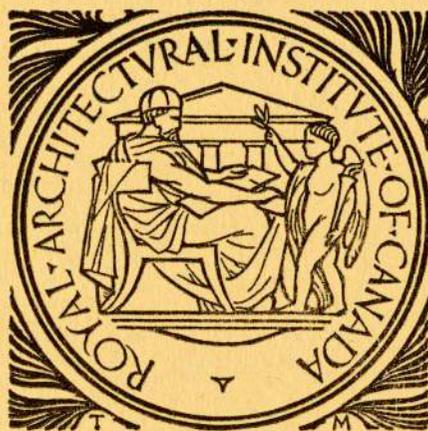


THE
JOURNAL
ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL
INSTITUTE OF CANADA



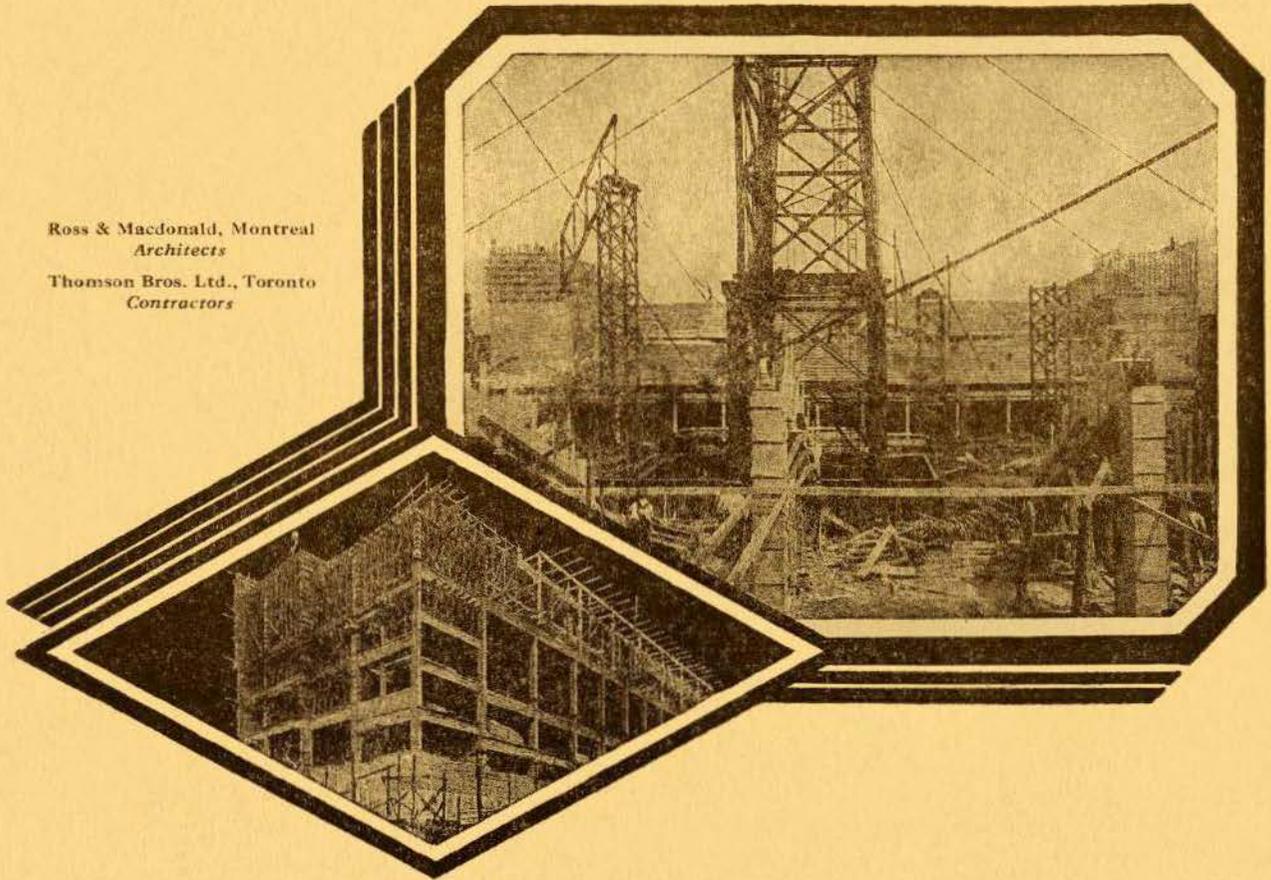
FEBRUARY, 1932

VOL. IX. No. 2

TORONTO

Ross & Macdonald, Montreal
Architects

Thomson Bros. Ltd., Toronto
Contractors



The MAPLE LEAF STADIUM is Built for Permanence

THE Toronto Maple Leaf Stadium is another notable example of the adaptability of concrete to unusual engineering requirements. It sets a new high standard for the housing of indoor sporting and show events and for the comfortable accommodation of spectators in large numbers. Concrete affords a wide spread of Canadian employment through the all-Canadian nature of its cement, aggregate, reinforcing bars and form lumber and is adaptable to practically every type of construction.



**CANADA CEMENT
CONCRETE
FOR PERMANENCE**

Canada Cement Company Limited

Canada Cement Company Building
Phillips Square Montreal

Sales Offices at:

MONTREAL

TORONTO

WINNIPEG

CALGARY

Concrete Construction is ALL-CANADIAN

DONNACONA *Insulates* *This Giant Stadium Roof*



Another endorsement of Donnacona Insulating Board. The Maple Leaf Gardens, one of the largest roofing jobs completed in Canada during 1931, provides another striking example of the wide acceptance of this premier insulating material for roofing work. This building will be used throughout the year for various gatherings, calling for a suitable temperature. Today it will be a hockey

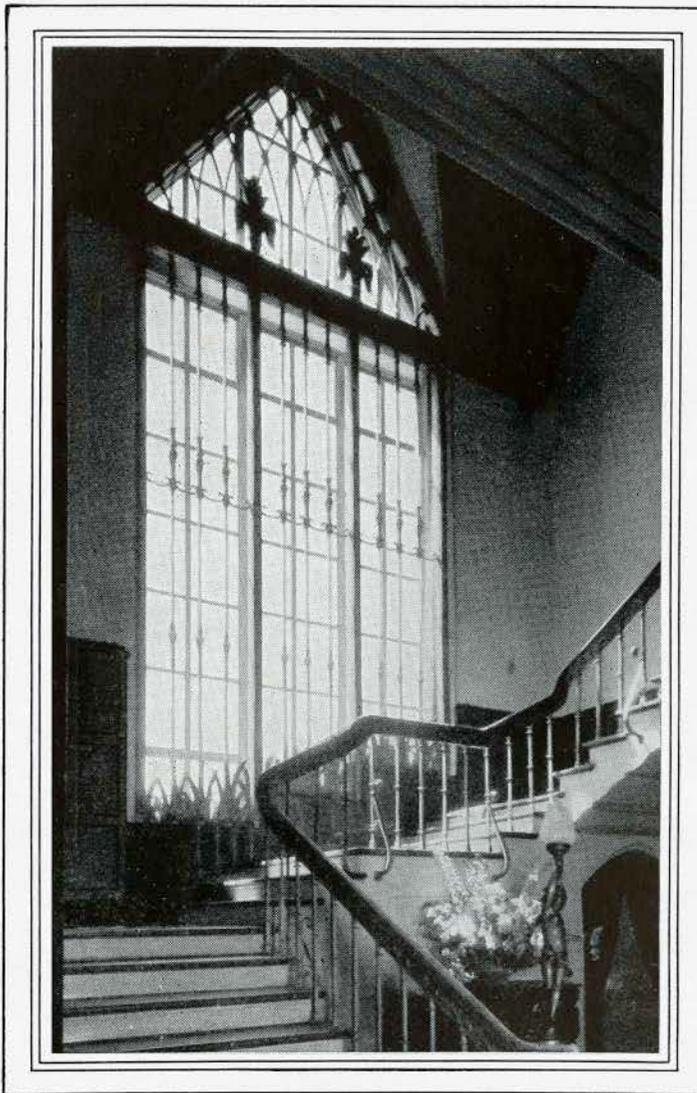


arena, tomorrow, with the same temperature ranging outside, it may be required for convention, exhibition or other similar purpose. Adequate roof insulation is necessary to insure against temperature differences and DONNACONA was selected to carry out the work. DONNACONA is equally efficient for roof and wall insulation of cold storage warehouses and for residences.

DONNACONA
INSULATING  **BOARD**

A product of PRICE BROTHERS & CO. LIMITED, Quebec, Canada.
Established over 100 years.

JOHNSON Heat and Humidity Control



30 Johnson Branches Insure Convenient, Quick Service Anywhere, Any Time. Each Johnson Installation Made By Johnson Mechanics Only. Every Johnson Installation Given Annual inspection.

The All-Metal System, The All-perfect Graduated Control Of Valves And Damper. The Dual Thermostat (Two Temperature) or (Night And Day) Control, Fuel Saving 25 to 40 per cent.

ACCURACY · DEPENDABILITY · SERVICE
PERMANENCE



THE THOROUGHLY COMPLETE SYSTEM OF HEAT AND HUMIDITY CONTROL

The Johnson Thermostat on the wall of each room operates the valve on the heat supply of each room, automatically furnishing the temperature each room individually requires, and independent of all other rooms of the building. Included, are also Johnson Thermostats for controlling the valves and dampers of the building's ventilating system, and Johnson Humidostats for the control of the humidity. The Johnson system is the one accepted hygienically correct principle and mechanically right method of temperature regulation, the thoroughly complete system of control . . . and installed in thousands of various buildings since 1885: its accuracy, dependability and permanence proven.

Gas Light Company Building, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. All direct radiation controlled by Johnson Dual (Night and Day) Thermostats: divided into 5 groups, each group controlled by Dual Clock, as follows: Basement; 1st, 2nd, 3rd floors; 4th, 5th, 6th and 17th floors; 8th, 9th, 12th, 15th and 16th floors; 11th and 12th floors; 13th and 14th floors: heat regulated night and day according to varying uses of each group of floors and rooms. Three supply ventilation (fan) systems are likewise Johnson Controlled.

Canada Permanent Building, Toronto, Canada. 101 room type Johnson Thermostats control 208 Syphon radiator valves on direct radiators. Johnson 2-point multiple thermostat controls valves on tempering coils on ventilating system. Johnson 3-point multiple thermostat controls valves and bypass damper on reheater coils. Johnson pneumatic switches control fresh air and return air dampers and foul air dampers; Johnson insertion type humidostat for control of humidity.

JOHNSON TEMPERATURE REGULATING CO.
97 JARVIS STREET of Canada, Limited TORONTO

- | | | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Albany | Cincinnati | Greensboro, N.C. | Philadelphia | Seattle |
| Atlanta | Cleveland | Indianapolis | Pittsburgh | Calgary, Alta. |
| Baltimore | Dallas | Kansas City | Portland | Montreal, Que. |
| Boston | Denver | Los Angeles | St. Louis | Winnipeg, Man. |
| Buffalo | Des Moines | Minneapolis | Salt Lake City | Toronto, Ont. |
| Chicago | Detroit | New York | San Francisco | Vancouver, B. C. |

SERVICE



ROYAL YORK HOTEL, TORONTO



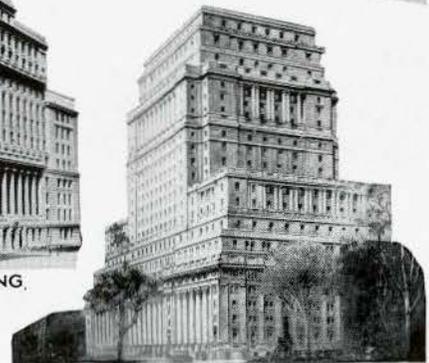
PRICE BROS. BUILDING,
QUEBEC



CANADIAN NATIONAL HOTEL,
VANCOUVER



CANADA LIFE BUILDING,
TORONTO



SUN LIFE BUILDING,
MONTREAL

Built with **STEEL**

PERMANENCE — ECONOMY — ADAPTABILITY
— SPEED OF CONSTRUCTION

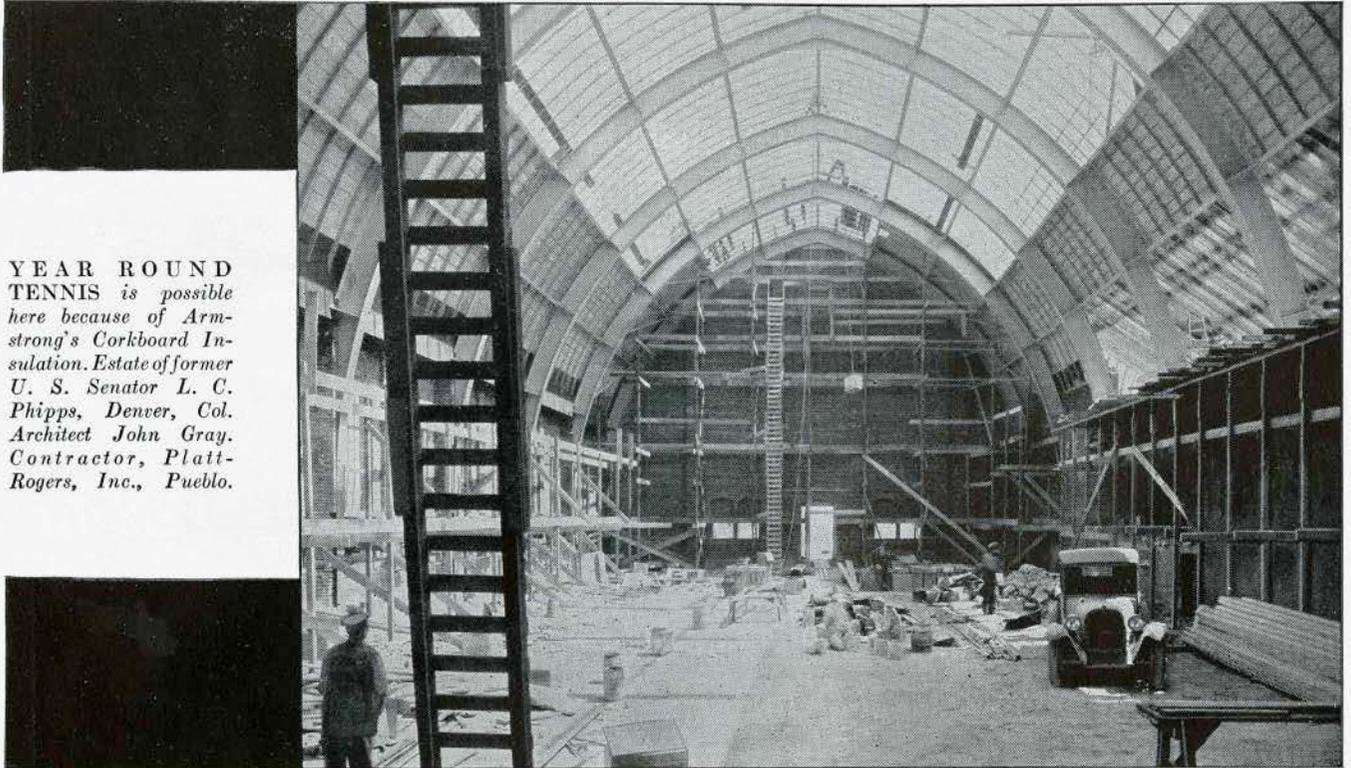
These are the qualities which Structural Steel provides and the reasons why it was used for the construction of this group of Canadian buildings erected by us. These same qualities, found only in Structural Steel, make it the logical choice for every building and construction job.

Dominion Bridge Company maintains complete engineering and plant facilities, erection equipment and experienced field forces for the erection of all types of steel structures, and for handling practically every need of industry for heavy steel.

DOMINION BRIDGE COMPANY
LIMITED
MONTREAL
AMHERST - OTTAWA
TORONTO - WINNIPEG
CALGARY - VANCOUVER

WINTER LOSES *when CORK guards indoor tennis court*

YEAR ROUND TENNIS is possible here because of Armstrong's Corkboard Insulation. Estate of former U. S. Senator L. C. Phipps, Denver, Col. Architect John Gray. Contractor, Platt-Rogers, Inc., Pueblo.



EVEN a Colorado winter can't stop tennis on the estate of ex-Senator Phipps in Denver, Colorado! For the court is enclosed, and Armstrong's Corkboard insulates the building. Furnace heat, supplied through radiators set in cork-insulated recesses along the wall, stays inside!

The architect, John Gray, of Pueblo, made full use of the decorative possibilities of the cork. Each board was given a coat of cream-colored paint before it was erected, adding greatly to its attractive appearance. Because of its high insulating value, resistance to moisture, structural strength, and light weight, corkboard is the choice of many architects for all types of buildings.

* * *

You'll find Armstrong products have a wide application in the building industry. Armstrong's Corkboard provides ideal insulation for the walls and roofs of normally heated buildings, as well as for installations where low temperatures must be maintained. Armstrong's Cork Covering protects cold lines. Insulating Brick help control *high* temperatures.

Many architects use them in hotels and apartment houses to protect adjacent rooms from the heat of stacks.

Armstrong's Vibracork absorbs vibration and muffles the noise that it causes. Under moving machinery, it eliminates vibration annoyances. Armstrong's Corkoustic quiets air-

borne noises and provides better hearing conditions. Literature describing all these Armstrong products, and samples of each are available on request. Armstrong Cork & Insulation Company, Limited, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg.



FOR PUBLIC ARENA, TOO

The Boston Garden, huge public arena of the Boston & Maine Railroad, in Boston, Mass., has used 100,000 board feet of Armstrong's Corkboard and three tons of granulated cork. Architects, Finck & Wilcox. Contractor, Dwight P. Robinson Company.



Armstrong

Cork & Insulation Company

CORKBOARD . . . CORK COVERING LIMITED
VIBRACORK . . . CORKOUSTIC . . . INSULATING BRICK

FIREPROOFING, PARTITION & FURRING TILE

PLATE 1, SERIES C

STRUCTURAL CLAY TILE DATA



PHOTO TAKEN MARCH 31, 1931

HEAD OFFICE
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
MONTREAL, QUE.

DARLING & PEARSON, ARCHITECTS
A. J. C. PAINE, ASSOCIATE ARCHITECT

COOK & LEITCH
CONTRACTORS

Many thousands of tons of Fireproofing, Partition, Furring and Floor Structural Clay Tile have been used in this structure.

THE STRUCTURAL CLAY TILE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
MONTREAL, QUE. TORONTO, ONT. VANCOUVER, B.C.

FIREPROOFING, PARTITION
& FURRING TILE

A.I.A. FILE NO. 10.
STRUCTURAL CLAY TILE



IT IS, of course, a physical and financial impossibility to include in the average building plan such an elaborate conservatory and swimming pool as the one above . . .

Conservatory and swimming pool built for H. F. Reifel, Esq., Vancouver. Bernard C. Palmer, Esq., architect.

. . . but, to be frank, are you exhibiting an open mind towards the inclusion of a moderate size conservatory in the houses you are planning for clients?

There are many people who, on your suggestion, would welcome a conservatory . . . who would give you credit for being alert to their best interests.

**LORD &
BURNHAM
CO. LIMITED.
TORONTO
MONTREAL
ST. CATHARINES**

We are always willing to prepare plans and estimates, in every way so complete that everyone will know exactly what costs will be. These are executed by our Toronto Office, 308 Harbour Commission Building.

FOR 75 YEARS BUILDERS OF CONSERVATORIES

THE JOURNAL

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

Serial No. 78

TORONTO, FEBRUARY, 1932

Vol. IX, No. 2

CONTENTS

The Twenty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the Institute	33
The Trend in the Design of Public Buildings, <i>By J. Burn Helme, B.A.Sc., M.Arch.</i>	34
Review of the Recent Exhibition of Hospital Architecture held in Toronto, <i>By B. Evan Parry, F.R.A.I.C.</i>	36
Adventures in Architecture, <i>By Louis Golding</i>	40
Saint Thomas' Day	40
A Recent Industrial Office Building in Montreal	45
Activities of the Institute.....	52
Activities of Provincial Associations.....	52
Notes	54
Obituary	54

PLATE ILLUSTRATIONS

Proposed United States Legation Building, Ottawa, Ontario	Frontispiece
Entrance Detail, Masonic Temple, Montreal	41
Detail of Living Room, Residence of N. A. Timmins, Esq., Westmount, Quebec.....	43
Abroad with a Camera, <i>By Woodruff K. Aykroyd</i>	51

PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH FOR THE
ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

Editor—I. MARKUS

EDITORIAL BOARD

Chairman: J. P. HYNES
Ontario Association of Architects
JOHN M. LYLE
Ontario Association of Architects
PROF. JULES POIVERT
Quebec Association of Architects

PROF. RAMSAY TRAQUAIR
Quebec Association of Architects
ALCIDE CHAUSSE
Quebec Association of Architects
E. J. GILBERT
Saskatchewan Association of Architects
H. CLAIRE MOTT
The Maritime Association of Architects

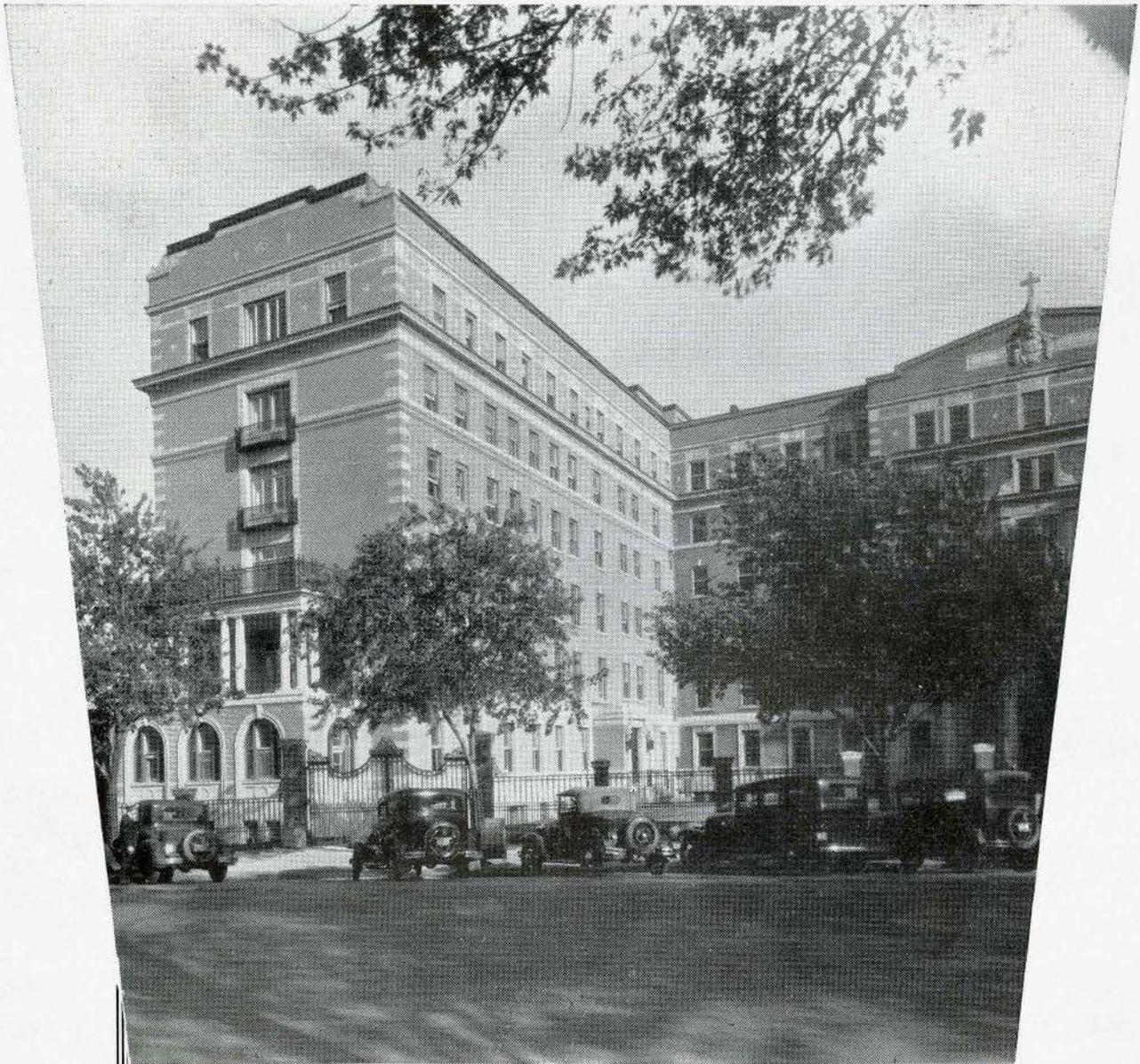
GILBERT PARFITT
Manitoba Association of Architects
S. M. EVELEIGH
British Columbia Association of Architects
W. G. BLAKEY
Alberta Association of Architects

PUBLISHERS ARCHITECTURAL PUBLICATIONS LIMITED

Publication, Editorial and Advertising Offices..... 74 King Street East, Toronto
Chicago Representative..... Macintyre & Simpson, 75 East Wacker Drive, Chicago
New York Representative..... L. Ray Nelson, 250 West 57th Street, New York
Representative in Great Britain..... W. H. Dickie, 126 Castellain Mansions, Maida Vale, London, W9, England.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Canada and Newfoundland—Three Dollars per year. Great Britain, British Possessions, United States and Mexico—Five Dollars per year.
All Other Countries—Six Dollars per year. Single Copies—Canada 50 Cents; Other Countries 75 Cents.



*Architects: Stevens & Lee,
Toronto; L. A. & P. C.
Amos, Montreal.*

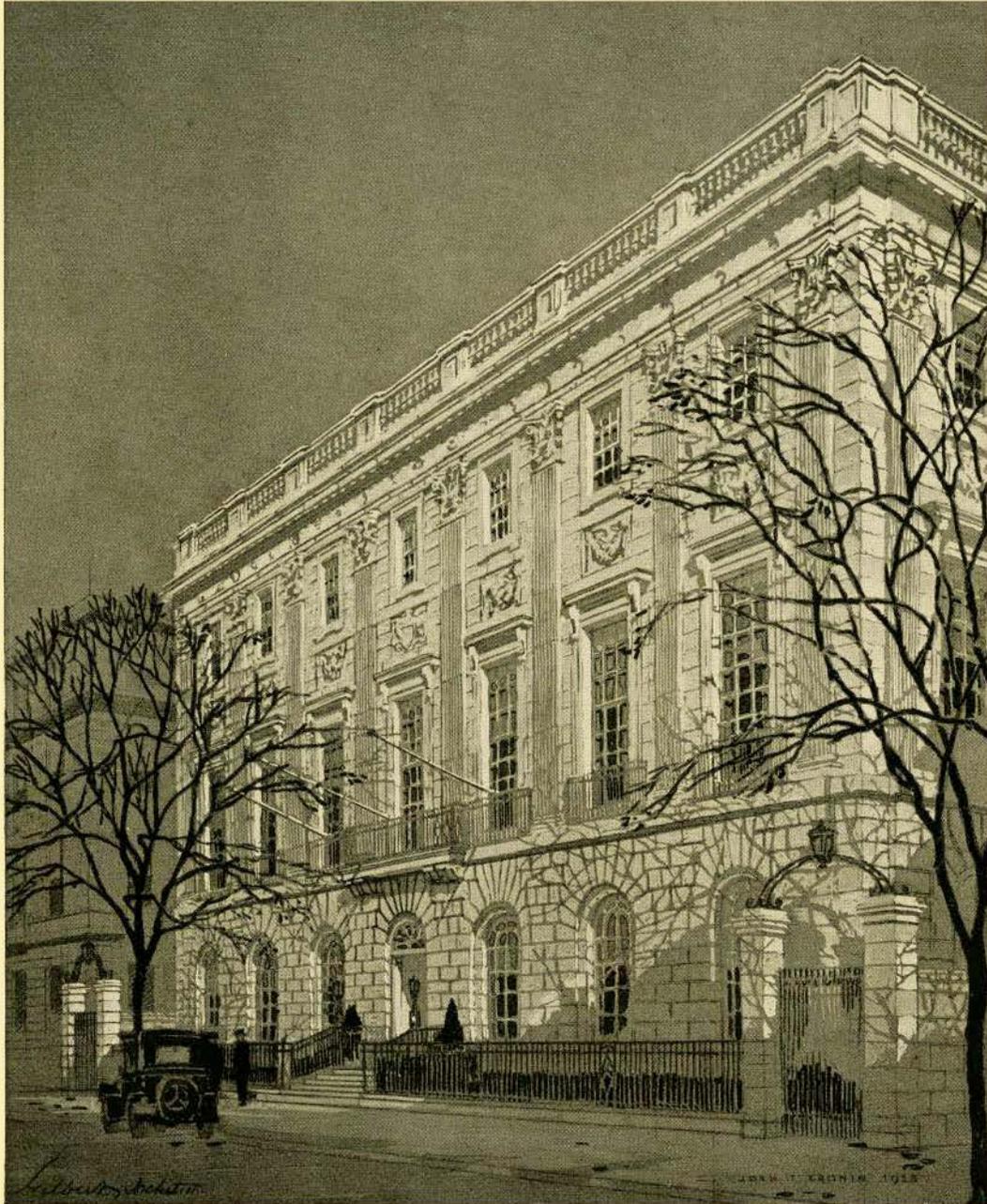
*Contractors: E. G. M.
Cape & Co.*

This new wing of the
 Notre Dame Hospital, Montreal
 has been equipped with
 Turnbull Elevators

TURNBULL ELEVATOR Company Limited

TORONTO

Vancouver Edmonton Calgary Regina Winnipeg Port Arthur Hamilton Ottawa Montreal Quebec Saint John Halifax



**PROPOSED UNITED STATES LEGATION BUILDING,
OTTAWA, ONTARIO**

*Cass Gilbert, Architect
Drawing By John T. Cronin*

THE JOURNAL

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

Serial No. 78

TORONTO, FEBRUARY, 1932

Vol. IX, No. 2

The Twenty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the Institute

THE experiment carried out for the first time last year of holding an annual meeting of the Institute at a place other than one of the larger cities where a large number of architects are located, proved to be so successful that there was no hesitation on the part of this year's executive to again select Lucerne-in-Quebec when they were called upon to decide the meeting place for the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Institute.

Those members who were privileged to attend the meeting last year not only enjoyed their all too brief stay at the Log Chateau, but they were also very much impressed with the interesting discussions that took place on many matters affecting the architectural profession. The enthusiasm displayed on that occasion augurs well for the success of the meeting to be held this month, and it is to be hoped that not only those who were present last year, but many others will take advantage of the opportunity to attend the convention.

It is important for members to realize that the Institute exists for the benefit of *all* its members throughout the Dominion, and it is only through attendance at annual meetings of the Institute that they are able to exchange opinions with their confreres from other provinces on matters which have an important bearing on the future of the profession. Too much stress cannot be placed on the importance of the component societies in the

eastern and western provinces being adequately represented.

Paradoxically, while members of the profession have been extremely slack during the past year, the body representing them has never been more fully occupied as the reports of the Council and the various committees will disclose. Many of these reports will provide the necessary stimulus for fruitful discussion out of which there will materialize important recommendations for the guidance and consideration of next year's council.

The meeting this year will be of even greater significance than the meetings in previous years inasmuch as it will commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. The banquet at the conclusion of the proceedings will celebrate this auspicious occasion in a most fitting manner.

Among other interesting events to take place during the convention will be an address on the use of Canadian Motifs in Architectural Design, by John M. Lyle, F.R.A.I.C., prominent Toronto architect. Mr. Lyle will illustrate his lecture with a number of lantern slides. The management of the Log Chateau has also prepared a very attractive programme of entertainment and winter sports for members and their wives which should provide additional inducement for a large attendance. Let us all take full advantage of the occasion by being present.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

Members who intend to be present at the

Twenty-Fifth General Annual Meeting of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada

Which will be held at the

Log Chateau, Lucerne-in-Quebec

**On Friday and Saturday,
Feb. 19th and 20th, 1932.**

are urgently requested to send in their hotel reservations to the Secretary without delay. A large attendance of members is expected, and as there will probably be other guests at the Log Chateau, it is advisable that reservations be made immediately.

I. MARKUS, Secretary,
74 King Street East,
Toronto 2, Ontario

NOTE: The programme for this meeting is printed on the back cover of this issue. Information regarding railway fares, hotel rates, etc., may be obtained from the Secretary.

The Trend in the Design of Public Buildings*

J. BURN HELME, B.A.Sc., M.ARCH.

THE trend of design in public buildings as in other kinds of architecture is consistently towards simplification. The marked absence of non-essentials becomes more and more evident, due probably to the general economic pressure of recent years as well as to the increased tempo of modern life. These two elements have led to a demand for efficiency in the modern building instead of the mere prettiness, regardless of workability, which so often characterised its predecessor. Modern buildings have become a modern tool in the daily life and work of man. It is only natural then that the service required from them should be the same as that expected from a machine. This is well exemplified by recent examples of the better type of Automobile Service Station; the station designed for the speedy handling of the client will be the popular and paying one. It is particularly true today of all types of public and semi-public buildings designed for the movement of traffic, bus terminals, railway stations, distributing warehouses and airports. It will be well at this point if I define public buildings not only as those erected by civic and state agencies, but to include any structure used to considerable extent by the general public.

New materials of construction have also had a profound effect on recent architectural design. Research has made possible a reduction of the dead loads of roof, floors and walls to an extent productive of great saving. Metal walls are coming which, by their thinness, will add nearly a square foot of rentable floor area per floor for each running foot of exterior wall. Metal floors will permit the erection of a fourteen-story building within the volume now occupied by thirteen. The use of structural glass is revolutionizing the natural lighting of all types of buildings, whilst the possibilities of artificial light as an integral part of the design are only now being realized. Insulation against heat, cold and sound are being given a scientific consideration never before accorded to these factors by the architect and those concerned with building.

The trend of design which I consider most important, however, and which I should like to stress most in this brief paper, is one that should particularly appeal to a group of city planners. I refer to the general revival, after a lapse of more than a hundred years, of a sense for the *plan* in architectural design. The plan is here defined, not as a scheme either general or specific, but as the horizontal section through a three-dimensional structure or enclosed space. Hugh Ferriss, the architectural delineator who has so imaginatively visualized the inherent possibilities of the architecture of the future, has cogently said "A work of architecture is not a visual appearance only but also discerned by the mind, an internal organization as well, and what is seen by the eye and what

is discerned by the mind must be found indissoluble." Of this internal organization the layman is seldom conscious, unless the arrangement be very bad and force itself upon his attention negatively. It is an organization seldom considered by the critic of architecture, who tends to think only of external appearances. But if, as a recent French writer has said, the plan is the generator, then the vital connection between it and the finished structural scheme is apparent. The plan determines the unified expression of a building, which must proceed from within outwards, contrary to the false doctrine of a century. The exterior, relegated to its proper place, is simply the result of an interior. If the interior is badly arranged, does not answer the purpose for which it was intended or fails to solve the problem propounded, then the exterior, however traditional and stylistic its architecture may be, is a hollow thing, a meaningless sham. This is what Frank Lloyd Wright, dean of the architects who have pioneered in America for the revival of the plan, meant when he said years ago, "Form is made by function but qualified by use, therefore form changes with changing conditions. The last analysis is never made."

Architecture is not only seen from within as well as without, but it is necessary that people move around *within*. With rare exceptions, for a hundred years, until a decade or two ago, this necessity to move around within the plan had been lost sight of, submerged by slavery to one or other or many traditional styles. Inadequate and ill-considered plans were twisted and warped to fit some preconceived externality. An excellent example of this obsession with the external to the complete neglect of interior arrangement for function and use is the Philadelphia City Hall, familiar to all.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the neglect of plan essentials which characterized the nineteenth century has not been characteristic of great architecture. The Egyptians, dominated by religious favour, built temples, the plans of which express directly the purposes for which they were made. The priests were supreme; the ritual was carefully guarded. In line with these facts the builders' conception of the Egyptian temple was so inwardly turned that externally, the facades, except to the main front, were blank walls; form following function. The Greeks, for production of the plays which their dramatists wrote, constructed theatres which from the point of view of fitness to purpose and acoustics have not since been excelled; form following function. The Roman Colosseum was a most efficient piece of planning, laid out elliptically in such a skilful way that its 50,000 spectators could be cleared from within by a system of vomitories and corridors in a period of two to three minutes. In the design of none of our modern stadia has it been possible to provide speedier evacuation.

Byzantine builders at Constantinople constructed a church, Hagia Sophia, so ingeniously planned that its domed vault, actually 107 feet in diameter, aided by adjacent semi-domes, appears

* This paper was delivered by Mr. Helme during the Sixth Annual Conference of the Pennsylvania Association of Planning Commissioners, held last May at State College, Pennsylvania. Mr. Helme graduated from the School of Architecture, University of Toronto, in 1925, and is an associate member of the Ontario Association of Architects. At the present time he is Associate Professor of Architecture at the Pennsylvania State College.

to span in one magnificent sweep at a height of 180 feet a great room 250 feet long. This produced an effect of aerial lightness in the ceiling only equalled in recent years by an exposition auditorium with unobstructed view at Breslau, Germany, built of reinforced concrete; form following function in both cases. The cathedrals of Central France, most typical of the great church architecture of medieval Europe, were an integrated organism of plan, sections and facades, no one part of which could exist without the other. Such highly organic arrangement of structures has not been seen since. They were supreme examples of form following function. The city houses of Renaissance Italy were planned most fittingly for the domestic life of the period; subsequently in the eighteenth century the planning of homes in this country, England and France reached a peak of suitability to the domestic scene; form always following function.

Then in the nineteenth century the relation between form and function broke down and there began a long period of uncertain and illogical planning. As city planners you are well aware of the havoc which this dreadful uncertainty, undoubtedly result of the romanticism of the period, played not only with public architecture, but with the whole web and pattern of urban life. It is significant for the future that in this long period of architectural eclipse, two of the works in this country having most claim to architectural merit were works of engineering—Roebbling's great suspension bridge between Brooklyn and Manhattan and Eads' railway bridge at St. Louis. Rare exceptions to the usual product of this disorganized period of architecture were built from time to time. A landmark because of the relatively early date and by reason of its great influence for good, was Garnier's Imperial Opera House, Paris, in the years 1870-75. The New York Public Library, from the office of Carrere and Hastings, in the closing years of the century was one of the notable exceptions in this country. True to the unchanging tradition of great architecture, form again followed function in these two buildings, as it had in the great bridges just mentioned.

Led by thinkers like Louis Sullivan, his pupil Frank Lloyd Wright, and Bertram G. Goodhue, there has been in the first three decades of this century an ever-increasing return to the logical plan, the horizontal section designed first to serve functional requirements. I referred to the Philadelphia City Hall as a piece of illogical architecture, the grandiose and false facades of which not only fail to express anything of what goes on inside, but actually have warped the plan away from an efficient arrangement. Across the Delaware in Camden, N.J., is being built a combined city hall and court house whose design has been based on quite a different premise. Two distinguished Pennsylvania architects were engaged in 1928 to make a survey and recommendations for the location and requirements for a new city hall at Camden. A total of sixty sheets of maps, charts and plans were prepared in the furthering of this study. Quoting from a report of this project*—“Each bureau chart describes in detail its re-

sponsible director, its functions, personnel, and working requirements. These charts visualize the complete scheme of city government, the relations of each bureau to the others severally and jointly. These relationships to the city government and the nature of its contacts with the public were the controlling factors in determining the location and plan of each bureau quarters. . . . In making these tentative plans the city bureau was considered in its plan aspect as a place in which to conduct the public business in the most convenient and efficient manner. This involved providing light, ventilation, suitable working spaces, convenient public spaces, vaults, private offices and other features appertaining to the particular governmental unit. . . . The various bureaus are located in accordance with their contacts with the public, convenience being the first requirement”; form following function.

New needs have undoubtedly quickened the revival of interest in Plan. Among the more spectacular of these is the airport and its buildings. With no traditional solution to hamper him the architect has been free to develop a plan logically. The station building and the hangars for airplane storage, repairs and stockroom have tended to become a long low set of fireproof structures, free, for reasons of safety, from unnecessary obstructions such as wireless masts and decorative flagstaves. Safety considerations are paramount in the design. All illumination, night lights and flood lights for landing, must be planned integrally with the buildings. Traffic considerations rank second in importance. Provision for the articulation and movement without interference of a very varied traffic and personnel—machines, spares, fuel, pilots, mechanics, groundsmen, office staff, radio and meteorological staff, passengers, baggage, mails, freight and sightseers—demands ingenious planning.

The problem is complicated, moreover, by the necessity of making allowance for change and expansion of airport buildings. Progress in aviation is certain and rapid, and changes in its ground requirements will be radical and difficult to foresee. This introduces the intricate factor of arrangement for successive stages of development as well as a need for skill in the use of cheap and simple materials. The time component in air travel makes the need for keen, intense planning all the more fundamental. The advantage of travelling in the air twice or three times as fast as on the ground is greatly minimized unless all the accessories of air travel also function at an intense rate. As an expression of its plan, based on these requirements, the airport building is developing individuality and readily recognizable form, externals well fitted to express the speed, newness and liveliness of aviation—form following function.

I submit in closing then, ladies and gentlemen, that the important trend in the design of public buildings today is towards more efficient and vital plan. If my remarks have seemed to refer scarcely at all to the smaller projects in which so many of you are interested, I would remind you that, strange though it may seem, experiment in these matters takes place first in the great projects. What is true of them today will be common to all tomorrow.

*Architectural Record, April, 1930: “The Camden, N. J., City Hall Plan.” by Arthur T. North.



PERSPECTIVE DRAWING OF SAINT LUKE HOSPITAL, MONTREAL
Raoul Gariepy, Architect

Review of the Recent Exhibition of Hospital Architecture Held in Toronto*

By B. EVAN PARRY, F.R.A.I.C.

Director of Hospital Advisory Services,
Department of Pensions and National Health, Canada.

MR. J. Raoul Gariepy is to be congratulated upon the Hôpital St. Luc, Montreal. Utility, stressed by dignity, has been accomplished in the elevation. (See perspective). The ingenuity displayed in the plan, permitting of the existing building being used during the course of reconstruction, is to be commended, as also the composition permits of the sections as built being used as a complete hospital in a temporary sense, an arrangement which unfortunately is not observed in as many cases as it should be.

The entrance and rotunda when completed will be flavoured with the "Beaux Art School," yet not extravagantly so.

Hôpital St. Luc will be one of the pioneer hospitals on this Continent to introduce the maximum four bed units. The large public ward will not exist. (Students please note). The operating department, as also the centralized food service department, might well be visited to the advantage of those who would take the time to do so.

Montreal is fortunate in having such a valuable addition to the means already provided for hospitalization of its people.

Messrs. Gardiner and Mercer, Vancouver, in the Surgical Wing Addition of St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, B.C., gave a splendid example of

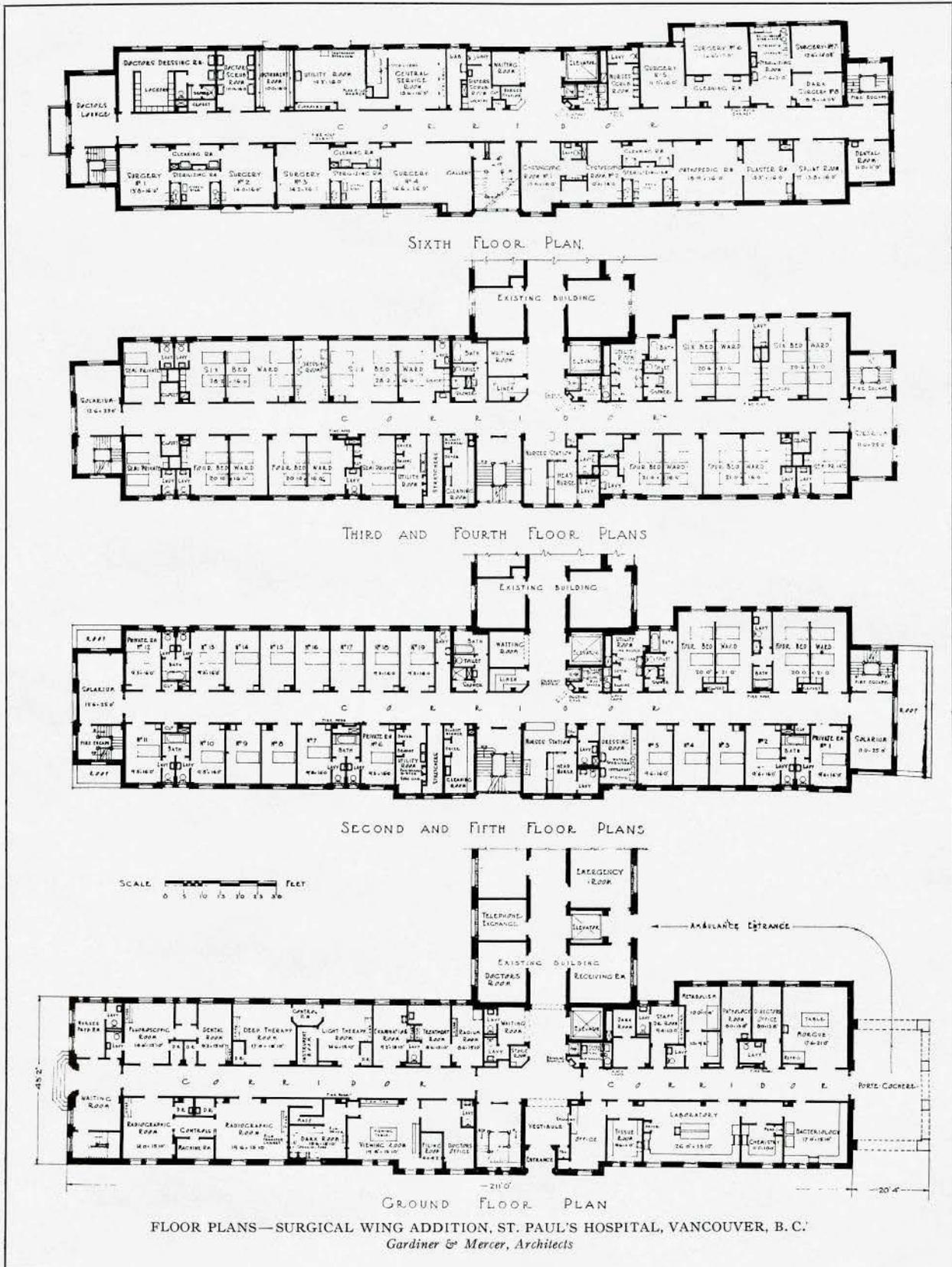
composition and co-ordination of plan. Once again it will be noted by reference to the plans that large public wards have been deleted.

The writer would suggest that in this project an excellent opportunity was afforded for placing the solaria on the roof, a practice which is gaining favour every day on this Continent. Obviously, if this was accomplished, the corridors would not be blocked at either end with solaria. This comment not only applies to the building under review but to many others which were to be noted at the exhibition. The sixth floor plan, showing the operating department and services, is distinctly meritorious.

Messrs. Gardiner and Mercer also exhibited the St. Paul's School of Nursing, Vancouver, B.C., and for economy combined with the necessary facilities for such a building, the architects have been very successful.

Mr. H. Wm. Meech, architect, Lethbridge, Alta., Messrs. Benzie and Bow, Associate Architects, Vancouver, B.C., have given a contribution to the modern conception of the set-back applicable to hospital architecture. Perhaps the effort made seems somewhat strained but the result achieved in the lighting of the chapel on the third floor would seem to justify the action taken. (See illustrations). For simplicity, the plan ranks well, but one would again call attention to the opportunity lost on the

*Continued from the December, 1931 Issue.

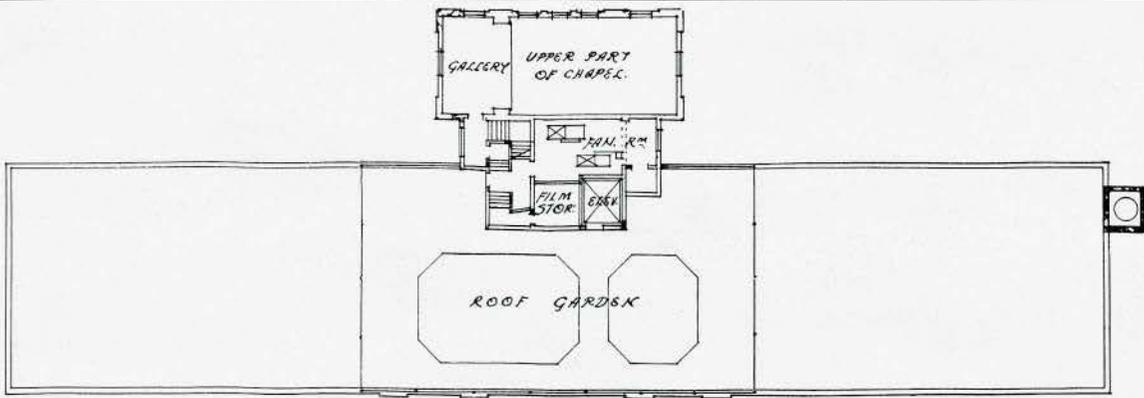


first floor of not utilizing the roof on the east end of the building, which could have been so admirably adapted for natural heliotherapy, or solaria.

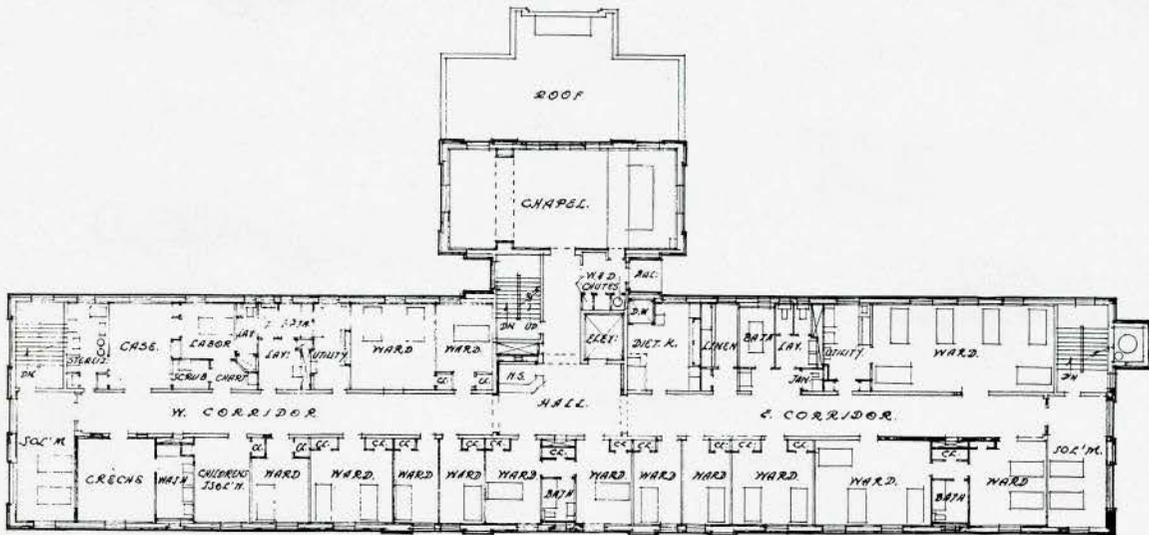
Messrs. G. H. Macdonald and H. A. Magoon, Edmonton, Alta., in their presentation of the Grande Prairie Municipal Hospital, have given hospital architects something to think about, when making the statement that this building cost

35c foot cube. As far as completeness goes for a hospital of such type, nothing is left to be desired and the only criticism offered is that of the thirteen-bed public wards, in view of the previous comments made as to the smaller unit being desirable in the practice of modern hospitalization.

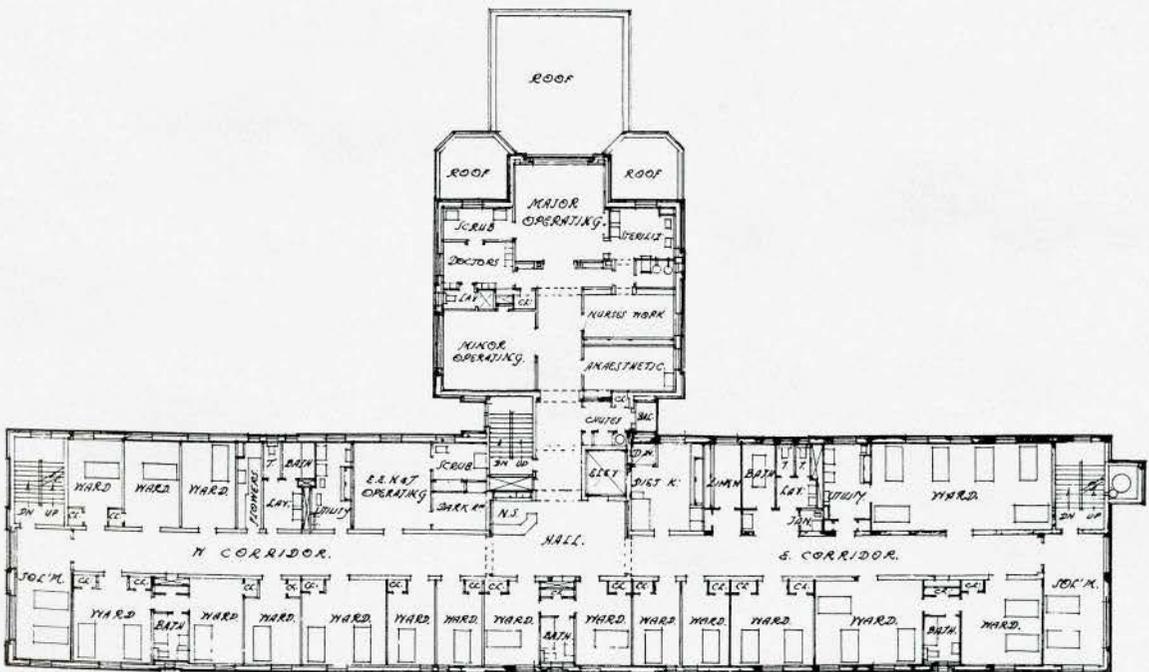
Messrs. Lawson & Little, Montreal, exhibited the Nurses' Home, Royal Victoria Hospital, for



ROOF PLAN



THIRD FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

ST. MICHAEL'S GENERAL HOSPITAL, LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.

H. Wm. Meech, Architect

Bensie & Bow, Associate Architects

Adventures in Architecture*

By LOUIS GOLDING

..... It is in the sense I have tried to infer that I propose to bring to mind those adventures in architecture which have most possessed me. I will not dilate upon the unconscionable beauty of Magdalen Tower, or the Hudson Skyline or Monreale in Palermo, because adventures such as those are the common coin of architectural experience. Nor will I rhapsodize upon the cubic solidity of this stylobate, or the angelic fragility of that rose-window. These enthusiasms are the proper prerogative of specialists. I would recall rather, such adventures as were especial to the traveller, interpreting the background they were set in, of hill or city, of race or individual

"I remember Montreal. It seems comical, almost a little indecent. As memory swings upon her wing-tip surveying the motley horizons, it is not Kairouan and the Mosque of the Swords which arrests her eye, or the towers of Rothenburg glimpsed through falling snow, or the Baptistery of Pisa. It is Montreal. It is a day of infinite tedium when a too gentle Montroyalist trudged me through furlongs of thawing slush, from Bank to Stock Exchange, Chamber of Commerce to Y.M.C.A., bidding me admire, looking sidelong into my eyes to assure himself that I admired. Oh, what a day was there! Oh, what frigidity of bank-managerial Ionic, what tortuous Castles of Otranto adapted to the manipulation of the Canadian dollar! I utter no protest against a city in itself spacious and hospitable, a city, moreover, in which I was to be vouchsafed an adventure in architecture which Algeria and the Decapolis of Transjordan did not transcend. But who would not have been a little bored, a little peevish, at the reiterated information that this bank positively was built in '92, and this other cold facade of assorted architectural brawn dated from 1880? Surely not such a one whose memory was still fresh with the handiwork of the palaeoliths in the

caverns of Altamira, and with the lions set up before Homer's day above the gateway of Mycenae! So the banks succeeded each other with fluting of heavy pillar and convolution of ornate capital. And so my friend looked sidelong at me anxiously. Then at length he conducted me to that climax he had intended and concealed all day long. It was the Church of Notre Dame, the supreme example of Canadian-Norman architecture, about as passionate a building as a pair of scissors. My friend's cheeks flushed with triumph. 'Built,' he cried, 'in 1771!' And I coughed and was sad at heart as we walked on, he marvelling at the speechless ecstasy which had fallen upon me. Then we came of a sudden to a dark blade of water. And beyond it I saw a miracle, a Babylonian palace; its walls were ochreous with a golden glow like the tawny lichen upon the Greek temples at Girgenti. Tier beyond tier it raised itself in superb proportion of storey to storey, window-space to wall-space. 'Look!' I cried hoarsely. 'Where?' he asked, puzzled. 'There! There! Oh, what is it? Oh, Parthenon of Montreal!' He looked from the building to me and from me to the building with round, shocked eyes. 'That?' he asked. 'That!' I said. 'That!' he repeated. 'It's a grain-elevator!' The light went out of his eyes. He looked at me with cold distaste. I, whom the Canadian-Norman glories of Notre Dame had left a cold poached egg, I was all ablaze with the beauty of a grain elevator about three years old. 'I think I'll be getting home to the wife!' he said. He trudged off through the yellow snow! And I looked on entranced though the slush rose about my socks, looked upon that temple that housed so fitly the genius of infinite acres of wheat, and was itself as golden as ripe heads of wheat. Its unnumberable windows glanced back at the sun shouldering through clouds."

* Excerpt from an article by Mr. Golding, published in the November, 1931, issue of the *Architectural Review*, London.

Saint Thomas' Day

THE name of Saint Thomas, the Christian missionary, whose memory was celebrated in Christian Churches on December 21st, has ever been associated with Christian architectural enterprises through all the ages, and since the twelfth century, at least, Saint Thomas has been acclaimed as their patron by all architects and builders. . . . The ecclesiastical architecture with which the name and career of Saint Thomas are associated in pictorial art, represents him as holding in his hands the builder's "square." It is no exaggeration to say that medieval art, as represented in church architecture, is the summation of European history and the glory of European civilization. We might in confirmation of this statement point out that in John Ruskin's "Seven Lamps of Architecture" the illustrations of sacrifice, truth, power, beauty, life, memory and obedience, are all drawn from the stonied structure of the churches. . . . They stand as the imperishable witness to the truth that the House of God consists not in its stones and gold, but rather in a hopeful and victorious and vital religious spirit

of which they are the effectual expression. . . .

This faculty, be it remembered, does not alone belong to Rheims and Amiens. It applies to the grey village church structures which, through the wear and tear of the ages, have stood the noble monuments of the British Isles and still remain an effectual testimony as to what the common people can do if so minded. Philip Turner, of McGill University, in a recently published article upon this subject, has justly called attention to the fact that these churches were built by the peasant masons who loved their craft and took pride in erecting structures which should be for themselves and for future generations each "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." Why think of a church as some odd building at the corner of the street? Why not construe it and devote it accordant with its real intention, influence and history as the centre of civic life? Surely a truth that Saint Thomas' festival should vividly recall to our minds.

—From an Editorial published in *The Montreal Gazette*.



ENTRANCE DETAIL
MASONIC TEMPLE, MONTREAL
John S. Archibald, F.R.A.I.C., Architect
(Shown at the recent R.A.I.C. Architectural Exhibition.)



DETAIL IN LIVING ROOM
RESIDENCE OF N. A. TIMMINS, ESQ., WESTMOUNT, QUE.
John S. Archibald, F.R.A.I.C., Architect
(Shown at the recent R.A.I.C. Architectural Exhibition.)



VIEW OF BUILDING FROM THE NORTH-WEST

A Recent Industrial Office Building in Montreal

For the

Dominion Oilcloth and Linoleum Company, Limited

IN planning this building, the architects were called upon to provide not only adequate accommodation for office requirements, but also for the display of the many lines of merchandise manufactured by the Dominion Oilcloth and Linoleum Company.

The building, which is "L" shaped in plan, occupies an area of 6,300 square feet at the corner of St. Catherine and Parthenais Streets. The main entrance is located at the corner of the building due to the fact that although St. Catherine Street is the principal thoroughfare, a great many of the other buildings which form the manufacturing plant of this company are situated on Parthenais Street. The entrance, so placed at the corner, also permits of more commodious quarters for the display of their products on the ground floor.

The modern form of the building is inspired as much by a desire to give a fenestration which would provide a maximum of light, as by a desire to follow the prevailing interpretation that may be called the modern style. Once the form and shape were established, it was found consistent to use modern motifs in carving and ornamentation on stone

and metal on both the exterior and interior.

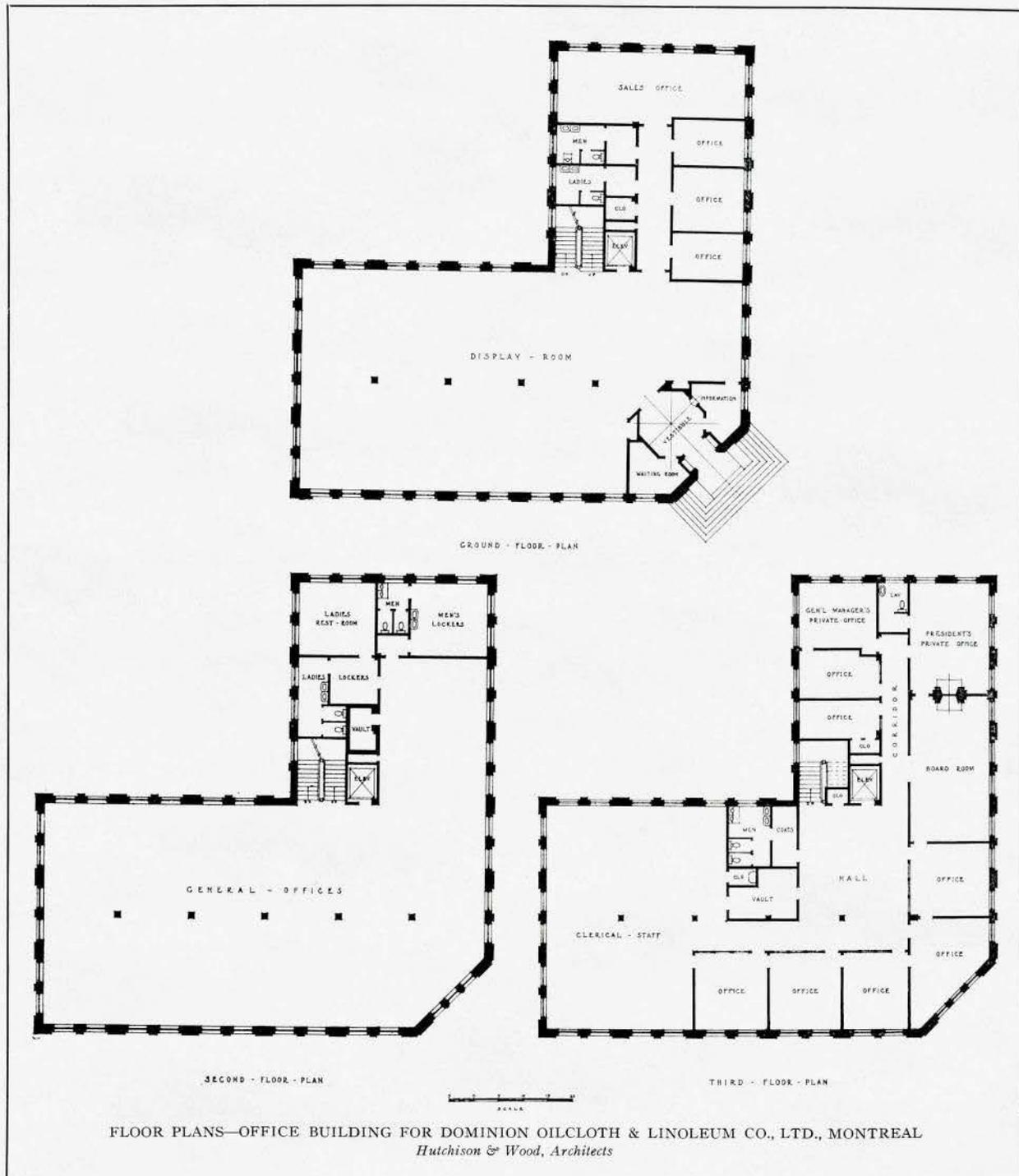
The building is three storeys in height with a garage in the basement, access to which is obtained through an inclined driveway on the south side of the building. Montreal limestone has been used for the base course of the building, and Benedict Stone for the upper portion. The frame is of structural steel, fire-proofed with concrete, and the floor construction is of reinforced concrete. The exterior windows are all double hung steel sash.

Directly inside the main entrance is an octagonal vestibule from which entrance is obtained to the waiting room, information office, and display room. The floor of this vestibule is quite interesting, being laid with Battleship linoleum in the centre of which is a large replica of the trade mark of the company inlaid in colour. The whole of the ground floor is given over to the display room and sales department, the display room being placed across the front on St. Catherine St. and leading from it the general sales offices at the rear portion of the building. The elevator and stairs, as will be noted by referring to the plans, have been placed in the dead corner of the building, thus leaving the whole of the

lightable space, with the exception of lavatories and coat rooms, free for office use. The interior walls of the elevator are rather unique inasmuch as they are finished in Jasper linoleum applied in panels.

Another interesting feature is the elimination of the regular base board. In its place a skirting

each private office being treated in a different manner. The interior of the building is treated in a very simple manner, the walls being of painted plaster and the woodwork of walnut. The vice-president's office has a panelled walnut dado with a rough stippled plaster finish on the upper portion



formed by using a linoleum cove base to a height of six inches has been used throughout the building.

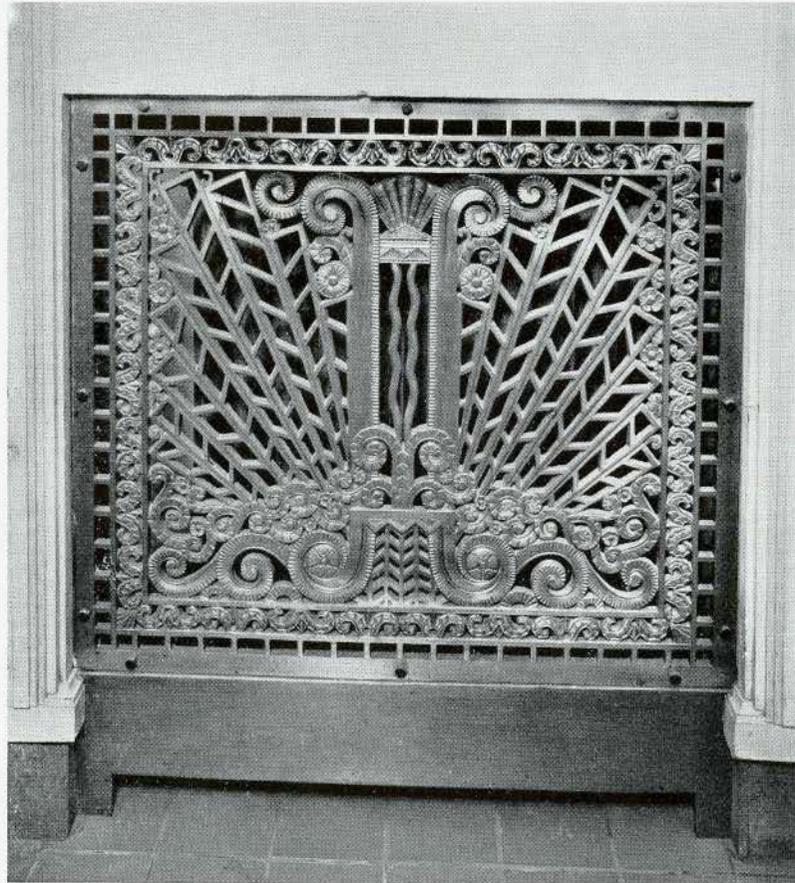
The general accounting offices of the company are located on the second floor, while the third floor is devoted to the private offices of the executive. On this floor there is a large reception hall with corridors leading out to each wing. The floors throughout the building are covered with linoleum,

of the walls. Adjoining this office is a large board room panelled in walnut from floor to ceiling. The floor is of marble tile linoleum, the tiles being fifteen inches square in contrasting colours.

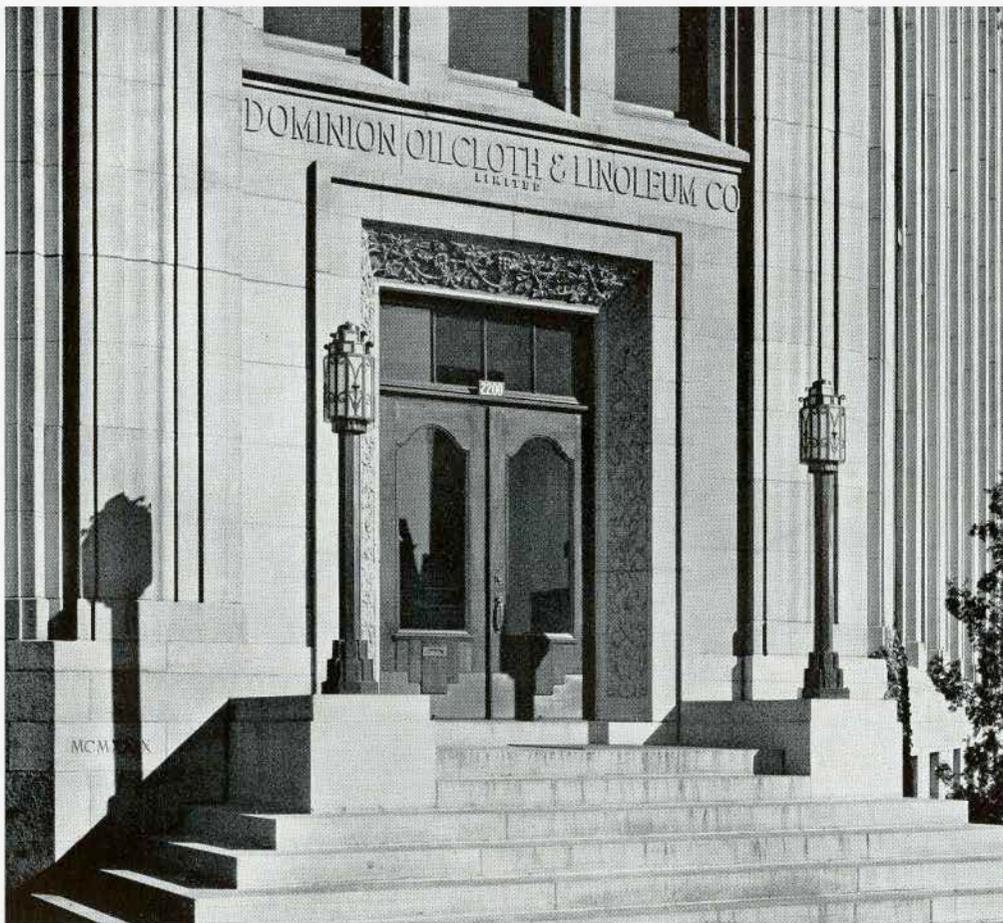
The architects for the building were Messrs. Hutchison and Wood and the contractors were Messrs. Church Ross Company, Limited, Montreal.



MAIN ENTRANCE
OFFICE BUILDING FOR DOMINION OILCLOTH & LINOLEUM CO. LIMITED, MONTREAL
Hutchison & Wood, Architects



RADIATOR GRILLE IN VESTIBULE



DETAIL OF MAIN ENTRANCE



VESTIBULE



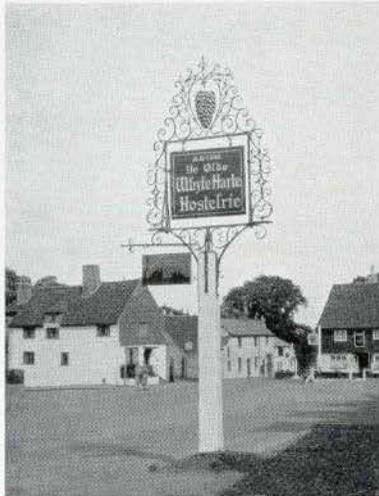
THE BOARD ROOM



TYPICAL EXECUTIVE OFFICE



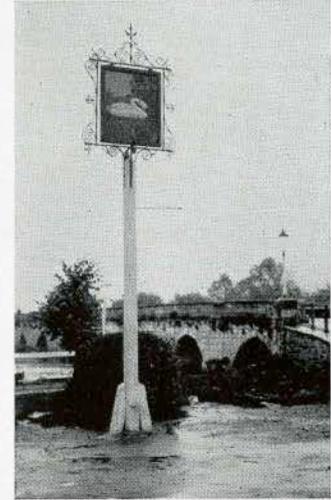
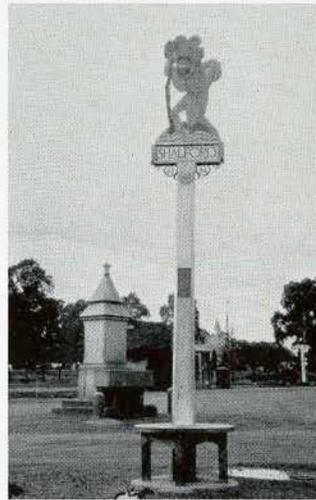
VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE



ABROAD WITH A CAMERA

*From Photographs by
Woodruff K. Aykroyd*

PLATE I.



ENGLISH ROAD AND INN SIGNS

Whyte Harte Hostellerie The Rushbrooke Arms
Red Hill Near Bury
Surrey St. Edmunds, Suffolk

Shalford
Surrey

Gordon Arms White Swan
A Roadside Inn Stratford on Avon

A Sign Post at
White Parish
Surrey

Widdecombe
In the Moore
Devonshire



Activities of the Institute

A meeting of the executive committee of the council of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada was held at the office of the president, 1240 Phillips Square, Montreal, Quebec, on Thursday, January 14th, 1932, at 4.00 p.m.

Present: Percy E. Nobbs, president; Alcide Chausse, honorary secretary; Gordon M. West, honorary treasurer; W. S. Maxwell; E. I. Barott; J. J. Perreault; Ludger Venne; Philip J. Turner; J. Cecil McDougall, and I. Markus, secretary.

Reading of Minutes: The minutes of the meeting of the executive committee held on December 17th, 1931, were read and approved.

Reports of Standing Committees:

Architectural Training: Mr. Maxwell reported that the programmes had been prepared for the two competitions, one open to fourth and fifth year students and the other open to second and third year students of the accredited schools of architecture. He also advised that these competitions were to close on February 14th, and that the drawings submitted would be judged by a jury of award consisting of Messrs. W. L. Somerville, John M. Lyle and A. H. Chapman of Toronto, and Ernest I. Barott and Ernest Cormier of Montreal.

The secretary reported that the drawings submitted in the W. S. Maxwell prize competition were now being exhibited at McGill University.

Scholarship Funds: The secretary reported that a cheque for \$1,000 had been received from Mr. John S. Archibald to cover his subscription to the scholarship funds of the Institute. The meeting recorded its appreciation of Mr. Archibald's subscription.

Art, Science and Research: The secretary advised the meeting that the Institute had been requested by Dr. H. M. Tory, president of the National Research Council, to have a representative in attendance at a conference to be held on Tuesday, January 12th, in connection with the problem of fire hazards, and particularly with oil burning systems. The president reported that Mr. B. Evan Parry and Mr. Jas. Govan had represented the Institute at the meeting.

Exhibitions and Awards: Mr. Turner suggested that the New York Architectural League might like to exhibit the photographic enlargements of the buildings which received awards in the recent R.A.I.C. Exhibition in conjunction with their own exhibition which is to be held during the month of March. The suggestion met with the approval of the meeting, and Mr. Turner was authorized to communicate with the Architectural League in connection with the matter.

The meeting expressed its appreciation to the Art Association of Montreal for its co-operation in connection with the recent R.A.I.C. Exhibition, and the president was requested to convey to them the thanks of the Institute.

Annual Report of the Council: The president presented a draft of the report of the council for the year 1931, which,

after some discussion, was approved by the executive committee.

Annual Meeting: The president was requested to communicate with the presidents of the component societies urging the attendance of their delegates at the next annual meeting of the Institute.

Proposed Amendment to the By-Laws: The honorary secretary advised the meeting that the amendment to clause 16 of the by-laws of the Institute had been re-drafted in accordance with the suggestions made at the last meeting, and that notice of motion had been sent on December 23rd to the members of the council. The proposed amendment provides for the insertion of the following clause after section 16:

16(a) The president is the chairman of the executive committee and, in case of his resignation, death, withdrawal or continued absence, the position of chairman of the executive committee shall become "ipso facto" vacant, and shall be filled for the duration of the absence or the balance of the term of office, as the case may be, by the election of one of their number by the executive committee, without replacement.

The executive committee shall remain in the Province to which it is allocated through election of the president, throughout the current year, even in the case of a vice-president in another Province becoming president through the contingency above mentioned.

Mr. Maxwell suggested that provision should be made in the by-laws whereby at least one member of the executive committee should be from a province other than that in which the executive committee meets. Mr. Maxwell was requested to draw the attention of the council to his proposal at its next meeting.

Financing of Public Buildings by Loan Companies: The president reported having sent a letter on the subject of "Speculative Builders, Loan Companies and the Architects" to the boards of trade in the various cities throughout the Dominion, together with a clipping of an editorial from the *Financial Post*. The secretary advised the meeting that a copy of this letter had been published in the January issue of THE JOURNAL.

The president also reported having written an article entitled "What Are Architects For" to appear in the *Construction Trade Review and Forecast* of January 15th.

Standardization of Catalogues: Mr. Venne called the attention of the meeting to the advisability of the Institute taking some action in connection with the standardization of manufacturers' catalogues and the adoption of a standard catalogue filing system. The matter was referred to the incoming council for consideration.

Date and Place of Next Meeting: It was decided to hold the next meeting of the executive committee at Lucerne-in-Quebec, on Friday, February 19th, 1932, at 10.00 a.m.

Adjournment: The meeting adjourned at 7.30 p.m.

Activities of the Provincial Associations

The Manitoba Association of Architects

The annual meeting of the Manitoba Association of Architects was held on January 18th, 1932, at the St. Charles Hotel, Winnipeg. The meeting was preceded by a dinner at which a large number of members were present.

In the report of the activities of the council for the past year, the more important items presented to the meeting were as follows:

In collaboration with other provincial bodies, the Dominion Government was petitioned to distribute its work amongst the practising architects of the Dominion and thereby award the work to architects in the locality in which the work is to be done. The Provincial Government was also petitioned along similar lines.

In consideration of the unemployment situation, the association was instrumental in having a board of architects appointed for the carrying out of the new auditorium, and in order to further distribute work it was recommended to the directors of the General Hospital that a similar board of architects be appointed in the event of an addition of a large nature being proceeded with in connection with that institution.

The city council was petitioned to change the reading of the by-laws regarding the board of appeal in connection with

building operations by which the board would consist of one member of the city council, a member from the Association of Architects and a member from the Association of Civil Engineers. The present personnel of this board consists of three members of the city council.

In the report of the association's scholarship which is awarded each year in connection with the architectural course at the University of Manitoba, it was announced that the award for the year 1931-32 had been made to Edward W. Rodgeron.

The meeting recorded its deep regret at the recent death of Mr. Max Blankstein, a respected member who had been connected with the association for many years.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: president, A. E. Cubbage; vice-president, D. W. Bellhouse; secretary, E. FitzMunn; councillors, C. S. Bridgman, J. Halley and J. H. G. Russell.

Maritime Association of Architects

The annual meeting of the Maritime Association of Architects was held in the City Hall, Moncton, N.B., on January 12th, 1932, with the president, S. P. Dumaresq, in the chair. A representative number of architects from the Provinces of

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were present, and following the presentation of reports covering the activities of the association during the past year, a number of resolutions dealing with by-laws, code of ethics, competitions and fees, all of which were in accord with those of other architectural associations in Canada, received the approval of the meeting.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows: president, S. P. Dumaresq, Halifax; vice-president for New Brunswick, W. W. Alward, St. John; honorary secretary treasurer, H. C. Mott, St. John; assistant secretary for Nova Scotia, A. E. Priest, Halifax; councillors representing Nova Scotia, A. R. Cobb, Major H. E. Gates and W. M. Brown, all of Halifax; representing New Brunswick, Garnet W. Wilson, J. L. Feeney and H. C. Brenan, all of St. John. Delegates to the R.A.I.C., A. R. Cobb, Halifax, and H. C. Mott, St. John.

The meeting was very successful with considerably more interest displayed by the members than at previous conventions held by the association.

Ontario Association of Architects

The next annual meeting of the association will be held in the rooms of the Architects' Registration Board, 74 King Street East, Toronto, on February 17th, 1932.

The members attending the meeting will be guests of the association at a luncheon to be held at the King Edward Hotel. At the conclusion of the annual meeting a dinner will be held at the King Edward Hotel at which Mr. Geo. Oakley, M.P.P., will be the guest of honour. Invitations to the dinner have also been extended to the Premier of Ontario, the Hon. Geo. S. Henry, and the Mayors of Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, London and Windsor.

HAMILTON CHAPTER, O.A.A.

The annual meeting of the Hamilton Chapter of the Ontario Association of Architects was held on Wednesday evening, January 13th, at the Royal Connaught Hotel, with the chairman, Mr. R. E. McDonnell in the chair. There was an exceptionally large number of members present at the meeting.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: chairman, W. B. Riddell; vice-chairman, H. E. Murton; secretary, W. H. Holcombe; treasurer, J. D. Kyles; members of executive committee, W. R. Souter, F. C. Bodley (Brantford), and L. B. Husband. The report of the retiring secretary, H. E. Murton, was well received and showed an active interest had been taken in the meetings, which were held monthly. The report of the treasurer showed an increased balance on hand over the previous year, which was most encouraging.

The retiring chairman, R. E. McDonnell, in his valedictory address, reviewed the activities of the chapter during the past year and paid tribute to the other officers for their co-operation and to the members for their support in all matters of importance.

The chapter has decided to make an effort to have all architects in Hamilton and the immediate vicinity, who are members of the Ontario Association of Architects, affiliate with the Chapter, and to this end a thorough canvass is to be made of Brantford, Kitchener, and the Niagara peninsula with a view to making this chapter one of the most active in the province.

A revised draft of the constitution and by-laws was presented and carefully considered, and will be presented in final form at the next regular meeting to be held in February.

OTTAWA CHAPTER, O.A.A.

A dinner meeting of the Architects' Club of Ottawa was held at the Chateau Laurier on January 26th, with the president, Col. C. J. Burrill in the chair. The guest speaker was the Hon. Martin Burrell, who, in a very delightful address, pointed out that the architect in common with almost every other professional man, owed a great debt to the ancient Greeks. He further expressed his envy for the architects in that their work resulted in a definite contribution of use and beauty to the world that could be seen by the eye and appreciated.

Dr. Tate McKenzie, sculptor of the panel that is to be erected in the Hall of Fame in the House of Commons by the Canadian Club of New York, also addressed the meeting. His brother, B. Stuart McKenzie, secretary of the Canadian Engineering Standards Association, gave a brief resume of the efforts being made to bring about a standardization of building materials. Dr. R. E. Wodehouse, executive secretary of the Canadian Tuberculosis Association, showed a series of moving pictures of sanitarium throughout the Dominion.

Mr. B. Evan Parry, the secretary treasurer, urged the members to attend the annual meeting of the R.A.I.C. which is to be held at Lucerne on February 19th and 20th, 1932.

TORONTO CHAPTER, O.A.A.

A special general meeting of the Toronto Chapter was held on Friday afternoon, January 29th, at the School of Architecture, University of Toronto. The chairman, Mr. F. H. Marani, outlined some of the more important activities of the chapter during the past few months, and pointed out that through the efforts of the chapter, private practising architects had been engaged by the city to design a number of public buildings. He suggested that if this policy was to be continued in the future, it would be necessary for the chapter to appoint an active committee to keep in touch with the city council. The suggestion met with the approval of the meeting and a special committee was appointed.

Mr. A. L. Fleming, solicitor for the Ontario Association of Architects, was present at the invitation of the chairman and discussed the difficulties that had arisen in connection with the Mechanics' Lien Act. A special committee was appointed to consider the matter.

Mr. J. P. Hynes, secretary-treasurer of the Architects' Registration Board, gave the members some information regarding the Architects' Registration Act and advised them that up to the present time over four hundred and fifty architects had been registered in the province.

A lengthy discussion took place with reference to the enlarging of the Toronto Chapter in order to bring about the affiliation of a number of members of the O.A.A. living in other parts of Ontario who were not yet members of any other chapter. A special committee was appointed to give the matter consideration.

It was decided that some steps should be taken to establish a register of unemployed draftsmen in order that something might be done to assist them in a practical way.

Province of Quebec Association of Architects

The annual meeting of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects was held on January 30th at the rooms of the association, 627 Dorchester Street West, Montreal, with the retiring president, Mr. E. I. Barott, in the chair. Over seventy-five members attended the meeting.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: president, Irene Vautrin; first vice-president, Philip J. Turner; second vice-president, L. A. Amos; honorary treasurer, G. McL. Pitts; honorary secretary, Henri S. Labelle; councillors, J. S. Bergeron, Gabriel Desmeules, A. H. Tremblay, H. L. Fetherstonhaugh, Ludger Venne, R. H. Macdonald, J. J. Perreault, Maurice Payette, J. Melville Miller and J. Roxburgh Smith.

The delegates to the R.A.I.C. are Alcide Chausse, W. S. Maxwell, Percy E. Nobbs, Ernest I. Barott, Philip J. Turner, H. L. Fetherstonhaugh, J. P. Ouellet and J. Cecil McDougall.

It was decided to hold the next annual meeting in Quebec on January 28th, 1933. A banquet at which eight past presidents were present brought the proceedings of the forty-first annual meeting to a close. (A more detailed report of this meeting will be published in a later issue of THE JOURNAL.)

The second of the series of competitions for unemployed draftsmen sponsored by the P.Q.A.A. was held on Wednesday, January 20th. The subject of the competition was "A Clock Tower" in which eleven draftsmen took part. The first prize was awarded to Felix Racicot, the second prize to J. M. Dunphy, and the third prize to H. B. Stout.

Saskatchewan Association of Architects

The council of the Saskatchewan Association of Architects met at Regina on January 23rd, a full attendance being registered.

Copies of correspondence between the association and the Dominion and Provincial Governments, were placed before the meeting. The association had requested that the governments in future engage architects in private practice for government buildings. The replies in each case promised careful consideration of the association's requests.

The Saskatoon Steamfitters Union asked that the council approve the draft of a petition which they propose to present to the Provincial Government. A copy of this petition had been sent to the various architects in the province and dealt with the licensing of journeymen steamfitters. The council authorized a letter approving the principle, provided licensed engineers in charge of buildings were allowed to make repairs on buildings under their charge.

Further applications for membership were dealt with and various examination papers were allotted to members of the examination board. Intermediate and final examinations will be held at the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, next June.

Note to Members, R.A.I.C.

For the information of the members of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, the following details will be of some use to those who intend to be present at the twenty-fifth general meeting on Friday and Saturday the 19th and 20th February, 1932, at the Log Chateau, Lucerne-in-Quebec, Montebello, Que. Ladies are cordially invited and special entertainments will be provided for them during the two days of the annual meeting. Montebello is on the Montreal-Ottawa North Shore line of the Canadian Pacific Railway who provide good transportation facilities from Montreal and Ottawa. The rates at the Log Chateau will be as follows: American plan, \$8.00 per person, per day, two in a room, and \$10.00 per person, per day, one in one room. There will be no extra charge for the Annual Dinner. As a large attendance is expected, it is advisable to make your reservations as early as possible with the secretary, R.A.I.C., 74 King Street East, Toronto.

Notes

The forty photographic enlargements of the buildings which received awards at the recent R.A.I.C. Exhibition will be shown at the Forty-Seventh Annual Exhibition of the Architectural League of New York which will be held at the American Fine Arts Building, New York City, from February 27th to March 12th, inclusive.

* * * *

Stanley T. J. Fryer (*F*), architect of Toronto, recently returned from a short holiday in England.

* * * *

Philip J. Turner (*F*), architect of Montreal, delivered an illustrated lecture on the subject of English Parish Church Buildings, in the Parish Hall of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Montreal, on January 26th.

* * * *

J. D. Viau, of the firm of Viau and Venne, architects of Montreal, has been re-elected Mayor of Lachine, P.Q., for the fourth successive term.

* * * *

Irene Vautrin, architect of Montreal and member of the Quebec Legislature for Montreal-St. James Division, was elected president of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects at the annual meeting of that body which was held in Montreal on January 30th, 1932. Mr. Vautrin succeeds Mr. E. I. Barott who held the presidency during 1931.

* * * *

Alcide Chausse, (*F*), honorary secretary of the Institute, has been elected an honorary corresponding member of the "Colegio de Arquitectos de la Habana" (Institute of Architects of Havana).

* * * *

W. L. Somerville (*F*), architect of Toronto, addressed the annual meeting of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, on January 21st.

* * * *

Mr. C. J. A. Cook of Cook and Leitch, general contractors, Montreal, was elected president of the Canadian Construction Association at the annual meeting of that body held in Vancouver on January 28th, 29th and 30th, 1932.

* * * *

The first prosecution under the Ontario Architects' Registration Act, 1931, took place at the Toronto Police Court on January 12th when P. L. Davis of Toronto was charged with describing himself as an architect without having been registered under the Act. Mr. Davis was found guilty and fined \$10.00 and costs.

* * * *

The council of the Royal Institute of British Architects has decided to submit the name of Dr. Hendrik P. Berlage of Amsterdam, Holland, to His Majesty the King as a fit recipient of the Royal Gold Medal for Architecture for 1932. Dr. Berlage, who is seventy-five years of age, is still considered to be one of the most vigorous and active architects in Holland, and has always taken a very keen and active interest in town-planning.

* * * *

Maurice Grieffenhagen, R.A., distinguished British artist died recently at the age of sixty-nine years. One of his last works was a large picture forming part of the decorations on the new Canadian Pacific liner "Empress of Britain." He was also responsible for the mural decorations at the British Empire exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition in 1928.

* * * *

A conference on the standardization of building materials was held under the auspices of the Canadian Engineering Standards Association, at the Engineers' Club, Toronto, on January 16th, 1932. Representatives were present from the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, the Engineering

Institute of Canada, The Canadian Construction Association, the National Research Council and the Canadian Engineering Standards Association.

The purpose of the conference was to consider the preparation of simplified practice standards covering building materials, and following considerable discussion, it was decided to approve of the formation of a sub-committee to make a complete study of the situation, and present, if possible, an interim report to the annual meeting of the R.A.I.C.

Messrs. H. E. Moore and W. L. Somerville, representing the R.A.I.C. and Mr. Frank E. Waterman, representing the C.C.A. were appointed as the sub-committee.

* * * *

In order to alleviate distress among architects and architects' assistants in England who find themselves out of employment at the present time on account of the stoppage of public and private building, an appeal has recently been made by Dr. Raymond Unwin, president of the Royal Institute of British Architects to all its members who are now earning more than two hundred and fifty pounds per year, to contribute as a minimum the equivalent of 1s. 7d. per week to the Architects' Unemployment Relief Fund. It is pleasing to note that the appeal has met with sympathetic response, many members not only sending in the contributions requested by the president, but also making special donations of larger amounts.

* * * *

It may be of interest to architects to learn that the Canadian Manufacturers Association has recently sent a card to each of their members which reads as follows:

WHEN BUILDING

Please give preference to

Canadian Architects	Canadian Engineers
Canadian Contractors	Canadian Workers
Canadian Products	

ONE-QUARTER of Canada's population is directly dependent on factory pay rolls.

CANADIAN BRAINS and CANADIAN PRODUCTS are second to none.

Canadian Manufacturers' Association Inc.

CORRECTION

In the list of architects registered in Ontario which was published in the January issue of THE JOURNAL, the address of Mr. E. A. Butler should have read 24 King Street West, Toronto. The initials of Mr. F. G. Oliver were also unfortunately transposed.

Obituary

M. Z. BLANKSTEIN, M.R.A.I.C.

Mr. M. Z. Blankstein, architect of Winnipeg, Manitoba, passed away on December 31st, 1931. Mr. Blankstein was a member of the Manitoba Association of Architects and had practised his profession in Winnipeg for almost twenty years.

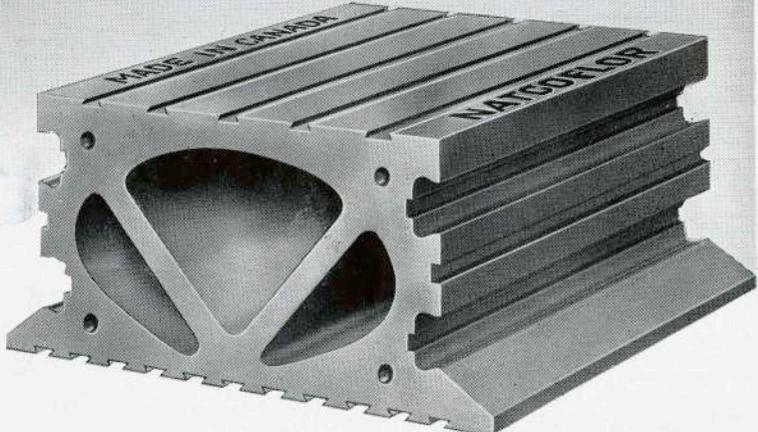
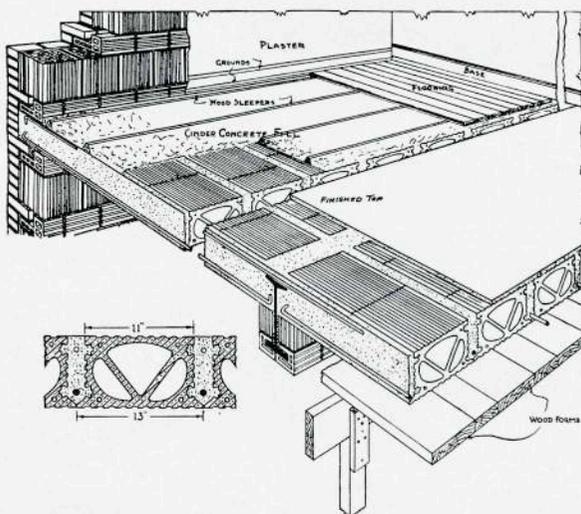
JAMES L. BEATTIE, M.R.A.I.C.

The death of Lieut. James L. Beattie, architect of Toronto, occurred at Christie Street Hospital, on January 22nd, 1932. Mr. Beattie was born in Woodstock in 1887 and was the son of the late Rev. D. M. Beattie, formerly of the Bloor Street Presbyterian Church, Toronto. He is survived by two sons; a brother, William C. Beattie, architect of Ottawa; his mother, Mrs. D. M. Beattie and four sisters. Mr. Beattie's wife died about a year and a half ago.

NATCOFLOOR

for

RIGIDITY

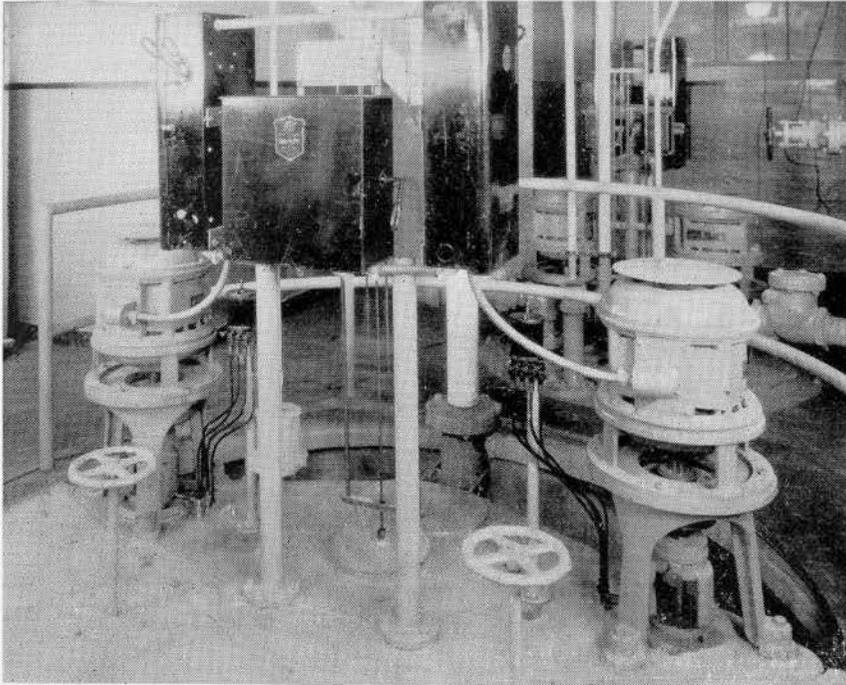
Details of Natcofloor construction

RIGIDITY—a salient factor in NATCOFLOOR construction. This feature cannot be overlooked when deciding on the floor construction.

NATCOFLOOR is designed to combine the best well proven features of Flat Arch together with those of the Composite tile and Concrete joist construction.

Technical details, samples of tile and sales engineering service on request.

Since 1888 — Darling Brothers Limited — Quality and Service



Yeomans-Darling Duplex
Screenless type Sewage Ejectors
dependably handle the sewage
and drainage requirements for
the new Canada Life Assurance
Building, Toronto, Ont.

Consulting Engineers:
Thomas & Wardell.

Architects: Sproatt & Rolph.

Heating Contractors:
Purdy Mansell Limited.

YEOMANS-DARLING PUMPS GIVE MORE YEARS OF SERVICE AT LESS COST

Yeomans-Darling non-clogging construction insures the purchaser a safe, dependable way of handling debris, foreign matter and solids in suspension, at savings in cost. Other refinements in design and construction result in longer life, smoother operation and greater accessibility for inspection of parts.

The money-saving advantages of Yeomans-Darling Pumps please the owner and reflect credit on the sound judgment of architect, engineer, or contractor.

We shall gladly send you catalogues and more detailed facts on the money-saving advantages of Yeomans-Darling Pumps. Write today; there is no obligation.

Darling Brothers Limited

140 PRINCE ST.

MONTREAL, CANADA

HALIFAX — QUEBEC — OTTAWA — TORONTO — TIMMINS — WINNIPEG — CALGARY
VANCOUVER — ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.

XCELADUCT

Labelled under supervision of Underwriters' Laboratories
(GALVANIZED)

Made in Canada
Conduit

For
Electrical Wiring

For all
Electrical
Installations

Manufactured by
National Conduit Co., Limited
Toronto

Manitoba Agent: MacKay-Morton, Limited, 138 Portage Ave. E., Winnipeg.
British Columbia Agent: John A. Conkey, Yorkshire Building, Vancouver.
Alberta and Sask. Agent: H. E. Canham, 2509 Wallace St., Regina.



CALDWELL SASH BALANCES

Backed by Forty Years' Experience



Each Caldwell Sash Balance has a quality built into it that assures satisfaction, and maximum length of service.

Box frames can be eliminated, thus contributing greatly to making a building of warm construction. They also permit the use of narrow mullions and trim. Mortises can be cut at the mill to one size.

When the saving of labor and material is considered, they cost no more than ordinary weights and cords.

CALDWELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, U.S.A.

Canadian Representatives

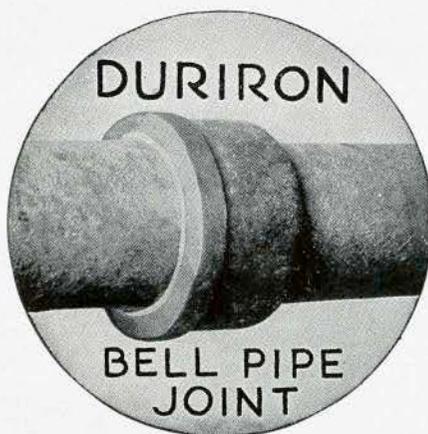
W. H. GLASSCO & CO.
628 Royal Bank Bldg.
Winnipeg, Manitoba

CHAS. J. WALKER, LIMITED
507 Coristine Bldg.
Montreal

ANNOUNCING SHAWINIGAN DURIRON

**Standard Drain Pipe and Fittings
Flanged Pipe and Fittings
Chemical Kettles and Tanks
Valves, Exhaust Fans, Etc.
Pumps, Steam Jets, etc.**

DURIRON, the most universal acid-resisting alloy known, is now being "Produced in CANADA." The usefulness of Duriron is generally recognized by architects, engineers and plumbing contractors as being the "Master of Corrosion" and can be specified for all types of structures where acids are handled or drained to waste. Duriron can be installed in Chemical Laboratories of high schools, colleges, universities, hospitals, industrial laboratories, etc.

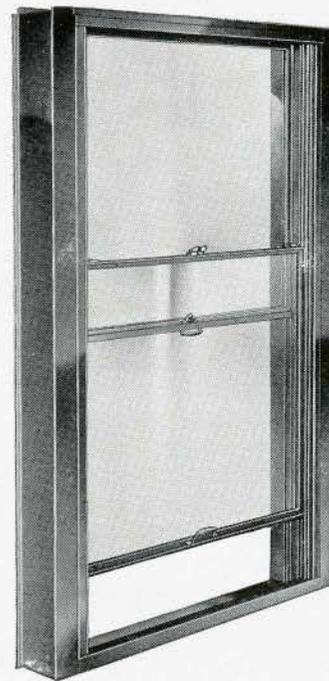


The use of Duriron Pipe and Fittings eliminates the frequent replacement due to corrosion of the more commonly used materials and the first cost is final. Duriron Drain Pipe is installed just the same and as easily as cast iron soil pipe.

Your Enquiries are Invited

**SHAWINIGAN
CHEMICALS LIMITED**

**STAINLESS STEEL & ALLOYS DIVISION
MONTREAL, QUE.
FOUNDRY
SHAWINIGAN FALLS, QUE.**



Dennisteel Quality Double-hung Windows Let in more Light

THESE Dennisteel window frames are made from high grade steel, process welded at joints.

Removable stops are faced with brass weatherstripping to minimize friction and provide tight contact with sashes.

Weights are concealed in recesses and attached to sashes by chains.

All windows equipped with approved lift handles, sash locks, pull down handles and pole sockets.

Provision for storm windows or sliding fly screens can be made.

"STEEL IS FIRE RESISTING"

Get the full facts from

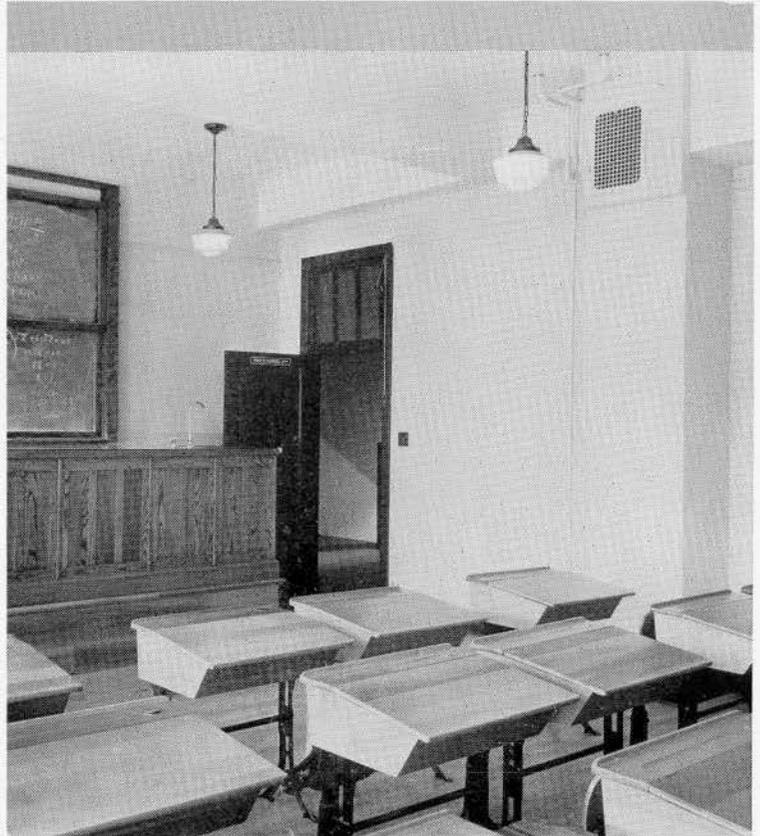
**DENNISTEEL
LIMITED**

Montreal

LONDON

Toronto

|||
 A Class Room,
 Collège de
 l'Assomption,
 P. Q.



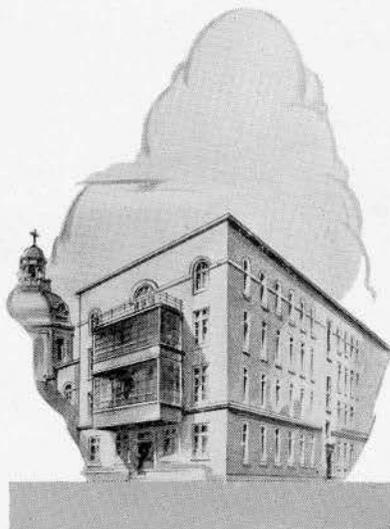
Walpamur

THE ECONOMICAL FLAT WALL FINISH

Walpamur was selected for this job, for the beauty of its finish, and its marked economy in both first cost and upkeep.

Over three tons of Walpamur were used on this extension to the famous college. All ceilings received two coats on smooth plaster, and the walls, two coats on sand finished plaster.

The two coats form a solid permanent finish, which only requires washing for perfect cleanliness. It is also fire-resisting, and non-absorbent to moisture. Its application either by spray gun or tinting brush is so quick and easy, that both labor and material are economized.



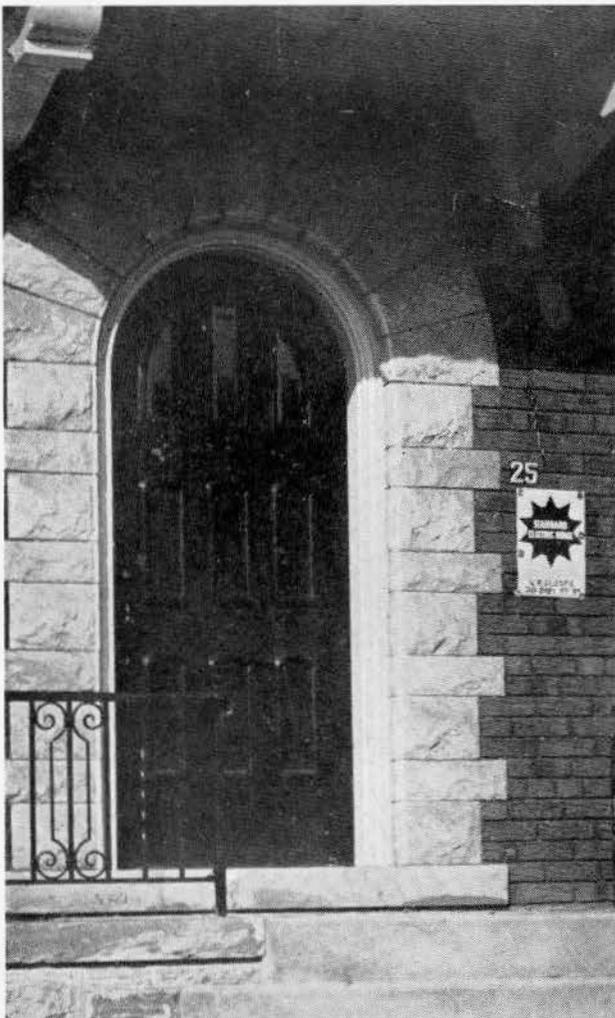
The Crown  Diamond
 Paint
 Co. Limited

TORONTO MONTREAL HALIFAX

The Standard by which others are judged



Keep the RED SEAL Sign *well displayed*



AFTER you have wired the houses you build to the "Red Seal" Standard, display the "Red Seal" certificate. Let people know that your houses offer complete electrical facilities. So consistently and prominently has the "Red Seal" been advertised that home-buyers actually demand to see it before purchasing a house. The "Red Seal" specifications are not extravagant, but simply set forth the minimum wiring requirements for a modern home.

TORONTO HYDRO-ELECTRIC SYSTEM

225 Yonge St. - Toronto

BUY GOODS MADE IN CANADA

GIVE MORE PEOPLE WORK

BRING BETTER TIMES

"RED SEAL" HOUSES ARE MODERN—THEY SELL AND RENT QUICKLY

CORRECT LIGHTING

for every requirement!

Just as Westinghouse Lighting Equipment has proved its efficiency in scores of installations across Canada, so there is no more convincing proof of the ability of Westinghouse Lighting Engineers than an inspection of a few examples of their past accomplishments.

The five examples illustrated on this page are typical. They show the versatility of Westinghouse Lighting experts and the wide range of Westinghouse Lighting equipment available. Every unit is designed for efficiency and economy. Every completed job is scientifically correct.

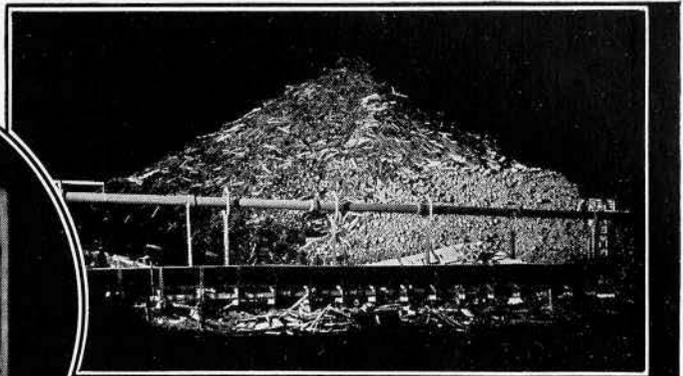
Whether or not you are immediately interested in lighting of any description, we urge you fill in the coupon now so that you may have a copy of our latest catalogue for your files.



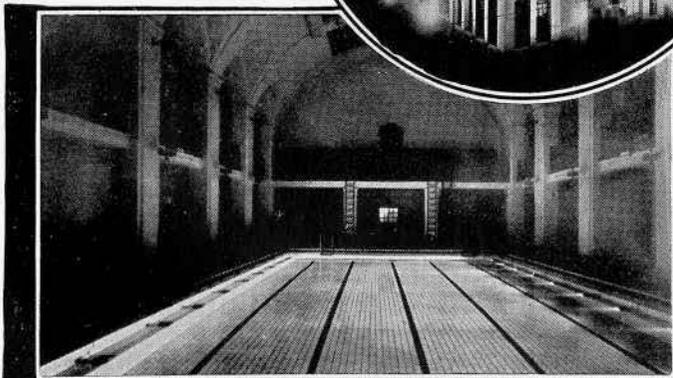
Right—a night view of the Huron & Erie Bldg., London



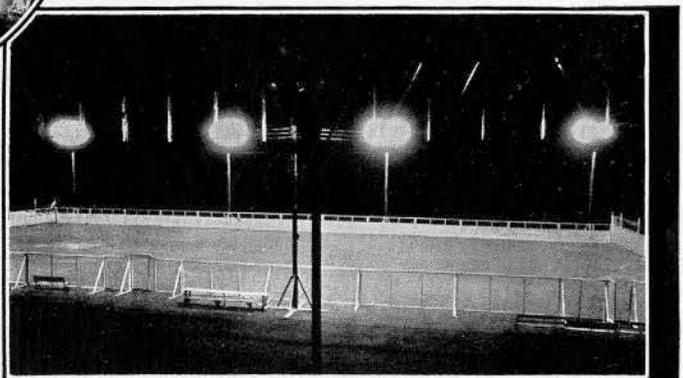
Floodlighting of the Langley Building, Hamilton



Night workers enjoy daytime brilliance at this paper mill



An interesting installation in the Hart House Swimming Pool



Floodlighting of a "Box Lacrosse" Field at Cornwall

Westinghouse LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

CANADIAN WESTINGHOUSE COMPANY LIMITED
HAMILTON, ONTARIO
Branch Offices and Repair Shops in All Principal Cities

Please send me catalogue H-25A

Name

Address

8065

PICTORIAL REPRESENTATION



Entrance Hall, Dominion Oilcloth & Linoleum Co. Limited, Montreal.

ALL architectural subjects — from the smallest detail to the structure as a whole — are taken with infinite care and portrayed in true artistic fashion.

The name, Associated Screen News, on a photograph stands for unvarying quality. Consult us today.

ASSOCIATED SCREEN NEWS

LIMITED

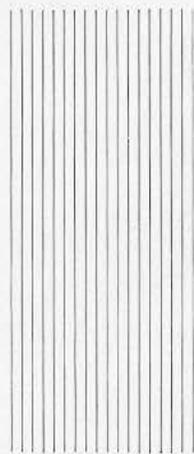
5271 WESTERN AVENUE
MONTREAL

TIVOLI THEATRE BLDG.
TORONTO

EMPRESS HOTEL
VICTORIA

86

QUALITY WOODWORK

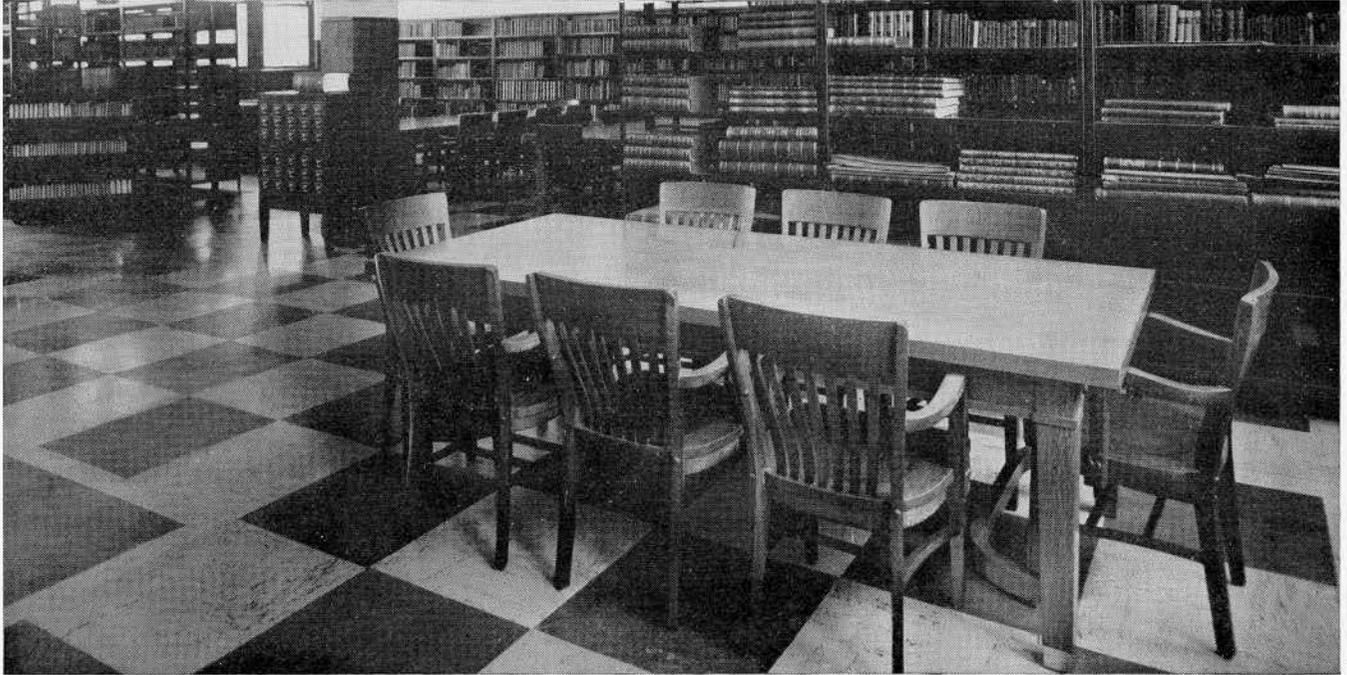


For the
Discriminating
at
moderate
prices.

The J. C. Scott Company Limited
90-108 River Street Toronto



STEDMAN REINFORCED RUBBER FLOORING



Part of the Library of the new Plateau School, Panet Street, Montreal

PERRAULT & GADBOIS
Architects

DANSEREAU LTÉE
Contractors

STEDMAN REINFORCED RUBBER FLOORING

installed in the Library of the

NEW PLATEAU SCHOOL

FEBRUARY
NINETEEN
THIRTY-TWO

It is a pleasure to see Plateau School library added to the rather long list of such type installations in prominent institutions.

J. Stedman
NATURIZED FLOORING
PATENTED

This new school, successor to the original Plateau School built in 1854, is a splendid addition to the institutions administered by the Montreal Catholic School Commission. Its classrooms, spacious assembly hall, cafeteria and fine gymnasium are the last word in modern design and construction.

The Stedman Reinforced Rubber Flooring in the library will give long years of quiet service. This covering is ideal for schools, colleges, hospitals and office buildings because it is quiet, water-proof, fire-resistant, easily cleanable and its beauty is life-long.

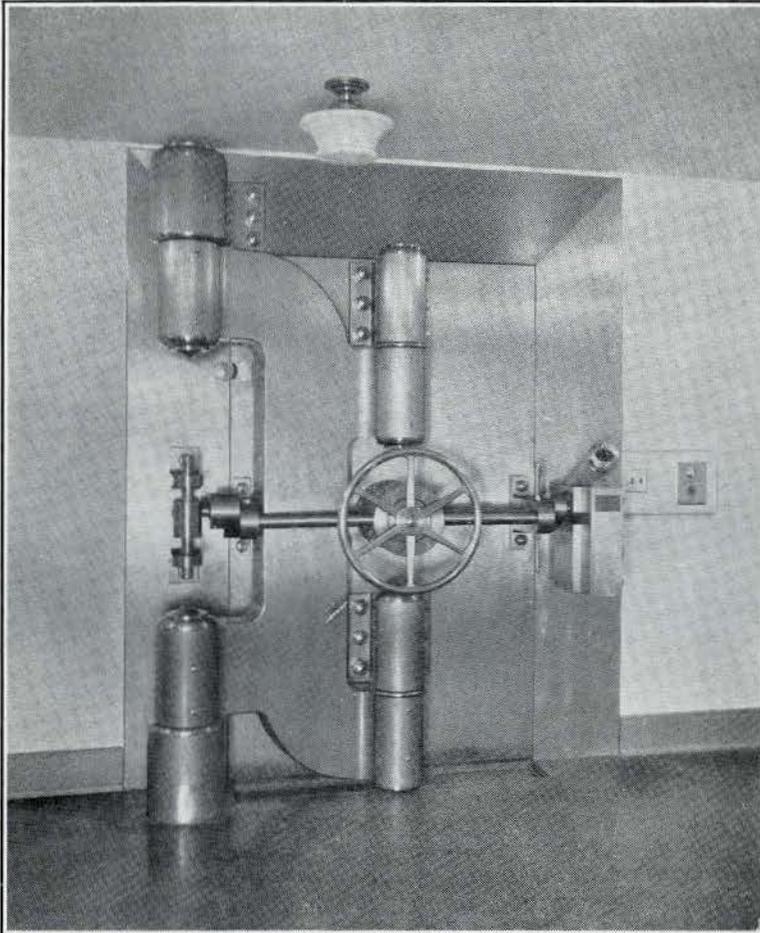
Alexander MURRAY & Company
Limited

MONTREAL, TORONTO, HALIFAX
SAINT JOHN, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER

STEDMAN REINFORCED RUBBER FLOORING

MADE IN CANADA UNDER TRIPLE HYDRAULIC PRESSURE

The Confidence of Strength



*Main Entrance to
Security Vaults
built and installed
by J. & J. Taylor
Ltd. for The Canada
Life Assurance Co.
Total weight of steel
185 tons.*

FINANCIAL corporations of all kinds, including loan companies, mortgage companies, trust companies, insurance companies and banks—with millions of dollars worth of notes, deeds, liens, stocks, bonds, policies and mortgage contracts entrusted to their care—are obliged to install the strongest and safest storage vaults.

It is remarkable how many of these financial institutions have installed J. & J. Taylor equipment!

Architects will find our experience helpful. If you have a vault in your plan, consult us. No obligation is involved.

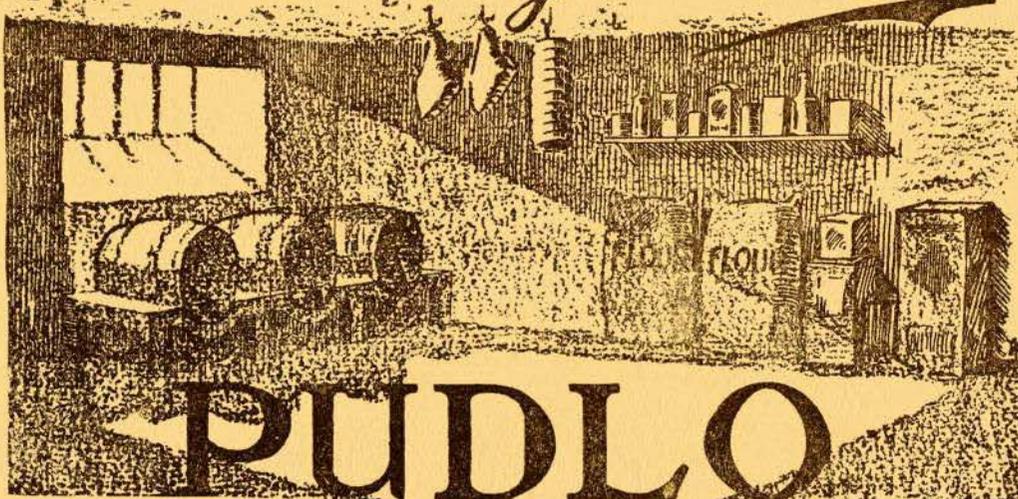
J. & J. TAYLOR LIMITED
TORONTO SAFE WORKS

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA

Branches:
MONTREAL
WINNIPEG
VANCOUVER

Makers of Steel Vaults, Doors, Safes, Cabinets, etc., since 1885

Clean dry cellars.



PUDLO

**BRAND
CEMENT WATERPROOFER.**

SPECIAL SPECIFICATIONS are prepared free of charge or obligation.
They ensure that the most severe flooding will be successfully overcome.

Used also for Damp Walls, Tanks, Flat Roofs, Baths, Garage Pits, Concrete Buildings, etc.

SPIELMAN AGENCIES, REG'D.

420 Lagauchetiere St. W., Montreal

Toronto—H. A. J. Aldington.
Hamilton—Doolittle, Limited.
London—E. R. Seabrook & Co.
Ottawa—Webster & Sons Limited.
Sault Ste. Marie—J. M. Biscomb.
Galt—Galt Roofing Co.
Kingston, Ont.—Drury's Supplies.

Vancouver—Evans, Coleman & Evans.
Victoria—Evans, Coleman & Johnston Bros.
Limited.
New Westminster—Gilley Bros., Limited.
Winnipeg—Winnipeg Paint & Glass Co.
Saskatoon—Winnipeg Paint & Glass Co.

Regina—Winnipeg Paint & Glass Co.
Edmonton—Edmonton Paint & Glass Co.
Calgary—G. Silvester Supplies Limited.
Quebec, P.Q.—La Cie. G. T. Lachance.
Chicoutimi, P.Q.—Pulp & Paper Mill Supply Co.
St. John, N.B.—Estey & Co.
Halifax, N.S.—Wm. Stairs, Son & Morrow, Limited.

RECENT ARCHITECTURAL BOOKS

The following is a list of architectural books recently published which may be obtained from Architectural Publications Limited, at the published price, carriage and customs duties prepaid.

A History of Architecture (Ninth Edition). By Sir Banister Fletcher.....	\$12.00	Architectural Design in Concrete —By T. P. Bennett..	\$9.00
Acoustics of Buildings —By F. R. Watson.....	3.00	The Practical Requirements of Modern Buildings — By Eugene Clute.....	6.00
Kidder-Parker Architects' and Builders' Handbook ...	8.00	A History of the English House —By Nathaniel Lloyd.	17.50
Mechanical Equipment of Buildings —By Louis Allan Harding and Arthur Cutts Willard.....	10.00	The Work of Sir Robert Lorimer —By Christopher Hussey.....	18.00
New Building Estimators Handbook —By Wm. Arthur	6.00	Old Houses in England —By Rowland C. Hunter....	8.50
Metal Crafts in Architecture —By Gerald K. Geerlings	7.50	Houses of the Wren and Early Georgian Periods — By Tunstall Small and Christopher Woodbridge..	8.00
Good Practice in Construction —By Philip G. Knobloch	6.00	American Apartment Houses of Today —By R. W. Sexton.....	16.00
Modern Danish Architecture —By Kay Fisker and F. R. Yerbury.....	10.00	American Commercial Buildings of Today —By R. W. Sexton.....	18.00
Modern Architecture —By Bruno Taut.....	10.00	American Theatres of Today —By R. W. Sexton.....	13.50
Modern Practical Masonry —By E. G. Warland.....	7.50	American Public Buildings of Today —By R. W. Sexton.....	12.50
Modern Architectural Sculpture —By W. Aumonier..	17.50		
The New Interior Decoration —By Dorothy Todd and Raymond Mortimer.....	6.50		

In addition to the above list, we carry in stock a large number of other architectural books which can be seen at the office of The Journal, R.A.I.C. A list of these books will be sent to architects outside of Toronto upon request.

ARCHITECTURAL PUBLICATIONS LIMITED
74 KING STREET EAST TORONTO, ONT.

Cheques payable to Architectural Publications Limited

THE ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING

AT THE

LOG CHATEAU (LUCERNE-IN-QUEBEC), MONTEBELLO, QUE.

ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, THE 19TH AND 20TH FEBRUARY, 1932.

Programme

FRIDAY, THE 19TH FEBRUARY, 1932

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>9.30 A.M.—Registration of Members and Guests at the Information Office on the Rotunda Floor.</p> <p>10.00 A.M.—Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council in Room 215, Rotunda Floor.</p> <p>11.00 A.M.—Meeting of the (1931) Council in Room 215, Rotunda Floor.</p> <p>12.00 Noon—Inaugural session of the Twenty-Fifth General Annual Meeting of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada in Ball Room, Mezzanine Floor.</p> <p>(a) Reading and adoption of the Minutes of the Twenty-Fourth General Annual Meeting of The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, held at Montebello, (Lucerne-in-Quebec) on the 20th and 21st February, 1931;</p> <p>(b) Business arising out of the Minutes;</p> <p>(c) Report of the Council.</p> <p>12.50 P.M.—Group photograph to be taken.</p> <p>1.00 P.M.—Luncheon.</p> <p>2.30 P.M.—Business session.</p> <p>(d) Discussion on the report of the Council;</p> | <p>(e) Reports of the Standing Committees;</p> <p>(1) Architectural Training,
Mr. W. S. Maxwell (F), Chairman;</p> <p>(2) Scholarships,
Mr. J. Cecil McDougall (F), Chairman;</p> <p>(3) Art, Science and Research,
Mr. B. Evan Parry (F), Chairman;</p> <p>(4) Professional Usage,
Mr. Percy E. Nobbs (F), Chairman;</p> <p>(5) Public Relations,
Mr. Gordon M. West (F), Chairman;</p> <p>(6) Editorial Board, Journal, R.A.I.C.
Mr. J. P. Hynes (F), Chairman;</p> <p>(f) Report of the Honorary Treasurer, including the Auditor's report. Mr. Gordon M. West, Honorary Treasurer;</p> <p>(g) Reports of the Election of Delegates from the Component Societies to the (1932) Council of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.</p> <p>7.30 P.M.—Dinner and Address by John M. Lyle (F).</p> <p>9.00 P.M.—Meeting of the Fellows of the R.A.I.C.</p> |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

SATURDAY, THE 20TH FEBRUARY, 1932

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>9.30 A.M.—Sports, etc.</p> <p>10.30 A.M.—Business Session.</p> <p>(h) Unfinished business from previous session;</p> <p>(i) Discussion on Professional Charges;</p> <p>(j) New business.</p> <p>1.00 P.M.—Luncheon.</p> <p>2.30 P.M.—Meeting of the (1932) Council in Room 215, Rotunda Floor.</p> <p>(1) Election of Officers;</p> <p>(2) Appointment of the Executive Committee;</p> <p>(3) Budget for 1932;</p> <p>(4) Appointment of an Auditor;</p> | <p>(5) Appointment of Standing Committees and the Editorial Board of "The Journal, R.A.I.C.";</p> <p>(6) Delegation of powers to Executive Committee;</p> <p>(7) Authorization for the Honorary Treasurer to pay certain expenses;</p> <p>(8) Place of next Annual Meeting;</p> <p>(9) Other business.</p> <p>2.30 P.M.—Outdoor Sports for those not attending Meeting of the Council.</p> <p>7.30 P.M.—Annual Banquet.
Presentations.</p> |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

LADIES

Special arrangements will be made for the entertainment of the ladies attending the convention and they are also invited to be present at the Banquet.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS

Messrs. Percy E. Nobbs, Gordon M. West, W. S. Maxwell, J. Cecil McDougall, J. J. Perreault, Philip J. Turner, Ludger Venne, W. L. Somerville, B. Evan Parry and Alcide Chaussé.

This programme is subject to change. Announcements of changes will be made at the Business Sessions.

627 West Dorchester Street,
Montreal, 1st December, 1931.

PERCY E. NOBBS, *President*.
ALCIDE CHAUSSE, *Honorary Secretary*.