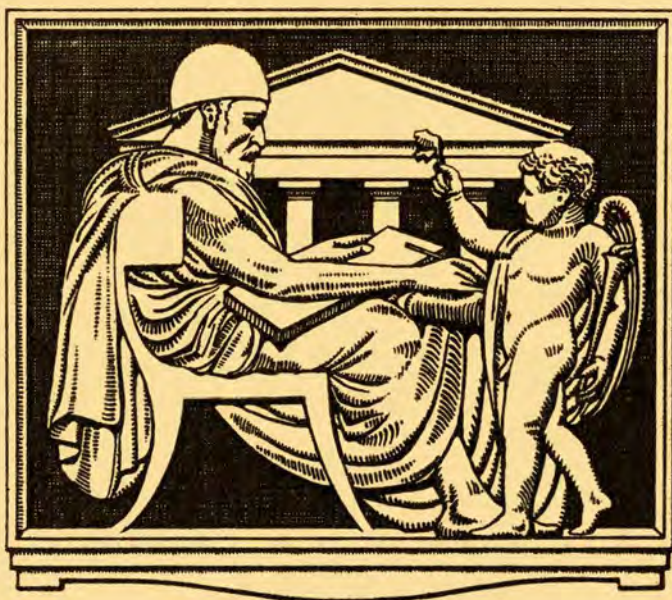


THE JOURNAL

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA



MARCH

1928

CONVENTION NUMBER

Roof Protection from Heat and Cold

INSULATED with Armstrong's Corkboard a roof gives protection—not only against rain, snow, and wind, but against outside temperatures as well. It shuts off most of the heat from the sun that makes top floors and single-story buildings so uncomfortable in summer. It reduces materially the loss of the building heat through the roof in winter.

To heatproof a roof sufficiently for all practical purposes requires no change in the specifications for either the deck or the roofing. Armstrong's Corkboard in whatever thickness may be needed is laid on the deck—concrete

wood, or metal, flat or sloping—in pitch or asphalt and the roofing laid over it in the regular way. The weight is negligible. It is nonabsorbent and fire retarding. Armstrong's Corkboard does not shrink or swell, warp, buckle, or deteriorate in either insulating value or structural properties. It is as permanent as the roof itself.

Neither does insulating a roof involve great expense. Armstrong's Corkboard is reasonable in cost and has this advantage that it is made in such thicknesses that the full amount of insulation required can be laid in a *single layer*—one labor operation.

Filing Catalog for Architects

ARMSTRONG CORK & INSULATION CO. LIMITED

1001 McGill Building, Montreal

11 Brant Street, Toronto



Armstrong's Corkboard Insulation
— *for the Roofs of All Kinds of Buildings* —

PERFECTION

*"Perfection at last
 . . . Years of direst
 poverty . . . of unre-
 mitting toil . . . of
 endless experiment
 and disheartening
 near-successes . . .
 all paid in full by
 perfection."*

The story of Bernard Palissy, greatest of French potters, and his sixteen years quest for a perfect enamel, is one of the classics of artistic endeavour. With unflagging zeal and indomitable will, he strove on and on—accepting no alternative to perfection—till his goal was reached.

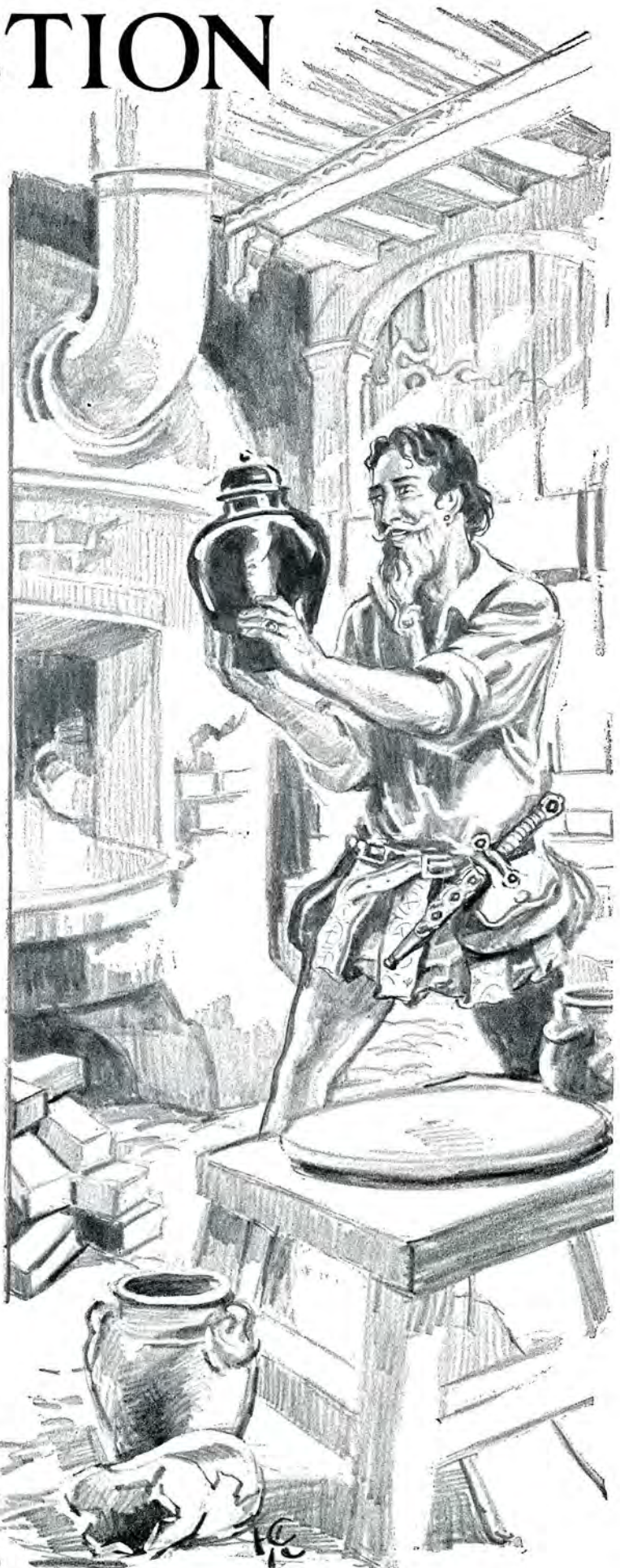
There is something of that same spirit in the Otis-Fensom organization. Its engineers and mechanics are trained to be satisfied with nothing less than perfection. Equipment is tested and re-designed if necessary for years until there is achieved that standard which Otis-Fensom demands.

Long years of adherence to this policy has won for Otis-Fensom that wide margin of superiority for which they are known in the world of structural achievement.

**OTIS-FENSOM
 ELEVATOR CO.
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Head Office and Works:
 HAMILTON, CANADA

Offices in all Principal Cities.





A UNANIMOUS DECISION!

"I had every kind of flooring on the market to choose from," said an Ontario Architect, referring to a large industrial building recently completed.

"And I specified Seaman-Kent Maple because I knew this flooring would reflect credit on my judgement.

I know that 25 years from now, with practically no cost for upkeep, that floor will be almost as good as it is to-day.

I know of many instances where maple flooring has actually outworn stone!"

This architect is not alone in his preference for Seaman-Kent Maple Flooring.

To-day, the growing number of industrial buildings floored with S-K Maple is undisputed testimony to the fact that where a tight, sound, strong, and wear-resisting flooring is needed—there's nothing like S-K Maple.

SEAMAN KENT COMPANY LIMITED

Largest Producers of Hardwood Flooring in the British Empire

WALLACE AVE. • TORONTO • PHONE JUNCTION 1460

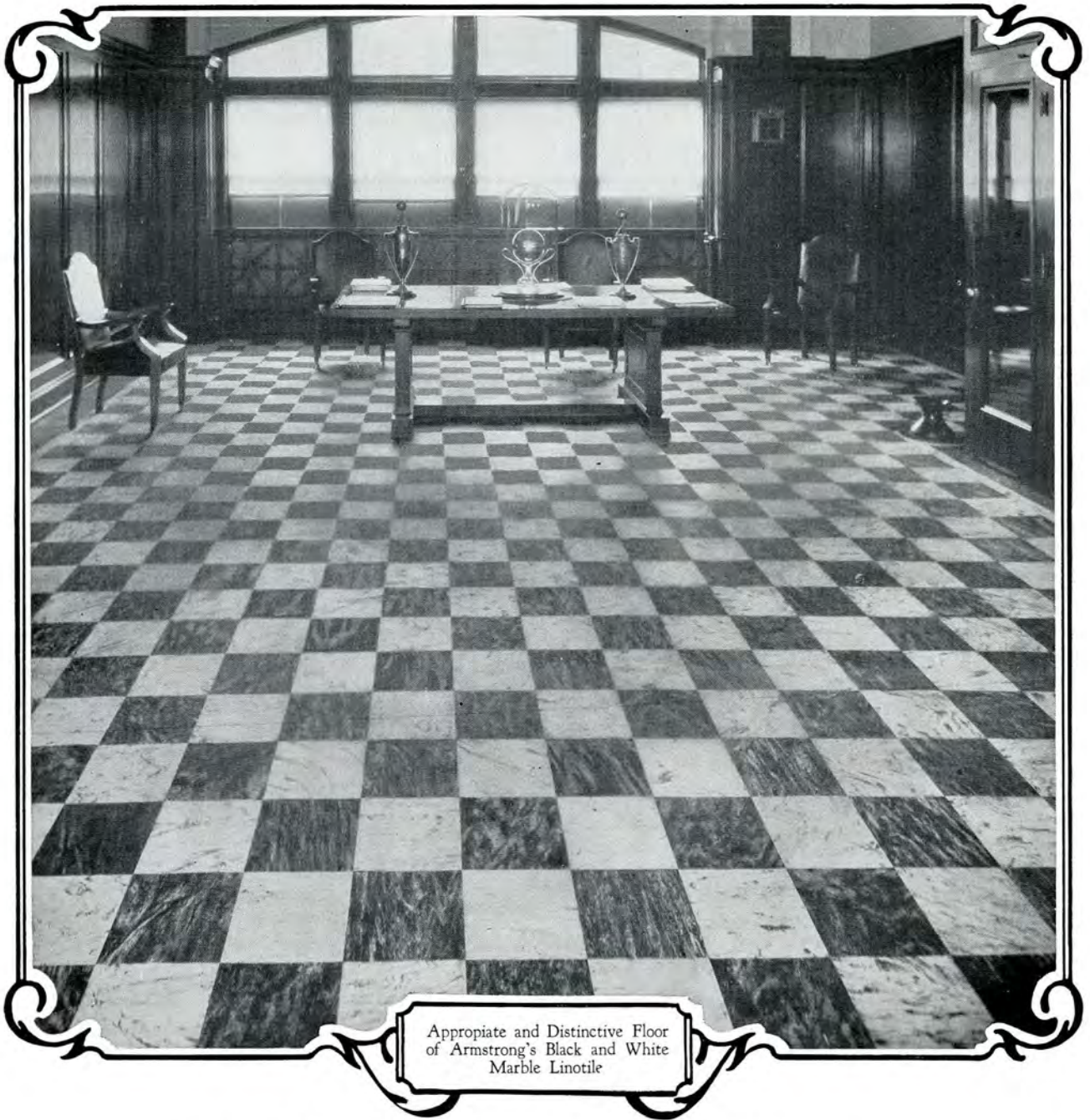
Warehouses at Montreal, Quebec, Winnipeg,
Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver.

Factories at Meaford, West Lorne and Renfrew.

*The name of the wood
is stamped
on every bundle*

**"The Best
That's Made In
Every Grade"**

*There's a suitable grade of
S-K Hardwood Flooring
for every purpose in
every building*



Appropriate and Distinctive Floor
of Armstrong's Black and White
Marble Linotile

Linotile in New Marble Designs

THE new marble designs of Linotile are not confined to blacks and whites. In two of them black or white predominate. Four others shade through browns, grays, and greens in great variety.

Furthermore the markings are not standardized, but are so dissimilar that it would be almost impossible to find two tiles alike.

The new marble Linotile is a most responsive medium

for the decorative treatment of floors. Each unit has its own individuality and a floor laid with the Linotile marbles, singly or in combination, stands out as something distinctive and very beautiful.

Samples of Linotile in the new marble designs will be furnished on request. Address Armstrong Cork & Insulation Company, 1001 McGill Building, Montreal, 11 Brant Street, Toronto.

Armstrong's Linotile Floors

CANADIAN WHITE PINE

(Botanical Title - "PINUS STROBUS")

IN THE HOME

— No. 5 —

This is the *Fifth* of a Series of Advertisements which will appear regularly in this Magazine.

The Dining Room

THE appointments and "creature comforts" on the dining room table are no more important to gastronomical pleasures than the appointments of the dining room itself. Just as fine linen, silver and dainty porcelain add zest to the appetites so will a fine white-enamelled or natural-finished room with panelled walls and French doors provide the proper atmosphere and beautiful setting for family meals and formal dinner parties.

PROPERLY seasoned Canadian White Pine is the ideal wood for all types of doors, turned work and interior trim. It never shrinks, swells, checks or warps, thereby ensuring close fitting and enduring working qualities.

Its close, even grain and freedom from pitch or resin provide an absorbent, satin-like surface which is unexcelled for paint or enamel.

"The Kitchen," No. 6 of this series will appear in the next issue of this magazine.



Information bearing upon the Qualities and Uses of White Pine in the home will be supplied on application to—

WHITE PINE BUREAU

(Affiliated with the Canadian Lumbermen's Association)

501-502 Colonial Building, 11 King St. West - TORONTO 2

TELEPHONE : ELGIN 2000

In the equipment
of the modern office
building, dependable
valves play a vital
part. That is why
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are equipped with
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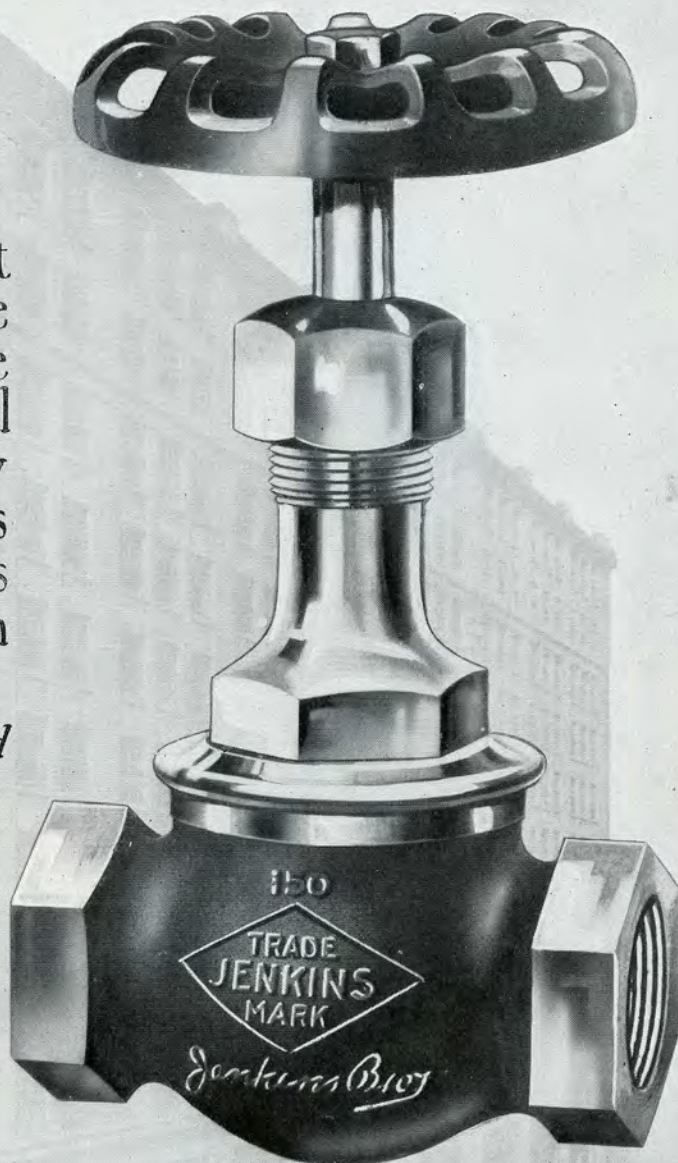
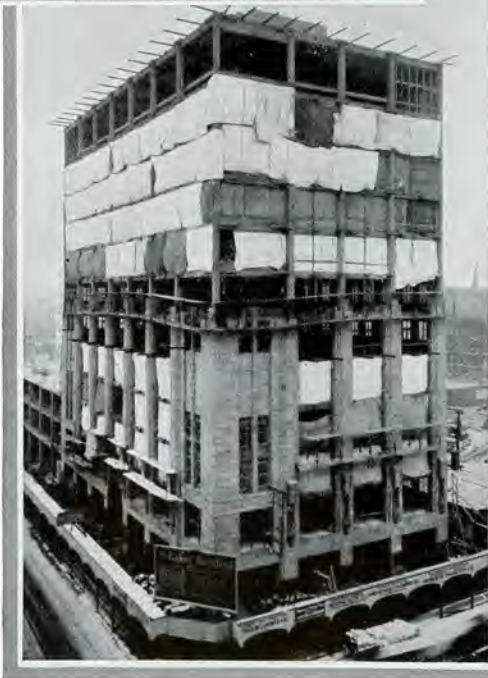


Fig. 106



Always marked with the "Diamond"

Jenkins Valves
SINCE 1864



Concrete buildings during winter construction showing protection during early setting period.



Always specify "Canada" Cement. It is uniformly reliable. "Canada" Cement can be secured from over 2,000 dealers in nearly every city, town and village in Canada. If you cannot locate a convenient dealer, write our nearest sales office.

Making Winter an Active Building Season With **CONCRETE**

IT is not so long since building operations in Canada practically ceased with the first fall of snow. To-day, outdoor construction is carried on throughout the year, operations in many cases only starting in the late Fall.

Concrete is a reason for this notable change. With simple and inexpensive precaution in the way of protection during the early setting period taken, work can be carried on at practically summertime speed, regardless of weather.

Canada's list of winter-built concrete structures is rapidly growing. Besides buildings of outstanding proportions in the cities, it includes as well, dams and other power development structures in the most isolated and exposed districts.

We maintain a Service Department to co-operate with you in all lines of work for which Concrete is adapted. Our library is comprehensive and is at your disposal at all times, without charge. Write us.

**CANADA CEMENT
CONCRETE
FOR PERMANENCE**

Canada Cement Company Limited

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY BUILDING
PHILLIPS SQUARE - MONTREAL

Sales Offices at:
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG CALGARY

Seat and Hinge Now One Unbreakable, Solidified Unit!

An Exclusive Whale-bone-ite Feature



The new Whale-bone-ite hinge is part of the seat itself, being actually molded in one operation as an integral part of the seat. Re-inforced by a metal die-cast, one-piece insert, it is covered with highly polished Whale-bone-ite embodying the same strength and finish as the surface of the Seat.



Seat shown is Model 18-598.
Phantom view gives details of construction.

THE makers of the Whale-bone-ite Seat have perfected a new hinge which brings a new standard of sanitation, strength and beauty to this finest of closet seats. This Whale-bone-ite Hinge brings strength to the weakest part of a closet seat—where seat and hinge are joined together. It makes both the seat and hinge one unbreakable solidified unit, impervious to moisture, absolutely non-corrosive. And because the surface is of Whale-bone-ite, this hinge will keep its highly polished surface under the most severe conditions of use.

Any model of closed or open back Whale-bone-ite Seats may now be obtained with this new hinge. Guaranteed for the life of the building. This new Whale-bone-ite feature makes this seat more than ever the logical choice where long life and un failing service are desired.

WHALE-BONE-ITE TOILET SEAT

THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER COMPANY · CHICAGO

Albany	Boston	Chicago	Dallas	Detroit	Kansas City	Minneapolis	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Tampa	Ottawa
Atlanta	Buffalo	Cincinnati	Denver	Harrisburg	Los Angeles	New Orleans	Pittsburgh	Seattle	Washington	Toronto
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For a free cross-section of a Whale-bone-ite Seat, address Dept. 000, Seat Division,
The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., 623 South Wabash Ave., Chicago



*The "Commodore," Toronto, 135 suites—all equipped with Frigidaire.
Roberts Construction Co., Toronto*

This Fine 135-Suite Apartment Is Frigidaire-Equipped Throughout

TENANTS of the "Commodore," one of the largest and finest of Toronto's newer apartments, are fortunate in the type of equipment provided for their comfort and convenience. Every suite in the "Commodore" is equipped with Frigidaire Electric Refrigeration.

Frigidaire, with its entire absence of muss and annoyance, makes a strong appeal to the most desirable class of tenants. It increases rental values. It helps reduce apartment vacancies.

Frigidaire is readily adapted to any kitchen layout—greatly simplifies kitchen planning. Our booklet for architects contains much information of value and is free on request.

Frigidaire Corporation, Toronto, Ontario

FRIGIDAIRE

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS



New The "Sturdivane"

Patterned after the famous Holland Tunnel Fans

A sturdy, high speed ventilating fan for general use . . . *with the same superior operating characteristics . . . the same low power consumption of the Holland Tunnel Fans.*

MANY months of designing, building and testing—all the facilities of the Sturtevant Research Laboratories—went into the making of the giant Sturtevant fans which ventilate the Holland Vehicular Tunnels, between New York and New Jersey.

The result of these months of effort stands as one of the most important achievements in air engineering. Sturtevant not only met the exacting specifications of the tunnel engineers, but met them with a power consumption 15% less than that required by any other competitor. A new fan, for general use, the "Sturdivane", is now offered by Sturtevant. It is patterned after the Holland Tunnel fans . . . possesses the same superior operating characteristics . . . the same low power consumption. The "Sturdivane" brings new efficiency and economy to ventilating fan operation. Here are some of its outstanding features:

1. Quiet as a low speed fan.
2. Extremely low cut-off velocity;— a larger air outlet allows the air to move quietly at a lower velocity.
3. objectionable motor noise avoided;— wheels can be overhung on extended motor shaft, making a self-contained motor-driven unit which may be set on a silencing frame.
4. Has a self-limiting horse power characteristic;— prevents motor overload, and permits use of smaller motors.
5. Cuts operating costs 25 to 30%.
6. Low initial cost.
7. Low transportation costs.
8. Low installation cost;— no pulley, belting or chain drive to instal when direct connected.
9. Ball bearing equipped;— smooth operation— practically no bearing wear.
10. Cuts motor costs;— saves 20% or more on direct connected motor costs.

Write, now, for complete information about this important development in ventilating equipment. The nearest Sturtevant office will give prompt attention to your inquiry.

B. F. STURTEVANT COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED
WORKS IN GALT, ONTARIO.

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TRADE MARK

VENTILATING, HEATING AND POWER PLANT EQUIPMENT

Now you can plan fuel-s



Dealers in all cities and towns

Sizes of TEN/TEST

- 4' x 6' x 7/16"
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Use TEN/TEST for Economy .

Living Homes with TEN/TEST!

TEN/TEST Solid Fibre Board—proven by ten severe tests to be superior insulating, weather-proof, and sound deadening—is now available to the extent of six hundred thousand square feet a day. Architects of the finest buildings, engineers of the largest industrial plants now universally specify insulation on all their roofs.

TEN/TEST can be used on any part of a building, outside or inside, because it is hydraulically pressed solid insulating lumber, thoroughly waterproofed.

The fine points of TEN/TEST

7/16" of TEN/TEST provides the same degree of protection from the elements as 12" of brick and mortar or 24" of solid cement.

TEN/TEST is the only solid board that can be obtained in any thickness up to 2".

TEN/TEST is the wall board that will hold a screw. It also nails and saws like lumber.

Will not crack or chip and is not laminated.

Used as sheathing, TEN/TEST makes a wall many times stronger than ordinary 7/8 sheathing.

Used in place of lath, as a plaster base, TEN/TEST makes a stronger bond with the plaster and, in addition, gives insulation and sound deadening with no extra cost.

Test Results

Insulation. Tests by H. W. Cowan, Consulting Engineer, Toronto—Conductivity in British Thermal Units per square foot, per inch of material, per degree of Fahrenheit temperature showed TEN/TEST to have insulating value of 7.2 B.T.U'S.

Sound Deadening. Professor G. R. Anderson, Professor of Engineering Physics, University of Toronto, in an independent research, found that the standard sheet of TEN/TEST 7/16 of an inch thick, had the unusually

For the comfort of your clients, for ease and speed in handling, for the sake of thorough workmanship, for the increased resale value, specify TEN/TEST Insulation Board in the buildings you design and plan to build.

high sound deadening factor of 35% for a frequency of 435 cycles. (If a greater percentage of sound deadening is required we manufacture special board for your purpose).

Plaster Bond. Tests by J. T. Donald Co. Ltd., Analytical Engineers, Montreal—Plaster on TEN/TEST resisted a pull of 1,330 pounds per square foot.

Stucco Bond. Tests by Canadian Pozzolana Co. Ltd., Toronto—After two weeks set, cement stucco could not be separated from TEN/TEST when broken up with a 6-pound hammer.

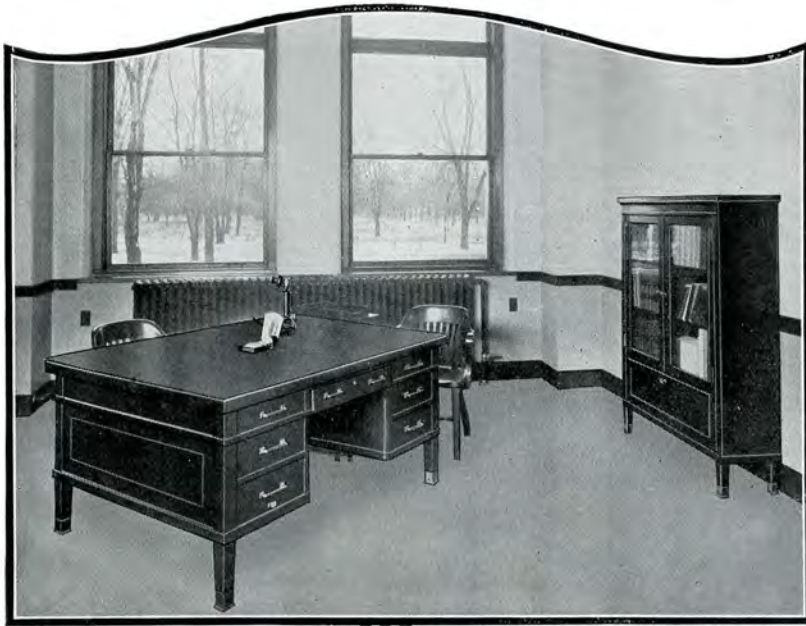
Specify TEN/TEST at these points in the homes you design and build

1. Under the roof, TEN/TEST provides efficient insulation and cleanliness.
2. As sheathing, eliminating the necessity of using an extra material, giving perfect insulation, stronger walls, a natural base for stucco, and less expensive on the building because of the speed with which it can be handled and the elimination of waste.
3. On the inside walls with or without plaster, eliminating lath, ensuring sound-proofed walls.
4. On the ceiling. Here TEN/TEST gives insulation where heat rises. Deadens sound from above and below.
5. In the basement as a base for water proof cement, giving perfect insulation and keeping out the damp.
6. As an underlay for hardwood floors throughout the house, giving insulation and sound deadening, and adding to the resiliency of the floor itself; giving protection also from rising dampness.

We will gladly send samples of TEN/TEST, and literature at your request. Our Engineering Department is always at your disposal and will co-operate with you in any way you may desire.

INTERNATIONAL FIBRE BOARD LIMITED
Gatineau, Que., and Midland, Ont.

Use TEN/TEST for Satisfaction



Office in London Life Insurance Co. Building, London, Ont., showing Dominion Battleship Linoleum floor.



The Permanent Public Floor

DOMINION Battleship Linoleum—the permanent floor—is giving the utmost satisfaction in banks, offices, stores, schools, hospitals and public buildings of every type throughout Canada.

No upkeep is needed with this modern floor. It is comfortable

underfoot, dignified in appearance, odourless, non-absorbent and the easiest of floors to clean and keep clean. It may be waxed and polished as desired.

Dominion Battleship Linoleum is available in three qualities, AAA, AA and A, in a wide range of colourings—special colours for large contracts.

Installed by all large house furnishing and departmental stores. Write us for samples and literature.

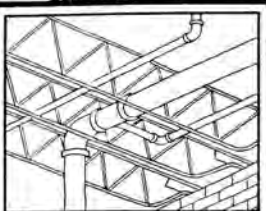
Dominion Oilcloth & Linoleum Co., Ltd., Montreal



Makers of floor coverings for over 50 years.

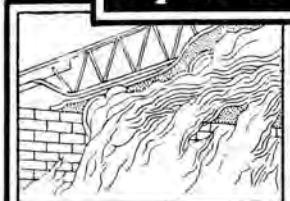
DOMINION Battleship Linoleum

5 Sound Reasons for MASSILLON Fireproof Floor Construction



Piping and conduits can be run in any direction without raising floor levels or suspending ceilings.

Open Web



This type of construction acts as an efficient barrier to fire spreading from one floor to another.

Fire Resistant



The joists provide the entire carrying capacity of the floor panel and can be erected quickly with very little supervision.

Easily Erected

IN addition to these outstanding advantages, Massillon Bar Joists are very light, practically all other types of recognized fireproof floors weigh two to three times as much in dead weight.

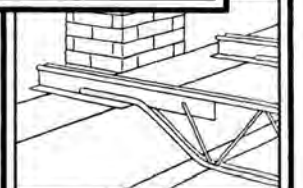
This low dead weight reduces loading requirements on beams, columns and footings and makes possible considerable economies in material that must be bought, handled and erected and on which transportation charges must be paid.

Massillon Bar Joist Floors are sound-proof as well as fireproof and are ideal for hotels, apartments and schools where privacy is essential.



Only structural grade plain round bars rolled from new billets are used. Connections are electric arc-welded.

Strong-Permanent



The joists are standardized and flexible as to span. Units are interchangeable.

Adaptable

Load tables, dimensional data and illustrated booklet entitled "Build Fire Out" on request.

The Massillon Nailer Joist
Where strictly fireproof construction is not required we have the Nailer Joist, which, although it is a substitute for wood joists and of lighter construction than the standard Massillon Joist, has a degree of fire resistance far in excess of that afforded by wood.

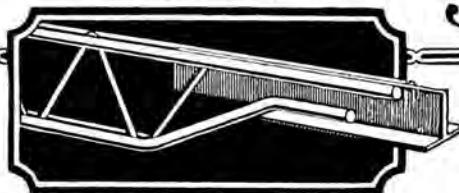
SARNIA BRIDGE COMPANY, LIMITED
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BRANCH OFFICES - TORONTO and MONTREAL
Agents in All Principal Cities

MASSILLON

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BAR JOISTS



Made in Canada

of Canadian Steel

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

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LONG experience has given Taylor's Safe Works an unparalleled wealth of sound knowledge concerning the protection of valuables against fire and theft.

This knowledge is at your disposal. When your building plans reach the point of considering fire and theft protection, call on it.

It is yours, gladly.

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TURNBULL
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LANDING CONTROL

A New Turnbull Feature that Assures Quicker Elevator Service

THE new Turnbull Level-with-Floor Landing Control is designed for use with two speed motors to slacken the speed of the elevator as it approaches the landing and to stop it level with the floor. This is accomplished under ALL loading conditions and may be employed with car switch or push button control.

*Tried and Proven
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FOUNDED 19th AUGUST, 1907

INCORPORATED BY THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT 16th JUNE, 1908, and 1st APRIL, 1912

ALLIED WITH THE "ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS"

FEDERATION OF

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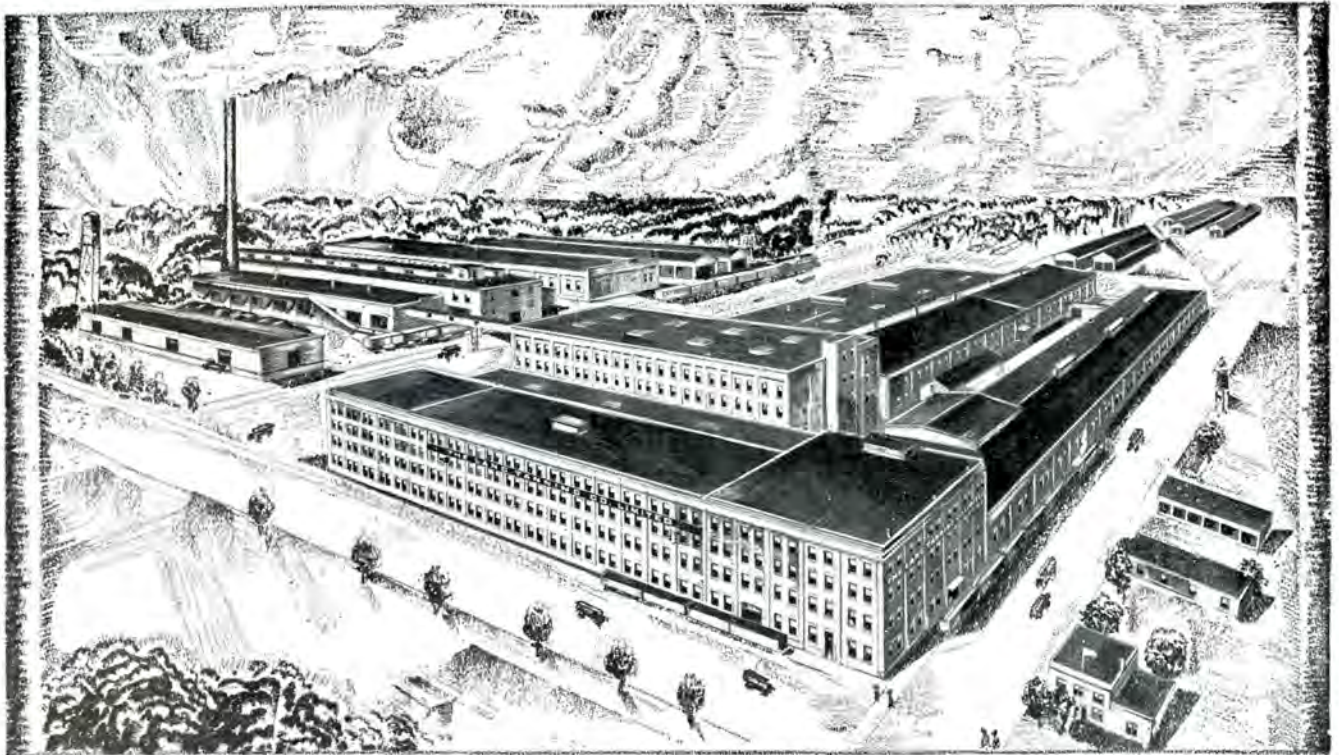
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*Deceased.



Plant of the Lang Tanning Company, Limited, Kitchener, Ont. In 1925, 1926 and 1927, Barrett Specification Bonded Roofs were laid on a number of the buildings by the Galt Roofing Company, of Galt, Ont.

The Dawn of a Greater Industrial Canada

LONG known as a land of vast natural resources, Canada is today realizing brilliantly upon those "natural gifts." Already she is rated by competent authorities as "the most highly industrialized young country in the world."

Well up on her list of great industries, we find tanning, a \$25,000,000 per year industry. And as one of the leaders we find The Lang Tanning Company, Limited, at Kitchener, Ontario.

Such men do not build for today alone. Construction methods of proved worth—building products of established value—were employed in the erection of their extensive plant.

As building after building was added—in 1925, in 1926, again in 1927—Barrett Specification Roofs were laid. For Lang executives well know that these roofs yield long weatherproof and expense-free service—such as they have given, often for forty years or more at a stretch, in uncounted instances.

So certain is the satisfaction afforded by Barrett Specification Roofs, that with every such roof is furnished a Surety Bond guaranteeing the building owner against roof repair or maintenance expense for 10 or 20 years.

All work done in building a Barrett Specification Roof must be performed by an experienced roofer approved by The Barrett Company and every step must be supervised by a Barrett Inspector to insure that Barrett Specifications are followed to the letter. Not until the roof is down and the Barrett Inspector has made the famous cut test successfully on several sections is the Surety Company Bond released. Two years later the Barrett Inspector makes a thorough re-examination of the roof.

In view of these precautions and the past performance of Barrett Roofs, can you wonder that they are the accepted standard roof for permanent buildings today? A request will bring you further information.

Depend on the
Barrett Approved Roofer

Throughout Canada a limited number of roofing contractors have been approved by Barrett to lay The Barrett Specification Bonded Roof. These men have earned a reputation for doing efficient work—a name for absolute dependability.

Good workmanship is a big part of any good roof. Be sure of good workmanship. Take your roof problems to the Barrett Approved Roofer.

THE BARRETT COMPANY
Limited

MONTREAL
WINNIPEG

TORONTO
VANCOUVER

*Barrett
Specification
Roofs*



JUST by way of variety is a little "inside" information on Lord & Burnham Glass Gardens.

Black and white does this one scant justice. Can't you fairly sense the colour, fragrance, restfulness—a pleasure that seasonal changes enhance rather than blight.

This is surely a legitimate phase of architectural and building art—one that should take definite shape often—for it is a mistaken idea to consider Glass Gardens as a perquisite of the well-to-do folk only. We build a great many extremely attractive small and moderate-sized conservatories,—always working in perfect accord with the architect.

Our illustrated booklets, to which we again call your attention, keep you abreast of what is going on in this respect. There is no charge for them.

Lord & Burnham Co. Limited

Builders of Greenhouses and Makers of Boilers

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The Journal

Royal Architectural Institute of Canada

Serial No. 31

TORONTO, MARCH, 1928

Vol. V. No. 3

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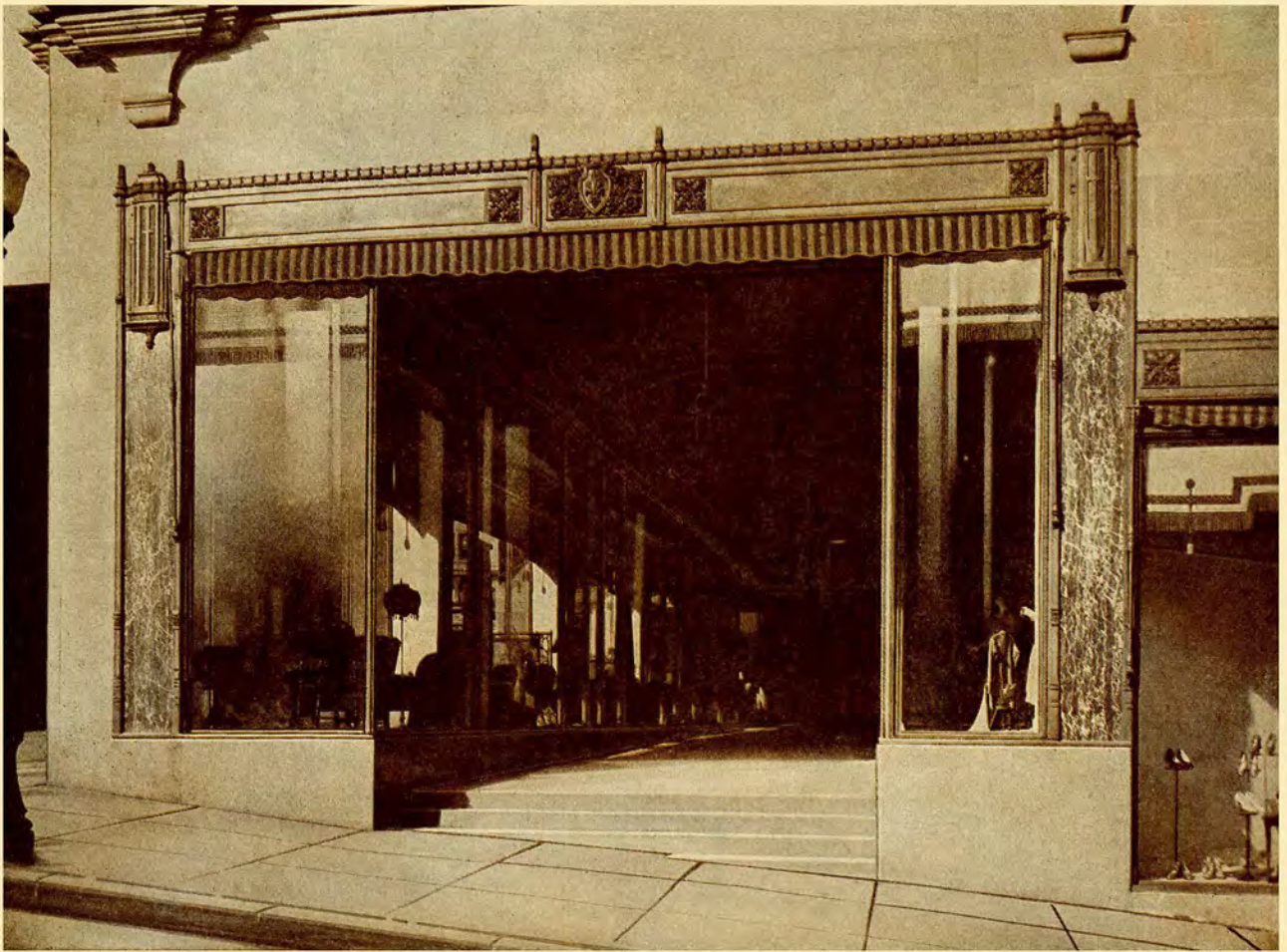
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**ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH,
GUELPH**

*From Etching by
OWEN STAPLES, O.S.A.*

The Journal

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The President's Address

At the Twenty-first Annual Meeting of the R.A.I.C.

THE outstanding event in the activities of the Institute during the past year was the establishment of the Maritime Association of Architects. This was accomplished by the able and persistent correspondence carried on with the individual architects of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island by our Honorary Secretary, Mr. Alcide Chaussé. The meeting to inaugurate the organization of the architects of these Provinces was convened under the auspices of this Institute which arranged for the meeting to take place in Moncton on the 26th of September last. Your President, First Vice-President and Honorary Secretary attended this meeting and participated in its discussion. It was eventually decided not to start with an association for each of the Provinces but to organize, provisionally, as the Maritime Association of Architects.

Provisional officers were elected at the organization meeting and on January 31st, 1928, this Association held its first Annual Meeting at the City Hall, Moncton, N.B., when it confirmed the action of the meeting of September 26th, 1927, and elected its officers for 1928.

After spending two years as your President I feel compelled to attempt a heart to heart talk with you and regret that it cannot be with each of you individually. If this were possible I might make some progress in "selling" you my ideas for the future activities of the Institute, but as it is not possible I am afraid that what I have to say will sound to you very much like what is called "telling it to you", which usually arouses resentment or, worse still, disdain.

We exist under a title of which every loyal Canadian architect should be proud and now, at this our Twenty-first Annual Meeting, we have yet to assemble in numbers really representative of our territory or our membership.

The Institute ostensibly exists to promote the interests of architecture and the architect throughout the Dominion, in the national sense. This is obviously its field, as all the Provinces now have their own Associations for local activities. The effort of this Institute, therefore, should be the correlating of the activities of the Provincial Associations and a constant effort for their co-operation in every possible way.

The first requisite is to obtain a recognition and status in the community on a high educational basis and a high standard of ethics in the practice of the profession.

The second is the erection of government buildings by the architect in private practice. These buildings, being the outstanding ones throughout the

country, afford the best opportunities for the architect's ability and the upbuilding of his reputation. If the architect in private practice were given the opportunity of showing his ability in designing the government buildings, the non-resident architect would not be as much in evidence as he unfortunately has been.

Third, publicity or advertising, if you will, is essential to the success of the profession as a whole, just as it is for any other activity. It is always costly but evidently it pays, for the world is motivated by publicity to-day, and architecture and the architect requires to use this up-to-date means of keeping before the public. True, it must be of a character in keeping with professional practice and the most effective means appears to be Architectural Exhibitions and an authoritative Journal.

Fourth, public service is demanded of every individual and institution to-day and the architect has a large part to take in this through Town Planning. Every community in Canada is in need of Town Planning. The leadership in this should naturally come from the architect. His training gives him a greater grasp of the many sided problems which town planning presents than can be expected of any other man in the community. Architects should organize themselves in every locality if for no other purpose than to promote town planning and meet their obligation of public service to the community.

A survey of the present architectural organizations in Canada will show that much has yet to be done under any of these four headings. True, our members are few, some six hundred in this Institute, perhaps two hundred outside of it. Therefore, the need of concentrating our efforts. For instance, there are seven Provincial Associations and at least three schools and the R.I.B.A., all holding examinations and admitting members into their Association on some test of qualification for the practice of architecture. Why not follow the example of the Dominion Medical Council, which draws on the ability of the whole Dominion, conducts examinations and issues certificates of qualification to successful candidates. These certificates are accepted in most Provinces as evidence of educational qualifications for the registration of medical practitioner. This could be paralleled for architecture through this Institute and attain a high educational status throughout the Dominion for architects.

An Architectural Exhibition under the auspices of the Institute should be held annually at the time and place of its Annual Meeting. It should be inclusive of all art pertaining to building and of a character to compel admiration on the part of the public. As much as possible of the Exhibition

should then be sent on circuit to the prominent cities, and it also ought to be sent to other cities than just those which are the seats of the Provincial Associations.

The Journal is only fulfilling a part of its mission while its principal circulation is among the members of the Institute. Its circulation amongst the public is its greater mission. Members of the Institute could do much to increase its circulation. No apology need be made for its appearance or its matter, but it does little for the publicity of the profession if it is only to be found in your library.

Publicity and activity for the Institute can not be obtained by voluntary workers only. The Executive has recommended a part time executive-secretary at a nominal salary. Personally I do not think even this is sufficient, although it is perhaps all that the finances of the Institute can allow under present circumstances. Do the members of this Institute realize that they are attempting to carry

on a national organization on an annual fee of Two Dollars per member? It is so preposterous that it justifies the often made statement that architects are not business men.

This Convention should take action: First, to establish a uniform, high educational standard for the practice of architecture in Canada;

Second, to obtain the right by charter to establish fellowships in the Institute;

Third, to employ an executive secretary and organize to carry on as an effective national organization.

Organization is the necessity of the day and signs are not wanting that the profession of architecture is in great danger of losing ground by reason of the building industry in Canada becoming organized. Service, like charity, should begin at home, and this Institute is the home of the architectural profession in Canada. It, therefore, has a claim on your time and ability.

J. P. HYNES.

Memorial Presented to Dominion Government By Deputation from R.A.I.C.

ON Friday morning, February 17th, a deputation from the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada attended at the Dominion Government offices, and was received by Hon. Mr. Elliott, Minister of Public Works; Hon. Mr. Lapointe, Minister of Justice; Hon. Mr. Forke, Minister of Immigration; Hon. Mr. Cannon, Solicitor General. There were also present Mr. Hunter, Deputy Minister of Public Works, and Mr. Rankin, architect. Hon. Mr. Elliott in the chair.

In receiving the deputation, Hon. Mr. Elliott said:

I think probably some of the other Ministers will be with us shortly, but as we are more vitally interested than some others, and as we have other deputations to receive this morning, perhaps it would be as well for us to proceed immediately.

INTRODUCTION OF THE DEPUTATION BY THE PRESIDENT, MR. J. P. HYNES.

We have in the room at the present time representatives from five Provinces, which is unique considering the territory and the distances we have to cover. They are here to endorse our memorial, and we have very strong endorsement from British Columbia and the other Provinces who are not represented here.

The first statement which we wish to make is that at the time the request was made that you receive this deputation we were under the impression that the position of Chief Architect of the Public Works Department was vacant. It will be understood, therefore, that anything stated by the deputation has no reference to the present incumbent of that office.

In the memorandum which accompanied the request that you receive this deputation from the Institute your attention was called to the service the National Art and Technical Societies might render to Canada, and that the Government might render to them. Mr. W. S. Maxwell, of Montreal, will speak for the deputation in enlargement of the memorandum.

MR. W. S. MAXWELL ON ARCHITECTURAL
EDUCATION

In order to clearly put before you the case for

Canadian Architectural Education, it is necessary first, to consider the status of the architect in Canada and his importance in the scheme of national development, both from the aesthetic and the utilitarian points of view.

We would remind you that no purely pastoral country ever became great and that a country without a soul cannot achieve its proper destiny. The intangible things of life are among a nation's greatest assets; take away our Shakespeares, Moliere, Sir Joshua Reynolds or Sir Christopher Wrens, and where would be those traditions that we of British and French stock prize so highly.

Man has always loved his house—the landmarks about the scene of his early days—more passionately perhaps, than any work or painting or sculpture. The spire of Salisbury, the towers of Notre Dame, the grandeur of Versailles—the memory of these and such as these have knit together Englishmen and Frenchmen the world over and have stood for home in the hearts of many.

Sentiment and association may count for much, but who can say how much the beauty may have availed to condense the sentiment.

It must be remembered that a great part of one's life is spent in or about architecture—in the home, in the factory, in the office, on the street, we are consciously or unconsciously affected by architecture. If we live in ugly, badly planned and constructed houses, we are going to pay the penalty—in loss of inspiration, in health and depleted pocket books. If our factories are badly planned so that the product is not economically routed, if they are badly lighted and ventilated, the owner will be the loser in reduced profits and the employee will not be an efficient instrument of production—for eye strain, headache and sickness will surely take their toll.

IMPORTANCE OF THE ARCHITECT

There is no single individual in the whole community whose good or bad taste so vitally affects the community. For the architect controls, directs and inspires the stonemason, the bricklayer, the

plasterer, the carpenter, the painter and the iron worker. His decisions and taste affect the whole gamut of modern life. He interprets the trend of fashion and translates it into concrete form. He is the arbiter of beauty—which is to-day considered the great modern business tool. Let me give you a striking illustration—a few years ago Mr. Henry Ford stated in an interview, that he would not give five cents for all the art in the world—about two months ago he made this declaration—"The new Ford has beauty of line and color which have come to be considered essential in a motor car—and I think rightly so." Again on his own statement this change in point of view has cost Mr. Ford, up to date, over one hundred million dollars. If a hard headed industrialist is willing to pay this price—what a tribute to beauty.

New fashions in architecture affect the industrial world for they mean new styles in furniture, rugs, fabrics, glass and iron work—Beauty, to use a modern phraseology, is always "styling" the goods. Let me again illustrate—In Florida, Texas and the South and in California, there has developed an adaptation of Spanish and Italian architectural forms which type of architecture demanded the accompanying furniture, fabrics, etc., to conform to these new settings. This change in architectural taste in these two sections of the United States have been felt in the furniture factories, carpet factories, the fabric industries and all the many allied trades that are associated with building construction.

Or again take the panelled pine rooms which are all the rage in London and New York. You will be interested to know that the wood for these rooms is called in the New York market "Ontario Deal". This vogue in architectural taste is bound to have an effect on the Canadian pine industry.

In the contest between Beauty and Efficiency—there is no comparison, for in Efficiency the limits are very definite; in Beauty there is no limit. It is the great industrial tool of the modern world, and as yet this fact has not been recognized by the Canadian people.

It is one of the axioms of merchandising, that if you want to get people into your stores you must dress your windows. Isn't dressing the street just as important? The day is gone when the shabby and ugly shopping area will tempt the prospective purchaser. So much for Beauty and the aesthetic side of architecture.

We come now to the utilitarian side. The architect is responsible for the handling of vast sums of money, and through his skill is the instrument by which profits accrue to the owner or the reverse.

BEAUTIFUL BUILDINGS AN ASSET TO ANY COUNTRY

Beautiful buildings are a very real asset to a community, from the point of view of "cash". What do people travel for—to see the architecture and the scenery. Take away from England her cathedrals, from France her chateaux and from Italy her palaces and where would be the billions of tourist money that have for the last one hundred years poured into Europe. It is estimated that American motor tourists spent last year in Canada over two hundred million dollars. Architecture is, therefore, a very vital factor in attracting tourist travel. Is it not, therefore, of the utmost importance to our country that our architects should be encouraged and inspired to achieve those masterpieces which are

among a nation's greatest assets. The architect must be a highly trained man, he must be given all possible advantage and support from those in authority, if he is to hold his own.

TRAVELLING SCHOLARSHIPS NEEDED

We have three universities with architectural courses that give degrees in architecture; what is particularly needed is the added stimulus to our students of travelling scholarships and the opportunity to study at first hand the masterpieces of Europe under proper guidance and control. Nearly every civilized country in the world offers such opportunities to their architectural students. The Governments of England, France, Germany and the United States support schools of Archaeology at Athens and at Rome to which architectural students may be sent for the study of ancient classic buildings. Canadian students could be accredited to the British School if they had scholarships sufficient to pay their expenses. These schools have proved the greatest value both from the training which they can give and from the original work done in them.

The Royal Institute of British Architects administers annual scholarships and prizes in architecture to the amount of \$4,000 and bi-annual scholarships to the value of \$3,500, which are awarded in open competition. The value of these scholarships in encouraging students to work for them is as great as it is in rewarding successful students. Some of these scholarships are open to Canadian students, but distance and the different conditions of the profession in the two countries make them practically inaccessible to Canadians who are not already residents in Europe. Similar scholarships and prizes are awarded in the United States and in most European countries. They are a fully recognized and well tested branch of architectural education.

Some years ago the Royal Canadian Academy awarded scholarships in architecture. At present the Province of Quebec Association of Architects gives a similar scholarship of \$200.00 annually for the study of the old architecture in Quebec, and the Ontario Association of Architects gives a \$100.00 scholarship to the Department of Architecture of the University of Toronto. The result of these scholarships shows that there is no lack of students of ability who would benefit themselves and in turn would benefit Canada if they had the opportunity of travel for study in Europe.

IMPORTANT BUILDINGS SHOULD BE DESIGNED BY CANADIAN ARCHITECTS

We would like to draw your attention to some of the handicaps which the practising architect in Canada has to face, as they have a direct bearing on architectural education. In the past there has been a feeling abroad that if there is a specially important building to be erected in Canada it is necessary to go to the United States for an architect. There might have been some justification for this attitude twenty-five years ago; there is certainly none to-day, for we have in Canada to-day trained men of the highest ability, who, if given the opportunity would surely hold their own with any outside competition.

While Canadian architecture has been winning honors and appreciation abroad, it has received practically no consideration or appreciation at home. If Canadian taste and Canadian architecture are to develop along national lines, it is essential that the important buildings should be executed by Canadian

architects. French architecture and taste was not developed by the employment of German or English architects, nor was English architecture developed by the employment of Italians or Belgians.

Canada seems to be cursed with what might be called a departmental architectural habit of mind. We now have Federal Government Architects, Provincial Government Architects, City Architectural Departments, Municipal School Architectural Departments, Hydro Commission Architectural Departments, Transportation and Railway Architectural Departments, Institutional Architectural Departments—there seems to be no end to them. While the architectural profession recognizes that it is necessary to maintain architectural departments to deal with certain phases of public work, we strongly believe that the function of these departments should be confined to the erection of minor buildings, the maintenance, repairs and renewals of old buildings and that all buildings either of national, provincial or municipal importance should be distributed to practicing architects of standing in their respective communities. You ask what has this to do with architectural education—just this:

ONLY 45% OF THE GRADUATES IN ARCHITECTURE REMAIN TO PRACTISE THEIR PROFESSION IN CANADA

Canada has steadily been losing her trained professional men because of the restricted opportunities for professional practice in their own country. In proof of this we find that 23% of the graduates of the Department of Architecture of the University of Toronto are following the profession of architecture in the United States, 44% in Canada, and the remainder—33%—have abandoned architecture. This means that of the 67% graduates who are now following the profession 34% are in the United States and 66% in Canada.

Or, to give you another illustration—the whole of the architectural class of 1926 is now in the United States. Surely there is something wrong in the Canadian attitude to architecture. In conclusion we would urge that your Government should establish foreign travelling scholarships and by the awarding of the more important public works of the country to private practitioners encourage our architects in their efforts to develop a Canadian national spirit in their architecture.

We would suggest that leadership from the Prime Minister and the Government for the awakening of public opinion to the importance of good architecture might take this form—that each year three medals—gold, silver and bronze—should be awarded to the architects of the outstanding buildings erected in Canada during that year, the jury of award to be composed of a group of the leading practicing architects of the country, members of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

May I take another few minutes of your time? Architecture is probably the greatest necessity we have. Every man, and every group, governmental or private, must be housed; and we can truly say, I think, that no one can complain against good architecture. I recall a statement in regard to the work of an architect who was very successful, considered from a worldly point of view, but the trouble with his work was it was not good artistically. The statement was made that he had put the City back one hundred years. If the buildings of a City are

not beautiful, they are an enduring eyesore for all time.

Because of the enormous population of the United States they have extensive endowments and facilities for architectural education, and no draughtsman of ability and education is impeded in his progress through lack of opportunity. The result is that by travelling scholarships abroad, and so on, the young man in the formative period of his life, the period of great enthusiasm, has the advantages which are considered essential to the true development of his art.

In Canada, as you have noticed from the memorial I have just presented, \$200.00 is given in Quebec and \$100.00 in Ontario. It is not much, but it is a great deal considering what they can do. Is not that an extraordinary condition, compared with other countries? We have no scholarships in this country.

Hon. Mr. Elliott—Are these given by the Governments of the Provinces?

Mr. Maxwell—No, sir, they are private. The Province of Quebec is the only government that gives any official assistance whatever. I had a talk yesterday with the Director of the Ecole des Beaux Arts at Montreal, and he told me they had been promised \$2,400 this year. It is to be entirely under the control of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, and anyone who is not attending that school does not get the benefit of it. The Director has asked the privilege of dividing up this grant. He proposes to divide it into six portions of \$400.00 each, and in that sense help along six students in the school. They will not be sent abroad, but their tuition will be paid, and other advantages given to them. Incidentally, I think it is contemplated certain trips will be afforded to a certain number of the students who are doing well. They will be taken to New York by the professor of architecture, to see the newer buildings. They will also go to the Metropolitan Museum, which will, no doubt, be very interesting and stimulating.

After our boys go through High School, do we say: "Go into the factory for five or ten years, and then you will be sent to college?" No; that is not what is done. Everything is done before the young man is twenty-five or thirty years of age. The same thing should be done in architecture. We should help the young man before he is thirty. In certain parts of the Continent they are not allowed into the schools or colleges after they have reached the age of thirty. This is a clear indication that whatever you are going to do for the young man should be done before he is thirty years of age.

A scholarship in McGill or a scholarship in the Ecole des Beaux Arts is a great thing, but what is the position of the young man of talent who has not the opportunity of availing himself of this advantage? Talent is something which is developed. If you have open scholarships, say under the control of this body, you may give an opportunity to any young man of ability to receive in open competition the most vital thing that ever enters into his life.

I submit to you, gentlemen, the proper thing to do is to send the student abroad. The advantage of Paris and other cities in the Old Country is that men from the United States, South America, and all parts of the world are gathered there in those schools, and it is a wonderful experience in the young man's life to go abroad, especially to Paris.

CANADIAN ARCHITECTS LACK OPPORTUNITIES

Lack of opportunity in this country is a very serious matter, and that is why our big concerns (the Royal Bank, for instance) have sent to the United States for men, because those firms have such marvelous experience, and they can put up the building in ten months, and there is no one with the organization in Canada to do it in ten months. From the artistic point of view we have as able men in this country as can be found anywhere, and those men remain in Canada perhaps against their financial interests.

It may perhaps be appropriate that students should be sent to the United States to gain experience in modern practice, but if in addition to this it is made possible for them to have an opportunity of studying abroad the result will be that you will have men who will do artistic work. As architects we want to do everything we possibly can, and we are prepared to devote our time and our energy to the idea. If the Government will but spend a few thousand dollars to help the idea along we feel you will be helping the whole country.

* * * * *

Mr. Hynes—The memorandum mentioned some aspects of the town planning of the Federal district of Ottawa and of the site of the new Department Buildings for the Government. Mr. A. Frank Wickson, of Toronto, will speak for the deputation on these points.

MR. A. FRANK WICKSON ON TOWN PLANNING

On a certain historical occasion a speaker once began his address in the following words: "I think myself happy, King Agrippa, because I shall answer for myself this day before thee touching on the things whereof I am accused of the Jews especially because I know thee to be expert in all customs and questions which are among the Jews, wherefore I beseech thee to hear me patiently", and I, sir, in like manner, can say that I think myself happy to be one to bring to your attention the present request of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada because it is known that you are intensely interested in and conversant with the subject which they desire to present to-day.

The beautification of Ottawa is a matter to which we believe your Cabinet has given much consideration. An illustrious Premier, the Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, was also enthusiastic concerning Ottawa's future and, we understand, was accustomed to think of Ottawa as the Washington of the north. The government through its commission has done great things in and for Ottawa for which we as Canadians are both thankful and proud, but nevertheless we regard with apprehension the lack of tangible evidence that the work is being done in conformity with complete, exhaustively studied and scientifically worked out plans.

We know that years ago under a government commission a comprehensive plan was prepared by Mr. Bennett of Chicago, and, so far as we know, this may have influenced the commission in the work it has done, but we have no knowledge that this is so nor have we any knowledge that any other plan has been prepared and is being systematically adhered to in the current progress of the work. Men of vision, like yourselves, may be able to visualize what

line future developments should take, but the cleverest of men cannot foresee all the necessities of a great city without having a scheme worked out in detail and committed to permanent record.

Plans of Washington were made about 1821 by Pierre Charles D'Enfant and though amplified have been practically followed in all the improvements which have taken place in recent years. Chicago is having its wonderful comprehensive plan worked out more rapidly than the most sanguine town planner could have expected, and it is a most convincing example of the wisdom of having a thoroughly worked out scheme preliminary to the inauguration of the work.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN OF THE FEDERAL DISTRICT OF OTTAWA REQUIRED

In the opinion of the Institute, if it has not already been done, a complete plan of the whole federal district of Ottawa should be made under the guidance of those most competent in the whole Dominion to undertake work of this character and magnitude. This plan should then be given such publicity that the whole nation will be behind the Government in the execution of it—with all the enthusiasm that would naturally result from the knowledge of the ultimate aims of the Government and its Commission.

The large building area to the west of the Parliament Buildings on which departmental buildings are likely to be erected should be especially planned as a whole before commencement of any constructional operations.

Disadvantages, if any, of the lack of secrecy would doubtless be far more than compensated for by the willingness of the country as a whole to uphold the Government in the expenditures that will be necessary for the consummation of the plan. We also consider that there is in Canada a group of national societies from which assistance and advice might be obtained were they consulted and possibly represented on the Commission.

I will not take any more of your time, because perhaps if I say little what I do say may remain in your memory better than if I took a long time to try to press it home.

* * * * *

Mr. Hynes—The designing of government buildings was also instanced in the memorandum. Mr. George T. Hyde, of Montreal, will enlarge on what the memorandum stated.

MR. GEORGE T. HYDE ON THE DESIGNING OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS

On this occasion, when a deputation from the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada has the honor of being received by you, I have been asked as President of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects, to explain in somewhat greater detail one of the sections of the memorandum which is before you. This section refers to the design of public buildings, or perhaps it should be described as "Who Will Design Public Buildings."

It is obvious that we, as architects, are vitally interested in this problem—very obvious in our financial interest, and I think it can be assumed that we give due consideration to the ultimate result from the standpoint of national culture and benefit generally. The problem can be considered from

the standpoints of (1) What is good for the architectural profession, and (2) What is good for the public as represented by the Government. I hope to be able to show that these considerations are not incompatible.

"Public Buildings" as we use the term, means the buildings under Federal control and operation, both in the National Capital and throughout the various centres of the Dominion; those of the first group are major operations in the architectural sense, and those in the second would vary from major to minor, depending on the character and importance of location.

We have about six hundred members in the Provincial Associations forming the R.A.I.C., and the Canadian architectural schools are graduating students annually, with degrees in architecture, to the number of about fifteen. The United States, with a population twelve times greater than Canada, has about 3,000 members in the corresponding body, the American Institute of Architects, that is, only five times the Canadian enrolment. While the R.A.I.C. is not an examining body, most of the provincial branches require the passing of definite standards, and, in addition, many of our members are either Fellows or Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Competent practitioners should therefore be found in all our larger centres of population, into whose hands government work could be placed with the utmost confidence.

Now, current statistics as to Canadian building operations are misleading, in that they give an inflated impression of the amount of work which one would suppose was available for the architect. In the year 1927 new building values totalled \$419,000,000. In this is included about \$130,000,000 for industrial and engineering work not normally within the province of our profession, leaving \$289,000,000 as the amount on which we would expect to earn our fees. Unfortunately, many builders think they can do well enough without architectural service; some follow the example set by the Federal Government in maintaining their own draughting staffs; and some very important commissions are lost through the employment of foreign firms. The expected total is therefore very greatly reduced, and what remains does not make for architectural prosperity or affluence.

Should your Government decide to have its building operations carried out by architects in private practice, this increased value of building would be of inestimable help to the profession generally. In the case of minor operations, the commission to design a government building would serve as a just reward for satisfactory performance in the ordinary run of commercial buildings, and firms of national reputation would express themselves and the Canadian architectural standards and progress in the larger work both at Ottawa and throughout the Dominion.

I imagine the Chief Architect and his staff, in the Department of Public Works, first came into being because of the difficulty in finding competent architectural services in the newer sections of Canada, and perhaps to some extent through an economical urge. Further, the need of expert knowledge in the design of special features of public buildings is

plain, and can well be served by a central bureau with continuity of service.

We feel that this last is the only advantage which the Government Architectural Department might have over the private practitioner in the carrying out of Governmental buildings, and we heartily subscribe to its value in that respect. Such a Department, being in close touch with the operation and upkeep of the buildings, would be in possession of most valuable information as to their economical and convenient operation. On the other hand, the architect in private practice has the advantage over the Department official in possessing a certain freedom of action, a sense of competition with his confreres, an artistic goal, and even a financial one. I do not, of course, claim that these spurs to attainment are entirely lacking in the case of the salaried official, but I am quite sure they are less, to such an extent that the architectural product is bound to be effected. As made plain in the memorandum, we do not suggest abolishing the office of the Chief Architect, but recommend that it continue to function only in a consulting and administrative way.

From the economic standpoint the problems are not so clear. They might favor somewhat the present procedure, although there is considerable evidence to the contrary. The difference in cost, however, could not be very great. One per cent. would only be \$10,000 on a building operation involving an expenditure of \$1,000,000, and even if this additional expense was incurred we feel that adequate return would be made in several ways.

ADVANTAGES TO BE GAINED BY THE EMPLOYMENT OF PRIVATE PRACTITIONERS

1. The buildings would express in their design the architectural development of the Dominion as a whole, and in all its principal sections;

2. The buildings would be better structurally, in that they would have in their selection of material and method the benefit of local experience, particularly as to climatic and labor conditions.

3. There are specialists in the architectural profession, just as in the case of doctors and lawyers, and their skill, special training and wide experience would be available in the design and construction of buildings of special type.

4. Federal assistance, at small cost, an encouragement, would be given to a profession which is of the utmost importance in our national life.

The Departmental Buildings referred to in our President's Memorandum offer your Government an early opportunity to recognize our profession in a worthy manner.

In conclusion, I would very briefly draw your attention to the building history of Washington, D.C., as expressed in its national structures. Some years ago, architects were regularly commissioned to design the public buildings, but as various projects were started independently and without great thought of inter-relation of plan or design the result was not successful. Later, was tried the designing of buildings in the office of the Government Supervising Architect, in a way similar, I presume, to that now in force at Ottawa. This policy has recently been changed so that a Board of Architectural Consultants works in close touch with the office of the Supervising Architect, considering and approving all government building operations which,

however, are almost exclusively carried out by architectural firms in private practice. Under this plan, a building programme is contemplated which involves the expenditure of about \$100,000,000. The expressed purpose of those responsible for this change is "to make the National Capital a city whose ultimate beauty will equal that of any capital which has existed." This, you will admit, is a worthy ideal, and one which, as Canadians, we should be proud to take as our own. Moreover, we, representing the architectural profession of Canada, hope that we may be allowed to do our utmost in securing its realization.

MR. HYNES ON COMMISSIONS GIVEN TO FOREIGN ARCHITECTS

The memorandum stated that it was a constant regret that many of the larger architectural opportunities in Canada are given to non-resident architects. The Institute protested against this to Sir Henry Thornton when he announced on behalf of the Canadian National Railways that the extension to the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, and the proposed hotel in Vancouver were both to have the same firm of New York architects for their erection. Sir Henry told the Institute's representatives that the New York architects would not be retained past what they had already done and that Canadian architects would be retained for these buildings and for any future buildings of the Canadian National Railways. While this appears to be true with the Chateau Laurier there is a rumor that persists, and which we hope you will assure us has no foundation, to the effect that this same New York firm of architects have been retained for the proposed new terminal building for the Canadian National Railways in Montreal.

CUSTOMS DUTIES ON PLANS

The question of customs duties on architectural plans was also mentioned in the memorandum. This is one with many aspects. While we are unable to state to what extent these duties are collected we believe that they are most frequently evaded, often only partially collected and that they are quite inadequate to afford any protection to the Canadian architect.

It serves in this instance to bring to your attention some of the points in which employment of non-resident architects adversely affects Canadians.

First: Specifications prepared by non-resident architects invariably specify materials and equipments not manufactured in Canada. Instances are not wanting in which even Canadian lumber has been overlooked.

Second: It frequently puts the contracts in the hands of non-resident contractors, who, invariably bring their non-resident staff and in some instances non-resident sub-contractors.

Third: It deprives the Canadian architects of their natural clientele, materially decreases the extent of their practice and in all but a few instances, has prevented them building up permanent organizations.

As a consequence, the architectural graduates of our universities are unable to obtain employment in Canadian offices. The extent of this may be instanced, as has already been stated, in that thirty-

four per cent. of the graduates of the Architectural Department of the University of Toronto are now in the United States. In speaking of the United States it should be noted that more than thirty of those States have registration laws for architects which prohibits Canadian architects obtaining commissions there while resident in Canada. The Engineering profession is similarly affected in all the above instances. This has led, as you are doubtless aware, to the establishment of a Technical Service Council which has raised a large fund to support a systematized effort to find places in Canada for the graduates of the universities.

This is instanced that you may realize the far reaching effect of the matters we are bringing to your attention and the need of conserving the opportunities that develop in Canada for our technically trained men. The best efforts of this country should be put forward to retain in Canada her sons who have equipped themselves for the highest services of the country. Is it not a fact that the Canadian Government spends large sums of money to bring to this country men from Europe who have nothing but their brawn to contribute? Can the Government do anything to keep in Canada her native sons, trained in our universities, who have everything that can be asked for to contribute to the citizenship of Canada?

GOVERNMENT ASKED TO CONSIDER OUR REQUESTS

May we ask your favorable consideration of our requests?

1. That when foreign architects are retained for the erection of buildings in Canada the duty be collected on the evidence of the existence of the building and further, that the total actual cost and not the stated cost be the basis on which the duty shall be collected.

2. That in the town planning of Ottawa and the Federal District a comprehensive plan be prepared under the direction of qualified technical advisers.

3. That, wherever possible, the National Societies of Art and Science be given a recognition by the Government and that a Committee from them be convened by you to consider the question of travelling scholarships.

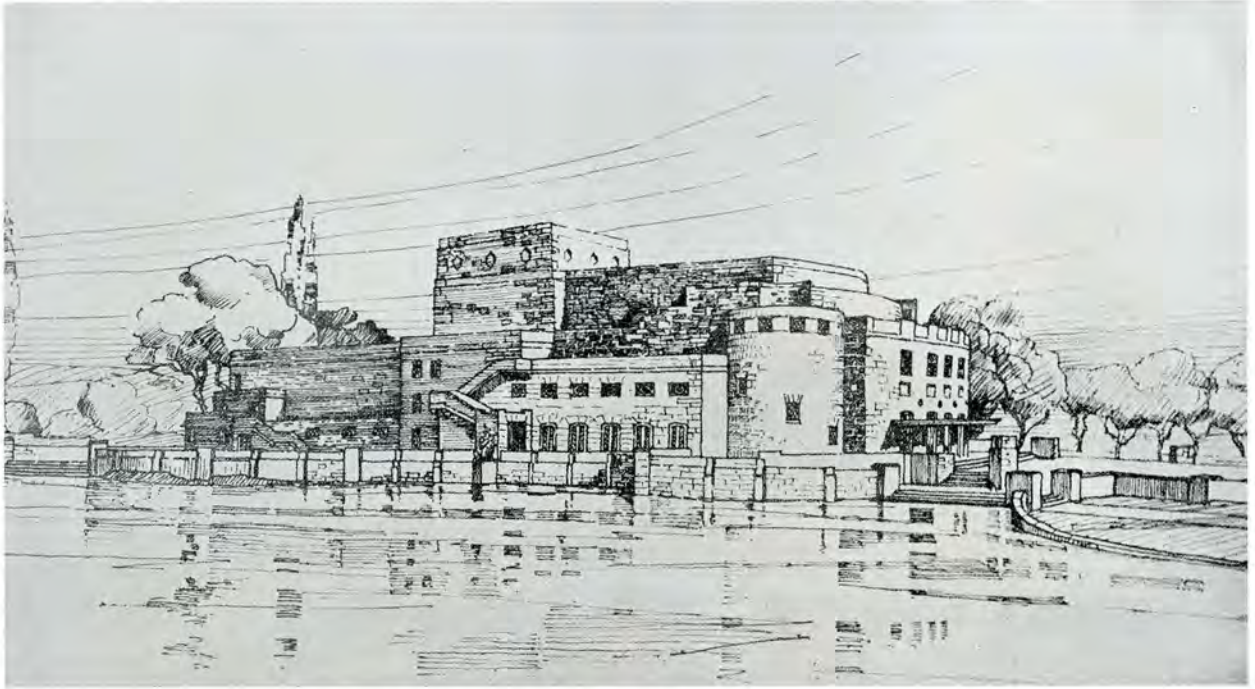
4. That some such step as the appointment of the Committee suggested in our memorandum be taken in regard to the proposed Government Departmental buildings in Ottawa.

5. That architects in private practice be retained by the Government for the erection of Government buildings throughout the Dominion.

REPLY OF THE HON. MR. ELLIOTT, MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS

I would like, first of all, to express the regret the Prime Minister felt in being unable to see you and to hear your representations this morning. My colleagues and I will convey to him the kind things you have said in regard to the great interest he has taken not only in the beautification of the City of Ottawa but in doing what he can to further the production of the highest type of artistic design in public buildings throughout the whole of Canada. In view of his actions in the matter it is not necessary that I should do more than just express appreciation of what you have said with respect to him.

(Concluded on page 111).



THE WINNING DESIGN BY MISS ELISABETH SCOTT

Shakespeare Memorial Theatre Competition, Stratford-on-Avon

AS announced in a previous issue of The Journal, the award in the Competition for the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre was made to Miss Elisabeth Scott, of London, England. The Competition was held in two stages. Seventy-four competitors took part in the first stage, six of whom were selected by the Board of Assessors to take part in the final Competition.

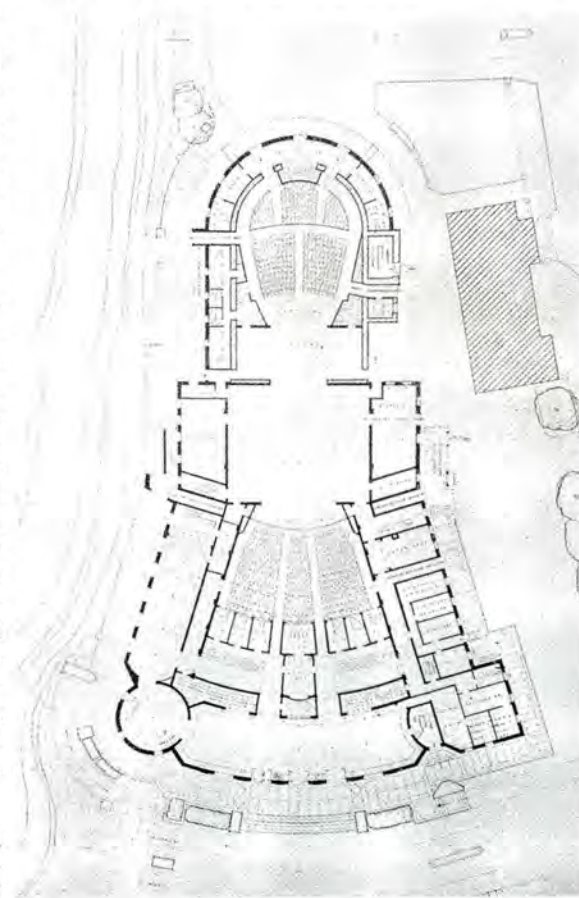
The Assessors for the Competition were Mr. E. Guy Dawber, P.P.R.I.B.A., Mr. Raymond Hood, A.I.A. (New York) and Mr. Robert Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A. The six architects who took part in the final Competition were Messrs. Percy Tubbs, Son and Duncan, and F. Rowland Pierce; Mr. D. F. Martin-Smith. Miss Elisabeth Scott, Messrs. Albert R. Mohr and Benjamin Moscowitz (U.S.A.). Mr. Albert J. Rosseau (U.S.A.); Mr. Robert O. Derrick (U.S.A.).

Miss Elisabeth Scott, the winner of the Competition, is a grand niece of Sir Gilbert Scott, the well-

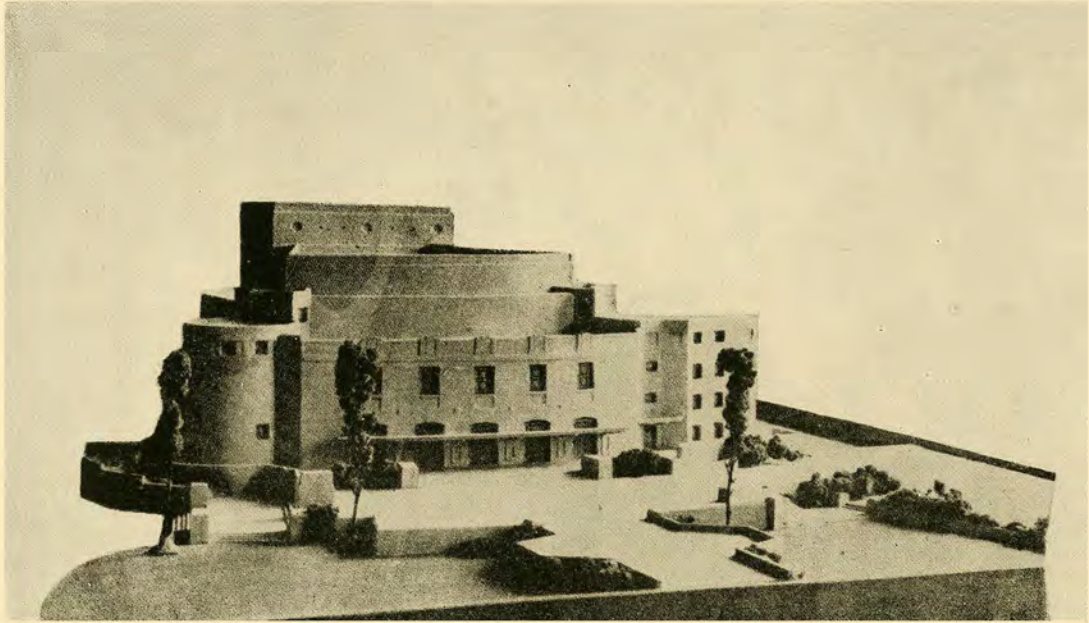
known Victorian architect, and a second cousin to Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, architect for the Liverpool Cathedral. The design for The Shakespeare Memorial Theatre as submitted by Miss Scott, provides a seating capacity of one thousand people. The theatre will be raised on a terrace and will have the stage as the centre of its design. There will also be a landing stage on the river, giving access to the theatre for those who arrive by water. The new theatre will be of stone and will cost approximately \$750,000.

The Assessors, in their report, suggested that at least twelve months should be allowed to the architect for the purpose of giving mature consideration to the whole problem and the study of foreign theatres.

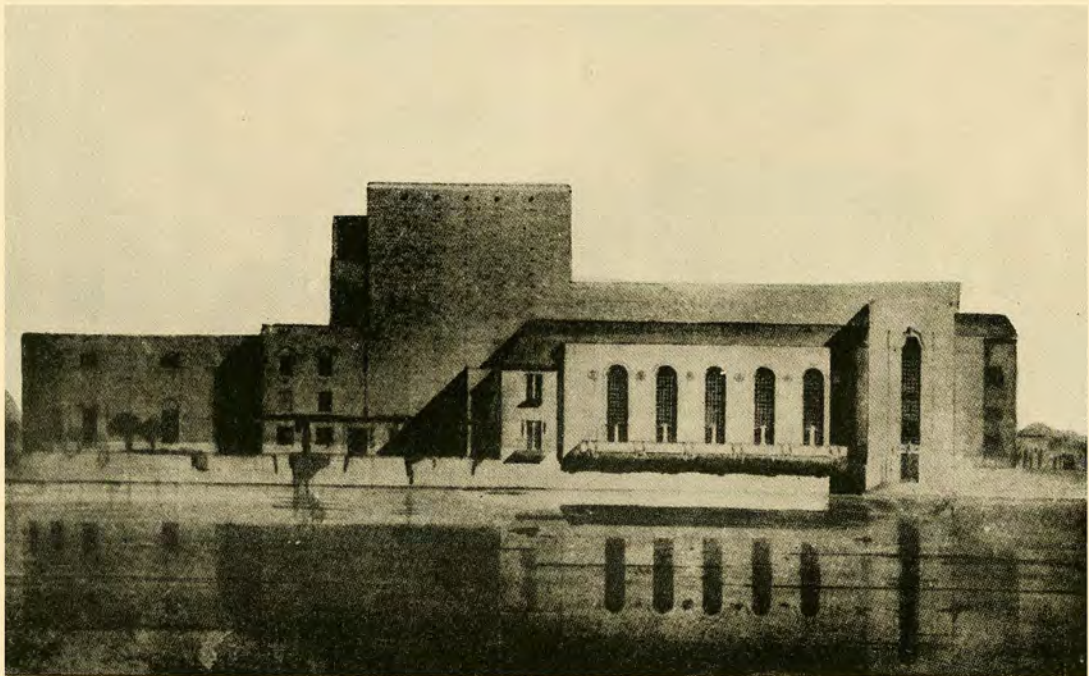
Illustrated herewith is the model, plan and elevation of Miss Scott's design, also designs submitted in the Competition by Messrs. Percy Tubbs, Son and Duncan and F. Rowland Pierce; Mr. D. F. Martin-Smith and Mr. Albert J. Rosseau.



PLAN AT AUDITORIUM LEVEL (WINNING DESIGN)



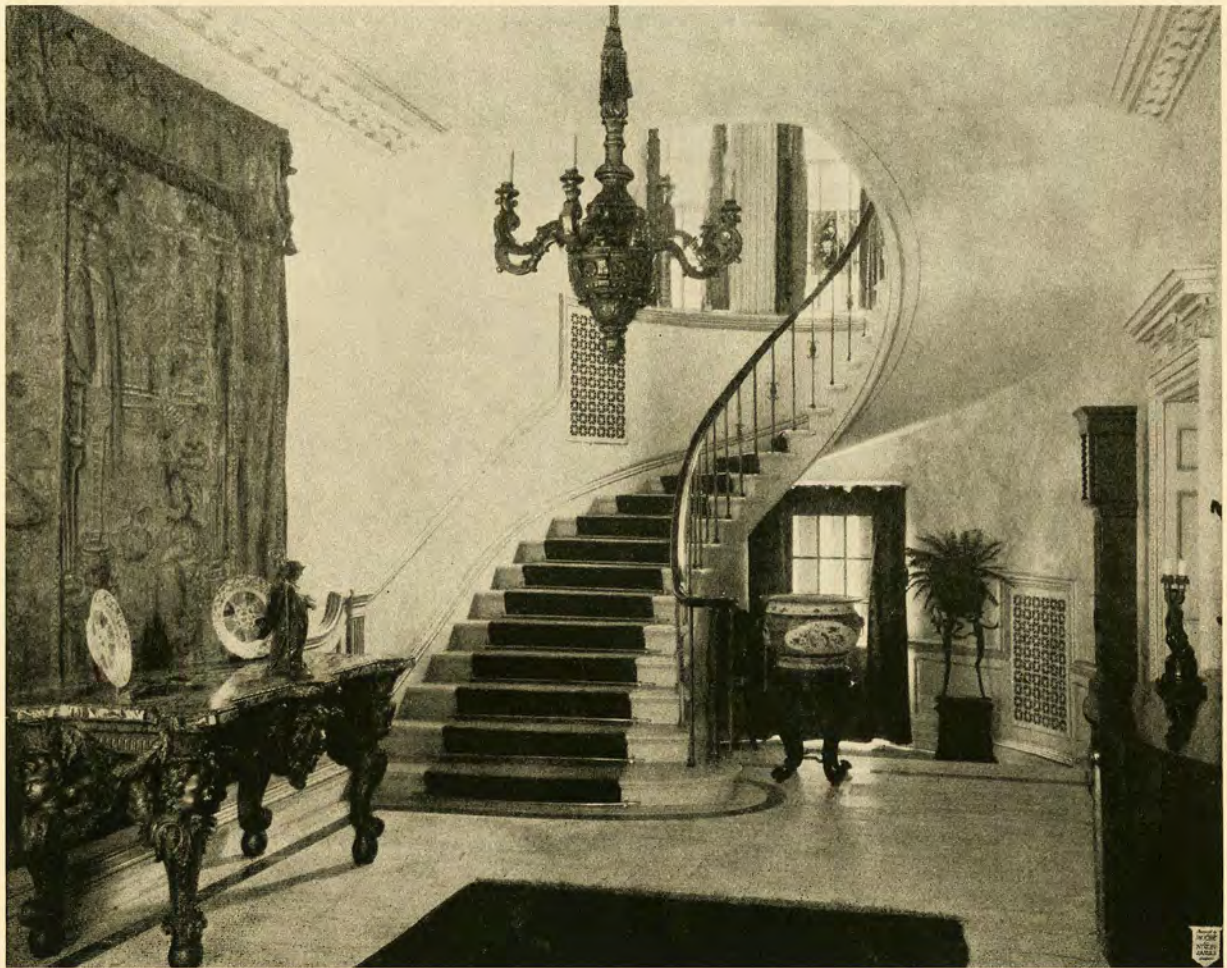
SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL THEATRE COMPETITION, STRATFORD-ON-AVON, ENGLAND
Winning Design by Miss Elisabeth Scott



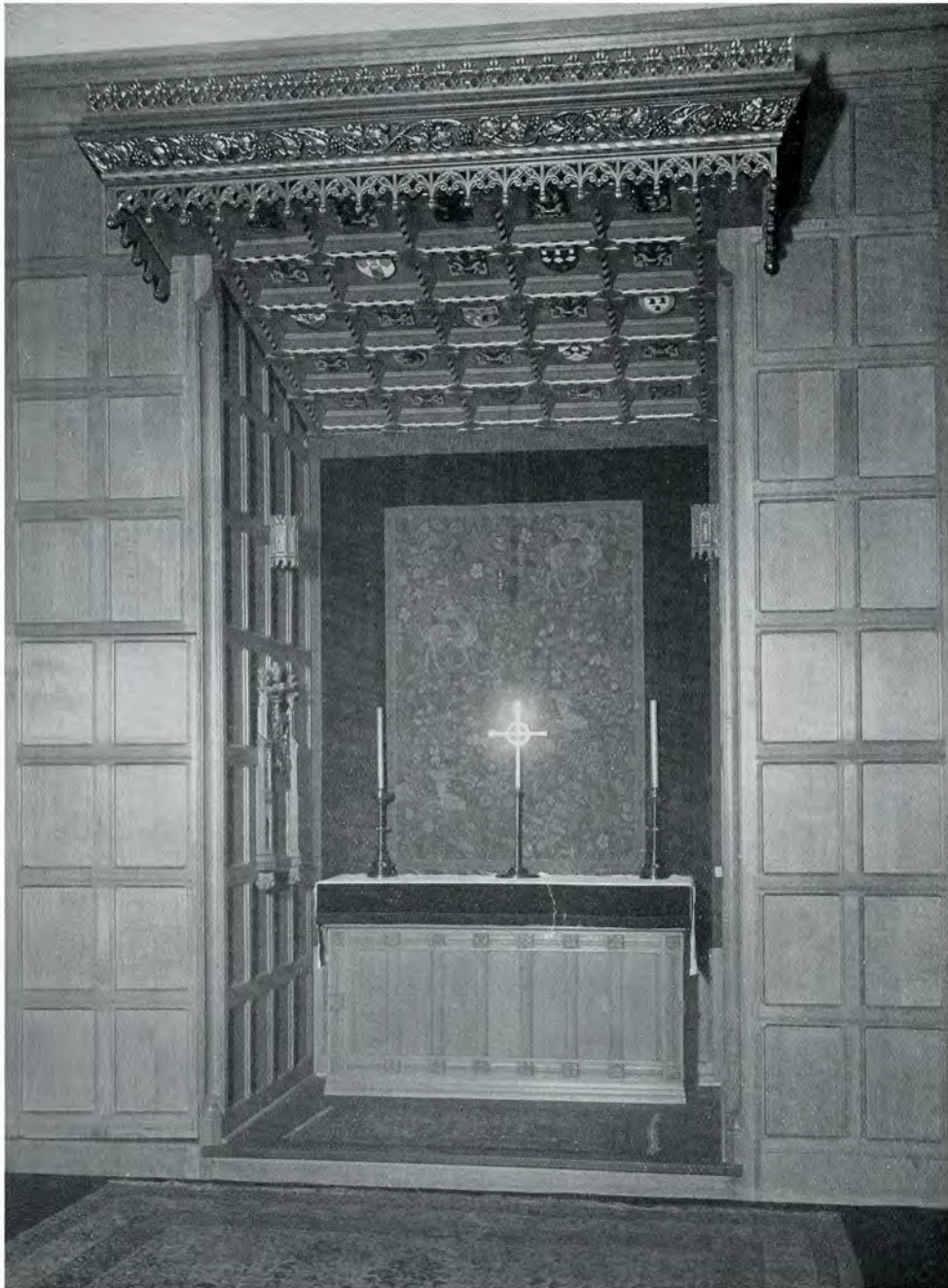
SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL THEATRE COMPETITION, STRATFORD-ON-AVON, ENGLAND
Design by Mr. D. F. Martin-Smith



MAIN ENTRANCE DOORWAY, RESIDENCE OF G. R. LARKIN, ESQ., TORONTO
George, Moorhouse and King, Architects



MAIN STAIR, RESIDENCE OF G. R. LARKIN, ESQ., TORONTO, ONT.
George, Moorhouse and King, Architects

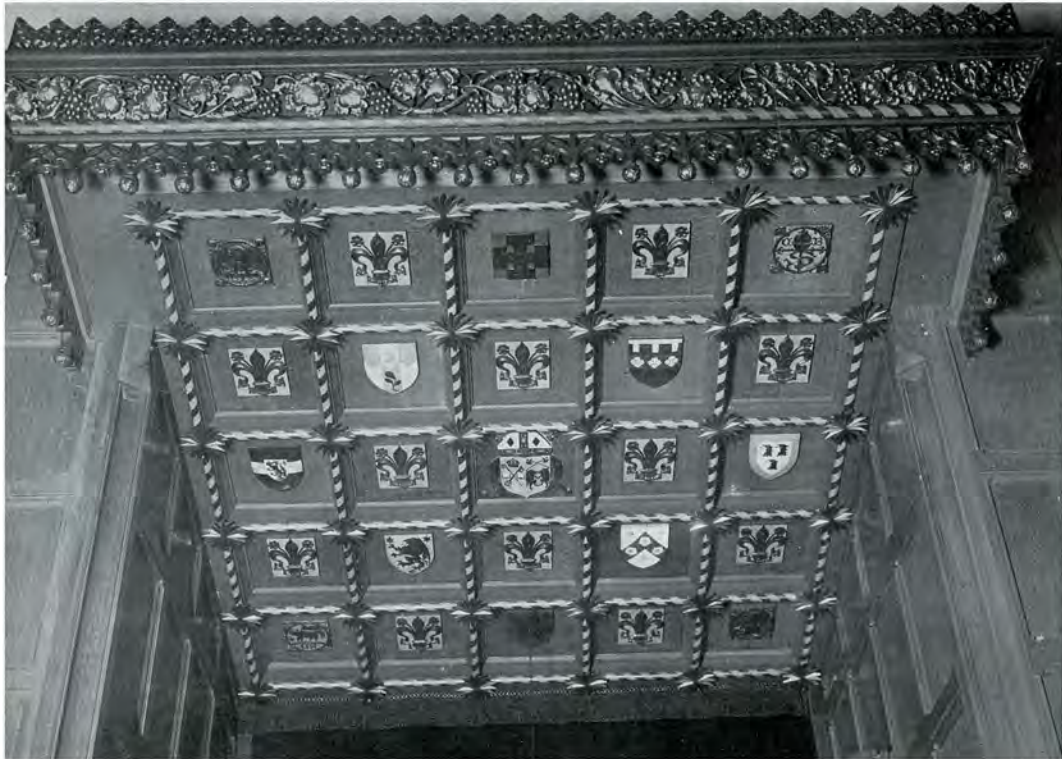


Lady Chapel, St. Thomas' Church, Toronto

WILLIAM RAE, Architect.

TO provide a sanctuary which could be used in connection with the north aisle of the church, the area for which was restricted to a floor space of only 7' 0" in width by 5' 6" in depth was the problem with which the architect was confronted.

The chapel, being in memory of a former Vicar, the Reverend Edward L. King, contains a tablet stating its dedication and is embellished with the arms of his family, together with the arms of the colleges in which he received his training.



CEILING OF LADY CHAPEL, WITH COATS OF ARMS

Guild of the Servants
of the Sanctuary
Stuart
Companions of the
Resurrection

Roper
Short

Women's
Auxiliary
Bishop of Toronto
(Sweeny)
Ley King

Larkin
Davenport

Confraternity of the
Blessed Sacrament
Sharpe
Sisters of
St. John the Divine

The panelling at the front and sides of the chapel corresponds in general character with the panelling in the chancel of the church. The principal elements of design in the chapel lie in the treatment of the tablet and of the ceiling. This ceiling is divided into twenty-five panels. The alternate panels are ornamented with the fleur-de-lis and with the personal arms and seals of church organizations. The personal arms are those of the Bishop of the Diocese,



TABLET IN LADY CHAPEL

those of the past and present Vicars of the church and the donor of the chapel. The seals are those of organizations and communities which are associated with the work of the parish. The heraldic work, is of course, in their correct colours; the carving and ornament are vividly treated in gold, red and blue.

The design was prepared by William Rae, Architect, Toronto, and the colour decoration designed and executed by A. Scott Carter, Toronto.



SOME OF THE DELEGATES AT THE 21st ANNUAL MEETING OF THE R.A.I.C.
AT THE CHATEAU LAURIER, OTTAWA

Proceedings of the Twenty-first Annual Meeting of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada

THE Twenty-first General Annual Meeting of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada was held at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, on Friday and Saturday, February 17th and 18th, 1928, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. P. Hynes, President of the Institute.

Mr. Hynes, in his Presidential Address, stressed the importance of the Institute conducting examinations, thus attaining a higher educational status for the architect in Canada. He also advocated the holding of annual Architectural Exhibitions, the appointment of an Executive Secretary and the creation of fellowships. Mr. Hynes outlined a number of the activities that had taken place during the past year, including the organization of The Maritime Association of Architects. (A complete report of the President's address will be found on page 71.)

Representatives from five of the provinces attended the meeting, which was very gratifying. The delegates present were from Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Hull, P.Q., Edmonton, Alta., Saint John, N.B., and Sydney, N.S.

As the minutes of the last meeting were published in the Journal and distributed among the members they were taken as read.

DELEGATES TO THE 1928 COUNCIL.

The Honorary Secretary reported the following delegates elected by the various Provincial Associations of Architects for the Council of 1928:—

PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION	DELEGATES
Quebec Association of Architects	L. A. AMOS ALCIDE CHAUSSE ERNEST CORMIER J. O. MARCHAND W. S. MAXWELL PERCY E. NOBBS E. I. BARROTT
Manitoba Association of Architects	C. W. U. CHIVERS E. PARKINSON
Alberta Association of Architects	EDWARD UNDERWOOD A. M. CALDERON
Saskatchewan Association of Architects	N. W. SHARON DAVID WEBSTER

Ontario Association of Architects	GEORGE T. EVANS J. P. HYNES B. EVAN PARRY W. L. SOMERVILLE GORDON M. WEST J. H. CRAIG S. M. EVELEIGH
Architectural Institute of British Columbia	ANDREW L. MERCER
Maritime Association of Architects	R. A. FRECHET M. R. CHAPPELL

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mr. J. P. Hynes gave the report of the Executive Committee as follows:—

Your Executive Committee held the following meetings since the last Annual Meeting of the Institute:—

April 2nd, 1927, Arts and Letters Club, Toronto.
May 7th, 1927, Arts and Letters Club, Toronto.
July 16th, 1927, Royal Canadian Yacht Club, Toronto.

Jan. 14th, 1928, Arts and Letters Club, Toronto.
Feb. 17th, 1928, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa.

Your Executive, following the instructions of the last Annual Meeting, cleared up the list of Charter Members and then promoted the establishment of the Maritime Association of Architects.

The President, Mr. Nobbs, the First Vice-President and the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Alcide Chausse, attended the organization meeting of the Maritime Association of Architects in Moncton on September 26th, 1927.

In further pursuance of the instructions of the last Annual Meeting, the arranging for a deputation from the Institute to the Dominion Government was taken up. Your President found it necessary in this matter to go to Ottawa and interview several Cabinet Ministers and file with them a memorandum of the matters the Institute wished to bring to the attention of the Government. As a copy of this memorandum was mailed to each member of the Institute it is not repeated here. The deputation to the Government was arranged for the 17th of February, 1928.

Your Executive discussed the duty on architectural plans at several of these meetings, the Hon. Secretary and the President corresponded with several parties in this matter. Finally it was made one of the matters to be presented to the Government by the deputation from the Institute.

The question of a Dominion Board of Examiners in Architecture under the Institute to function also for the Provincial Association, and the proposal that the Institute undertake to syndicate publication of small house plans, both received considerable consideration by your Executive, but no action was taken in either instance.

The question of members using the letters M.R. A.I.C. was referred to Sir Robert Falconer for an opinion; the correspondence in this will be brought before this meeting for its consideration.

On the request of the Winnipeg War Memorial Committee to nominate an architect as chief assessor in the competition it was holding for a design for a memorial, Mr. F. P. Martin, of Saskatoon, was nominated and acted.

Your President representing the Institute attended the celebrations of the Centenary of the University of Toronto, November last, and also attended and spoke at the dinner of the Engineering Institute in Montreal on the 15th of February.

DISCUSSION IN CONNECTION WITH THE COMPETITION FOR THE WINNIPEG WAR MEMORIAL.

MR. MAXWELL—I understand the competition for which we appointed an assessor from the West was held in Winnipeg and that the award was made to Emanuel Hahn, a Toronto sculptor. I am informed the award was not acted upon, the objection being that Mr. Hahn, although a Canadian citizen, was of German parentage. They settled with him for \$1,000.00 and held another competition, which Mrs. Hahn won. The second award was not acted upon, but they gave her \$500.00. If those are the facts (and I believe they are) I consider the whole matter has been a disgraceful fiasco, and I would like to know if there is any report to make on it.

THE CHAIRMAN—We have a communication from the Ontario Society of Artists in this regard which reads as follows:—

February 13th, 1928.

The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada,
73 King Street West,
Toronto, Ont.

Gentlemen:

At the monthly meeting of the Ontario Society of Artists, held 3rd January, 1928, the following motion was carried:—

That the Ontario Society of Artists draw the attention of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts and the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada to the circumstances surrounding the award for the Winnipeg War Memorial, and recommend that an immediate protest from these national bodies be placed in the hands of the Winnipeg Committee of Awards and the Winnipeg newspapers.

It was also felt that conditions obtaining in recent competitions had not been satisfactory, and no doubt your members are often dissatisfied with conditions imposed by local committees. This society is of the opinion that a co-operation between our two societies

might be secured and result in conditions more generally satisfactory.

Our sculptor members feel that in the drafting of terms for many competitions the problems of the sculptor are not sufficiently considered. In view of the situation and the desire of the sculptors of this society to render the best possible assistance it is felt that if a conference between us could be arranged a more effective solution of the problem could be achieved.

We hope that you may find it possible to arrange a meeting.

Yours sincerely,

HERBERT S. PALMER,
Secretary.

MR. MAXWELL—Was any action taken by this Association?

THE CHAIRMAN—No.

MR. MAXWELL—Was any action deemed advisable or politic?

THE CHAIRMAN—I should think some action would be advisable, and I was hoping this correspondence would bring some action by this meeting.

MR. MAXWELL—Of course we cannot rectify what has taken place. Anything we may do now will only stir up certain factional discussion. I think, however, we should endeavor to make sure that in succeeding competitions the programme will be explicit in covering anything of this nature that may turn up.

THE CHAIRMAN—By way of explanation I may say the Ontario Association of Architects, in conjunction with the Ontario Society of Artists, endeavored to get in touch with the Committee, and tried to have the procuring of the design arranged in such a way that would safeguard the professions in it. Mr. Moore acted as secretary, and he finally had to give up because he could make no progress at all against the conditions. This is an important matter, and one which I think should be carefully dealt with. I would make the suggestion that we strike a committee of two to draft a resolution which this meeting might pass, and that we go on record as we have been asked to do. I think this would appeal to the sentiment of everybody.

MR. BEAUGRAND CHAMPAGNE—If a man is a Canadian citizen, whatever his origin may be, and if he wins a competition and his design is not accepted, I think there should be some explanation for it, and I think instead of helping such a state of affairs our Association should protest against it.

MR. MARKUS—We are in rather a peculiar position in connection with the competition for the Winnipeg War Memorial, as things have turned out. You will recall that in the second competition for the Winnipeg War Memorial a Canadian, Miss Elizabeth Wood (Mrs. Emanuel Hahn) won the competition. The award made by the Board of Assessors, which, by the way, was published in the Journal, was not accepted by the Winnipeg War Memorial Committee, who instead made the award to Mr. Gilbert Parfitt, a Winnipeg architect. Incidentally Mr. Parfitt is also President of the Manitoba Association of Architects, and I do not think we can very well take a strong stand in connection with this matter at this late date.

MR. BEAUGRAND CHAMPAGNE—Those competitions have become a farce to a very great extent

among architects for some reason or other, and instances like this do not tend to make matters any better. I think we should very strongly protest against such an order of things. If a man is not barred at the start on account of some peculiarity in his name or face from taking part in the competition, he should be accepted if he is the winner. I think we should enter a protest against the action of the Winnipeg Memorial Committee.

MR. MAXWELL—We will simply get into a hornet's nest if we do. I think the most we can do would be to make it a point to exercise every possible care that any programme in the future will not allow of any such misinterpretation or misjudgment.

THE CHAIRMAN—We have to learn by these bitter experiences, but I do not see that we should be compromised in this simply because one of the members of our Institute is in the unfortunate position of being the next selection. If an injury has been done to the body of the artists of this country by that Committee, I think they should be told so plainly. Will some one offer a motion for action in this matter?

THE CHAIRMAN—Then, am I to understand that in replying to the correspondence we will say the matter was brought before the Institute and was discussed, and that it was decided we did not consider it advisable to take any further action?

MR. HAZELGROVE—In your Presidential address you referred to the recognition and status of the Institute in the community and the high educational basis and high standard of ethics in the practice of the profession. Here is a case in which the Institute is in a position to take a firm stand, and we are proposing to hedge, and we do not seem to be able to meet the situation at all. I would move that the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada express its extreme regret of the action of the Winnipeg War Memorial in overriding the award of the professional assessor who was nominated by the Institute, and that a copy of this motion be sent in reply to the letter we have received.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Beaugrand Champagne.

THE CHAIRMAN—I have a motion offered by Mr. Hazelgrove, and it has been properly seconded.

MR. MAXWELL—May I move in amendment that the motion be addressed to our Council as an expression of opinion in this matter, the Council to take such action as it deems wise. This would mean they would study the programme conditions and give a certain amount of mature thought to the whole matter, and consider what the consequences might be.

MR. HAZELGROVE—I would be glad to change my motion and make it in accord with Mr. Maxwell's amendment.

THE CHAIRMAN—Then is it the sense of the meeting that under the circumstances the matter be referred to the Council as an expression of opinion, to take such action as may be deemed advisable?

Carried unanimously.

RESOLUTION REGARDING MEMORIAL TO GOVERNMENT.

The matter of the memorial presented to the Dominion Government was discussed at length by the meeting, after which the following resolution

was offered by Mr. Maxwell, seconded by Mr. West, and carried unanimously:

Resolved: That this meeting regrets a misinterpretation has been placed upon some of the representations presented to the Government by the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. This meeting is unanimously of the opinion that no criticism has been or is intended relative to the capabilities or conduct of the Architectural Department of the Minister of Public Works, or of individuals employed in the department. It is deemed most regrettable that articles which have appeared in newspapers have been of a nature that might reflect on the capacity of any architect or architects in the Government's employ, and we deem it a matter of justice to place on record that all representations made by the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada are related to matters of principle which this body stands for unanimously.

The Secretary is instructed to include a copy of this resolution in the memorial which is being sent to the Government, and is asked to arrange for its insertion in the newspapers published in the City of Ottawa.

HONORARY SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the President, Council and Members of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

Gentlemen:—

I beg to submit my twenty-first report as Honorary Secretary for the year just terminated of the activities of our Association.

There was held one meeting of the Council just after the Twentieth General Annual Meeting in Toronto, on 18th and 19th February, 1927, at which meeting the following Councillors were present:— Messrs. J. P. Hynes, W. L. Somerville, of Toronto; E. L. Horwood, of Ottawa; John S. Archibald, Percy E. Nobbs and Alcide Chaussé, of Montreal. The re-election of the 1926 Council was voted unanimously. The "pro rata" contribution was decided for year 1927. The election of the Executive Committee was proceeded with. It was decided to hold the Twenty-first General Meeting at Ottawa during the third week of February, 1928, and after the consideration of routine business the meeting was adjourned.

Meetings of the Executive Committee were held on the 2nd April, 7th May, 16th July, 29th October, 1927, and 14th January, 1928.

Important matters considered by the Executive Committee during the year are as follows:—

(a) The question of duty on plans prepared outside of this country for buildings erected in Canada;

(b) A competition for a cover design for "The Journal—R.A.I.C.";

(c) The use by members of the initials "M.R.A.I.C." after their name;

(d) Representation on the Committee of Arrangements for the celebration of the Centenary of the University of Toronto;

(e) The organization and formation of the Maritime Association of Architects, comprising the practitioners in the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island;

(f) The erasing from our books the names of all who had been charter members and residing in Provinces where there were no Federated Associations of Architects, so that after the Maritime As-

sociation of Architects is accepted by the Institute there will not be any more members who are not coming through the membership of the Provincial Associations;

(g) The institution of conferences of the representatives of the Departments of Architecture of Canadian Universities, to be held at the same place and at the same time as the General Annual Meetings of the R.A.I.C.;

(h) Representation on the Committee of Brick Sizes of the Canadian Engineering Standards Association;

(i) The conduct of examinations in Canada for the Royal Institute of British Architects;

(j) The adoption of a seal for the R.A.I.C.;

(k) The appointment of representatives on the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects;

(l) Offer of co-operation with the Canadian Council on Guild Welfare;

(m) The appointment of a chief assessor on the Board of Assessors of the Winnipeg War Memorial Competition;

(n) A resolution regarding "Fellowship" in the R.A.I.C. membership;

(o) Memorandum of petition to be presented to the Dominion Government;

(p) Standardization of Architectural Education;

(q) Competition for Students' Residence for the University of New Brunswick;

(r) Art Commissions in cities;

(s) Recommendations to Provincial Associations respecting the use of title "Councillor" instead of "Delegate" in the Council of the R.A.I.C. for their representatives.

With the new Maritime Association of Architects, now federated with the R.A.I.C., our membership list now covers the whole territory of Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. We are proud of this success, as it was the aim of the founders of the R.A.I.C. to make our organization embrace all the Provinces of the Dominion.

May I be allowed to offer my most sincere thanks to the President and the officers for having so ably and energetically aided me in carrying out my work, and to the members for having for the last twenty-one years renewed their confidence in my work, by re-electing me annually to the important position of Honorary Secretary of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

Yours sincerely,

ALCIDE CHAUSSE,
Honorary Secretary.

HONORARY TREASURER'S REPORT.

In the absence of Mr. Somerville, who was unable to attend the Annual Meeting, Mr. West presented his report and annual statement, which was read by the Honorary Secretary.

During the past year a complete double entry set of books has been opened by the accountant, which has enabled him to make a complete statement showing the financial status of the Institute on which a budget of expenditure for the coming year may be based. We have been unable to do this in the past, as the Annual Statement was merely a report of cash receipts and disbursements.

The Revenue Account, page 2 of Financial Statement, for the year ending 31st of December, 1927, is a complete statement of income and expenses.

This shows a deficit of \$189.70. This deficit is due to items of expenditure in addition to what might be called our fixed annual charges.

These items are as follows:—

Travelling expenses in connection with Maritime Convention	\$158.05
Prizes for cover of Journal	100.00
Total	\$258.05

I can therefore report that the Institute is in a sound financial condition. The debit balance in Surplus Account as shown on Balance Sheet, page 1 of Financial Statement, amounts to \$154.00, but is so small that it will probably be wiped out next year.

The Cash Deficit for the year ending Dec. 31, 1927, amounts to \$570.56, as shown by statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements, page 3 of Financial Statement. This does not represent our financial standing, and is due to cash receipts not being received as promptly as they might have been.

The Accountant has also prepared a corrected statement for the year ending 31st December, 1926. The corrections are due to adjustments in accounts of back fees and the writing off fees outstanding in accordance with instructions of the Council.

In order to completely adjust our books, it is necessary for the Council to pass a resolution cancelling membership of four members at large listed on page 4 of Financial Statement, and the right to collect balance of fees owed by them.

One of the greatest difficulties in keeping the books of the Institute is the auditing of Provincial Associations. For this reason I would make the following recommendations:—

(1) That the office of Hon. Treasurer be dispensed with and a Secretary-Treasurer be appointed who could also act as assistant to the Hon. Secretary.

(2) That the membership returns from Provincial Associations be made on printed forms supplied by the Institute for the purpose. These returns to be made at definite periods, so that books may be kept up to date and a proper audit be possible.

(3) That all cheques must be signed by the President as well as the Treasurer. At the present time only the Treasurer's signature is necessary.

(Signed) W. L. SOMERVILLE,
Hon. Treasurer.

The Honorary Secretary then read the following Financial Statement, prepared by Mr. John I. Sutcliffe, Chartered Accountant, for the year ending December 31st, 1927:—

Royal Architectural Institute of Canada,
Montreal, Quebec.

AUDIT REPORT FOR 1927.

I have audited the accounts of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada for the year ending 31st December, 1927. All my requirements as auditor have been complied with.

The attached Balance Sheet, dated 31st December, 1927, is, in my opinion, properly drawn up, so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the corporation's affairs as shown by its books.

Toronto, February 13th, 1928.

(Signed) JOHN I. SUTCLIFFE,
Auditor.

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

BALANCE SHEET
31 December, 1927

ASSETS:

Bank Balances:			
Bank of Montreal—Montreal.....	\$	5.50	
Dominion Bank—Toronto.....		347.97	
		<u>\$ 353.47</u>	
Less Strathcona Scholarship Cash.....		119.06	
Interest Accrued on Bonds.....			\$ 234.41
Balances owing from Provincial Associations, see schedule.....			27.50
Balances owing from members at large.....	\$	637.50	696.00
Less Provision for Loss.....		637.50	
Prepaid Expenses as per schedule.....			66.68
Strathcona Scholarship Fund:			
Dominion of Canada Bonds.....		200.00	
Interest Accrued on Bonds.....		11.00	
In Current Bank Account.....		119.06	
		<u>330.06</u>	
Reserve Fund:			
Dominion of Canada Bonds.....			520.67
			<u>\$1,875.32</u>
Total Assets.....			
LIABILITIES:			
Accounts Payable, as per schedule.....	\$	691.89	
Credit Balance in Accounts with Provincial Association as per schedule.....		158.00	
Provision for Accounting Costs, see schedule.....		238.50	
		<u>1,088.39</u>	
			\$786.93
Lord Strathcona Scholarship Account:			
Principal.....	\$200.00		
Accumulated Interest.....	130.06		
		<u>\$330.06</u>	
Life Membership Account:			
Principal.....	\$100.00		
Accumulated Interest.....	84.91		
		<u>184.91</u>	
Reserve Account (5% of Revenue since July 1st, 23).....		425.96	
		<u>\$940.93</u>	
Total Reserves.....			
Debit Balance in Surplus Account, see schedule.....		154.00	
		<u>786.93</u>	

REVENUE ACCOUNT—Year ending 31st December, 1927

INCOME:		EXPENSES:	
Fees:—		Royal Architectural Inst. of Can.	
Alberta Association.....	\$ 69.00	Journal.....	630.00
B.C. Association.....	184.00	Expenses of Convention, dinner, etc.....	\$231.00
Manitoba Association.....	138.00	Less Receipts from sale of	
Ontario Association.....	522.00	Dinner Tickets.....	168.00
Quebec Association.....	654.00		63.00
Saskatchewan Association.....	108.00	Report of Convention.....	85.80
Members at large.....	\$125.00	Roden Bros. for Medal.....	17.00
Less Prov'n for loss.....	125.00	Prizes for cover for <i>The Journal</i>	100.00
	<u>\$1,675.00</u>	Travelling Expenses—Maritime Convention.....	158.05
Interest (other than scholarship and Life Membership).....	38.57	Rent.....	8.00
	<u>\$1,713.57</u>	Assistant's Salary.....	200.00
Less Reserve Fund—5% of Revenue.....	83.75	Stenographic Services.....	20.65
	<u>\$1,629.82</u>	Printing and Stationery.....	152.53
		Provision for 1927 Accounting and Auditing.....	33.50
		Secretary's Expenses.....	128.56
		Bank Charges.....	1.90
		Sundries.....	20.53
			<u>\$1,819.52</u>
		Deficit.....	\$ 189.70

Note.—The Revenue Account shows the true Income and Expenditure for 1927 irrespective of cash transactions. Cash Receipts and Disbursements are shown on a separate sheet.

BALANCES OWING FROM PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATIONS
31st DECEMBER, 1927

Alberta Association.....	\$ 69.00
British Columbia Association.....	279.00
Ontario Association.....	240.00
Saskatchewan Association.....	108.00
	<u>\$ 696.00</u>

CHAIRMAN—In the absence of the Honorary Treasurer I would suggest this matter be referred to a committee of two or three, for consideration and report. It does not seem to me that we have been able to get any real grasp of the situation from the mere reading of the report. I would be glad to entertain a motion to that effect.

It was moved by Mr. Beaugrand Champagne, seconded by Mr. Wegman, that the report of the Auditor just presented be referred to a committee of two for study, this committee to report later during the meeting.

Carried unanimously.

The Chairman appointed Mr. A. Frank Wickson and Prof. A. Beaugrand Champagne as the committee of two to go over the financial statement and bring in a report at to-morrow's session.

REPORT ON THE JOURNAL, R.A.I.C.

Mr. I. Markus gave the report on The Journal, which was also considered as the report of the Publicity Committee.

Gentlemen:—

It is with much pleasure that we are able to show that the income for the year 1927 has been more than sufficient to take care of the expenditures incurred in publishing the Journal during the past year.

You will probably recall that the Institute authorized the publication of the Journal monthly, beginning with January, 1927, and as this meant that our income from advertising had to be considerably increased in order to provide sufficient funds to publish twelve issues instead of six, as was done in 1926, it is very gratifying to be able to report a small surplus on the first year's operations as a monthly Journal.

We feel, as the result of the two issues already published this year that the revenue from advertising during 1928 will be considerably increased, and that the Journal will not only be able to meet its expenditures, but will also be able to wipe off a goodly portion of the losses incurred in previous years.

From an editorial standpoint, the Journal, as most of the members are aware, provides the Provincial Associations, as well as the membership at large, with a medium for the dissemination of ideas that in the end must have a beneficial effect upon the architectural profession as a whole.

It has been the policy of the Editorial Board to publish in the Journal from time to time articles which are not only interesting architecturally, but which also have an educational value. Such articles, for example, as the series published during 1927 on the Typical Schools in Canada have created a great deal of favorable comment, and the encouragement which we received from the publication of these articles has resulted in our arranging for a series of articles on Domestic Architecture in Canada, which will appear in the Journal during 1928.

While it is exceedingly gratifying to have been able to retain that high standard which we set as one of our objects when the Journal was first published, yet we realize that this standard cannot be maintained unless the Editorial Board receives the

whole-hearted co-operation of the membership at large, and it may not be out of place at this time to make mention of the fact that we have received considerable co-operation during the past year from the following members:—

JOHN M. LYLE.....	Toronto
PERCY E. NOBBS.....	Montreal
PROF. E. R. ARTHUR.....	Dept. of Architecture, University of Toronto
PROF. RAMSAY TRAUQUAIR.....	Dept. of Architecture, McGill University
HUGH G. JONES.....	Montreal
PHILLIP J. TURNER.....	Montreal
A. H. CHAPMAN.....	Toronto
J. FRANCIS BROWN.....	Toronto
JOHN S. ARCHIBALD.....	Montreal
J. RAWSON GARDINER.....	Montreal
C. E. CYRIL DYSON.....	Toronto
J. N. SEMMENS.....	Winnipeg
PROF. JULES POIVERT.....	Montreal
J. MELVILLE MILLER.....	Montreal
HUGH VALLANCE.....	Montreal
JAMES C. PENNINGTON.....	Windsor
JOHN R. BOYDE.....	Windsor
GILBERT PARFITT.....	Winnipeg
J. P. HYNES.....	Toronto
ALCIDE CHAUSSE.....	Montreal
R. H. MACDONALD.....	Montreal
G. A. ROSS.....	Montreal
R. A. V. NICHOLSON.....	Ottawa
A. FRANK WICKSON.....	Toronto
A. H. GREGG.....	Toronto
F. BRUCE BROWN.....	Toronto
DAVID R. BROWN.....	Montreal
ERIC W. HALDENBY.....	Toronto
A. S. MATHERS.....	Toronto

To these members we wish to express our appreciation for their valued assistance, and we would bespeak for the Journal their continued support. We also wish to recognize the valued contributions of E. Wyly Grier, R.C.A., F. H. Brigden, O.S.A., Professor Ian B. Stoughton Holbourn, of Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., and E. B. Palmer, of Montreal.

In the report adopted at the Convention last year it was suggested that an endeavor be made to secure the active co-operation of other art associations with a view to including articles of art interest in the Journal. We are very pleased to be able to report that this has been done, and that the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts has recognized our efforts by subscribing to the Journal for each one of its members.

In concluding my report, I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the Secretaries of each of the Provincial Associations for their active co-operation during the past year. Reports of their activities have appeared in the Journal frequently, and this has enabled the members to keep in close touch with the work of their Provincial bodies. The thanks of the Institute are also due to the members of the Editorial Board, consisting of J. P. Hynes, Chairman; John M. Lyle, Percy E. Nobbs, Prof. Ramsay Traquair, Alcide Chausse, Frank P. Martin, Gilbert Parfitt, S. M. Eveleigh and W. G. Blakey, for their interest and co-operation during the past year, and I sincerely hope that they will continue to serve the Institute in the same capacity during the coming year.

Respectfully submitted,
I. MARKUS, Editor.

THE CHAIRMAN—What is your pleasure with regard to this report?

MR. HYDE—I would be glad to move the adoption of the report, and I think a hearty vote of thanks is due Mr. Markus for what he has done to give the architects of Canada a real paper.

Carried unanimously.

REPORT REGARDING USE OF LETTERS M.R.A.I.C.

THE CHAIRMAN—The question of the use of the letters "M.R.A.I.C." was referred to at the last Convention, and the Executive Committee discussed it several times. I was asked to communicate with Professor Falconer, President of the University of Toronto, which I did, and I received the following reply from him:—

Dear Mr. Hynes:

I have read the Charter and By-laws of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and Mr. Nobbs' letter which you left with me. I can see nothing in the Charter or in the By-laws which would prevent a member of the Institute from adding to his name, if he so desires, the letters "M.R.A.I.C."; that simply stands for what he is. But it would be of so little value that surely very few would think it worth their while to use the letters. I agree with Mr. Nobbs that if letters of any value are to be attached to the name they should be "F.R.A.I.C.", that is to say, "Fellow of the Institute". But this is not provided for in your present Charter or By-laws, and I should think it would probably be necessary to secure legislation creating a limited body of Fellows from among the members. This is a common practice, as you are aware, in other societies. There are frequently three grades: Licentiate, Member, Fellow. The terms of membership in the Architectural Institute of Canada are so universal that no distinction would accrue except to such a small group as might be chosen to become Fellows.

Yours sincerely,

ROBERT A. FALCONER,
President.

Is there any action desirable in regard to creating Fellowships?

MR. NOBBS—Has it been referred to the Provincial Associations?

THE CHAIRMAN—No. There are only two things in connection with it which occur to me: whether you would take the past officers or other members as Fellows, and also that we would have to alter our Charter if we decided to have Fellowships. The altering of the Charter might be an expensive affair.

MR. MARKUS—I would move that the matter of creation of Fellowships in the Institute be referred to the Executive Committee, with power to draft an additional clause in our Charter, which would be presented to each Provincial Association for approval or disapproval, and that report be made at the next Annual Meeting. The motion is seconded by Mr. Frechette.

MR. MAXWELL—Do I understand you will have to amend the Charter, or would it be the By-laws that would have to be amended? I would suggest this to be rather a matter for a lawyer.

MR. MARKUS—Of course the Executive Committee would have the power to consult a lawyer.

MR. MAXWELL—Why not say: "To attend to such legislation as may be necessary"?

MR. MARKUS—I would be willing to accept the amendment.

The motion as amended was carried unanimously.

OFFICERS ELECTED FOR 1928.

At a meeting of the Council held on February 18th, the following officers were elected unanimously:—

President—J. P. HYNES, of Toronto.
First Vice-President—PERCY E. NOBBS, of Montreal.
Second Vice-President—R. A. FRECHET, of Moncton, N.B.
Honorary Secretary—ALCIDE CHAUSSE, of Montreal.
Honorary Treasurer—W. L. SOMERVILLE, of Toronto.
Executive Committee—J. P. HYNES, Chairman; GEORGE T. EVANS, B. EVAN PARRY, W. L. SOMERVILLE, GORDON M. WEST, J. H. CRAIG and ALCIDE CHAUSSE.

GENERAL BUSINESS

APPOINTMENT OF AN EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

The following recommendation from the Executive Committee was brought before the Convention on Friday:

"As the interests of the Institute require the attention of some official who can devote more time to promoting the work of the Institute than can be expected of a practicing architect, the Executive Committee recommends that an Executive Secretary be appointed on a part time salary of \$500.00 per annum. Appointment to be made by the Executive Committee."

CHAIRMAN—The idea of the Executive Committee was to have a paid secretary who could take over some of the onerous duties of the Honorary Secretary, also carry out the secretarial work of the Executive Committee at its meetings, as well as follow up all other activities of the Institute in a thorough manner. I believe that we might save some of the \$400.00 we are now paying, \$200.00 of which goes to a young lady in Montreal who looks after the general correspondence and \$200.00 to the P.Q.A.A. for rent. Part of this could be transferred to the person who would be appointed as Executive Secretary. My thought in the matter is that Mr. Markus might be willing to undertake this, and as he is in close touch with the Institute through The Journal, we would get some very active work done.

HONORARY SECRETARY—That would probably be feasible for one year, but what about the following years when the Executive shifts from one Province to another.

CHAIRMAN—It would, of course, be necessary to take up this matter each year, and we would have to find out whether the Executive Secretary could work in such a way as to be valuable to the Institute and justify the expense.

After some further discussion it was moved by Mr. Parry and seconded by Mr. Wickson that an Executive Secretary be appointed by the Executive Committee at a salary not to exceed \$500.00 per year. *Carried unanimously.*

UNIFORM BUILDERS' CONTRACTS

A request from the Canadian Construction Association that the Institute deal with the matter of uniform builders' contracts was considered and it was decided to send copies of these contracts to the Provincial Associations for consideration, and that the Executive Committee have power to take immediate action upon receiving the reports.



COVER OF MENU

Drawn by W. Chalmers.

REPORT ON THE AUDITOR'S STATEMENT

The special committee consisting of Mr. Wickson and Mr. Beauprand Champagne reported that they had gone into the Auditor's statement and the Treasurer's report.

MR. WICKSON—We have discovered that there has been considerable difficulty in auditing the books on account of some of the Provincial Associations keeping members on their books who have not paid their fees. This seems to have made it almost impossible to determine definitely how many members there are at the end of each year.

The auditor has evidently put in a lot of work in going over the books for the past few years in an effort to try and discover the exact condition of the membership, so as to be able to report a correct audit. It has cost the Institute a large amount of money to have this done, but we believe that it was necessary and that in future we should not have the same difficulties in compiling our financial statement that we have had in the past. We believe that the report as presented to Mr. Beauprand Champagne and myself is a perfectly correct statement of the condition of the finances of the Institute.

MR. BEAUGRAND CHAMPAGNE—The expense which has been incurred in connection with the auditor's report seems to be very high, and I think it could be prevented from occurring again if matters were arranged as I suggested a few years ago by having all the Provincial Associations pay their pro-rata contribution at a certain time. The whole trouble seems to be caused by the fact that one association in some cases pays in advance while others are behind in their payments.

PLACE OF NEXT ANNUAL MEETING.

The Council decided to hold the Twenty-Second General Annual Meeting of the Institute in Montreal during the month of February, 1929, the exact date to be fixed later by the Executive Committee.

RESOLUTION OF APPRECIATION TO THE PRESIDENT AND THE COUNCIL.

MR. WICKSON—At last night's banquet reference was made to the work of the President and the Council. I am inclined to think that while organizations may in a way realize what has been done by their officers, we do not always realize the amount of work involved, and I would therefore move a resolution expressing our gratitude and appreciation to our President, Mr. J. P. Hynes, for the very successful manner in which he has carried on the work of the Institute during the year, and also that we extend our thanks to the Council for the work they have done. *Carried unanimously.*

In responding to the resolution, the Chairman thanked the members on behalf of the Council and himself, and stated that no matter what is accomplished, one always feels that much more could have been done. He expressed his appreciation for the very careful consideration that had been given by the members to the subjects which had come up for discussion.

GREETINGS FROM THE R.I.B.A.

The President read a cable from the Royal Institute of British Architects in which they sent their greetings to the R.A.I.C. on the occasion of its Annual Meeting.

It was decided that a reply be sent by cable thanking the R.I.B.A. for their felicitations.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE OTTAWA CHAPTER.

HONORARY SECRETARY—I have much pleasure in moving that a hearty vote of thanks for courtesies received during our meeting at Ottawa be tendered to the local committee of arrangements who did so much to entertain us, also to the Architects' Club of Ottawa, to the representatives of the Universities and the Ecole des Beaux Arts for attending the meeting, to the authorities of the City of Ottawa and to the Local Press for their very full and complete reports of our meeting. *Carried unanimously.*



MR. MAIN STREET

"You ain't gon' to put any o' that aesthetic bunks over on me; what I'm paying for is a nice handsome buildin' with good red bricks, ornamental iron cornices, plate glass windows and sash like

MR. BROWNE
ARTIST & ARCHITECT

(OTTO VON) How long oh Lord How long?

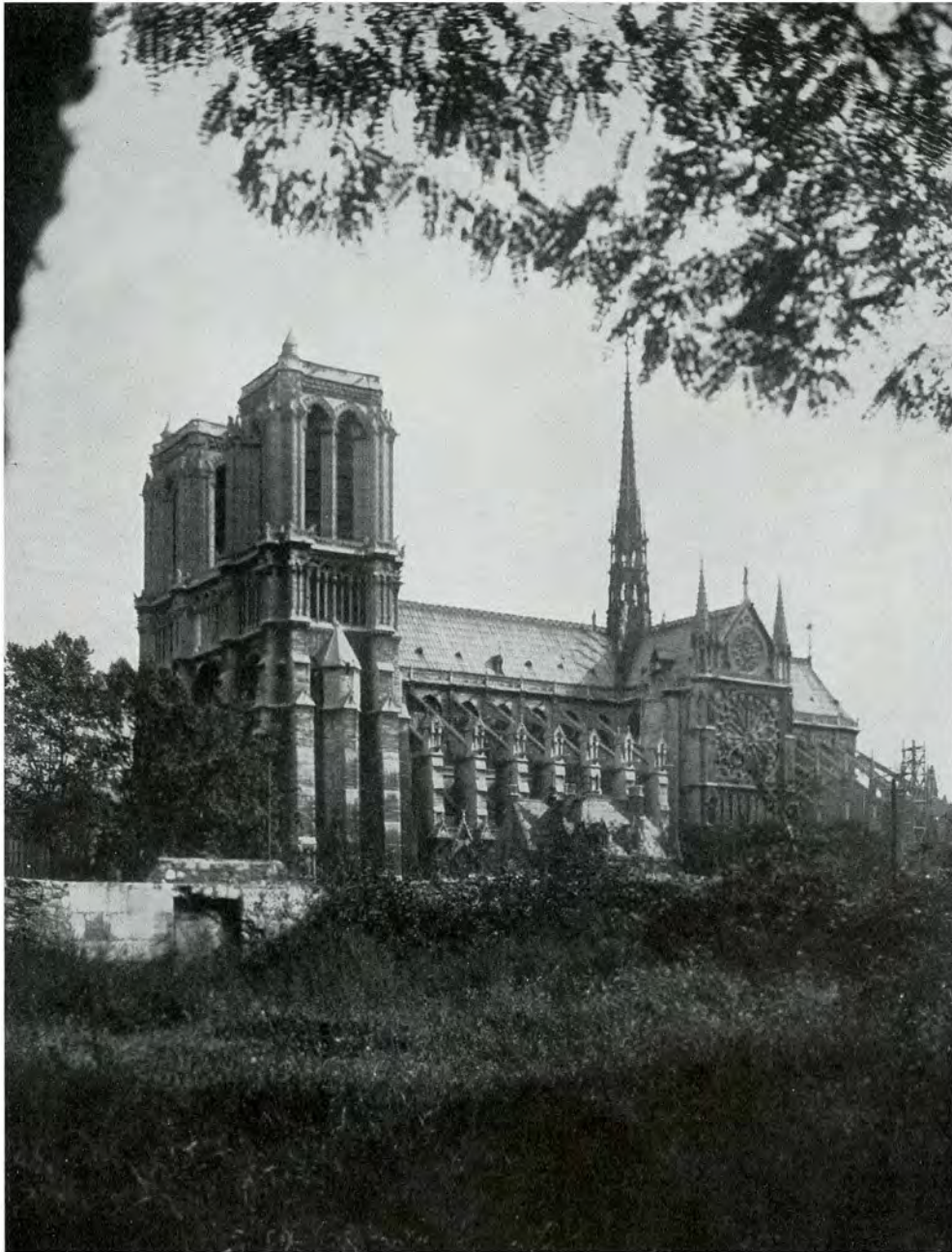
CARTOON ON MENU

By W. Chalmers.

EUROPEAN STUDIES

From Photographs by F. Bruce Brown, M.Arch.

NUMBER XIII

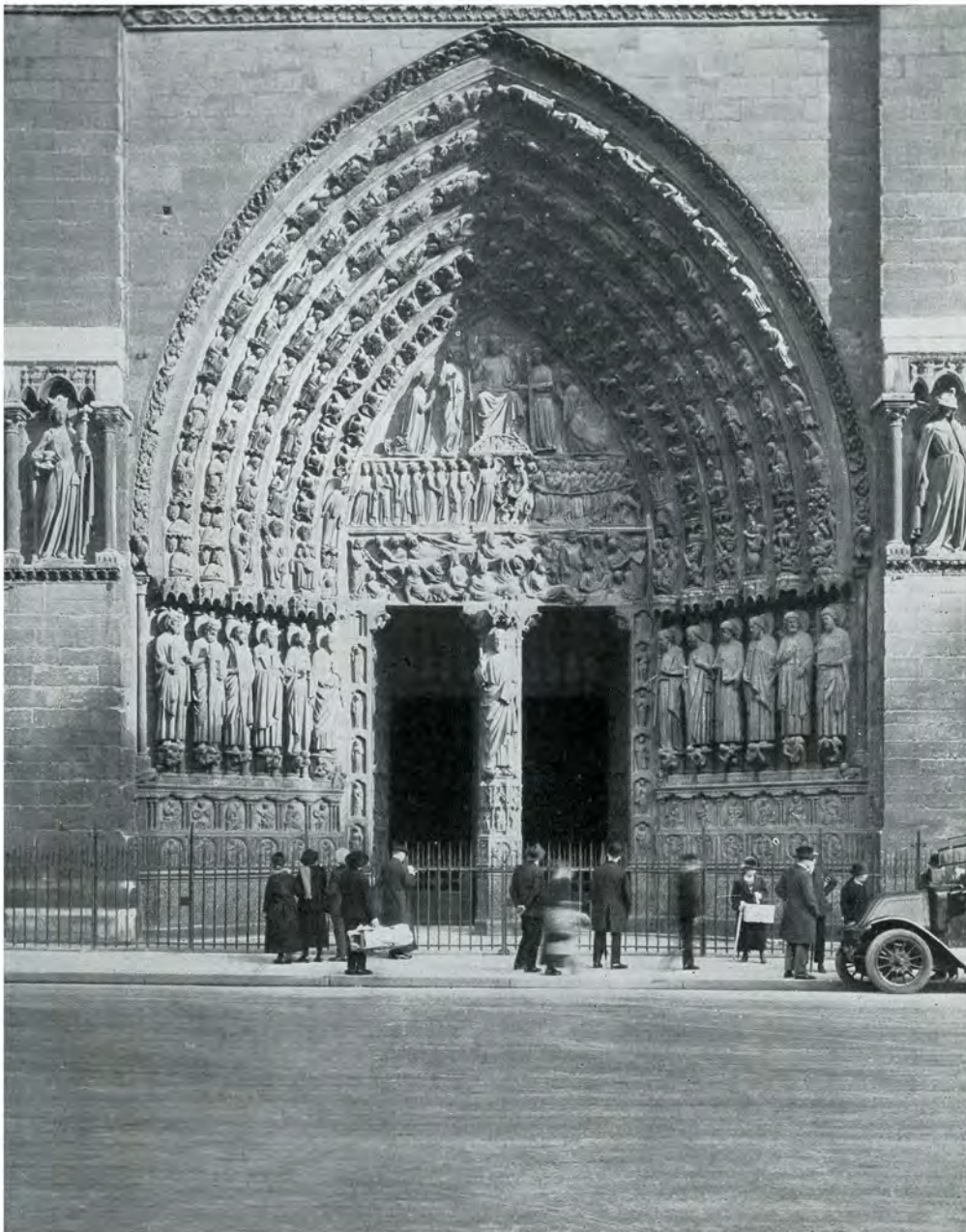


NOTRE-DAME DE PARIS, FROM YARD OF ST. JULIEN-LE-PAUVRE

EUROPEAN STUDIES

From Photographs by F. Bruce Brown, M.Arch.

NUMBER XIV



PORTAIL DE LA VIERGE. NOTRE-DAME DE PARIS



PREST HOUSE, QUEENSTON, ONT.

The Early Architecture of the Province of Ontario

By Professor E. R. ARTHUR, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., Department of Architecture, University of Toronto

(These articles are Copyright and must not be reprinted—Ed.)

VI.—PREST HOUSE, QUEENSTON, ONT.

Photographs by K. B. Jackson

IT might be said of a great many of our early houses that they have seen better days. This cannot be said, however, of the house which is the subject of this article. In fact it might be described as on the retired list with a handsome pension. Its owners, in the possession of whose family the house has been for many years, live in the United States in winter and at Queenston in the summer. Mr. S. L. Prest the present owner has kept this delightful summer place in an excellent state of preservation, and entirely in its original condition.

Charmed as we are with Mr. Prest's kindly treatment of this early example of our domestic architecture, as architects, the name of Captain Davis who erected the house in 1818, has an even greater interest. Other than the historical fact of his having built it we have at present no information that would lead to the origin of the design. In a little more than one hundred years these early Ontario architects have passed into a mist of obscurity quite as dense as that which conceals the designers of our medieval cathedrals. It is unfortunate for us that

so many of the 19th century historians and diarists in this Province devoted their energies to the doings of families now forgotten, to much wasted research in genealogical trees and village gossip.* They might have shed so much light on methods of building, the designing of houses and the various crafts all of which played so important a part in a period when a fine house or cottage was demanded by rich and poor. Books must certainly have been used in detailing, and the "mute, inglorious Bramantes and Michael Angelos in aprons, men without education or resources, who, in some mysterious way, with pea augur and jack plane called into life the lovely doorways of Salem or the stately panelling of Carter's Grove," are indeed a myth. Reference works in detail, a highly developed taste and keen observation in the owner accompanied by the undoubted skill of the workmen in their crafts, all contributed to the design of the "Prest House".

*A notable exception is that most interesting book published last year entitled "Early Days in Upper Canada," the letters of John Langton, edited by W. A. Langton, Honorary Member, Ontario Association of Architects.



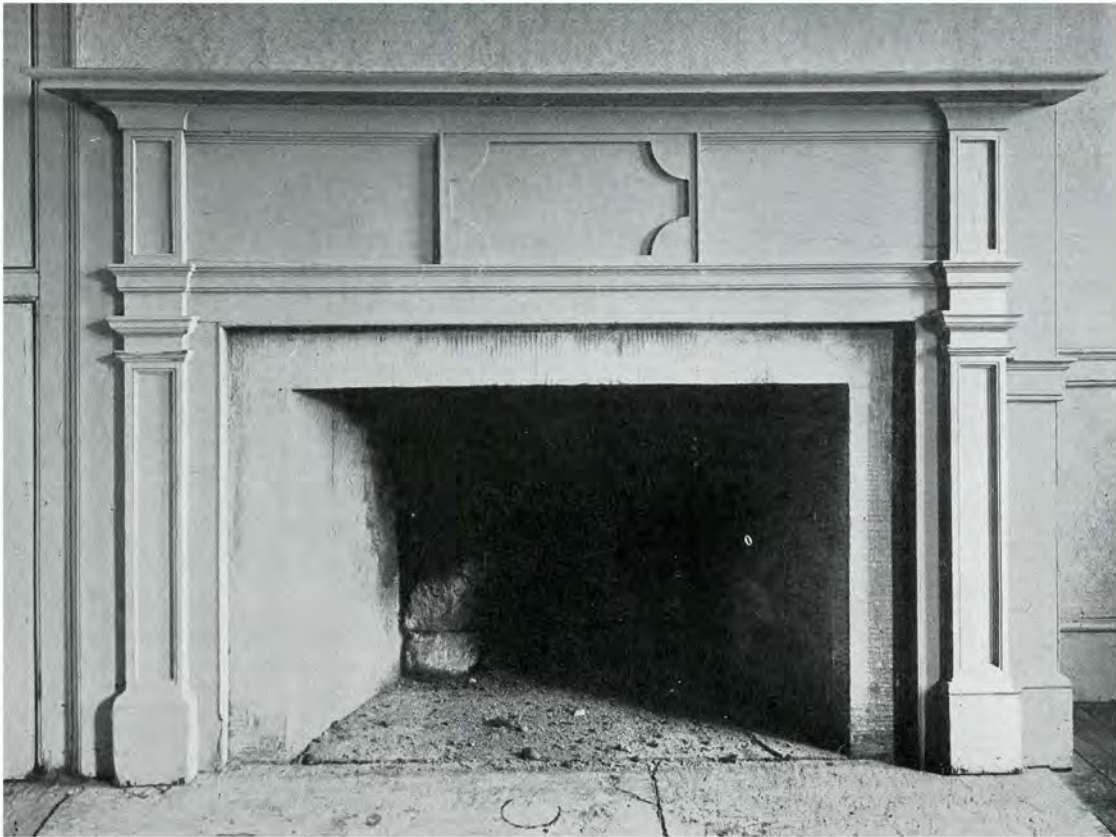
DOORWAY, PREST HOUSE, QUEENSTON, ONT.



MANTEL IN DINING ROOM



MANTEL IN LIVING ROOM



MANTEL IN BED ROOM

The beauty of the facade lies in its breadth and repose, in the interesting spacing of windows and the charm of the central doorway. In detail the windows have a fairly wide frame slightly set back from the masonry. In the Georgian period they would represent the work done in England about 1740 when the wide frame of the time of Queen Anne was giving place to the windows of the Palladians and later Georgian in which the sash was set back $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more, and the frame was not visible externally. Windows are divided into three lights instead of the more usual four lights of Ontario, and the panes are beautifully proportioned.

The Chimneys are as fine as any in the Province and the pots are quite unique. It will be noticed that they are cut out of the solid stone, each pot being made up of two such stones. The stone is the same as the masonry walls which are of local stone roughly dressed and coursed with large quoins.

The mantels show a real appreciation of the limitations as well as the possibilities of wood as a building material. The rosettes and the reeding are fairly common in the Province but they are admirably detailed, and the central panel in the Dining Room mantel is quite unusual. Early Colonial furniture enjoys quite a vogue at the present time, but it has always seemed extraordinary to this writer that in comparison with mantels, furniture, particularly in Ontario, should have been so crude and commonplace. The bedroom mantel is simple and refined, and the photograph shows the same spirit carried out in skirting, chair rail and architraves.

It is, perhaps, a matter for regret that we have not as yet a museum of Early Ontario Architecture, but for those who have the privilege of examining "private museums" such as this there is the added pleasure of seeing beautiful things in use as valued as anything in a gallery and unlabelled.



CHIMNEY OF PREST HOUSE, QUEENSTON, ONT.

Architectural Education in Canada

Report and Discussion at the R.A.I.C. Convention.

Mr. Percy E. Nobbs, Chairman of the Educational Committee, in presenting his report, expressed the opinion that what he had to say might serve as a preliminary to the discussion on Architectural Education which was to take place at this meeting.

"During the last three or four years I have had the honor of being Chairman of the Committee on Education of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, and I have put in some colorless reports suggesting that the time for action was not yet. What I have now to say might be epitomized by saying again the time is not yet, but it is getting nearer.

While architectural education in Canada as a whole is in as satisfactory a condition as last year, it is to be noted that activity in the East has increased, while in some of the Western Provinces it is in abeyance, at least so far as the universities are concerned. There are now two Provincial Government Schools of Architecture in the Province of Quebec, connected with the Ecole des Beaux Arts at Montreal and at Quebec respectively. The other schools in Canada are connected with the universities.

A time will no doubt come when the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada will be able to assist in the co-ordination of Provincial examinations for admission to the profession, as distinct from the examination for qualification in the schools. That time is not yet, and it is to be borne in mind that the Provinces control educational matters. It has, however, been brought nearer by the institution of the Maritime Association of Architects, and it will come when we not only have societies in every Province, but more or less uniform Provincial registration laws. In this respect Ontario still lags behind.

In Great Britain and North Ireland the organization of education for and of admission to the profession through the Royal Institute of British Architects has preceded registration, now about to become an accomplished fact. In Canada, which is a federated country, registration in all Provinces might be expected to precede any practical activities of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada with respect to a uniform system of examinations.

Meantime there is ample evidence in the growing popularity of the Royal Institute of British Architects' examination for associateship that there is a real demand on the part of the newly trained for a qualification recognized in every Province and sponsored by a body of greater scope and weight than any of our Provincial Associations can aspire to.

The educational policy of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada should be one of friendly and grateful co-operation with the Royal Institute of British Architects with respect to its educational activities in Canada, accompanied perhaps with a clear declaration of intention to take over the system the R.I.B.A. is establishing here when the time is ripe.

Some years ago when the representatives of the schools last met under Royal Architectural Institute of Canada auspices uniformity in the work of the first two years was agreed upon; the courses then

being all of four years. To-day some of the schools have instituted five-year and six-year courses, and it would be appropriate to enquire whether in the case of five-year courses uniformity for the first three years would not be advisable. The best interests of architectural education are not likely to be served by robbing schools of their individual character, and there is much to be said for leaving the directorates of our schools the utmost latitude in the work of the later years.

One principle is well established by parallel practice in several of our Provinces and in Great Britain, and it is this: admission to the practice of the profession must remain in the hands of the professional bodies, which have the responsibility of exercising professional discipline in the public interest. This is achieved by retaining in the hands of the recognized professional bodies the examination in "Professional Practice", together with the decision as to the period of actual office experience which is to precede admission to practice."

DISCUSSION.

Editors' Note.—Because of the importance of the discussion following Mr. Nobbs's report on Architectural education we consider it advisable to print it in full.

THE CHAIRMAN—Listening to the report it strikes me there is just one thing in the way of action to suggest at the present time, and that is we express our appreciation of the educational activities in Canada of the Royal Institute of British Architects and tell them that later on we hope to do this work ourselves. Is there anything more definite in the way of action to be taken at the present time?

MR. NOBBS—Perhaps the Council might deal with suitable action to be taken. Of course, the publication of this in the R.A.I.C. Journal would make the point clear, but we might amend the report if you think there is something in it which might cause misunderstanding. I think the acceptance of this report at this juncture would be a notice to the R.I.B.A. of the position the R.A.I.C. takes.

We might go a little further, and possibly in virtue of my being one of your representatives on the Council of the R.I.B.A. I could put it on the agenda of the R.I.B.A. Council in London as a communication. It is presumably for such purposes we have representatives on the Council of the R.I.B.A. If the principle is accepted, I think we should express ourselves as in no sense resentful. I know there are some gentlemen throughout Canada who do resent the interference of the R.I.B.A. in Canada, but they happen to be gentlemen who do not realize all our educational problems. I think it would be desirable to express a sincere appreciation of what the R.I.B.A. is doing, and at the same time make it clear to them that it is something we are going to do ourselves some day.

THE CHAIRMAN—I would like to draw your attention to another point before the matter goes to discussion. It seems to me if we undertake now to notify the R.I.B.A. that they are no longer going to be useful to us, and we do not put some other machinery in action to take the place of the good work they are doing, we will fall between two stools.

The thought I had in mind is that we might take action to-day to get the co-operation of the educational institutions. There are a number of Associations in this Institute which are having great difficulty in holding any kind of educational examinations, and are admitting members through different examinations, and there is no uniform minimum standard. To overcome this I was hoping we might get the educational institutions to consent to form an Educational Committee, or Examination Committee for us, that they would agree as to what length it would go, and that the programme could be circulated to our Provincial Associations with a statement to the effect that the Institute is in a position to offer them the services of this Examination Board and will issue a certificate to the candidates who pass the examination successfully, and also that the certificate would be used as the minimum requirement for admission into the Association. Then, as we strengthen the examination we might reach the time when we could say to the R.I.B.A. that we are now in a position to handle this work ourselves.

At the present time it seems the greatest assistance we can get is probably through the R.I.B.A., because they have the machinery, and would, I think, willingly work with us. But in the course of, say, four or five years we might be in a position to have our own standard requirements under the auspices of the R.A.I.C.

I put the thought before you, and I would like to have the subject fully discussed.

PROF. BEAUGRAND CHAMPAGNE—As representing the Ecole des Beaux Arts of Quebec and of Montreal I was supposed to take part in a discussion on architectural education, and the idea was that nothing would be decided, but simply that a report would be made and discussed, then a decision taken afterwards as to how much we are interested in it. It seems things are running differently now. It is an assertion of a policy in respect of what the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada proposes to do at a certain time, more or less remote from the present.

I made the statement to Mr. Nobbs yesterday that we regard educational matters as provincial, and also regard the exercise of our rights in those matters as a provincial affair. The policy the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada is embarking upon, if the report of Mr. Nobbs is accepted as it is, will interfere considerably with our right in professional and educational matters.

We do not all see the advantage of the Roddick Bill, but perhaps we should not waste any time discussing it. The point I make is that some of us consider there is no advantage to us in the Roddick Bill, and we do not see the advantage to be derived from the interference of the R.A.I.C. in all those provincial matters. We think we have enough to discuss, and that we have sufficient troubles of all sorts to smooth out without unnecessarily looking for others.

I will report to the authorities my objections, together with a copy of the report of Mr. Nobbs. As I say, we are ready to discuss educational matters. This discussion has not yet taken place—we have simply drifted into a policy, as set forth by Mr. Nobbs. We are prepared to undertake a discussion of educational matters in the best possible spirit, and

in a helpful manner towards everybody, but we are not prepared to accept such a policy as has been stated by Mr. Nobbs.

It may be some of the provincial organizations have not the machinery necessary to carry on their own business, and under those circumstances they may revert to the R.A.I.C. to do it in their place; and as long as this is done willingly, there is no interference. However, in places where things are moving regularly we do not see and cannot understand why there should be the interference of a federal body.

MR. NOBBS—I think Prof. Beauprand Champagne misinterprets the intention and the sense of some of the words in the report. Knowing the Constitution of Canada as I do, and expecting it will remain as it is for a long time, nothing can be further from my mind than any suggestion of any interference by the R.A.I.C. in the educational problems of the Provinces. What I have in mind as something which ought to be brought about is that the decidedly advanced standard with regard to architectural education already established in the Province of Quebec should, through the R.A.I.C. be brought about in the other Provinces, and that only when all the Provinces are on parallel lines can we consider anything even resembling a "Roddick Act". I think the way of bringing this about is not by interfering with anything in the Provinces, but by letting each Province know what the others are doing, with a view to a time coming when they will all be doing about the same thing.

PROF. BEAUGRAND CHAMPAGNE—We do not see the good of federal intervention—and by that I do not mean Federal Government intervention—I mean federal as far as the architectural profession is concerned. We do not see the good of interference of the R.A.I.C. in Provincial matters, and we simply want to register now—not a protest, properly speaking, but simply the idea that we would like the matter to be discussed rather than accepted as it is presented.

MR. WEST—If we adopt the report do we not go on record practically as adopting it as a policy for future action? Would it not be better to table the report, and not adopt it?

THE CHAIRMAN—I would not like to see the matter tabled altogether. We want to make progress in it.

MR. NOBBS—The report was drafted as it was just in order to put those thoughts into your minds, and to put certain facts before you. This matter is not as generally understood as it ought to be throughout the length and breadth of Canada. Many in the other Provinces do not understand, as they should, how Quebec feels on educational matters. We in Quebec understand it very clearly. The Province of Quebec Association of Architects and the R.I.B.A. stand on the same ground at the present moment with regard to admission to the profession from the schools.

What is conveyed in the report is simply a matter of opinion, and I would be perfectly satisfied to see it tabled.

PROF. BEAUGRAND CHAMPAGNE—If it remains in that way there is no objection, because if it is simply a personal opinion it is not an expression of the official view of the Royal Architectural Institute of

Canada, and it is not necessary it should be received and adopted by the R.A.I.C.

PROFESSOR WRIGHT—I have thought a great deal over architectural educational matters in the Province of Ontario, and I quite agree with the other speakers that educational matters in architecture ought to be left to the Provinces. At the same time I cannot see why the R.A.I.C. could not in some way help the various Provinces to co-ordinate things.

As I see our difficulties in Ontario we have two classes of candidates for admission to the Ontario Association of Architects, and through them to the R.A.I.C. One class consists of those who go to some university where there is a Department of Architecture recognized by the Association. The other class is those who do not go. I know some years ago the Association tried to have only the one method. The university would like to see those of the group who do not attend an architectural course go through quite as rigid a course of training as do the undergraduates. I think it is in the interests of the profession that they should. At the present time there is, for example, no standard of general education from which the student in architecture outside the university may start. He may have had merely a common school education, or he may have been partly through a secondary school, high school, collegiate institute, or one of our preparatory schools. He may have graduated from them, in which case he has arrived at a general education which we in the university say is sufficient to start the study of architecture proper. I cannot see why we should admit the other class of man to the study without the advantages of a college training. It immediately lowers the standing of the profession. If you wish to take someone who has been a good craftsman and try to make an architect out of him, well and good, but you should insist that he start by getting some kind of standard in general education.

In the matter of matriculation to a university or a department of architecture, we have different ideas. I think personally, as Professor Traquair said yesterday, it does not matter much what those subjects are. I do not know there are really any of them essential, beyond those which are considered by our educationalists as essential as a start in life for any walk, no matter how humble. I would not mind what options the candidate took, provided he had what we call in Ontario a graduation from the secondary school system or matriculation into the University. I think as a profession we ought to demand that, and then we should give the prospective candidate for admission to our professional body some idea of the sort of studies he must pursue. That is, of course, as a Provincial body—not this Institute. In the Province of Ontario the Provincial body should state the studies the candidate should follow. I do not know whether they ought to be all obligatory. There might be quite a range of options. At the same time, there is a condition of mental development he must go through in life somewhere, and if he is coming into this profession I think it would be better if he were given some guidance as to what he ought to do.

I do not think the Institute ought to offer that instruction. It was tried in Ontario in the early days. The University tried to assist, and we on the staff

personally devoted a great deal of our time in order that the profession might be benefitted by the study of those students. It was good in the early days in Ontario, but I do not think it is appropriate now. Nevertheless, there ought to be training on the part of the candidate.

Then comes the question of how that training ought to be tested. First, the matter of time; and, second, the presentation, possibly, of certain practical work that might be done—the ability of the student to use the pencil, the pen or brush; his knowledge of the history of the art, and other things which you can, of course, fill in as well as I can. That evidence ought to be made not merely as a matter of time spent or of work produced. I feel that at the end of certain regular periods there ought to be an examination. The R.I.B.A. steps in and says: "Here is an intermediate examination," or "Here is a final examination" for those men, and both for them and for the University student there is an examination for admission to practice. That is real help.

I came here after a good many evenings of thought upon the subject, hoping that perhaps our Institute might be able to co-ordinate the whole group of Provincial bodies, or to suggest some way of undertaking that co-ordination, without in any way coercing any University, or any school, or any Province, on its educational policy. I still think we ought to be able to get together, and I would rather like to see something done along these lines—it is not worked out completely, but is simply a thought I have in my mind—that the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada might ask representatives from the Schools of Architecture of the various Provinces to get together. We could talk about our own University courses, or our own College courses, but I do not think we ought to standardize that. I do not think we ought to get together with the spirit that we are going to make a lot of wooden soldiers, all alike, because by doing that we will simply ruin the good work that is being done in the Institution. I have the greatest sympathy with what has been said in regard to interference. I do not think there should be any interference whatever, but surely we could get together and say that for those who are coming into the profession without going through the schools there must be a minimum standard up to which they shall measure, and that standard should not be below the standard of the graduates from those schools. If the profession is to be held up to the same standard, I think the people who set that standard ought to be the representatives from the various schools of the Dominion. I think we might even go a little further, and at such a gathering we might agree on a list of subjects, with options if you like, that would make conditions in Quebec fit those in Ontario. I would not make them alike—Quebec might take one option, and we might take another. We might recognize Quebec's option as being the equivalent of ours, and we would expect you to do the same thing for us.

I think we could go even further than that, and we could set a series of examinations as far as the questions are concerned. Still, that is not education. I think we could set a good series of examination questions, which papers might be used by the Province of Ontario for a test of the standard

of the candidate who presents himself and who has not been at a university or at a school, and I think the Province ought to read those answers. I think the Province of Ontario should see that the standard of those answers is equal to the standard of the answers of the students in the University of Toronto, and I think the people to read them are the people on the staff of the University of Toronto. I am sure the University of Toronto would be prepared to help the Province out to that extent.

In some such way as that surely we could get a co-operation that would not interfere with the educational policy of any Province, and a co-operation among us through this general body which links us all together. Surely we could get a co-operation which would fix a standard without any back-door, or without any opening in the sense that surrounds us. We could set a standard that would give us a standing in the eyes of the public, and it would be a standard that would be set by the recognized colleges—recognized now throughout the world; and it could not be set down as a standard fixed by, for example, either the Province of Ontario or the Ontario Association of Architects. Nobody could say it was fixed with the idea of keeping somebody out of the profession.

We ought to be able to get a standard of which we would be proud, and which we would not be afraid to use anywhere or under any conditions whatever.

After what has been said I think the safest thing to do with the report is to receive it—not to act on it. We might, perhaps, request the Council to see if they cannot get representatives of the Universities together to discuss the whole question.

There was a remark made yesterday which I may have misunderstood. It was something to this effect: that the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada cannot confer a degree, and, therefore, the initials "R.A.I.C." after a man's name as a member are incorrect. I want to say that the Senate of the University of Toronto has for years felt that not only for this Association, but for similar Associations, those letters mean a great deal, and if you will turn to the calendar of the Department of Architecture and look at the list of the staff you will find there are a good many of us who evidently feel proud to have after our names "M.R.A.I.C.", or "M.E.I.C." and membership in other bodies. I believe there is no body that is more careful of its publications along those lines than is the Senate of the University of Toronto.

I had rather hoped there might be some way in which, in the broadest spirit of co-operation and good fellowship, McGill, the Ecole des Beaux Arts, the University of Toronto, the University of Manitoba—and let us hope before very long Alberta will have its organization running again—might get together. I would rather expect to find if we did not have any back door for entrance, if we were sure of a real good standing, there would be no question of any friction, or duplication, or anything of the kind, as between the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, or the Provincial bodies, and the R.I.B.A. I am quite satisfied they would accept our examinations under those conditions, just as they are now accepting the examinations of the Universities.

I would suggest the report be received, and that the Council should seriously consider getting together a body of that kind for the purpose of discussion.

MR. NOBBS—Might I make a remark apropos of Professor Wright's thoughtful address?

Speaking as a Quebecer for the moment, the first part of the address, which did not deal with actual action by this body, would be more appropriately addressed to the Ontario Association of Architects. I say this in reference to Professor Wright's remarks in regard to organizing a system of minimum requirements, etc., for those who do not take University degrees. I may state for the information of Professor Wright (because I think he is unaware of the situation in Quebec) that for many years the Province of Quebec Association of Architects has been conducting precisely such an examination for admission.

The whole thing hinges upon whether your Provincial Association is an examining body or is not. In the Province of Quebec we have those examinations, and the student of the Association as distinct from the student of the schools, has to pass two: one of them is the matriculation, which covers precisely the sort of high school educational standards required as a preliminary to professional study. In a certain number of years after the student has taken the Province of Quebec Association of Architects' preliminary examination, upon presentation of credentials and testimonies of study he is admitted to sit for the final.

The work of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects' examiners has been criticized from time to time for certain little lapses of routine, let us say, but so far as maintaining a standard, and doing the work very well, I can speak from intimate knowledge. I know what the work of the Committee has been, and I know the Province of Quebec Association of Architects conducts a very admirable examination. Some students prefer to enter the profession through that examination; others prefer to enter the profession by taking their R.I.B.A. examination.

What this Institute can do usefully at this moment is simply to suggest that our friends in the Ontario Association of Architects study our Province of Quebec Association of Architects' examination system, which covers exactly what Professor Wright has suggested. This has been working very satisfactorily for over a quarter of a century in the Province of Quebec.

PROF. TRAQUAIR—I think there is one thing we should keep in mind, which has not been mentioned in the discussion so far. We must make a perfectly clear distinction between those tests, examinations or other means of entering the profession, which are compulsory in various Provinces, provided for by the Provincial legislation, and which are, therefore, absolutely in the power and control of the Province. That is one aspect. There is another aspect, and it is those examinations which are voluntary—which the students take because they want to take them: he is under no compulsion to take them, but he does so because he derives a certain satisfaction from going through them.

It seems to me the action of this body is concerned entirely with the voluntary side.

There is a great demand on the part of students, especially the more capable students, for a very high standard voluntary examination. The degree of a University is a voluntary examination. I do not think it should be made compulsory. I do not think in any Province it would be a wise thing to say that no one could come in unless he passed through a University. That should be kept voluntary, and for this reason: we know in practice we can ask, and we are expected to ask by the students, a very much higher standard from a voluntary examination than could possibly be asked for in an examination which was controlled by legal requirements. The law will demand a minimum qualification. The law will say nobody is to be admitted to practice architecture unless he comes up to a certain minimum standard, and that minimum standard must always remain with the Provinces. The students and the profession may say: "Yes, but we will also offer you a maximum standard—a very high standard indeed." That standard must remain voluntary.

I think we cannot be too clear in distinguishing between the voluntary standard and the legal standard. I think also that this discussion will do good, and that in time we will gradually come to an agreement throughout Canada as to our supplying students with a very high standard, which they may take if they like, and which will be of value to them when they get it.

A very interesting thing we find is our students demanding that very high voluntary standard. The University degrees are voluntary at present. The R.I.B.A. examinations are voluntary: no one need take them unless he likes, and it is that which seems to give them part of their charm to the student. The students will always feel, and the public will feel also, I think, that the architect who has gone to the trouble of taking several qualification tests and so on, which he is under no obligation to take, stands on a higher plane than the man who passes a test he was obliged to take.

Let us then offer that very high standard, and co-ordination will come about in the natural course of events without it being necessary for us to do very much to bring it about. Personally I think it is already coming very rapidly, and I think we may rest perfectly satisfied that this report if tabled will do good, and this discussion we have just had will do good. At the same time I think it would be very unwise for us to take any deliberate action at this time. Let us remember, it is all more or less advice to our students, pointing out the things they are to do if they want to do them. The minute you set a high standard before a student, that minute you will have him endeavoring to reach it, but it must be very carefully kept apart from the standard which is required by law.

I have seen it in two countries. We have had experience with the courts saying: "You must not demand this very high standard from everybody who is to be admitted to practice. You may demand it voluntarily, but you cannot demand it legally." Of course there will always remain the standard of the strict legal minimum qualification, which I would not like to see mixed up with the standard of voluntary attainments because it would necessarily drag down the standard of voluntary attainment.

Let us keep our Universities and schools com-

pletely independent of any legal or compulsory requirements, and let us leave the legal and compulsory requirements to be settled by the various Provincial Associations in their wisdom.

I do not say it might not be very useful to many of the Provinces if the Institute were able to say: "If you would agree to make use of any of our Boards we are willing to give you assistance", but beyond that I do not think we should go.

CHAIRMAN—We have at the present time a situation which definitely shows that what we are discussing or hoping to get need not interfere in any way with our Provincial Associations and our Universities. Yet we have the R.I.B.A. stepping in and conducting examinations in Canada in a very acceptable manner. What I had hoped this Institute would be able to do would be to take such action that it could take over those examinations from the R.I.B.A. and conduct them as part of the work of the R.A.I.C. If the present examinations conducted by the R.I.B.A. in no way interfere with the other educational activities, I do not see why they should interfere with the educational activities conducted under our own Institute. The R.I.B.A. is doing the work for us, and we are simply preparing to do it for ourselves. The plan seems to me to be very simple indeed. No one need be interfered with. We will gradually take over, in a very short time, the good work the R.I.B.A. is doing for us, and we will do it for ourselves, with their co-operation.

I think we might bring the matter to a close by passing one or two resolutions. It has been moved that we receive the report of the Educational Committee, and table it.

MR. MARKUS—My thought in the matter was that it should not be killed definitely, as this action would give the impression it might be. I think the subject might be brought up for consideration from time to time, so that if anything develops we would be in a position to discuss it and be kept advised of the facts as they materialize. I would, therefore, suggest the matter be referred to the incoming Executive Committee, to bring in a report at the next Annual Meeting.

MR. NOBBS—I think the constitutional way of doing it would be to refer it to the Provinces, and have any Committee you like to deal with it after you have heard from the Provinces. Would that meet the views of Prof. Beaugrand Champagne?

MR. BEAUGRAND CHAMPAGNE—Yes, that would meet my views. I have no objection to the report being received and forwarded to the different Provincial Associations for consideration.

THE CHAIRMAN—The motion is that the report of the Educational Committee be received, and copies of it be forwarded to the Provincial Associations for consideration. This is moved by Mr. Beaugrand Champagne and seconded by Professor Wright. *Carried unanimously.*

THE CHAIRMAN—We have a suggestion that the Executive be authorized to convene a Committee on Architectural Examinations. Will somebody offer that as a motion?

MR. WICKSON—I would move it.

MR. TRAQUAIR—I think we ought to keep it as broad as possible. If we have an Educational Committee already, let them deal with it.

THE CHAIRMAN—Then, as the matter of policy we are now speaking of is somewhat different from what it has been before, should we instruct that Educational Committee? I want them to start at once to get the machinery into shape to take over the examinations of the R.I.B.A. and have them under this Institute.

MR. WEST—If this body is going on record as adopting that as a policy, I am against it.

THE CHAIRMAN—Why?

MR. WEST—Because I think there is no necessity of doing it. It ties our hands.

THE CHAIRMAN—Are you satisfied with the position that we should go on having the R.I.B.A. holding examinations here, and we have not any?

MR. WEST—Temporarily, yes.

THE CHAIRMAN—We are twenty two years old now, and perhaps it is time we should do something for ourselves. We are old enough to take care of ourselves. We will get more respect if we do it, both from the R.I.B.A. and from the Provincial Associations. We have the machinery to do it, and what is the use of our simply sitting down and letting somebody else do it for us.

MR. NOBBS—We have with us this morning the Secretary for Canada of the Royal Institute of British Architects, who has no doubt made a careful appreciation of the situation. As a member of the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and as a member of the Examination Board of the Royal Institute of British Architects, I have definite knowledge of what their policy is, and it is their undoubted policy, unless I am completely wrong and absolutely misapprehend everything that comes to my notice in this connection, to divest themselves by degrees of this responsibility here. It is just a matter of who are appointed in connection with the running of R.I.B.A. examinations locally. The examinations are recast and managed in this country by a Committee, and it is simply a matter for the R.I.B.A. understanding our friendly and appreciative position when making their examination appointments here to give a little more official recognition to the R.A.I.C.

Do you not feel, Mr. Horsburgh, that is about the situation?

MR. HORSBURGH—Yes. I think the time is not nearly ripe to take over the examinations. Supposing the R.A.I.C. was to ask the Royal Institute of British Architects to hold off, and were to institute an examination equivalent to theirs, it would not reach the same constituency. Canadians would still want the R.I.B.A., and you could not prevent them. For instance, graduates of Toronto, or McGill, can get an associateship of the Royal Institute of British Architects by passing on one subject, and I think they would still do it.

My own opinion is that definite action on the taking over of the examination should be deferred at least until Ontario has registration.

THE CHAIRMAN—If we took it over I think it would help Ontario to get registration.

I suppose I am unconstitutional in discussing matters from the Chair, but it goes against my grain that we are here as an Institute, deliberating upon matters which are of vital interest to us, and yet we seem to be satisfied to sit down without even making an effort. I think now is the time for action, and

I ask for a Committee now. I do not say they will take over the examinations next year, or when they will take them over, but I think we should get busy on it, and get busy as quickly as possible.

MR. BURRITT—This report proposes a policy?

THE CHAIRMAN—A policy which is the foundation of the whole thing. It may come into effect in a very short time, or it may not come into effect for fifteen years. In any event, am I to understand the Meeting does not wish to undertake to act for itself?

MR. PITTS—I think the Meeting is a little bewildered on the subject. We do not want the machinery to be put into operation so quickly that we cannot take advantage of it.

I think Professor Traquair has probably the best delineation of what the profession of architecture should be. He has touched upon what we would call the soul of the profession, and I feel with him that it is our province to encourage the aesthetic side of it. There are certain legal elements which everybody who practices architecture should be compelled by law to know, but you cannot compel a man to design a wonderful aesthetic building. This is something which only comes after a great deal of labor and study.

The administration of examinations cannot be settled except by considerable labor and study, and it will be something which will have to cover a period of years, because you will find ideas will differ in the different Provinces. In the first place, I think you will have to go right back to the Provincial Associations and ascertain what are their difficulties.

The Province of Quebec has a very admirable scheme for carrying out their examinations. The students who do not attend the University and who have no exact day in and day out ritual of study are dealt with in a very satisfactory manner.

The Universities have a straight down the groove way, in which a man applies himself directly to the one thing, and they are certainly doing their part.

You have now planted the seed of the idea of Canada being more or less independent in its architectural profession. This is very laudable, but I do not think the R.I.B.A. should be eliminated, because it is something which some Canadians prize very highly.

I think the idea that the whole matter be taken up and discussed with the Provinces is a very good one. Let them get together and make some definite answer to your request, then we can have a report, and some definite progress will be shown. The next time we meet everybody will be a little more educated on the subject, and when it comes up again we will have the family brought pretty well together, and I have no doubt a satisfactory and workable scheme will finally evolve.

THE CHAIRMAN—But, all this is overlooking something we can do for our weaker Provinces which are not able to form Examination Boards. If we could get this Central Examination Board undoubtedly four or five of the Provincial Associations would make use of it at once.

MR. HORWOOD—I think the trouble with a good many of us is that we are not more or less distinguishing between our terms. We are using the word "education" as covering the whole field, and

of course it does, but I think we might adopt some other expression which would make the distinction. These examinations are professional examinations, and the examinations of the educational institutions are examinations for students in architecture. If we could distinguish between the two I think it would help us a lot.

MR. MARKUS—As I understand it we want to put the R.A.I.C. on about the same footing as the Dominion Medical Council. Each Province has a standard for medical education and examination, but the Dominion Council has been formed for the express purpose of setting an examination which these Provincial Organizations recognize. They possibly arrange for a higher standard of education than do the Provincial Associations.

That is what I think we should do with the R.A.I.C. Let us make it the most important architectural body in the Dominion. I think everybody present is in full sympathy with the idea of our President that we should try to evolve some scheme whereby membership in this Institute will mean something to the general public and to the architectural profession. I realize, of course, it is all mixed up with membership in the R.A.I.C., and that there are difficulties in the way on account of our Charter. At the same time I feel something should be done, and at once. There is no use putting it over for another year, and then perhaps again postponing it. The Institute has been established twenty two years, and probably we are not very much nearer the goal of our ambitions than we were when we started, except for the fact that we get together occasionally.

I think we should really appoint a Special Committee to give this matter their very serious and thorough consideration, so that a definite report can be brought in at the next Convention.

MR. NOBBS—I consider Mr. Horsburgh hit the nail absolutely on the head when he stated the whole course of progress in this matter hinges upon the problem of registration in the Province of Ontario. Address your energies to that matter in the Province of Ontario, and all these other things will become easy.

MR. WILKES—As a junior member of the Institute I do not wish to presume, but as far as I have followed the discussion it appears to me rather a question of one of the young sons doing the work and forgetting the parent. As all character is based on achievement, I think we can very well let the R.I.B.A. stand for the principles of the R.A.I.C. As much as I appreciate being a member of the R.A.I.C., still I think the more work we do in conjunction with the R.I.B.A. the better off we are, and I feel we would be in a much stronger position than launching out for ourselves.

MR. BEAUGRAND CHAMPAGNE—What would be the reaction if I were to propose that the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada take over to itself this question of examination in this country?

THE CHAIRMAN—That is what I hope will eventually come.

MR. BEAUGRAND CHAMPAGNE—If the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada feels the time has come when it should conduct its own business without interference from anyone either in England or in France, or anywhere else, I am ready to propose it should be done immediately.

THE CHAIRMAN—The only reason I see why we cannot adopt your plan, Mr. Beaugrand Champagne, is that we would be immediately put in a position we are not able to fill. I am asking for a Committee to bring the situation from the present conditions to the one you speak of.

MR. BEAUGRAND CHAMPAGNE—Why cannot that be done immediately?

THE CHAIRMAN—We have not any Examination Board.

MR. BEAUGRAND CHAMPAGNE—Create it.

THE CHAIRMAN—It will take a little time.

MR. BEAUGRAND CHAMPAGNE—It should not take any time at all. You just have to decide on it, and nominate your Board.

THE CHAIRMAN—Then, just pass your motion, and I will appoint you President of the Board.

MR. BEAUGRAND CHAMPAGNE—I will take the warning. I am not afraid of the job.

THE CHAIRMAN—Is there any seconder for Mr. Beaugrand Champagne's motion?

PROFESSOR WRIGHT—I will second the resolution, because I hope the time is not very far distant when the idea contained in it will be realized.

MR. TRAQUAIR—We must remember those examinations are voluntary at the present moment. I may tell you my students want the R.I.B.A. examinations. The time may come when they will want the R.A.I.C. examinations. In view of what the President said I think perhaps it would be wise to authorize the Educational Committee to offer their assistance to any Provincial body that might desire it, for the purpose of assisting them in examination or in setting a standard. I think we might do that quite safely, and, as I understand the President, there are Provinces which would be glad of such help. Let us offer it to them, if they want it. If they do, it will be a step forward; but I do not think we can go any further than that just now.

MR. BEAUGRAND CHAMPAGNE—In making my motion I had no idea of depreciating the value of the R.I.B.A. examination, or the degree it may confer. My idea was simply to give it the value of a foreign decoration, if I may put it in that way. If any one in this country wanted the R.I.B.A. examination or degree in addition to the R.A.I.C. examination and degree, he should be at liberty to take it, but it would not have any bearing on our situation.

MR. NOBBS—Would it meet the views of Prof. Beaugrand Champagne, if we had an expression to distinguish the work of such an Examination Board from that of the Examination Boards which exist in the different Provinces? If the Board contemplated were described, for instance, as the Central Examination Board whose good offices would be offered wherever they were desired.

MR. BEAUGRAND CHAMPAGNE—There is not much in the question of names. That is a matter which can be easily arranged. Call it the Central Examination Board, if you like, or the R.A.I.C. Board.

THE CHAIRMAN—As your motion seems to be a little drastic, and as Professor Traquair's idea seems to fit in with the machinery we now have, might we not take Professor Traquair's suggestion as the basis of a motion to instruct the present Educational Committee to offer its services to any of the Provincial Associations which may desire them?

MR. BEAUGRAND CHAMPAGNE—My motion is not at all the same as Professor Traquair's. His idea is that a certain thing should continue to exist as it has existed, for those who are willing to take advantage of it. My motion is to supersede that, and replace it by something else.

MR. WEST—I have been trying to put the ideas of the meeting into some such form as will enable us to take some action which will bring about some satisfactory result. I would move that the report just received be referred to the standing Committee on Education for further consideration and report, and that the Architectural Schools of Canada and the Provincial Architectural bodies be consulted, and that the matter of securing uniform minimum legal standards of education throughout the Provinces be considered. That covers Mr. Traquair's suggestion.

MR. BEAUGRAND CHAMPAGNE—But, Professor Traquair is against any standardization.

MR. NOBBS—I think the whole matter can very well be covered in an exceedingly simple way, through the suggestion that when the President exercises his discretionary power in appointing the Chairman of the Educational Committee of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada he should appoint Professor Beaugrand Champagne, with the clear understanding that Professor Beaugrand Champagne would bring in a scheme along the lines he has already expressed himself as willing to do.

MR. WICKSON—I have not taken very much part

in this discussion, and perhaps I might be permitted to say a word here. At the present time there are examinations in Quebec which admit to the R.A.I.C. There are also examinations in Ontario. There are Provinces which have no organization of that kind. Why cannot the Institute say we will conduct examinations for admission to the R.A.I.C. in those Provinces which have not the organization and which want to come in? If that were done I think bye and bye it is quite possible you will find the other Provinces falling in line and saying they would just as soon do that as take the R.I.B.A. examinations.

MR. WEST—The British North America Act, and the Constitution of the whole of Canada, give the educational powers to the Provinces, yet here we contravene the whole scheme of our national education.

MR. BEAUGRAND CHAMPAGNE—We simply say that those who have not the machinery for holding examinations can ask examinations to be held by the R.A.I.C., instead of going to any other body for examinations.

THE CHAIRMAN—Let us deal with Prof. Beaugrand Champagne's motion. He moves that the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada establish an Examination Board.

A vote being taken on the motion presented by Professor Beaugrand Champagne, seconded by Professor Wright, the motion was carried.

Notes on the Convention

One of the features of the Annual Meeting was the Ottawa Chapter Exhibition. It was noticed, however, that a majority of the photographs and drawings exhibited were sent by the Toronto Chapter O.A.A.

* * * *

Professor Ramsay Traquair of the Department of Architecture, McGill University, Montreal, gave an address on Architectural Education at the luncheon on Friday. This will be printed in the April issue of The Journal.

* * * *

The Architects' Club of Ottawa tendered a luncheon on Friday to the delegates in the Chateau Laurier. About 65 delegates and members of the Club were present and an official welcome was extended to the Institute by Controller Plant on behalf of the City of Ottawa.

* * * *

One of the most enjoyable and interesting features of the Convention was a visit paid by the delegates to the Memorial Chamber in the Tower of the Parliament Buildings. The delegates were very much impressed with the beauty of this memorial.

The Annual Dinner and Banquet of the Institute was held in the Royal Ottawa Golf Club, Aylmer Road, Quebec, on Friday evening, February 17th. About fifty delegates and guests were present. Mr. Hynes presided over the banquet and an excellent programme of vocal and instrumental music helped to make the evening a very enjoyable one. Among those who spoke at the Dinner were: Messrs. A. Beaugrand Champagne, Professor C. H. C. Wright, V. D. Horsburgh, Noulan Cauchon, Hamilton McCarthy, M. R. Chappell, Edward Underwood, J. P. MacLaren, A. J. Hazelgrove, E. E. Temple, B. Evan Parry, J. F. Wegman, A. Frank Wickson, J. C. D. Horwood, Gordon West, F. Hilton Wilkes, Alcide Chaussé, W. S. Maxwell, C. J. Burritt, Percy E. Nobbs, J. E. Meagher, I. Markus, W. J. Abra and L. Fenning Taylor.

* * * *

One of the results of the discussion on Architectural Education was the passing of a resolution by the Convention that the R.A.I.C. establish a Board of Examiners.

Memorial Presented to Dominion Government—concluded

With regard to your statements as to assisting in the organization and encouragement of the best type of architecture in Canada, I think the Cabinet will be absolutely with you. We are entering upon what is perhaps really the beginning of a building period that was curtailed to a large extent on account of shortage of funds during the war. During that time of course the building that took place across the line, where they had the money to put into buildings, quite over-shadowed the building programme in this country. Even now the Government is only constructing buildings the construction of which is required by sheer necessity. They are, however, starting upon a programme of building which I suppose with the increasing prosperity of the country, and as funds come in, will grow from time to time.

I think everybody is agreed that Ottawa, as the capital of the Dominion, should receive every possible consideration from the point of view of making it conform as nearly as possible to the other Washington. It has been referred to, I think, by some of the town planners as the Washington of the north, and on account of its natural beauty, and the fact that it is the capital of a great Dominion, I think you will all agree with me it is fitting it should be the most beautiful and delightful capital in the world.

I do not think you have stressed at all too much the need of the highest type of art in the public buildings not only in the capital but throughout the country. Those buildings will exist for a great many years, and it is a matter of great pride to the Government and the people of Canada that we have in the capital permanent buildings which we are very very proud to show to our visitors from every part of the world. I think you will agree with me we have only one verdict from the visitors who come to our Parliament Buildings, and I assure you the sincere desire, not only of the Prime Minister (who has interested himself so greatly in the beautification of Ottawa) but of every other member of the Cabinet is that the other buildings which are erected will be quite in keeping with that style of architecture and quite up to that standard.

I would like to express the appreciation of the Government for the care you have taken in the preparation of your case, and I would be glad if you would leave with us the various memoranda from which you made your statements this morning.

INVITES ARCHITECTS TO INSPECT PLANS

May I just say with regard to the new building which is about to be erected, in connection with which it is not, perhaps, generally known the great pains, care and trouble that have been taken in the preparation of the plans. This is a matter of history, more or less, but we have been working on it a great deal during the last year, and although I was not here at the time those plans were originally drawn I think every member of the Cabinet is now very familiar with what took place. As most of you gentlemen probably will know, there was

a competition in which many prominent architects took part: first, to decide upon what would be the proper style of architecture, and, secondly, to agree upon the best manner of carrying out the details of the plans, and, finally, with the assistance and instruction to be derived from all the plans submitted a plan was developed, which was designed by the Departmental Architects. If you have the time I know Mr. Rankin, who is very familiar with those plans, would be very glad to go with all of you or with such representation from this Committee as can find time to examine the plans with him. I think when you do examine them you will agree they have been decided upon after the exercise of the greatest possible care. In view of the time which elapsed since the plans were first drawn, the matter of whether or not any changes should be now made was considered by the Council at some length, and the plan as finally adopted is now open for your inspection.

The suggestion was made in your previous communication and was repeated this morning, that a Committee representing your Institute would be glad to confer with the Government with a view to giving the benefit of your advice and skill upon the various projects we now have in hand. This kindly offer is greatly appreciated, and will have our most sympathetic consideration.

With regard to the other two matters, which I think are outstanding matters affecting this organization, let me assure you your interests are, in my estimation, so vitally wrapped up with the future of this country that they have the most sympathetic support of the Government, and will have our most careful consideration.

As to the question of tax on plans sent in from other countries, I regret my colleague the Minister of National Revenue is not here, because I do not suppose there is any man in the Cabinet who would be more delighted to receive a suggestion that might mean revenue—with the possible exception of the Minister of Finance. The suggestion has, I think, already received consideration, and it will not be neglected in the future.

In regard to the construction work carried on by the C.N.R., as referred to particularly, personally I am not familiar with what has taken place, but your representations will be placed before the proper persons, and will be considered very carefully.

I regret Mr. Fuller (Chief Architect) is not with us this morning. His absence is due to some important work which is being carried on in the capital of the Province of Quebec. However, Mr. Rankin and Mr. Hunter are both here and will be glad to confer with you gentlemen in regard to the matters which have been discussed.

If at any future time there should be any suggestions which you will be good enough to offer to the Government they will receive the same appreciation we feel for what you have tendered this morning, and I thank you very much on behalf of the Government.

The Deputation Then Withdrew.

The Secretary's Page

ALCIDE CHAUSSE

Honorary Secretary, Royal Architectural Institute of Canada

MEETING of the (1927) Council of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, held at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, Ont., on Friday the 17th February, 1928, at 5 o'clock p.m.

Present—Messrs. J. P. Hynes, J. O. Marchand, Percy E. Nobbs, Prof. Ramsay Traquair and Alcide Chausse.

In the Chair—Mr. J. P. Hynes, President.

Secretary—Mr. Alcide Chausse, Honorary Secretary, acting as Secretary.

Reading of the Minutes—The minutes of the Meeting of the Council held at Toronto, Ont., on Saturday the 19th February, 1927, were read and approved.

The minutes of the Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council held at Toronto, Ont., on Saturday the 14th January, 1928, were read and approved.

Report from Honorary Secretary respecting the (1928) Council—The Honorary Secretary read the reports he had received from the various Provincial Associations, naming the following delegates who will be the Members of the Council for year 1928:

Alberta Association of Architects—Messrs. Edward Underwood and A. M. Calderon.

Manitoba Association of Architects—Messrs. C. W. U. Chivers and E. Parkinson.

Ontario Association of Architects—Messrs. George T. Evans, J. H. Craig, J. P. Hynes, B. Evan Parry, W. L. Somerville and Gordon M. West.

Province of Quebec Association of Architects—Messrs. L. A. Amos, E. I. Barrott, Alcide Chausse, Ernest Cormier, J. O. Marchand, Percy E. Nobbs and W. S. Maxwell.

Saskatchewan Association of Architects—Messrs. M. W. Sharon and David Webster.

Architectural Institute of British Columbia—Messrs. S. M. Eveleigh and Andrew L. Mercer.

The Maritime Association of Architects—Messrs. M. R. Chappell and René A. Fréchet.

Report of the Honorary Secretary—The Honorary Secretary gave communication of his annual report, which was approved, and is to be presented at the General Annual Meeting.

Reports of the Honorary Treasurer and of the Auditor—In the absence of the Honorary Treasurer, the Honorary Secretary gave communication of the reports of the Honorary Treasurer and of the Auditor, both reports were approved and will be presented at the General Annual Meeting.

Various Matters—The following correspondence was read and it was unanimously resolved to refer

these matters to the incoming Council and Executive Committee of the Council, for consideration and action:

- (a) Letter, dated 13th February, 1928, from Mr. H. Claire Mott, Secretary-Treasurer, Maritime Association of Architects, giving some information respecting the membership of that association;
- (b) Letter from the R.I.B.A., dated 6th February, 1928, respecting R.I.B.A. Prizes and Studentships—Competitions for the Tite Prize and the Victory Scholarship;
- (c) Letter from the R.I.B.A., dated 3rd February, 1928, respecting the appointment of representatives from the R.A.I.C. to the R.I.B.A. Council for 1928;
- (d) Letter from the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries, respecting Uniform Building Contracts.

MEETING OF THE (1928) COUNCIL of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, held at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, Ont., on Saturday the 18th February, 1928, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Present—Messrs. J. P. Hynes, B. Evan Parry, Gordon M. West, Percy E. Nobbs, Edward Underwood, René A. Fréchet, M. R. Chappell, W. S. Maxwell and Alcide Chausse.

In the Chair—Mr. J. P. Hynes, retiring President.

Secretary—Mr. Alcide Chausse, retiring Honorary Secretary, acting as Secretary.

Election of Officers—The following officers were elected by acclamation and by the unanimous vote of the members present:

- (a) as President, Mr. J. P. Hynes, nominated by Mr. Percy E. Nobbs;
- (b) as 1st Vice-President, Mr. Percy E. Nobbs, nominated by Mr. Alcide Chausse;
- (c) as 2nd Vice-President, Mr. René A. Fréchet, nominated by Mr. Alcide Chausse;
- (d) as Honorary Secretary, Mr. Alcide Chausse, nominated by Mr. Percy E. Nobbs;
- (e) as Honorary Treasurer, Mr. W. L. Somerville, nominated by Mr. Gordon M. West.

Election of the Executive Committee of the Council—According to article 4 of the By-laws, the Executive Committee of the Council for 1928, is composed of the members of the Council residing in the same province as the President for that year, and accordingly it is composed as follows: J. P. Hynes, Chairman; George T. Evans, J. H. Craig, B. Evan Parry, W. L. Somerville, Gordon M. West, and Alcide Chausse, Honorary Secretary.

Place of next General Annual Meeting—It was proposed by Mr. Percy E. Nobbs, seconded by Mr. René A. Fréchet, and unanimously resolved: That

(Concluded on page xxiv).



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PENETRATION		EXPANSION	
		<i>Micro gauges used</i>	
Redwood	22%	Redwood	8.3%
2nd wood	55%	2nd wood	7.8%
3rd wood	20%	3rd wood	13.7%

EFFECT of ACID

based on Redwood as 100 before treatment. 18 tests made.

<i>Before treatment</i>		<i>After treatment</i>	
Redwood	100	Redwood	91
2nd wood	71	2nd wood	30
3rd wood	112	3rd wood	82

The amount of resin or other ether extracting matter is not an indication of the acid resisting properties of a wood. In fact too "fat" is a distinct disadvantage and increases the tendency to split.

The tests show that redwood more nearly approaches an ideal wood for acid tanks than any other wood. It has less than normal expansion when wet, its close-grained fibre absorbs less liquid, its strength is less weakened by acids, it withstands fungaceous growth and does not rot.

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MONTREAL

NOTES

Mr. J. P. Hynes, of Toronto, was re-elected President of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada at the recent Annual Meeting.

* * * *

Geo. T. Evans, Registered Architect, of Hamilton, Ontario, announces the removal of his office from 310 Clyde Block to 72 St. James Street, North.

* * * *

Mr. W. L. Somerville, of Toronto, was re-elected to the Presidency of the Ontario Association of Architects at their Thirty-Eighth Annual Meeting which was held at the Arts and Letters Club, Toronto, on February 10th, 1928.

* * * *

Mr. H. L. Fetherstonhaugh, Architect, of Montreal, announces the removal of his office from 374 Beaver Hall Square to 1410 Stanley Street.

* * * *

Mr. E. Underwood, of Edmonton, Alta., was elected President of the Alberta Association of Architects at their Annual Meeting held in Edmonton, Alta. on January 27th, 1928. Mr. Underwood attended the recent Annual Meeting of the R.A.I.C. in Ottawa.

* * * *

C. W. U. Chivers, President of the Manitoba Association of Architects, spoke at a dinner of the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries at their annual meeting in Winnipeg, on Tuesday, January 31st, 1928.

* * * *

John W. Chester, A.R.C.A., passed away on February 22nd after a short illness at the Christie Street Hospital, Toronto. Mr. Chester was 43 years of age and at the time of his death was the Supervisor of Art in the Toronto Public Schools.

* * * *

The First Annual Meeting of the Maritime Association of Architects was held in Moncton, N.B. on January 21st, 1928. Mr. René A. Fréchet of Moncton, N.B., was elected President and Mr. H. C. Mott, of Saint John, N.B. was elected Secretary for the ensuing year.

* * * *

"The Influence of The Bricklayer on The Architecture of The Country" was the subject of a lecture given recently by Professor C. H. C. Wright of the Department of Architecture, University of Toronto before a meeting of the International Union of Bricklayers and Stone Masons.

What was considered to be one of the oldest houses in Niagara Falls was recently destroyed by fire. The building, which was a large frame house at Lundy's Lane and Beaver Dam Road, was built in 1826 and was one of the historic landmarks in the community. It served as a hotel for many years and was subsequently used as a residence.

* * * *

Professor Ramsay Traquair of the Department of Architecture, McGill University, Montreal, has written an article on the Origin of the Pendentive which appeared recently in the R.I.B.A. Journal.

* * * *

The City Council of Chicago recently made a substantial appropriation for a survey of the possibility of double decking loop streets, elevated arterial highways and pedestrian subways at busy intersections.

(Concluded on page xxviii).



Architect:
CHARLES A. MITCHELL

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Notes—concluded

The gold medal of the Royal Institute of British Architects for the year 1928 is to be presented to Mr. E. Guy Dawber, past president of the R.I.B.A. The gold medal was awarded for the first time in 1848, and it counts among its recipients some of the world's most famous architects. In 1927 the gold medal was presented to Sir Herbert Baker in recognition of the very fine Government Buildings in Pretoria and Delhi for which he was responsible. Mr. Guy Dawber receives the highest honor within the gift of the R.I.B.A. for his fine domestic work.

* * * *

According to a survey and forecast recently completed by the Copper and Brass Research Association dealing with building construction, Canada has never experienced a better year nor has the outlook been so bright as at the present time. The survey shows a total of \$328,357,300 of new construction exclusive of all engineering and public utilities work for 1927, which is considerable increase over all previous years. Indications for 1928 are that there will be a much larger building programme than in 1927 due to the pronounced improvement in business conditions.

Correspondence

Editor The Journal, R.A.I.C.:

Dear Sir:

What happened to the cut on the cover of January, 1928, issue of The Journal—the small figure seems to have been distorted in the transfer or

process of making the cut, into something misshapen—more to be pitied than sneered at.

I have been trying to think what it reminds me of, and I have come to the conclusion that it must be the grotesque figure of Paul IV's Chamberlain in the lower right corner of Michael Angelo's Last Judgment in the Sistine Chapel. The Chamberlain was the man who suggested that the naked figures were indelicate and tradition says Michael Angelo painted him in the picture—in well—with asses ears and naked. The Vatican authorities appreciating the irony of the revenge allowed it to stay—I have seen it many times—in all kinds of lights—I must stop and look up a photo if I can find it—8 x 10 not clear enough—17 x 28 direct photo, not enlargement, seems to prove my memory correct.


There are other figures on the ceiling foreshortened, perhaps it is one of these painted figures supporting painted cornices also foreshortened. In any case I don't like it—take it out and leave the old man by himself—he will make better progress with his problem—or else have it redrawn. It is not indelicate, but un-delicate. One leg looks terribly atrophied by meningitis—or what you will.

I like the U in January better than the U in Journal. It looks like an inverted little n, but is no doubt a copy of the U in Journal of the R.I.B.A. cover, only not so fat, so the designer has some precedent for that. If the Designer had only reduced the gnome—or whatever you call it—in the same proportion all would have been well.

Yours sincerely,

S. M. EVELEIGH, Architect,
Shelly Building, Vancouver, B.C.



 Findlay and Foulis, Architects.

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COMPETITION

For a Monumental Lighthouse

DEFINITE steps have just been taken toward the consummation of the plan to honor the memory of Christopher Columbus by the erection of a monumental lighthouse at the City of Santo Domingo, capital of the Dominican Republic.

Pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Fifth Pan-American Conference, which met at Santiago, Chile, in 1923, the Governing Board of the Pan-American Union appointed a Permanent Committee on the Columbus Lighthouse, composed of the Ambassador of Argentina, Hon. Honorio Pueyrredón; the Minister of Honduras, Hon. Luis Bográn; and the Minister of the Dominican Republic, Hon. Angel Morales. This Committee appointed as technical adviser, Mr. Albert Kelsey, one of the architects of the Pan-American Building. Mr. Kelsey was authorized to proceed to Santo Domingo for the purpose of selecting the site, to study the situation and to write the competition programme.

The Permanent Committee has just approved the programme that will govern this competition, which will be open to the architects of the world. It will be conducted in accordance with the rules of the American Institute of Architects. There will be a preliminary and final competition judged by an International Jury who will meet for the first judgment in some European city, preferably Madrid, and will award ten first prizes of \$2000.00 each, and ten honorable mentions of \$500.00 each.

The International Jury will meet for the final judgment in some Latin American city, and will award \$10,000.00 as a payment on account of his commission to the winner, within thirty days; also the design placed second will receive \$7500.00; the design placed third \$5000.00 and the design placed fourth \$2500.00. Each of the other ten competitors will receive \$1000.00.

Should actual work on the lighthouse not start within five years, the winner will then be paid \$15,000.00 additional, thus terminating the transaction.

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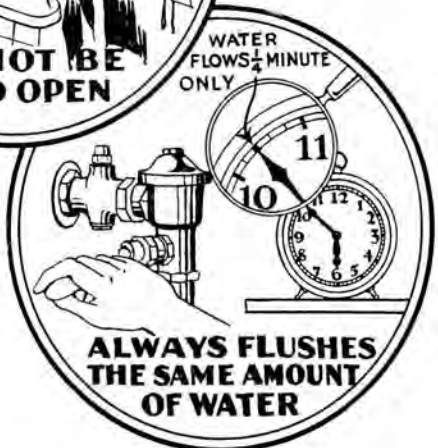


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Books Reviewed

SPECIFICATIONS FOR A HOSPITAL ERECTED AT WEST CHESTER, PENN. Published by The Pencil Points Press, Inc. Price \$6.00.

This book marks a new departure in the publication of architectural books. As the first of a series that Pencil Points are going to publish, this book sets a very high standard. The arrangement of the specifications together with notes and comments by Wilfred W. Beach, is such that any particular trade or section is very easily found. For reference purposes it is exceptionally well indexed.

On the first few pages are shown the plans and a general view of the Hospital, together with several large scale details of important departments with photographs of the same. In future publications this section of the book might be somewhat amplified with further details and sections to enable one to more clearly interpret the specifications.

The specifications in general are very clear and very fully detailed. There seems to be very little that has been omitted and the result must surely have been that the job was completed with few, if any, extras. From a casual perusal of the book it is noted that the quality of workmanship and materials specified generally is of the highest, and might in cases of necessity be considerably modified and at the same time have a finished building that would be of a very high order.

With regard to the plans of this building, there are one or two items to which exception might be taken. For example: on the south elevation there are a series of loggia off which are a number of private and semi-private wards, wards located in such a manner will get very little sunshine; and if a patient in one of the adjoining rooms desires quiet while several on the loggia wish to chat, complications are bound to ensue. There are also several three-bed wards on the third floor which are extremely long and narrow, the length being towards the centre of the building thus confining the sunlight to the bed nearest the outside wall.

It is most unlikely that anyone will ever write a specification that will be agreed to by a majority of others doing the same class of work. The specifications for this job

are of such a nature that with a casual reading there are no glaring errors or omissions. There are, however, a few things that might be somewhat improved upon in the opinion of the writer. Unfortunately, space does not permit of mentioning them here in detail:

—H. J. SMITH.

THE MODERN ENGLISH GARDEN. With an introduction and Critical Notes by E. H. M. Cox. Published by "Country Life", London, Eng. Price \$5.50.

This book is a wonderful collection of most interesting and suggestive photographs of English Gardens. Examples of all sorts of garden features are shown which, as the editor E. H. M. Cox suggests, are adaptable to any garden, large or small.

The general tendency of modern English garden design, judging from the illustrations, is toward the informal and picturesque. This, as the editor in the introduction points out, is largely due to the necessity of reducing manual labor to the minimum, and we might add that it is possibly due to a more rational sense of the fitness of things. The Victorian set beds of ever-changing plants are apparently a thing of the past.

The introduction is well written and full of helpful suggestions. That gardening is increasing due to the development of the suburban areas and greater transportation facilities is an extremely interesting point which the editor mentions. English gardens have been the envy of gardeners the world over, that this phase of the Englishman's character is not declining but developing is worthy of note. Canadians possessing this inherent love of gardening are sometimes despairing of ever achieving the English ideal. An insight to the English gardener's attitude is given by the editor in stating that the desire to know how best to grow each plant rather than interest in the ultimate result, has led to the unusually successful development of many species of flora in English gardens. This is well worthy of note by Canadian gardeners.

The introduction contains some very helpful suggestions and general rules for the guidance of the amateur designer of gardens. To anyone interested in gardens it is well worth careful reading and thoughtful study of the illustrations.

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Ralph Adams Cram Believes American Architecture Leads The World

RALPH ADAMS CRAM, the distinguished Boston architect and authority on Gothic art, in addressing the American Club recently in Paris painted a gloomy picture so far as the arts were concerned. To quote from his speech:

"The arts of the world are suffering an eclipse. Creative music has almost ceased. Painting has fallen back and sculpture is in almost the same condition. All the arts except American architecture have fallen back. Its revival since 1880 is one of the most remarkable manifestations of modern history. Ten years after the Civil War American architecture had reached the lowest depths of degeneration. There has been no parallel to the American architecture of that period in all history. To-day, however, it is on a higher level than that of any other country in the world. The change for the better began with Richardson and McKim, and now there are in ecclesiastical work alone thirty or forty men doing excellent things. I am theoretically opposed to skyscrapers, but they are the perfect outward form of the new architecture. American family homes now express the cultural backgrounds of the various sections of the country in which they are found. In church building we have eclipsed England, which until thirty years ago led the world. We have also surpassed France, which produced such magnificent churches in the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Nowhere in Europe is ecclesiastical architecture expressing definite, concrete religion. Gothic is the perfect voicing of this, and nowhere is it to be found in modern work except in the United States."

In a recent address delivered by Thomas Adams, Director, Committee on Regional Plan of New York and its Environs, he stated that "High buildings were not to be condemned because of height in itself, but because of lack of proper relation and scale between height and open areas surrounding all buildings. for the purpose of providing adequate room for traffic and transit, and other necessities of transportation, as well as for light and air."

CORRECTION

Through an unfortunate transposition of titles the illustration on page 41 of the February issue "Detail of Museo Capitolino, by Michael Angelo, Piazza Del Campidoglio, Rome" was described as "Detail of Tempietto by Bramante, in Monastery Court of San Pietro in Montorio, Rome," and the illustration on page 42 "Detail of Tempietto by Bramante, in Monastery Court of San Pietro in Montorio, Rome," was described as "Detail of Museo Capitolino, by Michael Angelo, Piazza Del Campidoglio, Rome."



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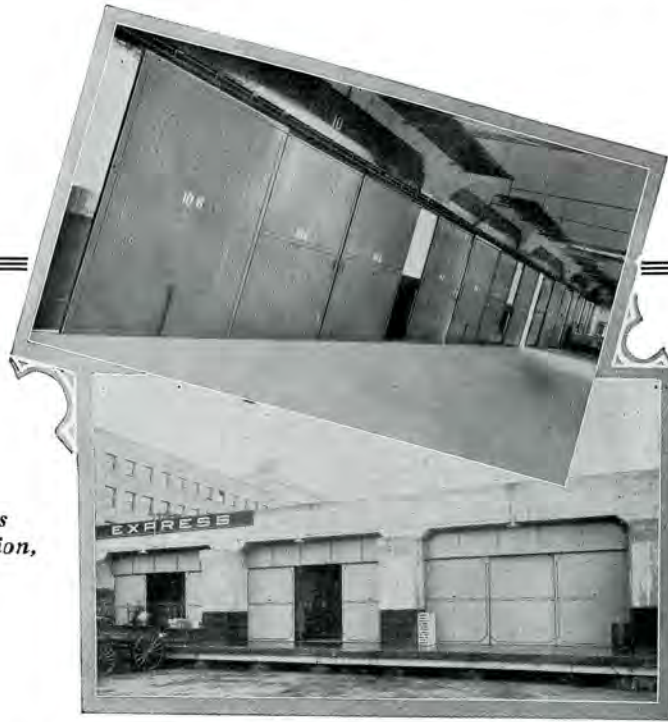
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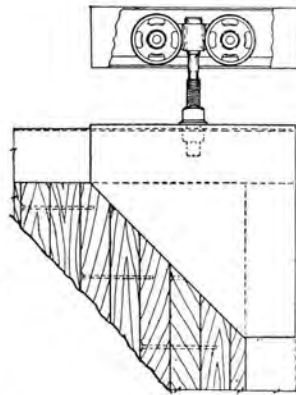
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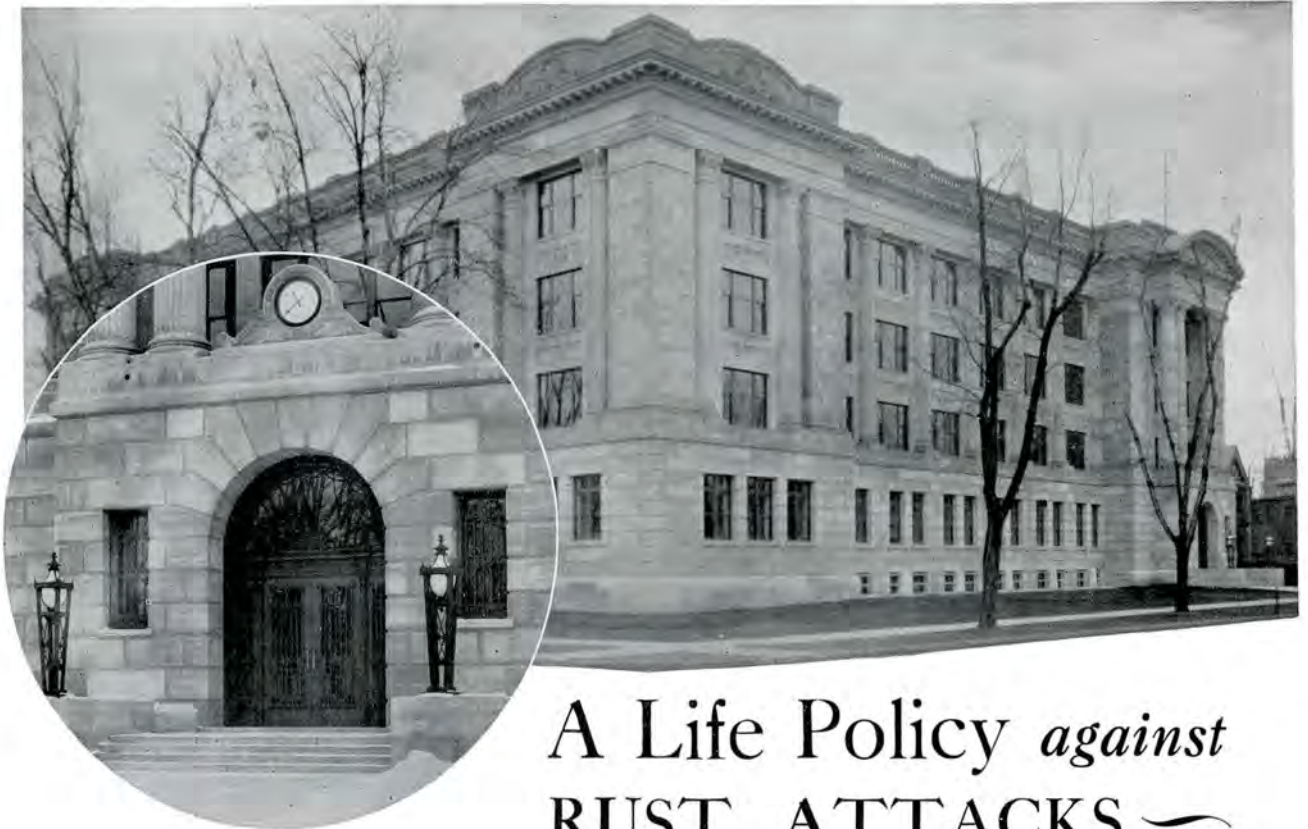
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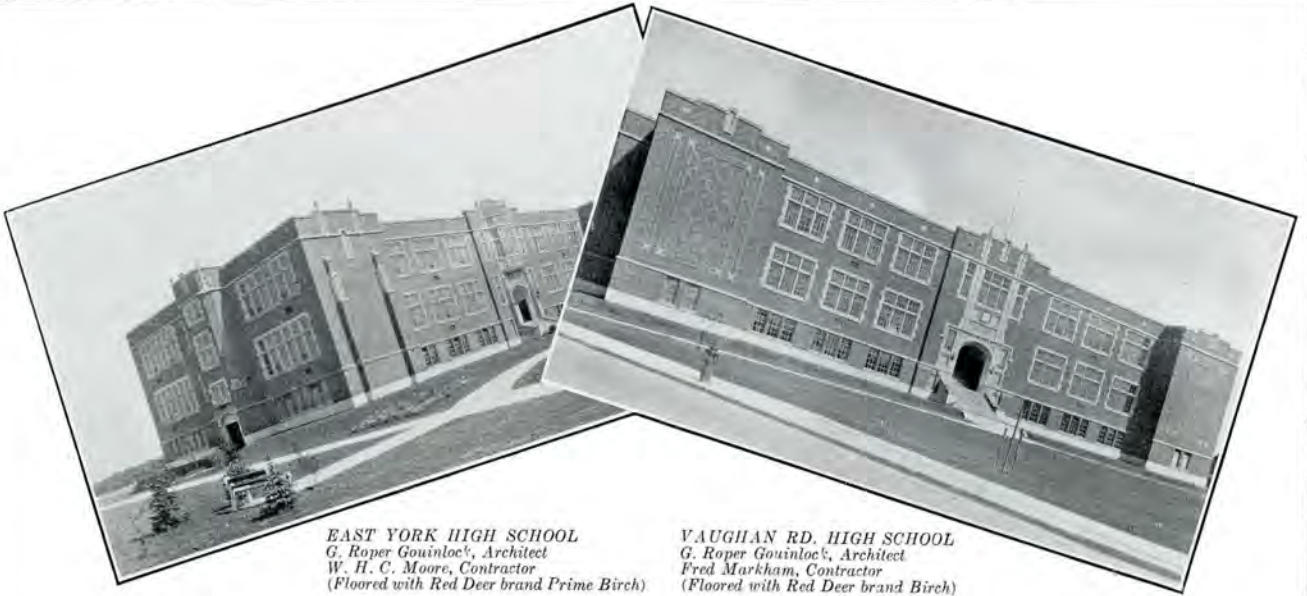
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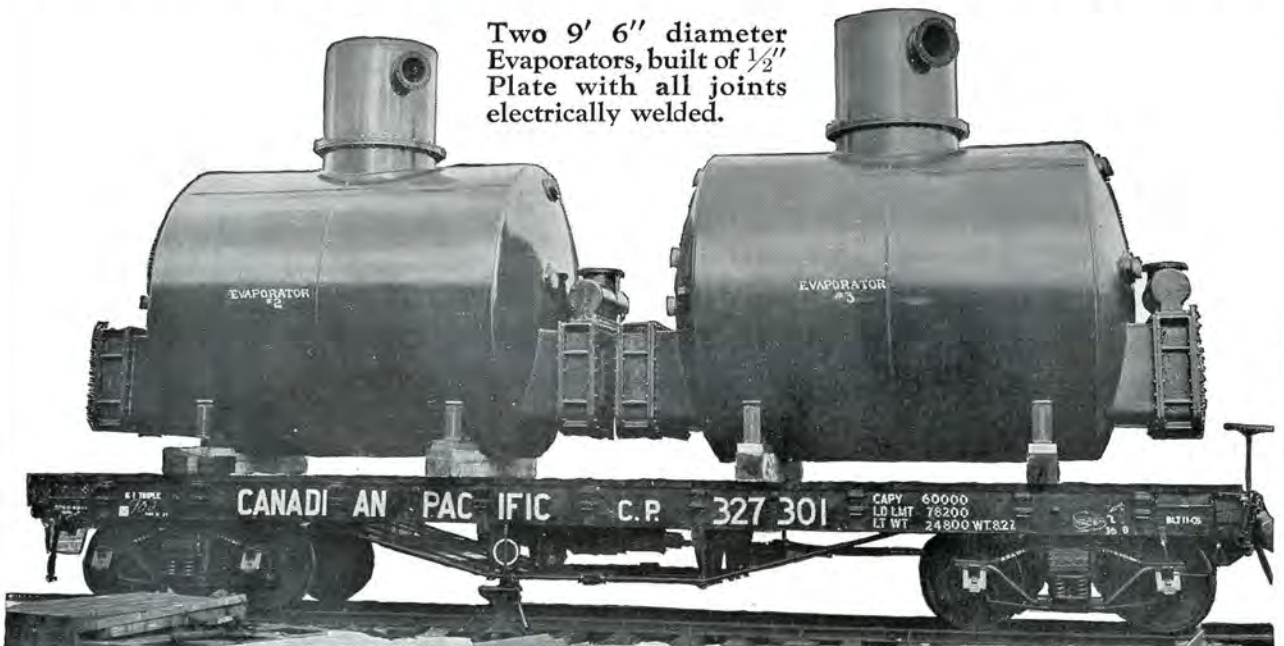
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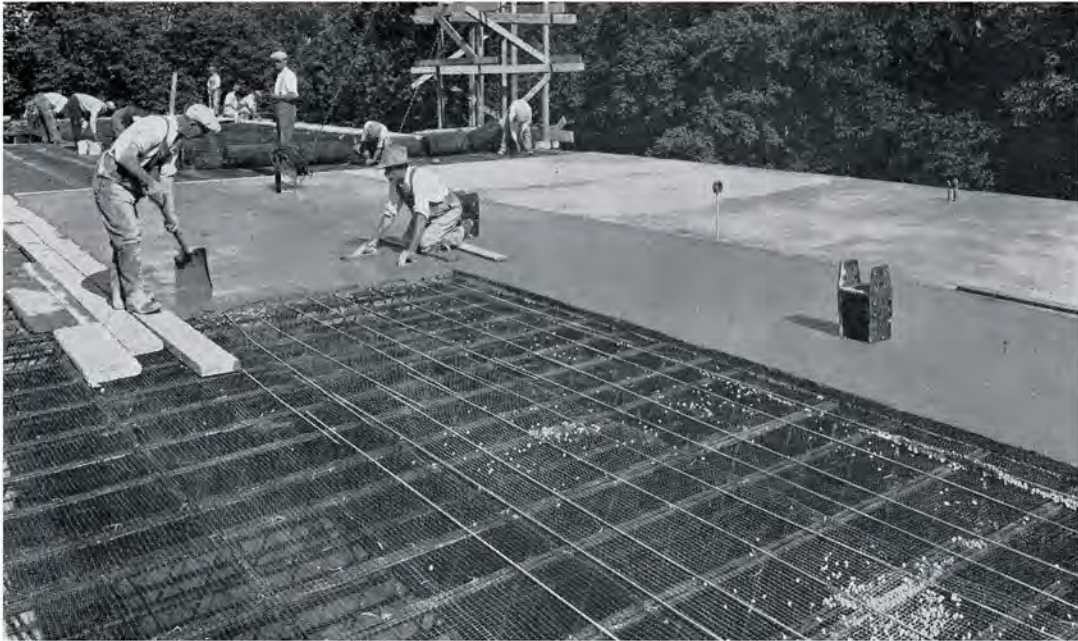
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