THE JOVRNAL ROYAL ARCHITECTVRAL INSTITVTE OF CANADA

APRIL, 1931

VOL. VIII. No 4

TORONTO

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These two kinds of Brass Pipe *were developed*

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For NORMALLY corrosive waters, ANACONDA 67 Brass Pipe

THERE is more to water than hydrogen and oxygen—a plus element—which makes it necessary for the architect to do more than just specify brass pipe. He should specify the kind of brass pipe which is best adapted to give dependable service under the water conditions peculiar to the locality.

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For normally corrosive waters—Anaconda 67 Brass Pipe. This pipe contains 67% copper. It is guaranteed to be structurally sound and physically perfect. It is semi-annealed and seamless.

For highly corrosive waters—Anaconda 85 Red-Brass Pipe. This pipe contains 85% copper, and is offered as the best corrosion-resisting pipe obtainable. It, too, is fully guaranteed.

These two alloys have been proven in 16 years of exhaustive research in the laboratory and in actual use.

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This is the type of advertisement appearing in rotogravure papers and magazines featuring "Standard" *Plumbing Fixtures*

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627 DORCHESTER STREET, WEST - MONTREAL, QUE.

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ALLIED WITH THE "ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS"

FEDERATION OF THE ALBERTA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS; THE ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA; THE MANITOBA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS; THE MARITIME ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS; THE ONTARIO ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS; THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS; THE SASKATCHEWAN ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

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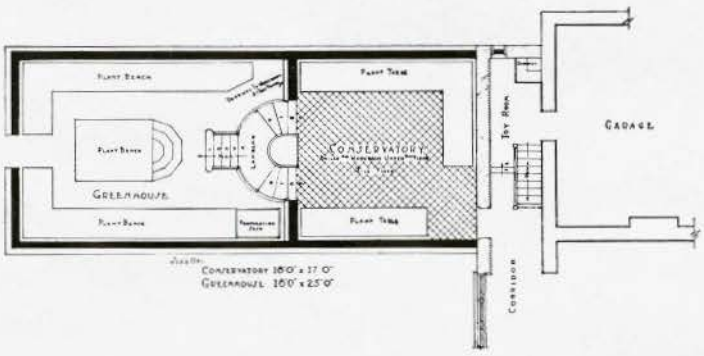
*Deceased

The residence is that of J. H. Molson, Esq., Montreal.

Architect, A. T. Galt Durnford, Esq.

An ingenious conservatory and greenhouse ensemble



GENERALLY speaking, when a "garden room" enters into the building plan, there is a definite preference expressed by the client for either a conservatory or else for a small greenhouse.

The installation shown above is, therefore, the more interesting, and may embody a worth-while thought for you in some future building plan.

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THE JOURNAL

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

Serial No. 68 TORONTO, APRIL, 1931 Vol. VIII No. 4

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PLATE ILLUSTRATIONS

PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH FOR THE

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CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE BUILDING, TORONTO

From a Water Colour and Pencil Rendering
By S. H. MAW

THE JOURNAL
ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

Serial No. 68 TORONTO, APRIL, 1931 Vol. VIII. No 4

R.A.I.C. Prize Competitions, 1931

The subjects for competition for these prizes will be announced in THE JOURNAL from time to time. The competitions will fall under the following classifications:

(*a*) *Senior Design*—Open to architectural assistants with qualifications from Universities or Provincial Schools of Architecture, or membership in component societies of this Institute.

(*b*) *Junior Design*—Open to architectural assistants without such qualifications who have served in architects' offices in Canada for at least two years.

(*c*) *Measured Drawings*—Open to architectural assistants eligible to take part in (*b*) competitions.

(*d*) *Essays*—Open to architectural assistants eligible to take part in (*a*) competitions.

All prizes will be in money and payable immediately on the awards.

The chairman of the committee on architectural training, Mr. W. S. Maxwell, will act as chairman of the juries of award who will be named from time to time as required by the executive committee.

It is hoped to announce two new programmes each month. Winners of two competitions may enter subsequent competitions but will be ineligible to receive further prize money.

Prizes may be withheld in cases where the best work submitted is of insufficient merit to warrant publication in THE JOURNAL.

Programme for Competition "A" Senior Design No. 1—Prize $100.00

A WATER STORAGE TANK AND PUMP HOUSE, IN REINFORCED CONCRETE

In a suburban community, on park property, situated on a hill, which is the highest in the neighbourhood, the problem of solving the engineering and architectural aspects of a water supply system is presented. Conditions are such as to require the bottom of the tank to be at least 15 feet above grade level, and the source of the water is an artesian well.

Requirements:

A tank, capacity to be 60,000 gallons.
The pump room to contain an electric pump and an auxiliary gas engine pump for emergency use.
An alcove or small room for spare parts, work bench, etc.
An adequate heating equipment for using oil.
An office. A lavatory.

Drawings:

Plans. Scale ⅛″—one foot.
2 Elevations. Scale ⅛″—one foot.
1 Section. Scale ⅛″—one foot.
One sheet of structural details, showing reinforcement of concrete, etc. Scale ½″.
One perspective sketch.

Rendering:

No limitations are imposed, but bear in mind the suitability of the drawings for reproduction in THE JOURNAL, R.A.I.C.
The perspective to show the structure and the landscape treatment of surroundings. (A road leading to the building to be included).
All drawings to be unmounted, and over-all sheet sizes to be 18″ x 26″.

Delivery:

To be forwarded in a tube or flat package marked "Senior Design Competition No. 1," on or before July 1st, 1931, addressed to I. Markus, Esq., Secretary R.A.I.C., 160 Richmond St. W., Toronto 2, Ontario.
On one of the drawings the name and address of the competitor is to be printed.

Programme for Competition "B" Junior Design No. 1—Prize $50.00

A PAVILION IN A CITY PARK

The principal function of the pavilion is to afford a covered shelter accessible from a park driveway, which runs parallel to its main facade. The other front faces a lake, the shore of which is approximately parallel to the driveway.

Lot:

The over-all dimension from the driveway to the lake is 100 feet.
The lot is level with the driveway for 20 feet, then slopes downward at an angle of thirty degrees and is level for a distance of 20 feet back from the lake.

Accommodation:

Provide on the driveway level a covered shelter, where people may congregate and enjoy the view of the lake.
A refreshment counter with working space behind.
Retiring room and toilet accommodations for males and females (may be placed under the pavilion).
Outside stairs conveniently accessible from the driveway and the pavilion to a boat landing at the lake.
The landscape development of the lot is to be shown.

Drawings:

To be on paper, sheets trimmed to be 18″ x 26″.
No restrictions on rendering.
The drawings should be suitable for reproduction in THE JOURNAL, R.A.I.C.
Required:—One or two plans. Scale ⅛″—one foot.
3 Elevations. Scale ⅛″—one foot.
1 Section. Scale ⅛″—one foot.

Delivery:

To be forwarded in a tube or flat package marked "Junior Design Competition No. 1," on or before July 1st, 1931, addressed to I. Markus, Esq., Secretary R.A.I.C., 160 Richmond St. W., Toronto 2, Ontario.
On one of the drawings the name and address of the competitor is to be printed.

Programme for Competition "C" Measured Drawings No. 1—Prize $50.00

1. The prize for this competition is $50.00 in money.
2. The drawings required are as follows:
   1/16″ Scale—block plan of surroundings.
   ⅛″ Scale—plans, elevations and sections with dimensions.
   ½″ Detail of a portion showing doors and windows.
   ¼ Full-size details of mouldings, members and ornament.
   The drawings are to be in ink and suitable for reproduction in THE JOURNAL, R.A.I.C.

Subject:

An existing house or other detached building not over 100 feet in length, of a period earlier than 1825.

Delivery:

To be forwarded rolled, marked "R.A.I.C. Measured Drawings Competition No. 1," on or before July 1st, 1931, addressed to I. Markus, Esq., Secretary R.A.I.C., 160 Richmond Street West, Toronto 2, Ontario.
On one of the drawings the name and address of the competitor is to be printed.

Programme for Competition "D" Essay No. 1—Prize $100.00

1. The prize for this competition is $100.00 in money.
2. The length of the essay should be not less than 4,000 or more than 5,000 words, and it should be illustrated with five drawings or diagrams suitable for reproduction in THE JOURNAL, R.A.I.C.

Subject:

THE DAYLIGHT REQUIREMENTS OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CLASS ROOMS, with reference to glass area, double glazing, opening parts for cleaning and ventilation, structural considerations and disposition with an analysis of the cost of various systems discussed or recommended.

Delivery:

To be forwarded in typescript in a package marked "R.A.I.C. Essay Competition No. 1," on or before July 1st, 1931, addressed to I. Markus, Esq., Secretary R.A.I.C., 160 Richmond Street West, Toronto 2, Ontario, with name of author on the last page.

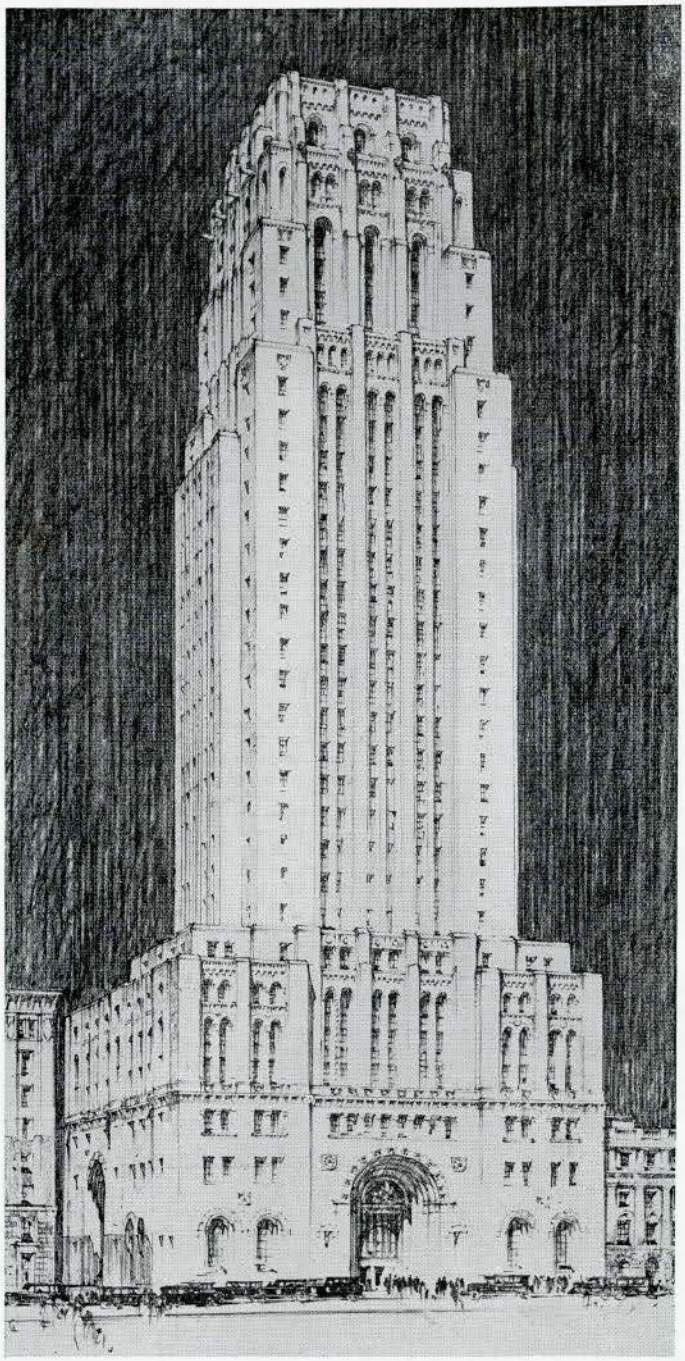
The New Canadian Bank of Commerce Building, Toronto

DARLING & PEARSON, *Architects*
YORK & SAWYER, *Consulting Architects*

THE new head office building of the Canadian Bank of Commerce is situated at the corner of King and Jordan Streets, in the heart of Toronto's financial district. It is an inspiring structure faced on all sides with limestone, and because of its height, dominates all buildings which have been erected in Toronto during recent years. By virtue of its thirty-four storeys, it is the tallest building in the British Empire, towering four hundred and seventy-six feet above the grade level. The base, which is seven storeys in height, covers the whole area of the site, approximately one hundred and forty-nine feet by one hundred and sixty-nine feet. Below the grade level the building extends to a maximum depth of sixty-two feet, there being three basements over the whole area, and a boiler room situated in one corner below the level of the third basement floor.

The new building is the result of several years of preliminary study on the part of the architects, and required two years for its erection. It is a structure typifying a most complete comprehension of the requirements of plan and design of both exterior and interior.

In designing the main banking hall, the architects endeavoured to produce a room of impressive proportions. It is approximately one hundred and forty-five feet long, eighty-five feet wide and sixty-five feet high. The walls of this room and other banking spaces are of stone quarried near Washington, D.C. This stone was selected for its warmth of colour and beautiful texture. One of the attractive features of the banking hall is the deeply coffered ceiling. Large and small coffers alternate, the larger being octagonal in shape and the smaller square. The coffers are painted a rich blue, while the surrounding mouldings are finished in gold with connecting bands of buff colour. The vaulted ceiling is made all the more interesting by the interpenetration of the three arched windows on the south side of the room, and by the corresponding arches on the opposite side. Suspended from the ceiling are three massive lighting fixtures of bronze, which add an impressive note to the appearance of the banking room. The counters are of marble selected to tone in with the wall surfaces of the room, while the floor is of Travertine marble kept to a single colour scheme to avoid detracting from the richness of other parts of the banking hall, relief in the floor being obtained by marble mosaic borders of suitable colours and proportions.

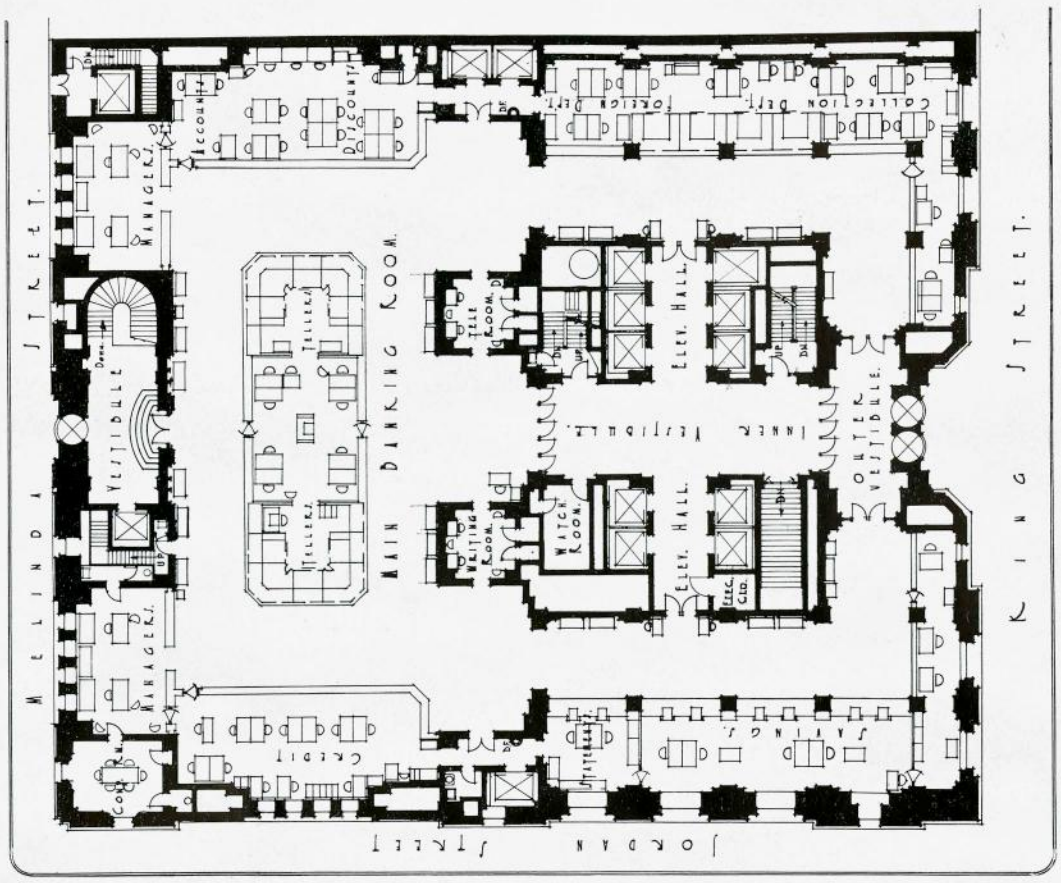


ARCHITECTS' DRAWING OF CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE BUILDING

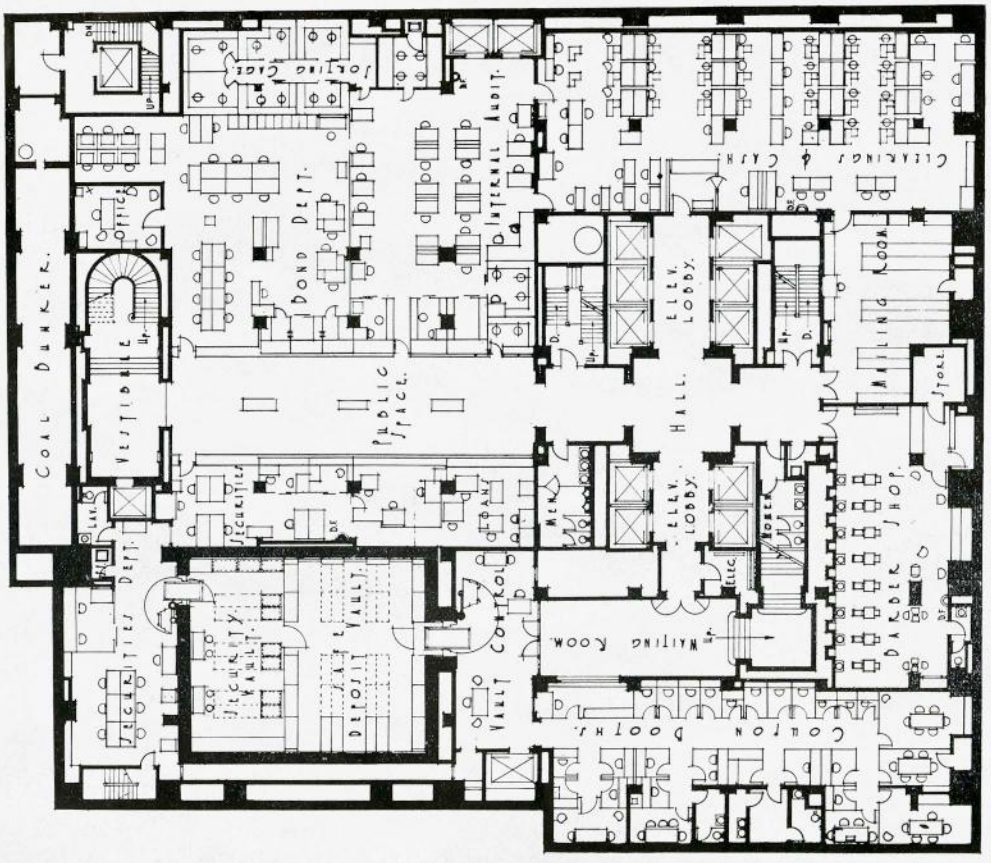
One of the impressive features of the banking room is a memorial screen of Hauteville marble with incised lettering in gold. This screen is situated opposite the main entrance to the banking hall, and is fitted into the centre window reveal on the south wall. The purpose of this screen is to serve as a memorial to the members of the bank staff who paid the supreme sacrifice during the World War. Entrance to the banking hall is also obtained through a doorway in the screen from the rear of the building on Melinda Street.

The main lobby, which leads to the banking hall, also provides an entrance to the savings department on the left and the foreign exchange on the right. This lobby is cut transversely by an elevator hall on each side. Direct access to the safety deposit vaults on the floor below is also provided by a stairway from the main lobby. The floors in the

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE BUILDING, TORONTO
Darling & Pearson, Architects *York & Sawyer, Consulting Architects*

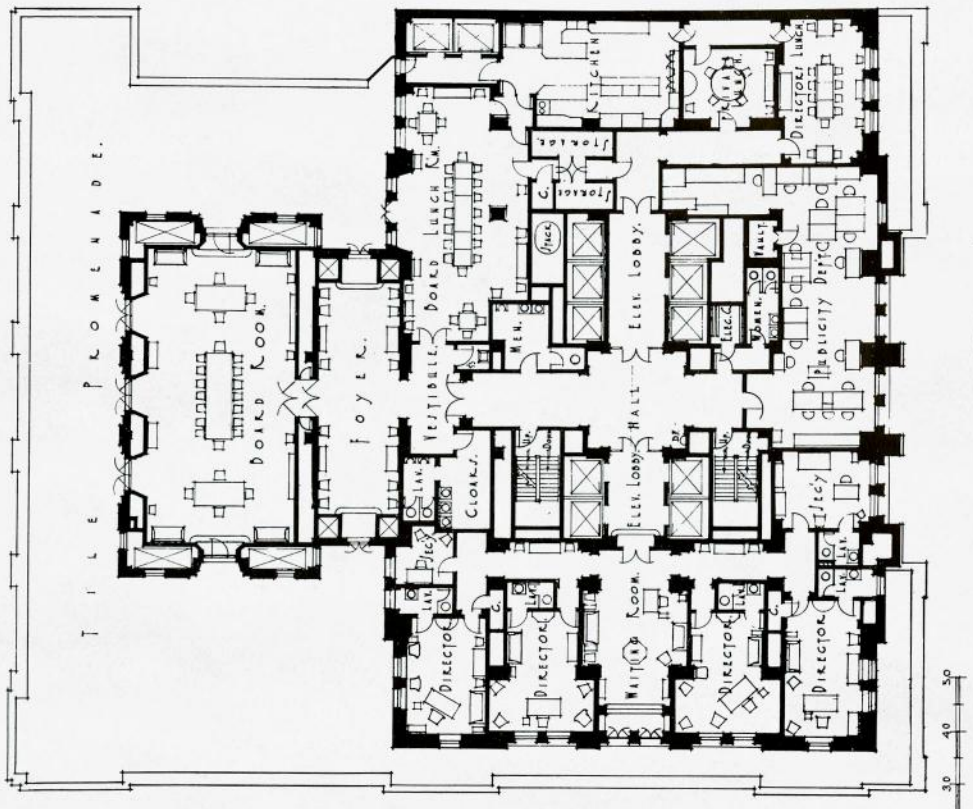


GROUND FLOOR PLAN

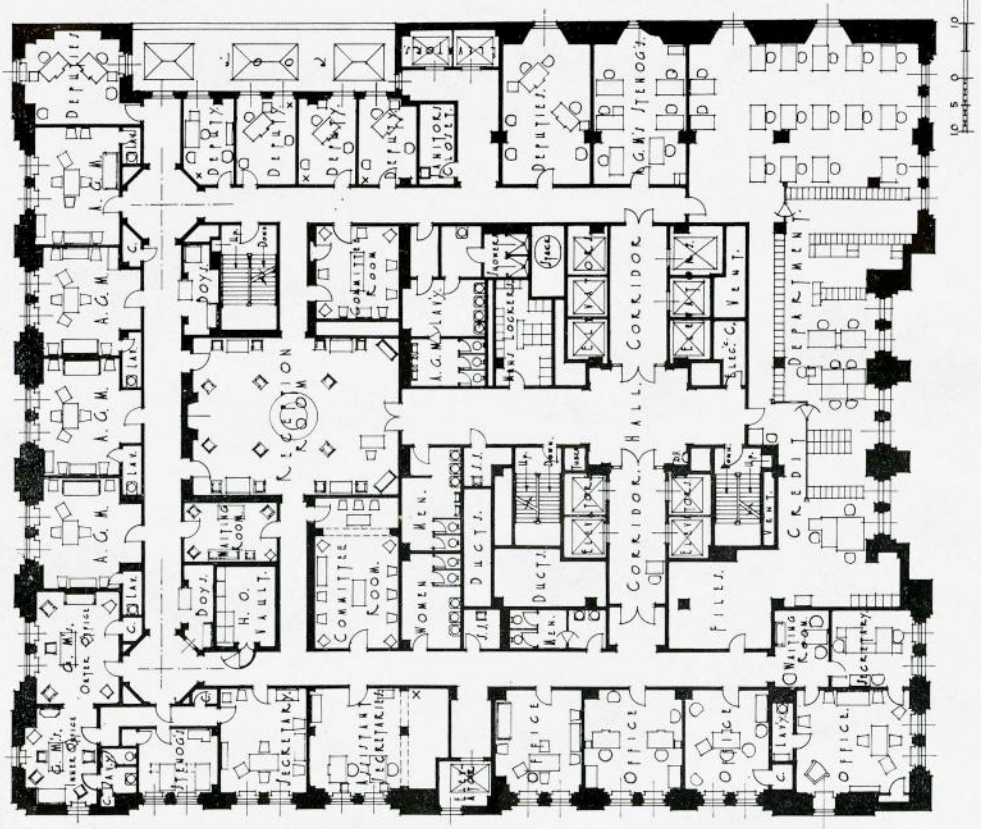


FIRST BASEMENT PLAN

REAR VIEW, CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE BUILDING, TORONTO
Darling & Pearson, Architects *York & Sawyer, Consulting Architects*



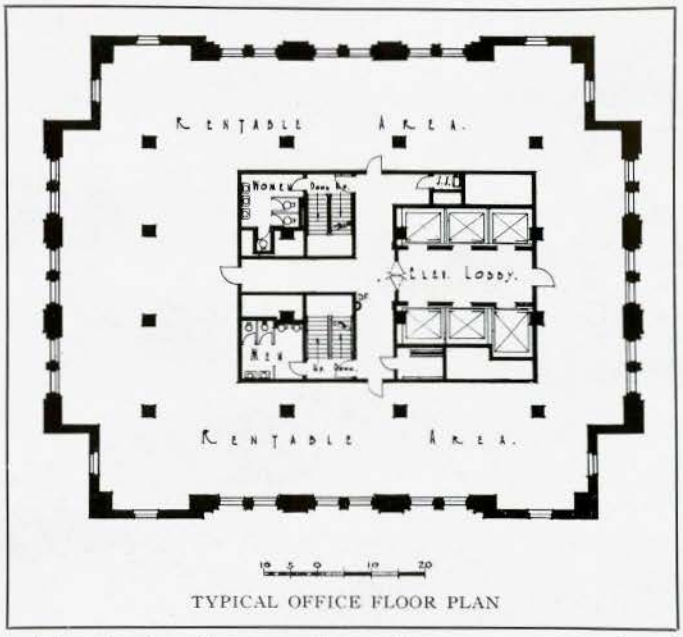
SEVENTH FLOOR PLAN (Directors)



FIFTH FLOOR PLAN (Managers)

lobby and elevator halls, are of Travertine marble, the walls are of buff limestone, and the ceiling is coffered like that of the banking room.

The savings and foreign exchange departments are treated in a most interesting manner. A series of arches supported on square columns form circular domes in the ceiling which conceal the indirect lighting. The walls of these departments have been designed to accommodate a number of mural decorations illustrative of transportation in all its phases. These murals are being executed by Arthur Crisp, and will be put in place in the near future.



TYPICAL OFFICE FLOOR PLAN

Above the banking hall there are seven floors devoted entirely to the requirements of the bank. Outstanding among these floors is the seventh floor on which is located the board room (not yet completed), the office of the president, the office of the chairman of the board, a directors' dining room, and a waiting room. Another important floor is the fifth floor, which contains the general manager's suite of offices, a large reception hall, and a number of offices for the executive staff. The finish of the reception room on this floor is of particular interest, consisting as it does of the panelling, fireplace, etc., taken from the old board room in the bank's former head office building. The third floor contains the staff dining room adjoining which is a men's lounge and women's rest room. The kitchens are located on the second floor from which a series of dumb waiters convey the food to the serving kitchens of all dining rooms.

All floors from the ninth to the thirty-first are laid out for offices for private tenants. The thirty-second floor, which forms the base of the penthouse, has a vaulted observation loggia and promenade flanked by colossal masks typifying Courage, Observation, Foresight and Enterprise. The thirty-second floor is devoted to the mechanism for the


DETAIL OF MAIN FACADE

filtering, chilling and ozonizing of the drinking water required for the building, while the thirty-fourth floor contains the water tanks.

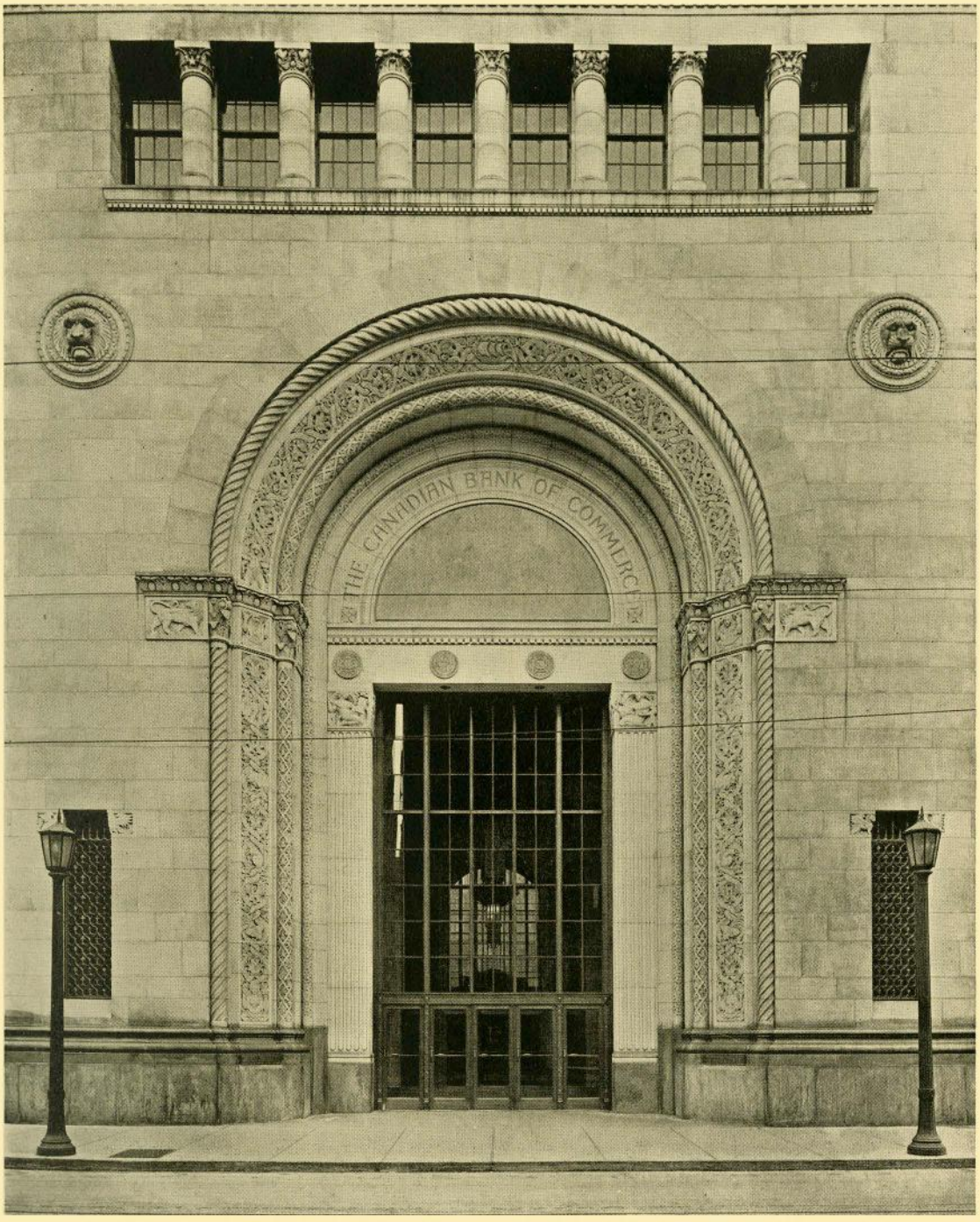
Materials and finishes used throughout the whole of the building have been chosen with particular care for appearance and permanence. In order that the interiors might be strictly in harmony with the structure itself, the architects were entrusted with the selection of the furnishings, hangings and carpets, thereby providing a well balanced scheme of architectural detail and decorative treatment.

DETAIL OF UPPER STOREYS

General Description of the Banking Room Floors

The planning of the working arrangements of a banking institution calls for the study of the problem from many angles. In the case of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the final arrangement of the main and first basement banking rooms was arrived at after the preparation of numerous schemes, any one of which might have presented a good working layout, but the one finally adopted was chosen keeping in mind the following ideas.

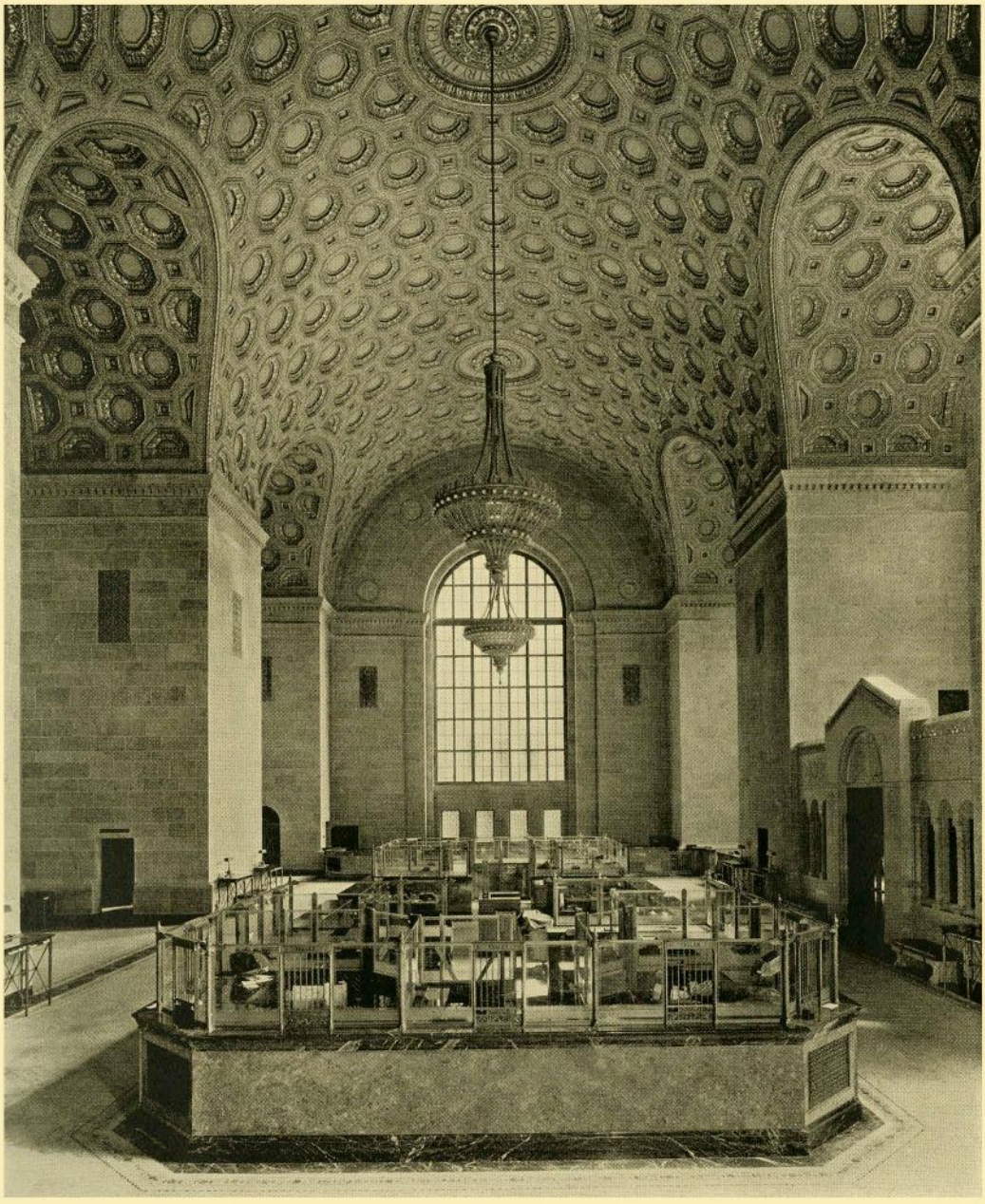
The customer transacts his banking business either in the main banking room on the ground floor or in the banking room located in the first basement. If the business is concerned with bonds or securities, or with the handling of large sums of money for payrolls, or the proceeds of sales in large institutions, the customer makes use of the latter banking room, adjoining which is located the



DETAIL OF MAIN ENTRANCE
CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE BUILDING, TORONTO
Darling & Pearson, Architects *York & Sawyer, Consulting Architects*

ENTRANCE LOBBY, LOOKING TOWARDS MAIN BANKING ROOM
CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE BUILDING, TORONTO

Darling & Pearson, Architects *York & Sawyer, Consulting Architects*



MAIN BANKING ROOM
CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE BUILDING, TORONTO
Darling & Pearson, Architects *York & Sawyer, Consulting Architects*

FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT
CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE BUILDING, TORONTO
Darling & Pearson, Architects *York & Sawyer, Consulting Architects*

safety deposit vault with the various conveniences for bank officials and customers required by the department handling this service. Transactions concerning bonds and other securities are thus facilitated, as many of the interested parties have their own large deposit boxes, and quite often their own offices are located in the upper floors of the building. Access to the departments located in the basement is obtained from King Street or Melinda Street and at the latter entrance an elevator is specially provided for those people transacting business in the lower floor. This entrance suggested itself in the desire of the bank officials to provide facilities for depositors with large sums of cash, in order that they might drive up to the building and load or unload readily, if necessary under guard. This could not be so easily accomplished if they were compelled to use the same entrance as that provided for tenants and the public generally.

In handling large sums of money, either for deposit or withdrawal, customers can be provided with cages in which they can lock themselves when doing business with the tellers, thus ensuring greater safety and providing better facilities for the customers in carrying out their transactions.

The safety deposit department is conveniently located and easily accessible to customers outside the building. After being admitted to the vault control space, the holder of a box can remove same from the vault to one of the nearby coupon booths, the sizes of which vary from rooms large enough for one or two individuals to a size sufficient for seating eight or ten people. Telephones are provided in these rooms. The south portion of this vault is given over to the bank for the safe-keeping of securities, while in the second basement vault, space is provided for trunk storage and treasury cabinets.

CORNER OF BANKING ROOM, LOOKING TOWARDS FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT

In arriving at the counter layout for the ground floor banking room, total length of counter was a requirement which dictated the present arrangement. The savings department and the foreign exchange are located in the north-east and north-west portions respectively. The large banking hall is provided with an island counter with tellers' cages at each end and the ledger section in the centre. At the west end of this large room is a section for the accountants, adjacent to the office space for two assistant managers, which is located at the south-west corner of the room with only a marble railing dividing the assistant managers from the public space. At the east end and corresponding with the accountants' space is the working area of the manager's department, communicating with the manager's office space at the south end, and like the assistant managers' office, provided only with a low marble railing.

The areas thus described are smaller than might be considered necessary for an organization handling the volume of business that is dealt with by the Toronto Branch of this bank, but the space where the clerical work is carried out is often far removed from the counter over which transactions take place. The necessary information or documents are transmitted from place to place by means of a large and elaborate system of pneumatic tubes. To quote an example of such communication one might mention the ledger department in the centre of the island counter of the main banking room, from which it is possible to send documents of all sizes as there are three sets of tubes of 1¼″ and 2¼″ in diameter, and in addition tubes of 4″ by 7″

ELEVATOR HALL

VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

WAITING ROOM ON DIRECTORS' FLOOR

RECEPTION ROOM—MANAGERS' FLOOR

GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICES

in size for complete files. This system communicates with the ledger work space on the second floor and with other stations throughout the building, the smallest tubes being for the transmission of cheques or other small papers, the carriers for which travel at a very high speed. The counter arrangement described, whilst serving in every way its utilitarian purposes, gives the appearance of much openness to the whole scheme and the locations of the manager's and assistant managers' offices give a commanding view of all portions of the public space.

The locations of the elevators, vestibules and entrance halls afford clear views of the various sections of the banking room, throwing the whole of the interior open to the view of those using the building for other than banking purposes, at the same time ensuring the necessary privacy to the members of the bank's staff and those with whom they are carrying on business.

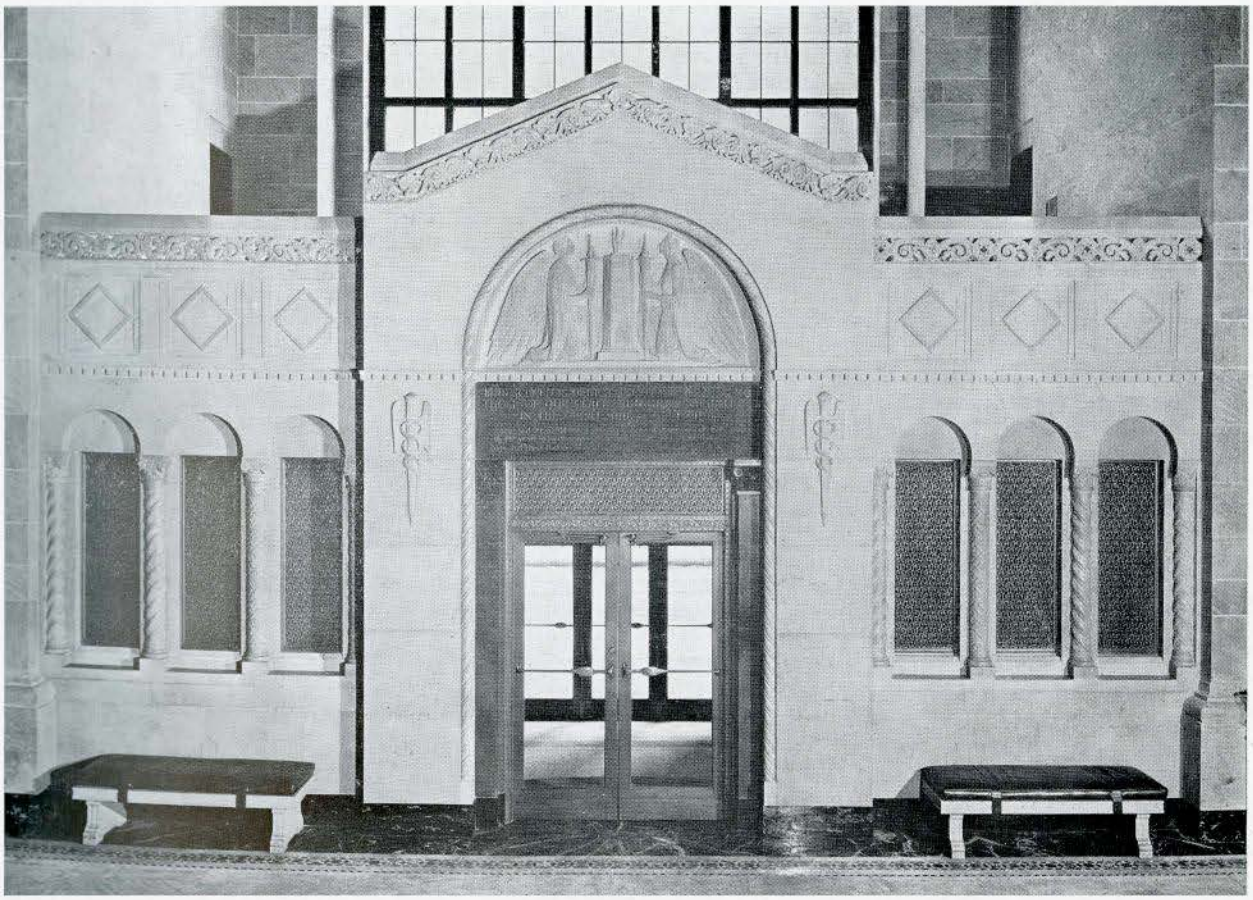
The comfort of those occupying the building is provided for by the unusual mechanical features which have been introduced. Some of these features call for special mention.

Fully equipped boiler and machine rooms are located in the fourth basement, with the boiler room extending through the third basement. The three boilers themselves are bricked in with a dark green glazed brick, the walls of the rooms having a green tile dado. The floors are of heather brown quarry tile and with the colourings of the boiler brick, tile walls and painted machinery, provide a most attractive and efficient plant.

The ventilation of the bank's work spaces above and below grade is taken care of by fans located principally on the sixth floor and in the third basement. The air supplied is filtered, tempered to the required temperature and ozonized, thus rendering the air conditions ideal for the staff. The iced drinking water is carried to bubbler fountains throughout the building. The ozonation of the drinking water is a new feature and with the filtering and cooling operations this treated water has proved most satisfactory.

Mention might be made of the ten elevators in the heart of the building which travel at seven and eight hundred feet per minute. These cars are equipped with full automatic control and all the latest automatic and safety devices. The utmost speed in loading and unloading passengers is obtained as a result of the latest door operating machines with which these cars are equipped.

Architecturally, structurally and mechanically, the new head office building for the Canadian Bank of Commerce may be considered as representing a new achievement in the planning and designing of office buildings in this country. The architects for the building were Darling and Pearson, with York and Sawyer as consultants. Messrs. Harkness and Hertzberg were the structural engineers and Anglin-Norcross the general contractors.



MEMORIAL SCREEN IN BANKING ROOM

The Twenty-Fourth Annual Dinner of The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada

THE Twenty-Fourth Annual Dinner of the Institute was held in the Grill Room of the Log Chateau, Lucerne-in-Quebec, on Saturday evening, February 21st, 1931. The president, Mr. Percy E. Nobbs, presided at the dinner.

PRESENTATION OF THE GOLD MEDAL FOR A BUILDING OF OUTSTANDING MERIT

Following the toast to the King, the president presented the gold medal for the Royal York Hotel shown at the 1930 exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy to Messrs. Ross and Macdonald, and Sproatt and Rolph. Mr. Ross, in accepting the medal on behalf of his associates, expressed his appreciation of the high honour conferred upon them, and took occasion to publicly acknowledge the valued collaboration of their associates, Messrs. Sproatt and Rolph, also the great assistance rendered by Mr. E. W. Beatty and other officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway, as well as by the general contractors, Messrs. Anglin-Norcross, Limited.

Following Mr. Ross's remarks, the toastmaster called on Mr. Sproatt, Mr. Rolph and Mr. Macdonald, all of whom expressed their appreciation of the honour conferred upon them in the presentation of the medal, and the pleasure and satisfaction it had been to them to be associated with one another in the designing of the Royal York Hotel.

PRESENTATION OF FELLOWSHIP DIPLOMAS

The chairman's next duty was in connection with the presentation of diplomas to Fellows elected during the past year and he remarked "We have elected one Honorary Fellow, Sir Andrew T. Taylor, a past-president of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects. Sir Andrew, who now resides in London, England, retired from practice about twenty-five years ago, but we are all aware of the important place he has made for himself in the architectural history of the city of Montreal. The rapid changes in the growth of Montreal have been such that some of Sir Andrew's monuments have disappeared, many of them, however, still remain as ornaments to our city. It is a very pleasant duty indeed, to those responsible for the affairs of this Institute to recognize Sir Andrew's great contribution to Canadian architecture, expecially at a time when architecture of the quality of his was indeed rare north of the line. It is with peculiar pleasure that we offer such symbol of our appreciation as we can in the form of this diploma of Honorary Fellowship."

The president then presented the diplomas to the following Fellows of the Institute elected during the past year: Ernest I. Barott, Montreal, Que. (P.Q.A.A.); Alfred H. Chapman, Toronto, Ont. (O.A.A.); Charles Barry Cleveland, Toronto, Ont. (O.A.A.); Percy Leonard James, Victoria, B.C. (A.I.B.C.); John M. Lyle, Toronto, Ont. (O.A.A.) Harry H. Mott, St. John, N.B. (MAR.A.A.); Achille Paul Panichelli, Quebec, Que. (P.Q.A.A.); Henry Sproatt, Toronto, Ont. (O.A.A.); Philip J. Turner, Montreal, Que. (P.Q.A.A.); Gordon M. West, Toronto, Ont. (O.A.A.); David Webster, Saskatoon, Sask. (S.A.A.); U. J. Asselin, Montreal, Que. (P.Q.A.A.); Robert Henry Macdonald, Montreal, Que. (P.Q.A.A.); Jules Poivert, Montreal, Que. (P.Q.A.A.); George Allen Ross, Montreal, Que. (P.Q.A.A.); Jules F. Wegman, Toronto, Ont. (O.A.A.).

TOAST TO "OUR GUESTS"

In proposing the toast to "Our Guests" the president remarked: "We are honoured this evening in the presence of representatives of several of the other national professional bodies; the Bar, the Medical Association, the Royal Canadian Academy, the Town Planning Institute of Canada, and the Construction Association. We have never found ourselves mistaken in relying upon the representatives of the legal profession to accept the main rhetorical burden in responding for our guests."

After the toast to the health of the guests had been honoured the president called upon Mr. Auguste Lemieux, K.C., Batonnier of the Hull Bar, who responded.

RESPONSE BY MR. AUGUSTE LEMIEUX, K.C.

"Allow me, first and foremost, to convey to the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada the sincerest regrets of Mr. Louis Saint Laurent, K.C., the distinguished president of the Canadian Bar Association, that his professional engagements in Quebec today prevented him from attending this most delightful function. Mr. St. Laurent very kindly requested me to represent the Canadian Bar Association in his place and stead. While I feel that I am a very poor substitute for the able and eminent president of the Canadian Bar Association —and I do say it with all the sincerity of which I am capable—still I dare say that what he has lost by his enforced absence has been my gain in every possible way. The company was most congenial and the wine orthodox.

"May I be permitted to offer you the expression of my deepest appreciation, as well personally as on behalf of the Canadian Bar Association, for the great honor you have conferred on the legal profession in inviting us to participate in this splendid gathering. You may be assured I shall always cherish the recollection of the few hours—though much too short—I have spent in this wonderfully sympathetic and convivial atmosphere.

"There are many bonds of sympathy uniting the ancient and honorable profession of architecture to the legal profession of which I am a humble member. If I remember well what little Greek I learned forcibly in my college days, after class hours, as punishments for my alleged misdeeds—punishments which, by the way, I always found most unjust, and came down on me oftener than I really deserved them—the word 'architect' comes from two Greek words: 'Arkhos'—'master' and 'teckton'—'craftsman'—'master craftsman.' In other words: Builders—yes, gentlemen, you are builders—not in the small and narrow sense of the word but in a lofty sense.

"The pioneers who, centuries ago, rambled through this country, laboring, suffering untold agony and even martyrdom, in order to conquer the Indians to Christianity and civilization, were certainly nation builders. The patriots who later

fought within the precincts of Parliament for responsible Government were nation builders. The great statesmen who, still later, laid the corner-stone of Confederation on a firm, durable and permanent basis, were nation builders. And if, coming nearer home, we look to the statesmen who for the last forty or fifty years, irrespective of race, creed or politics, have been and are still successfully grappling with the ever increasing problems of this young country, again we find that we are fortunate indeed that we should have had such eminent men to lead this fair Canada of ours to her glorious destinies and build on a firm, permanent and indestructible basis, the foundations of what promises to be a great country in the Commonwealth of British Nations.

"And then, if going outside of politics, we look to the Bench and Bar of Canada, we can state without fear of being contradicted that our system of laws, our administration of justice, both civil and criminal, although susceptible of improvement, have gloriously stood the test of time and can advantageously compare with any system ever evolved by mankind and are second to none in any civilized part of the world. I am proud to say that the work of the Canadian Bench and Bar has been constructive in character, and has greatly helped to build this country and enable it to attain its present eminent position.

"The captains of industry who risked their capital, the railroad pioneers who subdued the prairie and laid ribbons of steel through the wilderness across the country in spite of innumerable difficulties and sacrifice were nation builders.

"But, how can I properly and adequately describe the great and wonderful achievements of the architects of Canada in the building of our glorious country, and the huge debt of gratitude it owes to your noble profession.

"When a visitor enters the precincts of St. Paul's Cathedral in London, England, the first thing which strikes his eye is a tablet erected to the memory of one of the most illustrious architects who ever lived, an architect who spent thirty-five years of his life in designing and building that sacred edifice—I refer to Sir Christopher Wren—and on which is inscribed the following words—words immortal, sublime, yet simple: 'Si monumentum requiris, circumspice!'—'If you are looking for my monument, look around!'

"Can I apply a more appropriate quotation to you gentlemen, members of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada? Why, the monuments of your genius and skill are to be found everywhere from one end of the country to the other, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. 'A mari usque ad mare!' Great constructions, lofty buildings, noble edifices, going higher and higher towards heaven, as if you wanted to get nearer to Him who is the Great Architect of the Universe and from whom all riches flow, so impressive in appearance and design, proclaiming to the world the loftiness and sublimity of your art. I am safe in saying that your achievements stand as a noble expression of the nation's character.

"The architects may safely claim they have done their fair share in the building up of the country, and in its prosperity, and I make bold to say that although we are now going through a period of depression, when we emerge from the mist of hard times (as we soon will) and see good times pointing in the horizon, again the architects will be, as usual, at their post of duty, as advance guards working with all their might, ability and devotion to insure the re-establishment of prosperity on a sound and solid foundation, when out of the throes of the present economic revolution prosperous days again return, you gentlemen will first manifest yourselves in a revival of construction, and the country will turn towards you, and will appeal to you again to place your talent, your skill and your genius at her disposal for the reconstruction of its prosperity on a firm and stable basis.

"I would like to congratulate you on the splendid and singularly happy idea which you had in selecting this place for your annual congress. I do not believe you could have chosen a more appropriate spot. We are gathered here, in a most romantic and historic atmosphere. This very spot is famous, not only by its setting of charming rusticity, its incomparable picturesqueness, its glorious romantic and enchanting features, its wonderful sights, and, I should add, its cordial hospitality which have made it unique in the world, but also by reason of the fact that within a stone's throw stands the home in which once lived Louis Joseph Papineau — a house in which the great French Canadian patriot prepared and elaborated his eloquent speeches on constitutional and responsible government.

"Whatever may be the judgment of posterity on Papineau, I think I rightly interpret the sentiment of my fellow-citizens when I say that he was an ardent patriot, whose aim was to make his dearly beloved country bigger, freer and happier. Irrespective of race, creed or language, let us draw a lesson from Papineau's life. Now that the causes of friction which existed in his day (and which I am glad to say were later on acknowledged and remedied by the proper political authorities) have happily disappeared, let us develop our country, not only in a material sense, but also in a moral sense; in other words, let us build on character, let us be worthy of the fine traditions handed down to us by our ancestors and by the pioneers to whom I have just alluded, let our actions be examples to the youth and those who will follow us, let us strive to live in harmony and in a spirit of tolerance, so that our country may become happy and prosperous in the widest sense of the word and continue to be the brightest gem in the Commonwealth of British Nations. Let us always be actuated by sentiments of brotherly love, friendship and charity towards each other, to the end that Canada may be a better place to live in than any other country under the sun. Let us always practice the great cardinal virtues of faith, hope and charity, but the greatest of these is charity.

"In conclusion, may I be permitted to quote a memorable, nay, an immortal message which Sir Wilfrid Laurier gave to Canada at London, Ontario, just one month before his death — his swan song — a message which seems particularly appropriate at the present time:

> 'Banish doubt and hate from your life. Let your souls be ever open to the promptings of faith and the gentle influence of brotherly love. Be adamant against the haughty; be gentle and kind to the weak. Let your aim and purpose, in good report and ill, in victory or defeat, be so to live, so to strive, so to serve as to do your part to raise ever higher the standard of life and of living'."

Col. Cape who represented the Canadian Construction Association was next invited to say a few words.

RESPONSE BY COL. E. G. M. CAPE

"I find myself in the position of the gentleman who said: 'I did not come here to talk,' and then spoke for an hour and a half. Your hospitality has so impressed itself upon me that I should be dumb indeed if I did not express the appreciation of the Canadian Construction Association for the kindly invitation you sent them to have a representative present at this banquet. When the invitation was received by our president he called me on the telephone and said he would be delighted to attend, but circumstances over which he had no control made it impossible. He asked me if I would come in his place. I said: 'Do you mean I am to go up to that den of lions and become consumed by men like George Ross, William Maxwell, and the rest of them?' He said: 'Of course, you know the story of Daniel in the lion's den, but perhaps you do not know how it happened he was delivered safely from the lion. I will tell you, it was because he was a man who knew enough to keep his mouth shut!'

"You know the story of the man whose neighbor had committed suicide by hanging himself in the garret. After the funeral was over this man's wife said to him: 'George, I think you ought to go over and condole with the widow Jones.' He did not want to go so he said: 'But, my dear, you know I always say the wrong thing at the wrong time. I am sure if I go I will say something that will bring up the harrowing incident.' She said: 'If you are careful in what you say you need not make a mess of it. Just go over and try to avoid any reference to the unfortunate occurrence.' Of course he went. When he met the widow he opened the conversation by saying: 'This is terrible weather we have been having, isn't it, Mrs. Jones?' She answered: 'Yes, it is. Why, I have not been able to dry my washing, which was put out on Monday.' And he said: 'Why don't you hang it in the garret?'

"In any event, I am delighted to be here tonight as a humble member of the association of downtrodden contractors who carry out, frequently under the strenuous and very uncomfortable conditions of our Canadian winters, the ideas which you gentlemen formulate in the comfort of your luxurious offices.

"We deeply appreciate the efforts made by your organization looking towards a better understanding between the two branches necessary to carry out a successful building operation. I think a great deal of constructive work has been done during the past year in this direction. We have come together on the question of standard contracts, and we have come together on the very important question of a standing committee of three architects and three contractors to discuss matters which are vital to both of us. I am sure this is a liason which will prove of the greatest benefit to us all, and I think you and we are to be congratulated upon carrying out the idea."

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Dr. T. C. Routley as the representative of the Canadian Medical Association was next called upon to speak.

RESPONSE BY DR. T. C. ROUTLEY

"I regret exceedingly that our president, Dr. Harvey Smith, of Winnipeg, found it impossible to be with you on this occasion.

"In thinking over just why the medical profession should be honored with an invitation to a dinner of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada I found that we have many things in common, and yet there are many things in which we materially differ. You are very proud of your monuments: we are ashamed of ours. Out of the figments of your imagination you put things together: we are taught from the first day we enter college to pull things apart. You correlate; we dissect. You are concerned with external beauty, stability, comfort; we are concerned with beauty of body, and, shall I say, of mind and soul — because a man or a woman cannot enjoy life's greatest pleasures, and in anticipation prepare for eternity, if he or she is troubled through life. So, we have a sympathetic viewpoint.

"I am mindful of the fact that a sleighride through the woods at Lucerne-In-Quebec is much more attractive than listening to a lot of dry speeches from invited guests, but before resuming my seat I again want to say to you that the medical profession of Canada, which I have the honor to represent here, has the highest regard for the architectural profession of this great Dominion. Indeed I would like to go one step further, if I may, and suggest that it would be a fine thing for this young and great Dominion of ours if we could have a parliament of the professions, in which I would include all national bodies like yourselves, the builders, the lawyers, the doctors, the dentists, the engineers, and so on. It may be you will look upon this as impractical, probably it is, but I venture to suggest to you that when educated men and women pool their brains in a common way as you pool your brains in a specialized way the country can be safely left in their hands."

. . . . . .

Mr. Maxwell as vice-president of the Royal Canadian Academy was next called upon.

RESPONSE BY MR. W. S. MAXWELL

"On the occasion of its last exhibition, the Royal Canadian Academy experienced a great deal of satisfaction in having the architects take a more prominent part than they had previously done in the exhibitions of the academy. At this exhibition which was held in the Toronto Art Gallery the Institute had a very attractive display of photographs of executed buildings which were submitted by members in competition and in which our friends Ross and McDonald and Sproatt and Rolph distinguished themselves by winning this very handsome medal.

"I think it does the academy a great deal of good to associate with the Royal Architectural Institute, and that it does the Royal Architectural Institute a great deal of good to associate with the academy. Many people think that the academy is composed of painters, and that the exhibition is a painters' show only, yet the academy represents all the arts. It is true there are fewer architects than there are painters; but there are also engravers, and men who hold their positions in the academy because they are active in the graphic arts in one way or another.

"If this principle of co-operation between the Royal Architectural Institute and this body which represents all the arts could become closer, and if we could have from you on every occasion of our exhibitions representation equalling or even better than the last I am sure the academy would welcome it.

"On behalf of the academy I thank you very much for the honor of asking me to represent it."

In introducing Mr. Noulan Cauchon the president observed: "The town planning movement is one for which I have had occasion to express a great deal of sympathy at former annual dinners of the Institute, and I wish to do so again on this occasion. Mr. Noulan Cauchon who has done so much to expound the fundamental and basic principles of town planning in Canada, is again with us, and I would ask him to say a few words on behalf of the Town Planning Institute of Canada.

RESPONSE BY MR. NOULAN CAUCHON

"The connection between town planning and architecture is very close. For a number of years I have been teaching the doctrine that town planning is a social science — the science of living conditions. It is peculiarly a contribution of the engineer and of the architect. We both collaborate with a successful end in view. The architect builds the houses that people live in, and the engineer is supposed to dispose traffic so that people can get to the houses the architects have built for them.

"Years ago your president inveigled me into being the technical adviser of the Civic Improvement League in Montreal. We have had numerous meetings, and I think the work that has been done will tell. Of course when one is dealing with municipal organizations, as I have been, for twenty years, one never permits his hopes to soar too high. You think you are getting somewhere, or that you have arrived, and lo the place is not there and you have to start all over again. Still we keep at it, and hope that in time we will be able to induce the public authorities to recognize that the fundamental question in Canada is to create proper living conditions.

"I received a communication recently from Mr. Raymond Unwin, I think the greatest living authority on sane town planning.

"Mr. Unwin informed me that the Royal Institue of British Architects and the Town Planning Institute of Great Britain have decided that there will be no skyscrapers in London. Of course, this is no reflection upon those who design skyscrapers in this country, because the skyscraper no doubt has its place in modern construction, but there are very many of them which are too high in relation to the street on which they face, and which have no definite dimensions.

"I have recently been able to get a zoning by-law enacted in the Municipality of Sillery, adjoining Quebec. My assistant and I, with the co-operation of the architects and engineers and all the public bodies in Ottawa spent two years on the proposition, and I think it is the most advanced zoning by-law in the world today. It is the only zoning by-law based upon dimensions, angles of light, and proportions. There are no measurements in it at all."

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The president next read the following letter from the Prime Minister:

Dear Mr. Nobbs:

I hope you will excuse the delay in answering your letter, but I had hoped I might be able to accept your very kind invitation and to be with you at Lucerne on the 21st instant. I now know, alas, that it will be quite impossible for me to leave here, and hasten, therefore, to send you a note expressing my regret at my inability to be present at your annual dinner.

Regretting more than I can say that I shall be unable to be with you on that occasion, believe me."

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) R. B. BENNETT.

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Mr. Chausse, the hon. secretary, then read the following cable from the president R.I.B.A.

PERCY E. NOBBS, ESQ.,
President, R.A.I.C.,
Lucerne-in-Quebec.

Please express to your Annual Dinner the cordial congratulations and good wishes of the Royal Institute of British Architects and my personal appreciation of your two years of splendid and effective work as president.

(Signed) SIR BANISTER FLETCHER.

. . . . . .

In closing the proceedings Mr. Nobbs said: "Before we depart, I think it is appropriate on occasions such as this to remember the dinner committee, Messrs. W. S. Maxwell and J. Cecil McDougall. I believe I am expressing the view of everyone present when I say that everything has been most satisfactory from decorations on the menu cards to the wine drunk in the last toast, and the chef is to be congratulated especially on the lobster and the steaks."

"This brings our twenty-fourth annual general meeting to a close, and I wish to thank you all for your attendance and may I express the sincere hope that you will all be with us again next year."

. . . . . .

The party then broke up and went for a sleigh drive with bells jingling through the woods for an hour before retiring.

Notre Dame de la Victoire, Quebec, a black and white reduction from the polychrome print by Mr. André Bieler of Montreal. The Menu cards at the annual dinner of the Institute had this attractive Canadian subject as a frontispiece. The appropriate colouring applied by the artist, through stencils, added to the beauty of the cut.

Mr. Bieler's courtesy in allowing the Institute to reproduce his woodcut and the personal interest he took in the matter is very much appreciated.

An Act to Regulate the Practice of Architecture in Ontario

EDITOR'S NOTE—After many years of effort, the Ontario Association of Architects has been successful in obtaining Legislation providing for the registration of all practicing architects in Ontario. The Bill received its final reading in the Legislature on March 23rd, and was passed without changes or amendments. The Act, which will come into force on July 1st, 1931, is published herewith for the information of the members.

WHEREAS the Ontario Association of Architects has by its petition prayed for special legislation in respect to the matters hereinafter set forth; and whereas it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition;

Therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:

SHORT TITLE

1. This Act may be cited as *The Architects Act, 1931.*

ARCHITECTS' REGISTRATION BOARD

2.—(1) There shall be established a board to be known as the Architects' Registration Board to be composed as follows:

(*a*) One member to be appointed by the University of Toronto and one member by each other university, college or body in the Province of Ontario now by law authorized or which may hereafter be authorized to grant degrees in architecture and which establishes and maintains to the satisfaction of the board a faculty, school or department of architecture in connection therewith, each member appointed under this clause to hold office for a period of three years;

(*b*) One member be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to hold office for a period of three years;

(*c*) Three members for each one appointed under clause (*a*) of this subsection to be elected by a general vote of the members of the Ontario Association of Architects in the manner provided by that Association for the election of the council thereof, the members elected under this clause to hold office for one year only from the coming into force of this Act; and thereafter three members of the board for each one appointed under clause (*a*) of this sub-section to be elected by general vote of the members of the profession registered under this Part, the same to hold office for three years.

(2) Every member of the board, other than the first members, shall be an architect registered under this act, a British subject, and a resident of the Province of Ontario; and any member of the board, not otherwise disqualified, shall be eligible for reappointment at the expiration of his term.

(3) Any member of the board may resign by letter addressed to the chairman of the board; and every vacancy on the board caused by the death, resignation or incapacity of a member, if such member has been appointed under clause (*a*) of subsection 1 hereof shall be filled by the university, college or body which appointed him, and if such member has been appointed under clause (*b*) of subsection 1 hereof, by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and if such member has been appointed under clause (*c*) of subsection 1 hereof, then by the majority vote of the remaining members of the board. Members of the board appointed to fill vacancies arising as aforesaid shall hold office only until the expiration of the term of the member so dead, resigned or incapacitated.

(4) The board shall elect one of its number to be chairman, one to be vice-chairman and one to be secretary-treasurer.

3.—(1) The board may make rules and regulations as to the times and places of meetings of the board and the mode of summoning the same; and in the absence of any rule or regulation as to the summoning of meetings, the chairman or in the event of his absence, death, or incapacity the secretary-treasurer may summon a meeting to be held at such time and place as to him seems fit, by letter mailed to each member of the board.

(2) In the event of the absence of the chairman from any meeting, the vice-chairman or in his absence some other member to be chosen, from among the members present, shall act as chairman.

(3) All questions shall be decided by the majority of the members present and three members shall form a quorum of the board.

(4) At all meetings the chairman thereof shall have a casting vote.

4. The board, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, may make regulations;

(*a*) for the admission of architects to practise in Ontario, and for the registration of all persons so admitted;

(*b*) prescribing qualifications of persons to be admitted and the proofs to be furnished as to education, good character and experience;

(*c*) prescribing examinations for admission and the method of conducting them, and fixing the fees to be paid on examinations and registration;

(*d*) for keeping a register of persons admitted to practise and providing for the annual renewal of registration and prescribing the fees payable thereon;

(*e*) providing for the discipline and control of registered architects;

(*f*) for the investigation of any complaint that a registered architect has been guilty of mis-

conduct or incompetence so as to render it desirable in the public interest that his registration should be cancelled or suspended;

(*g*) for the cancellation or suspension of the registration of any person found by the board to be guilty of misconduct or incompetence; and

(*h*) for the elections of members of the board under clause (*c*) of subsection 1 of section 2 hereof.

(*i*) generally for the better carrying out of the provisions of this Part.

5. On the investigation of any claim against a registered architect the board shall have all the power which may be conferred on a commission appointed under *The Public Inquiries Act.*

6.—(1) Any one whose registration hereunder is suspended or cancelled may within sixty days after the order of suspension or cancellation appeal to a judge of the Supreme Court from such order, giving not less than seven days' notice of such appeal to the secretary-treasurer of the board and the practice and procedure in such an appeal shall be the same as upon an appeal from a Master or Referee of the Supreme Court.

(2) Pending an appeal the party whose registration is suspended or cancelled, may continue to practise, but unless the order of suspension or cancellation be set aside, he shall not practise thereafter except in the case of suspension upon the expiry of the period of suspension.

7. Registration may be granted without requiring the passing of the prescribed examinations to any person who makes application therefor, on or before such date as may be fixed by the regulations, upon proving to the satisfaction of the board that the applicant is of good character:

(*a*) was practising as an architect in Ontario for at least one year prior to the first day of July, 1931.

(*b*) or gives evidence of experience and qualifications satisfactory to the board.

8. Such remuneration as shall be fixed by the regulations for the members of the board, including the secretary-treasurer, and all other expenses which may be required for carrying out the provisions of this Part and the regulations passed thereunder shall be paid out of the moneys received by the board under the provisions of this Part and the regulations.

9. The accounts of the board shall be audited by a chartered accountant, or a licentiate in accountancy, annually and a statement of such accounts as audited shall be sent to each registered architect in good standing, and to the Attorney-General.

10. Every architect summoned to attend any civil or criminal court for the purpose of giving evidence in his professional capacity, for each day he so attends, shall be entitled to $5 in addition to his travelling expenses, to be taxed and paid in the manner by law provided with regard to the payment of witnesses attending such court.

11.—(1) Every person who, not being registered as an architect under this Part, or who having been so registered and whose registration has been cancelled or is under suspension, who applies to himself the term architect alone or in combination with any other term, or who holds himself out as an architect shall be guilty of an offence, and shall incur a penalty not exceeding $100 for a first offence and upon conviction for a subsequent offence a penalty of not less than $300 and not more than $500, or imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months or both.

(2) Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prevent anyone using the term "Landscape Architect."

12. Every architect who wilfully makes any false certificate in respect of any work done, or the value or condition of any work or building, besides being liable in damages for any injury thereby suffered, shall incur a penalty not exceeding $100.

13. Penalties imposed by or under the authority of this Part shall be recoverable under *The Summary Convictions Act.*

Sections 14 to 35 inclusive provide for the continuance of the Ontario Association of Architects.

REPEAL

36. *The Architects Act*, being chapter 203 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1927, is repealed.

37. This Act shall come into force on the 1st day of July, 1931.

The Architecture of the Hôpital Général—Quebec

By Ramsay Traquair, M.A. (hon.), F.R.I.B.A. and G. A. Neilson

II. THE CONVENT BUILDINGS

THE sketch plan made by Mlle. St. Ours in 1785 shows the buildings of the convent as they were after the work done by Pierre Emond between 1770 and 1780. With the exception of the alterations in the church and choir this work had involved no structural changes; the general plan had not been changed since the additions of 1737. Since 1785 considerable additions have been made, none of which are of any architectural importance.

Aside from the church, which must be separately considered, the oldest part of the building is the west side of the cloister, containing the staircase, refectory and kitchens. Two wings have been added to the north-west angle, containing new kitchens, and the refectory has been lengthened so that it now includes most of the old kitchens, but the old refectory, which forms the southern half of the present room, has been little altered since the days of the Récollet fathers. The end wall was originally close to the door; it is shown in this position in the St. Ours plan, and its old position is indicated at present by a break in the panelling and by the ceiling beam overhead.

This end wall was probably panelled like the rest of the room, it had a service hatch and a stove opening by which the room was heated from the kitchen.

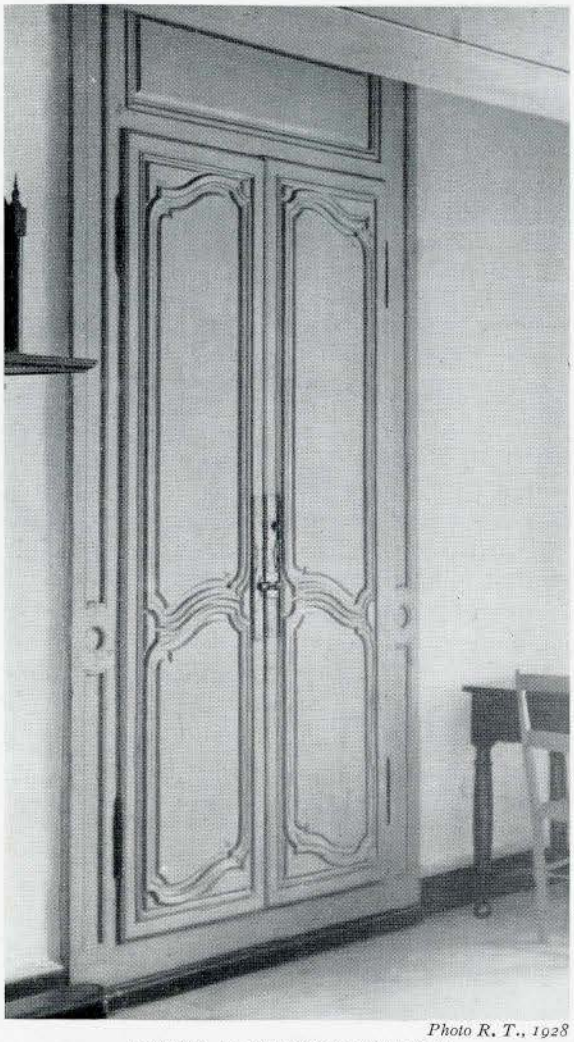


Photo R. T., 1928

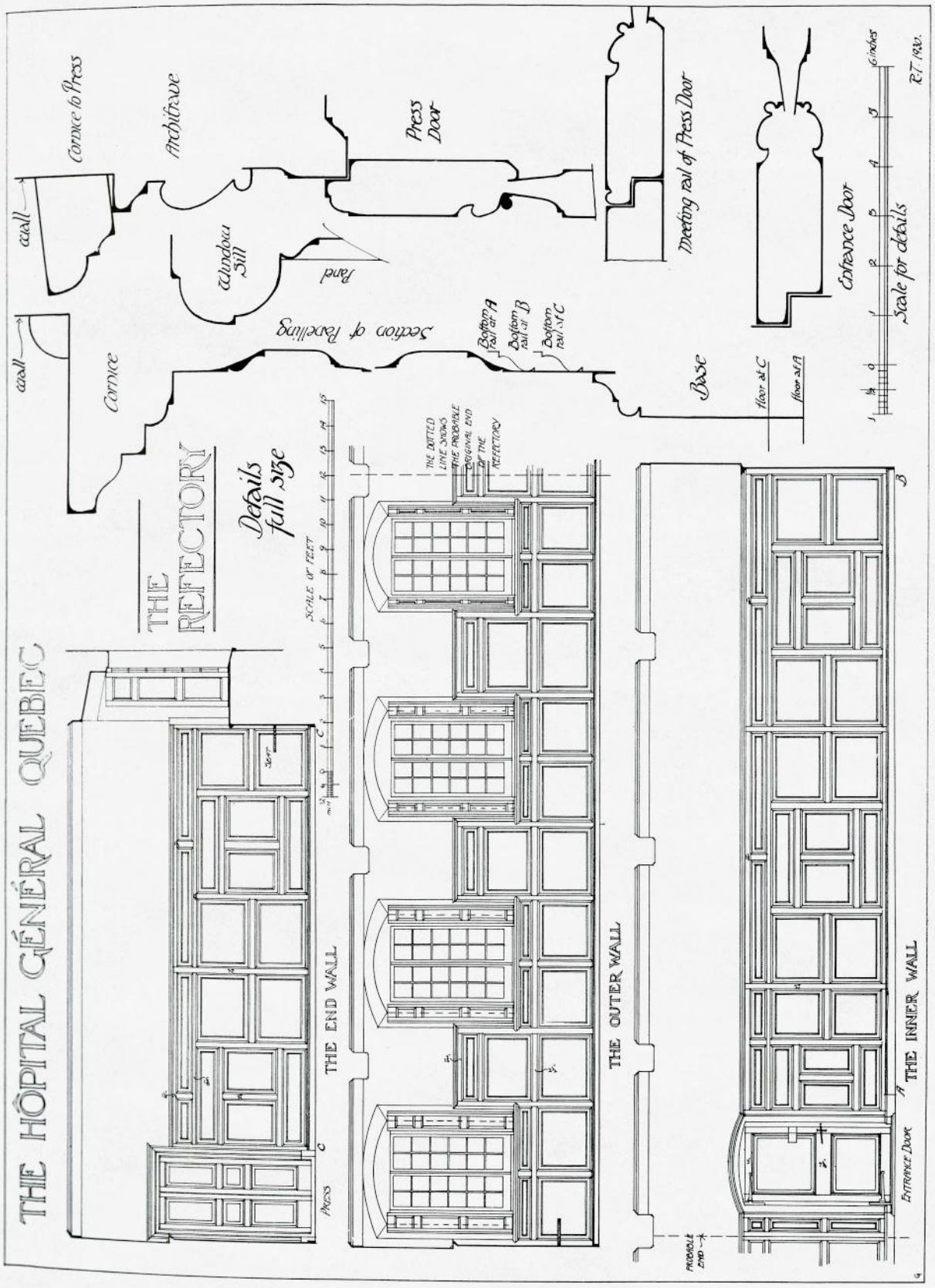
A DOOR IN THE OLD PARLOUR

Photo R. T., 1928

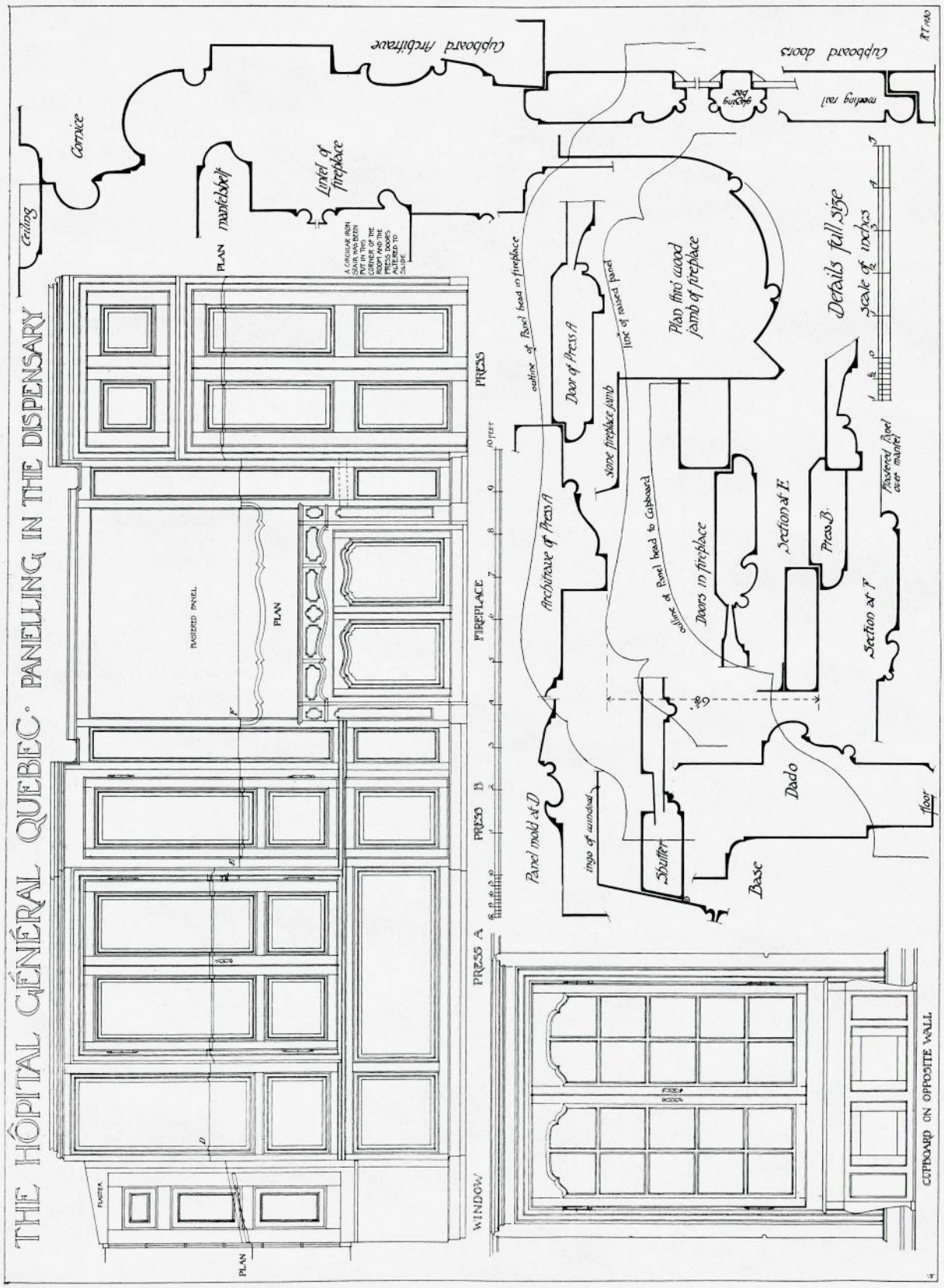
THE REFECTORY DOOR

The old refectory was a room 21 feet broad by 31 feet long, lighted on one side by four windows with splayed, plastered ingoes and segmental arched heads. The windows have double casement sashes of the normal XVIII century pattern, opening inwards and with shutters hinged on to the frames.

Between the windows are beams 13 inches broad and 9 inches deep with a bead on the angle and a small wood cornice at the ceiling; this is boarded with the usual wainscot boards. The beams are probably the original beams of the XVII century but the ceiling boarding and cornice appear to be more recent; they were probably renewed in the later XVIII century.



MEASURED DRAWING OF PANELLING IN REFECTORY



MEASURED DRAWING OF PANELLING IN DISPENSARY

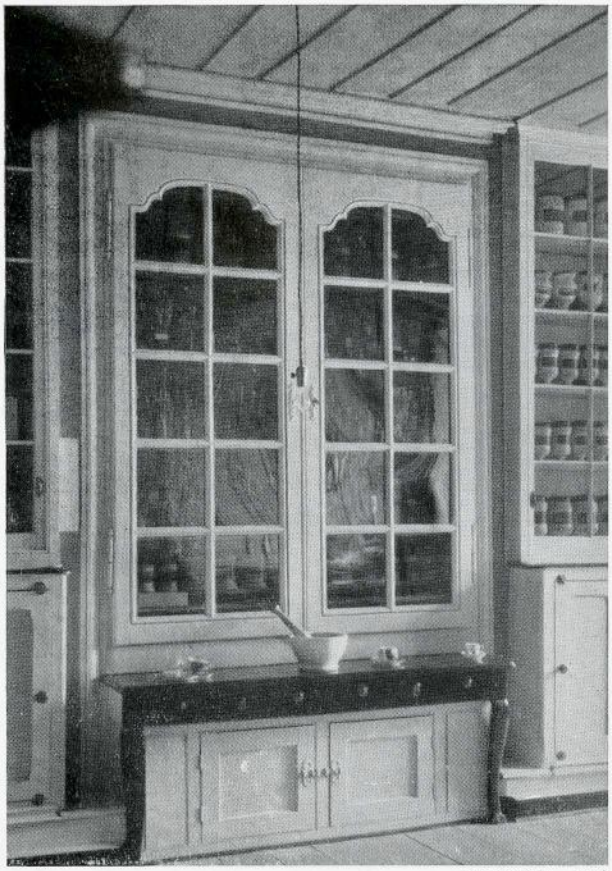


Photo R. T., 1928

A CUPBOARD IN THE DISPENSARY

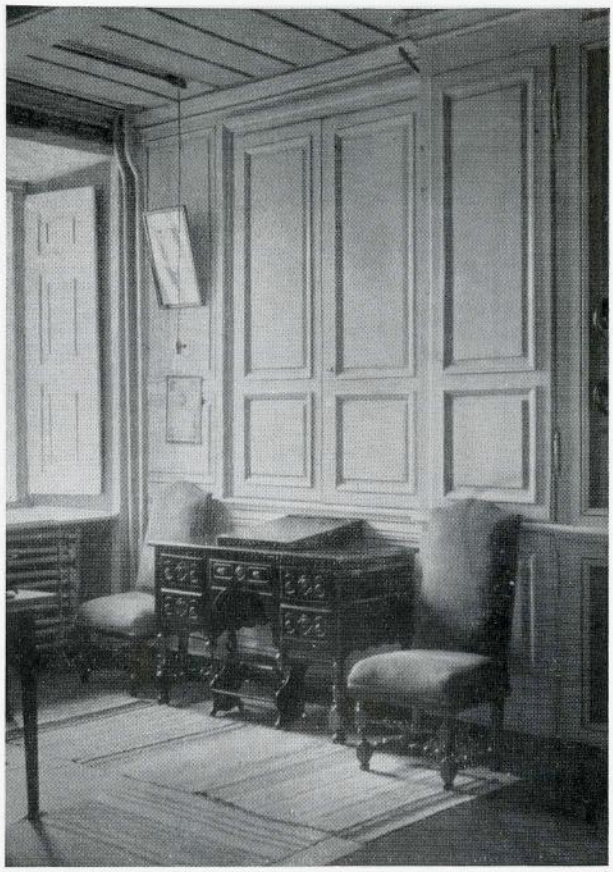
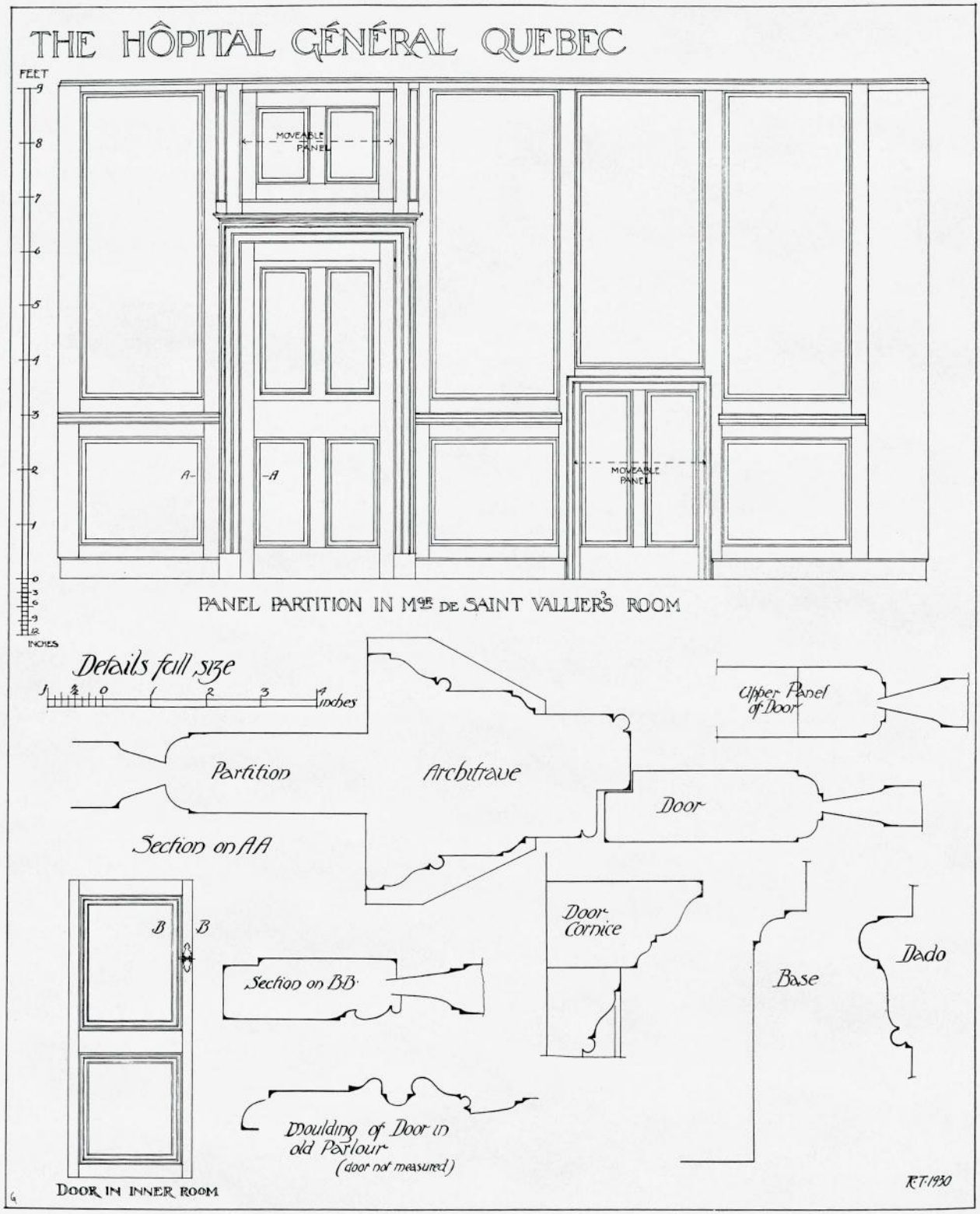


Photo R. T., 1928

THE DISPENSARY

Photo R. T., 1928

THE FIREPLACE IN THE DISPENSARY



MEASURED DRAWING OF PANELLED PARTITION IN MGR. DE SAINT VALLIER'S APARTMENT

The room is panelled in pine to the height of six feet, more or less, from the floor. The panels are arranged in pattern; a series of long panels forms a dado at the top, below this groups of four large panels alternate with groups of smaller ones, a treatment suggestive of the XVII century. The moulding is a flat ogee with a delicate field mould which varies in width in the different panels. The stiles and rails also vary, some are 2½ inches, some 1¾ inches broad, and there are a few intermediate sizes. This irregularity is intentional, not merely due to age or carelessness. The narrow panels, for instance, have a narrower field moulding.

The entrance door is very low and is covered by a segmental arch. All the doors and windows in the old Récollet monastery seem to have been arched. The annals mention the "fênetres cintrées"[1] of the old cells on the upper floor of this wing and the existing windows of the refectory are arched. This door is probably a relic of the old monastery. The actual wooden door, as well as the press door at the opposite end of the room, are, however, later than the panelling. Their pattern and mouldings are of the type in use in the latter half of the XVIII century and they were probably made by Pierre Emond.

But there seems to be no doubt that the panelling is that put in by the Récollet fathers and mentioned in the deed of sale of 1692.[2] If so it is the oldest panelling in Canada and in any case it is one of the most beautiful of our old rooms. The woodwork has never been painted and time has turned it to a dark cool brown, the walls and ceiling are white, the lighting, from the range of windows on one side, is simple. Round the walls are the old tables set with pewter given by Mgr. de Saint-Vallier. We have an impression of coolness, space and quiet.

Photo R. T., 1928

THE PARTITION IN MGR. DE SAINT VALLIER'S APARTMENT

Further along the corridor, next to the refectory, is the principal stair. It rises from the corridor with a great sweep of circled steps and swirling balustrade and mounts in straight flights with square angle landings. The stringer is cut with shaped brackets on the steps, the hand rail is swannecked at the landings with delicately turned balusters and doric columns at the angles. The balusters are two to each steps, the square bases and central knops following the step levels. At the angles the stringers are framed into square newels which project below to support brackets and terminate in large acorns. Similar brackets are used below the ceiling beams of the floor landings.

(1) H.G.Q., p. 528.
(2) H.G.Q., p. 100, "les lambris du refectoire."

The stair goes up two flights to the top floor, it is in hardwood, probably birch or maple, and is unpainted. It must be one of the finest old stairs in Canada. The accounts make no mention of it but it looks like work of the early XVIII century. It is probably part of the additions made in 1737 when the infirmary wing was added to the west end of the church and this part of the cloister remodelled.

The dispensary[1] on the north side of the cloister retains much of its old woodwork. This is easily recognizable as belonging to the later XVIII century, the fireplace indeed is almost identical in pattern and moulding with that in the presbytery of the Basilica, made in 1774.[2] It is clearly some of the work done by Emond between 1770 and 1780.

One side of the room is completely panelled. As was natural in a dispensary, most of the wall space is taken up with presses. These have rebated doors with a projecting thumb mould. The fireplace has rounded jambs and a curved mantel with shaped panels moulded with a small bead. Above it is a large panel now plastered but evidently intended for a picture. The panel mould throughout is the usual ovolo and bead of the later XVIII century.

The single press door on the left hand side of the fireplace is of coarser workmanship than the rest and is probably a later repair. An iron circular stair has been put in to the corner of the room, on the other side of the fireplace and the doors of the press behind it have been altered to slide, as they could not open against it.

The window frames and shutters are of later date than the panelling, the shutters show the very small mouldings which came into use in the early XIX century.

In the dispensary are two fine cupboards with glazed doors. One of these has been drawn, the other is almost exactly similar. The console table in the lower part seems to be original, it has two drawers with rather coarse brass fittings. The little presses under the table are clearly recent, but have been fitted with older latches. The other presses in the room are quite modern. Mention must also be made of the very fine blue and white earthenware apothecary's pots, some of which can be seen in the photograph. They are French and are said to have been given to the hospital by the Père de Glapion, one of the last of the Jesuits, about 1790.[3] The Hôtel Dieu in Montreal possesses

(1) "apoticairie" on the plan.
(2) Journal R.A.I.C., Feb. 1930.
(3) H.G.Q., p. 457.

a somewhat similar set, of blue and white Rouen ware, which was brought to Canada by Jeanne Mance.

The corridors round the cloister garth are unchanged since the foundation of the hospital. They have white plastered walls, heavy pine moulded beams and wooden ceilings.

Photo R. T., 1928

ON THE FIRST FLOOR LANDING OF THE STAIRCASE

In a room beside the dispensary, formerly the parlour, is a fine double door with shaped panels. The moulding of this is given on the sheet with the panelling of the St. Vallier rooms. It is the same as the panel mould in the Briand chapel of the Seminary, by Emond, in 1784.[1]

In the wing now used as the chaplain's house and traditionally the apartment of Mgr. de Saint-Vallier, is a wood panelled partition belonging probably to the beginning of the XIX century.[2] It is between the rooms marked x and y on the St. Ours plan, though it must be later in date than that plan. The door seems originally to have had some other form in the upper part, probably it was in glazed panes. Above the door is a moveable panel and in the middle of the partition is a stove opening. The partition is a single thickness of panelling, 1½ inches thick, moulded on both sides with delicate mouldings.

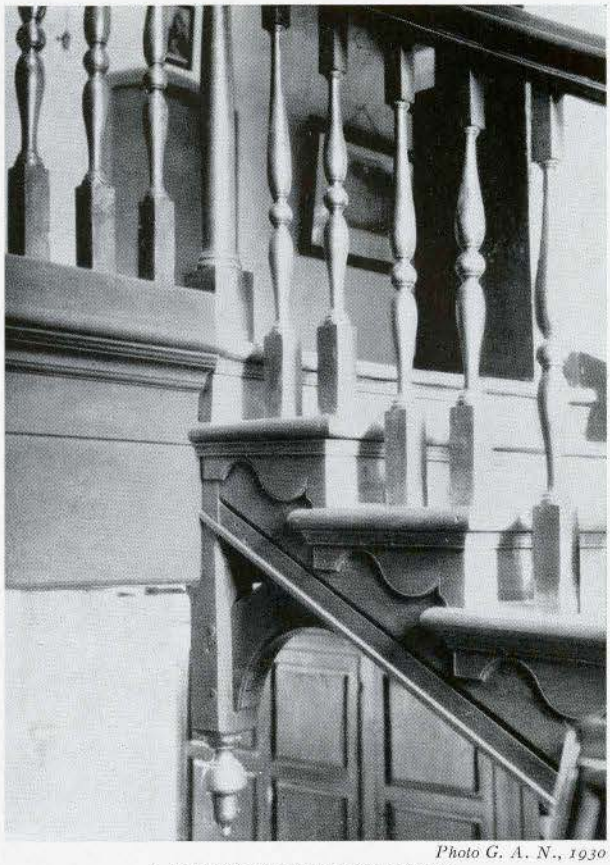


Photo G. A. N., 1930

A DETAIL OF THE STAIRCASE

In the inner room (y on the plan) are two press doors of the later XVIII century, of which one has been measured. This is a typical door of its period both in pattern and moulding; such doors are found throughout the province. The comparison between this door and the partition shows very clearly the change which took place between say 1780 and 1810. The later work is losing the traditional French form and is assuming a more Anglicised air. The partition might be found in an English house, the door could not.

The photographs of the refectory and the dispensary show some of the old furniture. This will be separately described along with the other old furniture in the building.

(1) Journal R.A.I.C., Dec. 1929.
(2) Probably by Latourelle in 1815. *Journal de la recette et depense commencé en 1808*, fol. 219b.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Part I of this article appeared in the February, 1931, issue. Parts III and IV will be published in the June and August issues.

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, 627 Dorchester Street, West, Montreal, Quebec on Wednesday, March 18th, 1931 at 4.00 P.M.

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

Reading of Minutes: The minutes of the meeting of the executive committee held on February 20th, 1931 were read and approved.

Standard Forms of Contract: The president reported that the "Cost Plus" form of contract had been completed and that it was now being reviewed by our legal advisor. He also reported that this form would, in all probability, be printed next week.

The question of the disposal and distribution of the standard forms of contract was discussed, and it was decided to refer the matter to the joint committee of the R.A.I.C. and the C.C.A. for consideration and report.

Fellowships: A nomination for Fellowship in the Institute was presented to the meeting. It was decided to defer the ballotting on this application until further nominations for Fellowship had been received.

Duty on Foreign Plans: The president reported having received notice of several cheques from the Department of Customs and Excise, covering a portion of the duty collected in connection with the seizure of plans, and advised the meeting that he had returned these cheques to the Receiver General. The president's action was approved by the executive committee, and the treasurer was requested to also return a cheque received from the Department on December 13th.

Appointment of Standing Committees: The following members were appointed to the various standing committees for the ensuing year, and the secretary was instructed to advise them of their appointment:

Committee on Architectural Training

W. S. Maxwell (*F*) chairman, J. P. Hynes (*F*), S. M. Eveleigh, Rene A. Frechet (*F*) and Professor A. R. Greig, and one representative from each of the following schools of architecture: Department of Architecture, University of Toronto, Prof. C. H. C. Wright; Department of Architecture, McGill University, Prof. Ramsay Traquair; Department of Architecture, University of Manitoba, Prof. M. S. Osborne; Department of Architecture, University of Alberta, Prof. C. S. Burgess (*F*); Ecole Des Beaux Arts, Montreal, Prof. Jules Poivert (*F*); Ecole Des Beaux Arts, Quebec, Prof. A. Panichelli (*F*).

Committee on Scholarship Funds

J. Cecil McDougall (*F*) Chairman, John M. Lyle (*F*), John A. Pearson (*F*), John S. Archibald (*F*), Ernest Cormier (*F*), Jas. Hawker and Geo. A. Ross (*F*).

Committee on Art, Science and Research

B. Evan Parry, chairman, Frank P. Martin (*F*), W. W. Alward, Philip J. Turner (*F*) and H. H. Madill.

Committee on Professional Usages

Percy E. Nobbs, P.R.A.I.C., chairman; G. H. MacDonald, president, Alberta Association of Architects; Andrew L. Mercer, president, Architectural Institute of British Columbia; Jas. Hawker, president, Manitoba Association of Architects; S. P. Dumaresq, president, Maritime Association of Architects; James H. Craig, president, Ontario Association of Architects; E. I. Barott (*F*), president, Province of Quebec Association of Architects; David Webster (*F*), president, Saskatchewan Association of Architects.

Committee on Public Relations

Gordon M. West (*F*) chairman, Ludger Venne, James H. Craig, W. L. Somerville (*F*), E. Parkinson, Andrew L. Mercer, G. H. MacDonald, H. E. Gates (*F*) and F. H. Portnall (*F*).

Committee on Standard Forms of Contract between Owner and Contractor

Percy E. Nobbs, P.R.A.I.C., and Herbert E. Moore (*F*).

Joint Committee of the R.A.I.C. and C.C.A

W. L. Somerville (*F*), Toronto, J. Cecil McDougall (*F*), Montreal, and E. L. Horwood (*F*), of Ottawa, appointed by the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada; and H. P. Frid, Hamilton, Col. E. G. M. Cape, Montreal, and C. Blake Jackson of Toronto, appointed by the Canadian Construction Association.

Committee on Exhibitions and Awards

Philip J. Turner (*F*) chairman, W. S. Maxwell (*F*), J. Cecil McDougall (*F*), Henri S. Labelle, F. H. Marani, F. Hilton Wilkes, and A. T. Galt Durnford.

Editorial Board—The Journal, R.A.I.C.

J. P. Hynes (*F*), chairman, John M. Lyle (*F*), Jules Poivert (*F*), Ramsay Traquair, Alcide Chausse (*F*), E. J. Gilbert, H. Claire Mott, Gilbert Parfitt, S. M. Eveleigh and W. G. Blakey (*F*).

Appointment of R.I.B.A. Representatives: The following representatives were appointed:

Mr. Philip J. Turner (*F*) of Montreal as representative of the R.A.I.C. from Canada to the Council of the R.I.B.A.

Dr. Raymond Unwin as representative of the R.A.I.C. in Great Britain on the council of the R.I.B.A.

Messrs. Percy E. Nobbs P.R.A.I.C., and Septimus Warwick, F.R.I.B.A. of London, England, were appointed to represent the Institute on the Allied Societies Conference.

Use of Letters "PP.R.A.I.C." by Past Presidents of the Institute: Following some discussion it was decided that in future past presidents of the Institute be designated as "PP.R.A.I.C." in all official records of the Institute.

Proposed Institute Documents:

(*a*) Regulation of Architectural Competitions. The president reported that this document was now complete and ready for printing.

(*b*) Basis of Professional Practice. The president also reported this document as having been completed and ready for printing.

(*c*) Basis of Professional Charges. The president reported having revised this document which was read to the meeting and generally approved. It was decided to submit the revised draft to the members of the committee on professional usages for final approval before having the document printed.

(*d*) Agreement Between Architect and Client. Mr. McDougall presented a revised draft of this agreement in which certain changes suggested at the annual meeting had been incorporated. It was decided to refer this document to a solicitor before having it printed.

The matter of publishing the various Institute documents was referred to the Editorial Board for consideration and report, the suggestion being that all these documents, together with the Charter and By-Laws and list of Fellows and Members of component societies, should be furnished loose in an appropriate folder cover by way of a Year Book; and Messrs. Markus and West to associate themselves with the Editorial Board in this connection.

Matters Arising out of Reports of Standing Committees: The secretary was instructed to prepare a summary of the suggestions and recommendations made following the presentation at the annual meeting of the reports of the committees on architectural training, scholarship funds, art, science and research, professional usages, public relations and editorial board of THE JOURNAL, and was further instructed to send copies of this summary to the chairmen of the various committees for consideration and report.

Scholarship and Prize Funds: The matter of scholarship funds and prizes for architectural assistants was brought before the meeting by the president, and after some discussion, the chairman of the committee on scholarship funds was requested to circularize all members of the Institute with a view to obtaining subscriptions for scholarship and prize funds, it being understood that subscribers would have the option of designating the purposes to which these subscriptions were to be devoted. It was understood that about $2,200.00 was already available.

Competitions for Architectural Draftsmen: The chairman of the committee on architectural training was requested to prepare a programme for a competition for architectural draftsmen, details of which are to be published in THE JOURNAL. It was suggested that there be two competitions, one to take the form of a problem in design, and the other to be in the form of an essay. Mr. Nobbs and Mr. McDougall were requested to collaborate with the chairman of the committee on architectural training in the preparation of the programme.

Register of Architectural Draftsmen: As a result of a suggestion made by the president, he was requested to communicate with each of the component societies asking them to collect a list of architectural assistants in their respective provinces, in order that a complete list of the architectural draftsmen in the Dominion could be compiled.

Proposed Exhibition of Hospital Architecture: A letter dated January 29th, from the Canadian Medical Association, was read suggesting that the Institute prepare an architectural exhibit of Canadian Hospitals to be shown on the occasion of the annual meeting of the American Hospital Association which is to take place in Toronto during the latter part of September, 1931. It was decided to ask Mr. B. Evan Parry, who arranged a similar exhibition at Winnipeg in 1930, to give the proposal his consideration and to suggest the names of those he would like to have associated with him, if it was considered advisable to proceed with the exhibition.

Appointment of an Auditor: On the recommendation of the honorary treasurer, Messrs. Allen and Miles of Toronto were re-appointed auditors for the current year.

R.I.B.A. Matters: The president read some correspondence from the R.I.B.A. with reference to examinations, together with his reply. He also read a draft for a memorandum for submission to the R.I.B.A. defining the relations of the two bodies. After discussion, it was decided to refer the matter to a special committee consisting of Messrs. P. E. Nobbs, J. Cecil McDougall and Philip J. Turner, with powers.

A letter was read from the secretary of the R.I.B.A. with reference to certain applications from Canadian architects for Associate Membership in the Royal Institute of British Architects. The secretary was instructed to advise the R.I.B.A. that no official action could be taken in the matter as none of the applicants were members of a component society, but that any information required might be obtained from the universities from which these candidates had graduated.

Miscellaneous: As a result of a suggestion made to the committee, it was decided to have a replica made of the medal awarded for the Royal York Hotel, for presentation to Messrs. Sproatt and Rolph, the associate architects for the building.

The president reported having received some correspondence with reference to a charge laid by a member of the O.A.A. against a member of the P.Q.A.A. The matter was referred to a special committee consisting of the president of the Institute and the presidents of the P.Q.A.A. and the O.A.A.

A letter was read from an architect in the Province of Quebec protesting against his name being removed from the membership roll of the Institute. The secretary was instructed to inform him that as his name had been dropped from the membership list of the component society to which he belonged, the Institute had no other alternative but to remove his name from the membership list.

Date and Place of Next Meeting: It was decided to hold the next executive meeting at the office of the Institute on Friday, April 24th, 1931.

Adjournment: The meeting adjourned at 11.00 p.m.

Activities of Provincial Associations

The Alberta Association of Architects

Secretary—J. MARTLAND, 501 Civic Block, Edmonton, Alta.

The annual general meeting of the Alberta Association of Architects was held at the Edmonton Club, Edmonton, Alberta, on January 30th, 1931, with the president, Mr. G. H. MacDonald in the chair. After the minutes of the last annual meeting were read and adopted, Mr. MacDonald delivered his presidential address. (This address will be published in full in the May issue.)

Following the presentation of the financial report, Mr. H. L. Seymour, director of town planning, addressed the members present on the subject of "Town Planning."

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the re-election of the 1930 Council as follows:

President, G. H. MacDonald; first vice-president, Geo. Fordyce; second vice-president, R. McD. Symonds; honorary secretary, J. Martland; honorary treasurer, C. S. Burgess; representative on the Senate of the University of Alberta, E. Underwood; honorary auditor, H. Story; honorary librarians, J. Henderson and J. M. Stevenson; councillors, R. P. Blakey, W. G. Blakey and A. M. Calderone. Messrs. G. H. MacDonald and E. Underwood were appointed delegates to the 1931 Council of the R.A.I.C. The following members were re-appointed on the board of examiners: W. S. Bates, L. H. Bennett, R. P. Blakey, C. S. Burgess, G. Fordyce, J. Henderson and G. H. MacDonald.

The selection of the place for the next annual meeting was left to the 1931 Council.

The Manitoba Association of Architects

Secretary—E. FITZ MUNN, 903 McArthur Building, Winnipeg, Man.

The following amendments to the Manitoba Architects' Act will be brought before the Legislature during the present session:

AN ACT TO AMEND "THE ARCHITECTS' ACT"

His Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba enacts as follows:

1. Section 16 of The Architects' Act, being Chapter 11 of the Revised Statutes of Manitoba, 1913, as amended by Chapter 4 of 4 George V, is hereby further amended by adding thereto the following paragraph:

(*c*) Provided that in any prosecution under this Act it shall be sufficient proof of an offence under this Act if it is proved that the accused has done or committed a single act of practice as an architect or has acted as an architect on one occasion in Manitoba without being registered under this Act or has done or committed on one occasion any of the acts prohibited by this statute and the word "practice" as used in this Act shall be construed in accordance with this proviso.

2. The said Act is hereby further amended by deleting from Section 16 thereof the words: "the last preceding section" and substituting therefor the words: "this Act."

3. The said Act is hereby further amended by adding thereto the following Sections:—

(*a*) 17A. Provided that nothing in this Act contained shall apply to the erection, enlargement or alteration of a building or other structure outside of a city or town where the building or structure is to be or is used for a private dwelling or for farm purposes or for the purpose of outbuildings or auxiliary buildings in connection with a private dwelling or farm premises.

(*b*) 18A. No plans and/or specifications for the erection, enlargement or alteration of any building to be used as a place of public assembly or as a theatre, church, hall or other building to be used as a place of public resort or amusement, or of any apartment or lodging house, or of any building to be erected from public funds, shall be passed, approved or accepted by any authority appointed or empowered to pass, approve or accept such plans and/or specifications, where the total cost of erection, enlargement or alteration thereof exceeds the sum of $10,000.00, unless and until such plans and/or specifications have been prepared and sealed by an architect registered under this Act.

4. This Act shall come into force on the day it is assented to.

The Ontario Association of Architects

Secretary—R. B. WOLSEY, 350 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario

The annual meeting of the Ontario Association of Architects was held at the Art Gallery of Toronto on Saturday, February 7th, 1931, with a large number of members present.

In his presidential address, Mr. A. H. Chapman stated that, while the activities of the association had not been very numerous during the past year, they had concentrated on the proposed Architects' Bill, which they had every hope of being passed at the coming session of the Legislature. He expressed his sincere appreciation for the work done by Mr. Craig and the other members of the Legislation Committee and spoke of the effect that the Legislation might have on the association. As one of the means of keeping alive the interest of the association after the Architects' Bill was passed, he thought that the importance of the chapters might be stressed a great deal more than has been done in the past. Mr. Chapman congratulated the Toronto Chapter on their exhibition, and expressed the hope that the exhibition could be broadened in its scope to encourage the work of all members in the province, and as a means to this end he suggested that the exhibition might be made a provincial activity so that it would not be confined to any one city. In concluding his address, Mr.

Chapman took occasion to praise the work of the Institute and THE JOURNAL which it sponsored. He also thanked all the committees for their co-operation during the past year and expressed his deep appreciation for the honour and privilege of his having been given the opportunity of serving as their president for the past two years.

At the conclusion of the president's address a resolution of appreciation to the retiring president was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Forsey P. Page, honorary treasurer, presented the financial report which showed a total income of $4,864.57, and total expenditures of $3,455.70, leaving a surplus for the year of $1,408.87.

The registrar, Mr. R. B. Wolsey, reported that eighteen members had been elected during the past year, making a total membership of two hundred and forty, consisting of ten honorary members, two hundred and seventeen members, and thirteen associate members.

Mr. Craig, in reporting for the legislation committee, stated that the progress of the proposed Bill was exceedingly satisfactory and hoped that before very long he would be able to report that the Architects' Bill had been adopted by the Legislature.

Reports were also presented by the chairmen of the other standing committees as follows:

Board of examiners, R. K. Shepard, chairman; committee on architectural competitions, A. H. Gregg, chairman; committee on fees, Gordon M. West, chairman; committee on exhibitions, Martin Baldwin, chairman; committee on Architectural Guild Prize Fund, R. B. Wolsey, chairman; committee on Canadian National Exhibition, A. Frank Wickson, chairman; committee on Art Gallery of Toronto, Wm. Rae, chairman; committee on Ontario College of Art, F. H. Marani, chairman; committee on Botanical Garden, W. Ford Howland, chairman.

The election of three members to the council to take the place of the retiring councillors, A. H. Chapman, Herbert E. Moore and Gordon M. West, all of Toronto, resulted in the election of James C. Pennington, Windsor; L. Gordon Bridgman, London; and W. Bruce Riddell, Hamilton.

Messrs. J. H. Craig, J. P. Hynes, Herbert E. Moore, B. Evan Parry, W. L. Somerville, Gordon M. West and James C. Pennington, were elected delegates to the 1931 Council of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. The chairman of the standing committees during 1930 were all re-elected for the ensuing year.

Following the disposition of the routine matters, Mr. I. Markus gave an outline of the activities of the Institute during the past year which lead to a discussion on a number of matters to be brought up for consideration at the annual meeting of the R.A.I.C.

A luncheon was held during the business sessions, at which Mr. B. Evan Parry addressed the members on the subject of the planning and designing of hospitals. He discussed in detail the requirements of the modern hospital in so far as they dealt with out-patients' departments, obstetric units, infectious disease sections, and roof solaria. He also pointed out that from the experience gained during the past number of years it was no longer necessary to place operating departments on the top floor in hospitals, since daylight was no longer the governing factor in their location. Following the address a resolution of appreciation to Mr. Parry and to the Federal Department of National Health was adopted commending the department on the valuable services rendered to the architectural profession.

At a special meeting of the council held on Friday, February 13th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: James H. Craig, president; Forsey P. Page, first vice-president; J. C. Pennington, second vice-president; Allan George, honorary treasurer; R. B. Wolsey, Registrar. Councillors: L. Gordon Bridgman, C. Barry Cleveland, B. Evan Parry, W. B. Riddell, L. Fennings Taylor.

HAMILTON CHAPTER

Secretary—H. E. MURTON, 1104 Pigott Building, Hamilton, Ontario.

The first dinner meeting of the Hamilton Chapter for the year 1931 took place at the Royal Connaught Hotel on February 17th at which the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, R. E. McDonnell; vice-president, W. Bruce Riddell; treasurer, K. D. Kyles; secretary H. E. Murton; members of the executive committee, Gordon J. Hutton, John Evans (Galt), and F. C. Bodley (Brantford).

A discussion took place with reference to increasing the membership of the chapter, and as a result an effort is to be made to have all practicing architects in Hamilton and vicinity join the chapter.

It is intended to hold regular dinner meetings on the second Wednesday of each month at the Royal Connaught Hotel.

OTTAWA CHAPTER

Secretary—B. EVAN PARRY, Federal Department of Health, Ottawa.

A very successful dinner meeting of the Architects' Club of Ottawa was held at the Chateau Laurier on February 19th, 1931 with Col. C. J. Burritt, president, in the chair.

Dr. Ernest C. MacMillan, principal of the Toronto Conservatory of Music was the guest speaker and treated the members to a scholarly and informative address on the subject of "The Architecture of Music." During his address, Dr. MacMillan sought to show the close analogy between architecture and music in its structural forms and its outward expression. He compared the earliest styles of music to Gothic architecture, and the later to Renaissance. By means of illustrations on the piano, Dr. MacMillan drew a parallel between architectural and musical structure. The rendering of several of the works of Wagner, Bach, Beethoven and Mozart, was by no means the least interesting portion of his address.

A vote of thanks to the speaker was moved by Mr. E. L. Horwood who stressed the skillful manner in which the speaker had demonstrated the kinship between architects and musicians. Among the out-of-town guests present at the dinner were Dr. Henry Sproatt of Toronto and C. Barry Cleveland, vice president of the Arts and Letters Club, Toronto.

NOTES

The first meeting of the executive committee of the 1931 council of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada was held at the office of the Institute, 627 Dorchester Street West, Montreal, on Wednesday, March 18th, 1931.

* * * *

Mr. James Hawker, architect, announces the removal of his office from 403 Avenue Block to 236 Curry Building, Winnipeg.

* * * *

Messrs. Stevens and Lee, architects of Toronto and Boston, announce that Harold J. Smith, M.R.A.I.C., and George A. Curtin have become full partners in the firm of Stevens and Lee as at January 1st, 1931.

* * * *

Mr. E. R. Rolph of the firm of Sproatt and Rolph, architects of Toronto, left on March 19th on an extended trip to Europe.

* * * *

The Sixty-fourth Convention of the American Institute of Architects will be held in San Antonio, Texas, on April 14th, 15th and 16th, 1931.

* * * *

Mr. James H. Craig of Craig & Madill, architects of Toronto, was elected president of the Ontario Association of Architects following the recent annual meeting of that body.

* * * *

The Canadian Construction Association announce the removal of their offices from 46 Elgin Street to 717 Ottawa Electric Building, Ottawa, Ontario.

* * * *

The president of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada has been elected Foreign Corresponding Member of the "Société des Architectes Diplômés par le Gouvernement" of France.

* * * *

Mr. G. H. MacDonald of Edmonton was re-elected president of the Alberta Association of Architects at the annual meeting of that body held at the Edmonton Club, Edmonton, Alberta, on January 30th, 1931.

* * * *

Prof. E. R. Arthur of the School of Architecture, University of Toronto, delivered an address on the Early Architecture of Ontario before the Royal Canadian Institute at Convocation Hall, University of Toronto, on March 28th, 1931.

* * * *

An architectural and allied arts exposition, commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the Architectural League of New York, featuring architecture, building materials, and equipment will be held from April 18th to 25th, 1931, at the Grand Central Palace, New York, under the auspices of the American Institute of Architects and the Architectural League of New York.

* * * *

The Thirteenth International Congress of Architects will probably be held in May, 1933. The sessions will be held at Washington, followed by a visit to New York, and ending at the World's Fair at Chicago.

* * * *

Mr. Noulan Cauchon, chairman of the Town Planning Commission, Ottawa, left on March 13th to attend the International Housing and Town Planning Conference to be held in Berlin, Germany, early in June, 1931.

* * * *

Lt.-Col. Walter N. Moorhouse, of George, Moorhouse and King, architects, addressed the annual meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association which was held in the Royal York Hotel, Toronto on February 4th, 1931.

* * * *

Messrs. Parkinson and Halley, architects, announce the removal of their offices from 808 Boyd Building to McCall Building, 375 Hargrave Street, Winnipeg, Man.

* * * *

On April 8th Mr. Philip J. Turner (*F*), F.R.I.B.A., addressed the Builders' Exchange of Montreal at their dinner meeting held in the Queens Hotel on "Some Constructional Aspects in the Building of Liverpool Cathedral."

Mr. Turner, who is special lecturer in "Building Construction" at McGill University, has had special opportunities of studying the construction of this famous cathedral, and his lecture was illustrated with specially prepared slides, as well as an exhibit of seventy-five large photographs showing the work in progress.

* * * *

Mr. S. G. Porter of Calgary, Alta., was elected president of the Engineering Institute of Canada at the Forty-fifth Annual Meeting of that body held in Montreal on February 4th, 5th and 6th, 1931.

* * * *

André Bièler, whose woodcut of Notre Dame de la Victoire was used as a frontispiece on the menu card of the annual dinner of the Institute, was born in Lausanne, Switzerland, in 1896. His family came to Montreal in 1908 where he received his early education.

Bièler's woodcuts are for the greater part enhanced with colour, the key being printed from a cut block, the colour being applied afterward in broad patches through metal stencils. This is known as the "Pochoir" method.

Rural Quebec has proven a very fertile and sympathetic painting ground to Bièler, and his most important work has been from this source. His vigorous paintings of fisher-folk and their villages on the Gaspé Coast and Isle of Orleans have struck a decidedly individual note in Canadian painting.

* * * *

At a meeting of the "Comité Permanent International des Architectes" (International Permanent Committee of Architects) held at Budapest, Hungary, in September last, the following officers were elected: president, Th. J. Cuypers; vice-presidents, Cass Gilbert, G. Moretti, H. P. Nénot, Sir John Simpson and I. Stubben; honorary general secretary, J. M. Poupinel; general secretary, Albert Roosenboom; secretaries, L. Ballido y Gonzales, A. Calza-Bini, Cart de Lafontaine, A. de Viragh, Prof. Martin Dulfer, G. Harmand, F. K. Kraus, G. O. Totten; treasurer, J. B. De Win; council, Acosta y Lara, A. Bermudes, A. Bugge, Alcide Chaussé, F. de Vestel, R. E. Fitte, A. Gravier, Dr. G. Gull, N. Mariscal, R. Ostberg, S. E. Rasmussen and J. Wills. The membership of the "Comité" is

composed of architects from twenty-four countries. The representatives from Canada are Alcide Chaussé, president of the Canadian Section, and John S. Archibald, secretary.

* * * *

Mr. E. T. Flanagan, manager of the Toronto sales office of the C. A. Dunham Co. Limited, has announced a change of business address to 1139 Bay Street, effective March 1st, 1931.

* * * *

The Indiana Limestone Company of Canada, Limited, wish to announce that they are now representing both the Indiana Limestone Company of Bedford, Indiana, and the Bloomington Limestone Company of Bloomington, Indiana. The Toronto offices of the Indiana Limestone Company of Canada, Limited, formerly located at 1104 Bay Street, have been moved to new quarters at 57 Bloor Street West, under the management of Mr. W. J. Skelly, vice-president of the company. In Montreal the offices of the Indiana Limestone Company of Canada, Limited, are located in the Architects' Building, under the management of Mr. M. J. Morgan, president.

* * * *

One of the most successful conventions in the history of the Canadian Johns-Manville Company, Limited, was held at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, from January 19th to 22nd, inclusive. Many new products and materials which have been introduced by this company during recent years were shown at the convention and it was announced that these would shortly be manufactured in Canada from Canadian materials.

ERRATA

Under the illustration of the Medical Arts Building which appeared on page 96 of the March issue of THE JOURNAL, Messrs. Marani, Lawson and Morris were mentioned as the architects for the building. This should have read Marani, Lawson & Paisley.

* * * *

In the article on "The Price House—Quebec" which appeared in the February issue of THE JOURNAL, the exterior was inadvertently referred to as being of "Local" limestone. This should have read "Canadian" limestone.

OBITUARY

JAMES B. WHITBURN

It is with much regret that we report the recent death of James B. Whitburn, a well-known architect of New Westminster, B.C. Mr. Whitburn, who was born in Woking, England, had resided in New Westminster for twenty years, and was responsible for the design of many school buildings in British Columbia. He was a member of the Architectural Institute of British Columbia, president of the Boy Scout's Association and chairman of the Child Welfare Committee.

BOOKS REVIEWED

PUBLISHERS' NOTE—We wish to remind our readers that any books reviewed in these columns, as well as any other architectural book, can be secured through THE JOURNAL *of the R.A.I.C., at the published price, carriage and customs duties prepaid.*

PROPOS SUR L'ART EGYPTIEN. By Jean Capart, Conservateur en Chef des Musees Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire, Bruxelles; Directeur de la Fondation Egyptologique Reine Elisabeth; Professeur Honoraire d'egyptologie a l'Universite de Liege. Published by Vromant & Company, Bruxelles. Price $3.00.

A highly interesting book, illustrated with 186 photographic illustrations, prefaced by Ludlow Bull, of the Metropolitan Museum of New York. During the winter of 1924-1925, the author, Monsieur Capart, was invited to visit the United States, as a "Visiting Professor" by the Commission for Relief in Belgium Educational Foundation, Inc. The visit which lasted from the 18th October, 1924, to the 24th February, 1925, had been organized with the co-operation of the Archaeological Institute of America. During these five months, Monsieur Capart visited several institutions throughout the United States, in Baltimore, Berkely, Boston, Brooklyn, Cambridge, Chapel Hill, Los Angeles, Madison, New Haven, Newport, New York, Palo Alto, Chicago, Cleveland, Colorado Springs, Detroit, Durham, Greensboro, Pasadena, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Princetown, Saint Louis, Salt Lake City, San Diego, San-Francisco, Sante-Fe, Urbana and Washington. In all these cities Monsieur Capart gave very interesting lectures on Egyptology. At the various universities and museums he was given numerous photographs which will be published later under the title of "Documents pour servir a l'etude de l'art egyptien." The text of "Propos sur l'Art Egyptien" had been prepared by Professor Capart for the lecture tour above mentioned in the United States. The book is divided in six parts or chapters as follows: *I—"Quelques chefs d'oeuvre de l'art Egyptien; II—Problemes d'esthetique egyptienne; III—Les Merveilles de l'Art industriel; IV—Les Ruines de Thebes; V—Les Belles Histoires des Fouilles; VI—La Vallee des Rois et la Tombe de Toutankhamon;* and an *Epilogue.* As all the other works of Professor Capart, this new volume should be in the hands of all those interested in Architecture and Egyptology. The first edition of "Propos sur l'Art Egyptien" was published in the English language in 1927, by the North Carolina University Press, the French edition, published this year, is a translation of the first edition, the only changes being in the sixth chapter, which describes the visit made to the Tomb of Toutankhamon.

The volume contains 307 pages and is 7¼" x 10" in size.

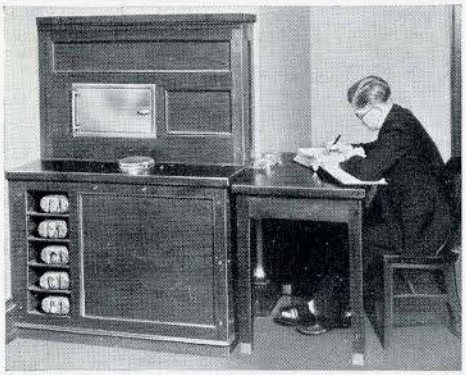
—Alcide Chausse.

THE PLANNING OF PARISH HALLS AND BUILDINGS FOR RELIGIOUS EDUCATION. Prepared by the Architectural Commission of the General Board of Religious Education of the Church of England in Canada, under the Chairmanship of Philip J. Turner, F.R.I.B.A., F.R.A.I.C.

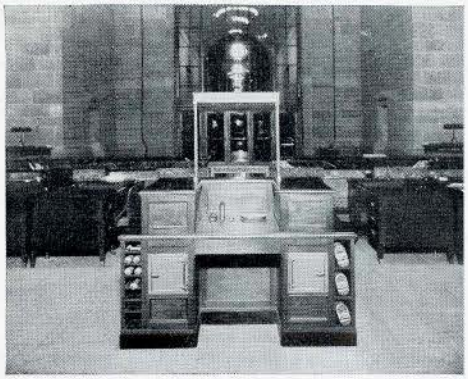
The need for more suitable and better equipped buildings for carrying on religious education and providing for the needs of social life and recreation is fast becoming apparent to church building committees. The old-fashioned idea of giving only second consideration to the parish hall and church school is rapidly giving way to the recognition of the important part played by the social, recreational and educational facilities of the church in the community.

The Church of England in Canada has recognized the importance of providing suitable accommodation for these requirements, and in the book under review, offers a number of valuable suggestions for the consideration of building committees when planning Sunday School buildings and parish halls. In addition to typical plans illustrating a number of suggested arrangements for the various activities of the church including assembly halls, class rooms and recreation facilities, the book also contains a considerable amount of data on the requirements of the various departments and their proper equipment.

The publication of this informative 40-page brochure is very timely and Mr. Turner is to be commended for the thorough manner in which he has dealt with the subject. —I.M.



Air-tite terminal in an "L" shaped cabinet, arranged so clerk can instantly see bull's eye signal light announcing arrival of a carrier. Budget Department, Head Office.



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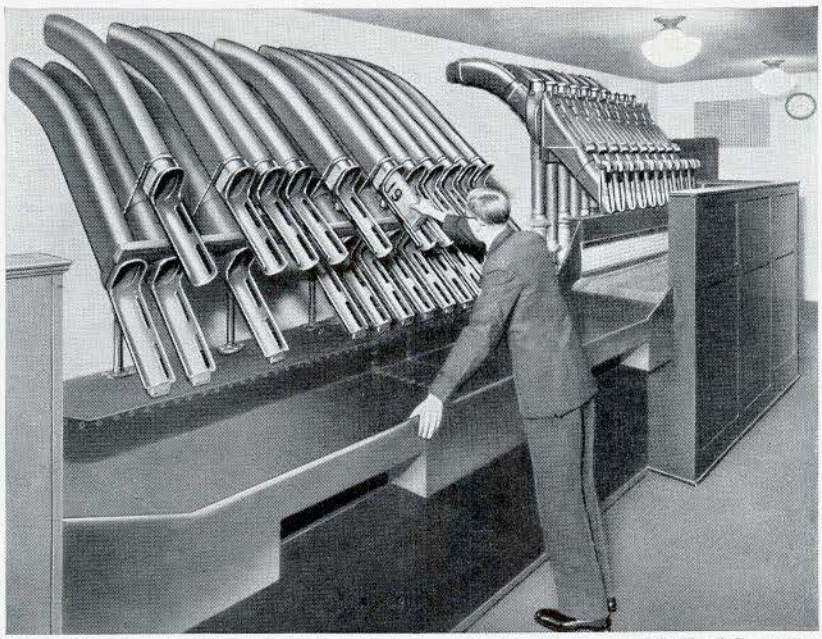
Air-tite Receiving and Dispatching Terminal set in marble wall on Melinda Street Mezzanine. Bull's eye signal light above door to announce arrival of a carrier. Carrier storage space below terminal door.



View of two-thirds of Central Station, including Sending Section and half of Receiving Station (for Toronto Branch). Balance of Receiving Station (for Head Office) off left of illustration.

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MODERN ARCHITECTURAL SCULPTURE

By W. Aumonier. **$17.50**

This book contains a representative collection of the best work which has been done in recent years by the most famous carvers in Europe and America. The book embraces all styles, ranging in treatment from the purely orthodox to the ultra-modern, and illustrates representative work of all the important countries in the world, including Great Britain, The United States of America, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, France, Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Jugo-Slavia, Spain and Italy. Academic sculpture, as such, has been regarded as outside the scope of this book, in which only carving which is decorative, or part of an architectural feature, is included. A few examples of modern sculpture are shown however to exemplify the trend of the particular country or artist in the modern movement. The book is 11 ¾" x 14 ¾" in size and contains 160 pages of illustrations.

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

By Rowland C. Hunter. **$8.50**

The book contains over a hundred beautiful halftone reproductions of old English cottages, farm houses, inns, town houses and shops with a few pages of descriptive text and several pages from the author's sketch book showing architectural details. The beauty of this architecture is amazing and so clear and perfect are the pictures that they enable one to detect the material, texture and detail of each building and give an excellent idea as to its natural setting. The volume is 10 ½" x 13 ½" in size, and contains 128 pages, including 114 plate illustrations.

THE HONEYWOOD FILE

By "Karshish" (H. B. Creswell) **$2.50**

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This is the second and concluding volume of "The Honeywood File." The manner of narration is the same as the first volume, the letters being allowed to speak for themselves. The chief actors again appear, together with many new ones, and this second volume carries the story to a conclusion ten months after Honeywood Grange has been completed.

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By John C. Rogers, A.R.I.B.A. **$6.50**

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HOUSES OF THE WREN AND EARLY GEORGIAN PERIODS

By Tunstall Small & Christopher Woodbridge **$8.00**

The aim of the authors has been to select a number of houses which are not only among the finest examples of the domestic architecture of the period, but are also comparatively little known; these have been recorded by means of specially prepared measured drawings of general elevations, gates and railings, exterior and interior doors, entrance halls, staircases, panelled rooms, fireplaces, etc., accompanied by photographs. The book contains 112 plates, photographs and drawings, and is bound in full cloth gilt. Size 10 in. x 13 in.

HISTORY OF ENGLISH BRICKWORK

By Nathaniel Lloyd **$13.50**

This book contains examples and notes of architectural use and manipulation of brick from mediaeval times to the end of the Georgian period. In addition to the many illustrations of English brick architecture, there are also many details of doorways, windows, ornaments, etc. The size of the volume is 10 ½ x 12 ½ and contains 450 pages.

THE HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE

By Banister Fletcher
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THE METAL CRAFTS IN ARCHITECTURE

By Gerald K. Geerlings **$7.50**

Metal work, ancient and modern, in architecture and interior decoration has been reproduced in numerous photographs and drawings, and explained by an architect who has sought historic examples in Europe and America, and has obtained first-hand information by visiting the leading foundries and workshops. Each metal has been treated in a separate section, and among the headings are: Bronze, Brass, Cast Iron, Copper, Lead, Zinc, Tin, Lighting Fixtures, Preparation of Specifications, not to speak of current developments, such as enamelling and electrical aids in depositing metals. With about 300 photographs and drawings. 9 x 12 inches.

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By William Arthur **$6.00**

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By Bruno Taut **$10.00**

There is a great architectural movement actually taking place at the present time which, to future generations, will be considered as one of great historical importance. A proper understanding of this development is essential to every architect. For this reason, the publishers have prepared this work to serve as a standard guide to the subject, and an architect of world-wide fame, and prominent in the modern movement, undertook to prepare it. Professor Bruno Taut brings to bear his specialized knowledge and judgment both in writing the text and in selecting the illustrations, which include hundreds of the best examples of modern buildings. He makes clear the value of the new style, and dispels those misunderstandings which tend inevitably to arise with regard to a matter of such magnitude as the creation of a new architecture. Contains 212 pages, 9 x 11 ½", with a large number of illustrations.

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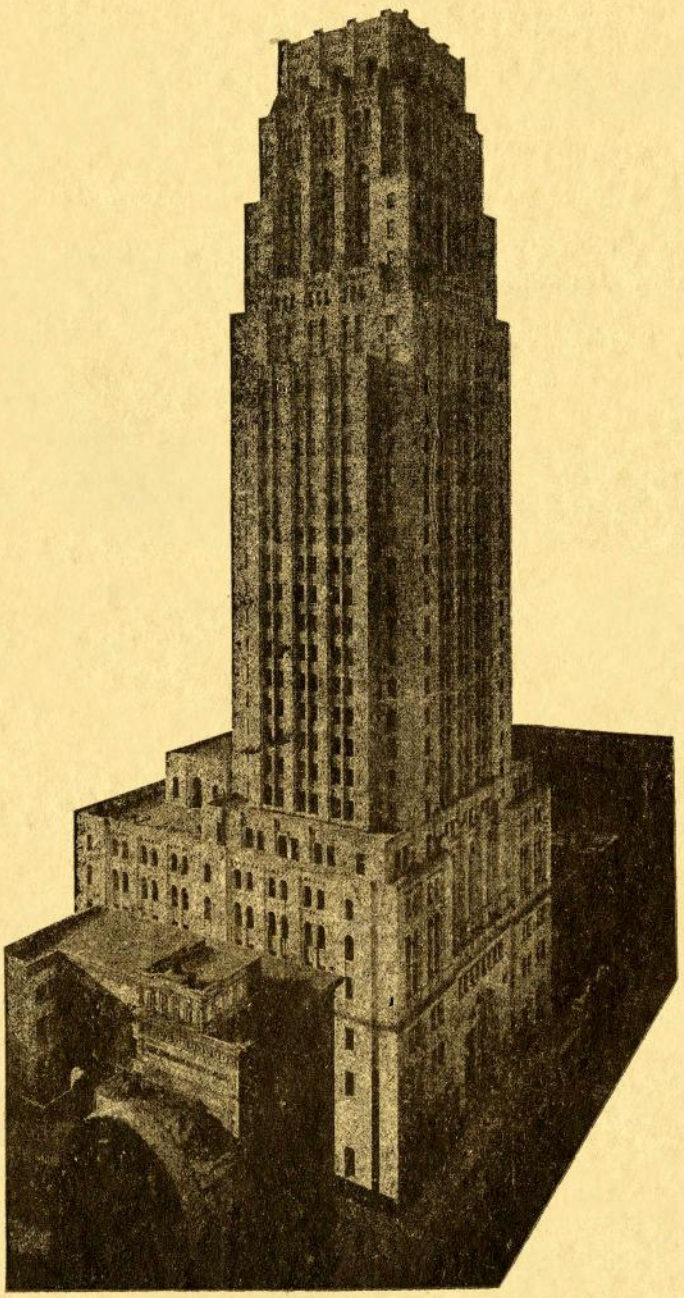

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