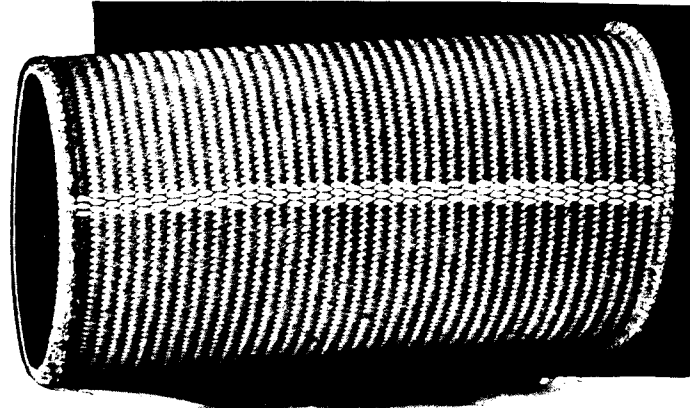


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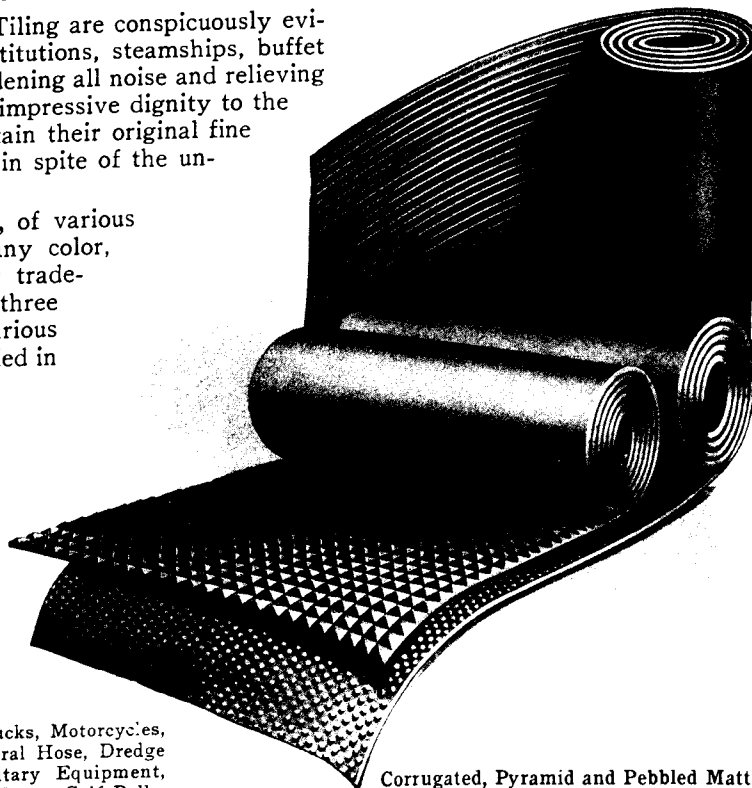
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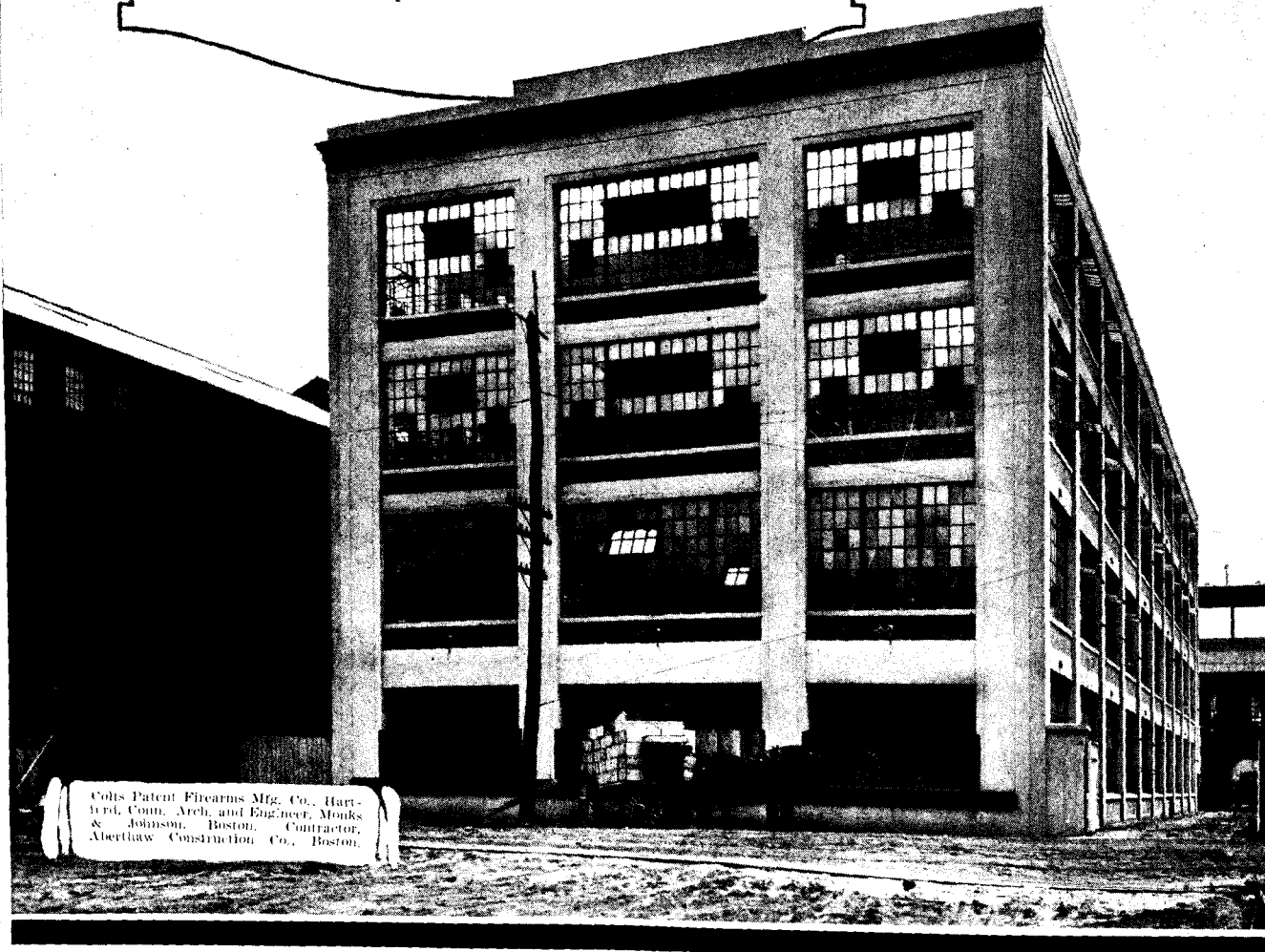
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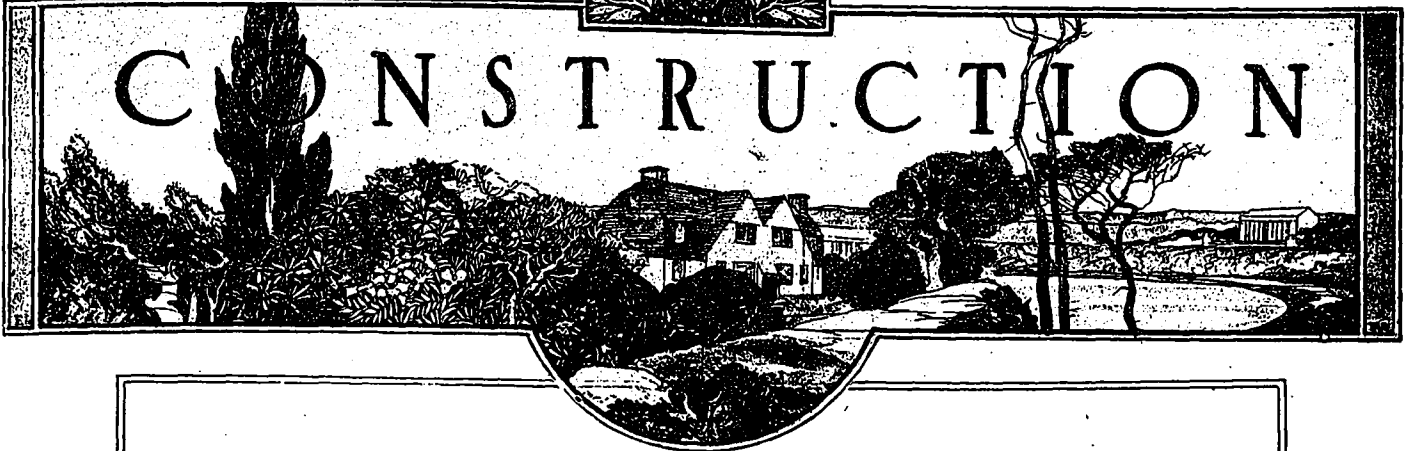
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CONSTRUCTION



June, 1918

Volume XI, No. 6

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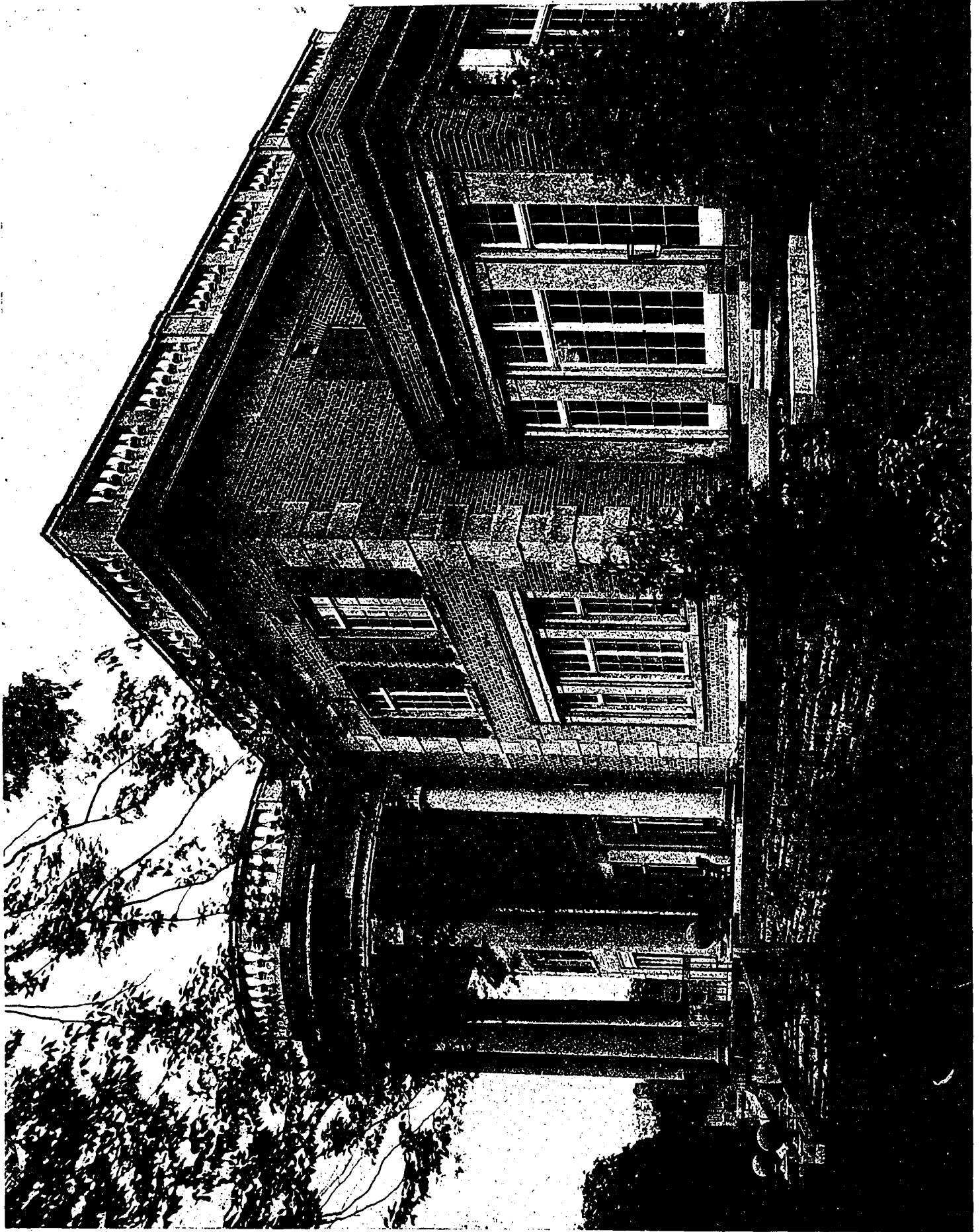
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VIEW FROM SOUTHEAST.

RESIDENCE OF SIR WILLIAM J. GAGE, TORONTO.

CHARLES S. COBB, ARCHITECT.

Residential Work in Canada

A COMPARISON, both with contemporary work elsewhere and our own previous efforts, enables us to at least regard our recent domestic work with a certain feeling of complacency. While this is particularly true of the more costly types of town and country homes, it also likewise implies a more wholesome conception in relation to the matter of refinement and good taste even in the more ordinary buildings for residential purposes.

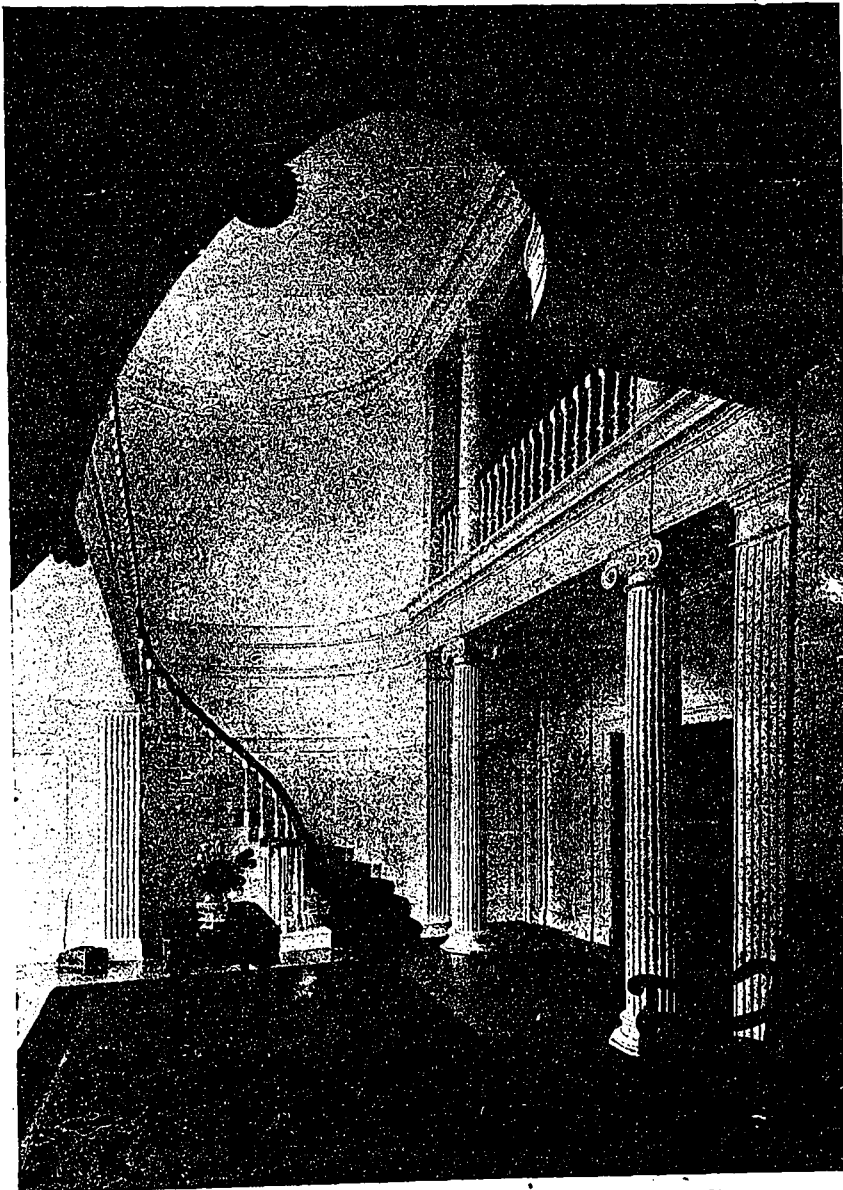
In fact, the matter of expenditure, while a necessary consideration in arriving at certain desired results, is not by any means the determining factor as to the success of the finished building. Contributing rather to this satisfactory phase of our growth is the element of understanding as to what constitutes good design, coupled with a growing disposition on the part of a large number of clients to recognize that the training of an architect gives him special qualifications to decide as to relative fitness of things entering into the composition of his scheme.

As a result, we are entering a period of residential work which has not only already realized noteworthy achievements, but which gives still greater promise as to the immediate future. Even the more progressive speculative builders have come to the realization that by entrusting the designing of their houses to competent architects, they are able to realize results which enhances the value of their invest-

ment in the sale of the finished structure; and this, too, is working an influence for good in educating people to demand a better standard of design.

Moreover, a feature of work lately carried out or in process of development, is the attention which is being given to landscape work. Heretofore many a well designed house has been seen to a disadvantage owing to the lack of a proper setting. To-day, however, by enlisting the services of a landscape expert, the architect has a most valuable co-worker to assist in producing a harmonious effect as to the general scheme bringing into relation the house and the grounds. Especially in the planting and lawn and garden treatment of the larger town residences and country estates are evidences of this co-operation to be seen. The effect in most cases is both charming and delightful, and the additional expense more than justified by the results obtained.

While the war has deferred a large amount of important work of this character, a recompense for the deficiency of volume is at least to be found in the satisfactory class of work which is being done. The purpose of this issue is to present photographically a number of recent examples, and we believe in most every case the character of the work illustrated will prove of interest and afford a comparison with earlier subjects as to the progress which is being made.



STAIRCASE HALL, RESIDENCE OF SIR WILLIAM J. GAGE, TORONTO.



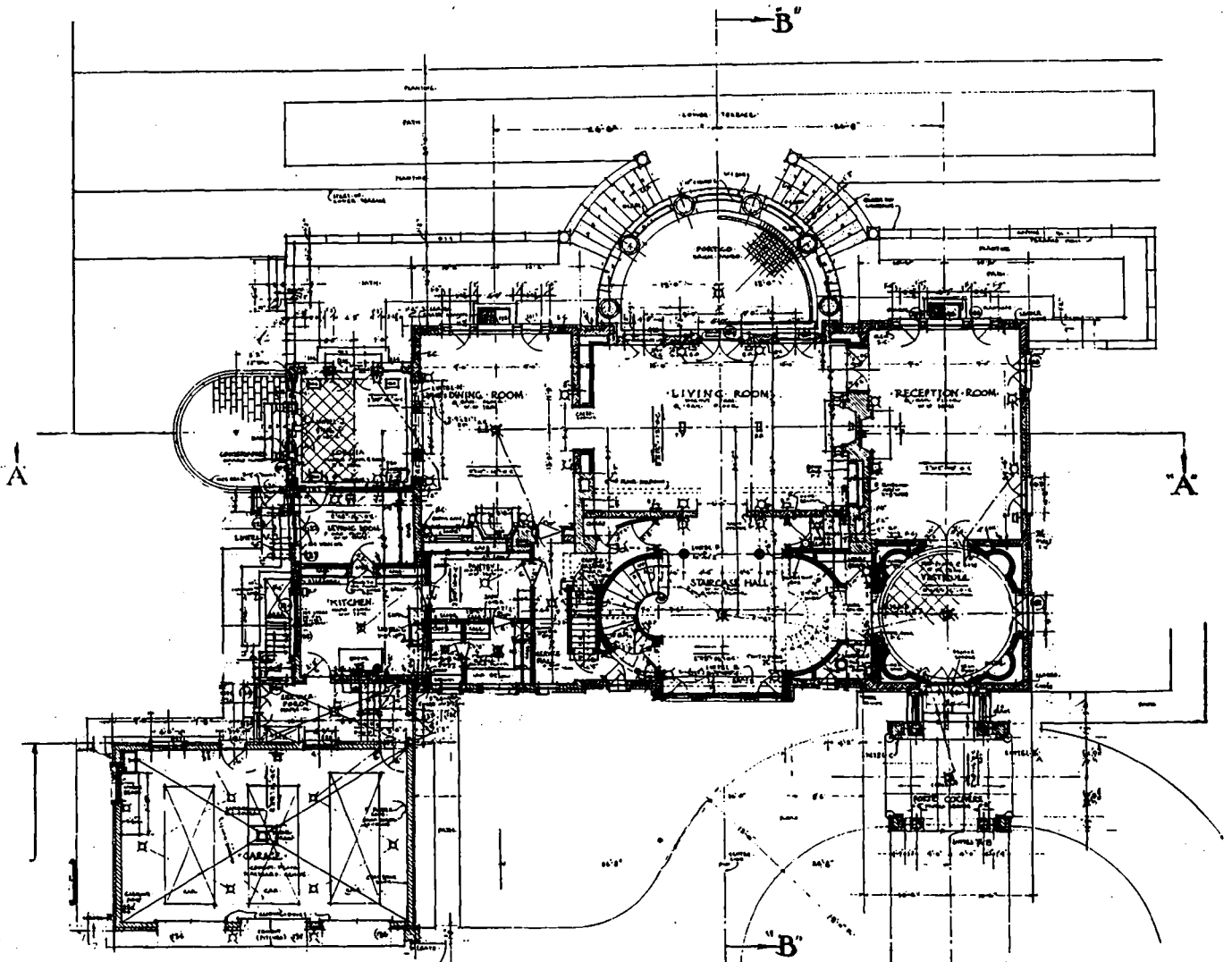
RESIDENCE OF SIR WM. J. GAGE, TORONTO.

Situated upon a finely wooded property and at an elevation to secure an outlook over most of the city, and beyond to the lake in the distance, the residence of Sir Wm. Gage on Davenport road forms a very interesting addition to the many fine residences in this section of Toronto.

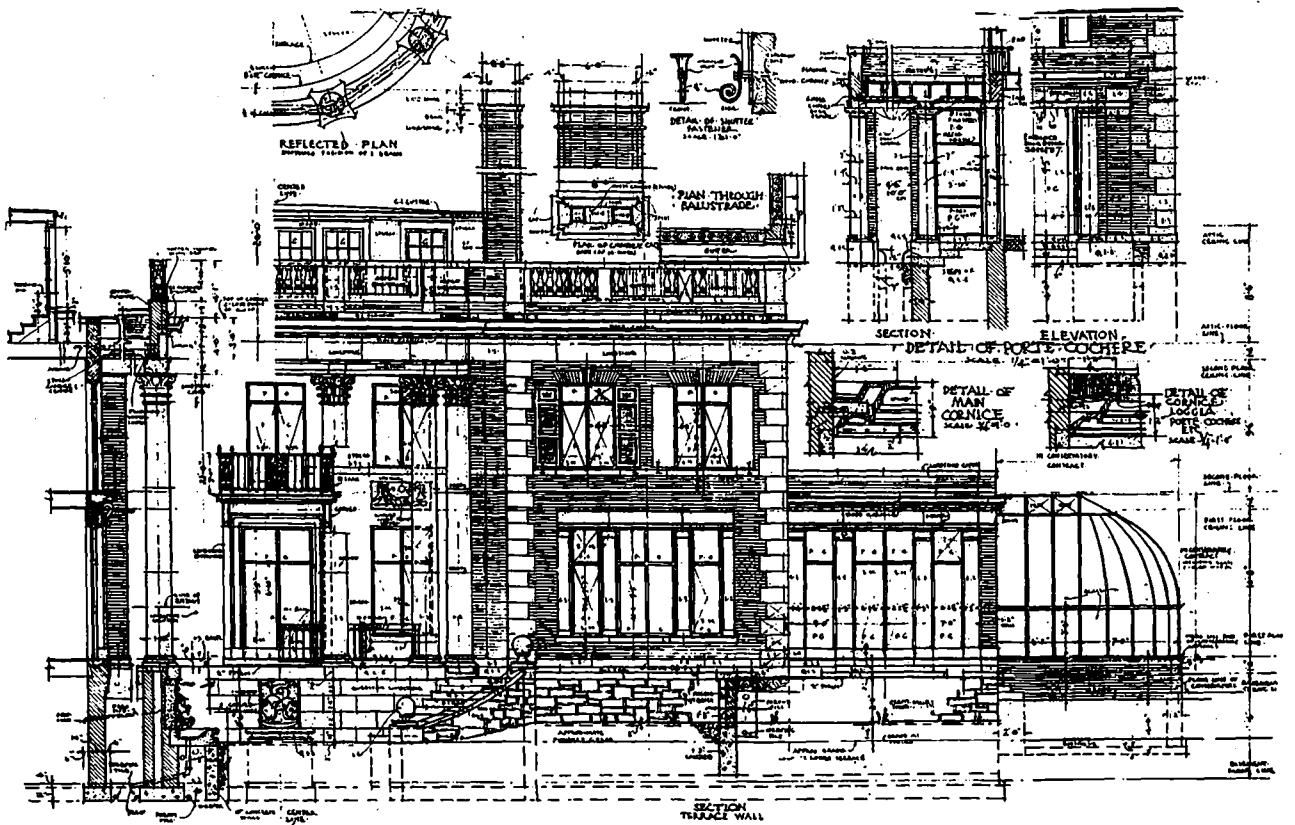
The general scheme of plan is symmetrical with a circular eight column portico as the main exterior feature on the south front. On the main floor the living room, 20 feet x 30 feet, is placed directly behind the portico, and is flanked on the west by the music room and toward

VIEW FROM NORTH-EAST, RESIDENCE OF SIR WILLIAM J. GAGE, TORONTO.
CHARLES S. COBB, ARCHITECT.

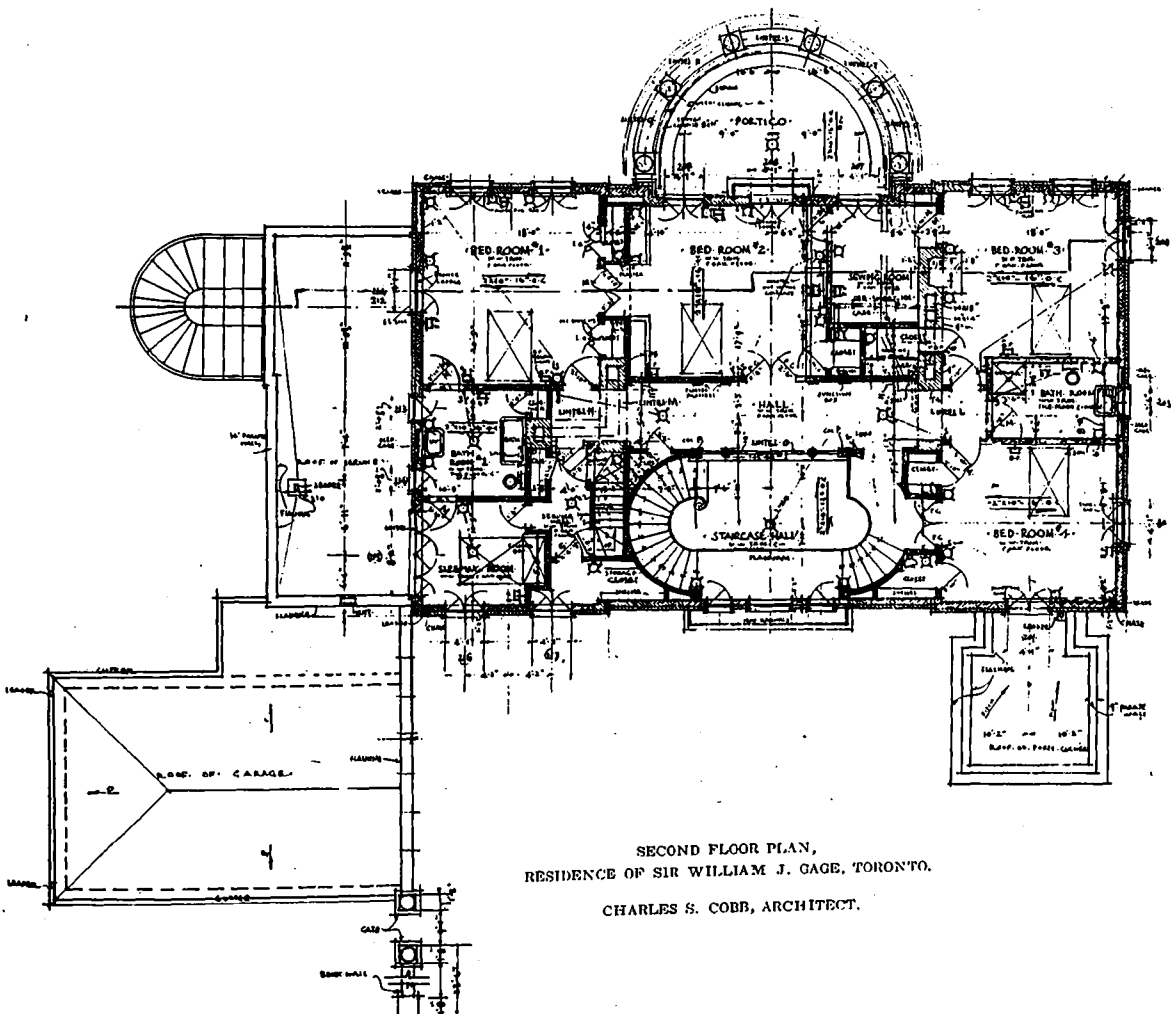
the east by the dining room, each 18 feet x 25 feet in size.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN, RESIDENCE OF SIR WILLIAM J. GAGE, TORONTO.

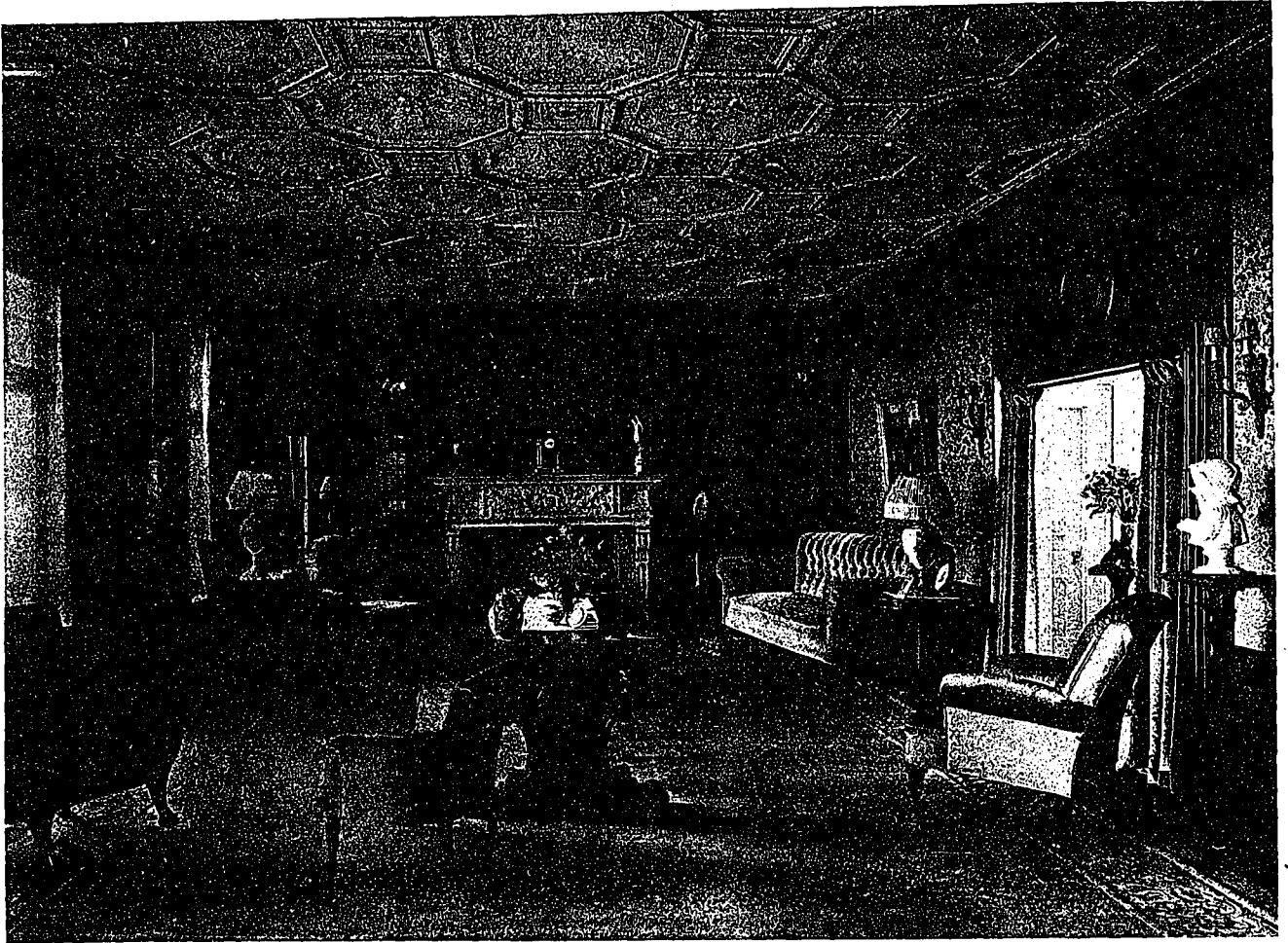


DETAILS, SIR WILLIAM J. GAGE'S RESIDENCE, TORONTO.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN,
RESIDENCE OF SIR WILLIAM J. GAGE, TORONTO.

CHARLES S. COBB, ARCHITECT.



LIVING ROOM, RESIDENCE OF SIR WILLIAM J. GAGE, TORONTO.

The living room is finished with heavy walnut trim and low wainscoting stained a rich brown with wall panels of blue and silver fabric. A delicately modelled plaster ceiling in the Italian spirit with bas-reliefs in its shallow coffers depicting the signs of the zodiac, and the whole colored in soft buff tones, with touches of blue, gray, and rose, forms a very interesting feature of this room. At the west end is a large stone fireplace, a copy of an old Italian piece with heavy carved brackets and a sculptured frieze, from a famous Renaissance plaque by the Italian master Donatello. The floor is of quartered oak parquetry laid in herringbone pattern, and is covered by a fine Donegal rug with a soft blue field and a gray foliage border. A heavily carved walnut table and some fine marquetry pieces are interesting fea-

tures in this room. The lighting fixtures, consisting of wall brackets in antique gold, are supplemented by a number of portable table

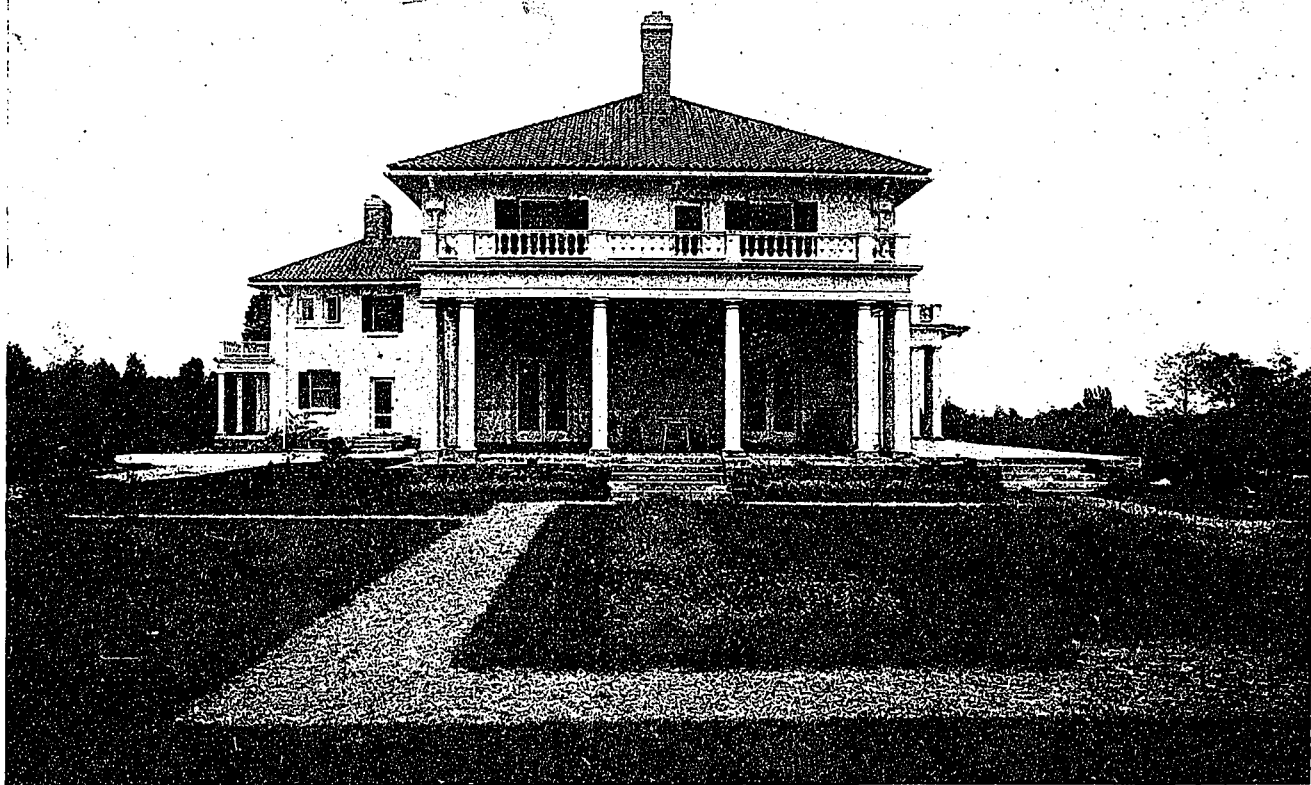


VIEW FROM SOUTH-WEST, RESIDENCE OF SIR WILLIAM J. GAGE, TORONTO.

CHARLES S. COBB, ARCHITECT.



FRONT ELEVATION.



VIEW FROM WEST, RESIDENCE OF MRS. A. D. TURNER, OAKVILLE, ONT.

CHAPMAN & MCGIFFIN, ARCHITECTS.

lamps. The hangings are of soft blue velvet.

The dining room is panelled in wood and finished in ivory enamel, with fireplace in Rosetta marble. Opening from the dining room is a loggia with marble floor and formal pilaster wall treatment enamelled similar to dining room. To the east of the loggia, with steps leading down to it, is a small conservatory of glass and metal construction with a circular end, marble floor and fountain.

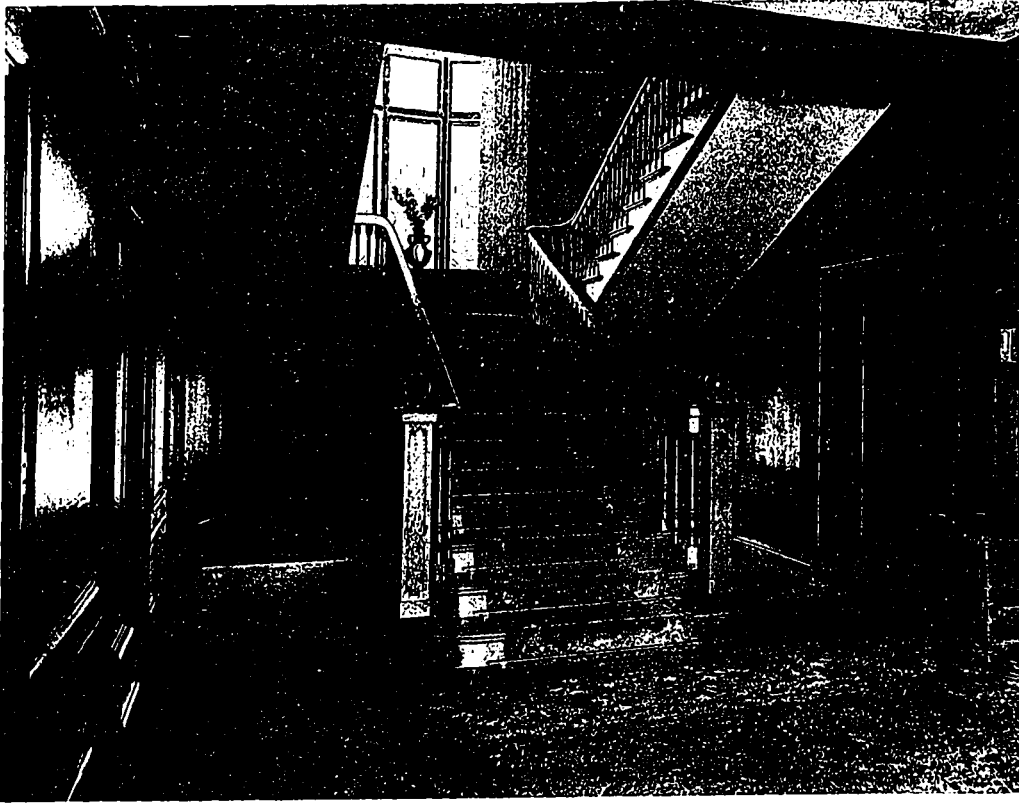
The music room is treated in French grey enamel with panels covered by a fine cream and grey block paper. The rug has a grey field with a foliage border. The fireplace has carved wood panels and is faced with grey Sienna marble.

Opening from a classic porte-cochere, the circular entrance vestibule is placed at the north-

western corner of the house, with access to the main room and stair hall to the left. The floor is of Botticino and Sienna marbles with formal pilaster wall treatment finished in ivory enamel and light buff. An antique marble table and a quaint alabaster lighting pendant are interesting features of this room. The entrance door, with side lights, are of finely wrought iron.

Next to the entrance vestibule, and directly behind the living room, is the stair hall, 19 feet x 30 feet, with circular ends and staircase. It is treated in the Georgian manner with wood panelling ceiling high, in white enamel.

Five large bedrooms and two baths comprise the second floor. The servants' suite of four rooms and bath occurs in a half story on the roof.



ENTRANCE HALL, RESIDENCE OF MRS. A. D. TURNER, OAKVILLE, ONT.



LIBRARY, RESIDENCE OF MRS. A. D. TURNER, OAKVILLE, ONT.

CHAPMAN & MCGIFFIN, ARCHITECTS.

The exterior treatment is a modified Georgian with several features of Italian suggestion. The exterior walls are constructed of hollow tile faced with a selected buff tapestry brick trimmed with buff limestone. This same brick laid in a pattern is used for the terrace paving. The shutters are painted a blue green, and the wrought iron rails and balconies a weathered black.

As to the mechanical features of the house, the heating is vacuum steam with all radiators in the principal rooms concealed in the thickness of the walls and behind hinged metal grilles. Automatic temperature regulation is provided throughout the first floor.

TURNER HOUSE, OAKVILLE, ONT.

One of the things to be noted in residential work is the more general use of hollow tile, and this invariably implies a stucco exterior. Not only does material of this character make a very permanent form of construction, but when introduced for the floors and partitions, reduces the risk from fire, and in a general way entails but a small outlay for upkeep and repairs. An attractive example

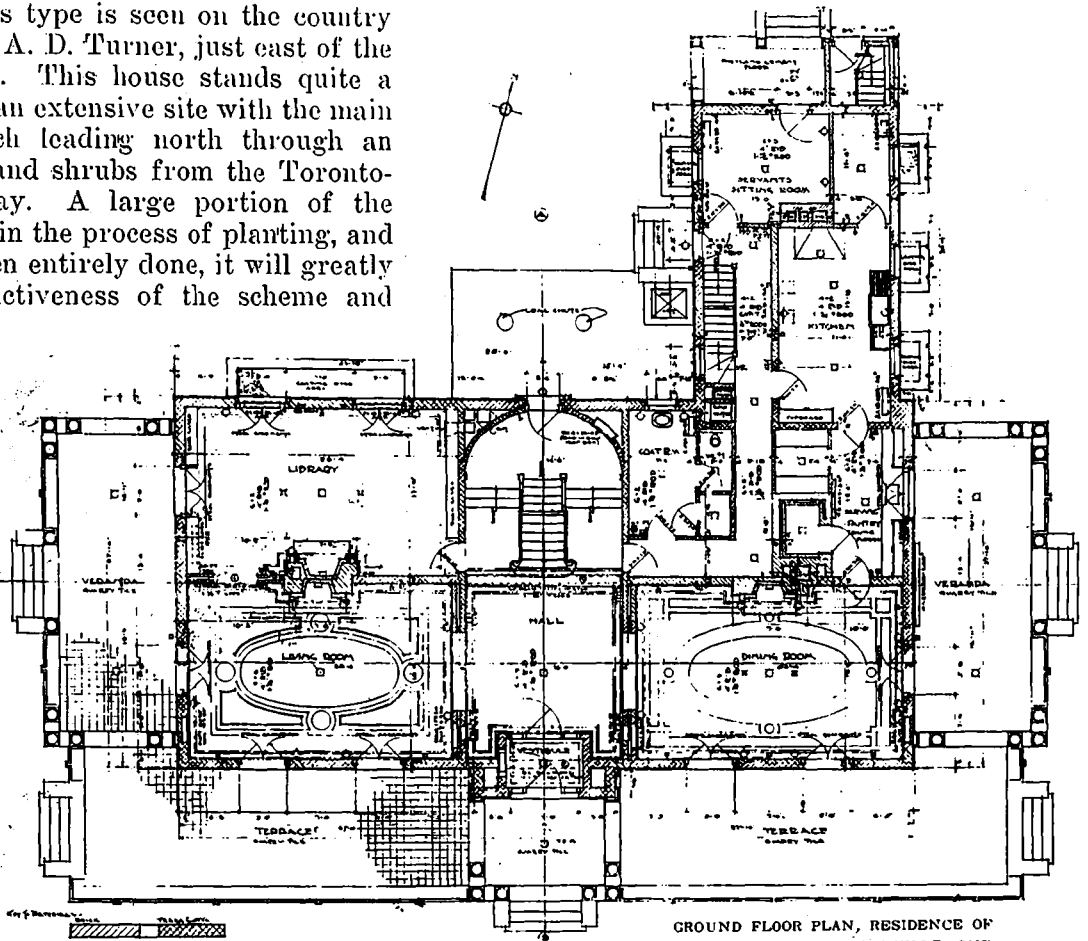
of a house of this type is seen on the country property of Mrs. A. D. Turner, just east of the town of Oakville. This house stands quite a distance back on an extensive site with the main carriage approach leading north through an avenue of trees and shrubs from the Toronto-Hamilton highway. A large portion of the grounds are still in the process of planting, and when this has been entirely done, it will greatly add to the attractiveness of the scheme and make it one of the most interesting places in a district already noted for its charming garden estates. The distance from the roadway to the position of its site brings the house into a pleasing vista which is rendered additionally effective by the contrast of the stucco walls, red roof and verdant surroundings.

In plan the house follows an arrangement dictated by its Georgian character, the accompanying views giving an excellent idea of the appointments and general treatment of the interior. The large central hallway and library are panelled to the ceiling in oak, and the living and dining rooms have decorative ceilings with richly detailed mantelpieces in each room.

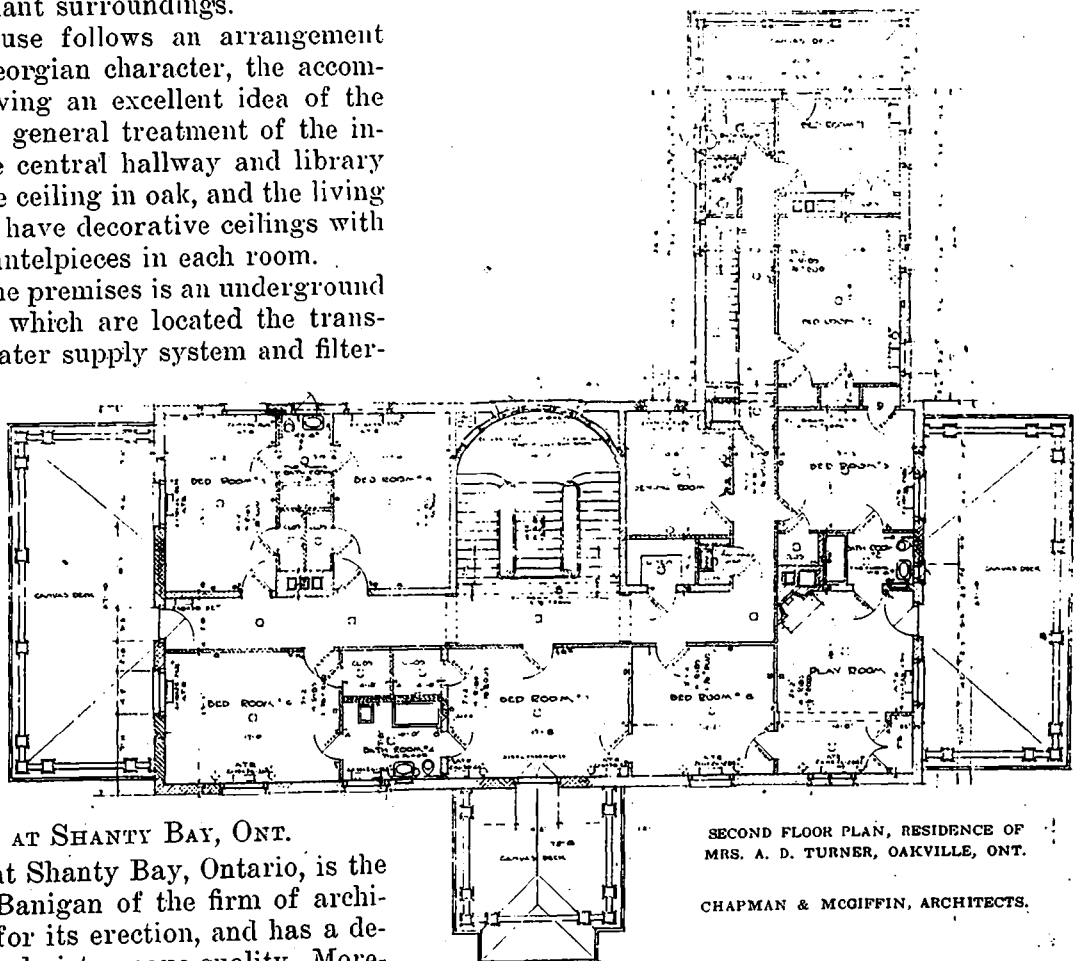
At the rear of the premises is an underground service station in which are located the transformer, pumps, water supply system and filtering tanks; while to the west of this in a separate building is a modern garage with utility and work rooms, providing for the accommodation of several cars and motor accessories.

BUNGALOW AT SHANTY BAY, ONT.

The bungalow at Shanty Bay, Ontario, is the property of Mr. Banigan of the firm of architects responsible for its erection, and has a decidedly pleasing and picturesque quality. Moreover, it involves certain features of construction

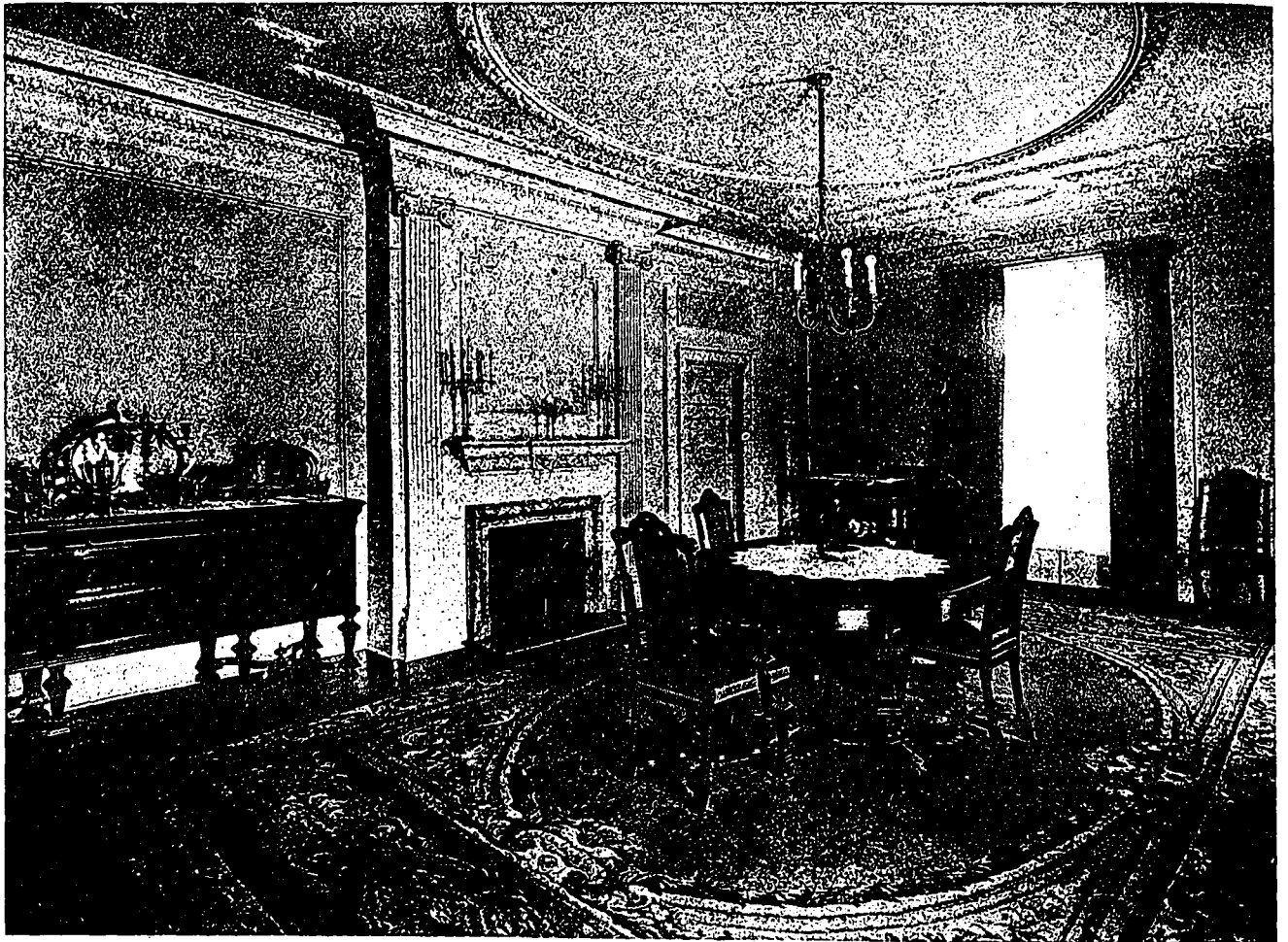
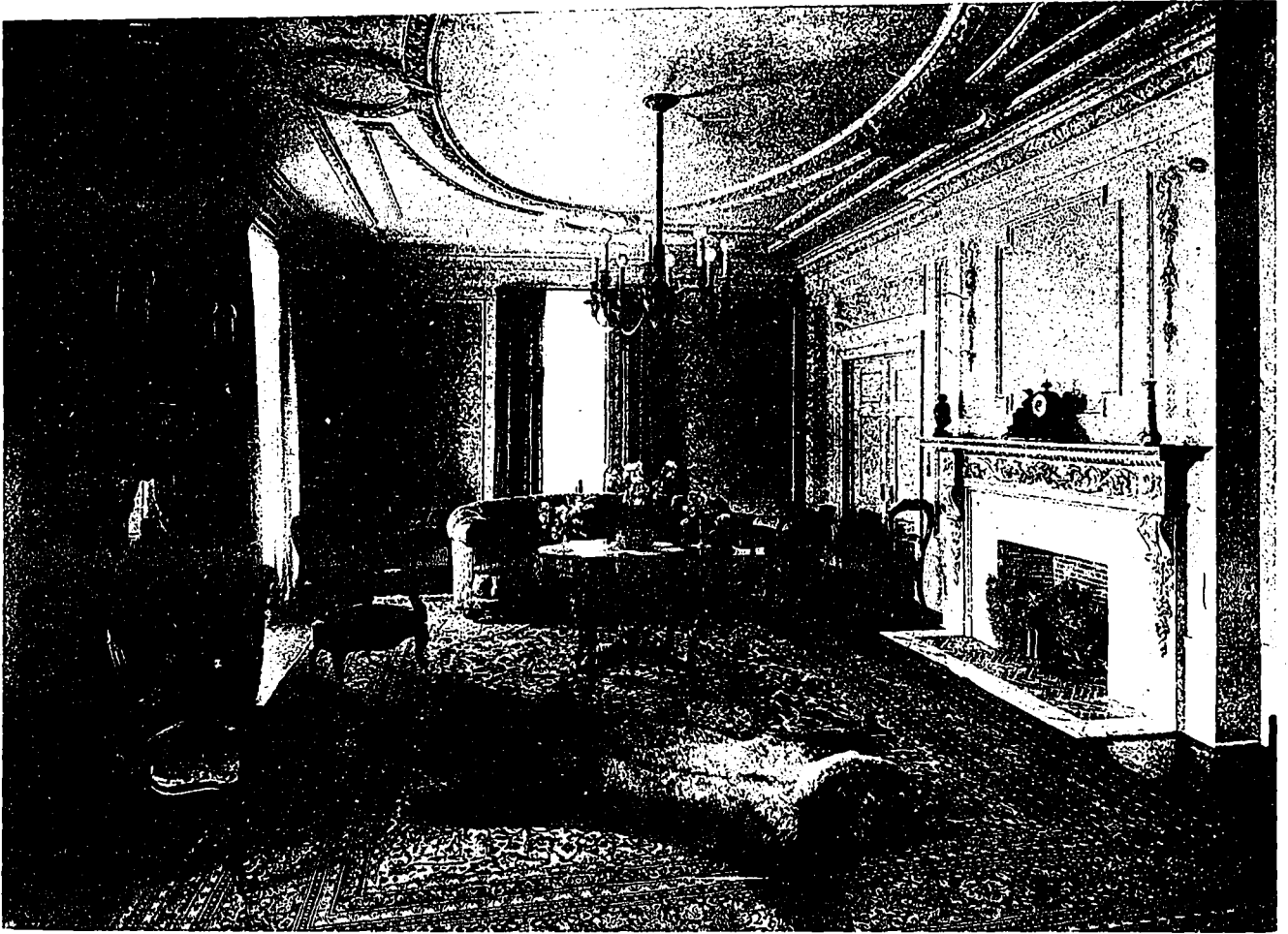


GROUND FLOOR PLAN, RESIDENCE OF MRS. A. D. TURNER, OAKVILLE, ONT



SECOND FLOOR PLAN, RESIDENCE OF MRS. A. D. TURNER, OAKVILLE, ONT.

CHAPMAN & MCGIFFIN, ARCHITECTS.



LIVING ROOM.

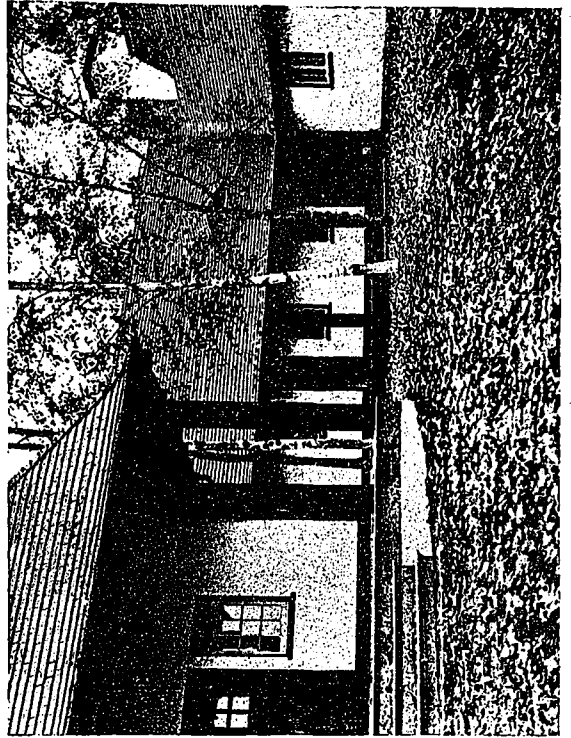
RESIDENCE OF MRS. A. D. TURNER, OAKVILLE, ONT.

CHAPMAN & MCGIFFIN, ARCHITECTS.

DINING ROOM.



FIREPLACE IN LIVING ROOM.

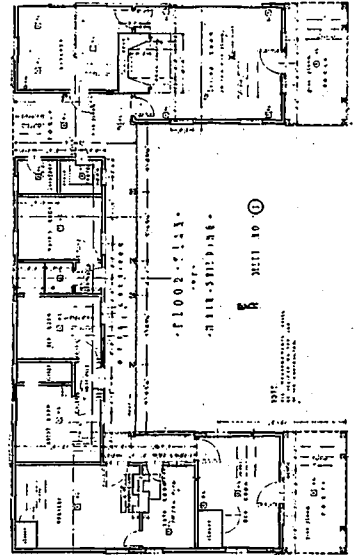


VIEW AT FRONT.

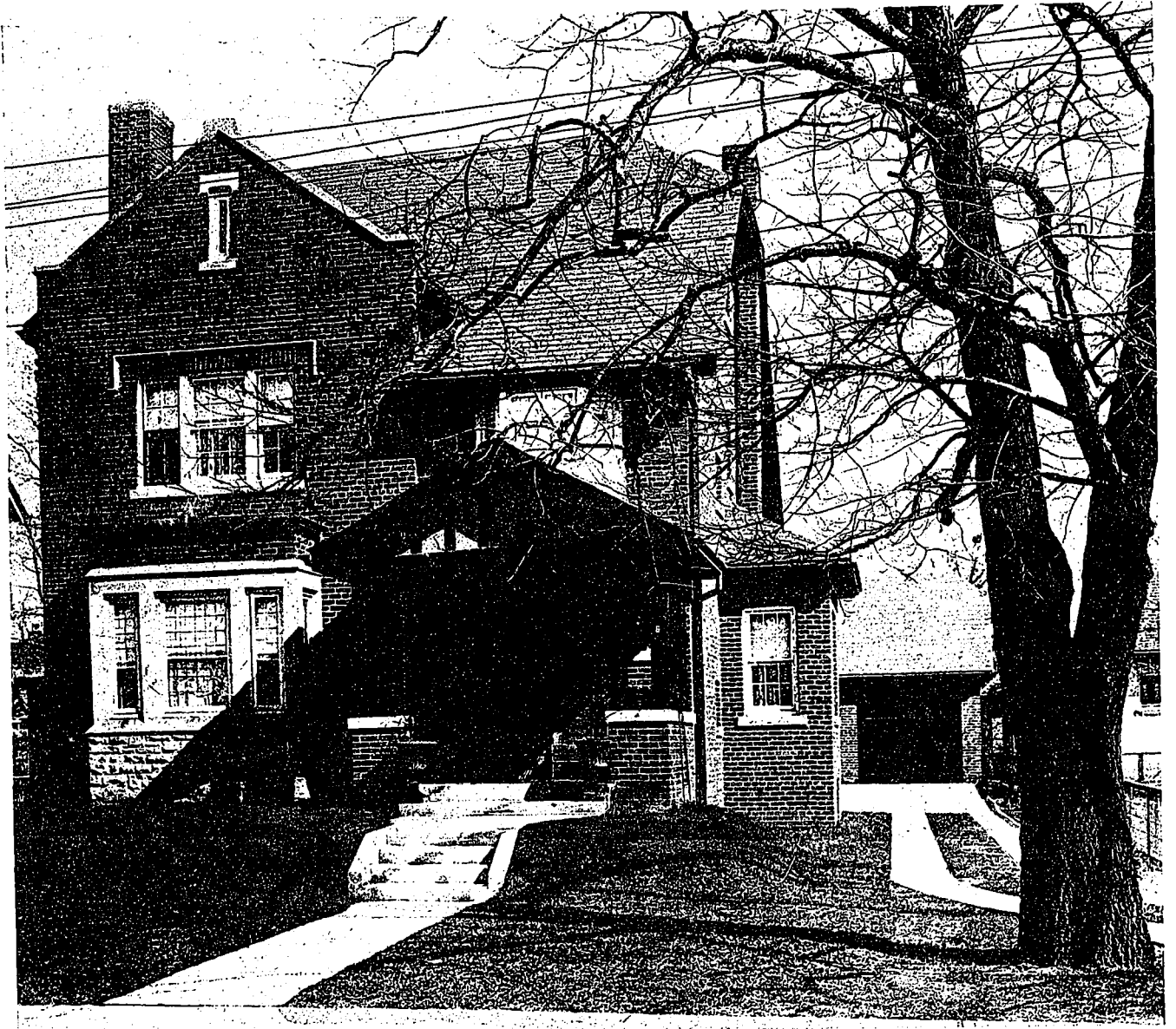


BUNGALOW AT SHANTY BAY, ONTARIO.

BANIGAN, MATHENS, & THOMPSON, ARCHITECTS.

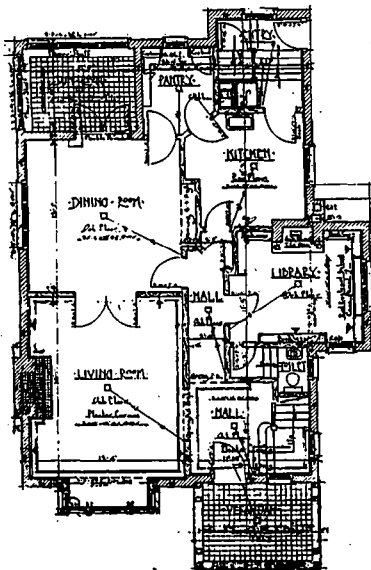


LAKESIDE VIEW.

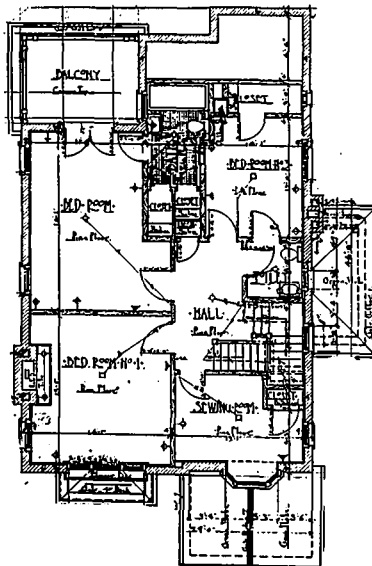


RESIDENCE OF DR. J. T. GILMOUR, TORONTO.

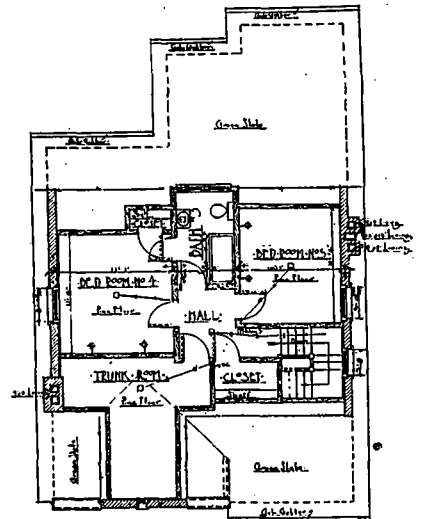
ELLIS & ELLIS, ARCHITECTS.



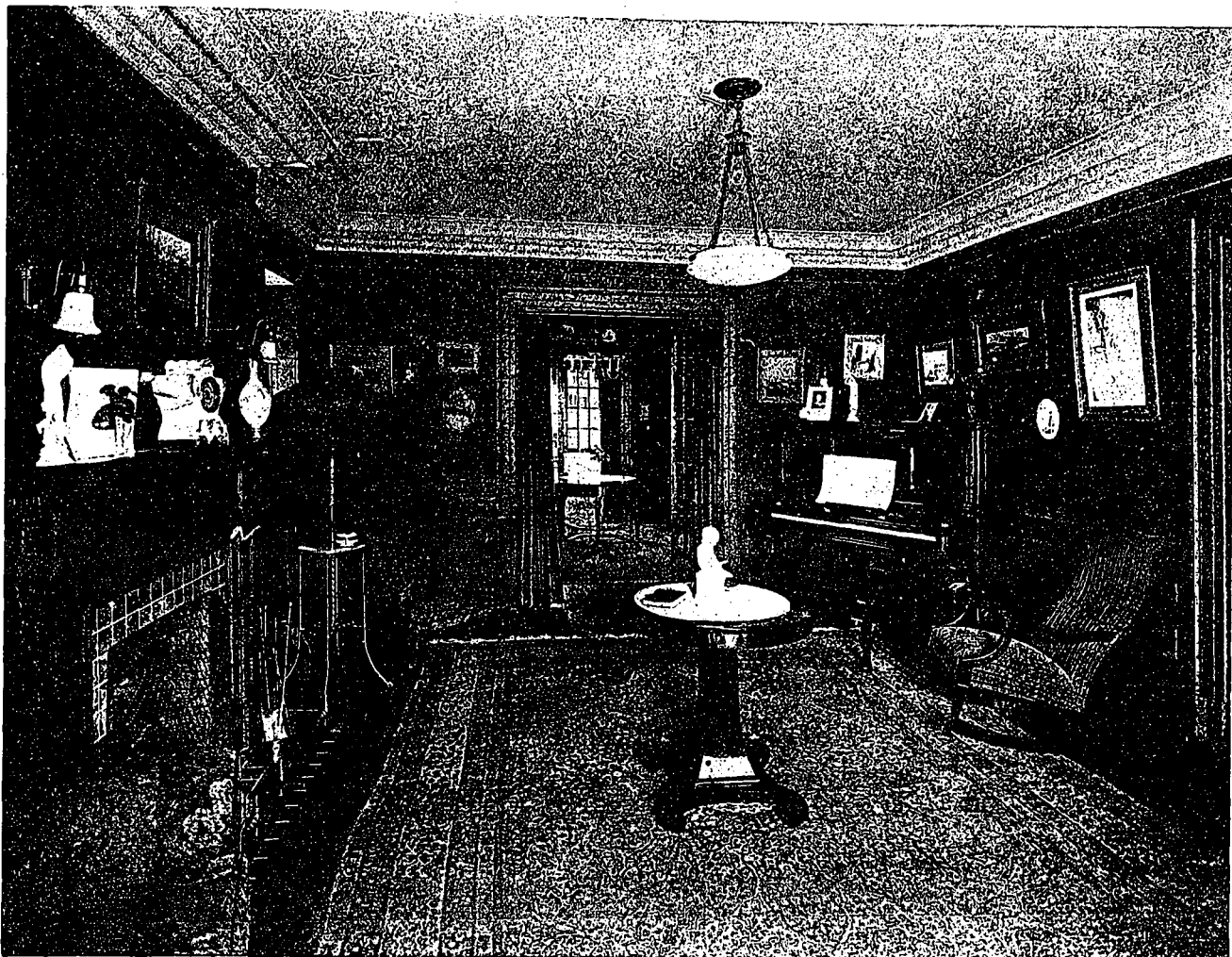
GROUND FLOOR PLAN.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.



ATTIC FLOOR PLAN.



LIVING ROOM, RESIDENCE OF DR. J. T. GILMOUR, TORONTO.

which makes it of interest. Patent wall board with stucco finish is used for the exterior and makes a most satisfactory and permanent type of house. The wall board is made with an inverted bevel lathing on one side and furnished in sizes which makes it easy and quickly to apply, thus making it an economical form of construction and at the same time affording a key which securely holds the plaster work in place. Within the past few years quite a number of houses of this type have been erected, and especially in the Ottawa district some very interesting examples are to be seen, including several houses which different architects in that locality have built for themselves.

RESIDENCE OF DR. J. T. GILMOUR, TORONTO.

The design is a modern adaptation of Early English style, which was deemed best suited to the character of the site and to give the owner the type of dwelling which he had in mind. Both the house and the garage are constructed of dark red stock brick with sandstone trimmings. The exterior woodwork is stained a seal brown with white painted sash, and the roof is of green slate.

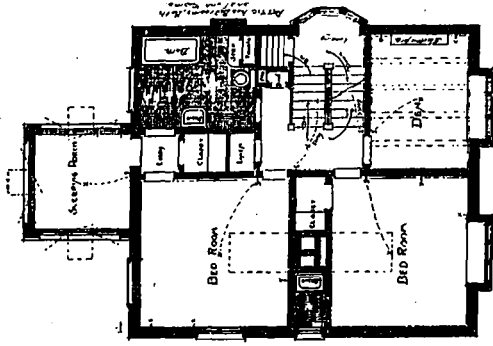
All of the rooms on the ground floor are of good size, the living and dining room being arranged en suite, with a conservatory or sun

room opening off the latter. Easy access to all parts of the house is obtained from the entrance hall. This hallway, and the principal lower floor rooms, with the exception of the library, are finished in selected quarter sawn oak with panelled dados. In the library, which has a large tapestry brick fireplace, the walls on all sides are shelved to the ceiling in British Columbia cedar, while opening off this room is a fully equipped lavatory which conveniently utilizes the space under the main stairs.

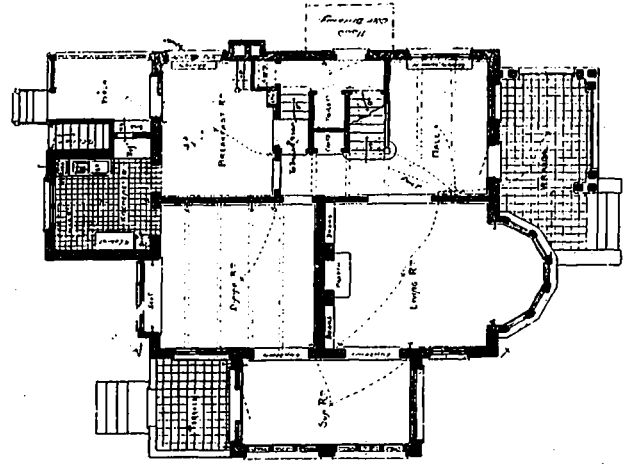
On the second floor is a sitting room and sewing room, in addition to bedrooms connected to tiled bathrooms and showers, all of which are conveniently placed. The attic floor contains the servants' quarters, with separate lavatory and bath accommodations. These floors are finished throughout in white enamel, with mahogany doors, and all rooms have outside light and get the direct rays of the sun at certain portions of the day.

A fine old tree at the front of the property has been retained, alongside of which passes the driveway at the east of the house to the garage at the rear. The structure is heated by a modern hot water system, and a fully equipped butler's pantry connecting the dining room and kitchen facilitates the matter of service.

CONSTRUCTION



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN.



K. J. EDWARDS & EDWARDS, ARCHITECTS.

RESIDENCE OF W. J. NEELY, TORONTO.

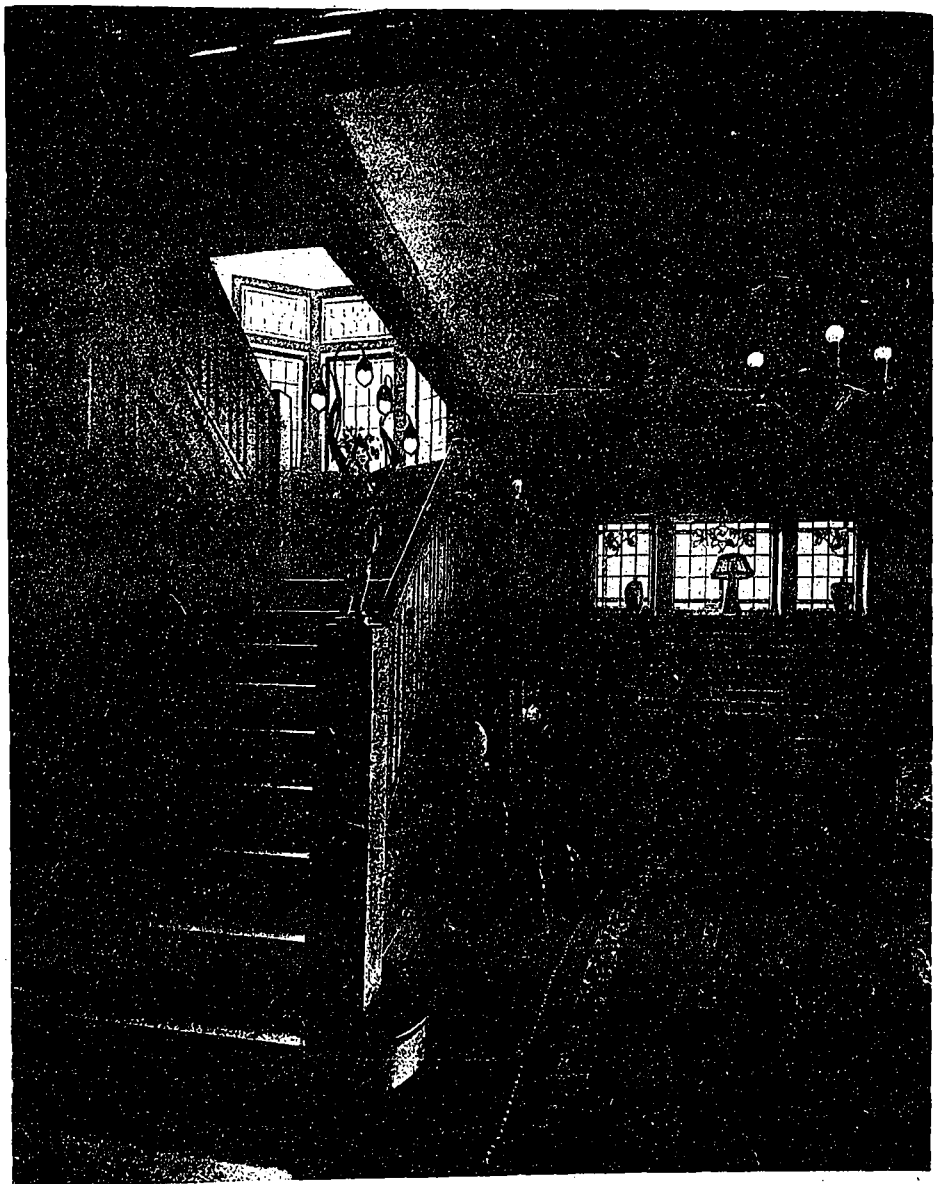
NEELY HOUSE, TORONTO.

A liberal amount of stone is used in irregular courses in the lower storey, and cut stone sills and coping are employed throughout. The brick work is laid up with a wide mortar joint, and is much more effective than the photograph indicates.

As will be noted from the floor plan, the kitchen space is reduced to the minimum consistent with the household culinary requirements. In this connection attention may be drawn to the means provided for the removal of refuse, and for the cleaning and receiving of ice.

The front porch, sunroom terrace, the two bathrooms and one basin recess are tiled, as shown in the plans. There is a large billiard room, with an ample fireplace in the basement. There is also a large fireplace in the living room for burning coal and wood, and three electric fireplaces in other rooms of more limited size. This form of adding "cheer" to small rooms is, of course, quite modern, and equally, of course, excites the ridicule of some. These heaters can be installed under windows if other places are not available, and they require no flues. They are quite convincing as to the increasing general use of electricity for heating domestic buildings, and have the additional virtue of both saving labor and of banishing ashes and dust, which otherwise accumulate.

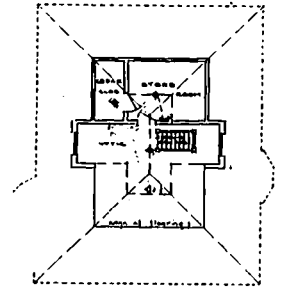
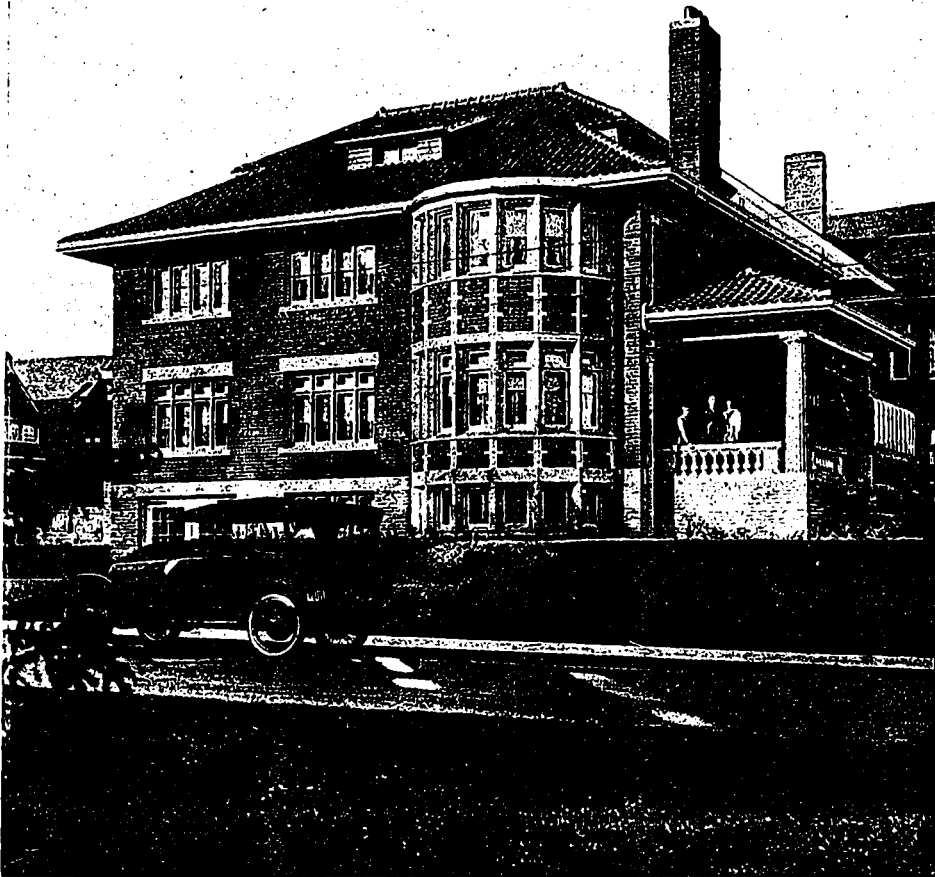
The entire lower floor of the house, including the stair-hall, is trimmed with oak finished with a brown stain but not too deep in tone. In the upper floor rooms delicate wall patterns are used which give a light, airy, appearance, the general treatment being pleasing and restful.



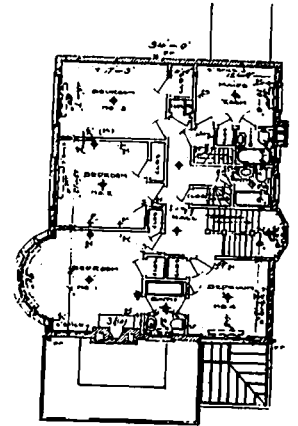
LIVING ROOM.

RESIDENCE OF W. J. NEELY, TORONTO.

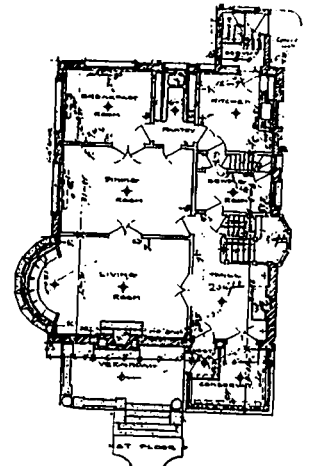
ENTRANCE HALL.



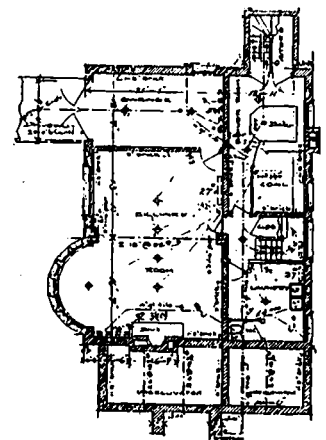
ATTIC FLOOR PLAN.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN.



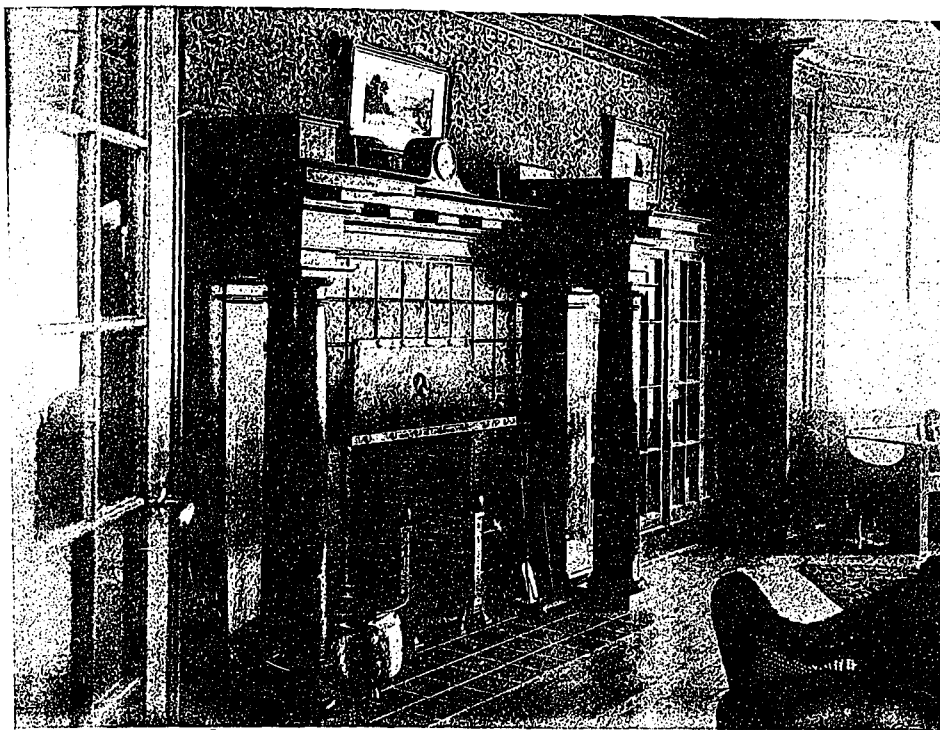
BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN.



ENTRANCE HALL.

RESIDENCE
OF
T. J. MEDLAND,
TORONTO.

J. A. MACKENZIE,
ARCHITECT.

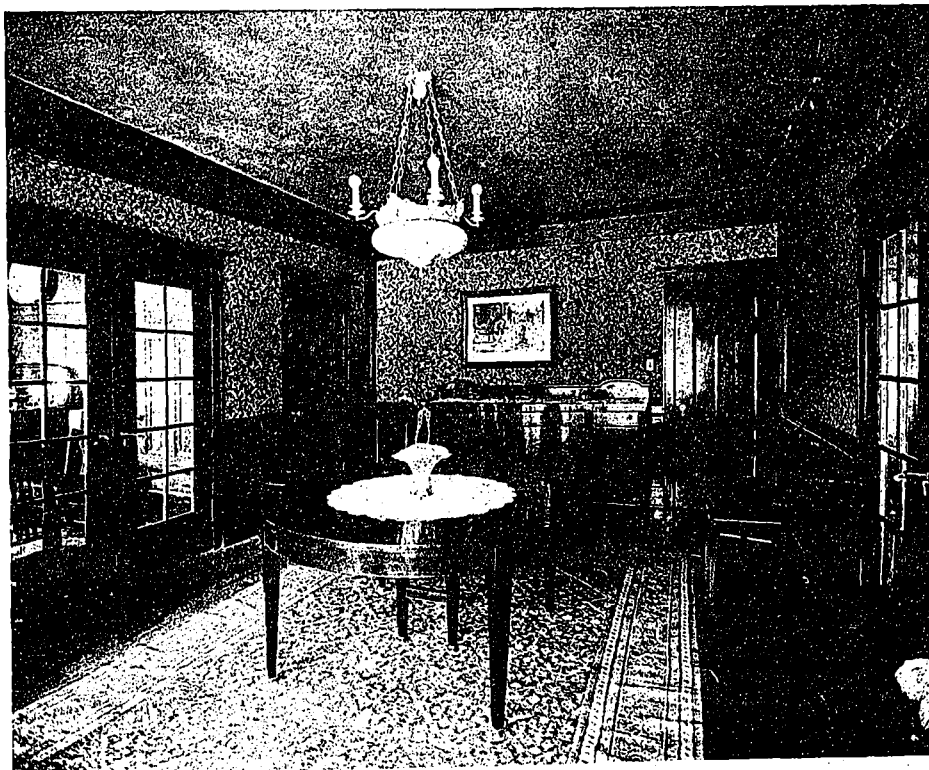


FIREPLACE IN LIVING ROOM, RESIDENCE OF T. J. MEDLAND, TORONTO.

A Mediaeval Method of Dismissing An Architect.

Few architects, comments "Building News," escape troublesome clients, and many no doubt have had their worries in the law courts, but few have shared the fate of the famous French architect, Langfred, in Norman days, whose tragic end was brought about at Ivry la Battaile, west of Paris, the scene of the victory of Henry IV. over the Duc de Mayenne and the Army of

to have caused his lady client to become exceedingly jealous of him because of the likelihood of his obtaining further buildings to carry out of similar consequence, and without more ado she cut short his professional career by chopping off the unfortunate architect's head, a poor reward for all his labors and devotion. Retribution, the MS. says, awaited the Countess in the end, inasmuch as she was slain by her own husband, whom she had vainly conspired against to prevent him from occupying this same fortification of Ivry.

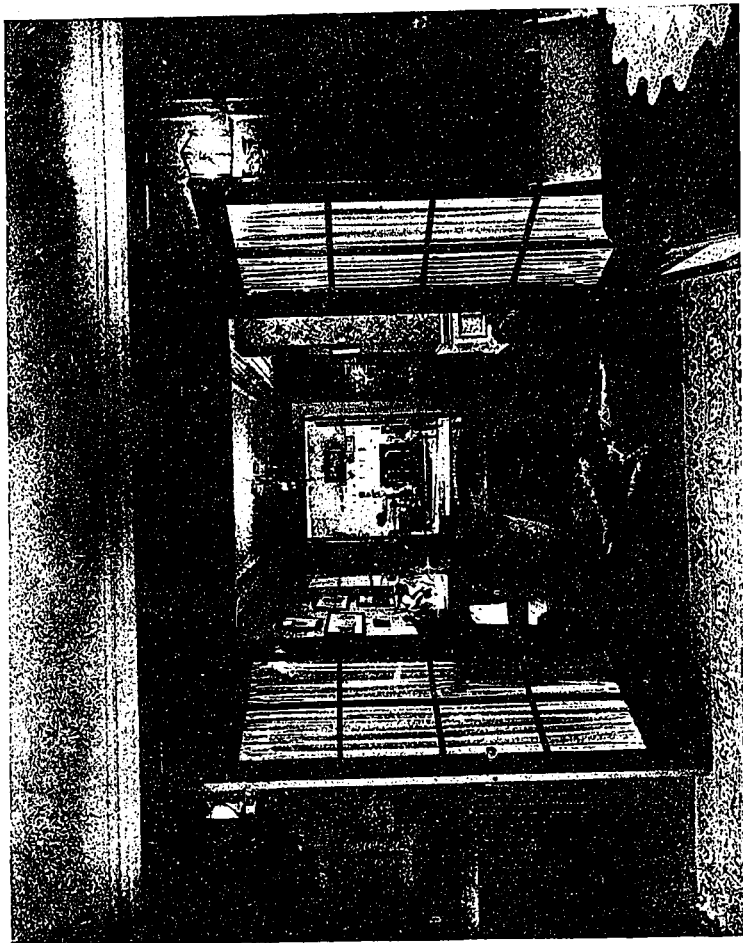


DINING ROOM, RESIDENCE OF T. J. MEDLAND, TORONTO.

J. A. MACKENZIE, ARCHITECT.

the League, in 1590. Considerable remains are still visible of the great fortress which was demolished by Dunois in 1449. The early Norman records of Ivry are concerned, among others, with Raoul Count of Ivry, son of the Duchess Esprista and her second husband, Sperling, a rich miller of Vandreuit. Ivry had a famous tower attached to it, built by Albereda, Countess of Bayeaux. The citadel was long held against the Duke of Normandy by Hugh, Archbishop of Rouen. The Countess, who erected it, employed Langfred, and she created him Master of Works after building the Pithiviers. Langfred's far-reaching repute seems

There was recently outlined in the British House of Commons, according to the "American Architect," a state scheme for providing 300,000 houses for the working classes after the war on a basis of a partnership system between the state and local authorities. In the scheme proposed, the state will provide 75 per cent. of the estimated deficit on the annual balance sheet. The houses would be valued at the end of seven years, and, of any excess of debt outstanding for loan purposes, the Government would provide 75 per cent. The remaining 25 per cent. would be borne by the ratepayers.



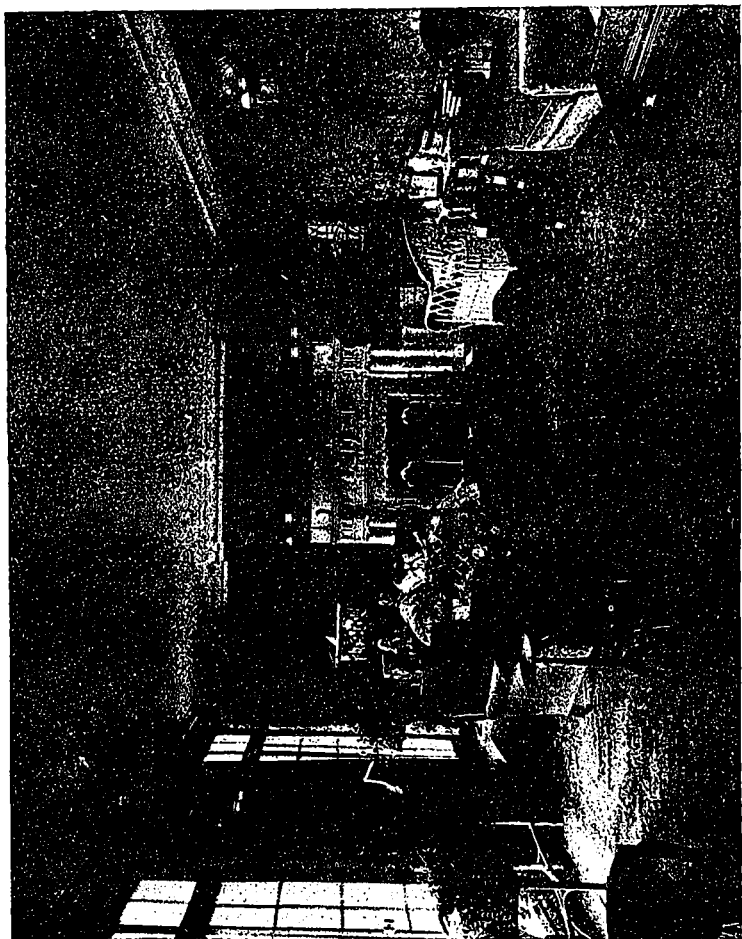
VIEW THROUGH HALL.

VIEW FROM LIVING ROOM.

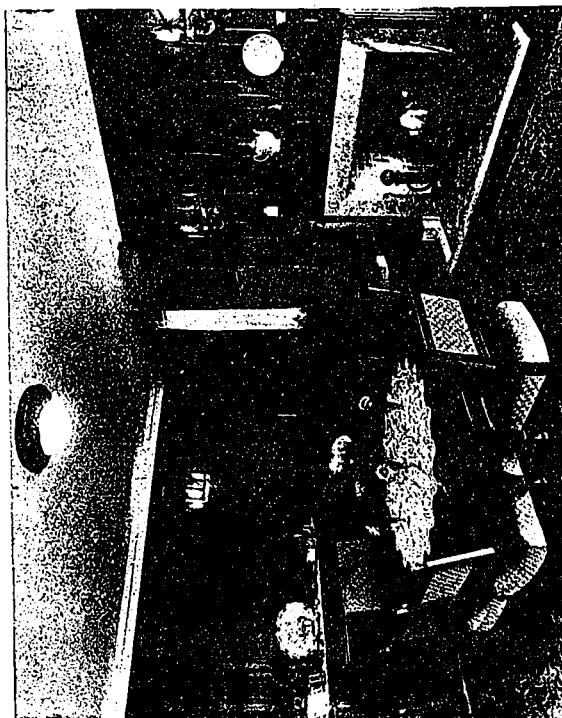
LIVING ROOM.

RESIDENCE OF
R. J. GRAHAM,
BELLEVILLE, ONT.

EUSTACE G. BIRD,
A.R.I.B.A.,
ARCHITECT.



DINING ROOM.





RESIDENCE OF R. J. GRAHAM, BELLEVILLE, ONT.

EUSTACE G. BIRD, A.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.

R. J. GRAHAM'S RESIDENCE, BELLEVILLE, ONT.

This house is situated four miles from Belleville, overlooking the Bay of Quinte, and commands a delightful view of Lake Ontario and Prince Edward County.

The design and layout of the house is an adaptation of the Colonial style and feeling, and the general appearance of the interior is one of spaciousness and at the same time is very homelike. The general layout is so arranged to reduce service to a minimum. The house is finished in what might be called the orthodox style of Colonial house modernized.

On entering the main door, a reception hall is encountered, flanked by a large living room to the left and staircase hall to the right, off which the dining room is situated.

The main loggia is paved with quarry tiles, and the interior finish comprises generally quarter cut oak floors, white panel work, mahogany railings, etc. The dining room, however, is panelled to the ceiling in quarter cut oak, cathedral finish. The entire service department is in a separate wing north of the dining room. The fireplaces and hearths are built of foreign marbles, and the kitchen bathrooms, vestibules, etc., are lined with tile and marble. The billiard room is in the basement.

The second floor is divided into suites of two rooms and bath, and all the main rooms open on to the upper loggia, which can be used for outside sleeping.

The building is heated by twin hot water boilers, and all the water for the house is supplied from the lake automatically.

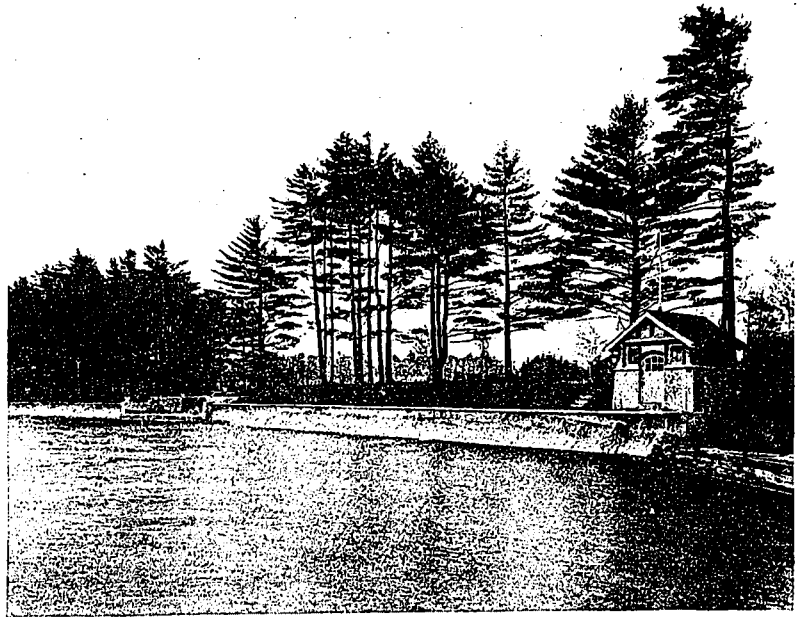
A PICTURESQUE OAKVILLE ESTATE.

Those who motor along the Toronto-Hamilton Highway find an added feature of interest in the magnificent country estate which is being developed for Major W. F. Eaton, just east of the town of Oakville. This district is already noted for its many fine homes, and the project which is now being carried out for the above owner gives promise of resulting in one of the most delightful and charming spots to be found along the lake shore. A sunken garden, rose arbor, tennis court, bowling green, and outdoor swimming pool will be features of the general landscape scheme. These will be located on the side of the house facing toward the lake, and will be hidden from the main approach by the structure itself. On the site are a number of native trees and shrubs, including some tall, stately pines, and these will be preserved in the transplanting which is at present being done with a view to co-ordinating the ground treatment with the architecture of the buildings.

The house, for which the excavation has already been taken out, will be a sixty-three room structure, designed in the Tudor style, and having a broad tiled terrace extending across the garden front. The only buildings so far completed are the stables, garage, lodge-keeper's dwelling and greenhouse, which are effectively grouped close to the stone wall enclosing the grounds along the main highway. Entrance to the property is directly from the roadway through heavy wooden gates finished in a rich black and white effect, with hand-carved crests,

and swung from high cut-stone posts. From this point carriage and pedestrian paths lead to the service buildings to the right, and down through the grounds to the entrance to the house, which will be an imposing residence.

A feature of interest is the concrete sea-wall protecting the property on the lake front, in that the face of the wall is designed with a curved or concaved surface to meet the shock of a heavy sea. This throws the water up and back from the wall, and breaks the impact of incoming waves, thereby preventing damage which might otherwise ensue. Wide concrete steps lead down at the centre to a large boat landing, where an excellent bathing depth is also to be obtained. During the severe weather of the past winter the sea-wall was subjected to a rigorous test, which it withstood most successfully, and in view of the destruction of property along the shore line is an expedient which other nearby owners will likely adopt.



CONCRETE SEA-WALL, MAJOR W. F. EATON'S ESTATE, OAKVILLE, ONT.

sufficient to cover two small panels were fire-proofed by the Forest Products Laboratory of the Forest Service and sent to Seattle for fire tests to be conducted by the West Coast Lumbermen's Association. Shingles for one panel were painted with two coats of zinc borate paint, and the other shingles were given a zinc borate injection. Samples of these shingles tested in the inflammability apparatus at the laboratory indicate that the treatment and coating are effective.

MAKING WOOD FIRE RESISTING

Experiments to give fire-resisting properties to wood are being conducted in the United States with certain satisfactory results. According to the "American Architect," shingles



STABLE AND GARAGE, MAJOR W. F. EATON'S ESTATE, OAKVILLE, ONT.

Recent Domestic Work in Montreal District

THE first three houses illustrating this article are interesting examples of the varied and different types of domestic work that an architect may be called upon to design at one and the same time.

The house at Beaurepaire is a typical summer residence, that at Carleton avenue gives an example of a house erected in the favorite residential district of Westmount, and the Ainslie avenue residence is the home of one of the well known French-Canadian families of Montreal.

614 CARLETON AVENUE, WESTMOUNT.

This house is situated on the higher level of Westmount and on the west side of the above-mentioned avenue. The site has a frontage of 50 feet, and provision is made on the south side for a roadway leading to the garage, which is conveniently placed under the kitchen and south gallery adjoining. The house, though not a large one, contains a considerable number of rooms, and a great deal of study was given to obtain the accommodation required.

One of the most satisfactory features on the upper floor plan is the sun room, which, being heated, is used as a living room all the year round. The dumb waiter is planned so as to be in close proximity to this room, and admits of convenient service from the kitchen if desired.

The upper floor has accommodation providing for four bedrooms, sitting room and two bathrooms, and on the second floor are also three bedrooms, bathroom, linen and cedar cupboards.

The large front sitting room on the ground floor is panelled in American white wood with a silver grey finish and an old rose color material for the frieze. The delicate enrichment on the ceiling of this room is finished a shade of ivory white, as are also the tiles to the fireplace.

The entrance vestibule, hall and staircase are

panelled simply in red oak, with a plain balustrade of a diaper pattern. The large window is glazed with different types of white glass in an effective pattern of lead work, the family coat-of-arms being placed in the centre.

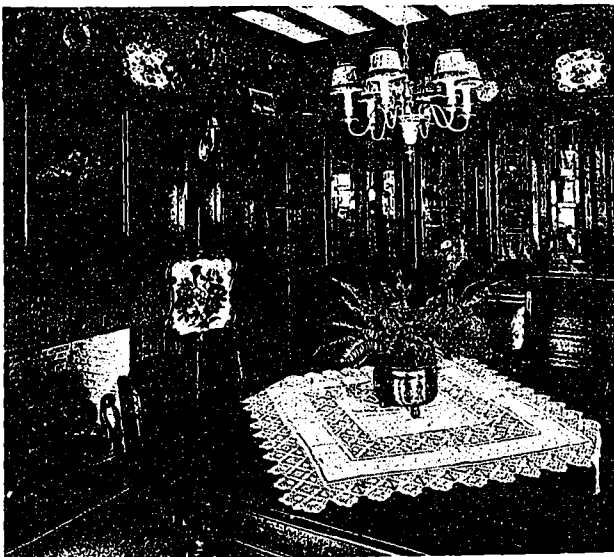
The dining room is of birch stained a dark mahogany with tapestry frieze. The tiles around the fireplace are grey-green in color. Built into the wall, and occupying the whole width of the end of the room, is a series of cupboards with lead glazed panelled doors and adjustable plate glass shelves.

Below these cupboards are drawers and flaps above, which can be drawn out as required. This arrangement takes the place of the more ordinary dining room buffet. The two end doors of this series of cupboards when opened provide a serving hatch to the china pantry beyond. Leading off the dining room is the flower room and gallery; while approached from the staircase hall is a billiard room in the basement, which also contains the laundry, garage, cool room, etc.

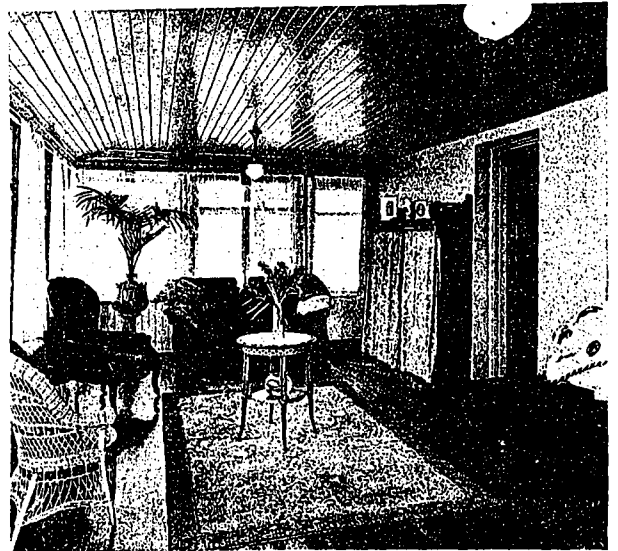
22 AINSLIE AVENUE, OUTREMONT, MONTREAL.

This house is the residence of Rodolphe Tourville, Esq., M.P.P., and has a frontage of 46 feet and a depth of 67 feet 6 inches. The base of the building is of Montreal limestone, the walls above the plinth are faced with iron spot bricks with trimmings to the quoins, doorways and windows of Queenstown limestone. The roof is of unfading green slates, and has copper flashings. The interior has been richly panelled and decorated throughout; the entire details of which were prepared personally by Mr. William Carless, of the firm of architects, before leaving for overseas.

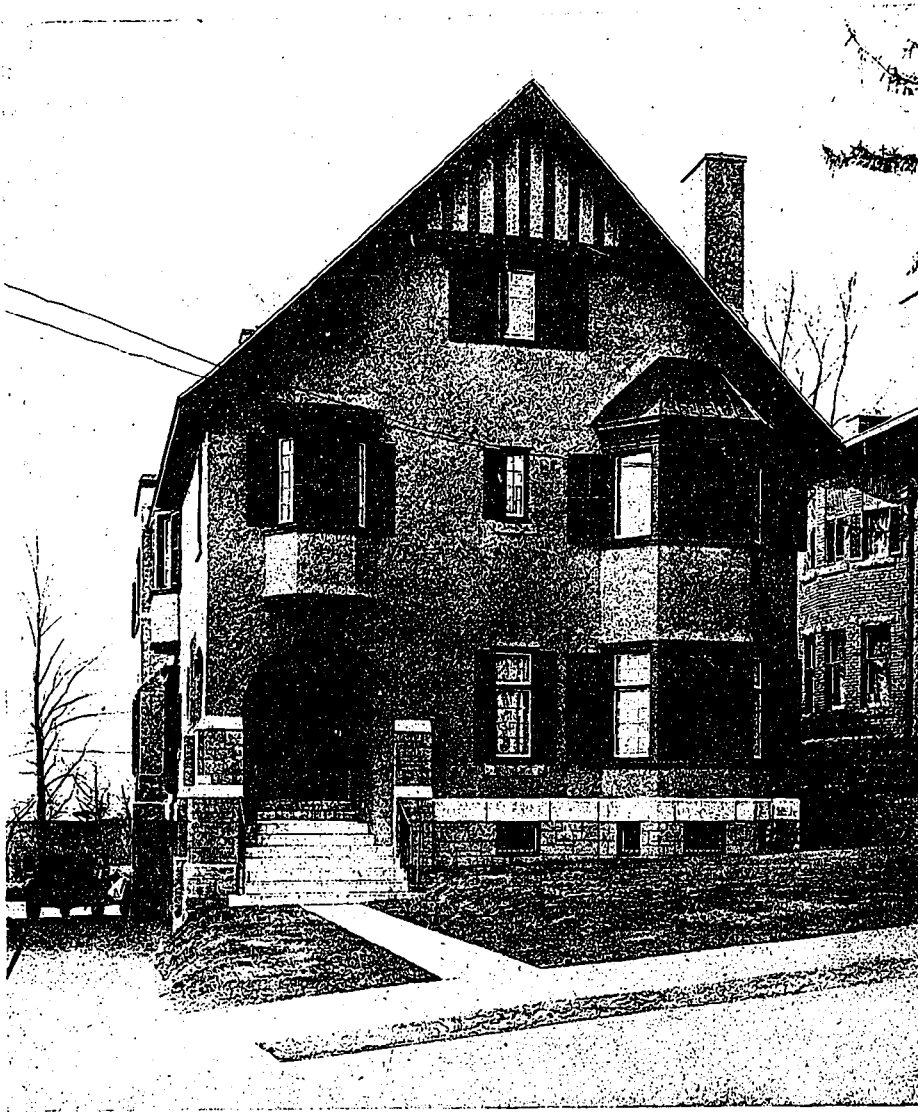
On entering the hall from the vestibule, three



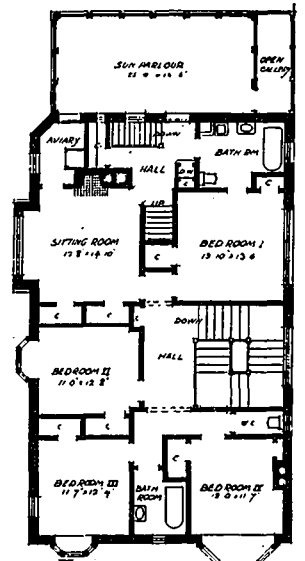
DINING ROOM, HOUSE AT 614 CARLETON AVE., MONTREAL.



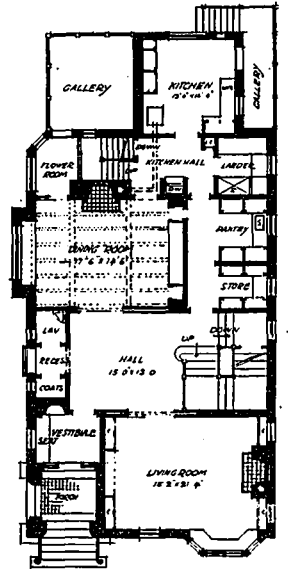
SUN ROOM, HOUSE AT 614 CARLETON AVE., MONTREAL.



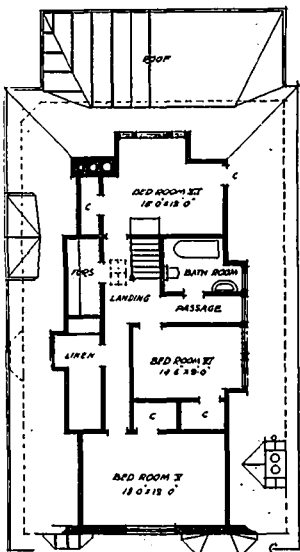
HOUSE AT 614 CARLETON AVE., MONTREAL.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

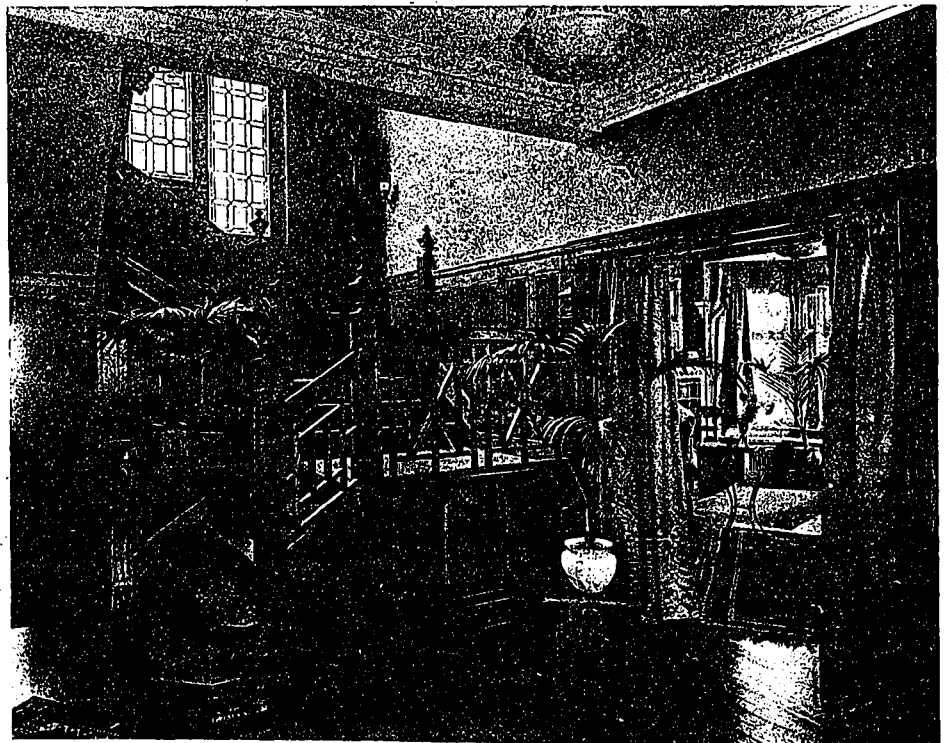


GROUND FLOOR PLAN.



ATTIC FLOOR PLAN.

TURNER & CARLESS,
 ARCHITECTS.



STAIRCASE, HOUSE AT 614 CARLETON AVE., MONTREAL

steps, emphasized by an oak screen, lead up to the staircase hall, whilst the fireplace upon which is the motto "Dulce Domum," stands immediately opposite.

The approach to the main staircase is purposely kept out of direct view from the entrance doors. This staircase of the Elizabethan period and of quartered cut oak, is one of the principal features of the interior, the design of which is based on that at Temple Newsam in Yorkshire, England.

The living room on the left of the entrance has panelling and woodwork of oak also, and is 25 feet by 15 feet 6 inches, designed in the Georgian period with an enriched plastered ceiling. It has a handsome segmental window to the front, with fireplace on one side and a seat recess on the other.

The boudoir to the right of the hall is of the Louis XVI. style in character, and is carried out in American white wood painted white.

Sliding doors having bevelled glass panels at the end of the living room, are placed at the top of three wide steps giving access to the corridor. The dining room also opens off the corridor, which is connected with the hall. A flower window at the end of this corridor gives a pleasing vista when seen from the staircase.

The dining room is panelled in mahogany in the Georgian manner with wide panels in crotch veneer work. The ceiling has exposed beams.

Leading from the dining room again is the sun room, which is tiled and panelled in quartered cut gum wood finished a natural color tone.

An interesting view taking in the entire length of the house is obtained from the sun room to the front of the house, the difference in level at the living room adding additional charm to this feature.

RESIDENCE BEAUREPAIRE, P.Q.

This country house is situated on the shores of Lake St. Louis about 18 miles from Montreal on an undulating site 300 feet long, and was completed in 1916. The entrance front is placed 120 feet from

the present main road and parallel with a fine avenue of trees, which originally formed the old Lake Shore road. The south side overlooks the water, the ground from this level falling down with a steep grass slope and terrace to the shore.

The sun room and sleeping gallery are important features on this plan, as a magnificent water view is obtained from these rooms, looking across to Dowkers Island and beyond to the junction of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers. The windows in these two galleries are so arranged, that when not required they can be let down into pockets in the thickness of the walls, where they are hidden from view; wire screens being then placed to occupy these openings.

The living room is a large room 22 feet 6 inches by 19 feet panelled in chestnut and stained a silver grey. In the south-east corner is an octagon bay window from which a magnificent view across the water can be obtained.

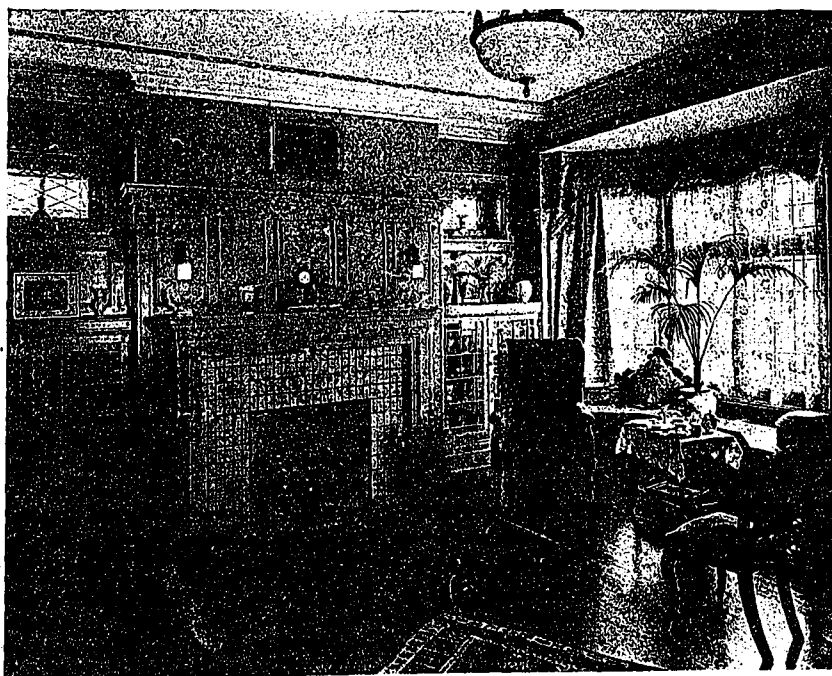
The dining room is of birch, stained mahogany color, with peacock blue panels of Japanese cloth, and in the lead glazing of the window has been worked the coat-of-arms of the owner.

The exterior of the house is treated in white cement rough cast on metal lath to the ground floor, with shingles stained a light buff to the upper walls and a chestnut brown roof.

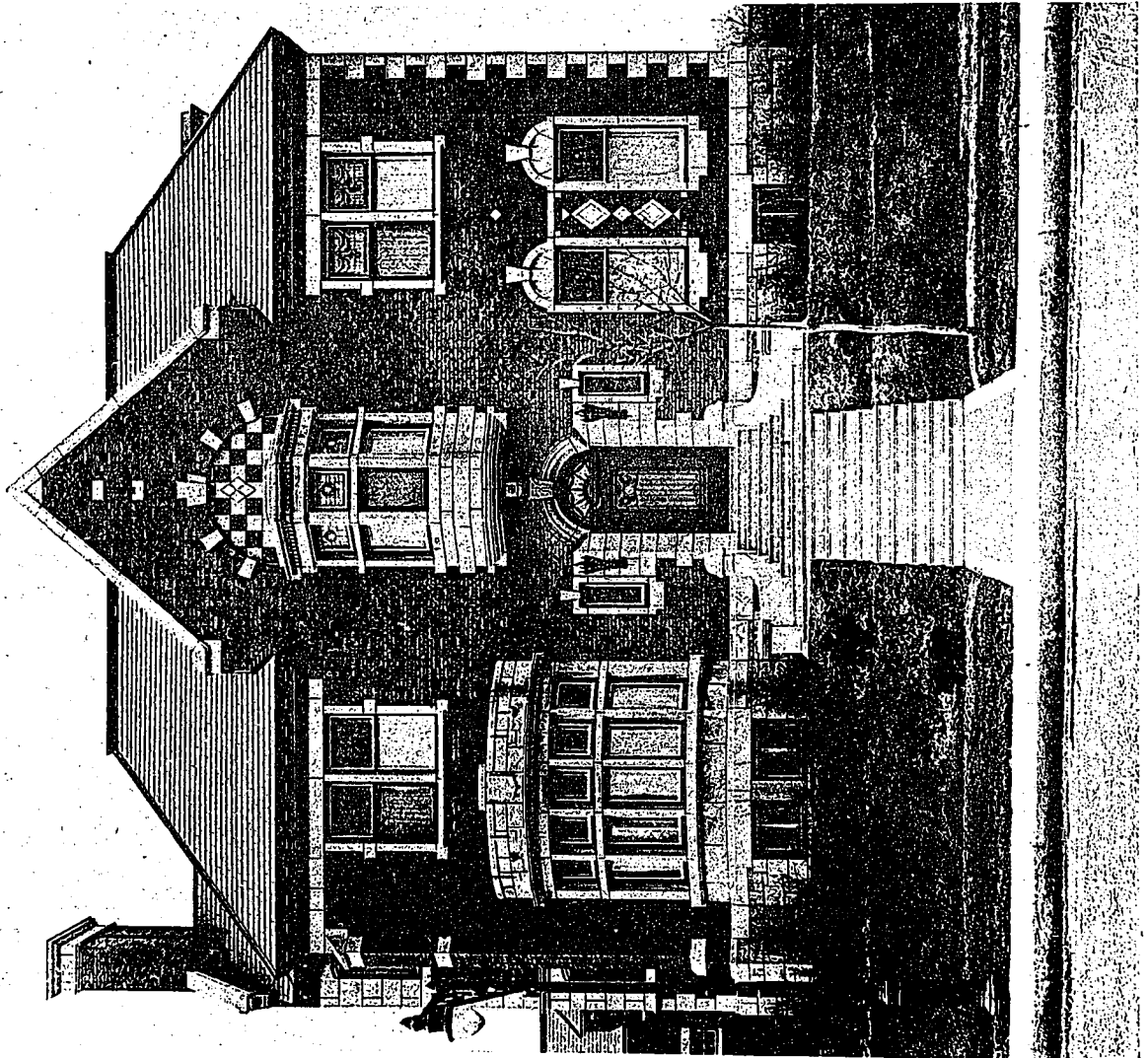
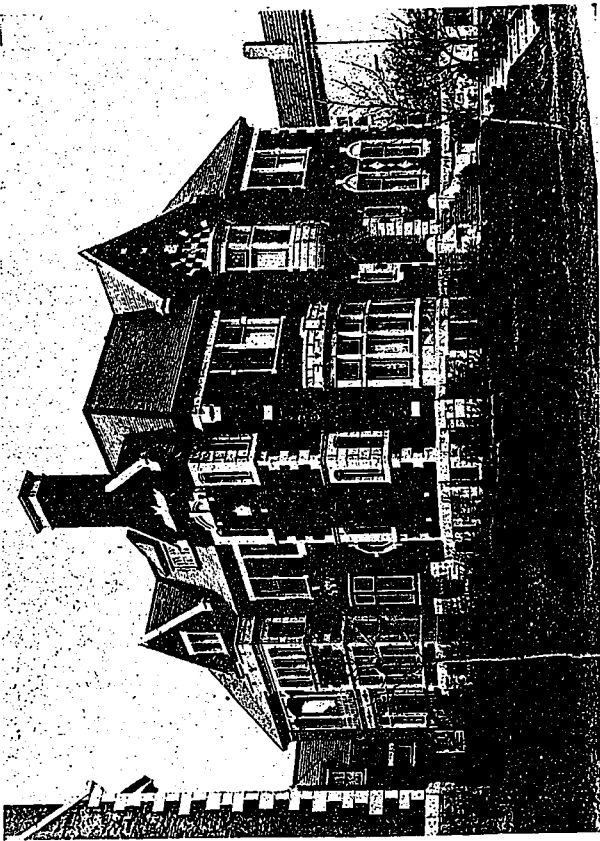
The chimney and piers of the porte cochere, built in local field stone, present pleasing features on the front elevations.

All of the three foregoing houses are interesting in their diversity of character, each representing an individual problem which has been worked out to obtain the most satisfactory results, and considering the quality of material and equipment used, without any undue lavishness or extravagance as to expenditure. The

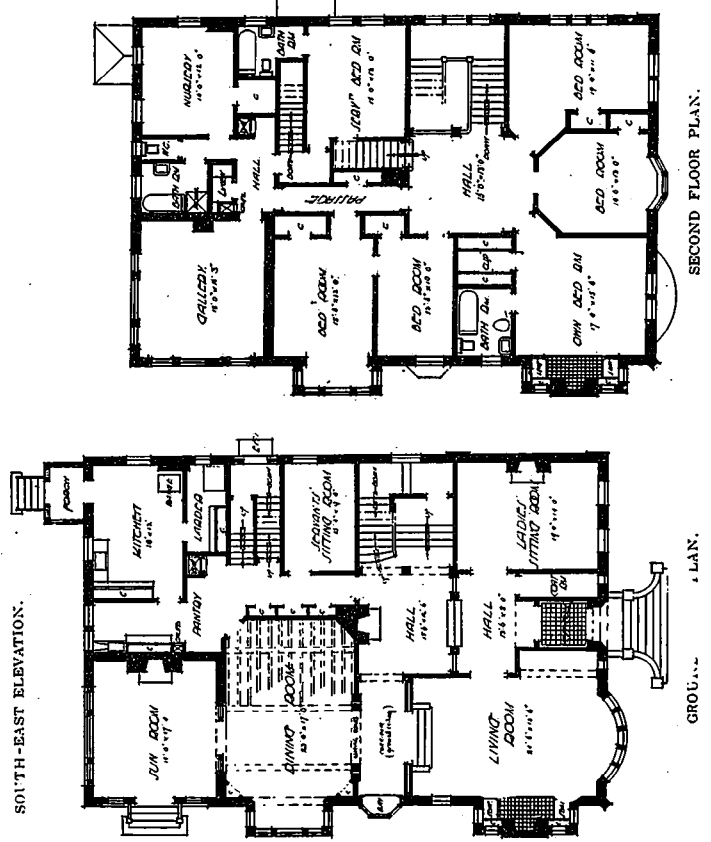
plans of all three houses are effectively grouped, and the arrangement such as to give direct means of convenience and comfort. One must consider the climatic conditions to which Montreal and vicinity are subjected, and which involve a long and severe winter season. As a consequence it is necessary to build against

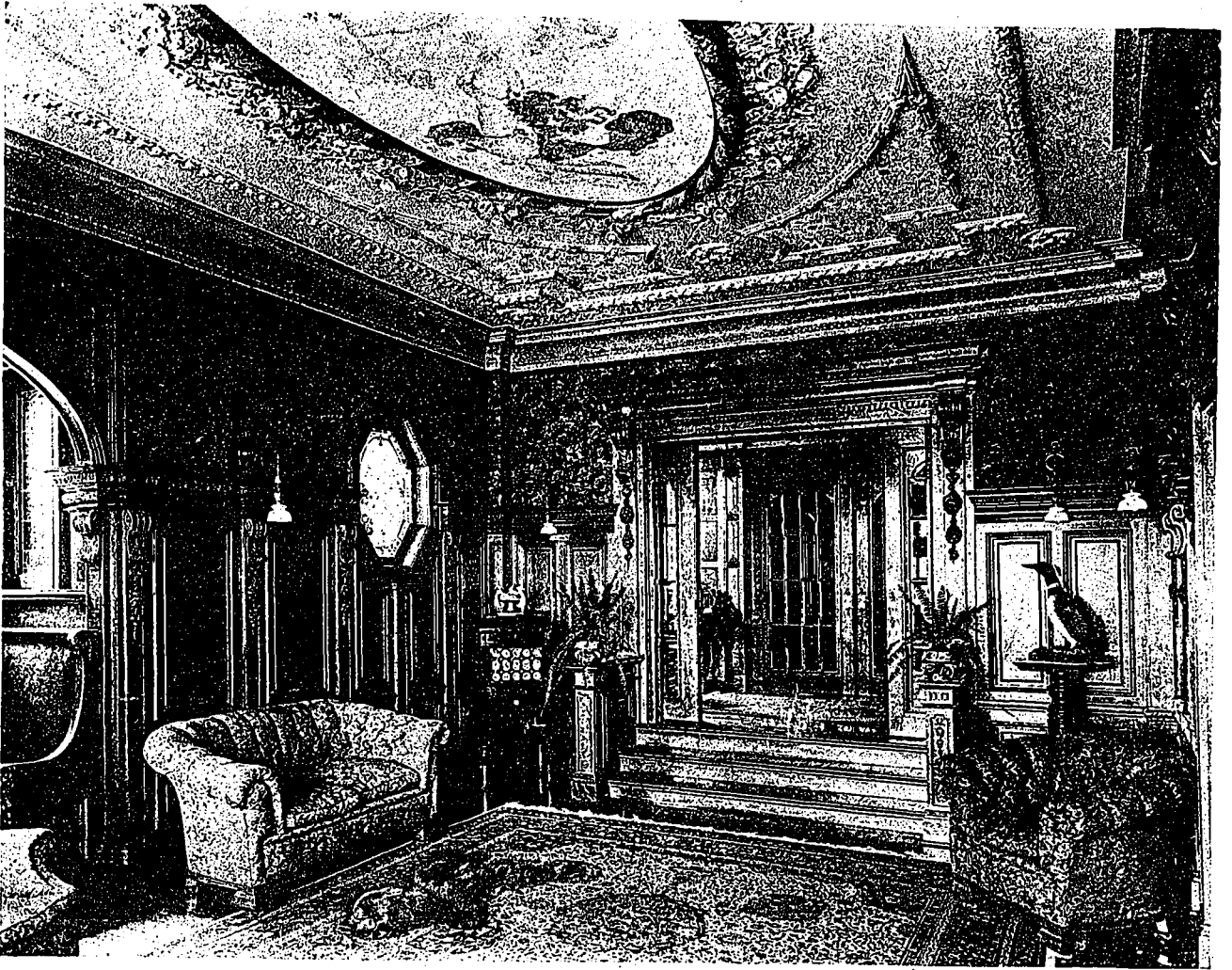


LIVING ROOM, HOUSE AT 614 CARLETON AVE., MONTREAL.



FRONT ELEVATION, HOUSE AT 22 AINSLIE AVE., MONTREAL.
TURNER & CARLESS, ARCHITECTS.





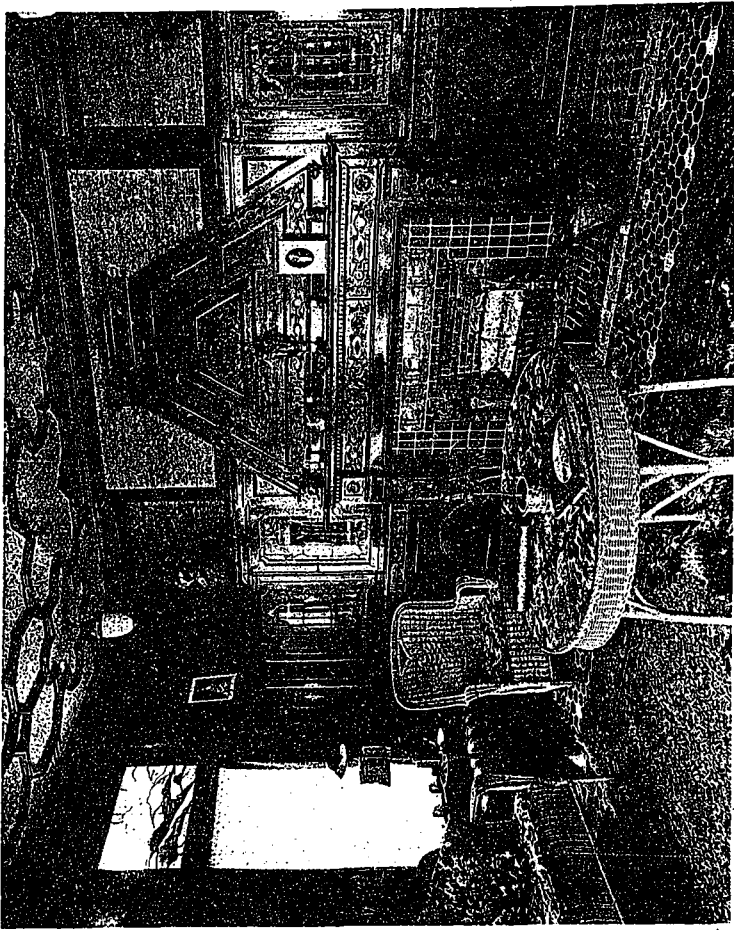
LIVING ROOM, HOUSE AT 22 AINSLIE AVE., MONTREAL.

TURNER & CARLESS, ARCHITECTS.

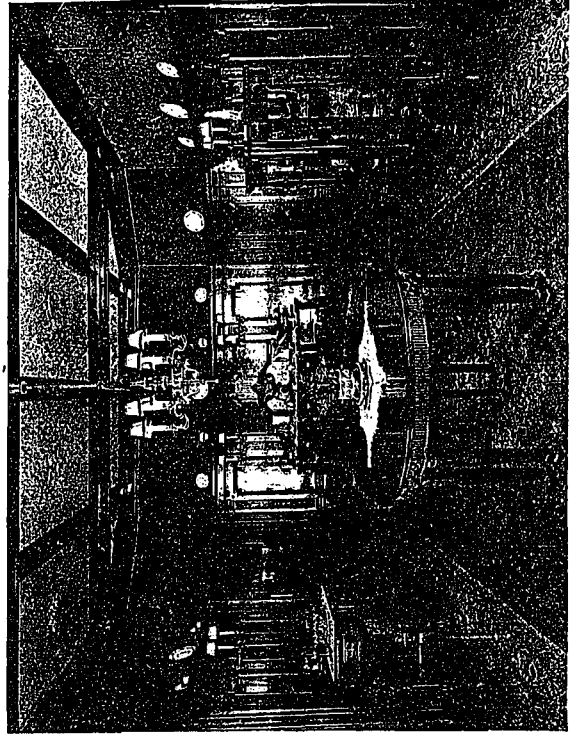
the more rigorous weather, and this demands certain structural considerations and features of equipment which are perhaps unnecessary in more southerly localities. This has all been taken into account in the three residences mentioned, and they are typical of the better class of domestic work to be seen in the Montreal district, being substantially built and equipped with such devices as will economize steps and labor in the performance of household duties.



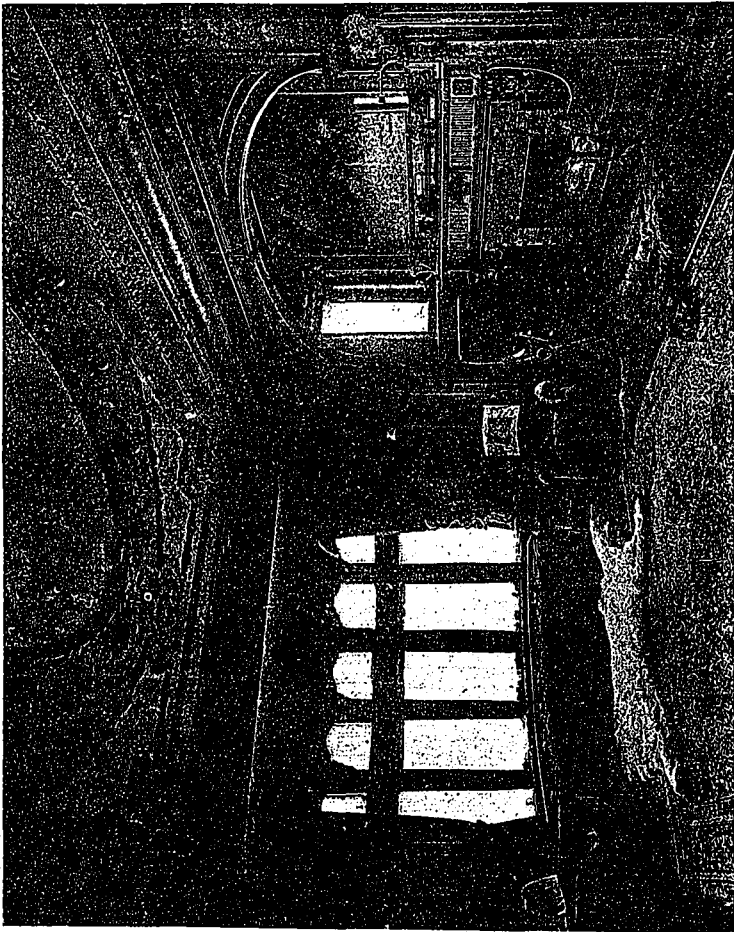
STAIRCASE HALL, HOUSE AT 22 AINSLIE AVE., MONTREAL.



CORNER IN
SUN ROOM.

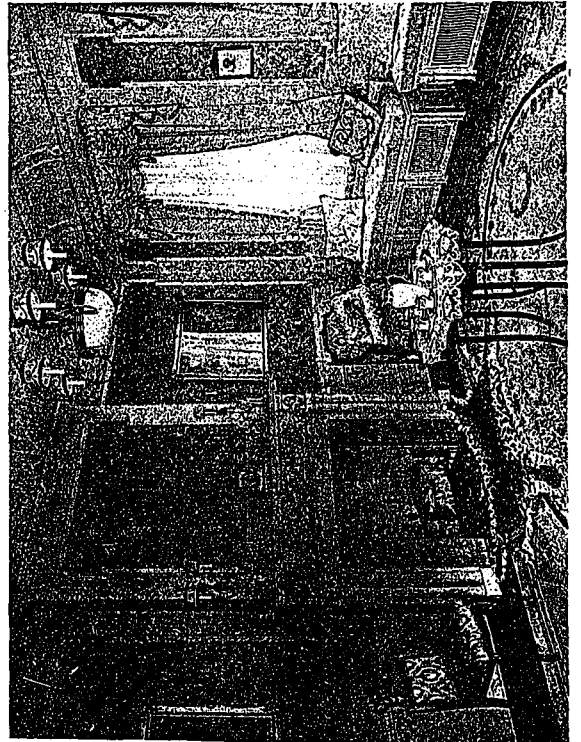


DINING ROOM.

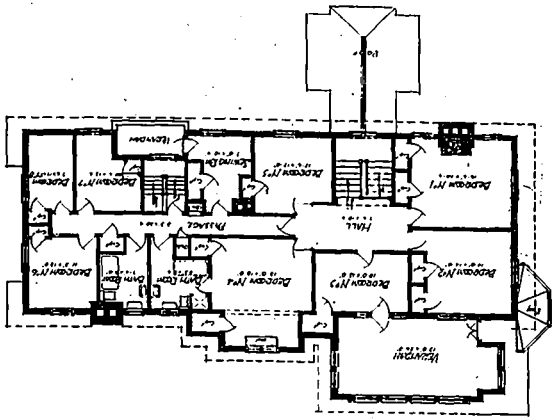


LIVING ROOM
FIRE PLACE.

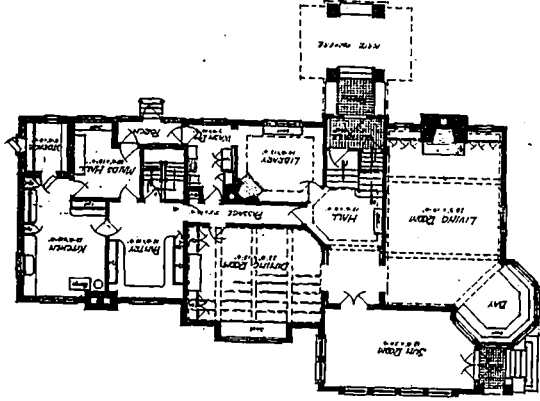
HOUSE AT 22 AINSLIE AVE.,
MONTREAL,
TURNER & CARLESS,
ARCHITECTS.



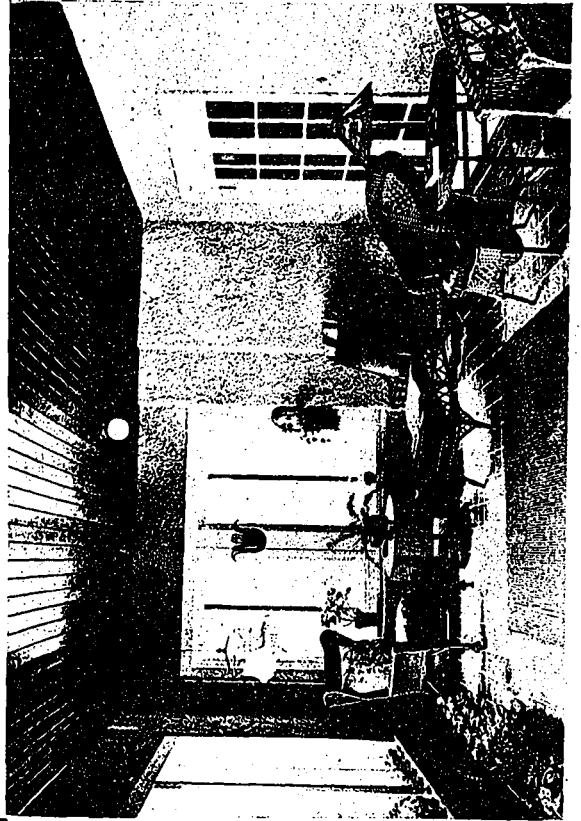
BOUDOIR.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

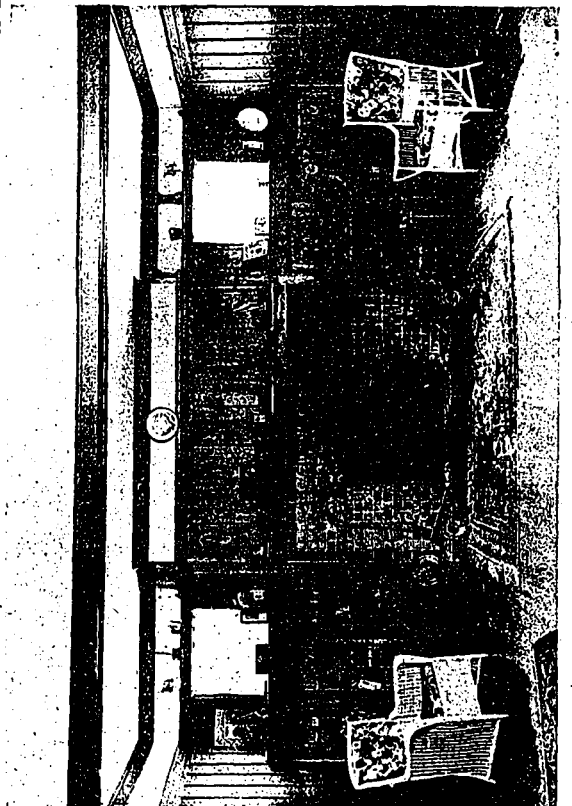


SUN ROOM.

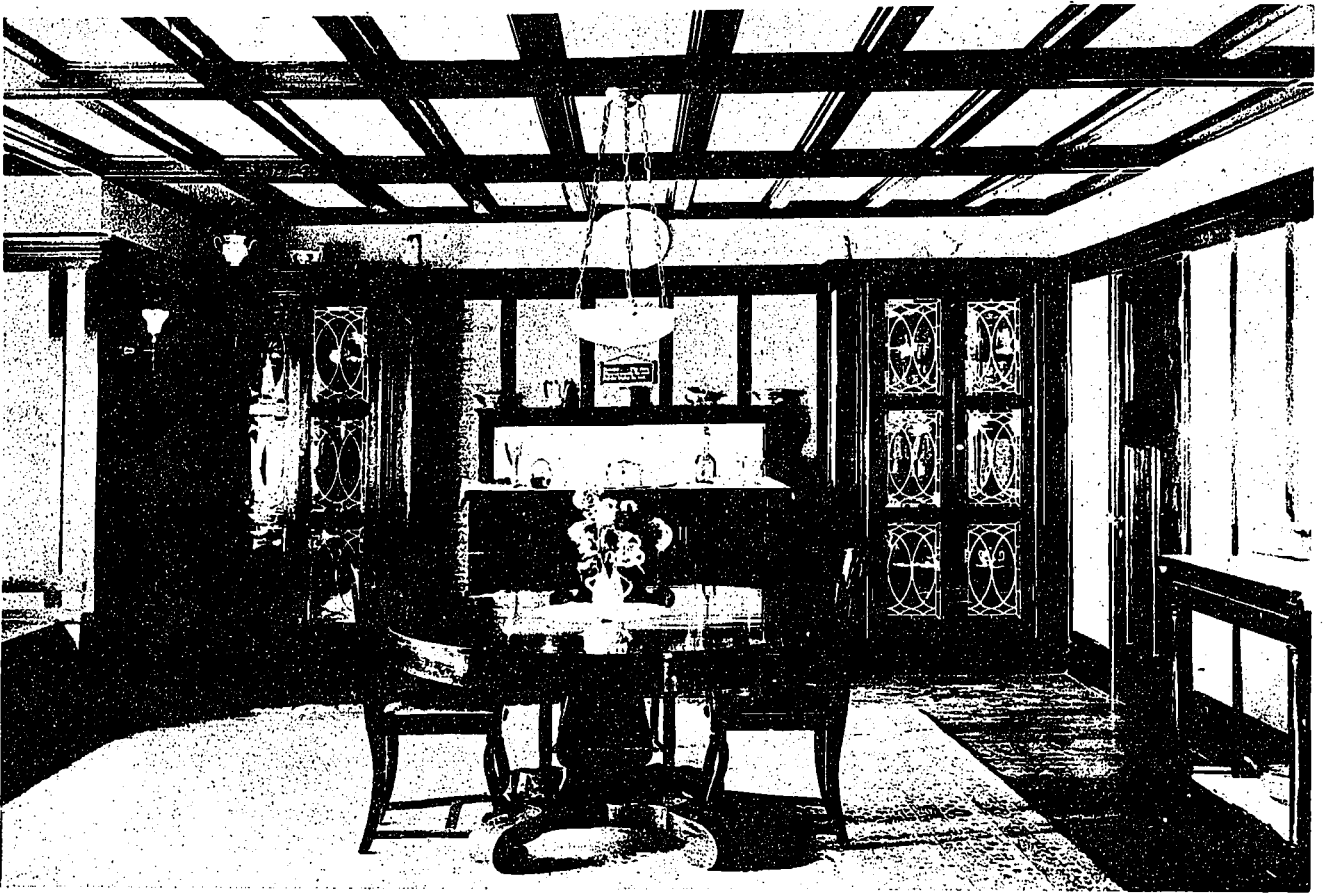


HOUSE AT
BEAUREPAIRE, P.Q.

TURNER & CARLESS,
ARCHITECTS.



LIVING ROOM FIREPLACE.



DINING ROOM, HOUSE AT BEAUREPAIRE, P.Q.

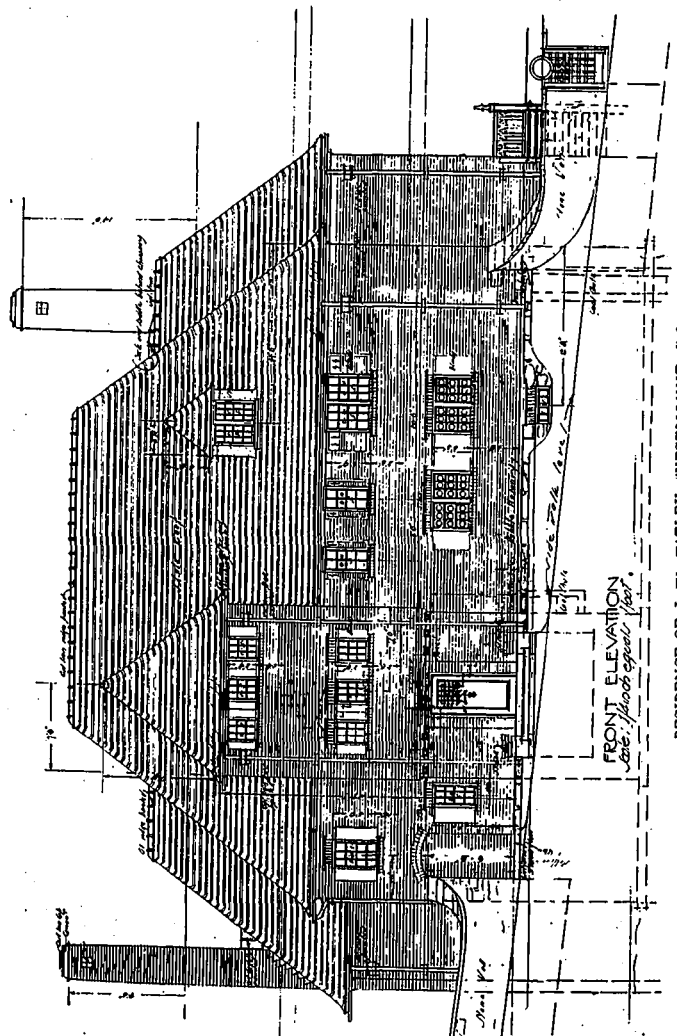
TURNER & CARLESS, ARCHITECTS.

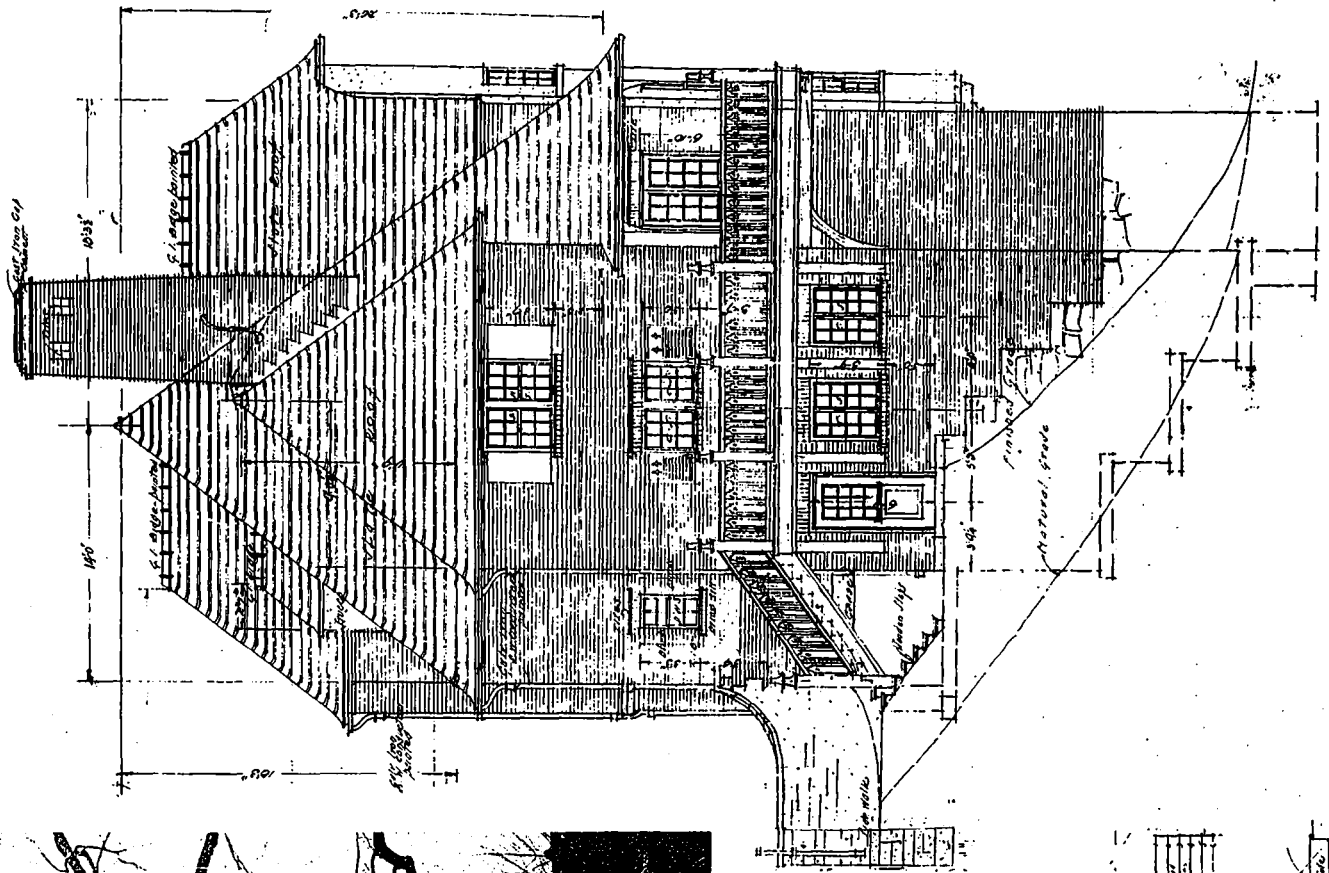
THE TATLEY HOUSE, WESTMOUNT, P.Q.

Westmount enjoys the distinction of being a city within a city, in that it is both contiguous to and partly surrounded by Montreal proper without any apparent line of demarcation. Its chief prominence lies in its many fine homes, to which the three accompanying examples, designed by Messrs. Hutchison, Wood & Miller, architects, have been recently added.

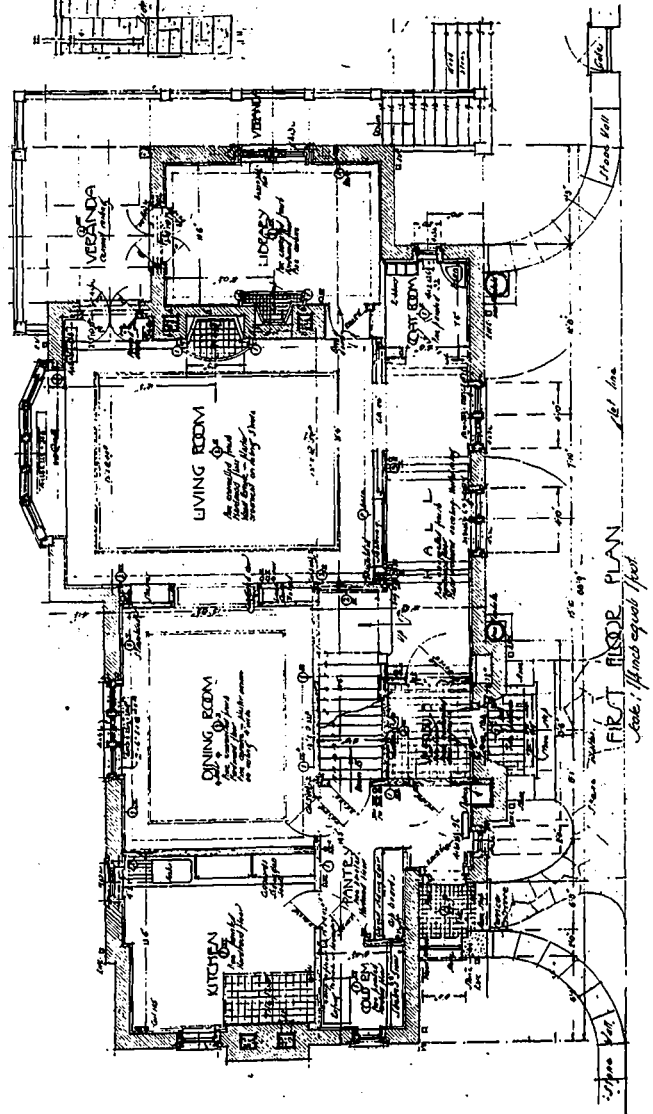
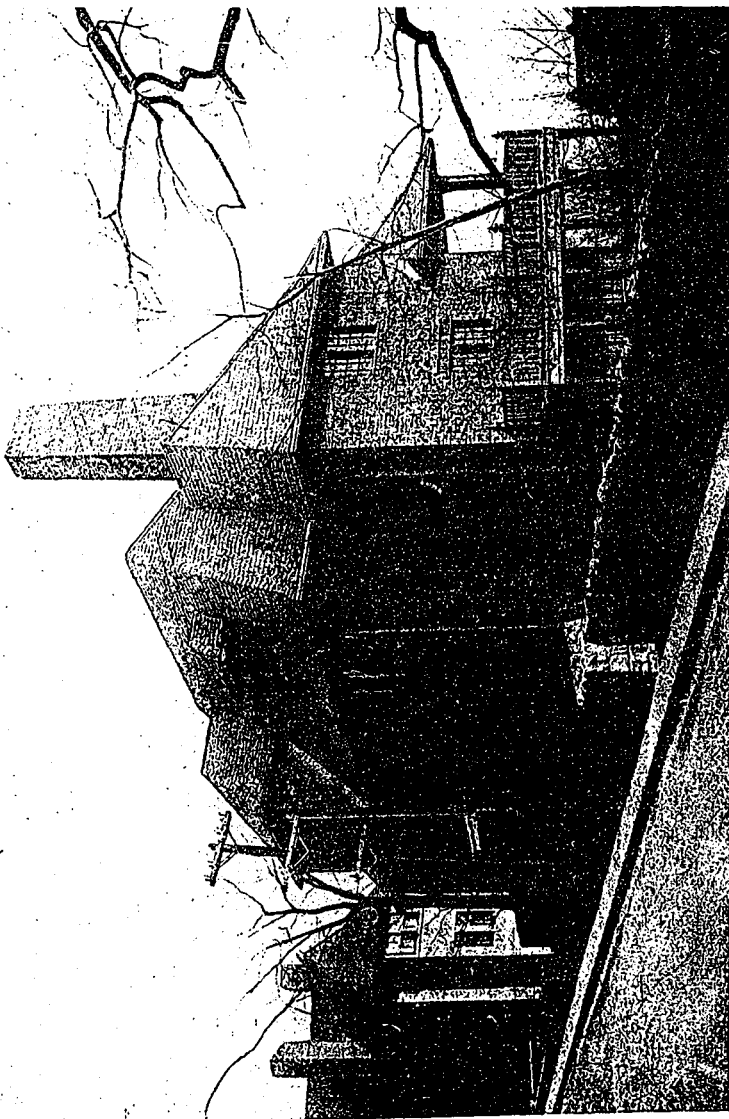
The Tatley residence is built on a small lot, and the fact that the site is on the side of a very steep hill presented a somewhat interesting problem. As a result the main floor, which is entered from Belvedere road, is at a point about half way up the extreme height of the building. The exterior is built of red plastic brick, with all wood trim stained a rich brown, the roof consisting of black slate. The interior is very simply carried out in white enamel, with all detail of the Georgian period, the rooms generally being quite large, and the ceilings throughout about eight feet high, giving a very cosy and home-like appearance.

As will be seen from the plan, the entrance is placed on the side of the house toward the street, which also forms a sharp incline. The other side of the house affords an interesting and pleasant outlook, and the plan is so arranged to preserve this advantage by locating all living rooms so as to get the direct benefit of the views to be obtained. The flooring of the house is





RESIDENCE OF J. W. TAPLEY, WESTMOUNT, P.Q.
HUTCHISON, WOOD & MILLER, ARCHITECTS.





RESIDENCE OF LIONEL J. SMITH, WESTMOUNT, P.Q.

HUTCHISON, WOOD & MILLER, ARCHITECTS.

simple beech battens, stained and varnished; the lower portion of the base of the rooms being carried out with a plain finish, at which all the white enamel trim is set.

The house is fitted with a built-in vacuum system, with the machine in the sub-basement; the furnace also being at this level. The first basement is utilized for maids' quarters, laundry and billiard room.

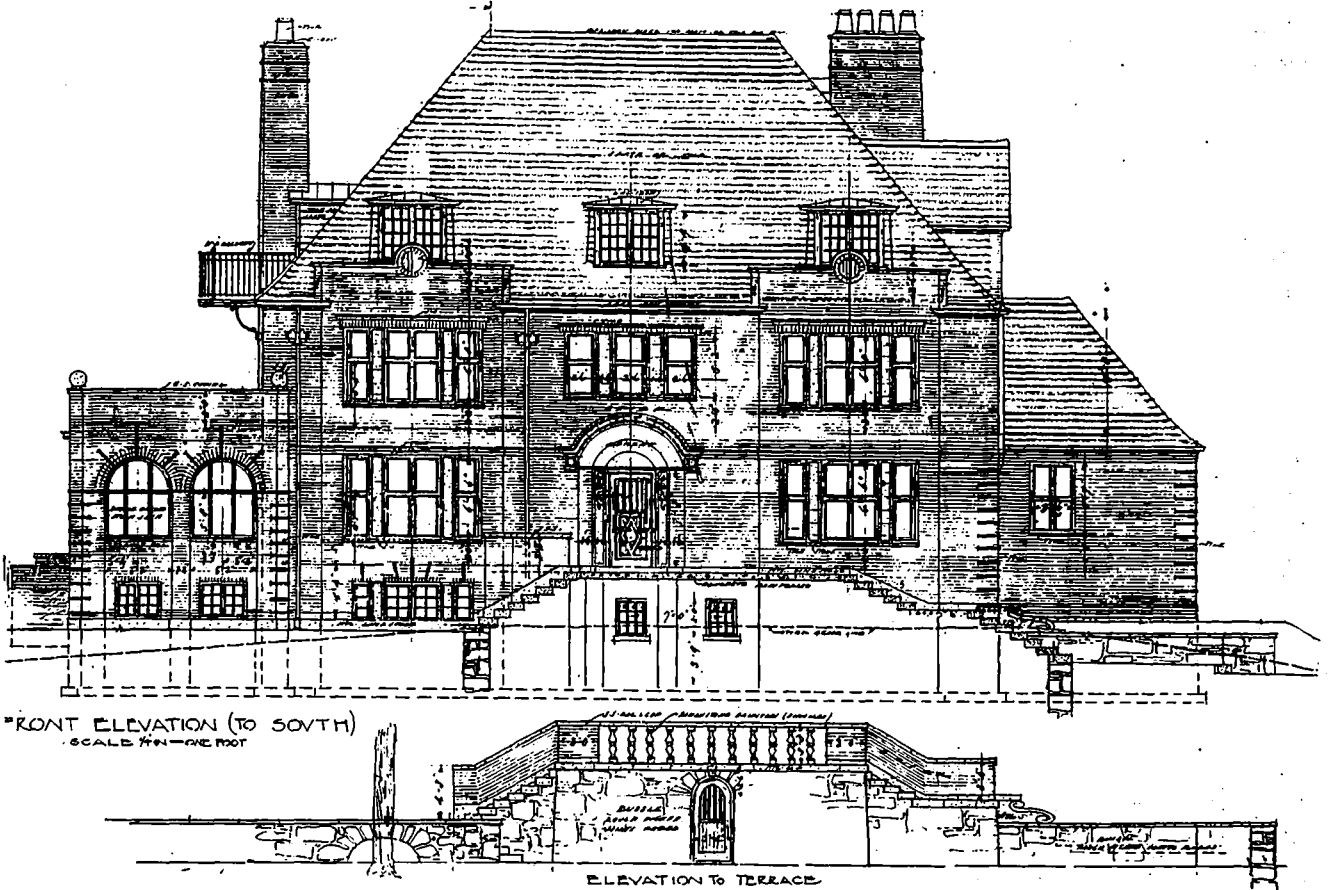
RESIDENCE OF LIONEL J. SMITH, WESTMOUNT, P.Q.

Belvedere road also gives entrance to the residence of Lionel J. Smith, which is very happily placed on the curved portion of this street, with the main views from the house overlooking the city. The entrance is by a flight of stone steps with a good-sized terrace enclosed with brick piers and balustrade of stone, the terraces being tiled with red quarry tile. The brick is pressed Scotch firebrick of Roman size, and the roof of the house is of red slate. The entrance hall is finished in white quartered oak, and the living and dining-room in mahogany. These rooms have oak floors, and the balance of the floors are in birch. The bedrooms in the upper floor are finished in white enamel.

HOUSE OF THOMAS ARNOLD, WESTMOUNT, P.Q.

The Thomas Arnold house is situated on Montrose avenue, Westmount, and is set well back from the street, with a drive leading to the garage, crossing the front of the lot diagonally. The entrance steps, as well as all trim of the exterior, are of Wallace sandstone. The bricks are of greenish shades, and are most excellent in color, and the roof of the house is of black slate. All the wood trimmings, blinds, etc., are of a lighter shade of buff than the stone trimmings.

The entrance hall, drawing-room and sunroom are finished in white enamel, the dining-room being in mahogany, carried to a height slightly above the doors. Chestnut trim is used in the library, which has a mantel of Wallace sandstone, with a mural decoration above by Maurice Cullen, the well-known Canadian artist. The walls of this room are covered with blue grass cloth, which harmonizes exceedingly well with the dark stained chestnut. Parquetry flooring of $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch white quartered oak is used throughout on this floor, the general finish in the hall and drawing-room being decidedly in Georgian character. In the drawing-room the walls are carried out with a striped paper in two tones



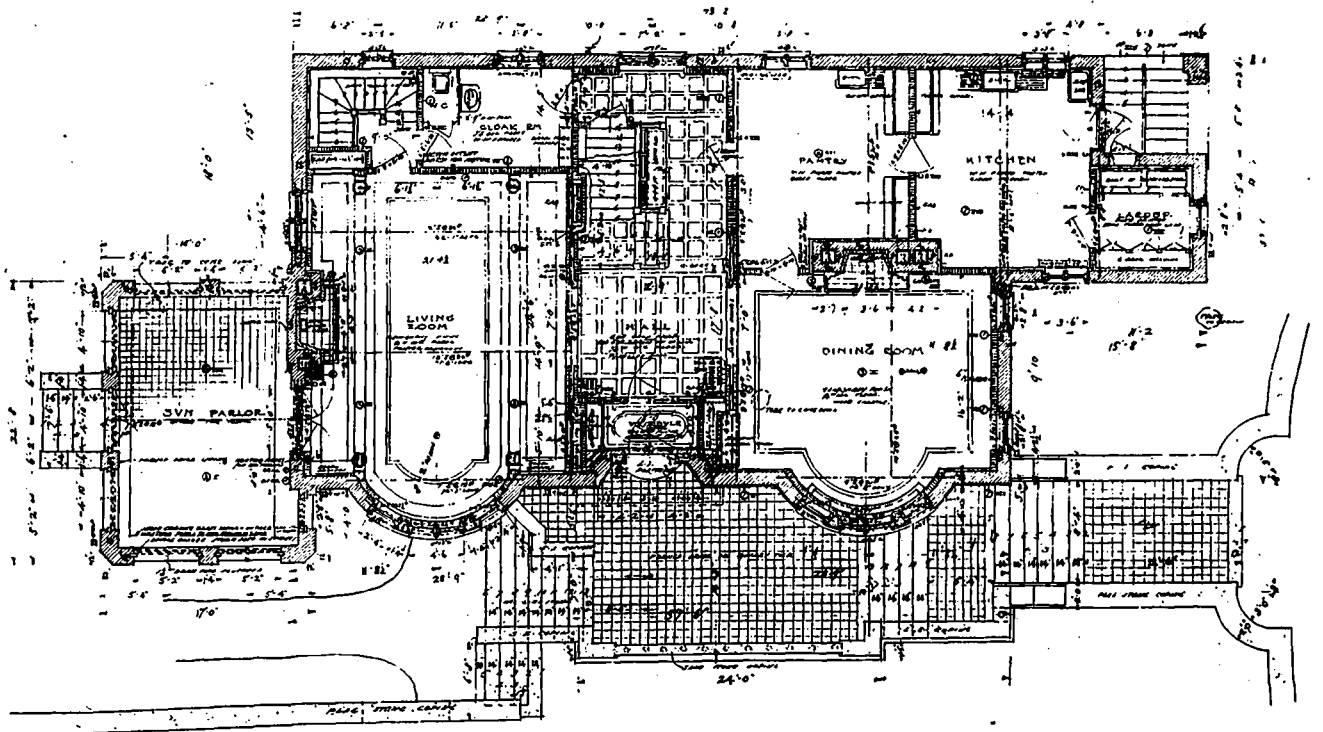
RESIDENCE OF LIONEL J. SMITH, WESTMOUNT, P.Q.

HUTCHISON, WOOD & MILLER, ARCHITECTS.

of grey, thus keeping the color of the room quiet, while the furniture is covered with a bright chintz.

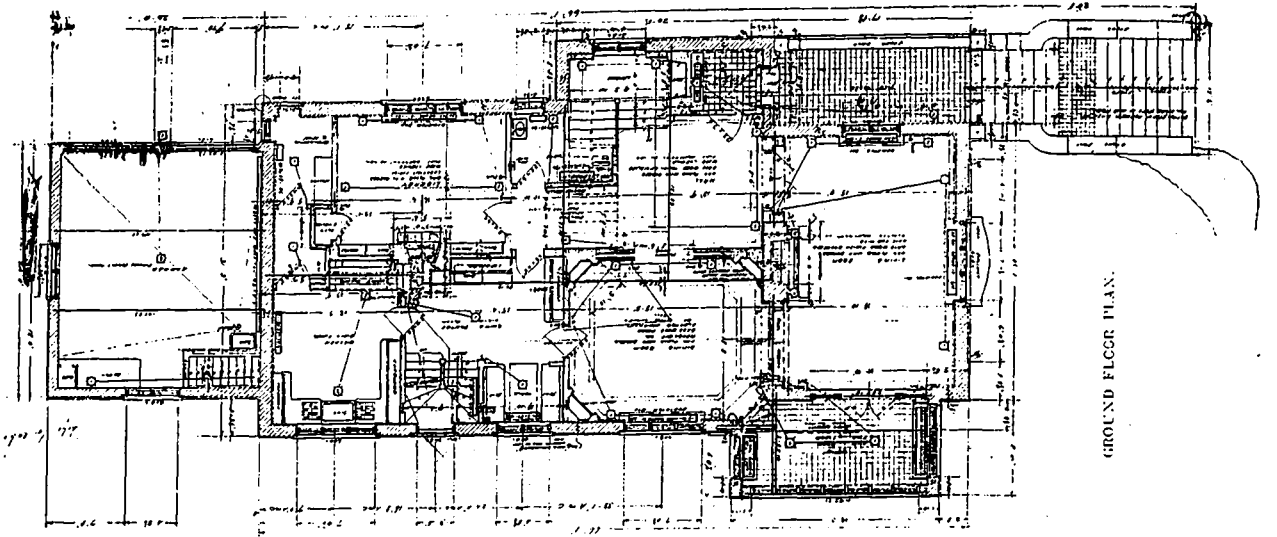
As will be seen in the exterior view, a very pleasing relation exists between the grounds and the building itself. There are several fine trees on the property and a low rustic stone wall en-

closing the premises. Stone flagging is also used for the terrace steps, while a driveway leads to a spacious garage connected to the house at the rear. Both the entrance approach and the sun room have tile floors, and all the main rooms are placed so as to have a very fine outlook.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN, RESIDENCE OF LIONEL J. SMITH, WESTMOUNT, P.Q.

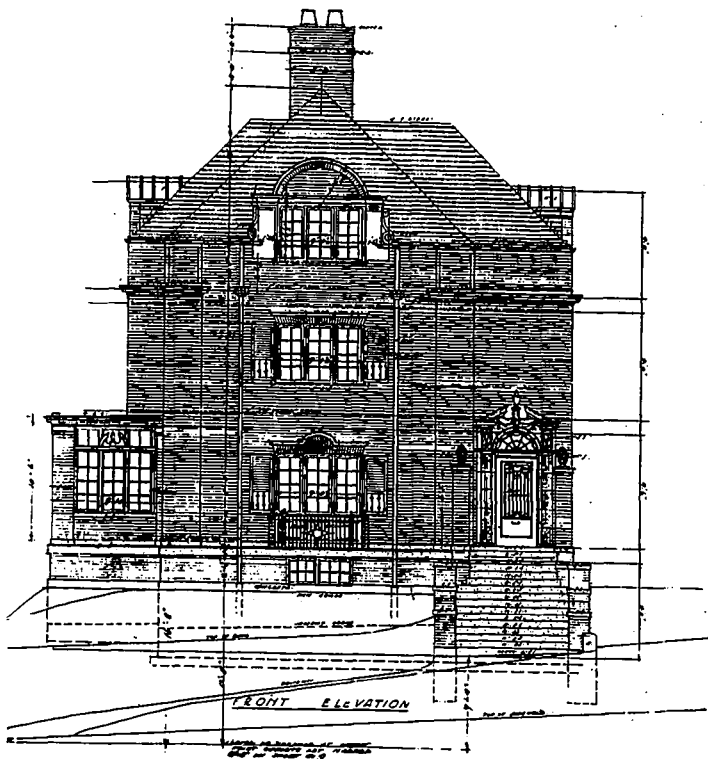
CONSTRUCTION



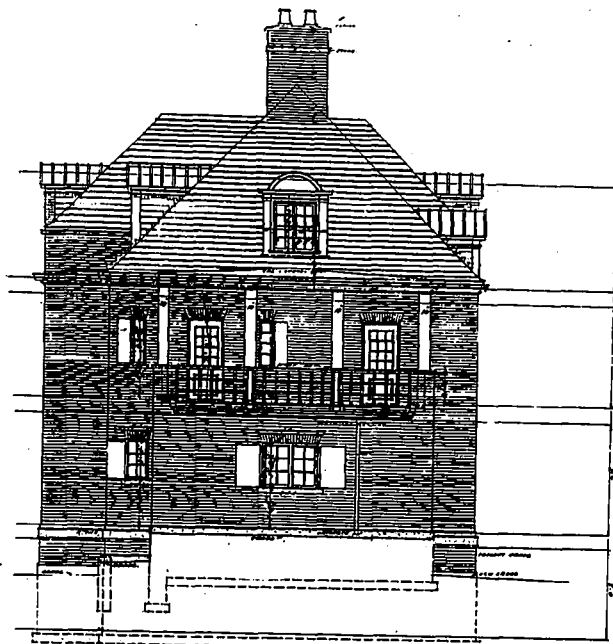
GROUND FLOOR PLAN.



RESIDENCE OF THOMAS ARNOLD, WESTMOUNT, P.Q.



FRONT ELEVATION.



REAR ELEVATION.

Increase in Montreal Permits

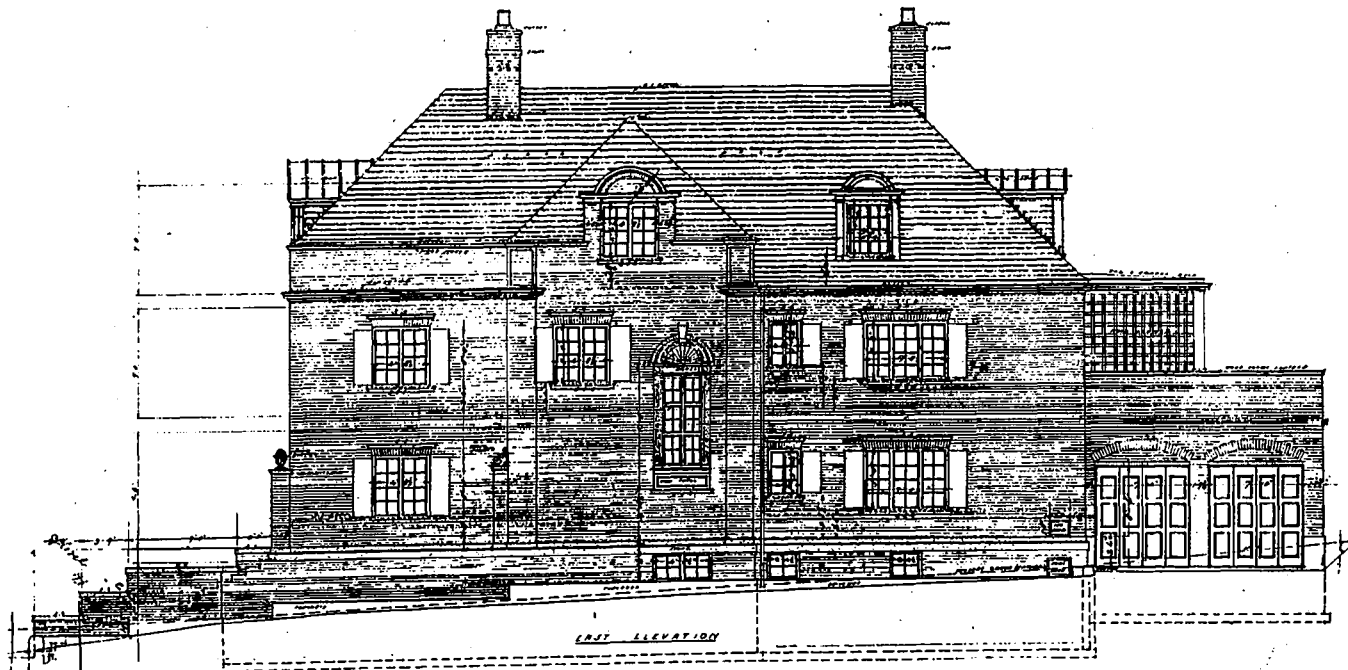
Permits for building operations in Montreal during the month of May amounted to \$658,680, as against \$490,054 in the same period of the previous year. This represents an increase of approximately thirty-five per cent. in the comparison of the totals noted.

Vancouver Permits Show Improvement

A decided improvement in the building situation is noted at Vancouver, B.C. The total value of permits issued for the first five months of this year is \$606,555, as against \$281,339 in the previous corresponding period. In the month of May work was started on projects amounting in value to \$261,845, as compared with \$47,975 in the same month last year. The difference in the amounts, coupled with the fact that sixty-seven permits were issued in the latter month, as against fifty-four permits during May, 1917, denotes that a much better class of work is being carried out than the previous year witnessed.

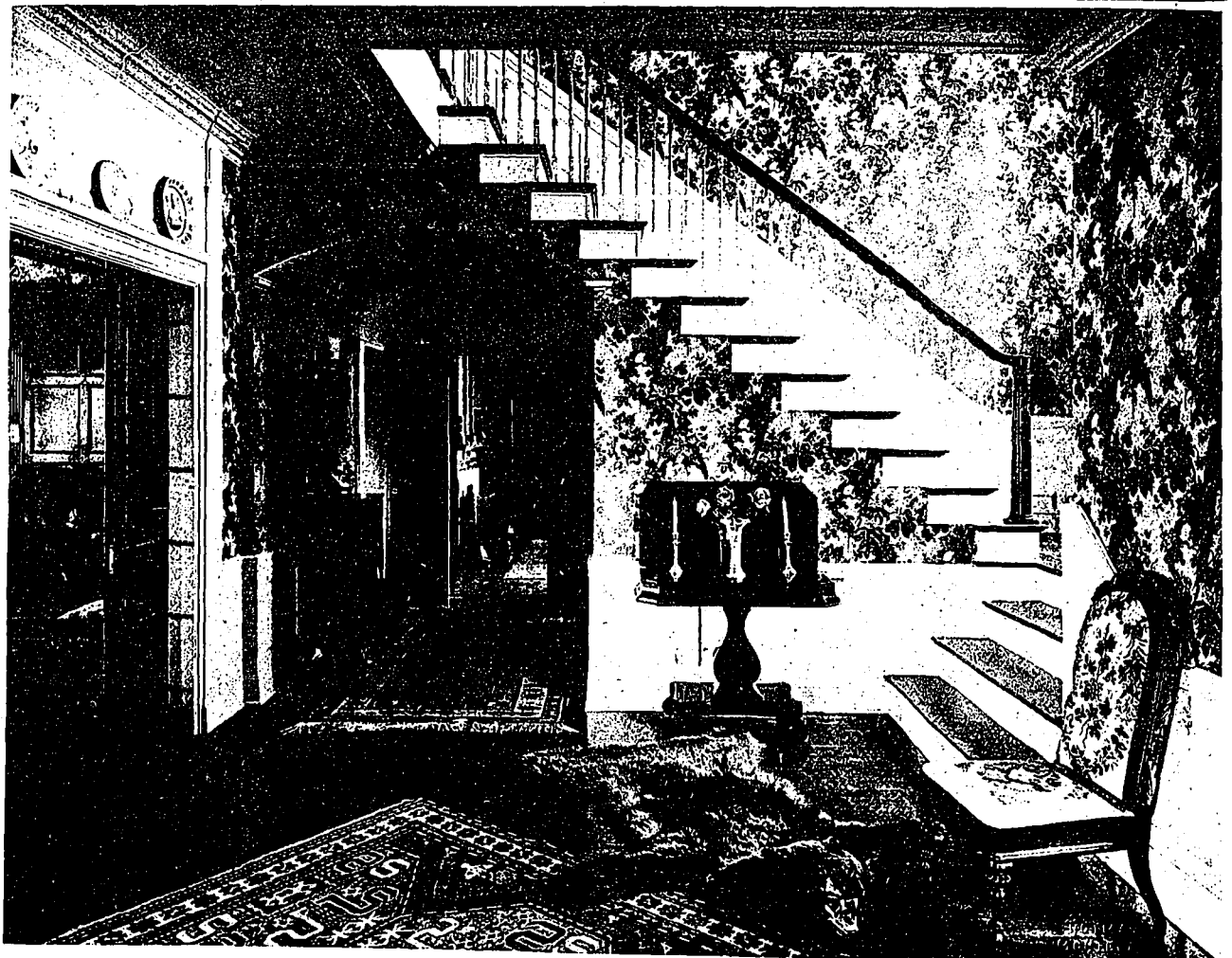
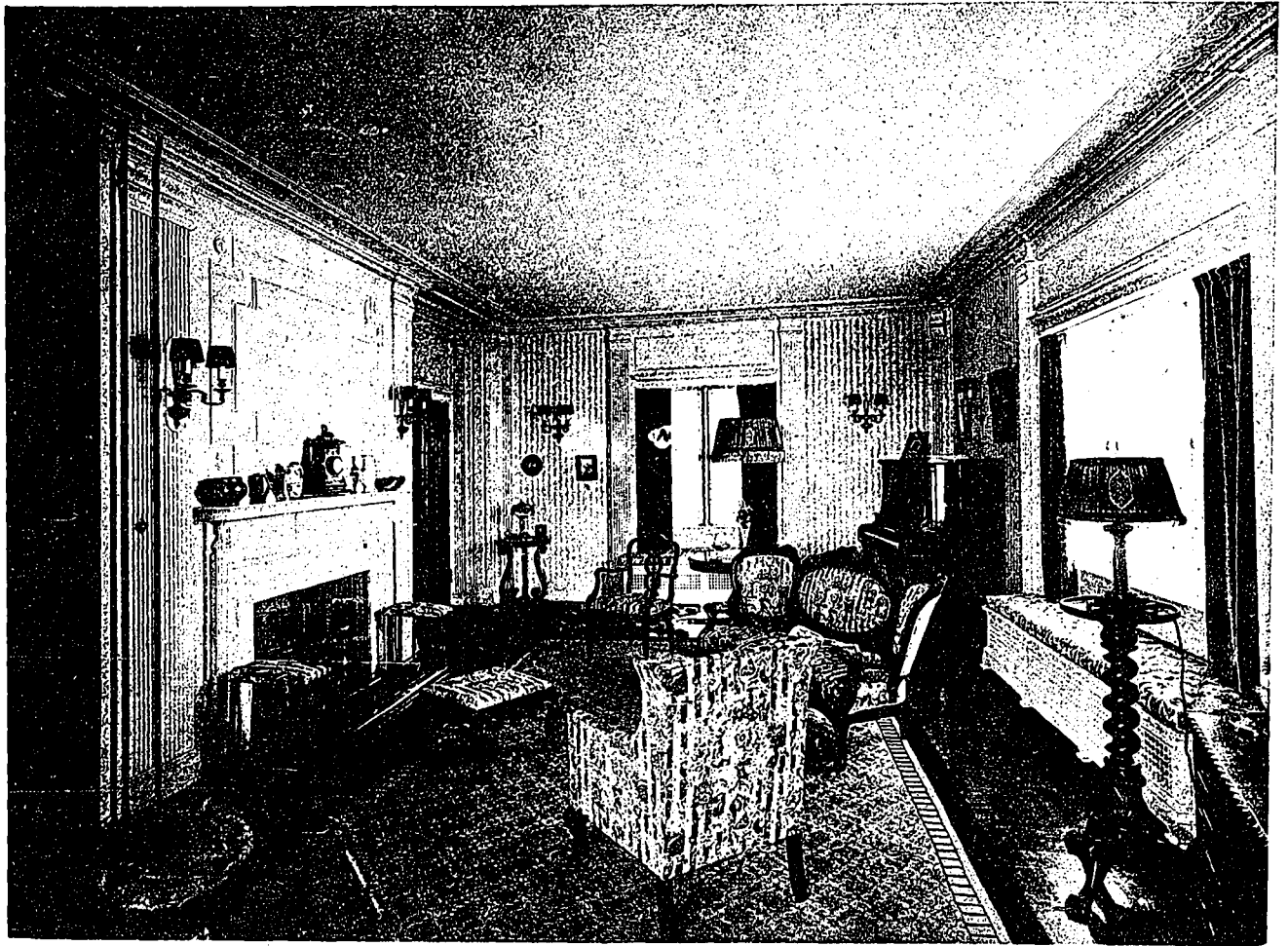
Appointed to Assistant Professorship

Mr. Philip J. Turner, F.R.I.B.A., architect, of Montreal, and special lecturer in professional practice and building construction in the department of architecture, McGill University, has been appointed assistant-professor of architecture.



FRONT ELEVATION

RESIDENCE OF THOMAS ARNOLD, WESTMOUNT, P.Q.



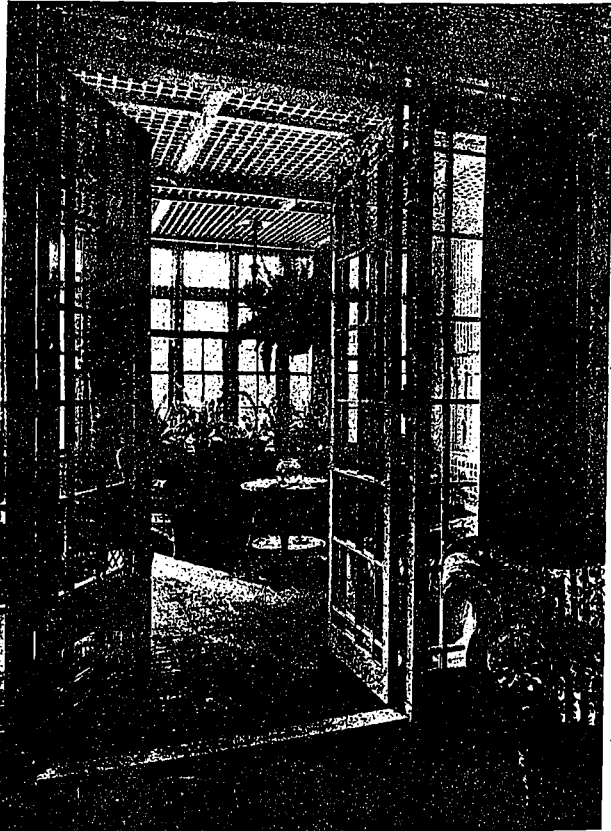
LIVING ROOM.

RESIDENCE OF THOMAS ARNOLD, WESTMOUNT, P.Q.

HALLWAY.



DINING ROOM.



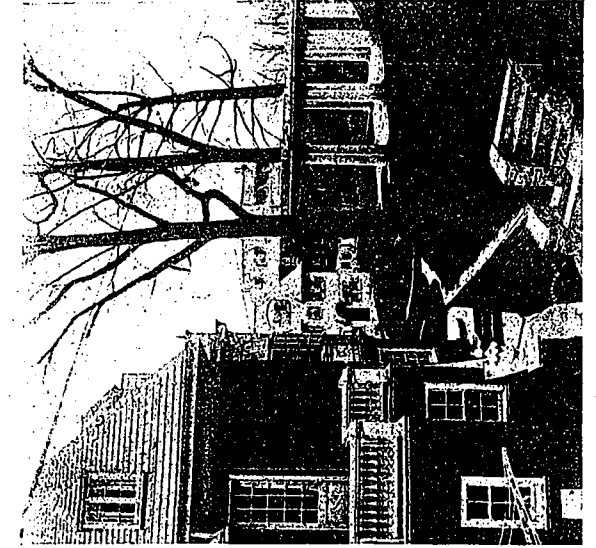
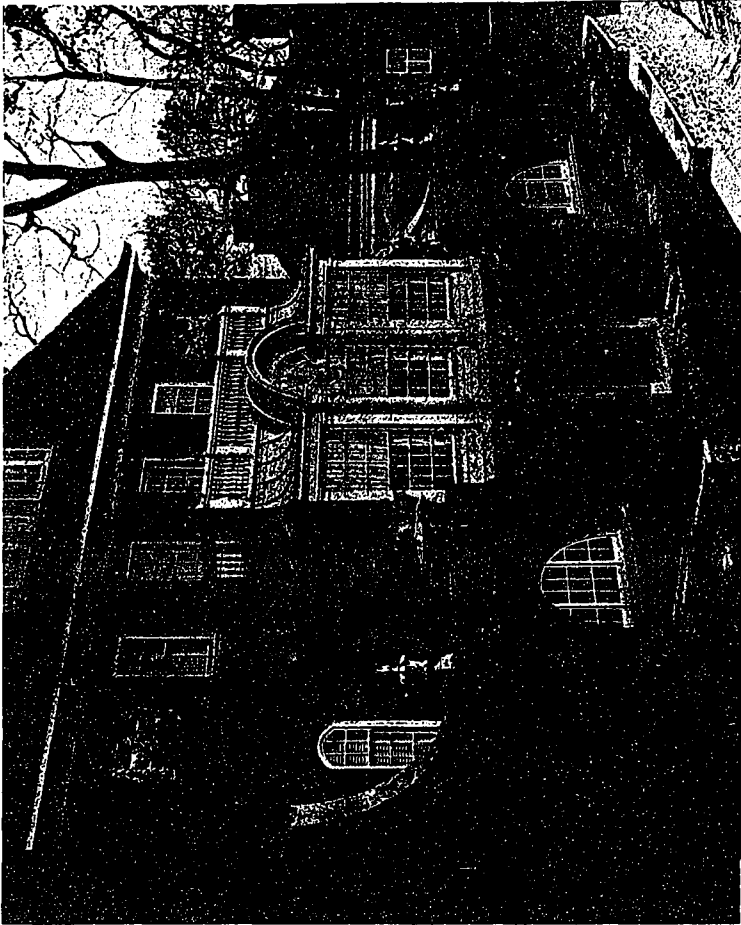
LOOKING INTO SUN ROOM.



INTERIOR OF SUN ROOM

RESIDENCE OF THOMAS ARNOLD, WESTMOUNT, P.Q.

HUTCHISON, WOOD & MILLER, ARCHITECTS.

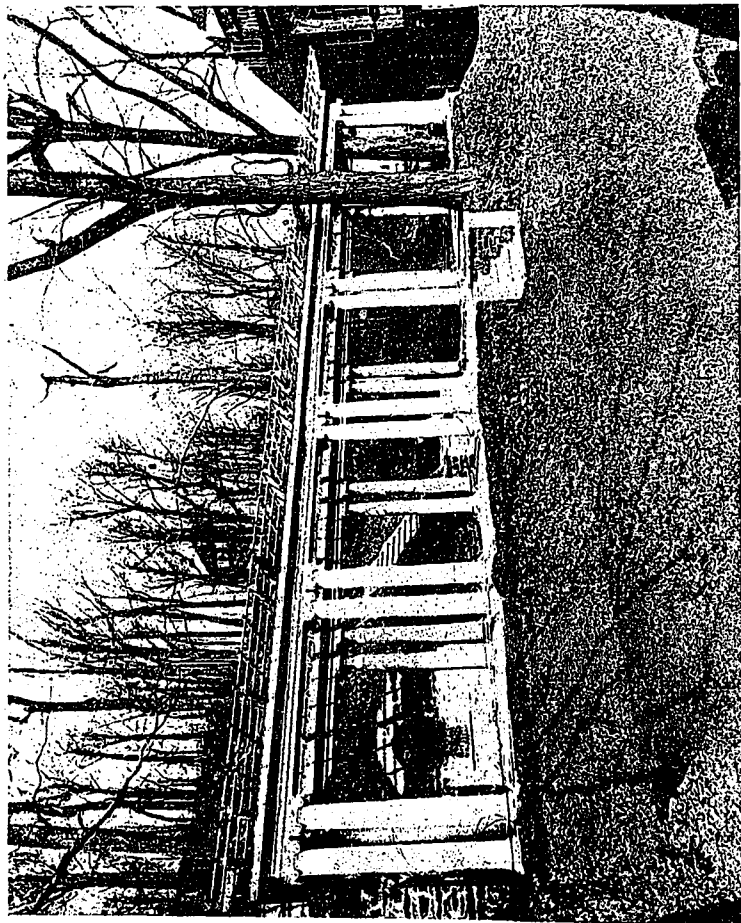


STONE FLAGGING TO CHILDREN'S ENTRANCE.

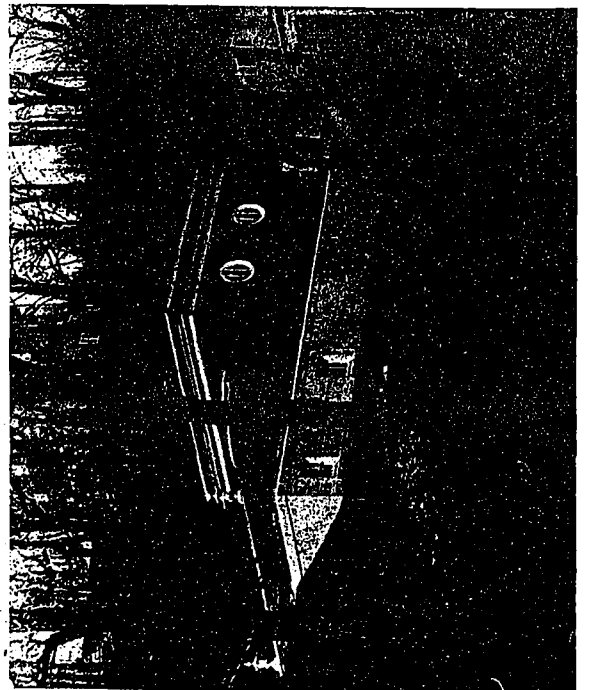
VIEW OF PERGOLA FROM BREAKFAST ROOM.

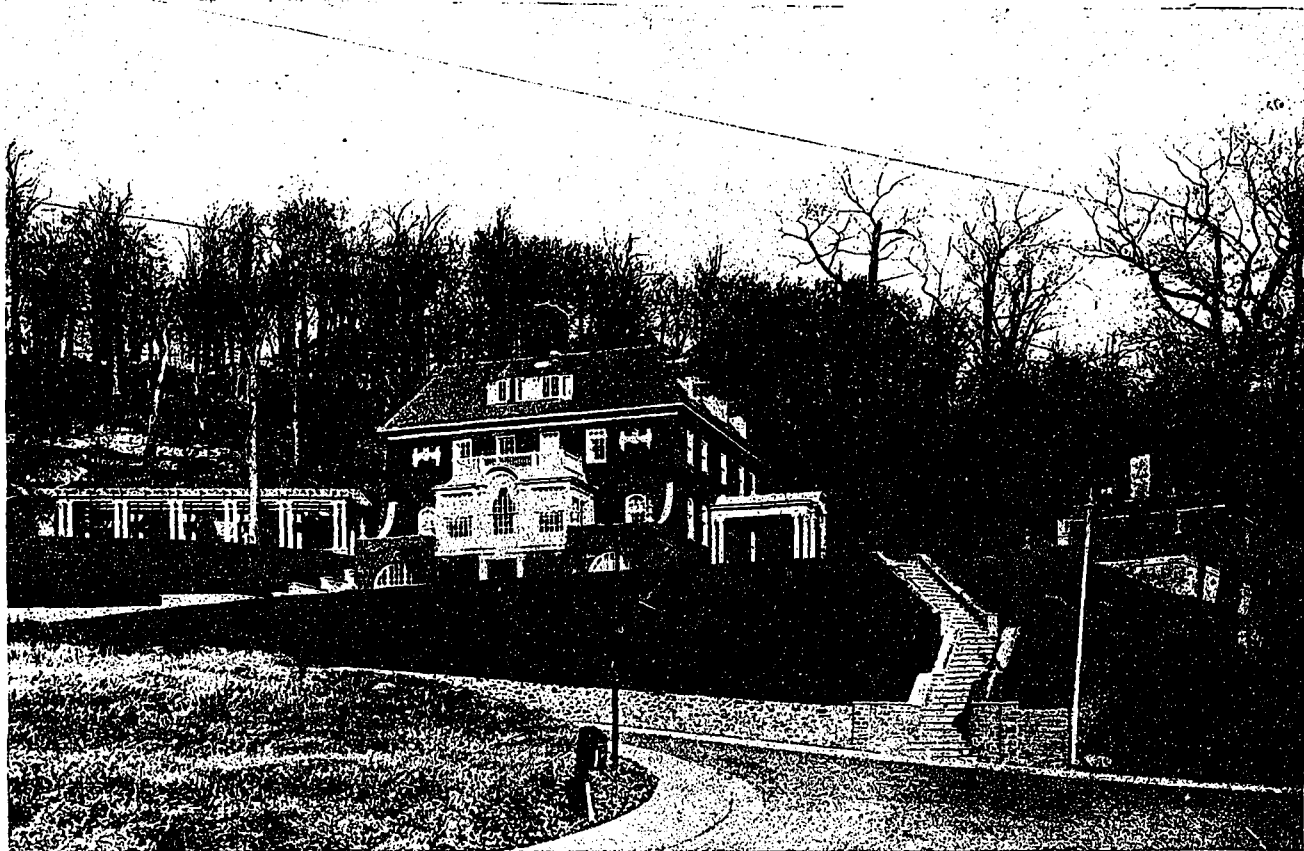
HOUSE AT WESTMOUNT, P.Q.
SEPTIMUS WARWICK, F.R.I.B.A.,
ARCHITECT.

REAR VIEW OF PERGOLA.



GARAGE





FRONT VIEW OF PERGOLA, HOUSE AND GARAGE, WESTMOUNT, P.Q.

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

Landscape Work at Westmount House

Photographs of this house, together with a plan of the proposed garden, were illustrated in our last House Number, issued in June, 1917. As a good portion of the work has since been completed we herewith present further views of the garden and garage.

The stone walls to the garden are built of rough field stone excavated on the site, and the stone flagging and steps are of Rochester tile. The pergola is carried out with wood columns painted white, with a stone flagged pavement.

The garage forms part of an existing stable, one-quarter of which was retained, with new windows and red brick facings on the old walls, the remainder being pulled down and a formal garden planned on same, bounded by dwarf walls with carved vases on the corner piers. The circular bay contains a spiral staircase leading to the old basement of the

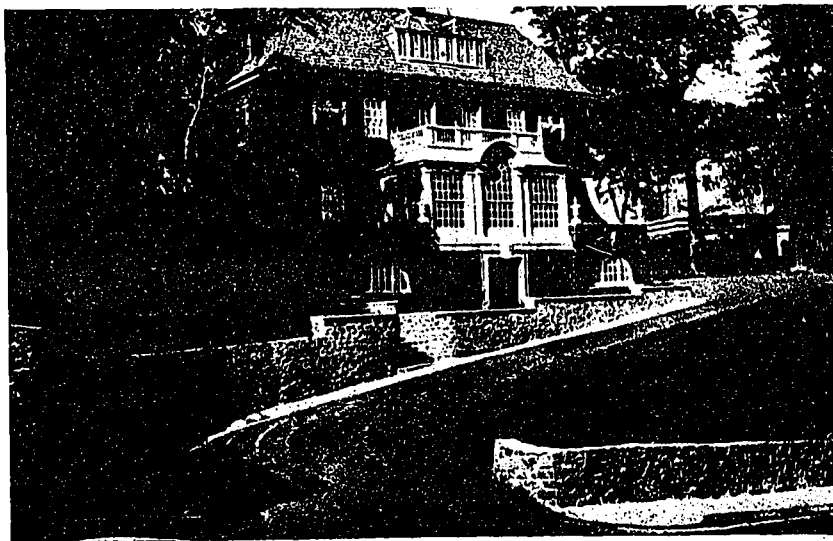
stables, which have been transformed into sleeping quarters for the chauffeur.

A view is also shown of the sun room, which is paved with red quarry tiles and Missisquoi marble and skirting, the ceiling and walls being covered with a trellis pattern painted green. A wall fountain is provided on the rear wall, and the radiators are covered with an iron grille painted green, with flower boxes designed to match the trellis work of the walls.

The location is on a very interesting site at the juncture of Westmount Boulevard and Edgemoor road. It commands magnificent views over the St. Lawrence River, the house being

set out to obtain the greatest advantage from the location, all the principal rooms getting the benefit of the outlook to the river.

The landscape work formed a part of the contract for the house, and was entirely carried out under the architect's supervision.



ENTRANCE DRIVE.

Canadian Houses

Sometimes we have a poor opinion of ourselves, in fact, perhaps too often; so it is both pleasant and encouraging to have others pay us a compliment on our efforts. In speaking of our domestic work and as to how it is possibly regarded in the popular mind abroad, the "Slate Trade Gazette," published in England, says:

"Ask the average school boy (in England) to describe a Canadian house, and he will give you a word picture of a sort of 'little old log cabin down the lane.' This might be somewhere near the mark for the backwoods, but it is wrong when applied to houses in or near the cities. In point of fact, the latter class are much more up-to-date than most houses in this country, and give evidence of much more thought in their inception. They are greatly superior to ours in labor-saving devices. In a Canadian kitchen, for instance, everything is near at hand. It is planned to save every unnecessary step and every second of time. The plate rack is over the sink, which is of leadless glaze china, and easy to clean; the taps are all nickel-plated. Large bins for flour, sugar, etc., are placed under the kitchen table, which is a fixture, and is within easy reach of the range. It is not necessary to run here and there to get small quantities of this and that ingredient to do the cooking, and the pastry board and rolling-pin are fixed to the table side.

"In all the living rooms and bedrooms upstairs, the fire-places have, underneath the fire basket or grate, a shaft in the chimney, which is opened or shut with the poker. All the ashes are pushed down this shaft every morning, and they collect in a stone well in the basement, which is opened and emptied about twice a year. This device saves all the trouble of emptying the grates, and as all the grates are made of armor bright, they require no cleaning; relaying a fire is a few seconds' work. Then there is the admirable device of the fitted washing basins in the bedrooms, with hot and cold water laid on—a rare luxury in England, but a commonplace in Canada.

"We may think we are a progressive nation, but a few countries can give us points in house building and beat us. We have yet a great deal to learn in this art."



SUN ROOM, HOUSE AT WESTMOUNT, P.C.

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

While this may not fully apply in its general relation to all our domestic work, it nevertheless is close to the mark, and it can at least be said that we have taken into consideration the essentials of equipment and are building better than we sometimes appreciate as regards the matter of convenience and comfort. In this respect, at any rate, we can feel that we are progressive.

Montreal Architect in United States War Work.

Mr. Harry Edward Prindle, architect, whose offices up to last year were at 915 New Birks Building, Montreal, has entered the service of the United States Government, having been appointed supervisor of housing at Bristol, Pa., for the Emergency Fleet Corp. From the designing of terminal stations to work at a great plant like Bristol is quite a change, but there is a feeling of satisfaction in knowing that one has an active part in carrying out necessary war work.

CONSTRUCTION

A JOURNAL FOR THE ARCHITECTURAL
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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. XI Toronto, June, 1918 No. 6

The Housing Situation in Canada.

The fact that steps are being formulated to bring about an improvement in the present situation shows that serious consideration is being given by public officials and others to the growing scarcity of houses in our cities and industrial districts. One evidence of this is the proposal put forth in Toronto to relax the building regulations so as to permit of the erection of small three-storey apartments in present restricted areas, as well as to sanction the remodelling of existing buildings into apartments where such changes are now prohibited by regulation. It is pointed out that unless some measure is taken to insure the provision of more housing accommodations now, the city will be confronted with a condition many times more serious after the war. Toronto alone expects an increase this year of thirteen thousand to her present population, and it is estimated by those best competent to judge that within the next three to four years from twenty to twenty-five thousand additional houses will be necessary to meet the city's growing requirements.

That the situation is an acute one in a general way is also indicated in the report of the executive committee presented at the recent convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and likewise in the action of the Ontario Government in appointing a committee under the chairmanship of Sir John Willison to investigate housing conditions throughout the province.

According to the report of the manufacturers, accommodations for housing the working class, which were far from being satisfactory in pre-war days, have in the last three years grown steadily worse. This is due among other causes to the fact that Government factories have been erected in Canada without provisions being made to house the workers, and also to the fact that large war orders have resulted in private corporations increasing the population of certain districts without any corresponding development in the establishment of housing facilities.

Taking these circumstances into consideration and recognizing that private enterprise for obvious reasons, is not building houses anywhere in proportion to present needs, a condition exists which is forcing a large portion of a growing population to occupy overcrowded and unsanitary habitations, and these are available only at increased rentals to what the tenants should be expected to pay.

Just how the problem can best be met is something which remains to be seen. It looks as though it is something with which both the Government and municipalities will have to earnestly deal, and in which the manufacturers in their own interest will in all likelihood show a willing disposition to co-operate. Conditions in Canada are not unlike those in England and the United States, where both the Government and factory owners are aiding and financing housing developments in the industrial areas. Even this has already been done by certain manufacturers in Canada on a small scale.

The main thing in solving the present problem is to deal with it intelligently, and there is a promise of this in the committee which the Ontario Government has appointed. In Sir John Willison the committee will have a capable chairman gifted with observation and executive ability, who will be able to give the committee the benefit of his counsel and experience in similar work. It is likewise fortunate in having as a member Mr. Frank Beer, who will bring to the board a practical knowledge gained as president of the Toronto Housing Company, which has previously dealt with similar problems. Other members include progressive citizens and representatives of the laboring interests, giving the committee a personnel which should enable it to decide on a policy based upon sound and definite conclusions.

The A. I. A. Housing Competition

THE Journal of the American Institute of Architects has organized a competition to be held along new lines, and by means of which it is hoped that there may be created a more fundamental knowledge of all the factors which govern the problem of decent houses for all workers.

In order that this knowledge may have the widest possible diffusion, the Journal has arranged with the Ladies' Home Journal for the publication of the winning solutions of this competition in its pages as well as in those of the Journal of the Institute. The competition will be in three parts:

- Part I.—The Social Purpose.
- Part II.—The Economic Method.
- Part III.—The Physical Plan.

All competitors will be required to submit the following:

Under Part I, a Thesis in which there shall be set forth the social purpose which house-building should seek to attain.

Under Part II., there must be described the proposed economic method of financing and administering the community to be created and maintained without likelihood of slums and the general deterioration which usually has accompanied unchecked private development.

Under Part III., there shall be submitted a rough sketch plan to show the physical scheme of the proposed development. The prizes, which are offered jointly by the "Journal of the American Institute of Architects" and the "Ladies' Home Journal," are as follows:

The Winning Solution	\$1,000.00
The Second Prize	500.00
The Third Prize	250.00
The Fourth Prize	150.00
The Fifth Prize	100.00

OPEN TO CANADIANS.

The competition is open to all citizens of the United States and Canada, who may enter singly or in groups as they desire. All treatises and plans must be sent prepaid to the office of the "Journal of the American Institute of Architects," The Octagon, Washington, D.C., on or before October 31, 1918. No submissions will be accepted unless the requirements as to the three parts are fully complied with. A detailed programme will be sent on receipt of request.

Toronto Draughtsman Killed

Reported in the recent casualties is the death of Lieutenant George Pierce, who was killed in action two months after arriving in France as a member of the British aerial force. The deceased aviator, who enjoyed a large acquaintanceship and popularity with the younger element of Toronto, was thirty years of age, and the son of Henry W. Pierce, 165 Bleecker street, that city. He went overseas three years ago,



THE LATE LIEUT. GEORGE PIERCE, TORONTO.

and served in the Divisional Cyclist Corps, until about a year ago, when he was given a commission in the R.A.F. Before enlisting, he was a draughtsman in the Provincial Public Works Department, and had previously been employed in the architectural office of Henry Simpson, Toronto, and with the firm of Otis & Clark of Chicago, Illinois. He was a member of the Y.M.C.A. and of St. James basketball team, and has his name upon the honor roll of Holy Trinity Church.

Lieut. Albert Pierce, of the R.A.F., a brother of the late airman, went overseas at the same time, and was wounded at Zillebeke.

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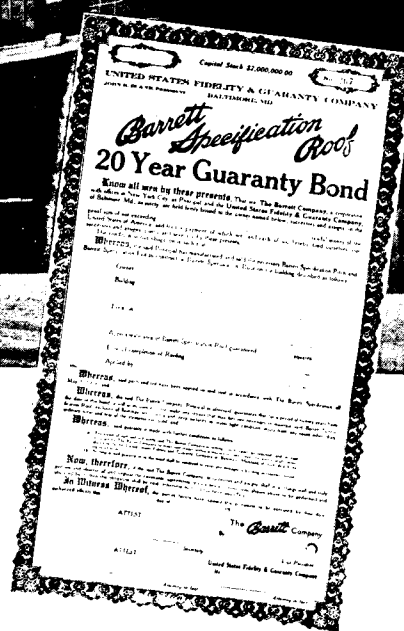
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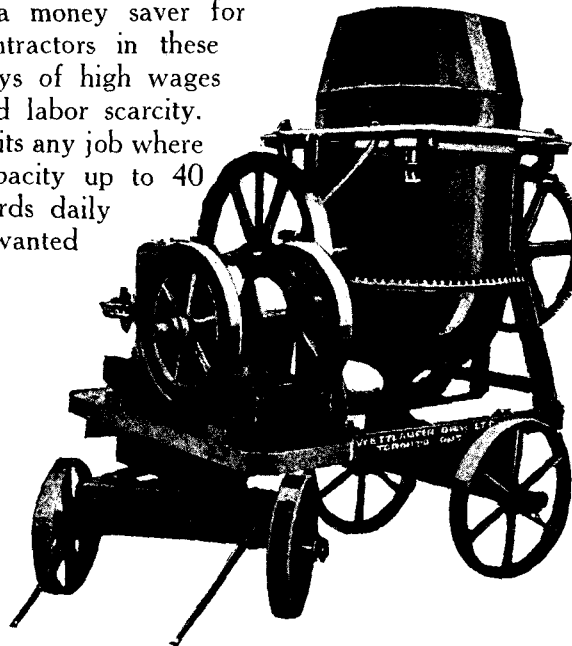
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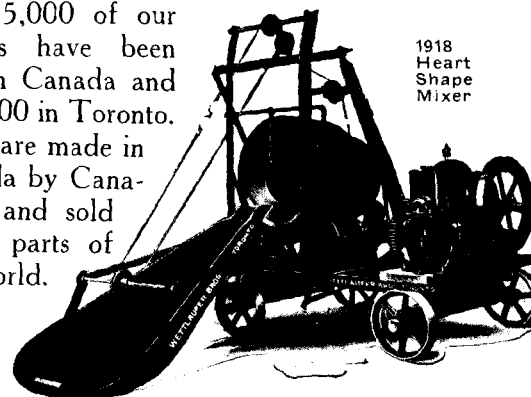
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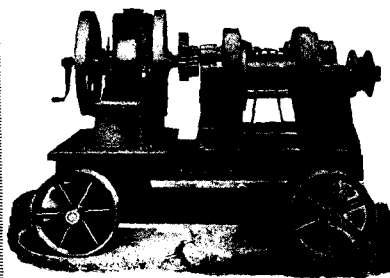


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