

The Journal

Royal Architectural Institute of Canada

Serial No. 20

TORONTO, APRIL, 1927

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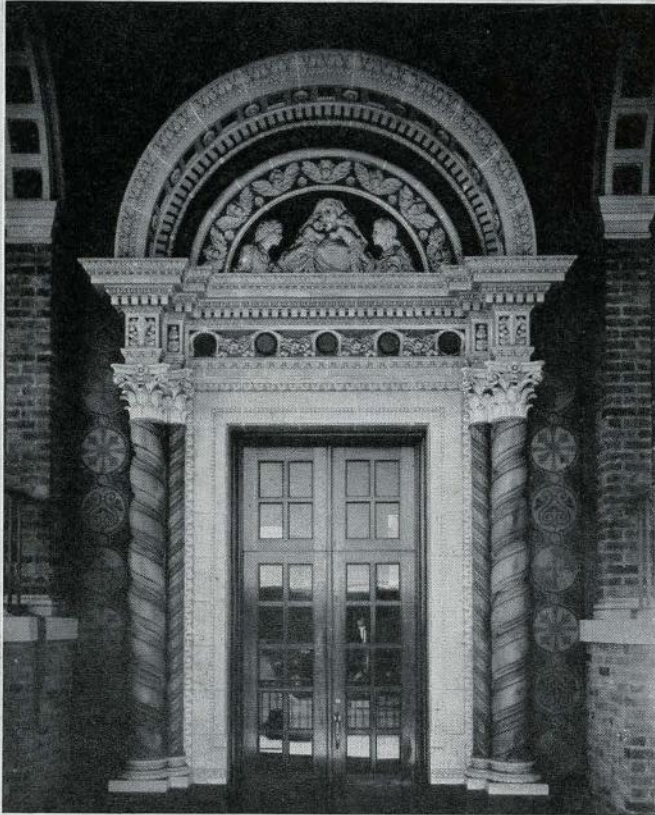
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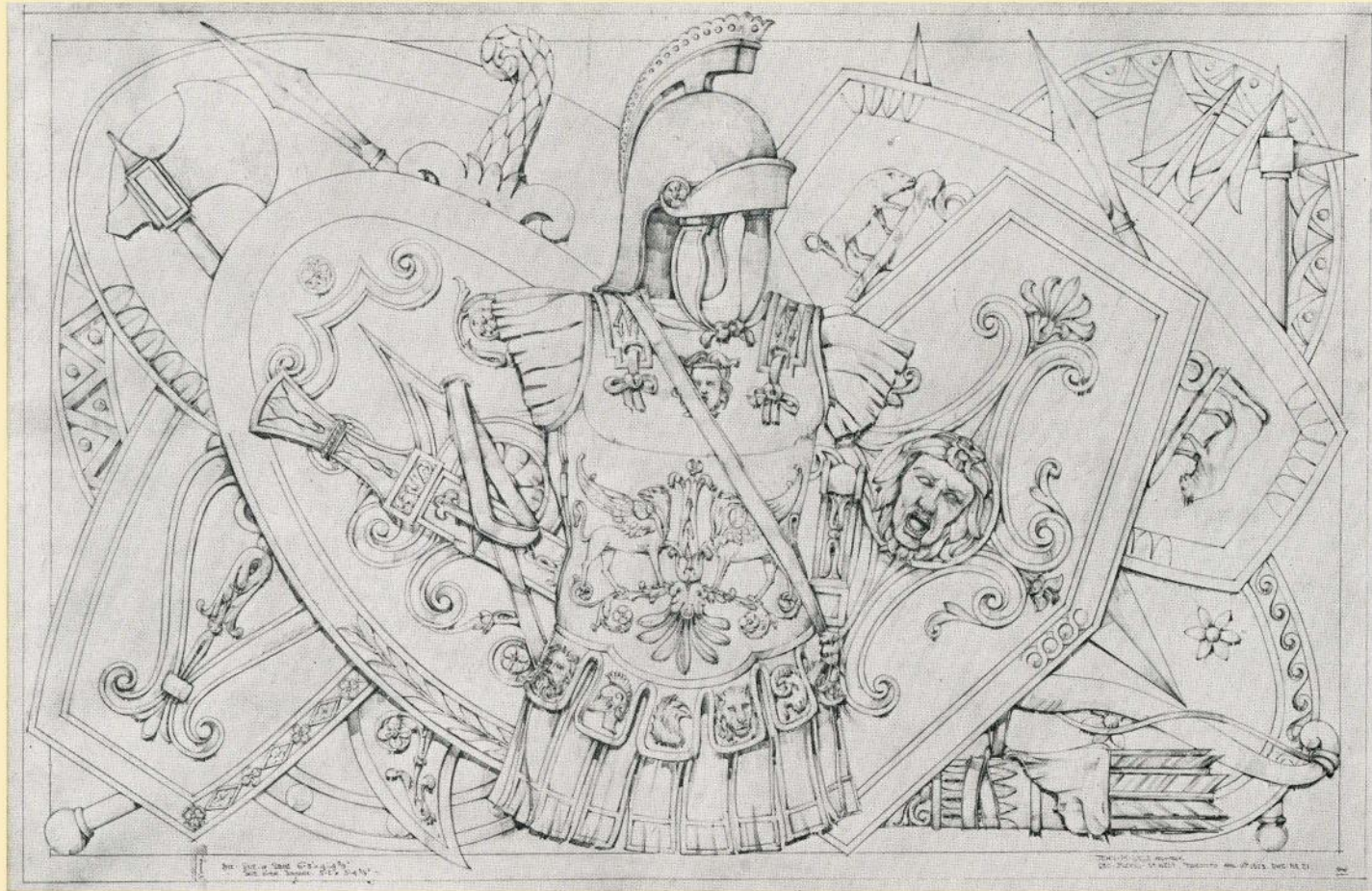
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Toronto Chapter, O.A.A. Architectural and Allied Arts Exhibition

The Journal

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Vol. IV. No. 4

EDITORIAL

FRONTISPIECE

WE have pleasure in publishing a rather unusual Frontispiece in this issue. It represents (reduced) one of the full size detail drawings of the decorative panels in the Memorial Arch at Kingston, Ontario, the work of Mr. John M. Lyle. These drawings, which were executed in Mr. Lyle's office by Mr. A. F. Harvey, were made expressly for the sculptor, and were shown at the recent Toronto Chapter Exhibition of Architecture and Allied Arts, where they created a great deal of favourable comment.

THE RECENT TORONTO CHAPTER EXHIBITION

"The most noteworthy event ever held in the annals of Canadian Architecture" is the only way we can describe the recent Exhibition of the Toronto Chapter. No exhibition of the Arts ever attracted such large numbers of people as this did. The profession must surely benefit by this Exhibition and the resultant publicity created by it. The Toronto Chapter is to be congratulated upon their achievement, and it is to be hoped that they will not let the opportunity go by of making this an annual affair. May we suggest that other Architectural Associations follow the example of the Toronto Chapter, for no greater and more favourable publicity can be obtained by Architects than through this means. We consider this Exhibition of such importance to the profession that we are devoting considerable space in this issue to an article on the Architectural side of it by Prof. E. R. Arthur, of the Department of Architecture, University of Toronto. We will also publish in the May issue an article on the Allied Arts shown at this Exhibition, which will be contributed by Mr. John M. Lyle.

CONGRATULATIONS, MR. HYNES!

Mr. Hynes is to be congratulated upon his election to the Presidency of the Institute for a second time. Surely this is a sign of recognition as to his ability and deep interest in carrying on the work of the Institute. For the number of years that the writer of these lines has known Mr. Hynes, it is no more than the truth to say that he has always endeavoured to the utmost to improve the standing of the Architectural profession in Canada. In the many offices he has held, both in the Ontario Association of Architects and the Institute he has at great sacrifice devoted considerable time and energy to the welfare of his fellow practitioners. The membership of the Institute is indeed fortunate in having such a man as Mr. Hynes as President.

THE RECENT ANNUAL MEETING OF THE R.A.I.C.

Although there was a fair attendance at the Twentieth Annual Meeting of the Institute, which was held in Toronto, it is regrettable that there was not a more representative gathering of Canadian Architects than were present at this meeting. It is unfortunate that the distances in Canada are so great as to prevent our members in the Western Provinces from being present on such an occasion as this. The Institute this year endeavoured to do all in its power to have each Provincial Association represented, even to offering financial assistance. Despite this, the representatives to the Council from the Western Associations were not in attendance. This getting together of representatives from the various associations is the pressing problem before the Institute, and while it is beyond the power of a body of only six hundred members, with their limited financial resources, to overcome the great distances in this enormous country of ours, it will be overcome when our individual members become convinced of the possibilities of organization as have been accomplished by other national bodies in Canada. The problem, of course, is financial, and while the resources of the Institute are inadequate for a really effective organization, would it not be to the advantage of each individual member to contribute to the central body a much larger sum annually than the Institute receives at the present time, so that it can more adequately represent the profession nationally?

Limited, therefore, as its activities must be, as a result of the limitations of Dominion-wide representation, yet considerable constructive work on behalf of the profession can be accomplished by the Institute. The successful move, for example, made by the Institute through Mr. Hynes in connection with the Canadian National Railways, must have a favourable effect on Canadian Architects generally. The question of an adequate customs duty on foreign plans, and a recognition by the Dominion Government of the profession, to the extent that Government buildings throughout the Dominion shall be erected by practising architects, thus representing more fittingly the culture of our country, are matters that can be fostered only by a national body. Numbers of complaints have been received from individual architects on these points, but it is only by the co-operation of the whole membership that the Institute may approach the Canadian Government. We are glad to note that these matters are now before the new Executive for action.

Another important matter that was brought before the meeting was the use of the letters R.A.I.C. after

(Concluded on page xxx).

Annual Banquet of The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada

THE Twentieth Annual Banquet of the Institute was held at the Arts and Letters Club, Toronto, on Saturday Evening, February 19th, 1927. Mr. J. P. Hynes, President of the Institute, acted as toastmaster.

TOAST TO THE GUESTS

Mr. A. Frank Wickson (Toronto) in proposing the toast to "Our Guests" said: "We have amongst us to-night some distinguished guests, and they are most of them interested in our work, directly or indirectly. It is a pleasure to have them here and a pleasure to propose a toast to them. There is one guest, however, that I would like to single out just a little bit perhaps from some of the others. As you know, our Premier, the Hon. Mr. Ferguson, is not only the Premier but was before-hand Minister of Education. I have sometimes wondered whether Premiers ever have any trouble with recalcitrant Ministers, and in thinking it over I wondered what would happen if our present Premier had a great difference of opinion with our present Minister of Education, and if so, how the scrap would end. I want to say that as Minister of Education, Mr. Ferguson is head of the Department of Education in the Government and incidentally has to do with the Department of Architecture. Now, I want to show how he just narrowly escapes being a guest, because being connected with the University, and the University trains young men in Architecture, these young men afterwards become members of the association; so that in that way he pretty nearly becomes a member. There is many an heir to a fortune would like to have a relationship as close as that established.

"I would like to go a little along the line of what the Government has done for education, but when we think of the prominence that Art has in other countries and the effect it has on travellers to other countries, we can quite imagine what effect Art will have on visitors to this country, and the fact that the University has established this course in Architecture is certainly a good thing for the country.

"I am sure those connected with the educational part of the Government, if they have been up at the Art Gallery this week they will have seen evidences there of the result of the training that our students are getting. Of course, being a progressive government this is in line with what other governments have done, and I think is quite equal in worth to what they are doing. In some cases they have even gone a step further. They have not only trained architects and examined them and licensed them, but they see that they have opportunities given to them to make use of that training which they have; in fact, in one or two notable instances they actually refused to give commissions to untrained men.

"To those of you who are connected with the other Arts and allied professions, I extend our pleasure in seeing you here to-night, and it gives me great pleasure to propose this toast to our guests."

Mr. John A. Pearson (Toronto), then introduced Sir Robert Falconer and said: "There are present

with us to-night as Guests several Honourary Members of the Ontario Association of Architects, among whom is the head of that great University of which we are all so justly proud and which during the Presidency of Sir Robert Falconer, the various Faculties have achieved such remarkable distinction throughout the world.

"Sir Robert was made an Honourary Member of the O.A.A. last year. He has had ample time to inform himself with the foibles and idiosyncrasies of we Practitioners, and now that he is safely within the fold he may speak to us quite freely and tell us just how we appear to those who are on the outside."

SIR ROBERT FALCONER'S RESPONSE

I come among you certainly as one who has had a good deal of intercourse with your brethren of this craft and art, and I fancy that in most of them there is a good deal of the same quality that goes to make up other men. I have a very strong conviction that the architects of this city are a very competent body of men, who, without any flattery it might be said, do credit to their art and their profession, and credit that has brought fame to the profession from far outside the limits and boundaries of this province.

As to what goes on inside the University in regard to architecture, I may say this, that the development has not been as rapid as we might have hoped for, but I think you will agree with me, in looking back over the past, that we have made substantial progress, if this is to be judged by the quality of the young architects, who are coming forward in the city.

Architecture has now a degree in the University. I noticed the reference made by Mr. Pearson—to a Faculty being created. Well, we are slow in creating new faculties in the University, because they always bring with them additional expense, but Departments may be enlarged and developed, and I think we certainly can promise this: that Architecture will be cared for to the limit of our ability, and that it is our deep concern to secure as high a standard of teachers as we can secure for this great art and profession. When you think of the creators of those wonderful structures in the Old Land, the great Cathedrals, or the Parthenon, the combination of artistic skill and beauty can only be the result of education, and undoubtedly the architect is a man who belongs to a profession which has a right to rank high. It is at once an art and a science, and while the scientific side of it, the application of the principles of science to construction, while that, I am sure, is well and thoroughly done, I am inclined to think that in this country we have in the future to emphasize a little more the artistic side of your profession, and see if we can not clothe our cities with a little more beauty.

As far as our homes are concerned, I think they are fine. I believe we have an individuality about our architecture. Anyone who heard Mr. Lyle could realize that we are doing something that is original.

Report of Executive Meeting of the R.A.I.C. held in Toronto on Saturday, April 2nd, 1927

THE first meeting of the new Executive Committee was held in Toronto on April 2nd. Those present were: J. P. Hynes, W. L. Somerville, A. H. Gregg, John M. Lyle and I. Markus, Editor of the Journal.

Several matters arising out of the minutes of the Council and Annual Meeting were discussed. The following committees were struck and the chairmen appointed:

Publicity—J. P. Hynes (Toronto), Chairman.

Education—P. E. Nobbs (Montreal), Chairman.

Research—Prof. C. S. Burgess (Edmonton), Chairman.

An invitation was read from the University of Toronto requesting the R.A.I.C. to appoint a representative to act on a special committee for the purpose of arranging a celebration on Thursday, October 6th, 1927, to commemorate the granting of a charter to King's College, Toronto. Mr. Hynes was requested to represent the Institute.

Mr. E. L. Horwood, of Ottawa, was appointed to represent the Institute at a conference held in Ottawa by the Canadian Engineering Standards Association in connection with the standardization of brick sizes. The standard size for common and rough face brick as approved by the Clay Products and Builders' Associations was reported to be 8" x 2¼" x 3¾". The Institute will take no action until Mr. Horwood sends in his report.

An invitation was read requesting the Institute to take part in the eleventh International Congress of Architects, to be held in Amsterdam from August 29th to September 4th, 1927. Owing to the impossibility of sending an official delegate it was suggested that the invitation be extended to the members, so that if any member found it possible to go the Council would issue the necessary credentials. Any member intending to visit Holland about the time of the Congress should notify the Secretary.

The Pan-American Congress of Architects has requested the Institute to send exhibits to the International Exhibition that will be held in conjunction with the Congress. The Secretary was requested to advise them that the Institute would be unable to take part in the Exhibition. It was also decided that the fee for membership in the Congress be paid, although no official representative could be sent.

The request from the Royal Victoria Institute of Architects requesting the R.A.I.C. to send photographs and drawings to their exhibition, which will be held in Melbourne, Australia, in May, could not be considered. It was intended that the Toronto Chapter should send the photographs of buildings which had received awards to this exhibition, but the necessity of their leaving New York not later than March 16th made it impossible for this arrangement to be carried out.

There was considerable discussion on the matter of International Exhibitions and the future policy of the Institute in connection therewith. It was decided to memorialize the Canadian Government

asking for official action in such matters in the future as it would prove to be good advertising for the Dominion.

As a result of a personal call from Mr. Claire Mott, Architect of St. John, N.B., as well as a request from a Mr. Weatherhead, also of St. John, regarding the possibilities of forming an Association in the Maritime Provinces, it was thought advisable to communicate with the individual architects in those provinces with a view to arranging a meeting at some suitable point for the purpose of establishing an Association there.

In connection with the inadequacy of the tariff on foreign plans which had been taken up by Mr. Hynes previous to the Annual Meeting, he advised the Executive that he had written for an appointment with the Tariff Commission now sitting in Toronto. Mr. Hynes was advised by the Commission that it had no jurisdiction over such matters, but as the Tariff Board sits regularly in Ottawa the Institute should write Ottawa direct, giving such information as would enable them to deal with this matter. On receipt of such information an appointment would be made for a public hearing at which some of the Institute members could attend and support the appeal. The Secretary was requested to notify the President of each Provincial Association, advising them of the action to be taken, and requesting their co-operation.

Considerable discussion took place in connection with holding an Exhibition regularly at the same time as the Annual Meeting of the Institute. It was decided to write to the Toronto Chapter asking if it would be possible for them to hold their Exhibition in 1928 early enough so that it could be taken to Ottawa and shown at the next Annual Meeting of the Institute which will be held in Ottawa sometime during the third week in February.

The Executive dealt with the resolution of the Annual Meeting that a deputation should appear before the Prime Minister and Minister of Public Works for the purpose of having the Government recognize the profession to the extent of having all public buildings designed by practicing architects. The Secretary was requested to secure certain information, upon receipt of which some action will be taken.

The resolution calling for a competition to be held for a new cover design for The Journal was considered, and it was decided to appoint Messrs. J. O. Marchand, W. S. Maxwell and I. Markus assessors with authority to draw up the conditions, etc. The competition to close October 1st, 1927.

The resolution passed at the Annual Meeting referring to the Executive Committee for study and report, the question of ways and means of making the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada of vital importance to the Provincial Associations was discussed and it was decided that a special meeting of the Executive would have to be held in the very near future to deal with this matter.

—I. M.

Before taking my seat will you allow me to thank you for the honour you have done me in electing me as an honorary member of the Ontario Association of Architects, and also to wish you every success.

PREMIER FERGUSON'S RESPONSE

While expressing my great appreciation for the pleasure you have given me in making me one of your guests to-night, I must confess that I find myself in an atmosphere somewhat novel to me. Architecture in the purely material sense is something about which I know nothing. I notice that you have done Sir Robert Falconer the honour of making him a member of your organization—upon what grounds I can't conceive. If he is entitled to be an honorary member of this great organization, I think I have precedence in that respect even over him; because while you deal with architecture in the material way I have to do with architecture on a good deal higher plane—I have a great national structure in mind that I am devoting what effort and attention I can towards beautifying and building as strongly as possible. I think my work along architectural lines strikes at the very root of the success and the stability of this great national edifice. I have to do with the architecture of citizenship. My own experience in trying to pull myself up by my boot tops has taken me through the school of hard knocks and that is about all the training I have had for it.

But when one thinks of the many phases, influential phases of the architectural profession, it immediately calls to my mind the subject of education. I suppose there is no more interesting phase of life than the beauties of life and to be able to appreciate them properly we must train our citizenship along aesthetic lines, and if I may say so, perhaps there is a weakness in our whole system of education in that respect. I suppose in the hurry of a great constructive drive in this country, influenced and stimulated perhaps by the competition of a great nation to the south of us, we have more or less commercialized every phase of activity, and we think more of reaching the objective than of the course we shall take in arriving there.

Just now, as Sir Robert knows, and my good friend Sir Joseph knows, we are endeavouring to do a little bit towards altering the type and the course of the training of the youth to emphasize to a greater extent than before this very aesthetic principle. We are endeavouring to bring about a system whereby we will put cultural training into our schools at an earlier stage. We have done something perhaps—because I think for the first time within the past year we have put music into our course. We are endeavouring—and hope to succeed—in starting languages and the classics at an earlier stage in our school system. All this with the object of developing the finer qualities and the higher type of culture amongst the youth of this country. And I hope, since you have incidentally, I may say the best Government a province ever had, and necessarily the greatest Minister of Education the Province ever had—I hope with the able assistance not only of Sir Robert and Sir Joseph, but with all those who like them are keenly and unselfishly interested in the general improvement and well being of the growing citizenship of this great country, to accomplish something in this respect.

I perhaps should not say some of the things I am going to say, but Sir Joseph Flavelle speaks after me, in a practical sense something has been said—I had the privilege and pleasure of talking to Professor Nobbs here this evening and I notice he feels you fellows have something on your minds and that more could be done for the general architectural development of the City of Toronto—I hope I am not breaking any confidence—I was inclined to think we had rather a fine city here and I do know that the attitude of the men who are interested in the beautification and development of this city along aesthetic lines are exerting their efforts in that respect as far as they possibly can. I know the Government has that in mind, if I may speak from that standpoint, all over this province to-day, and it has to do with the very problem that you deal with, in a broad sense. We are spending a great deal of money in encouraging the beautification of homes, the horticultural development of the various communities and work of that character. That all is, I think, of a type and much in line with the atmosphere you desire to create and the condition you are trying to bring about. In this city the University and the Government have done something, and hope to do something more. I don't know how many of you have observed—I know I have to observe it almost every day—what an unsightly entrance we have to Queen's Park, and by negotiation with the University people, and to enable them to make a proper contribution to the expansion of this great hospital we are negotiating toward the end that the Government shall take over the properties that are now vested in the University and we hope to broaden the approach to Queen's Park. And we hope not only to do that, but by an arrangement with the University in the carrying on and expansion of their Botanical work, we hope to see beautiful Botanical gardens in the approach to Queen's Park.

There is another problem that I think the architects might take an interest in—I know Sir Joseph has, and I in my small way have had my say about it—I read in the newspapers that the Canadian National intend to build a hotel on Queen Street at the foot of University Avenue. That would be a crime against all type of landscape art, I think. Undoubtedly to anyone who gives a little thought to it, there is a great opportunity in this city, which is growing so rapidly, to open up through the centre of it, from the lake shore right to the northerly limit, one of the most beautiful avenues of any city in America. And it would be a crime against the future generations of this city and its growth and prosperity, if steps are not taken to prevent any structure from going up at the present foot of University Avenue.

I think it is an exceedingly important thing that at this stage of the development of Toronto, there should be sweeping up into the heart of the city, a magnificent avenue such as can be found nowhere except perhaps in Washington—with beautiful office buildings. Why should you not build up along that magnificent avenue a great business centre of sightly, beautiful buildings, because I believe the day is not far distant when you will see the street cars come off Avenue Road above Bloor, and you would have a drive upon which no heavy loading would be permitted. That would relieve Yonge and Bay Streets

of the ordinary traffic and would impress visitors and leave a memory with them that they would not soon forget after visiting Toronto.

I know that you are having difficulties with Town Planning, which is one of the subjects Mr. Hobbs has been educating me upon for some time, but the difficulty is not with Governments, nor is it with architects, nor with town planners. The difficulty lies with every citizen of the province; the difficulty lies with every man in this municipality, because those are matters of municipal control and government, and if you are not sufficiently interested to see that men who have interest in that kind of thing sit in the Councils of the City Hall and in the Government of the country, you have to put up with and deserve just what you get. My belief always has been that any government is just as good as the people are entitled to. They create it.

I don't know that I can tell you any more about Town planning, Mr. Nobbs, except that I don't want you to go away from Toronto with the impression that we have no aesthetic side to our nature. Just fancy a man coming from Montreal, of all places, of all the unsightly, crammed cities, with 12 x 14 places, that I have ever seen! Why, they recently passed an ordinance down there that no man could live in a house unless it had a window in it! (Amusement.) Here, in Toronto, we won't let a fellow stay in jail unless there is a window in his cell! And then they come up here and tell us something about Architecture.

However, I know that the Architects have a deep interest, and that your views with respect to Architecture and Town Planning are practical; they are far-reaching. The Government has endeavoured to do something to improve conditions. I think within the last couple of years we have passed some legislation that a plan of a subdivision could not be registered until the health authorities had inspected it and it was certified as suitable for subdivision and building purposes. You have to build up public opinion if you are going to support this legislation, and it is your job to get out and educate the public. Just look at the mess we have made of the widening of Bloor Street. Unless you get a stabilized educated public opinion, a public opinion that has some vision as to the future and not a selfish desire of a commercial type to turn to their own advantage every opportunity that comes day by day, but feel a responsibility as citizens as to the future development of this city and this country, you can get nowhere. And the same principle applies to city development as does to provincial or Dominion development. The man who is at the head of affairs can never succeed in getting any measure of success unless they have some vision into the future. Yes! Just like the architect has a plan, an objective in mind, and you are going to draw your lines and sketches and build up to them. Now that is what the Government is trying to do, that is what the city should be trying to do; but no Government and no City Council can succeed unless the men who are devoutly interested and have the vision and the knowledge will get out and create a public opinion that will influence governments and legislatures.

It is an extreme pleasure for me to be here tonight, and I came to learn and not to talk, and I have

no doubt I will go away with fresh inspiration and stimulated to greater effort.

TOAST TO THE ARCHITECTS

Sir Joseph Flavelle in proposing the toast to "The Architects", said:

I really think it would be fairer to the Chairman and myself if I made a clean breast of it. He said to me when I came into the room to-night: "You know, we are in rather an awkward fix. I quite remember, that I told you that you would not be allowed to speak when you came to the banquet, but you see we made you an honorary member of the Ontario Association of Architects, and after all, you are only a business man and you know you really must—for there is not anybody else to do it—you really must propose the toast for the Architects: we can't do it ourselves".

Now, why I have been honoured to propose the toast to my good friends, the architects, with whom my chief relation—God forgive you, John Pearson—my chief relation is to find fault that you are not getting on fast enough with the work or that the details are not ready or that something else is out of order—I don't know. I once heard of a business man who attended a dinner of engineers and he was put down to propose the toast to Efficiency Engineers, and he said, "I don't know what Efficiency Engineers are. I know something about efficiency because I try to practice it; and I know something about engineers for those are the fellows who tell you something is going to cost so much and then it will cost you about three times as much. But just what Efficiency Engineers means I don't know. But it reminds me of a man from the country who was out dining, and he saw Welsh Rarebit put before him. He did not know what it was; he looked at it, and he wondered why it was Welsh, and he said, 'it does not look like *rabbit*'. Then he tasted it and said: 'Why it is only cheese'."

Now, you say, of course you are not engineers. But let me say just this word for your great profession: I never go into a beautiful building, a beautiful church, a splendid impressive, constructive piece of work, which is the result of your profession, that I do not feel like taking off my hat to the man who can conceive it. I live in a house that my good friend, Frank Darling, planned twenty-five years ago, and I never fail to have a sense of grateful appreciation for the man who could produce so fine a house to live in with so little swagger and so little fuss but so much that ministers to one's comfort every day.

I suppose in the broken features of our lives, in our various activities, we only occasionally, on some such time as this, have the opportunity of rubbing up against one another, other than in official relationship. I do think that the fine judgment which you possess, the aspirations which you represent for beautiful cities, for fine streets, for good homes, for beautiful gardens, I think it is a thousand pities that we can not have it more articulate. It is not, I think, that the laymen mean to be stupid about it, but, after all, most of us can only manage to compass one thing at a time, and, of course, we laymen know very little about what lies at the root of fine structure, and unfortunately in our anxiety to keep within the measure of cost that is allowed us or that our

means may permit, and because you have so many things to do for so many people who do not know what they want—only they are very sure that they do not want the thing that you want—we do not get on very well together in the sense of a constructive work, where we think out in advance and plan in advance and then have something that is beautiful to live in.

With great appreciation for this accidental condition which permits me to speak in your gathering, I want to propose the toast to our friends, the Architects: Long may they live, the Architects! Coupled with the name of our good friend who is going to give the Prime Minister as good as he got, I am sure.

MR. NOBB'S RESPONSE

Mr. P. E. Nobbs, of Montreal, before proceeding with his main address, directed some attention to the conversation to which the Premier had referred. The professional standing of the architects in Quebec and most of the other Provinces was thoroughly established by legislation. That was a matter in which Ontario might well follow the example of Quebec—the example had been followed in many parts of the Empire and was at the moment about to be followed in England, where the necessary legislation was in preparation. In certain other matters the speaker understood that Ontario was at that moment not averse to following Quebec.

Then there was legislation to facilitate Town Planning, a matter which affected everyone, and architects especially. Here, alas! there was no example in Quebec for the guidance of Ontario.

Lastly, there was in Quebec an ancient provision which compelled architects and contractors jointly and severally to share responsibility for ten years. It was important that in following Quebec matters already referred to a habit of mind should be avoided. Amendment respecting this responsibility was even then occupying the attention of the Quebec Legislature, which accounted for the absence of Mr. Marchand, President, P.Q.A.A., from the gathering that night.

After this excursion into the politics of professional legislation, and a reference to the many occasions on which the speaker had had the pleasure of addressing his professional brethren in Toronto during the last twenty-five years. Mr. Nobbs then proceeded to announce his theme as the gulf between the architects and the public, a choice of subjects inspired by the presence of distinguished laymen.

As to the question "What was architecture about?" various answers had been given by various schools of thought. Accommodation and the solution of the problem was one answer; structure was another; decoration a third; the very technical mysteries of scale and proportion had also been suggested. The fact of the matter was that a work of architecture was a synthesis of all these ingredients, some of which were in the realm of mere engineering, but the subject or true content was a mood. Stone walls could be made to smile or to frown, and thus not only reflect but generate smiles and frowns in the beholders.

A broad classification of the profession was next attempted. There were the architects who should

be otherwise occupied, for their own or for the public good; there were those excellent business men, sometimes referred to as "the menace" who promoted a vast deal of building through control of financial resources; there were those who achieved miracles of adroit planning in return for an insignificant five per cent and the glorious opportunity to experiment in making stones speak. Then, there were the masters who enjoyed a stability of temper and a sure touch whereby all the stone or brick or concrete, or whatever it was that they used, was made to sing in tune—to tell the same story. Among these there were the gifted, happy in that the mood or temper of their work reflected the very spirit of its age. These were the *great masters*. For example, the art and the age that made Beauvais possible had delighted in architectural acrobatics, the "hoop la" spirit of the balancing feat. That genuine spirit was again abroad to-day, when classic serenity was become a hollow pose, as far as a large section of the public was concerned:

The speaker then went on to pay his respects to the aesthetic of Benedetto Croce, whose system was at work as a leaven in the world of criticism. A philosophic idea usually took about half a century to influence artistic thought among the chosen few, the clientele, the general public and lastly the artists themselves.

The speaker took the view that three centuries of false philosophies of art had corrupted public taste, with the result that artists (with the architects among them) were at sixes and sevens with their public; but the artists had no monopoly of truth and understanding. The pedants of the Renaissance, Colbert's academicians, the Victorian nationalists, latter day classicists and iconoclastic modernists, were all blinded with the same virus of propagandist zeal masquerading as philosophy.

While all these busy movements had been disturbing the relations of clients and architects, the great masters had been succeeding each other as they would go on succeeding each other, Brunelleschi, Wren, Gabriel, Garnier, Norman Shaw, McKim and Ludwig Hoffman.

TOAST TO OUR SISTER SOCIETIES

Mr. J. S. Archibald (Montreal), then proposed the toast to "Our Sister Societies", he said:

"Down in Quebec we never talk much; we vote and vote solid sometimes. I am glad you are getting the habit in Ontario. I want to give our worthy President a hint, if that wonderful Bill of his that he has referred to, comes up to the Legislature, if he will let us know we will bring the Hon. Mr. Taschereau up the night before and let him talk for a little while to Mr. Ferguson, and I don't think it will take him long to convince Mr. Ferguson of the value of the Bill.

"The toast I am proposing to our Sister Societies is rather an important one, because it is a getting-together, a coupling together of those diversified interests which, if functioning properly, will make for the development of this great country of ours.

"We had a little discussion at lunch time to-day in this room about getting different societies together and functioning more or less as a unit, for the social and for the good of the country as a whole, but I

always think there is greater strength in diversification of interests. So long as these bodies are functioning for the best interests of themselves that will be for the best interests of the country. There is a certain sectionalism that is good for a country, and a certain sectionalism that is bad for the community. The sectionalism of the first kind is a pride that is engendered in heart and mind, pride of family, pride of province and country. There are other sectionalisms that are bad, like the old Scotsman that was visiting in the United States. He took very ill, was sent into the hospital at New York. The doctor said he was very ill. There was a consultation, and they said the old man was dying. The old man said to his doctor, 'I know I could get up if I could only hear the sound of the bag pipes'. After a good deal of trouble they got a bag pipe and they played it for him all night. Sure enough, in the morning the old man was sitting up in bed, and he recovered, but all the other patients died. That is the sectionalism that is bad for us.

"The other sectionalism, which makes for the good of the community, is the toast I am proposing now, and I couple with that first: Mr. Cauchon of the Town Planning Commission of Ottawa, the man who is working day and night to lay down an ideal city that will compel us architects to build a city, not like our friend Ruskin who used to write about buildings with Queen Mary fronts and Queen Anne backs: and Mr. Gillespie, the man who is the head of the Engineering Institute whose members assist us in holding together some of those awful architectural designs that come from the drafting room. The lots are laid out when the buildings are erected, our good friend Mr. Sproatt, whose duty it is with his people and artists to depict and pass on to posterity the wonderful pictures of those buildings which always look a good deal distinct from what they did in the drafting room: Lastly, our good friend, Mr. Eaton, the President of the Toronto Art Gallery, through whose beneficence and that of his Committee, we were able to exhibit those drawings. Gentlemen, I ask you to drink to the toast of the Sister Societies."

MR. CAUCHON'S RESPONSE

In replying to the toast, Mr. N. Cauchon, of the Town Planning Commission, Ottawa, said:

"This is the first opportunity I have had of thanking the Ontario Association of Architects for the honour they have conferred on me in electing me an honorary member.

"Some years ago when I had the pleasure, at the invitation of Sir Robert Falconer, to give some lectures on Town Planning at the University of Toronto. I started my lecture with the definition that it was Civil and Political Engineering. It is political engineering in its highest sense. You have got to make your Engineering, or your art, a policy. It has to be made the policy, and as the Premier has so well pointed out, you have to educate the public. In Ottawa we have been trying to educate the public for the last eighteen years. Our contacts are with all the professions—with the administrative, with the legal profession; with all the arts and crafts. We attempt to focus the knowledge toward the bettering of the living conditions of the people in

general. This depends upon co-ordination, which brings about efficiency.

"The supply of the men who are able to do that—and might I suggest that if there is one thing that I think heretofore the Engineer and Architect and the other construction professions who complain of a lack of recognition, have lacked, it is that they have had a lack of expression. The American Civil Engineers have taken up the policy that their men be taught to speak, that they be taught to get up and express to the public what they are driving at. That brings us to the supply of these men who are going to do it. The Premier has so well touched upon that, and his words of endeavour to higher culture are a great encouragement to us. We are going to depend on the Province of Ontario to do its share toward it, and I might suggest that coming from the people, its instruction should be put into such shape as to go back to the people to support further and higher endeavour.

"Man is a mammal. There are many implications in that. One of the principal ones is that the survival of the species depends upon the parent giving sustenance to the off-spring—i.e., parental care—and government care.

"Now, Town Planning is the technique of Sociology. It can only be attained by co-operation of all these various constructive and scientific Societies. Under the British North American Act the right of control and use of property rests with the Crown, in the province, so that the whole control of Town Planning depends on Provincial authority. We, in Ottawa, are endeavouring to zone the city.

"We have certain difficulties—one is a hitch in the law—but we hope to get over it. All that the Federal Government can do in those matters, because it has no share in education, is to collect information and spread that information broadcast throughout the nation for the benefit of others. Just recently it was announced in the papers that the Ottawa Improvement Commission, which has practically been the Parks Board of the Capital, has been authorized to call itself the Federal District Improvement Commission. The gentlemen who are on that are very worthy citizens but they are not technical men in any sense. I have been suggesting frequently that as we are standing out as and claim to be the greatest dominion under the British Crown, that what we do should shine as a beacon. I have suggested that that Commission should be enlarged by adding members of the great constructional professions; it should have as commissioners Nation-wide known engineers, architects and economists on it; not exclusively so: we want business men on that Commission, but we also want a great body of representatives of the dominant technical bodies of Canada to sit in on that Commission, men who of their own knowledge can judge of what is being done.

"That also implies a technical staff of high quality, but a technical staff of high quality needs to lay its plans before a Board, the majority of whom know of their own knowledge what and how such things should be done—just the same as laying a financial scheme before a Board of Directors.

"I never received at a public meeting such encouragement for Town Planning as I received from

the words of the Premier to-night, and if the Architects had not the foresight to make him an honorary member, I am going to invite him, on behalf of the Town Planning Institute of Canada, to accept honorary membership with us. (Cheers.) The Premier accepts!

"Now, Ethics, Economics and Art are different manifestations of our natural law and life, but I am always teaching in Town Planning that Ethics, Economics and Art, though different, yet are indivisible manifestations of that law. We must have that indivisible manifestation in our undertakings and in our buildings. It is not simply a matter of decoration. The high endeavour that has been announced by the Premier is very, very promising for the Province of Ontario. I am a citizen of Ontario for many years. I was not born here, but I have connections with Ontario which will always make it very dear to me. In 1855 my father had the honour of being Minister of Crown Lands in the then Government of Canada at the City of Toronto, and our associations with Ontario have always been as close as they can be with this province.

"What I wish to impress is that unless you get the beauty and expression of your science and your art into your civilization, it won't be good economics and it will wither and pass away in social revolution. You have to look to the housing of your people; you have to look to the art of your people. Through the whole of civilization, the great record left of all peoples is their art. I hope we are on the upgrade of civilization and that we will keep on the upgrade. From the inspiring words of the Premier, I am sure we are going to stay in the vanguard."

PROF. GILLESPIE'S RESPONSE

Prof. Gillespie responding on behalf of the Engineering Institute of Canada, said:

"I am sure it has been a great pleasure for me to be present this evening, to enjoy the hospitality of a body of men, with the ancient history, the fine tradition and the record of achievement that the Architects possess.

"From the Engineering Institute of Canada, which is concluding its annual session this week, I bear hearty good wishes for the success, individually and collectively of this Association and for extended opportunities for individual and national service."

DR. SPROATT'S RESPONSE

Dr. Henry Sproatt responded for the Royal Academy of Arts. He said:—

"I am in rather a curious position to-night. I don't know whether I am here as an architect or as President of the Royal Academy.

"I would just like to say this: that very little has been said of the Exhibition that the Architects have put on at Toronto, and I would like to see that Exhibition well attended because I think that it is the finest Exhibition of Art that has ever been held in Canada. I would like to say that I have had a little experience in Architecture, and after carefully looking over the work shown at the Exhibition, I was tremendously impressed. I think civilization is on the upgrade, if we but think of twenty-five years ago and to-day. The young men, I think, are doing wonders. I think they are far going to excel what

we older men have done. Of course, we were the pioneers. They have had opportunities of education, more opportunities of money to spend, and opportunities of sympathy from the Government. I was delighted to hear the Premier's expression and his interest in Art, and I hope that when the Bill that Mr. Hynes mentioned comes up before him that he will remember what he said, because it seems too bad that Ontario of all the Provinces is the only Province that has not got a proper bill."

MR. EATON'S RESPONSE

Mr. R. Y. Eaton, President of the Art Gallery of Toronto, responding said:—

"Speaking on behalf of the management of the Art Gallery, it is a great pleasure to have been here this evening as your guest, and the members of the Council appreciate it very much.

"The Exhibition at the Art Gallery has been very interesting. We were very glad to have it, first because it is a pleasure to be able to be of service to a body of men like yours, and in the second place, because we thought we saw in it something of advantage to the Art Gallery itself. When it was first proposed to hold the Exhibition there, there was some little doubt as to whether it was a suitable Exhibition for the Art Gallery. There was no specific reason except that perhaps it might be considered a little too practical, not academic enough for that Gallery. However, in that we thought we saw rather an advantage because of the fact that the Art Gallery is dependent upon public subscriptions largely for its maintenance. One reason that we are given when help is refused is because so many can see no merit in an Art Gallery, but when they come to visit the Architectural Exhibition they see Applied Art in a very practical form, and although they may have no interest in an Art Gallery, they do like to live in as handsome a house as they can afford and they like to have it furnished as beautifully as they can afford, and they begin to see that there is a connection between art, which the Art Gallery sometimes have, and Architecture, because we almost admit that architects owe a great deal to the work done by the old Masters in painting and sculpture.

"Architects have, of course, the problem in Engineering in the way of construction, but they have also the aesthetic side of the task, and in that they have a great deal in common with the Old Masters who showed the way to painting in the excellent manner that has been done in past times, and in the present also. And if this Exhibition can show the connection between Art and the beauty of man-made articles that we have in daily use—whether that is in our buildings or in street planning, or in dress or in the making of furniture—to that extent we consider that your Exhibition is of great use to the Art Gallery, in showing to the public the influence that Art itself has on the pleasure of life. The Exhibition itself has been, I think, a tremendous success, judging by the great crowds of people who come there, and this is also a great advantage to the Art Gallery in bringing people there on any pretext whatever.

"So that, speaking for the Council, we really appreciate your action in holding the Exhibition there."

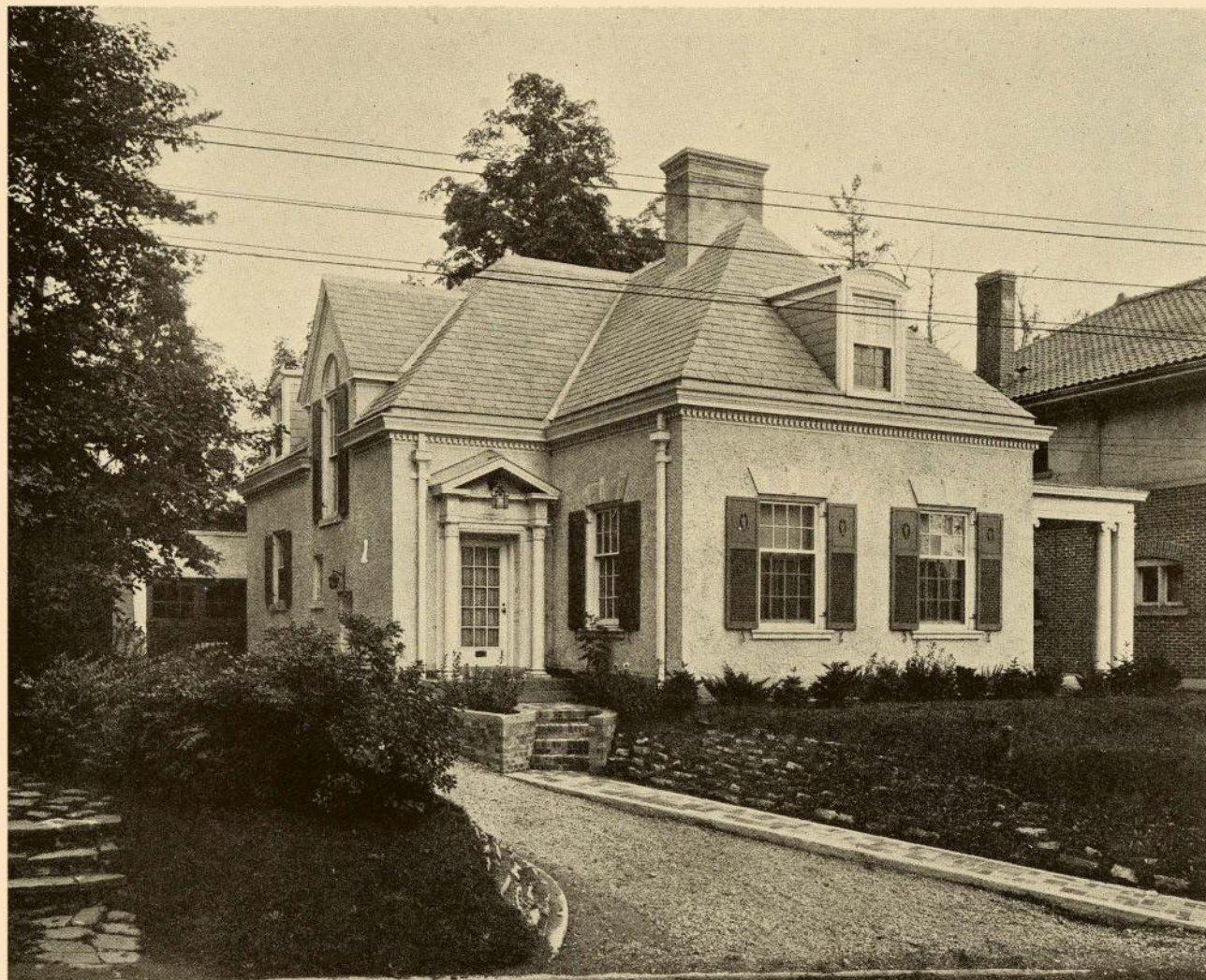


First Award—Details

NARTHEX SCREEN, CHAPEL, BISHOP STRACHAN SCHOOL, TORONTO

Architects—Sproatt & Rolph

Toronto Chapter, O.A.A. Architectural and Allied Arts Exhibition



First Award—Domestic Exteriors not over \$20,000

RESIDENCE OF MRS. M. E. ROSS, TORONTO

Architects—Mathers & Haldenby

Toronto Chapter, O.A.A. Architectural and Allied Arts Exhibition



First Award—Memorials

DR. YOUNG MEMORIAL, KEW GARDENS, TORONTO

Architect—Maurice D. Klein

Toronto Chapter, O.A.A. Architectural and Allied Arts Exhibition



CONSOLE TABLE, MIRROR AND ELECTRIC LIGHT STANDS
by Edgar Brandt, of Paris, France
Toronto Chapter, O.A.A. Architectural and Allied Arts Exhibition

Toronto Chapter O.A.A. Architectural Exhibition

By Prof. E. R. ARTHUR, A.R.I.B.A. Dept. of Architecture, University of Toronto

THE Exhibition is now over. As I write, it is being dismantled and another takes its place. Those doubting Thomases who wondered whether the Gallery could be filled with exhibits, or having accomplished that whether the people of Toronto would visit it, are forever silenced. But the sceptical ones forgot two things—that the same people of Toronto love exhibitions

and lectures, and that the Allied Arts was a great bait. From enquiries which I have made, I should make a guess that perhaps one-third of the thirty thousand who went to the Gallery came primarily to see the Architectural Exhibit (nearly all of whom were interested in Houses under \$20,000) and two-thirds to see the Allied Arts.

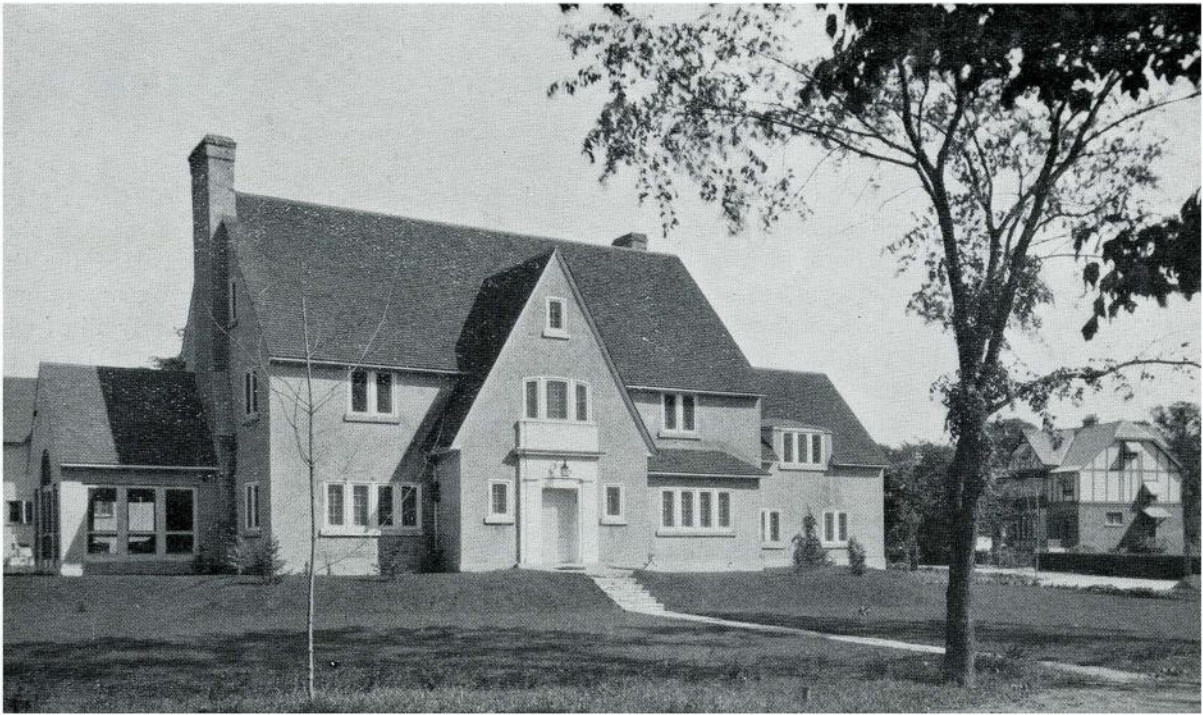
The important thing of course is that everyone



Medal of Honour—First Award—Educational Buildings

ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE, AURORA, ONT.

Architects—Marani & Paisley



First Award—Domestic Exteriors over \$20,000

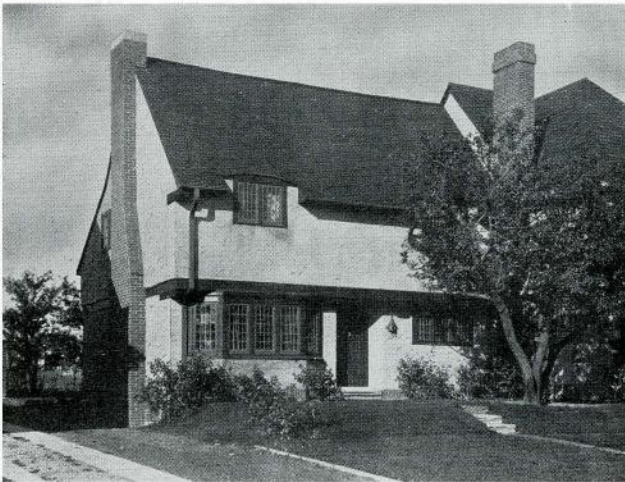
RESIDENCE OF F. B. CARLING, ESQ., OTTAWA, ONT.
Architect—Mackenzie Waters

saw the Architectural exhibit whether they came to see it or not and one could not help but be impressed by the variety of the work and general high standard. It is natural, I think, that there should be something depressing about a great area of photographs because the building itself is the work of art. How many people, I wonder, would be enticed to the Royal Academy if each artist submitted a photograph in black and white of his picture. (The Architectural exhibit in the Royal Academy is, by the way, in a side room off a lavatory so that quite a few people see it).

I may be quite wrong in my guess, but I think it is important that we should each year select a juicy and attractive bait. I overheard the conversation of several people who came to see bath mats!

But I do not write lightly of the Allied Arts which were of no mean order as a special number of the Journal will show. I should like, however, to mention here the work of Mr. Scott Carter. His caskets and other charming things will be illustrated and will speak for themselves in the next number of the Journal. If Mr. Carter lived in another age I am sure he would have been the special friend of Cellini. Had I any influence with the Pope I should have Mr. Carter made a Cardinal that he might be free to copy rare manuscripts in the Vatican Library and to make costly chalices for which he should have his choice of precious stones. There were other craftsmen in this field whose work was of a very high order, but I thought Mr. Carter's outstanding.

Before leaving the Allied Arts I should like to mention the model made for Messrs. Marani and Paisley by the Architects' own office and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Coates. My personal feeling is that a model to have any life must not be mechanical. It need not necessarily be as gay as this one, but there is no reason why a Church should be as cold and forbidding as the one shown by Messrs. George, Moorehouse and King. As a model, Mr. Somerville's dream of a home for the drama in London reminds me of the models of Liners which one sees

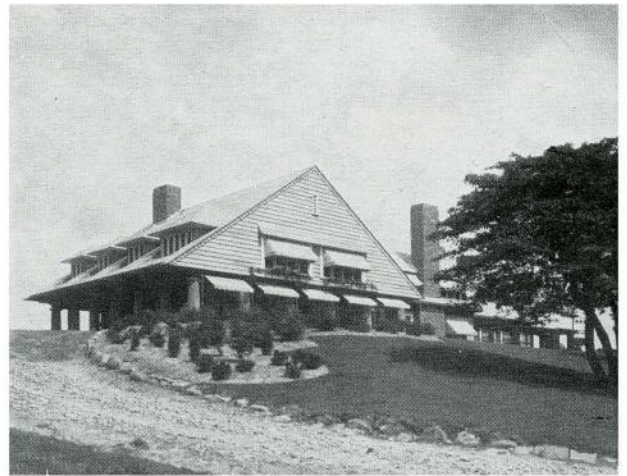


Honourable Mention—Domestic Exteriors not over \$20,000

RESIDENCE OF S. J. ALLIN, JR., ESQ., TORONTO
Architect—W. L. Somerville

crossing the Atlantic, and which the Chief Steward takes pains to tell one were made "entirely of sugar and—" (I think flour was the other ingredient). After all a model is a sketch of a large scheme usually made to explain grouping and levels to a client who quite reasonably finds it difficult to follow elevations and sections. Therefore I think it is essential that, without intentional carelessness, there should be a freedom of treatment and an indication of the hand of the craftsman. There is the great danger that a model on which every brick or stone joint is shown and every detail seemingly considered, will so bind an Architect to his model that some very obvious improvements that might be made in future drawings will be entirely lost sight of. Mr. and Mrs. Coates are to be congratulated on the presentation of this model which attracted a great deal of attention. The gardens were designed by L. A. and H. B. Dunnington-Grubb and one feels the utmost was made of the site.

Another popular exhibit was the Pine Room designed by Mr. MacKenzie Waters and executed by Messrs. Ridpath. It is a thing one rarely sees nowadays and makes an admirable room. I am told that the Architect went to considerable trouble to select timber with knots, some of them four inches in length. I have no doubt that care has been taken to prevent their falling out, as ordinary knots do in



Second Award—Domestic Exteriors over \$20,000
RESIDENCE OF MRS. D. A. DUNLAP, DONLANDS, ONT.
Architects—Wickson & Gregg

this climate, but I fail to see the charm which they have for Mr. MacKenzie Waters. My own opinion is that they are a decided blemish—in fact the door, for which the choicest and biggest knots were reserved, seems to be afflicted by some dreadful disease. Surely the grain in such beautiful wood is sufficiently interesting—in fact the beauty of the grain lies in its unobtrusiveness whereas the knots arrest the eye at once to almost the total eclipse of



Honourable Mention—Details
ENTRANCE, RESIDENCE OF W. L. SOMERVILLE, ESQ., TORONTO
Architect—W. L. Somerville



Honourable Mention—Domestic Exteriors over \$20,000
RESIDENCE OF NORMAN CAMPBELL, ESQ., TORONTO
Architects—Horwood & White

mouldings and grain. The old saying "You can't see the wood for the knots" might be apt in this case. But having recovered from the knots I find the room excellent in every respect and the ornament in exquisite taste.

The room of photographs, the "raison d'être" of the Exhibition and of this article, occupied the large south room next to the Grange. The wall of photographs was broken occasionally by large water colour drawings which helped to give it interest. I don't think so happy a thought was the scattering of Classes over four walls, putting houses with Commercial buildings and Churches with Theatres; nor is it a fact that the popular interest wanes when confronted by a score of photographs of Small Houses or Shops or anything else if they represent what is left after the Hanging Committee has made its selections. If people are to be shown what is good in Architecture they must be able to see easily



Second Award—Domestic Exteriors not over \$20,000
RESIDENCE OF GORDON HICKS, ESQ., YORK MILLS, ONT.
Architect—Maurice D. Klein

other things in the same class, side by side, or they will have no basis of comparison.

The Medal of Honour is the most difficult prize to award. The jury has to decide to what extent size and the importance of the building count, whether the most delightful little house or monument stands a chance with the City Hall. It is all very delicate ground. If the City Hall be bad the position is not so difficult, but if it be fairly good, it combines complex planning, many floors and a great deal of thought in construction and general design. The Monument has perhaps four elevations of which two may be similar, it represents no problem in planning, yet whereas the City Hall was fairly good, this is almost a Masterpiece. So one may go through all classes. Other judges must have had



Honourable Mention—Domestic Interior over \$20,000
THE LIBRARY, RESIDENCE OF E. R. WOOD, ESQ., TORONTO
Architects—Molesworth, West & Secord



First Award—Domestic Interiors not over \$20,000
DINING ROOM, RESIDENCE OF E. W. HALDENBY, TORONTO
Architects—Mathers & Haldenby

their particular difficulties in the same and other fields. Consider the live stock show for example where one is to imagine a prize for the best animal. I hope I should not think less highly of my cat because the blue ribbon was given to Mr. Sproatt's Holstein Bull. It is natural though, since it is a magnificent cat that I should feel a little peeved.

Messrs. Marani and Paisley saved the Judges a lot of trouble and reflection after the manner of the above, because their St. Andrew's College was

In the same class, Havergal College by Messrs. Chapman and Oxley, good though it is, suggests a feudal stronghold or barracks rather than a girls' school. On the other hand, Bishop Strachan School (not submitted in this class), by Messrs. Sproatt and Rolph, is, I think, a very good girls' school. Its domestic character is achieved by the simplicity of window treatment and a general delicacy of handling which is done with great skill.

Among the Churches, Bishop Strachan Chapel

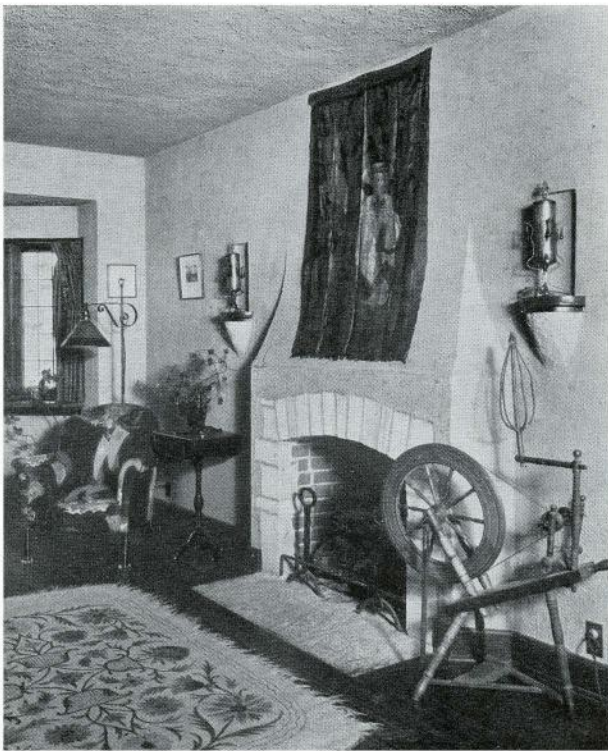


First Award—Domestic Interiors over \$20,000

DINING ROOM, RESIDENCE OF E. R. WOOD, ESQ., TORONTO
Architects—Molesworth, West & Secord

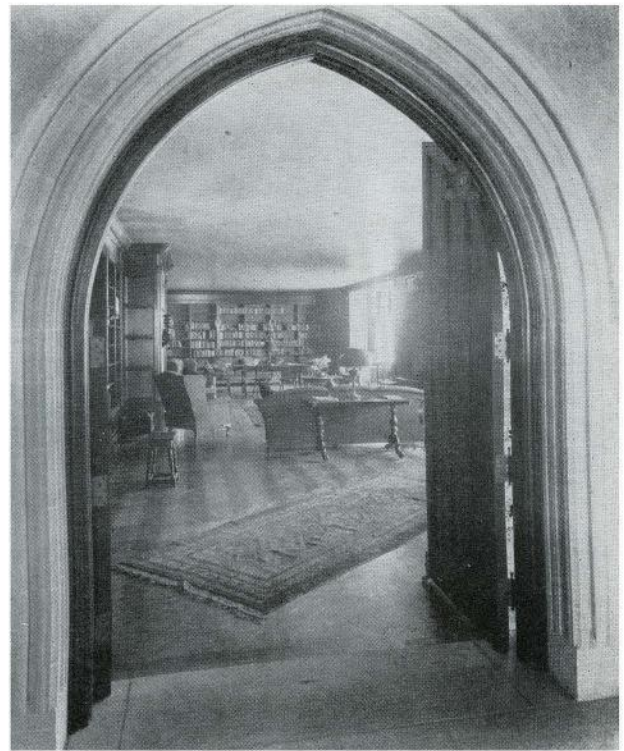
both of the bull and cat type. It was a bull in size and significance (it is one of the biggest boarding schools in Ontario) yet it is made up of a number of comparatively small buildings grouped around a quadrangle. One could therefore judge it as a whole and in pieces, and in both cases find it good. It is masculine in character so befitting a boys' school, the detail is in good taste and whether by design or from reasons of economy there is an entire absence of ornament. Its charm lies in its quiet proportions and in the happy combination of stone and brick.

gained first prize and Messrs. Page and Warrington's St. Clements Church, second. As a recent writer said in the London Times Literary Supplement in the leading article "The Mistress Art", "Whatever may be said of feminine beauty, Architectural beauty must be bone deep." And that is certainly true of the Bishop Strachan Chapel. The exterior is better known to the public than the interior, but I think the latter is nothing short of a Masterpiece while the former is open to criticism on certain points. First in relation to the older building. There is a tendency in the work of this



Second Award—Domestic Interiors not over \$20,000

LIVING ROOM, RESIDENCE OF S. J. ALLIN, ESQ., TORONTO
Architect—W. L. Somerville



Second Award—Domestic Interiors over \$20,000

THE LIBRARY, HAVERGAL COLLEGE, TORONTO
Architects—Chapman & Oxley

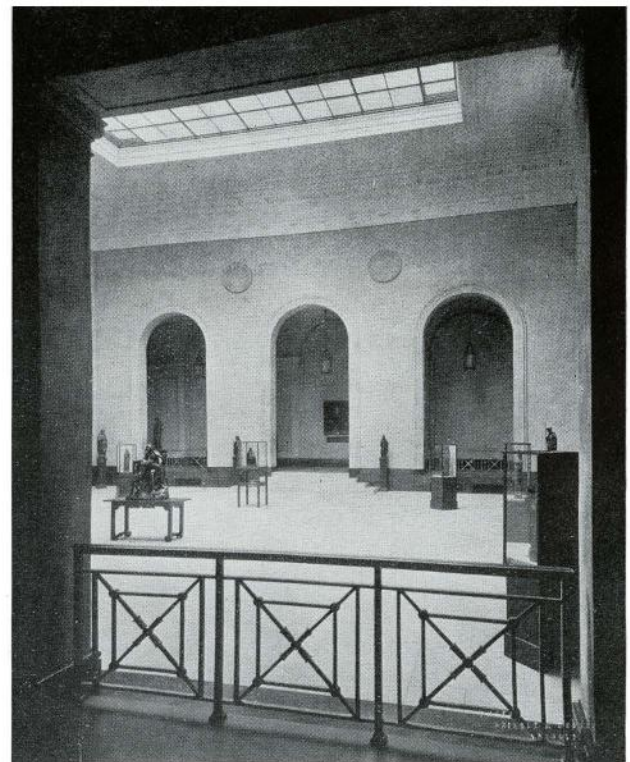
firm to show, as it were, all their wares in one long line as though to say "Here they sleep, here they eat, here they pray"; here indeed is the whole cur-

riculum right out on the main street. It may be impracticable, but one would have thought that the Chapel might be placed at right angles to the main



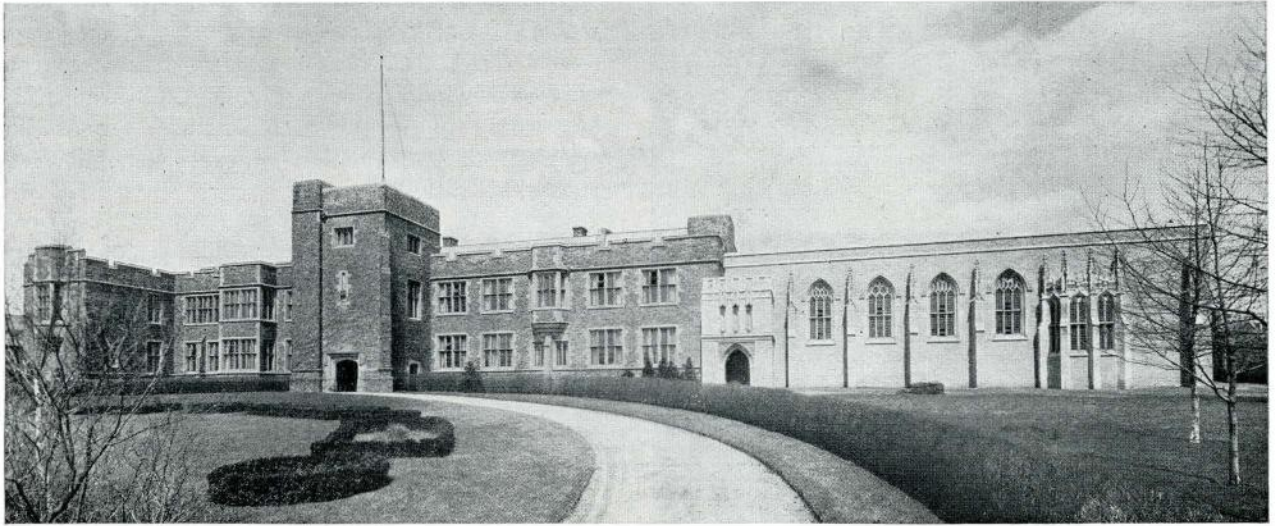
Second Award—Details

ENTRANCE DOORWAY, RESIDENCE OF E. R. WOOD, ESQ., TORONTO
Architects—Molesworth, West & Secord



First Award—Public Buildings

THE SCULPTURE COURT, ART GALLERY OF TORONTO
Architects—Darling & Pearson



First Award—Churches, Exterior
 CHAPEL, BISHOP STRACHAN SCHOOL, TORONTO
Architects—Sproatt & Rolph

building where it would, at any rate, have formed a termination to a long facade.

One hears rumours of a world war in which women will bear arms and the casualties are expected to be frightful. I hope that in such an event

we shall not see some fair Tower soaring skyward on the East Side of the new Chapel. The possibilities of extension east and west are infinite, for what is a street or two to Mr. Sproatt, the William of Wykeham of the profession. It was Ruskin who



Second Award—Churches, Exterior
 ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TORONTO
Architects—Page & Warrington



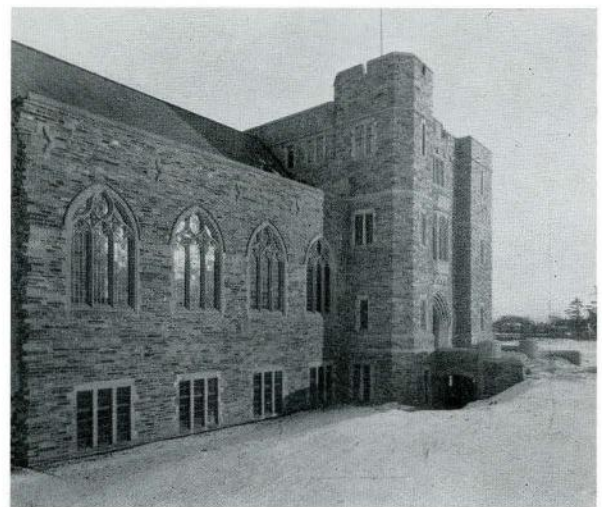
First Award—Churches, Interior
ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TORONTO
Architects—Page & Warrington

said somewhere that the Renaissance architect designed one half of his building and then from sheer intellectual exhaustion repeated it on the other side. That is a damnable error into which Messrs. Sproatt and Rolph rarely fall. In detail, I think the side Chapel and buttresses might have been tied more firmly to the Chapel by a string course, and next the porch, there is a buttress for which I always feel sorry. It stands alone a few feet from the projecting masonry, a solitary sentinel, rigidly at attention, and it will remain there through sunshine and snow for many centuries.

St. Clements Church by Messrs. Page and Warrington belongs to that other School of Gothic Architecture before which, for my own part, criticism fails. Externally the Architects have kept consistently to the early English period of Gothic. They have felt rightly that against so long a nave and chancel, and such a collection of small units, a dominating feature was necessary. The transept on this particular site was the one selected but it was not given sufficient emphasis. The pinnacled turret would have been of assistance but it failed in being so light. Had it been of sterner stuff and lower it would have been more effective. The Interior which gained First Prize in the Church Class is good. The East End which is the view chosen is full of life and vigour, and is not so confined to the "period" as is the exterior. Indeed, with the colour which has been used on the ceiling, and the

drapes behind the Altar it has the appearance of a stage set for a play like the "Miracle" or "St. John". Dramatic effects such as these are to be seen from nearly every corner of a Gothic Cathedral. The theatricality of Gothic Architecture cannot but appeal to the imagination of every one, however classical his taste.

To leave the abode of tranquility for what I perhaps wrongly, believe to be the abode of bustle and excitement we come to the Twentieth Century Apartment House. This I think is a problem not easy to solve. People have lived in hives since very remote times. At a cinema recently I saw Count Prorok ascend some steps without handrails to the third floor of an Apartment House built of mud in a North African desert village. We were led to believe that this was not done without a considerable degree of danger, and the picture was abruptly stopped to be continued next week, just as the Count entered uninvited the vestibule of a third floor tenant. There have been a number of restorations of the Famous Apartment Houses in Ostia, and it is well known that an almost incredibly large portion of Ancient Rome was given up to flats usually over shops. The Middle Ages, one would think, might have produced a dwelling like the Chicago Tribune building because in a city where the fortification wall prevented any expansion outward one would expect a tendency upwards, but such is not the case; there was just the ordinary congestion of slums. There is very little precedent then on which to base a study of the Apartment House of to-day. In the ideal building of the type where the Architect uses fireproof materials I think a solution could be arrived at in which a roof and chimneys and windows of different heights would play an important part in giving a domestic character to the facade, because that character is more necessary here than

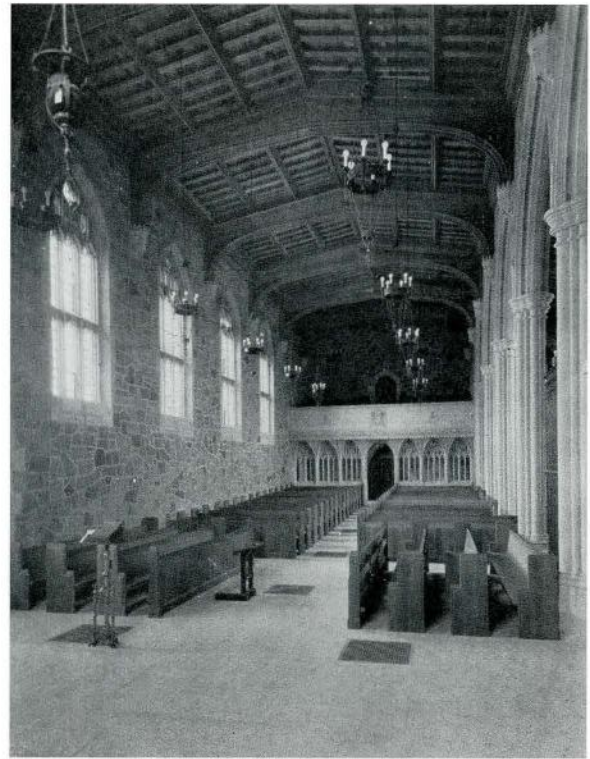


Second Award—Educational Buildings
HAVERGAL COLLEGE, TORONTO
Architects—Chapman & Oxley

in the Hotel where the occupants stay perhaps for a night and are gone. The Apartment House is a collection of houses or homes under one roof, and there is a danger that the building assumes an institutional or official appearance where economy is a very decided factor. Partly it seems because the roof has to go and chimneys are unnecessary, where central heating is used. Fireplaces are a luxury, or are considered "messy" by the efficient housewives of these diminutive homes. I have just space to refer here to the quaint by-law which we have in Toronto which permits an Architect to call his ground floor a basement provided that the grade line is raised to the window sills, thus giving him four habitable floors in non-fireproof construction. A recent change in this by-law reduces the number of habitable floors to three but oddly enough the experts in the City Hall passed sentence of death on the upper floor instead of the undesirable basement. The Architects although quite in sympathy with the spirit of the new by-law have still to find a method by which this mound of earth or rocks will take its place in the general design and yet not appear ludicrous. One wonders why the City Architect did not banish the embankment along with the fourth floor, thus keeping three normal floors. With all the difficulties of by-law and comparative economy Messrs. Marani and Paisley have produced the St. George Apartments which gained First Prize. The illustration shown is the best view because of the interesting treatment of windows which almost in themselves determine the domestic character of the building. The artificial stone coping giving rather a bald hard sky line might have been better in brick which the Architects show considerable skill in handling. With similar difficulties Messrs. Craig and Madill have designed the No. 200 St. Clair in a very creditable manner. Its chief interest lies in the grouping of windows and in its columnar doorway.



First Award—Commercial Garages
GARAGE, DOMINION TRANSPORT COMPANY, TORONTO
Architects—Mathers & Haldenby



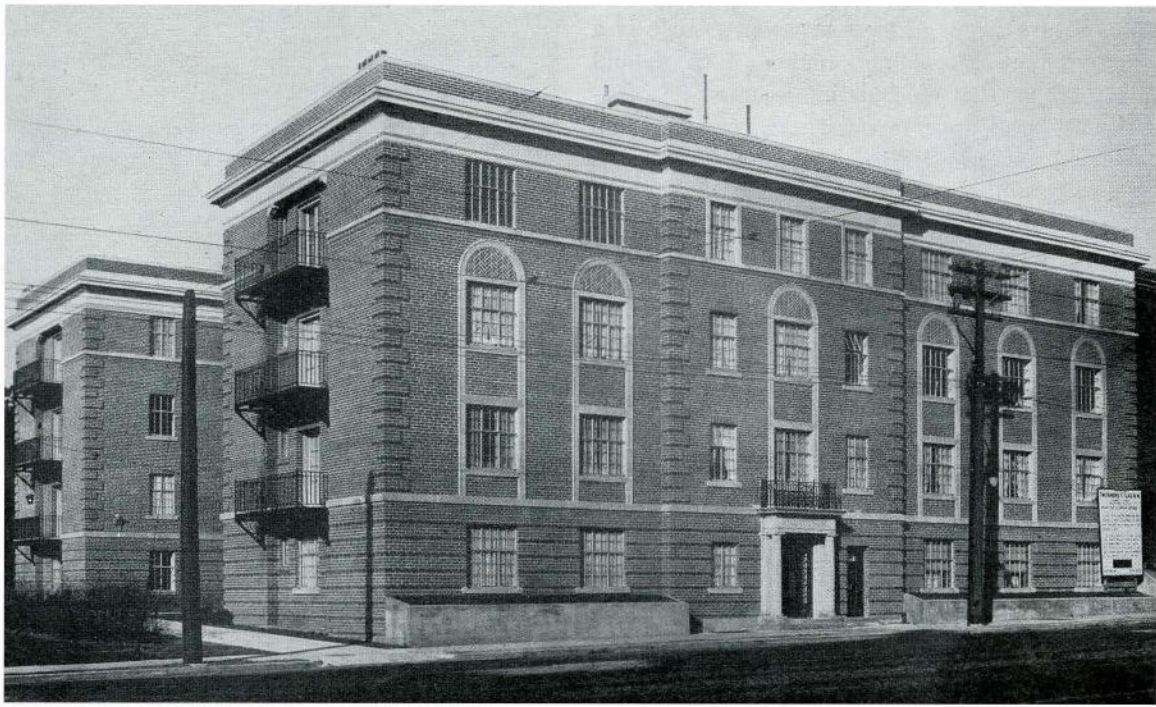
Second Award—Churches, Interior
CHAPEL, BISHOP STRACHAN SCHOOL, TORONTO
Architects—Sproatt & Rolph

In the next classes there were fewer entries. Mr. Kleins' Memorial at Kew Gardens was one of the best things in the exhibition. It is to be admired equally for its proportions and for the charm of its detail.

Messrs. Chapman and Oxley submit their National Building which gained First Prize in the Office Building Class. The great arched windows seem to weigh rather heavily on the ground floor shops and the change in fenestration above is somewhat abrupt. Had the heavy string course above the arches and the delicate band at the first floor level been transposed, I think a happier arrangement would have been the result. The ornament in the spandrels of the arches seem trifling and unnecessary. Above the Masonry the design is much more successful, the bold angle of the building being particularly pleasing.

In the Shop Class, Messrs. George, Moorhouse and King come first with their Dent's, and Messrs. Mathers and Haldenby second with the shop and entrance to their office building. The former is a good little building in the 17th Century English manner. It is true though, I think, that such shops always had more brickwork at their sides than this one where the woodwork appears to support a brick parapet rather precariously.

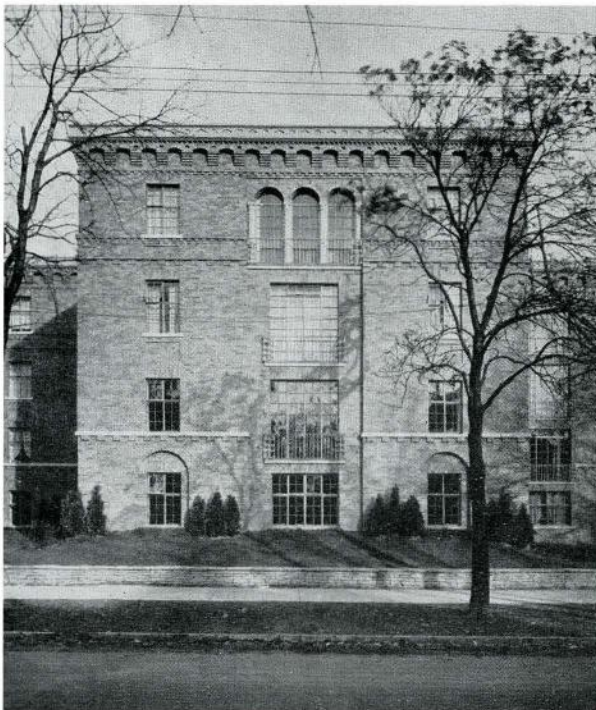
Messrs. Mathers and Haldenby show what must be an extremely exclusive little Shop which gained



Second Award—Apartment Houses
200 ST. CLAIR AVENUE WEST, TORONTO
Architects—Marani & Paisley

Second Prize. In detail, it is remarkably fine and interesting in the treatment of shop and office entrance balancing each other round the doorway to the shop.

The Public Buildings Class was not a large field.



First Award—Apartment Houses
THE ST. GEORGE, TORONTO
Architects—Marani & Paisley

The Art Gallery by Messrs. Darling and Pearson was given First Prize. It is the first duty of a Gallery to efface itself before the works of Art which adorn its walls, and one is struck by the simplicity of treatment which the Architects have so effectively carried out in the new building.

The Ontario Government Building has to its credit an excellent plan on a difficult site and inside a simple scheme of decoration like that of the Art Gallery. The exterior is less fortunate. With its whole wardrobe out and all its jewellery on view it seems to be doing its best to be gay. Such enforced gaiety is tolerable in the temporary exhibition building but in a permanent building I think it is not only wrong, but as year after year we take our country cousins to the Exhibition and see this old lady growing hoary with time then we shall say "this is becoming positively indecent".

In the Detail Class the Screen of Messrs. Sproatt and Rolph was only one of many corners of the Chapel which might have been given First Prize. It shows in every line a clean, competent master touch.

The entrance to Mr. E. R. Wood's house by Messrs. Molesworth, West and Secord is a clever combination of stone and iron work which is both dignified and appropriate.

One can realize the pleasure which Mr. Somerville has had in designing his own house, of which a detail was shown gaining Honourable Mention. He has used good stout timbers on which there is

some jolly carving (done, I believe, with his own fair hands), and the combination of brick, plaster and timber is handled with great skill.

Had there been a Theatre Class Mr. Murray Brown's Bedford Theatre would certainly receive an award. As it was, it was a "Shop" and as such could not compete with those buildings which were strictly shops. It is a composition carefully detailed and enlivened by the judicious use of colour.

Messrs. Mathers and Haldenby's Garage is a building which I admire very much, but I have as yet found no one to agree with me. Even a member of the firm responsible for the building looked at me with kindly but distrustful eye when I enlarged upon its merits. It is true it has no trimmings—it stands or falls as a work of Art, on such abstract things as composition and proportion. As a piece of pure design to be found in a utilitarian building, I think it is magnificent. I take consolation in the fact that the appreciation of such things is to be found only in the few initiated. I can forgive those other people to whom I spoke in vain because this is the kind of Art which makes its effect on the mind slowly like the smile on the Mona Lisa but I shall never recover from the shock of finding in the Architect himself no answering chord.

In the Houses over \$20,000 Mr. MacKenzie Waters' House for F. B. Carling at Ottawa gained First Prize. This is a good straightforward job, its chief characteristics being the great expanse of shingled roof, the central gable and dignified doorway.



Second Award—Shop Fronts
96 BLOOR STREET WEST, TORONTO
Architects—Mathers & Haldenby

The second award, The Dunlap Country House by Messrs. Wickson and Gregg, can hardly be described as a beautiful house, but if, as I suppose it is, it is used only in the summer, practical requirements of shelter from the sun, ample sitting out space and so on have been well taken care of. An even number of columns instead of seven would have been better in the front!

The Honourable Mention House for Norman Campbell by Messrs. Horwood and White is a delightful house. I like particularly the breadth of brickwork between the elegant bay windows. It has faults of Dormer and doorway which need not compete in width with the bays but it is without question a most successful design.



First Award—Shop Fronts
J. M. DENT & CO., TORONTO
Architects—George, Moorhouse & King



PINE ROOM, RESIDENCE OF R. B. HICKMAN ESQ. COBURG, ONT.

Architect—Mackenzie Waters

However great one's admiration for American Monumental Architecture, one has to remember that good domestic Architecture is done in that country only by the very few. I am afraid that in designing Mr. E. R. Wood's house, Messrs. Molesworth, West and Secord did not go to the Popes or the Platts or the Mellors for inspiration but rather to some more obscure people who though doing good work yet show their debt to the Architecture of Hollywood or Florida. The Architects for Mr. Wood's house have done better than those people by a good deal, but it would be a pity, I think, if the influence from that particular quarter were allowed to cross the border.

Had the small house group been placed on one wall it would have been interesting to Architects and laymen, to see the ingenuity and knowledge of the Twentieth Century Architect. Never were so many books on Architectural subjects published as during the last twenty-five years. Our Libraries are increasing and the Journals are becoming a nuisance so quickly do they multiply. We are familiar through pictures with all the important buildings in every style practised during the last four hundred years in England, France and Italy, and those buildings being mostly domestic, their influence is felt on the present day house Architecture.

Messrs. Mathers and Haldenby show how care-

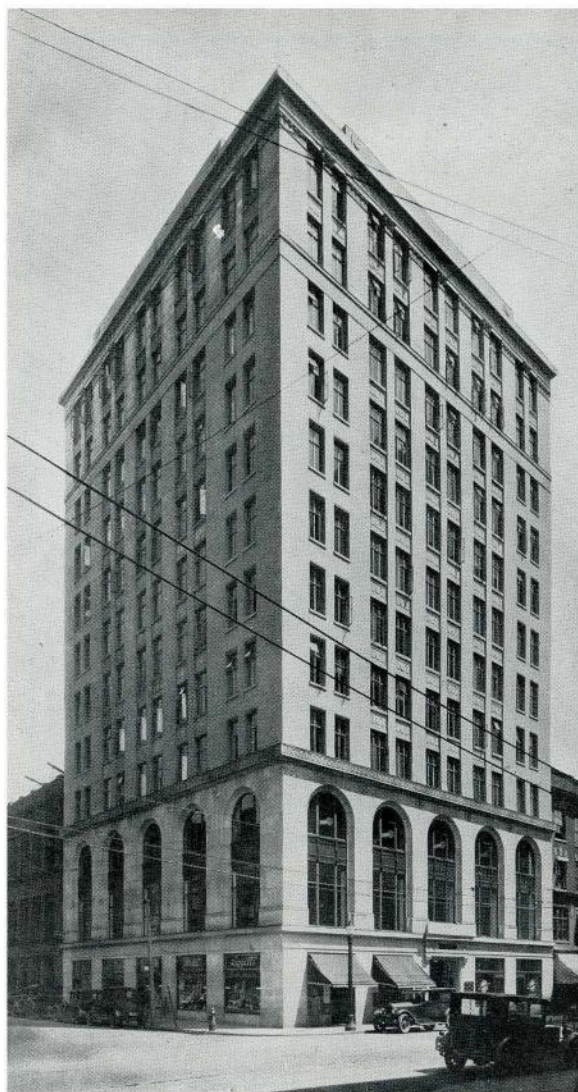
fully they have studied the Georgian Period in the little house for Mrs. Ross on Poplar Plains Road. It is a scholarly piece of design which gave it an easy first in its class. Forgetting the coat-room which I fear is behind the rainwater pipe to the left of the doorway, how much better the latter would have been if it were a little to the left and the down pipe were taken round the corner. In any case I think the doorway is somewhat large and the down pipe would be better on the side. Mr. Klein's little house for Gordon Hicks which gained second prize might be well taken for a model for a Housing Scheme Development. So simple and good is it in every respect. It holds its own with houses many times more expensive.

In a different manner is the House by Mr. Somerville for which he was awarded Honourable Mention. This house too, is admirable and probably not much more expensive. One can appreciate Mr. Somerville's difficulties with the down pipe which is sympathetically concealed by the apple tree. This house and the one of which a detail was shown are far and away ahead of all the houses exhibited showing Tudor influence.

Interiors in this class were generally poor, and it is to be regretted that Messrs. Mathers and Haldenby were unable to show us what is inside their house on Poplar Plains. One feels it must be good.

In Europe and America there is spreading a revival of popular interest in Architecture. In Toronto Mr. John M. Lyle like a Savonarola has fired thousands with an enthusiasm for the Art which he represents, who had all their lives considered Architecture but a necessary evil. That so practical a thing as building might be beautiful, and that Toronto might be a better place to live in if more people

employed Architects were news that must have set many people thinking. Coming as it did when, if one may judge from the press, this Architectural fervour was at its peak, the Exhibition appeared almost as a miracle. That thirty thousand people visited it must have been gratifying indeed for the Toronto Chapter and particularly for those who gave so much thought and time to its preparation.



First Award—Office Buildings

THE NATIONAL BUILDING, TORONTO

Architects—Chapman & Oxley

Elementary Schools in Canada and the United States

By J. RAWSON GARDINER,

(Continued from March issue, page 99).

Editor's Note.—This is the third of a series of articles by Mr. J. Rawson Gardiner, Architect, of Montreal, on the Elementary Schools in Canada and the United States. The fourth of the series will be published in the May issue.

THE Kindergarten.—Children on entering school for the first time have to adjust themselves to the change from home to school conditions and this adjustment can be brought about better in the Kindergarten class than in the first grade. The Kindergarten class will require a large room measuring approximately 24 feet square for the regulation 16 foot circle with at least 4 feet behind. Where possible a bay window should be added and in all northern climates a bright and sunny aspect with windows on two sides should be selected. A small room is generally added, wardrobe space for 60 children, a supply cupboard, and toilet room, child's toilet and a washbowl or sink. The large room should contain not less than 800 sq. ft. and the small room not less than 200 sq. ft. the two being separated by folding doors. The floor in these rooms may be of cork carpet or linoleum. A fireplace will be a great addition as giving a more homelike and cheerful appearance to the room as well as better ventilation. The walls may be decorated with suitable subjects. A teacher's closet, bookcase and blackboards to be similar to those in the other classrooms.

Teachers' Rooms.—One room, about 200 to 300 sq. ft. for not more than 10 teachers with toilet room containing toilet, washbowl and a gas or electric burner, unless both sexes are teaching, when two rooms will be necessary. The room should be at a central point.

Nurse's Room.—A small room for the nurse where the pupils can be examined, usually from 200 to 400 sq. ft., according to the size of the school, should be provided. It must be well lighted and have shades to the window which roll upwards from the bottom. The walls should be tiled about one-third up, the balance to be plaster with small cove at ceiling, and picture mould, the whole painted white or some light colour. The floor to be of Terrazzo or tile. A porcelain enamelled wash-

bowl with hot and cold water taps worked by foot pressure as in hospitals, and if desired either a 5 ft. enamelled bath or a shower. The following fittings will be required:—Medical cabinet, white enamelled table 16" x 20" with glass top and shelf and rubber crutch legs, white revolving stool, filing case for 1000 cards for nurse's records with lock, a plain oak writing table (20" x 30") having drawer with lock and chair to match, an adjustable canvas top couch, a gas or electric burner, a mirror over washbowl, and scales for weighing pupils.

Rooms for Sub-normal Pupils.—In all large cities there are a certain number of pupils who are sub-normal either physically or mentally and it is imperative that these children be separated from the others and given such education or conditions as may suit their peculiar circumstances. In some cities separate schools have been provided but there seems to be no valid reason why classes of both types cannot be held in special rooms allotted to them, as attempting to educate them together is fair to neither the sub-normal nor the normal.

As the mentally handicapped child requires to be taught in smaller numbers than in the regular classes it may be wise to divide one of the standard classrooms in the centre thus making two small classes which can at any time be converted back to the standard size.

For the physically handicapped child it is usual to provide what are termed "Fresh air rooms" in which the windows open as casements or as doors in order to give the full advantage of the sun's rays without passing through glass. Direct heat in somewhat larger quantity, in order that the room may be heated more quickly after the windows are closed, will be required. It will probably not be necessary to provide these rooms in every school as three or four schools may well combine where the numbers in each are few.

In connection with the paragraphs on "Nurse's



Fig. 16—DETAIL OF PUPILS' ENTRANCE, ROOSEVELT SCHOOL, RIDGEFIELD PARK, N. J.

Ernest Sibley, Architect—L. C. Light, Hacker & Hacker, Associated

Of cut cast stone with wrought iron railings. Double steps due to contour of ground and narrow lot. One of two similar entrances.

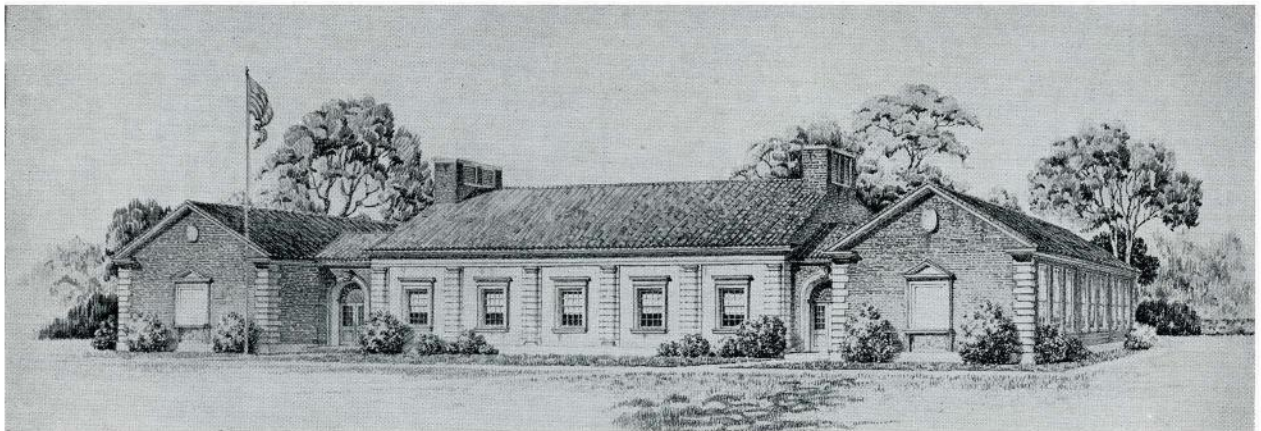


Fig. 17—SCHOOL, TEANECK, N.J. THE ASSEMBLY ROOM UTILIZES CORRIDOR SPACE AND MAY BE CONVERTED INTO TWO CLASSROOMS AT ANY TIME.

Hacker & Hacker, Architects.

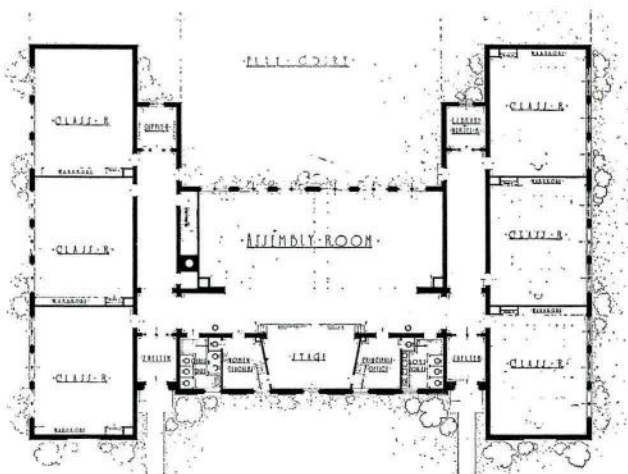


Fig. 18—PLAN OF SCHOOL, TEANECK, N.J.

Hacker & Hacker, Architects.

Room” and “Rooms for Sub-normals” might it not be truthfully said that the first duty of schools should be to instil into pupils the elementary laws of hygiene and to inculcate decent and healthy habits of living that will not easily be forgotten in after years.

Playrooms.—The best position for playrooms and toilets has been much discussed and several architects have endeavoured to eliminate these rooms from the basement. It must be remembered, however, that the playroom is used for marshalling the students before going to the classrooms, and if these rooms are moved, either to the Ground Floor, or to each floor, it will necessitate the moving of the toilets with them. This, by many has been deemed detrimental, but if the playrooms, toilets and wardrobes could be adjoining one another as well as the stairway either in the Basement or on the Ground Floor

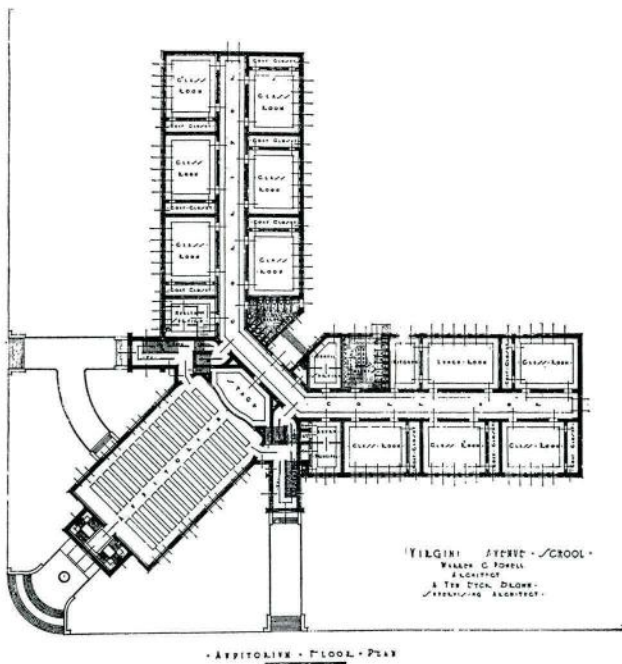
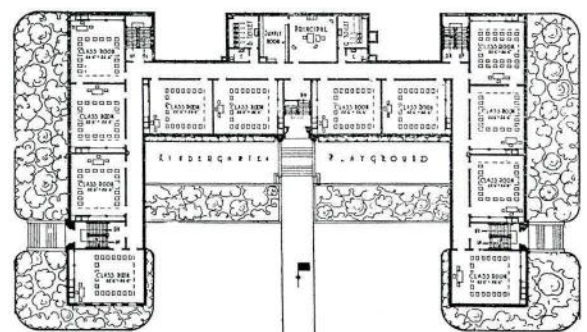
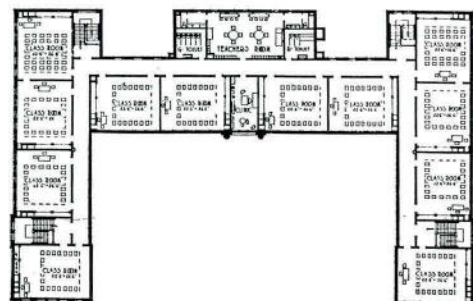


Fig. 19—AUDITORIUM FLOOR PLAN, SAMUEL M. INMAN SCHOOL, ATLANTA, GA.

Warren C. Powell, Architect A. Ten Eyck Brown, Supervising Architect



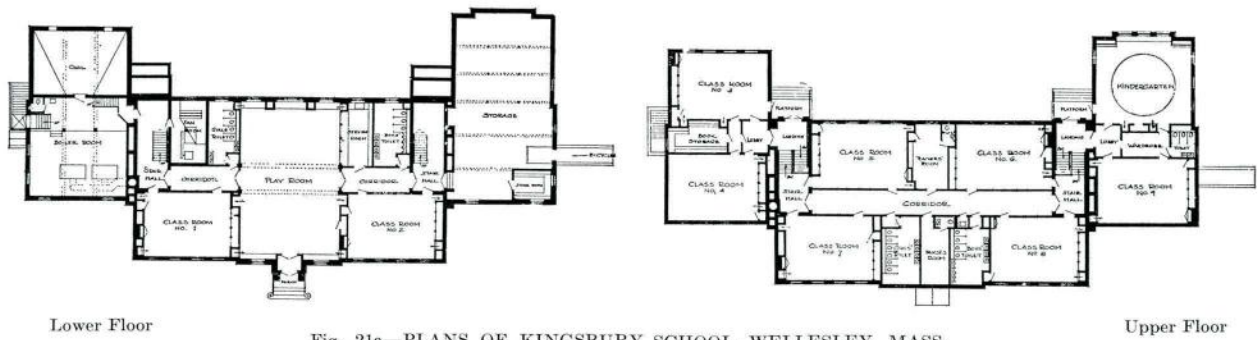
A. FIRST-FLOOR PLAN



B. SECOND-FLOOR PLAN

Fig. 20—ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, LAWRENCE, MASS.

James E. Allen, Architect.



much of the tramping of dirt through a school would be eliminated, but the teachers appear to favour classroom wardrobes as being better for supervision. Space equivalent to at least that of a classroom must be allotted for both boys and girls at opposite ends and near the stairway and toilets. Each entrance should open directly into the play-room whenever possible.

Toilets.—Accommodation must be provided off the Boys' and Girls' playrooms for toilets on the basis of two toilets to each classroom and one wash-bowl to three toilets for the girls and one toilet and one urinal and the same number of washbowls as for the girls for the boys. The bowls to be placed nearest the door. For each toilet allow 4' 6" x 2' 6" which includes the vent at back and for each urinal allow 2' 0" x 2' 2" in depth. In some schools showers have been installed and should these be desired a space 6' 8" long by either 3' 0" or 3' 6" wide will be necessary. In order to keep these rooms free from evil suggestion flood them with light and keep the walls scrupulously clean. For this reason the urinals should be of white enamel, the walls of white tile or glazed brick to 7 feet high and above this the brick should be painted white. Allow sufficient window area to light the room thoroughly and preferably from two sides.

Entrances.—There must be a separate entrance for each stairway with doors wide enough to accommodate as many persons as the stairs. Care must be taken that there are no "pockets" in which children can be crowded in the event of a panic and for this reason all corners are better bevelled. As the entrance doors must open outwards it is advisable to set them back sufficiently to prevent damage by students or by the wind, if they project. The Girls' Entrance should be on the least exposed side of the structure thus determining the position of the girls' playroom and toilets. These doors are commonly one or two steps above ground level, with a vestibule in northern climates before entering the stairway or corridor. Revolving doors must not be allowed as they are dangerous. A main Entrance in the centre of the building adds dignity and forms an extra exit in the event of a fire, but as it will be used only by teachers and visitors it may be omitted where economy is all important or in the smaller schools.

Stairways.—As the safety and convenience of a school depend largely upon the proper construction of the stairways and stairs it is necessary for both architect and School Board to see that they are built in accordance with the most approved principles. The stairways and stairs should in all cases

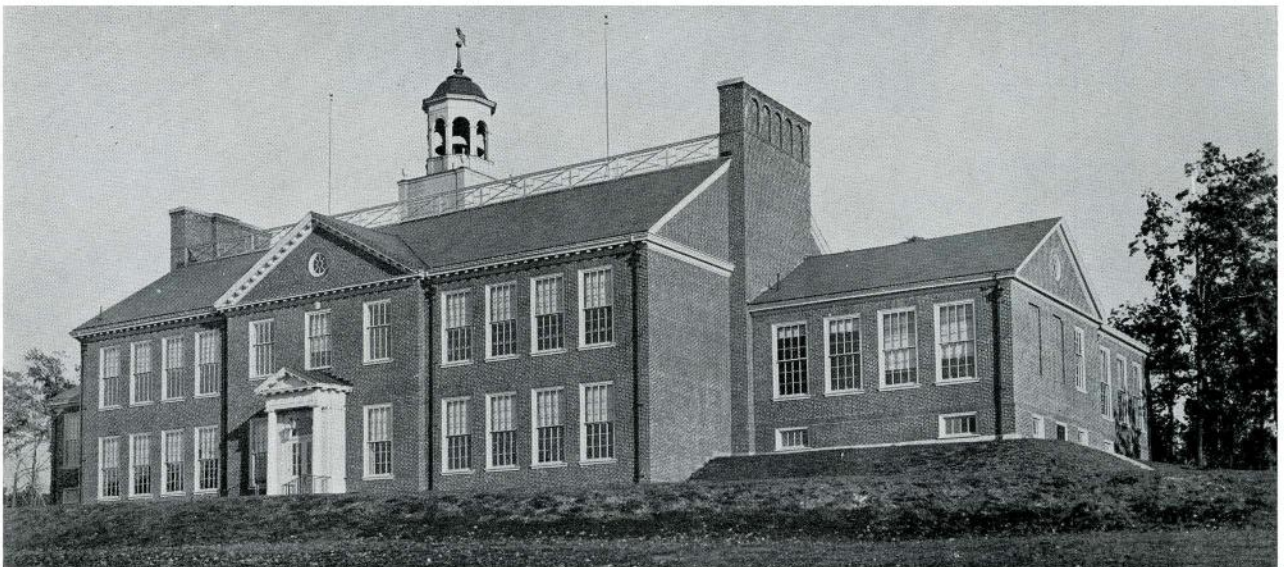


Fig. 21—KINGSBURY SCHOOL, WELLESLEY, MASS.
Benj. Proctor, Jr. and Charles M. Baker, Associated Architects.

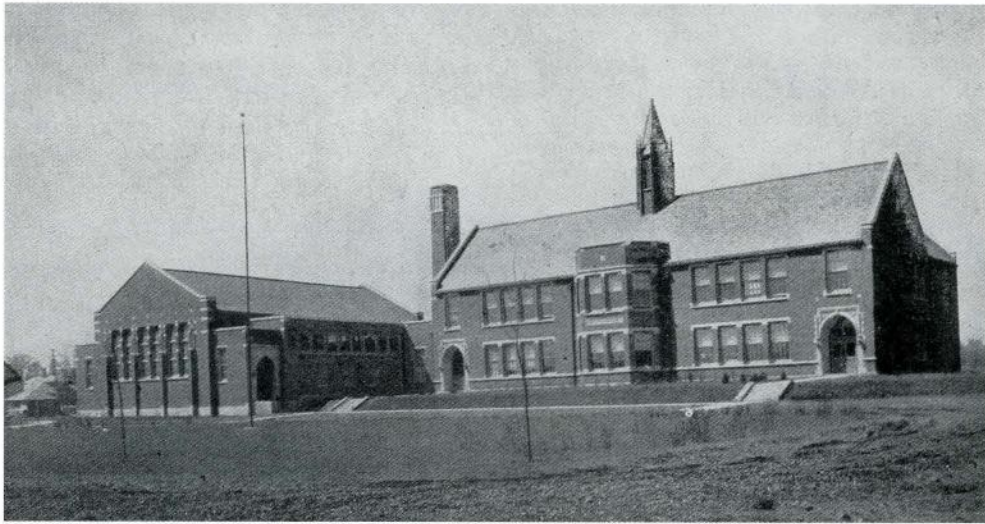


Fig. 22—THE ARTHUR H. HOWARD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, WILMETTE, ILLINOIS
Perkins, Fellows & Hamilton, Architects

be fireproof and in non-fireproof structures should be cut off from the rest of the building by fireproof doors, especial attention being paid to the basement, as otherwise these stairways will be funnels for fire and smoke, thus becoming the most dangerous portion of the building. The stairways are usually required to fulfill certain regulations by State, Provincial or Municipal authorities, but any school of two or more stories should have at least two stairways, one at either end of the building, with outside light and each leading directly to an exit. The stairs must terminate the corridor so that no dead end is formed beyond the stairs from which there will be no egress. As the stairs form the neck of the bottle it is imperative that they be of sufficient width to prevent congestion, for in the event of fire it may mean the difference between safety and disaster. The New York and New Jersey codes require not less than four feet while Boston forbids over five feet and Prof. Dresslar gives $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 feet as a desirable width. The proper solution of this problem depends on the number of children required to walk abreast when marching to the class rooms or on fire drill. If two abreast four feet is ample, if three then five feet will be required and if four $6' 8''$ to 7 feet will not be too much. In the last instance there is the alternative of two stairs next each other as provided in many schools, by which

means a safer stair is obtained at no greater cost. (See Figs. 23 and 24.) The erection of what has been termed Tower Stairs have certain advantages especially in non-fireproof buildings. These stairways have an open gallery through which all persons must pass before entering the enclosed fireproof stairway, thus making it practically smokeproof. These tower stairs may be constructed either outside at each end or inside with open galleries. The objection against this form of stair is the additional number of doors to pass through between classroom and exit, and in fireproof structures it is often preferable to have only the classroom door between that room and the exit. Another type of stairs called the double reverse, has been used in New York schools, but as this form requires a minimum height for ceilings of 14 feet it has been little used.

It is somewhat difficult to make any definite rule regarding the number of stairs required in schools. New York states that the building must be capable of discharging all pupils in three minutes and Mr. Kilham of Boston says that a school at Chelsea, Mass., containing 2000 pupils, is emptied in two minutes using seven exits or approximately 300 pupils per exit. A stairway width of one foot to every 60 to 80 persons is computed as a fair basis, which means 300 to 400 persons to a five foot stair;

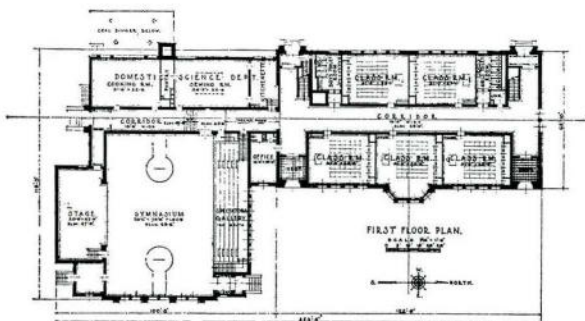


Fig. 22a—FIRST FLOOR PLAN, THE ARTHUR H. HOWARD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, WILMETTE, ILLINOIS

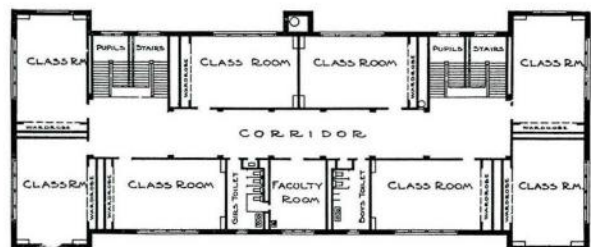


Fig. 23—SECOND FLOOR PLAN, A THREE STORY SCHOOL WITH DOUBLE STAIRS—LINCOLN BRANCH SCHOOL, ST. LOUIS, MO.

the latter figures being the maximum allowed. Conditions may alter cases somewhat as a 2,000 pupil school may be built on two or on four floors; in the first instance, one-half and in the latter only one-fourth of the students will be on the Ground floor where other exits besides the stairway exits may be used. These details should be carefully considered, but no class room door should be more than 100 feet from a stairway or exit. The measurements given are taken between newal and wall.

The stairs should be constructed of either re-inforced concrete or steel, risers to be from $6\frac{1}{2}$ " to 7" and treads about 11". The landings should be not less than the width of the stair and when possible to be half way between two floors and no winders to be allowed. The balustrade is sometimes boxed in which has the advantage that no interference to those on the upper flight by others on the lower can be indulged in and the girls are better protected by this form. If the stairs are of concrete they should have non-slip treads or have terrazzo finish where corridors are of that material. If of steel the treads may be of hard stone, slate or other approved material, but the reinforced stairway is probably the most satisfactory and can be built at the same time as the floors and used by the workmen during construction.

Corridors.—The width of the corridors is generally required by State, Provincial or Municipal regulations to be not less than 8 feet for four or less

classrooms on a floor and one foot additional for every two classrooms on the floor in Elementary schools. All corridors should be well lighted, but if this be impossible, a dark corridor may be much improved by ending in a stairway with large window. The floor may be of terrazzo divided into 3 to 4 foot squares by brass lock strip or with marble border and cross strips dividing it into areas of about 100 sq. ft. to prevent contraction cracks. Some authorities prefer linoleum or composition floors, but where linoleum is used it must be carefully cemented down when the temperature of the room is not below 65 degrees F. and then kept in good condition. The walls may be tiled or of glazed brick up 4 feet and painted above.

The space allotted to corridors and stairways should not exceed 20 per cent. of the area of the school, while the space given to "instruction" (which includes not only classrooms and vocational rooms, but also the Auditorium and Gymnasium) should be not less than 50 per cent. of the total floor area.

Where Elementary schools stop at the end of the sixth grade there will be usually no need for other rooms than those mentioned but in the 8-4 curriculum vocational rooms for both girls and boys and a gymnasium, especially in northern districts, will be required.

(To be concluded in the next issue.)



Fig. 24—STAIRCASE, PRINCE OF WALES SCHOOL, HAMILTON, ONT.

W. Grayson Brown, Architect.

Activities of Provincial Associations

EDITOR'S NOTE

Secretaries of Provincial Associations and Ontario Chapters will please be advised that all reports of their activities to be inserted in the next issue of the R.A.I.C. Journal must be mailed to the office of publication, 160 Richmond St. West, Toronto, not later than April 26th, 1927.

The Alberta Association of Architects

Secretary

Edward Underwood, Canada Permanent Building, Edmonton.

The Annual General Meeting of the Alberta Association of Architects was held in Edmonton on January 28th last. There was a very good attendance of Architects from all parts of the Province.

The retiring President, Mr. J. M. Stevenson of Calgary, gave a very interesting address and touched upon a matter which has been under discussion several times. He thought the status of this Association and in fact, all the Provincial Associations, might be considerably strengthened if they were under a central or Dominion control, in other words the R.A.I.C. should be looked upon as the parent body governing the various federated Associations. He referred also to correspondence which had taken place between the R.A.I.C. and the R.I.B.A. which he thought appeared to be gradually pointing to international affiliation.

This address naturally caused considerable discussion and the Secretary is to endeavour to obtain information from other Associations to try and get the feeling of Architects throughout the Dominion.

The delegates appointed to the R.A.I.C. were Messrs. J. M. Stevenson and G. H. MacDonald.

It is the intention of the Association to endeavour to obtain legislation which will govern the safety of buildings from the view of structure and fire

protection in country districts and such places which are not controlled by Municipal By-laws and regulations, as it is felt that conditions in such districts leave very much to be desired.

During the year the Association has suffered the loss by death of three past members, namely: R. P. Barnes, A. M. Jeffers and James MacDonald and the sympathy of the Association with their relatives was expressed. Mr. Barnes, it may be recalled, was most active in the formation of this Association in 1906, and his name was the first to appear on the Register.

The following Council and Officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President J. M. Stevenson

1st Vice-President . . . G. Fordyce

2nd Vice-President . . G. H. MacDonald

Honorary Secretary . . E. Underwood

Honorary Treasurer . . J. Martland

Representative to the

Senate of the Uni-

versity of Alberta . . W. G. Blakey

Honorary Auditor . . . R. P. Blakey

Honorary Librarian . . A. M. Calderon

Councillors—C. S. Burgess, J. Henderson, E. Wright.

The Architectural Institute of British Columbia

Secretary

E. W. Turnquist, 307 Shelly Building, Vancouver.

Owing to experiencing considerable difficulty with the Building Department of the City of Vancouver, delegations from the Institute have conferred with the Mayor, and, as a result, we now have satisfactory assurance of civic co-operation for the future.

Some time ago, a joint committee composed of two members of the Professional Engineers and two members of the Council of the Institute was appointed with a view to rendering mutual assistance to these respective bodies and this seems to be working out quite satisfactorily.

A circular has been sent to our members relative to the appointment of a Publicity Committee with the intention of securing from the Press more

favorable consideration for the Architectural profession. The committee appointed consists of James A. Benzie, S. M. Eveleigh and E. W. Turnquist, who will handle all matters of architectural interest for the members in the Press, including advertising and editorial matters. It is hoped that the members will co-operate in this work so that the efforts of the committee may be concentrated and centralized.

The Small House Service Bureau which was formed some time ago is, in a measure, a publicity idea and should prove of great interest by rendering a public service to the prospective builders of small homes, and by supervising the presentation of plans in the local Press we expect to gradually build up a proper feeling and respect for the architectural profession.

The Manitoba Association of Architects

Secretary

E. Fitz Munn, P.O. Box 1404, Winnipeg.

The Manitoba Association of Architects held their annual meeting last Monday in the Architectural Department of the University. The retiring Vice-President, Mr. G. Parfitt, opened the meeting by an address outlining the activities of the Association for the past year. He stated that the year 1926 seemed to have been the starting point of an improvement in building business and there was a decided feeling of optimism for the future.

The Association had worked with the Industrial Development Board in helping along the "made in Manitoba" movement, and architects wherever possible were specifying local products. Much work had been done by our committee in assisting the City Engineer in preparing the new building by-law which is now reaching its final stages. This new by-law calls for better fireproofing of buildings and also allows in some cases a modification of floor

loads and other items which will tend to cheaper construction. The Association were also active in connection with the proposed exhibition and also the auditorium building.

Professor Stoughton reported on the work at the Architectural Department of the University and stated that the accommodation was being severely taxed to house the students. The scholarship presented by the Association to this department was again renewed.

The officers elected for 1927 are:—

President Gilbert Parfitt
Vice-President C. W. U. Chivers
Secretary-Treasurer . . . E. Fitz Munn

Councillors—Wm. Fingland, Col. J. B. Mitchell, W. Percy Over, E. Parkinson, D. A. Ross, J. H. G. Russell, Professor A. A. Stoughton.

The Ontario Association of Architects

Secretary

R. B. Wolsey, 96 King St. west, Toronto.

The thirty-seventh general annual meeting of the Ontario Association of Architects was held on February 17th at the Engineers Club, Toronto. About thirty-five members were present.

After the minutes of the 1926 annual meeting and the special general meeting held on May 20th were read the retiring president, Mr. John A. Pearson, presented the following address:—

When the Ontario Association of Architects was inaugurated in 1890 there were 147 members enrolled, only nine of whom are practising to-day. The present membership totals 193, a gain of 46 members in 37 years. This increase in membership is in no way commensurate with the growth in education, wealth, and population of the Province.

There are a large number of individuals practising the profession of Architecture in Ontario who are not members of the Association. This state of affairs has been a matter of concern for many years.

In 1921, after very considerable labour on the part of the Legislation Committee of the Council, a Bill to regulate the practice of architecture was prepared, received its first reading in the Provincial House and was referred to a special committee of the Legislature for consideration during recess. Since then we have heard nothing more about the Bill. It is true there was a change of Government, but I think the fault lies largely with ourselves, and to my mind the trouble is in our present method of appointing members to the Council.

Each year three members retire and are replaced by three newly elected members and within a period of a little over twelve months there are six new members at the Council Board out of a complement of nine, which influx of leaven is somewhat more

than the Council can digest. At the first meeting of the Council after election only three of the six new men can possibly have attended the four or five Council meetings held during the preceding twelve months; this leads to a lack of continuity in the business of the Association, as many matters are necessarily kept in abeyance for months and when they are again brought up for discussion the new men are unfamiliar with the ground that has already been covered.

Take this instance of the Bill. The two members of the Council who did practically all the work in the framing of the Bill no sooner got well into harness, and made their usefulness felt, than their term of office expired; they retired from the Council and the other members—not being so keenly interested nor so familiar with the details—allowed the Bill to drop.

To remedy this drawback I would suggest that the Council be composed of ten members who shall hold office for a term of five years, two retiring each year.

As the present newly elected Government appears to be more stable than that of 1921 it is the intention of the Council once again to see if it is possible to have this Bill passed.

The Architect should be given the same status as other professions in the Province, such as law, medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, etc.; numbers of those professions, upon attaining the necessary qualifications, have the Province conserved for them. The justification for this lies in the satisfaction and pride the people of Ontario take in the high standing of those professions, and if the members of our profession are given a like status the

public will undoubtedly evince the same pride in the Architect and his work.

The Bill is quite brief and I should like to read it to refresh your memories.

DRAFT OF A BILL

FOR AN ACT TO REGULATE THE PRACTICE OF ARCHITECTURE

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

This Act may be cited as the Architects Registration Act.

The Lieutenant-Governor by Order-in-Council shall appoint a Board to be known as the Architects Registration Board, to consist of five persons all of whom shall be architects, British subjects, and residents of Ontario, qualified to register as architects under this Act, and one of whom may be the professor or assistant professor of architecture in the University of Toronto.

The term of office shall be five, four, three, two and one year respectively for the members in the order named in the Order-in-Council appointing them and the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall appoint annually one member for a term of five years. Vacancies occurring on the Board shall be filled by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Upon its appointment, and annually on the appointment of the new member, the Board shall meet and elect one of its members to be Registrar, who will also act as presiding officer of the Board.

The Board shall, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, draw up regulations for its activities as to:

1. The standard of preliminary education required of a candidate applying for registration.
2. The subjects and evidence of attainment in same, that will be required of candidates for registration. (The equivalent of the final examination of the Department of Architecture of the University of Toronto).
3. The method of conducting examinations to ascertain the candidates' knowledge of the above. (Time, place and fees for examinations).
4. The registering of successful candidates. (The fees for registration and annual renewal of same).
5. Setting forth the Standards of practice to be observed under this Act.
 - (a) (Restricting architects to rendering professional services only, and prohibit them from acting as both architect and contractor).
 - (b) (Requirements required of non-resident architects wishing to practice in Ontario).
6. The hearing of charges against persons accused of violating this Act, and the penalties for such violation.

The Board shall annually submit a report of its activities to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, including an accounting of all monies received, and an estimate of the expenditure necessary for its activities during the ensuing year.

The Board shall, for one year after its inauguration, register all persons who are British subjects and residents of Ontario for not less than one year prior to the passing of this Act, who can prove to its satisfaction that they have been practising architecture in Ontario during the year previous to the passing of this Act.

On and after the passing of this Act no one shall practice under the title "Architect" unless he is registered under this Act.

On and after the passing of this Act all Corporations expending monies raised by taxes or public credit shall have all building operations costing over Five Thousand Dollars erected under an architect.

There are many arguments in its favour which will be put before the Premier but it is also proposed to bring to his attention the need of a sound policy as regards architectural education.

There exists at the University of Toronto a Department of Architecture, but it is a branch of the Faculty of Applied Science not a Faculty in itself. The course covers a period of only four years whereas a similar course in other leading Universities in Canada, England and the United States runs for five years, and there is talk in some cases of extending it to six years. As a result of present conditions the graduate in Architecture of the University of Toronto has not the status of graduates from many other Universities, a state of affairs which should be corrected.

It is suggested that a Faculty of Architecture be created in the University of Toronto and that the course in Architecture be extended to one of five years instead of four. If this suggestion be carried into effect the standard of Architectural education in the University of Toronto will be placed on a par with that in many Universities in Canada, Great Britain and the States, and the Province of Ontario will undoubtedly benefit thereby.

During the year many members of the Association have expressed their appreciation of the Monthly Jottings, compiled by Mr. Wolsey.

The revision of the by-laws—Professional Rules—and the new Form of Application was completed during the year, and copies sent to each member of the Association.

The Guild Silver Medal was awarded to Mr. R. A. Fisher of Toronto and the Bronze Medal to Mr. J. B. Mathews of Georgetown.

There are two outstanding features of the year that have done more to bring our Association before the Public than anything that has been accomplished during the thirty-seven years of its existence, I refer to the Architectural and Allied Arts Exhibition that has been assembled in the Toronto Art Gallery under the auspices of the Toronto Chapter and the address given before the Canadian Club by Mr. John Lyle.

When at the meeting of the Association last May, Mr. Baldwin outlined the programme for this year's exhibition, I must confess I was somewhat skeptical, but the results as one views them to-day have fully justified the confidence of the Toronto Chapter in this enterprise. To all those who have devoted so much thought and time to make the exhibition the success it has proved to be, I tender the appreciation and sincere congratulations of the Association.

To Mr. Lyle this Association owes a debt of gratitude, for in the eloquent address and able criticism he gave before the Canadian Club he has, single handed, aroused the interest of our people and created an appreciation of the fact that Architecture is a fine Art. We cannot have recognition or appreciation without criticism and that criticism is just as necessary for the Architect's good as it is for the public's education as to what constitutes good and bad Architecture.

Following the adoption of the president's address a letter was read from the Alberta Association of Architects expressing certain views regarding the affiliation of the various professional Associations with the R.A.I.C.

A letter was also read from the Edinburgh Architectural Association with reference to a book that they had published dealing with Scottish domestic architecture. It was decided to request the Journal to review this book in its columns for the information of the members.

REPORTS

The Registrar, Mr. Geo. T. Evans, of Hamilton, in presenting his report advised the meeting that there were 193 members registered at the 31st of July, 1926, consisting of 10 honorary members, 172 members and 11 associate members. He also reported that 14 new members had been elected during the past year.

The Honorary-Treasurer, Mr. Gordon M. West, of Toronto, presented a financial statement showing Receipts amounting to \$3,885.14 and Disbursements of \$3,762.13 which included an amount of \$1,037.75 transferred to the Reserve Account. In addition to this there was a balance shown of \$123.13 at the end of July, 1926.

Mr. W. L. Somerville reporting for the Small House Committee recommended that the members of the Association be asked to submit plans for

small houses costing not more than \$6,000.00 and that a selection be made of the designs submitted for publication and distribution.

Mr. A. Frank Wickson, of Toronto, reported in connection with the Canadian National Exhibition. Mr. Gordon M. West, of Toronto, reported for the Committee on Fees and stated that a request for a revision of the present schedule of fees was made by the Toronto Chapter. He pointed out that the Committee would welcome any suggestions on this subject.

Reports were also given by J. C. Pennington for the Border Cities Chapter; George T. Evans for the Hamilton Chapter; L. Gordon Bridgman for the London Chapter; B. Evan Parry for the Ottawa Chapter, and A. H. Gregg for the Toronto Chapter.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The following officers were elected for 1927:

- President W. L. Somerville..Toronto
- 1st Vice-President... John M. Lyle Toronto
- 2nd Vice-President.. E. L. Horwood...Ottawa
- Registrar George T. Evans ..Hamilton
- Treasurer Col. Walter M. Moorehouse
Toronto
- Secretary R. B. Wolsey Toronto

Members of Council—John M. Moore, London; John A. Pearson, Toronto; James C. Pennington, Windsor; A. Frank Wickson, Toronto.

Delegates to The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada:

- A. H. Gregg Toronto
- E. L. Horwood Ottawa
- J. P. Hynes Toronto
- John M. Lyle Toronto
- John M. Moore London

Representative to Canadian National Exhibition:
A. Frank Wickson Toronto

The Quebec Association of Architects

Secretary

Ludger Venne, 590 Union Ave., Montreal.

The 36th Annual Meeting of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects was held on the 29th January, 1927, at No. 590 Union Avenue, Montreal.

The following officers were elected for 1927:—

- President A. O. Marchand
- 1st Vice-President . . . Geo. T. Hyde
- 2nd Vice-President . . Raoul Chenevert
- Honorary Secretary... Ludger Venne
- Honorary Treasurer... Philip J. Turner
- Ex-Officio J. Cecil McDougall

Councillors—Ernest Cormier, Henri S. Labelle, Jean Julien Perrault, H. L. Fetherstonhaugh, Jules Poivert.

Delegates to the R.A.I.C.:—

- John S. Archibald Alcide Chaussé
- J. O. Marchand Percy E. Nobbs
- Eugene Payette Ramsay Traquair

Mr. J. C. McDougall, the retiring President, presented the following Annual Report of the Council: Twelve Council Meetings were held during the year and much new business has been dealt with.

PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

The Council had several instances of illegal practice drawn to its attention, and in each case the necessary steps were taken to correct the condition.

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS

Joint meetings with the City Improvement League Committee on Town Planning were held.

The P.Q.A.A. Municipal Improvement Committee took an active part in the work of the Civic Improvements League Committee on Town Planning and its sub-committee. The work of these committees involved attendance at nineteen meetings and the representatives of the architects attended with great regularity.

MEMBERSHIP AND SCHOLARSHIP

Examinations were held in January of the past year only, there being no candidates for the July session.

Messrs. E. Tassé and L. G. White were admitted for registration.

During the past year Mr. Hippolite Bergeron resigned, having been a member since 1897.

The Committee recommended that a list of "Retired Members" be kept. The necessary qualifications for being placed on this list being that such members must have been in good standing for twenty-five years.

The Travelling Scholarship for 1926 was awarded to Mr. Frank Consiglio. This student was instructed to survey the Church of Cap Santé.

The drawings of Mr. Paul Lemieux and Mr. H. V. Valentine, the holders of the 1925 Scholarship were approved.

The Committee recommends:—

(1) That better and more suitable provision be made for the safekeeping of the drawings belonging to the Association.

(2) That the usual Scholarships be voted for the coming year.

The Québec Section of the P.Q.A.A. subscribed \$100.00 towards the Scholarship Fund which was much appreciated and this opportunity is taken to express thanks for their generosity.

YEAR BOOK

The Year Book was issued as usual and distributed to the members in April.

The Charter and By-laws were also printed and distributed to the members in August.

LECTURES

There were several most enjoyable and instructive lectures given during the year.

On the 18th of November Mr. Philip J. Turner gave a most interesting talk on Liverpool Cathedral which was dedicated last year as the "Cathedral Church of Christ. The lecture was illustrated by excellent lantern slides.

On the 14th of December a lecture was given by Mr. Emile Vaillancourt on the "Primitifs Canadiens" with numerous lantern slides illustrating the first buildings erected by the founders of this country in the Province of Québec.

We are looking forward with pleasure to hearing lectures in February and March from Mr. George McLeod on the "Foundations in relation to Street Lines, Sewers, etc."; Mr. J. H. Savignac, who will speak on the "Mitoyen Walls," etc., and Mr. W. S. Maxwell on "Modern French Books." Notice of these lectures will be given in due course.

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

Shortly after the appointment of the Committee last January, the Chairman wrote to a number of Architectural Associations, both in Canada and the United States, with a view to discovering what has been done by them in bringing the architectural profession into closer touch with the public. Some valuable information was received from the Secretary of the American Institute of Architects at Washington.

A digest of this information was prepared and put before the first meeting of the "Publicity Committee." Special stress was laid on the following methods of securing increased general interest in the profession.

1. Publicity in the press, particularly in the news columns. The A.I.A. employ professional assistance in this connection and find it of very great value.

2. Proper recognition of the responsible architects in all press reports of building projects.

3. The signing of buildings, both on completion and during construction.

4. Annual awards to worthy buildings in various classes.

5. Increasing in importance the architectural exhibitions.

6. Placing before lending companies information to show that buildings erected under architectural supervision have a more permanent value than those otherwise constructed.

Some action has been taken in connection with four of these points.

Publicity in the press. No funds were available for the employment of a professional press agent, so various members of the association were asked to write articles dealing with architectural subjects which would have a general appeal. Unfortunately, the response was not encouraging. The news editors stated that they would welcome such articles for publication, and we are of the opinion that much could be done along this line.

Recognition of Architects. The usual neglect of the responsible architect has been evidenced in the press reports during the past year. In all important cases the Chairman has written or interviewed the newspaper authorities, and has received assurance that such neglect would not be repeated. It must be confessed, however, that no great improvement has so far been shown, but with continued effort along these lines, a change in the attitude of the newspapers should certainly occur.

Signing of Buildings. The committee considered that the signing of buildings after completion could quite be left with the individual architects. To secure the Association's opinion on the signing of buildings during construction, a ballot has been sent by the Council to the various members, and a return of this ballot will be reported at an early date.

Architectural Exhibitions. Application has been made to the Art Association of Montreal for increased accommodation for the Architectural Section of the annual spring exhibition. It is proposed to make a special effort to exhibit a large number of drawings by members of the profession if this additional space is granted.

The committee had correspondence with the Canadian National Railways regarding a report of the employment of American architects in connection with their new hotel projects, and the press explanations on the part of Mr. Hungerford, Vice-President, in charge of the operations, were the result of this correspondence. In the same connection, the very energetic work of Mr. Hynes,

President of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, might be noted.

THE ARCHITECT'S RESPONSIBILITY BEFORE THE LAW

An effort was made in conjunction with the Engineers and the Builders' Exchange to have Article 1688 of the Code which holds architects responsible for their work for 10 years changed to read 5 years, this passed in the Lower House last year but was defeated in the Upper House at Quebec. This matter is to be brought up again this year and those who are looking after the Association's interests are quite optimistic about our success.

Mr. McDougall's report was adopted.

Reports were also received from the Quebec Section and the Honorary Treasurer.

It was resolved that a vote of appreciation be sent to Mr. Markus for his work in connection with the monthly publication of the R.A.I.C. Journal.

Mr. Hyde was also congratulated for the excellent work he had done during the past year as Chairman of the Publicity Committee.

It was also recommended that the Council ask the authorities of the City of Montreal to have the Building By-laws now in force printed in their present state, for public use.

The assembly decided to continue the lectures as heretofore and that the students of the Architectural Schools be invited to attend.

It was decided to hold the next Annual Meeting in Quebec.

The Saskatchewan Association of Architects

Secretary

E. J. Gilbert, 2950 Robinson St., Regina.

We are pleased to welcome Messrs. Geo. A. Ross and R. H. Macdonald of the firm of Ross and Macdonald, Montreal, as members of this Association.

A letter has been received from the Board of Architectural Education, Royal Institute of British Architects, regarding the R.I.B.A. prizes and

studentships. Through the efforts of the Board, these competitions are now open to overseas competitors, and arrangements are being made to conduct the competitions in Saskatchewan. Saskatchewan students wishing to enter should advise the Secretary as soon as possible.

Remarks of the Lieut.-Governor of Ontario, the Hon. W. J. Ross, at the Opening of the Toronto Chapter Exhibition of Architecture and Allied Arts

IT gives me great pleasure to be here this evening at the opening of the Second Annual Exhibition of the Toronto Chapter of the Ontario Association of Architects.

You are to be congratulated on the great advance of the present exhibition over last year's; also on your having secured the use of this "Cathedral of Art" in which to hold it. No other place in Toronto could provide a proper setting for an Exhibition such as yours.

When I saw on the walls of the Gallery, illustrations of the many fine buildings that have been erected during the past few years by your members, I confess that I was astounded.

I am satisfied that the general public do not appreciate the important part these diffident gentlemen take in beautifying our City, and at the same time providing for the welfare and comfort of its people.

I feel sure that this lack of appreciation is due to ignorance on their part, as it is to ignorance on mine.

You, yourselves, gentlemen, could do much to dispel this ignorance by simply signing your buildings, as a painter signs his pictures.

Why should Architecture—the oldest of the Arts—the one that combines use with beauty—be anonymous? Are all Architects naturally shy and unassuming? Or is there some ancient tradition regarding the matter?

If so, it seems to me that in the interest of Education, Justice and Common Sense such tradition should be disregarded.

Mr. Chairman, I now declare this Exhibition open.



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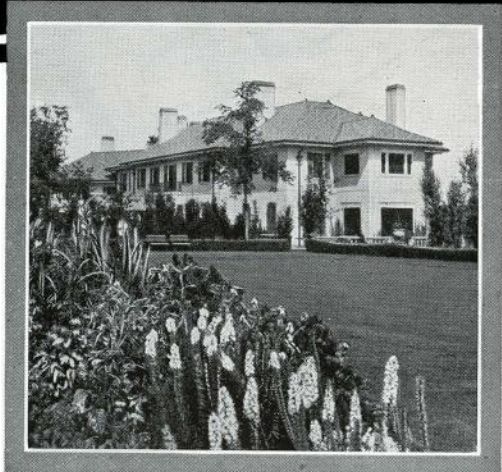
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COMPETITIONS

SHAKESPEARE NATIONAL MEMORIAL THEATRE,
STRATFORD-ON-AVON

THE Governors of the above invite architects to submit designs for the Shakespeare National Memorial Theatre, Stratford-on-Avon.

The competition will be open to architects of the British Isles and America. It will be in two sections—a preliminary competition for sketch designs only, from which six designs will be selected by the assessors; each of the selected competitors will be paid £100 premium towards the cost of preparing a further more detailed design, which will form the second half of the competition.

The selected architect will be paid in accordance with the Schedule of Charges sanctioned by the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Conditions of competition, with site plan, etc., can be obtained from the Secretary, Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, Stratford-on-Avon, on payment of a deposit of £1 1s. (which will be refunded should the conditions be returned within one month).

Preliminary designs must be delivered to Stratford-on-Avon not later than 15 June, 1927.

The Governors of the Shakespeare National Memorial Theatre have appointed the following architects to act as Assessors for the Competition for the new Shakespeare National Memorial Theatre, Stratford-on-Avon:—Mr. E. Guy Dawber, President R.I.B.A., and Mr. Cass Gilbert, President of the National Academy of Design of America (who will both act in an honorary capacity), and Mr. Robert Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A.

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Competitive designs are invited from Architects in the British Empire for buildings to cost £150,000; the buildings to include great hall, offices, etc. Three premiums will be offered of £300, £200 and £100 respectively. Closing date, August 24. Conditions can be obtained from the Journal Office.

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, CIVIC CENTRE

The Corporation of the City of Birmingham invite Town Planning Experts, Architects and Surveyors to submit Designs for the planning of the Civic Centre, Birmingham.

A premium of £1000 will be awarded to the design placed first, and a further sum not exceeding £1000 will be divided between the authors of other designs approved by the Assessor, Mr. H. V. Lancaster, F.R.I.B.A.

Conditions of competition, instructions to competitors and plan of site may be obtained on application to Mr. Herbert H. Humphries, M.Inst. C.E., the City Engineer and Surveyor, on payment of a deposit of £1 1. 0 (which will be returned after receipt of a design or the return of the documents supplied).

Designs in sealed packages endorsed "Design for Civic Centre," must be delivered to Mr. Herbert H. Humphries, M.Inst.C.E., Council House, Birmingham, not later than 30 June, 1927.

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