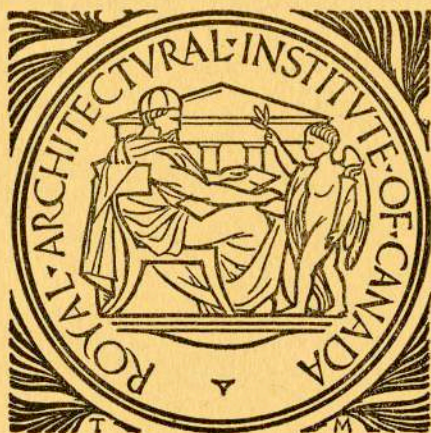


THE
JOURNAL
ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL
INSTITUTE OF CANADA



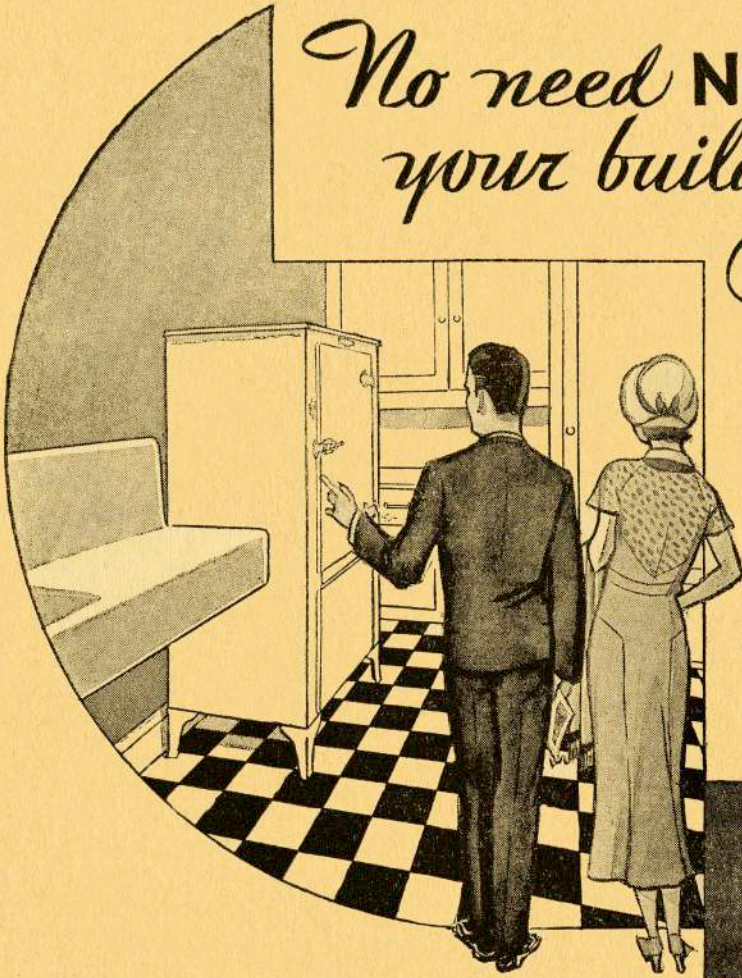
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VOL. IX No. 6

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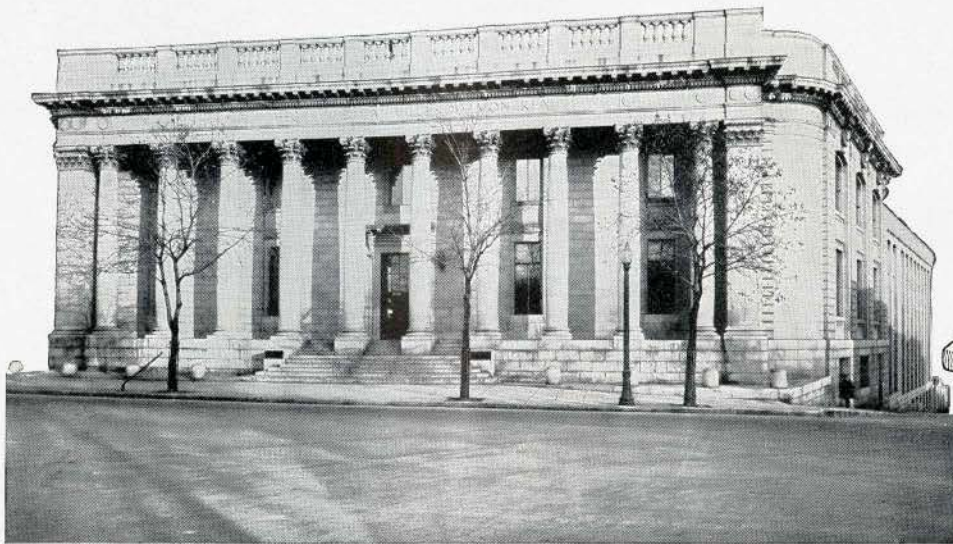
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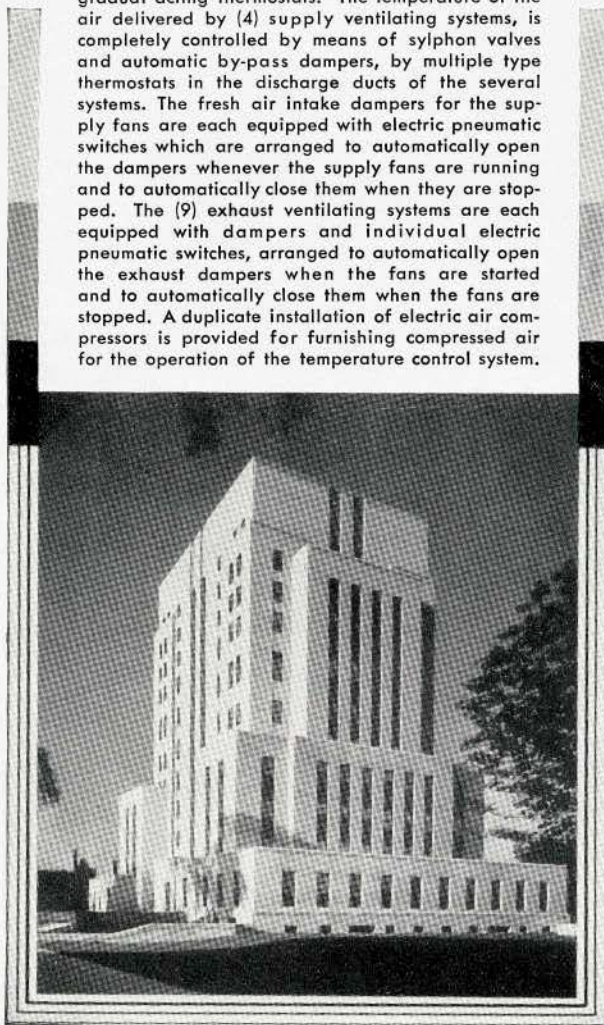
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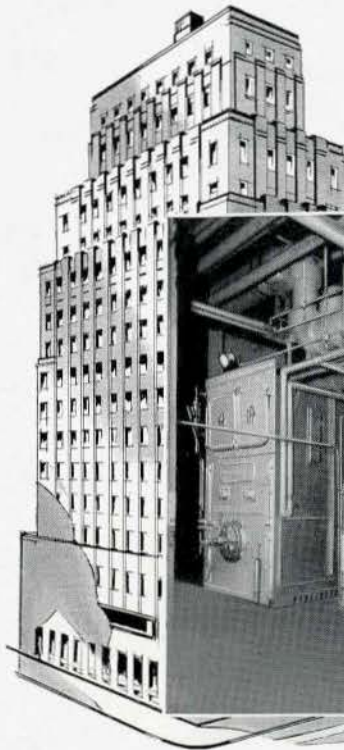
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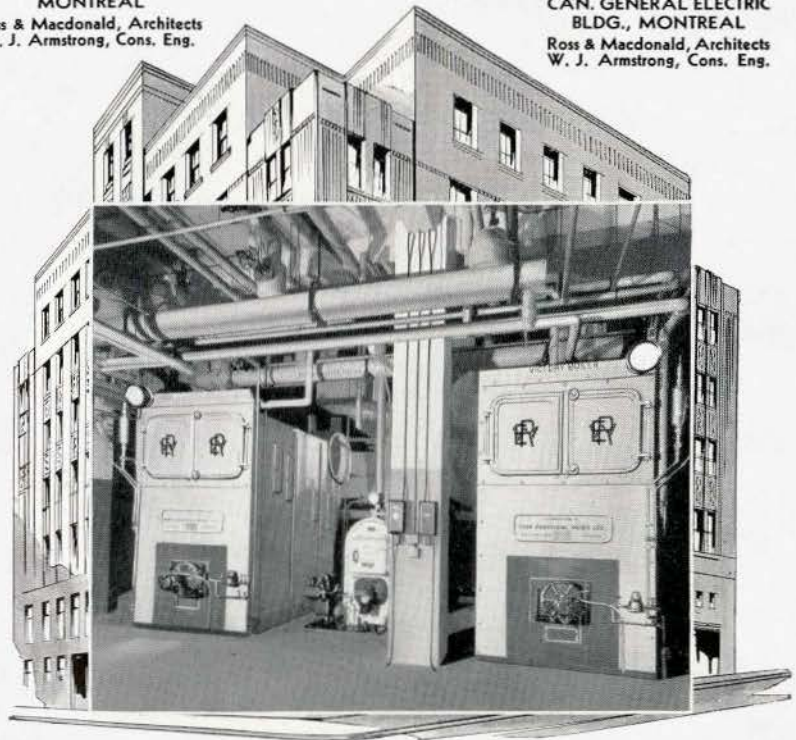
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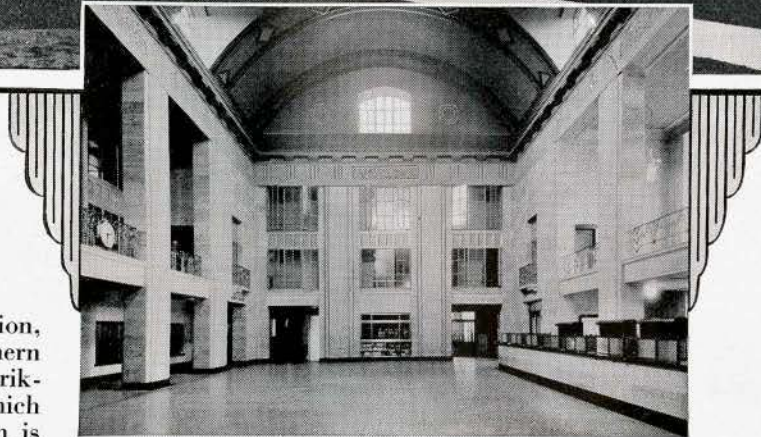
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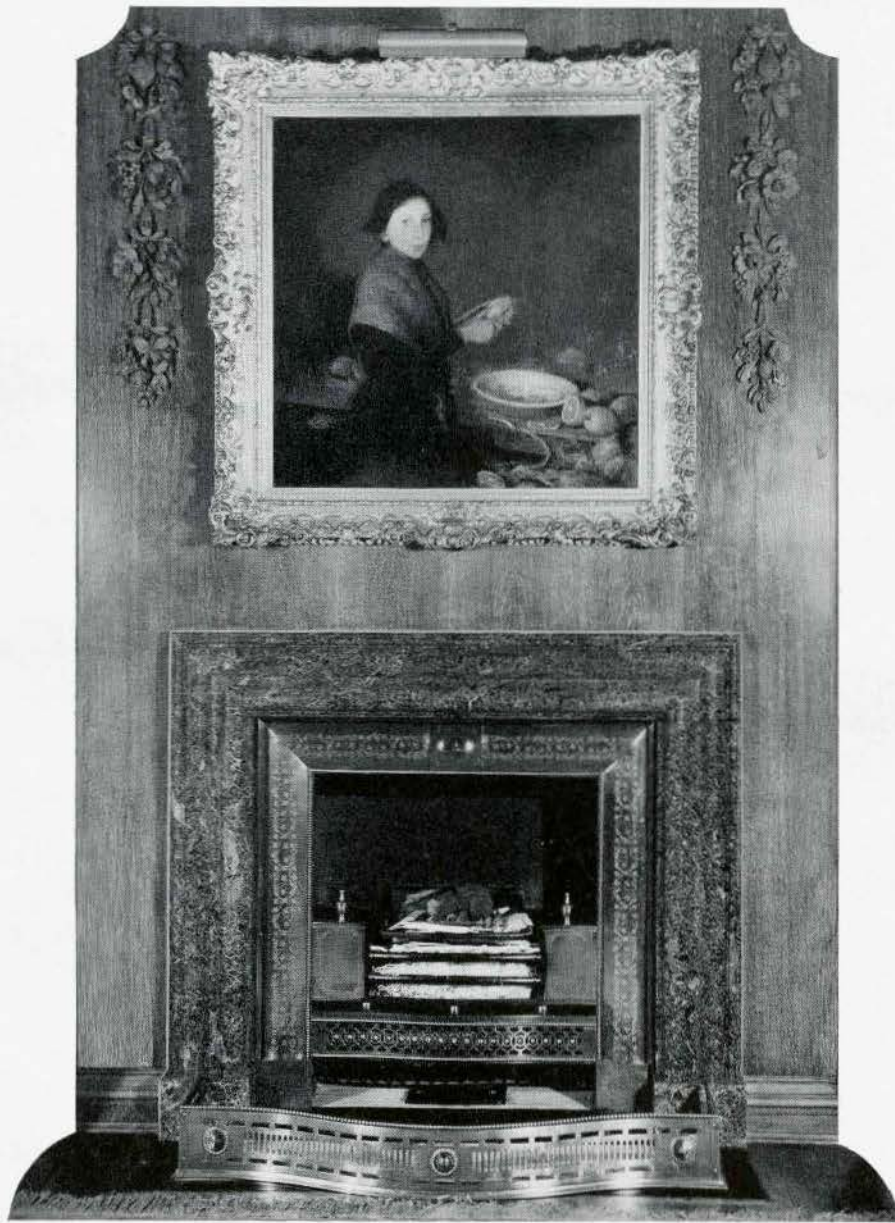
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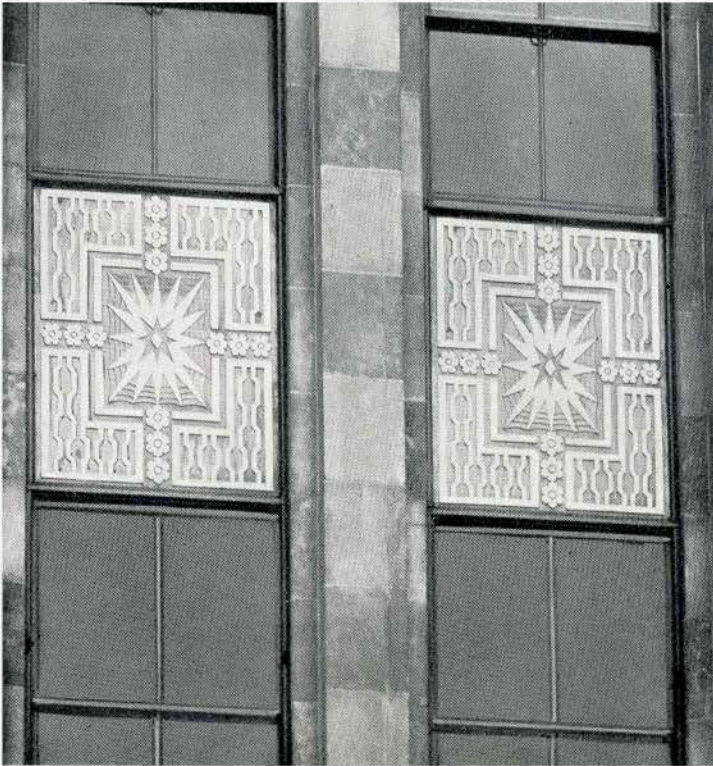
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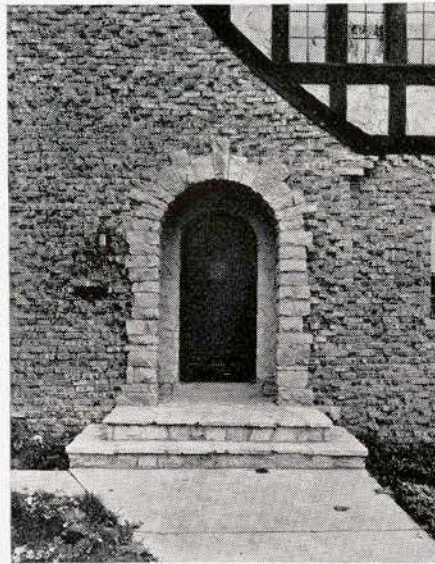
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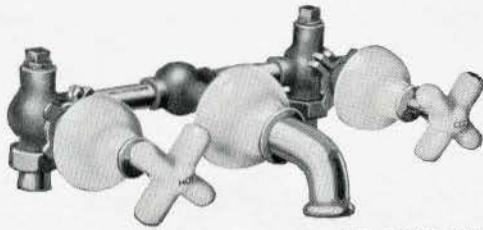
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THE JOURNAL

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

Serial No. 82

TORONTO, JUNE, 1932

Vol. IX, No. 6

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PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH FOR THE
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Editor—I. MARKUS

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THE JOURNAL

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

Serial No. 82

TORONTO, JUNE, 1932

Vol. IX, No. 6

The Journal

THE policy of the Editorial Board of THE JOURNAL has always been to present a publication which would not only serve as an official organ for the members but also as a medium for an artistic and interesting presentation of Canadian Architecture that would reflect credit on the architectural profession. We believe it can be said with some degree of assurance that the efforts of the Institute and those responsible for the management of THE JOURNAL since it was first established in 1924, have met with the unqualified approval of all its readers.

To sit back, however, in the smug complacency of having done a job well, would neither be in the interests of the Institute nor its members, for, like the profession it serves, THE JOURNAL must continue to strive for greater accomplishments.

No group of men are more cognizant of the very difficult times through which we are now passing than members of the Architectural profession,

likewise the Editorial Board of THE JOURNAL is appreciative of the fact that in the opinion of many, this would hardly be considered an appropriate time to introduce improvements in THE JOURNAL which call for increased expenditures. But the Board has confidence in the future of the Dominion as well as in the architectural profession and with increased support which it expects to receive from JOURNAL advertisers it proposes to put into effect beginning with the July issue a number of improvements that we feel sure will be appreciated by both readers and advertisers.

Briefly, these improvements will include changes in the cover, paper, format, typography and illustrations, all of which will result in a more artistic presentation of both the editorial contents and the advertising. We believe our readers will agree when they see the next issue that the changes have brought a freshness and even greater distinction to THE JOURNAL than it has enjoyed in the past.

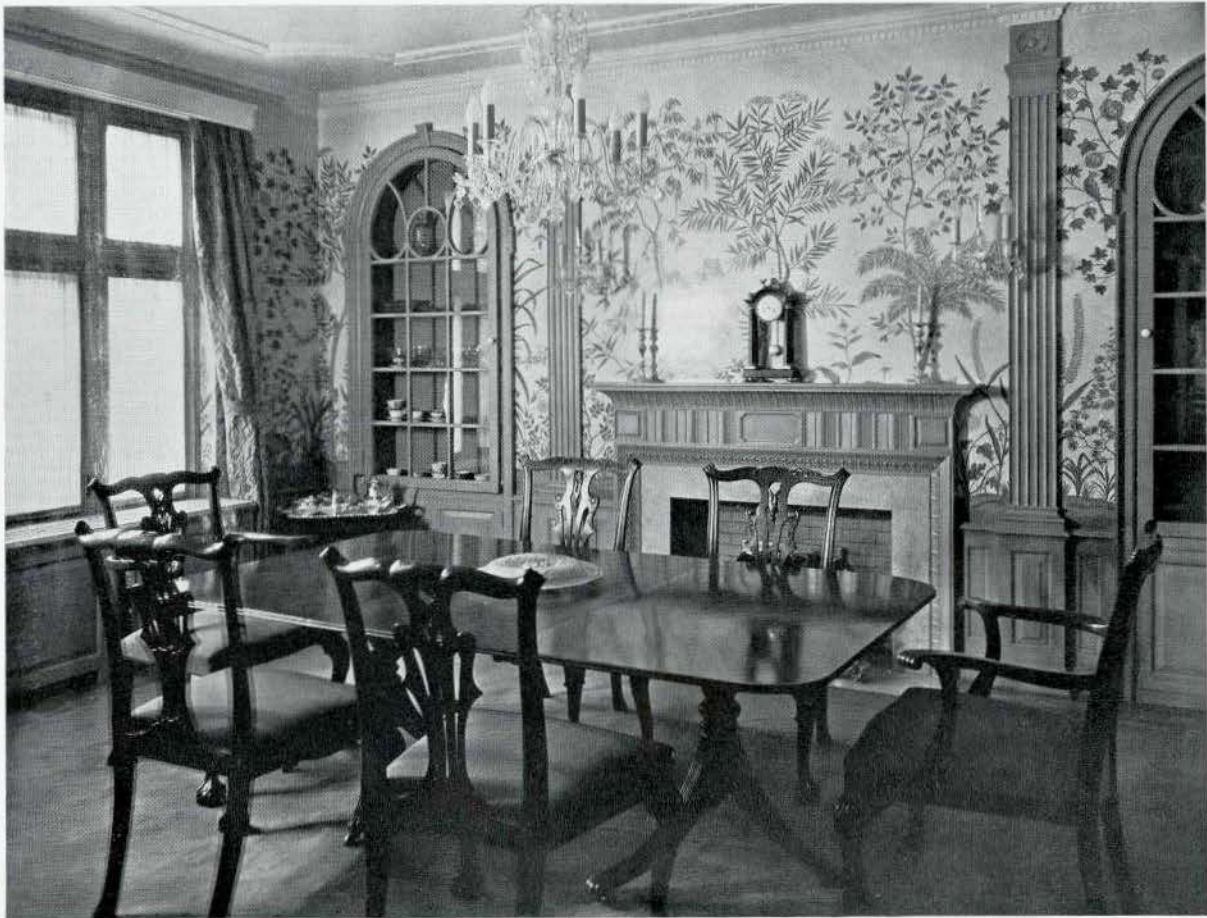
NOTICE TO MEMBERS

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

The impropriety of advertising by an architect or firm of architects in monographs of their work supported by the advertisements of contractors and manufacturers of building materials has received considerable attention from the Council of the R.A.I.C. during the past year, and following representations made by several members of the Institute, the Council has authorized the publication in The Journal of the following notice for the attention of the members.

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DINING ROOM IN RESIDENCE OF M. J. MITCHELL ESQ., SHERBROOKE, P.Q.
Perry & Luke, Architects

Why The Interior Decorator?

W. L. Somerville, F.R.A.I.C., F.R.I.B.A., A.R.C.A.

IN connection with residential work particularly, the so called Interior Decorator is becoming more and more a factor in the practice of architecture. Not only a factor but a problem. Just what part of the interior of a building are we to consider as architecture? Without fear of exaggeration one can say with safety that in nine interiors out of ten the architect designs, what might for convenience be called, the architectural background, and the so called decorator entirely independent of what the architect may have visualized carries out a scheme of furnishing and colour according to his own conception, modified by the owner's ideas, and possibly by the architect, if he is fortunate enough to be consulted in the matter or pugnacious enough to make a protest. It is, therefore, not surprising to find that so many houses with promising and interesting exteriors have tragically disappointing interiors. This intolerable arrangement must only be considered as a transitional state. Is the decorator to become the sole arbitrator of the in-

terior, or the architect? It must be one or the other.

The seventeenth and eighteenth centuries appear to most of us as the golden age of our profession. The middle ages seem a little hazy, and the days of the Roman Empire and ancient Greece rather too remote to be compared with our status to-day. Undoubtedly the work of the architects of the Renaissance owes much of its charm and interest to its completeness and harmony.

Robert Adam was undoubtedly the outstanding figure among the British architects of the period in this regard, but he probably learnt much from the French who appreciated the possibilities and necessity of designing an interior as a whole and not merely as a background. For example, the boudoir and the salon de musique of Marie Antoinette at Fontainebleau. A rather amusing passage from Farington's Diary after his return from France, regarding the furnishings of a house in Paris, reads "Evidently not in the way which any upholsterer would propose, but from the



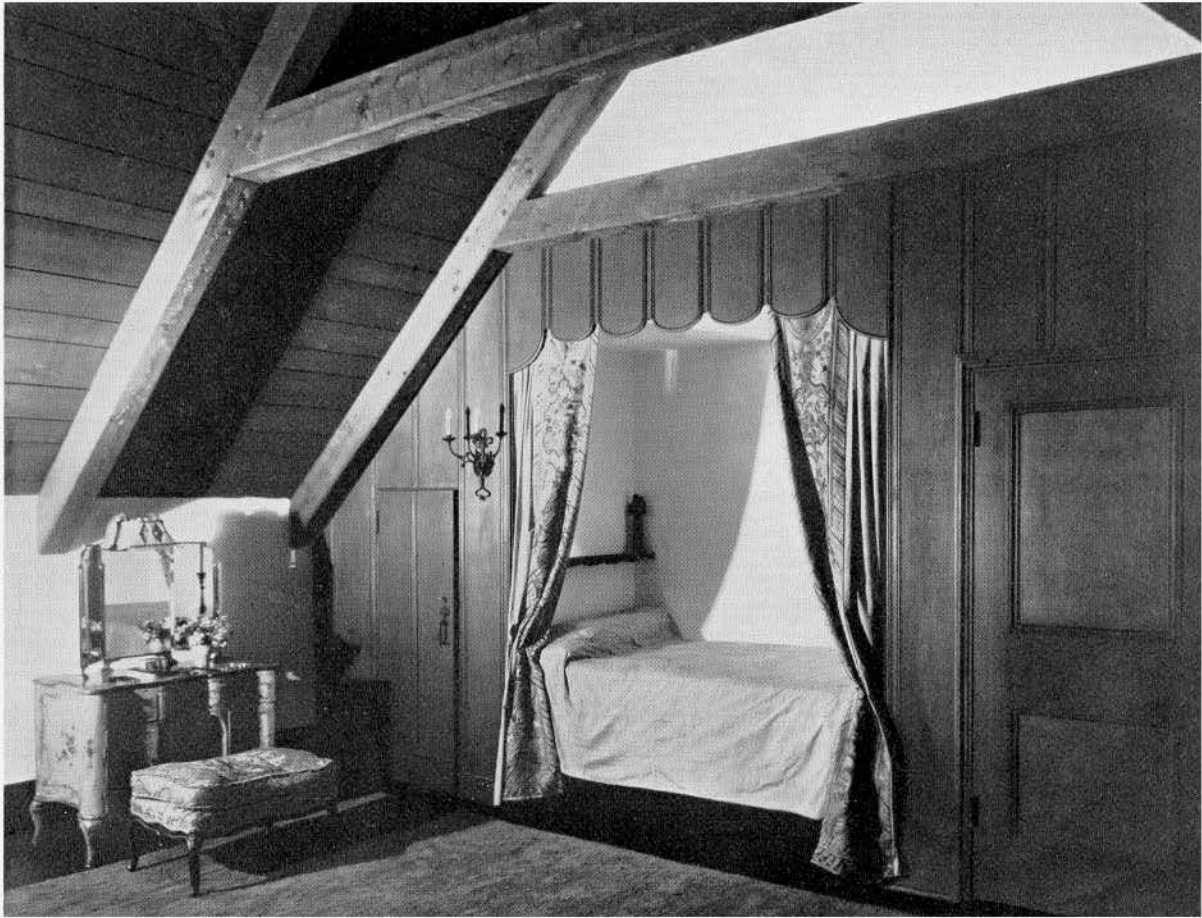
MAIN HALL IN RESIDENCE OF MRS. R. J. CHRISTIE, TORONTO
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A BEDROOM IN THE RESIDENCE OF MRS. A. B. COLVILLE, ST. HENRI DE MASCOCHE, P.Q.
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designs of an architect of high and cultivated taste."

John Swarbrich in the *Architectural Review* says of Robert Adam: "He perceived that there must be consonance throughout, and that, if the work were to attain to true excellence, one scheme of effect must govern the treatment as a whole; and that the carpets, ceilings, walls and fittings, together with the smallest pieces of furniture and sundry features, must all be designed in accordance with the general scheme. Not only did he find it desirable to design cabinets, upholstery, carpets, tapestry, and embroidery, but also mirrors, silver plate, memorials, freedom caskets, lead fan lights, fire-grates, door furniture, girandoles, épergnes, torchères, and many other details too numerous to mention."

Architecture has been aptly described by many writers in musical terms such as, rhythm, balance, harmony, not forgetting Ruskin's much over-worked phrase "frozen music." One may, therefore, be permitted to refer to the architect of to-day as a soloist in designing the exterior of a building, and as the leader of the orchestra in the design of the interior. Unless he is permitted to act as such, the chances of a harmonious and satisfying rendition is very remote indeed. We have all had some experience with wind instruments who insist on setting the time and pitch.

One frequently hears of the multiplicity of responsibilities of the architect of to-day compared with those of the masters of the Renaissance.

This is usually mentioned when questions of engineering are under discussion. The complicated and elaborate mechanical equipment, that have to-day become an essential part of building, and the development of the general contractor, necessary to ensure the efficient and rapid construction demanded under modern conditions, have both tended to divide the practice of architecture into two main divisions. Namely, Architect, and the Architect Engineer. The Interior Decorator during recent years has developed, adding still another factor. One begins to seriously wonder just what is to be the future of our profession. Is the tendency to become mere draughtsmen, designers of a shell on which each specialist renders his individual part?

It is quite easy to understand the gradual evolution of the Architect from the Master Builder. The separation of the function of designing and direction from that of actual construction. Again the increasing technical problems of construction and mechanical equipment make another division logical. But on what grounds can one approve of the separation of Decoration from Architecture?

A glance through the curricula of some of our leading schools of Architecture will show that although a student receives a grounding in the principles of the various branches of engineering in connection with building, including sanitation and sewage disposal, he receives little, if any guidance in such important features of design as colour, furniture and fabrics.

It is not suggested that every architect should be a designer of furniture nor that he should undertake the design of carpets, tapestry and embroidery, but he should have a sufficient knowledge of these arts to enable him to properly direct the execution and assembling by others. If he is to assume leadership he must have sufficient knowledge to command respect.

We have among the leading architects to-day many who have proved themselves worthy of title, Architect, and all that it should imply. They are familiar with the many component arts that are necessary to the all embracing art of architecture. They are capable of conceiving of a design in all its various parts.

The modernists show a tendency to lead the way to a reversion to the methods of the eighteenth century although this seems somewhat of an anomaly. The French have coined a new term "ensemblier." Is this prerogative to be assumed by the architect or the so called decorator?

There is possibly a place for the decorator, but not as a leader. Decorators are of several well defined types: The shop-keeping or department store salesman type and the professional. A decorator who is loyal to the architect's conception of the ensemble and who has a thorough understanding of the materials which he has at his command is worthy of the support and encouragement of our profession.

John A. Pearson Honoured by University of Toronto



JOHN A. PEARSON, D. Arch., F.R.A.I.C., F.R.I.B.A., A.R.C.A.

The Honorary Degree of Doctor of Architecture was conferred on Mr. John A. Pearson, F.R.A.I.C., F.R.I.B.A., A.R.C.A., by the University of Toronto at Convocation Hall on June 9th, 1932, in recognition of his long record of excellent work and his notable contribution to Canadian Architecture. Mr. Pearson is the first architect in Canada to receive the degree of Doctor of Architecture.

John A. Pearson was born in England in 1867 and was educated at Wesley College (University of Sheffield). After studying for some time in England and the continent, he came to this country in 1888, when he entered the office of Darling and Curry, architects of Toronto. He later became a member of the firm of Darling, Curry, Sproatt and Pearson, which continued until 1908 when the present firm of Darling and Pearson was formed. Mr. Pearson was honoured with Fellowship in the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1926, was elected an Associate of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts in 1929, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada in 1930. Mr. Pearson was President of the Ontario Association of Architects in the year 1926.

Awards in the R.I.B.A. New Premises Competition

THE competition for the new headquarters of the Royal Institute of British Architects which was announced in April 1931, attracted a large number of competitors from almost every part of the British Empire. Its importance was emphasized by the realization that the winning of the competition would bring honour and distinction to the one selected as the architect for the Institute's new home. Members of the R.I.B.A. and its allied societies were invited to take part, and on March 31st, 1931, the closing date for the competition, it was found that over 280 competitors had submitted designs. Some idea of the very difficult and onerous task that faced the assessors in adjudicating the designs may be visualized in the work of examining the 3,000 drawings submitted.

The assessors appointed by the R.I.B.A. were Mr. Robert Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. Charles Holden, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. H. V. Lanchester, F.R.I.B.A., Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, LL.D., R.A., F.R.I.B.A., and Dr. Percy S. Worthington, F.R.I.B.A. The results of the competition were as follows:

First Prize (Premium £500)—G. Grey Wornum, F.R.I.B.A., of London.

Second Prize (Premium £300)—Verner O. Rees, F.R.I.B.A., of London.

Third Prizes (Premium £150 each)—Brian O'Rourke, A.R.I.B.A. and Kenneth Peacock of London. Percy Thomas, F.R.I.B.A. and Ernest Prestwich of Cardiff, Wales.

Frank Roscoe, and Duncan Wyllson of London.

Honourable Mention — R. Fermeaux Jordan, A.R.I.B.A. of Birmingham.

Horace L. Massey, of Auckland, New Zealand.

E. A. A. Rowse, A.R.I.B.A. of Edinburgh.

Vine and Vine, A.A.R.I.B.A. of London.

Richardson and Gill, FF.R.I.B.A. of London.

L. H. Bucknell, F.R.I.B.A., E. W. Armstrong and

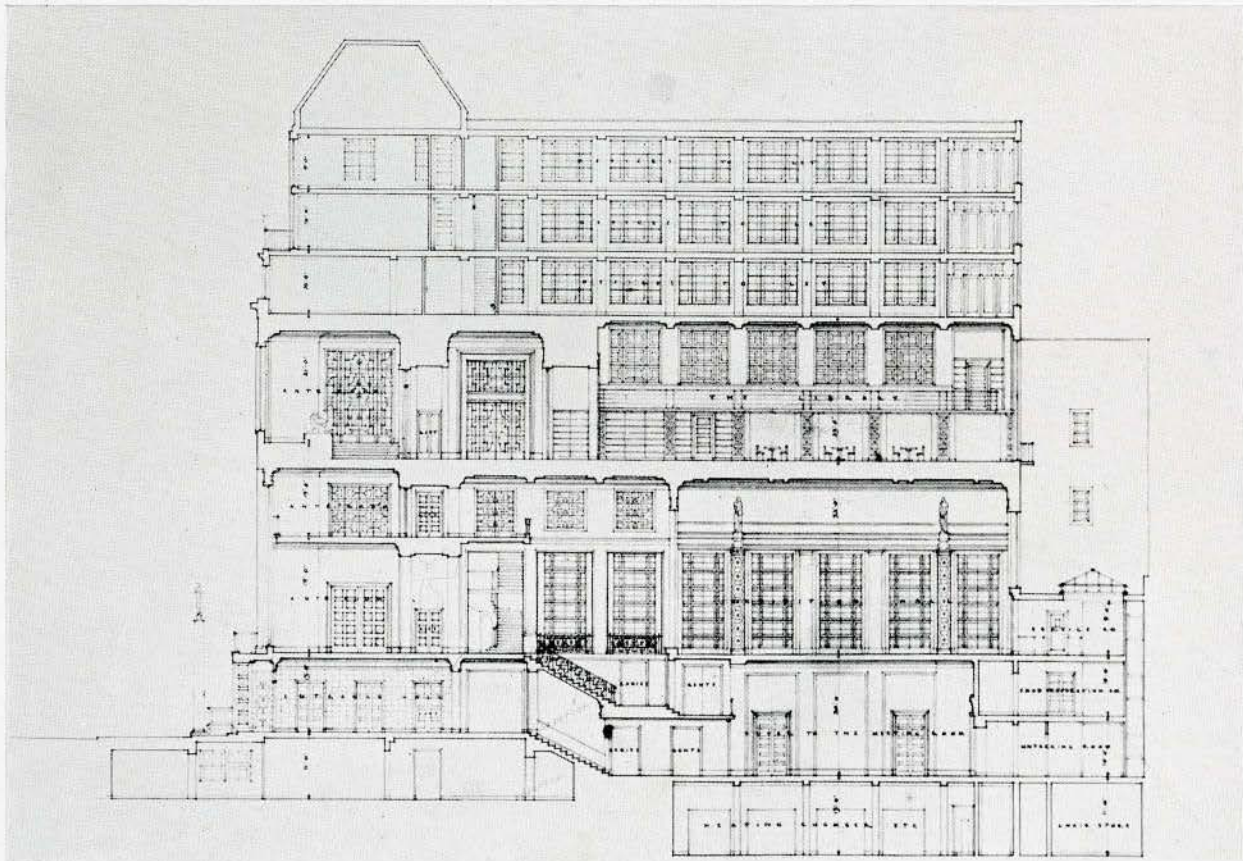
Miss M. F. R. Ellis, AA.R.I.B.A. of London.

Scarlett and Ashworth, AA.R.I.B.A. of London.

The programme for the competition called for a building to be erected at the corner of Portland Place and Weymouth Streets, London, to be executed in Portland Stone of fire resisting construction. The accommodation required for the R.I.B.A. was to occupy the basement and three major floors above. This accommodation was to include general and executive offices, committee rooms, library, meeting room, council room, exhibition galleries, dining room, etc. The remaining floors were to be for the use of private tenants.

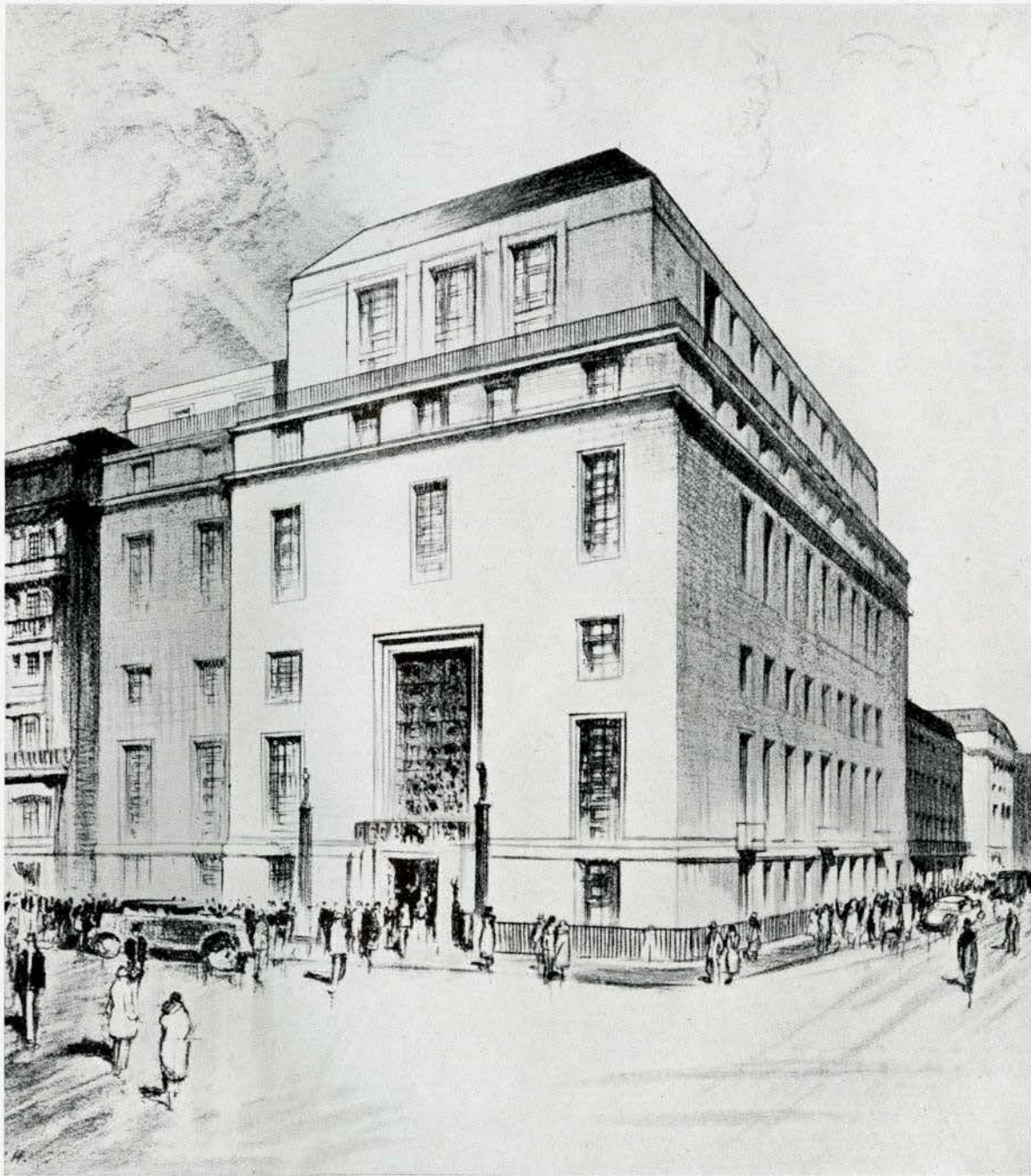
Mr. Wornum, the winner of the competition, whose design is illustrated herewith, is forty-four years of age. His early architectural work was done in collaboration with Mr. P. D. Hepworth, F.R.I.B.A., and recently he has been in partnership with Mr. Louis de Soissons, F.R.I.B.A., with whom he has carried out a great deal of work.

A number of Canadians took part in the competition, and we hope to publish a few of their designs in subsequent issues of THE JOURNAL.

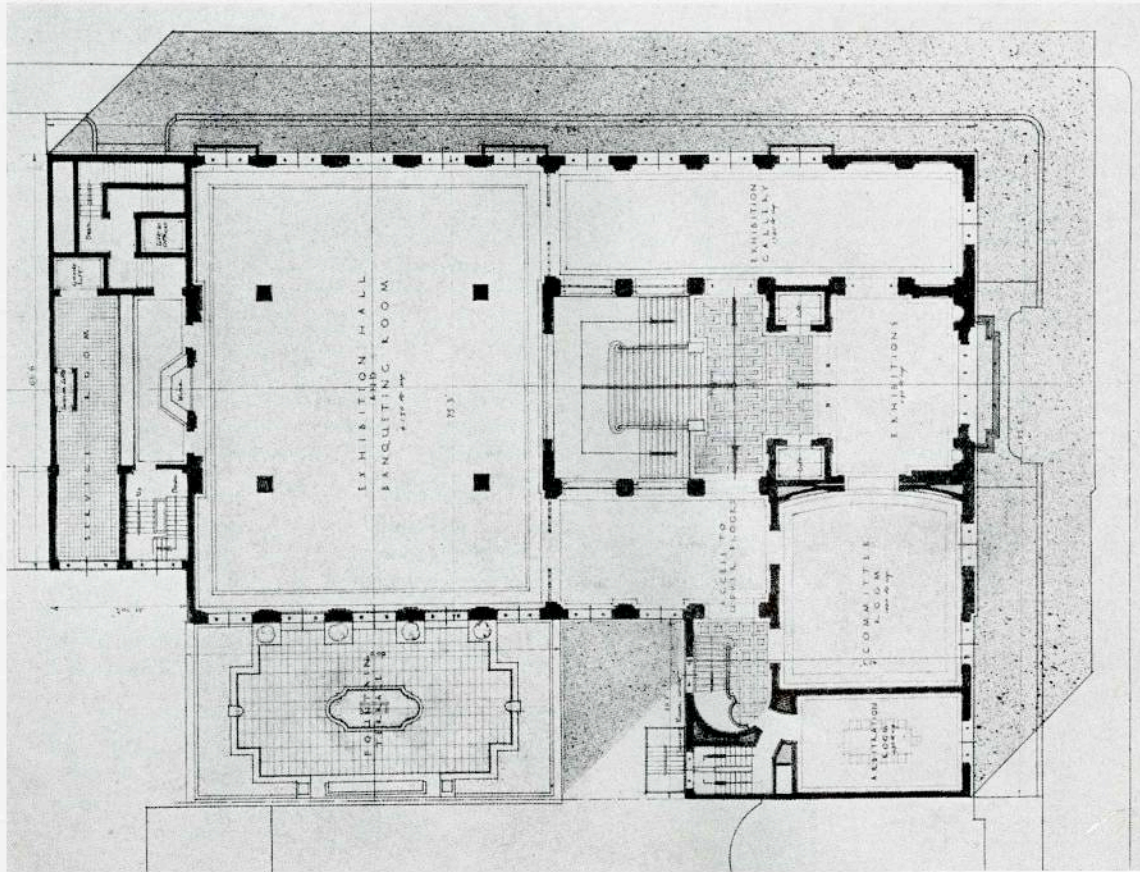


LONGITUDINAL SECTION THROUGH CENTRE
WINNING DESIGN IN R.I.B.A. NEW PREMISES COMPETITION

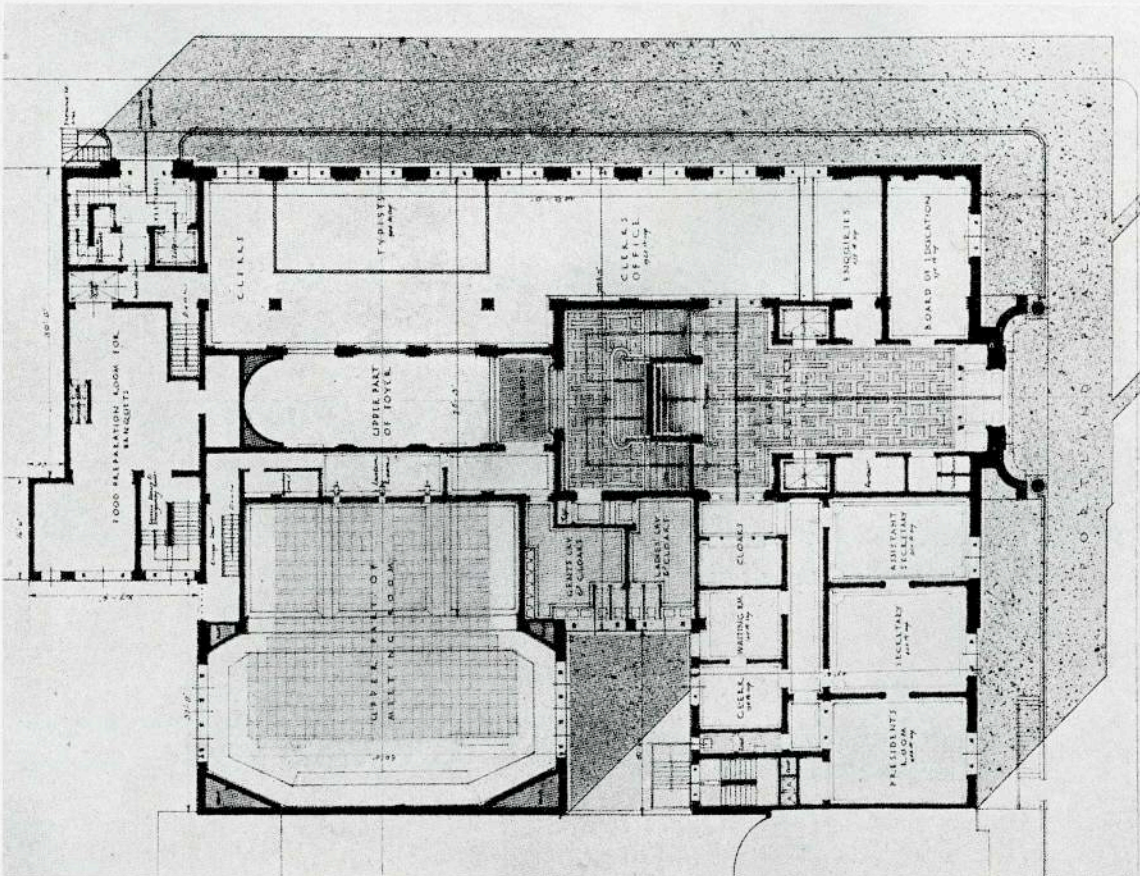
G. Grey Wornum, F.R.I.B.A., Architect



WINNING DESIGN IN R.I.B.A. NEW PREMISES COMPETITION
G. Grey Wornum, F.R.I.B.A., Architect



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

WINNING DESIGN IN R.I.B.A. NEW PREMISES COMPETITION

G. Grey Wornum, F.R.I.B.A., Architect

The Church of Ste. Jeanne Françoise de Chantal on the Ile Perrot, Quebec

By Ramsay Traquair, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., and E. R. Adair, M.A.

The excerpts from the parish and other records were made by Eleanor S. Wardleworth, M.A.

PART II

One of the most interesting pieces of carving in the church is the font, made out of two pieces of wood and provided with a carved cover hinged on to the top. The accounts give us no direct evidence as to its date, but we know that the Bishop ordered on his visit in June, 1822, that a font should be procured.¹ This order was renewed in May, 1827,² and in November, 1830, the curé obtained a special letter sanctioning the placing of "le futur baptis-taire"³ in the chapel on the right hand side of the church instead of near the door as had previously been suggested. Though other matters connected with the ceremony of baptism are mentioned in the Bishop's order of June, 1833,⁴ nothing is said in regard to the font and therefore it may not unfairly be assumed that it had been procured shortly after 1830. It is probably the finest carved wooden font in the whole province.

In 1827 the Bishop had ordered that a small door be pierced in the north wall of the church;⁵ in June, 1839, he elaborated the order by suggesting that the door might be made in the wall of either of the side chapels and that from it a covered way should be built to allow of communication between the body of the church and the sacristy without passing through the sanctuary.⁶ There is no evidence that this was ever done. In this same order of 1839 the Bishop recommended that the parish should take suitable measures for the proper repair of the interior of the church. For some time the state of the church funds did not permit much to be done, though in 1845 Marcel Lortie was paid 58 livres for repairing the floor.⁷ But the Bishop was by no means satisfied with this and on his visit in 1846 he repeated his recommendation that various repairs should be made.⁸ In consequence, on March 5, 1848, the marguilliers were authorised to conclude a contract with M. François-Xavier Poitras for a thorough-going renovation of the interior of the church at a cost of 15,700 livres.⁹ As to what exactly M. Poitras did we have no knowledge but it was probably in the nature of a general repair of the woodwork. He was not a sculptor and there is no reason to suppose that he interfered with the carved work of the church, for it was all too recent to be in need of repair.

Until the end of the century little more appears to have been done to the church, certainly no large works were carried out, but in 1901 the old west front was taken down and the present front built. At the same time a certain amount of internal woodwork was executed, the existing tracery was put into the windows and the church was slightly lengthened. Subsequently a heating chamber has been placed under the sacristy and the existing "rustic" chimney placed on the end gable.

During the hundred and fifty years of its existence the church has steadily been adding to its store of ornaments and vessels necessary for the services. In 1797, 100 livres were paid for a holy water stoup and brush;¹⁰ in 1806 the old chalice, valued at 96 livres, was exchanged for a new one, the difference in cost—400 livres—being paid in cash;¹¹ this is probably the chalice that the church still possesses. Three years later an Easter candlestick, probably of carved wood, was bought at the cost of 60 livres, and 200 livres were expended on a silver ciborium, in addition to the silver sanctuary lamp already mentioned.¹² In 1820 a silver censer was procured for 600 livres;¹³ the candlestick, the ciborium and the lamp are still to be seen in the church. In February, 1844, a new bell weighing 479 pounds was obtained from the St. Mary's Foundry Co. of Montreal for £39-18s-4d.¹⁴ This has since been replaced.

It was, however, on June 20, 1849, that the great moment came in the religious history of the church, for on that day, in the presence of the Bishops of Montreal, Martyropolis and Bytown, a statue of the Virgin Mary was set up in the left hand chapel under the title of Notre Dame de la Garde.¹⁵ This papier-maché statue was brought from Notre Dame de Bon-Secours in Montreal where it had stood for nearly eighteen years, and it was installed at Ile Perrot as the patron of those who sailed down through the rapids of the St. Lawrence. Still, every year as evening falls on the anniversary of its installation, it is carried in solemn procession through the village while, as the Bishop exhorted them to do over eighty years ago, the faithful assemble from the country round about to enjoy a modest "fête champêtre."

(1) Livres des Comptes. Vol. 1, p. 65.

(2) Ibid. Vol. 1, p. 81.

(3) Ibid. Vol. 1, p. 65.

(4) Ibid. Vol. 1, pp. 105-6.

(5) Ibid. Vol. 1, p. 81.

(6) Ibid. Vol. 1, p. 132.

(7) Ibid. Vol. 1, p. 188.

(8) Ibid. Vol. 1, pp. 153, 179.

(9) Ibid. Vol. 1, p. 179.

(10) Livres des Comptes. Vol. 1, p. 16.

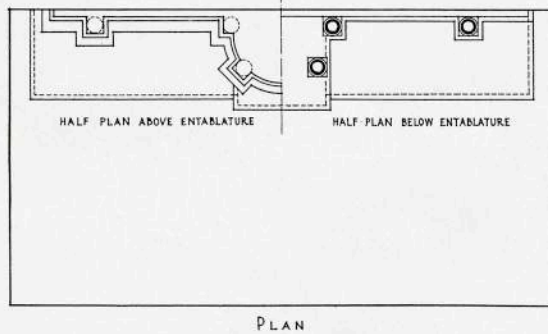
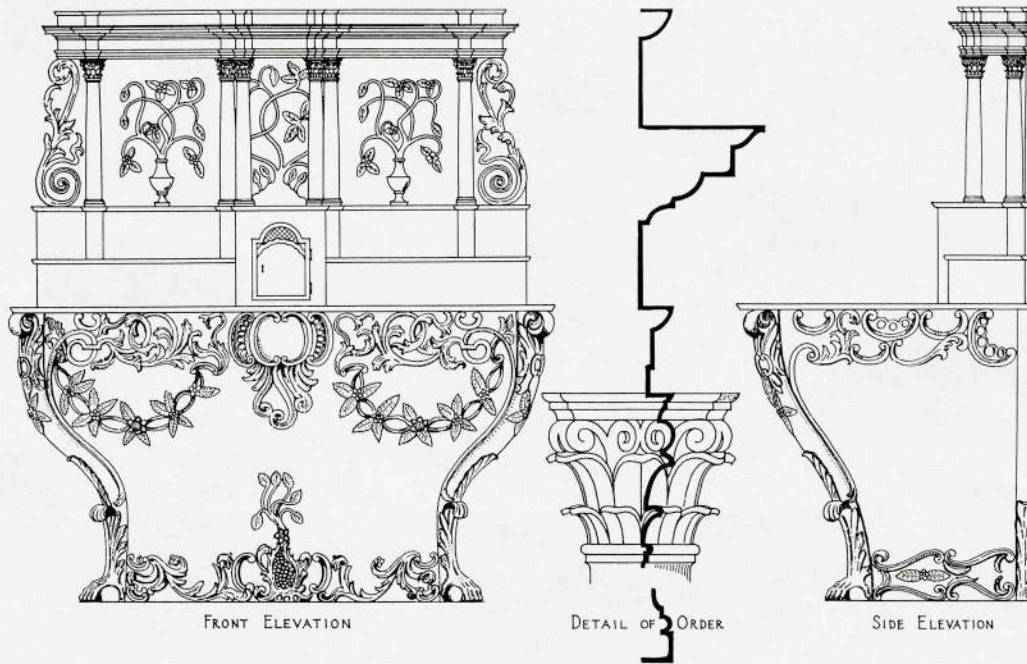
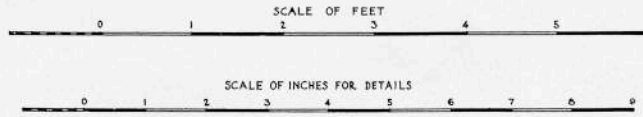
(11) Ibid. Vol. 1, p. 35.

(12) Ibid. Vol. 1, p. 40.

(13) Ibid. Vol. 1, p. 68.

(14) Extra papers in possession of the curé of Ile Perrot.

(15) Livres des Comptes. Vol. 1, p. 196.



WOODEN ALTAR FROM THE
CHURCH OF STE. JEANNE
ILE PERROT P2

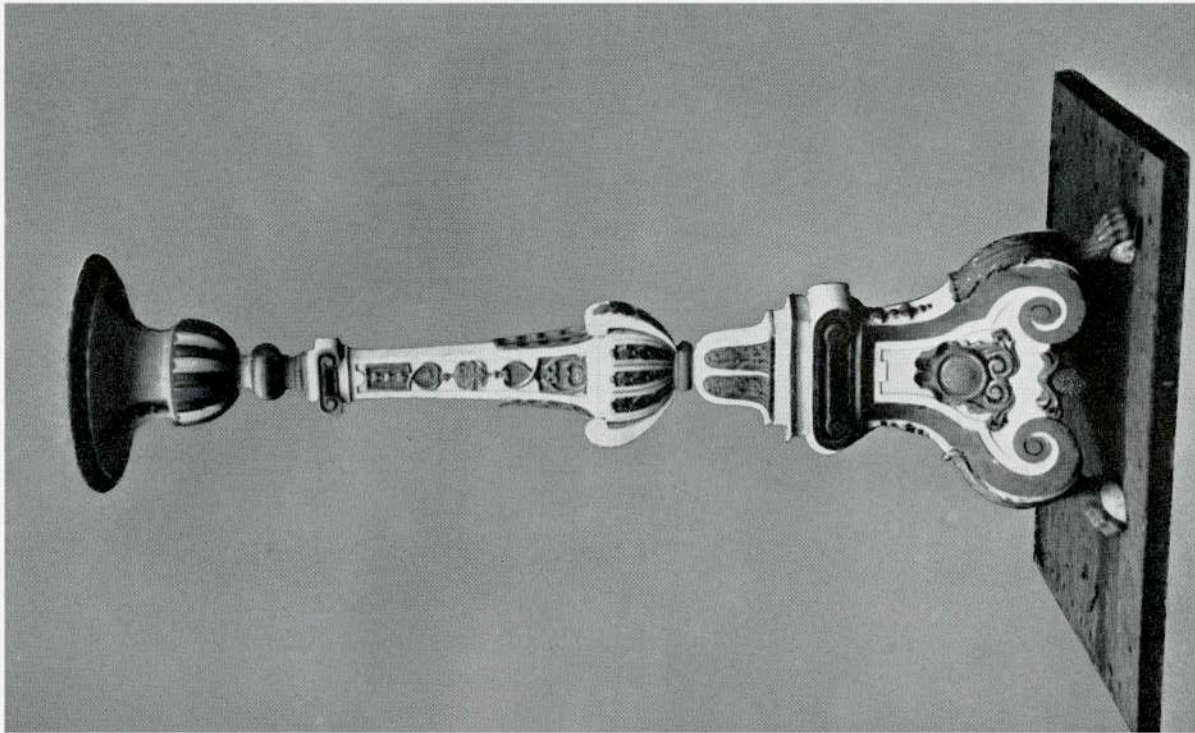
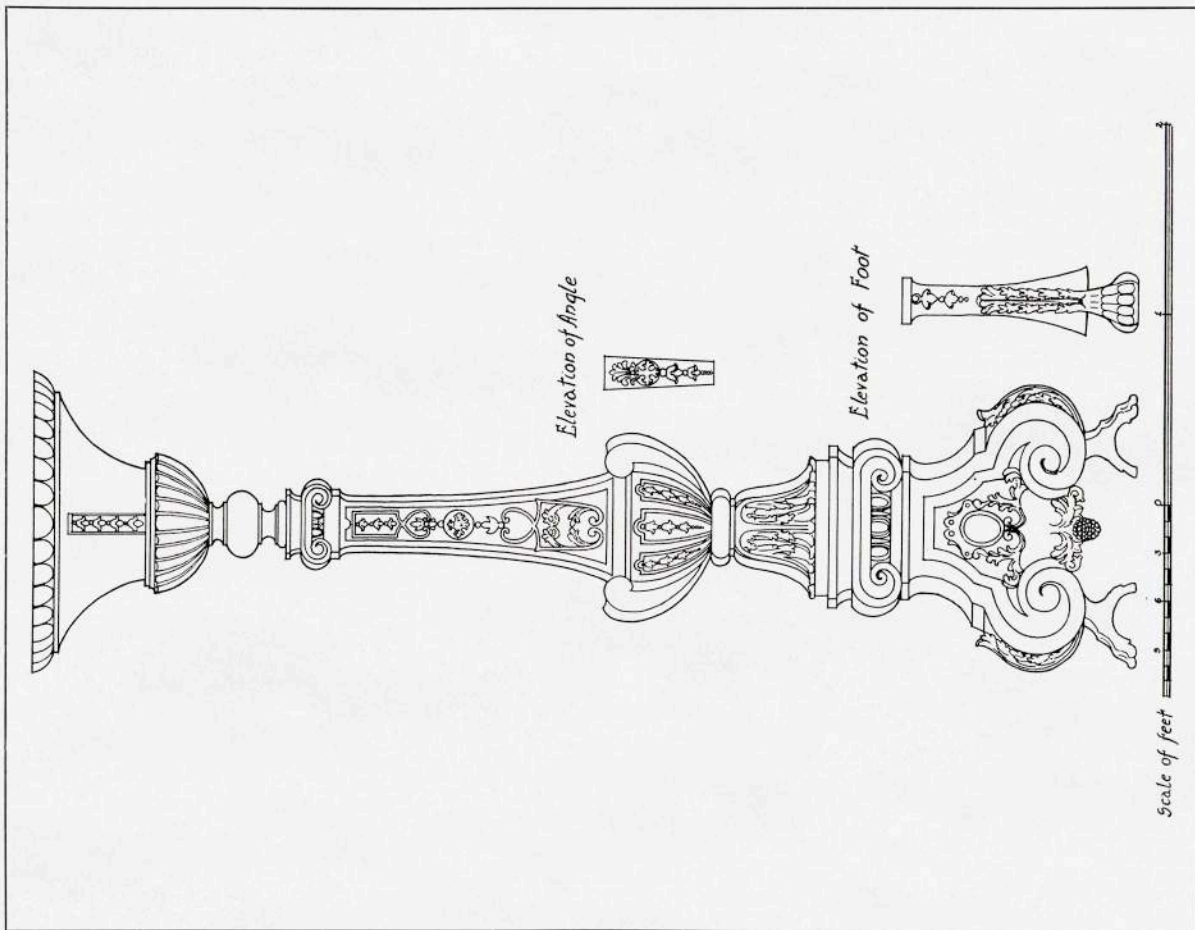


Photo R.C.B.

THE EASTER CANDLESTICK



DETAIL OF EASTER CANDLESTICK

THE BUILDINGS

The church is cruciform in plan with transeptal side chapels and a square ended sanctuary directed to the north-west. It is a small church, only 96 feet from the door to the back of the sanctuary, and the plan form is one of common in the old churches of the province. At the south end is a single gallery, resting on four columns, in which is a small organ. The proportions of the church are low and broad and the height of the vault does not permit of an upper gallery.

The walls are of stone rubble, about 2 feet 4 inches thick, rendered in cement on the outside; the windows are round arched with 6-inch dressed stone margins and sills, and are filled with simple wooden tracery. The rendering of the walls is first mentioned in the accounts in 1838¹ but has evidently been repeated many times since then; the wooden tracery corresponds in style with that in the present front and must have been put in when that was built in 1901.

This front is in a kind of "romanesque" architecture only too common in modern Quebec churches. On it are two date stones, one of 1753, the date when the site was acquired, the other of 1901 when the new front was built. The internal wooden cornice shows a break at 8 feet 4 inches from the end wall and this seems to mark a lengthening of the church by this amount when the new front was built. The spire is of the same date as the front. It contains three bells by G. & L. Bollee, of Orleans, France, of which the largest bears the date 1925.

The sacristy is at the back of the sanctuary and enters from it by two doors at the sides of the high altar. In 1848 an addition was made on the west side to accommodate an altar so that the room could be used as a chapel on week days in the winter months. This work was carried out by François Poitras at a cost of £22-10s.-0d.² An extension in wood framing has recently been added on the east side and a large opening cut in the wall of the sacristy, so as to give even larger space.

Except for the evident additions to the sacristy and the new front, the walls are those of the church consecrated in 1786, though the roof, of tinplate painted grey, has, of course, been renewed.

In the interior the walls are in plain plaster, crowned by a carved wood entablature, from which springs the elliptical wood vault. The carved retable, the work of Joseph Turcault between 1812 and 1819, covers the walls of the sanctuary and of the side chapels and is one of the finest retables of its date in the province.

The wall is divided into panels by corinthian pilasters on a high dado; in the centre of the sanctuary, behind the high altar, the entablature breaks

forward over two detached columns between which the cornice rises in a semicircular arch with a large pierced cresting. Under this arch is the picture of Ste. Jeanne, purchased in 1790. In the spandrils of the vault on each side are cornucopiae from which issue tangled scrolls of branches and leaves.

On each side of the arch, the design is symmetrical, both in arrangement and in carving. Above the doors to the sacristy are oval paintings framed in branches of roses and carnations and suspended from large ribbon knots; in the narrow angle panels of the end wall are scrolls of that curious but very effective stem and leaf work which seems to be characteristic of the Montreal carvers in the early XIX century. The panels of the side walls have low relief carvings of oak branches, lilies and vines, all planted on to the boarded background in the manner of the Quebec carvers. In the first panel of the sanctuary on each side are crested canopies for seats, resting on pilasters. The side altars are flanked by columns above which the entablature breaks forward.

The work is designed and executed with a great deal of spirit and individuality. It shows a number of points which seem to be characteristic of the Montreal School of Carving in the beginning of the XIX century. The cornucopiae in the vault spandrils are used in a similar position in Sault-au-Récollet (1816) and in St. Jean on the Island of Orleans.³ The side seats with their crested canopies are found at St. Matthias (1821) and at Pointe-aux-Trembles (1822), the high pierced crestings at St. Matthias, Pointe-aux-Trembles and L'Acadie, whilst the peculiar loose scroll work is used in all these churches. The very similar work at Beaumont, near Quebec, suggests very strongly that the sculptor, Etienne Bercier, was trained in Montreal.

The three altars are complete and typical Quevillon and are in their original condition, excepting for some trifling additions to the top of the high altar. Judging from the number of altars of this pattern found in churches throughout the province and particularly in the district around Montreal, it seems highly probable that Quevillon and his associates made them in quantity. M. Turcault probably bought tombeaux and tabernacles direct from St. Vincent-de-Paul, where Quevillon had his establishment. They should be compared with the altars at Sault-au-Récollet which are known to be by Quevillon.

The angle scrolls and hexagonal panel of the crossing were put up in 1828, when the vaulting was renewed. The floral ornaments on the frame of this panel are particularly well designed and carved.

Behind the high altar and facing into the sacristy is an old altar tombeau of simple, almost crude design. Local tradition has it that this is the

⁽¹⁾ Livres des Comptes. Vol. 1, p. 145.

⁽²⁾ Ibid. Vol. 1, p. 183. See also original contract in the possession of the curé.

⁽³⁾ St. Jean is the work of Bazil David, a Montreal sculptor.

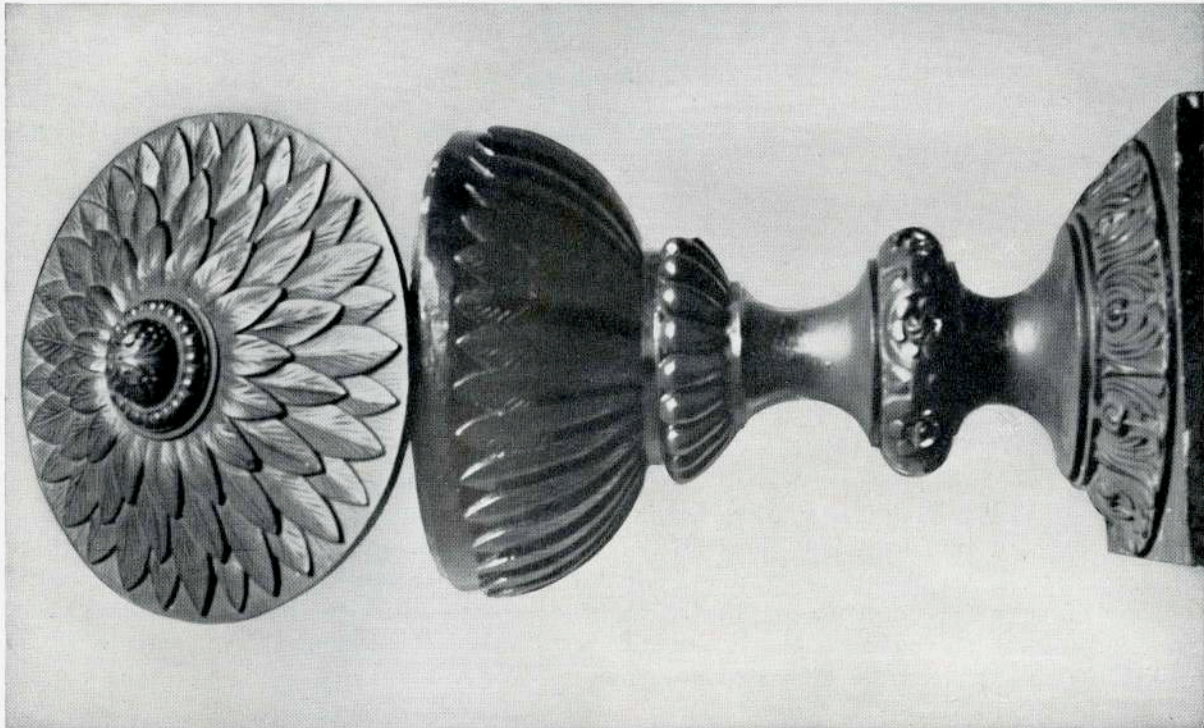
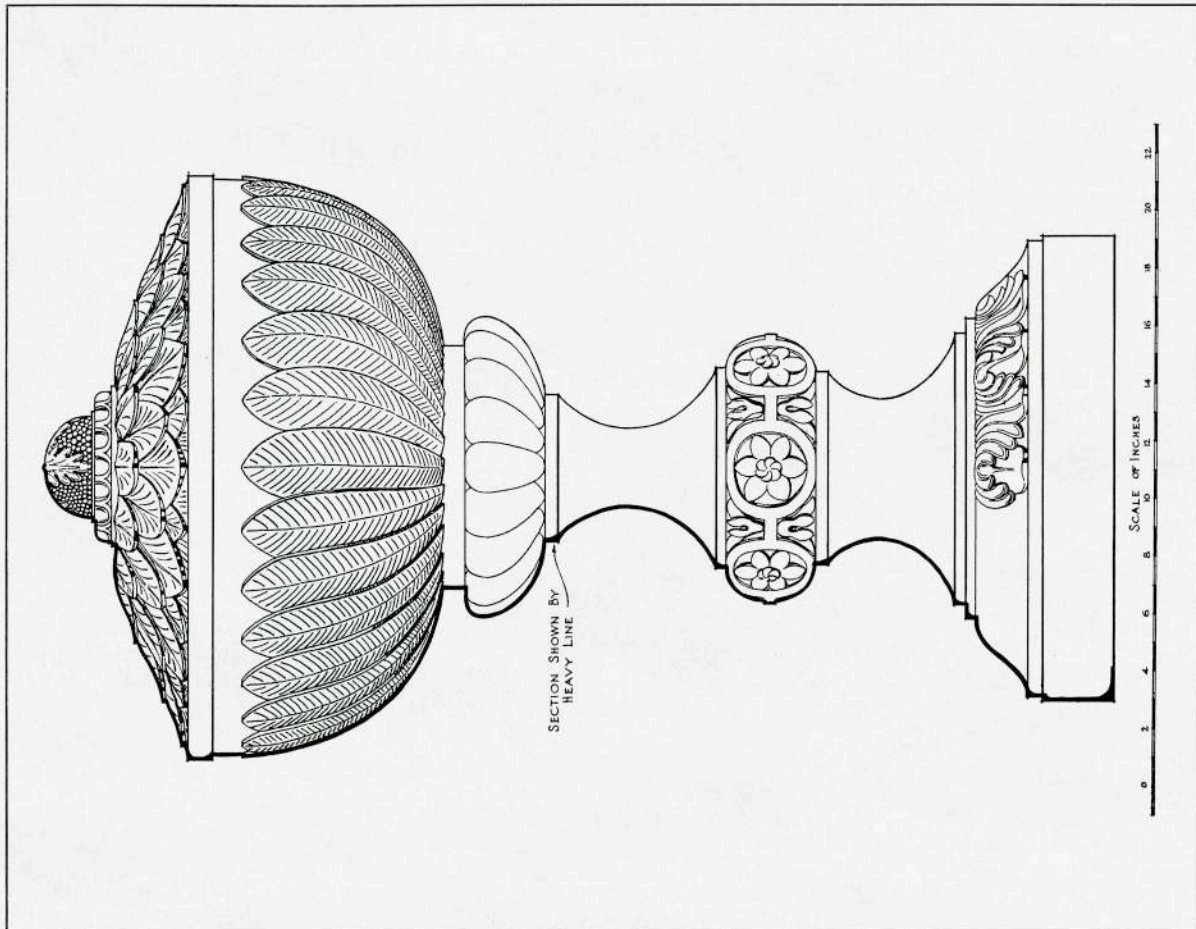


Photo R.C.B.

THE FONT



DETAIL OF WOODEN FONT

original altar of the church and there is nothing in its style which makes this impossible. Indeed, as the accounts give no evidence at all that an extra altar was ever acquired, it is very probable that this altar came to the church some time during the four years between 1786 and 1790 for which the accounts no longer exist.¹

The pulpit is not mentioned in the accounts. Judging by its style, it was erected some time about the middle of the XIX century. It shows the last stage of the traditional style, when it was becoming rather worn out.

In the sacristy is a good small table with a carved front and slender straight legs, and two turned candlesticks of pleasant proportions. The table is probably early XIXth century, while the candlesticks look earlier and may belong to the first furnishings of the church.

Alongside of the church lies the presbytery with a pleasant terraced garden running down to the river. By 1839 the first presbytery to stand there was in need of such extensive repairs that the bishop suggested that it might even be completely rebuilt.²

(¹) This altar is illustrated in P. G. Roy, *Les Vieilles Eglises de la Province de Quebec*, p. 266.

(²) *Livres des Comptes*. Vol. 1, p. 132.

It seems doubtful if much was ever done, though a meeting of the marguilliers was held to deal with the matter. In consequence, by 1845 it was stated that it was hardly possible for a priest to live there at all, and on March 8th, 1852, the presbytery was burnt down.³ Rebuilding was at once undertaken and a bargain was made with Jacques Goyette, "cultivateur, maçon et entrepreneur de la paroisse de St. Clement de Beauharnois," to carry out the job.⁴ The building was probably completed within the year and in 1854 it was insured for 400 louis.⁵ Since then there have been comparatively few changes and the presbytery today is substantially the same as it was when it was built seventy years ago.

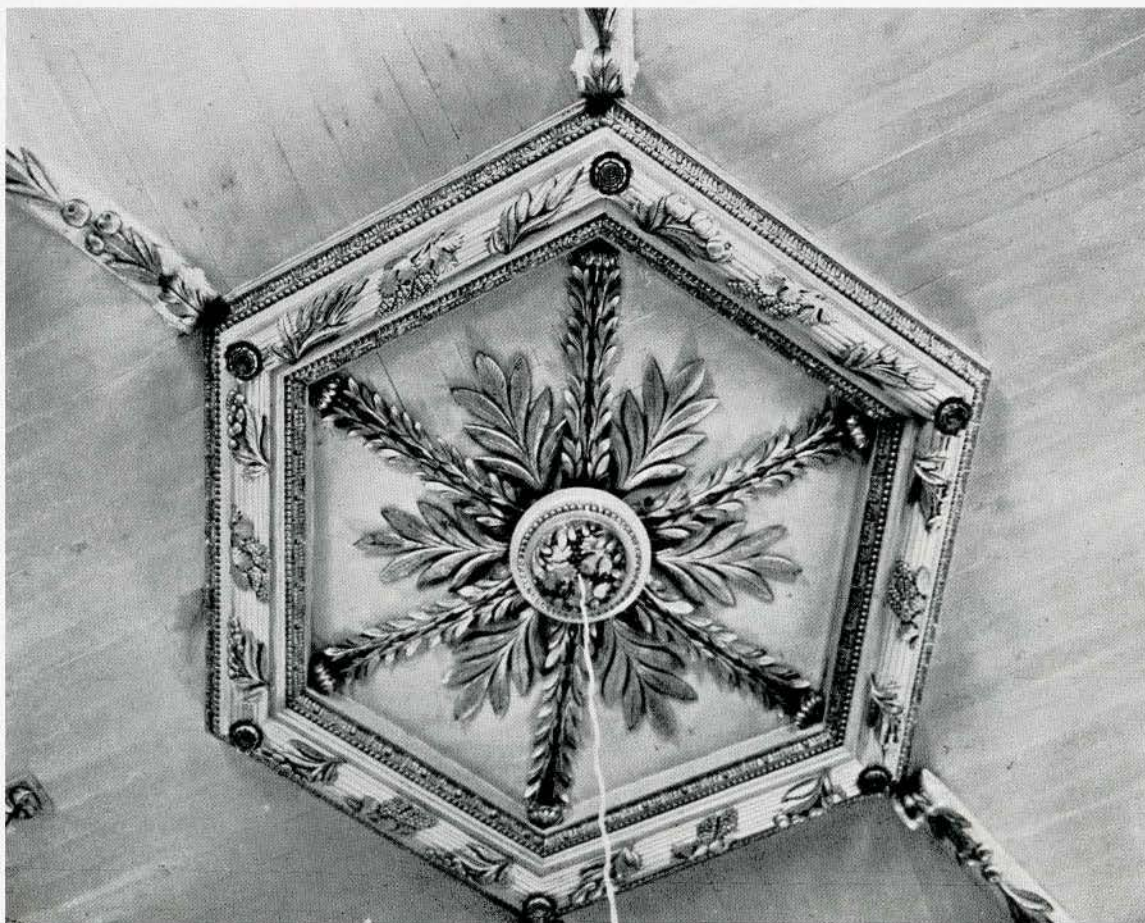
Ste. Jeanne de l'Ile Perrot has lain off the beaten track away from the main line of Canadian prosperity and Canadian development and in this it has found its salvation; it remains today an excellent example of the French Canadian village church, where a fortunate lack of wealth has preserved those simple beauties which the patient care and self-sacrifice of its parishioners have created.

(³) T. N. LeMoine in *L'Opinion Publique* for October 5, 1882, p. 472.

(⁴) Extra papers in possession of the Curé de Ile Perrot.

(⁵) *Livres des Comptes*. Vol. 1, p. 235.

NOTE—The measured drawings were made by Mr. R. C. Belts for the travelling scholarship of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects, in 1927.



CENTRAL PANEL OF THE VAULT

Photo R.T.

The Royal Canadian Academy of Arts

The semi-annual meeting of the council of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts was held in Montreal on Saturday, May 7th, 1932. Following a report given by the President of the activities of the Academy, the matter of the next annual exhibition was discussed, and it was decided that the fifty-third annual exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy

would be held at the Art Gallery of Toronto. It was also decided to again invite the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada to participate in this exhibition. The Exhibition will be opened on November 4th. Entry forms may be obtained from the Secretary, Mr. E. Dyonnet, 1207 Bleury Street, Montreal.

Department of Art, Science and Research

CONDUCTED BY B. EVAN PARRY, F.R.A.I.C.

The following publications are issued by the National Bureau of Standards, United States Department of Commerce, and copies may be obtained, at the prices indicated, from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

CP394 DESIGN OF GAS BURNER FOR DOMESTIC USE, 25 PAGES, PRICE 10c.

The circular under the above caption has been prepared for the purpose of giving general information regarding the action of and the most favourable design for burners of the type commonly employed in domestic and in some industrial appliances for the use of gas as a fuel. The effects of various modifications in details of construction are given as also certain approximate formulae and some general advice supplied which may be used as a guide in designing or modifying a burner for a particular set of conditions of service.

CS29-31 STAPLE SEATS FOR WATER-CLOSET BOWLS, 12 PAGES, PRICE 5c.

This circular covers the commercial standard for staple seats for water-closet bowls, as also definite specifications for nomenclature, types, shapes, materials, construction, dimensions, colours and finishes of staple seats and covers, types and weights of hinges.

RP359 SOIL CORROSION STUDIES: NONFERROUS METALS AND ALLOYS, METALLIC COATINGS, AND SPECIALLY PREPARED FERROUS PIPES REMOVED IN 1930, K. H. LOGAN, 21 PAGES, PRICE 10c.

The above research paper presents the results of the examination of specimens of nonferrous materials and metallic protective coatings removed from 45 soils after exposure of from four to six years. It is claimed in this paper that nonferrous metals tested were found to resist corrosion somewhat better than steel, but they were not unaffected by soil action.

M128 A SURVEY OF STORAGE CONDITIONS IN LIBRARIES RELATIVE TO THE PRESERVATION OF RECORDS. 8 PAGES, PRICE 5c.

This publication would be valuable in the hands of those interested in the designing of libraries, since it covers a survey of leading present-day libraries to determine the extent to which conditions of storage may be responsible for the deterioration of records and other material stored in libraries.

C396 ARCHITECTURAL ACOUSTICS. 8 PAGES, PRICE 5c.

The circular under the caption "Architectural Acoustics" includes the recent work of Watson on the distribution of sound absorbing material and that of Eyring on the correction of Sabine's formula for reverberation time in acoustically "dead" rooms.

M132 PROPERTIES OF FIBRE BUILDING BOARDS. 14 PAGES, PRICE 5c.

The properties of fibre building boards should be of distinct interest to members of the profession and can be found

in the publication now under review. The composition, manufacture, and uses of the boards are discussed briefly; the results of laboratory tests of the boards are tabulated and the different properties, such as strength, density, water resistance and expansion, are discussed in detail.

CS31-31. RED CEDAR SHINGLES. 16 PAGES, PRICE 10c.

One of the later commercial standards is dealt with under the caption of "Red Cedar Shingles." This standard for red cedar shingles covers the highest commercial grade of red cedar shingles, comprising only those with 100 per cent. edge grain and 100 per cent. clear heartwood. It establishes the "square pack" as the unit of measure for commercial standard shingles which allows a ready cost comparison between wood shingles and other forms of roofing and includes a glossary of terms, tables showing covering capacities of various sized shingles, as well as manufacturers' recommendations as to proper weather exposure, kind of nails, etc.

RP389 THE PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF CAST STONE, JOHN TUCKER, JR., G. W. WALKER AND J. ARTHUR SWENSON. 16 PAGES, PRICE 5c.

Sixty-eight samples of cast stone were obtained from manufacturers located throughout the United States. The strength, porosity and absorption properties were measured for the purpose of determining the correlation with the resistance to freezing and thawing as a basis for the preparation of a federal specification for cast stone. The properties of the samples varied widely. For example the compressive strengths varied from 1,550 to 21,720 lbs./in.² and the 48-hour absorption from 2.0 to 13.1 per cent.

The brochure under the caption of "Moisture in Wood," should be in the files of every member of the profession. This brochure covers a general discussion on the question of moisture in wood, which is most desirable and opportune, since moisture is the controlling factor in matters of weight, size, strength and durability of wood, and is usually at the bottom of most failures of wood in use. W. J. LeClair, Author, Forest Products Laboratories of Canada, Forest Service, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

Notes have been received from the Information Bureau of the Building Research Station as of date 5th of March, 1932, with abstracts of inquiries representing a number of those recently submitted to the British Building Research Station.

These abstracts cover mastic asphalt for roofing; grading of concrete aggregates; lining of tanks with lead to hold sulphuric acid; damp wall caused by Hygroscopic Salts; yellowish-brown efflorescence on brickwork and painting on plaster.

The information given by the Bureau is of distinct interest to the members of the profession and copies can be obtained by addressing the Editor, Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects, 9 Conduit Street, W.1, London, England.

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 Institute, 74 King Street East, Toronto, on Wednesday, May 11th, 1932, at 2.00 p.m.

Present: Gordon M. West, president; W. S. Maxwell, honorary treasurer; W. L. Somerville; J. P. Hynes; B. Evan Parry; Herbert E. Moore; James H. Craig; Forsey P. Page and I. Markus, secretary.

Reading of Minutes: The minutes of the meeting of the executive committee held on April 8th, 1932 were read and approved.

Reports of Standing Committees:

Architectural Training: Mr. Maxwell advised the meeting that he had been in communication with the recognized schools of architecture to ascertain if they would be willing to again take part in a series of R.A.I.C. competitions to be held during the latter part of the year. He stated that, with the exception of one of the Quebec Schools, replies had been received favouring the continuance of the competitions similar to those conducted last year.

The secretary reported that arrangements had been made with the University of Manitoba and the University of Alberta to exhibit the drawings submitted in the last R.A.I.C. competition, during the month of November.

Public Relations: Mr. Craig submitted a programme of activities to be undertaken by his committee during the year which was very favourably received by the committee.

The president informed the meeting that he had been requested by the Editor of "Commerce and the Nation," (organ of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce) to write an article on "How Architects can and do encourage the use of Canadian materials."

Art, Science and Research: In presenting a report of his committee, Mr. Parry informed the meeting that he had been advised by Mr. B. Stuart McKenzie, secretary of the Canadian Engineering Standards Association, that it was quite possible that "Empire Standards," including those related to the building industry, would be on the agenda of the forthcoming conference to be held in Ottawa in July.

Mr. Parry also advised the meeting that the Mines Branch at Ottawa were now preparing a brochure covering building stones available in Canada.

Exhibitions and Awards: The secretary informed the meeting that the photographs of buildings receiving awards at the last R.A.I.C. exhibition had been insured following their return from New York, and that they had been offered to the Ontario Association of Architects for exhibition.

Mr. Somerville informed the meeting that McMaster University intended holding an architectural exhibition some time in the fall and that if acceptable to the executive committee, he would like to arrange for the exhibition of the R.A.I.C. photographs. The suggestion met with the approval of the executive committee.

Editorial Board: Mr. Hynes reported that a number of meetings of the editorial board had been held at which suggestions had been made for the improvement of THE JOURNAL. On behalf of the editorial board he outlined the changes to be made in THE JOURNAL commencing with the July issue. Following a lengthy discussion, the recommendations of the editorial board were approved.

Mr. Maxwell called attention to a resolution which had been adopted at a special meeting of the council of the province of Quebec Association of Architects recommending that as a means of increasing the advertising revenue of THE

JOURNAL, its members give first consideration to the use of materials of firms advertising in THE JOURNAL. The secretary was instructed to send a copy of the resolution to each of the component societies with a request that they consider the adoption of a similar resolution for circulation.

Joint Committee of the R.A.I.C. and C.C.A.: Mr. Somerville presented a recommendation from the joint committee that the Canadian Engineering Standards Association be requested to approve of our present contract forms. The recommendation was approved and the secretary was instructed to submit the forms to the C.E.S.A.

Appointment of R.I.B.A. Representative: The president reported that Dr. Raymond Unwin, president of the Royal Institute of British Architects had agreed to continue to act as representative of the R.A.I.C. in Great Britain on the council of the R.I.B.A.

Duty on Plans: Some discussion took place with reference to the inadequate protection afforded Canadian architects by the present duty on plans brought in from foreign countries. Mr. West advised the meeting that representations had been made to the Government some time ago by the past-president of the Institute requesting that the tariff on plans be increased from 22½% of 2% to 22½% of 3% of the value of the building, but that no action had yet been taken by the Government. It was felt that further action should be taken in this connection, and Messrs. West and Somerville were requested to give the matter their attention.

Basis of Professional Charges: The secretary reported that he had been unable to prepare a comparative scale of fees as he had not yet received a copy of the schedule of charges from each of the component societies. He was instructed to have this completed for the next meeting.

The question was raised as to what might be considered a fair commission for an architect to charge when supplying copies of plans of an existing building previously designed by him. The matter was referred to the committee on professional usages for consideration.

The Financing of Buildings by Loan Companies: Mr. Page reported having discussed with various executives of trust and loan companies the question of an architect being employed on all buildings when loans were involved. He further advised that he had been in communication with the secretary of the Dominion Mortgage and Loan Association and had learned that their annual meeting would be held at London, Ontario, on June 20th and 21st, at which an effort would be made to have the matter placed on the agenda for discussion. The president and Mr. Page were requested to attend the meeting at London if at all possible.

Basis of Payment of Income Tax by Architects: The secretary reported that Mr. G. Roper Gouinlock, Mr. E. R. Rolph and Mr. A. S. Mathers constituted the committee to consider this problem, but that owing to the inability of Mr. Mathers to act, no action had as yet been taken. Mr. A. McKenzie Brydon was appointed to this committee to replace Mr. Mathers, and the secretary was asked to see that the committee convened at the earliest opportunity and that all members interested in the matter be requested to send in their suggestions for consideration.

Architectural Monographs Supported by Advertising: The secretary submitted a draft of a notice calling the attention of the members to the impropriety of advertising by architects in monographs of their work supported by the advertisements of contractors and manufacturers of building materials. The draft was approved by the meeting and the secretary

was instructed to have it published in the June issue of THE JOURNAL.

Standard Forms of Contract: The secretary advised the meeting that a letter had been received from the Province of Quebec Association of Architects agreeing to postpone the reprinting of the contract documents in French for the present.

The matter of reprinting the "Cost Plus" form of contract in loose-leaf form similar to the "Stipulated Sum" form of contract was discussed, and it was decided that this be postponed for the present.

Standard Filing System for Manufacturers' Catalogues: The secretary submitted a draft of a letter and circular entitled "Size and Character of Advertising Matter Intended for Architects" which was received and referred for further consideration to Mr. Marshall of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the president and secretary of the Institute.

R.I.B.A. Matters: Mr. West read a memorandum prepared by Mr. MacAlister following an interview which he had had with the president and secretary of the Royal Institute of British Architects concerning the question of R.I.B.A. Membership in Canada. Mr. West was authorized to advise the R.I.B.A. that our Institute approved of the policy as outlined in the memorandum.

The secretary read a letter from Mr. Leighton Irwin, chairman of the Board of Architectural Education of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects, regarding the matter

of R.I.B.A. examinations in Canada, and advised that a copy of this letter had been sent to Mr. Turner, Mr. Maxwell and Mr. West for their consideration. The president informed the meeting that in replying to Mr. Irwin he had suggested that there was too little contact and inter-communication between the Dominion bodies and that it might be advisable to have permanent representatives in London of the Allied Societies overseas, in order that they might meet from time to time to deal with the external relations of the R.I.B.A. The meeting approved of the suggestions embodied in the president's letter.

A letter was read from the secretary of the R.I.B.A. with reference to the application for Associate Membership in the R.I.B.A. of an architect in Montreal. The secretary advised the meeting that he had informed the R.I.B.A. that no official action could be taken in the matter by our Institute as this gentleman was not a member of a component society. After some discussion, it was decided that on receipt of notice of such applications in the future, the secretary advise the R.I.B.A. that our Institute does not approve of an application for Associate Membership in the R.I.B.A. if the applicant is not a member of a component society.

Date and Place of Next Meeting: It was decided to hold the next meeting of the executive committee in Toronto, on Wednesday, June 8th, 1932 at 2.00 p.m.

Adjournment: The meeting adjourned at 8.00 p.m.

Activities of Provincial Associations Ontario Association of Architects

HAMILTON CHAPTER

A very successful dinner meeting of the Chapter was held on Thursday, May 12th, at the Royal Connaught Hotel, Hamilton, at which a large number of members were present.

Following the meeting, Mr. John M. Lyle, prominent Toronto architect, delivered an illustrated lecture on the development of "Canadian Decorative Forms," which was much enjoyed by those present.

Among other guests who were present at the meeting were Mayor John Peebles of the City of Hamilton, J. H. Craig, president of the Ontario Association of Architects, B. Evan Parry, secretary of the Ottawa Chapter, O.A.A., and J. M. Pigott, of the Canadian Construction Association, all of whom addressed the meeting very briefly.

TORONTO CHAPTER

The annual meeting of the Toronto Chapter was held on May 4th, 1932, at the Engineering Building, University of Toronto. Following the presentation of the various committee reports, the election of officers for the ensuing year was held which resulted as follows: Chairman, Mackenzie Waters; Vice-Chairman, Murray Brown; Secretary, E. R. Arthur; Treasurer, R. W. Catto; Members of the Executive Committee—B. R. Coon, H. F. Secord, G. Roper Gouinlock.

On Tuesday, May 31st a golf tournament was staged by the Chapter, at the York Downs Golf Club. Mr. John M. Lyle was successful in winning the silver trophy for the lowest score. Following the tournament, the annual dinner of the Chapter was held at the club house, at which a large number of members were present.

Awards to Students at the School of Architecture, University of Toronto

The Ontario Association of Architect's scholarship for 1932 (value \$100.00), has been awarded to W. G. Armstrong, a second year student, for the highest honour standing in architectural design at the annual examinations.

The Architectural Guild Silver Medal was awarded to J. I. Rempel, a fourth year student for excellence of design submitted.

Mr. R. M. Wilkinson, a fourth year student, was successful in winning the Darling and Pearson prize (Architectural Books to the value of \$100.00).

Messrs. J. B. Langley and J. F. Brennan, both third year students, were awarded the first and second prizes respectively, given by the Toronto Brick Company.

The prize given by Mathers and Haldenby for the best set of drawings of old work made by a student during the summer holidays was won by G. B. Pritchard.

R.I.B.A. Prizes and Studentships 1932

The Royal Institute of British Architects announces competitions for the R.I.B.A. prizes and studentships for 1932, which include the Tite Prize, the Owen Jones Studentship and the Victory Scholarship.

The subject of the competition for the Tite Prize will be "A Ball Room in the Grounds of an Italian Embassy." Closing date September 1st, 1932.

The subject for the Owen Jones Studentship will be "The Interior Treatment of the Entrance Hall of a Newspaper Building." Closing date November 14th, 1932.

The subject for the Victory Scholarship will be "A Group of Buildings and Their Surrounding Layout in a Botanical Garden." Closing date September 30th, 1932.

Copies of the programmes and conditions for these competitions can be obtained from the secretary of the R.A.I.C., 74 King Street East, Toronto, Ontario.

Notes

A reception in honour of the president of the Institute and his wife was tendered by members of the executive committee and their wives following the return of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon M. West from England where they were recently married.

The reception took place on Tuesday, May 10th, in the Board room of the Architects Registration Board, Toronto.

* * * *

It is announced that the firm name of Darling and Pearson, architects of Toronto, has been changed to Darling, Pearson and Cleveland. There is no alteration in the membership of the firm; the partners being Mr. John A. Pearson and Mr. C. B. Cleveland.

* * * *

After a number of unsuccessful efforts, the architects of Nova Scotia have succeeded in having an Act passed to regulate the practice of architecture. The Act, which was given its final reading during the latter part of April will be known as an "Act to Incorporate the Nova Scotia Association of Architects," 1932.

The first or provisional council, consisting of Mr. S. P. Dumaresq, chairman; Mr. A. E. Priest, secretary; Messrs. H. E. Gates, A. R. Cobb and W. M. Brown, appointed by the governor-in-council, held its first meeting on June 2nd, 1932, in the Lord Nelson Hotel, Halifax, N.S., for the purpose of organization.

* * * *

Mr. John R. Morrison, architect, formerly of Vancouver, announces the opening of an office for the practice of architecture in Kamloops, B.C. Manufacturers will please send catalogues addressed to Box 1003, Kamloops, B.C.

* * * *

The offices of Gaston Gagnier, architect of Montreal, have been moved from 660 St. Catherine Street West, to Room 107, 308 St. Catherine Street East.

* * * *

John M. Lyle (*F*), architect of Toronto, addressed a meeting of the Hamilton Chapter of the Ontario Association of Architects at a dinner meeting held at the Royal Connaught Hotel, on Thursday, May 12th. Mr. Lyle's subject was "Canadian Decorative Forms."

* * * *

Chas. B. Dolphin, architect of Toronto, has removed his office from 10 Leader Lane to 460 Blythwood Road.

* * * *

Harold James Doran (*M*), of Montreal, was recently elected an associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Newstead A. Allen, Mus. Bac., A.R.I.B.A., announces the opening of an office for the practice of architecture at 630 Dorchester Street West, Montreal. Mr. Allen has severed his connection with the architectural department of the Bell Telephone Company where he had been employed for the past twenty years. Mr. Allen would appreciate receiving Trade Journals and catalogues.

* * * *

Ernest John Russell of St. Louis, was elected president of the American Institute of Architects at the recent convention of that body which was held at Washington on April 27th, 28th and 29th. Mr. Russell succeeds Mr. Robert D. Kohn who occupied the office of president during the past two years.

Obituary

JAMES P. ANGLIN

One of Canada's best known contractors, in the person of James P. Anglin of Montreal, passed away very suddenly on May 15th while on a week-end fishing trip at the Lanthier Club, Quebec. Mr. Anglin was fifty-six years of age at the time of his death, having been born in Kingston, Ontario on February 20th, 1876. After receiving his primary education, he attended Queens University, following which he took the Engineering Course at McGill University, from where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Mr. Anglin also received some training in architecture, first with Robert Findlay of Montreal, then with the firm of McKim, Mead and White, supervising the rebuilding of the head office of the Bank of Montreal. For a time he was also in charge of the Bank's Architectural Department.

In 1908 he resigned from that position to enter the building business. In 1913 Mr. Anglin, in conjunction with Mr. G. B. Allison, organized the general contracting firm of Anglin's Limited, following which the present firm of Anglin-Norcross Limited was formed, of which Mr. Anglin was president at the time of his death.

Mr. Anglin was extremely well known to the architectural profession, having built a large number of prominent buildings for many of the leading architects. As a past-president of the Canadian Construction Association he attended the last annual meeting of the Institute at Lucerne at which he delivered a very brief address.

Mr. Anglin is survived by his widow, two sons, J. P. Anglin, Jr., and William Anglin, and three daughters, Miss Frances B. Anglin, Miss Mary E. Anglin and Miss Jean C. Anglin.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS, R.A.I.C.

Copies of the Standard Forms of Contract and other Institute documents, may be obtained from the Secretary R.A.I.C., 74 King St. East, Toronto 2, Ontario.

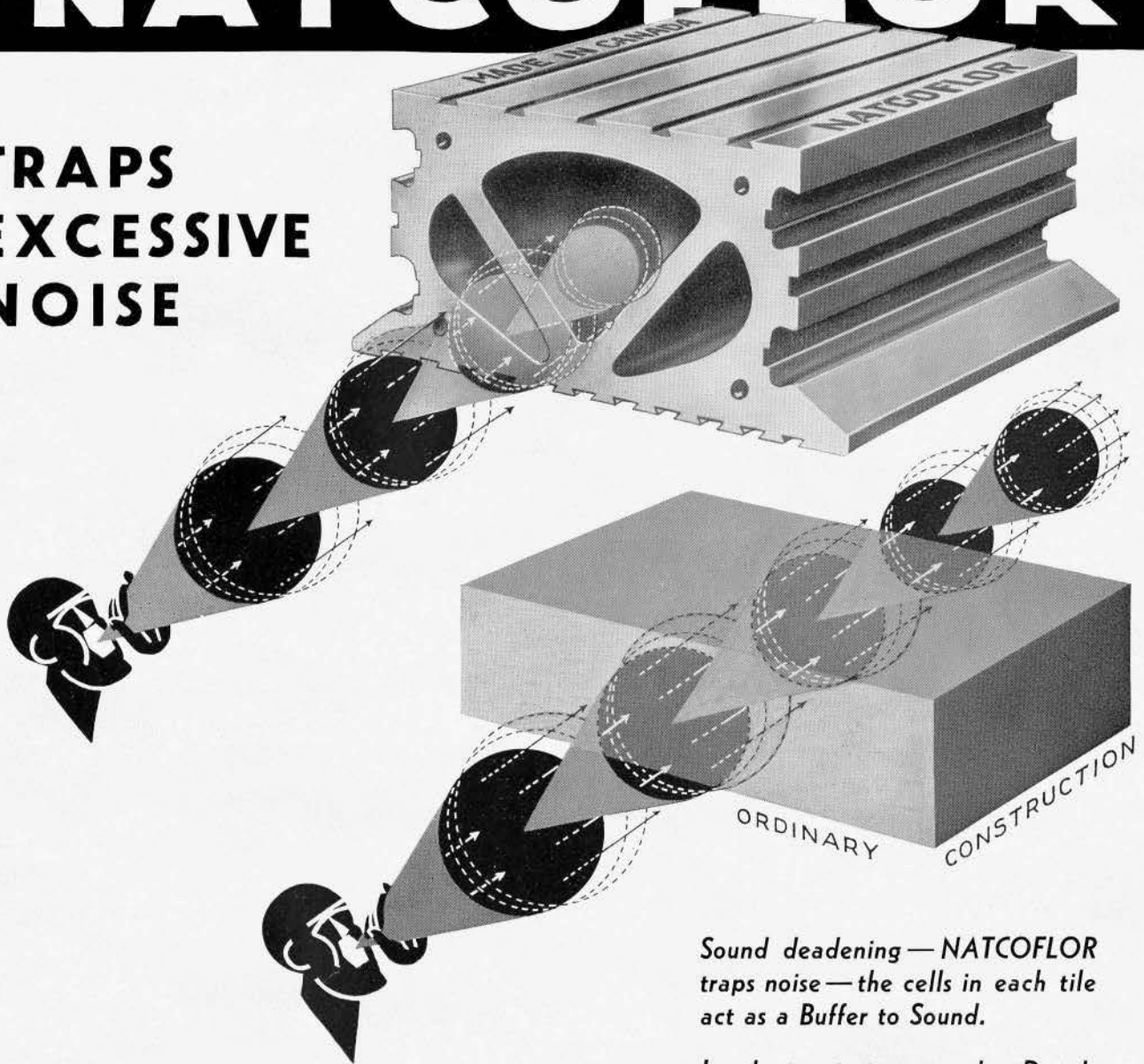
The prices of these documents are as follows:

"Stipulated Sum" form of Contract	15c per copy or \$1.50 per dozen.
"Cost Plus" form of Contract	15c per copy or \$1.50 per dozen.
Standard Form of Agreement Between Client and Architect.	10c per copy or \$1.00 per dozen.

Money Orders or cheques payable at par in Toronto must accompany all orders for contract forms.

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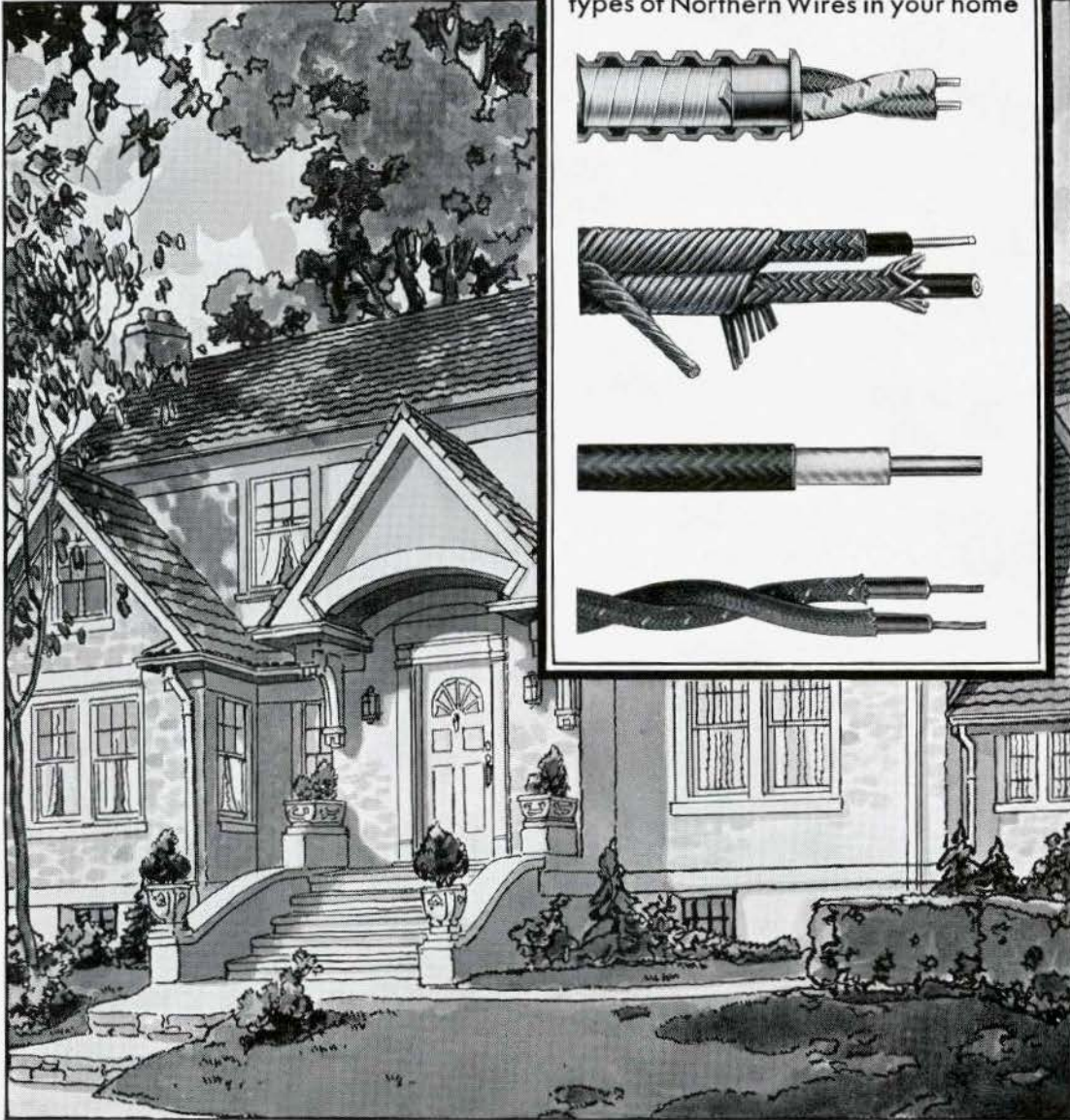
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The experience of Frigidaire Corporation, who recently opened a Canadian factory at Toronto for the production of Frigidaire electric refrigerators, provides an exceptionally bright spot in Canadian business today. Since the corporation's Canadian plant got into production a few weeks ago, operations have been kept at top speed filling orders for Frigidaire dealers for the new products of Canadian workmanship. Original production schedules have been found entirely inadequate to meet the demand, however, and up to last week deliveries had fallen behind orders.

"New increased production schedules have been put into effect," said Mr. W. G. Wright, Canadian Manager for Frigidaire Corporation, in commenting on the situation. "We have engaged additional workmen and the new Canadian models are coming off the assembly line at a speed which should enable us to keep deliveries up to orders in the future."

* * * *

Jenkins Brothers Limited Open New Plant at Lachine

In the presence of officials of the Company and a number of prominent guests including the architects, Messrs. Ross and Macdonald, the new bronze and iron foundries of Jenkins Brothers Limited at Lachine, Quebec, were formally declared open by the president of the company, Mr. Farnham Yardley, who presented the golden key to Mr. James H. Webb, vice-president and managing director.

The new foundries and the requisite powerhouse occupy a large tract of land in the city of Lachine, on the Montreal-Ottawa-

Toronto Highway and on the line of the Montreal Tramways and the Canadian National Railways, from which a siding runs directly into the property along the side of the powerhouse and foundries. Provision is made for additional sidings to provide for future requirements. This site will eventually accommodate the company's entire plant.

The bronze and iron foundry building is approximately 244 feet wide with an average depth of 255 feet, one storey in height and constructed with concrete foundations, structural steel frame, and brick and Haydite block walls.

It is a distinct mark of courage on the part of the company that the new plant was put in hand and completed at a time when industrial expansion has become almost an unknown thing. To help stimulate conditions, the company further stipulated that only Canadian materials and Canadian workmanship were to be used.

* * * *

The Canadian Westinghouse Company, Limited, Announce New Type of Disconnecting Switch

The Canadian Westinghouse Company Limited announce a radically new line of type HH Disconnecting Switches in their recently published descriptive leaflet H-5096-A. The type HH switch, long outstanding in indoor light and heavy disconnecting duty, maintains all the old distinctive features with the one exception that the base is cast from Bessemer sheet steel and then electro-galvanized and painted, making it entirely rust proof. Available in voltages up to 22,000 and currents up to 5,000 amperes.

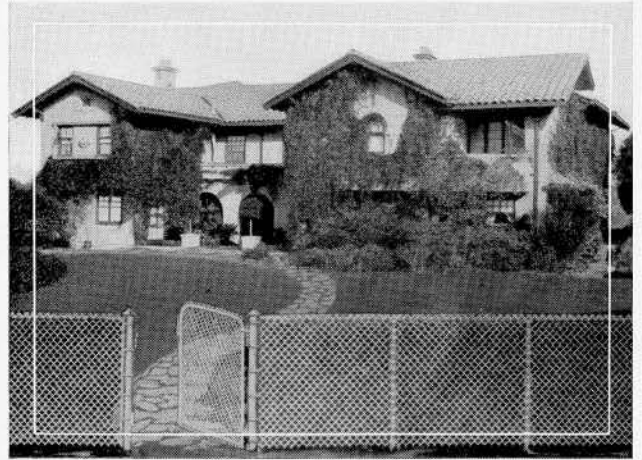
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THE JOURNAL

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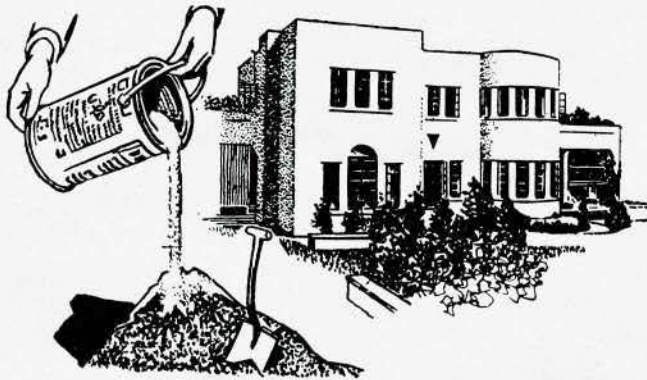
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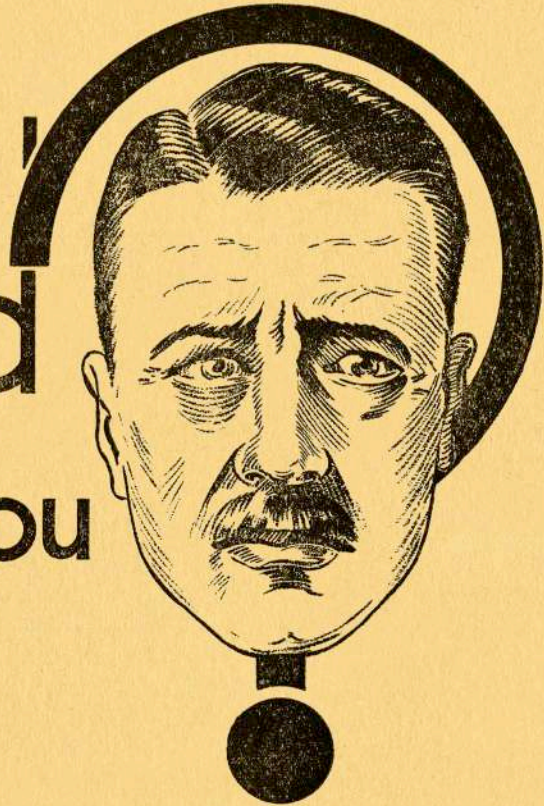
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We have particularly investigated the various aspects of Sound Control, Fire-proofing and Insulation as they apply to Canadian construction.

Of course, we cannot presume to know everything, but our studies have brought much data to light and in many cases we have been able to provide valuable information from our records

If you run into difficulties, do not hesitate to ask us for assistance. Whatever counsel we are able to offer will be entirely suited to Canadian conditions—an important fact that should not be overlooked.

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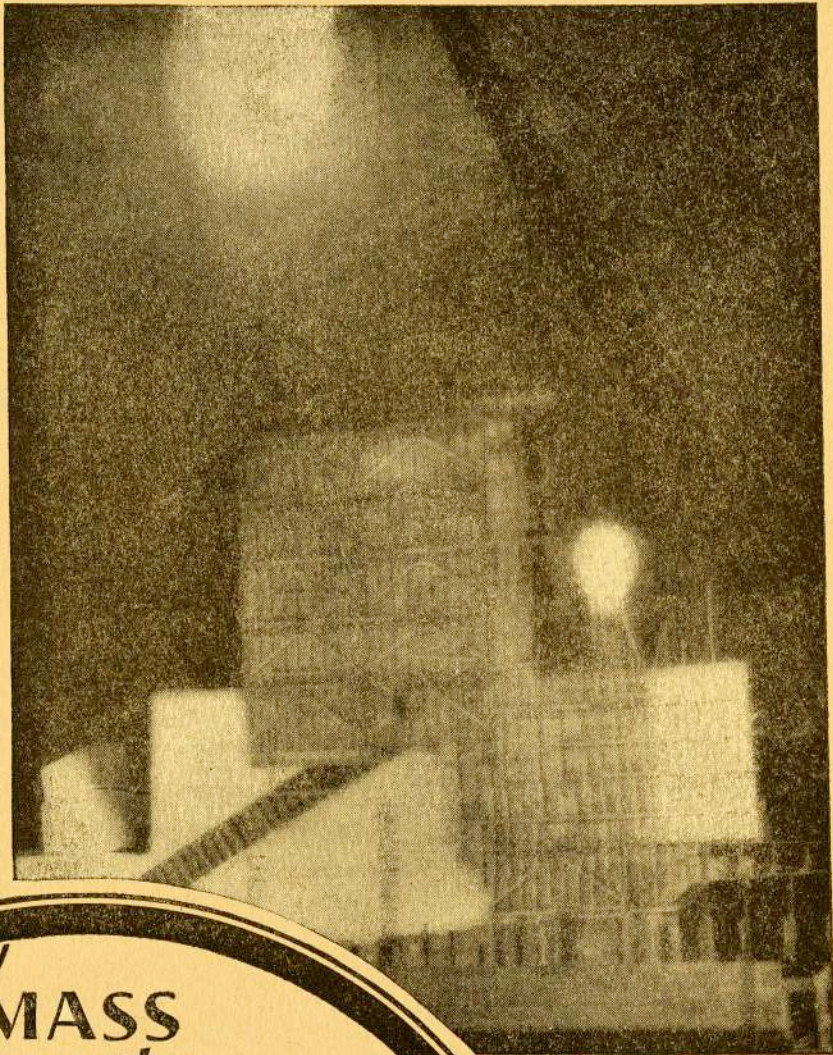
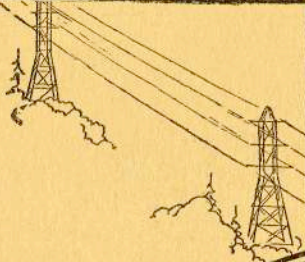
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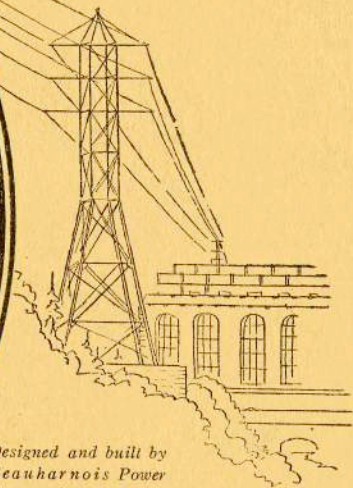
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Now rapidly nearing completion, the huge Beauharnois power development will open up a new era of industrial expansion in the Upper St. Lawrence Valley. Concrete, the all-Canadian construction material has been used throughout, affording a maximum of employment to Canadian working-men during a particularly trying period. Write our Service Department for suggestions on any type of concrete construction. Our library is at your disposal without charge.

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