THE JOURNAL

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA



DECEMBER 1928

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The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada Toronto, Canada

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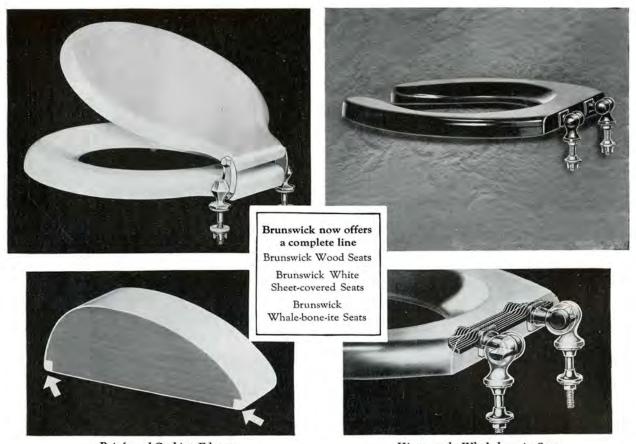
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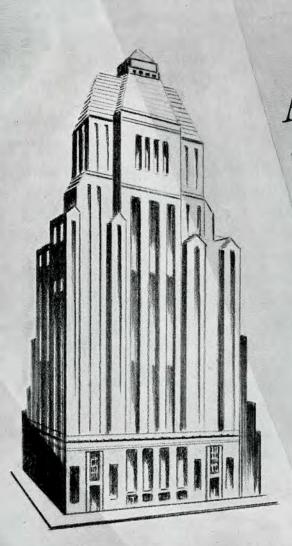
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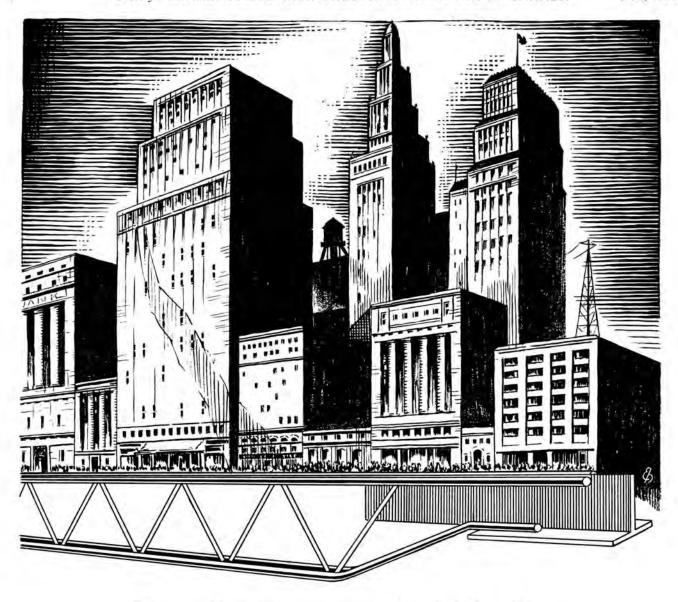
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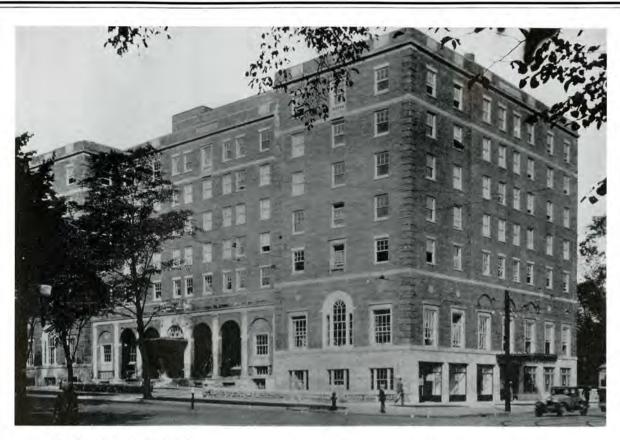
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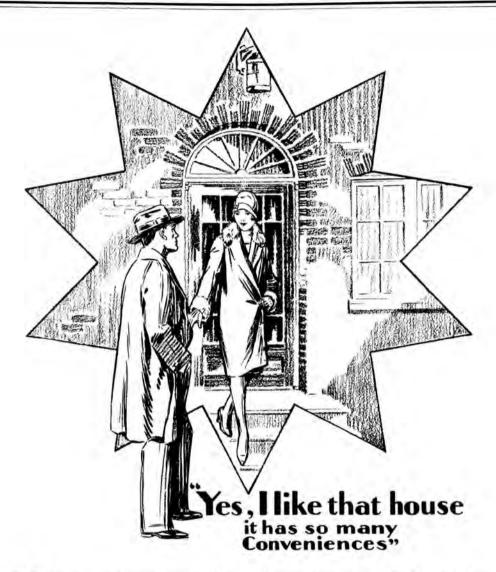
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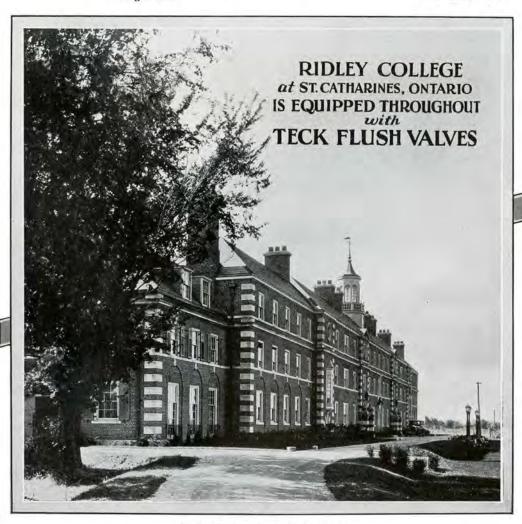
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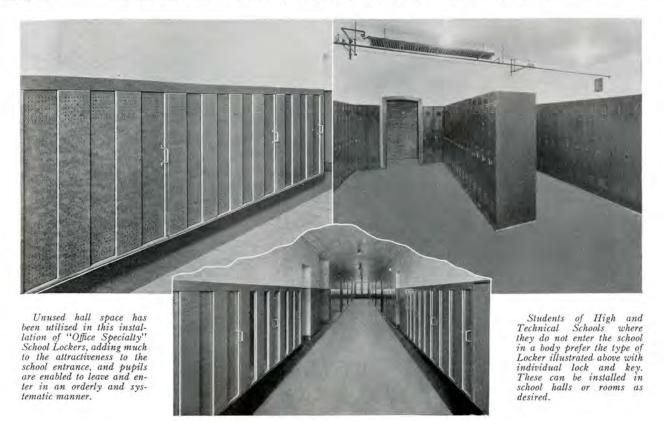
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The Journal

Royal Architectural Institute of Canada

Serial No. 40

TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1928

Vol. V. No. 12

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PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH BY THE

Royal Architectural Institute of Canada

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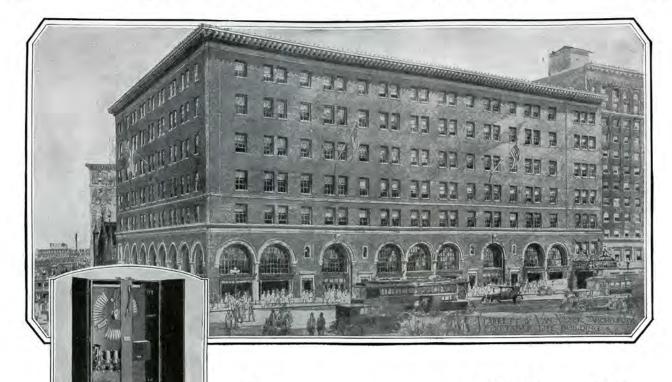
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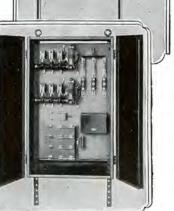
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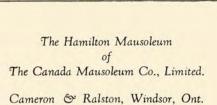
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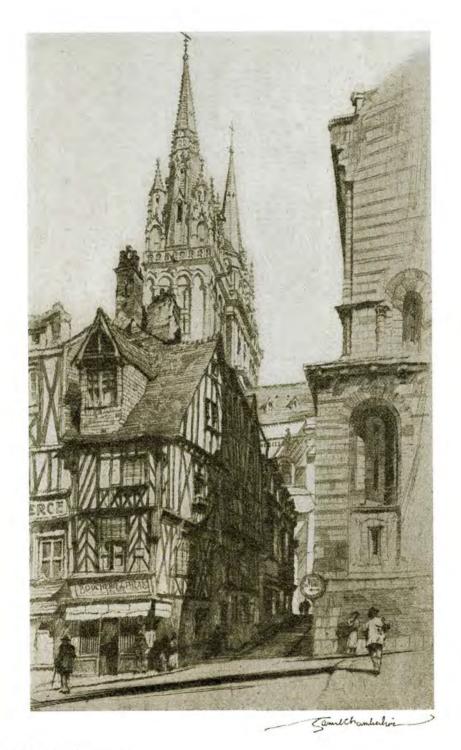
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The Iournal Royal Architectural Institute of Canada

Serial No. 40

TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1928

Vol. V. No. 12

EDITORIAL

The Editorial Board and staff of the Journal do not take the responsibility for any opinions expressed in signed articles.

OR the first time we are privileged to publish as a frontispiece in The Journal, an example of the work of Samuel Chamberlain. Mr. Chamberlain's reputation as an etcher of architectural subjects is universal. He has travelled extensively, and his sketches have been reproduced in some of the leading architectural magazines throughout the world. Mr. Chamberlain has just returned to the United States after a long sojourn in Europe. A group of his etchings, lithographs and original sketches are now being exhibited in a number of cities in the United States. Mr. Chamberlain readily acceded to our request for permission to reproduce one of his drawings in The Journal, and selected his drypoint of "Cathedral Spires, Angers," as a representative example of his art.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE R.A.I.C.

Although the date of the next annual meeting of the Institute is over two months away, it is not too early for the provincial associations to arrange for representation at that meeting. Matters vitally affecting the architectural profession in Canada are to be discussed, and every effort should be made by each provincial association to have not only a full representation of delegates present, but also as many of their members as possible at the next annual meeting.

The meeting is to be convened in Montreal on the 21st of February, and will be adjourned to Toronto on February 22nd and 23rd. This arrangement has been made by the executive committee with the consent of the council, so that the annual meeting of the Institute will coincide with the third Toronto Chapter Exhibition of Architecture and Allied Arts which is to be held at the Art Gallery of Toronto during the month of February. It is expected that this exhibition will be national in character, as invitations have been extended by the chapter to the members of the Institute throughout the Dominion to exhibit some of their recent work. The chapter's exhibition of two years ago was notable for the number and excellence of the exhibits which would have done credit to any architectural organization. The public apprecia-tion was also most gratifying, no less than 28,000 persons having visited the exhibition. The chapter, encouraged by its previous success is making even greater efforts for the forthcoming exhibition which bids fair to surpass the one held two years ago.

This exhibition should therefore prove to be a very attractive feature of the next annual meeting.

Some of the matters requiring consideration at the annual meeting will be:

Increased budget to permit of the expansion of the Institute's activities.
R.A.I.C. examinations.
The creation of fellowships.
Amendments to the by-laws.
Report of committee on code of ethics and code of competitions.
Standard forms of contract.

The increased interest being taken by the members at large in the affairs of the Institute augurs well for a successful convention. However, the executive committee appeals to each individual member to be in attendance if at all possible at the annual meeting on February 22nd and 23rd at the Art Gallery of Toronto.

THE JOURNAL

This number represents the fortieth issue of The Journal since its inauguration in 1924. It has succeeded in thoroughly establishing itself as a monthly publication, and if we, with pardonable pride, accept the splendid support given The Journal both by readers and advertisers during the past year, as interpreting words of commendation for our efforts, then we are content and will strive for even greater accomplishments in the future. For the new year we are planning a number of features which we know will be of interest to our readers, and with the increased support which we expect to receive from our advertisers during the coming year, we are looking forward to making still greater progress in the future.

INDEX TO VOLUME V

Accompanying this issue is the Index for 1928. Care has been taken to secure completeness and accuracy and by cross references to make the finding of any article or illustration comparatively easy. A feature of the index is the enumeration of both issue and page, so that both those who bind the volume and those who keep the monthly issues separate will have a ready means of locating the desired reference. The index, as last year, is purposely sent loose instead of being stitched into the number, so that it can be filed for reference by those who do not bind the volume.



THE PONT DU GARD

The Pont Du Gard

By IRIS MUDGE CARLESS

WENTY centuries ago Roman engineers built an aqueduct in the south of France about fourteen miles from Nîmes. It spans a river in a remote mountain valley and has no rival in natural setting or grandeur of design.

The name of this great aqueduct—the Pont du Gard—indicates that it is used as a bridge today. But when the beautiful country surrounding it was part of one of the most important colonies of ancient Rome, its purpose was solely to carry water. Built, it is believed, by Agrippa to take the River Eure at its own level into Nîmes, it crossed the River Gard lying one hundred and sixty feet below, and the mighty fragment at this point is now all that remains. These two rivers, the Eure and the Gard, the latter flowing from the far-off gorges of the Cevennes familiar to us through Robert Louis Stevenson's "Travels with a donkey," are little brothers of the Rhone. In spring the Gard is swollen with contributions from snowy summits; and rising twenty feet surges through green valleys carrying all before it. The pure waters of the Eure which take their rise not far from Uzès, were wanted by the cleanly, pleasure-loving people of Nîmes, so that its wan-

dering life came abruptly to an end when it was picked up on the mighty shoulders of the aqueduct and made to run straight as an arrow into what was then one of the Empire's largest cities. Here were baths, fountains, temples, theatres, forums, and an amphitheatre capable of seating 24,000 persons. All this necessitated an abundant water supply. There is no more striking evidence of the importance of this provincial city in the time of Christ, and its luxurious requirements, than the sight of its great water-carrier today, whose tawny frame, stretched across a valley lonely now as then, has preserved throughout the ages its outline of majestic grandeur. More interesting architecturally than the Aqua Claudia on the Appian Way, and more elegant than the one at Segovia, it far outdistances all others of its kind; and its impressiveness is enhanced by its situation in Provence where the mind is not so monumentally crowded as in Italy.

The remote situation of the Pont du Gard has had something to do with its preservation. The hand of man rather than of time has destroyed some of our most valued heritages. The sixteenth century smashed into the second tier of arches to carry cannon over in the religious wars, and though this was repaired, a motor road now takes its place whose rigid line detracts on the downstream side from two of its principal characteristics, airiness and grace. We did not avail ourselves of this way of crossing, preferring to use the water channel on the top six feet in height and two feet wide, through which you pass from one side of the valley to the other, examining the Roman masonry as you go.

Here on top of this vast aqueduct you can walk closed in by blocks of granite so enormous that not even the Goths could carry them away. Through the course of centuries the deposit left by the water has so narrowed the tunnel that now only one person may pass at a time. This deposit in places is nearly a foot thick, and being more friable and certainly easier to remove than the stones of the aqueduct itself, has been utilized for the building of houses and at least one church! You cannot look out as you go through the semidarkness, nor hear the river gurgling a hundred and sixty feet below, but above you an occasional slab is missing or broken, affording glimpses of distant cloud ships sailing in the Provençal sky. With a good head one can mount on top of this granite roofing, and seemingly suspended between earth and heaven gain the opposite bank, an exhilarating if somewhat giddy performance as it is not more than five feet in breadth. Under the arches on which we stand the river swirls in glistening coils, wrapping itself like a bright serpent about their vast foundations.

Deep down in all of us lies that love of the romantic which leaps to the surface making the blood run faster at the sight of those works of nature or man that possess the qualities of potential discovery. There is something stirring in a great ship, or a mountain-climbing road, a bridge stepping from the reality of here to the mystery



THE DEPOSIT LINING THE WATER CONDUIT



DETAIL OF THE ARCHES

of over there, or a river winding to the sea. It is the latent possibility that attracts us, the power to kindle our imagination. The Pont du Gard has this quality in the highest degree. When one scambles down through furze and briar to the river's brink one's eyes first rest upon the six stupendous lower arches that command the stream, then slowly soar to the second tier of eleven, and finally to the third tier of thirty-five, the smallest, which is like an entablature to a row of columns. The effect is cumulative, and one cannot find words to express sufficiently one's admiration of its colour and proportions. From the river bed the cliffs lie back on either side making the arches increase from their foundations to catch the crest of the hill. The line of small arches that hem the summit is like a taut chain of blue beads, each enclosing a semi-circle of bright sky. Its vitality is that of a lion crouching, or a bird in flight. Its great jaws devour the river and take the opposite bank heading for Nîmes. Under the spring of its gigantic masonry, solid two thousand years without cement, one feels how apt a simile it provided for Mistral, the Provençal poet, when he described the two rivals for the love of Mireille—Vincent and Ourrias, the subjugator of bulls, locked in mortal combat, "their bodies bending strong and brutal as the arches of the Pont du Gard.'

As we stand below this masterpiece, described by Alphonse Daudet as the most beautiful thing he had ever seen, we realize that though it is not greatly altered since the birth of Christ, which event it antedated by a decade or two, we are enjoying a pleasure its Roman creators never knew. We see what the divine artist the sun has been enabled to perform in twenty centuries of

(Concluded on tage aviiii).



Vancouver College, Vancouver, B. C.

TWIZELL & TWIZELL, ARCHITECTS

ANCOUVER COLLEGE, conducted by the Christian Brothers of Ireland, is located on Thirty-eighth Avenue, between Hudson and Cartier Avenues. The campus is ten acres in area and stretches in an unbroken sweep from Thirty-eighth Avenue to Forty-first Avenue. It affords facilities for track, football, tennis, handball and other physical requirements.

ball and other physical requirements.

The buildings stand on the crest of Shaughnessy Heights, within easy reach of the city of Vancouver by street-car line, and command a panoramic view on every side. To the south is the Fraser River and the land and water beyond are visible for many miles. To the north the high peaks of the coast range are ever in view, and snow-capped Mount Baker may be seen to the east.

The courses of study cover Senior and Junior matriculation; high school courses leading to arts, science and pedagogy; commercial department with shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, modern languages, commercial law, elementary economics, etc., and the Grammar Department from third to eighth grades.

The College is open to both resident and day students. St. Michael's Hall is the residential house for Junior students between the ages of ten and fourteen years, while the Senior students are located in the McCormack Hall.

The first portion of the main building was erected in 1924. It is 116 feet long by 58 feet wide, two stories high, and comprises four classrooms on the ground floor with office, parlour, public entrance, students' entrances, toilet rooms and heating chamber. There is no basement, the heating chamber, from which all buildings are

heated, being the only portion of any building below the grade level.

The upper floor contains five classrooms, science laboratory and the library. A sliding screen has been provided between the library and one of the classrooms to provide a temporary Assembly Hall. It is proposed at a future date to erect a separate Auditorium Hall.

In 1925 the first residential building, St. Michael's Hall, was erected. This is a separate, three-storey building, without basement, 85 feet long by 45 feet wide, and heated from the main plant.

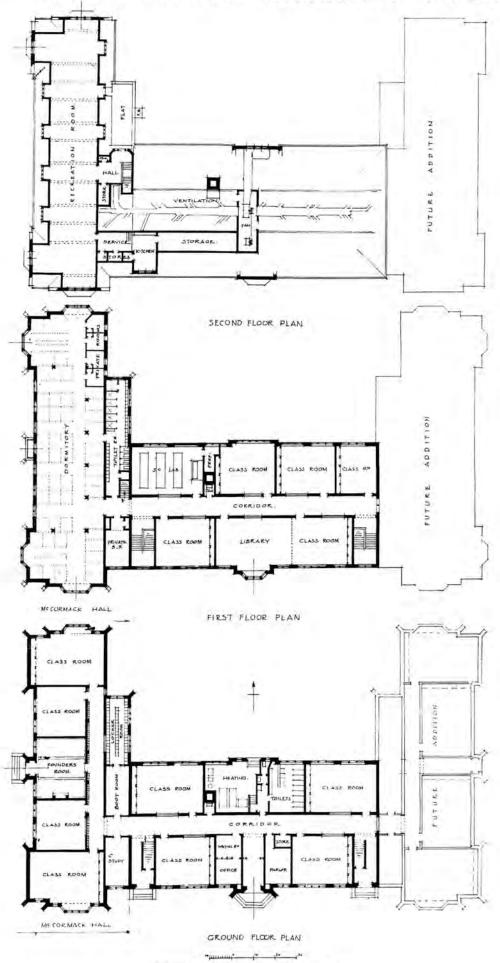
Accommodation is provided in this building for the unior boys and the Brothers. Accommodation is also provided for the servants and completely isolated from the rest of the building with separate staircase from the kitchen department.

The chapel on the first floor has a seating accommodation for sixty-six persons.

The general arrangement of this residential building has proved very satisfactory in operation.

In 1926 the accommodation provided for residential and academic facilities was found insufficient to meet the growing demand and, due to the munificent gift of Mr. James D. McCormack, K.S.G., of Vancouver, B.C., a memorial wing was erected in 1927 at the west end of the main building. This wing, now known as McCormack Hall, is 135 feet long by 48 feet wide, with three floors. There is no basement. The ground floor has four classrooms, founder's room, study room and locker room.

The first floor consists of one large dormitory divided into cubicles by screens with ample locker



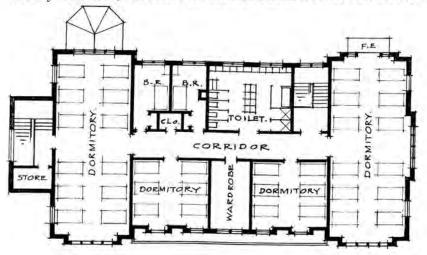
VANCOUVER COLLEGE, VANCOUVER, B.C. Twizell & Twizell, Architects



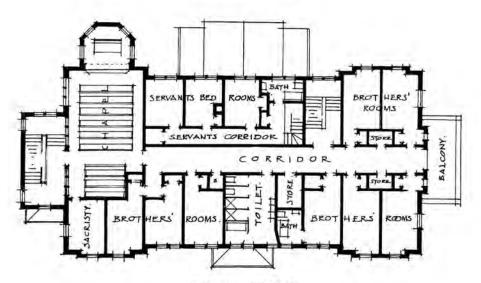
VANCOUVER COLLEGE FROM THE SOUTH $Twizell \ \& \ Twizell, \ Architects$



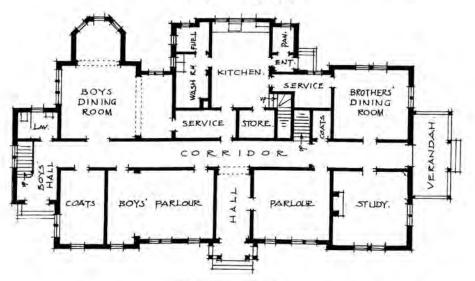
FOUNDER'S ROOM, McCORMACK HALL, VANCOUVER COLLEGE $Twizell \ \& \ Twizell \ Architects$



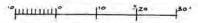
SECOND FLOOR.



FIRST FLOOR



GROUND FLOOR ST MICHAELS HALL



VANCOUVER COLLEGE, VANCOUVER, B.C. Twizell & Twizell, Architects

accommodation, supervising Brother's bedroom and toilet rooms. The second floor, partly in roof space, has one large recreation room of the full length and available width of the building. Hinged tables, folding into recesses, are provided along the walls for use of the room as a luncheon room for day students when required. The kitchen is well equipped and provided with electric cooking system.

The senior students resident in McCormack Hall use the dining accommodation at the St. Michael's

Hall

The main College building and wing are constructed with a reinforced concrete frame. The floors and ceiling slabs are of combination hollow tile and reinforced concrete. The exterior wall fill between the frame is, in part, of hollow tile and partly of concrete cast at the same time as the frame. Exterior walls are veneered with pressed brick with cast stone finish to such parts as jambs, sills, mullions, copings and weatherings, etc.

Roofs are covered with ¼-inch thick grey asbestos slates with rough edges. The windows are of the steel casement type. The founders'

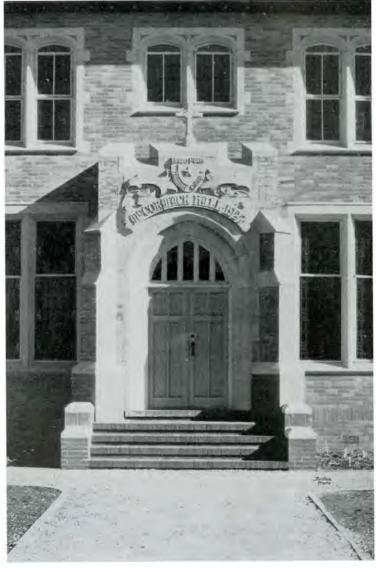
room has memorial stained-glass windows.

The floors in the porch and hall are finished with red semi-vitreous tile. The recreation room is finished with battleship linoleum, cemented direct to the concrete floor. Toilet room floors and walls are finished with white tile. The dormitory and all classrooms have finished floors of B. C. edge-grained fir. The founders' room has oak flooring and the walls panelled in fir. The fireplace in this room is of cast stone with electric grate.

All buildings are heated from the central plant by a low-pressure steam system with direct-indirect radiation. Oil-burning equipment has been provided. Ample hot-water supply is provided for all baths, showers and basins, etc., from tank and heater in the heating chamber. Ventilation is by an exhaust system with ducts from all rooms to fan

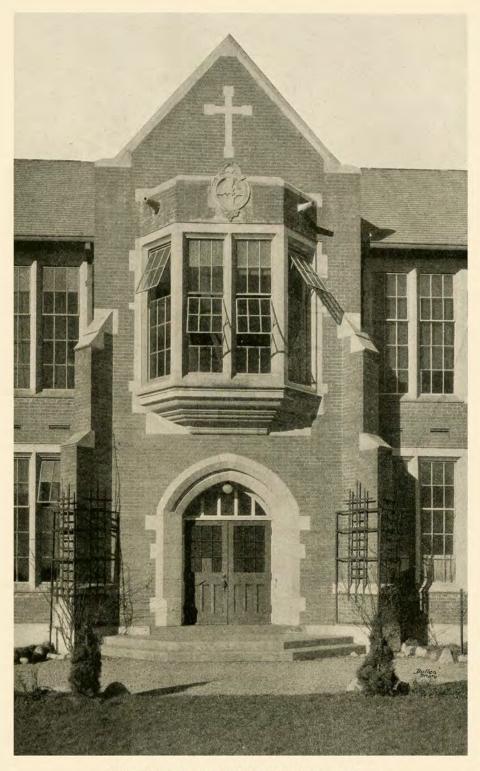
room with motor in roof space.

The architects for all buildings were Messrs. Twizell & Twizell, of Vancouver. The contractors for the first portion were the Carter-Hall-Aldinger Company, of Winnipeg and Vancouver, while the contractor for both St. Michael's Hall and McCormack Hall was Mr. A. Sullivan, of Vancouver.



ENTRANCE TO FOUNDER'S ROOM, McCORMACK HALL, VANCOUVER COLLEGE

Twizell & Twizell, Architects



VANCOUVER COLLEGE, B.C., MAIN ENTRANCE TO COLLEGE (Crest of Christian Brothers of Ireland, above Bay Window)

Twizell & Twizell, Architects
(See page 424)

Page 429. The Journal, Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, December, 1928.



THE PROPOSED EATON STORE BUILDING IN TORONTO

Ross & Macdonald, Architects
Sproatt & Rolph, Associate Architects
(See Page 451)



LOWER SCHOOL, RIDLEY COLLEGE, ST. CATHARINES, ONT. (See page 437)

Marani, Lawson and Paisley, Architects



DETAIL OF MAIN ENTRANCE DOOR LOWER SCHOOL, RIDLEY COLLEGE, ST. CATHARINES, ONT. (See page 437)

Marani, Lawson and Paisley, Architects



LOWER SCHOOL, RIDLEY COLLEGE—VIEW FROM THE PLAYING FIELD Marani, Lawson and Paisley, Architects

The Lower School of Ridley College, at St. Catharines, Ont.

By H. G. WILLIAMS, B.A., PRINCIPAL OF THE LOWER SCHOOL (See also plates, pages 433, 435)

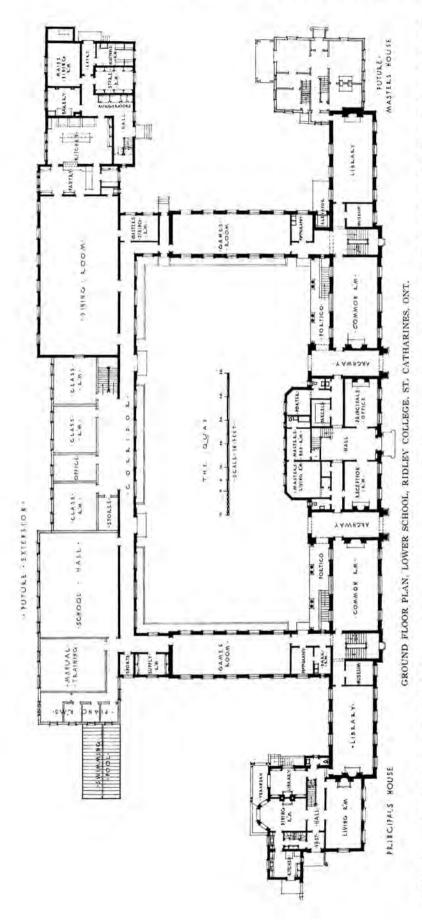
REVIOUS to the year 1899 none of the big Canadian boarding schools had any separate or special provision for their junior boys between the ages of nine and fourteen. Such schools are very numerous in England and are preparatory to the public schools, but they are usually private undertakings, few public schools having their own preparatory department.

In Canada the first "Preparatory School" for junior boys was built in 1899 by Ridley College in St. Catharines, when a separate and complete building was erected to accommodate thirty boys, with a residence for the headmaster. The Upper School was then on the city side of the old Welland Canal, and over a mile distant by road from the Lower School. In 1904 the Upper School was transferred to the same side of the canal, where the College buildings now form two imposing groups on opposite sides of the playing fields,

which are bounded on the east side by the picturesque, river-like old Canal, and have on the west the gymnasium, the skating rink and the new fields. The whole property of the College comprises seventy acres, of which some fifteen acres is in level, well-kept playing fields.

From time to time, as the numbers grew, the Lower School was enlarged, until fifty boys were in attendance, and the Board of Governors felt that, instead of further extension of the old school, an entirely new Lower School should be built. At this juncture a member of the Board of Governors, Col. R. W. Leonard, and Mrs. Leonard, came forward with a magnificent gift which made possible the fine building which is now the Lower School of Ridley College, and which has cost up to date, with equipment, about \$385,000.

The new Lower School is built to accommodate one hundred boarders, a staff of seven assistant

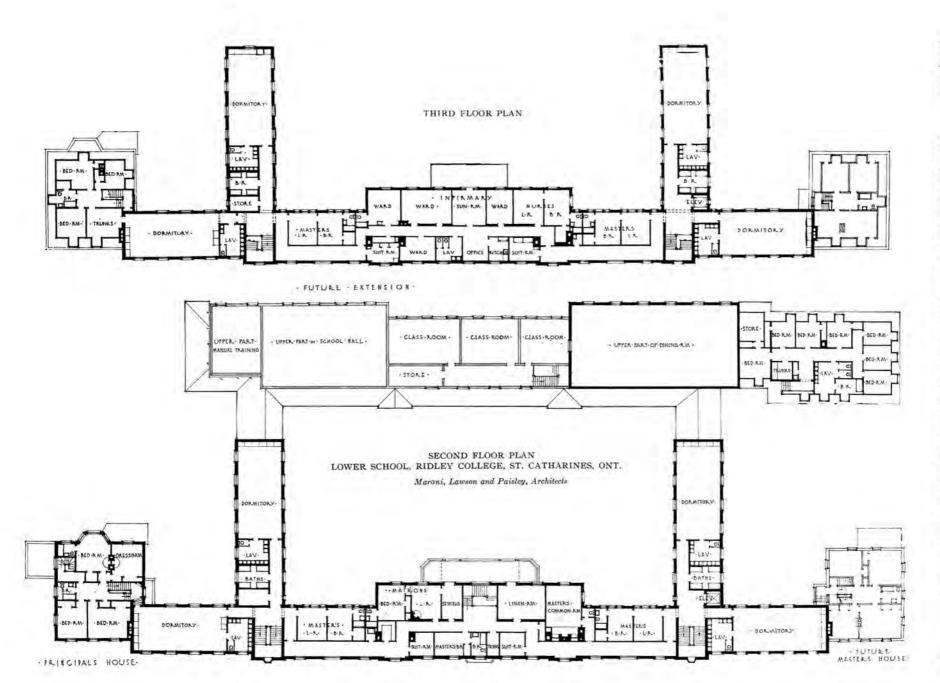


masters, matron, trained nurse, and with a house for the Principal. The scheme when completed will include classrooms for one hundred and twenty-five boys, a swimming pool and another married master's residence. Opened in September, 1927, there are already seventy-eight resident pupils, six assistant masters in residence, and the day pupils number twenty-four. The old classrooms have been modified, rearranged and increased in number, and serve excellently for the present, until the govvernors are ready to complete the building scheme. It may be said that the policy of the Lower School is not to have more than twenty boys in one form under one master, thus ensuring the individual attention so necessary in the case of young boys.

The problem which the architects were given to solve by the College authorities was briefly this. were required two "houses" for fifty boys each. Each house was to contain dormitories, recreation rooms, change rooms, showers, etc. Each house was to be accessible from the masters' residences. For the common use and administration of the two houses were required a dining-hall for one hundred and fifty persons, classrooms for one hundred and twenty-five pupils, masters' suites, infirmary and nurse's living rooms, matron's rooms, sewing and linen rooms, kitchen and domestic offices. principal's office and reception room.

In each house are four dormitories, each with its own lavatory conveniences, and two small single bedrooms. One dormitory takes twelve boys. The masters' suites are placed so as to control the stairs and the dormitories. The planning of the dormitories has been most successful, each one receiving abundant sunshine and cross ventilation, whilst the space at the architect's disposal has been most economically used.

The prevailing winds in winter are west, northwest, and north, so, in order to provide a sheltered entrance for the boys, the quadrangle was introduced. The boys come off the





PRINCIPAL'S RESIDENCE



ENTRANCE HALL AND RECEPTION ROOM



ENTRANCE DOOR—PRINCIPAL'S RESIDENCE



LIVING ROOM, PRINCIPAL'S RESIDENCE

playing field, cross the drive-way, and enter the quadrangle through the east and west archways, and so gain access in their respective houses to the change-rooms and showers. The quadrangle, therefore, while it is a much-admired feature, has a distinctly utilitarian value, and the two archways give an effective and pleasing variation to the long facade.

The dining hall, which is at the southwest corner of the quadrangle, is reached from the east House, by the long corridor which forms the south side of the quadrangle. In less bracing climates the corridor would no doubt be treated as a cloister with the most agreeable effect. The hall itself is perhaps the most admired part of the building, and with its arched ceiling and cut-in windows, its stained and polished birch doors and cornice, its generous lighting scheme, its solid, dark oak tables and chairs, it does present a fine appearance.

The serving pantry, the kitchen, the pastry room, the servants' dining rooms, the store-rooms and the electric refrigeration are all conveniently arranged and are functioning extremely well. The kitchen and pantry are finished in apple green, with dark red mastic floors, and the cooking is done by electricity. The whole building, including the Principal's house, is heated by hot water from twin boilers, circulated by two electric pumps, whilst a tank of three thousand five hundred gallons capacity supplies the hot water for baths, showers and other domestic purposes.

As the school authorities objected to dormitories on the ground floor, an unusually generous space was available for recreation rooms, so that each house has a large games room, a common room and a reading room well equipped with books. This is kept entirely for quiet reading and is much appreciated by the boys. On the ground floor



LOOKING FROM LIVING ROOM TO DINING ROOM PRINCIPAL'S RESIDENCE

also are two small rooms which will eventually become a school museum, two piano practice rooms and a photographer's dark room. Before leaving the recreation rooms one must not forget the large play-room under the dining hall, in which can be played rough games and where military drill can be held in inclement weather.

The infirmary is very complete. It consists of a suite of rooms for the resident nurse, four wards containing two to five beds each, a convalescent sun-room with verandah balcony, a dispensary and

> a kitchenette equipped with a small electric range and electric refrigerator. The infirmary corridor is laid with dark green battleship linoleum.

> An important consideration had to be kept in mind by the architects. Such a school as this is chiefly a winter residence; at any rate, it is occupied during the whole of the Canadian winter months, and during the hottest summer months it is empty. Hence it was thought advisable to keep the infirmary and all living rooms on the south side, giving up the north side to corridors, which afford splendid protection against occasional blizzards.



BOYS' LIBRARY-EAST HOUSE



FIREPLACE — DINING ROOM PRINCIPAL'S RESIDENCE

The entrance hall is simple but dignified, and has on one side the principal's office, and on the other the reception room. Both these rooms have panelled walls, with a parchment-coloured glazed paint, and are handsomely furnished. The hall itself has walls of rough, grey plaster.

The construction throughout is fireproof. The walls are of brick and tile. The floors are concrete slab on steel joists, on which in all dormitories, dining hall, recreation and living rooms hardwood is laid, stained and treated with hard oil. The halls,

corridors, bathrooms and lavatories have terrazzo floors. The roof construction is twoinch splined planking on steel trusses. The foundations are concrete. The stairways are steel with red mastic treads.

The Principal's house which occupies the east end of the long block, has access to the school on all three floors. Though having a north exposure the living-room was placed on this side in order to give a view of the playing fields. The effect of sunlight in this room has been obtained by having the dining-room windows (south) on the same axis as the doors of dining and living rooms.

At the west end of the block will eventually be built another master's house, similar in design, but not so large.

Here, perhaps, it may be well to give an idea of the Lower School in relation to the Upper School buildings. Facing the Lower School, and about three hundred and fifty yards to the north northwest is the main group of the Upper School, including the beautiful stone Gothic Memorial Chapel, for which Messrs. Sproatt & Rolph were the architects. The intervening space is occupied with playing fields, cut across at about one hundred and fifty yards distance by a line of elm trees, separating the Upper from the Lower School fields. Probably the most attractive full view of the Lower School is to be had from the Upper School or from the Chapel door.

The architectural design involved the placing of a very long three-storey building flanking the south end of the playing fields. The length of the building was necessary in order to get the full accommodation required without too much encroachment on the playing field, and, though the architects have been quite successful, there has had to be some rearrangement of such (architecturally) unimportant things as football and cricket grounds.

The style is English Renaissance, and differs from the Upper School group which is Collegiate Gothic. Though the distance between the groups is great, the same general colouring has been maintained. The bricks are of a variegated reddish brown, known as Don Valley "Orientals," and are laid up in Old English cross bond. The stone trimming is Indiana limestone, and the roof is "unfading-green" slate. All the sheet metal work is copper. In front of the building runs a drive-



TYPICAL DORMITORY



QUADRANGLE SHOWING COVERED CORRIDOR BEHIND WHICH CLASS-ROOMS WILL EVENTUALLY BE BUILT



DINING ROOM

way of crushed stone, from which the playing fields are entered by two sets of stone steps, flanked by handsome standard lamps. The rise of the grass terrace and steps is about thirty inches.

The writer of this article has been severely hampered by the knowledge that it is to be read, if at all, chiefly, and perhaps solely, by architects, since it appears in the journal devoted to that profession. As his knowledge of architecture has been gained almost entirely through consultation and discussions (often quite warm) with Messrs. Marani, Lawson and Paisley during the planning period, and while watching with anxious and jealous eye the building in course of construction, he begs the indulgence of members of the profession who read this very amateur and

imperfect description of a very fine building.

As for its adaptability to its purpose it is possible to speak with much more confidence. Perhaps nowhere can there be found a residential school for junior boys at all comparable with the Lower School of Ridley College. Planned with all the foresight that experience could suggest, and with all the skill and enthusiasm of a young firm of Canadian architects, it is a thoroughly practical as well as a beautiful school. While it lacks the homelike aspect of the average English preparatory school, which is generally an old country house only slightly made over, it possesses all the thoroughly modern conveniences that the other lacks, and at the same time a dignity that can only increase with the mellowing years.



ONE OF THE ARCHES TO QUADRANGLE
LOWER SCHOOL, RIDLEY COLLEGE, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Marani, Lawson and Paisley, Architects



THE DINING ROOM MANTEL, POPLAR HALL

The Early Architecture of the Province of Ontario

By Professor E. R. Arthur, M.A., A.R.I.B.A. Dept. of Architecture, University of Toronto

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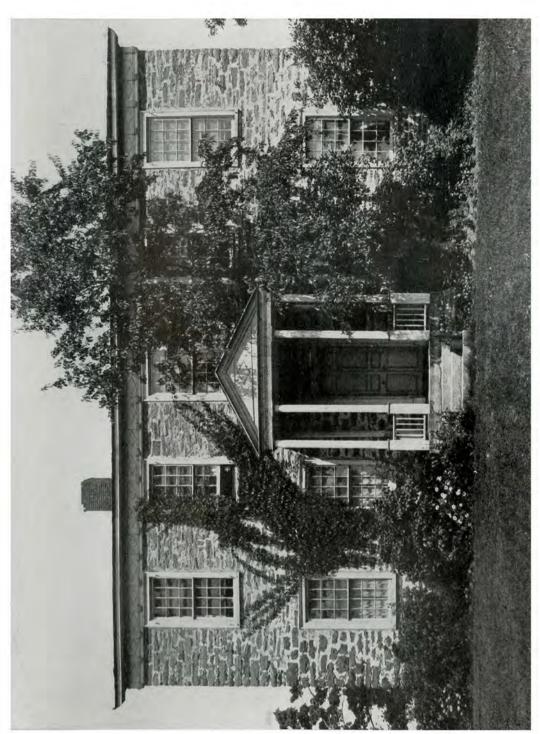
XI.—POPLAR HALL

(Between Prescott and Maitland on the St. Lawrence River)
(Built by Wm. Wells about 1800)

N going through Ontario looking for the best of the Early Architecture, one has, if one wishes to preserve one's critical judgment, to turn a deaf ear to the tales of the village old men to whom one has turned for an approximate date or the name of an original builder of a particular house. They will tell you of another house of infinitely greater antiquity just two miles up the This Canadian house of romance is invariably about one's own age (the "naughty nineties") and though one would not doubt the old man's word that the kernel had its origin somewhere between the arrival of Champlain and of Wolfe, the shell certainly did not. But on the St. Lawrence River one is drawn into a very whirlpool of romance. The owners of the "stately homes" that stand high over the river are, most of them, historians and archivists. They tell one of the struggles of their Loyalist ancestor in the bringing of his family and furniture and plate from the South. And what is more, they show one the furniture and plate, which is of the best. They show one titles for lands and for slaves, and they often can point to the burial place of the slaves beside their master. A few have the original specifications for the building of their houses in the 18th century along with the cost of materials and labour. All this is so very convincing that one is tempted to say, "Does it matter that the porch is not original?" or, "Dare I suggest to the owner that the galvanized iron roof is a little out of keeping with the rugged stone of the building?"

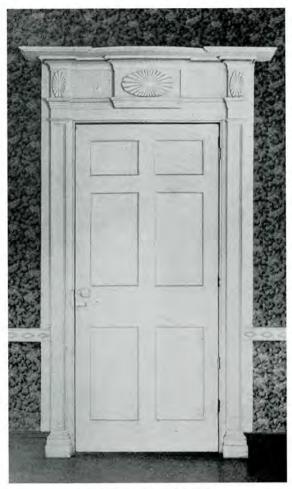
Poplar Hall and the house built by Doctor Solomon Jones (both 18th century) stand within











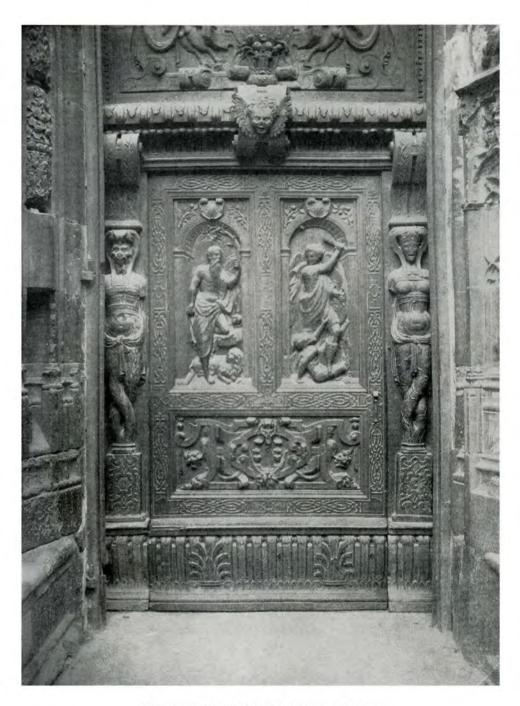
THE LIVING ROOM DOORWAY

a few hundred yards of each other between Prescott and Maitland. The latter is similar in many ways and is, I think, earlier, but was less interesting as a photograph because of a galvanized iron roof and a rather poor porch. Of great interest to the archaeologist was the original apothecary's shop or laboratory of its first owner. Originally nearer the river this has been preserved by the present owner, Mr. Jones, as a hen house.

In Poplar Hall one first notices the porch. It is thought locally to be original but it is thin and the octagonal posts are surely of a later period. However, it might be much worse, and we were able to get a photograph of the very fine doorway behind, which probably, at one time, stood without a porch of any kind as the central feature in the facade. With its delicate mouldings, its panelled

jambs and general proportions it is one of the finest doorways we have found in the Province. The window panes are well proportioned and the white architraves are reminiscent of the time of Queen Anne. It is interesting to note that the window sills in both these houses are of oak which, in the Jones House, are flush with the wall. The frieze is perhaps small in scale and projects too much, but considerable care has been spent on the detail of its triglyphs and lozenge-shaped panels. Inside one sees evidence of the same skilful handling in doors, mantels and windows. There is not the profusion of ornament that we have in Niagara where, of course, special circumstances permitted it, but there is sufficient of it to give interest to every architectural detail.

EUROPEAN STUDIES From Photographs by F. Bruce Brown, M.Arch. NUMBER XXXI

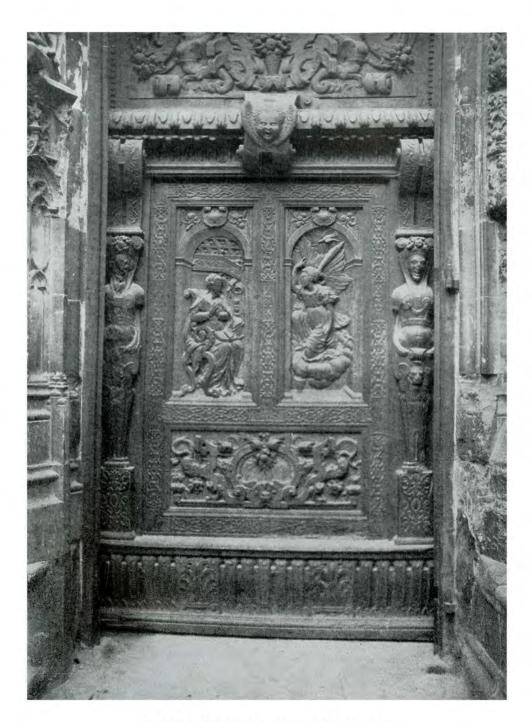


CARVED WOODEN DOOR, STE. PIERRE, AVIGNON

EUROPEAN STUDIES

From Photographs by F. Bruce Brown, M.Arch.

NUMBER XXXII



CARVED WOODEN DOOR, STE. PIERRE, AVIGNON

The Proposed Eaton Store Building in Toronto

On page 431 of this issue will be found a reproduction of the architects' drawing of what will be one of the largest and most imposing structures erected in Canada during recent years. While it has been designed along classical lines, the building will be modern in every respect and will be adapted to the latest and most approved requirements of modern store construction. In its conception the architects have provided for the present and future needs of The T. Eaton Company and when completed the building will not only have ample accommodation for the different departments of their business, but it will also have many features designed especially for the comfort of their customers and their employees.

The building, when finished, will have a total floor area of 4,196,158 square feet, and will be 670 feet high. The merchandising departments will be located on ten floors, nine of which will be above ground, and will have a total area of approximately

3,000,000 square feet. Above the merchandising floors there will be eleven floors for stock and warehousing, while the twelve floors in the tower will accommodate the offices and various administrative and commercial requirements.

The new building will be located approximately half a mile north of their present store. It will occupy two large city blocks with frontages on four streets—Yonge, Bay, College and Hayter.

The entire structure will not be completed at once, but work has already commenced on the first unit, which will be a building seven storeys in height above the street level and two storeys below. This unit will be erected at the corner of Yonge and College Streets and will be flanked by one-storey extensions on either side. The architects for the entire building are Messrs. Ross & Macdonald, of Montreal, with whom are associated Messrs. Sproatt and Rolph, of Toronto.



The Pont Du Gard-Concluded

uninterrupted artistry. It has painted the stones a yellow of indescribable beauty. Aided and abetted by time it has created a picture that could not be transferred to canvas when one has seen it on the living sky. Having absorbed the sunlight for so long, the masonry, like coal, seems to glow with imprisoned warmth. The river takes its lovely image and doubles it, juggling with the colours and rearranging its arches of mellow gold and blue islands of sky. Here in the limpid waters we see the Roman workman washing off the dust and sweat incidental to his task, and on the gravelly shore standing in groups and looking upward to where their handiwork was nearing completion. In the burning rays of the noonday sun they may have sometimes climbed for shelter to one of the large prehistoric caves in the vicinity, where a hundred workmen could sit comfortably at their mid-day refreshment.

But one must see the Pont du Gard not only in sunshine to realize its many aspects. When it is grey it looks in its noble austerity more remote than ever from the turmoil of our modern life. Its granite gateway of pagan strength seems to impose a barrier between past and present, guarding the lonely valley like a Roman sentinel.

If one seeks more closely into the origin of its charm and satisfying effect it will be found due in part to the irregularities which give it life. They were not suffering from an efficiency complex in those days, hence the absence of machine-like precision. Its arches are of unequal span: there is a curve in its length; it widens at the top; there are holes and corbels not trimmed off where the scaffoldings have rested. You feel that it might have been finished yesterday and instinctively look round to see if there are not some workmen about putting finishing touches. But no-the last of these laid down his tools some hundreds of years before his Empire crumbled. As you drive back along the sunny Provençal plain, the white road winding by groves of fig and mulberry and the plumes of the funereal cypress, you take with you an imperishable memory of this golden gateway leading only to the past. The solitary eagle circling above it seems a fitting symbol of Rome's ancient pride.

Activities of the Institute

MEETING of the executive committee of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada was held at the Arts and Letters Club, Toronto, on Tuesday, November 27th, 1928, at 5.00 p.m. Those present were J. P. Hynes, president, G. M. West, J. H. Craig and I. Markus, executive secretary. Mr. J. P. Hynes occupied the chair.

Reading of Minutes: The minutes of the executive meeting held in Toronto on October 25th were read and approved.

Standard Forms of Contract: The executive secretary advised that a joint meeting of representatives of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and the Canadian Construction Association had been held in Toronto on November 15th for the purpose of discussing the standard forms of contract. He advised that copies of the proposed changes in the forms as submitted by the committee of the R.A.I.C. had been sent to the Canadian Construction Association so that they could be distributed to the representatives of the joint conference before the meeting took place.

A letter was received from Mr. A. Frank Wickson advising that he and Mr. H. E. Moore had attended this conference on behalf of the R.A.I.C. and that after a lengthy discussion the committee came to the conclusion that more progress could be made by having one representative from the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and one from the Canadian Construction Association meet with a solicitor from each of the organizations for the purpose of preparing a standard form of contract which would be satisfactory to all concerned. Mr. Wickson advised that Mr. Moore had consented to accept the responsible position of representing the Institute in connection with this matter.

A letter was also read from Mr. J. Clark Reilly, general manager of the Canadian Construction Association, in which he advised that he had been present at the conference and had prepared minutes of the meeting so that the Institute would have a record of what took place. He advised that those present were A. Frank Wickson and Herbert E. Moore, representing the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, and Col. E. G. M. Cape, D.S.O., and C. Blake Jackson, representing the Canadian Construction Association. A. J. Thomson and J. B. Carswell were present in a legal and consulting capacity respectively.

The executive secretary was instructed to advise Mr. Wickson and Mr. Moore that the arrangements for a further conference for a representative from each organization met with the approval of the executive committee. The executive also expressed the hope that the committee on forms of contract would reach a conclusion in a short time, so that their deliberations can be submitted to the next annual meeting of the Institute.

R.A.I.C. Examinations: A letter was read from Professor Beaugrand-Champagne with reference to the meeting of the R.A.I.C. examining board which was held in Montreal on October 19th, together with memoranda of the meeting prepared by Mr.

W. S. Maxwell. As the report submitted by Mr. Maxwell seemed to deal mostly with the matter of fellowships in the Institute, the executive committee felt that some of the members of the Board had misunderstood the scope of the examining board. The qualifications for membership and fellowship in the Institute as mentioned in Mr. Maxwell's memorandum, have already been discussed by the executive committee of the Institute, and as this is a matter of by-law, nothing definite can be decided upon until the next annual meeting.

The executive secretary was instructed to write Professor Beaugrand-Champagne and advise him that the functions of the examining board were to establish examinations which could be used by those provincial associations which at present have no facilities for the holding of such examinations, and also that the R.I.B.A. might use this board to conduct its examinations in Canada.

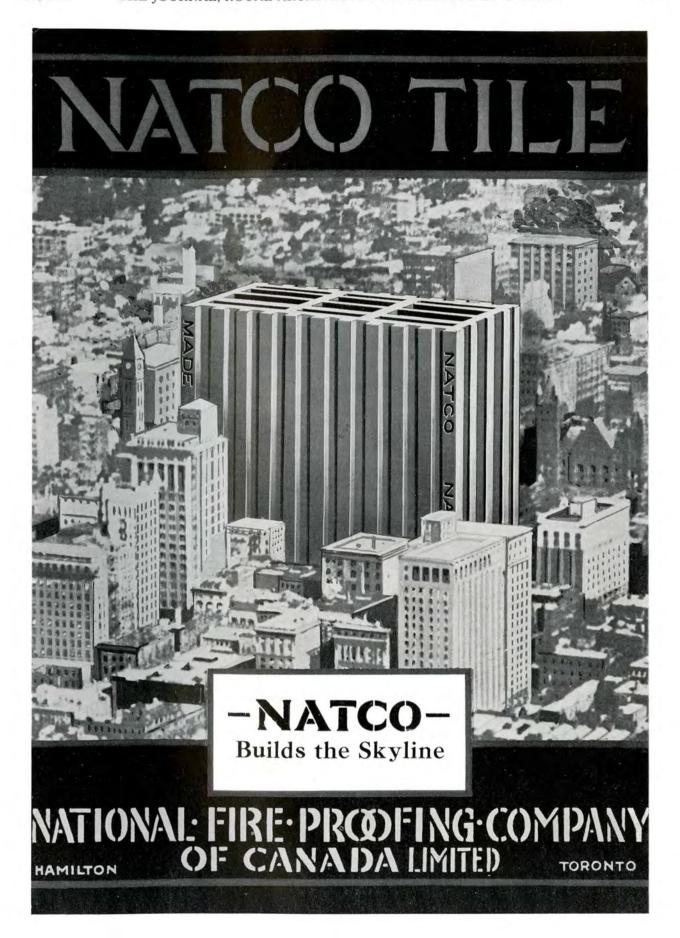
Proposed Amendments to Charter and By-Laws: Further letters of approval of the proposed amendments to the charter and by-laws were read from the Alberta Association of Architects, the Maritime Association of Architects, the Ontario Association of Architects and the Architectural Institute of British Columbia. A letter was also read from the Saskatchewan Association of Architects, asking for an interpretation of the last clause under "Fellows" contained in the proposed amendments to the bylaws which appeared in the minutes of the executive meeting held on September 29th. The executive secretary advised that a reply had been sent pointing out that the purport of this clause was to provide for those members of the Institute who previously held the title of "Fellow" under the old charter, to retain their title. In order that the clause may be clear to all the members, it was decided to add the words "for membership" after the word "qualify," making the proposed amended clause read as follows:

"Such persons who can qualify for membership under the proposed amended charter and who previously held the title of fellow under the old charter, shall be entitled to fellowship in the Institute."

A letter was also read from the Province of Quebec Association of Architects suggesting the advisability of confining the membership to associates and fellows. The executive committee felt that there would be some difficulty in establishing only two classes of membership due to the fact that there already existed two classes of membership in one of the provincial associations.

The executive secretary was instructed to advise the provincial associations that no definite action can be taken in connection with the proposed amendments to the by-laws until the next annual meeting of the Institute, at which time all suggestions from the provincial bodies will be brought up for consideration.

A letter was read from the honorary secretary, Mr. Alcide Chausse, suggesting that while we are amending the charter that we also include a clause (Concluded on page xxviii).



Activities of the Institute—Concluded

giving the Institute power to hold examinations. The executive committee felt that this was a matter of by-law and therefore it was not necessary to make any further amendments to the charter.

A letter was also read from the Chief Clerk of the House of Commons with reference to the procedure necessary to have our charter amended. The president was requested to consult a solicitor in connection with the matter.

Recommendations by the Honorary Treasurer: The honorary treasurer recommended that the membership reports from provincial associations be made on printed forms supplied by the Institute for the purpose, these returns to be made at definite periods so that the Institute books may be kept up to date and a proper audit made possible. It was decided to accept the suggestion of the honorary treasurer and the executive secretary was instructed to have the necessary forms printed and that these

forms be sent to the provincial associations in January of each year requesting a complete list of their members, in order that the council of the Institute at the annual meeting may fix the pro rata contribution and prepare a correct statement of their income for the current year.

A further recommendation by the honorary treasurer that all cheques be signed by the president as well as the treasurer was discussed, and it was decided to recommend to the annual meeting that the by-laws be amended to provide that all cheques must be signed by any two of the following officers: President, Vice-President or Treasurer.

Date and Place of Next Meeting: It was decided to hold the next meeting of the executive committee at the Arts and Letters Club, Toronto, on Thursday, December 27th.

Adjournment: There being no further business the meeting was adjourned.

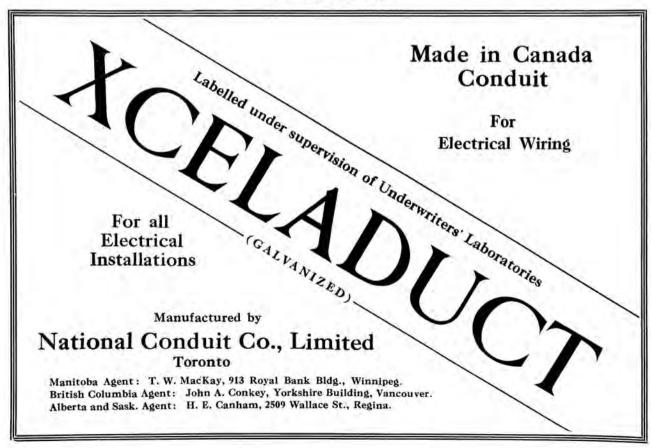
Activities of Provincial Associations

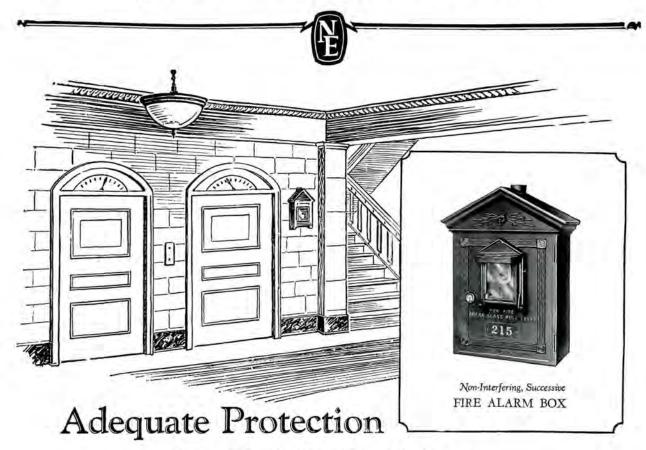
The Ontario Association of Architects Secretary-R. B. Wolsey, 350 Bay Street, Toronto

tion of Architects was held on Thursday, November 22nd. A number of applications for membership were read, and were referred to the various chapters for recommendation. The application of

A meeting of the Council of the Ontario Associa- L. C. Martin Baldwin, of Toronto, for transfer from associate membership to full membership was approved. It was decided to hold the annual meeting of the Association on Thursday, February 21st, 1929, in Toronto.

(Continued on page xxx.)





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Activities of Provincial Associations —Continued

OTTAWA CHAPTER

Honorary Secretary—B. Evan Parry, Federal Department of Health, Ottawa, Ontario

The Architects' Club of Ottawa held a dinner and meeting on Thursday, November 15th, under the chairmanship of Mr. E. L. Horwood. One of the features of the occasion was a presentation, made by Mr. B. Evan Parry, honorary secretary, on behalf of the Club to Mr. Hamilton MacCarthy, R.C.A., as a tangible expression of its admiration and esteem. Mr. McCarthy, in expressing his thanks, paid a tribute to the architectural profession.

A very interesting and informative address was given by Ernest Fosbery, A.R.C.A., on Modern Art. Following Mr. Fosbery's address Mr. L. Fennings Taylor delighted the audience with a humorous defense of the Group of Seven. Mr. Parry announced that arrangements had been made to have a number of prominent speakers address the Club during the coming season.

The Manitoba Association of Architects

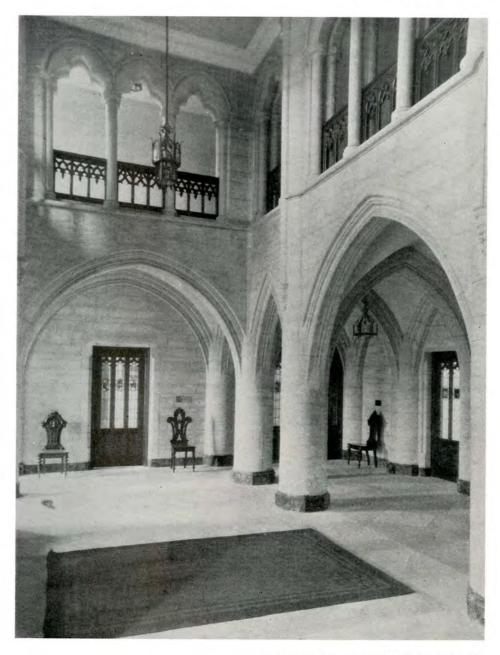
Secretary—E. Fitz Munn, 903 McArthur Building, Winnipeg

The Manitoba Association of Architects held a very successful dinner on November 5th. This was the first of the season, and a large number of the members were present. Mr. J. Russell, the new assistant professor of architecture at the University of Manitoba, was present and was given a good welcome. He spoke of his experiences at the Boston Technical School, where he was previously located, and gave a short interesting account of building in that city.

Considerable discussion took place in connection with a letter which was received regarding the formation of a Society for Electrical Development, and asking for the endorsation of the Manitoba Association of Architects of the "Red Seal Plan" of electric wiring. Under this plan the Society of Electrical Development could be called upon to give advice on electrical wiring. After an installation had been completed, an inspection would be made, and if found satisfactory, the Red Seal Symbol would be issued. No definite decision was arrived at, and the matter was left with the executive council for further consideration.

An active part has been taken by the Manitoba Association of Architects towards getting a by-law passed through the City Council for creating and controlling special building zones in the city of Winnipeg. There has been a long-felt want for some regulations along lines adopted by other large cities, and it is hoped that this by-law will carry in the near future.

(Continued on page xxxii).



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The Province of Quebec Association of Architects

Honorary Secretary—Ludger Venne, 2020 Union Avenue, Montreal

The General Annual Meeting of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects will be held in the Association rooms, 2020 Union Avenue, Montreal, January 25th, 1929, at 9.30 a.m.

The examinations for the admission to the study of architecture or registration, in this Province, will be held on January 14th, 1929, and the following days, in the rooms of the Association, Montreal, at 9.00 a.m., each day.

The Saskatchewan Association of Architects

Secretary-Treasurer—E. J. Gilbert, 2950 Robinson Street, Regina, Sask.

The Annual Meeting of the Saskatchewan Association of Architects was held in the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, on Monday, October 29th, 1928. Two Council meetings were also held during the day.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President: F. H. Portnall, Regina.

First Vice-President: David Webster, Saskatoon.

Second Vice-President: W. G. Van Egmond, Regina.

Secretary-Treasurer: E. J. Gilbert, Regina.

Members of the Council: Prof. A. R. Greig, Saskatoon; F. P. Martin, Saskatoon; M. W. Sharon, Regina.

Library Board: Prof. A. R. Greig and F. P. Martin.
R.A.I.C. Delegates: M. W. Sharon, Regina; R. G. Bunyard, Moose Jaw.

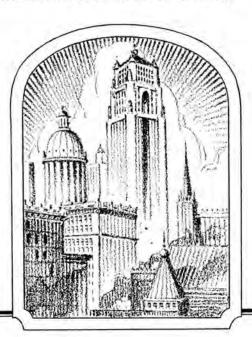
After the business of the meeting had been dealt with, a banquet was held in the King George Hotel, Saskatoon, at which Dean McKenzie and Professor Williams of the University were guests of the Association.

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

Dates of Annual Meetings of Provincial Associations

Alberta(T	erta (To be announced later)			
British Columbia	. December	5th, 1928		
Manitoba	. January	14th, 1929		
Maritimes	. January	15th, 1929		
Ontario	. January	21st, 1929		
Quebec	. January	26th, 1929		
Saskatchewan	.October	29th, 1928		

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Annual Meeting of The Royal Canadian Academy

HE Annual Meeting of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts was held in the Art Gallery of Toronto on Friday, November 30th. The President, Henry Sproatt of Toronto, was in the chair. Among those attending the meeting were: Henry Sproatt, President; E. Wyly Grier, Vice-President; C. W. Simpson, Treasurer; E. Dyonnet, Secretary; G. Horne Russell, Gustav Hahn, F. McGillivray Knowles, J. W. Beatty, R. Holmes, Henri Hebert, F. S. Challener, G. A. Reid, M. Cullen, C. Williamson, A. Y. Jackson, A. Scott Carter, C. W. Jefferys, J. E. H. MacDonald, Mary E. Wrinch, Clara S. Hagarty, Marion Long, Frances Loring, F. N. Loveroff, Herbert S. Palmer, Florence Wyle, Andre Lapine, Franz Johnston, Manly MacDonald, Fred S. Haines, Arthur Lismer, T. W. Mitchell, Emanuel Hahn.

Allan Barr of Toronto and Kenneth Forbes of Montreal were elected Associate Painter Members and W. L. Somerville and A. S. Mathers were elected Associated Architect Members of the Academy. Dr. R. Tait McKenzie was elected an Honorary Non-Resident Academician.

The election of officers resulted in the return by acclamation of Henry Sproatt, Toronto, President, E. Wyly Grier, Toronto, Vice-President, Charles W. Simpson, Montreal, Treasurer and E. Dyonnet, Montreal, Secretary. The six new members of the Council elected for the next two years were: John M. Lyle, J. W. Beatty, C. W. Jefferys, G. Horne Russell, C. W. Simpson, A. Y. Jackson.

The Fiftieth Annual Exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy was officially opened on Friday evening, November 29th, at the Art Gallery of Toronto and will continue until January 8th. An article on the exhibition by Charles W. Jefferys will appear in the January issue of The Journal.

NOTES

A meeting of the executive committee of the council of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada was held at the Arts and Letters Club, Toronto on Tuesday, November 27th.

Messrs. Marani, Lawson & Paisley, architects of Toronto, announce the removal of their offices from 219 Bay Street to 32 Bloor Street, West.

John S. Archibald, architect, of Montreal, announces the removal of his office from 1134 Beaver Hall Hill to 698 St. Catherine Street, West.

Messrs. K. B. Spurgin and William J. Semeyn, architects, of Victoria, have become associated and will practice under the firm name of Spurgin and Semeyn, at 425 Sayward Building, Douglas Street, Victoria, B.C.

Mr. A. H. Chapman, architect, of Toronto, returned on November 29th from Europe, where he has spent the past six weeks.

(Concluded on page xxxvi).

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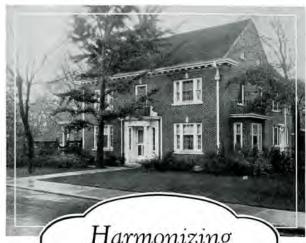
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Harmonizing the Garden Plans

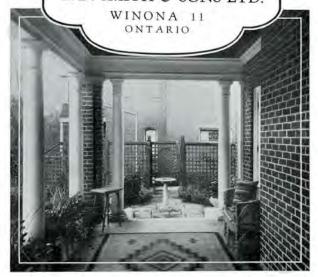
PLANNING the grounds surrounding new or existing buildings so that they breathe an air of individuality and yet harmonize with the architecture requires the knowledge and skill of experts in landscape work.

The type of garden which best suits the property is, of course, important, but such problems as grading, drainage, layout, arrangement of gates, drives, shrubberies, screens and other special features need experienced care in development and treatment.

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Notes - Concluded

Mr. E. R. Rolph, architect of Toronto, returned on November 24th from an extensive trip to England and the Continent.

W. L. Somerville, architect and A. S. Mathers of Mathers & Haldenby, architects of Toronto, have been elected Associate Members of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts.

The Fiftieth Exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts is now being held in the Art Gallery of Toronto. The exhibition will remain open until January 8th, 1929.

A seventeen story building is to be erected in Manchester, England. When completed, it will be the tallest building in England.

The Montreal City Council has recently passed a by-law prohibiting the erection of houses with outside stairs.

Mr. Harold R. Watson, architect, of Toronto, announces the removal of his office from 907 Excelsior Life Building to 20 St. Clair Avenue West.

Henry Sproatt, LL.D., F.R.I.B.A., was re-elected President of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts, at the recent Annual Meeting held in Toronto.

Mr. Eugene Larose, architect, formerly of the firm of Larose & Simard, Montreal, announces that he is now practicing under his own name at 3725 Berri Street, Montreal.

Professor Raoul Lacroix of the Ecole Polytechnique, Montreal, addressed the City Improvement League at a luncheon meeting held on November 1st, on the subject of "Housing in Relation to Town Planning."

The Hon. Arthur Meighen, former Premier of Canada, addressed the Sixth Annual Convention of the American Institute of Steel Construction held in Biloxi, Miss., during the week of November 12th.

A conference was held in Toronto on November 15th of representatives from the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, the Engineering Institute of Canada and the Canadian Construction Association for the purpose of preparing a Standard Form of Contract that will be acceptable to architects, engineers and contractors.

The Northern Electric Company, Limited have recently opened a new branch warehouse and office in Saint John N.B., under the managership of T. C. Nisbet.



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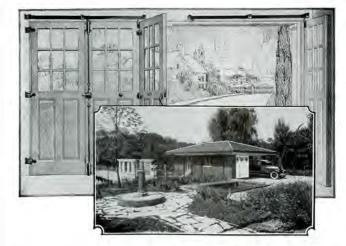
When the saving of labor and material is considered, they cost no more than ordinary weights and cords.

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BOOKS REVIEWED

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

DRAWING WITH PEN AND INK. By Arthur L. Guptill. With an introduction by Franklin Book. 444 pages, 9 x 12. Over 800 illustrations. Bound in silk pattern cloth. Price \$8.50. The Pencil Points Press, Inc., 419 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Ten years ago Mr. Pennell published his memorable work, "Pen Drawing and Pen Draughtsmen." I reflect with pleasure upon that exhaustive and scholarly work. Pennell had been contemporary with that great era probably start.

Ten years ago Mr. Pennell published his memorable work, "Pen Drawing and Pen Draughtsmen." I reflect with pleasure upon that exhaustive and scholarly work. Pennell had been contemporary with that great era, probably starting about 1880, which had witnessed the development of Pen Drawing to its greatest technical heights. I refrain from using the adjective "expressive" because, whereas the period referred to saw great technical achievement, I doubt if the pen was ever used with greater expression than in the hands of Tiepolo, Rembrandt, Claude and Goya. However, others will disagree with me. Hammerton has said that the pen work of the Old Masters was nought but "Sketches of Projects and Intentions." I refer you to Holbein's "Dance of Death" and Claude's perfect landscapes in the Uffizi.

Whereas Mr. Pennel was largely international in scope in his volume and whereas he concerned himself with critical estimates of men, the book to hand, although dealing ostensi-

Whereas Mr. Pennel was largely international in scope in his volume and whereas he concerned himself with critical estimates of men, the book to hand, although dealing ostensibly with the same subject, is very different in nature and content. Mr. Guptill has succeeded in devoting some 400 pages almost entirely to the technical side of pen draughtsmanship. I am forced at the very beginning to take issue with the tenor of his introductory considerations, where he is at pains to impress the reader and potential penman with weighty admonitions concerning the difficulties which must surely beset his path should he attempt to pursue the ends of pen draughtsmanship. Rather should his dissertation deal with the pleasure, excitement and even rapture that attends the ever-increasing facility that comes of constant and enthusiastic practice. However, Mr. Guptill has succeeded in assembling a most interesting and instructive volume, rudimentary in its opening chapters, but dealing in its entirety with all the more specialized phases of the craft. This volume has amused and amazed me by the thoroughness and abandon with which its author reveals (Concluded on page xl).



"OLD HOUSE AT COMPLEGNE" BY JOHN RICHARD HOWE From "Drawing with Pen and Ink."



Lower School Ridley College St. Catharines, Ont.

Marani, Lawson & Paisley
Architects

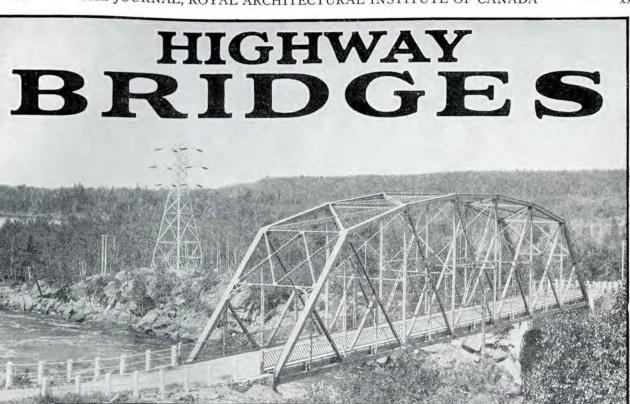
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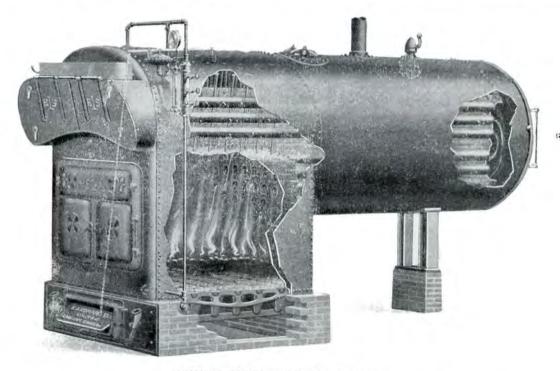
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Books Reviewed—Concluded

the obscure and guarded secrets of the adepts. However, its value in classroom, draughting room or studio cannot be denied. It is an exhaustive compendium of information concerning Pen Drawing from the veriest detail of paraphernalia to instruction on the complete rendering of a building.

Unfortunately, with few exceptions, the illustrations are by contemporary American artists, not that I wish to deprecate them in any way, but there are some very able penmen abroad; and as it is, at least two great Americans and two of the greatest penmen who ever lived, Edwin Abbey and Howard Pyle, are not represented in the pages of this volume. But here again I do not wish to belittle Mr. Guptill's effort. The illustrations show many kinds of subjects handled in a variety of ways. Mr. Guptill's own marginal sketches illustrating his text are extremely helpful and comprehensive.

The book offers practical instruction in the art of pen drawing, rather than a statement of facts concerning its history or a critical estimate of the work of its masters. The student and draughtsman will find it to be a complete guide for the study of Pen and Ink and its techniques.

CHAS. F. COMFORT, O.S.A.

Manufacturers' Publications Received

THE C. A. DUNHAM COMPANY, LIMITED
The C. A. Dunham Co. Limited, Toronto, have recently issued a new Bulletin No. 117, dealing with the design and operation of vacuum pumps. It contains definite information on the principle, design, operation, costs and control of the on the principle, design, operation, costs and control of the Dunham Vacuum Pump as applied to vacuum return line heating installations. Size of book 8½" x 11"—contains 15 pages. Copies of this bulletin are available at any of the branch offices of the C. A. Dunham Company, Limited, in Quebec, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver and St. Johns, Newfoundland. THE B. F. STURTEVANT COMPANY

A new catalogue of Sturtevant Tempervane Heating Units has just been issued by the B. F. Sturtevant Company. This catalogue contains a great deal of information on heating and ventilation and includes illustrations, charts, capacity tables and specifications of interest to architects and engineers. The book is of standard filing size, $8\frac{1}{2}$ " x 11", and contains 44 pages. Copies can be obtained by writing to The B. F. Sturtevant Co. of Canada, Limited, Galt, Ontario.

THE COPPER AND BRASS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION The Copper and Brass Research Association are publishing a series of monthly bulletins containing numerous illustrations of nearly every type of structure in which copper and brass has been used in some form or other. Detailed information is also given as to the uses of this enduring material. Size of bulletins, $8\frac{1}{2}$ " x 11".

INDIANA LIMESTONE COMPANY

"Old Gothic and Variegated Indiana Limestone for Random Ashlar Facings" is the title of a booklet recently published by the Indiana Limestone Company. It shows the advantages by the Indiana Limestone Company. It shows the advantages and economies to be derived by using rough-sawed limestone for Random Ashlar construction. Considerable saving is effected by using this rough-sawed stone in strip form for masonry facings. The booklet contains illustrations of a great many fine buildings in which architects have employed this type of stone. Size 8½" x 11", contains 40 pages.

THE PACIFIC LUMBER COMPANY
"The Story of California Redwood," its adaptability to
building construction and its many uses, is clearly told in
a booklet recently issued by the Pacific Lumber Company. This booklet emphasizes the qualities of redwood not possessed by other materials, particularly pointing out its durability and proof against decay. Size of book 9" x 12", contains 34 pages. Copies of this book can be secured from L. S. Rolland (Canadian Representative), 1102 Castle Building, Montreal.



THE marble for the exterior was supplied and set by us; also the marble counters and trim, as well as the travertine for walls and floor.

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TORONTO CHAPTER, ONTARIO ASSOCIATION of ARCHITECTS

EXHIBITION of ARCHITECTURE and ALLIED ARTS

An Exhibition of Architecture and Allied Arts, under the auspices of the Toronto Chapter, Ontario Association of Architects,

Will be held at

THE ART GALLERY OF TORONTO

From FEBRUARY 1st to FEBRUARY 28th, 1929.

The Hon. VINCENT MASSEY has kindly consented to open the Exhibition.

THE CHAPTER EXTENDS A CORDIAL INVITATION TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE R.A.I.C. TO SHOW AT THIS EXHIBITION

The usual competition for the Medal of Honor and other awards given by the Toronto Chapter will be held. This competition is open to members of the Toronto Chapter only. All other sections of the exhibition are open to members of the R.A.I.C.

Further information and entry forms will be sent on application to Allan George, convenor of the Architecture Committee, 1123 Bay Street, Toronto 5.

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The Journal Royal Architectural Institute of Canada

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