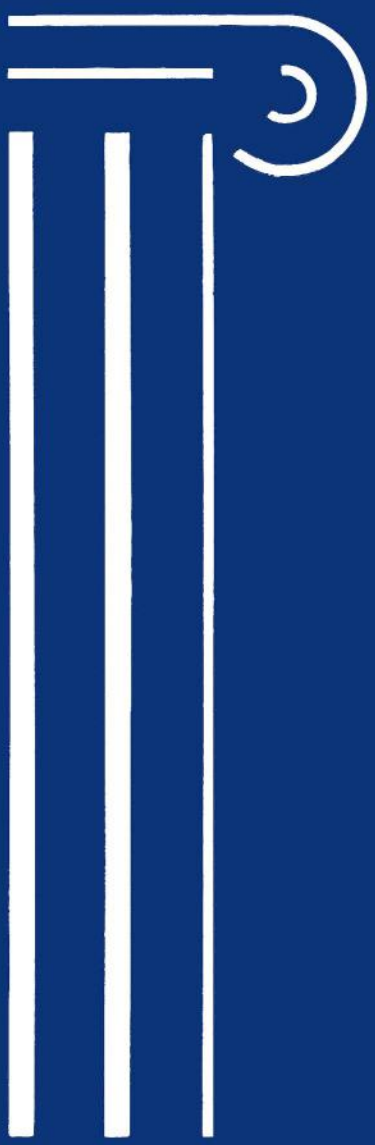
JOURNAL

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL
INSTITUTE OF CANADA



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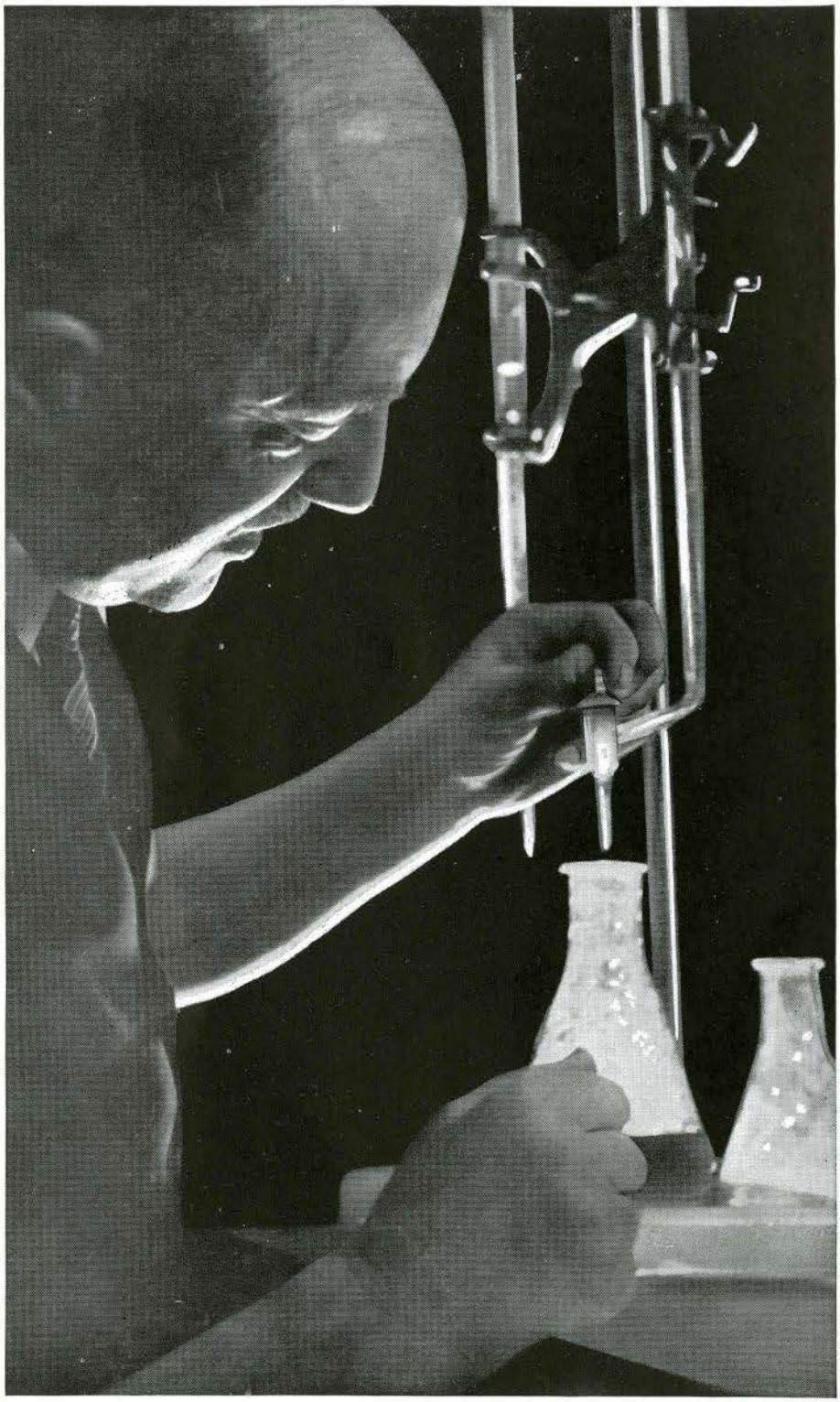

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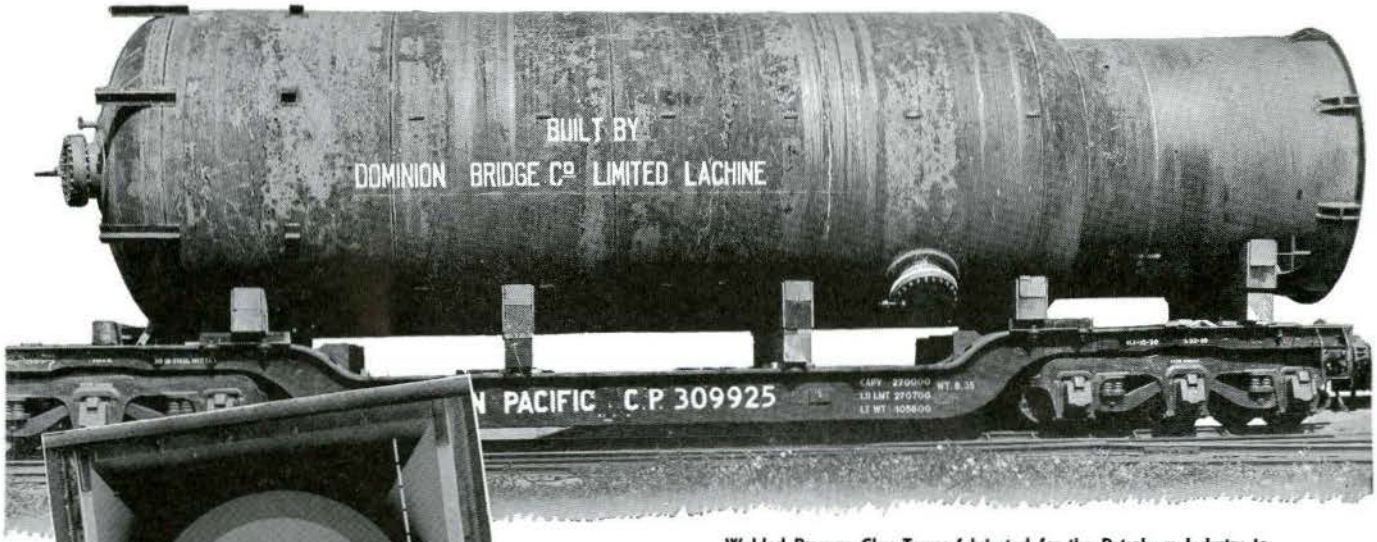

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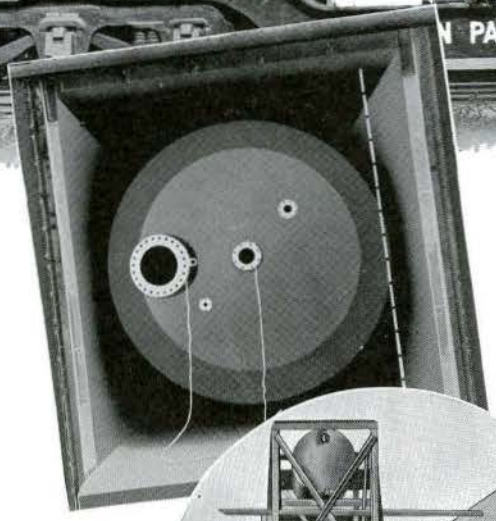

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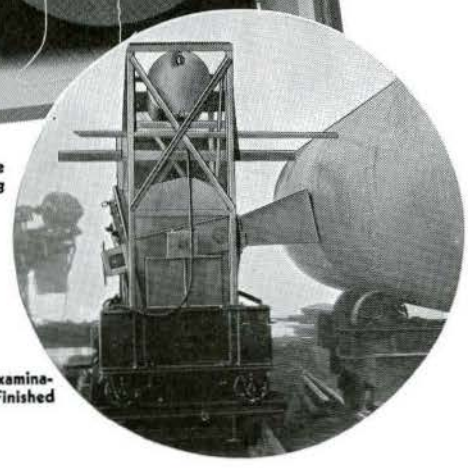

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ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

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WE are most obliged to Mr. Chausse for the loan of his history of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. Its one hundred and seventy-three typewritten pages are neatly bound and a copy should be in the hands of every provincial secretary. We had no idea of the existence of this book and congratulate Mr. Chausse on the compilation of a valuable and useful piece of work.

When we timidly suggested that we, as architects, were effectively concealed in an "architectural institute", we had no idea that such was the intention of The Government of Canada in the year of grace 1908.

Our extracts from Hansard, taken from Mr. Chausse's book are sufficiently convincing.

"Mr. Gervais. Let me remind my hon. friend that the title of the corporation has been changed. It will not be called "The Institute of Architects of Canada" as was at first proposed, but it will be called "The Architectural Institute of Canada". We did not want to give this new corporation the right to style its members architects, as that would have been unconstitutional and inexpedient and they will be purely and simply members of that architectural institute. It was pointed out before the Private Bills Committee that this was supposed to be an institute without any school organization or curriculum, without any teaching, and I objected to create such a corporation without any proper mechanism for teaching the art of architecture. It is now rather of the nature of a club. Is it within the province of the parliament of Canada to organize a social club, creating simply civil not commercial relations between its members and the main body? I have very serious doubt on that point.

Mr. Sproule. The one thing that appeals to me is this, when you have a Dominion standard the association will be apt to say that its membership occupies a higher position than those of any provincial association.

Mr. Fisher. I see no objection to the Bill and I very much doubt if there is any. As I understand it this Bill is for the purpose of permitting the formation of a society of architects which will extend over the whole Dominion and which is designed to elevate the practice and profession of architecture and the study of art.

Mr. Gervais. I have reasons for pressing my motion. I would not like to have it conveyed to the public that this new corporation could establish classes as between architects; I would not like to have conferred upon it the right to discriminate between the architects of Quebec and Alberta or Ontario. I object also to the proposal to give to this would-be corporation an apparent right of control, or supervision of the classes and classification of architects. The committee must remember that this corporation will be a paper corporation purely and simply—I would call it a statute-book corporation because it will not teach anything, it will be a bookless, aimless, profitless and staffless school."

> The Bill No. 88, An Act to incorporate the Institute of Architects of Canada was again considered in Committee of the Whole, reported with amendments, considered as amended, read the third time (Title changed to "An Act to incorporate the Architectural Institute of Architects of Canada"), and passed.

There is a kettle of fish! It seems we were not carelessly named, we were quietly and painlessly emasculated.

—EDITOR

ADDRESS OF MR. GRAHAM F. TOWERS

GOVERNOR OF THE BANK OF CANADA

at the Toronto Chapter Exhibition of Architecture

IT is with genuine pleasure that I officiate at this opening of the Toronto Chapter Exhibition of Architecture and Allied Arts. The exhibition has, of course, a very special and technical interest for those of the profession, but I believe it to be the case that the various exhibits this year will as well be of definite interest to members of the general public.

There is, perhaps, no profession more critical of the work of its members than the profession of architecture. Indeed, I may say from my own observations that no architect seems quite happy about his work until he has had an opportunity of defending it before the bar of his peers. This is, of course, as it should be, for the work of the architect is essentially of a creative nature, and thrives upon the criticism of those who are qualified to judge its merits.

The collection of exhibits gathered together in this building should give ample opportunity for all schools of thought to express opinions. Consequently, I will not delay your pleasure by extending my remarks for more than a very brief period.

The emphasis given nowadays to the preliminary planning of buildings so that they may in the best way possible serve the purpose for which they are designed is, I think, so marked that it constitutes almost a modern reform in the field of architecture. Sound planning has, of course, always been the essential basis of an architect's activities but, I believe it is fair to say, more is expected of the present-day architect in this respect than has hitherto been the case. Moreover, invention has so multiplied the materials available for choice, and has so increased the equipment considered necessary for efficient operation, that the problems of planning have increased immeasurably in recent years. When one remembers how recent is the general use of electricity, automobiles, radios, air-conditioning, central heating, automatic furnaces, refrigeration and so on, one begins to realize that the modern architect must concern himself with many things that were not within the ken of his predecessor of, say, fifty years ago. To invention must be added also the demands of changing standards in such matters as cleanliness and sanitation. A building which deals successfully with all these problems must be a completely different kind of creation from that to which we have become accustomed, and the ingenuity and creative abilities of the profession will be fully taxed to keep abreast of these needs.

I am not sure that Canada has yet developed a distinctly Canadian type of architecture. Perhaps it is too early for a distinctive type to have emerged from the legacies of the past, bequeathed to us by the pioneer settlers who brought their traditions from so many lands. I am inclined to think, however, that our climatic conditions alone may lead eventually to the creation of a characteristic form of architecture. It is true that the Canadian climate is not a new factor in building activities in this country. But new types of materials and equipment may lead to new solutions of the problems presented by our extremes of heat and cold, and hence to the development of a type of architecture which will have a quality all its own. I believe that in these changing times each member of the architectural profession makes a special effort to keep closely in touch with the work of his fellow members, so that as particularly suitable designs and ideas are developed they may be incorporated as a permanent thing in Canadian architecture. This Exhibition will, I am sure, give considerable assistance in that direction.

I cannot attend a gathering such as this without remembering that architects have found too few opportunities for the exercise of their talents during the last eight or nine years. That is a most regrettable thing for this country; regrettable not only from the point of view of the architectural profession, but also from the points of view of the construction trades and labour, and of those who need low cost but well built homes. As you know, the Dominion Government has given a great deal of study and thought to a programme which would stimulate the building of low and medium cost dwellings. Their efforts have met with a considerable degree of success—and I hope will meet with still more. But what we lack is that type of organization which can afford to embark on a reasonably large project for the construction of low cost houses. Such projects provide the opportunity for careful and intelligent planning, and for the economies which may be obtained through ingenuity of design, and through purchases of material in volume. Experience elsewhere goes to prove that this is the right way to tackle the problem and that it can be done successfully. What is required is initiative and the willingness to provide on an equity basis a modest proportion of the total capital which must be invested. Can we do what others have done in this respect? I believe that the answer must be "Yes". In any event, here is a challenge to all those who are interested in the business, either directly or through their general concern with the sound development of the country. It is a challenge to which the architectural profession should, and I am sure will, respond in any way which lies in its power.

THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST

AT ST. JEAN PORT JOLI, QUEBEC

By RAMSAY TRAQUAIR

I. *History*

THE little village of St. Jean Port Joli stands on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, some sixty miles below Quebec. The first seigneury was founded in 1677, but the early seigneurs interested themselves little in their rather remote possession. It was not until 1756 that the seigneur, Ignace-Phillippe Aubert de Gaspé, granted land for a church, and Mr. Delbec, the missionary priest, erected a little wooden chapel dedicated to St. John the Baptist. (1)

This building stood further west than the present church, on the lower ground towards Lislet. It served the parish until about 1779, when the present church was built on the high land overlooking the river.

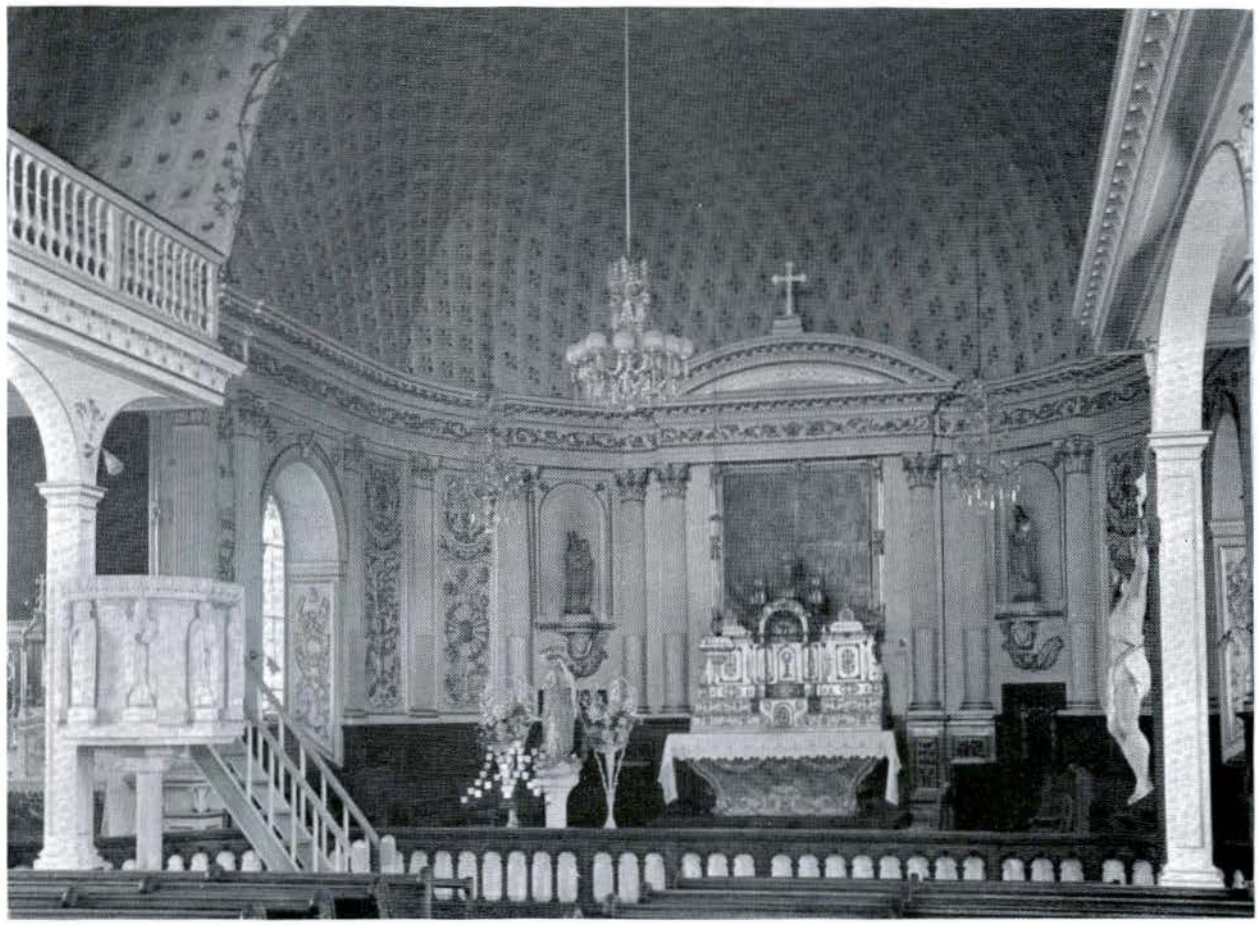
The earliest registers now in the archives of the church date from 1767; the earliest accounts, from 1770 to 1775, give only the total annual expenditures. Between 1775 and 1780, when the building of the church must have been commenced, both registers and accounts are missing.

But in the accounts for 1787 is a note:—

"Pour la batisse de l'église de Saint Jean
Donné pour payer la pierre de taille 24 pi 12 c" (2)

Other accounts, for nails and glass in 1781 and 1782, show that the church was under construction and in 1783 the final account for roofing was passed: (3)

"Donné pour parfait payement du couvreur en bardeaux de l'église. 45 pi."



THE INTERIOR

We may assume that the fabric was complete in 1872.

The accounts for this period are very fragmentary, indeed, thirty years later we find the Bishop complaining that the accounts are still badly kept. It was probably about this time, 1780, that the existing tabernacle of the high altar was acquired and we read that an Easter candlestick was bought in 1782 for 12 piastres.

The interior probably remained bare until, in 1794, Jean Baillargé was commissioned to make a rétable. This was finished and approved by the churchwardens in 1797.

The minute of a meeting of the Fabrique, held on April 22nd, 1797, reads:—

"Ayant nommé Charles fortin et Louis fournier habitant de cette paroisse pour examiner le rétable de cette église nouvellement faite par Maître pierre florent Baillargé les susdits Charles fortin et Louis fournier ont réconnu louvrage bon et conforme au marcher graffé par Maître Jean Baillargé pére et pierre florent Baillargé fils, le 20 avril de l'année mil sept cent quatrevingt quatorze.[4]

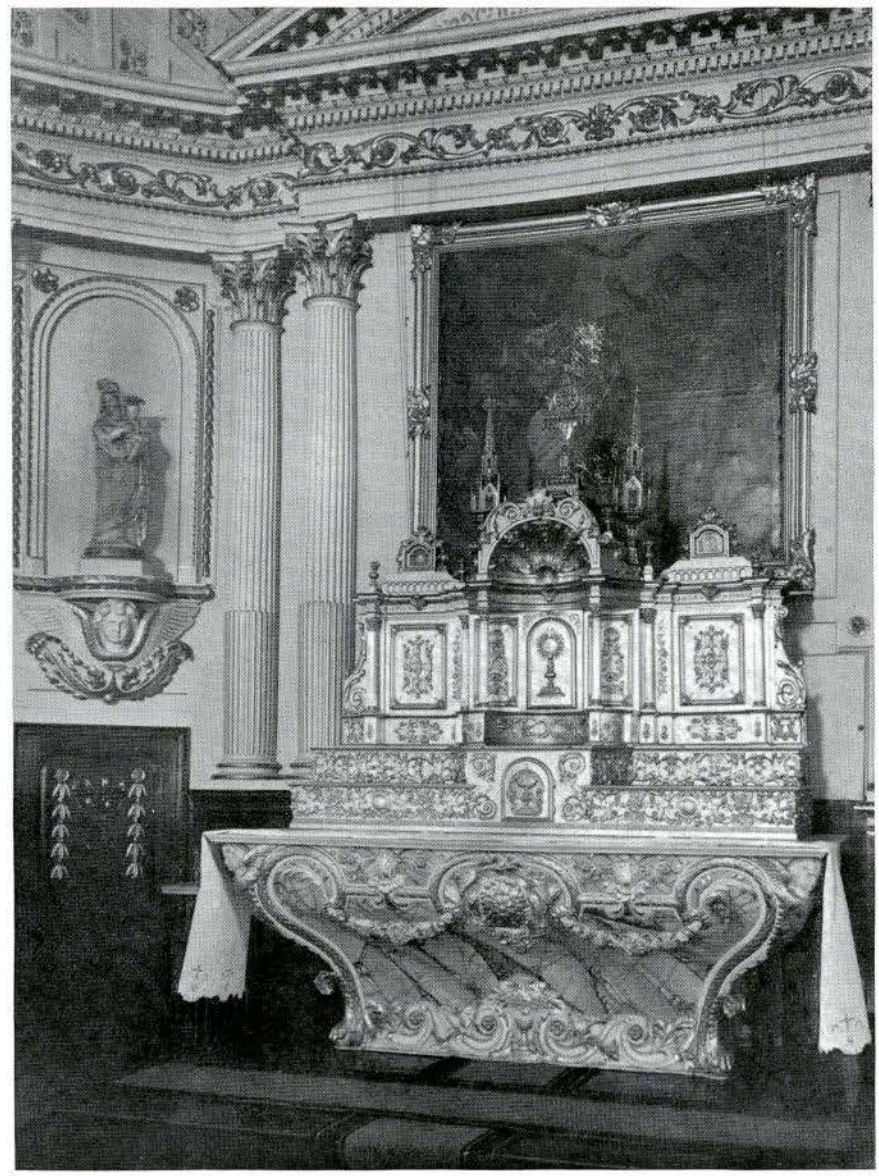
The total cost of the rétable was in excess of 5464 livres. It was paid in three sums, 3464 li on the approval of the work, 2000 li on the third of October of the same year and a final payment, whose amount is not noted, in 1798.

Jean Baillargé here mentioned came to Canada from Poitou in 1741 when he was fifteen years old. He was under the patronage of Mgr. de Pontbriand, who sent him to the seminary at St. Joachim to complete his education and later had him apprenticed to an architect in Quebec. Though French-born, he therefore represents that architectural tradition which had been begun by Leblond de Latour at St. Joachim in 1668.[5]

In 1746 Jean Baillargé opened a studio or workshop in Sault-au-Matelot, Quebec. He married in 1750 and had a large family of whom two sons, François and Pierre Florent, worked with him as architect-sculptors. He died in 1805,[6] having founded one of the most prominent architectural families of French-Canada.

Jean Baillargé did a good deal of work in the old Basilica at Quebec and was working in 1750 at St. Anne de la Pocatière. In 1782 he made a rétable for the church at Lislet in which Florent, his son, is mentioned as his associate.

This evidently led to his being asked to make the rétable at St. Jean Port Joli. But he was now an old



THE HIGH ALTAR

man of seventy-one and most of the work was done by Florent, who signed the final receipt for 5464 livres in 1797.[7]

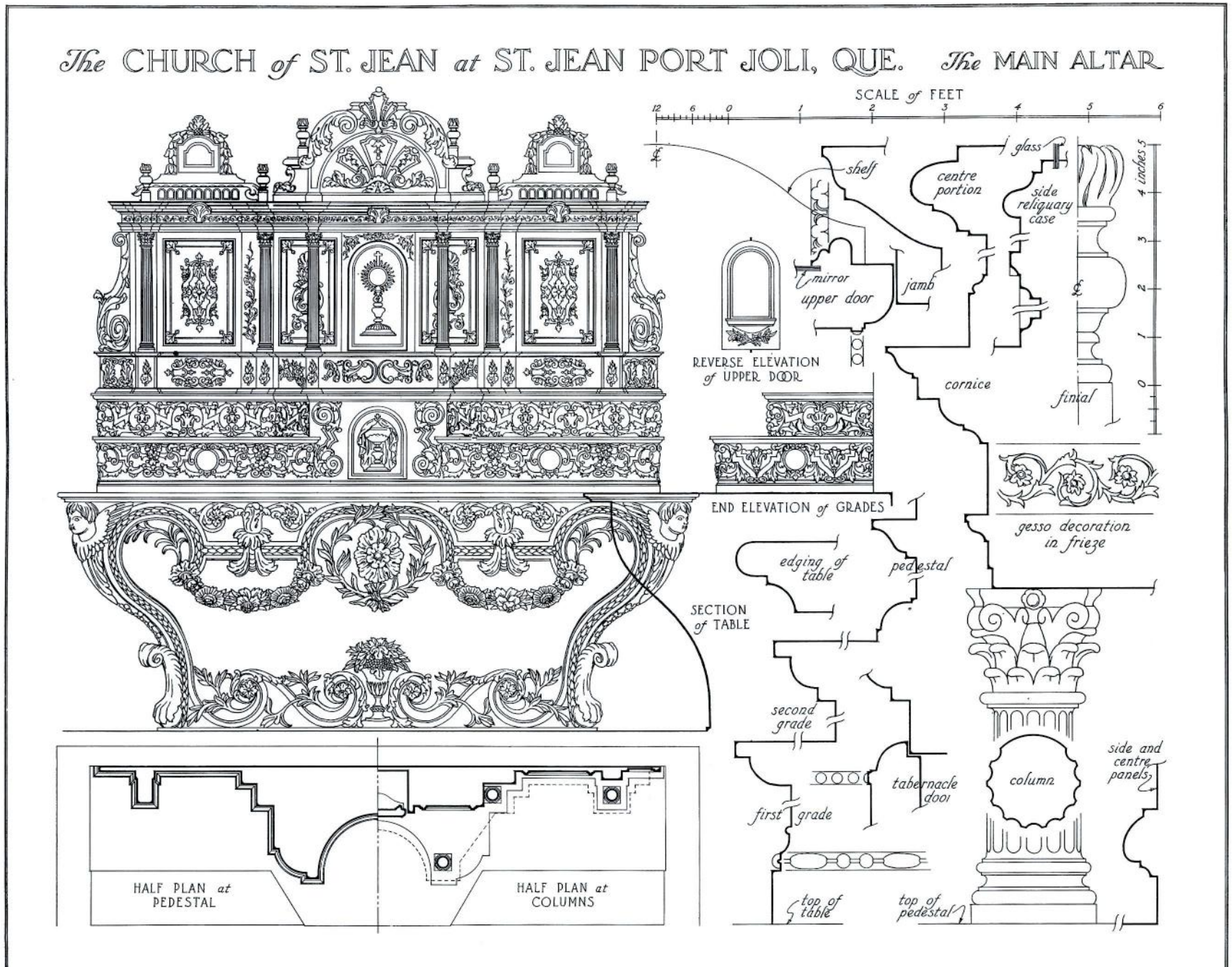
Pierre Florent Baillargé was born in 1761. He was at first intended for the church, but entered his father's studio in 1785 and worked with him for thirteen years. Later he abandoned sculpture, was appointed engineer and, in 1807, treasurer to the city of Quebec. His descendants still live in that city. Little of his work is known; he made the side altars at Ste. Famille, I.O. in 1791, and it is probable that some of his work still remains at St. Jean Port Joli.

For some years after this, nothing of importance was done in the church. In 1805 the Bishop of Quebec inspected the church and ordered the picture over the High Altar to be covered until alterations, required by propriety, had been made. Again, in 1814, alterations were required upon a picture of St. Catherine. Such instructions are not uncommon in church records of the early XIX century. They mark the change from the ideals and methods of XVIII century art to those of the XIX century.

The church at this time was spending considerable sums upon altar vessels. In 1810 a silver monstrance was bought for 720 livres and a chalice for 624. In 1813 Mr. Amiot, the Quebec Silversmith, supplied a bénitier and a paix, both of silver.

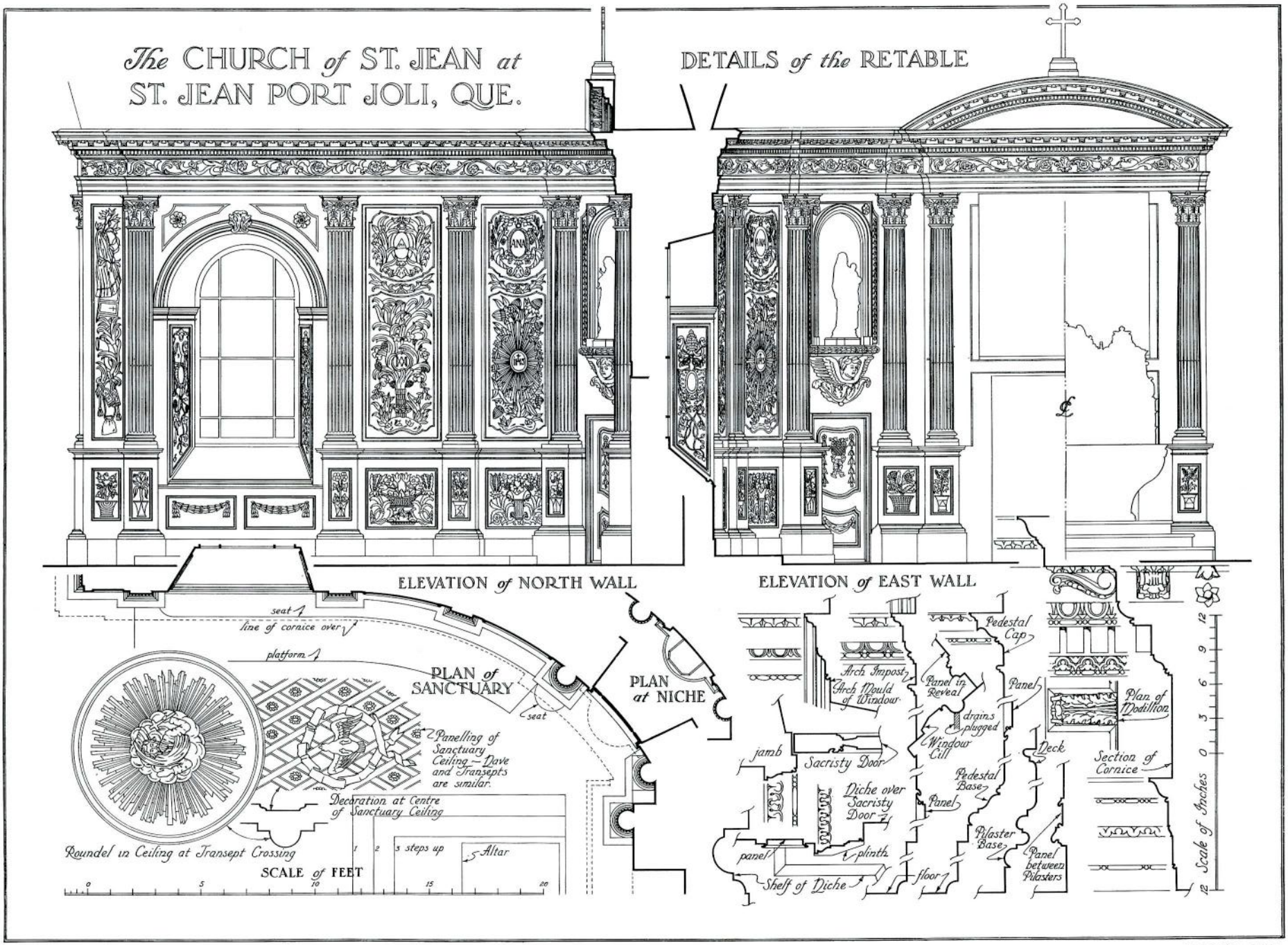
In 1815 the church was lengthened[8] and the present west front must accordingly date from that year. In the same year the churchwardens resolved to ask permission from the Bishop to put a new wood vault to the entire church. This was approved by Mgr. Panet and carried out in the following[9] year.

This was followed by extensive redecorations. From 1816 onwards Chrysostome Perrault "sculpteur de la paroisse St. Jean Port Joli" was engaged in works of "sculpture, architecture, painting, gilding and others", in the interior of the church.



THE MAIN ALTAR

G. M. Fisk, 1935.



DETAILS OF THE RETABLE

G. M. Fisk, 1935.

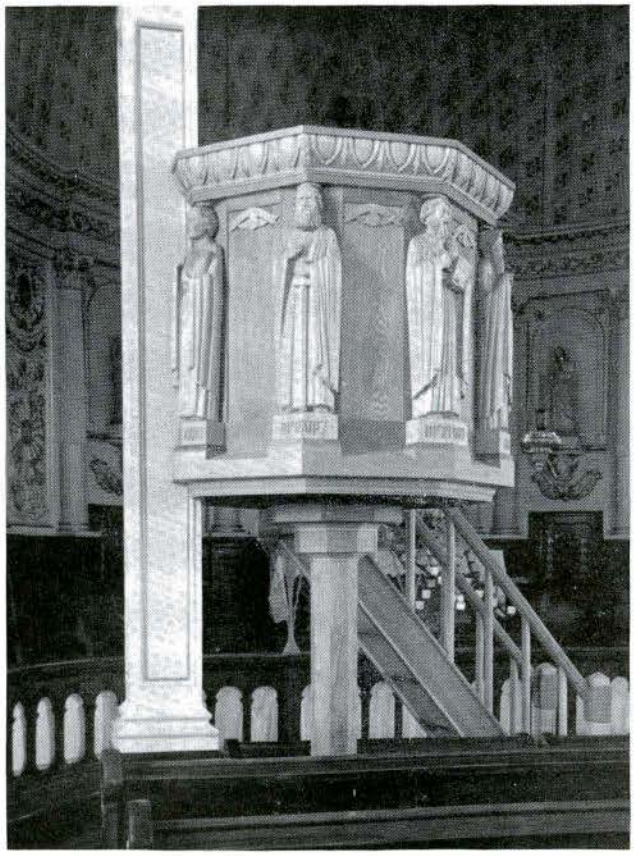
The payments begin in 1817 with a sum of £29/0/0, and continue until 1839, ten years after Perrault's death. The amount is large, amounting to about £1250. The exact work is nowhere specified. It is "work of architecture and sculpture in the interior of the church".

The new vault is evidently included; in 1821 a new pulpit and stair are mentioned. This is not sufficient to account for the whole sum and it seems probable that the main features of Baillargé's rétable were preserved but that Perrault added decorations to them.

Jean Chrysostome Perrault, maître sculpteur, was born in 1793 and died in 1829. He lived in the parish and was buried there. In 1818 he conveyed his remaining interests in the work he was doing in the church to Mr. Amable Charron, a sculptor and merchant in St. Jean Port Joli, in consideration of an immediate payment of 700 li. Payments by the parish continued until 1839. The receipts are signed first by Perrault, then by Charron and Perrault, and, after the latter's death, by Charron alone.[10]

Amable Charron was engaged on a new rétable and eight statues, at the Church of Lislet from 1816 to about 1822. In a document of 1818 at St. Jean, he is described as "Sieur Amable Charron, Marchand", and

DETAIL OF THE RETABLE



THE PULPIT

in a receipt of 1824 in the same archives as "Amable Charron, ecuier, ancien sculpteur et architecte et actuellement marchand de la paroisse de St. Jean Port Joli".

Charron and Perrault evidently worked together. The accounts of the church at Lislet include a payment in 1818 to Mr. Chrysostome Perrault, "maître sculpteur et doreur pour avoir reparé le dorure de sanctuaire", when Charron was actually working on the new rétable. When Perrault died in 1829, leaving a posthumous daughter, Charron, who had apparently financed him for some ten years, inherited his assets.

For many years after this work, little was done in the church. Between 1846 and 1853 Mr. François Fournier, architect of St. Thomas, did work amounting to £599/19. No particulars are given, but we may assign the existing side galleries to this date.

In 1872 Mr. Peachy of Quebec supplied drawings and specifications for the presbytery: it was built by André Gingras, "architecte et entrepreneur de batisses". In 1876 the sacristy was extended at a cost of 320 pi.

But, with the exception of the disfiguring internal galleries, the church is substantially as it was at the conclusion of Perrault's work about 1825.

II. *The Building*

The church is an oblong hall, 103 feet long by 50 feet wide, with walls of field stone. It terminates in a semi-circular apse flanked by very smart transepts, in which are the side altars, and lighted by two side windows.

Doors on each side of the altar lead from the sanctuary to the sacristy. This has a side door to the south and terminates in a semi-octagonal chapel. This is no doubt the extension built in 1876 by Antoine Gaspard Bernier.

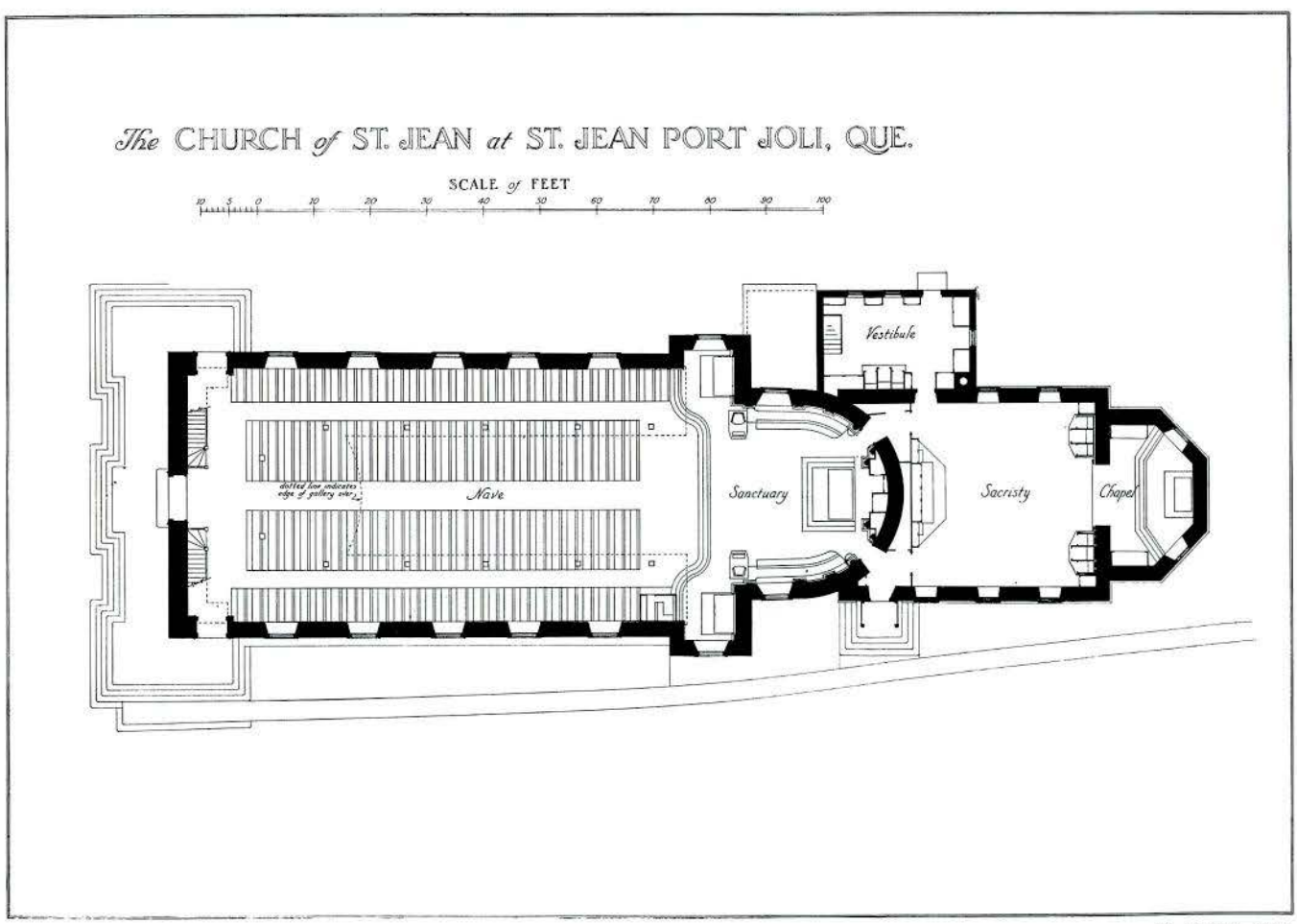
On the north side of the sacristy is a small vestry with presses for surplices and robes.

The west front is extremely simple with a round arched door and an "Italian" window flanked by two "oeils de boeuf". It is surmounted by a belfry in two stages with a slender spire. A similar belfry is placed over the apex of the apse roof.

The roofs are shingled and are of varying pitch. The main roof is somewhat steeper than 45°, the sacristy roofs are considerably flatter than 45°, the transept roofs run up with a very steep pitch indeed. All have a strong bellcast and are finished below with curved eaves projecting some three feet from the wall. These curved eaves are a characteristic of houses in the lower part of the river and hardly occur above Bellechasse.

The general effect is extremely interesting. The best view of the church is that from the east where the many and varied roofs, the strong outward swing at the base and the curved eaves below, the whole surmounted by two delicate spires, gives a most oriental effect,—quite unintentionally. The grouping of the roofs is admirable. Our Quebec churches are often finely grouped and this is one of the finest.

The nave is covered by an elliptical wood vault in small diamond panels with rosettes. Into this the narrow vaults of the transepts intersect, the groin lines decorated with a vine trail. Over the crossing is a low relief bust of Our Saviour in a circular glory. This is the vault made by Perrault in 1816. The pattern is not very usual. It was not used by the Baillargés who treated their ceilings with large panels. It was used in the old Bonsecours Church and at Pointe-aux-Trembles[11] decorated by Urbain Brien in 1822. The decoration of the church indeed shows several points of resemblance to Brien's work at Pointe-aux-Trembles



G. M. Fisk, 1935

PLAN

and suggests that Perrault received his training, as did so many competent sculptors, in the Montreal School of the early XIX century.

The rétable has a corinthians order on a panelled pedestal. The three central bays are treated with columns, the two side bays are filled by niches with statues, that in the middle projects slightly to support a flat segmental pediment.

In contrast to the comparative severity of the central part, the side bays, treated with pilasters, are filled with elaborate low relief carving set in shaped panels. The carving represents palm-trees, vine, wheat, monograms, papal and episcopal emblems and flowers. The curved panels remind one of similar infillings at Pointe-aux-Trembles, at Beaumont (1816) and at the Fargues House in Quebec (1784).

Panels and carvings of this kind were not used, so far as I know, by the Baillargés, but they are found in the early XIX century work of the Montreal School.

On the pedestals and dado panels are well-executed carvings of flowers and plants growing from pots.

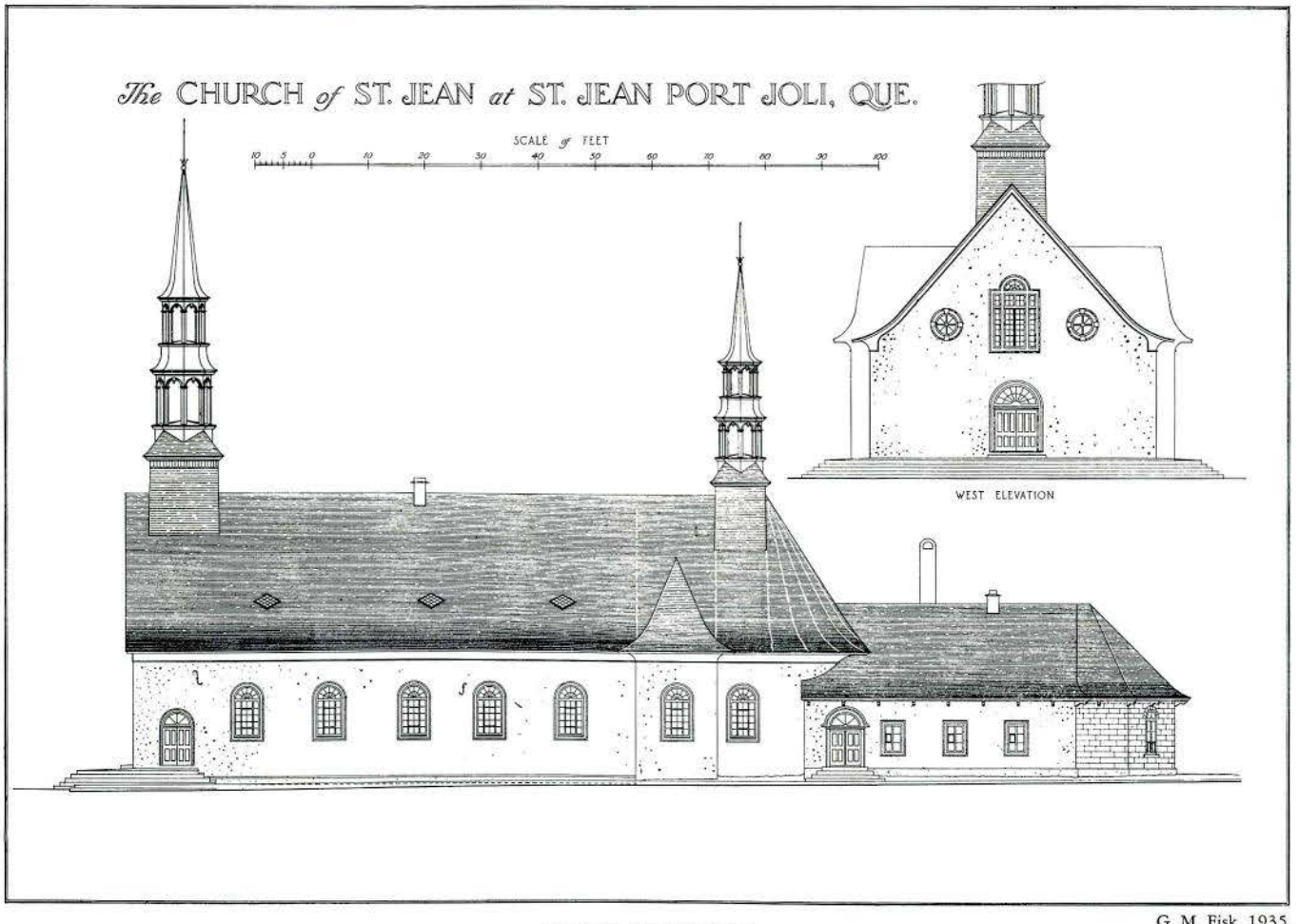
We know that Jean and Florent Baillargé made a rétable in 1794: Perrault was working on the vault and on internal decorations from 1816 onwards, but he is never mentioned as having made a rétable.

The decoration of the existing rétable is unlike the usual Baillargé work and in the absence of more complete information it may be suggested that the present rétable is that made by the Baillargés, with added decoration by Chrysostome Perrault.

The tabernacle of the High Altar is a good example of XVIII century design. The altars are not mentioned in any of the extant documents and this tabernacle is either part of the Baillargé work, or was acquired earlier. The altar tables are of the curved type known as "à la Romaine". They are early XIX century, and were probably bought separately.

The church is at present filled with great side galleries, to light which skylights have been pierced through the vault. They are poor in design and were probably put in by Fournier in 1853, if they are not more recent. With their exception the church has suffered no alterations of any importance since the conclusion of Chrysostome Perrault's work.

In the nave stands a little oak pulpit with a very simple stair. It is octagonal and is decorated with figures of saints on the angles. The design is simple and



SOUTH ELEVATION

G. M. Fisk, 1935.

quite unlike the somewhat sophisticated work of the sanctuary. This pulpit is the work of Ménard and Jean Julien Bourgault, who have established themselves in recent years as carvers in St. Jean.

Originally boatbuilders, they took to carving during the depression when boats were not being built. They are self-taught in the academic sense.[12] Their work here shows that the talent for wood-sculpture still exists in the Province, but it shows, too, that the old traditional school is gone, the school in which the Baillargés, Perrault and Charron were trained. For this new carving does not in any way follow the old models.

REFERENCES

(1) Les vieilles Eglises de la Province de Quebec. P. G. Roy, Que. 1925. The original deed is in the archives of the Church.

(2) Livre de comptes 1781, p.9.

(3) Livre de comptes 1783, p.22.

(4) Livre de comptes 1783, p.22v. in a volume of the register 1767-1785.

(5) L'Instruction au Canada. Gosselin. Quebec 1911, p.21.

(6) Notices Biographiques Nos. 1-4 Famille Baillargé . . . par G. F. Baillargé. Privately printed. Joliette, P.Q. Bulletin des recherches historiques. 1903, p.307.

(7) Receipt in archives.

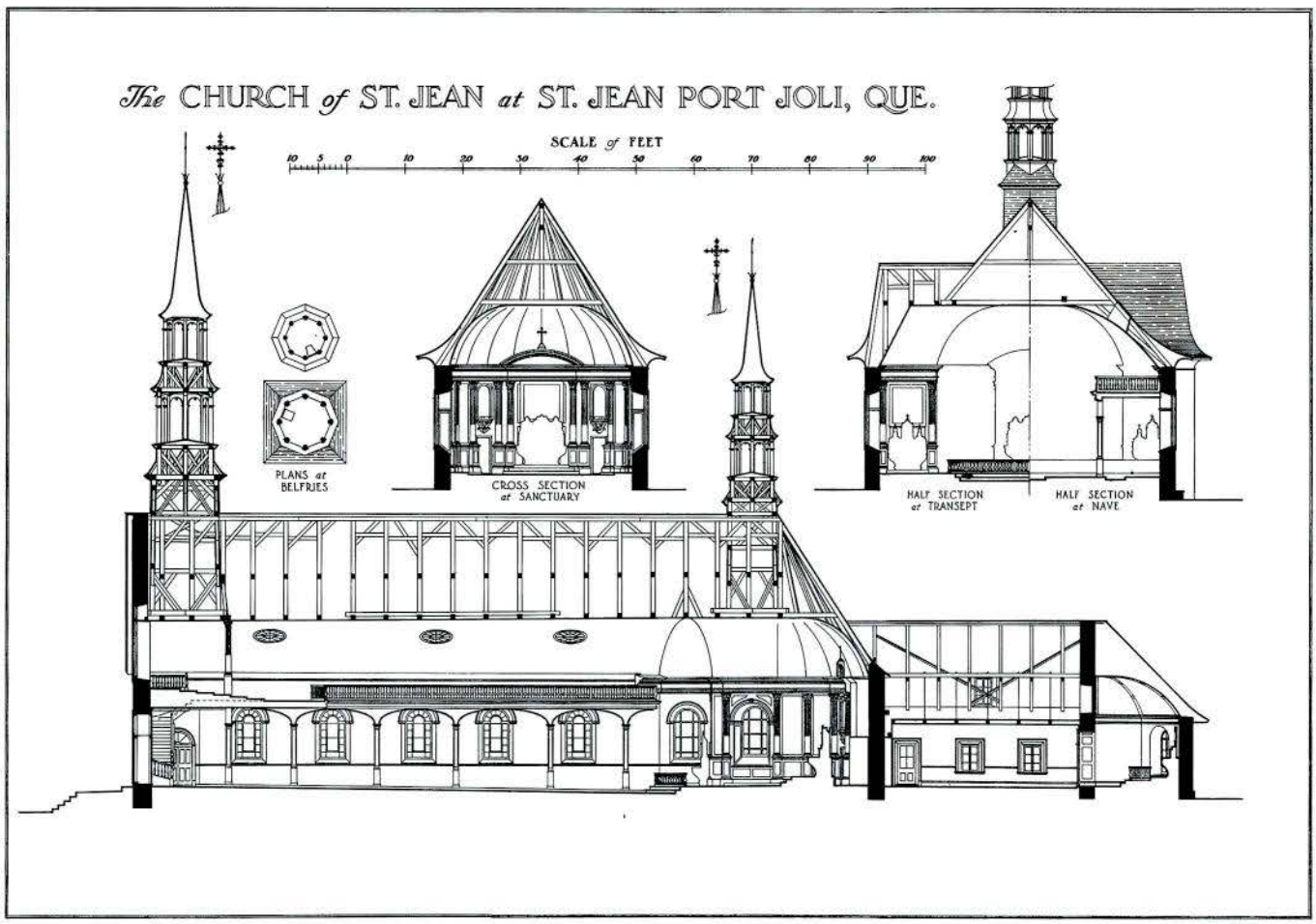
(8) Livre de comptes, 1815. p.24v.

(9) Déliberations de la Fabrique, 10 Sept. 1815.

(10) Deeds and receipts in the archives of the church.

(11) Near Montreal. Church burnt 1937.

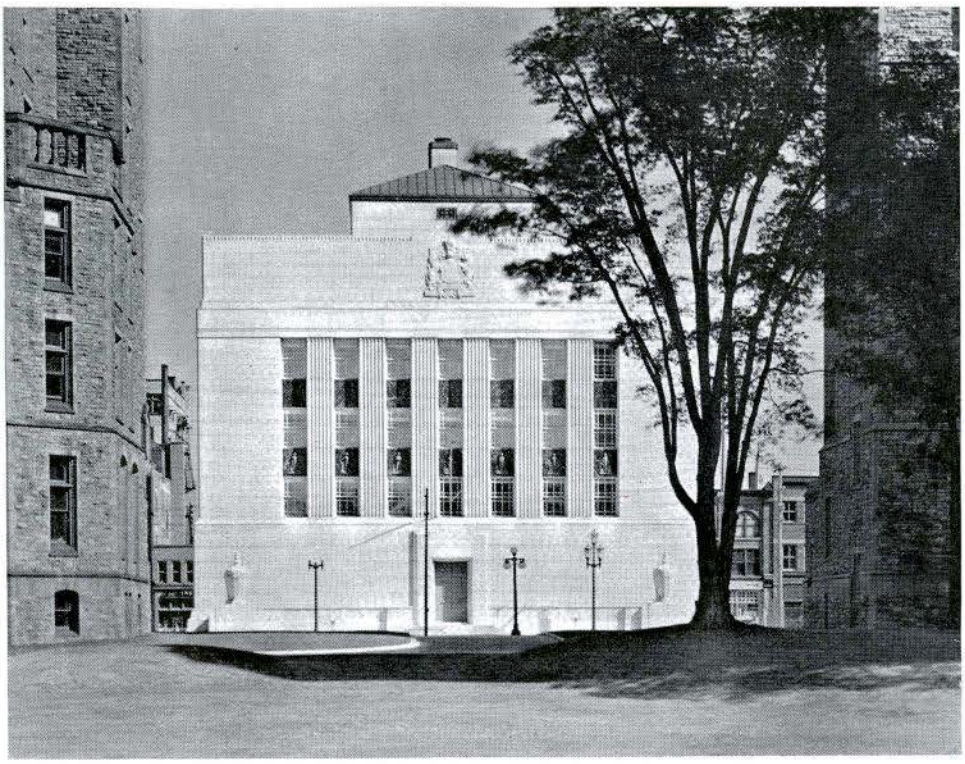
(12) Information kindly supplied by M. Fleury, Curé, St. Jean Port Joli.



LONGITUDINAL SECTION

G. M. Fisk, 1935.

MEDAL AWARDS IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE TORONTO CHAPTER, ONTARIO ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS



BANK OF CANADA, OTTAWA

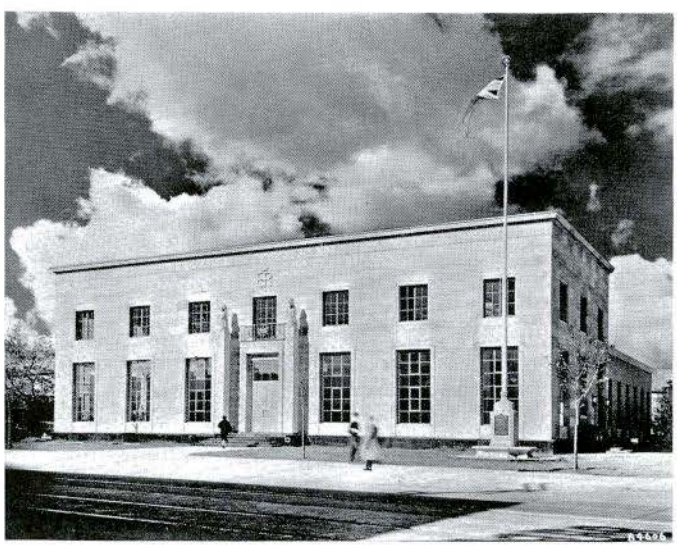
MARANI, LAWSON AND MORRIS, AND S. G. DAVENPORT, ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS

MEDAL OF HONOUR (GOLD)

HOUSE FOR MR. C. GEORGE McCULLAGH, THORNHILL, ONT.

MACKENZIE WATERS, ARCHITECT

SILVER MEDAL



POSTAL STATION K, TORONTO

MURRAY BROWN, ARCHITECT

BRONZE MEDAL

ADDRESS OF MR. HENRY H. SAYLOR

Associate Editor of the Architectural Forum
at the Annual Dinner of the Ontario Association of Architects

Mr. President, Professor Arthur, Sir Wyly Grier and Gentlemen:

I SUPPOSE it is really not necessary for me to voice any word of thanks for the honour you have done Mr. Keely and myself in asking us to be here; that pleasure must have been apparent on our countenances ever since we got off the train. It is good to get away from one's base once in a while and free oneself for the moment from the petty details of printers' deadlines and such disturbing things and broaden one's vision; get a better perspective. You may have heard this simile of President Lowell's of Harvard: Someone had said to him "Civilization is like a ship of state." He said "No, no, that is a bad simile. I should say that civilization to me is a coach drawn by a team of powerful horses which are running away; on the box sits a strong man firmly holding the reins and trying to guide the runaway team; beside him other strong men are trying to take the reins away from him; the coach itself is filled with all of us, but in the rear and near the door that leads down the back steps there are several old men who, with the aid of field glasses, are scanning the road over which we have come in a vain effort to plot the course ahead." So I think it might be amusing to poke our heads up through the top of the coach and look, not only to the rear but to the front and about us.

We certainly have been passing through a changing environment; possibly we might call it the valley of eclecticism. I trust that is behind us, that valley, when we were satisfied to copy the products and means, thoughts and production of other men and other days, and I have often speculated musingly as to how that came about. This theory may seem perfectly absurd to you, but let me give it to you for what it is worth. After all, here is a little group of people on this corner of the earth, another group over here and another group over there, each one doing its own little job in its own way; developing its own tools, its own methods, its own way of living. Suddenly along come three phenomena,—travel, intercommunication of much greater ease and the graphic arts on the printed page, which last is perhaps the strongest phenomenon of all. It is easy to imagine what would happen to the little group here and the little group there who have known nothing of what has been going on in the world. What is more natural than that we should be distracted from our own work; things we have been doing honestly and effectively in creative work, and turn to look at the other chap? "He has got an interesting idea, a pretty good scheme, perhaps I can do something like that better than he can." So that it seems to me the result of all this sudden awakening, this sudden vision of the world, not only of the present world but of the world in the past, has resulted in a bewilderment in this recent period.

It seems to me only natural that in such bewilderment we should have turned to the easy way of copy. That is not, probably, so reprehensible as it may seem. What else could we do? If any striking example is needed as to what happens to an isolated nation when it suddenly becomes conscious of other nations in the rest of the world, look at Japan. They had a perfectly balanced civilization over there before they were opened up to the western world, doing work that for balance and rationality and harmony has not often been excelled. And look at the thing now! I mean, look what imitation has done for them and to them. In this period of bewilderment in the valley of eclecticism it seems to me what has happened even more recently is that the technicians of our age have ceased their wonderment and bewilderment long before the architects. After all, they didn't find so many things to astonish them. They turned directly back to their job of devising new things, better things—better tools—and now it seems to me that they have come to the architect and poked into his hand a whole bunch of new tools, new materials, new methods of all kinds. The architect might possibly have discovered those things for himself, but he didn't have time! The technician, not so distracted by other things, has gotten several jumps ahead of him; thrust these things into his hands, and here we are. Suddenly the thought of trying to better a French Provincial house or a Greek cornice becomes rather flat with our hands full of new tools and new products. We say "Back to the sticks—slough off all these other things, let us go back and start over again"—we practically go primitive. For the first time in a long period, it seems to me, the architects had to think. Instead of looking he has had to think, he has had to work things out, he has had to question things, he has had to question old beliefs, old methods, traditions.

One of the most striking instances that I can think of to illustrate this questioning of accepted facts is the case of Raymond Hood, that comet that flashed so brightly some years ago. Wayne Adams, a classmate of mine and of Hood's, said that the most characteristic description of Raymond Hood that he could think of was this: He said "If you show Ray Hood for the first time a photograph of the Parthenon, Ray would say 'Well, quite interesting indeed, but what would it look like upside down? Let us try it.'" So that once more

it seems to me we have almost gone primitive, we have cast off old habits, tried to go at this job of building with a fresh mind and no inhibitions. Well we are still in that phase, it seems to me, looking out from the top of the coach. I trust it is a passing phase. It is not a very pleasant one. But let us look back with the old gentlemen in the rear of the coach, if you will, for a moment. This sort of starting over again; this getting back to fundamentals must have happened before in the history of the world. I mean this thing cannot come to us for the first time; undoubtedly it has happened before in cycles. Well, will you look back and take a glance over the architectural history of the world as written by the monuments? Will you find any naked architecture? I cannot think of any. If there was such a thing in any of these cycles that must have gone on, mankind wouldn't let it stay above ground very long.

You probably have heard this story connected with the early days of the Russian experiment. They built a dormitory for some of the workers near one of the centralized plants; it was a very efficient building, made tight against the weather, conveniently arranged, wholly utilitarian, and when it was finished the Commissar said to the designers "What colour shall we paint it inside?", and the designers felt, with a flush of utilitarianism or functionalism, a battleship grey would be a good colour; it doesn't soil easily, it was efficient. So battleship grey it was painted and of course it was not more than six months, possibly less, that the workmen moved out and wouldn't live in it any more. Man cannot live by bread alone. The functionalist has overlooked so many times the need for something more than the material requirements. Now shall we look ahead—try to look ahead from the top of this careening coach? I am neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, all I can talk about is what I see, and there are several very disturbing and startling things in the offing. We have gotten along for some time in this world on the thesis that there was such a thing as property rights — we have gotten along for a long time with the long tested theory of the family unit. Who knows what is going to become of either of them in the immediate future? A large part of the population of the world denies one absolutely and is only half-hearted about the other; very obviously going in the direction of the abolition of the family. These things mean a lot to architecture. The answers to these questions affect architecture vitally. Take this subject of housing. My Lord, we sleep it, we eat it, we chew it down below the line! Do you have it as badly as that up here? We hardly have a moment free from the discussion of housing; in fact, the late Henry Wright once said that housing had become neither a science nor an art but had become a form of oratory. But we have vaguely in our minds in thinking of housing the provision of a setting for the family unit. Who knows, you may be asked in a very short time to build shelter for some sort of attenuated form of family life devised with a greater provision for breeding purposes. I mean taking it entirely away from this concept of the house as something that might grow up to be a home and a shelter for a man and woman's lifelong affections, a framework of dignity; something that they can have and hold against all the world. That thing is in danger of going, and the answer means a lot to architecture.

Many of these housing theories that we hear of seem to me to be founded on shifting sands, largely. Take the model villages that we build. We build a model village lying around a nice new shiny industrial plant —decentralize it. Fine! Yet immediately around the corner of tomorrow undoubtedly is the jitney airplane. There seems not much doubt of that, that a man will be flying from his home to his work thirty or forty miles as easily as he goes around the block. What is that going to mean to this whole conception of city planning—town planning? Some of you gentlemen are connected with the educational work of the Universities so I will except you from the following question. Who knows anything about the younger generation? Has any dependable data been obtained as to how these people think, how they want to live, what sort of houses they want rather than the sort that we might be willing to impose upon them? So far as I know there is not very much evidence on that subject.

Take the kitchen: I suppose we have done more in a shorter time to the kitchen than any phase of the house in history. Really it is perfectly marvellous what we have done to the kitchen in the last few years; all based on the assumption that man is going to live in a house and eat, a woman is going to live there with him and cook for him. Well, is she? It sometimes seems as if we hadn't even started asking ourselves the right questions about some of these things. For three centuries western civilization has had a fundamental belief. Whether you were conservative, progressive, traditional or modern, didn't make very much difference, you believed in progress. That was a fundamental, has been a fundamental creed in western civilization for three centuries. Is it so now? Is it possible that we have forsaken that creed for a belief in crises? Some of the indications seem to point that way. You may recall that Lord Balfour said that the constitutional system was possible because there were a few fundamentals that we agreed upon so thoroughly that we could differ violently about thousands of details and it wouldn't matter. Is that so today? Does that premise hold? I sometimes doubt it.

You know all this time that we have been talking, I mean from the time of Greece down, say, it is amusing to think how tiny a tick it is in Time's clock. Civilization is still in the first few moments of its sunrise. Man is but a few ticks back coming out of the slime. Well, just think of this point, that in those few ticks only a few moments ago mankind saw his first great revolution — or revelation possibly — reorganization.

We attribute that revelation to Greece. Another tick of the clock and he had awakened to another revelation, a belief in the worth of the human soul, a brand new conception, mind you, traceable back to the Holy Land. Another tick of the clock and he comes up to the time when he suddenly sees the vision of experimental science, grasps that idea and the idea of political liberty. Now those are four pretty big revolutions in this little space of time behind us. They are all revolutions. Mr. Henry Luce, the editor of *Life* and *Time,* made a suggestion the other day that struck me very forcibly: He was talking down at a conference on housing at Yale and, after enumerating these revolutions that mankind has been through, he said "Is it possible? I venture to say it is just possible that we may be on the verge of another one." He said "It is just possible that man has come to a point where he has mastered Nature and for the first time may take up the job, as architect, of devising and building himself a workable society, a family of mankind." That is a staggering conception. With all this feeling of crisis in the air, this shaking loose from things we have come to accept as the elements, it is just possible we are on the verge of something like that. Possibly it is just another Utopia. Possibly you would rather believe that we are very shortly to become a world of robots. If so, what is the use of thinking any more? Let us eat, drink and be merry. If, however, you feel that after all there is a chance, if you will agree with this, that possibly we cannot do anything else than project, as you run lines of a course, mankind's highest attributes, and we know what they are, project those attributes into the future, then quite possibly we have there a pattern on which to weave a future—a future socially, politically, architecturally, humanly.

LIST OF AWARDS

TORONTO CHAPTER, O. A. A., SEVENTH BIENNIAL EXHIBITION

The judges were Mr. Henry H. Saylor and Mr. Francis Keally of New York with Mr. R. H. MacDonald of Montreal.

GOLD MEDAL

Bank of Canada, Ottawa	Marani, Lawson and Morris, and S. G. Davenport, Associated Architects

SILVER MEDAL

House for Mr. C. George McCullagh, Thornhill, Ontario	Mackenzie Waters

BRONZE MEDAL

Postal Station "K", North Toronto	Murray Brown

HONOURABLE MENTION (COMMENDED)

House for Mr. J. A. Whealy, Toronto	Allward and Gouinlock
The William H. Wright Building, Toronto	Mathers and Haldenby
Alterations to Imperial Life Building, Toronto	Mathers and Haldenby
Gymnasium for Upper Canada College, Toronto	Mathers and Haldenby
Memorial Chancel, Timothy Eaton Memorial Church, Toronto	W. L. Somerville and Hardie Phillip (New York), Associate
Lodge for Mr. E. G. Burton, King, Ontario	Wilkes and Fisher

HONOURABLE MENTION

Stairway in House for Mr. James Duncan, Bayview, Toronto	Allward and Gouinlock
House for Mr. A. C. McDermott, Toronto	Allward and Gouinlock
Toronto Stock Exchange	George and Moorhouse and S. H. Maw, Associate
Cocktail Room for Mr. David Dunkelman, Toronto	Kaplan and Sprachman
Interior Alterations to Main Store, The T. Eaton Co., Limited, Toronto	John M. Lyle
Bath House, Royal Canadian Yacht Club, Toronto	Marani, Lawson and Morris
Breakfast Room in House at 333 Cortleigh Boulevard, Toronto	Robert R. Moffat
Whitehall Apartments, Toronto	Forsey Page and Steele
Garden Pavilion, Clifton Gardens, Niagara Falls, Ontario	W. L. Somerville, Associated with H. B. Dunington-Grubb, Landscape Architect

R.A.I.C. ANNUAL MEETING

AT THE

CHATEAU LAURIER, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, THE 17th and 18th FEBRUARY

We dislike the word repetitious but we must perforce be repetitious. A few days after the issue of this number, the Annual Meeting will be a thing of the past. Please regard this as a last reminder. The Meeting cannot be repeated.

W. J. ABRA, *Chairman, Ottawa Chapter, O.A.A.*

THE NATIONAL HOUSING CONFERENCE

will be held in Toronto on Monday and Tuesday, February 20th and 21st.

Members of the Institute are cordially invited to be present at this important Conference, when a vigorous attempt will be made to promote low-rent Housing.

It will be recalled that, under Part II of the National Housing Act, 1938, a fund of $30,000,000 has been made available for loans to public authorities. The terms of this Act do not appear to make it possible to rehouse those families at present occupying slums, who could be rehoused only through legislation incorporating some form of rent subsidy However, Part II of the National Housing Act, 1938, has to be regarded as the starting point for Housing in Canada. The deliberations of the Conference will, therefore, be aimed at discovering why the existing legislation has not become operative and what modifications are required.

Amongst other prominent speakers at the Conference will be Mr. Coleman Woodbury, Director of the National Association of Housing Officials (U.S.); Mr. A. B. Purvis, recently head of the Employment Commission appointed by the Dominion Government; Mr. George S. Mooney, Director of Planning and Research, Montreal Metropolitan Commission, and Mr. David Croll, M.P., Mayor of Windsor.

The Conference opens at the Royal York Hotel on the afternoon of Monday, February 20th. Those who have not already received full details of the programme are requested to communicate with the Ontario Housing and Planning Association at 86 Queen's Park, Toronto.

Conveners of the Conference

Col. the Hon. Herbert A. Bruce, Chairman of the Conference.

Wilfrid Heighington, Chairman, Ontario Housing and Planning Association.

A. S. Mathers.

E. J. Urwick, Chairman, Welfare Council of Toronto and District.

OTTAWA IN 1872

First impressions of Ottawa of a former Governor-General, the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.

FROM Quebec, two days later, they proceeded by river to Ottawa. They were disappointed by their first sight of Rideau Hall, which, so far from being the Viceregal Palace of their hopes, seemed but "a two-storied villa with a small garden at one side". Nor did the official capital of Canada strike them at the time as impressive. It was dusty and provisional, alternating between tin-roofed shanties and mansions as sumptuous and as modern as the Charing Cross Hotel in London. The general impression was one of solitary desolation and incompleteness. Yet with their accustomed optimism they refused to be discouraged. Lord Dufferin, for his part, found much consolation in the "magnificent Gothic pile of public buildings". "I dare say," Lady Dufferin recorded, "that in winter this place looks lovely."

—from "'Helen's Tower" by Harold Nicolson.

THE ENGLISH COTTAGE

By HARRY BATSFORD and CHARLES FRY

Published by B. T. Batsford Ltd., London. *Price, 7/6.*

THIS BOOK is the latest of the British Heritage Series, a series of well got-up little books about English inns, churches, gardens, customs and such like things. It is chiefly remarkable for 150 photographs, a coloured frontispiece, plates of ancient paintings and many sketches in ink. These illustrations are unusually good for a two dollar book and are not only of unbelievably picturesque English cottages, but they aptly illustrate the text. The text is semi-technical and filled with such charming pieces of useless information as that in Yorkshire they often attached wooden shingles to a bedding of moss insulation with the small bones of sheep. In 112 pages it trills gaily over seven hundred years of cottage building, limiting itself very strictly to the homes of villein, labourer and tenant farmer. Peasant life from King Canute to Queen Victoria is gently alluded to without arousing the social conscience, which is something in these days. For anyone about to build with flint, thatch, crucks or mud this book would be very useful. For an architect it is a first-class astringent.

—A. P. C. Adamson.

THE CURE OF SMOKY CHIMNEYS

Reproduced by Permission of the Building Research Station

THE following note is a summary of available knowledge —the treatment is not exhaustive. It is presented in the hope that it may be found useful as a convenient résumé of existing information.

Smoky chimneys are not infrequently a source of trouble and of reference to the Building Research Station. Yet methods of avoiding them have long been on record, notably in the writings of Sir Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford, the eminent physicist, who, in the late eighteenth century, published a comprehensive essay on Chimney Fireplaces. While it would be possible by further investigation — which the Station has not so far been able to undertake — usefully to amplify and to give greater precision to Rumford's findings in their application to modern fireplaces, yet, taken as they stand, they afford a sound basis for dealing with existing troublesome cases and for avoiding such trouble in new buildings. It is useful for this reason to restate them. His main point, it is important to note, is that in *the generality of cases the root of the trouble lies in the fireplace design.* Briefly, the features of fireplace design which Rumford considered desirable may be interpreted in their application to modern fireplaces as follows (the letters refer to Figure 1).

1. A throat (A) perpendicularly over the fire four inches wide.
2. Splayed sides to the fireplace. (Rumford suggested that in most cases the width of the back of the fireplace should be about one-third of that of the opening).
3. Sufficient depth from the wall face to the back of the fireplace to prevent smoking caused, for example, by draughts across the fireplace opening.
4. A horizontal smoke shelf (B) at the level of the top of the throat, which should be a few inches higher than the top of the fireplace opening.
5. Smooth internal surfaces to all smoke passages (C, D and J), and a rounded internal angle to the top of the fireplace opening (K).

Rumford stated, too, that a sloped back (E) improved the efficiency of the fireplace, but that in order not to impede the rise of the smoke into the flue the slope should be gradual and should start immediately above the fire, and terminate 8 or 10 inches higher. Rumford also referred to other causes of which one only need be mentioned here, namely, lack of sufficient ventilation. When a room is not provided with special means of ventilation, and doors and windows are practically airtight, the draught of a flue may be reduced sufficiently to cause smoking. In such cases, reconstruction along the above lines may be sufficient to effect a remedy, but if not ventilation from the outside should be provided.

Rumford was dealing with old-fashioned fireplaces, but it is possible to construct present-day fireplaces on the same principles, as is shown in Figure 1.

The effectiveness of these suggestions has been tested, in several hundreds of troublesome cases brought to the notice of the Station, by making alterations on the lines of Figure 1. In these instances, it was necessary to cut and build up existing firebacks to some extent, but firebacks are now manufactured which conform to Rumford's recommendations.

The following are notes on the individual experiments.

(A) A bungalow fireplace of modern design was connected to a 9 inch by 9 inch flue 20 feet long. High trees over-

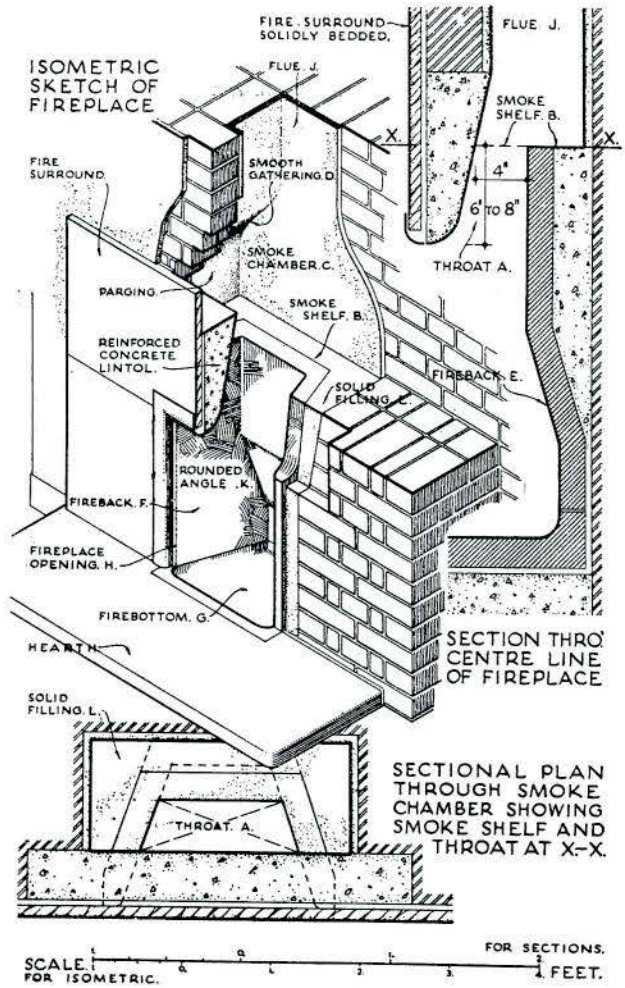


FIGURE 1

shadowed the chimney which emerged from the ridge of the roof. It was stated that smoking occurred at all times, but was worse when strong winds blew in certain directions. The builder had tried many ways of improving the draught with no success, among them being the provision of ventilation through the hearth, fitting various chimney pots and cowls, and partial reconstruction of the flue. Reconstruction of the fireplace in accordance with the principles outlined in this note provided a complete cure. No further alteration was made to the chimney and no pot or cowl fitted.

(B) In a property consisting of several five-storey blocks of flats nearly all the chimneys gave trouble, though the chimneys of the upper flats smoked worst. The grates were combination ranges, the chimneys emerged from a flat roof and were not higher than the pent houses which stood on the roof over each staircase. As the ranges were not used for cooking, it was decided to replace four of them by open fireplaces in accordance with Figure 1. Three fireplaces in top-floor flats with 9 inch by 9 inch flues 12 feet long and one in a fourth-floor flat with a flue 20 feet long were chosen for the experiment. In all cases various pots and cowls had proved ineffective as cures for down-draught.

Reconstruction of the fireplace resulted in a complete cure in the case of the fourth-floor flat. In the case of the top-floor

flats no smoke nuisance occurred after reconstruction, except to a slight extent during gales in a certain direction, although previously smoking always occurred to some extent and in gales it was impossible to keep a fire burning. In one case a metal cowl three feet high completed the cure, but in the other case a cowl six feet high was found to be necessary to prevent puffs of smoke blowing into the room during gales. Over one hundred fireplaces on this estate have since been successfully treated.

(C) In the same property one chimney in a top-floor flat had been raised by six feet and a bend formed in the flue. This had had no appreciable effect on the draught. Reconstruction of the fireplace proved quite successful in remedying the trouble. No cowl was found to be necessary.

(D) In the top storey of a small block of flats a fireplace gave continuous trouble. The draught was unaffected by wind and the smoking was in the nature of a steady flow of smoke into the room, and did not occur in puffs. Opening a door or window slightly gave immediate relief. All doors and windows fitted tightly, a carpet prevented draught through floor boards and under doors, and there was no means of ventilation.

The remedy suggested was the insertion of a 9 inch by 6 inch square mesh metal ventilator in an external wall. The positions suggested as least liable to cause discomfort were near the hearth (but not immediately under the fire) or at the ceiling level near the fireplace. The latter position was chosen and the suggested remedy proved effective.

(E) A large open fireplace of sixteenth century design smoked under all conditions of weather and the room in which it was situated was noticeably draughty.

The installation of a fireplace of modern design could not be considered and as an alternative the construction shown in Figure 2, which incorporates the essential features of Rumford's principles, was adopted. The alterations proved successful in eliminating both smoke and draught nuisances.

The length of the "throat" was determined by fixing the width at four inches and making the area of the cross-section equal to the area of the cross-section of the flue.

A number of similar fireplaces have been successfully treated in the same way, but in the case of wider fireplaces the sides have been sloped in accordance with Rumford's recommendation.

• • •

The above cases serve to show that the principles of construction advocated by Rumford may be applied successfully in dealing with all kinds of open fireplaces, and it should be emphasized that when the construction of the fireplace and flue entry is at fault these are the parts which should receive attention.

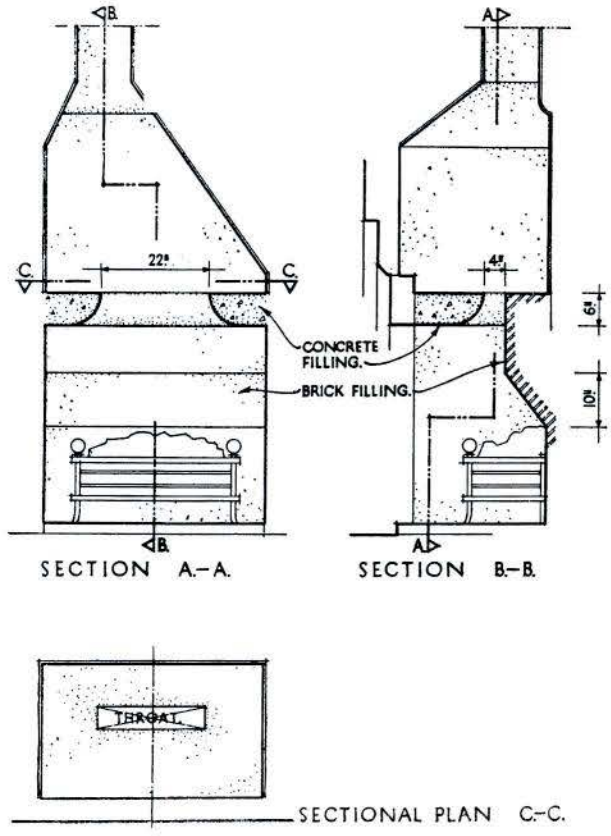


FIGURE 2

The indications are that even under adverse external conditions fireplaces in which all the features of design discussed above are included will not give rise to trouble unless the flue is badly constructed or too short, provided the room is sufficiently well ventilated. Flues less than fifteen feet long may require lengthening by extra brickwork or chimney pots. The latter, however, should not be of a smaller section than the effective area of the flue, *i.e.*, the area of the largest circle or ellipse, which can be described in the section of the flue.

In some cases of smoky chimneys brought to the notice of the Building Research Station it was found impossible to fulfil all of Rumford's requirements except by incurring excessive expense. In most of these, much improvement was made by the provision of a "throat" and a small smoke shelf which Rumford considered the most essential features of design. However, in all instances where Rumford's recommendations have been adopted in their entirety a complete cure has resulted.

Courtesy R.I.B.A. Journal, September 10th, 1938.

PROVINCIAL PAGE

ALBERTA

Alberta goes more or less into hibernation at this season of the year, when the pink alcohol is liable to be hidden away in the bulb of the thermometer. It is, however, no bad time for hatching plans for the future; indeed that is the principal thing that can be done. At present there appears to be no great stir in projects for the coming season. During the past year Edmonton had quite a little revival in building but, so far, there seems to be no very bright prospect that that will be repeated in 1939. There is still room for hope—last year's local harvest was good and production of oil within the province and of gold and other minerals beyond the northern borders are full of expectancy for considerable expansion. The airports both in the city and on the neighbouring Cooking Lake continue to be busy and a farther scheme is under consideration for establishing another airport in the river valley a little way beyond the boundaries of the city.

—Cecil S. Burgess.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Council of the Architectural Institute of British Columbia got off to a good start by holding its first meeting of the 1939 session four days before the old year 1938 had bid farewell.

It was a very happy meeting, the Council being entertained at dinner in the Vancouver Club by President William Frederick Gardiner, who has been returned to office for a second term, which he has merited by his energetic and capable leadership. Vice-President George Nairne was also unanimously re-elected to his post. The personnel of the Council remains the same, with the exception that Mr. H. Blackadder has been elected to the vacancy created by the voluntary retirement of Mr. William Bow, who promises to continue his valuable support, unofficially. Sincere appreciation of Mr. Bow's services on the Council was expressed by all members, with a hope that his advice and help would always be available.

One of the points of the President's Annual Report was his expressed aim and ambition to re-organize the Vancouver Chapter, which has been emulating Rip Van Winkle recently. This subject was thoroughly discussed and the support of the Council promised to assist in whatever manner was found to be necessary. In the meantime a preliminary meeting of the younger members is being arranged to discuss an objective and bring forward a slate of officers for election at an opening meeting which will be held soon to establish this very necessary organization for the encouragement of good fellowship and co-operation among all members and associates of the Institute.

The National Housing Act, 1938, Part II, has resulted in the formation of the Vancouver Housing Association, which has been formed to promote better housing conditions in the city and to prevent further development of slum areas. The Association proposes to achieve its objects:

(1) By carrying out a survey in order to establish the present extent of sub-standard housing and overcrowding in Vancouver.

(2) By educating the public to the need for better housing through pamphlets, lectures, the press, films, etc.

(3) By pressing for the revision and effective enforcement of by-laws governing housing conditions in the city.

(4) By stimulating interest in town planning in relation to housing.

(5) By promoting the formation of a local housing authority to build low rental houses under Part II of the National Housing Act, 1938.

To bring this plan before those who might be instrumental in furthering its objectives, a public meeting was held recently at which Mr. Howard Green, M.P., Hon. Dr. George M. Weir, M.L.A., and Alderman Helena Gutteridge outlined the need for this work, and the provisions of the Act which is designed to provide low rental housing for persons of small incomes.

There are difficulties in the way of launching a programme of this nature, but a vigorous campaign is being organized, which will have the support of all public-minded citizens.

—David Colville.

ONTARIO

The Annual Meeting of the Ontario Association (adjourned from the 17th January, when the formal meeting was held), will have taken place—if all goes well—before this issue is entrusted to the tender mercies of the Post Office; yet too late for the inclusion of any report concerning it. If we could indulge the playful irresponsibility of the daily press, we should be tempted to write up the proceedings in advance—but, alas! the risk is too great. Something unexpected might turn up; so there is nothing for it but to wait and see.

We recently had the pleasure of a visit from Herbert Moody, of Winnipeg, who brought with him a breath of the west which turned out to be altogether too realistic for our taste. (We do not like sub-zero temperatures.) It was interesting, however, to hear at first hand of such problems as condensation in roof spaces and skidding foundations, which add such a zest to the life of the western architect. But on the whole we feel—or shall do when milder weather allows us to thaw out—that southern Ontario has its compensations.

The members of the Toronto Chapter were treated to a very thoughtful address at their January luncheon. The speaker was Mr. Fred S. Haines, Principal of the Ontario College of Art; and he took as his theme the crying need for beauty in an age of rampant materialism. This need, as he pointed out, does not have to be brought home to the industrial world, which has already discovered that beauty pays; but if designers are to meet the challenge, they must have the courage to be themselves, and to seek their motifs in the environment of today.

Speaking of challenges reminds us of the National Conference on Housing which meets in Toronto, February 20th to 22nd. Under the terms of the National Housing Act, (Part 2) the Dominion Government has made available $30,000,000 for the erection of low-rental housing projects by Local Authorities and Limited Dividend Companies. This sum has remained until now practically unusued, and the Conference will enquire into the reasons for this failure and endeavour to suggest ways and means for taking full advantage of the opportunity provided. The construction industry certainly needs the work, and the type of housing occupied by low-income groups is a disgrace to Canada. Furthermore, the construction industry has not been behindhand in joining the chorus of demand that this sort of thing be left to private enterprise. The Dominion Government has done just that, by providing the funds but leaving the initiative to others. It looks as though we shall have to take the infant in, or have its death upon our consciences.

—Gladstone Evans.

QUEBEC

Plans are developing in an interesting way in connection with the 1942 Tercentenary Exhibition. A survey is being made of century-old houses in Montreal and its surroundings and it is proposed to reconstruct the old town of Ville Marie and to have a real exhibition of handicrafts and original domestic art showing the furniture and articles that were in use in the early days of Montreal's history.

Mr. Clarence Gagnon, the artist, suggests that this open-air museum be carried out along the lines of the well-known one at Stockholm. This covers about 75 acres, and contains the old houses, barns, stables and other buildings in their natural settings. Mr. Gagnon contends that Mount Royal would be the proper place for the reconstruction of a village of two to three hundred years ago.

The Montreal Botanical Centre with its huge gardens is nearing completion on Sherbrooke Street East, and H. Tauscher, the director, expects that all landscaping work together with the "showroom" greenhouses will be completed for a formal opening in 1942. This whole development, costing $1,250,000 approximately, is part of the Provincial Government's public works relief programme.

Considerable interest has been created in the news that the Government intend to go ahead at once with work in connection with the terminal project of the Canadian National Railways. An expenditure of $12,600,000 is contemplated which is to provide the erection of a central passenger terminal and the completion of the viaduct structure from the Dorchester Street site and Victoria Bridge. The work is also scheduled to be completed by the Tercentenary year of 1942. It seems a pity with this large expenditure that the scheme could not have been developed to include a Union Station.

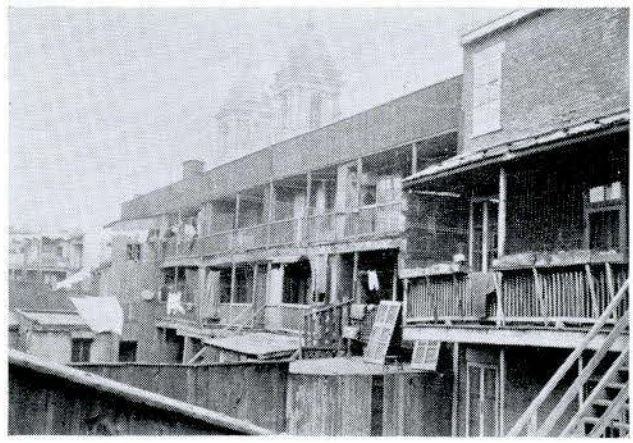
At the forthcoming session of the Quebec Legislature the P.Q.A.A. are applying for the adoption of a special act. The purposes of this act include the determining of those persons who are authorised to take the title of architect or to act as such, to authorise the fixing of tariffs which shall be obligatory to all members, to require that architects be employed for the construction of public buildings and for imposing regulations governing the conduct of the profession, making by-laws, etc.

The Island of Montreal is being protected by a miniature Maginot line and a series of police outposts, built upon the lines of modernistic blockhouses, will guard every bridgehead around the Island. By means of such outposts at all exits from the Island, the Provincial Police expect to bottle up any suspects of a reported robbery, hold-up or crime committed on the Island.

The outposts already completed comprise a complete arsenal of revolvers, rifles and other arms, and each station will be provided with portable steel fences to block highways and force speeding suspects to a stop without gunfire. Such a description sounds as though Montreal were in the war zone on some other continent, but we are told it is the inevitable result of this motor age. The outposts in question are being built by the Department of Labour of the Province of Quebec as unemployment relief projects.

By the time this letter is published Mr. Robert H. Macdonald will have been elected President of the local Association. The P.Q.A.A. are indeed fortunate in having so popular and public spirited a man at their head. Mr. Macdonald in the past has given lavishly of his time for the good of the profession, and one can be assured that under his care the affairs of the Association will be ably administered. He certainly will have the good wishes and backing of every member.

—Philip J. Turner.



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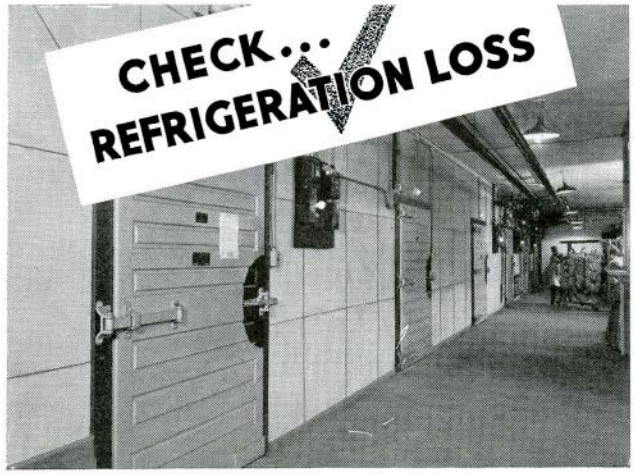

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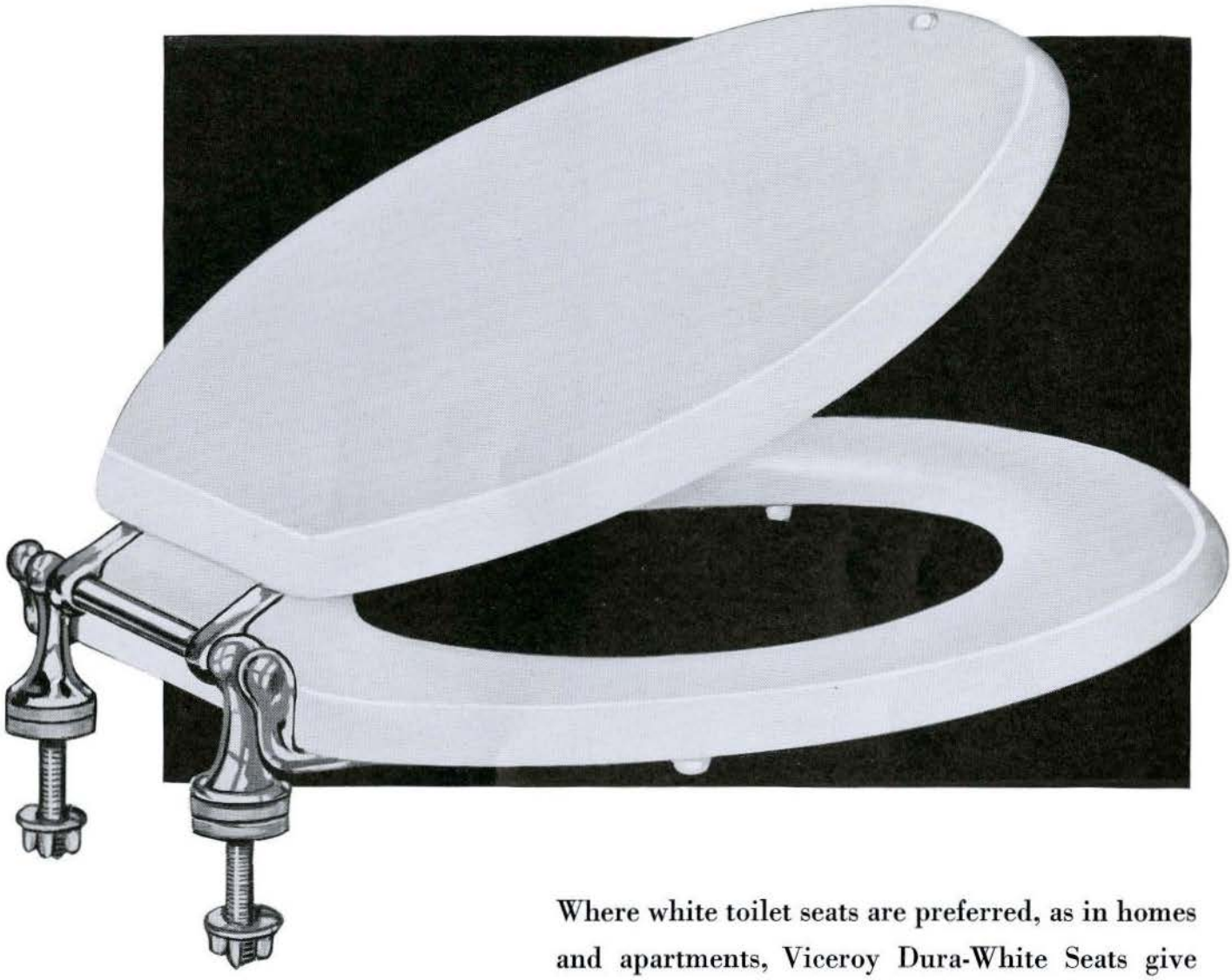

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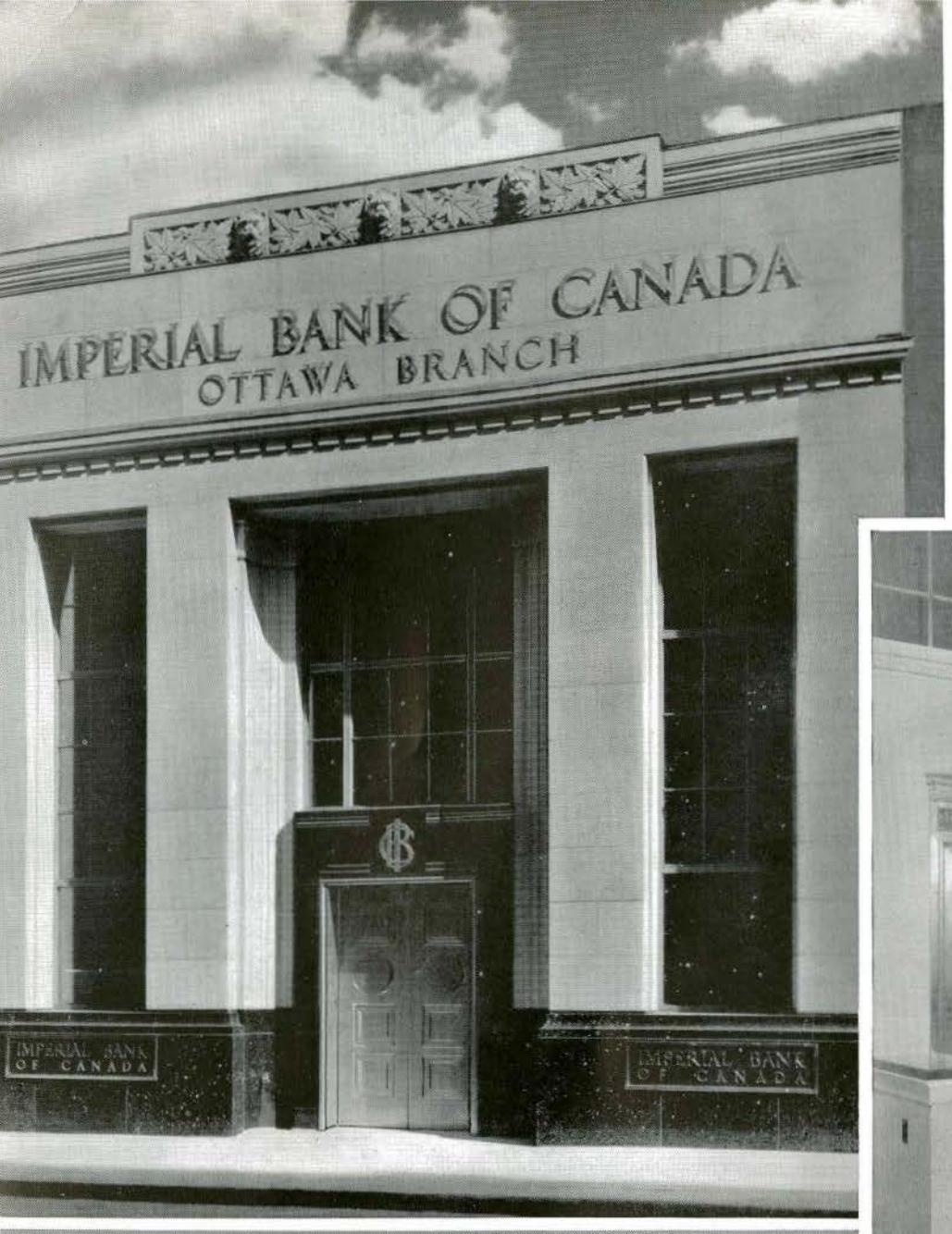

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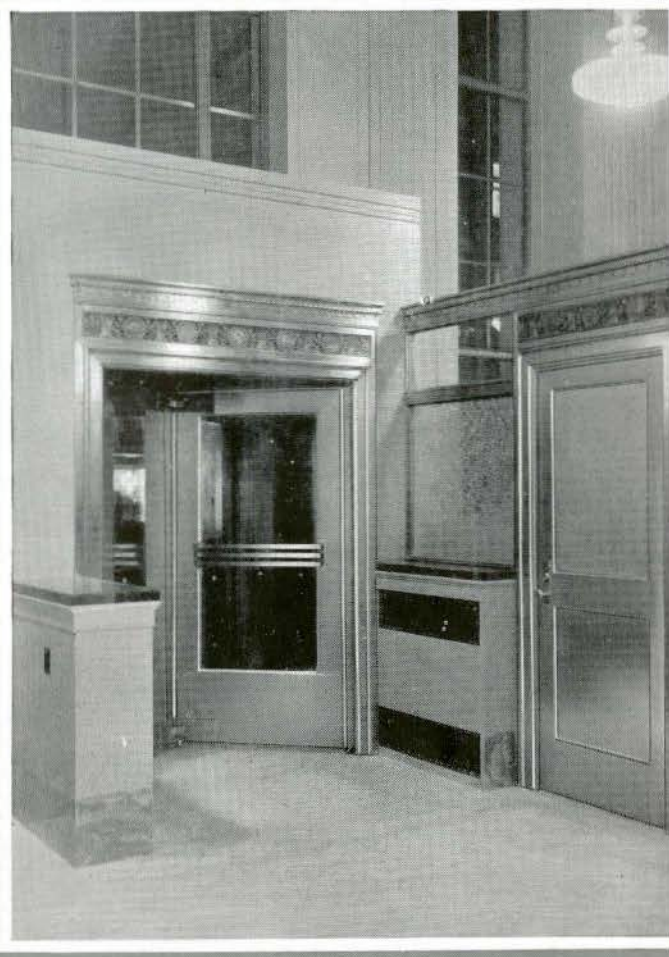

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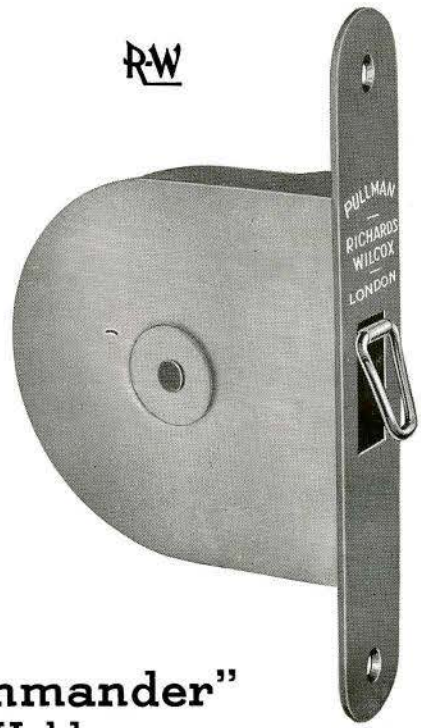

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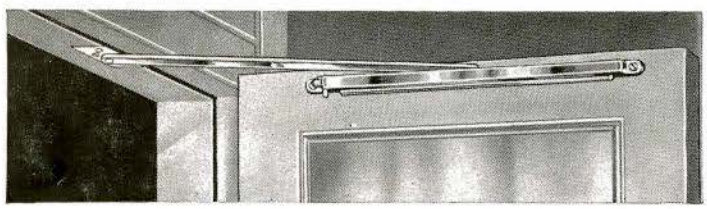

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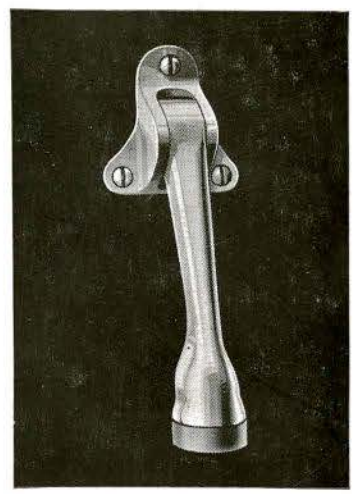

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