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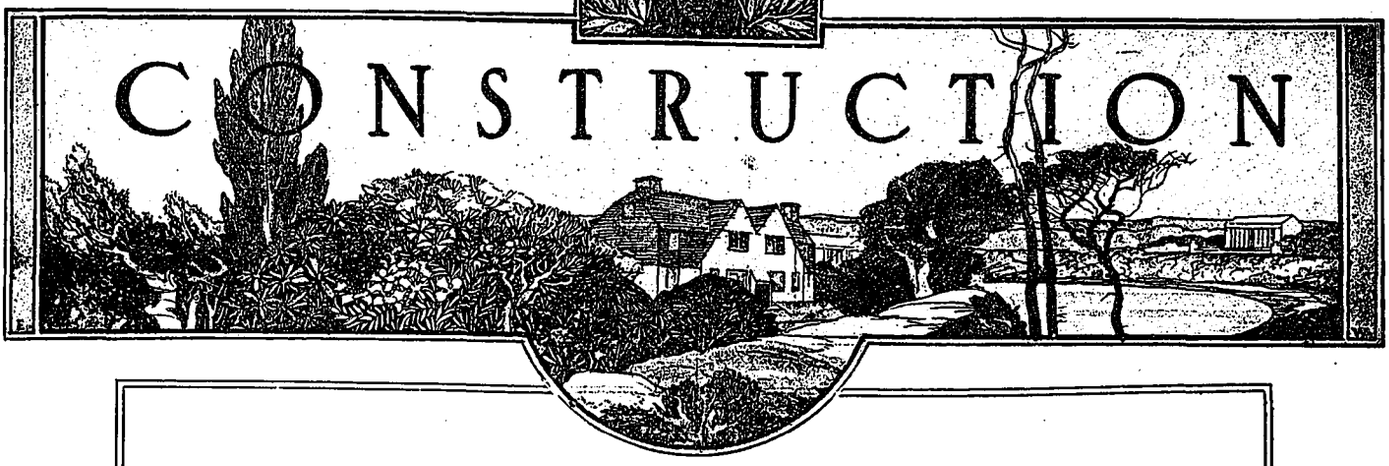

July, 1919 Volume XII, No. 7

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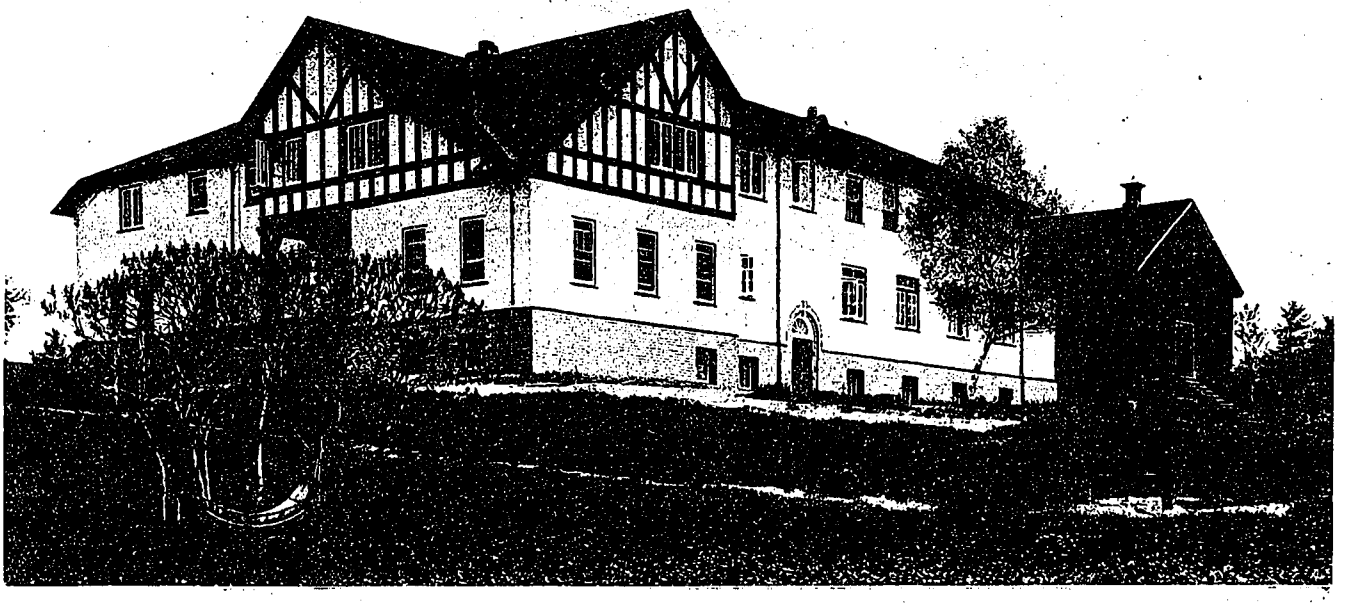
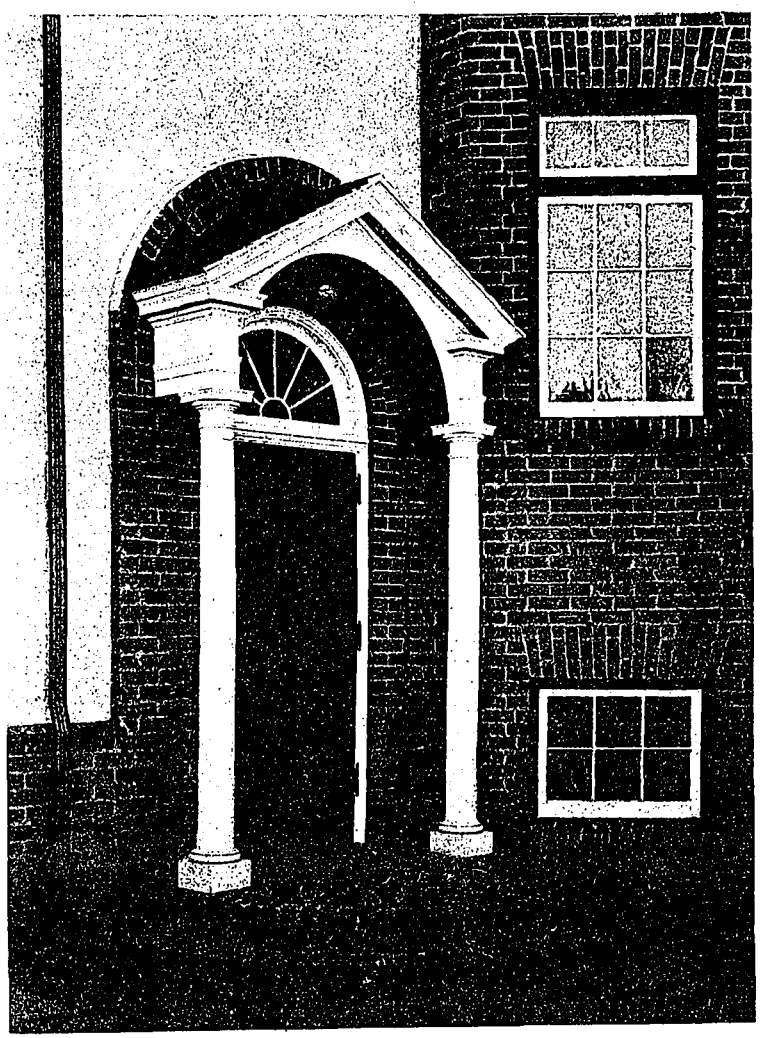


NEW DORMITORY BUILDING, APPLEBY SCHOOL, OAKVILLE, ONT.
SHEPARD & CALVIN, ARCHITECTS.

New Dormitory, Appleby School, Oakville, Ont.

APPLEBY School was founded in 1911 by Sir Edmund Walker, but in Sept., 1917, the control was vested in a Board of Governors. At present there are seventy-one boys in residence, forty being accommodated in the main structure and thirty-one in the new dormitory illustrated herewith. The buildings are located on the shore of Lake Ontario, one and a half miles west of Oakville, on grounds thirty-three acres in extent. The new dormitory, which stands high, overlooking the lake to the south-west, consists of two wings, joining to form an "L" shape. It will be noted from the plan that all the boys—thirteen in single rooms and eighteen in a large dormitory—sleep on the ground floor. Every boy has his own individual basin with hot and cold running water. In addition to immediate dormitory accommodations, the basement, besides the usual boiler room and coal space, has a specially arranged storeroom for the boys' trunks and lockers. All the stairs are of concrete enclosed in brick walls, the construction of the building in general being of frame, with stucco exterior on metal lath and solid brick basement walls.

Heating is by low pressure steam, and the water supply is derived from a pumping station on the premises situated on the lake shore, the water being pumped to a large storage tank in the roof space of the building. There is also a septic tank and a disposal bed which take care of all sewerage on the premises. Electric light and power for the buildings is obtained from a connection off of one of the main transmission lines passing through the neighborhood. Within the new building the lighting is controlled from the Master's suite. The top floor contains the boys' bathrooms and a large sitting room with open fireplace and billiard table for the boys' use. Besides this, there are two apartments, one for the Matron of the school and the other for a married House Master.

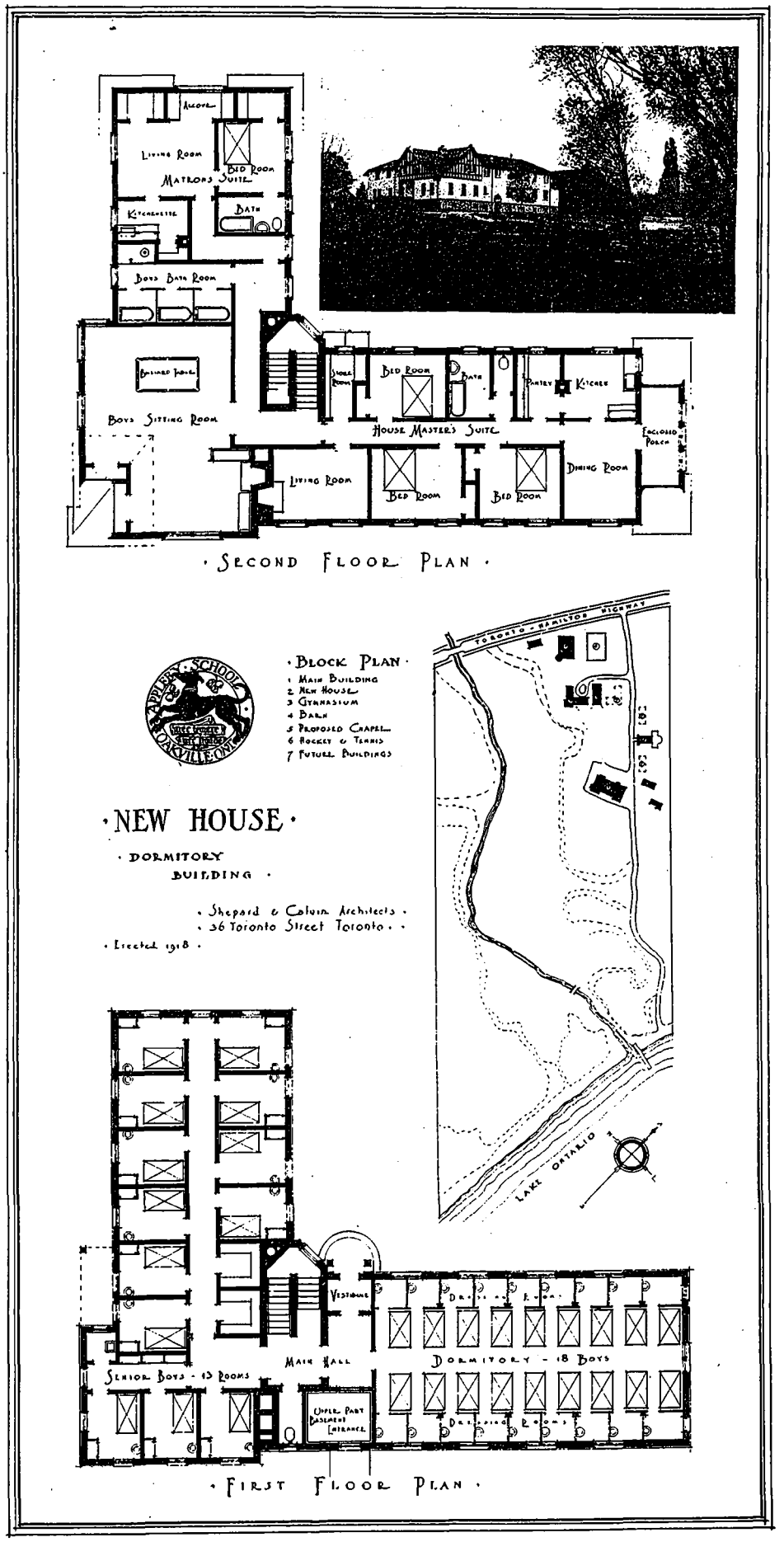


DETAIL OF ENTRANCE.

SHEPARD & CALVIN ARCHITECTS.

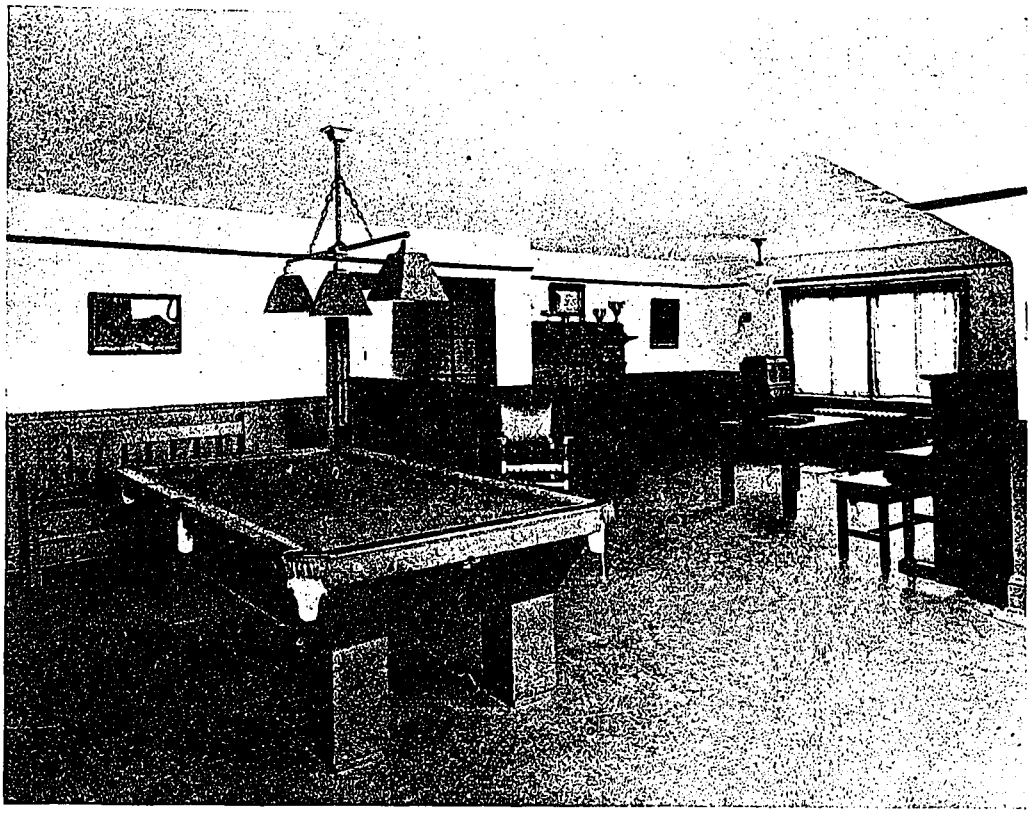
The building is quite simply finished both inside and out. The boys' rooms and corridors have panelled dado of softwood, the floors are covered with linoleum and the interior woodwork has a painted finish. The outside is stained brown on the timber work and green on the shingled roof.

It is the intention to gradually extend the



NEW DORMITORY BUILDING, APPLEBY SCHOOL, OAKVILLE, ONT.

SHEPARD & CALVIN, ARCHITECTS.



SITTING ROOM, NEW DORMITORY BUILDING, APPLEBY SCHOOL, OAKVILLE, ONT.

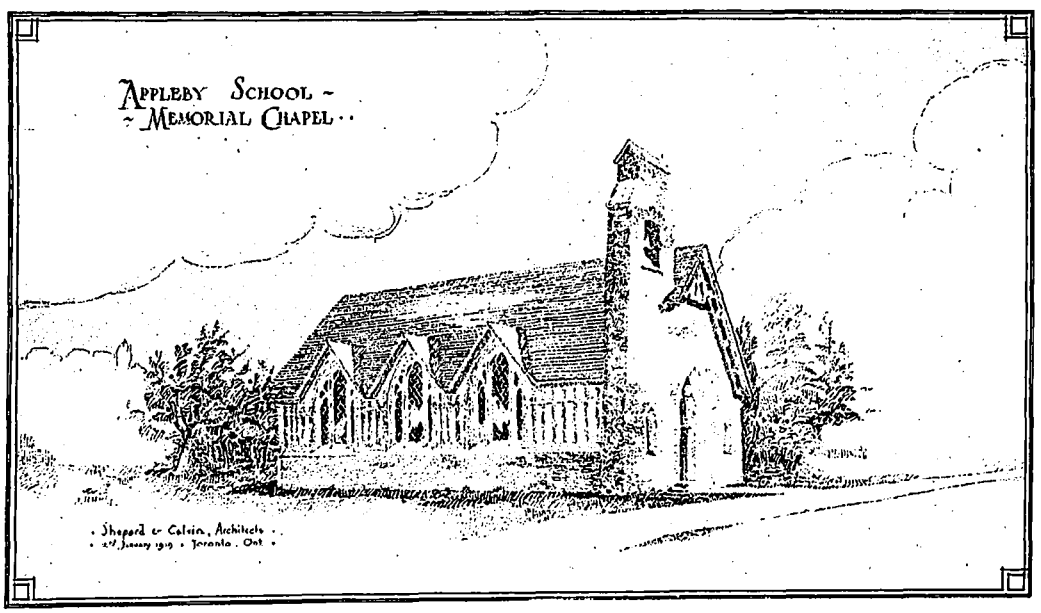
style of the exterior of this building until all the buildings in the group are more or less of the same type. The next building to be erected will be a Memorial Chapel, illustrated herewith from the architects' perspective drawing, in memory of the Appleby boys killed in the Great War. The exterior of the Chapel shows the development of this policy of stucco and timber exteriors.

The new dormitory was completed in six months' time—April to September, 1918—and cost 29.24 cents per cubic foot for the building itself, and 30.35 cents inclusive of electric fixtures, linoleum, etc.

Soldiers' Graves and War Memorials

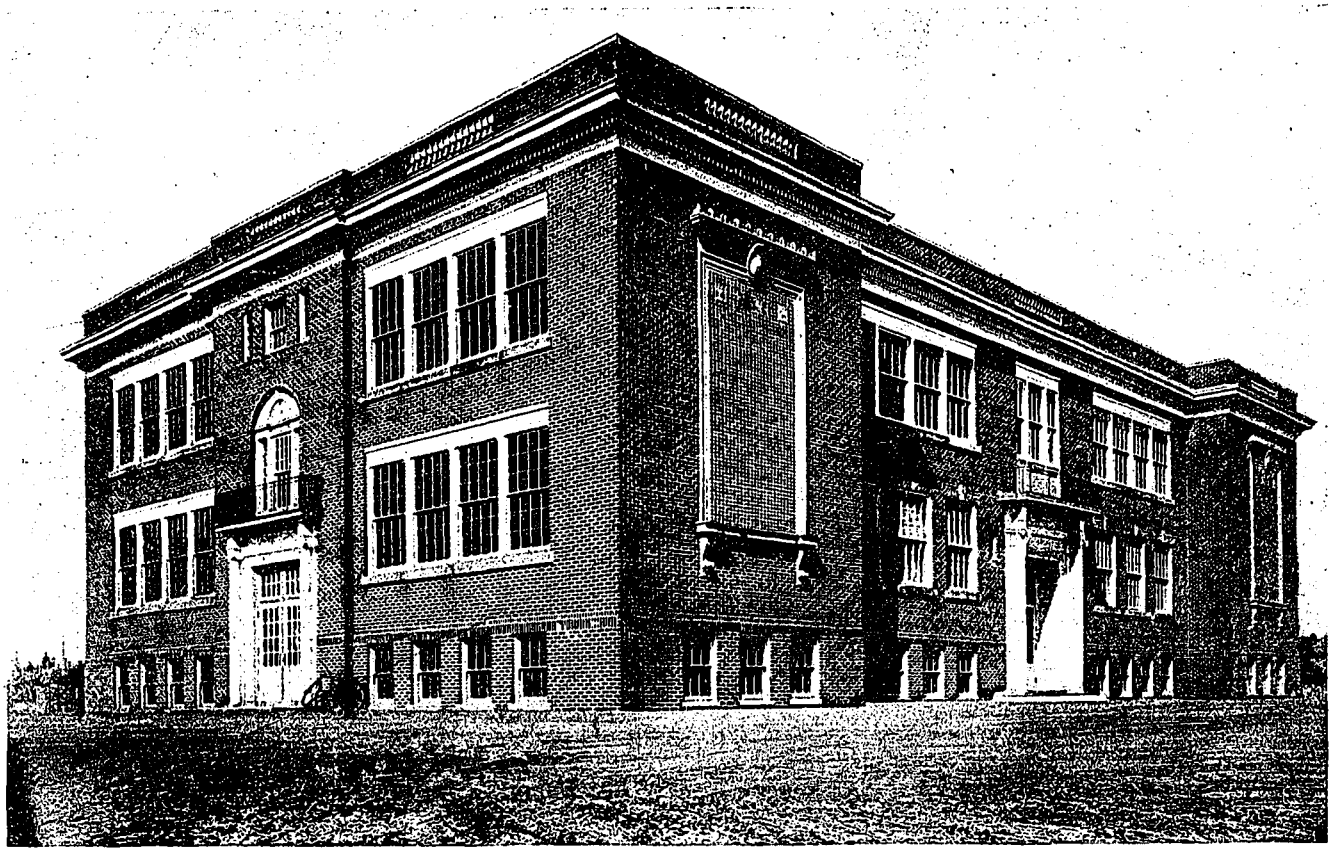
Supplementary estimates introduced by Sir Thomas White in the House of Commons include an item of $500,000 to provide for Canada's share of the expenditure to be made by the Imperial War Graves Commission. An additional item of $500,000 is also provided for battlefield memorials in Belgium and France.

Liberals in recent caucus at Ottawa discussed the erection of a monument in honor of the memory of the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The proposed memorial will be apart from the statue to be erected on Parliament Hill, for which there was a vote of twenty-five thousand dollars in the estimates this session.

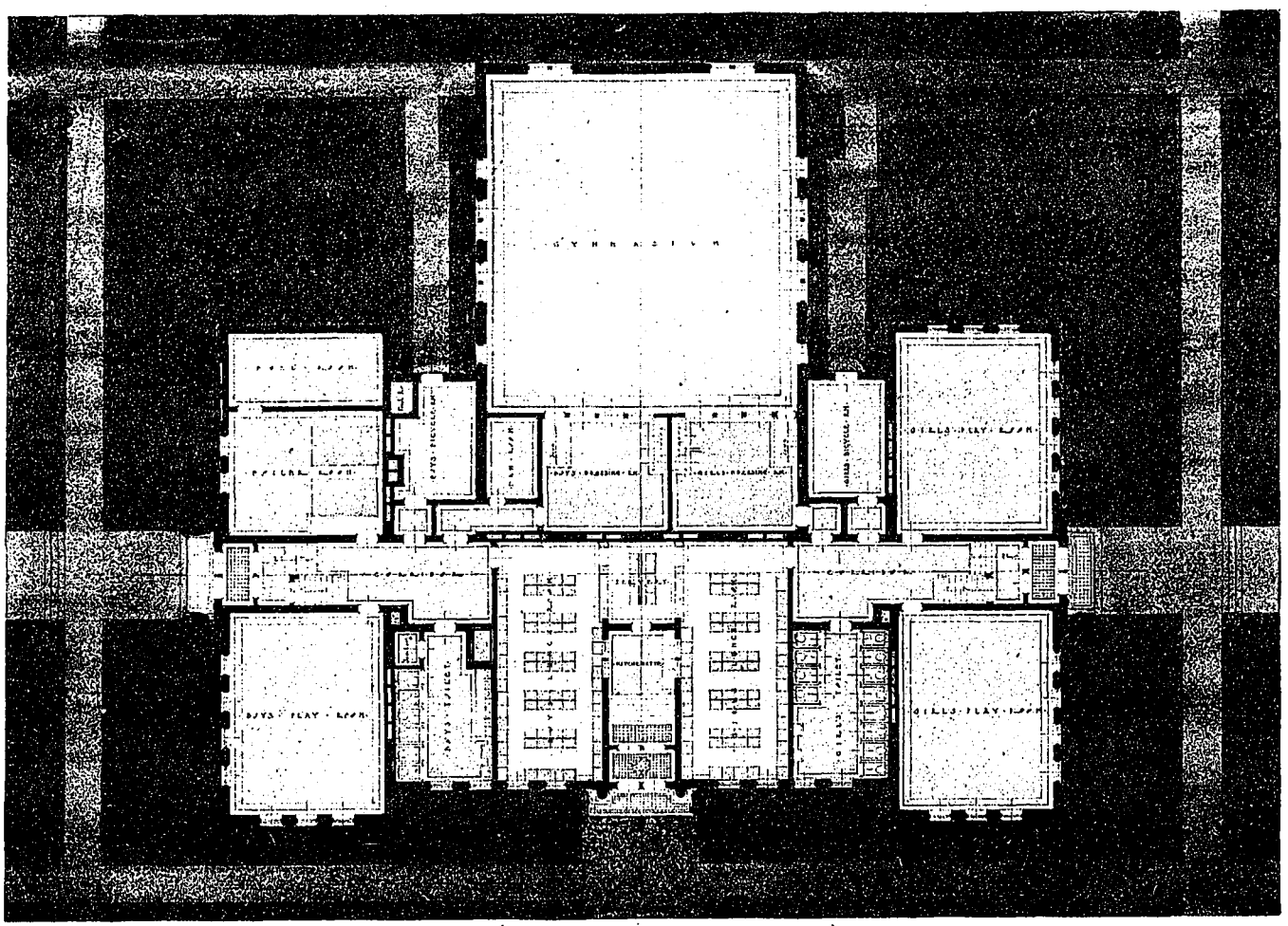


PROPOSED MEMORIAL CHAPEL, APPLEBY SCHOOL, OAKVILLE, ONT.

SHEPARD & CALVIN, ARCHITECTS.



FRONT AND END VIEW.



BASEMENT PLAN.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BARRIE, ONT.

ELLIS & ELLIS, ARCHITECTS.

Barrie (Ontario) Collegiate

THE new Barrie Collegiate was built from competitive plans by Messrs. Ellis & Ellis, architects, to replace the building destroyed by fire in 1917. The site of the building is centrally located, being situated on a high level overlooking the town and Kempenfelt Bay. This commanding position gives special advantages for an attractive and dignified scheme such as will be fully realized when the planting of trees and shrubs and the development of spacious lawns about the structure are eventually carried to completion. The design, which is a modern Colonial adaptation, frankly expresses the purpose of the building and provides for a plan which is symmetrical in general arrangement. Red brick of a rough texture and dressed Indiana limestone is used for the exterior. The walls which are devoid of windows, are treated with a diaper pattern formed with brick headers. These panels are surrounded by a stone architrave and capped with a simple cartouche to give relief to the otherwise blank space. The result in general shows careful study in which mass and proportions have been mainly relied upon for the effect obtained.

DETAIL OF ENTRANCE, BARRIE, (ONT.), COLLEGIATE.

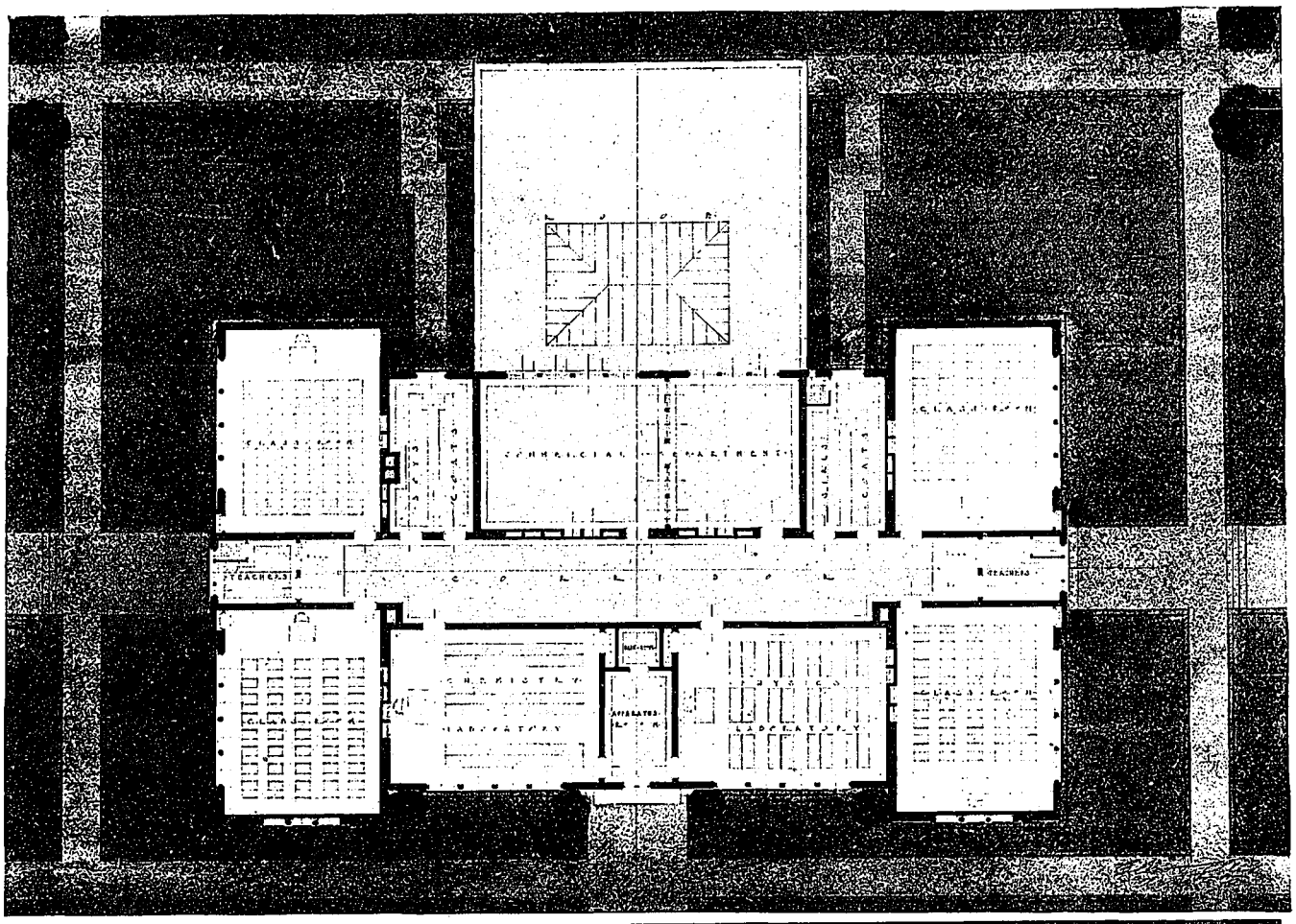
On the interior the partitions throughout are brick. All walls and ceilings are plasted with a fine white finish above a dado of Keene cement. The trim throughout is long leaf yellow pine in natural finish. The floors are double with wool felt between, the finished floor being of end matched maple and the stairs of birch.

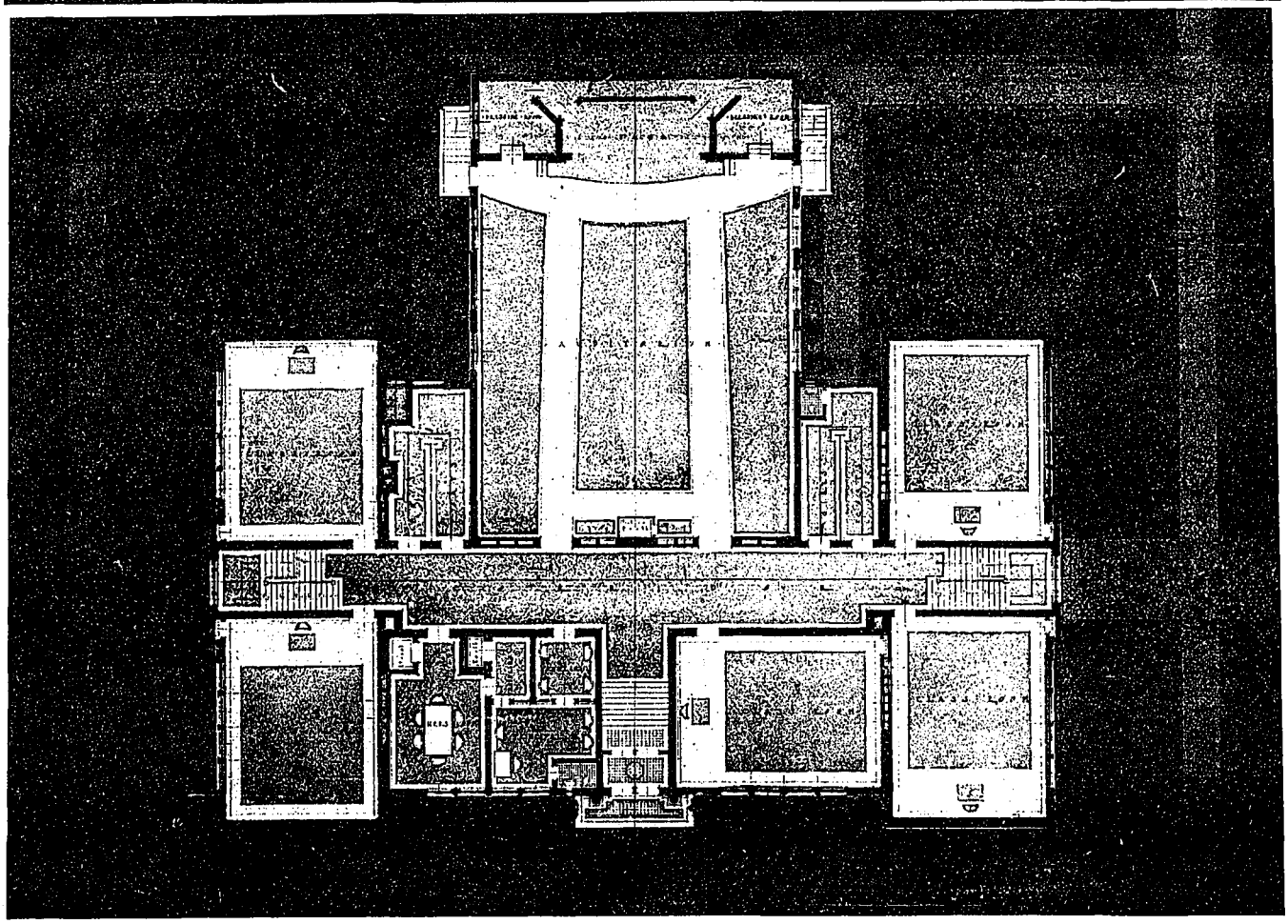
The ground floor provides for the Principal's office, supply room and vault, library, five classrooms, two large cloak rooms and auditorium with stage and dressing rooms. In the auditorium is seating for 300 with accommodation for twice the number of chairs if desired. At the rear of the Assembly room is a fireproof chamber for a moving-picture machine which is being more fully recognized as a valuable means of imparting information and is hence becoming a necessary feature of school building equipment.

The stairs are located at either end of the corridors adjoining the sex entrances. The main entrance is at the front and is directly opposite the entrance to the auditorium. There is also a large emergency exit from the rear of the auditorium, making in all four exits.

On the first floor are located four standard class rooms and chemical and physical laboratories, the latter being equipped with modern apparatus and having dark rooms between the commercial class and typewriting rooms. In the chemistry room are twenty-four desks for students and the instructor's desk. Each of these desks has a specially prepared top proof against moisture and acids, a porcelain sink, water faucet, waste pipe and gas jet; also a hood and conductor pipe by which the noxious gases are carried to the basement by a fan system.

In the basement are the boys' and girls' recreation rooms, lunch and bicycle rooms and a



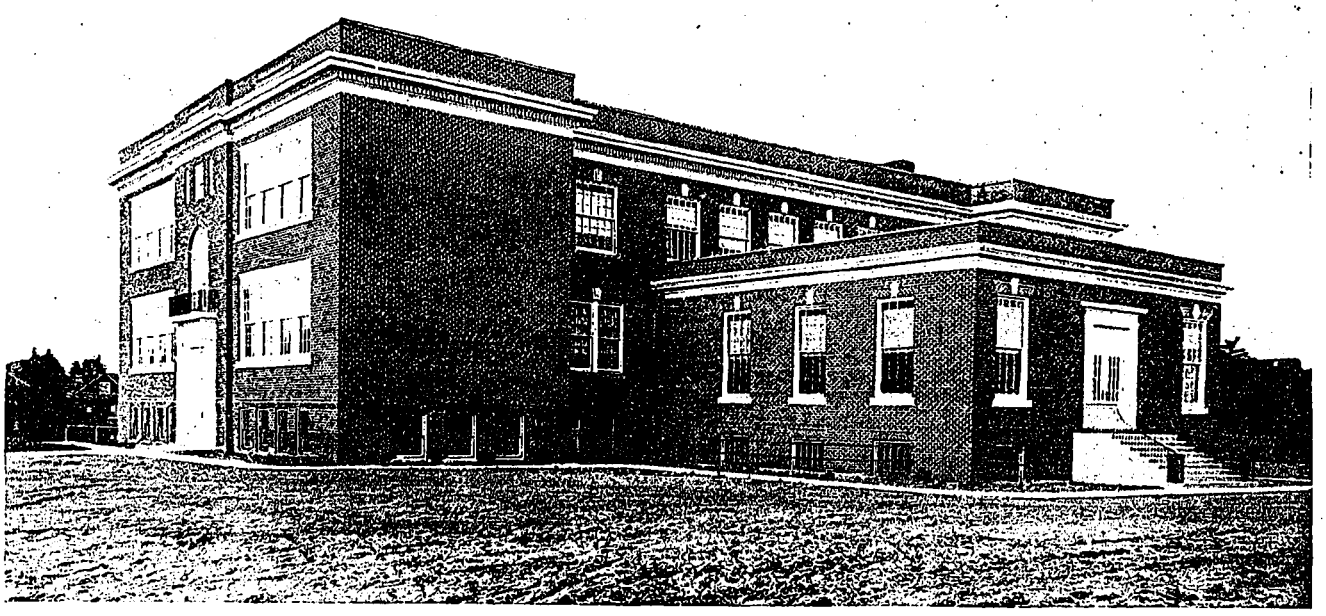


UPPER PLAN: SECOND FLOOR.

LOWER PLAN: GROUND FLOOR.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BARRIE, ONT.

ELLIS & ELLIS, ARCHITECTS.



REAR VIEW: COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BARRIE, ONT., ELLIS & ELLIS, ARCHITECTS.

gymnasium from which opens the dressing rooms for both sexes, which are equipped with showers. The boiler and fuel rooms are completely isolated and fireproofed, a fire door cutting them off from the rest of the structure. The fan, pump and ventilating apparatus are also on this floor under the boys' bicycle room, and space is provided for the vacuum cleaning apparatus and the fan and motor which extract the fumes from the science rooms.

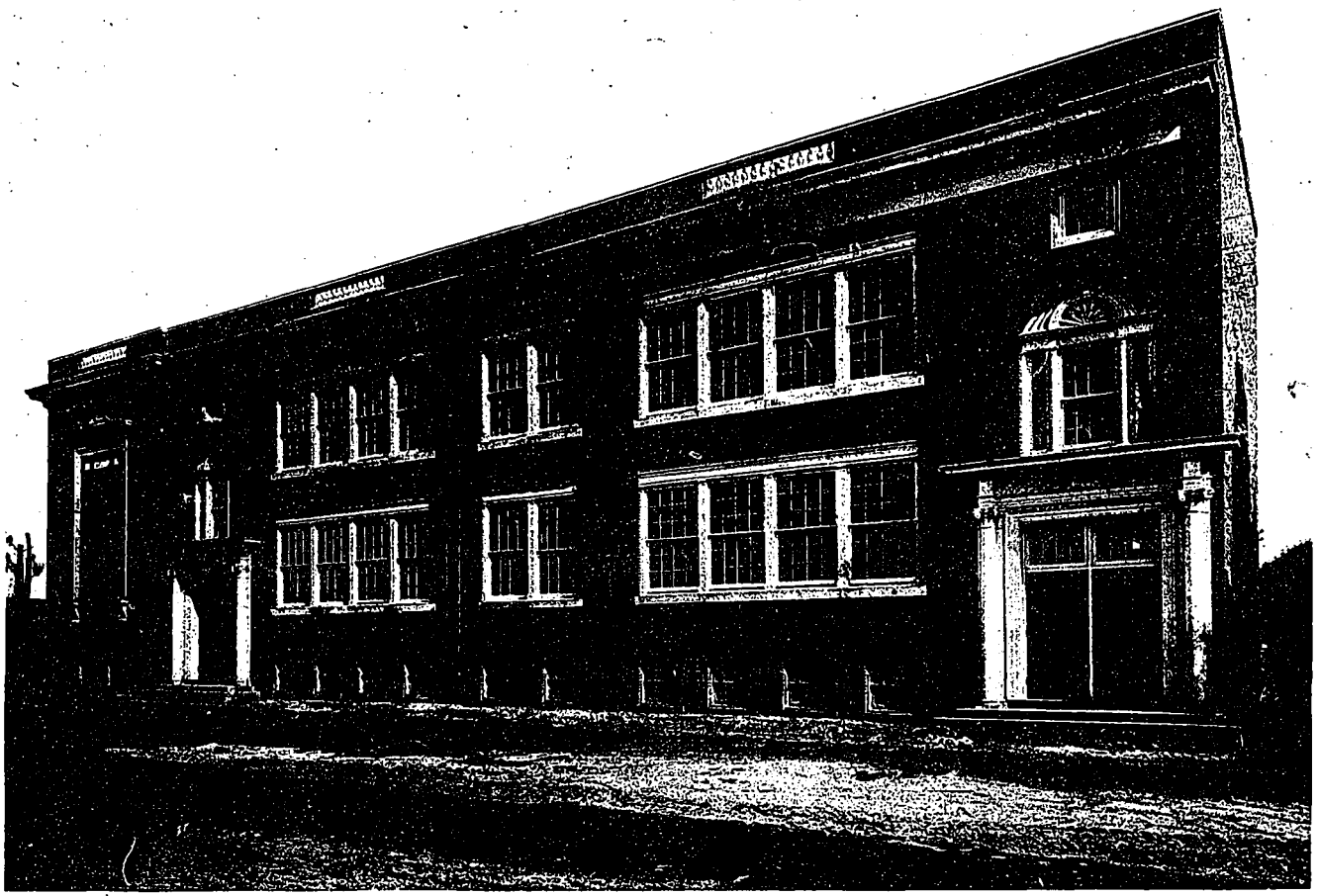
The heating and ventilating of the building is on the plenum principle. The air is drawn down from a point 20 feet above the ground through a large duct into the fan room, passing through radiators into the fan, thence forced through galvanized iron ducts to the vertical brick flues leading to the various rooms. The system is provided with a tempering damper so that the air can be delivered at the temperature required. In the brick vent flues are placed dampers for the purpose of circulating the air in the building at such times when the school is not in session. The foul air is drawn off through vertical vent flues when class work is being held. The system will deliver 30 cubic feet of fresh, properly tempered air to every occupant of the school per minute, and 20 cubic feet per person to the auditorium.

The equipment also includes a complete system of intercommunicating telephones, period and fire alarm bells, and other similar features.

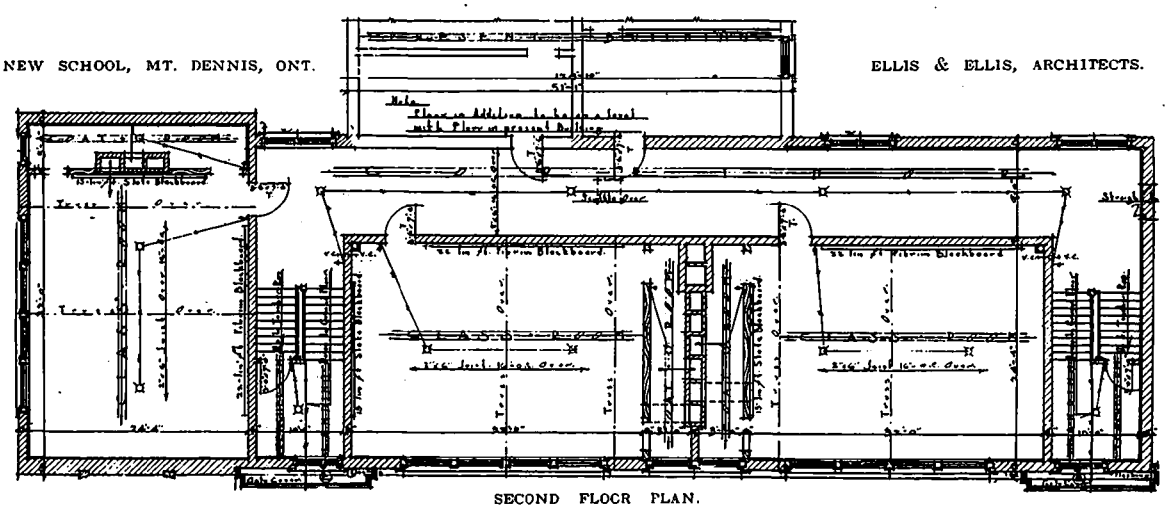
The building has a frontage of 131 feet 6 inches by a depth of 119 feet 10 inches, and cost, including the site, $110,000.

The Mount Dennis School which was designed by the same architects, follows to a large extent

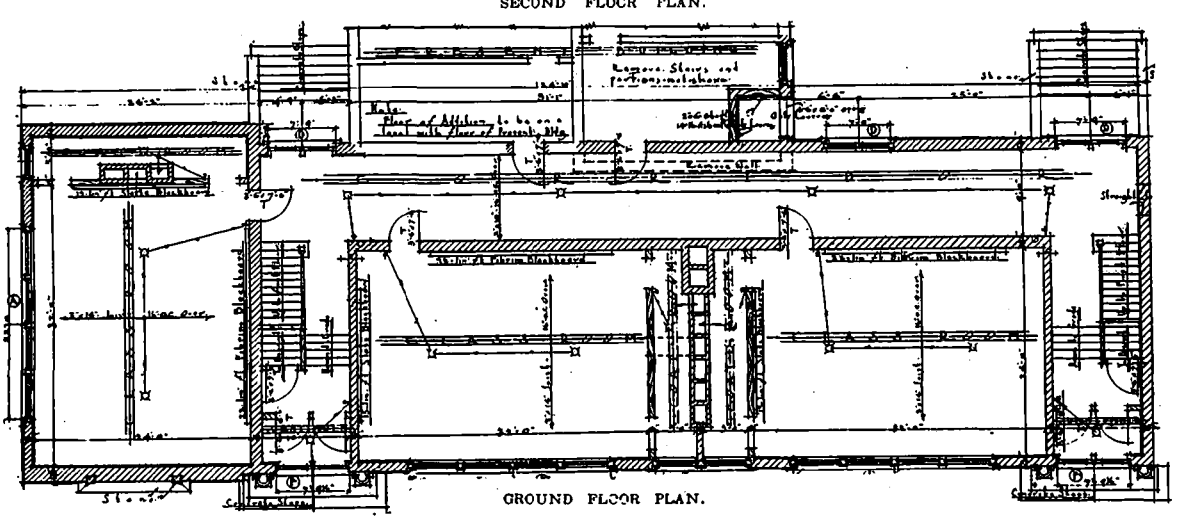
DETAIL OF ENTRANCE, BARRIE COLLEGIATE.



NEW SCHOOL, MT. DENNIS, ONT. ELLIS & ELLIS, ARCHITECTS.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

the same construction and equipment as the Barrie building, and hence requires no need of further description.

TRENTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

The plan of this building shows a careful study of the requirements and general arrangement of the rooms.

Convenient to the central front entrance is the Principal's office, with a door leading from the same into a class-room, so that the Principal can take care of his administration and a class at the same time. In connection with the Principal's room is also a toilet and wash-room, well ventilated through the roof of the building.

Opposite the front entrance on the first floor is the Assembly Room which is architecturally treated with beamed ceiling and circular headed windows. This room has a seating capacity of 350 or more and has a small anti-room at one end where the seats can be stored when the room is used for drill.

There are three class-rooms on this floor with separate cloak rooms for the sexes. A well lighted corridor runs the length of the building, with separate stairways and entrances for the sexes at either end. The students' entrances are practically at the grade, and the doors are protected from the weather by shallow porches.

On the second floor there are three additional class rooms, a commercial room, chemical laboratory, physical laboratory, library, pupils' cloak rooms and a teachers' room with access to the girls' lavatory.

The basement contains a standard gymnasium, boys' and girls' dressing rooms, lavatories, showers, boiler, coal room and fan room.

The building is built of brown flashed pressed brick, trimmed with dressed grey stone. The corridors are trimmed with buff pressed brick dadoes, terrazzo floors and steel stairs. The balance of the trim throughout the building, doors, etc., are of Georgia pine and the floors of the class-rooms of maple. All the sash in the building is of the steel type.

The heating is effected by means of low pressure steam, generated from fire box boilers and together with the fan ventilation is automatically controlled by means of thermostats.

ST. BERNARD'S ACADEMY, SHAWINIGAN FALLS, QUE.

The dimensions and accommodations of this building are indicated on the plans. The structure is of reinforced concrete and the exterior is of two shades of buff brick with Indiana limestone trimmings. The ground floor which consists of a large auditorium, is tiled throughout, the other floors being of birch. B. C. fir is used for trim in the various rooms and the plumbing and heating are of modern character. The cost of the building was $100,000, and the residence for the nuns, which adjoins and which is constructed of the same materials, was built for $40,000.

Revival of Tapestry Weaving in Scotland

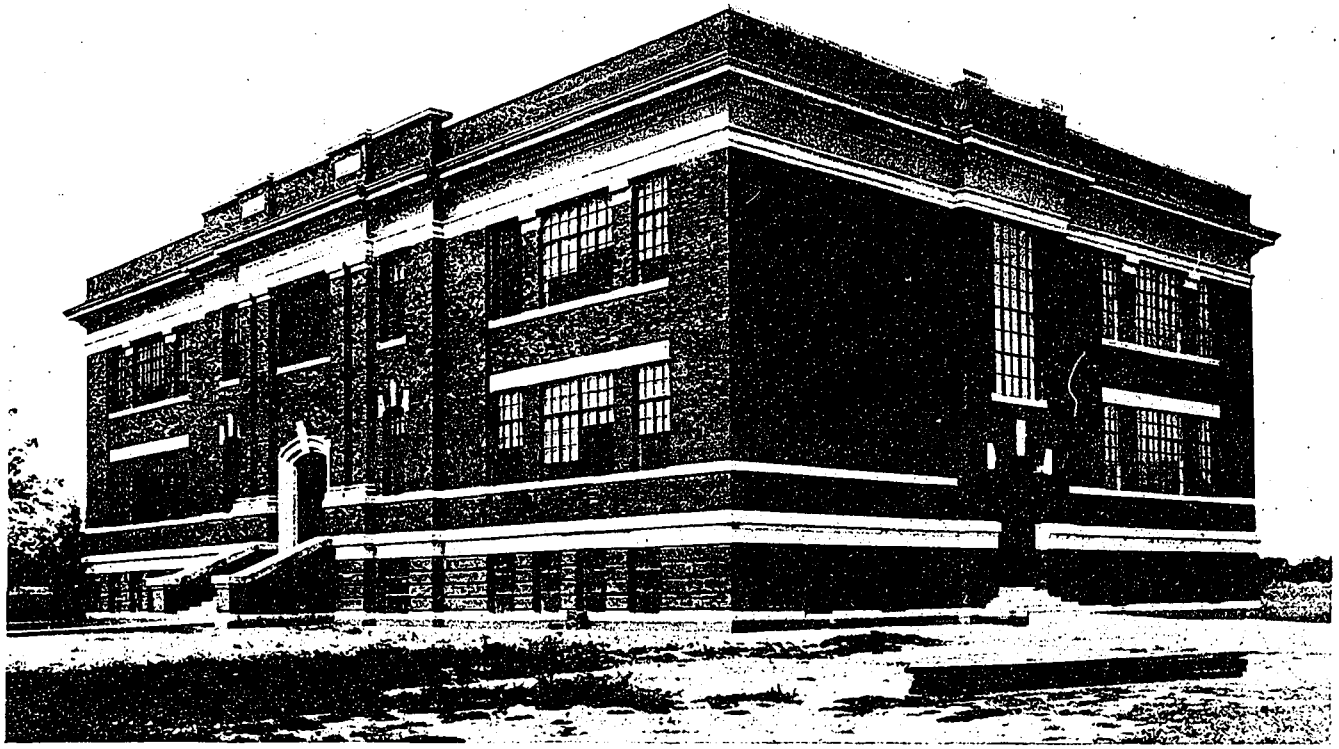
The London Daily Telegraph of May 17 states that Lord Bute has been endeavoring for some time past to revive tapestry weaving in Scotland. He has had fine buildings erected and designs for the weavers provided by a Scottish painter. A great panel of tapestry, measuring 32½ by 13½ feet and representing a Highland hunting scene, has now been completed, and is said to be the largest piece of tapestry yet produced in Scotland.

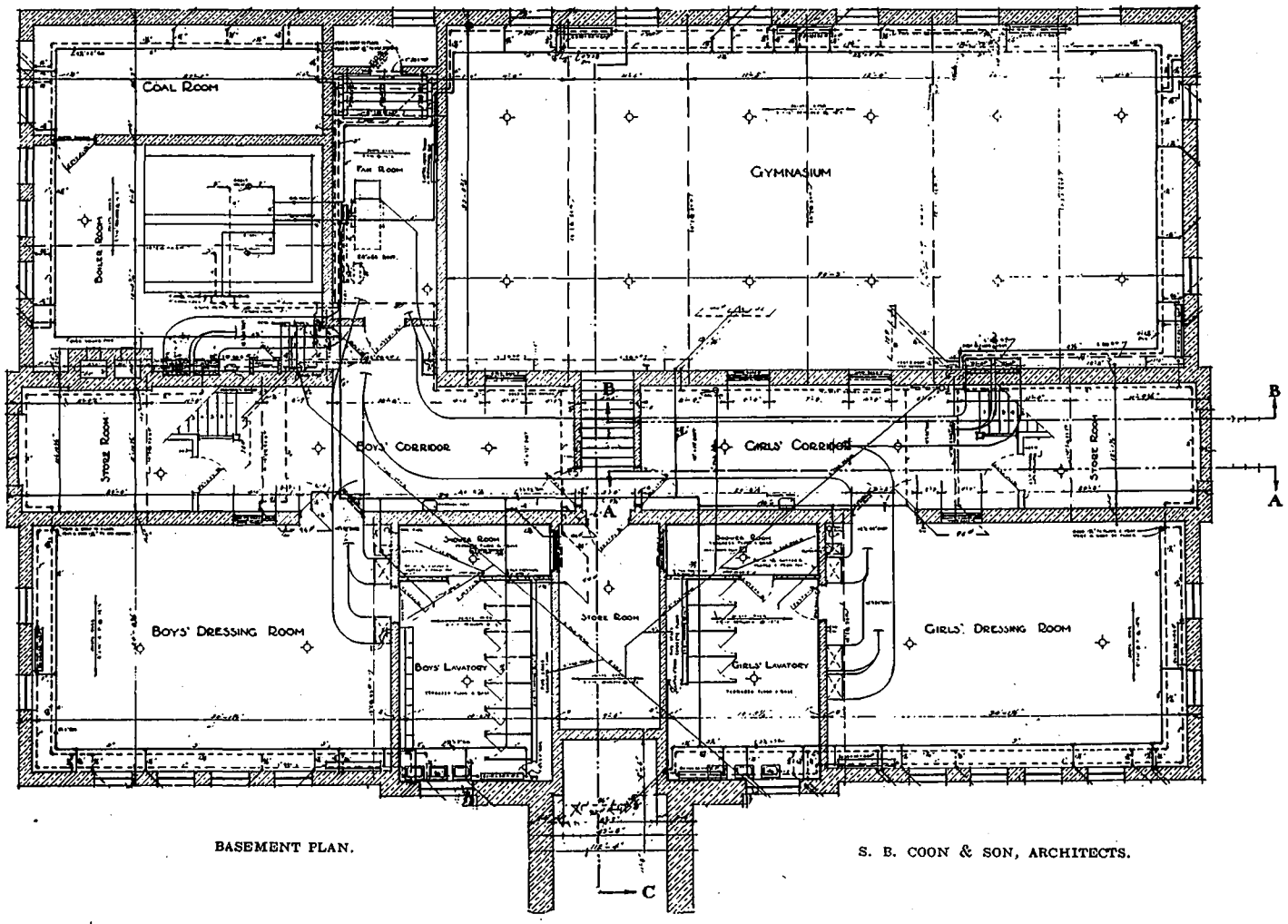
This completion of the first of a contemplated series of panels has relation to a scheme under consideration by the State authorities which is expected shortly to receive official sanction. Sir George Frampton considers that tapestry weaving might be taught to disabled men, but it was necessary first to satisfy the British Ministry of Labor and Pensions that weavers would find employment before official sanction was given to the course of training and funds provided for carrying it on. The arrangements are said to be now practically completed, the men are selected, the looms are ready, and instruction will be given by experts at the London County Council School of Arts and Crafts.

Danger in Unsightly Ruins

Why is it that so many villages, towns and cities permit the wreckage resulting from serious fires to remain in the very centre of their business areas? Every traveler who visits villages and smaller towns especially, must have noticed these disfigurements. Ruined basements extend right to the sidewalk, filled with water and partly burned timbers, without even a railing to prevent accidents to pedestrians. Canada has long held the world's record in the matter of fire losses, and the fact that burned ruins are permitted to remain for years in scores of communities, indicates how shameless Canadians are with respect to their prodigality.—"Conservation."

Mr. E. G. Horne has retired from the firm of Grant & Horne, hitherto carrying on a general contracting business in the Province of New Brunswick, with head office at St. John, N.B. The business will be continued by Joseph A. Grant, for the present under the firm name of Grant & Horne.

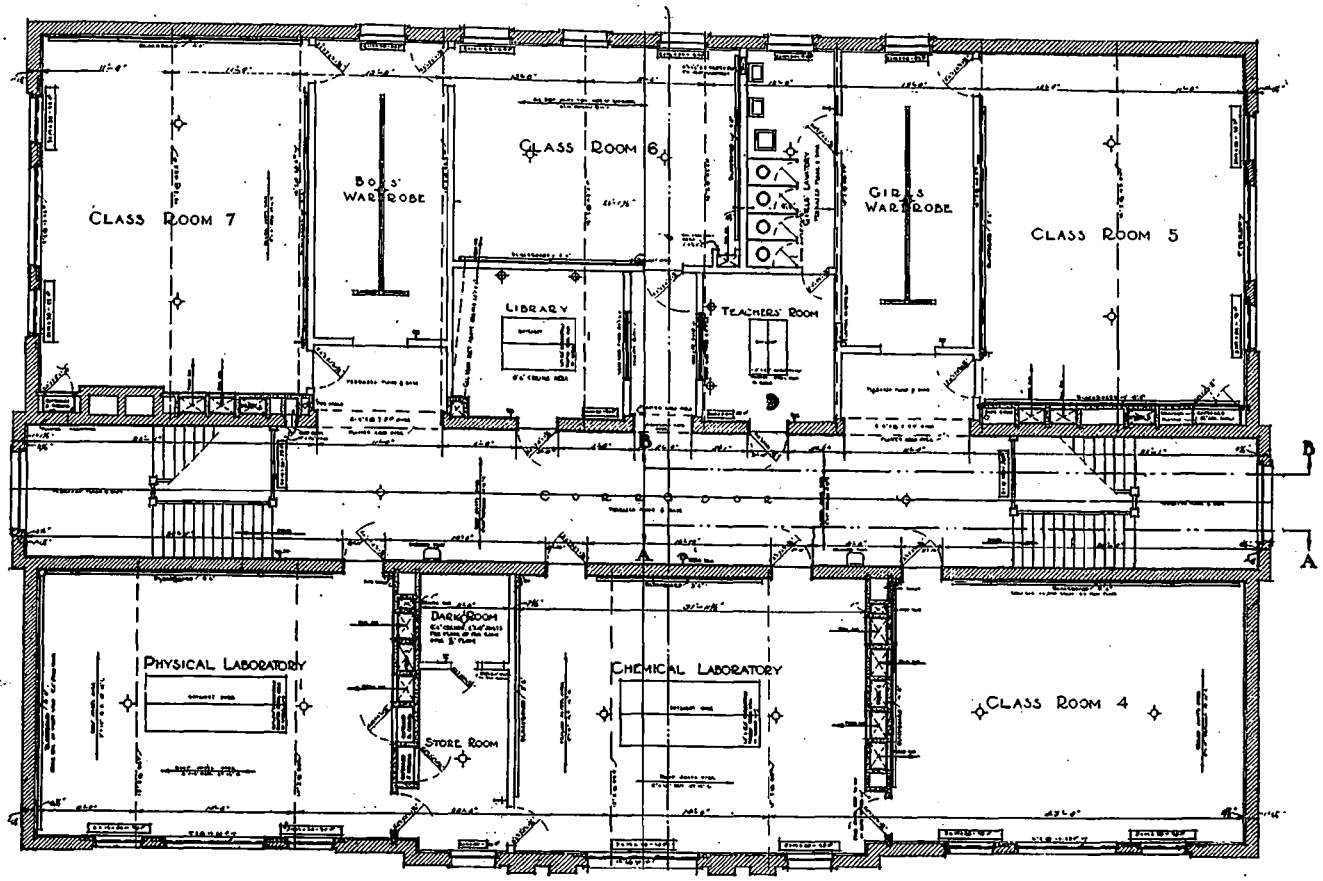




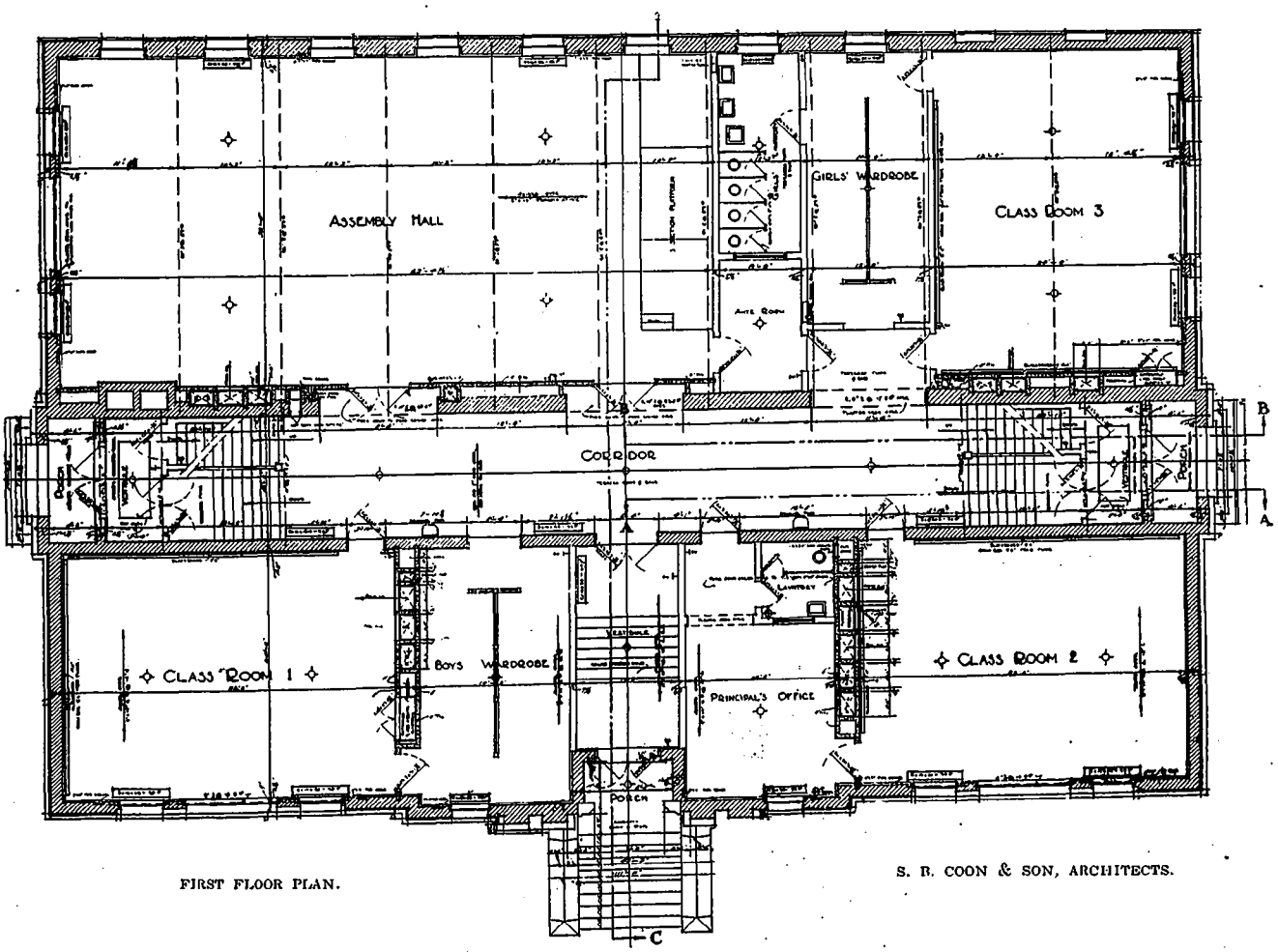
BASEMENT PLAN.

S. B. COON & SON, ARCHITECTS.

NEW COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, TRENTON, ONT.



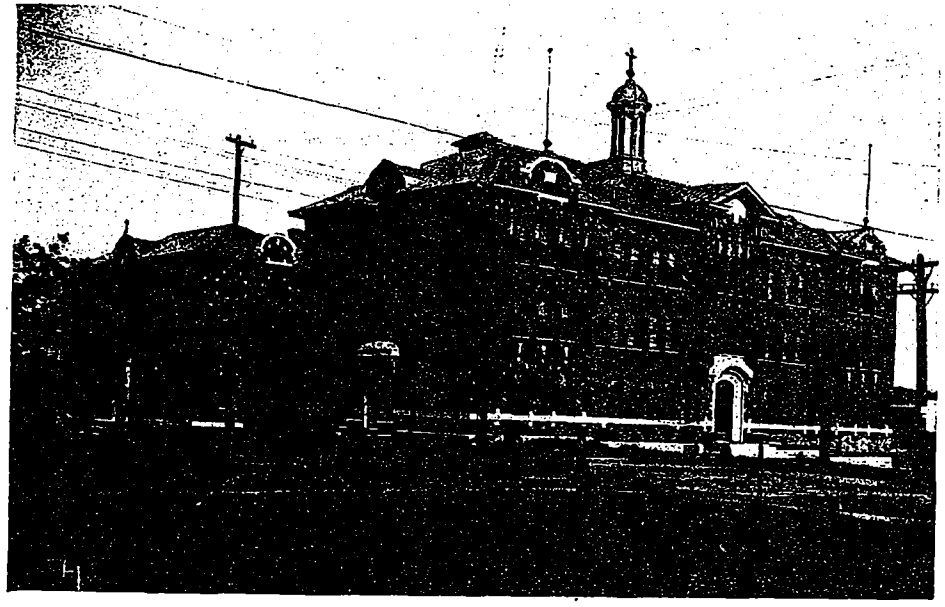
SECOND FLOOR PLAN.



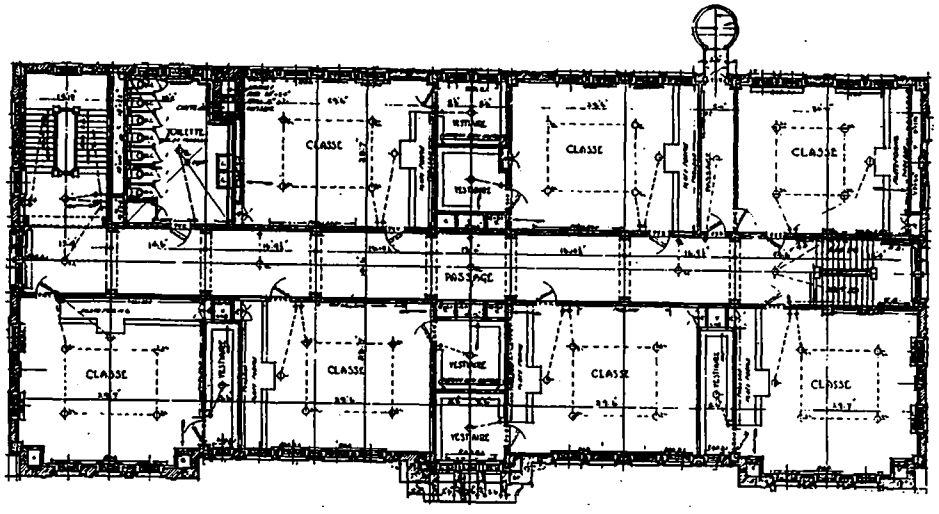
FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

S. B. COON & SON, ARCHITECTS.

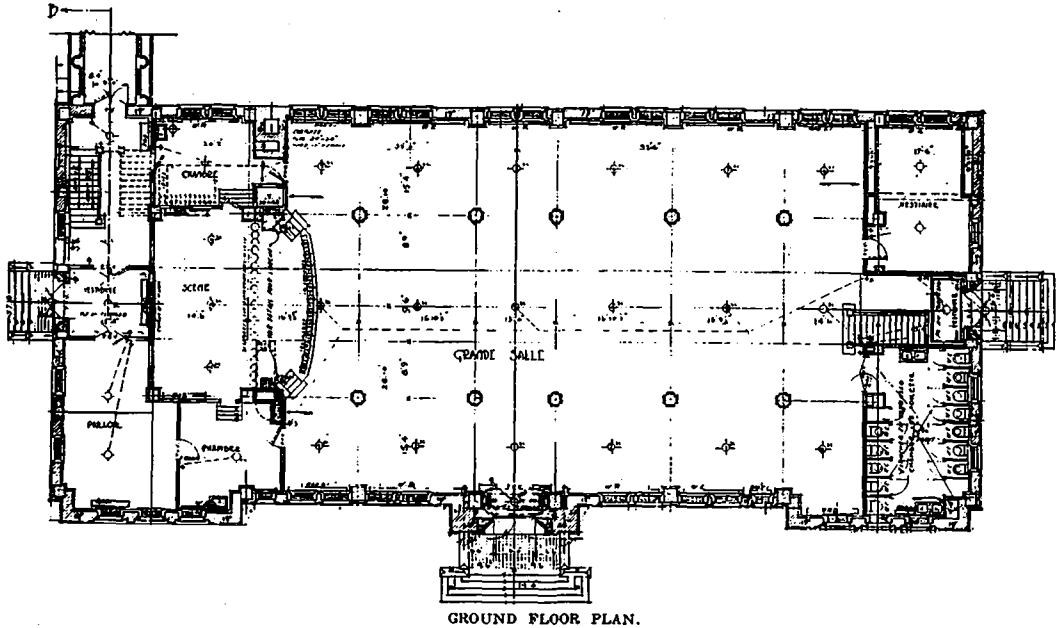
NEW COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, TRENTON, ONT.



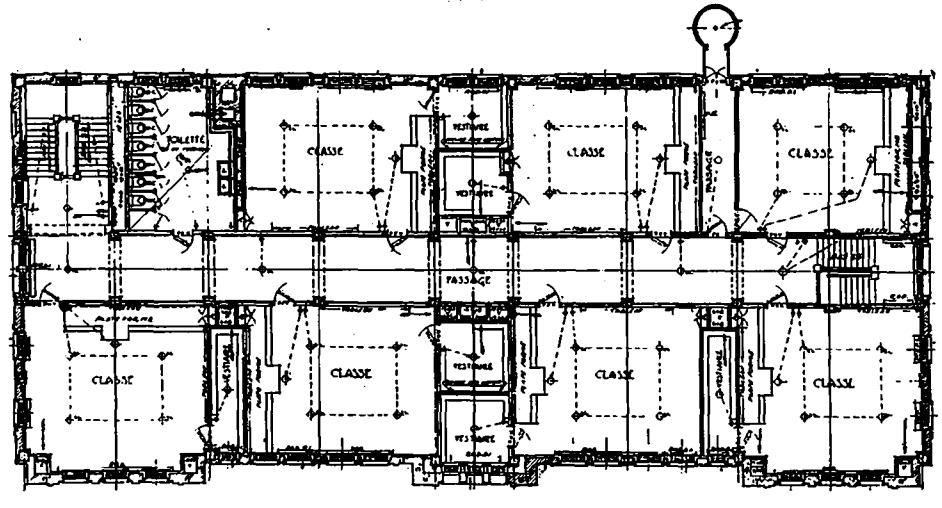
EXTERIOR VIEW.



THIRD FLOOR PLAN.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

ST. BERNARD SCHOOL, SHAWINIGAN FALLS, QUE.

J. O. TURGEON, ARCHITECT.

First Meeting of Town Planning Institute

The following report of the first meeting of the newly formed Town Planning Institute of Canada came to hand too late for the last issue, and is published in full herewith, owing to the important movement which it represents. Unlike Great Britain and the United States, to which reference is made, Canada is as yet at the threshold of her development. Consequently, the consideration of town planning in the Dominion at this time will, if proper organization is effected, enable us to avoid the mistakes of unsupervised growth, and to properly plan all new districts when it will be possible to realize the best economic and aesthetic results. The new Institute is particularly fortunate in having so capable a person as Mr. Thomas Adams as chairman, as well as a membership which has given the question of town planning close study. Indeed, the discussion at the meeting revealed that a great deal more thought has been given to the subject than one might at first imagine, and brings conspicuously before us such objects as are worthy of the earnest consideration and support of all citizens.—Editor.

THE first general meeting of the Town Planning Institute of Canada was held in the Russell Hotel, Ottawa, May 31st, 1919. Mr. Thomas Adams, Chairman of the Provisional Council, presided.

The following members were present: Thomas Adams, Dr. E. Deville, Dr. O. Klotz, N. Cauchon, J. B. Challies, F. D. Henderson, C. P. Meredith, H. L. Seymour, R. H. Millson, W. D. Cromarty, D. Ewart, B. E. Parry, F. G. Todd, Thos. Fawcett, A. H. Hawkins, S. E. Farley, A. Buckley, E. T. B. Gillmore.

The first business of the meeting was the confirmation of the provisional membership. The chairman announced that the list comprised fifty-two provisional members.

Sir Lomer Gouin and Hon. N. W. Rowell were elected as honorary members.

The following were elected as associate members subject to the execution of certain further formalities in connection with forms of application:—

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

Architects.

Richard H. Millson,
James P. Hynes,
William D. Cromarty,
David Ewart,
George A. Ross,
W. Herbert George,
Charles H. C. Wright,
Ramsay Traquair,
Percy E. Nobbs,
Arthur A. Stoughton,
Robert H. Macdonald,
Edward Maxwell,
Colborne P. Meredith.

Engineers.

R. S. Lea,
William M. Tobey,
George H. Ferguson,
Horace L. Seymour,
William H. Powell,
Charles A. Bigger,
John L. Rannie,
Christopher J. Yorath,
Arthur G. Dalzell,
George Phelps,
James A. Walker,
William A. McLean,
Percival H. Mitchell,
Noulan Cauchon,
James White,
John B. Challies,
Lionel C. Charlesworth.

Surveyors.

Francis D. Henderson,
Thomas Fawcett,
Edouard Deville,
Wilbert H. Norrish,
William A. Begg,
Ernest B. Hermon,
Thomas A. McElhanney,
Albert H. Hawkins,
Carl Engler,
Athos M. Narraway,
Sidney E. Farley,
Otto Klotz.

Landscape Architects and Town Planners.

Frederick G. Todd,
Alfred V. Hall,
H. B. Dunington-Grubb,
Thomas Adams.

Legal Associate Members.

Thomas B. McQuesten,
James A. Ellis.

Associates.

G. Frank Beer,
Dr. W. H. Atherton,
A. Buckley,
E. T. B. Gillmore.

The Chairman presented a report on some features of the City Planning Conference held at Niagara Falls during the last week of May. The Institute, he said, had been well represented at the Conference considering the existing small membership. The Conference was called under the auspices of the cities of the Niagara frontier and was International in its purpose and significance. It had fallen to his lot to present a paper on "The Regional Survey as the Basis for Regional Planning and Regional Planning as the Basis for Town Planning." The subject dealt with the district twenty miles on either side of the Niagara River covering an area of 1,000 square miles and with the aid of seven or eight diagrams the paper set forth the basic conditions that require to be considered with regard to the whole district. He thought that the consideration of the subject might lead to the formation, on both sides of the river, of an International Town Planning Commission dealing with the whole of that region. This would mean a big scheme and one of world-wide value. The scheme should have special interest to professional men as it would enlist the services to a large extent of surveyors, engineers and architects.

A discussion took place on the question of the formation of local branches and local representation. Mr. Todd suggested that the provisional council seemed to be largely composed of Ontario men and that Montreal was not very well represented. On that ground he foresaw some difficulty in the formation of a Montreal branch.

The Chairman explained that this point had been discussed; that the provisional council was appointed to carry on the work of organization for the first year and that it had seemed necessary that the membership should be largely drawn from Ottawa in order to make it possible to conduct business. He also explained that the organization was started in Ottawa and they had no assurance that anyone in Montreal would join them. The council, however, was merely provisional and at the end of the first year it would be easier to elect a wider representation. Local branches would have to be formed in Montreal and Toronto, and proper representation given on the Council.

The Prospects of a Town Planning Institute in Canada.

Mr. Adams addressed the meeting upon "Prospects of a Town Planning Institute in Canada." He referred to the progress made in forming Institutes in Britain and the United States, and to the special difficulties Canada had to meet in attempting to create any organization on the basis of conditions in these countries.

In Great Britain there was practically no such thing as a "town planner" prior to 1909. In that year the Town Planning Act was passed

by the Government and there arose a need for men as town planners. In 1913 the Town Planning Institute was formed. It consisted of the architects, surveyors and engineers in Great Britain who were prominently identified with town planning.

They have this advantage over us, Great Britain is a small place and therefore meetings can be held frequently and they have been very successful. They hold about eight meetings yearly, and they have presented papers which are published and form very interesting and valuable literature on the subject. An annual volume is issued with a subscription of two guineas for members and one guinea for associates.

In Britain, when a town wishes to have a scheme prepared, if it has not an engineer who is also a town planner, then an expert town planner is asked to assist. The city engineers of the chief cities are prominent members of the Institute.

It is strictly a professional institute and there has been no difficulty in separating the associate from the professional members. Some of the associates, however, have studied town planning for many years but are not professionally qualified. These include Mr. Henry Vivian, Chairman of Copartnership, Ltd., Mr. H. R. Aldridge—who has written a very comprehensive book on the subject—and Mr. Ewart Culpin, Secretary of the Garden Cities and Town Planning Association. None of these men were eligible as professional members but were elected as associates. The Institute was formally established as a professional organization and has brought into existence a definite scheme of instruction in Town Planning. An examination syllabus has been issued, and the aim was that no one could become a member without examination. They have also a school of civic design in Liverpool University and a professorship of town planning in London. In regard to professional work they have issued a scale of charges for town planning work. Members of the Town Planning Institute were recently elected Housing Commissioners. Mr. Raymond Unwin, an ex-President, is now chief architect of the Government in respect of its housing schemes that involve an expenditure of $600,000,000 to $1,000,000,000. Mr. G. L. Pepler, a Vice-President and first Secretary, is Town Planning Inspector to the Local Government Board. Professor Abercrombie, Librarian of the Institute, is editor of the Town Planning Review and head of the Liverpool School of Civic Design, and Professor Adshead, the President, is Professor of Town Planning in London. and adviser on town planning to the Prince of Wales.

Starting out with small anticipation the Institute is becoming very much alive and its members are benefiting while contributing their services to their country.

In the Institute we had Professor Geddes, as first Librarian, whose collection of town planning material was sunk by one of the German raiders on its way to India. He had collected material costing $12,500 which was all lost. The Institute immediately set to work to collect duplicates as far as possible and these were sent out to him in India. Professor Geddes is not an architect or a surveyor, but has high academic qualifications as a regional planner. He has done great work in India and has published several large volumes on Town Planning in India through the Indian Government. His son, Alister, was trained as a town planner. Passing through Edinburgh University he took up town planning with his father; went across to Dublin to assist in the organization of an exhibition. In 1914 as the holder of a scholarship, he wished to finish his studies in India. When the war broke out he came back to help his country. Owing to his study of topography and his facility in drawing and his acquaintance with regional development he was selected in France as a balloon observer and became one of the most competent on the staff. He was killed in 1915.

The Town Planner in the United States.

The development of the town planner in England has proceeded rapidly. The beginning in the United States was not so satisfactory from a scientific point of view. It came about in a different way. In Britain, they started to promote a school of town planning with a view to creating a trained class of professional men. In the United States there has been no deliberate objective of that kind, until very recently.

The National Conference on City Planning in the United States was first held twelve years ago. The chairman is Mr. P. L. Olmsted, who is an able landscape architect, and a man whose name is widely honored. He has been chairman for twelve years. That itself has been a weakness. I do not think a chairman should hold an office more than one year. The organization is weak in its architectural and engineering membership. There has been a tendency, probably quite unconscious, rather to confine town planning to landscape architects and there is now a good deal of lee-way to make up in order to interest the engineer and the architect. Two years ago I suggested that a city planning institute be formed. This year a step has been taken to separate professional functions from propaganda. But the council of the Institute is the same as the council of the Conference which is

engaged in what may be termed propaganda. I do not approve of that combination.

In Canada, I think we have started out in the right way. The chief question I have to deal with to-night is what prospect is there, for those of us who are interested professionally in the subject, that there will be sufficient scope for using our knowledge of town planning. We have the great difficulty of planning for a small population in an immense area. Great Britain has about 50,000,000; America, over 100,000,000. We have our 8,000,000 scattered over a larger territory than the United States. We shall have to be content to grow slowly as a profession. A small population means a smaller number of practitioners. There will be the difficulty of getting sufficient reward for professional work in Canada to make it practical for men to train for the profession. But while we are a small country, we are a growing country and a town planner has to deal with growth.

Our Government has promoted the best housing scheme of all the Governments. In Great Britain they are spoon feeding the population with their housing schemes. It has dangers and it is not so sound economically as ours. I have had letters from two sources sustaining this claim. Mr. Campbell, a member of the Town Planning Institute and City Engineer of Edinburgh, has just written to me to say that he is satisfied that the Canadian scheme is based on sounder economic principles than the Scotch scheme which had been made for Scotland by the English Government. Mr. Taylor, of the firm of Mann and MacNeille, of New York, says in a letter:—

> "We wish to express our unqualified admiration for the completeness, practicability and simplicity of the administration methods outlined in the data received from you. We believe this to be the most practicable step toward the provision of good housing by Federal co-operation which has yet been taken in any country."

We have opportunities here because we are beginning at an early stage in the development of the country. On the other hand we have the disadvantage of a smaller population and lack of appreciation of professional capacity.

The other day I was going over the deep cut being laid between the Rapids and Queenston by the Hydro-Electric Commission and was informed by the engineer that somebody had applied to him for a job. He had said to him, "Well, I could give you $80.00 a month." The young fellow had looked rather glum. "Well, if you think that is not enough that is the best I can do. Is there anything else you can do?" "I have been accustomed to boring," said the applicant. He was referred to the engineer in charge of the boring. Later the engineer met him and said: "Have you got something?" "Yes," was the reply, "I am boring at $130.00 a month." There was a man with a university training. He had to take the work of a skilled laborer in order to get a decent salary. What encouragement is there for a youth to go to the University and learn a profession? Railway men are earning up to $3,000 a year. Many of the engineers have to be content with $2,000. If a man is to be a town planner, he has to take his four years' course in Architecture and Engineering and then a post-graduate course of a year in town planning. You get a man to take a five years' course and then you meet this difficulty of having his services valued as a skilled laborer who can learn his job in a few months.

But there is no question that town planning will come to be appreciated.

There are some hopeful signs of this fact. First we have the surveyors who, almost to a man, are now recognizing that they have to take up the question of topographical survey in a more extended way. Then we have also to consider that regional planning is a thing that has come to stay in England and the United States and that it is one of the things that is very much needed in this country. Many industries are spreading over areas that have no reference to municipal boundaries at all. You cannot town plan even Ottawa with 100,000 inhabitants unless you take in about half a dozen municipalities. If you wish to zone Ottawa or to insist upon proper building by-laws it cannot be done unless Westboro and Eastview have the same restrictions; otherwise people would skip the boundaries and build as they like. In the regional planning which I hope we may take up as a subject of special study, we require the surveyor and the engineer to prepare the regional survey as the basis for the regional plan. The surveyor should become our chief man in the regional survey. You cannot town plan unless you know what the existing conditions are. You have to find out what is the basis on which you wish to build your town planning. The engineer comes in to assist the surveyor with the collection of data concerning roads, railway transportation, sewage disposal and water supply. For this we need a regional survey in which we shall need specialists in the future. We need the regional survey to present us with the exact data we require to prepare our plan.

We had a survey made in the Niagara district. We wanted the facts and there was need to obtain correct information, and the surveyor and engineer supplied us with such information. We have information collected regarding railways, waterways, highways, sewage disposal,

power, etc. One municipality may have its sewage disposal on higher level than another and become a water shed sending down polluted sewage to the other. When you have finished with your survey you must bring in the landscape architect. The engineer and the landscape architect present us with the regional plan as the basis for general development. The landscape architect will deal with the park system in a general way. The Niagara district should have a parkway from Buffalo right down to Lake Ontario. Along the Niagara River it touches five or six municipalities.

When the regional plan is prepared, then Town Planning Commissions have to be appointed for the municipal areas within the region. The different towns will each have their own local engineer to fit in his plan with the regional plan. He will know where the other plan touches his. Then the architect will finish the job commenced by the others, fix residential areas, group buildings, arrange the minor street system and bring to a climax a definite scheme, when the lawyer also will appear and an Act of Parliament will follow.

All this needs considerable organization and professional talent of varying degree. There is a field big enough for all the talents. We can bring it to bear if we get the teaching we require in the Universities and we can also show that such money is well spent. If the services we are able to give are properly appreciated we shall be able, as we apply courage and vision, to convince the people of Canada that we have a big contribution to make in the application of science to the making of a strong country, and the building of a strong race, living in houses not only comfortable but in right relation to industries, means of recreation and sources of power. Then proper organization and planning will help to give the people the right foundation and build up this country in such a way that there will be less to regret in looking back than is the heritage of older countries.

DISCUSSION.

MR. CHALLIES: I would like to say a word or two about development of water power in Canada in relation to town planning. The Departmentof the Interior, since the inception of the Water Power Branch, has been trying to interest these corporations and to get them to consider their project from both the standpoints of the town planner and the architect.

I think we have secured excellent results so far. We find power companies are quite willing to do anything reasonable consistent with the question of construction costs.

We asked them to retain an architect to go over their engineering plans, and we find them quite willing. The Vancouver Power Company, for instance, has a chief engineer of some vision, who retained an architect and had the power house designed by him, with the result that to-day it is one of the beauty spots of British Columbia. He had also some of his intake work designed by the architect, which has been accepted by other architects as a little architectural gem.

Since the town planning movement got started in Canada we have also endeavored to get the power companies to lay out the immediate surrounding of their developments.

Only in one case have we received any opposition. Winnipeg absolutely refused to consider our suggestion. The result has been that in a $4,500,000 power project, twenty-five miles from Winnipeg, twelve or fifteen hundred acres of land have been flooded, with the timber standing there dying. It is a most lamentable condition of affairs. They also refused to consider having the power house and incidental work under the supervision of an architect. To-day they have a power house which you could not describe better than by the term "barn." In another case on that river a private company have accepted our suggestions, and the result is, about fifty-five miles from Winnipeg, their plant is an oasis in the desert. They have a little park that is comparable to a portion off our drive-way. They have laid out about fifteen acres as a park; fourteen or fifteen cottages have been built from special designs by the architect, and other residences of a more pretentious character. The cost of the lay-out of the park was less than $3,000. The workmen do not need to go to Winnipeg to feel that they are in civilization.

The power situation on the Winnipeg river is that we have many complete surveys all along the river. The territory is similar to the territory on the Ottawa river. We have come to the conclusion that if the increase in the use of power from that river is projected into the future, it is only a matter of twenty-five or twenty-six years when practically all the capacity of the river will be developed. We are insisting in all future development that the lay-out must be treated on town planning lines; that all of the work must be submitted to an architect, and if this is done consistently, the result will be that in twenty-five or twenty-six years there will be a continuous park along that river comparable to the regional project of the Niagara river.

I was interested in what Mr. Adams said about propaganda. I think there is propaganda and impropaganda, to use a moving picture term. It seems to me we must indirectly educate the public to feel that town planners must be employed, and try to make the public understand the situation. On the Winnipeg river, for example, when it was suggested ten years ago that a town planner or architect should be employed we were almost laughed out of court. But the fact that one company in Vancouver did employ a town planner was appreciated by those who knew about it. If you ask the average engineer whether a town planner should be consulted, he would say no. If the engineer says that, what can we expect from the public?

MR. GILLMORE: There are seven million people in Canada, and most of them know nothing about town planning. I think that collective propaganda is very much needed—good, hot propaganda. The big mill men and landlords don't care anything about it. To my mind, propaganda is the whole question. If local branches are to be organized, there must be a constitution whereby they can have a regular representation upon the central committee. I should also like to ask why artists are not included. Why should a Royal Academy man not have a place?

MR. MILLSON: In working on the Renfrew proposition for a civic centre, it came to my mind several times that the awakening interest in town planning is a very fine thing for all of us. If town planning means that different constructive professions are to be able to come together to exchange viewpoints, it is going to be a very good thing for us. We must not forget the need of education. I think the question of local branches is very important. The central organization cannot do all the educational work.

MR. CAUCHON: There is no doubt of the need for general education among the people on the subject of town planning. Since 1909 we have been pounding away at the subject. Here in Ottawa the only way was by propaganda. At Hamilton and London I was requested to take the public into my confidence and prepare them for the schemes. I gave many lectures and talked a great deal. The report was presented. The public were better able to judge. The result was that the corporations and even the town council passed the scheme unanimously. At London the same request was made to educate the public. You are in a dual position; you must do the work and educate the public.

MR. SEYMOUR: Some of the previous speakers have referred to the matter of propaganda. I do not see any reason why the subject matter of succeeding meetings and legitimate propaganda cannot go hand in hand. What could be better than a talk on civic centres by Mr. Millson, who has successfully planned a civic centre for Renfrew; what better propaganda could we have for a civic centre?

Then, too, a paper by Mr. Cauchon on the relation of the steam railway to town planning, with Hamilton and London for example, and Mr. Challies could tell us at one of our meetings about water power development, with comprehensive planning of the whole project and architectural treatment of the power buildings. I believe that these concrete examples would be much better material for propaganda than anything that could be given of an abstract nature. I should like to take the opportunity to congratulate Mr. Challies on the stand he has taken with regard to power development under the supervision of the Dominion Government. While Mr. Challies is a member of the Engineering Institute of Canada, he has also the advantage of architectural trainin- which is probably the reason for his interest in proper planning and architectural treatment of power development.

The thing that impressed me most in the Niagara frontier regional area was the apparent lack of planning in connection with the Hydro-Electric Commission power development. A $25,000,000 scheme is being carried out with practically no regard to its effect on the immediate locality. Niagara Falls, Ontario, is being made an island by the eight and one-half miles of open cut. This wide open gash will in some places have a depth from the ground surface to the level of the water in the channel of 100 feet. I understand that more than one engineer of international repute has claimed that a tunnel would have been more economical and as suitable from an engineering standpoint as an open cut.

But the point I wish to make is not whether a tunnel in this case would be better than an open cut, but that in deciding which should have been used, all factors, not merely the strictly engineering one, should have been considered, just as Mr. Challies is doing in connection with the Dominion power development.

Dr. Otto Klots recalled, to the amusement of his audience, the story of Lord Kelvin, who, on a visit to the Falls in 1897, in connection with the meetings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, said that he hoped to see the time when all the waters of Niagara Falls would be used for power and not a drop would go over the falls to waste.

Dr. Deville felt that some form of propaganda, or, at least, education for the public, was necessary. He gave as an example the case of a land subdivision in Ottawa, where he had been approached to have the necessary plan made. He negotiated with an Ontario land surveyor, and found out what it would cost to have the proper survey made and plans registered. The parties for whom he obtained the information seemed to be quite amazed and indignant at the price charged, and seemed to wonder why some of the doctor's assistants could not do this in their spare time in the office.

Mr. Alfred Buckley said he was conscious of a kind of distress by any disparagement of what had been called propaganda. He had spent some years at Letchworth, and had been greatly impressed by the sociological significance of the town planning movement. In Canada it had seemed to him that something more intensive was needed even than what was implied in the word education. He was disposed to use the word evangelism. As a mere question of policy, it was notorious that men's minds were often reached through their emotions, and psychology and sociology were sciences as well as town planning. Mr. Cauchon had argued that the basis of the movement was ethical, and the speaker agreed. He would risk a paradox by suggesting that the greatest of all forces was inertia. He was not blind to the need for professional organization and the correlation and co-operation of the different sciences involved, which were the machinery and executive of the movement, but a convinced people was necessary for progress, and there was an enormous amount of work to be done in Canada in this direction.

The chairman, in replying to the discussion, said he did not object to propaganda of the right kind. Education of the public by means of practical demonstrations of town planning was not only legitimate, but was the most effective means of carrying on propaganda.

Good Architecture as a Profitable Investment for the Owner

Discussing good architecture as a commercial asset, a contributor to *The Improvement Bulletin* states:

There still remain in this world persons who believe that architecture is a purely ornamental profession—that the man who retains the service of an architect to plan and superintend the construction of a building does so because he wants a few additional artistic effects, for which he is able and willing to pay.

The increased cost of building materials has been a pronounced factor in educating the public regarding the true field of usefulness which the architect occupies. A score of years ago a few thousand dollars sufficed to build a large box-like structure, with a great deal of room, but with no architectural merit. Architecture played very little part in the vast majority of buildings built a score of years ago. But when costs multiplied, owners naturally devoted more thought to the underlying requirements of good building construction. The architect is on a very much higher plane than he was a score of years ago, and the public is beginning to have a growing conception of the important role the architect should play in the development of the country.

It does not require any considerable knowledge of architecture to appreciate the superior appearance presented by any community in which the services of an architect are utilized in the construction of new buildings.

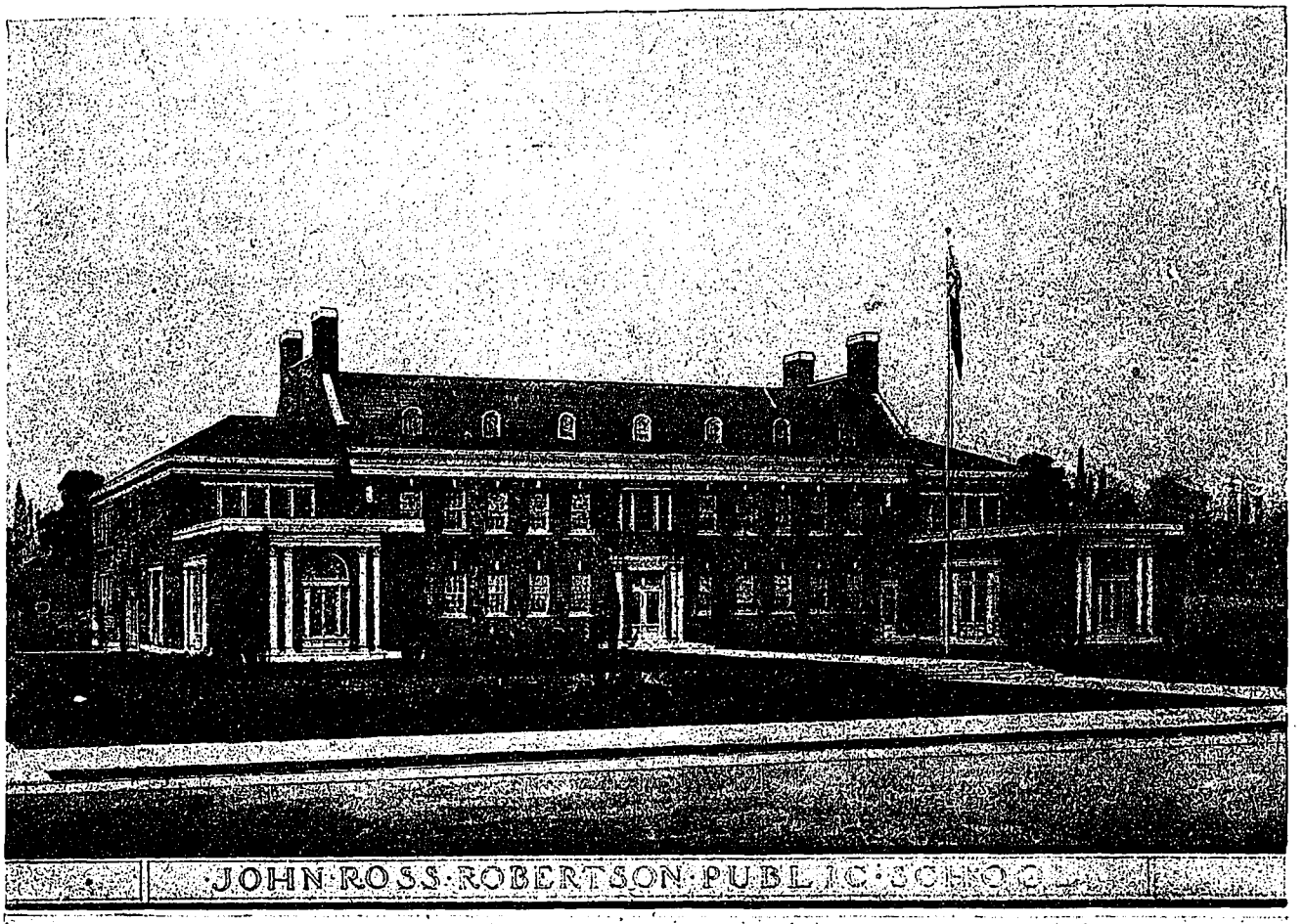
There are still a good many small communities in the country in which the carpenter and the mason are consulted rather than the architect when a new building is to be constructed. The layman does not stop to consider when he encounters such a community whether the business and public buildings and the residences were planned by a competent architect. He merely knows whether the town is pleasing to the eye—whether it bears the mark of distinction that the prevalence of good architecture imparts to any community. The first impression that he gathers from his initial visit to a town is generally the lasting impression, and more than nine times out of ten it is correct.

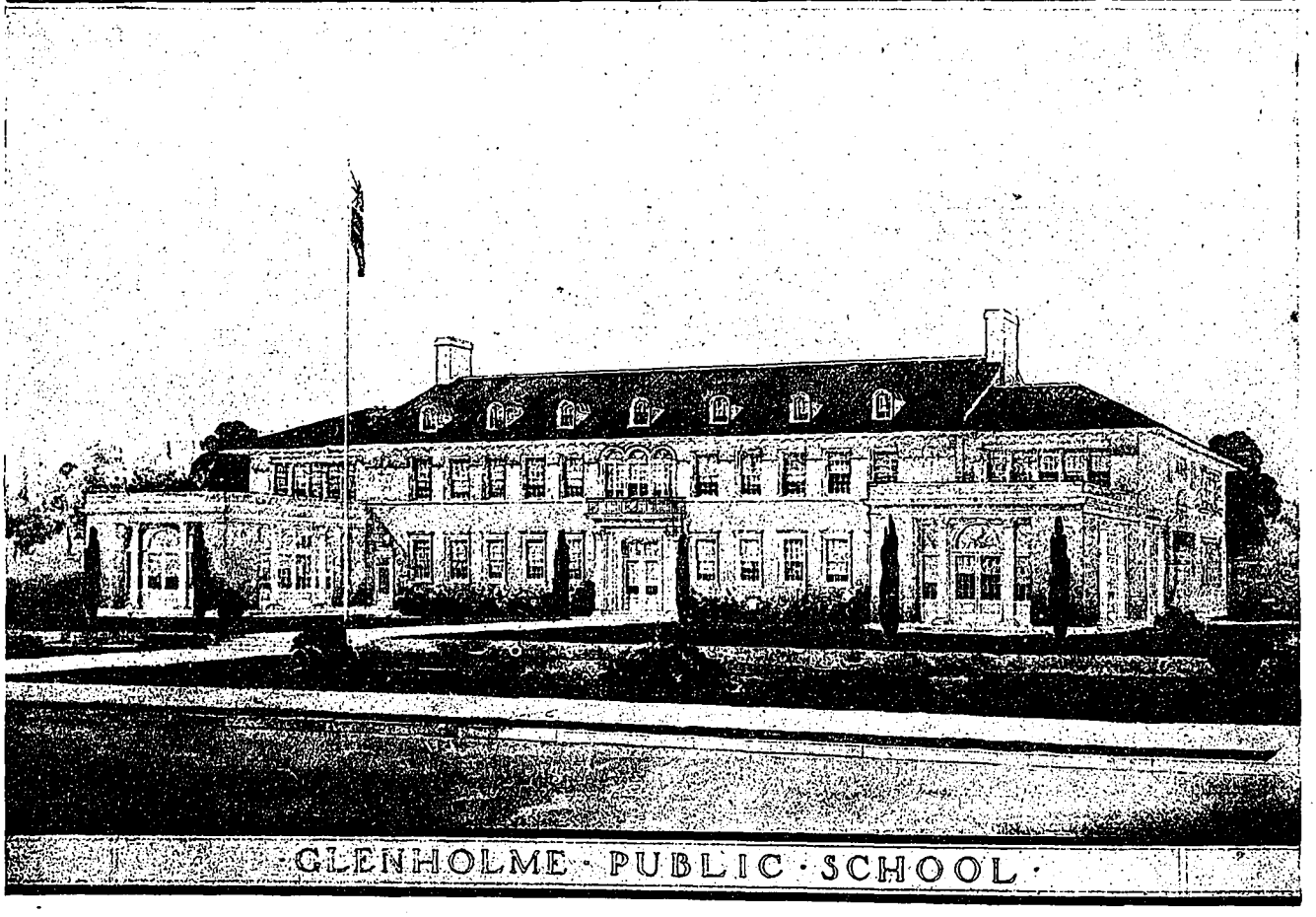
For it is usually true (probably invariably true would be a safe statement) that a town in which the representative citizens appreciate good architecture is a better town in which to live than a community in which scant heed is paid to the call of art. The citizens of the town in which the architect is called in to design business buildings and residences—even though the buildings be of small dimensions—have, as a rule, a wider intellectual horizon than men who believe that architecture is merely useless ornamentation, and that the carpenter and bricklayer can create a building of harmonious and attractive design.

Then, again, it is true that the citizen who wants an architect to design his building is generally a shrewd and long-headed individual as compared with the man who believes in paring down expenses by eliminating the architect's fee. The architect who is master of his profession must not only plan a building of harmonious design, and attractive appearance, but he must keep constantly in mind the matter of practical every-day utility. There must be no waste corners in the completed building, the interior must meet modern requirements of light and ventilation, the heating plant must be adequate, and yet there must be no waste of material used either in construction or fuel. The building must be planned with close attention to the purpose for which it is intended, in order that the interior arrangement may be completed to the end that the owner, instead of finding after the lapse of a few months or a few years that there are many features of the building with which he is not satisfied, will have an increasing satisfaction in the ownership of the building.

Good architecture increases the value of a building. That is a point that the astute owner always keeps in mind. Five thousand dollars' worth of material built into a finished structure of architectural excellence has a higher market value than an equal or greater amount of material used in the construction of a building that is not pleasing to the discriminating eye, and is not arranged with a view to practical requirements.

Toronto is shortly to have a theatre booking attractions on the Pantages circuit. Shares are now being disposed by a local syndicate and operations on the new playhouse, which will seat 3,500, are shortly to be started. It will be located on Yonge Street, just north of Shuter. There is also a possibility, owing to the Pantages coming into the eastern field, that vaudeville houses will be established at other points.

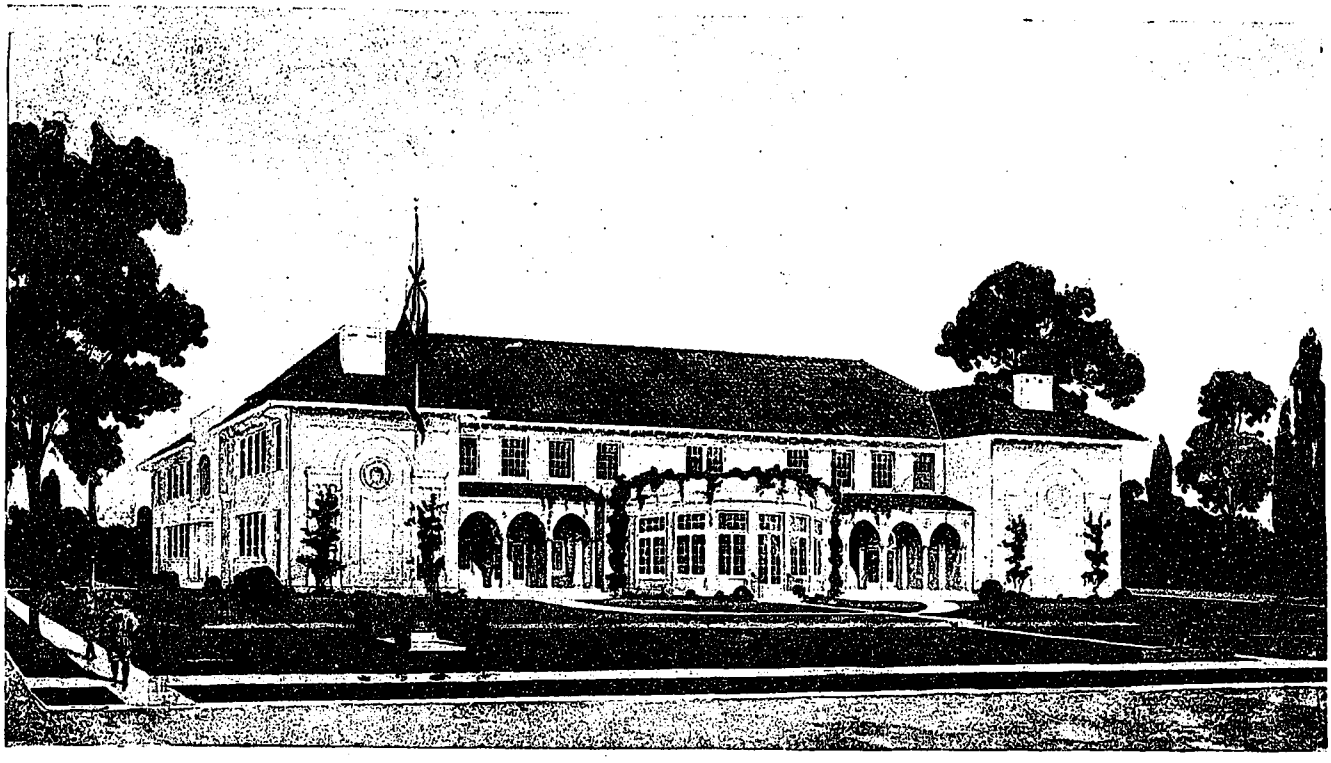




WINNING DESIGNS, TORONTO SCHOOL COMPETITION.

D. R. FRANKLIN, ARCHITECT.

(Plans not available.)



COMPETITIVE DESIGNS, JOHN ROSS ROBERTSON SCHOOL, TORONTO, ONT.

ELLIS & ELLIS, ARCHITECTS.

Toronto School Competition

IN presenting several of the twenty-one schemes submitted in the recent Toronto School Competition, it is a matter of regret that space does not permit of publishing the work of all the contestants. Moreover, it is rather an unfortunate circumstance that *Construction* is not able to show the plans of the two winning designs. This latter omission we can assure our readers is not due to any fault of our own, but rather to the fact that the successful architect objected to the use of his plans for publication. However, with the perspective of the two schemes selected, and the other competitive designs illustrated, it is at least possible in a general way to observe the degree to which the terms of the competition have been understood and interpreted.

Both of the winning designs represent the work of Mr. D. R. Franklin, and provide for the erection of two modern buildings, viz., the John Ross Robertson School and the New Glenholme Avenue School. The former is designed in the Colonial style while the latter will be of an Italian Renaissance character. Although varying to this extent as to exterior treatment, the two structures, it is understood, will be identical in plan. Each school will provide eight class rooms, a kindergarten, a manual training and domestic science room, a principal's office and supply room, a medical inspection room and dental inspection room with adjoining waiting room, a teachers' rest room and a teachers' lunch room. The kindergarten and the manual training room are placed respectively at each end of the ground floor. These particulars as to accommodations were gathered from a brief description in the press at the time of the award, which we assume to be reliable. The fact that the top or third storey provides for a "social centre" or assembly, 30 x 80 feet in size, can hardly be regarded as other than a distinct deviation from the terms of the competition in that the conditions set forth expressly called for a two-storey building. Another objection which it is understood exists is the fact that the plan does not provide for a door direct from each ground floor class room to the school yard as the terms specified. Also the arrangement being the same in both buildings, in one of which the lighting for the class room will be east and west and in the other north and south, will make an essential difference in the orientation of the two schools.

However, the purpose here is not one of criticism, but rather to present a comparative study of the designs, together with the essential features of the competition, which are as follows:

CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION.

The drawings requested were:

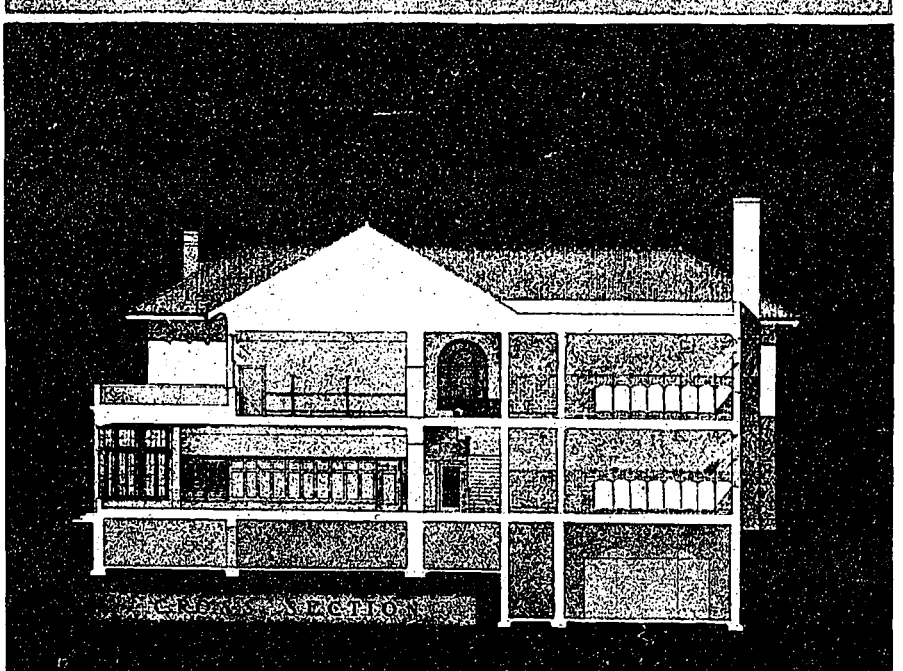
(a) Plan of each floor and roof.

(b) Sufficient sections to clearly illustrate the scheme proposed, including treatment of fthe principal rooms.

(c) Two elevations.

FRONT ELEVATION

END ELEVATION

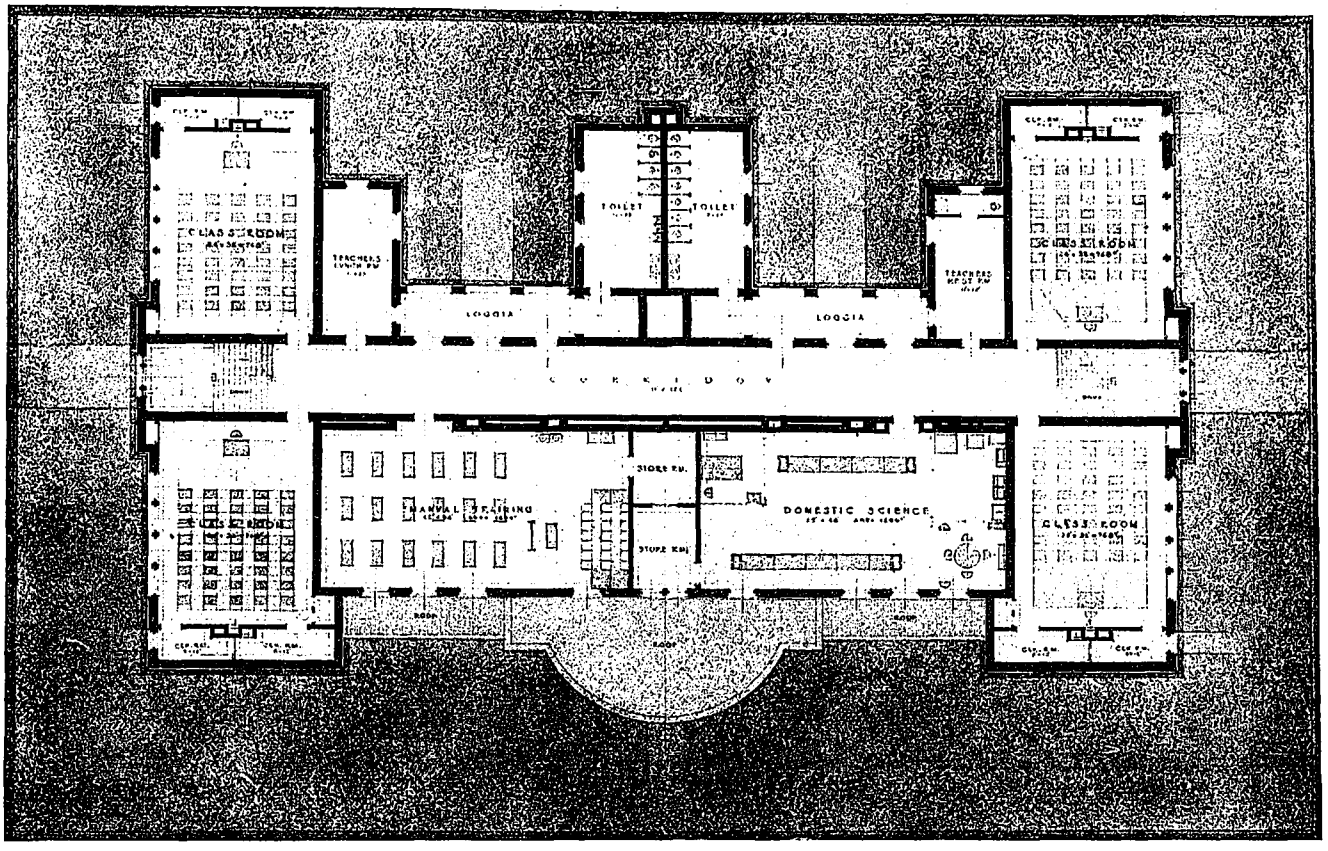


CROSS SECTION

PROPOSED PUBLIC SCHOOL, TORONTO

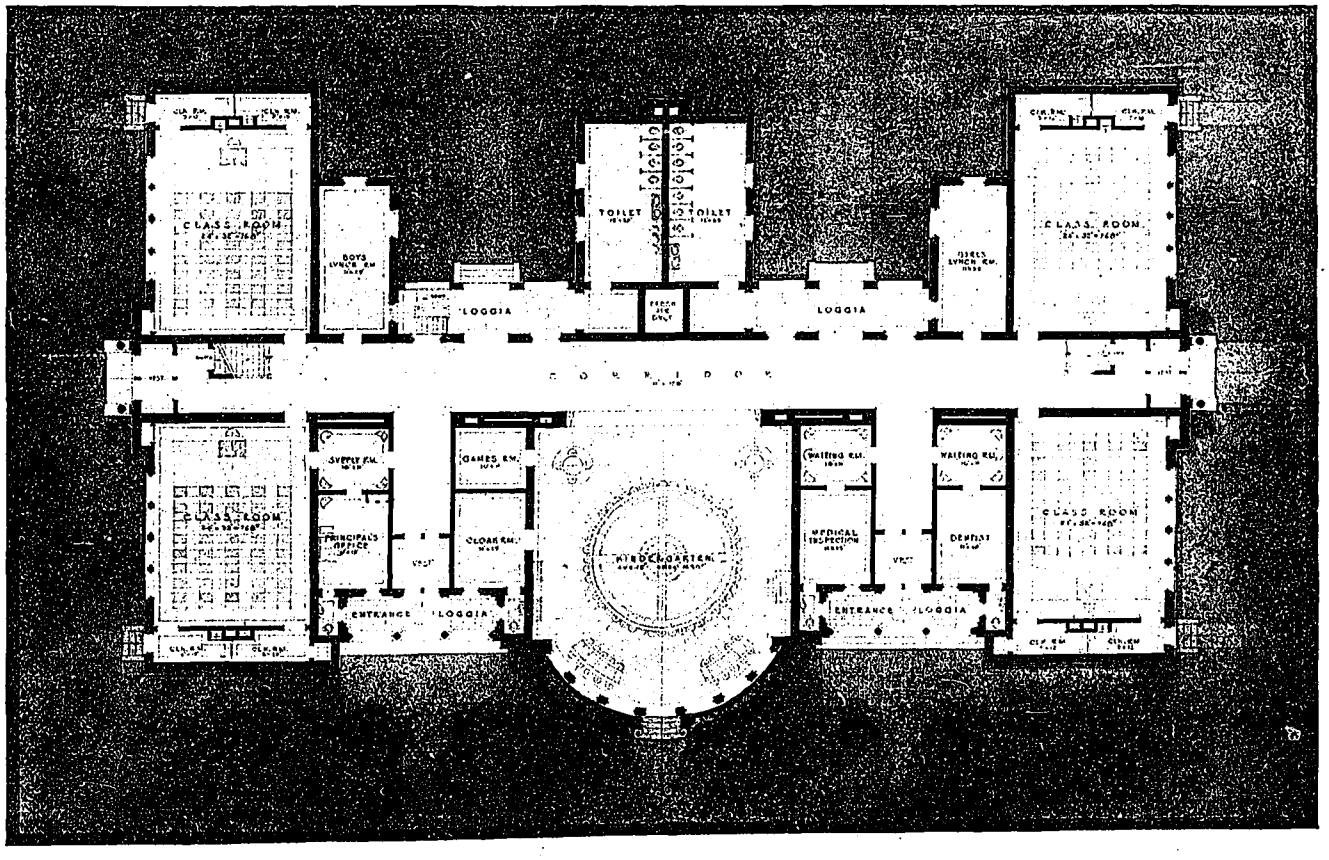
COMPETITIVE DESIGN, JOHN ROSS ROBERTSON SCHOOL, TORONTO, ONT.

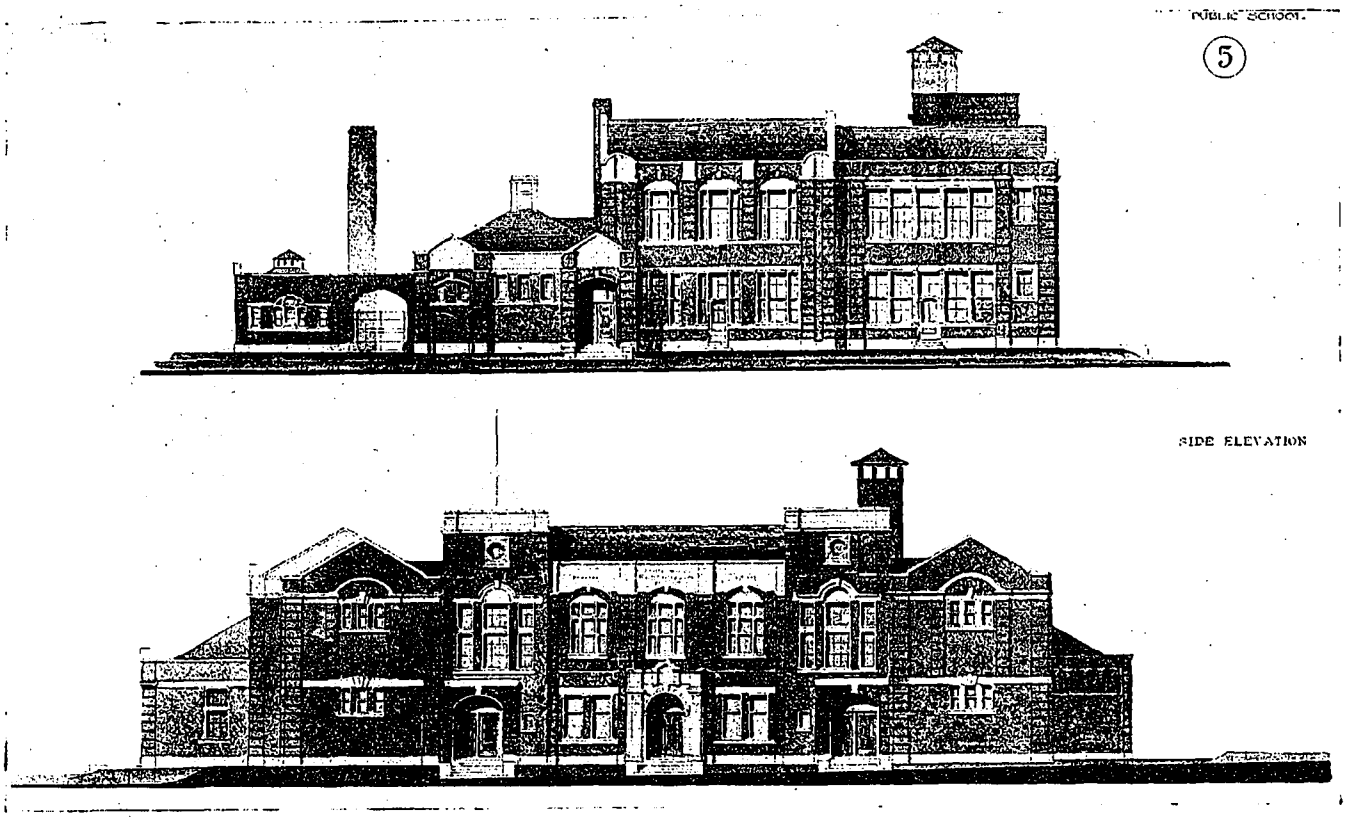
ELLIS & ELLIS, ARCHITECTS.



COMPETITIVE DESIGNS, JOHN ROSS ROBERTSON SCHOOL, TORONTO, ONT.

ELLIS & ELLIS, ARCHITECTS.





FRONT AND SIDE ELEVATIONS.

COMPETITIVE DESIGN, JOHN ROSS ROBERTSON SCHOOL, TORONTO, ONT.

GEO. W. GOUINLOCK & GEO. W. KING, ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS.

(d) A perspective drawing with horizontal line taken eight feet above the ground level.

(e) Block plan showing walks or steps to each entrance door, and also showing driveways from gates.

The roof to be constructed so as to eliminate danger from sliding snow, a pitched roof being preferred if consistent with safety. The building to be two stories high and to have:

(a) Heating plant and lavatories outside the building.

(b) Basement ceiling seven feet in height.

(c) A door direct from each ground floor class-room.

(d) Eight standard class-rooms with cloak rooms.

A kindergarten room with a separate room for the games, gifts, etc., on the ground floor. Kindergarten to be arranged so as to permit of it being combined with corridor spaces for assembly purposes. Lavatories to adjoin kindergarten cloak-room, with closets and wash-basins.

A manual training room, to include two wash basins and gas connection for glue heater.

A household science room, to be subdivided by partitions of light construction, about 7 ft. 6 in., to provide spaces suitable for bed-room, dining-room, kitchen and laundry, included in space allowed for kitchen, one side of said room to be opened to the main space, which will be used for general instructions, sewing, etc. Kitchen to be provided with two laundry tubs and one sink. Location for one coal range to be shown

A Principal's office and supply room on the ground floor, and adjacent to the Principal's class room.

One medical inspection and one dental inspection room, and a waiting room convenient to both, on the ground floor.

Teachers' rest room and library combined.

Teachers' lunch room.

Fireproofing.

The walls and floors of the corridors and all stairs to be of fireproof construction. Wood joist may be used for the class rooms, etc.

Basement to contain store-room only.

It is also provided that the plans and specifications must comply with the regulations of the Ontario Department of Education, published in 1915, the regulations of the Department as to manual training and household science published in 1916, and with the building by-laws of the City of Toronto.

Total cost of each building, according to the conditions, not to exceed $100,000.

The plans were judged by a committee of the Board of Education, and no professional assessors were appointed. Descriptions of the other schemes presented are as follows:

ELLIS & ELLIS' SCHEME.

The style of architecture is Italian Renaissance.

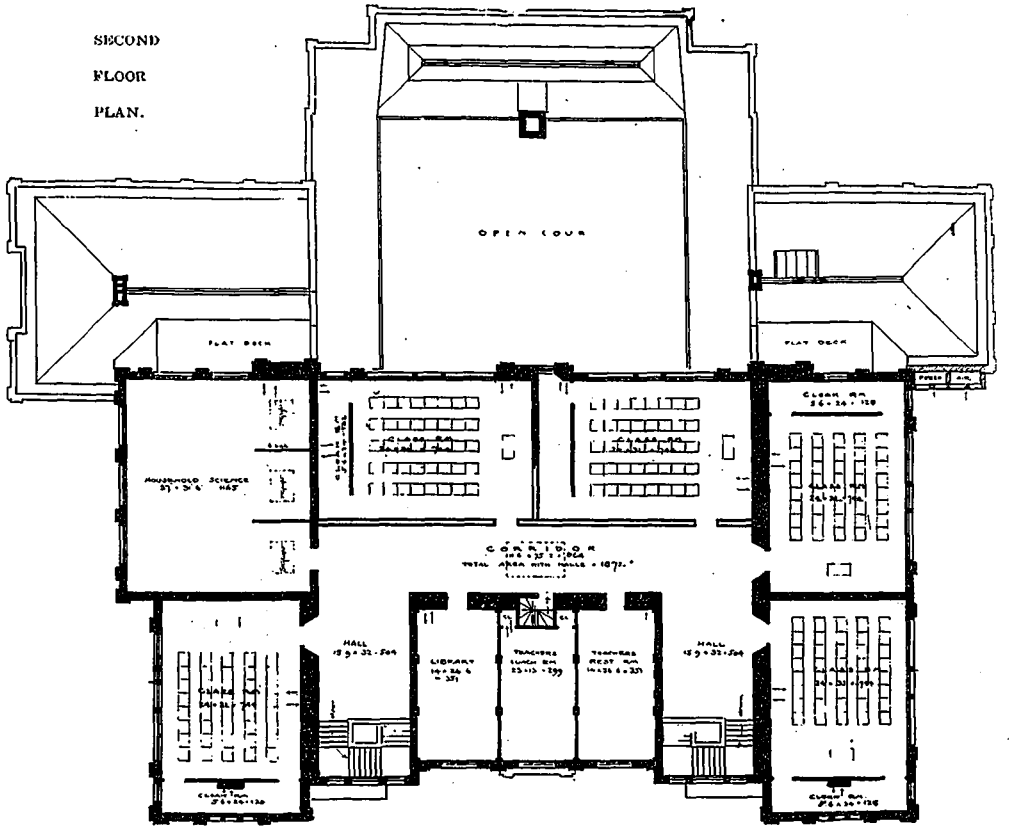
The first floor has a central feature in the large kindergarten room connected to the main corridor by collapsing doors, thereby giving an auditorium adequate to accommodate the various meetings created by the requirements of a social centre, making the school a ratepayers' building, which can be used to advantage for community meetings.

The kindergarten room is supplied with game room, cloak room and lavatory, with a direct outlet to the grounds, the latter being a feature of all class rooms on the lower floor.

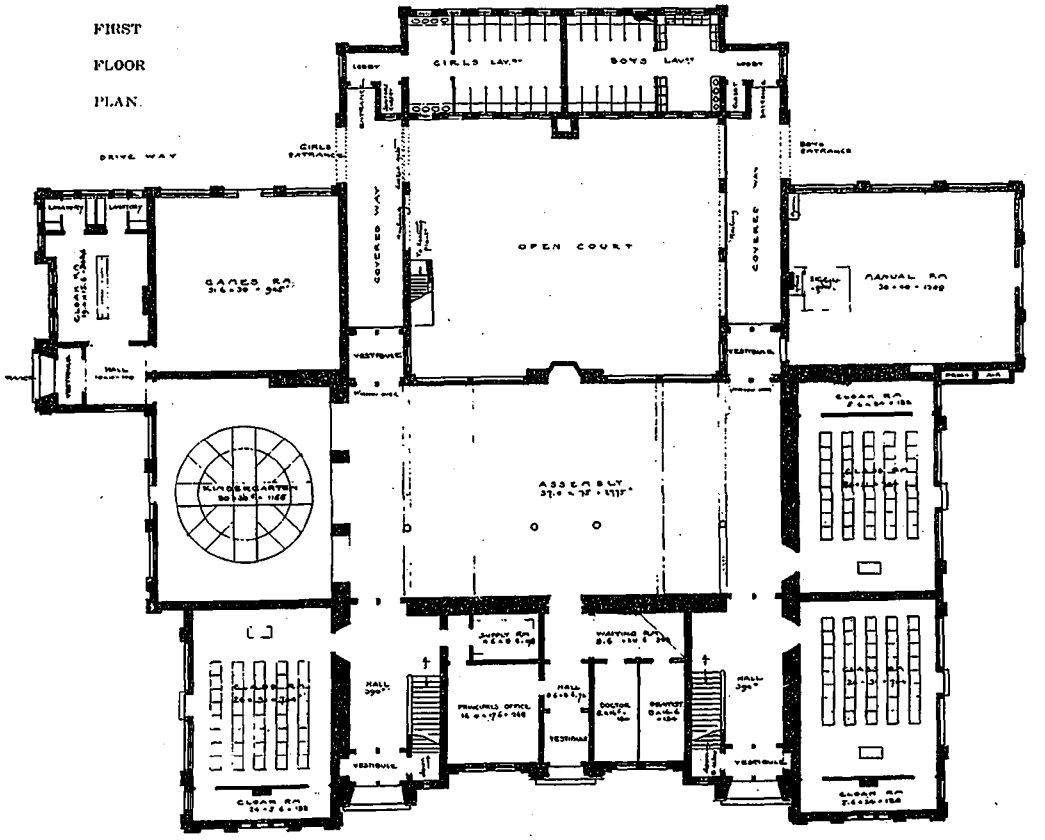
On either side of the kindergarten room are the main entrances, one leading to the principal's office, with its waiting room, which connects directly with the principal's class room. The other main entrance leads to the waiting rooms of the medical inspection and dental rooms; each of these departments has a private lavatory. On this floor there are four standard class rooms, also boys' and girls' lunch rooms.

The sex entrances are from either end of the main corridor, with vestibules from which the stairs to basement are placed. The stairs to second floor are also located at either end of this corridor. Direct lighting on the side of corridor provides and ensures a bright and well ventilated condition. From this corridor are also the exits to loggias which connect to the lavatories and playgrounds.

SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

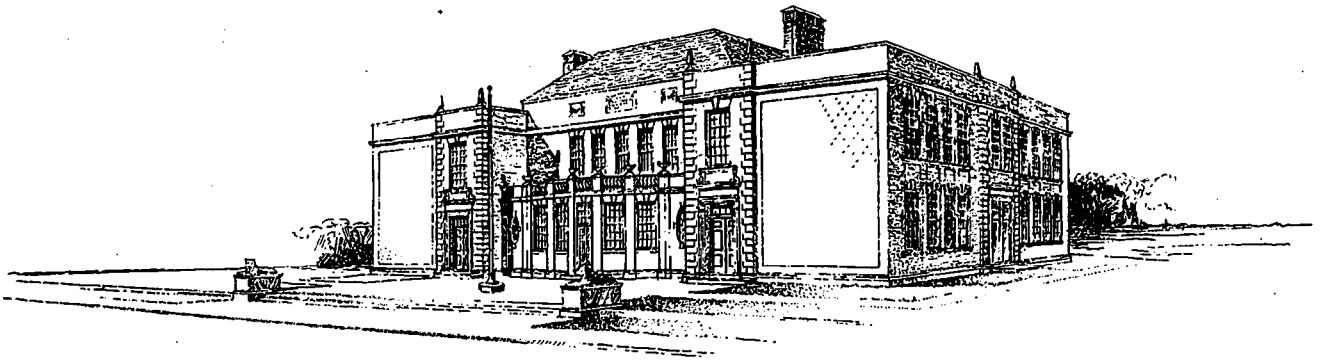


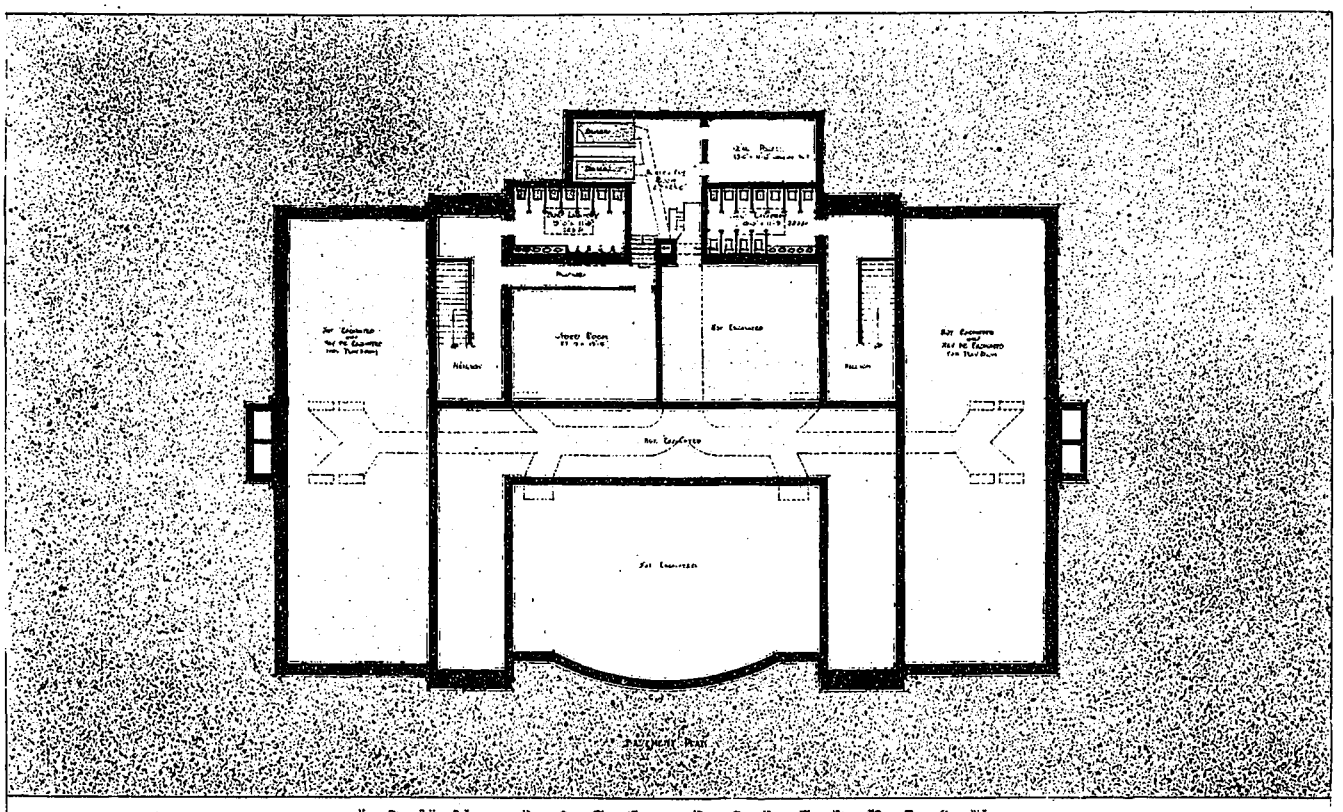
FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



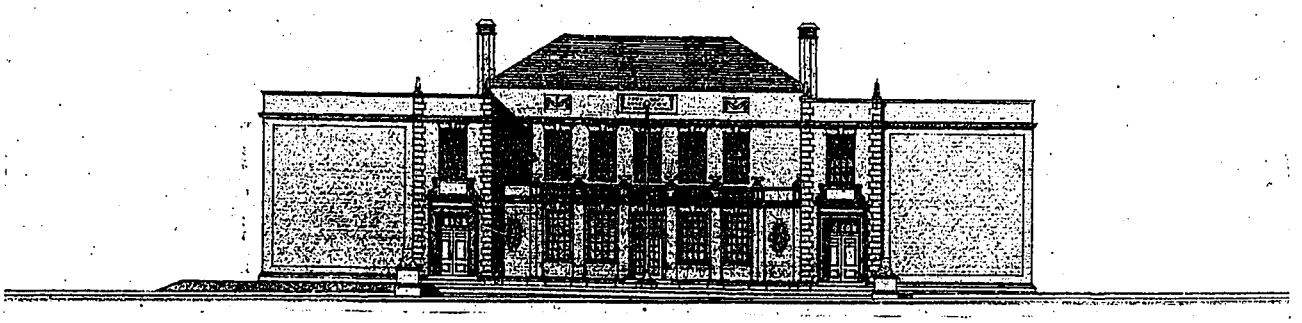
COMPETITIVE DESIGN, JOHN ROSS ROBERTSON SCHOOL, TORONTO, ONT.

GEO. W. GOUINLOCK & GEO. W. KING, ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS.





JOHN ROSS ROBERTSON
SCHOOL COMPETITION



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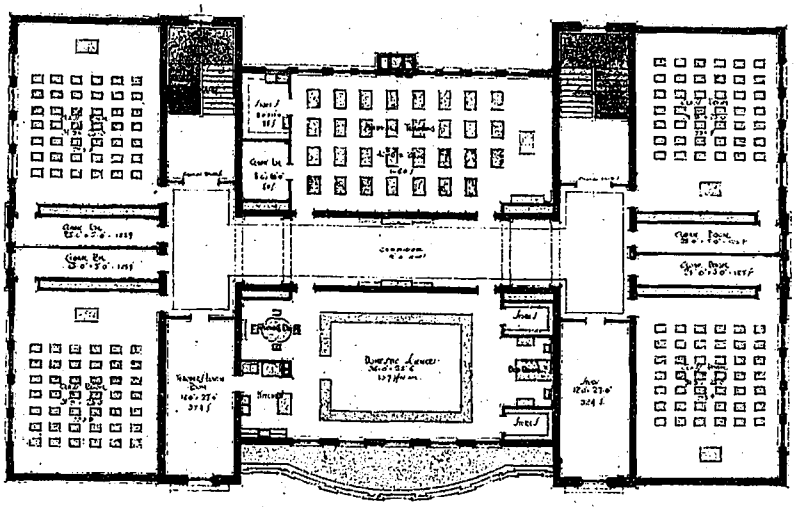
HUTCHISON & WOOD, ARCHITECTS.

JOHN ROSS ROBERTSON
SCHOOL COMPETITION

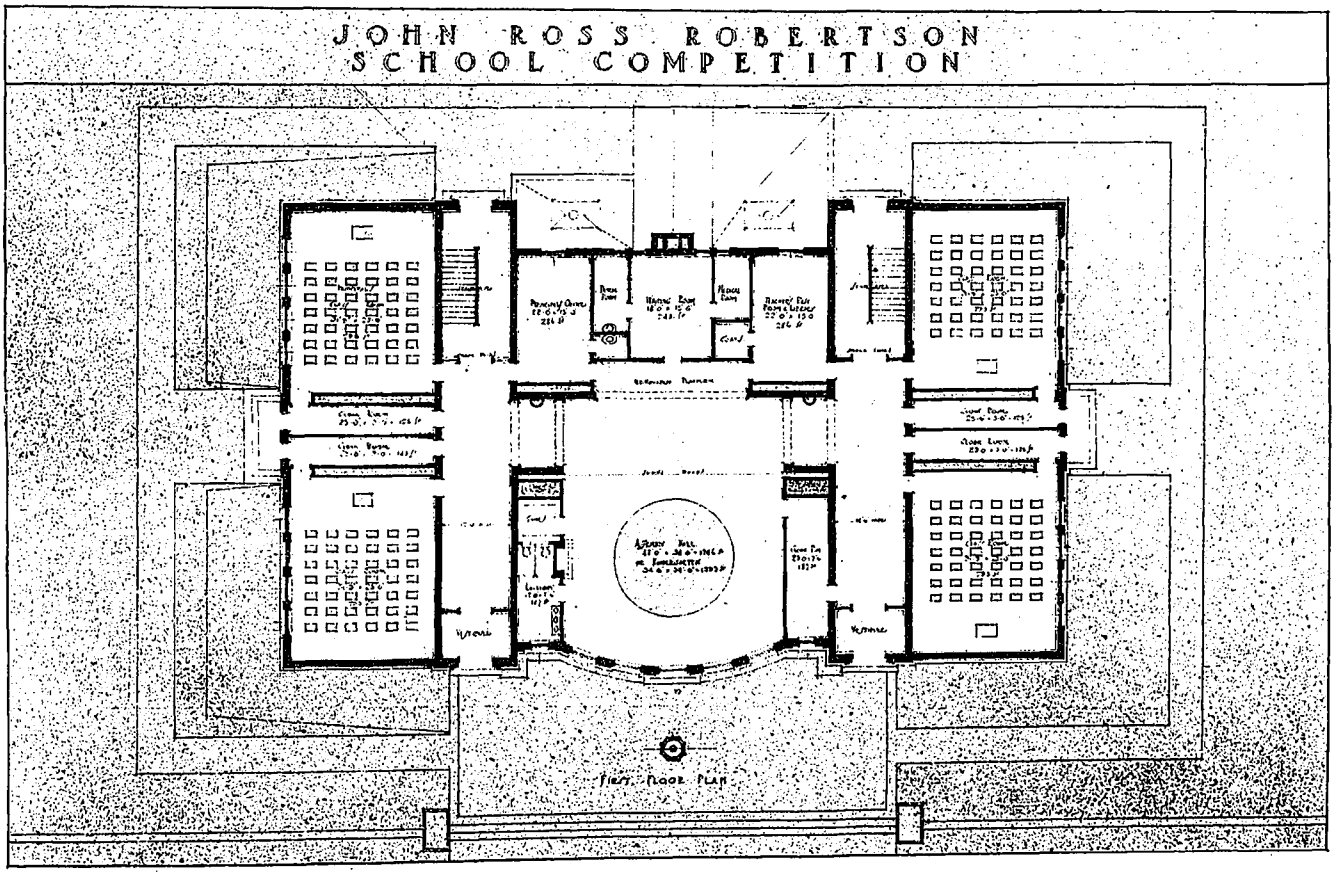


SECOND FLOOR PLAN

COMPETITIVE DESIGN, JOHN ROSS ROBERTSON SCHOOL, TORONTO, ONT.

HUTCHISON & WOOD, ARCHITECTS.

JOHN ROSS ROBERTSON
SCHOOL COMPETITION



On the second floor there are four standard class rooms, manual training room with the necessary lecture and storage rooms, household science and demonstrating rooms, teachers' rest and lunch rooms with private lavatory, rear entrance to loggias connecting to children's lavatories, etc.

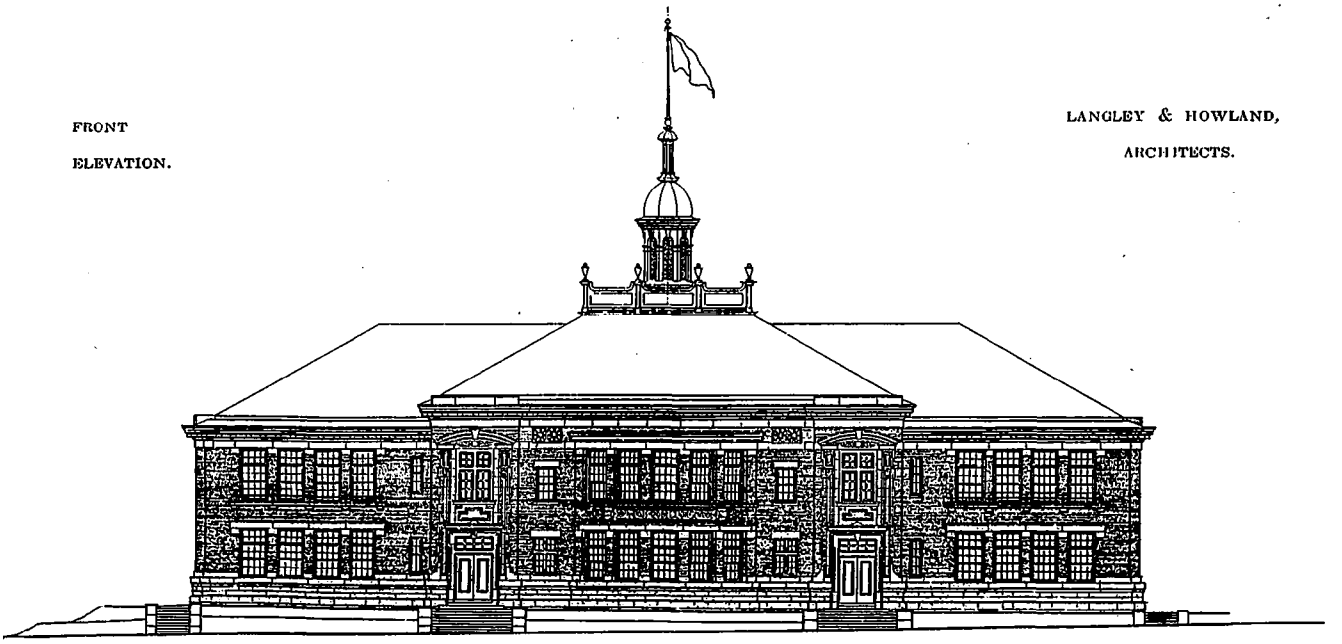
The basement contains unallotted spaces which can be utilized in future for plunge and shower baths.

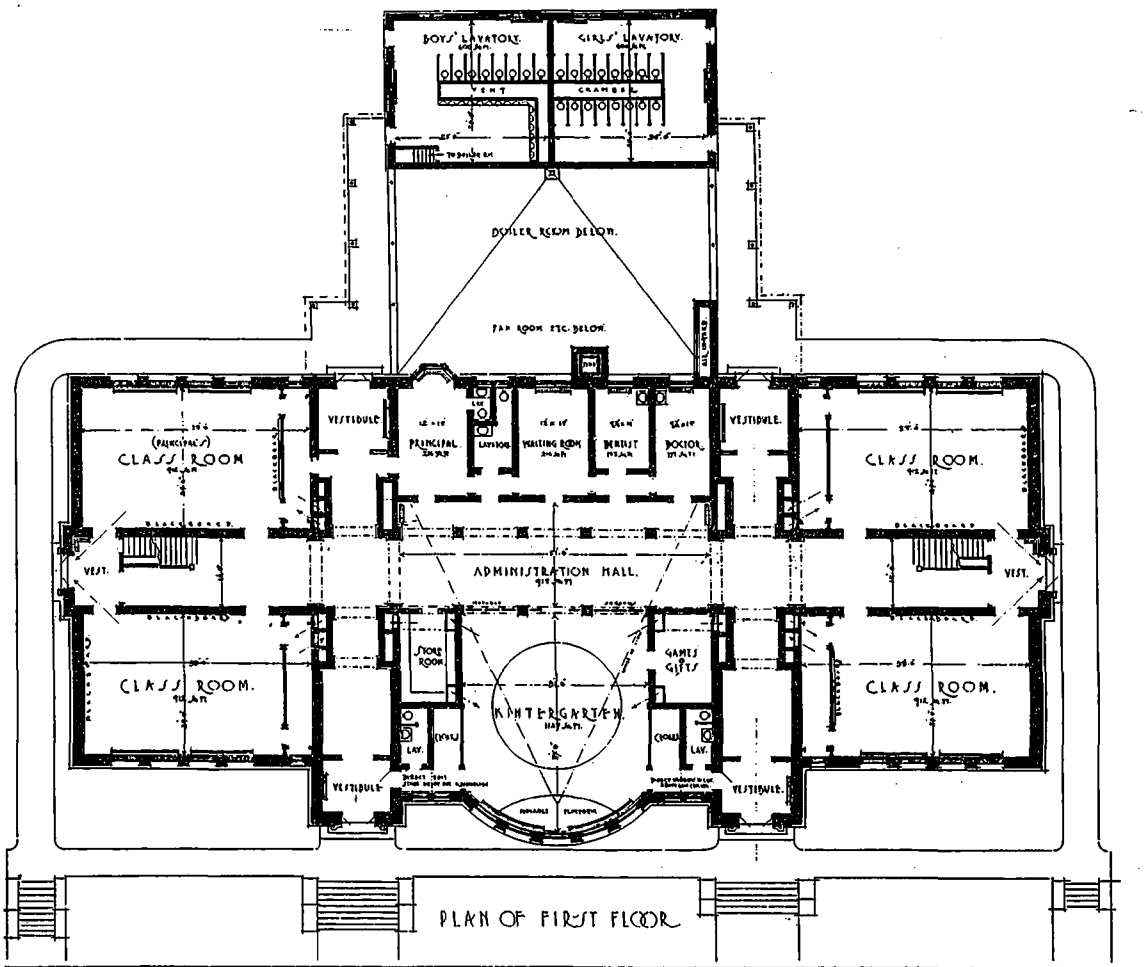
Fan and fresh air room are under the main building, and the boiler room under toilets. The fuel room is under the school yard, located so that coal carts can drive over it and dump the coal direct into the fuel room.

An ash hoist is located adjacent to the boiler

FRONT ELEVATION.

LANGLEY & HOWLAND, ARCHITECTS.

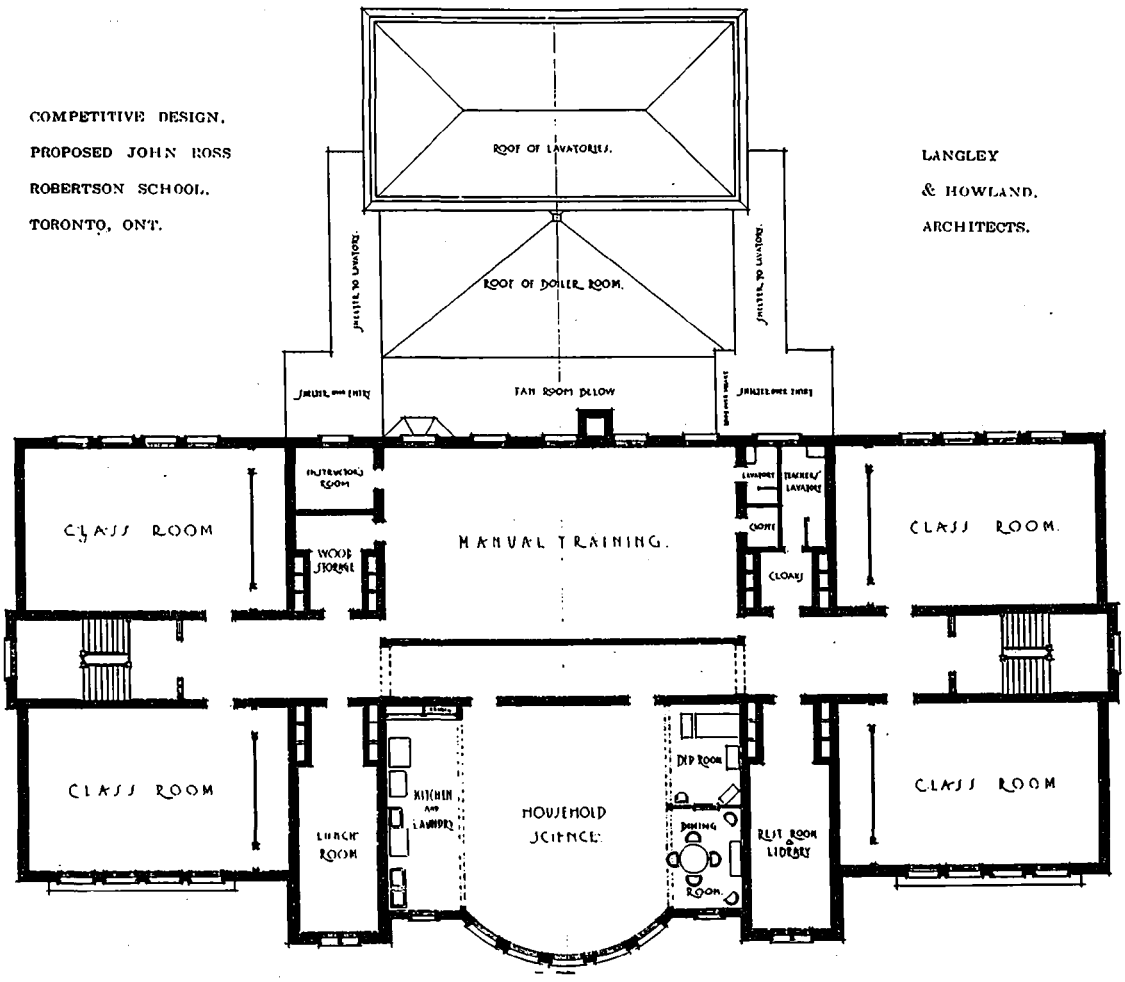




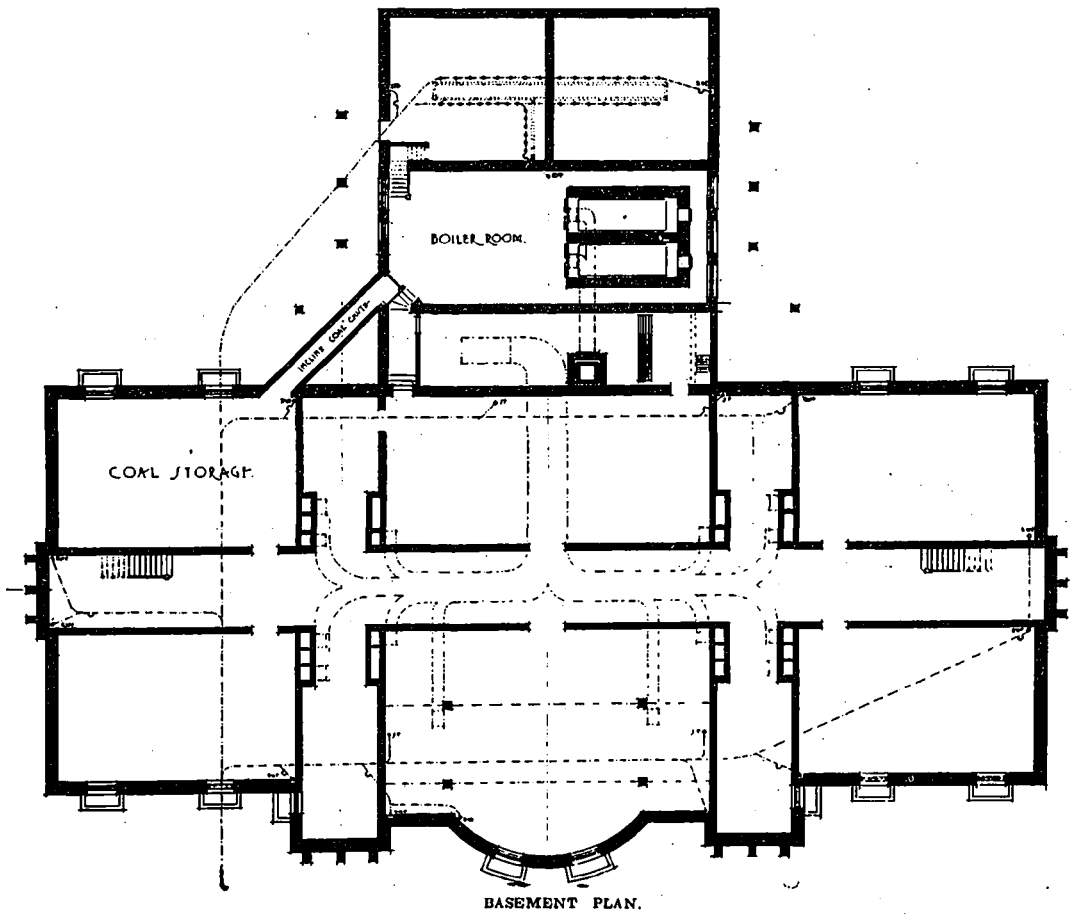
COMPETITIVE DESIGN, JOHN ROSS ROBERTSON SCHOOL, TORONTO, ONT.

COMPETITIVE DESIGN.
PROPOSED JOHN ROSS ROBERTSON SCHOOL.
TORONTO, ONT.

LANGLEY & HOWLAND, ARCHITECTS.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.



BASEMENT PLAN.

room to facilitate the loading of ashes direct from the boiler room floor to the garbage waggons.

Construction.—The basement and foundation walls are of waterproof cement concrete construction. The floor also will be waterproofed so that no dampness whatever will permeate the walls or floor. The superstructure to be built of hollow tile, both the interior and exterior surface to be corrugated to receive the plaster and stucco.

The exterior stucco to be cement tsucco waterproofed and applied so as to give a rough surface. When dry the whole of the exterior to be coated with stone-tex in a tint to comply with the architect's decision. This coating will become an integral part of the cement and will be permanent.

The corridors, lavatory floors, to be finished in marble terazzo. The fuel room cover to be of reinforced cement concrete. All warm and foul air ducts to be built of solid masonry, as also will the walls of all rooms. The stairs to be of steel with non-slip tread.

Ordinary class and other room floors, framing to be of Southern pine or B.C. fir joist construction. All ceilings to be lathed with metal lathing.

Plastering to be three coat work and finished with hydrated lime to a smooth gloss. Dados to be of Keene's cement applied so as to permit of being washed.

All blackboards to be of rock slate both at teachers' end of class room and on the blank walls of ditto.

Trim to be of southern long leaf pine "finished natural." Dust ledges to be eliminated as far as possible. Doors to be of the slab type with glass sectio nto permit of principal's supervision without entering the class rooms. Flooring will be double with deadening felt between. The wearing floor to be end matched T. & G. maple.

The hardware trim throughout to be of Canadian manufacture, "bronze." Panic bolts provided to all exits. All class rooms to be equipped with a special lock, rendering it impossible for anyone to be locked in the building.

Roofing to be red tile.

Provision will be made to absolutely prevent snow sliding.

Heating and Ventilating.—The heating will be by the two-pipe system, using steel tubular boilers of the most approved design. Direct radiation to positively ensure of a temperature of 70 degrees when 10 degrees below zero on the outside.

Radiators to be plain hospital type cast iron. Ventilation to be a pleneum or forced ventilating system. The fresh air to be taken from above the roof, warmed, washed, tempered, and humidified before it is passed on into the various rooms. Thirty cibic feet of this air will be delivered to each occupant of the building per minute. Cloak rooms to be ventilated by separate ducts, and lavatories to have a separate system of ventilation.

DESIGN OF GEO. W. GOUINLOCK & G. W. KING, ASSOCIATED

The design is for a two-storey building without basement, the cellar only being used by janitor and for heating and ventilating pipes, electric vacuum system, dust receivers, storage and chairs, etc.

There are four street entrances, and two to playgrounds and lavatory building. On Glengrove avenue there is a centre entrance to vestibule, waiting room, principal's office and medical and dental inspection rooms, with doors to assembly for visitors. Also from Glengrove avenue there are two other entrances through vestibules and short staircase hall to doors of assembly for boys and girls, respectively.

The assembly, which 37 ft. x 75 ft., would seat over 400 and provide space for platform and aisles besides, and can be used as such, or as a play room, general assembly or -extra class room, as direct light is obtained all along east side. There would be large windows over each playground door in addition to what is shown.

The kindergarten has been placed at west side with folding doors between it and assembly. The position of this room has been chosen for two reasons: first, to give abundant light for the assembly; and secondly, so that the games room, cloak room and lavatories adjoin with separate entrance to kindergarten playground and side road direct, without the elder pupils crossing or coming in contact with the infants.

This arrangement, together with the large assembly, short staircase and entrance corridors, is the principal feature of the design, there being no waste space.

The manual training room is isolated—the entrance is from boys' vestibule to playground. The south division wall contains the flues, and is a double wall. There is no cellar underneath, so that no noise would reach the clas srooms.

There are eight standard class rooms, three on the ground floor with direct exits, and five on first floor, on which is placed the household science room, library, teachers' rest and teachers' lunch rooms. The corridors on this floor are well lighted and ample, but without any waste space.

On the east side of the assembly on the lower floor, are the boys' and girls' exit to playgrounds which are reached through the vestibule and along a short covered way. These covered ways, although quite open to the outside air, also provide access protected from rain to the separate lavatory building, the entrances to

which are thus shielded and made as private as possible, and also without being inconvenient for pupils coming from playground. Externally the lavatory building would appear a part of the school, so with these features embodied as planned no objection can be raised to the isolated lavatory building.

In this plan the service yard forms an open court where separate stairs are provided to reach the heating plant placed under same, and which consists of office, boiler, coal and fan rooms. Removal of ashes is provided for by hoist on north side of boilers. Skylights give ample light to all parts except fan room, which is tightly closed by double doors and lobby.

Construction.—Brick walls in cement mortar. Natural or artificial stone or terra cotta dressings. Selected face brick. Tile backing and partitions except for walls of the two east class rooms over assembly which would be double of metal and plaster.

Glazed brick dado five feet high with coved base to ground floor halls and up staircases, assembly and manual rooms. Walls above plaster.

Floors and ceilings of halls to be fireproof. Class rooms to have wood joists.

Finished floors—cellar, concrete with damp course throughout. Ground floor vestibule and staircase hall, infants' lavatory—quarry tiles. Lavatory building—asphalt. Class rooms—wood finished with battleship linoleum. Assembly and manual training room—wood block floor, end grain, oil finish. Principal's office, waiting, medical and dental rooms—five-eights inch oak filled and waxed.

Stairs to be concrete with non-slipable treads and wood hand rail secured to glazed brick guard walls. Walls above brick dado to be of plaster. All suspended ceilings and those under wood joists, metal lath and plaster.

Trim—pine where required, but omitted as far as possible. Coved dust piece tongued to base. Oak trim, doors, etc., for administration offices.

Plaster walls and ceilings tinted. Those of assembly, offices and class rooms, stencilled border as frieze.

Heat would be provided by two steam boilers; one used for ordinary weather and supplemented by the other for extreme cold weather. These would also be made interchangeable to allow for repairs. The circulation would be by a two-pipe vacuum system having pump. Moderately tempered air driven by fan would supply all rooms, with exhaust foul air flues to roof space where there would be ducts from same collected and run to south-east tower where an exhaust fan is placed discharging in the secondary tower shown on elevation. Besides the heated air, radiators would be placed under windows of rooms and thermostatically controlled. The radiators placed in vestibule halls or corridors would be recessed.

LANGLEY & HOWLAND'S PLAN.

The requirements, beside corridors, etc., give six main subdivisions on each of the two floors: four class rooms, kindergarten, and administration group, on first floor.

The four class rooms on this floor, and the four above, are laid out in the standard manner, as to lighting, heating and ventilation, cloak rooms, cabinets, umbrella racks, blackboards, etc.; and the demand for direct doors to yard has been met in a practical way, with the necessary vestibule protection, without adding unnecessarily to the number of external doors, and in such a way that the two rear exits are left entirely for the pupils on the second floor in case of emergency.

The basement, as desired, contains nothing in the way of facilities; but it is suggested to make use of the north-west room as coal storage, communicating with the boiler room by means of a concrete chute.

The fan room, fresh air intake, boiler room, smoke stack, and ash-hoist are all grouped in the rear. This arrangement should result in elimination of disturbance from the plenum fan in the school building.

Since the seven-foot basement is not to be made use of in a general way, it may not be objectionable to run the trunk lines of fresh air ducts above the floor; it is suggested, however, that they might be of concrete, below the floor.

The roofs of fan and boiler rooms are just below the ground floor window sills, this elevation above the pavement giving good light and air.

The Kindergarten is made the central feature of the group with broad bay to the south, the direct external entrances answering as stage approaches and exits for assemblies. And when thrown widely open by means of the collapsible doors, the Administration hall, with its colonnade, and "aisle" beyond, are added to the range of view and sound, and an unusually spacious auditorium is thus created.

The cloak rooms, lavatories, store room for "games and gifts," and store room for supplies opposite the principal's room, group around the Kindergarten without loss of space. If it were considered essential that the games and gifts room should be at the outside wall, it could take the place of the lavatory and cloak room on west side, they being arranged with the other lavatory and cloak room on the east side.

The Administration group of rooms fit in well beyond the Colonnade, and form a complete suite of private rooms, intercommunicating, as might be found desirable on occasion.

In addition to the four standard class rooms on the second floor, there are the Household Science room over the Kindergarten, with its typical room alcoves, and the Manual Training room to the north, with its accessories; also Lunch room, Rest room and Library, and Teachers' lavatory and Cloak room.

The exhaust fans are placed in roof-space over the Manual Training room, where they would not disturb the work below.

The proposal as to external materials is grey-white stone (say Indiana or Ohio) and best quality of dark red stock brick, laid in a broad white joint—a bold stone base to the height of ground floor sills, and above this the brickwork to the frieze of cornice, where the stone occurs again. The two entrances are enriched with a simple but ecective stone treatment, and lintels and a few other touches of stone complete the scheme.

The "pitch" roof is of slate, the small central portion being flat, with a balustrade and ventilation cupola as indicated. The cupola seems the logical and sightly way to dispose of the foul air discharge for a pitch roof scheme, especially in case of concentration, and exhaust fans.

The question of cluster or separate windows and wood or metal frames and sash were considered.

Separate windows are indicated and perfectly good lighting results are obtained, and a much better "scale" is kept in the design, the cluster windows tending to a loss in solidity in appearance and a look of thinness to the wall.

Should it be decided to finally use a flat roof, a parapet wall will render this design suitable for it.

Heating.—The combination system of steam local radiation, with fan-driven, steam-heated warm fresh air for class rooms, is proposed. There seems little doubt that the two-pipe steam system with vacuum pump is ultimately found to be the economic and efficient one for schools; the distribution of vapor, with no pressure on, ensuring an even heat, though a mild one, throughout the building.

Sloping glass plates standing on the window sills to deflect upward the incoming air from open windows is a useful device to prevent draughts from annoying scholars on that side of the room.

It is found that there is at times a complete upset of plenum fan supply of fresh air when windows are open, which is occasionally necessary, and the remedy for this is to make the exhaust positive as well as the supply. An exhaust fan is therefore put in the roof-space for this purpose in the main exhaust duct.

No plenum air is discharged into any lavatory or such room, but all local vents including that from main lavatory vent chamber, are gathered into one central pipe and discharged by a separate exhaust fan through upper part of cupola. The main lavatory vent could be carried up in conjunction with the boiler stack as far as roof-space, and in this way receive the heat impetus, in addition to the fan.

The competition was of special interest in that it represented the first consideration given to architects in many years as regards the erection of schools in Toronto, and we believe our readers will agree that each of the various schemes strikes an architectural note conspicuously about the standard of the work done by the Board of Education's own building department.

Absorbs Namesake Concern

The Corrugated Bar Company, Inc., of New York, announces that it has taken over the entire assets and liabilities of the Corrugated Bar Company, a Missouri corporation, and is continuing the business of the latter company, which is in process of dissolution.

This means the retirement by purchase of the Garrison interests, which held the majority of the stock of the Missouri corporation from its inception, in 1891, until the recent reorganization. The control now passes to A. L. Johnson, who has been connected with the company since July, 1895, Mr. A. E. Lindau being general manager of sales. The company is well known in the Canadian field, having maintained an office here for several years, and is at present represented by Mr. Frederick Reed, formerly Editor of "Construction," who is well known to the building fraternity.

A Novelty in Doors

One of the exhibits at the Model Homes Exhibition now being held at London is a door of novel construction, which has been patented in Great Britain under the name of "The Receivador." The door is a double one, and is constructed with compartments into which tradesmen may insert parcels without disturbing the occupier of the premises. Inside the house another door gives access to the compartments, and the mechanical feature of the contrivance is an alternating interlock, which makes it mechanically impossible for both the outer and the inner door to be open or unlocked at one and the same time.

When the tradesman, after inserting his package, closes the outer door of the compartment and turns the knob, this action automatically locks the outer door and unlocks the inner door. When the occupier removes the package and closes the inner door, the latter in the same manner is locked and the outer door unlocked. The doors and locks are being manufactured in Nottingham, and the inventor claims that his idea completely revolutionizes shop-to-home delivery service.

CONSTRUCTION

A · JOURNAL · FOR · THE ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEERING · AND · CONTRACTING INTERESTS · OF · CANADA

H. GAGNIER, LIMITED, PUBLISHERS
Corner Richmond and Sheppard Streets.
TORONTO - - - - CANADA

M. B. TOUTLOFF, Editor

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

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—Canada and Great Britain, $3.00 per annum. United States, the Continent and all Postal Union countries, $4.00 per annum, in advance. Single copies, 50c.

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

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

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

WESTON WRIGLEY, Business Manager
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Vol. XII Toronto, July, 1919 No. 7

R. A. I. C. Meeting and Exhibition

The war to a great extent disorganized the annual display of architectural drawing at the Canadian National Exhibition, and it is not likely that this year will witness anything of a representative character showing the work of architects. However, it is proposed to hold a public exhibition of architectural drawings in connection with the next assembly of the R.A.I.C. which will meet conjointly with the Ontario Association of Architects some time in October, probably the last three days of the first week in that month. The exhibition will be held for a period of two weeks either at the Toronto Art Museum or in the Public Library providing satisfactory arrangements can be made. It is also the intention to devote a day during the meeting to public lectures on architecture. Final details of the programme are now being worked out, and a more definite announcement will shortly be issued both as to the lectures to be given and the subjects to be discussed at the convention. The Institute is certainly to be congratulated in extending the scope of its usefulness. An exhibit such as is contemplated should prove an inestimable feature in connection with the assembly, while public lectures on architecture are not only to be desired, but are something which should be of more regular and frequent occurrence. If such was the case, a better and more sympathetic understanding would exist on the part of the public as regards the profession and what constitutes good design.

Peace Greetings from R. I. B. A.

The celebration of Peace was made the occasion of an exchange of greetings and felicitations between the architects of Canada and Great Britain. A message received by Mr. F. S. Baker, Honorary Secretary for Canada of the Royal Institute of British Architects, read as follows:

"Kindly communicate warmest greetings Canadian Architects, from R.I.B.A. Congratulations, victorious peace.

"J. W. SIMPSON, President."

To this President Wickson of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada immediately cabled an equally appropriate reply.

The architectural fraternity has indeed distinguished itself in many ways, but in no respect has it done greater service than in the splendid support which it gave to the Empire in the trying period which has just closed. Therefore the messages were of special significance and give a striking instance of the warm feeling of confraternity which exists between the professional members of both countries.

Park Land and Housing

An application for an order to restrain the Toronto Housing Commissioners from building on the Webb property in West Toronto has been made before Mr. Justice Kelly at Osgoode Hall. The complaint cites a resolution of the City Council, dated July 4th, favoring the transferring of the property from the Housing Commission to the Parks Department for park purposes, and the expropriation of said lands if necessary.

In view of the imperative need of houses, it seems somewhat unfortunate to have this important work interfered with or delayed. On the other hand, it is doubtful as to whether property available for park purposes should be acquired for housing if other properties can be secured. The whole thing seems to point to the need of some central body such as a town plan-

ning board having jurisdiction over the general development of a community, to pass on the question of sites.

Mr. Justice Kelly recognizes that the case is one that requires careful consideration, and will listen to further arguments on July 24th before giving his decision. A motion to quash the by-law giving the Housing Commission its present authority will be heard at the same time; but it is doubtful if the motion will be granted in view of the urgent demand for dwellings, and the strong support which the Commissioners have from various quarters.

In New Offices

Hugh G. Jones, architect, 1 Belmont Street, announces the removal of his offices for general practice to Rooms 409-410 Drummond Building, corner St. Catherine and Peel Streets, Montreal. Telephone as at present, Uptown 2871. Hours for Toronto Union Station business will be 9 to 11 a.m., or by appointment, at the Toronto Terminal Architects' Office, 1 Belmont Street, as heretofore.

Resumes Professional Practice

Mr. Gordon M. West has returned from overseas and has resumed professional practice with the firm of Molesworth, West & Secord, Architects, 1405 Royal Bank Building, Toronto.

Art Developed as Needed

Cabinet making, as all arts, began with the human needs of people. War and the necessity for hastily moving from place to place during the semi-civilized periods gave place to the making of homes and the effort to furnish them comfortably—one of the strongest impulses in nature and the surest sign of civilization.

The old chests in which they kept their belongings were at last allowed to remain stationary and were used as seats. The name of these chests in England was "cabins," and the maker of them was called a "cabinet maker." As soon as might be, the cabinet maker provided the old chests with backs and they became settees, while others were raised on legs and became cabinets, or, being provided with doors and drawers, became cupboards or "chests of drawers." Tables and beds were also devised, together with wainscoting for entire walls, and people really began to live.

The workmen who made these things were capable of designing and executing an entire department with its furniture. Great skill was required, and notables and royalty prided themselves on having some artist-artisan to do their bidding. In the establishment of these men different degrees of skill were recognized, and the system of apprenticeship obtained. A youth entering one of these studio workshops, having passed all the grades, became a "master." To attain this degree was to be worthy of the respect of the world.

Saskatchewan Memorial Architects Announced

The plans for the projected war memorial which is to be constructed in the city by the Saskatchewan Government will be drawn by Nobbs and Hyde, of Montreal, who are the successful contestants in the competition. The assessors appointed to make the award were Septimus Warwick, F. R. I. B. A., Montreal, and Ramsay Traquain, F. R. I. B. A., Professor of Architecture at McGill University.

Back Issues of Construction Wanted

A subscriber is anxious to secure copies of CONSTRUCTION for February, July, August and October, 1912, to complete his files. Any party who has copies of these issues which they are willing to dispose of will kindly communicate with our Circulation Department, who will remit the subscription price.

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

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