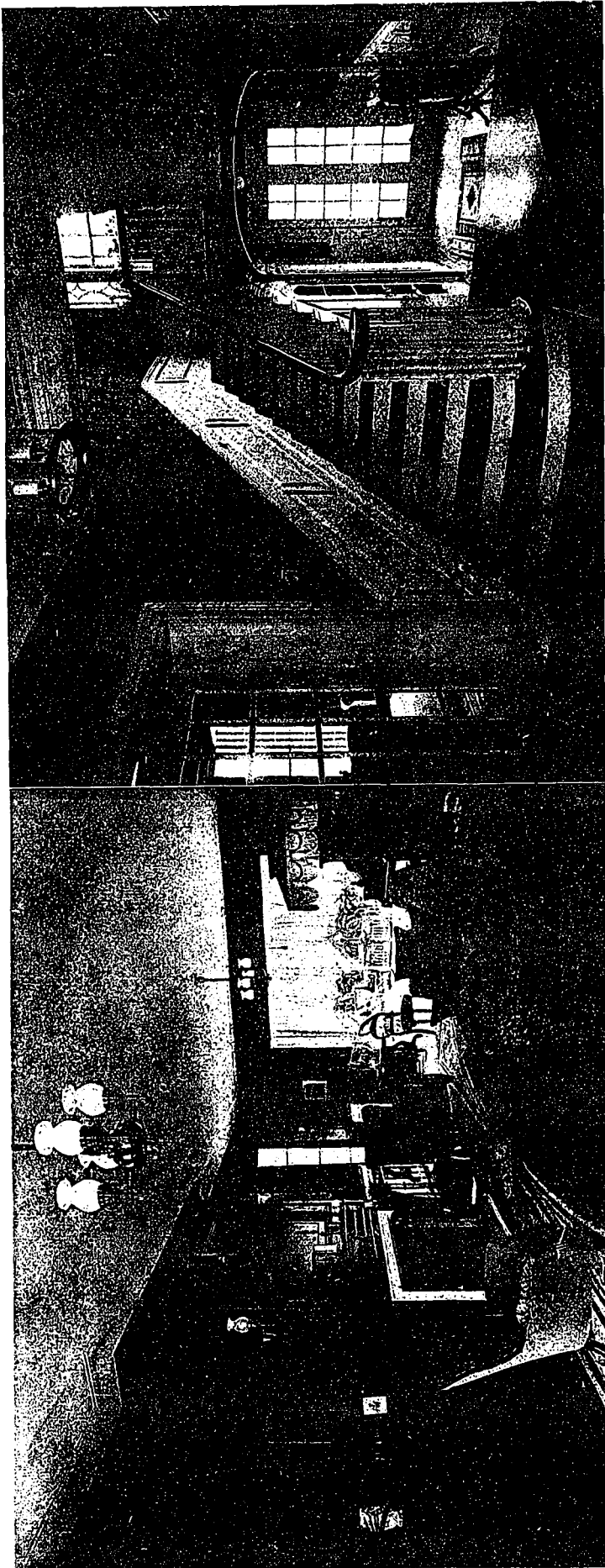
The problem in this instance was complex, in that the house was virtually built on the side of a hill on a comparatively small lot, and is

RESIDENCE OF
FRED T. SMYE, ESQ.
HAMILTON,
ONTARIO.

DETAIL OF
ENTRANCE.

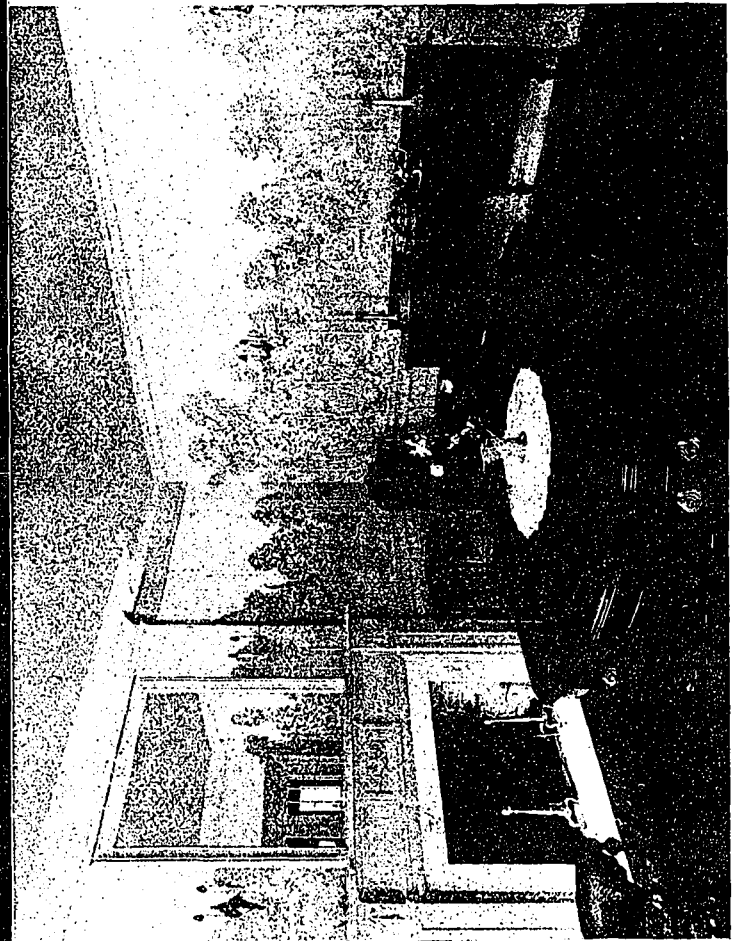
GORDON J. HUTTON,
ARCHITECT.
PAUL DOMVILLE,
ASSOCIATE.





LIVING ROOM

RESIDENCE OF
 FRED T. SMYDE, ESQ.
 HAMILTON,
 ONTARIO.



DINING ROOM

GORDON J. HUTTON,
 ARCHITECT.
 PAUL DOMVILLE,
 ASSOCIATE.

STAIRCASE HALL



DINING ROOM: RESIDENCE OF HON. MR. JUSTICE RIDDELL, TORONTO. F. S. BAKER, F.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.

almost equally prominent from three sides. By taking advantage of the extreme slope of the lot, the garage is incorporated into the house under the service wing.

The sun room, dining room, and hall all look out on a small formal garden suggestive of the Italian, and ter-

traced up to the upper level of the lot some 20 feet above where it is terminated by an old stone wall hidden by a screen plantation.

Quite a lot of the landscape work is yet to be carried out to complete the scheme.

The main walls of the house are a combination of tapestry brick and terra cotta tile, while the floors are of

wooden joist construction. The stone used on the exterior is Indiana lime stone.

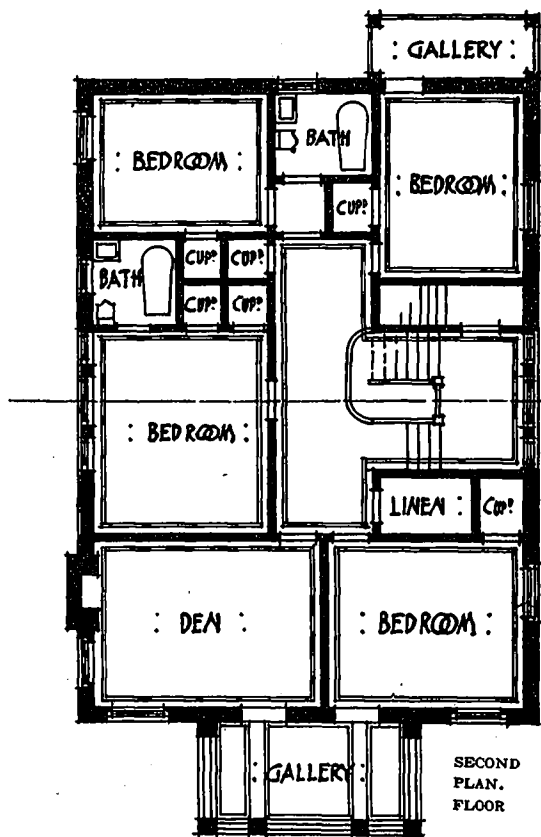
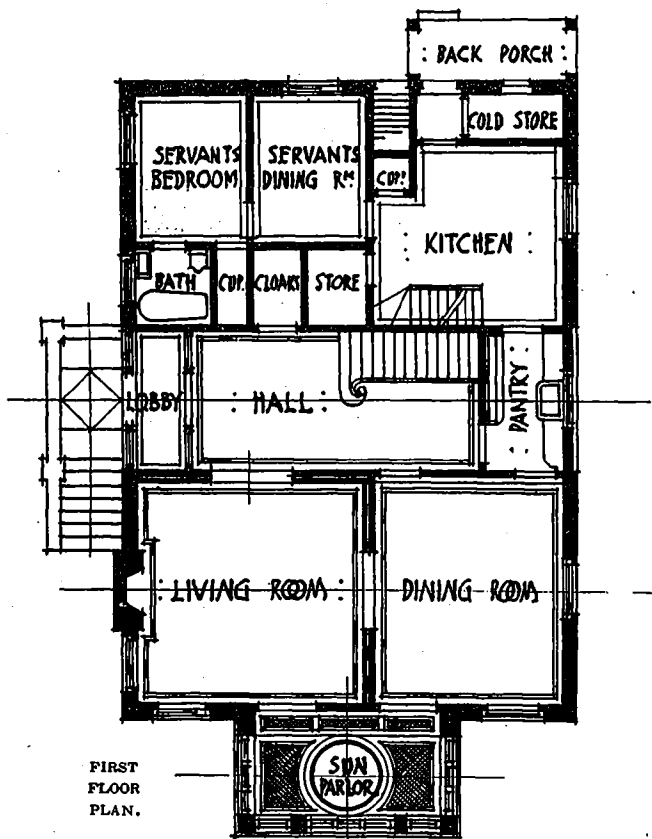
The interior wood work, with the exception of the living room, is finished in white pine enamelled in ivory. The living room has a pilaster wall treatment supporting a wooden cornice, the ma-

terial being of oak and the intervening space between the pilasters is covered with grass cloth. The electric fixtures were made from designs by the architect and are suggestive of the days of coal oil lamps.

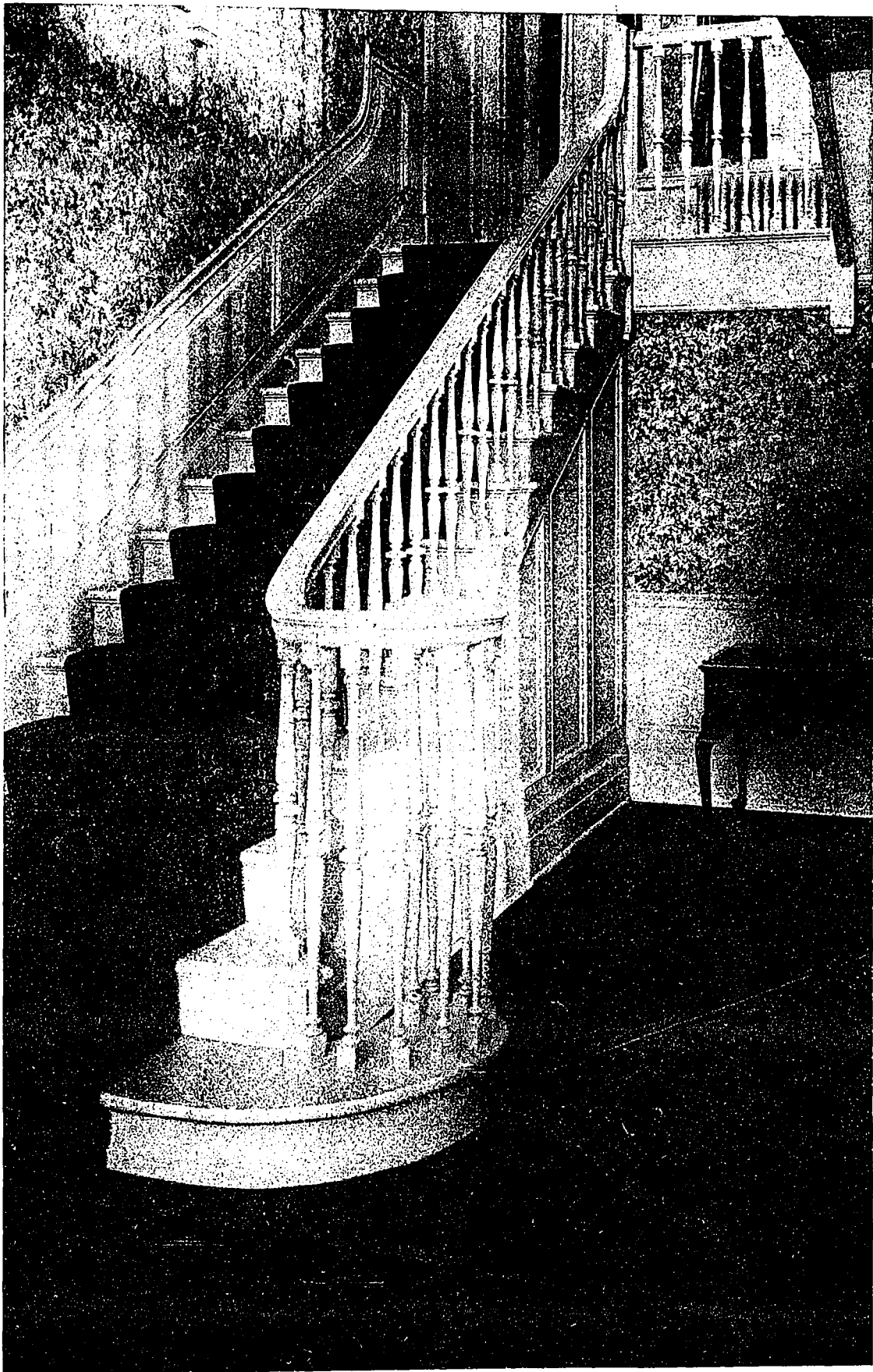
The main staircase is of pine with mahogany newels, rails and treads. The walls of the halls are covered with a very dark blue



LIBRARY: RESIDENCE OF HON. MR. JUSTICE RIDDELL, TORONTO.



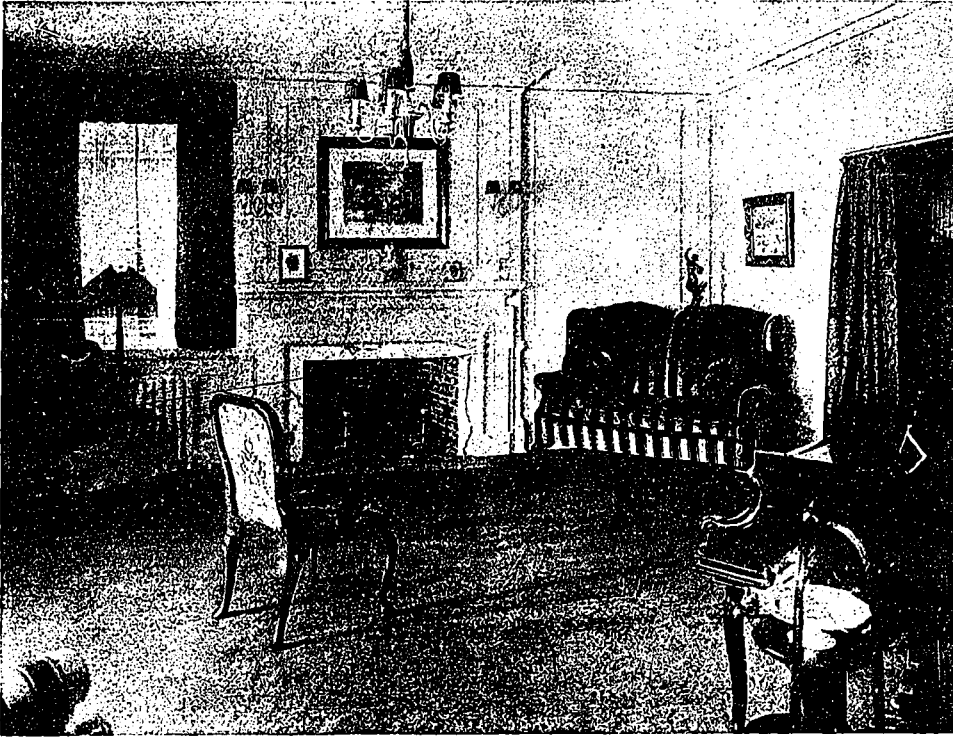
RESIDENCE OF A. J. WOOD, ESQ., WESTMOUNT, QUEBEC.
SEPTIMUS WARWICK, F.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.



STAIRCASE HALL.

RESIDENCE OF A. J. WOOD, ESQ., WESTMOUNT, QUEBEC.

SEPTIMUS WARWICK, F.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.



LIVING ROOM: RESIDENCE OF A. J. WOOD, ESQ., WESTMOUNT, QUE.

figured paper giving a good tone effect.

A silver grey scenic paper covers the walls in the dining room, the somewhat coolness of which is relieved by the ivory wood work and mahogany furniture.

The basement has a billiard room reached by a stair leading from the main hall. The design and plan of the house shows a symmetrical treatment and careful study as to arrangement,

walls being carried out in selected African mahogany, the floor in marble mosaic, and the ceiling in ornamental plaster, painted. The fireplace is of Canadian marble with an English polished steel grate. The candelabra are of exquisitely wrought silver.

The library, which is directly above the dining room, is finished in quarter cut white oak, stained to a Flemish tone. The ceiling has a height of twenty feet, and the walls are fitted with oak shelving for an unusually large number of books.

RESIDENCE OF ALEX. J. WOOD, ESQ., WESTMOUNT, QUE.

Placed on the upper level of the Westmount Boulevard the principal rooms of this house have a fine view overlooking the St. Lawrence River.

As the site was a long, narrow one, the entrance was planned on the centre of the side elevation with the living and dining room in front and the sun room arranged as a bay between these rooms. This bay, with a gallery over making the main feature of the front



DETAIL OF ENTRANCE: RESIDENCE OF A. J. WOOD, ESQ., WESTMOUNT, QUE.

elevation. At the rear is placed the kitchen and offices and the maids' sitting room, bed room and bath room.

The accommodation upstairs consists of four bed rooms, two bath rooms and an upstairs sitting room.

A billiard room 33 x 18 ft. is planned in the basement with a large bay underneath the sun room.

The interior decoration and part of the furniture was designed by the architect, the two front rooms being treated with raised panels finished with cement and painted a light putty color, the ceilings are finished in old ivory. The living room has mul-

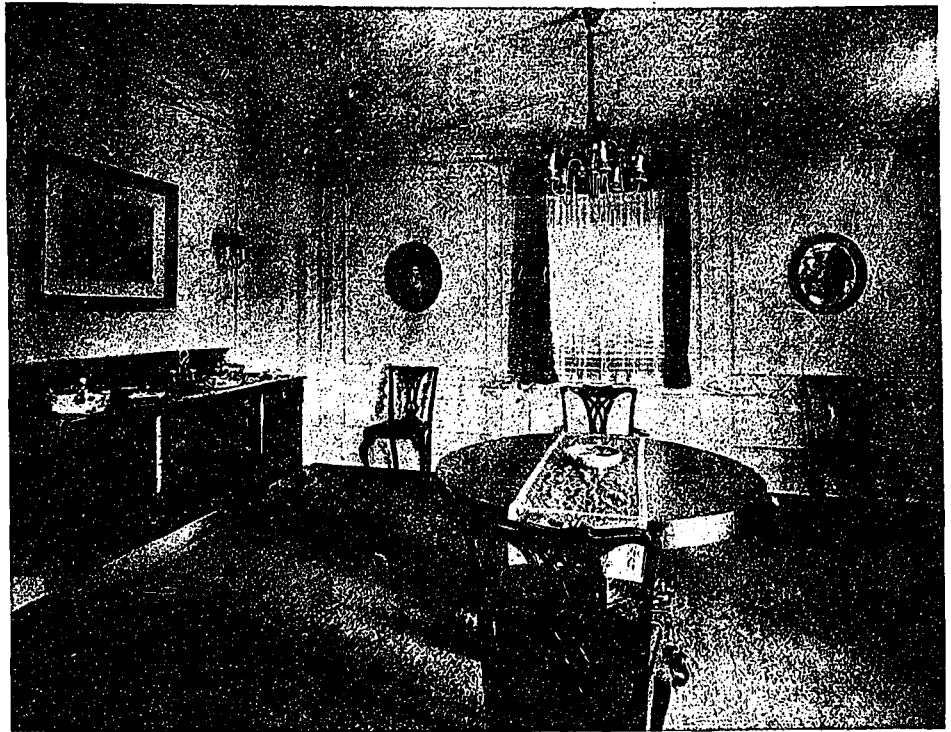
berry curtains and carpet and the dining room, which is communicating, has the same pattern for the hangings, but the color is a rich blue. The sun room is covered with trellis on the walls and the ceilings finished in a blue green with a straw and grey bordered matting of a coarse texture. The electric light fittings are finished with silver and black with shades the prevailing color of the rooms.

The hall and staircase is finished in white with a French grey wall paper.

RESIDENCE ON DOUGLAS DRIVE, TORONTO.

As an example of a recent development in residential architecture, which makes for domestic atmosphere and eliminates any suggestion for uneasy striving for originality, this subject is especially noteworthy.

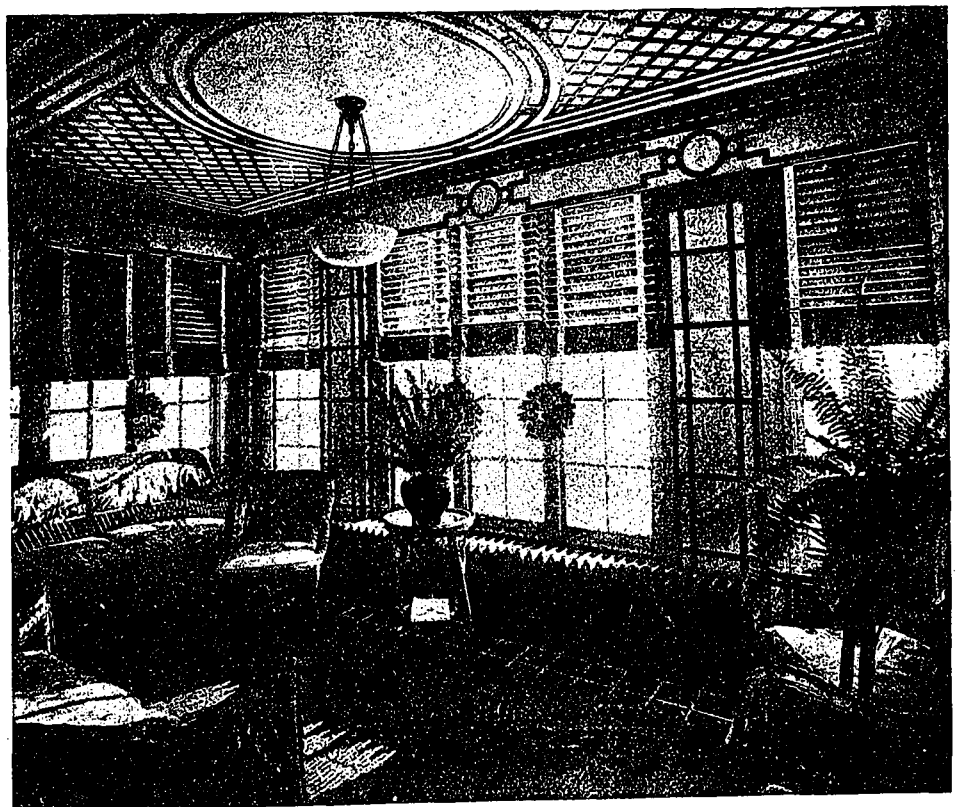
Designed on semi-Colonial lines, it depends for effectiveness on its simplicity and restraint, due consideration having been given to color, texture and form; the treatment of the exterior in white stucco with green shutters and purple slate



DINING ROOM: RESIDENCE OF A. J. WOOD, ESQ., WESTMOUNT, QUE.

roof, all combining to make a harmonious setting in the surroundings. The main front and entrance overlooking the Government House grounds is featured by a tile paved terrace with attractively arranged flower beds.

The arrangement of the interior, as seen by the plan, is in keeping with the exterior; the living room, hall, dining room, and sun room all opening up in an attractive manner. The



SUN ROOM: RESIDENCE OF A. J. WOOD, ESQ., WESTMOUNT, QUE.

location of the garage on the west side, and attached to the house, has been treated with trellis to give rather a pergola effect, thus solving a difficult problem, and making a very practical arrangement. The main hall and dining room are finished in white enamel, the latter having a wood dado six feet high. The fireplace and bookcases are features of the living room, which is finished in mahogany; the sun room, on the main floor, is finished in white enamel, with outlook to the south and east, and is so situated in its relation to the dining room and kitchen that it can be used as a breakfast or tea room. The bed rooms are large and well

texture is not a thing of mode; it is false if it tricks out its works with the garments of another age. The Early English church, the Tudor cottage, the Jacobean house, as built in Victorian days, were essentially false, and foredoomed to failure. The controlling factor in the design of any building is the plan, and not even the wildest enthusiast would dream of reverting to the plan of the mediæval house or cottage. If we have higher ideals of home life and correspondingly higher and more complex requirements in planning, these must have the most important effect on the exterior—on the *style* of the design. Our task is to give the



STAIR HALL,
HOUSE ON
DOUGLAS DRIVE,
TORONTO.

BURKE, HORWOOD &
WHITE, ARCHITECTS.

appointed, being finished in white with mahogany doors. All bath rooms have tile floors and wainscoats, and the owner's bath room has shower attached.

The house has hardwood floors throughout, and is heated by hot water from a gas furnace automatically operated.

One may appropriately subjoin to the foregoing a recent observation by William Dunn, an English contemporary, who is at present at work solving some of the domestic problems of Great Britain. "The days," he says, "are happily past when we are asked, 'In what style is this building?'" To this he adds: "Archi-

needs and the ideals of our time embodiment in our buildings—the best expression in the language of our day. No author clothes his thoughts, conditions as they are by latter-day knowledge, in the language of Chaucer or Spenser. His language is certainly based on and derived from the early writers. So it is with the expression of our works as architects. *Our* language is based on the language of William of Wykeham, of John Thorpe, and of our forbears; but it would be ridiculous affectation to use their speech or strut about in their clothes. . . . We have so to contrive our design that they may satisfy and afford the decencies and the graces of life. To the



LIVING ROOM: HOUSE ON DOUGLAS DRIVE, TORONTO.

BURKE, HORWOOD AND WHITE, ARCHITECTS.

material requirements of health and bodily comfort and convenience we have to add such pleasures as can be got from the eye, through which we appeal to the mind and heart; variety in plan of appearance; proportion, mass, and grouping, and all those elements of design which are as undefinable as the pleasing elements in poetry or music.

"The man who has a home, not as one of hundreds in a mean, unlovely street, but with something of homelike qualities, may be expected to feel that he has something to fight for. On a fine old house in Stirling I saw an inscription which, if my memory is correct, ran thus :

'I pray who look upon this lodging
In gentleness to be your judging.'

The sentiment appeals to one very strongly, knowing the difference there always is between our aim and our attainment."

British Industries Fair

The British Industries Fair, to be held in 1920, will be limited to firms whose works and head offices are situated within the British Empire, and which are not controlled by foreign

interests. In other words, as regards Canada, only such manufacturers as come within this definition will be eligible to exhibit. The fair will be held simultaneously in three different cities—London, Birmingham and Glasgow—representing three distinct sections, grouping various industries. Attention is drawn to the fact that these industrial fairs are not exhibits, but trade fairs, to which admittance is restricted to *bona-fide* buyers, seriously interested in the participating trades, and that admission is by invitation only, the general public being excluded. A preliminary event open this year for a period of eleven days drew an attendance of 17,600, and resulted in the placing of orders amounting close on to \$10,000,000, thus indicating the importance of the Trade Fair for which arrangements are now being made. Canadian manufacturers who are desirous of securing exhibit space or more complete particulars should communicate at once with the following British Government Trade Commissioners: G. T. Milne, O.B.E., 367 Beaver Hall Square, Montreal; F. W. Field, 260 Confederation Life Building, Toronto, and L. B. Beale, 610 Electric



DINING ROOM: HOUSE ON DOUGLAS DRIVE, TORONTO.

BURKE, HORWOOD & WHITE, ARCHITECTS.

Railway Chambers, Winnipeg. It is necessary that all applications from Canada should be in London in the comparatively near future.

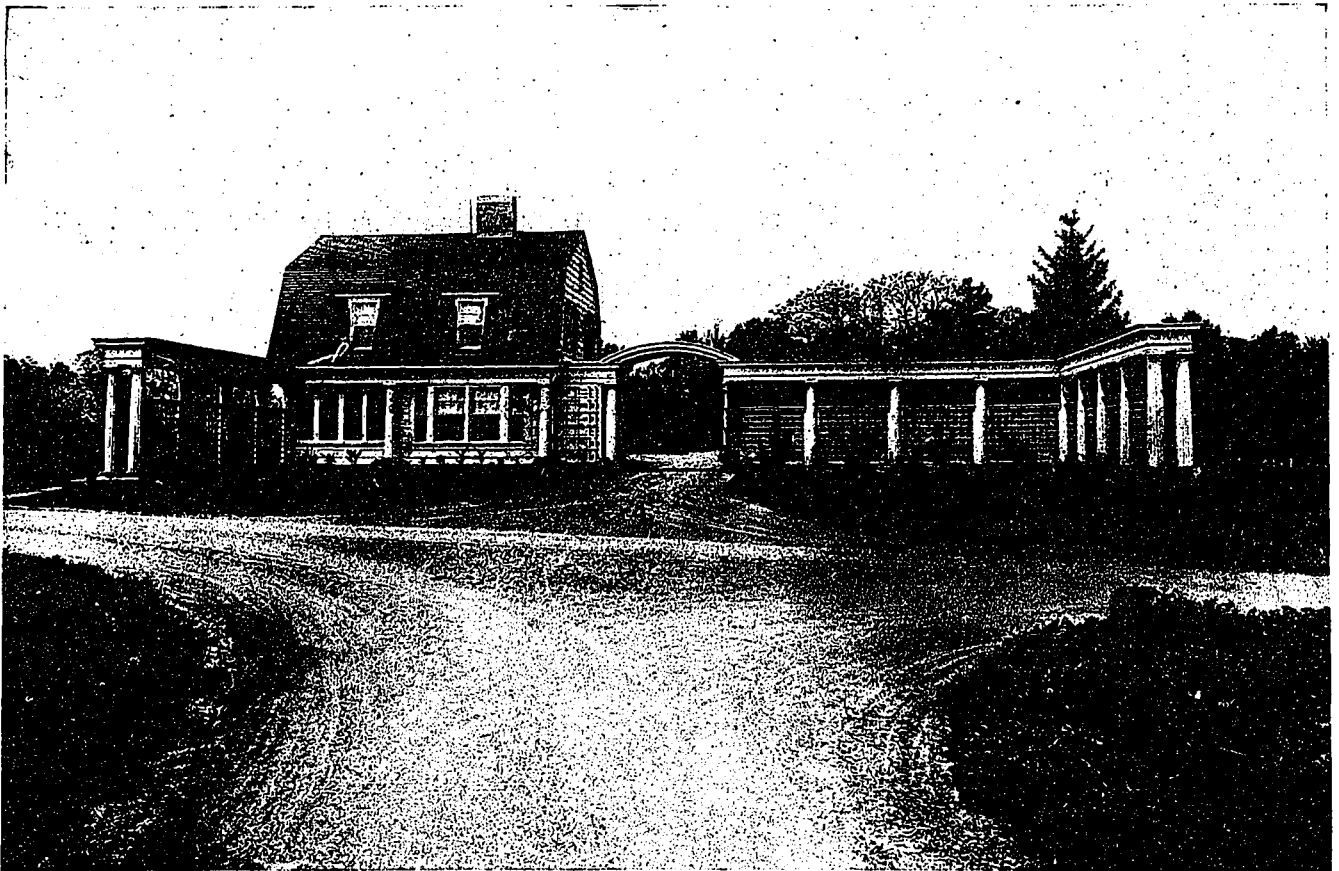
Proper "Heating" Terms?

A correspondent writing to the "Heating and Ventilating Magazine," objects to the term "hot water heating," stating that there is no more reason why it should be used than the term "hot steam heating." It does seem somewhat superlative when one comes to think of it, but as our contemporary points out, it is always a difficult matter to root up established usages in any field. Nevertheless, it adds that in the matter of engineering and trade terms it appears that the heating industry has gone out of its way to select those that are either misnomers or are at least redundant in their meaning. The word radiator is given as a case in point, the statement being made that if we had to depend on the radiant action of the so-called radiator, we should soon freeze to death, although the dictionary gives it as a correct and properly understood term with a meaning which should justify its continuance in usage. Pursuing his

subject, the writer points out that "hot blast heating" is of more recent growth and that it is gratifying to find this term has already given way in many quarters to "blast heating." "Furnaces" long since became "hot air furnaces" to distinguish them from other kinds used in power work, and a further refinement, among those accustomed to accurate expressions, is the expression "warm air heaters." There is, perhaps, some excuse for this distinction, although to be entirely logical, it is presumed that "air heaters" should be the proper phrase.

Acceleration of Concrete Hardening

As the result of some experiments made by the U. S. Bureau of Standards to develop a method to accelerate the rate at which concrete increases in strength with age, it was found that the addition of small quantities of calcium chloride to the mixing water gave the most effective results. A comprehensive series of tests was inaugurated to determine further the amount of acceleration in the strength of concrete obtained in this manner, and to study the



GATE LODGE AT "HALTONBROOK," OAKVILLE, ONT., FOR CAPT. ELLSWORTH FLAVELLE. WICKSON & GREGG, ARCHITECTS.

effect of such additions on the durability of concrete and the effect of the addition of this salt on the liability to corrosion of iron or steel embedded in mortar or concrete. The results to date indicate that in concrete at the age of two or three days the addition of calcium chloride up to 10 per cent. by weight of water to the mixing water results in an increase of strength over similar concrete gauged with plain water, of from 30 to 100 per cent., the best results being obtained when the gauging water contains from 4 to 6 per cent. of calcium chloride.

Compressive strength tests of concretes gauged with water containing up to 10 per cent. of calcium chloride, at the age of one year, give no indication that the addition of this salt has had deleterious effect on the durability of the concrete.

Unburnt Bricks for Building

Germany's state of economic distress affects that country in many ways. One of her present predicaments is a lack of coal, together with disorganized transport facilities. Because of this the brick-kilns cannot reckon on a coal supply for some time, and this is causing great difficulties in the provision of new dwelling-houses. In order to restart the building trade, and leave no means untried of furthering housing, the

State Commissioner for Housing lately invited a number of experts of the clay industry, and representatives of the brick-kiln trade, to a conference, to consider the suitability of unburnt clay bricks as building material. It was the general opinion of the experts that, provided suitable kinds of clay were used, unburnt bricks were capable of resisting the weather, and were, from a technical and constructive point of view, quite unobjectionable material for small houses in rural districts. It is recommended that the necessary plant be erected in the neighborhood of building sites where supplies of suitable clay are available, in order to prepare unburnt clay bricks, which, after four to six weeks' drying in the open air, are ready for building purposes.

Resumes Professional Practice

Major H. E. Gates, who has been with His Majesty's Canadian forces since the outbreak of the war, has been relieved from active service duties and has again resumed architectural practice at Halifax, N.S.

Gilbert J. P. Jacques has re-opened his office for architectural practice in the Medbury Block, Windsor, Ontario, and desires catalogues and samples from manufacturers.

CONSTRUCTION

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INTERESTS OF CANADA



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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 returned.

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Vol. XII Toronto, June, 1919 No. 6

Toronto School Work

As the immediate programme of the City of Toronto provides for the erection of important additions to a large number of existing school buildings, the decision of the Board of Education to divide this work among a number of local architects is certainly to be commended as both a desirable and important change of policy. There is no doubt that it will lead to a better class of architecture in regard to Toronto's educational buildings. One thing certain is that the method of erecting buildings by the Board's own Property Department has proven unsatisfactory. Likewise the recent competition for the erection of two new schools failed in getting the results desired, not so much perhaps in the character of the designs submitted as in a refusal of many of the architects to participate. In connection with the recent meeting bringing about this latest change it must be said that there were indications that certain trustees

tried hard to maintain the existing order of things, or else perhaps to shape a policy of their own. Charges were made that architects had been soliciting the members, but nothing was established to show that there were any surreptitious dealings. Any approach of this kind as we understand it was in the interest of architects who recently returned from overseas and was not made by them personally. To say that the architects refused to enter the above mentioned competition because they could not dictate to the Board, if one of the trustees is correctly quoted, is greatly at variance with facts of the case. Indeed it is on a par in this respect with another unsupported statement made at the time evidently bearing on the question of resident and non-resident designers, to the effect that "it is a peculiar thing that our Canadian architects can go down to the States and build many of the great buildings in New York and other cities, and when a man comes here from the States we refuse him work on that account." It is quite evident that in either case there is some one on the Board who is badly informed. The reason why members of the profession stayed out of the competition was based on a principle that the architectural bodies of both Canada and other countries have supported for a number of years, namely, that such competitions should be conducted by qualified professional assessors. That was the one and only reason and merely represented a necessary condition to assure competency and fairness in judging the designs and making the award. As to Canadian architects designing many of the great buildings in New York and other American cities, well, all that we can say is that to identify them might prove a somewhat difficult task. If a "little more reciprocity" might help, as suggested, it might at least even up a one-sided advantage such as has existed up to the present. Altogether the Board is to be congratulated in seeking an intelligent solution of its problems, and the discussion will have a tendency to clear up much misunderstanding and to bring about a better appreciation of school architecture and as to who is best qualified to do the work.

Building More Active

Building activities in the United States have shown a steady increase since the signing of the armistice and the volume of work now being carried out is about 70 per cent. ahead of this time last year. In Canada the total increase can be estimated as approximate to this gain, and would undoubtedly be still greater if existing labor troubles were settled. Many architects are busier than they have been at any time during the past four years and prospects in general point to a vastly improved condition.

Personal Items

William Lyon Somerville, architect, formerly partner in the firm of Murphy & Dana of New York City, has opened an office for practice in the Imperial Bank Building, corner of Yonge and Bloor streets, Toronto.

W. & Walter R. L. Blackwell, architects, Peterboro, Ont., have removed their office to the Bank of Commerce Building, corner of Hunter and Water streets. Walter R. L. Blackwell recently returned from New York, where, until joining the army, he was in charge of the office of a prominent local architect. He studied architecture at Toronto University and at the Columbia University, New York City.

The Canadian Mathews Gravity Carrier Company, manufacturers of gravity carriers, conveyers, spirals, chutes and automatic elevators, have removed their plant and head office from Toronto to Port Hope, Ont.

The Canadian Crushed Stone Company, of Dundas, Ont., has opened a Toronto office at 409 McKinnon Building, in charge of Capt. J. Ridley Wylie, who is well-known in military and business circles.

CONTRACTORS and SUB-CONTRACTORS

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

RESIDENCE OF FRED T. SMYE, HAMILTON, ONT.

Brick, Milton Pressed Brick Company.
Boilers, Spencer (installed by Adam Clark).
Electric Fixtures, Tallman Brass & Metal Company.
Flooring, Oliver J. Jarvis.
Hollow Tiles, Dennison Interlocking Company.
Mantels, Kent-Garvin Company.
Vacuum Cleaners, United Electric Company.

HOUSE AT LONSDALE AVENUE AND DUNVEGAN ROAD, TORONTO.

Masonry, H. N. Dancy.
Carpentry, E. E. Woodley.
Cut Stone, Witchall & Son.
Plumbing, Bennett & Wright.
Heating, Joseph Harrison.
Roofing, George A. Bryan.
Plastering, T. Gander & Son.
Marble and Tile, Italian Mosaic & Marble Company; J. L. Vokes & Son.

Metal Stripping, S. L. Hammond.
Painting and Glazing, Hughes & Co.
Electric Wiring, McDonald & Willson.
Leaded Glass, McCausland.
Bronze Work, Aikenhead Architectural Bronze Company.
Hardware, Aikenhead Hardware Company.
Landscape Work, Harries & Hall.

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Boilers, Kewanee Boiler Company.
Brick, Don Valley Brick Company.
Bowling Alley, Brunswick-Baake-Collender Company.
Carpenter, Dickie Construction Company.
Composition Ornaments, McCormack & Carroll.
Electric Fixtures, Robert Mitchell Company.
Electric Contractor, George J. Beattie.
Elevator, Otis-Fensom Company.
Flooring, Seaman-Kent Company.
General Contractor, Dickie Construction Company.
Greenhouses, King Construction Company.
Hardware, Aikenhead Hardware Company.
Heating Contractors, Purdy-Mansell, Ltd.
Hollow Tile, Sun Brick Company.
Iron Fencing, Robert Mitchell Company.
Interior Woodwork, Batts, Ltd.
Mantels, J. L. Vokes & Son.
Marble and Tile, Vermont Marble Company; Canada Glass Co.
Ornamental Iron, Architectural Bronze & Iron Company.
Ornamental Iron, Canadian Ornamental Iron Company.
Painting and Decorating, W. H. Patte.
Plastering, R. C. Dancy.
Plumbing Contractors, Purdy-Mansell Company.
Parquette Floors, G. W. Koch.
Radiators, Dominion Radiator Company.
Roofing, George Duthie & Son.
Stone, Nicholson & Curtis.
Structural Steel, uBrlington Steel Company.
Stable Fittings, Beatty Bros.
Stucco Work, Burns Cement Gun Construction Company.
Swimming Pool (cork tiling), David E. Kennedy (Inc.).
Pumps, National Equipment Company.
Vacuum Cleaner, United Electric Company.
Conduits, Conduits, Ltd.

RESIDENCE, DOUGLAS DRIVE, TORONTO.

Masonry and Carpenter Work, Walter Davidson.
Plastering, Taylor & Nesbit.
Plumbing and Heating, Sheppard & Abbott.
Sheet Metal and Roofing, Douglas Bros.
Electric Wiring, H. J. Ferguson.
Painting and Glazing, F. G. Roberts & Company.

A. J. WOOD'S RESIDENCE, WESTMOUNT, QUE.

General Contractors, Anglin, Ltd.
Brick, David McGill.
Fireplaces, G. R. Locker Company.
Furniture, Henry Morgan & Company; Murray-Kay, Ltd.; G. A. Holland & Son.
Lighting Fixtures, Robert Mitchell & Company.
Painting, Henry Morgan.

MR. JUSTICE RIDDELL'S RESIDENCE, TORONTO.

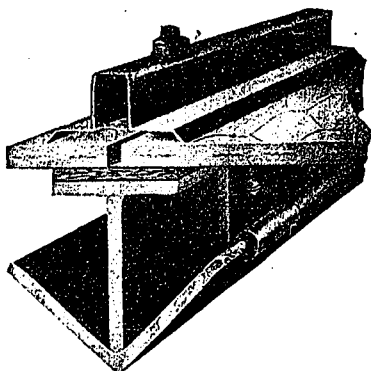
Woodwork, J. C. Scott, Ltd.
Plastering, W. J. Hynes, Ltd.
Marble, Holdge Marble Company.
Hardware, Aikenhead Company.
Painting and Decorating, J. McCausland & Son.
Lighting Fixtures, The Bromsgrove Guild.

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