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Contributions of technical value to the persons in whose interest this journal is published, are cordially invited. Subscribers are also requested to forward newspaper clippings or written items of interest from their respective localities.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

For the benefit of Advertisers, a copy of this journal is mailed each week to persons mentioned in the **CONTRACT RECORD** reports as intending to build, with a request to consult our advertisement pages and write advertisers for material, machinery, etc.

At the last session of the Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec important amendments to the lien laws of those provinces were adopted. At the request of some of our subscribers, and to give every reader an opportunity of becoming familiar with the present existing laws, we devote considerable space in this number to the publication in full of the Ontario Lien Act of 1896, and amendments to the Auge Bill in the Province of Quebec.

The Late Lord
Leighton.

By the death of Lord Leighton, England has lost one of her greatest artists and art critics. Lord Frederick was perhaps the greatest authority on the law of Harmony while alive, and his sudden taking off will be a severe loss to the whole art world. Since Ruskin has ceased to be an active factor, no man's opinion on art or its productions have been read with such deference as those given out by Leighton. He was an authority on everything he deigned to discuss.

THE introduction of brick of different Color in Brickwork. shades, and terra-cotta, in domestic architecture, is an innovation that is to be commended if not carried beyond the limits of good taste. Fine soft effects may be obtained by a proper interweaving of different shades of bricks from the same yard, if care is taken in choosing the pattern and selecting the bricks. This sort of work, however, should only be undertaken by persons thoroughly conversant with the law of color harmony, as in unskillful hands the commingling of color would be as likely to prove disappointing as otherwise. The practice of mixing red bricks with cream-colored ones, or vice versa, is one that should be discouraged, unless the work has been designed by an architect whose good taste is beyond reproach. Many buildings in towns, villages and country in Ontario are discords in red and cream—and sometimes, in red, cream and black, with facades like immense checker boards, or covered with sheets of the Cameron tartan. We have in our mind's eye a block of stores in a northern town, well adapted for the purpose for which they were built, faultless in construction and arrangement, and modern in all their fitments, but lamentably ugly on the front exterior, partly from faulty design, but chiefly because of the use of multi-colored bricks being employed for decorative purposes over the windows and in the cornices, over-profusely, and apparently without regard to law and order.

Value of Professional Journals.

PROFESSOR Roger T. Smith, F.R.I.B.A., concluded a lecture at University College, on Architects' Libraries, by saying: "Lastly, let me recommend the back volumes of the professional journals. In the course of years all sorts of architectural topics come up in the public press and before the professional societies, and if you hunt through the indices of these publications when you are seeking for information which eludes you in books, you will often be rewarded."

The Combination of Stone with Brick.

THE introduction of stone in brick buildings always has a satisfying effect, if not overdone, inasmuch as its mission is at once recognized by the eye and accepted as being legitimate and in good taste. A fair sprinkling of grey-stone in plinths, beltings, quoins, lintels and sills, is not inappropriate when judiciously distributed in the walls of a red brick building. In fact, the greystone tends to soften the monotony of a continuous red surface, and gives the eye rest, while it does no violence to refined taste. Where expense does not obstruct the way, it is much better to make use of stone as an interval, than of colored bricks.

Defective Construction.

THE sudden collapse of the skeleton skating rink at Orillia recently should prove an object lesson to corporations or others owning like structures. A curling match had just been finished, and all parties, including spectators, had just left the building, when the whole affair tumbled in on the ice that had just been occupied. A little earlier, and from 75 to 100 lives would have been jeopardised; indeed, parties who were concerned in the curling game assert that had the place been occupied, nothing but a miracle could have saved a life, as tons and tons of ice fell in with the debris. Buildings of this sort, intended for public gatherings, should be under some kind of municipal or government control.

An Interesting Point of Law.

THE Courts have been called upon to give decision in a very unusual case, and one in which builders might be expected to feel an interest. Several ministers of the religious sect known as Seventh Day Adventists, who, like the Jews, observe Saturday as the Sabbath, were brought before the Courts for violating the statute relating to Sabbath observance by engaging in the work of erecting a new church in the neighborhood of Chatham, Ont., upon a Sunday. The lower courts recorded a conviction against them, and the Divisional Court at Toronto, in view of the fact that it may be desirable in the public interest to have such a question settled, refused a motion to quash the conviction. At the original hearing the defendants' counsel contended that they were not within the prohibition of the enactment, not being mechanics, or laborers, or workmen pursuing their ordinary calling.

A Chair of Architecture at McGill University.

IN connection with the recent magnificent donation of half a million dollars by Mr. W. C. McDonald to McGill University, Montreal, provision is made for the establishment of a chair and course of instruction in Architecture. We learn that there is some probability that arrangements can be made for the inauguration of this course at the next session, the necessary accommodation

being provided in one of the existing buildings. This is a consummation towards which the hopes of the architects of the Province of Quebec have long been turned, and its realization has given rise to a feeling of the deepest satisfaction. As a result of the course of instruction to be established at McGill, we may expect to see the work of the architects of the future characterized by a higher standard of ability and efficiency, and from this in turn will come a truer conception and appreciation on the part of the public of the essentials of beauty.

Troubles of A German Architect.

THE London Builder tells of an architect in Berlin who lately ran foul of grief because of his endeavor to punish the city councillors for not appropriating seventy-five thousand dollars towards the building of a church in memory of the late Emperor of Germany. Because of this refusal, the architect had an inscription cut upon a bas-relief in a conspicuous place which informed the beholder that the councillors of the city of Berlin were "camels" and "too mean" to contribute anything towards the building of the church. As the legend attracted a great deal of attention the city authorities soon heard of it, and determined to retaliate. It appears that the architect stood over the artist who made the inscription during the time he was carving it; and the officials of the city, as an act of poetic justice, forced the architect to stand by while another artist cut away the obnoxious inscription. This punishment seems to have been all the authorities felt like inflicting, but the act is likely to cause some trouble, as the Berlin Institute of Architects seem to think the dignity of the profession has been insulted, and something must be done to satisfy the wounded honor.

Aesthetic Teaching in The Public Schools.

It is gratifying to see the Honorable Minister of Education recommending the teachers in our public schools to pay more attention to the cultivation of good taste in the school room. The Minister recognizes a truism in Keats' beautiful axiom, "A thing of beauty is a joy forever," that stretches far beyond the precincts of the school. Beauty, no matter in what form presented, leaves a beneficent impression on the youthful mind. The object of beauty may be a bunch of artistically arranged flowers, a picture, a painted glass window, a well-proportioned carved desk for the teacher, or a tastefully designed stove—or one or more of the thousand and one things that go to make up a school's outfit. It matters not what it may be, so it is handsome in form, decoration or color; it will attract attention, and educate the eye and mind of the pupil. The school itself should be made attractive in appearance, and should be built on recognized lines of good taste, even though it be but an humble affair. By all means let us introduce into our schools all the aestheticism consistent with economy and efficient teaching. As the result of it boys will become better men, and it will add grace and dignity to the growing woman, and make life more pleasant to all concerned.

Modern Tall Building Construction.

THE modern tendency to run up buildings into the clouds is taxing the engineering abilities of our architects to their utmost. Structures ten, twelve, or twenty storeys high, require much different treatment in their foundations than do buildings with less aspirations. By this

we do not mean that a greater depth or wider footings are required than are proportionate to the weight of walls, but that other methods of procedure are necessary. A building now being erected on the corner of Broadway and Ann streets, New York, is to be twenty-six storeys above the sidewalk. A skeleton steel frame, built in with a wall four feet thick for several storeys, then three feet, then two feet, until the top is reached. These heavy walls call for a special foundation, so constructed as to meet every possible condition of settlement. This is accomplished by building under the main columns a double shoe with its two parts just alike. These shoes rest on iron rails ten or twelve feet long, bedded in concrete. There are two or three layers of these rails, according to the character of the soil, and they are laid, first, side by side, until an exact square is formed, then the next layer is placed at right angles to the first, the whole being filled in with properly tempered concrete. The space between the two legs of this double shoe is utilized for holding a powerful hydraulic jack, which is placed directly under the centre of the pier and rests in the middle of the concrete and iron foundation. The object of having the jacks placed in these openings is to be prepared to raise the building to its proper level if any displacement should ensue during construction. While the manner of using a double shoe under piers is novel, the scheme of building in hydraulic lifts is not, for if we remember rightly, a number of jacks were built in the foundations of the Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill., for the same purpose.

SOME OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

THE Canadian Manufacturer has recently devoted considerable space to a criticism of the action of the Ontario Association of Architects in seeking legislation to restrict the use of the title "Architect" to properly qualified persons. It admits the necessity of providing some means whereby incompetent persons would be prevented from planning and supervising the construction of important buildings. It, however, finds fault with the architects for proposing, in the event of legislation being obtained, to admit into the ranks of the profession all persons who have hitherto been engaged in the practice of architecture and known by the title of architect.

In effect, the Manufacturer says to the architects, "You place emphasis on the fact that it is important that the design and construction of buildings should only be entrusted to qualified men, and that you are desirous of raising the standard of architectural practice, but at the same time you propose to allow every man now practicing as an architect, no matter how incompetent he may be, to continue to call himself an architect and to design and erect buildings as he has been accustomed to do heretofore."

Will the Manufacturer give us a better method of raising the standard of architectural practice than the one proposed by the promoters of this Bill? The architects are simply doing the best they can under the circumstances. If they were to ask for the exclusion from the profession of every person now practicing as an architect who should not be able to pass a certain qualifying examination, we are quite safe in saying that the Legislature would not consider for a moment their application. It would at once see the injustice which would result to men who have spent years in the practice of architecture, if they were compelled, perhaps beyond the

period of middle life, to abandon their calling or at least to pursue it under a different name. Seeing that it would not be possible to obtain legislation by which the standard of the profession might immediately be raised to the desired level, the architects have wisely adopted the more moderate course of asking for legislation by means of which the standard could gradually be raised. If the desired legislation were obtained, the number of incompetent architects would for a time remain as at present, but the door would be closed to additions to their ranks, and the coming generation of architects would be compelled to undergo a proper course of study and pass the necessary examinations to qualify them for the proper discharge of their duties.

The situation may briefly be stated thus: If the standard of architectural practice is ever to be raised, a start must be made in that direction, and if means cannot be found to immediately raise the standard to the required level, the architects are surely not deserving of censure for adopting a course whereby that object may be gradually attained.

ONTARIO ARCHITECTS' ACT.

WE regret to state that the Ontario Architects' Bill in the Ontario Legislature has again been withdrawn. The majority of the members of the Committee expressed themselves as having no personal objection to the measure, and the Bill was reported by the Committee to the House. The mover of the Bill deemed it wise, however, to withdraw it for the present, believing that the feeling of the House was not sufficiently favorable to insure the passage of the measure, and that the longer it is kept before the House the better its objects will be understood and the more probable will be its final adoption.

One of the strongest opponents of the Bill was the speaker of the House, who announced himself as being opposed on general principles to all such legislation, while unable to give any specific and satisfactory reasons for his opposition. He even went so far as to lobby against the Bill, a most unusual and undignified proceeding.

The great obstacle in the way of the measure appeared to be the inability of the legislators to understand the object which the architects had in view in seeking to obtain this legislation. They seemed to take it for granted that there must be on the part of the architects a personal object to be gained, and because they could not discover such an object they regarded the Bill with suspicion. In view of the suspicion in which the efforts of the architects are held and their methods questioned, it were much better that the legislation sought should be promoted by persons entirely outside of the profession. There are a large number of persons who thoroughly understand the necessity for such legislation as will elevate the standard of architectural practice in this province, and we believe it would be possible to obtain an influentially signed petition asking the Government to legislate on the question. The Government appears to be thoroughly in accord with the objects of the Bill, and we would be pleased if they could see their way introduce a Government measure dealing with the question.

A great many architects and builders now ride wheels, as they are found to be cheaper and more convenient than the regulation horse and buggy. The Vokes Hardware Co., Toronto, announce that they are sole Canadian agents for the Ben-Hur wheel, which has won for itself an excellent record. A catalogue giving full particulars may be had on request to the company.



TORONTO MASTER PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS.

THE Master Plumbers' and Steam Fitters' Association, of Toronto, was organized in the year 1885, and although including only a portion of the employers in those trades, was a fairly successful organization. During the prolonged strike of the journeymen plumbers in 1888 the Association became quite active, and embraced nearly every employing plumber in the city. Since that time, largely owing to the depression in building operations, interest in the Association has to some extent declined. An effort has therefore been made during the past winter by some of the members to infuse new life into it, which effort has been successful.

To promote good fellowship and bring the members into closer touch with one another, the idea of an annual banquet was conceived. The event took place on Thursday evening, the 26th of March, and the success which attended it augurs well for the future of the Association. Shortly after eight o'clock the members and their friends, with business cast aside and wearing smiling countenances, put in an appearance at Webb's restaurant. Upwards of one hundred occupied seats at the table, among whom were many prominent plumbers of the city, representatives of the wholesale supply houses, civic representatives, and visitors from London.

As the jovial company took their seats around the festive board, there was no evidence to be seen of the hard times through which those connected with the building trades in Toronto have passed.

The members of the Association, nearly all of whom were present, are as follows :

W. J. Burroughes.
J. B. Fitzsimons.
Thos. Worthington.
F. W. Armstrong.
Thos. Cook.
A. Fiddes.
J. E. Knott.
Jas. Wilson.
Jos. Wright.
John Wright.
John Sim.
H. Hogarth.
Fred Armstrong.
W. J. McGuire.
W. J. Guy.
C. H. Beavis.
T. Gordon.
Wm. Erwood.
S. Meadows.
W. M. Watson.
H. Richards.
J. W. Oram.
J. H. Cairns.

A. G. McCauley.
W. H. Hewlett.
K. J. Allison.
Geo. Wallace.
P. J. LeCour.
J. R. Seager.
A. B. Webster.
Jas. Sherlock.
Geo. Guest.
A. Cruickshank.
J. Aggett.
W. Mansell.
A. Purdy.
W. Mashinter.
D. Clark.
J. H. Parkes.
J. Harkley.
J. Monahan.
John Ross.
Thos. Slean.
R. Ross.
Geo. McGuire.

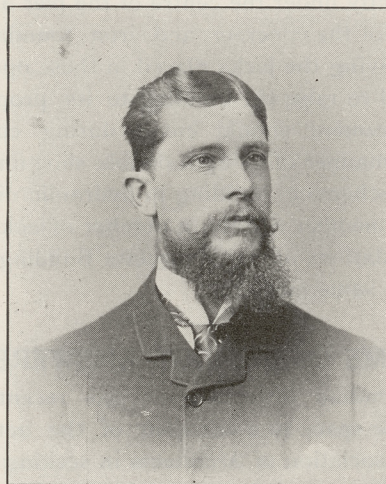
In addition to the members of the Association present, the following were noticed : W. F. McLean, M.P.; Ald. Hallam; Ald. Bell; Ald. McMurrich; P. McMichael and Mr. Miller, of the Jas. Robertson Co.; W. H. Carrick and T. B. Alcock, of the Gurney Foundry Co.; Assistant City Engineer Rust; Fred. Somerville, of the Ontario Lead and Barb Wire Co.; A. D. MacArthur, of Craig, MacArthur & Co.; H. W. Anthes, Toronto Foundry Co.; W. J. Skelley, London; Mr. Smith, of Smith Bros., London; W. J. Hazlett, London; Mr. Stevens, London; John Ritchie, Toronto; A. Fiddes; W. B. Malcolm; Robt. Fair; James Morrison, of the James Morrison Co.; W. C. Bullock, of John Perkins & Co.; James Malcolm, of the Ontario Lead and Barb Wire Co.; Andrew Taylor, of the Toronto

Radiator Co.; John Wayne, of the Polson Co., John Aldrich, president of the Builders' Exchange.

The President's chair was occupied by Mr. W. J. Burroughes and the vice-chair by Mr. J. B. Fitzsimons.

After justice had been done to the menu, the President extended a few words of welcome to the members and their friends, and while feeling grateful for the large number present, expressed the hope that next year might witness an even larger gathering.

He then read letters of regret from the following: Mayor Fleming, City Engineer Keating, Medical Health Officer Sheard, Ald. Boustead, Lamb, Burns; John M. Taylor, of the Toronto Radiator Co.; Mr. Lamarche, president of the Montreal Master Plumbers' Association; J. W. Hughes, secretary Montreal Plumbers' Association; Fairly & Stewart, Hamilton; Adam Clark, Hamilton; Everson & Hawkins, Oshawa; John Boston, president Halifax Association; Adam Hall, Peterboro; Stevens Manufacturing Co., London; Mr. McAvity, St. John; Bennington & Bain, Windsor, Ont.; John



MR. W. J. BURROUGHES,
President Toronto Master Plumbers' and Steam Fitters' Association.

McKinley, president of the Ottawa Association; McKelvey & Birch, Kingston; H. Dakin, Galt; Steel Clad Bath Co.

Attention was next directed to the toast list. "The Queen and Royal Family," was responded to by the company singing the national anthem.

The toast of the "Lieutenant-Governor and Parliament of Canada," brought Mr. W. F. McLean, M. P., to his feet. He apologized for so much time being taken up by Parliament in discussing a question affecting race and creed, and thought the development of the resources of our country should receive more consideration. "Last week," he remarked, "we were in session night and day, and I am sorry we had not a master plumber among us to charge double price for over-time. Your Association is formed to regulate prices and make a living profit, and I believe every Association thus formed should be supported. I therefore congratulate this Association, and wish it prosperity."

"The Maple Leaf Forever," was sung in honor of the toast "Canada Our Home."

With the toast "The Mayor and Corporation of Toronto," the President coupled the names of Ald. McMurrich, Bell and Hallam.

Ald. McMurrich declared that plumbers came next to doctors in his estimation. The public, as a rule, did not give sufficient attention to plumbing. The alderman referred to the movement to transfer the plumbing department to the control of the Medical Health Officer,

and expressed the hope that the change would prove beneficial.

Ald. Hallam followed, and took occasion to make a hit at the plumber's bill. "If you get as good returns from your banquet as you do from your bills," he said, "you will have enough to keep you feasting until the end of the world." Regarding legislation he promised his support to any movement which is in the interest of the public, and he had confidence that the plumbers will only ask for what is right.

Ald. Bell said he had always coincided with the views of the plumbers, and declared that the amendments to the Plumbers' By-law, which were secured at the solicitation of the plumbers, had resulted beneficially to the public.

The toast of the "Manufacturers and Wholesale Supply Men," was proposed by the Vice-President, and the manner in which it was received showed that little friction existed between the plumbers and manufacturing firms.

Mr. Carrick, of the Gurney Foundry Co., was the first to respond. He regretted the unavoidable absence of their president, but assured the members of the Association that his firm would do all in their power to meet the demands of the trade.

Mr. James Morrison congratulated the Association upon the success of their banquet, and expressed himself as willing to assist in improving the plumbing trade.

Mr. P. McMichael, of the James Robertson Co., was satisfied that the Association had the sympathy of the manufacturers, who, he believed, would do everything in their power to place the trade on a solid financial basis.

The next response came from Mr. W. B. Malcolm, who said: "Within the past few years conditions in the plumbing trade have greatly changed. Some time ago it was necessary to keep a number of men to make up baths, soil pipe, etc., but now this has passed into the hands of the manufacturers, and the plumber has very little for his men to do. This has brought about keen competition, and prices are therefore cut very fine. It is necessary that the manufacturers should join with the plumbers to maintain prices. In this way the manufacturers would be benefitted, as there would be fewer failures."

Mr. Somerville, of the Ontario Lead and Barb Wire Co., also promised the Association the sympathy and co-operation of his firm.

Mr. MacArthur, of Craig, MacArthur & Co., said: The progress and growth of the plumbing trade is one of the wonders of civilization. No man works harder and receives less remuneration for his services than the plumber, except, perhaps, the supply man. Instead of plumbers receiving more than a just amount for their work, it is quite the reverse. Show me a retired plumber. They are not to be found, but in nearly every other trade or profession it is possible to retire after fifteen or twenty years of active business.

Mr. Andrew Taylor, of the Toronto Radiator Company; Mr. Stephens, of London; Mr. Wayne, of the Polson Co.; Mr. Anthes, of the Toronto Foundry Co.; and Mr. Bullock, of the Perkins Boiler Works, each spoke briefly, complimenting the Association and promising their hearty support.

With the toast of "Our Guests" were coupled the names of three representatives from London, Messrs. Hazlett, Skelly and Smith.

Mr. Hazlett said that they had tried three or four times to form an Association in London, but without success, and now they were going to make another attempt. They had come down to the banquet to get some ideas, and he hoped next year he would be able to return the courtesy of an invitation.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Skelley also made some brief remarks, referring to the difficulty experienced in forming an Association in London.

The President then invited all the members of the Master Plumbers' and Steam Fitters' Association to meet the London delegates at the Builders' Exchange at 10 o'clock the following morning, for the purpose of discussing the formation of an Association in London.

Mr. John Aldrige, President of the Toronto Builders' Exchange, responded to the toast of "Sister Associations" in a few brief but pointed remarks. He hoped the plumbers would shortly form a provincial Association.

Messrs. Kirk and Meadows replied to the toast of the "Plumbing Inspectors of Our City," and Messrs. Alcock and Meadows to that of "The Ladies." "The Press" was acknowledged by representatives of Hardware and Metal and the CANADIAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDER.

Although the hour was late, the opportunity of drinking the health of the Association was not allowed to pass. The toast was proposed by Mr. MacArthur, in response to which the President, Mr. Burroughes, expressed regret that there were so many illegitimate plumbers in the city of Toronto. He believed that membership in the Association should be sufficient qualification for a plumbing license, and no man should be given a license who could not pass a qualifying examination. He intended to use his efforts to improve the trade. (Cheers.)

The Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer were also called, and expressed their belief in the possibility of bringing about an improved condition of the trade.

The entertainment feature of the evening's programme was as follows: Songs by Messrs. Bullock, Alexander, Ernest Williams, John Ritchie, R. J. Hazlett, Beavis and Ald. McMurrich; comic speech by Mr. Palmer; humorous reading by Mr. James Malcolm; ventriloquism, Mr. Simpson.

The committee of management, composed of W. J. Burroughes, Jas. H. Wilson, Thos. Cook and G. H. Beavis, have every reason to feel gratified at the success which attended their efforts.

TRANSFER OF PLUMBING DEPARTMENT.

In the recent reconstruction of the various civic departments of Toronto, the Plumbing Department was transferred from the supervision of the City Engineer to that of the Medical Health Officer. The plumbing trade regard the new arrangement with favor, as likely to result beneficially to the city, the plumber, and the general public. In this connection we might state that it is the intention of the master plumbers to seek certain amendments to the existing city plumbing by-law. The main object of these amendments is to secure for the license inspectors more freedom in the exercise of their judgment. It is held that the present by-law is so framed that the inspectors are bound down to cast-iron rules, without regard to the governing conditions in any particular case. With competent inspectors it seems reasonable to expect that they should be allowed the free exercise of their knowledge, and this the plumbers hope to secure under the new order of things.

The Halifax Master Plumbers' Association have adopted resolutions for the protection of the trade, and have forwarded a copy of same to every manufacturer of plumbing supplies in Canada.

The members of the Toronto Master Plumbers' Association held a conference at the Builders' Exchange, Toronto, on the 28th of March, with representative master plumbers of London, Ont., to discuss the organization of an Association in the latter city. The London delegates were Messrs. W. J. Skelly, W. J. Hazlett and W. Smith, who were furnished with copies of the constitution and full information regarding the working of the Toronto Association. It is believed that at an early date the formation of an Association in London will be accomplished.

STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

**"CANADIAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDER"
STUDENTS' AND DRAUGHTSMEN'S
COMPETITION.**

THE publisher invites from architectural students and draughtsmen, other than practising architects, designs for front cover page for the New Year (1897) Number of the CANADIAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDER.

Designs must be rendered either with pen and perfectly black ink or with brush in sepia on a sheet of white drawing paper or card-board, drawn to the size or 22×14 inches, and capable of being reduced to 7×11 inches. The wording to appear on the design is at follows:

"CANADIAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDER.

NEW YEAR NUMBER. 1897. TORONTO, CANADA."

Drawings must be marked only with the motto of the author, and accompanied by the motto, full name and address of the author, in sealed envelope, must be sent, charges paid, addressed to the publisher of the CANADIAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDER, Toronto, so as to reach this office on or before 5 o'clock p. m. on Monday, the 6th of June next.

This competition will be decided by a majority vote or a committee of architects to be appointed for that purpose by the Council of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects and of the Ontario Association of Architects. The decision of this committee will be final.

If two or more suitable designs are submitted a prize of \$10.00 will be given to the author of the one awarded first position and \$5.00 to the one awarded second place. The right is reserved to withhold the prizes if two or more suitable designs are not submitted. The right is also reserved to publish any of the designs submitted.

NOTE.—This competition is announced with the object of testing somewhat outside of the lines of their every day work the artistic skill of Canadian students and draughtsmen. It is hoped that the response will be generous and earnest, and the result satisfactory.

**SKETCHING COMPETITIONS IN THE SECOND CLASS
OF THE SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS, PARIS.**

By J. O. MARCHAND.

"*Ah quel entrain et quelle émulation !*" If these competitions have provoked this sincere expression, fallen from the lips of the celebrated "patron" of H. H. Richardson, I feel assured that I am dealing with a subject that has interested to the utmost, scores of young artists.

These competitions, which last twelve hours and are made "en loge," that is in one of the spacious class rooms of the school, divided into compartments to accommodate but one pupil, take place every two months, and have for object to develop the artistic sense of the pupils and to train them in grasping in as short a time as possible the spirit of a program and of a "plan parti" (standard plan.)

At 9.30 a. m. the pupils are closeted in the loges and at 10 o'clock the program which has been prepared by the professor of theory, Monsieur Guadet, who replaces Monsieur Guillaume, is distributed; immediately every pupil's attention is concentrated on the program before him, and each endeavours to find a plan or the standard plan if not the solution of the program. If the pro-

gramme calls for an interesting facade such as that required for a museum or an atheneum, the plan is worked on the breadth; if, on the contrary, the plan requires several dispositions on the axis, such as is required in an insane asylum or a thermal establishment, the plan is worked on the length.

With this as a starting point we commence by grouping the plan, studying it in detail and scaling the sizes of the different rooms required, and then a clear tracing of it is made, bringing out the most important motives of construction, till the last study presents a satisfactory arrangement and an harmonious whole, after which we pass on to the facade which sometimes is of minor importance in the programs of Monsieur Guadet.

Formerly under the direction of Monsieur Guillaume the "esquisses esquisses" as they are called at the school, possessed a more artistic sense in themselves, in that less importance was attached to the plan, and their merit consisted mainly in the beauty and rendering of the studies of the facade; but all this had the inconvenience of rendering the sketches devoid of cleverness, and of offering nothing interesting judged from the research point of view; a rendering had but to be well done and effective and one could count upon a mention. This came to an end with the Guadet regime—all the spirit of the program resting on the study of the plan and of its arrangements—and for my part I think the last mentioned is more logical, in that they form a sort of introductory exercise to pass into the first class where the real drill in design and the serious study of planning begins.

Once the studies are completed, the final rendering is taken up, and here commences the amusing part of the competition. From all sides is heard the cries of "charrette charrette!" which indicates that the time for closing is drawing near. Those who take part in the competition for the first time get discouraged and abandon it, while the most persevering work steadily at it in their loge. The most clever get through before the appointed time, but every one feels nervous, and soon the guardian shouts "on ferme! on ferme!"—(closing! closing!)—and all competitors run in the direction of the guardian-in-chief to deliver to him his "projet," whether completed or not.

The sketches are then exhibited in the Melpomene Hall, where every pupil goes for a week to compare his "projet" with that of other competitors. Sometimes it loses in interest considerably, by its smallness of scale and its arrangement as a whole, and also by the "parti" adopted, by indication, and by the rendering.

These exhibitions do a good deal towards the advancement of the pupils and teach them many lessons. For my part I have been many a time disappointed by the showing of my "projet" when placed side by side with those of other competitors; while it seemed satisfactory enough when in the loge, it lost in value either by its smallness and meanness or by its lack of air when exhibited.

The competitions are judged by the heads of "ateliers." Of two hundred pupils who commence the "projet," only about one hundred render, while seven or eight only succeed in obtaining a mention, which mention counts as a value for admission into the first class.

I hereunder give one of the recent programs proposed by Monsieur Guadet, for "A Parishional Church" accompanied on separate sheet by the sketch submitted by myself, which will convey an idea to the readers of the "CANADIAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDER" of the nature of these "esquisses esquisses" as practised in the school. The sketches are generally rendered in pencil and color or washed, but a rough tracing in black and white had in this instance to be made in order to publish it in this journal.

EMULATION COMPETITION OF THE 4TH DECEMBER, 1895.—"A PARISHIONAL CHURCH."

This church erected in a fashionable quarter of a large city, would comprise a nave, aisles and chancel, with or without transept; numerous chapels for particular services, and one principal chapel of the Holy Virgin; two vestries, one for the clergy and marriages, and the other for attendants of the church: organ tribune. The accommodation for the catechism class, the members of the choir, etc., would be in the basement. The church can be preceded by a porch forming carriage way, and will also have side entrances, and one or two spires. The ceiling will be vaulted and the roof will be entirely built above the vaulting.

The ground available for this church which is isolated on all sides, has for largest dimension (length) 120 metres (365 feet). The plan, transverse section (parallel to facade) and facade will be made to the scale of 0.0005 to the metre.

J. GUADET,
Professor of Theory.

Paris, 4th December, 1895.

Mr. John Shanklin, a well-known contractor, who had resided in Toronto for sixty-three years, died at his home a fortnight ago. Deceased was born in Ireland in 1827, and came to Toronto when six years of age.



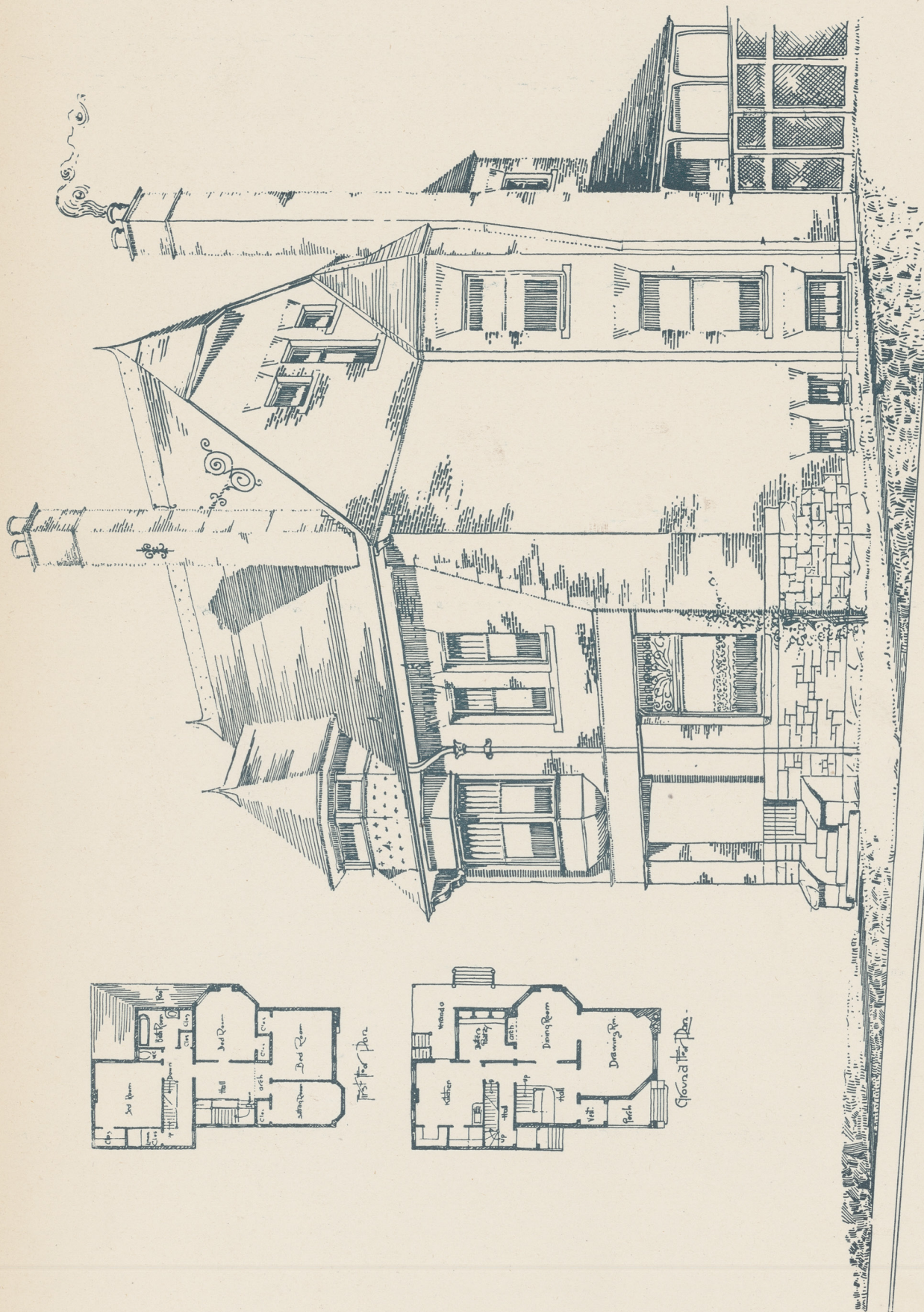
RESIDENCE OF W. M. KNOWLES, WESTMOUNT, MONTREAL.

R. FINDLAY, ARCHITECT.



DESIGN FOR A SUMMER HOTEL.

G. A. MONETTE, ARCHITECT, MONTREAL.



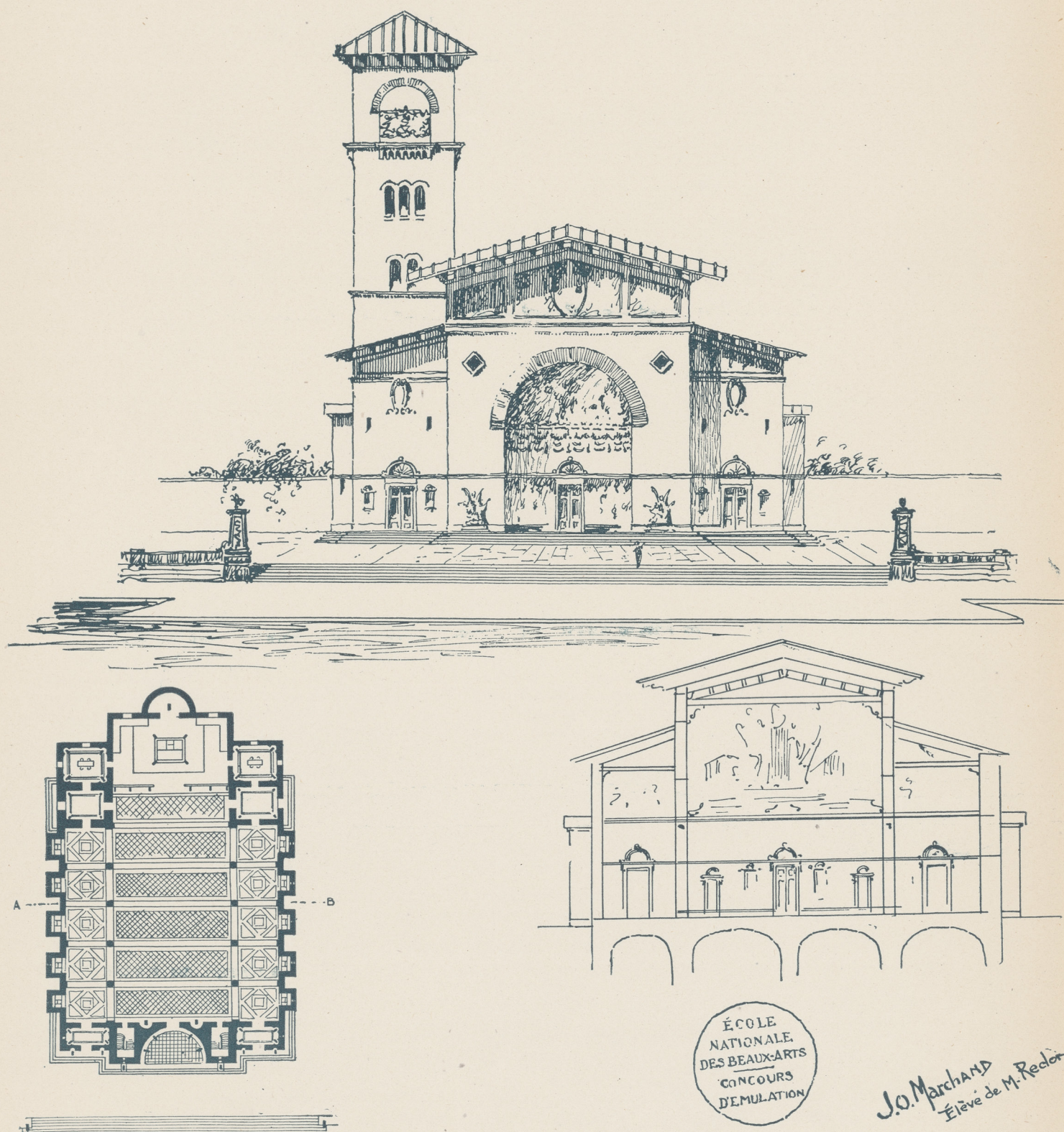
RESIDENCE ON MADISON AVENUE, TORONTO.

H. SIMPSON, ARCHITECT.



BUSINESS BLOCK, GANANOQUE, ONT.

C. J. GIBSON, ARCHITECT.



SKETCHING COMPETITIONS IN THE SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS, PARIS.

ILLUSTRATING ARTICLE BY J. O. MARCHAND IN THIS NUMBER.



(Correspondence of the CANADIAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDER.)

CANADIAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

An ordinary meeting of this Society was held on March 12th, the President, Mr. Herbert Wallis, in the chair.

The following were elected into the Society:—Associate members—Walter Jos. Francis, Deer Park, Ont.; John W. Harris, Winnipeg, Man. Students—William I. Bishop, Montreal; Hamilton Lindsay, Kingston, Ont. The following were transferred from the class of student to the class of associate member:—John Edward Schwitzer and Alex. W. Spence, Ottawa; Alfred J. Stevens, Moncton, N. B.

At this meeting the discussion on Mr. W. Bell Dawson's paper on "A New Method for the Design of Retaining Walls" was continued, and a paper on "The Effects of Engineering Works on Water Currents," by Cyrus Carroll, M. Can. Soc. C. E., was read.

At the ordinary meeting of the Society held on the 26th of March, the President, Mr. Herbert Wallis, occupied the chair. The evening was taken up in the discussion of the resolution: "That engineering works shall be constructed by day's work under the immediate direction of a civil engineer, instead of being done through a contractor."

THE AUGÉ BILL.

By request of a number of subscribers to the ARCHITECT AND BUILDER, I forward herewith for publication a copy of the amendments to the Augé Bill passed at the last session of the Quebec Legislature, as follows:—

1. Paragraph 7 of article 2,009 of the Civil Code, as replaced 57 Victoria, chapter 46, section 1, is replaced by the following:

"7. The claim of the laborer, workman, architect and builder, subject to the provisions of article 2,013.

2. Articles 2013, 2013a, 20013b, 2013c, 2013d, and 2013e of the said Code, as enacted by section 2 of the said act, is replaced by the following:

"2013. The laborer, workman, architect and builder have a right of preference over the vendor and other creditors, on the immoveable, but only upon the additional value given to the immoveable by the work done.

In case the proceeds are insufficient to pay the labor, workman, architect and builder, or in cases of contestation, the additional value given by the work is established by a relative valuation effected in the manner prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure."

The aforesaid privileged claim is paid only upon the amount established as being the additional value given to the immoveable by the work done.

"2013a. The privilege of the laborer, workman, architect and builder ranks as follows:

1. The laborer;
2. The workman;
3. The architect;
4. The builder.

"2013b. The right of preference or privilege upon the immoveable exists as follows:

1. Without registration of the claims in favor of the debt due the laborer, workman and the builder, during the whole time they are occupied at the work or while such work lasts, as the case may be; and with registration, provided it be registered within the thirty days following the date upon which the building has become ready for the purpose for which it is intended.

2. But such right of preference or privilege shall exist only for one year from the date of the registration, unless a suit be taken in the interval, or unless a longer delay for payment has been stipulated in the contract.

"2013c. The preservation of the privilege is subject to the following conditions:

1. The laborer or workman must give notice in writing or verbally, before a witness, to the proprietor of the immoveable that they have not been paid for their work at and for each term of payment.

Such notice may be given by one of the employers in the name of all the other laborers and workmen who are not paid, but in such case the notice must be in writing.

2. The architect and builder shall likewise inform the proprietor of the immoveable or his agents in writing of the contracts which they have made with the chief contractor, within eight days from the signing of the same.

"2013d. In order to meet the privileged claims of the laborer and workman, the proprietor of the immoveable may retain an amount equal to that which he has paid or will be called upon to pay, according to the notices he has received, so long as such claims remain unpaid.

"2013e. In the event of a difference of opinion between the creditor and the debtor, with respect to the amount due, the creditor shall, without delay, inform the proprietor of the immoveable, by means of written notice which shall also mention the name of the creditor, the name of the debtor, the amount claimed, and the nature of the claim.

The proprietor then retains the amount in dispute until notified of an amicable settlement or a judicial decision."

"2013f. The sale to a third party by the proprietor of the immoveable or his agents, or the payment of the whole or a portion of the contract price cannot in any way affect the claims of persons who have a privilege under article 2013, and who have complied with the requirements of articles 2013a, 2013b, 2013c, and 2103."

"2,013g. The supplier of materials shall, before delivery of the materials, give notice in writing to the proprietor of the immoveable, of the contracts made by him for the delivery of materials, and mention the cost thereof and the immoveable for which they are intended.

"2013h. In order to meet the privileged claims of the suppliers of materials, the proprietor of the immoveable retains, on the contract price, an amount equal to that mentioned in the notices he has received.

"2013i. The notices mentioned in article 2,013g have the effect of an attachment by garnishment on the contract price.

Within the three months following the notice given in accordance with article 2,013a, the interested parties must adopt legal steps, by proceeding against the proprietor of the immoveable, to have the debtor condemned and the seizure declared valid, otherwise the latter lapses.

"2013j. In the event of the proprietor of the immoveable erecting the building himself without the intermediary of any contractor, the notices mentioned in article 2013g may be given to the person or persons who lend or may lend money to the person building, and thereupon the latter shall, mutatis mutandis, be subject to the provisions of the preceding articles.

"2013k. No transfer of any portion of the contract price or of the amount borrowed, as the case may be, either before or during the execution of the work, can be set up against the said suppliers of materials; nor can any payment, exceeding the costs of the work done according to a certificate of the architect or superintendent of the works, affect their rights.

"2013l. On notice given to the proprietor in virtue of article 2013g, and registered according to article 2103, the suppliers of materials shall have a hypothecary privilege which shall rank after the hypothecs previously registered and the privileges created by this act."

3. Articles 2103 and 2103a of the said Code, as enacted by section 3 of the said act, are replaced by the following article:

"2103. The privileges of the persons mentioned in article 2013 dates, in the cases mentioned in the first clause of article 2013b, only from the registration, within the proper delay, at the registry office of the division in which is situated the immoveable affected by the inscription, of a notice or memorial, drawn up according to form A, with a deposition of the creditor, sworn to before a justice of the peace or a commissioner of the Superior Court, setting forth the nature and the amount of the claim, and describing the immoveable so affected.

THE ONTARIO LIEN LAW OF 1896.

An Act was passed by the Ontario Legislature at the recent session making certain amendments and additions to the lien law respecting mechanics, wage earners, and others. Below will be found the Act in full as revised:

1. This Act may be cited as THE MECHANICS' AND WAGE-EARNERS' LIEN ACT, 1896. R.S.O. 1887, c. 126, s. 1.

2. Where the following words occur in this Act, or in the schedules hereto, they shall be construed in the manner hereinafter mentioned, unless a contrary intention appears:

(1) "Contractor" shall mean a person contracting with or employed directly by the owner or his agent for the doing of work or placing or furnishing materials for any of the purposes mentioned in this Act.

(2) "Sub-contractor" shall mean a person not contracting with or employed directly by the owner or his agent for the purposes aforesaid, but contracting with or employed by a contractor, or under him by another sub-contractor.

(3) "Owner" shall extend to and include any person, firm, association, body corporate or politic, including a municipal corporation and railway company having any estate or interest in the lands upon or in respect of which the work or service is done, or materials are placed or furnished, at whose request and upon whose credit or on whose behalf or with whose privity or consent or for whose direct benefit any such work or service is performed or materials are placed or furnished, and all persons claiming under him or them whose rights are acquired after the work or service in respect of which the lien is claimed is commenced or the materials furnished have been commenced to be furnished. R.S.O. 1887, c. 126, s. 2.

(4) "Person" shall extend to and include a body corporate or politic, a firm, partnership or association.

(5) "Material" shall include every kind of moveable property.

(6) "Registry Office" shall include Land Titles Office.

3. Where work or service is done or materials are furnished upon or in respect of the lands of any married woman with the privity and consent of her husband, he shall be conclusively presumed to be acting as well for himself and so as to bind his own interest, and also as the agent of such married woman for the purposes of this Act, unless the person doing such work or service or furnishing such materials shall have had actual notice to the contrary before doing such work or furnishing such materials.

4. No agreement shall be held to deprive anyone otherwise entitled to a lien under this Act, and not a party to the agreement, of the benefit of the lien, but the lien shall attach, notwithstanding such agreement. R.S.O. c. 126, s. 3.

5. Unless he signs an express agreement to the contrary, any person who performs any work or service upon or in respect of, or places or furnishes any materials to be used in making, constructing, erecting, fitting, altering, improving or repairing any erection, building, railway, land, wharf, pier, bulkhead, bridge, trestlework, vault, mine, well, excavation, or fence, sidewalk, paving, fountain, fishpond, drain, sewer, aqueduct, roadbed, way, fruit and ornamental trees, or the appurtenances to any of them, for any owner, contractor or sub-contractor, shall by virtue thereof have a lien for the price of such work, service or materials upon the erection, building, railway, land, wharf, pier, bulkhead, bridge, trestlework, vault, mine, well, excavation, fence, sidewalk, paving, fountain, fishpond, drain, sewer, aqueduct, roadbed, way, fruit and ornamental trees, or appurtenances thereto, and the lands occupied thereby or enjoyed therewith, or upon which the said work or service is performed, or upon which such materials are placed, or furnished to be used, and limited in amount to the sum justly due to the person entitled to the lien and to the sum justly owing (excepting as herein provided) by the owner.

6. The lien shall attach upon the estate or interest of the owner as defined by this Act in the erection, building, railway, land, wharf, pier, bulkhead, bridge, trestlework, vault, mine, well, excavation, fence, sidewalk, paving, fountain, fishpond, drain, sewer, aqueduct, roadbed, way, fruit and ornamental trees and the appurtenances thereto, upon or in respect of which the work or service is performed, or the materials placed or furnished to be used, and the lands occupied thereby or enjoyed therewith. See R.S.O., c. 126, s. 5.

(2) In cases where the estate or interest charged by the lien is leasehold the fee simple may also, with the consent of the owner thereof, be subject to said lien, provided such consent is testified by the signature of such owner upon the claim of lien at the time of the registering thereof, and duly verified. R.S.O. 1877, c. 126, s. 5, s.s. 2.

(3) In case the land upon or in respect of which any work or service is performed, or upon or in respect of which materials are placed or furnished to be used, is encumbered by a prior mortgage or other charge, and the selling value of the land is increased by the work or service, or by the furnishing or placing of the materials, the lien under this Act shall be entitled to rank upon such increased value in priority to the mortgage or other charge. R.S.O. 1877, c. 126, s. 5, s.s. 3.

(4) The provisions of this or any other section of this Act affecting railways under the control of the Dominion of Canada are only intended to apply so far as the Legislative Assembly of this Province has authority or jurisdiction in regard thereto.

7. Where any of the property upon which a lien is given by this Act is wholly or partly destroyed by fire, any money received by reason of any insurance thereon by an owner or prior mortgagee or chargee shall take the place of the property so destroyed, and shall be subject to the claims of all persons for liens to the same extent as if such moneys were realized by a sale of such property in an action to enforce a lien.

8. Save as herein provided the lien shall not attach so as to make the owner liable for a greater sum than the sum payable by the owner to the contractor. R.S.O. c. 126, s. 10.

9. Save as herein provided where the lien is claimed by any other person than the contractor, the amount which may be claimed in respect thereof shall be limited to the amount owing to the contractor or sub-contractor or other person for whom the work or service has been done or the materials have been placed or furnished. R.S.O. 126, s. 8.

10.—(1) In all cases an owner shall, as any contract progresses, deduct from any payments to be made, and retain for a period of thirty days after the completion or abandonment of the contract twenty per cent. of the value of the work, service and materials actually done, placed or furnished as defined by section 5 of this Act, and such values shall be calculated on the basis of the price to be paid for the whole contract; provided that where a contract exceeds \$15,000 the amount to be retained shall be fifteen per cent. instead of twenty per cent., and the liens created by this Act shall be a charge upon the amounts directed to be retained by this section.

(2) All payments up to eighty per cent. (or eighty-five per cent. where the contract price exceeds \$15,000) of such value made in good faith by an owner to a contractor, or by a contractor to a sub-contractor, or by one sub-contractor to another sub-contractor, before notice in writing of such lien given by the person claiming the lien to the owner, contractor or the sub-contractor, as the case may be, shall operate as a discharge pro tanto of the lien created by this Act.

11. In case an owner or contractor chooses to make payments to any persons referred to in the fifth section of this Act for or on account of any debts justly due to them for work or service done or for materials placed or furnished to be used as therein mentioned, and shall within three days afterwards give, by letter or otherwise, written notice of such payment to the contractor or his agent, or to the sub-contractor or his agent, as the case may be, such payments shall, as between the owner and the contractor or as between the contractor and the sub-contractor, as the case may be, be deemed to be payments to the contractor or sub-contractor, as the case may be, on his contract generally, but not so as to affect the percentage to be retained by the owner, as provided by section 10 of this Act.

12.—(1) The lien created by this Act shall have priority over all judgments, executions, assignments, attachments, garnishments and receiving orders recovered, issued or made after such lien arises, and over all payments or advances made on account of any conveyance or mortgage after notice in writing of such lien to the person making such payments or after registration of such lien as hereinafter provided. (See 56 Vic. c. 24, s. 4 and R.S.O. c. 126, s. 31.)

(2) In case of an agreement for the purchase of land, and the purchase money or part thereof is unpaid, and no conveyance made to the purchaser, the purchaser shall, for the purposes of this Act and within the meaning thereof, be deemed a mortgagor and the seller a mortgagee.

(3) Excepting where it is otherwise declared by this Act, no person entitled to a lien on any property or to a charge on any moneys under this Act shall be en-

titled to any priority or preference over another person of the same class entitled to a lien or charge on such property or moneys under this Act, and each class of lien holders, except where it is otherwise declared by this Act, shall rank pari passu for their several amounts, and the proceeds of any sale shall, subject as aforesaid, be distributed among them pro rata according to their several classes and rights.

13.—(1) Every mechanic or laborer whose lien is for work done for wages shall, to the extent of thirty days' wages, have priority over all other liens derived through the same contractor or sub-contractor to the extent of and on the twenty per cent. or fifteen per cent., as the case may be, of the contract price directed to be retained by section 10 of this Act, to which the contractor or sub-contractor through whom such lien is derived and entitled, and all such mechanics and laborers shall rank pari passu on said twenty per cent. (See R.S.O. c. 126, s. 9, ss. 3.)

(2) Every wage earner shall be entitled to enforce a lien in respect of the contract not completely fulfilled. (See 56 Vic. c. 24, s. 5, ss. 2.)

(3) In case of the contract not having been completely fulfilled when the lien is claimed by wage earners, the percentage aforesaid shall be calculated on the work done or materials furnished by the contractor or sub-contractor by whom such wage-earners are employed. 56 Vic. c. 24, s. 5, ss. 1.

(4) Where the contractor or sub-contractor makes default in completing his contract the percentage aforesaid shall not, as against a wage earner claiming a lien under this Act, be applied to the completion of the contract or for any other purpose by the owner or contractor, nor to the payment of damages for the non-completion of the contract by the contractor or sub-contractor, nor in payment or satisfaction of any claim of any kind against the contractor or sub-contractor. (See 56 Vic. c. 24, s. 5, ss. 3.)

(5) Every device by any owner, contractor or sub-contractor, adopted to defeat the priority given to wage earners for their wages by this Act shall, as respects such wage earners, be null and void. 56 Vic. cap. 24, sec. 1.

(6) "Wages" shall mean money earned by a mechanic or laborer for work done, whether by the day or as piece work.

14. Nothing in this Act contained shall apply to make legal any payment made for the purpose of defeating or impairing a claim for a lien arising or existing under this Act and all such payments shall be taken to be null and void. (See R.S.O. c. 126, s. 9.)

15.—(1) During the continuance of a lien no portion of the materials affected thereby shall be removed to the prejudice of the lien, and any attempt at such removal may be restrained on application to the High Court, or to a judge or officer having power to try an action to realize a lien under this Act. R.S.O. c. 126, s. 15.

(2) The court, judge or officer to whom any such application is made, may make such order as to the costs of and incidental to the application and order as he deems just.

(3) When any material is actually brought upon any land to be used in connection with such land for any of the purposes enumerated in section 5 of this Act, the same shall not be subject to execution or other process to enforce any debt (other than for the purchase thereof) due by the person furnishing the same. (See R.S.O. c. 126, s. 31.)

16. A claim for lien applicable to the case may be registered in the registry office of the registry division or in the Land Titles office in which the land is situated and shall state:

(a) The name and residence of the (person claiming the lien) and of the owner of the property to be charged; or of the person whom the person claiming the lien, or his agent, believes to be the owner of the property to be charged) of the person for whom and upon whose credit the work (or service) is done, or materials furnished or placed, and the time or period within which the same was, or was to be, done or furnished or placed.

(b) A short description of the work (or service) done or materials furnished or placed or to be furnished or placed.

(c) The sum claimed as due or to become due.

(d) The description of the land to be charged sufficient for the purpose of registration.

(e) The date of expiry of the period of credit (if any) agreed by the lienholder for payment for his work (or service) or materials where credit has been given.

(2) The claim may be in one of the forms given in the schedule to this Act and shall be verified by the affidavit of the person claiming the lien or of his agent or assignee having a personal knowledge of the matters required to be verified, and the affidavit of the agent or assignee shall state that he has such knowledge. R.S.O. c. 126, s. 16.

(3) Where a lien is registered against the lands of a railway company it shall be sufficient description of the said lands to refer to the same as the lands of such railway company in the county where the claim arose as described and shown on the plan of the said railway registered under The Railway Act.

17. A claim for lien may include claims against any number of properties, and any number of persons claiming liens upon the same property, may unite therein, but where more than one lien is included in one claim each lien shall be verified by affidavit as provided in section 16 of this Act. (R.S.O. c. 126, s. 19.)

18.—(1) A substantial compliance with sections 16 and 17 of this Act shall only be required, and no lien shall be invalidated by reason of failure to comply with any of the requisites of sections 16 and 17 of this Act unless in the opinion of the court or judge or officer who has power to try an action under this Act, the owner, contractor or sub-contractor, mortgagee or other person, as the case may be, is prejudiced thereby, and then only to the extent to which he is thereby prejudiced.

(2) Nothing in this section contained shall be construed as dispensing with registration of the lien required by this Act.

19.—The registrar, upon payment of his fee, shall register the claim, so that the same may appear as an incumbrance against the land therein described. R.S.O. 1887, c. 126, s. 18, s.s. 1.

(2) The fee for registration shall be twenty-five cents. If several persons join in one claim, the registrar shall have a further fee of (ten) cents for every person after the first. 45 Vic. c. 15, s. 11.

3. The registrar shall not be bound to copy in any registry book any claim or affidavit, but he shall number each claim, and shall insert in the alphabetical and abstract indexes the like particulars as in other cases; he may describe the nature of the instrument as "Mechanics' Lien" 45 Vic. c. 15, s. 11.

20.—Where a claim is so registered, the person entitled to the lien shall be deemed a purchaser pro tanto, and within the provisions of The Registry Act, 1893, but except as herein otherwise provided, The Registry Act, 1893, shall not apply to any lien arising under this Act. R.S.O. 1887, c. 126, s. 19.

21.—(1) A claim for lien by a contractor or sub-contractor may be registered before or during the performance of the contract or within thirty days after the completion thereof.

(2) A claim for lien for materials may be registered before or during the furnishing or placing thereof or within thirty days after the furnishing or placing of the last material so furnished or placed.

(3) A claim for lien for services may be registered at any time during the performance of the service or within thirty days after the completion of the service.

(4) A claim for lien for work may be registered at any time during the work or within thirty days after the last day's work for which the lien is claimed. R.S.O. 126, s. 20 and sec. 31 in part.

22. Every lien which is not duly registered under the provisions of this Act shall absolutely cease to exist on the expiration of the time hereinbefore limited for the registration thereof unless in the mean time an action is commenced to realize the claim, or in which the claim may be realized under the provisions of this Act, and a certificate thereof issued in the manner required by section 52 of The Registry Act, 1893, is duly registered in the Registry Office of the Registry Division wherein the lands in respect of which the lien is claimed are situate. R.S.O. 1887, c. 126, s. 22.

23.—(1) Every lien which has been duly registered under the provisions of this Act shall absolutely cease to exist after the expiration of ninety days after the work or service has been completed or materials have been furnished or placed, or the expiry of the period of credit, where such period is mentioned, in the claim of lien registered, unless in the mean time an action is commenced to realize the claim under the provisions of this Act or an action is commenced in which the claim may be realized under the provisions of this Act, and a certificate thereof issued in the manner required by section 52 of The Registry Act, 1893, is duly registered in the Registry Office of the Registry Division or in the land titles office wherein the lands in respect of which the lien is claimed are situate. R.S.O. 1887, c. 126, s. 23.

(2) The registration of a lien shall cease to have any effect at the expiration of six months from the registration thereof, unless the lien shall be again registered within the said period, except, in the meantime, proceedings have been instituted to realize the claim and a certificate thereof has been duly registered in the proper registry or land titles office. 56 Vic. c. 24, s. 19.

24. If there is no period of credit, or if the date of the expiry of the period of

credit is not stated in the claim so registered, the lien shall cease to exist upon the expiration of ninety days after the work or service has been completed or materials furnished or placed unless in the meantime an action shall have been commenced and a certificate registered as required by section 23 of this Act, (R. S. O., c. 126, s. 24.)

25. In the event of the death of a lien-holder his right of lien shall pass to his personal representatives and the right of a lien-holder may be assigned by any instrument in writing. R. S. O., 1887, c. 126, s. 25.

26.—(1) A lien may be discharged by a receipt signed by the claimant, or his agent duly authorized in writing, acknowledging payment, and verified by affidavit and registered; such receipt shall be numbered and entered by the Registrar like other instruments but need not be copied in any book, but the Registrar shall enter against the entry of the lien to which the discharge relates the word "discharged," and state the registration number of such discharge; the fees shall be the same as for registering a claim of lien. R. S. O. c. 126, s. 26.

(2) Upon application the court or judge or other officer having power to try an action to realize a lien, may receive security or payment into court in lieu of the amount of the claim and may thereupon vacate the registration of the lien. R. S. O. c. 126, s. 30, ss. (7).

(3) The court or such judge or other officer may vacate the said registration upon any other ground. R. S. O., 1887, c. 126, s. 30, ss. 7 and 8.

(4) Where the certificate required by section 22 or section 23 of this Act has not been registered within the time limited, and an application is made to vacate the registration of a lien after the time for registration of the certificate required by section 22 or 23 of this Act, the applicant shall not be required to give notice of the application to the person claiming the lien, and the order vacating the lien may be made ex parte upon production of the certificate of the proper Registrar's certifying the facts entitling the applicant to such order.

(5) The taking of any security for, or the acceptance of any promissory note for, or the taking of any other acknowledgement of the claim, or the giving of time for the payment of the claim, or the taking of any proceedings for the recovery of the claim or the recovery of any personal judgment for the claim, shall not merge, waive, pay, satisfy, prejudice or destroy any lien created by this Act, unless the lien-holder agrees in writing that it shall have that effect; provided, however, that a person who has extended the time for payment of any claim for which he has a lien under this Act to obtain the benefit of this sub-section shall commence an action to enforce such lien within the time limited by this Act, and register a certificate as required by sections 22 or 23 of this Act, but no further proceedings shall be taken in the action until the expiration of such extension of time; provided further, that notwithstanding such extension of time, such person may, when an action is commenced by any other person to enforce a lien against the same property, prove and obtain payment of his claim in such action, as if no such extension had been given.

27. Any lien-holder may at any time demand of the owner, or his agent, the terms of the contract or agreement with the contractor for and in respect of which the work, services or materials is or are performed or furnished or placed, and if such owner or his said agent shall at the time of such demand neglect or refuse to inform the person making such demand, of the terms of such contract or agreement, and the amount due and unpaid upon such contract or agreement, or shall intentionally or knowingly, falsely state the terms of said contract or agreement, or the amount due or unpaid thereon, and if the person claiming the lien shall sustain loss by reason of such refusal or neglect or false statement, said owner shall be liable to him in an action therefor to the amount of such loss.

28. The court or judge, or other officer having power to try an action to realize a lien, may on a summary application at any time before or after any action is commenced for the enforcement of such lien, make an order for the owner or his agent to produce and allow any lien holder to inspect any such contract, and may make such an order as to the costs of such application and order as may be just.

29.—(1) The liens created by this act may be realized by actions in the High Court according to the ordinary procedure of that court, excepting where the same is varied by this Act.

(2) Without issuing a writ of summons, an action under this Act shall be commenced by filing in the proper office a statement of claim, verified by affidavit.

(3) The statement of claim shall be served within one month after it is filed, but a judge or other officer having power to try the action may extend the time for service thereof, and the time for delivering a statement of defence shall be the same as for entering an appearance in an action in the High Court.

(4) It shall not be necessary to make any lien holders parties defendant to the action, but all lien holders served with the notice of trial shall for all purposes be treated as if they were parties to the action.

30. Any number of lien-holders, claiming liens on the same property, may join in an action, and any action brought by a lien-holder shall be taken to be brought on behalf of all other lien-holders on the property in question. See R.S.O., c. 126, s. 30; 53 Vic. c. 37, s. 39.

31. An action to enforce a lien may be tried by the Master in Ordinary, a local master of the High Court, an official referee or a judge of the County Court, in any country or judicial district in which the lands are situate; or by a judge of the High Court of Justice at any sittings of that court for the trial of actions.

32. The Master in Ordinary, the local masters, official referees, and the County Judges, shall have in addition to their ordinary powers, all the jurisdiction, powers and authority, of a Judge of the High Court and of the Master in Ordinary, to try, and otherwise completely dispose of, an action to realize a lien, and all questions arising in such action, including the giving or refusing of the costs hereinafter provided.

33. (1) After the delivery of the statement of defence where the plaintiff's claim is disputed, or after the time for delivery of defence in all other cases where it is desired to try the action other than at the ordinary sittings of the High Court, either party may apply to a judge or other officer who has the power to try the action, to fix a day for the trial thereof, and the said judge, or other officer, shall give an appointment fixing the day and place of trial, and on the day fixed, or at such other day to which the trial may be adjourned, shall proceed to try the action, and all questions which arise therein, or which are necessary to be tried, to completely dispose of the action and to adjust the rights and liabilities of the persons appearing before him or upon whom the notice of trial has been served and, at the trial, shall take all accounts, make all inquiries and give all directions, and do all things necessary to try, and otherwise finally dispose of the action and of all matters, questions and accounts arising in the action or at the trial, and to adjust the rights and liabilities of and give all necessary relief to all parties to the action or who have been served with the notice of trial, and shall embody all the results in the judgment.

(2) The judge or officer who tries the action may order that the estate or interest charged with the lien may be sold, and when, by the judgment, a sale is directed of the estate or interest charged with the lien the judge or officer who tries the action may direct the sale to take place at any time after judgment, allowing, however, reasonable time for advertising such sale.

(3) The judge or officer who tries the action may also direct the sale of any materials and authorize the removal thereof. See R.S.O. 126, s. 30, s. 3 and 4.

(4) Any lien-holder, who has not proved his claim at the trial of any action to enforce a lien, on application to the judge, or officer who tried the action on such terms as to costs and otherwise as may be just, may be let in to prove his claim at any time before the amount realized in the action for the satisfaction of liens has been distributed, and where such a claim is proved and allowed the judge or officer shall amend the judgment so as to include such claim therein.

(5) When a sale is had, the Judge or officer with whose approbation the lands are sold shall make a report on sale and therein direct to whom the moneys in court shall be paid, and may add to the claim of the person conducting the sale his actual disbursements incurred in connection therewith, and where sufficient to satisfy the judgment and costs is not realized from the sale, he shall certify the amount of the deficiency and the names of the persons, with their amounts, who are entitled to recover the same, and the persons by the judgment adjudged to pay the same, and such persons shall be entitled to enforce the same by execution or otherwise as a judgment of the court.

(6) Any lien-holder for an amount not exceeding \$100, or any lien-holder not a party to the action, may attend in person at the trial of an action to enforce a lien, and on any proceedings in such action, or may be represented thereat or thereon by a solicitor or by an agent who is not a solicitor.

34. The party obtaining an appointment fixing the day and place of trial shall, at least eight clear days before the day fixed for the trial, serve a notice of trial which may be in the form in the schedule to this Act, upon the solicitors for the defendants who appear by solicitors, and on all lien-holders known to him, who have registered their liens as required by this Act, and on all other persons having any charge or incumbrance, or claim on the said lands, who are not parties, or who, being parties, appear personally in the said action, and such service shall be personal unless otherwise directed by the judge or officer who is to try the case, who may, in lieu of personal service, direct in what manner the notice of trial may be served.

35. Where more than one action is brought to realize liens in respect of the same property, a judge or other officer having power to try such actions, may, on the application of any party to any one of such actions, or on the application of any other person interested, consolidate all such actions into one action, and may give the conduct of the consolidated action to any plaintiff to whom in his discretion he sees fit. (See 56 Vic. c. 24, s. 12.)

36. Any lien-holder entitled to the benefit of the action may apply for the carriage of the proceedings, and the judge or any other officer having power to try the action, may thereupon make such an order, giving such lien-holder the carriage of the proceedings, and such lien-holder shall for all purposes thereafter be the plaintiff in the action. See R.S.O. c. 126, s. 30, ss. 2, and 53 Vic. c. 37, s. 26.)

37. No fees in stamps or money shall be payable to any judge or other officer in any action brought to realize a lien under this act, nor on any filing, order, record or judgment, or other proceeding in such action, excepting that every person other than a wage earner shall, on filing his statement of claim where he is a plaintiff, or in proving his claim where he is not a party plaintiff, pay in stamps one dollar on every one hundred dollars, or fraction of one hundred dollars, of the amount of his claim up to one thousand dollars. (See 56 Vic., c. 24, s. 18.)

38. In all actions where the amount recovered by the judgment is \$100 or less, the said judgment shall be final, binding, and without appeal, except that upon application within fourteen days after judgment is pronounced, to the judge or officer who tried the same, he may grant a new trial.

39. In all actions where the amount recovered by the judgment is more than \$100 but not more than \$200, any party affected thereby may appeal therefrom to a Divisional Court, whose judgment shall be final, binding, and no appeal shall lie therefrom.

40. In all other cases the same right to appeal shall exist as is given in actions tried without a jury in the High Court.

41. The costs of the action awarded in any action under this Act, by the judge or officer trying the action, to the plaintiffs and successful lien-holders shall not exceed in the aggregate an amount equal to twenty-five per cent. of the amount of the judgment besides actual disbursements, and shall be in addition to the amount of the judgment, and shall be apportioned and borne in such proportion as the judge or officer who tries the action may direct.

42. Where the costs are awarded against the plaintiff or other persons claiming the lien, such costs shall not exceed an amount in the aggregate equal to twenty-five per cent. of the claim of the plaintiff and other claimants, besides actual disbursements, and shall be apportioned and borne as the judge or said other officer may direct.

43. In case the least expensive course is not taken by a plaintiff under this Act the costs allowed to the solicitor shall in no case exceed what would have been incurred if the least expensive course had been taken. 56 Vic., c. 24, s. 15.

44. Where a lien is discharged or vacated under section 26 of this Act or when in an action judgment is given in favor of a lien in addition to the costs of action, the judge or said other officer may allow a reasonable amount for costs of drawing and registering a lien or for vacating the registration of the lien. R. S. O., 126, s. 30, s. 5 and 9.

45. Excepting in actions tried by a judge of the High Court the judge or other officer who tries the action shall where money has been paid into court and the time for payment out arrives, forward a requisition for cheques with a certified copy of his judgment, or when one is made of the report on sale, to the accountant of the Supreme Court of Judicature, who shall upon receiving said requisition and copy of the judgment or report make out and return to the said judge or officer cheques for the amounts payable to the persons specified in the requisition, and the said judge or officer on receipt of said cheques shall distribute them to the persons entitled.

46. No fees or stamps shall be payable on any cheques or proceedings to pay money into court or obtain money out of court, in respect of a claim of lien, but sufficient postage stamps to prepay a return letter shall be enclosed with every requisition for cheques.

47. All judgments in favor of lien-holders shall adjudge that the person or persons personally liable for the amount of the judgment, shall pay any deficiency which may remain after sale of the property adjudged to be sold, and whenever on a sale of any property to realize a lien under this act sufficient to satisfy the judgment and costs is not realized therefrom, the deficiency may be recovered by execution against the property of such person or persons.

48. Whenever in an action brought under the provisions of this Act any claimant shall fail for any reason to establish a valid lien he may nevertheless recover therein a personal judgment against the party or parties to the action for such sum or sums as may appear to be due to him from him or them and which he might recover in an action in contract against such party or parties.

49. The forms in the schedule hereto, or forms similar thereto or to the like effect, may be adopted in all proceedings under this Act.

50. This act shall not apply to liens arising before the coming into force of this Act excepting that where no action has been commenced or proceeding instituted to realize a lien arising before the coming into force of this Act the procedure herein directed shall be adopted to realize the same.

51.—(1) Every mechanic or other person who has bestowed money or skill and materials upon any chattel or thing in the alteration and improvement in its properties or for the purpose of imparting an additional value to it so as thereby to be entitled to a lien upon such chattel or thing for the amount of value of the money or skill and materials bestowed, shall, while such lien exists, but not afterwards, in case the amount to which he is entitled remains unpaid for three months after the same ought to have been paid, have the right in addition to all other remedies provided by law, to sell by auction the chattel or thing in respect of which the lien exists, on giving one week's notice by advertisement in a newspaper published in the municipality in which the work was done, or in case there is no newspaper published in such municipality, then in a newspaper published nearest thereto, stating the name of the person indebted the amount of the debt, a description of the chattel or thing to be sold, the time and place of sale, and the name of the auctioneer, and leaving a like notice in writing at the last known place of residence (if any) of the owner, if he be a resident of such municipality.

(2) Such mechanic or other person shall apply the proceeds of the sale in payment of the amount due to him and the costs of advertising and sale, and shall upon application pay over any surplus to the person entitled thereto. 41 V., c. 17, s. 3.

52. Excepting in so far as is necessary to preserve the liens and rights, causes of action and defences thereto arising or existing thereunder before the coming into force of this Act, the following Acts and parts of Acts shall not apply after the coming into force of this Act, and are hereby repealed:—

Chapter 126 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1887, and all amendments thereto. The Act passed in the 53rd year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered 36 and all amendments thereto.

The Act passed in the 56th year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered 24 and all amendments thereto.

The Toronto School of Practical Science Engineering Society has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, C. F. King; Vice-President, H. S. Carpenter; Treasurer, A. G. Piper; Corresponding Secretary, H. L. Vercoe; Recording Secretary, H. R. Stovel; Librarian, W. A. B. Hicks; Fourth Year Representative, J. A. De Cew; Third Year Representative, M. B. Weeks; Second Year Representative, J. Shaw. C. MacBeth, J. A. Bow and T. J. Little were elected to "Varsity" Editorial Board.

The reconstruction of the new building for the Montreal Street Railway Company has been completed. The question of strength has been made paramount to all other considerations. The entire building is carried on steel columns, which rest in concrete and brick foundations laid in gravel, and this load represents 13.4 tons per square foot. Each floor, as well as the roof, is formed of steel girders and fifteen-inch hollow tile floor arches, covered with Portland cement, the whole being supported by steel columns, which in turn are protected by hollow terra cotta tile.

2. In registering such memorial, it is sufficient to mention, opposite the official number of the cadastre which describes the immoveable, if the cadastre be deposited, or opposite the title of the registered deed, if the cadastre be not yet deposited, the name of the claimant and the amount due at the time the memorial is filed.

3. The memorial shall be made out in duplicate, one copy of which shall remain in the archives of the registry office and the other be delivered to the creditor with the registrar's certificate thereon.

4. The creditor shall, within three days from the registration of the memorial, give a written notice to the proprietor of the immoveable, or to his agents, if he cannot be found."

4. The act 57 Victoria, chapter 46, and all other provisions of the Civil Code inconsistent with this act, are repealed.

MONTREAL SKETCH CLUB.

AFTER much exertion and not a few discouragements, new efforts were recently made to organize in this city a Sketch Club. A general meeting was called on Friday, March 20th, to discuss the advisability of organizing, at which a large number of students were present. The evening was devoted to considering the requisites of a club of this character, and the work of organization completed. The architects very kindly tendered the use of their rooms to the Club, which offer was gratefully accepted. The Club has been very active since its organization, and it is certain that in a short time it will prove its utility. One Saturday afternoon an enjoyable visit was paid to the Chateau de Ramezay, now converted into an historical museum. The Club is formed for mutual help in matters of design, lectures and discussions. Several other methods of effecting this object are to be employed. One night a week (Friday) is set apart as Club night. Monthly competitions are to be held, the work submitted at these competitions to be criticised by a jury of architects. The jury is formed of three officers, and forms the Executive Committee.

During the summer months the Club will make sketching tours in the surrounding country.

The Club has my best wishes for a long and prosperous career.

P. Q. A. A. STUDENTS' EXAMINATIONS.

The semi-annual examinations of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects were held in the office of Mr. F. X. Berlinquet, St. John street, Quebec, on the 20th, 30th, and 31st of January last. Four candidates presented themselves and have passed with success the final examination, viz., Messrs. J. E. Payette, J. Forget Despatie, and P. A. R. Labelle. The only candidate for matriculation examinations was Mr. P. Levesque, of Quebec. The examiners were Messrs. Charles Baillarge, F. X. Berlinquet, and F. X. Peachy.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

Those who had the advantage of visiting the exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy held in the Art Association building, Philips Square, must have remarked the progress achieved by the painters. Every year the outlook seems more promising, and shows a marked advance in the works exhibited. There are to be seen some very fine landscapes, pleasing and altogether successful water color sketches, particularly of Rocky Mountain scenery. The lady artists have done very good work. Some very fine pieces of decorative work can also be seen. The architectural section is represented by drawings by Mr. A. T. Taylor, R. C. A. The principal exhibitors are: Robert Harris, A. R. C. A.; Mrs. Peterson; Homer Watson, R. C. A.; William Brymer, R. C. A.; James L. Graham, A. R. C. A.; J. Forthard, R. C. A.; Miss Sarah Holden, Miss Ford, and others.

The architectural firm of Edwards & Webster, Toronto, has been dissolved. Mr. H. J. Webster has opened an office in the west wing of the Confederation Life Building.

The death is announced of Mr. C. J. King, a prominent contractor of Victoria, B. C., in his 55th year.

Mr. Thomas Askwith, of the firm of Askwith & Neville, contractors, Ottawa, was seriously injured recently by an explosion of gas from the furnace.

BLACK ENAMEL FOR WOOD.—The following recipe will prove of value to cabinet makers: Prime the wood with linseed oil, turpentine and white lead; then give it two or three coats of black, mixed with copal varnish and turpentine; rub it down dry with pumice stone and water; finally, varnish with copal. Again rub down, and polish with oil and rotten-stone to obtain perfect smoothness.

NOTES OF AN ARCHITECTURAL TOUR IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.*

By W. A. LANGTON.

I PROPOSE to speak only of the new work that I saw. I was brought first into contact with churches. I did not see many, but thought from what I saw that the English architect does not trouble himself too much with the problem of providing for the congregation a clear floor space and an unobstructed view of the chancel and pulpit. The objection to columns has been exaggerated and they have, on the other hand, great value as a means of marking proportion and obtaining effects of space; but there is no retreat from the modern conditions which make that the perfect plan which gives the greatest proportional space to seats and gives each seat an unobstructed view of at least the pulpit. With this in view it is impossible to give more than a qualified admiration to many beautiful modern churches which derive the best part of their beauty from an arcaded plan which is not made necessary by the extent of their area. But I was glad to find churches which show that the arcade has still a use. The best example of this that I met was the late J. D. Sedding's Holy Trinity church, at Sloane Square, London. Here there is a wide nave and narrow aisles. The congregation sit between the nave piers, all in full view of the chancel, and the aisles are only used for passages. The entire width from aisle wall to aisle wall is 64 feet; the distance between the nave piers is only 38 feet. If there had been no arcade the cost of a roof to span 64 feet and of a wall to carry it would have been much greater than that of either the roofs or walling which are sufficient for the present arrangement—a nave 38 feet wide with 8 foot aisles—for after a certain span of roof is exceeded, the cost involved in its making, raising and support must increase in a rapid proportion for each additional foot.

This plan of Sedding's is satisfactory in its effect not only because of the division into the nave and aisles, but because of the manner in which they are divided. The nave is important, the aisles only passages. The character of each part is well marked and the church gains in dignity and in picturesqueness too. It is incidentally interesting to reflect that this is true traditionalism, and might have been attained at once if the gothic revivalists had studied the purpose of the ancient builders as well as their results; for the aisles are understood to have been intended by the early builders not for the congregation but for the passage of processions and if the revivalists had recognized the poetry of plan they would not have felt bound by the ancient proportion between nave and aisles but would have adapted them, as has been done in this church, to our manner of worship which makes the placing of the congregation all important, and the only procession in the aisles is their procession to their seats.

My principal object in going to London was to see the new work which, as represented in the English journals, appears to be so beautiful. Viewed in situ it was, on the whole, disappointing. The work is of the highest quality, refined, scholarly and exact, but the result on the street is small. The general characteristic is a small scale with a great deal of ornament. The scale reminds one of a Dutch or Flemish town; and there it would be seen to advantage, but it cannot hold its own against London. As for the ornament no detail which is intended to give pleasure in itself is in place in London. An angel with his mouth full of soot can give no pleasure or ever seem in place. The only kind of carved ornament which is none the worse for black is the meaningless renaissance forms such as swags. No one thinks of the flowers of which they are made up; the line is everything and this is emphasized by the black and white marking of London. In fact the proper street effect in London seems to be exemplified in the buildings of Wren and his followers, which are generally built of grey stone and broadly handled. The London smoke can do them no harm but rather enhances their effect. Indeed black and white is the proper London effect. It is the effect of Wren's churches both inside and outside and to the stranger in London is charming. The Londoner, no doubt, looks upon it as commonplace and barren and wants to import effects of colour.

I cannot see why we should love the renaissance. It is hostile to most of the objects for which we build. Yet it does seem to lend itself especially to the breadth which is so important for street building. The Banqueting Hall of Whitehall for all its elegance would hold its own amongst any neighbours, and commands our constant admiration although it is impossible to consider its principal feature—the detached column with both cornice

*Abstract of a Paper read before the Ontario Association of Architects.

and balustrade breaking round it—anything but a foolish invention.

The greatest success among the recent buildings in the city—Mr. Belcher's Institute of Chartered Accountants—is good English renaissance. Its beauty is in its scale even in the carving, and though now beautiful in its whiteness it should be still beautiful when blackened.

The blackening of a cut stone building is not by any means uniform but is subject to accidents from the varying exposure of the surfaces to wet and currents of air. The result is, in the upper parts of the buildings, an arrangement of scoured white on exposed surfaces and black deposit in quirks and quiet corners that could not be bettered if done intentionally. The effect of columns is peculiarly favored by this process, and all bold work is favoured, but the mean is only made meaner. St. Paul's seems to have gained rather than lost beauty from a couple of centuries of soot. There is a capriciousness about the lines of scouring and marking that suggest eddies caused by external influence and suggest a danger in the tall buildings that are growing up round the church yard. An alteration in the course of the prevailing eddies so as to deposit black on what is now white would spoil perhaps permanently the beauty of the present arrangement.

After coming to the conclusion I have stated about the renaissance I went to Paris and was pleased to believe I had found there a street architecture which had extracted from the renaissance simple and reasonable elements which produced its good qualities without its follies. In this respect the ordinary street architecture is a better example than higher flights of individual ambition. There is little in it but good proportion and the detail is applied so as to help this rather than be a source of interest in itself. Each opening is surrounded by an architrave and there are string courses and a cornice. All of these are built as blocks and planed afterwards, for they have at Paris the supreme advantage of an easily worked and yet durable stone. As a consequence there is also much carving, but used generally in a temperate manner, as finish rather than adornment. The stone is white and remains white, for though there is too much smoke hanging over Paris to allow of its being seen well from adjacent heights, the smoke does not seem to obscure the sunshine in the city or blacken the buildings.

The wall surfaces of buildings of an inferior class, if not those of the better class, are usually a fancy rough brick plastered and the stone is used only to trim openings, but there is no noticeable difference in the appearance and the total effect of these continuous white buildings is very beautiful. When summer comes and the trees on the boulevards are green, the streets must be many degrees more beautiful than when I saw them.

There was a tendency in the newer quarters of Paris, and in the suburbs, to abandon the simplicity of this old fashioned building and seek more bizarre effects but though the individual perhaps appears here, there is no departure from the accepted type. The fact is that France has a living style of architecture. The manner of building is traditional and the results conform to type.

I made a note of the construction of a commonplace house which I saw in the process of erection in a small country town, and which I considered to be a typical example. The house was of two storeys below the roof. The external walls were of rough stonework for plastering. The openings were trimmed with stone in the front of the building and with brick at the back, set out so as to project beyond the plaster line. The space between the front and rear walls was 32 feet. It was sub-divided by a partition wall of brick which was 16 inches in the cellar, but for the two storeys above only 4 inches. It carried the ends of 5½" iron beams running from the front and rear walls which carried a floor of hollow bricks. The roof was not yet on this building, but would probably be of tiles fastened to wooden laths.

Though the style is traditional the materials are modern. Indeed it seemed to me that one of the evidences of the living character of French architecture is the straightforward way in which they use iron. It is commonly used to span wide openings, sometimes with an arch over it, sometimes it acts as support for a stone lintel. But I was most impressed with the excellent spirit of the French, by the way they expose iron in roofs and ceilings where it must look well. Sometimes they come out of this well, sometimes the result is crude, but it at any rate appeals to one as a spirited effort.

Whatever view may be taken of either the form of the French houses or the method of building them, (and for my own part I have always admired the plastered wall with stone trimmings) there can be no question I think that the country which has a tra-

ditional and recognized practice is fortunate; for not only are building operations simplified, and the expense of them, I should think, both less and more easily calculated, but the effect of the national art is greater.

In respect of the question of style I do not feel much more determined than before this tour, but one strong impression I have received, which is that a town is most interesting when its buildings are similar in character, whatever the style may be, and that any building which differs unnecessarily from the accepted type is an unpleasing interruption and must be very good indeed in order to be acceptable on its own account. When one comes to a place like the new part of New York, where there is as much variety of architecture in a square mile as there is in the whole of France, all architectural character is gone. The technical merit is of the highest order, but the effect of the whole upon the imagination is no greater than that of a museum of art.

As we are in the same position as architects in the United States, that is to say without tradition or governing idea, this is perhaps not a comforting impression to have received, but it is at least confirmatory of views which have been expressed here before and are, I believe, the architectural faith of many of us:—That attention to our own problems is both the surest safeguard against going wrong in our taste, and the surest way of giving to our work the expression of character to which style is always subordinate, and which is the essential characteristic of all good work in all styles.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

- DESIGN FOR A SUMMER HOTEL.—G. A. MONETTE, ARCHITECT, MONTREAL.
 SKETCHING COMPETITIONS IN THE SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS, PARIS.—SKETCH BY J. A. MARCHAND.
 RESIDENCE ON MADISON AVENUE, TORONTO.—HENRY SIMPSON, ARCHITECT.
 BUSINESS PREMISES AT GANANOQUE, ONT.—C. J. GIBSON, ARCHITECT.
 RESIDENCE OF W. M. KNOWLES, WESTMOUNT, MONTREAL.—R. FINDLAY, ARCHITECT.

This building recently erected occupies a magnificent site upon the mountain slope. In the arrangement of plan advantage has been taken of the extensive view of the city, river, rapids and lake, and every effort made to secure comfort and convenience combined with all the advantages of this commanding position. The superstructure is built of pressed brick with sandstone trimmings and half-timbered work. A large staircase-hall forms the central feature of the house, from which the principal rooms are reached; and the interior has been handsomely finished throughout in hardwood. The lighting, heating and sanitary appliances and fittings are first-class in every respect.

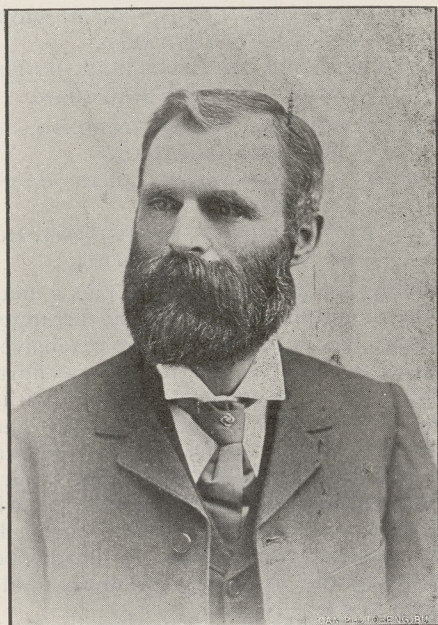
ERRATUM.—In connection with the illustration of the proposed East End C. P. R. Depot, at Montreal, published in the ARCHITECT AND BUILDER for March, the name of Mr. Geo. B. Post, of New York, was given as the architect of the building. This is incorrect. The architect is Mr. Bruce Price, of New York.

NOTE.—The following description of the design for a town hall, by Messrs. Edward Swales and W. Watkin, should have accompanied the illustration published in the ARCHITECT AND BUILDER for March, but was inadvertently omitted: "The design for a town hall for a provincial town was recently submitted in public competition. The object aimed at was symmetry of plan and elevation, with simple treatment. The four departments provided are grouped round a central public hall with their inquiry offices, and are provided with private corridors, exits and conveniences, each department being distinct in itself. The main staircase immediately faces the entrance. The central feature, the large hall on the first floor to hold 500 (gallery included), is lighted from both sides, the buildings at the back being kept low, and is flanked by staircases treated as low towers. The council chamber is placed at the back, on the quiet side, away from the main street. Committee rooms, Magistrate's room, and retiring rooms have all private corridors and approaches. Caretaker and offices are provided on the second floor. Lifts to all floors. Storage for chairs from the hall. Heating and lighting is provided in the basement.

MR. JOHN ALDRIDGE.

PRESIDENT TORONTO BUILDERS' EXCHANGE.

THE gentleman of whom the accompanying portrait is a good likeness is Mr. John Aldridge, president of the Toronto Builders' Exchange and a prominent builder of the city. He is a native of Scotland, having been born at Brockenhurst, County of Hampshire, in 1851. At an early age he was apprenticed to the building trade with his father who carried on an extensive business. In 1871, when only 20 years old, he came to Toronto. At the commencement of the agitation that preceded the nine-hour movement in 1872 he removed to Peterboro'. At this time the old wooden town, which was burned down, was being reconstructed as a brick town, and contractors found plenty of employment. In partnership with his brother he erected many of the buildings which exist to-day in that town. In 1878 he returned to Toronto, where he has since resided, and for the greater part of that period has been engaged in building. Among other buildings erected by him may be mentioned the following: The Jesse Ketchum school; the block at the corner of Yonge and Gloucester streets;



MR. JOHN ALDRIDGE.

President Toronto Builders' Exchange.

James Robertson & Co.'s factory, King street west; the Crompton Corset Co.'s factory; the Nasmith building on King street, and the building lately occupied by the Empire Printing Company.

Mr. Aldridge was one of those who felt the necessity of a material change in the old Federated Association of Builders and Contractors, and advocated the formation of an association on more modern lines and in keeping with similar institutions in the United States. The ultimate result was the formation of the Builders' Exchange, with its working sections. Mr. Aldridge was elected a director on the Board of the Exchange at its organization, and has filled the position continuously ever since until last January, when he was elected to the office of President. He has always taken a deep interest in the success of the Exchange, and well deserves the honor which has been conferred upon him by its members.

Mr. Aldridge was one of the promoters of the organization of the Trades and Labor Council, in which society his executive ability was also recognized by his election as chief officer.

MANUFACTURES AND MATERIALS**READY-MADE MORTAR.**

IT has long been the custom in many European cities, particularly in Germany, for builders to purchase their mortar ready-made from persons exclusively engaged in the manufacture of the material, instead of making it for themselves on the site of the building, as is the custom in Canada. Of late the European method has come into use in some of the larger American cities, and has been found to be more satisfactory than the old plan.

The writer had a conversation recently with a well-known contractor of Toronto, who proposes to try the experiment of manufacturing and supplying mortar to the builders of that city. It is beyond question that the material manufactured in this way should be superior in quality to that made under the present system, without proper facilities and by inexperienced workmen.

The present method is necessarily expensive and much of a nuisance to the builder and the public. No doubt builders would be glad enough to be rid of it if a more satisfactory one were presented to them. The only apparent obstacle in the way of the success of this new manufacturing venture is the inactivity in building enterprise prevailing at the present time, but which it is hoped will soon pass away.

The Prismatic Glass Co., of Toronto, has increased its capital stock to \$25,000.

It is said that the Williams' stone quarry near Stonewall, Man., will be operated this summer on an extensive scale.

Mr. John Harrison, of Owen Sound, Ont., has commenced the manufacture of mantels for the decoration of fireplaces.

Granite is now being quarried in Shelburne county, N. S., for export to Scotland. Formerly granite was imported from Scotland for construction works in that province.

Messrs. Tayte, Meating & Co., of St. George, N. B., are supplying 20,000 feet of New Brunswick red granite for the construction of the Museum of Natural History at Manhattan Square, New York City. The granite will be shipped to New York by schooner.

A company is being formed at Ottawa, Ont., with a capital of \$100,000, for the establishment of a manufactory of wood mantels and fancy woodwork. Among the promoters are Messrs. H. N. Bate, J. C. Brennan, C. A. Douglas, D. O'Connor, A. McKinnon, Sproule, Dowsley, and others.

The Whitton Granite Quarry Company, with a capital of \$50,000, has been incorporated to deal in granite, stone and other building materials. The promoters are Joseph Bolduc, and G. H. Lacourciere, of St. Victor de Tring; Rufus H. Pope, of Cookshire; L. I. Frechette, of St. Ferdinand d'Halifax; Wilfred Trudeau, of Fall River, and D. Alfred Roy, of New Bedford, all of the province of Quebec.

There are about sixty three-cement works in the whole of Germany. The Rhine is the principal centre for this manufacture, but in the neighborhood of Hamburg there are three or four in operation for the production of the article. The annual production of Germany amounts to nearly 11,000,000 barrels. The largest customers for this article of trans-Atlantic countries are the United States, Brazil, Chile and Venezuela. The exportation to Great Britain and British possessions is comparatively small. The following table gives approximately the quantity and value exported to America: United States, 1,386,872 cwt., £168,000; Brazil, 449,340 cwt., £40,200; Chile, 131,000 cwt., £13,000; Venezuela, 103,000 cwt., £9,800.

We have received from Messrs. Copp Clark & Co., the publishers' Canadian agents, a copy of a book entitled "Electric Wiring," by Mr. Russell Robb, published by Messrs. McMillan & Co., New York. This book is designed for the use of architects, underwriters and the owners of buildings. Considerable space has been given to the National Code of Rules for electric wiring, reasons being given for each rule, together with explanations of the meanings of the technical terms and phrases used. The book appears to be well suited for its purpose and will doubtless be found of practical benefit to the classes in whose interests it has been compiled.