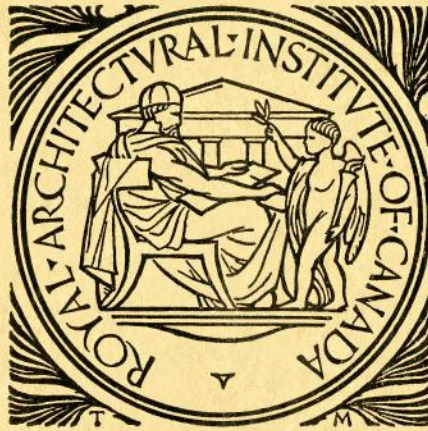


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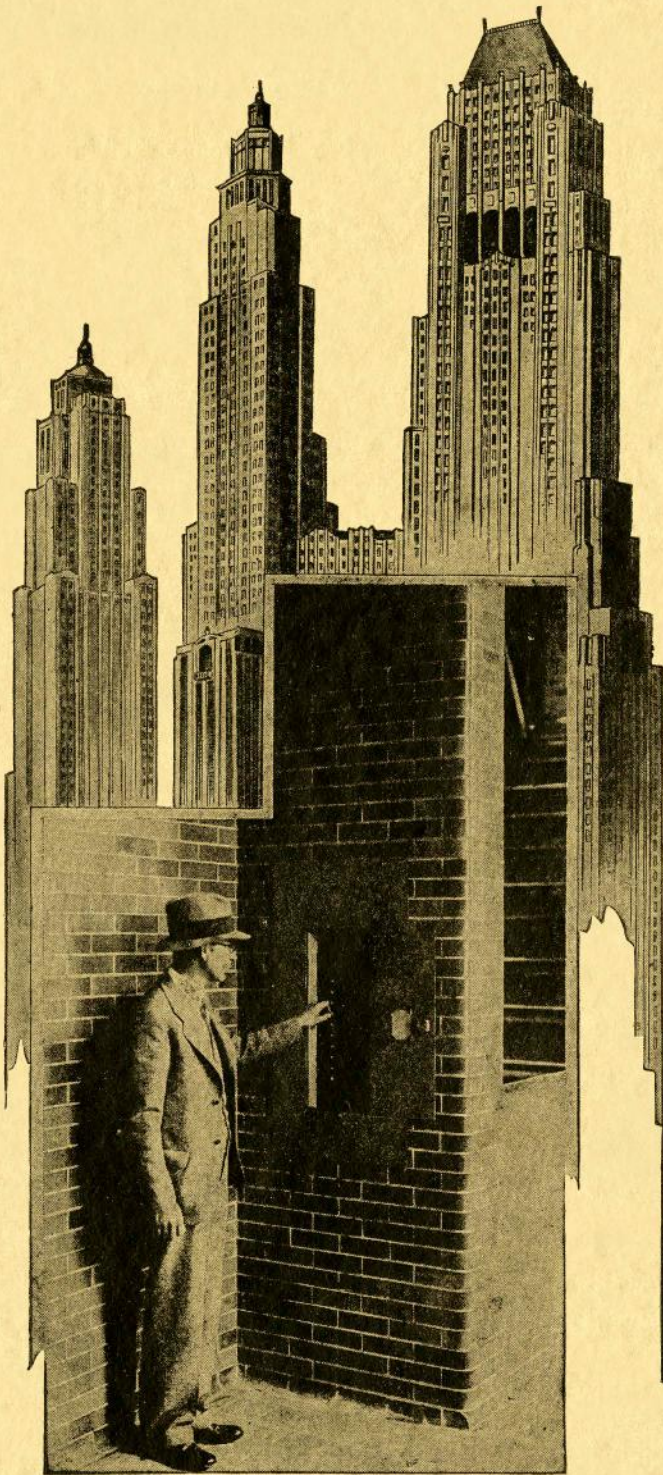


NOVEMBER, 1931

VOL. VIII. No. 11

TORONTO

THERE'S ALSO A "MODERN MOTIF" IN ELECTRICAL DESIGN



ELECTRICAL, as well as architectural, design has changed greatly in the past few years. Many an electrical installation which was entirely up-to-date in the years following the war is obsolete in the modern era. Predominant among modern developments in building electrification is the Westinghouse Nofuze panelboard.

Modern convenience and modern safety, only visioned five years ago, are now available for any type of building. Nofuze panelboards wipe out fuse replacement; they make it impossible to tamper with the wiring's protection; they eliminate the necessity for an electrician to leave important work to restore service. Anyone can restore service with perfect safety by merely moving the handle to the extreme "off" position to re-latch the mechanism, and then to "on".

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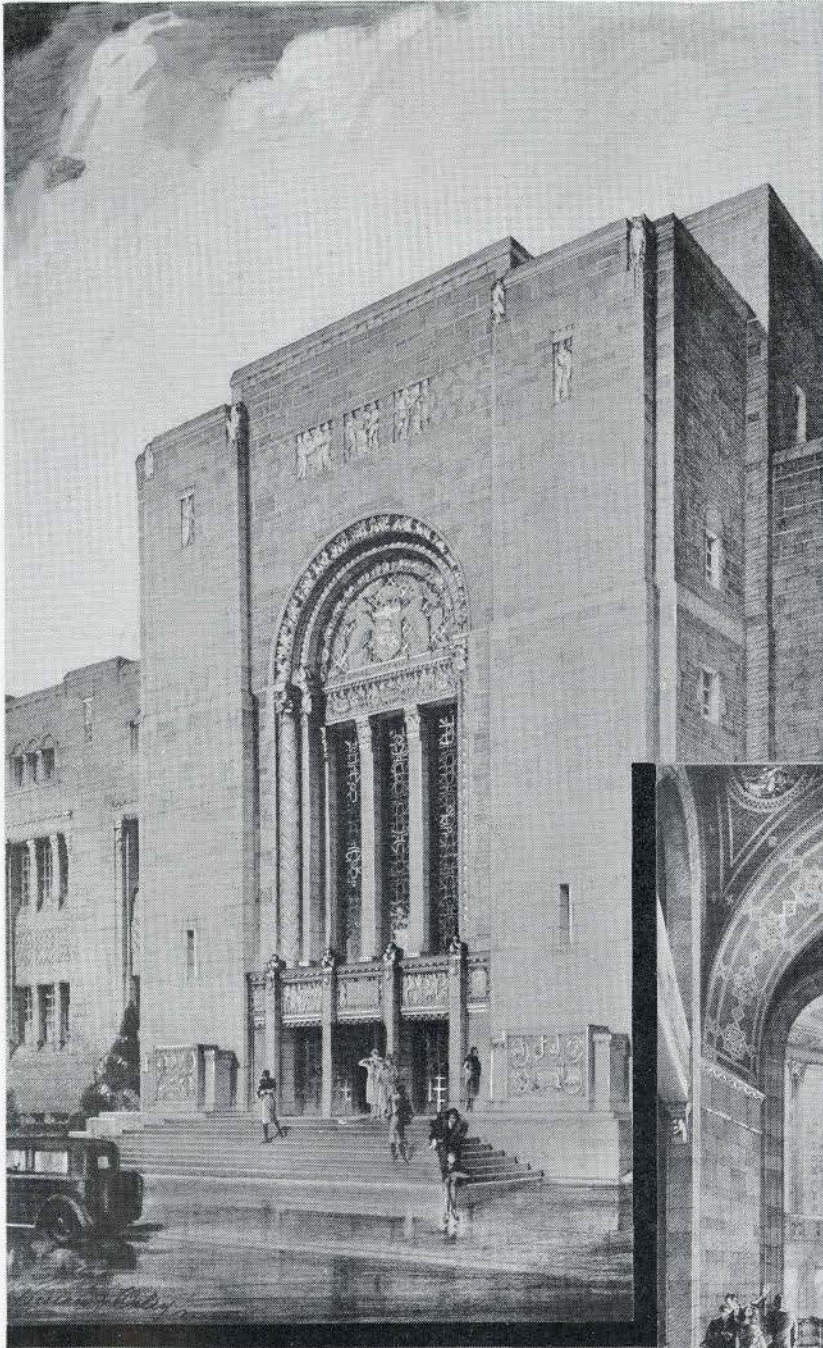
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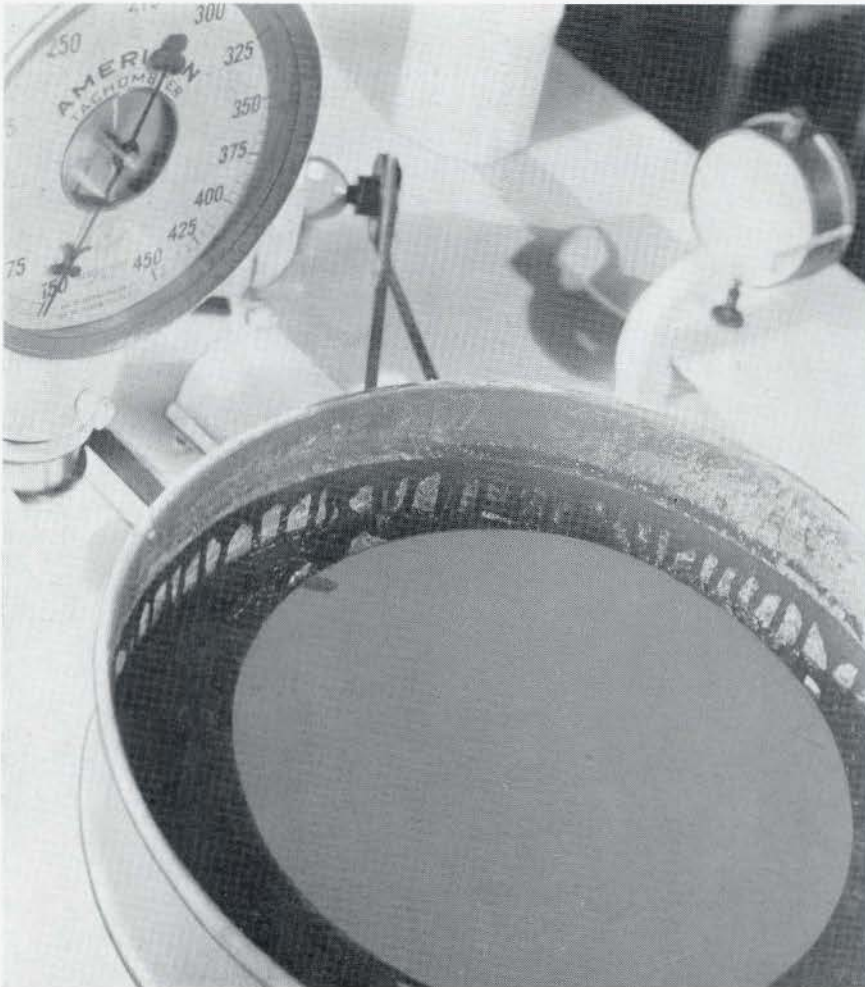
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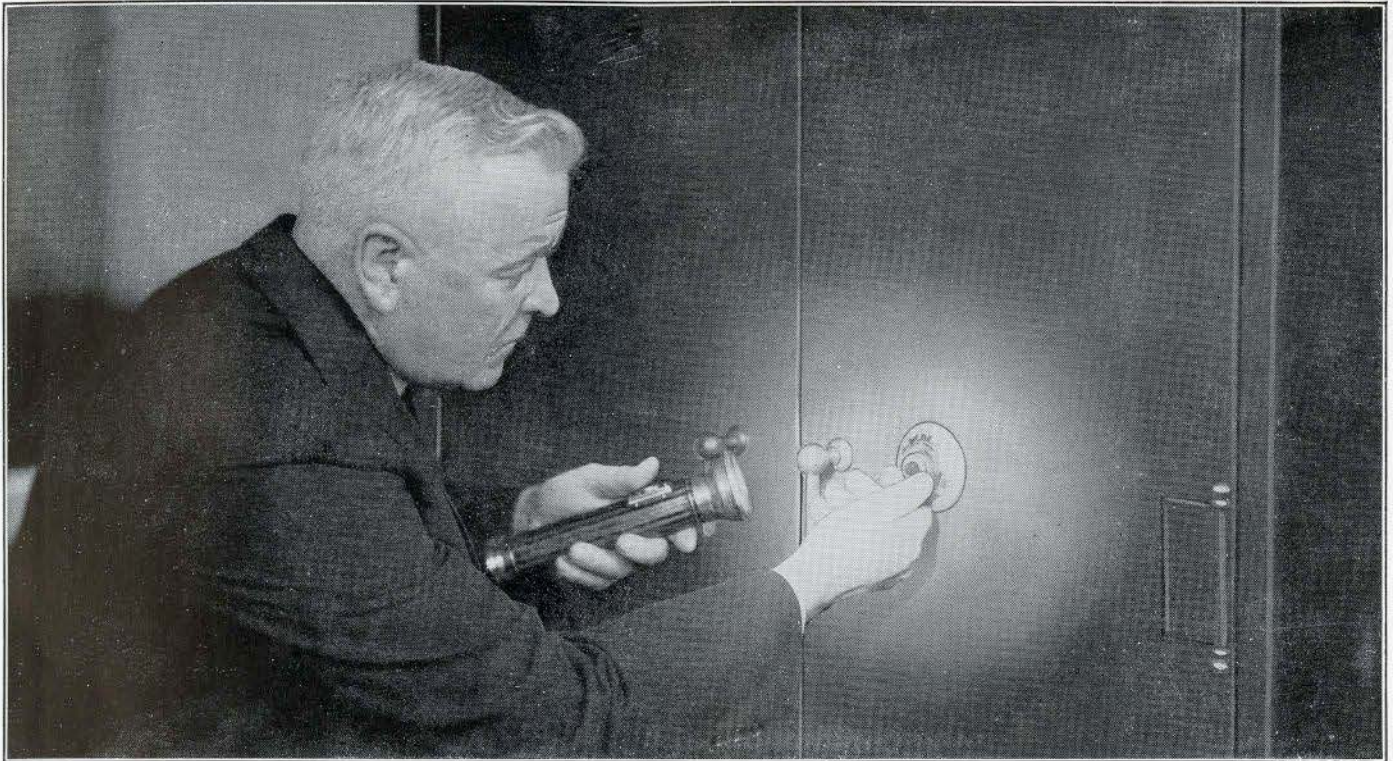
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Fig. 106-A

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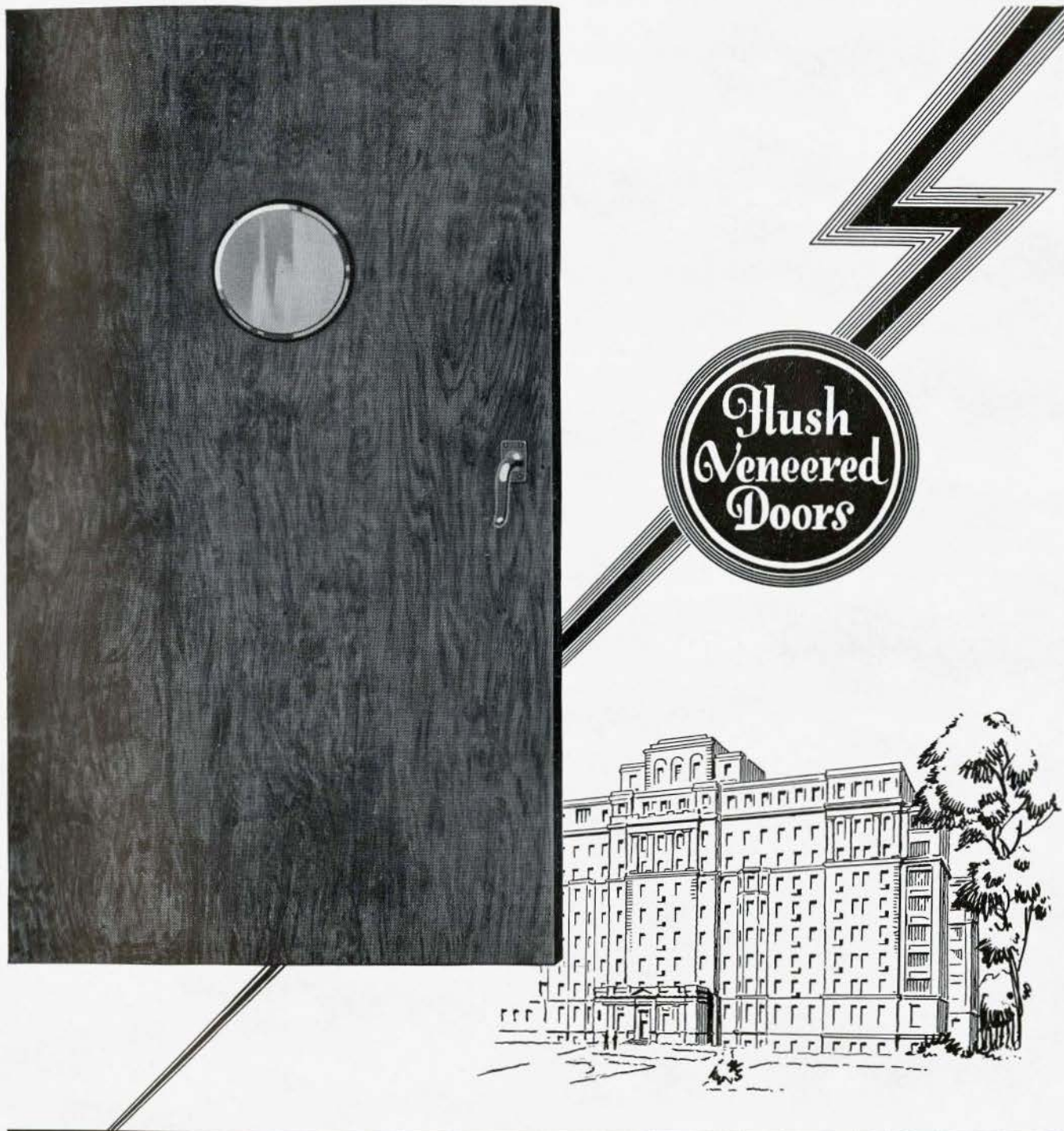
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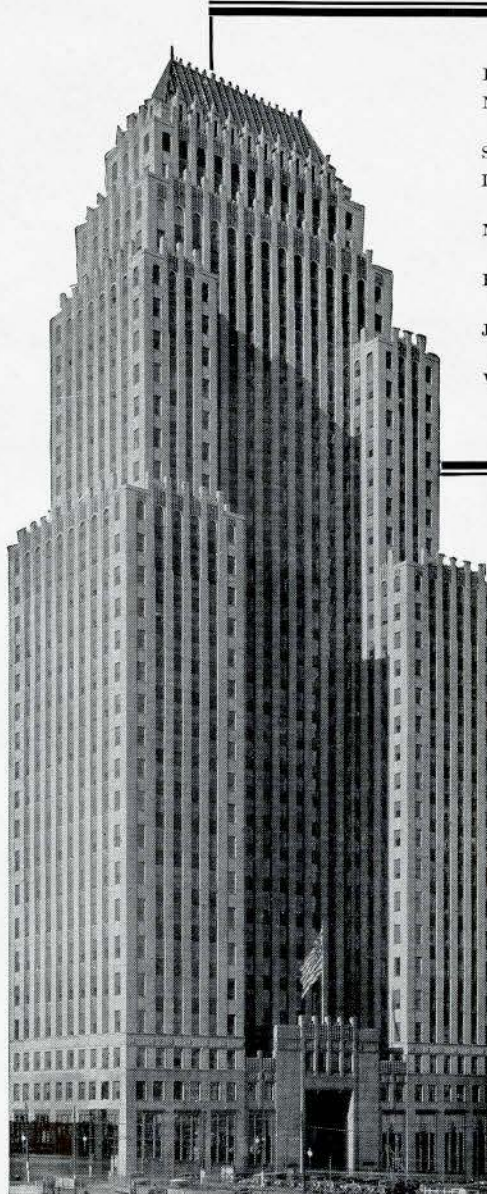
The insulating efficiency of Armstrong's Corkboard assures permanent service. Its resistance to moisture makes it last as long as the building itself. Structurally strong, it is easily worked for this or any other type of installation.

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There are many places where Armstrong's Corkboard is serving building needs. For years it has insulated roofs of all kinds. Especially in factories, where "ceiling sweat" threatens damage to materials and machinery corkboard on the roof checks this danger. It makes it possible to maintain low temperatures in cold storage plants and quick-freezing rooms.

Because of its unique composition, cork is useful for many other purposes. Air-borne sounds can be muffled with cork. So Armstrong's Corkoustic, the cork acoustical material which lends itself to decoration, lines many school and theater auditoriums. Cork is resilient, too. Armstrong's Cork Machinery Isolation absorbs vibration and noise caused by all types of machinery. In the Koppers Building, for instance, vibration has been banished from air compressors and ventilating pumps by means of cork.

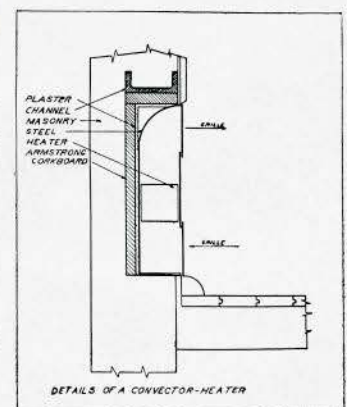
Every day sees some new use for cork.



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Pittsburgh's largest office building, the Koppers Building, architects Graham, Anderson, Probst, and White. Here Armstrong's Corkboard serves many purposes, including the insulation of radiator recesses.

This sketch shows how radiator recesses are being insulated in modern office buildings.



It may be just the material you are looking for now to do some special work, solve some puzzling situation. Armstrong engineers are always at your service for consultation. Armstrong Cork & Insulation Co., Limited, Toronto; McGill Building, Montreal; Winnipeg.

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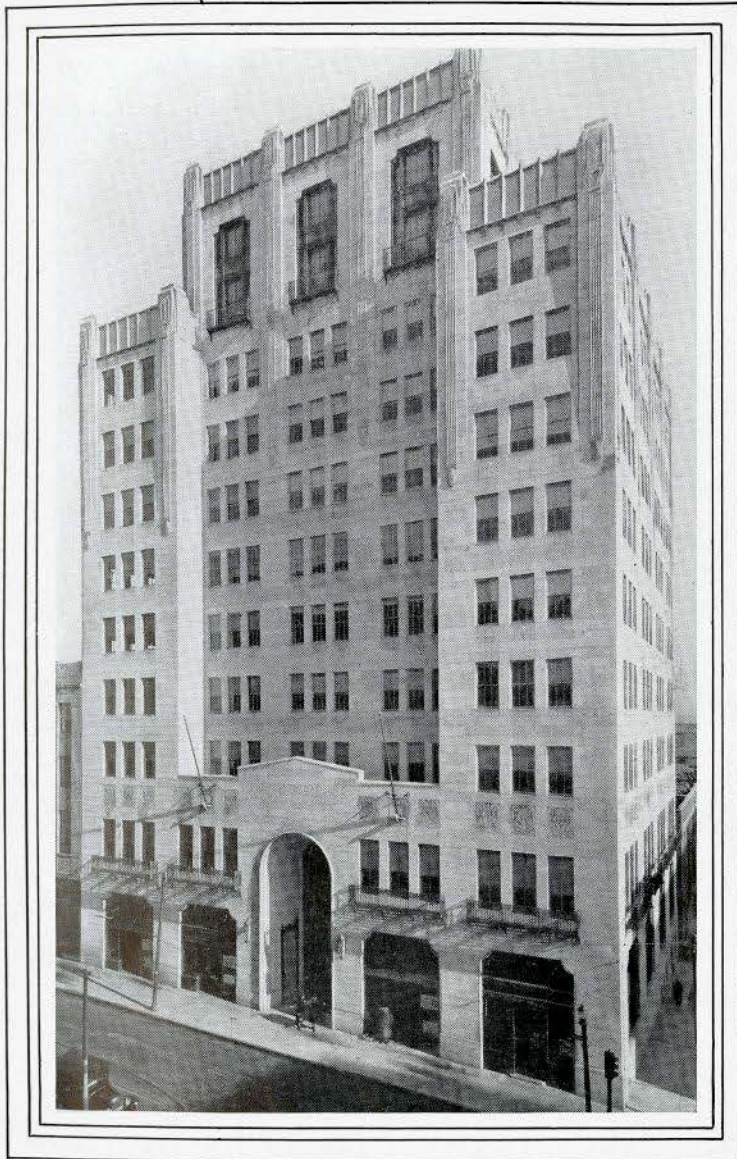
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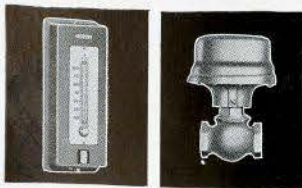
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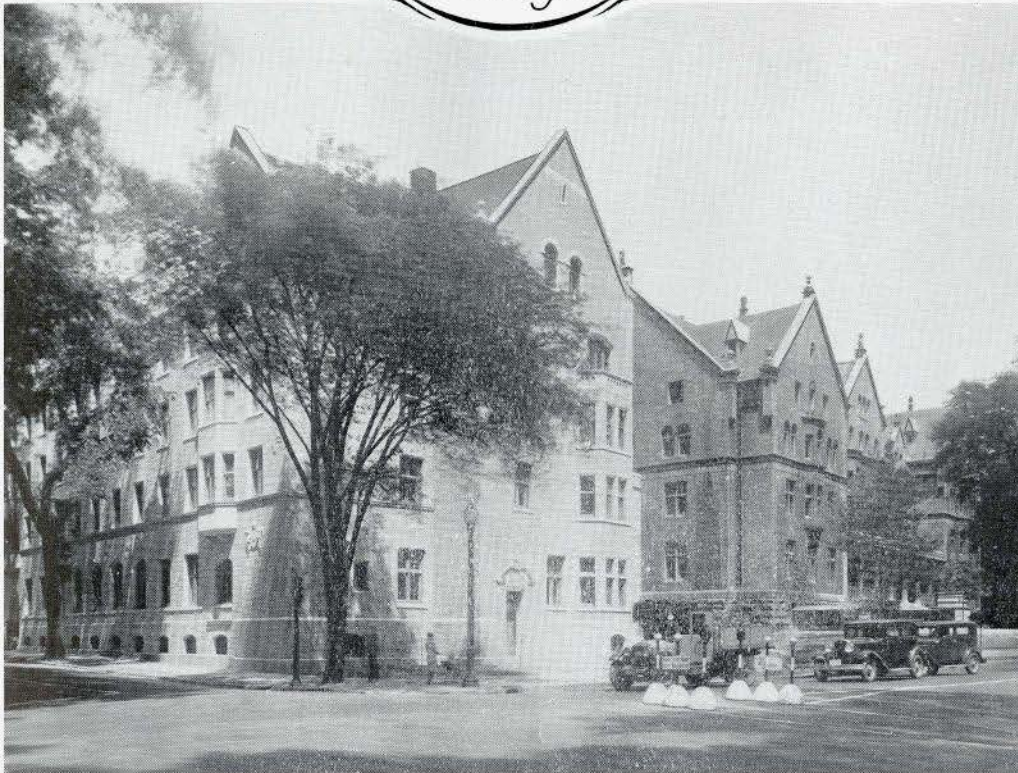
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ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

Serial No. 75

TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1931

Vol. VIII, No. 11

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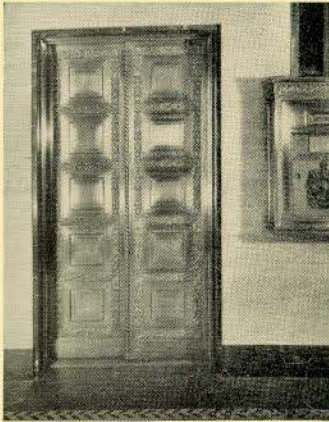
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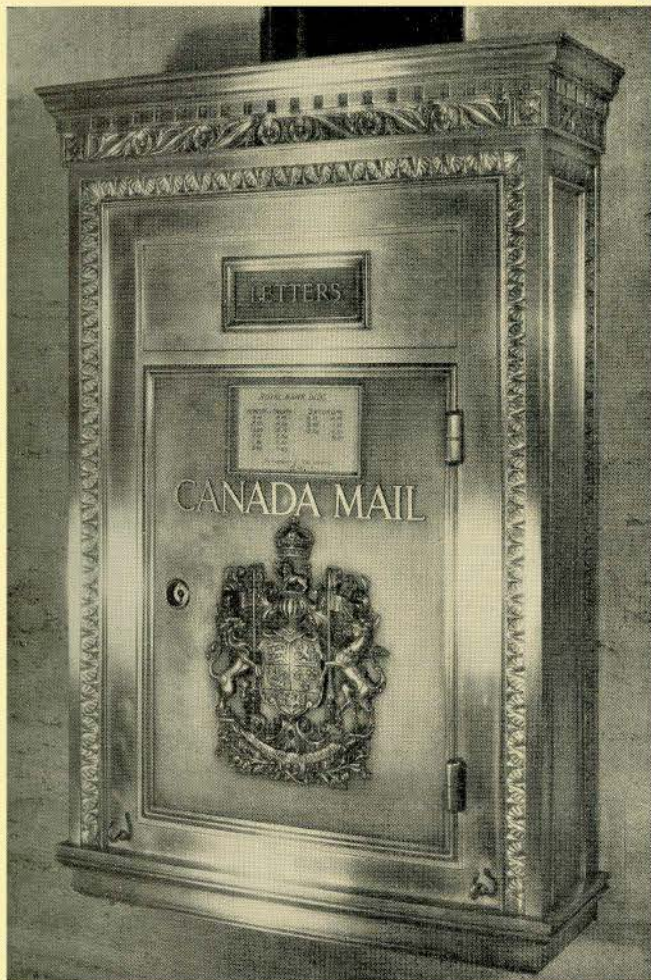
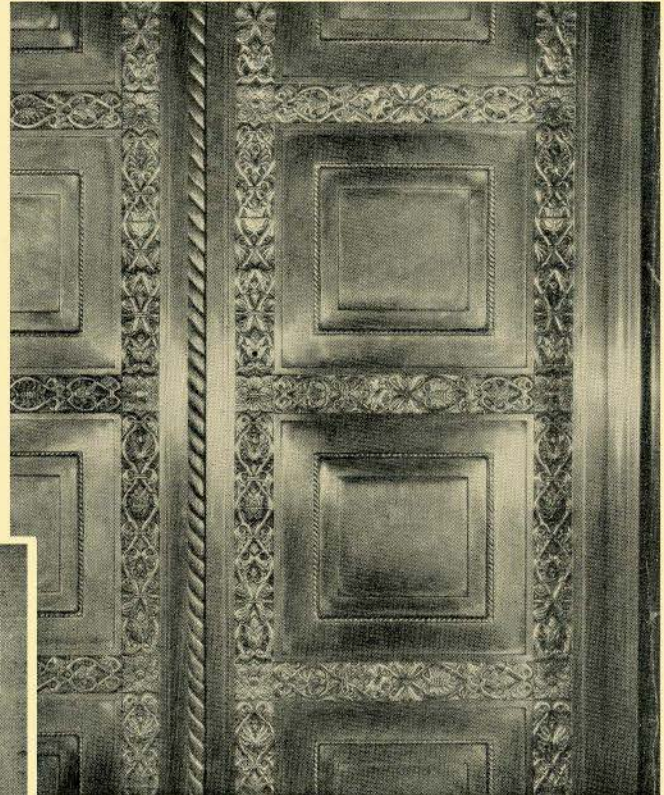
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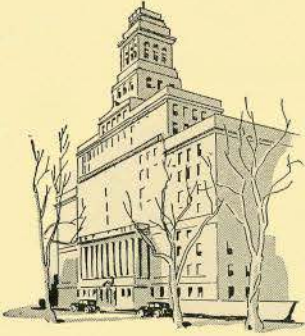
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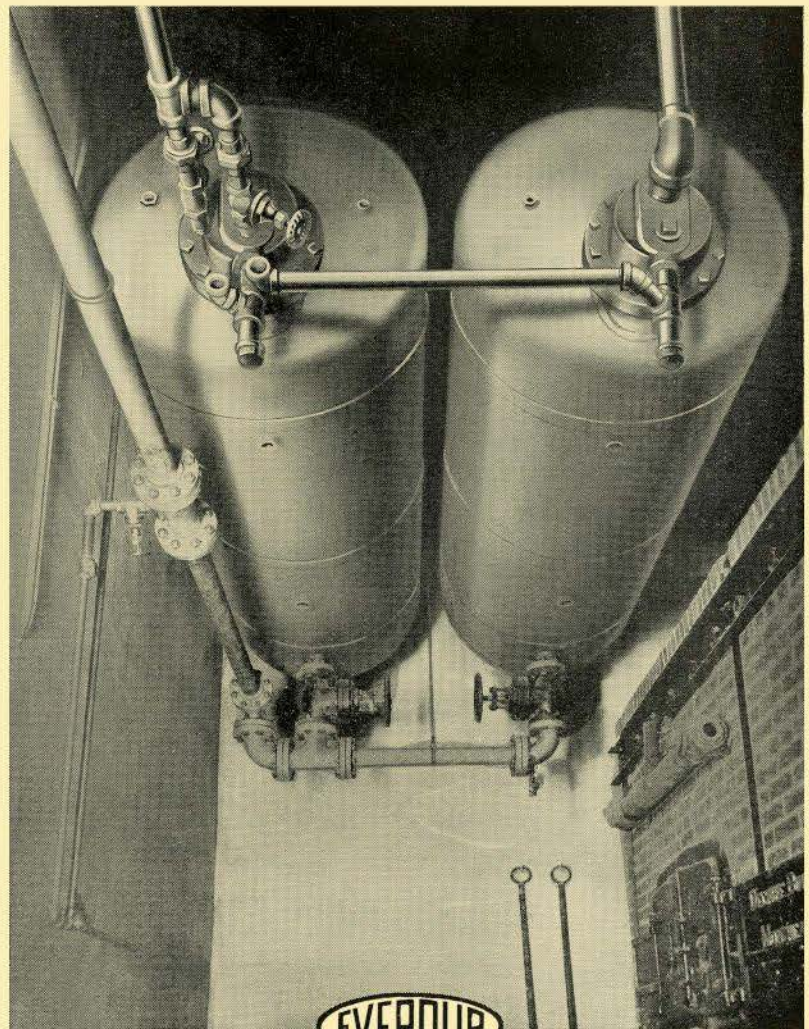
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SIDE AISLE OF MAIN BANKING ROOM,
ROYAL BANK BUILDING, VANCOUVER

S. G. Davenport, Architect

THE JOURNAL

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

Serial No. 75

TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1931

Vol. VIII, No. 11

The Architects' Responsibility

MANY urgent appeals are being made to the people of Canada by public bodies, unemployment commissions and trade organizations, emphasizing the need of purchasing products made in Canada if the present unemployment situation is to be relieved. The Public Relations Committee would feel itself derelict in its duties if it failed to call the attention of the architectural profession to the responsibility it must rightfully assume in the present economic conditions of the country. We appreciate the fact that some efforts have been made in the past by the architectural profession to stimulate the use of Canadian materials, but our president has recently had some startling figures placed before him in connection with the importation of building products, together with certain indisputable facts in regard to the specification habits of many members of our profession, which make it appear that more definite action is required on the part of the architects.

It may not be generally known that, according to government statistics, annual importations of building products for the three fiscal years ending March 31st, 1931, amounted to approximately \$40,000,000, \$46,000,000 and \$27,000,000 respectively, and that these figures represent nearly ten per cent of our total imports. It is not difficult to understand that those in charge of Canada's financial problems, being desirous of again establishing a favourable balance of trade, would like to see these totals considerably reduced. The responsibility for the importation of such huge quantities of building materials, as represented by these figures, cannot, of course, be charged entirely to the architectural profession, for the major part of them are brought into this country by other interests allied to the building industry. It is a fact, however, that while there exists a general inclination on the part of Canadian architects to favour Canadian products, it would seem from

information laid before our president, that members of the profession can do much more than has been done to bring about a material reduction in our imports.

Generally speaking, architects are perhaps inclined to be apathetic towards various trade organizations and other bodies who are consistently urging the use of their materials on patriotic grounds, and some have perhaps, by their "non-participating" attitude, laid themselves open to the charge that they do not co-operate with other bodies, especially in a time of stress.

As a matter of "public relations," your committee, therefore, would suggest that members of the profession take the initiative, not merely contenting themselves by giving consent when Canadian producers ask that their materials be used, but by giving serious thought and instituting enquiry when preparing their specifications in order that the use of Canadian materials may be increased. Furthermore, Canadian architects would do well if they themselves would endeavour to locate "made-in-Canada" products whenever they find themselves likely to use foreign materials. They should go even further by endeavouring to design in such a way as to make the use of Canadian materials possible. In so doing, they would relieve themselves of the charge frequently made that they are apathetic towards national problems.

It has been suggested that the profession, through careful exercise of its purchasing power, might do a great deal towards easing the burden of adverse trade figures. It is therefore the duty of every architect to give serious consideration to this point of view. A more sympathetic attitude by Canadian architects toward building materials made in Canada would be very well received.

GORDON M. WEST, *Chairman,*
Committee on Public Relations.

R.A.I.C. GOLD MEDAL FOR THE BUILDING OF OUTSTANDING ARCHITECTURAL MERIT AND AWARDS OF MERIT, 1931

Photographs of buildings eligible for the Institute Medal and other awards will be on exhibition at the Art Gallery of Montreal, for one month commencing November 19th, 1931.

This exhibition is being held in conjunction with the Fifty-Second Annual Exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts, to which Members of the Institute are cordially invited.

The Old Professor's Thesis on Skyscrapers

IN AN effort to reply to numerous enquiries regarding the early history of Skyscrapers, I found myself engaged for a long period in research which proved barren of results. Then, by a happy inspiration, I addressed myself to Professor Arturo Spirito Fermenti of the Department of Mendacity at the University.

Prof. Fermenti holds such a high position in the science, art or cult of Mendacious History that the Government has offered him a permanent chair (padded) in their laboratory (Hospital for the Insane) at public expense.

I found the Professor very busy preparing a History of the War of Independence as it wasn't, for the education of 100% American school boys. In spite of this, my colleague consulted his files, and, although the Bibliography of Mendacious History is probably more voluminous than that of any other subject, produced the very interesting document now before me.

It deals with the origin and baleful effect of skyscrapers in the dawn of history, or, possibly, before the dawn. Some of you may be unconvinced by his profound thesis, which I now give to the suffering world, but, knowing the Professor as I do, I can truthfully and honestly vouch for the mendacity of his report.

"The earliest mention in history of trouble regarding skyscrapers occurs in an ancient and very interesting Babylonian document, translated by me with great difficulty, but now, unfortunately, lost to the world.

"In this document, now, alas, lost, a detailed account with plans and specifications appended, is given of the Tower of Babylon, popularly termed Babel, which was constructed some time during the year B.C. in one of the most congested downtown districts of that great commercial metropolis.

"This Tower, or, to use the literal translation, 'Firmanent Scratcher' apparently caused trouble, as the document, now, alas, destroyed, relates.

"To begin with, certain of the architectural profession who didn't get the job, sent a deputation to the King. They bowed before him and said, 'Oh fountain pen of wisdom, may the ink of iniquity never stain thy fingers. Exalted indeed is thy name, and even so also is thine old man!' They then asked that various set-backs be demanded in proportion to the height of the building.

"The promoters of the project, however, aided by the priests, proved that if this were carried into effect, a point would be reached where the building would have height but no lateral dimensions. After that, they claimed that the front elevation would overlap the rear; the same would occur with the side elevations, and the building would be turned inside out, which, they stated, anticipating the immortal conclusion reached by the great Euclid, many years later, was absurd, Q.E.D.

"So instead of executing the plan of set-backs, the deputation was executed, and their plan received a permanent set-back.

"The people also thought that there would arise a great congestion of chariots in the streets, that traffic and parking regulations would have to be enforced, and that the ancient and inalienable rights of the jay-walker would be imperilled.

"A deputation therefore approached the King and addressed him, 'Oh King, live for ever, and then some!' and stated their case. But the King referred them to the City Council, who said, 'Look at all the employment we are causing thereby.' This argument was so forcible that the deputation was thrown forthwith out of the Megaron on their necks. (Lit. translation, 'on their extremities, or tails,' an evolutionary term.)

"Finally, after the king had beheaded several wives for making suggestions, and after it had been arranged to pay a large proportion of the contractors' statements, and the whole of the architects' fees in mortgage bonds raised on the security of the common stock, the contract was duly signed, sealed, and delivered, and construction began.

"Then arose labour unrest among the king's slaves, as the architect had forgotten to include elevators, and they had to carry the royal litter—it doesn't state how many there were in the litter—once per day, up and down a continually increasing number of winding stairs as the job proceeded.

"It is recorded that they threatened to down tools on the 4963rd step, which, the historian suggests, would have caused the fall of the Babylonian Dynasty.

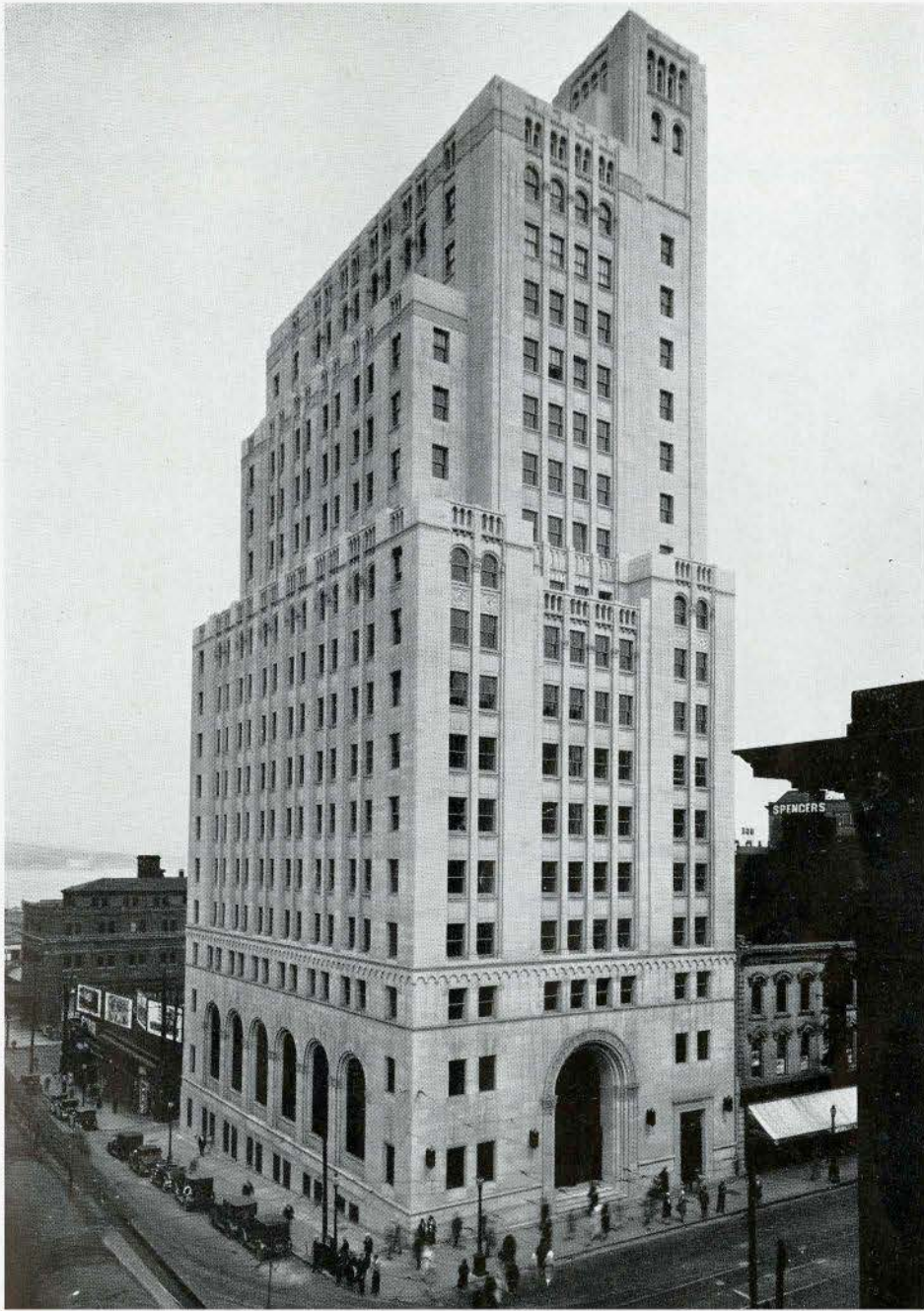
"However, although much re-financing had to be done on account of the continually increasing overhead, this was effectively carried out by The Oldest Bond House in Babylon, and the work proceeded to completion, before which the Babylonian Realtors had several times announced 100% occupancy.

"Then Jupiter (this is an incorrect interpretation; the oriental attribute is obscure and difficult to express. A literal translation would be 'The Omnipotent Kick in the Hinder Parts'). However, Jupiter, let us say, took a hand in the proceedings, and struck the tower with a bolt of lightning, and the Babylonian fire brigade found that their streams wouldn't reach higher than the seventh storey.

"He also caused such a confusion of tongues in the City Council that speech was vain, and therefore, their usefulness ended, they lost their jobs."

History, especially Mendacious History, the professor states, has a habit of repeating itself. In these latter days, however, he admits, Jupiter takes little or no interest in civic affairs, and there is also such a confusion of tongues in most city councils that a little Babel more or less would pass unnoticed.

—W. N. Moorhouse (M)



VIEW FROM THE SOUTH-WEST

The Royal Bank Building, Vancouver, B. C.

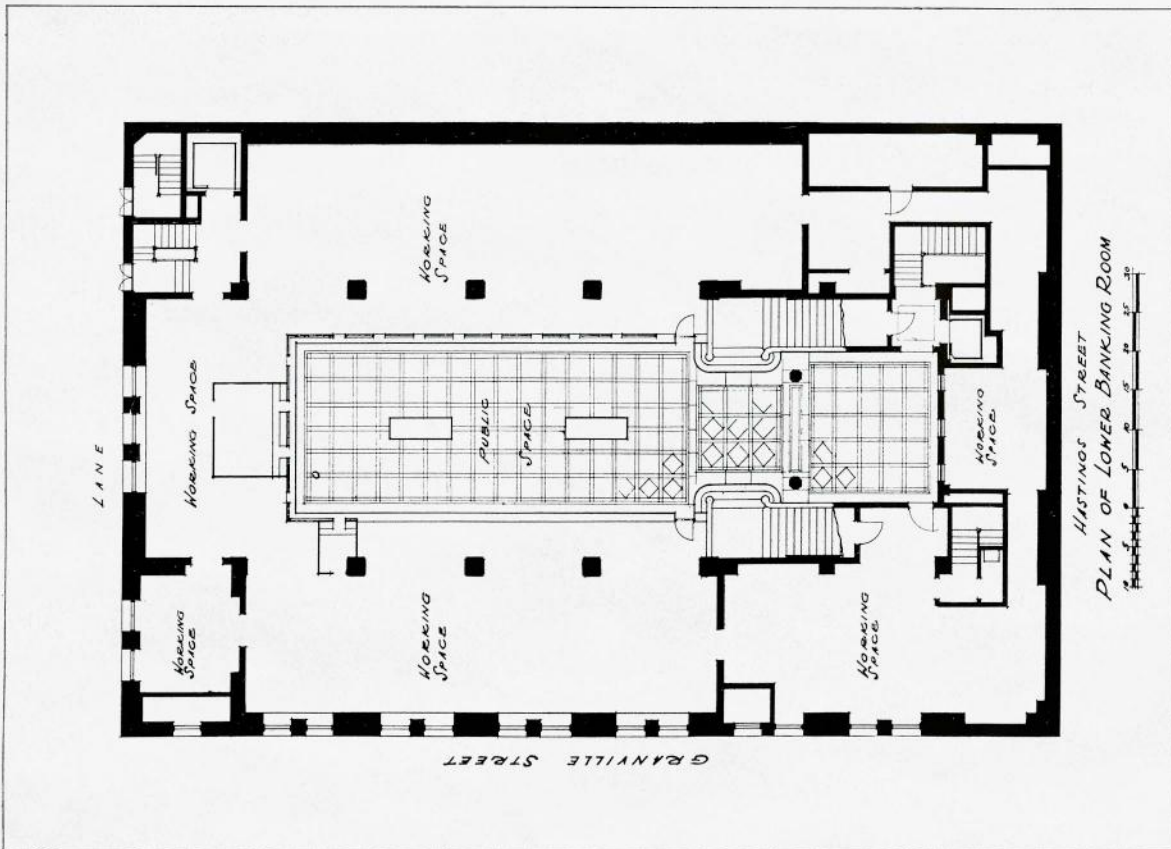
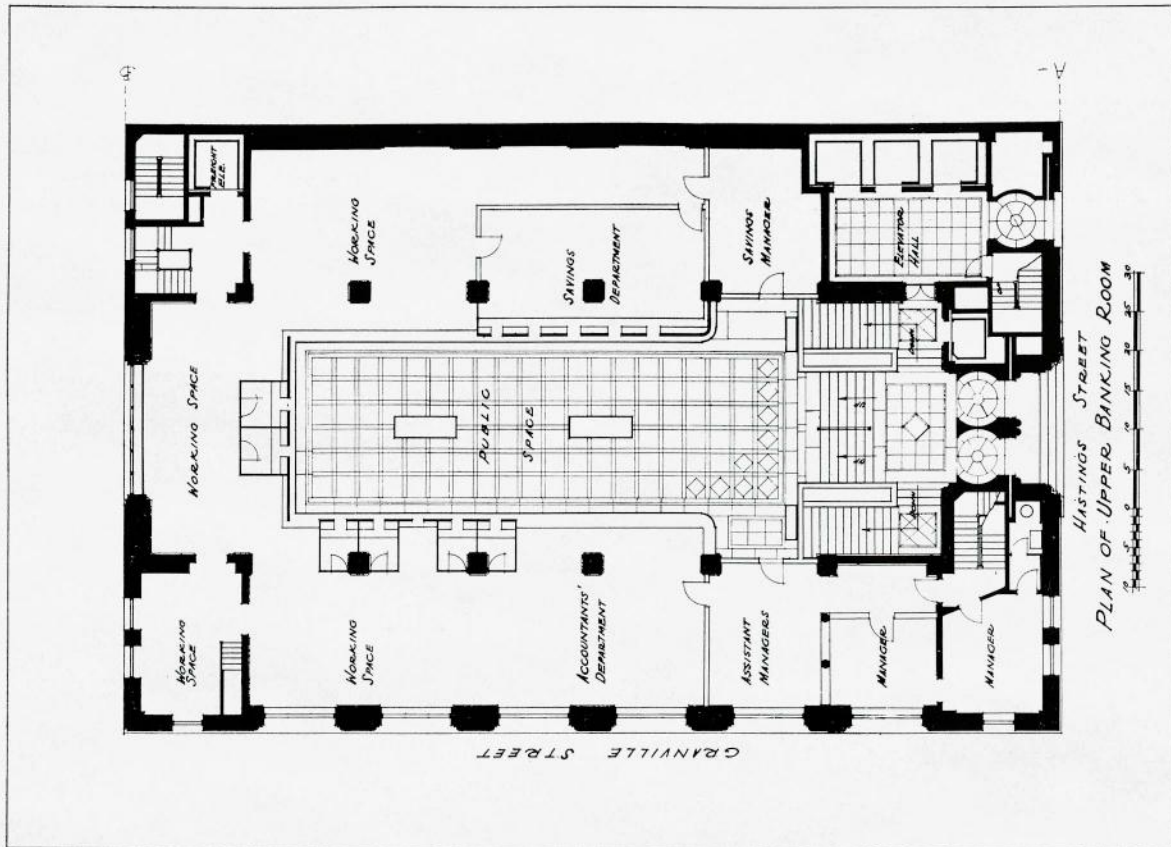
S. G. DAVENPORT, *Architect*

THE new building erected by The Royal Bank of Canada on the north-east corner of Hastings and Granville Streets in Vancouver has been designed for a threefold purpose. First, to furnish accommodations for the main branch of The Royal Bank in Vancouver; second, to provide office space for the supervisor's department of The Royal Bank for the province of British Columbia; and finally, in order to make the building a success from an economic point of view, to furnish to the general

public several floors of rentable space for offices.

The building is sixteen storeys high and in its exterior treatment, like most other modern office buildings, the emphasis is placed quite strongly on the vertical lines of the building. The architect, however, has not broken away from historical precedent in the decorative forms which are, both in the exterior and interior, inspired by Romanesque carvings of Southern France.

The building, which was erected at a cost of



PLANS OF BANKING ROOM FLOORS—ROYAL BANK BUILDING, VANCOUVER
S. G. Davenport, Architect

approximately two million dollars, has a frontage of seventy-eight feet on Hastings Street and one hundred and twenty feet on Granville Street. It rises to a height of two hundred and forty feet above the street level, and in addition has three basement floors, the lowest of which is approxi-

tion is provided to the elevators as well as the banking room.

The approach to the main banking room is featured by a spacious monumental stair in Botticino marble, the short centre flight of which leads up to the main banking room, while the stairways



DETAIL OF MAIN ENTRANCE—ROYAL BANK BUILDING, VANCOUVER
S. G. Davenport, Architect

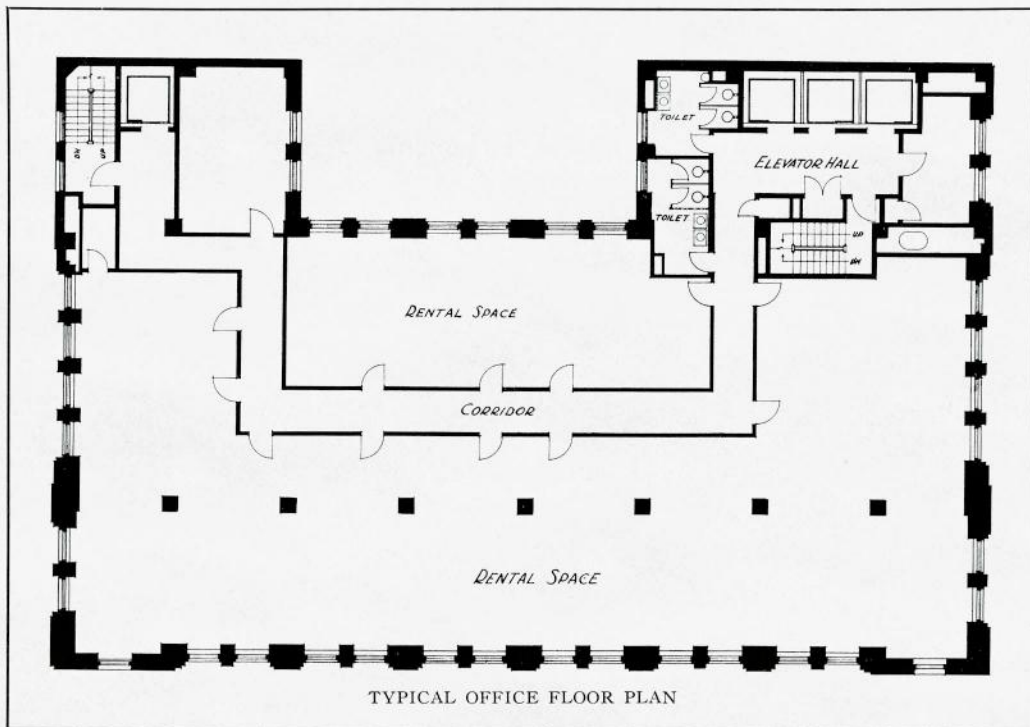
mately forty-five feet below the level of the sidewalk.

The three principal facades of the building are carried out in Haddington Island stone (quarried in British Columbia) above a base of Nelson Island granite. The main entrance to the building is on Hastings Street. This entrance has massive bronze doors framed in black and gold marble, which lead into an entrance hall from which direct communica-

tion is provided to the elevators as well as the banking room. The interior walls of both the main and lower banking floors are laid up in Indiana Limestone of various shades which blend with a dado of Napoleon Grey marble. The intermediate columns are carried out in Famosa marble with carved stone capitals. The counters are of black and gold marble surmounted by a bronze screen, and the customers' desks are of similar marble, richly carved. The



VIEW SHOWING ELEVATION ON GRANVILLE STREET





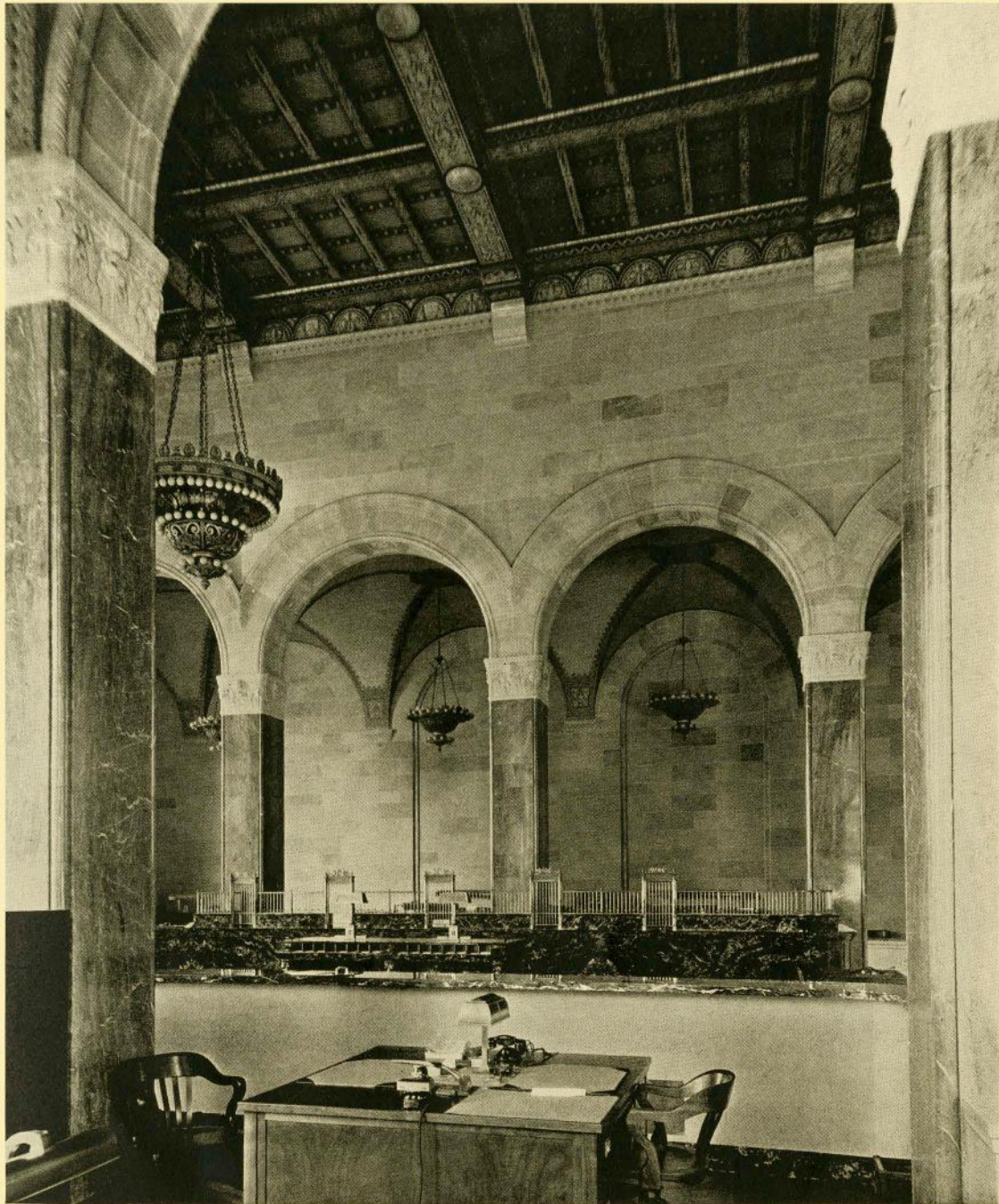
LOWER BANKING ROOM



MAIN BANKING ROOM, LOOKING TOWARDS ENTRANCE STAIRWAY



ELEVATOR HALL—ROYAL BANK BUILDING, VANCOUVER
S. G. Davenport, Architect



DETAIL OF MAIN BANKING ROOM
THE ROYAL BANK BUILDING, VANCOUVER
S. G. Davenport, Architect

floors of the public spaces have panels of Travertine marble with hand-cut marble mosaic border.

The centre bay of the main banking room which extends the full length of the building is carried to a height of thirty-seven feet, the ceiling over this portion being of Romanesque design and richly decorated. Three massive electric fixtures add to the interest of the colour scheme. The side aisles of this room are treated with vaulted ceilings decorated to harmonize with the colour scheme of the adjoining walls. The banking room on the lower level

reinforced concrete construction, and the safety deposit vaults are lined with polished steel. The remainder of this basement floor is devoted to the security book and storage vaults, together with toilet and locker accommodation for members of the staff.

The third basement accommodates the various mechanical equipment rooms, and the boiler room which contains three large oil burning furnaces.

The greater part of the second floor is occupied by the supervisor's department of the bank, while



STAIRWAY TO MAIN BANKING ROOM

is well supplied with natural light, advantage having been taken of the grade on Granville Street which slopes sharply away from the front to the rear of the building. The ceiling of this banking room is carried out in a flat-beamed treatment with ornamented panels in low relief.

The bank vaults are situated in the second basement and a spacious safety deposit box department has been provided with accommodation in the form of booths and small conference rooms for the use of customers. These rooms open off a marble entrance hall screened by a massive polished steel grille, this department being served by an elevator from the main floor. The vaults are of heavily

the remaining upper floors contain office suites sub-divided to suit the various tenants' requirements. These floors are served by three high speed elevators of the automatic floor levelling type. Elevator halls and public corridors throughout the upper storeys of the building have terrazzo floors and a marble dado five feet high. All office space is finished with oak trim, and battleship linoleum floors.

Erection of the building started early in 1930, and was ready for occupancy on June 8th, 1931. The architect was Mr. S. G. Davenport, of Montreal, consulting architect for the Royal Bank of Canada.



THE ENTRANCE GATE

GORSEBROOK

Colonial Architecture in the Maritimes

PART II

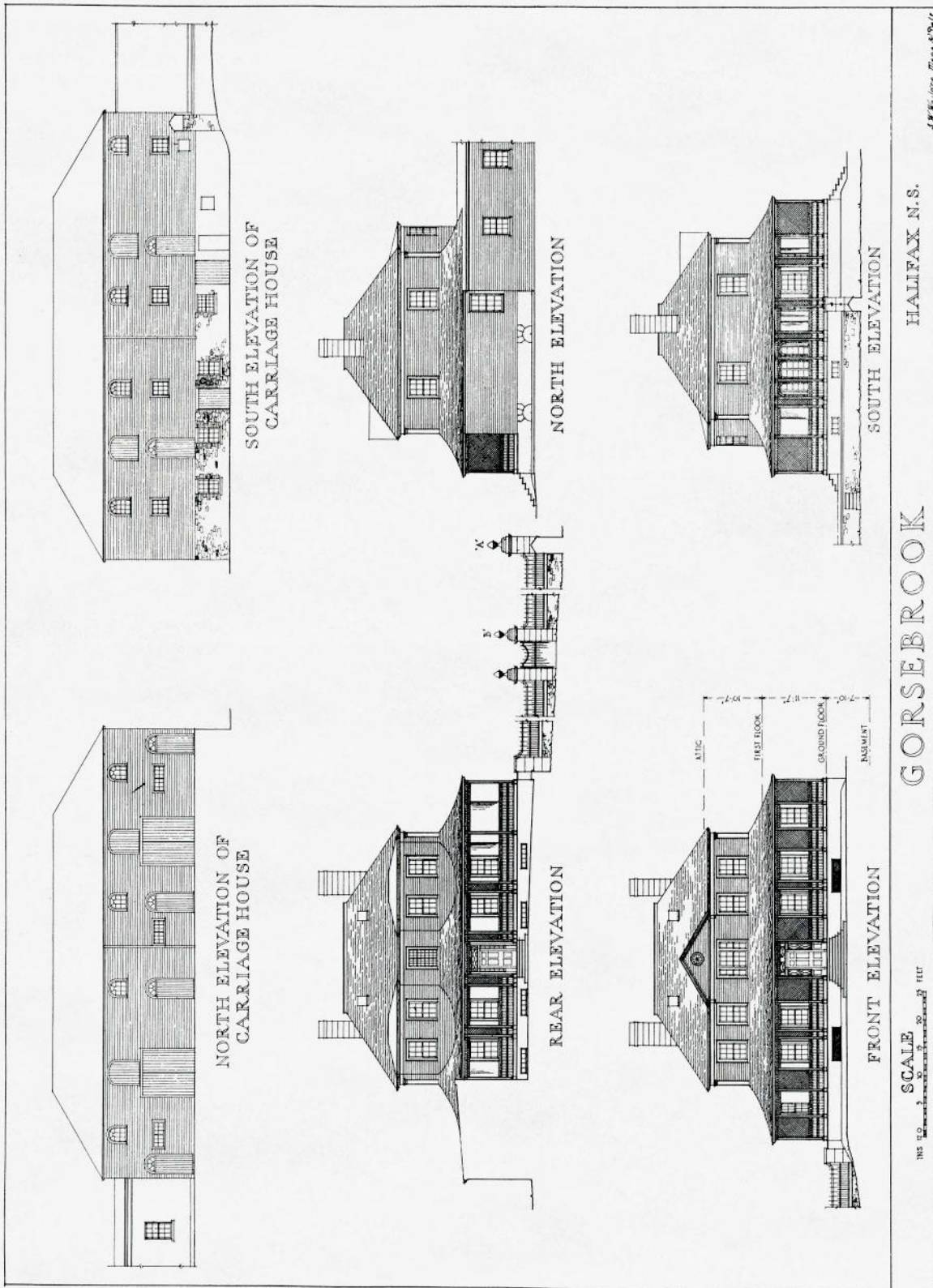
By ARTHUR W. WALLACE, B.Arch.

OF THE few remaining early nineteenth century houses in Halifax, "Gorsebrook," situated on Tower Road in the outskirts of the city, is certainly the most charming.

Looking from the entrance gate, one sees an open lawn with the driveway around it, enclosed by beautiful trees. This forms a fitting approach to the house, the front facade of which is a

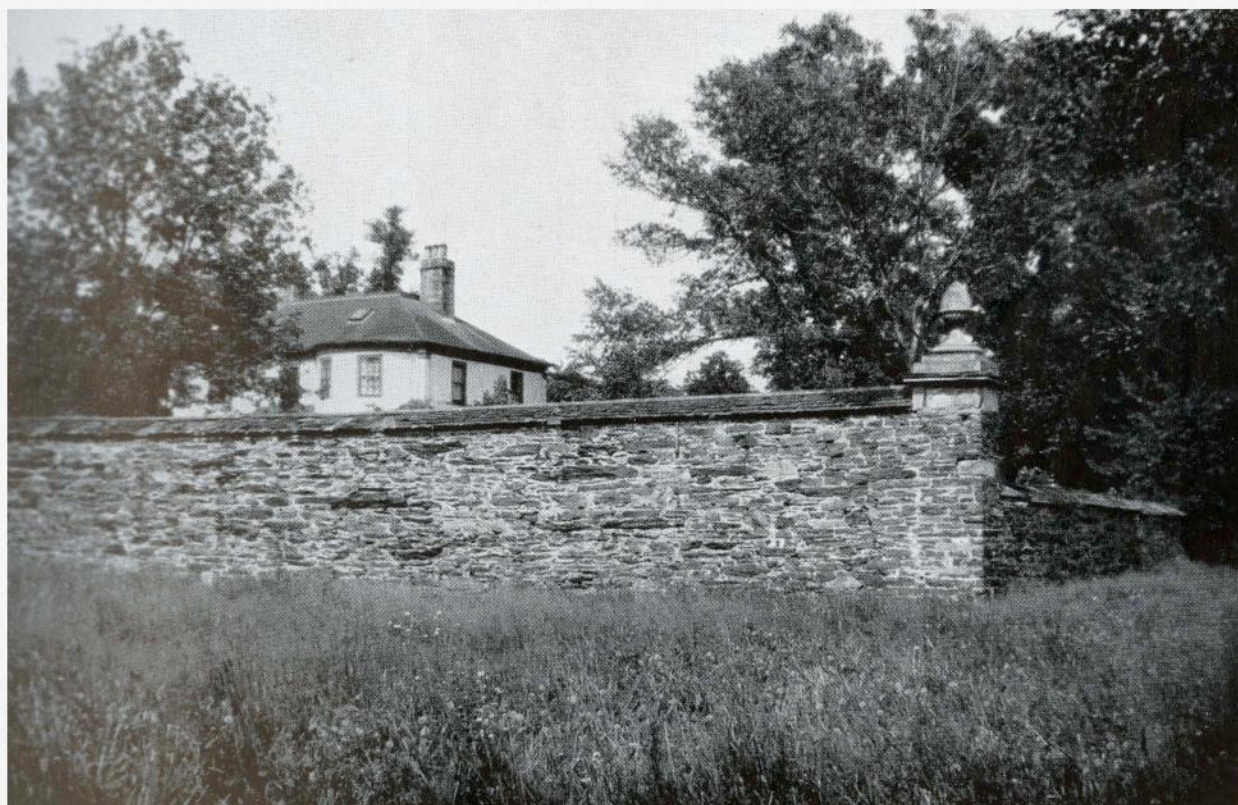


VIEW FROM THE DRIVEWAY

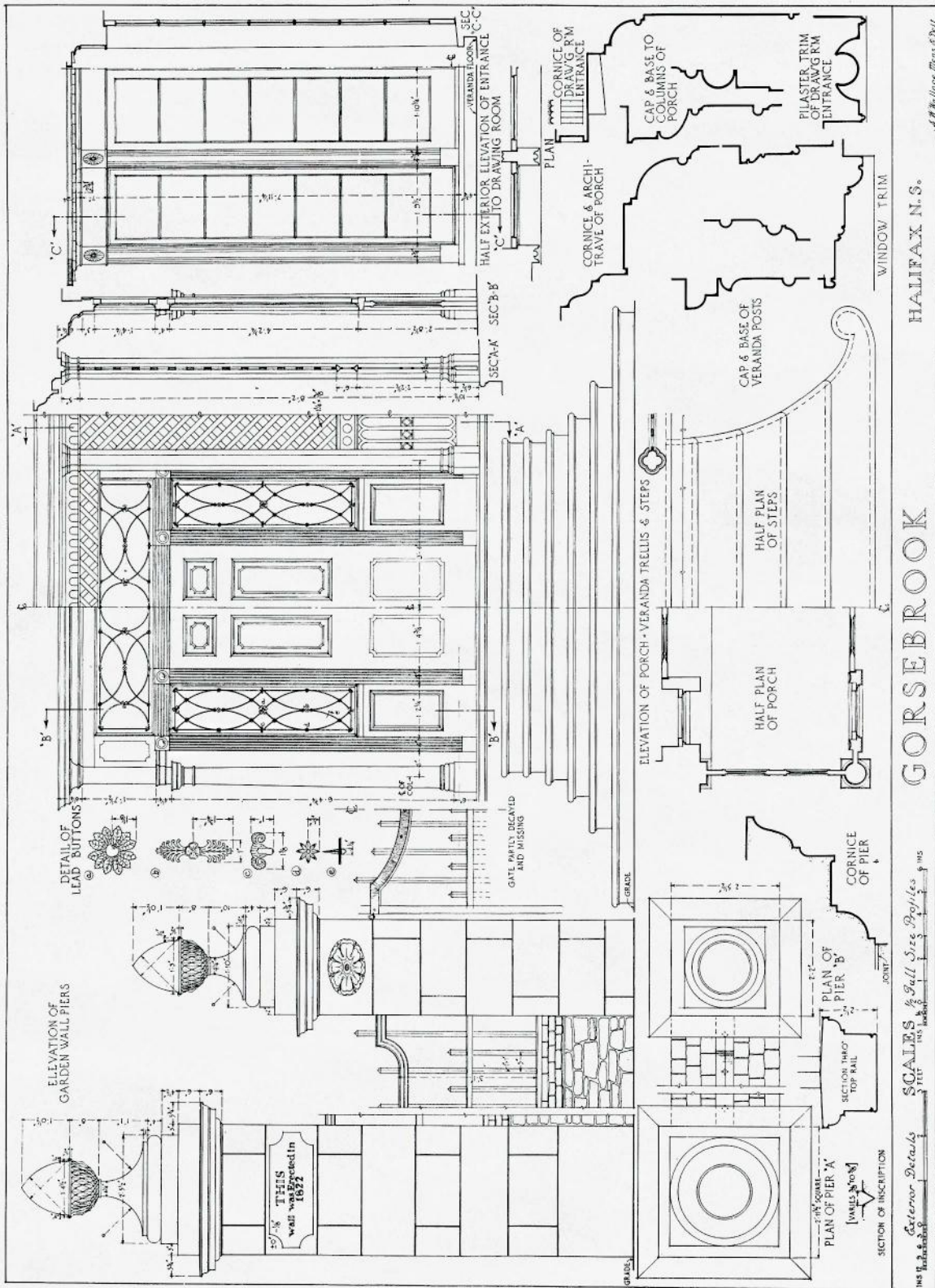




VIEW FROM THE TERRACE



THE GARDEN WALL

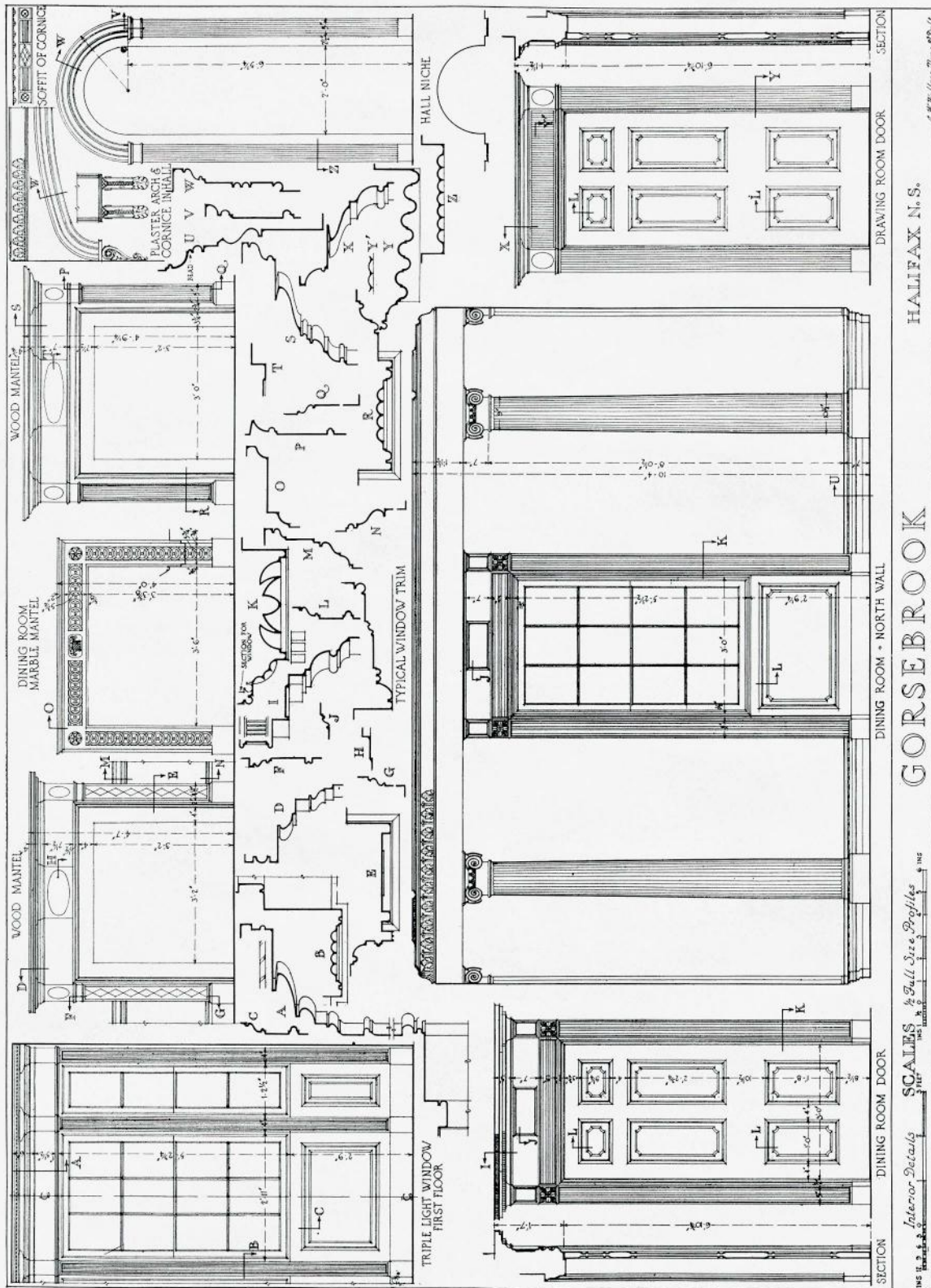




GARDEN GATE PIERS



NORTH SIDE OF CARRIAGE HOUSE



stately composition of symmetry and proportion.

The house was built by Mr. John Moody, a merchant of Halifax*. After residing there a few years, he sold it to the Hon. Enos Collins, and it is still part of the Collins' estate. Mrs. Gray, granddaughter of Mr. Moody, and now living in Yarmouth, N.S., states that the house was erected in the year 1811 or 1812. The exact date is uncertain,

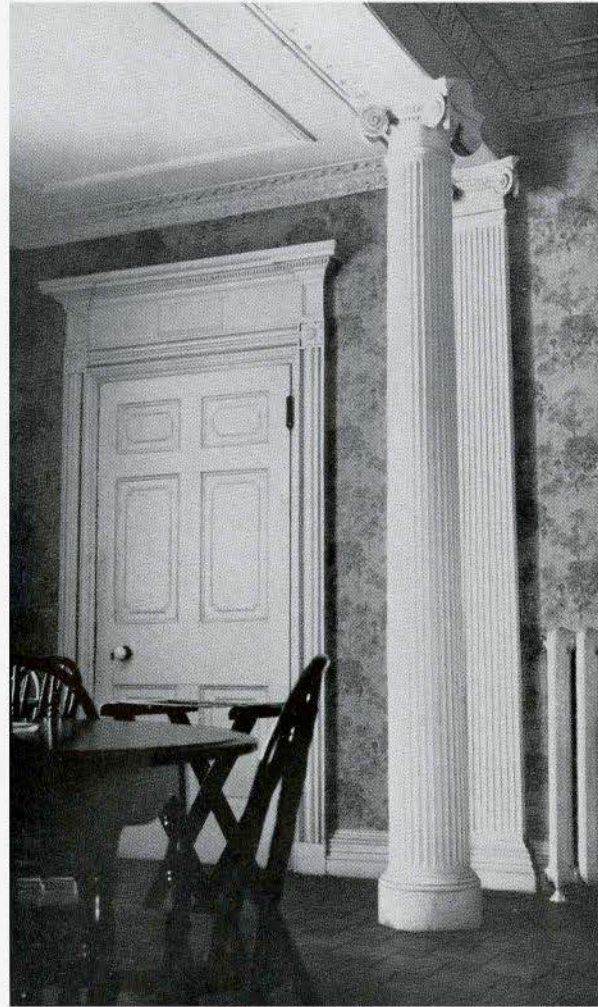
ing the area of the rooms considerably. The veranda conceals the irregular wall line without darkening the rooms to any extent.

The kitchen offices, or servants' wing, is 127 feet 10 inches in length, and is connected with the carriage house, which measures 81 feet by 50 feet.

Both the front and rear porches are probably later additions. In the front porch the leaded glass



DOOR IN DRAWING ROOM



DOOR IN DINING ROOM

but the garden wall, which is probably part of the improvements attributed to Enos Collins, bears the date 1822, so the house, no doubt, was built a few years previous to that date. Recently the place has been converted into a golf club, but so far it has undergone no extensive alterations, and remains as it was originally.

The house is of frame construction. The basement walls and the north wall are built of stone, the latter covered with clapboards. The main part of the house measures 65 feet by 49 feet 6 inches including the veranda which extends around three sides. On the ground floor the curved bays of the principal rooms project onto the veranda, increas-

of the side lights and transom is similar to the lights of the inside doorway except for the leaded buttons. The inside lights contain lead buttons of various designs as shown on the drawings,* whereas all the buttons of the outside lights have a simple rosette design which suggests later work. The wood trim of the front porch also appears to be of a later date. Upstairs the only major change was the installation of a bathroom. It will be noticed that the two windows shown on the north elevation of the first floor are only sham, unless they have been blocked up.

All the rooms are delightfully proportioned and they have an atmosphere of lightness and cheer-

*Collections of the Nova Scotia Historical Society for the years 1892-94, Vol. VIII, Page 201.

*The leaded work of the inside lights is shown on the drawings of the porch.



ENTRANCE HALL

fulness, the evidence of which is usually lacking in subsequent houses of the nineteenth century. The original furnishings have been removed, and except for the mantels, window and door trim and some handsome grates, there is little decoration to the rooms. Most of the plaster ornament in the ceilings and cornices is so heavily coated with paint it is almost beyond recognition. The dining room is most attractive. Ionic pillars form an alcove at one end, a typical feature of the later Georgian interior. This room also contains an unusually pleasing mantel piece of white marble.

The dining room and drawing room look out upon a terrace with a neat lawn and a gravel walk. To the right the high wall of the servants' wing

bears traces of having had fruit trees espaliered on it. On a lower level to the South is the walled garden, at present in a neglected condition. The garden wall is built of rubble stone and covered with a shingle roof, typical of many old Halifax stone walls.

The main entrance gates are composed of four stone piers surmounted with acorns similar to the garden gate piers. The two middle piers are slightly larger in size than the outside ones. The iron gates to the driveway and footpath are of no special interest. For about 375 yards along Tower Road, the property is bounded by a fine stone wall like the one around the garden.

Editor's Note—Part I of the series of articles on Colonial Architecture in the Maritimes appeared in the August, 1930 issue.

Department of Art, Science and Research

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

One of the most valuable brochures received of recent date has been that issued by the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Standards, under the caption of "Lumber, Fourth Edition, Simplified Practice Recommendation R16-29."

In view of the vast strides being made in engineering standards and further the fact of instituting scholarships for economics, as referred to at the last Annual Meeting, every student should make himself conversant with the contents of this brochure, wherein it is claimed that vast reductions in cost could be made.

As a further amplification of this brochure, that under the caption of "Simplified Practice, What It Is and What It Offers," should be obtained, which refers to the

Simplified Practice Recommendation No. 72,
Solid Section Steel Windows.

Simplified Practice Recommendation No. 75,
Composition Blackboard.

Simplified Practice Recommendation No. 78,
Iron and Steel Roofing.

Simplified Practice Recommendation No. 87,
Form Dimensions for Concrete Ribbed
Floor Construction, etc., etc.

The United States Department of Commerce

claims that the results and benefits obtained through application of this service and procedure demonstrate that simplified practice is aiding entire industries to meet the pressure of present competition.

Inter alia, it is stated that current discussion may be summed up thus: Consumers want lower prices, invested capital wants a fair return, costs of distribution are rising; production costs are about as low as present variety of product, equipment for making it and current wage rates will permit. What is the way out?

Simplification ordinarily means elimination of unnecessary variety in sizes, dimensions or line numbers. Simplification throws the burden of the odd or seldom-wanted variety on the individual who demands it and thus frees those who produce, sell or buy the simplified line from the waste of needless variety.

These brochures, two in number, can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.:

Lumber, Fourth Edition, Simplified Practice Recommendation R16-29, 96 pages with illustrations, price 30c.

Simplified Practice, What It Is and What It Offers, 67 pages with illustrations, price 15c.

Activities of Provincial Associations

The Manitoba Association of Architects

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

The Manitoba Association of Architects has registered a strong protest with the president of the University of Manitoba in connection with the recent appointment of an Assistant Professor of Architecture, who is a citizen of the United States. The letter protesting against the appointment reads as follows:

October 2nd, 1931.

James A. MacLean, Ph.D., LL.D.,
President,
University of Manitoba,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir:

At a special meeting of the council of this association held yesterday, the question of the appointment of Mr. Reed as assistant Professor of Architecture, University of Manitoba, was discussed very fully and it was unanimously agreed that a very strong protest should be made against the appointment of a citizen of the United States of America and every effort be made to have such an appointment rescinded.

There is, of course, no objection to Mr. Reed personally, but having in view the present depression and consequent lack of employment for all classes, including the architectural profession, it would appear imperative that the appointment

should have been given to a Canadian.

This appointment will create the impression in the public mind that it is necessary to go to the United States of America to find a suitable person to fill the vacancy.

The council have no hesitation in stating that there are many men in Canada ready, willing and thoroughly capable of filling the vacancy in question. Many of these young men are undoubtedly unemployed and available.

It is a deliberate insult to Canadians and certainly a slur upon the Canadian architects generally to admit the necessity of going to the United States of America to find a man suitable to fulfil the duties of an assistant Professor of Architecture.

The architectural course at the University of Manitoba was created through the activity and at the suggestion of the Manitoba Association of Architects. This association fully appreciates the excellent work done by the department and has always supported their efforts. They, however, realize that in this case a serious error has been made, and the council feel that they would be shirking their duty not only to the Manitoba Association of Architects, but to the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and even to Canadians in general if they permitted this appointment to stand without protest and without making an

effort to right what they consider a serious error in judgment on the part of those making the appointment.

The members of the council have further decided that in the event of this unwarranted action not being rectified, they have no alternative but to

withdraw any future support to the Architectural Department and to cancel the scholarship which has been donated by them for so many years.

Yours truly,

(Signed) E. FITZ MUNN,
Secretary.

The Ontario Association of Architects

OTTAWA CHAPTER, O.A.A.

Secretary—B. EVAN PARRY, Department of Pensions and National Health, Ottawa

The first fall dinner meeting of the Architects Club of Ottawa was held at the Chateau Laurier on October 27th, at which Lt.-Col. C. J. Burritt presided. The speaker of the evening was Mr. H. P. Hill, K.C., who spoke on "The First Bytown Election," treating the subject in an extremely

fascinating manner. Among other speakers at the dinner were Messrs. L. Fennings Taylor, E. L. Horwood and Dr. Norman Harris.

It was decided to hold the next dinner meeting of the club in November, at which Mr. E. L. Horwood is to be the speaker.

Province of Quebec Association of Architects

Secretary—HENRI S. LABELLE, 627 Dorchester St., West, Montreal

A committee has been formed under the chairmanship of Philip J. Turner (*F*), to arrange a series of programmes of interest to architectural draftsmen who are at present unable to find employment. In this connection it is proposed to hold a series of exhibitions, lectures and competitions during the coming months. The first of this series was held on November 2nd at the rooms of the association, and took the form of an "Opening Night," at which was exhibited a number of sketches made in Europe by Hugh A. I. Valentine

and R. S. Perry. A short talk was also given by Messrs. Charles and James Rice on "Photographing Architecture," and a moving picture film showing the Bell Telephone Building in the course of construction was also shown during the evening.

In addition to the series of programmes that are being arranged, invitations have been sent to all unemployed draftsmen and architects' assistants known to members of the P.Q.A.A. to use the library and reading room of the association.

Province of Saskatchewan Association of Architects

Secretary—E. J. GILBERT, 212 C.P.R. Building, Saskatoon, Sask.

Two council meetings and the annual general meeting of the Saskatchewan Association of Architects were held in the Legislative Buildings, Regina, on October 21st, 1931.

A full attendance at the council meetings was registered and there was a very satisfactory attendance at the general meeting.

Joseph Warburton of Regina was elected to the council and the election of officers resulted as follows: president, W. G. VanEgmond, Regina; 1st vice-president, Harold Dawson, Regina; 2nd vice-president, David Webster, Saskatoon; secretary-treasurer, E. J. Gilbert, Saskatoon.

The above, together with Prof. A. R. Greig, Saskatoon, and F. H. Portnall, Regina, form the council for 1932.

The secretary's report showed a falling off in membership, a large number of non-resident members having sent in their resignations or having been struck off the register for non-payment of dues. This resulted in a serious loss of revenue, and it will be necessary to draw on the reserve funds of the association until the membership increases. There is sufficient in this reserve to carry on if reasonable care is exercised.

Three students sent in credentials and samples of work which was of a very high standard, and asked to be allowed to write the necessary examinations.

Members present at the annual meeting reported a particularly slack season and means of increasing the volume of construction work for the coming year was discussed at length. It was finally decided to send memorials to the various public bodies in the Province pointing out the fact that buildings can be erected at a much lower cost at the present time than during periods of great activity, and urging them to erect as many buildings as possible as relief measures.

A committee with members in the various cities was appointed to investigate the desirability of organizing an Architects' Small House Bureau, somewhat similar to that in existence in British Columbia.

The annual banquet was held in the Assiniboia Club, Mr. VanEgmond presiding. Draftsmen of the city were again the guests of the association and during the evening Mr. Webster gave a very interesting account of his impressions of the annual meeting of the R.A.I.C. which he attended last February. This was followed by a general discussion on ethics and various problems met with in the practice of architecture.

Messrs. VanEgmond and Portnall were appointed delegates to the R.A.I.C. council for 1932 and Regina was again chosen as the place for the next annual meeting.

NOTES

RECENT DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE IN CANADA

Our readers will be interested to learn that a series of articles by W. L. Somerville, F.R.A.I.C., on Recent Domestic Architecture in Canada, will appear in The Journal in the near future. In order to secure a representative collection of photographs for purposes of illustration, members of the Institute are requested to forward exterior and interior photographs of their recent and most interesting domestic work, so that a suitable selection may be made for publication.

Photographs suitable for reproduction should be sent to the Editor of The Journal, 74 King Street East, Toronto 2.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada will be held at the office of the Institute, 627 Dorchester Street West, Montreal, on Thursday, November 12th.

* * * *

Mr. A. S. Mathers (*M*) has recently returned to Toronto after spending two months in England and France.

* * * *

Mr. J. B. Soucy (*M*), architect of Montreal, has recently been appointed professor of architecture at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Quebec, P.Q.

* * * *

The partnership in the architectural firm of J. Z. Gauthier and Gaston Gagnier has been dissolved. Mr. Gagnier has now opened an office for the practice of architecture at Room 307, University Tower Building, Montreal.

* * * *

Mr. J. M. Miller, architect of Montreal, announces the removal of his office from 648 Dorchester Street West to Room 734 Canada Cement Company Building.

* * * *

Mr. Louis M. Audet, architect of Sherbrooke, P.Q., left recently for a holiday in the British Isles.

* * * *

An exhibition of sketches made by Hugh A. I. Valentine and R. S. Perry of Montreal was held at the rooms of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects, 627 Dorchester Street West, Montreal, during the early part of November.

* * * *

Mr. J. L. Gleave of Nottingham, England, the only British architect to reach the final stage of the architectural competition for the Columbus Memorial Lighthouse, was recently awarded the first prize of \$10,000.00 by an International Jury composed of Horacio Acosta y Lara, representing Latin America, Eliel Saarinen, representing Europe and Frank Lloyd Wright representing North America. The first award also carries with it the appointment of architect for the Memorial. The second prize of \$7,500.00 was awarded to Messrs. Donald Nelson and Edgar Lynch of Chicago, third prize of \$5,000.00 to Messrs. Joaquin Vaquero

Palacios and Luis Moya Blanco of Spain, and fourth prize of \$2,500.00 to Messrs. Theodore Lescher, Paul Andrieu, Georges Defontaine and Maurice Gauthier of France.

* * * *

Mr. R. W. Catto, architect of Toronto, has invented a bath panel with grilles which can be fitted in front of an ordinary bath tub, behind which can be placed any type of concealed heater. The purpose of the panel is to conceal the radiation, utilizing the space between the panel and the tapered front of the bath tub for this purpose. We understand that these bath panels are to be manufactured by the Trane Company of Canada, Limited, on a royalty basis.

* * * *

Daniel Chester French, famous American sculptor, passed away at Stockbridge, Mass., on October 7th, 1931, at the age of eighty-one. One of the finest examples of his work was the statue of Lincoln in the Lincoln Memorial at Washington.

* * * *

According to a survey recently made by "The Modern Hospital," based on a questionnaire sent to 267 prominent architects in the United States and Canada, hospital construction in 1932 is likely to show an increase of 18.5% over 1931. The budget for the coming year is estimated at \$220,887,097. The survey further reveals that the reasons for the probable increase in hospital construction is due to three causes: first, that many large projects which have been delayed during the past two years are likely to be proceeded with during the coming year, as the need for increased accommodation becomes apparent; second, lower building costs; and third, large Federal programmes providing for the erection of public buildings during the depression.

* * * *

The Illuminating Engineering Society has recently announced the founding of an annual prize of Fifteen Hundred Dollars which will be administered for the Society by the American Institute of Architects. The object of the prize is to provide architectural students with an opportunity of studying the art of illumination from an architectural viewpoint, and to this end, the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design will present a problem in illumination annually which will be open to the students of Ateliers and schools of architecture.

The next annual meeting of the Structural Clay Tile Association of Canada will be held on February 18th and 19th, 1932.

* * * *

A large number of architects and engineers visited the plant of the National Fire Proofing Company of Canada, Limited, at Aldershot, Ontario, on Friday, October 30th, 1931, to witness an official load bearing test on a floor tile recently developed by the Company. A delightful luncheon was served to those present, following which an inspection of the plant was made under the guidance of the president of the Company, Mr. Sidney F. Heckert and William C. McGolpin, the general manager.

* * * *

Messrs. Barry & Staines Linoleum, Limited, of London, England, announce the formation of a Canadian company to be known as Barry & Staines

Linoleum (Canada) Limited. A new factory has been built at Farnham, Quebec, where the many lines of linoleum produced by the parent firm will be manufactured for the Canadian market.

* * * *

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMEN REQUIRED FOR TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT AT OTTAWA

The Civil Service Commission require an assistant architectural draftsman, salary \$125.00 monthly, four assistant architects, salary \$185.00 monthly, and two junior architects, salary \$150.00 monthly. Application forms can be secured from the Post Office, and should be mailed, together with samples of work where practicable to the secretary, Civil Service Commission, Ottawa. Applications are required only from residents of the Dominion of Canada.

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

As a result of numerous requests, the "Stipulated Sum" form of contract has been reprinted in loose leaf form. This will make possible the binding of the general conditions of the contract in each set of specifications. Copies of this contract form, and other Institute documents, may be obtained from the Secretary R.A.I.C., 74 King St. East, Toronto 2, Ontario.

The prices of these documents are as follows:

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

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

COMPETITIONS

New Premises for the Royal Institute of British Architects

The Royal Institute of British Architects invites architects who are members of the R.I.B.A. or allied societies (which includes members of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada) to submit designs in competition for their new premises to be erected in London, England.

The final date for the reception of drawings will be March 31st, 1932.

The assessors for the competition will be Mr. Robert Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. Charles Holden, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. H. V. Lanchester, F.R.I.B.A., Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., F.R.I.B.A., and Dr. Percy S. Worthington, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

An award of £500 will be made to the author of the design placed first by the assessors. Premiums to a further amount of £750 will be awarded to other designs according to merit.

Conditions for this competition, together with "Answers to Questions" can be obtained from the Secretary, R.A.I.C., 74 King St. E., Toronto 2, Ont.

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.

MODERN ENGLISH FURNITURE. By John C. Rogers, A.R.I.B.A. Published by Country Life Limited, London. Price \$6.50.

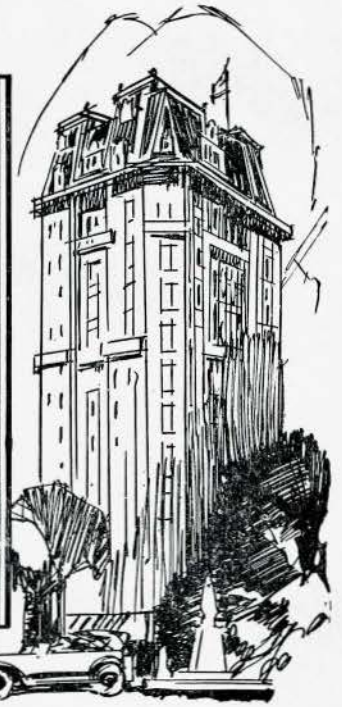
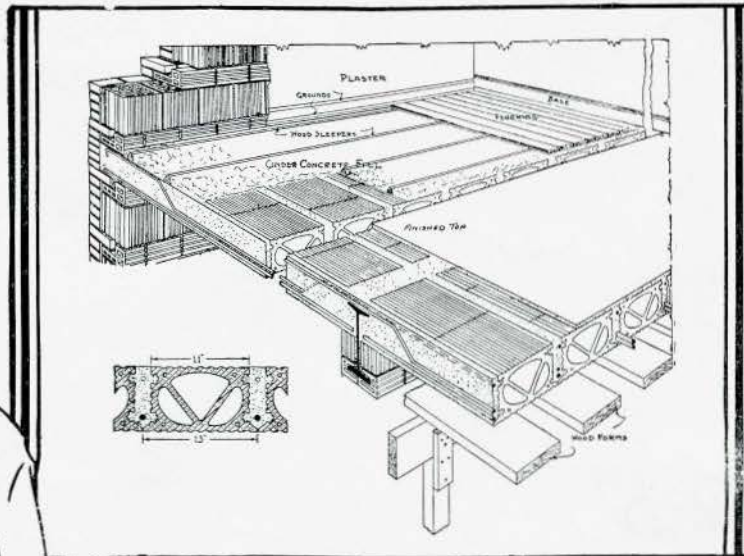
The great changes made in furniture design during recent years has, we are told, been brought about by the exigencies of the present economic condition. Whether this is true or not is difficult to say. We are inclined to suspect, however, that the design of some of the furniture illustrated in Mr. Rogers' book has not been entirely influenced by the present economic situation, but rather by an effort to be original and to do something solely for the sake of novelty. Nevertheless, it must be admitted that genuine progress has been made to meet the requirements of the present age, and many of the examples illustrated in this volume should appeal very strongly to those who desire simplicity of design combined with practical utility.

If, after carefully perusing the contents of this book, one is able to make a general observation to the effect that many of the examples shown are very striking, that nearly all of them are very interesting, and that several of them are unfortunately too extreme to ever be considered in the furnishing of a home, it can be readily seen that the book possesses considerable merit, especially for those interested in the modern tendencies of design in English furniture.

The volume contains 300 illustrations of work executed by over forty designers and craftsmen. It is 9" x 11¼" in size and contains 208 pages.

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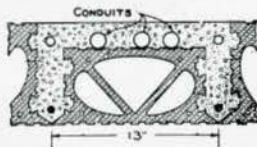
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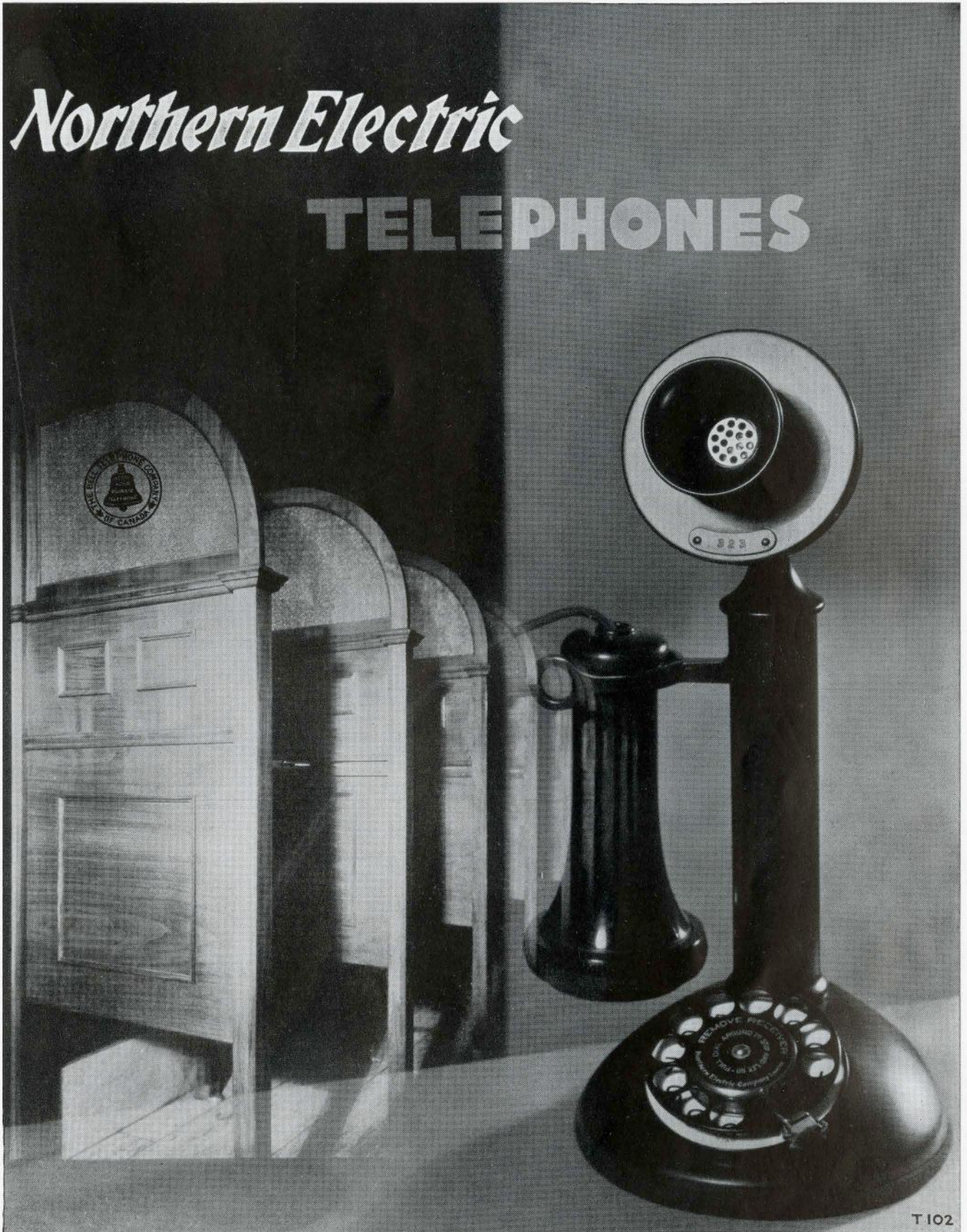
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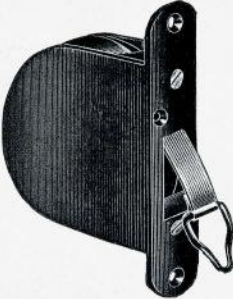
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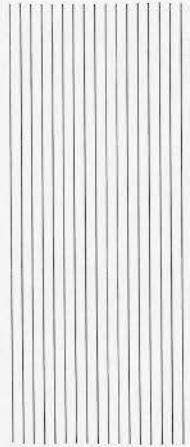
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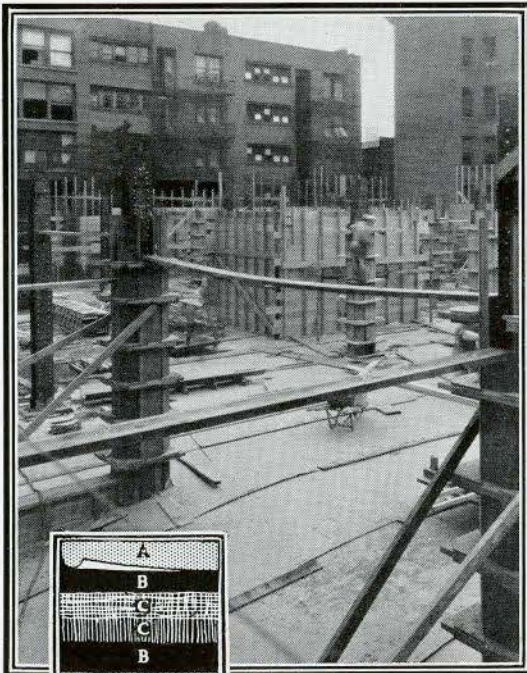
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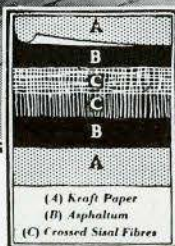
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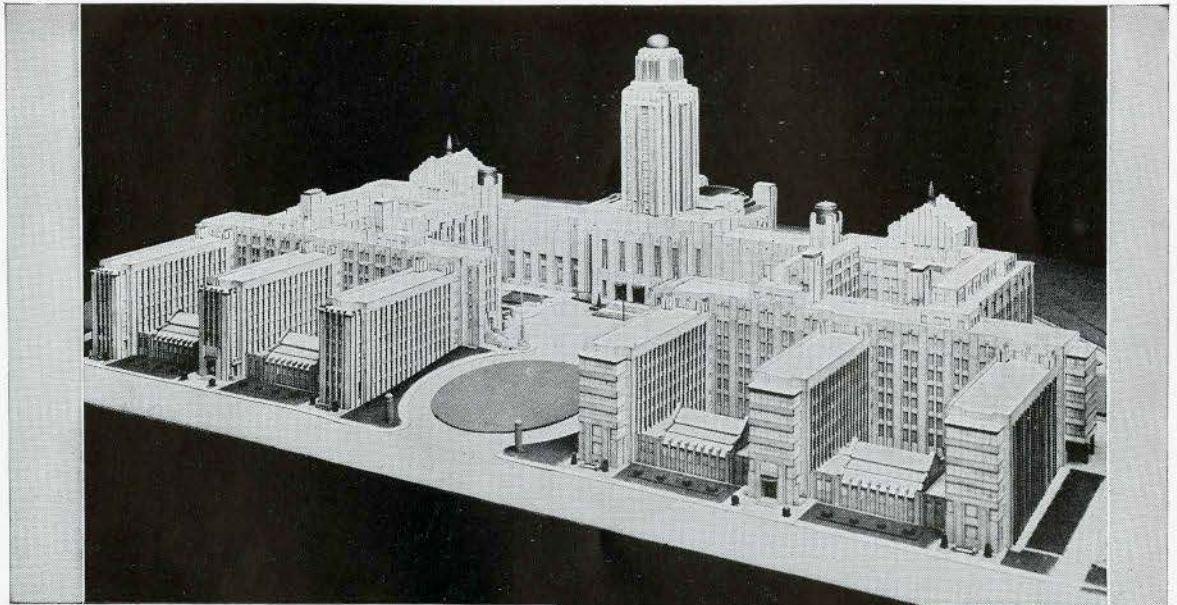
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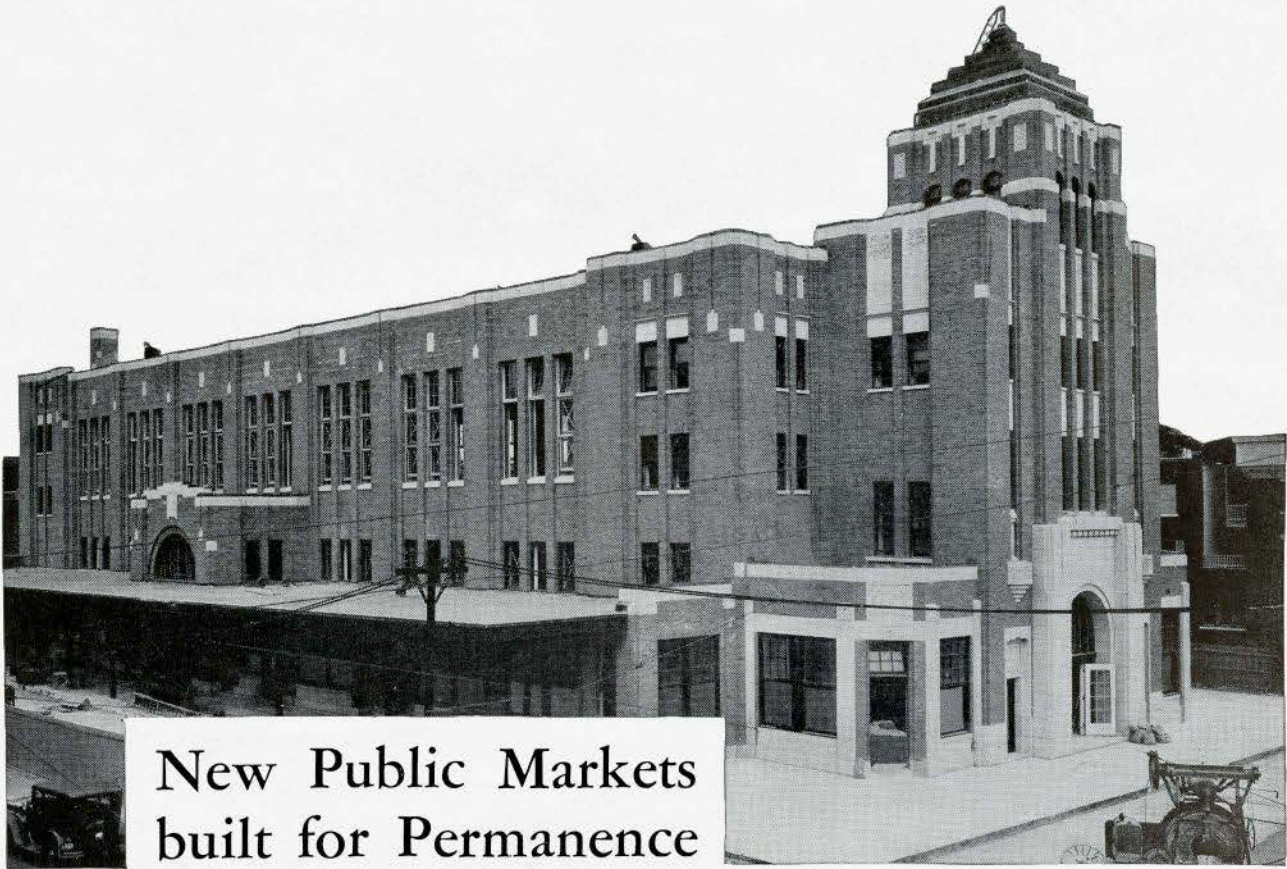
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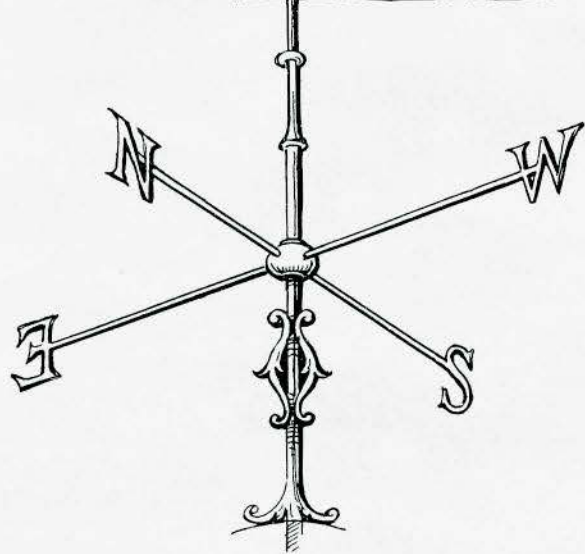


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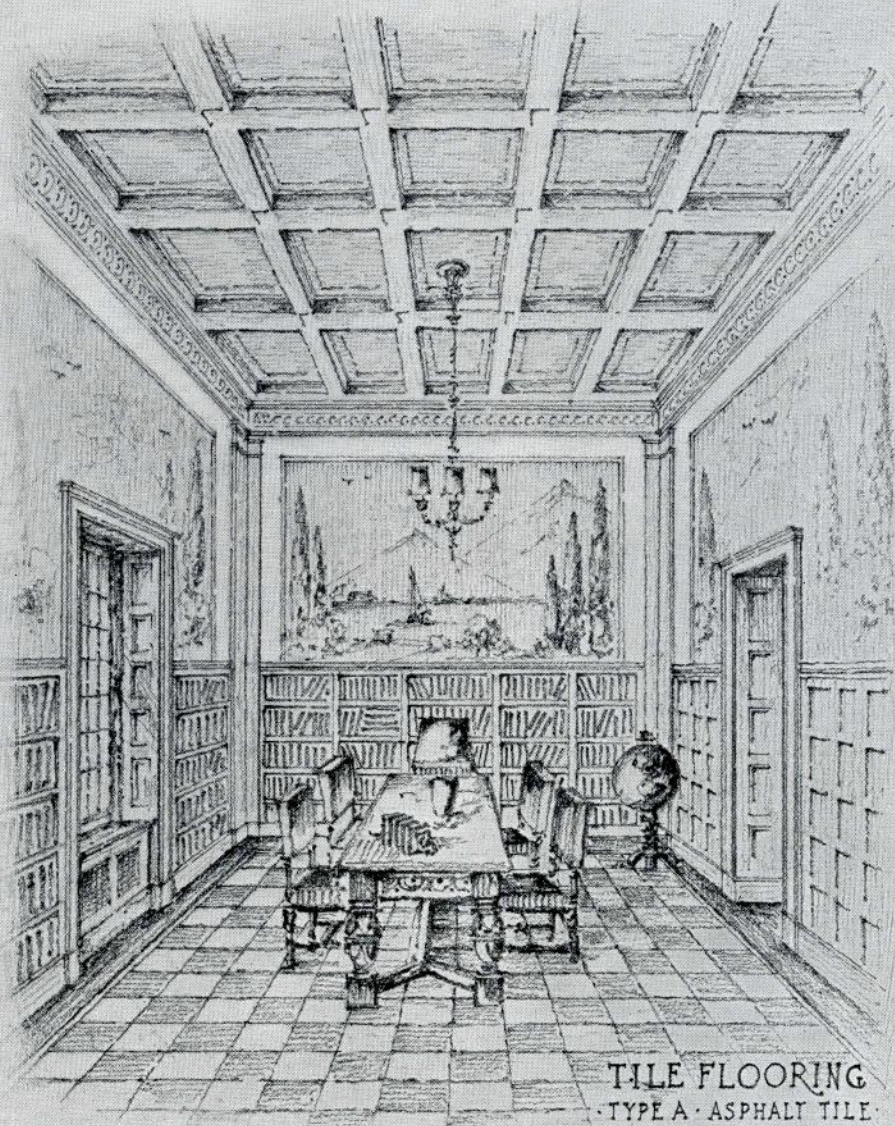
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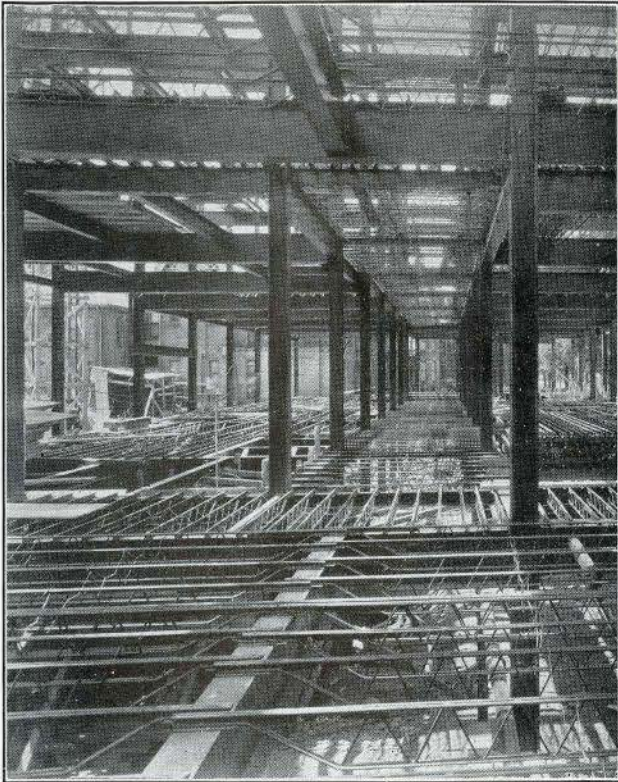
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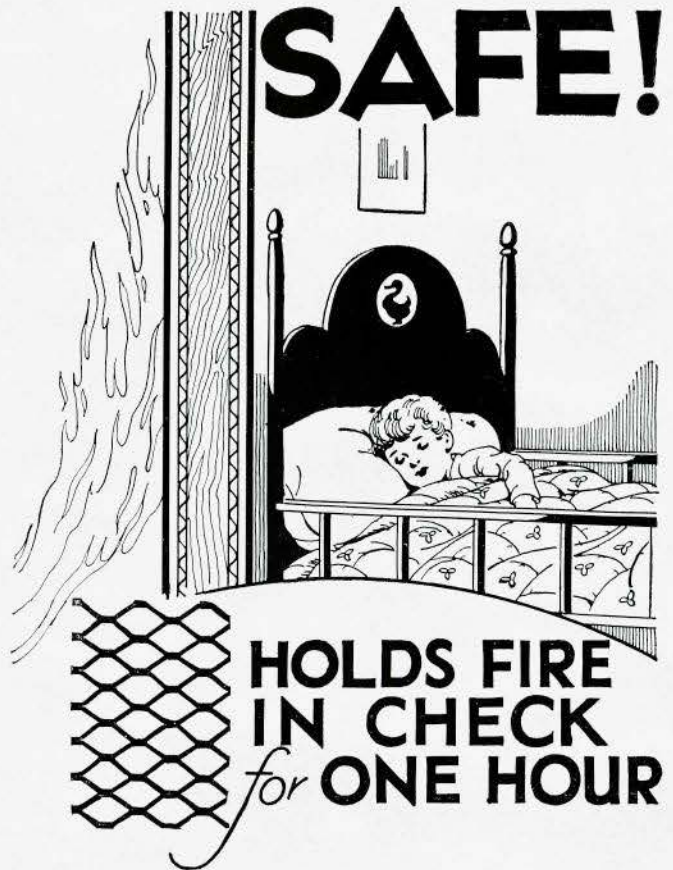
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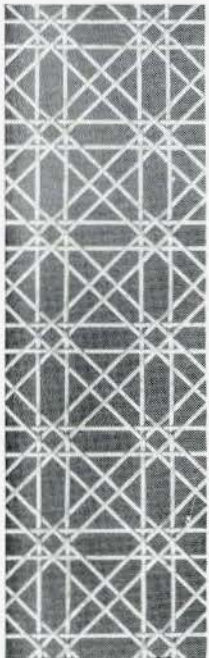
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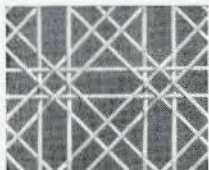
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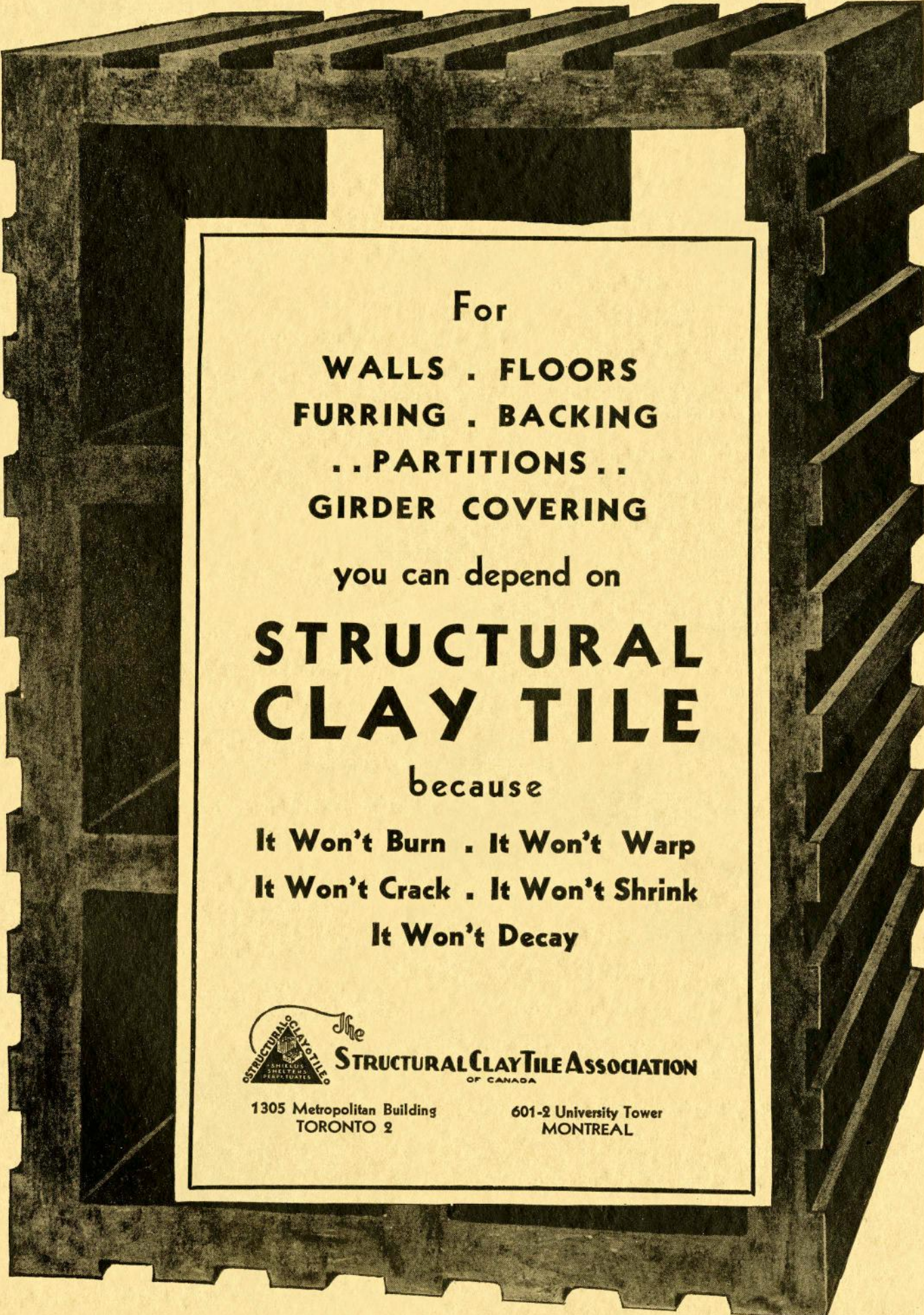
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