

# The Journal

## Royal Architectural Institute of Canada

Serial No. 19

TORONTO, MARCH, 1927

Vol. IV. No. 3

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*Chinon*

CHINON, FRANCE

*From Sketch by  
F. H. MARANI*

# The Journal

## Royal Architectural Institute of Canada

Serial No. 19

TORONTO, MARCH, 1927

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### The President's Address

At the Twentieth Annual Meeting of the R.A.I.C.

I HAVE to open my address with an apology for not having it in manuscript, but the few remarks I have to make will not trouble the stenographer to take in their entirety.

This being the twentieth annual meeting of this Institute, it would no doubt be in order to indulge in a little retrospection of the past or speculation on the future possibilities of this Institute and the profession of architecture in Canada. My experience, however, of the past year as President of the Institute leads me to believe that a little self-searching would be more profitable. While a small group of our members are keenly alive to and active in the interest of the Institute, the rank and file appear to me to be quite the reverse.

As an individual instance I may sight the instance of a Western member in Toronto just two days before the Convention opened. His Association had wired him to stay over and represent it at the Convention. It was explained to him that the executive had made special efforts to get western members here for this occasion and even offered mileage to overcome the obstacle of distance. He replied, "Well, you see I have always been very interested in fancy skating and there is a Carnival this week in which I have charge of a parade of one hundred and twenty-four youngsters, so you see I really have to go back at once."

A collective instance is that the November-December issue of the Journal carried on the President's page a request to each member to send in the particulars of any instance they knew of where architectural work was being done in Canada by outside Architects. Not one reply was received.

The excuse since given by some is that if they gave such information they might be involved in the subsequent enquiry. Well, suppose they were, what of it? If we are not prepared to take issue with one of our principal grievances, let us cease talking about it. During the year this has been the chief topic that the membership have communicated with the Executive, and it has been the subject on which the President was forced into a public correspondence, and I think I can safely say, without regrettable consequences. Why should not the membership at least supply the ammunition, or else cease firing and accept defeat? In other words, unless we are prepared to fight let us stop talking. Why make a grievance out of a matter that we are not prepared to face squarely to remedy?

To make an effective National Institute, in a country as large as Canada, out of a membership of about six hundred needs every member in the firing line eager to do his bit and to take a hand in promoting the interest of the Institute at all times. I am sorry to say that we hear much more about dues

being too high than about making them high enough to have an effective Institute. May I ask for a reversal of this dis-interest and penuriousness. Let us have a spirit of getting together and of paying what is necessary to make the Institute fulfill the ideals that each of us have for it.

That this Institute should be the principal and the Association the subsidiaries was suggested on the president's page of the Journal some months ago. Mr. J. M. Stevenson of the Alberta Association, in his address as retiring president, dwelt at length on this and his suggestions have been considered by Council but as it raises the difficult question of having a Dominion institution usurp the right which belongs to the Provincial governments, the Council is not yet prepared to make a pronouncement.

The incoming Council will have this matter to deal with at an early date. I would suggest that each Association be sent as much information as possible on this matter and be asked to strike a committee to take it up through the Executive of the Institute. Another matter which should be similarly handled is that of the use of the letters M.R.A. I.C. and of the establishing of a Fellowship in this Institute. This will be discussed later at the Convention but will require the co-operative action of the Associations before it can be worked out.

The splendid Exhibition of Architecture and Allied Arts which the Toronto Chapter of The Ontario Association of Architects is now holding in this building is most inspiring. It shows what can be done in this line and suggests also the possibility of having a great part of this exhibition go on circuit to the larger cities of Canada. It has proven to be the most effective means of the right kind of publicity for the profession and for this reason should be worked to the utmost. The Toronto Chapter intend holding an exhibition annually and if it were held early enough to have a good portion of it sent on to the Institute Convention a nucleus would be had to which the Institute could add and make the Exhibition an integral part of the Convention, not only adding interest but also giving occasion for much more publicity than can be had by the Convention alone. The exhibition as well as interesting the public gives the right stimulus to our members in the pursuit of their art and is well worth working for even if this were the only advantage to be obtained from it.

As a means of interchange and contact between the various associations, I ask that members travelling east from the west and those travelling west from the east write Mr. Chaussé of their intention of doing so, that arrangements may be made for the party travelling to meet the executive at least of the Association in the city he may be

visiting. While these visits would be quite informal, they would afford a splendid means of becoming acquainted. Fellowship permits of an interchange of ideas and the growth of such a fellowship is most desirable.

The Journal has made steady progress, and this year has entered upon a monthly issue. Here again, we feel that perhaps our members do not give the support that might be expected of them. Some certainly do all that could be expected, but in many

instances it is felt that others unnecessarily favour our esteemed contemporaries. Now, the Architects surely realize that the Architectural Journals not published by the Architects are primarily published for some other persons' monetary benefit. While the Institute is struggling to put a Journal worthy of the profession before the Canadian people it ought to get to the last degree the absolute support of all of our members.

J. P. HYNES.

## Awards Made to Architects in the Recent Toronto Chapter Architectural Exhibition

ONE of the features of the exhibition of Architecture of Allied Arts recently held in the Art Gallery, Toronto, under the auspices of the Toronto Chapter, Ontario Association of Architects, were the awards made by a jury consisting of Hugh G. Jones, Architect of Montreal; Professor E. R. Arthur, Department of Architecture, University of Toronto; and Frederick C. Lee, Architect of Toronto. The judging was done from photographs of the work executed by members of the Toronto Chapter during the past three years, and awards were made in each of the groups according to classification.

The medal of honour for the most outstanding work executed by Toronto Architects, was awarded to Messrs. Marani & Paisley for St. Andrew's College, Aurora.

The complete list of awards is as follows:—

### ARCHITECTS' AWARDS

#### MEDAL OF HONOR, 1927

To Marani & Paisley for St. Andrew's College, Aurora.

#### DOMESTIC EXTERIORS NOT OVER \$20,000

First Award to Mathers & Haldenby for residence of Mrs. M. E. Ross, Poplar Plains Road, Toronto.

Second Award to Maurice D. Klein for residence of Gordon Hicks, Esq., York Mills, Ontario.

Honorable mention to W. L. Somerville for residence of S. J. Allin, Jr., Imperial Street, Toronto.

#### DOMESTIC INTERIORS NOT OVER \$20,000

First Award to Mathers & Haldenby for dining-room, residence of E. W. Haldenby, Crescent Road, Toronto.

Second Award to W. L. Somerville for living room, residence of S. J. Allin, Jr., Imperial Street, Toronto.

#### DOMESTIC EXTERIORS OVER \$20,000

First Award to MacKenzie Waters for residence of A. B. Carling, Esq., Ottawa, Ontario.

Second Award to Wickson & Gregg for residence of the late D. A. Dunlop, Esq., Don Mills Road, Toronto.

Honorable mention to Horwood & White for residence of Norman Campbell, Esq., 396 Harvie Street, Toronto.

#### DOMESTIC INTERIOR OVER \$20,000

First Award to Molesworth, West & Secord for dining-room, residence of E. R. Wood, Esq., Bayview Avenue, Toronto.

Second Award to Chapman & Oxley for interior of Havergal College, North Toronto.

Honorable mention to Molesworth, West &

Secord for the library, residence of E. R. Wood, Esq., Bayview Avenue, Toronto.

#### CHURCHES, EXTERIOR

First Award to Sproatt & Rolph for Bishop Strachan School Chapel, Toronto.

Second Award to Page & Warrington for St. Clement's Church, Toronto.

#### CHURCHES, INTERIOR

First Award to Page & Warrington for St. Clement's Church, Toronto.

Second Award to Sproatt & Rolph for Bishop Strachan School Chapel, Toronto.

#### DETAILS

First Award to Sproatt & Rolph for the Narthex Screen, Bishop Strachan School Chapel, Toronto.

Second Award to Molesworth, West & Secord for the entrance door, residence E. R. Wood, Esq., Bayview Avenue, Toronto.

Honorable mention to W. L. Somerville for entrance to his residence.

#### PUBLIC BUILDINGS

First Award to Darling & Pearson for the Sculpture Court, Art Gallery of Toronto.

#### EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS

First Award to Marani & Paisley for St. Andrew's College, Aurora.

Second Award to Chapman and Oxley for Havergal College, Toronto.

#### SHOP FRONTS

First Award to George, Moorehouse & King for Shop Front of J. M. Dent & Co., Bloor Street West, Toronto.

Second Award to Mathers & Haldenby for Shop Front at 96 Bloor Street West, Toronto.

#### COMMERCIAL GARAGES

First Award to Mathers & Haldenby for Garage and Workshop of the Dominion Transport Company, John and Wellington Streets, Toronto.

#### APARTMENT HOUSES

First Award to Marani & Paisley for The St. George Apartments, Bloor Street West, Toronto.

Second Award to Craig & Madill for Apartments 200 St. Clair Avenue West, Toronto.

#### MEMORIALS

First Award to Maurice D. Klein for Doctor Young Memorial, Kew Gardens, Toronto.

#### OFFICE BUILDINGS

First Award to Chapman & Oxley for The National Building, Bay and Temperance Streets, Toronto.

EDITOR'S NOTE:—An article by Professor E. R. Arthur on the Exhibition, as well as illustrations of all buildings receiving awards, will be published in the April issue of the Journal.



## A History of The Institute

Presented at the Twentieth Annual Meeting by Mr. Alcide Chaussé, Honorary Secretary of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada since its inception.

**T**WENTY years ago, in March, 1907, the following letter was sent to all known architects in the Dominion of Canada:

"Dear Sir:—

"Viewing the constant and rapid increase in building construction in the Dominion of Canada, and the development of interests of Architects, some architects think that the time has arrived to organize an association which will cover all our country. By forming such an organization it is believed that it would facilitate the acquirement and interchange of professional knowledge among its members, and more particularly to promote the acquisition of that species of knowledge which has special reference to our profession, particularly where there is no local society of architects. A provisional committee of organization is being formed to recruit members and to prepare a project of Charter and of By-laws. It is hoped that the first meeting of the 'Institute of Architects of Canada' will be held during the course of the coming month of August, for the election of officers, the adoption of by-laws, etc. It is proposed to fix the annual contribution to not more than ten dollars. There will be no entrance fee.

"I have been instructed to ask you to become a Charter member of the Institute, and I will be pleased to send you any other information on this subject.

"Yours faithfully,

"ALCIDE CHAUSSE,

"*Secretary Pro Tem.*"

\* \* \*

The Provisional Board was formed as follows:—

A. F. DUNLOP, R.C.A., P.Q.A.A., Montreal—President.  
EDMUND BURKE, Toronto, Ont.—Vice-President.  
MAURICE PERRAULT, M.L.A., Montreal—Vice-President.  
S. FRANK PETERS, President of the Manitoba Association of Architects—Vice-President.  
ALCIDE CHAUSSE, Past President, P.Q.A.A.—Secretary.  
J. W. H. WATTS, Ottawa—Treasurer.

### COUNCIL

WM. H. ARCHER, F.A.I.A., Vancouver, B.C.  
C. B. CHAPPELL, Charlottetown, P.E.I.  
M. DEGGENDORFER, President of the Alberta Association of Architects.  
DAVID EWART, I.S.O., O.A.A., Chief Architect, Dept. of Public Works, Ottawa.  
G. E. FAIRWEATHER, St. John, N.B.  
H. E. GATES, Halifax, N.S.  
H. C. GORDON, Past President, Ontario Association of Architects.  
W. W. A. HILTON, President, Regina Club of Architects.  
R. P. LEMAY, Past President, P.Q.A.A.  
EDEN SMITH, President Toronto Architectural Eighteen Club.  
JOSEPH VENNE, Past President, P.Q.A.A.

On the 18th May, 1907, a project of Charter was sent to the members of the Provisional Board. It was resolved to prepare a Bill to incorporate the "Institute of Architects of Canada" by the Dominion Government, and to request Mr. J. C. Walsh, member of Parliament to present such Bill for adoption at the next session of Parliament. It was also resolved to hold a Congress of Canadian Architects on the 19th to 24th August, 1907, at Montreal.

A special committee composed of Messrs. A. F. Dunlop, Maurice Perrault, J. W. H. Watts, Edmund Burke, D. Ewart and Alcide Chaussé was formed to organize the Congress and a meeting for that purpose was held at the Public Library, Ottawa, on the 9th July, 1907. The programme was prepared and invitations were sent to all architects in Canada.

The first Congress of Canadian Architects was a success, Architects from nearly every province of Canada were present and took part in the proceedings. Seventy-three architects registered and twenty guests took part in the Congress.

It may be interesting to know that at that meeting the Treasurer reported that he had received \$765.25, and that the expenses up to the date of the Congress were \$203.45, leaving a balance in hand of \$561.80. 77 members had sent their subscription of \$10.00, and during the week of the Congress 20 more subscriptions were received, making a Charter membership of 97 members.

On the 19th August, 1907, the Congress decided to form the "Institute of Architects of Canada", the Provisional Board was made permanent, and the project of a Charter as already prepared was approved.

At that meeting several letters of approval of the proposed organization were read, they were from Messrs. F. Deggendorfer, Edmonton, Alberta, and Eden Smith and J. P. Hynes, both of Toronto, and it so happens that on the twentieth anniversary of the foundation of our Institute, after having filled the positions of Honorary Treasurer and Vice-President, Mr. J. P. Hynes is the present President of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

During the Congress the following questions were discussed and very interesting papers were read:

Representation of Architecture in the Royal Canadian Academy of Art.  
Uniformity in Building By-laws and Regulations.  
Architectural Competitions.  
Plans prepared by Foreign Architects for work in Canada.  
Conservation of Historical Monuments.  
Copyright Laws for the protection of Architectural Works.  
Eighth International Congress of Architects—Vienna, 1908.

On the 16th June, 1908, a Charter was granted by the Dominion Government, according to the project adopted by the Congress, but under the name of "The Architectural Institute of Canada", and on the 27th July, 1908, a meeting of the Council was held at the Engineers' Club, Montreal, for organization, the making of by-laws, the election of officers and the transaction of other business. It was decided to hold the First General Annual Assembly at Ottawa on the 30th September and 1st October, 1908. The officers and members of the Council were re-elected.

The Architectural Institute of Canada being an independent organization, members of the Provincial Associations who wished to belong to both the Dominion and a Provincial Society had to pay two annual subscriptions, and the Institute looked only after matters relating to the Dominion of Canada, and the Provincial Associations to only local matters. A movement was started to have the Charter of the Architectural Institute so amended that a Federation of the then existing Provincial societies be formed together with the Institute.

In the meantime, His Majesty, King Edward VII. was graciously pleased to grant permission to the Architectural Institute of Canada to adopt the prefix "Royal". This permission is dated 2nd June, 1909.

After several conferences between representatives of the various provincial associations, amendments to the Charter were granted by the Dominion Government on the 1st April, 1912, giving power for federation and incorporating "The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada", as it exists now.

Since the foundation of the Institute we had the honor of having as presidents, the following colleagues:—

A. F. DUNLOP, Montreal.....	Three years
J. H. G. RUSSELL, Winnipeg.....	Three years
A. FRANK WICKSON, Toronto.....	Two years
LEWIS R. JORDAN, Winnipeg.....	Two years
F. S. BAKER, Toronto.....	Two years
J. P. OUELLET, Quebec.....	Three years
DAVID R. BROWN, Montreal.....	Two years
JOHN S. ARCHIBALD.....	Two years
J. P. HYNES, Toronto, Ont.....	Present President

Annual meetings were held in the following cities:—

1907—Montreal	1912—Ottawa
1908—Ottawa	1913—Calgary
1909—Toronto	1914—} No meeting
1910—Winnipeg	1915—} owing to War
1911—Montreal	1916—Quebec

1917—Ottawa
1918—Montreal
1919—Toronto
1920—Ottawa
1921—Toronto
1922—Winnipeg

1923—Montreal
1924—Hamilton and Toronto
1925—Montreal
1926—Montreal
1927—Toronto

The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, two years ago, amended its by-laws and created an Executive Committee, composed of the President, the Honorary Secretary, the Honorary Treasurer and of the members of the Council residing in the same province as the President. This proved to be very successful; it had the effect of reducing the running expenses, consequently of reducing the "pro rata" contribution from the provincial associations from \$5.00 to \$3.00, and meetings of the Executive Committee could be held oftener than meetings of the Council, and with the necessary quorum.

I would be pleased to recount here all the activities of the Institute during its twenty years of existence, but as profitable as they might have been, it would take too much of your valuable time, and most of you here present who have been with us from the start know what we have done and what we hope to achieve.

Before closing, I must mention the fact that our Institute is now an organization well known all over the world, and its members have contributed to International Congresses of Architects, Congresses on Town Planning, Architectural Exhibitions, etc., in various countries, and the Institute has now two representatives on the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects and in the R.I.B.A.'s Allied Conference.

Let us pause for a moment and think what has been done architecturally during these last twenty years, and let us hope that the unity that now exists amongst the Canadian Architects will continue forever.



CENOTAPH—LIVERPOOL CATHEDRAL.  
Sir G. Gilbert Scott, Architect.





*Photo by Eaton Photo Studio.*

THE FOYER, GEORGIAN ROOM, THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED, TORONTO.

*Sproatt & Rolph. Architects*

(One of the Exhibits at the Toronto Chapter, O. A. A. Exhibition of Architecture and Allied Arts)





NORTHERN ONTARIO BUILDING, TORONTO.  
*Chapman & Oxley, Architects*

(One of the Exhibits at the Toronto Chapter O. A. A. Exhibition of Architecture and Allied Arts)



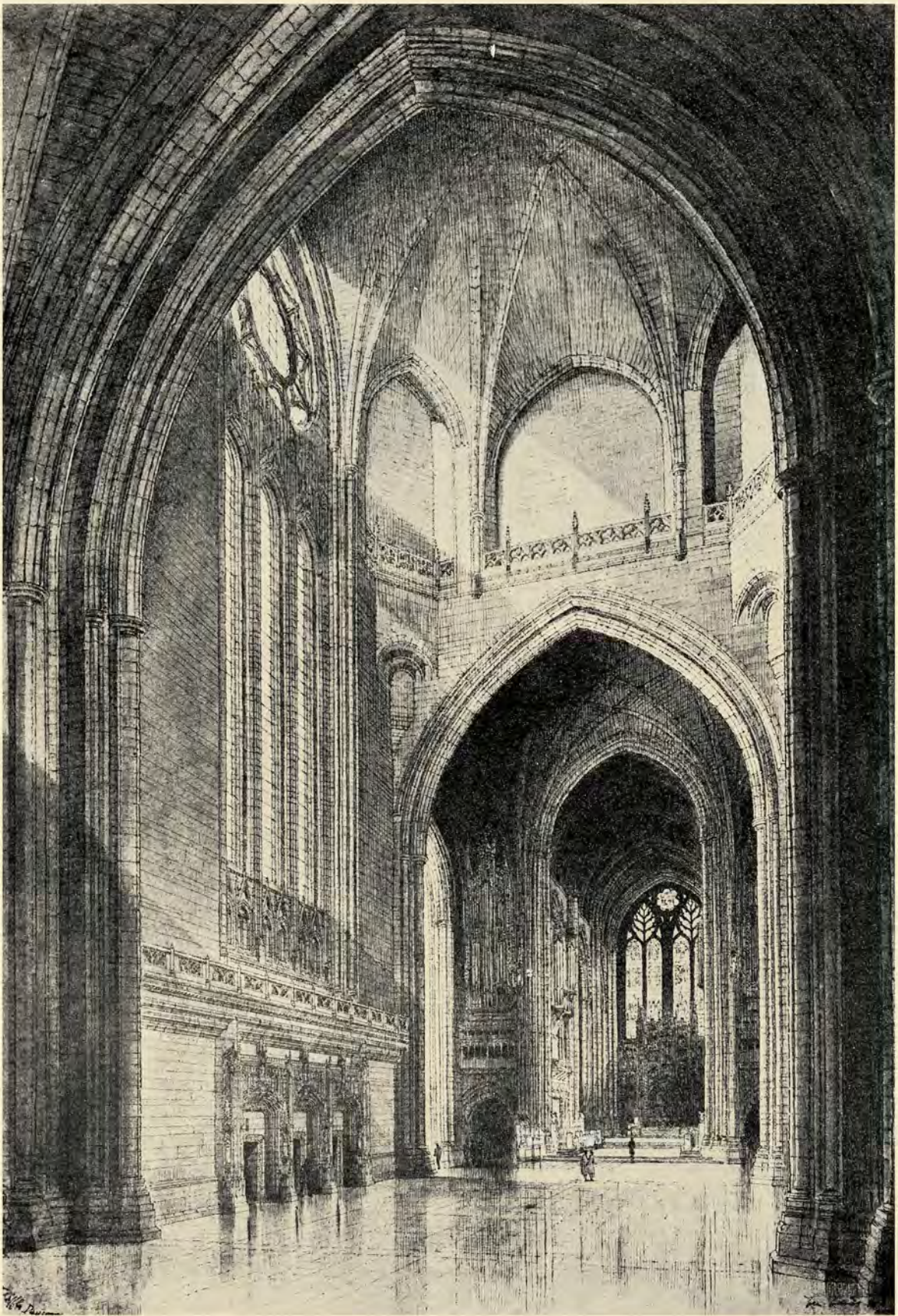


*Photo—Stewart Bale*

LIVERPOOL CATHEDRAL AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED  
*Sir G. Gilbert Scott, Architect*

*From the drawing by T. Raffles Davison*





Photo—Stewart Bale

DESIGN FOR CENTRAL SPACE UNDER TOWER, LIVERPOOL CATHEDRAL  
Sir G. Gilbert Scott, Architect

T. Raffles Davison, Pinxit





LIVERPOOL CATHEDRAL FROM THE ROYAL LIVER BUILDING, PIER HEAD  
AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED

## LIVERPOOL CATHEDRAL

By PHILIP J. TURNER, F.R.I.B.A.

(Special Lecturer, Department of Architecture, McGill University)

*The illustrations in this article are from photographs by Stewart Bale of Liverpool, the Cathedral official photographer. See also plates pages 85, 87.*

PROBABLY no other cathedral while building has ever received so much notice as that of the Church of Christ, Liverpool; for most of the great churches of England were built before the days of newspapers and architectural journals.

In England, the erection of the great cathedral marks an epoch in the annals of national architecture and the ultimate realization of the enterprise is a matter of world-wide interest.

Liverpool is the Third Anglican Cathedral to be constructed in England since the Reformation and when completed will be by far the largest, exceeding in area St. Pauls, London, by one half, and being five times as large as Truro in Cornwall.

The late Mr. Francis Bond has described Liverpool Cathedral as being in design, as well as in plan a revulsion from "Imitative Gothic" which had been in vogue for more than half a century and which found final expression in Truro Cathedral. Liverpool Cathedral cannot be labelled as "Early English" or "Perpendicular" or "Decorated," it is none of them. At the time of his writing it was too early for him to speak of the details of the design, but he did not doubt that the vastness of scale, the free handling of the masses, the depth of its shadow effects, the stern sobriety of the exterior, and the general absence of minute frippery would make it one of the most grave, solemn and monumental buildings in Christendom.

Apart from its great size and commanding position Liverpool Cathedral is important as demonstrating the triumph of spirit over letter in the employment of architectural styles.

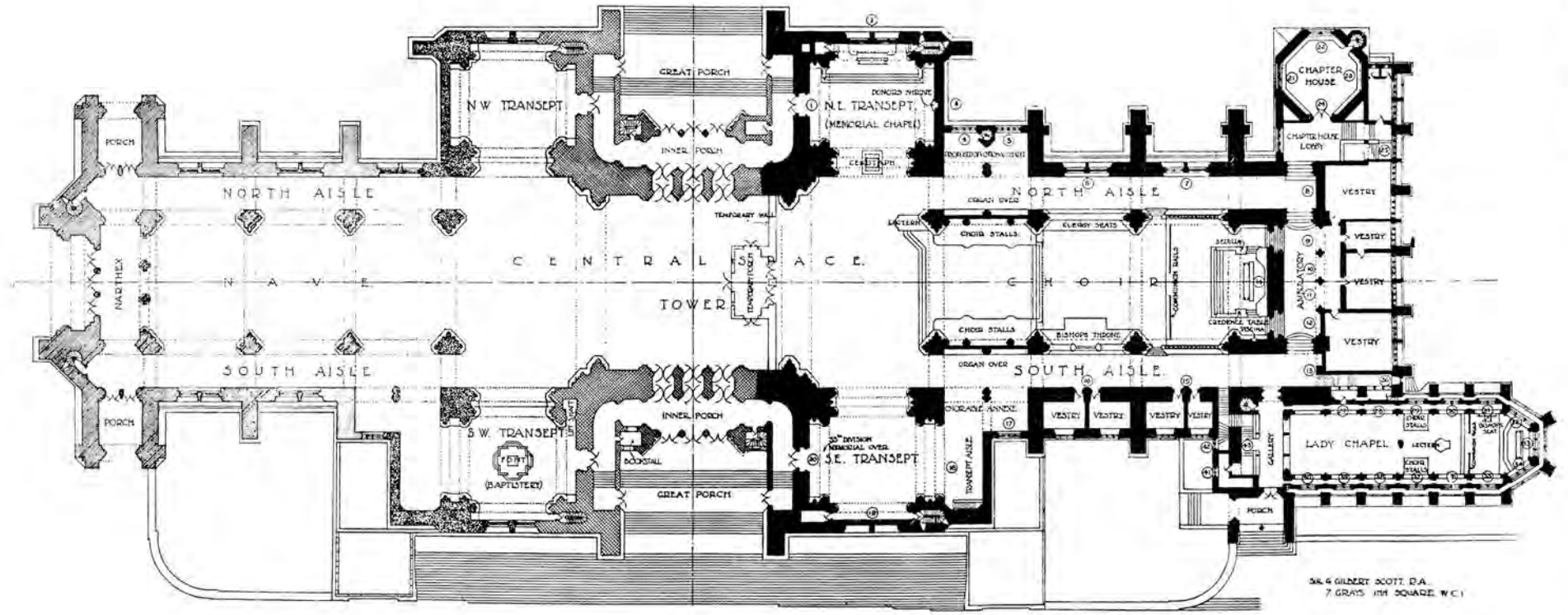
In undertaking the building of any Cathedral, two methods may be adopted. Either the fabric or shell may be completed and the decoration and furnishing left to future generations,—this is the method adopted in the building of the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Westminster;— or (2) the fabric may be built in sections, completed in every detail, before the next is undertaken, as in the case of Liverpool.

The first section—the Lady Chapel—was completed in 1910, ten years after the scheme of the new Cathedral had been broached, and the second stage of the building of the Cathedral was reached when the Choir, Eastern Transepts Chapter House and buildings grouped under the East end were consecrated in July of 1924. There is now completed a little more than one-third of the whole building.

The next part which is being undertaken is the great central space and the two western transepts; these it is expected will occupy the next six or seven years.

The completion of the nave and tower will probably take a like period, so that A.D. 1940 should see the cathedral finished in all its simplicity of outline and perfection of detail.

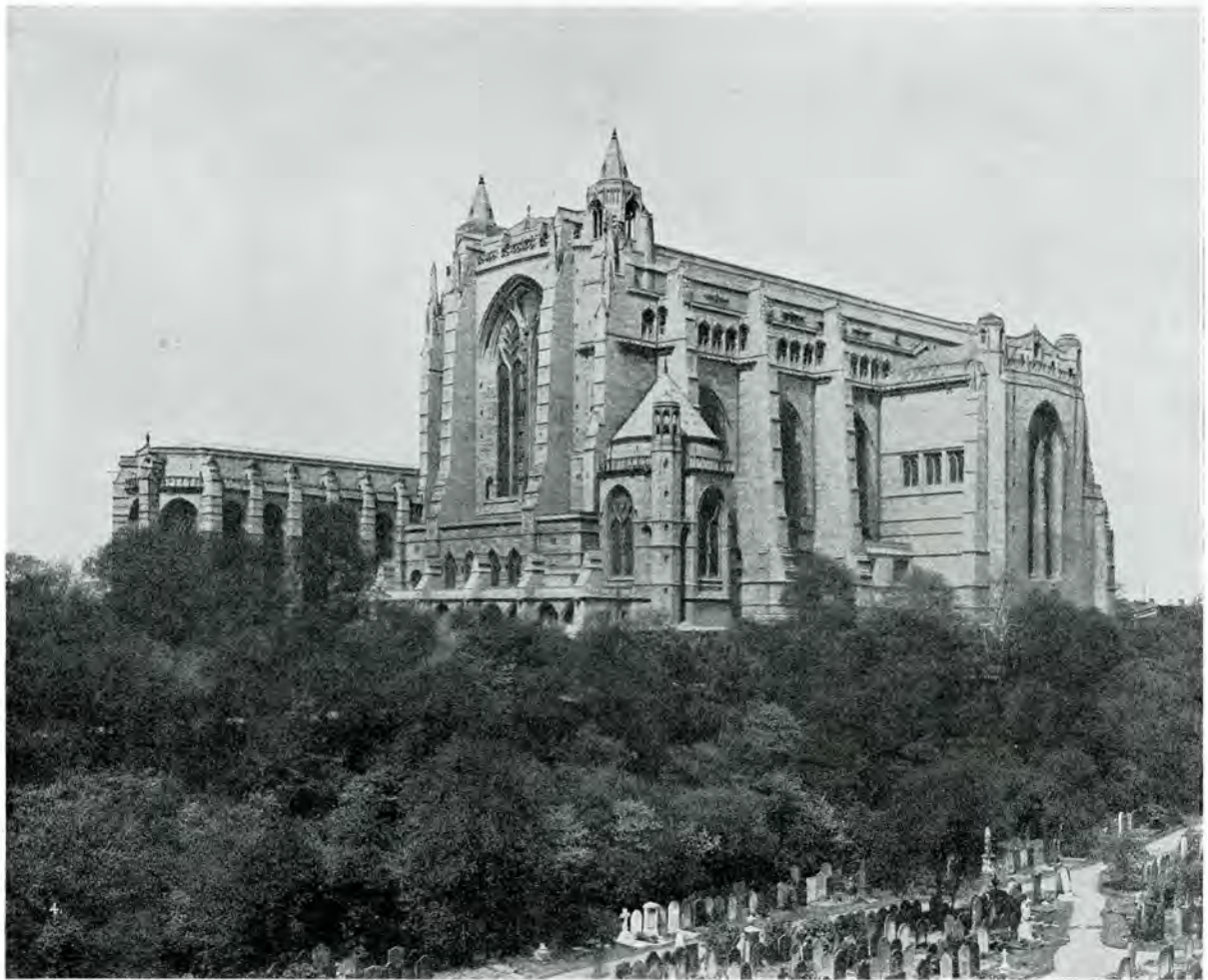




Plan of LIVERPOOL CATHEDRAL.  
 Sir G. Gilbert Scott, R.A., Architect

KEY TO PLAN—  
 COMPLETED PORTIONS OF THE BUILDING  
 UNDER CONSTRUCTION  
 UNDER CONSTRUCTION (PROJECTIONS ONLY)  
 PORTIONS STILL FINALLY UNDESIGNED  
 NOT RECORDED GLASS WINDOW THICKNESS





LIVERPOOL CATHEDRAL FROM N. E., ACROSS THE CEMETERY  
*Sir G. Gilbert Scott, R.A., Architect*

In point of size Liverpool Cathedral will be the 4th largest church in the world being exceeded only by St. Peter's Rome, the Cathedral of Seville and the new Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York. The latter has an area of 109,082 square feet against the 101,000 square feet of Liverpool.

The New York building follows so closely the traditional lines of the French 13th century, that to Architects, it lacks the individuality and interest that Liverpool possesses.

The fact also that the English Cathedral is the conception of *one* master-mind—Sir Giles Gilbert Scott,—who has been in charge since its commencement in 1904, provides additional interest to the study of Liverpool.

These two great buildings, though of a similar size, are distinctly different in character and when comparing the two one realises how much the building of the Cathedral at New York has suffered from the fact that so many architects have been engaged on it from time to time, since the original design was adopted in 1892.

The total length of the Liverpool Cathedral will be 619 feet, its width 197 feet, and the height of its central tower 308 feet.

It was, however, never the ambition of those who promoted the scheme to aim at mere size. The one all important requirement was the providing of a large open central space to accommodate a congrega-

tion of 3000 persons who would be able on special occasions to see and hear a preacher and join in the acts of public worship. This stipulation has set the scale for the building and the size of the whole project has exceeded the anticipation of the building Committee.

The central space is 201 feet long with a width of 73 feet. Some idea of the vastness of this area may be obtained when it is realized that it exceeds the whole of the floor area of St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, or of Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal.

The romantic story of how Mr. Giles Gilbert Scott's design, prepared in his spare time at night, whilst serving his apprenticeship, and which won first place in open competition, is now well known.

At the age of 21 he became the winner of the greatest competition of modern times, and though at first Mr. Scott was asked to work in collaboration with Mr. Bodley, a leading Church Architect of the day, the association of the two men did not work out altogether successfully and Scott was given entire control and responsibility at the age of 27.

When once Mr. Scott was allowed a free hand, the Committee allowed him to do certain redesigning that he recommended, which included amongst other things the substitution of a central tower in the place of the twin towers over the East Transepts, and in the portion now completed, one is able to



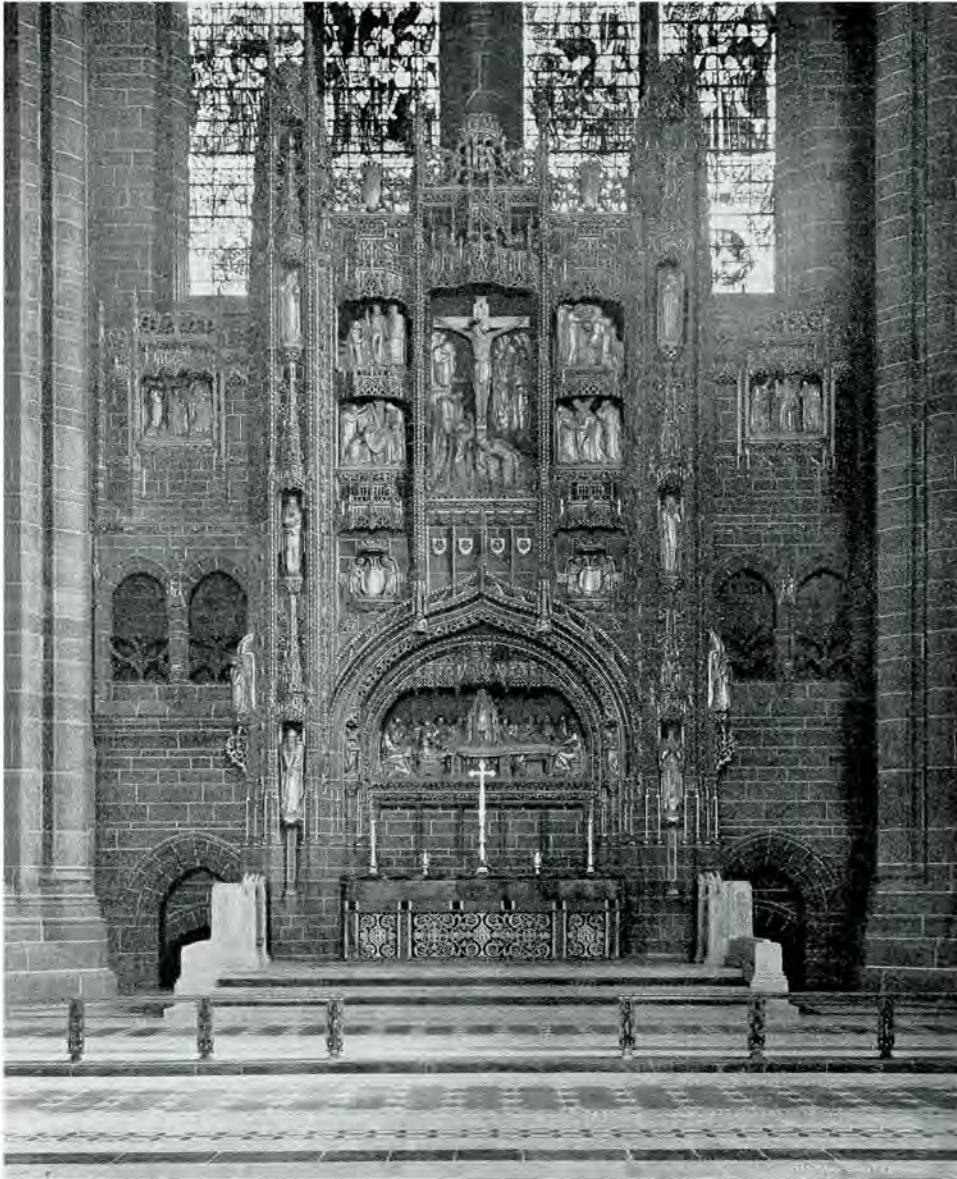
judge of the success that the Architect of the original design has obtained.

In selecting St. James' Mount as a site for this large Building the Committee have been particularly fortunate.

The elevation is about 150 feet above the river and a mile from the commercial part of the city. Fortunately in between there was a dip in the ground so that in building on this mount, the Cathedral has been isolated.

with the red sandstone of the building. The deep depression and the hillside occupied by the Cemetery are within the Cathedral precincts, and not only give additional open space in that quarter but also serve to accentuate the commanding height of the choir, tower and north transept.

As one of the principal views of the building will be from the River, it was essential that the main lines be simple and bold, and that detail not justified by structural necessity, should be avoided, and that



THE REREDOS  
Sir G. Gilbert Scott, Architect

An old quarry that was in use in the nineteenth century is situated on the land side of this hill. This was about 80 feet deep and in more recent years it was used as a graveyard wherein are buried many of Liverpool's great men. Thus it has come about that "God's Acre" forms the precincts of this Cathedral,—the familiar setting of such buildings in England.

The rock face of the quarry is covered with trees and bushes, all of which contrast very effectively

clearly defined shadow masses separated by vertical lines should be introduced to articulate what would otherwise appear merely a silhouette when seen from a distance, consequently the Cathedral externally is of *monumental simplicity*.

Sir Giles Scott has explained that in preparing the design, he decided that solemnity was to be its key-note. The whole effect at which he aimed was to be produced by the massing, grouping and proportion of its various parts. No amount of such





THE CHOIR, LOOKING EAST



INTERIOR—LADY CHAPEL

ornament could to his mind equal the beauty and charm of blank wall, relieved by a touch of rich detail.

The lack of wall space is perhaps the least satisfactory part of our fine old cathedrals. They have a tendency to appear restless with their profusion of flying buttresses, turrets, and glass surfaces.

The plan itself is classic in its lines, the Nave following in outline that of the choir almost exactly; both of which are about 140 feet long by 87 feet wide, thus it will be seen that the plan is symmetrical both longitudinally and laterally. The layout falls into three main divisions.

The dominant one is the central space, at the corners of which are the four transepts. The spaces between these transepts accommodate the recessed entrance porches on either side, each of which is spanned by an external arch.

The main entrance placed on the central axis of the building is an unusual one in a Cathedral, but very appropriate as giving direct access to the central space, where the large congregation will meet.

The material used in the construction is a warm red sandstone, the dressing being of a lighter stone.

A striking feature of the exterior is the great size of the bays which make up the nave and choir, three only occupying the space which in older buildings would be divided into something nearing ten.

Each bay is lighted by a single two-light window, leaving the rest of the cliff-like wall unbroken except by the upper stage.

Above the windows, and piercing the buttresses, there runs an arcaded gallery presenting between each pair of buttresses five ogee canopied arches and open parapet with the roof parapet above and a deep cornice below.

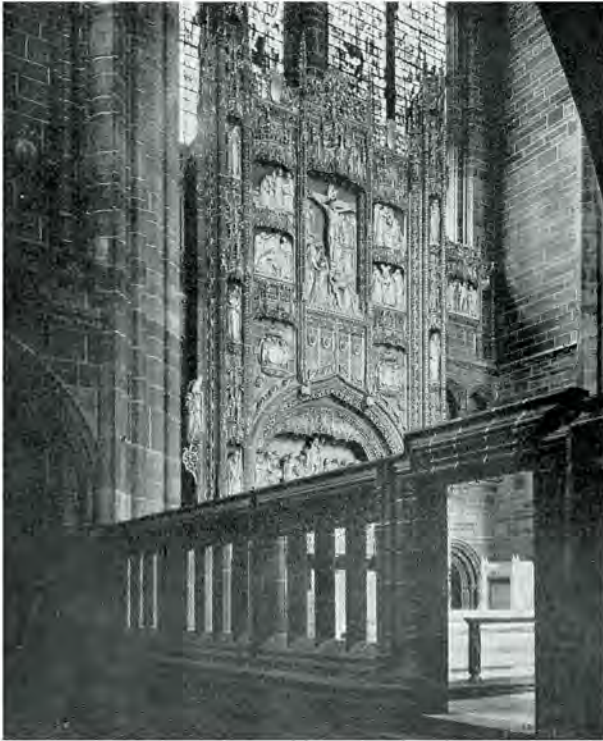


THE SANCTUARY



CHOIR STALLS, IN LADY CHAPEL





THE REREDOS, FROM NORTH AISLE

In surveying the exterior, perhaps the thing that strikes the observer most of all is that the Cathedral has no clerestory, the great choir vault is supported by huge buttresses, projecting thirty feet at the base from the main walls, through which the aisles seem, when you enter to be tunnelled.

The design of the completed building is very greatly influenced by the fact that the front view from which it can be best appreciated as a whole is the River Mersey which runs roughly parallel with the major axis of the Cathedral.

Consequently the main focus of interest occurs at the side and not at the end.

In these circumstances the minor axis of the building assumes unusual importance in the composition of which it is externally the dominant factor; the large tower or the centre of the whole composition emphasises still further the focal point.

The external aspect of the Lady Chapel, small by comparison with the gigantic choir and situated at a much lower level, was balanced in the original design by the Chapter House, which was equal in size to the Lady Chapel but without an apse. The scheme, though it had the advantage of completing the symmetry of the plan, was found to be unsuitable, as it would have provided accommodation far in excess of actual requirements.

The Lady Chapel is at one with the main fabric, to which it is attached by bold buttresses, that terminate in the sub-motif of a gabled arcade with a porch below, known as the "Children's Porch", and which serves to hold the separate buildings in unison.

Though in mediaeval Cathedrals the Lady Chapel is nearly always placed behind the High Altar, the objection to the traditional position is that it would

have interfered with the large East Window. Though as large as a good sized parish church (120 feet by  $33\frac{1}{2}$ ) the chapel has been likened to a little boat lying off a liner's bow.

Beyond this is the mass of South Transept rising sheer in its strength with plain surfaces and construction revealed.

Sir Giles Scott had said recently that his desire had been to make the building appear as though constructed out of a solid rock. He had made Gothic strong precisely where it was weak, for it cannot be denied that most mediaeval buildings fall below Greek in the effect of the general mass, and in the proportions of parts to whole.

Though Gothic in style, Liverpool is classic in unity and proportion and there are competent judges who say boldly that in its reconciliation of what are often looked upon as incompatible virtues it will excel any work of the past. How far this is due to individual powers and how far to accumulated experience of three generations,—for Sir Giles' father and grandfather were great architects,—would be a nice question, but it is fair to say that Liverpool Cathedral is a fruit of the Gothic Revival in the sense that the style had to be worked through imitatively before its principles could be expressed in perfect unity and proportion by a modern architect of genius.

In the interior as Mr. A. E. Richardson says, "one has all the soaring ambition of pier and vault rising higher than the vaulting of Westminster. A vastness that seemed impossible, an intricacy of detail, where no detail seemed permissible, a play of geometrical form that appealed to the instincts of the heart and the imagination, at once reducing the mind to insignificance and causing one to marvel that one man should have achieved so much."



THE SOUTH AISLE LOOKING WEST



"It is a work of structure, not of decoration, a building that shows a consummate regard for anatomy and ultimate artistry; a work emancipated from tricks and deliberate effort, free and soaring; inheriting all that the past can offer in quality and yet expressing the fact that the soul of man in spite of mundane affairs still seeks for the unattainable."

In examining the interior more in detail, it will be noticed that the choir and nave aisles have been completely subordinated to give breadth of unobscured space in the Nave and Choir.

The aisles have thus been reduced to the minimum and serve merely as communicating corridors, no provision being made in them for worshippers.

The walls of the aisles are carried all the way to the parapet of the roof and the transverse arches of the aisles are part of the huge buttresses which project over 40 feet from the inside face of the aisles. These cross walls support the piers of the main arcade, and at the same time the vast weight and thrust of the vaulting above choir and nave. This arrangement does away with flying buttresses outside, the "flight" really being made inside the walls, whilst tremendous reinforcement is gained in this way. The principles of counter-thrust and support remain unchanged only their mode of visible expression is different.

With the elimination of the traditional clerestory an arcade of extraordinary height is obtained.

The arches spring from capitals at a height of 55 feet and a half above the floor of the Cathedral, whilst the transverse arches across the choir and nave spring at a height of eight-five and a half feet, the total height to the crown of the vault being 116 feet.

In the execution of the vaulting one realises that problems have arisen which must have taxed the most skilled.



VIEW FROM S. E. TRANSEPT, SHOWING ORGAN, LECTERN, ETC.

The most ingenious and most daring piece of construction is the great vault over the first bay of the central space. Here the problem was to cover the crossing between the future tower and the choir from four points of support on one side and two on the other, the space to be covered was 50 feet by 87 feet, and the main diagonal ribs (3 feet 6 inches by 15 inches), form a complete arch some 80 feet or more in span. It is doubtful if there exists any structure built in stone quite equal to this.

The filling of the vaults consists of courses of long stones, each course forming an arch from rib to rib in the French manner. The complexity of the work is shown in the twisting of the filling and the difference in profile on each side of the ribs. Such an example of elaborate and difficult construction in stone is all the more remarkable when it is realised that no steel or reinforced concrete is used, and one admires the way the stone masons on this building have come into their own again as great constructive craftsmen. The fact that the vaulting ribs of this one bay weighed over 500 tons helps one to realise the problem of erecting them in position at such a great height and of the great strength of the timbering required to support them during construction.

The floors of the Cathedral are of marble, the decoration being confined to wide borders of geometric design in black marble dividing the area into rectangular patterns corresponding with the main divisions of the vaulting above. Black and grey is used in the choir with an occasional spot of yellow Sienna marble.

In the Central bay is worked in lozenge-form the arms of the diocese.

The Choir stalls and the Bishop's throne are of richly carved oak, of a silver-grey finish, as is also



BISHOP'S THRONE



the organ case, which is placed on each side of the first bay of the Choir.

The Organ is played from the North side on a projecting platform and is unrivalled both in point of size and the variety of effects obtainable. The Sanctuary is separated from the body of the Choir by bronze altar rails of great delicacy, the ten uprights being symbolical of the ten Commandments.

The Reredos which is of Sandstone, and of a lighter shade than the surrounding walls is partly gilt. It forms the culminating point of the whole design. The relief panels depicting the principal events in the Life of our Lord and the single canopied figures are of great beauty and interest, with deep religious feeling. They were executed by Mr.

the clerestory is altogether omitted, here the arcade is entirely subsidiary to the clerestory. The vaulting is also lighter and more graceful than the Cathedral choir. Clearly the chapel as a whole is the feminine complement of the essentially masculine composition which dominates the Cathedral.

The contribution which this monumental building makes to the national architecture of England is momentous.

In its originality, its distinctive character, its emancipation from both past precedent and present fashion, it stands almost by itself. The building illustrates no particular period or type of Gothic architecture. The general character of its form is of course derivative, but the way these forms are



BRONZE FIGURES FROM ALTAR RAILS

VII Commandment "The Girdle of Chastity" X Commandment "Repudiating Covetousness"  
Temptation of Darkness represented by the Serpent, the Apple, and the Stars



BRONZE FIGURES FROM ALTAR RAILS

IX Commandment "The Lips Closed" VIII Commandment "The figure rejecting what does not belong to it"  
Scandal as strong as a castle and as devastating as a dragon's breath

Walter Gübert, Photo

Walter Gilbert in collaboration with Mr. Weingartner. These artists were also responsible for the ten charming bronze uprights supporting the Altar rails.

It would be an anti-climax to give a detailed account of the Lady Chapel, except to say that it is a Cathedral in miniature. It was the first portion of the building to be erected and being completed in 1910 it makes an interesting study as showing the gradual development of the Architect's style.

It has been stated that the fundamental difference between the two portions of the building is that whereas the Choir is a composition in "mass" the Chapel is a composition in "line".

A striking contrast presents itself in the treatment of the walls and windows. Whereas in the Cathedral the arcade is the dominant feature, and

expressed is certainly new, and the individuality shown belongs to this century, and cannot be considered in any way as imitative of the English Cathedral architecture of the Middle Ages.

Sir Giles Gilbert Scott has interpreted the spirit of tradition in a truly modern way, and no critic can deny the success of the conception. He has designed a great work that is both instinct with an individual impress and one too that is eloquent of the fact that the Gothic way of building is not fossilized and incapable of real growth, but is full of vigorous vitality.

\* \* \*

*Postscript—The longitudinal axis of the Cathedral runs approximately North to South instead of West to East. For the purpose of this paper, however, the altar end is referred to as the "East End" and the other parts of the Church in their liturgical relation thereto.*

## Present Day Method of Tendering

By JOHN S. ARCHIBALD,

*Past President of the Royal Architectural Institute  
of Canada*

A VERY common source of discussion, both written and expressed, is found to-day in the present method under which, generally speaking, contracts are awarded.

We are the creatures of tradition, and it appears almost impossible to break the chains. The practice and functioning of the architectural profession, and of the building industry, has undergone considerable change in the past thirty years, but we still stick to the old method of competitive bids for a firm price. The system is wrong, wasteful, and unfair. Wrong, because the usual result is to award a contract based on a mistake either in quantities or figures; wasteful, because it compels the keeping of a multitude of staffs all doing the same thing, with a meagre chance of obtaining a favorable award; and unfair because every labourer is worthy of his hire and should be compensated in proportion to the services rendered. It makes for bickering, suspicion, and direct antagonism between the Contractor and Architect, with the consequent loss to the one most interested—the Employer. We know that many a contract has been accepted under such conditions, with the belief in the Contractor's mind that, in spite of his knowledge that he is taking the contract at a loss, he hopes to squeeze a profit out of it through his friendship with the Architect, the possibility that he may discover errors and omissions in his plans and specification, or that through some fortunate interference of Providence the original contract may breed additional contracts or extras. Successful work cannot be carried out in such an atmosphere. There must be a mutual willingness to live and let live, and a spirit of trust and confidence between the three interested parties, based upon the understanding that the Contractor in accepting the owner's money is giving in return a fair exchange of time, material, and service.

I question very much whether the owner would be willing to carry on his business in a manner similar to what he expects the Contractor to carry out his contract. On the other hand, I don't blame him for one moment; he knows no better. It is for those of us who are more directly connected with and more alive to the evils of the present system to suggest a remedy.

What can we suggest? I recognize the difficulty and size of the problem. Quantity surveying appears to be the favorite solution, but quantity surveying in the true sense of the title presents many difficulties. The title, in the legal sense of the term, is unknown in Canada, and those who practice it here, in a limited manner, are not recognized in law; therefore, the owner, who is paying for the services, has no security and an inaccurate bill of quantities might land him in insolvency.

In order to establish this new profession, important changes would have to be made in our Provincial laws, more especially in the Province of Quebec, and the legal recognition of such a pro-

fession could only follow after a proper system of educational training and graduation laid down by legislative enactment. Under the Provincial Code, where only the Owner, Architect and Contractor are recognized, I am afraid that such an innovation as the legal recognition of the Quantity Surveyor is impossible, or, at least, a long way off.

In the meantime, the present state of affairs should not be allowed to continue longer than we can help. It is out of date and unsatisfactory from all points of view. A remedy or alternative must be found if we are alive to the economic side of architectural practice.

The subject has been receiving the serious consideration of some of us for the past number of years. Last March I had the pleasure and privilege of discussing the whole matter with the Montreal Builders Exchange, and I am only developing now what I said on that occasion.

The question presents immense difficulties, and no doubt any remedial suggestion invites considerable criticism, but even at such a risk I offer something which, if not acceptable in its entirety, at least suggests a basis for discussion out of which a practical remedy may be born.

I would place the first and basic responsibility on the shoulders of the Architect. After his plans and specification are completed, he should submit to his client a probable estimate, based on careful calculations. Right here one might say, "Why go so far as the working drawing and specification stage before making this estimate?" My reply to that is, that up to this stage the matter is purely between Owner and Architect; the Contractor is not yet interested.

This estimate must be prepared faithfully and sincerely, without any qualms as to what the result may be, whether the erection is to proceed or whether it is canned, but as reliable information for the use of his client, and upon which the owner would base his future actions.

Granted that he (the client) is satisfied with the estimate, he instructs the Architect to proceed to the next step. This would consist of inviting a limited number of Contractors to submit an estimate, based on maximum cost.

The same Contractors would not be always called upon to tender. The lists would change in accordance with the importance or size of the building.

At first thought, the proposition of estimates based on maximum cost, rather staggers one, because our minds heretofore have been centered on "lowest cost," but "lowest cost" we are arguing, means inefficiency and waste, whilst "maximum cost" is safeguarding the interests of all concerned and more especially that of the one who needs protection most—the Owner, who will receive a hundred cents worth of real lasting value for the dollar expended.

There would be no danger of the Contractor, tendering under such a scheme, losing his sense of



proportion of things, because his actions would be governed by the fact that up to that stage he was merely a competitor for the work, and this would exercise sufficient control to prevent him raising his figure too high.

In addition to the estimated cost, each Contractor would mention in his tender a lump sum profit for carrying out the work. It is natural, therefore, that first consideration would be given to the lowest tender taken in conjunction with the lump sum profit mentioned in connection therewith.

Up to this point, therefore, we have the following checks to safeguard the Owner's interest:

- (a) The Architect's estimate.
- (b) The estimate submitted by the lowest Contractor.
- (c) The average estimate of the combined figures of the others.

My opinion is, that under such circumstances these figures would not be very far apart.

Presuming that the prices submitted are satisfactory to the owner, a further agreement between the parties should be arrived at, admitting a variation of ten per cent. above or below the stated price. No one should engage in a building project who cannot, without jeopardizing his financial standing, look after a ten per cent. increase in costs.

The contract would then be based on the following points:

- (a) The Contractor awarded the contract must undertake to carry out the work at the maximum sum mentioned in his tender.
- (b) This cost will be modified only by a general reduction or increase in cost of labour and material during the term of the contract; in other words, the spirit of gambling will be removed.

- (c) He is to be compensated by the fixed price agreed upon.
- (d) The Contractor to be paid an additional bonus on any and all reduction below the estimated cost, and is to be charged for any increase in cost exceeding 10% over the original estimate.
- (e) Tenders to be called by General Contractor for all sub-contracts and purchase of material, and these to be submitted to the Architect for his approval.
- (f) A qualified checker of accounts and vouchers to be retained on the work during the term of the contract, the expense to be borne equally by Owner and Contractor.
- (g) Payments to sub-contractors and material suppliers to be made direct by the owner to the interested party.

Such, in a general way, is the scheme I would submit for study and consideration. My whole idea is to remove the present system of more or less gambling on cost of labour and material.

The Contractor should be assured of a decent profit for services rendered, and should not be crucified on a rising market, and, on the other hand, the owner should derive the benefit from a falling market.

The spirit of uncertainty should be removed and replaced with a broader spirit of harmony and consideration for the right of all of us to "live and let live."

Editor's Note:—The Journal invites correspondence on this subject from members of the Institute. A frank discussion will no doubt result in some solution being found for this problem.



ONE OF A SERIES OF TEMPORARY DECORATIONS AT THE DINNER OF THE ARTS AND LETTERS CLUB, TORONTO, 1926.  
*B.J. John W. Chester, A.R.C.A. (London).*

# Elementary Schools in Canada and the United States

By J. RAWSON GARDINER, R.A.I.C.

(Continued from February issue, page 50).

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

## 2. THE SCHOOLHOUSE

MUCH has been done during the past two decades to standardize the modern school but standardization must not destroy individualism and as no one desires to see stabilisation in education the plan of the building must necessarily vary to meet new conditions as they arise. It must also be borne in mind that the school system to be successful must have its continuity unimpaired leaving no gap between any of the several grades.

Various changes have been made or suggested recently in the organization of the public schools of the United States; the old plan of eight years in

tain districts, making a 6-6 plan. As the upper six grades require a different type of building from that needed in the first six grades the division line seems to fall naturally at the end of the sixth grade when the pupils will be between eleven and twelve years of age. They will then require rooms for vocational studies besides gymnasiums and auditorium. There is little doubt that many students will cease their school studies at the end of the ninth

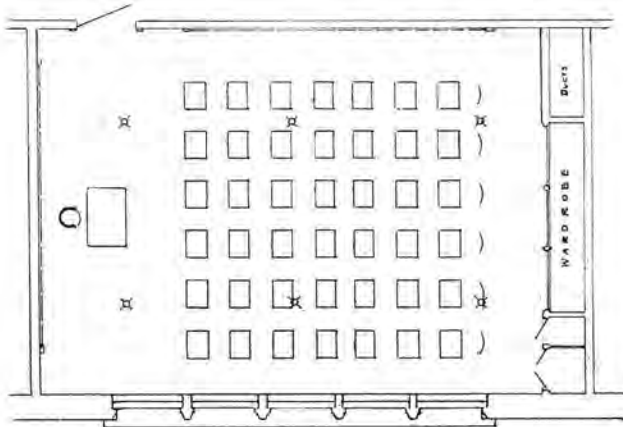


FIG. 7—PLAN OF CLASSROOM FOR 42 PUPILS

the Grade school and four years in the High School or what is termed the 8-4 plan has been largely superseded by six years in the Elementary school, three years in the Intermediate or Junior High school and three years in the Senior High school. The Elementary school, consisting of Kindergarten class and grades I to VI, under this plan gives the children the groundwork on which their subsequent education is based and in these grades there is no variation in the curriculum except to meet the needs of abnormal children. In the Intermediate or Junior High departmental work commences, the pupil becomes accustomed to meeting more than one teacher, elementary methods of teaching are gradually abandoned, the home lesson is important and vocational studies are introduced. The intention of this school is to bridge the gap between the Elementary and High Schools. A child who enters the Kindergarten class at five years of age may end the Elementary classes at eleven, the Intermediate or Junior High at fourteen and the Senior High at seventeen or eighteen. This is called the 6-3-3 plan.

It has been suggested that the Junior and Senior High schools should be combined, especially in cer-

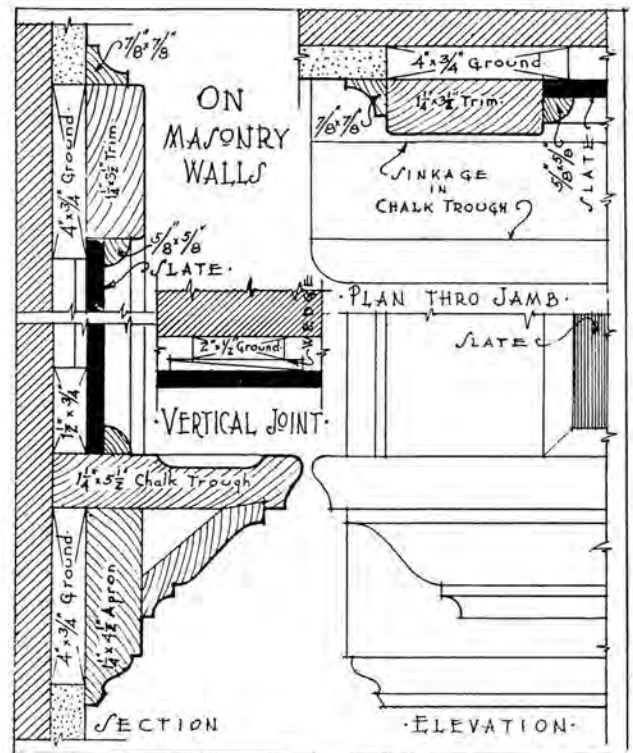


FIG. 8—DETAIL OF BLACKBOARDS

grade which will mean probably 40 to 50 per cent. more pupils in the 7th, 8th and 9th grades than in the final three grades. This difference in numbers should not be detrimental and it is most important that every student attending the public schools should receive the advantages of at least the early stages of a High school course before obtaining a certificate.

Another variation in the curriculum has been adopted in some schools during the past few years termed the platoon system or the Work-Study-Play method in which certain scholars are at work, while others are at study and the balance at physical exercise or play. Thus the accommodation of the school may be considerably increased without adding to the classroom space.



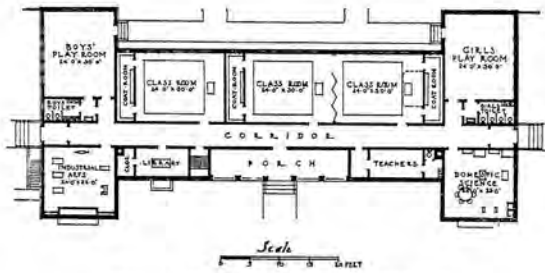


FIG. 9—PLAN OF RURAL SCHOOL



FIG. 9—RURAL SCHOOL WITH PLAYGROUNDS

In Canada the public schools have twelve grades of which eight may be considered as Elementary and four as Secondary except in the Province of Quebec, where the schools are under separate systems of education, the Protestant and the Roman Catholic, each under its own Committee of the Council of Public Instruction. The Protestants have a seven year Elementary training and four years in the High School before matriculation, but a leaving certificate is issued after completion of the seventh grade. Thus the highest grade is the XI instead of the XIIth as in the other provinces. The Roman Catholics have an Eight grade curriculum but these grades at times take more than a year to complete and there are no High schools.

The numbers of pupils given in the Canada Year Book for the year 1924 are as follows:—

ELEMENTARY		SECONDARY	
Kindergarten ..	26,435	Ninth grade ..	56,537
First grade ...	263,755	Tenth grade ..	39,350
Second grade..	170,318	Eleventh grade..	31,631
Third grade ..	145,437	Twelfth grade.	6,846
Fourth grade..	146,776		
Fifth grade ..	146,420		
Sixth grade ..	124,327		
Seventh grade.	100,485		
Eighth grade..	105,447		

These figures show very plainly the gap existing between the Elementary and Secondary schools complained of in the United States which caused them to change from the 8-4 to the 6-3-3 plan.

From the above remarks it will be seen that any variations in the curriculum may affect the design of the school structure; it is important therefore that the school system in vogue in the district should be carefully studied, with any improvements to be grafted on to it, before starting on the plans of the building. As all school boards appear to find it more or less difficult to keep up with the needs for new accommodation as required, it is incumbent

on both school-board and architect to spend these funds only on such items as may be necessary for the welfare of teacher and pupil. Millions of dollars are expended each year on schools in every province and state on this continent; it therefore behooves us to be careful that this money is expended to the best advantage.

Classrooms.—The classroom is naturally the main unit in all schools so that it is necessary to plan it in accordance with the best practice as the comfort and convenience of both teacher and pupil will depend largely on the result.

The length should not exceed 32 feet as the teacher's voice will not carry easily nor will the pupil see the writing on the blackboard plainly a greater distance.

The width should not exceed twice the distance from the floor to the top of the window.

The height is governed by various rules; from the floor to the top of the window should equal half the width of the room and from the top of the window to the ceiling should not exceed 8 inches; the required cubical contents of a room and the glass area will have to met.

The area is generally regulated by law, varying usually from 15 to 18 sq. ft. per pupil.

The cubical contents are often fixed by law, 200 c. ft. per pupil being the usual minimum.

Besides these requirements the size and spacing of the desks must be carefully laid out on the plan before the ideal dimensions for the room can be determined. The desks will vary in size for the different grades; 12" x 18" for the first three grades and 15" x 21" for the next three grades. The distance from back to back of desks for the former is 27" and for the latter 31". In the event of the



FIG. 10—CENTRAL SCHOOL, GLEN RIDGE, NEW JERSEY  
*Goodwillie & Moran, Architects*



FIG. 11—EDWIN P. SEAVER SCHOOL, BOSTON, MASS.  
*Blackhall, Clapp & Whittemore, Architects*





FIG. 12—THE FISHER SCHOOL, NORTH WALPOLE, MASS.  
*R. Clipston Sturgis, Architect*

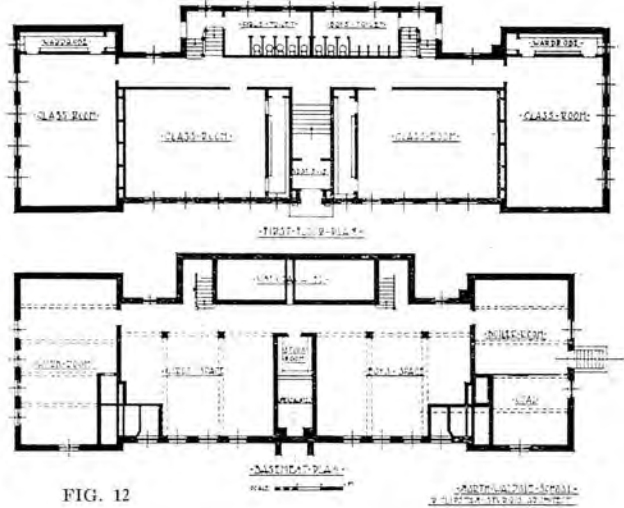


FIG. 12

7th and 8th grades being held in the Elementary schools as in the 8-4 plan then 16" x 24" desks will be needed for these two grades with 32" from back to back of desk.

The aisle between desks varies usually from 16" to 18", 8 ft. is allowed between the wall behind the teacher and the first desk, 3 feet from corridor and end walls and 2 feet from outside wall to desk is the minimum. In laying out the desks take the greatest dimensions which may be needed as a classroom may be required for different grades.

The tendency among educators is to reduce the number of pupils in a classroom; whereas 48, 50, 56 and in many cases even more children were often to be found a few years ago the maximum allowed now is usually 42, while 35 or 36 are common in good practice. If 16 sq. ft. and 200 cubic feet per pupil are taken as being desirable the following dimensions for classrooms in Elementary schools with desks not larger than 15" x 21", will be found satisfactory for the following capacities:—

- 42 pupils in 23' x 30½' x 12' = 8418 c. ft. or 200 c. ft. per pupil.
- 36 pupils in 23' x 27' x 12' = 7452 c. ft. or 207 c. feet per pupil.
- 40 pupils in 21' x 32' x 12' = 8064 c. ft. or 201 c. feet per pupil.
- 35 pupils in 20' x 30' x 12' = 7200 c. ft. or 205 c. feet per pupil.

It will be noted that these rooms are all 12 feet high and are practically equal in cubical contents per pupil. If two widths of rooms are required in the same school one width may be placed on one side of the corridor and the other width on the opposite side or by some other method that may be found convenient. If twelve feet is taken as the desired height and 6" is allowed from top of window to ceiling then 23 feet will be the maximum width of the room. If a wider classroom is required then the height must be raised which adds to the cost of the balance of the building as well as the classroom.

Windows.—Good natural lighting is most important and requires very careful study. The best orientation has to be selected and as stated under "Aspect", East and West are the most favourable in the northern portions of this continent. Regarding the area of the windows there are two rules, either to allow 25% of the floor area for the masonry openings or 20% for the glass area. These dimensions have generally proved satisfactory but for extreme cases, either where the sunlight is intense or where a room faces north and the light is somewhat reduced, a slight decrease or increase may be advisable. The height of the window sill should be not over 3½ feet and usually not less than 3 feet. In order that the rays of light be direct sky light any building or other obstruction must have its



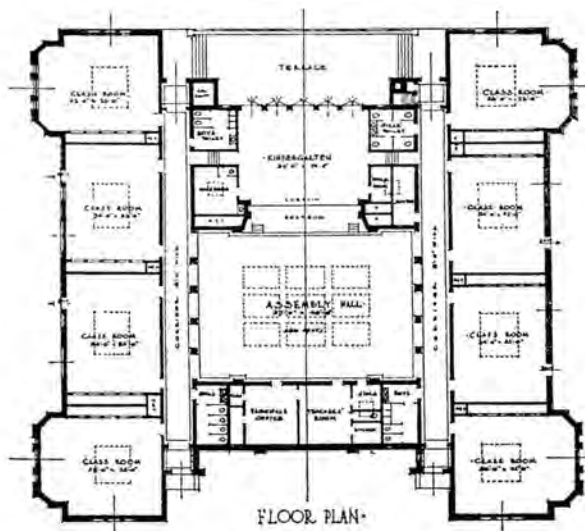
FIG. 13—SCHOOL AT ARTESIA, CALIFORNIA  
*Whitney & Davis, Architects*



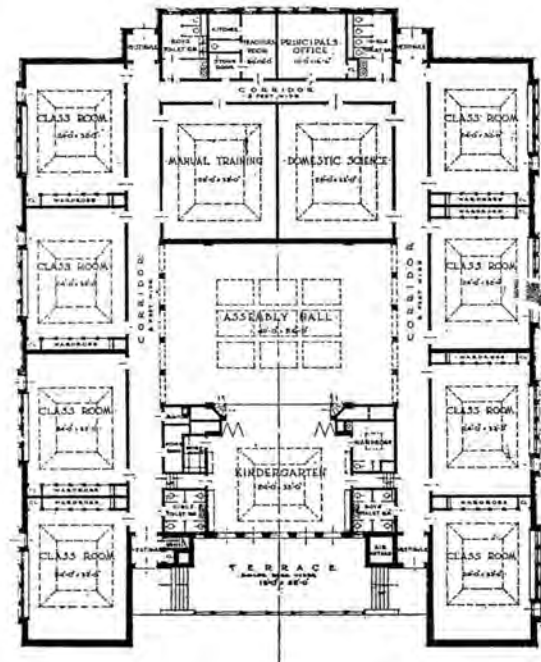
height not more than one-half the distance between the two buildings measured at the level of the lowest classroom sill. All types of windows, wood and metal, pivoted and hung and every conceivable combination of sashes have been used in schools as the large proportion of glass to wall area requires great care in the designing of the building in order to produce satisfactory results. All things considered probably the old fashioned wooden double hung sash has been used more than the other types. In all cases a standard size of glass should be used and as far as possible the same size of glass throughout as it simplifies the work of replacement from breakage. The panes should not be too large as replacement will be costly and if too small the work of cleaning is considerably increased. Care should be taken in the arrangement of pier or mullion and window so that the light will be evenly distributed

flush double veneer door. All doors to open outwards and to be hung on three pair ball bearing butts, having four lever mortise lock master keyed with cast brass knobs and 2" brass number. Raised thresholds are not desired. The doors and trim of the room is usually of plain oak or ash though if economy is of the greatest importance British Columbia fir or North Carolina pine may be used. The less wood used the better and grooves and ledges where dust may accumulate should be eliminated as far as possible.

Blackboards.—Natural slate blackboards are almost universally used and are kept in standard



SCHOOL BUILDING, DISTRICT 75, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS



HUBBARD WOODS SCHOOL, WINNETKA, ILLINOIS

FIG. 14—PLANS OF TWO ONE-STORY SCHOOLS

*Perkins, Fellows & Hamilton, Architects*

and no shadows cast on the desks. A double run of sash will be required in northern districts where hot water heating is used but where possible these should be eliminated as they add considerably to the cost and cannot be built in a 12" wall if so desired. Reliable metal weather strips and careful caulking of frames will do much to prevent the need of winter sash where hot water heating is not used.

Shades.—All windows should be provided with shades for the diffusion of direct sunlight, thus controlling the glare on both the desks and the blackboards. Double hung sashes may be fitted with the ordinary roller shade hung at the top or with two shades operated on rollers near the meeting rail, which shades are raised and lowered from the centre. With the awning type of window the shades may be hung on the lower rail of each section and arranged to be pulled upwards by means of a cord on locked pulley.

Doors.—The present practice is to have one door only from the classroom to the corridor 3' 4" wide and 7 feet high with glass panel where the corridor is poorly lighted or the head master prefers it for inspection reasons, otherwise the door should be a

widths of 3' 4", 3' 6" and 4' 0" with a length usually of 4' 6". Blackboards should be provided on the wall behind the teacher and on the wall opposite the windows. In the Kindergarten and the first three grades the chalk trough should be 26" from the floor and in the next three grades 30" from the floor. The slate should be  $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick and carefully set with a true, uniform and smooth surface. No more space than that actually required should be provided for blackboards as they absorb a great deal of light and are expensive. There are several composition blackboards on the market, some of which give fair satisfaction and are less expensive than the slate, but for school use slate has been found the most reliable under constant usage. Glass has been tried in some countries, being slightly ground on the face and coloured on the back to any desired shade. If properly and evenly ground these should prove satisfactory, but they have been used only to a very limited extent on this continent. In the lower grades a cork tack board is provided over the blackboards.

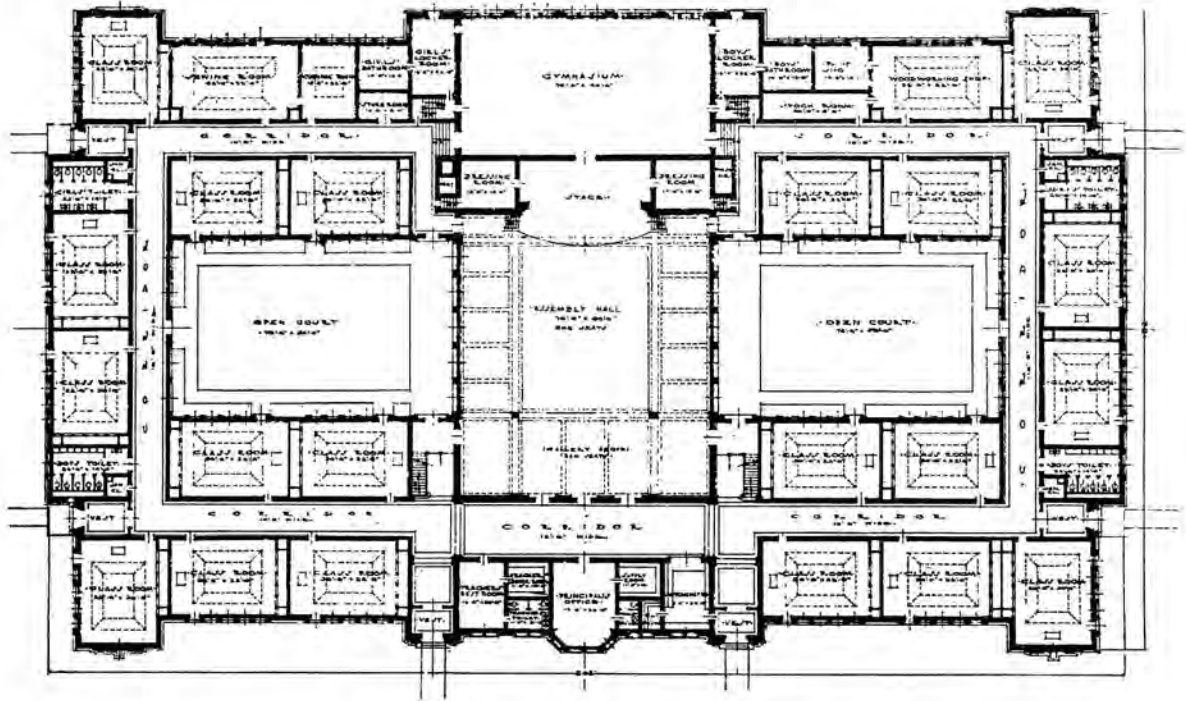
Teacher's Closet and Bookcase.—These should be provided in each classroom. The upper portion of the book case should have glass panel doors and



shelves for 300 octavo volumes, the lower portion to have three drawers and cupboard. The teacher's closet is for coats and hats and should be fitted with four or five hooks and shelf, umbrella rack and pan. Both book case and locker should be fitted with pin tumbler lock master keyed. If preferred the teachers' lockers may be placed in the teacher's room.

Cloakrooms.—In Elementary schools the cloakrooms are provided in each classroom and are of two types; either a separate room 4½ to 5 feet wide with window and two doors 2' 6" wide on double acting butts and having vent grille in bottom panel of door farthest from vent duct, floor same as in Corridors, walls painted to hookrail, with hooks

improperly it is both insanitary and very difficult to keep in order. To economise in laying poor floors is therefore a great error. If hardwood is selected use the best quality straight grained, well seasoned oak, maple or birch, side and end matched in 2" or 2½" widths. Edge grain British Columbia fir and Georgia Pine have also been extensively used in certain districts. If hardwood flooring is subjected to a weekly scrubbing with dirty water rapid destruction will be the result, but with proper care it should last as long as any other satisfactory flooring. All floorboards should be laid lengthwise of the room to facilitate renewing. In some schools best quality heavy linoleum has been cement-



MAIN FLOOR PLAN—SKOKIE SCHOOL, WINNETKA, ILLINOIS  
 FIG. 15—SHOWING LARGE ONE-STORY SCHOOL AUDITORIUM USED AS SOCIAL CENTRE  
 Perkins, Fellows & Hamilton, Architects

equal to number of pupils in classroom and umbrella racks with pan; or three four-foot sections of wardrobe with shelf, hooks, umbrella racks and pan complete with doors either hung as sash or of the disappearing type with panels covered with burlap for use as tackboards. The depth required is 26", so that there will be considerable space saved by this latter method and it is fast superseding the separate room. The doors may have a grille or be cut 3" from the floor for ventilation. No heating is required for these wardrobes as they draw the heat from the classroom.

Teacher's Desk.—A plain oak flat topped table and chair for the teacher is the only furniture required besides the pupils' desks and seats. No platform is needed.

Flooring.—All school floors receive severe usage and when poor material is used or when it is laid

ed to the concrete slab, and in such cases the slab must be finished to a smooth surface and the linoleum must not be laid until the concrete has thoroughly dried.

Walls.—These will be of plaster, painted to the top of doors and blackboard rail and above this either painted or tinted in water colour. Since the light of the room is modified by the colour of the wall it is necessary to use only light shades and such colours as will not absorb much light. A light brown may be used to window sill and chalk trough, while above this a light buff will be found satisfactory with pale cream for the ceiling. The woodwork should be natural finish with a dull surface. It must be remembered that the large amount of blackboard in classrooms detracts considerable light so that anything to counterbalance this absorption should be done.



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## Proceedings of the Twentieth Annual Meeting of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada

THE Twentieth General Annual Meeting of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada was held at the Art Gallery, Toronto, on Friday and Saturday, February 18th and 19th, 1927, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. P. Hynes, President of the Institute.

Mr. Hynes in his Presidential address pleaded for the greater co-operation of the Provincial Associations, as well as the individual members. He also outlined a number of the activities that had taken place during the past year. Part of the President's address will be found on another page.

The attendance at the annual meeting, although not as large as it should have been, was very gratifying. Members were present from Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, London, Ottawa and Montreal.

As the Minutes of the last meeting were published in the Journal and distributed among the membership they were taken as read.

### DELEGATES TO THE 1927 COUNCIL

The Honorary Secretary reported the following delegates as having been elected from the Provincial Associations to the Council of the Institute for the year 1927:—

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Manitoba Association of Architects.....	GILBERT PARFITT
	J. MANUEL
Ontario Association of Architects.....	A. H. GREGG
	E. L. HORWOOD
	J. P. HYNES
	J. M. MOORE
	W. L. SOMERVILLE
Province of Quebec Association of Architects.....	JOHN S. ARCHIBALD
	ALCIDE CHAUSSE
	J. O. MARCHAND
	PERCY E. NOBBS
	PROF. RAMSAY TRAQUAIR
	EUGENE PAVETTE
	GEO. A. MONETTE
Saskatchewan Association of Architects.....	FRANK P. MARTIN
Architectural Institute of British Columbia.....	F. H. PORTNALL
	S. M. EVELEIGH
	ANDREW L. MERCER

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### HONORARY SECRETARY'S REPORT

The report of the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Alcide Chausse, was given by him, as follows:—

"To the Officers and Members,

"The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada,  
"Gentlemen:—

"It is my privilege to present to you my twentieth report as Honorary Secretary of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, which was first founded under the name of 'Institute of Architects of Canada', in 1907, was incorporated by the Dominion Parliament under the name of 'The Architectural Institute of Canada' in 1908, was given permission by King Edward the Seventh to adopt the prefix 'Royal' in 1909, and when federation was effected with the various Provincial Associations, was grant-

ed an amended Charter by the Dominion Parliament, under the name of 'The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada', in 1912. These twenty years of existence of our Institute have been profitable to Canadian Architects in many ways, and since the year 1924, our members have been given an organ that they may well be proud of, 'The Journal—R.A.I.C.' is a means of communication with all Canadian Architects and the Provincial Associations.

"During the past year one meeting of the Council was held at Montreal, on the 20th February, 1926, at which meeting the officers were elected, the Executive Committee organized, the 'pro rata' contribution fixed for year 1926, and other routine business disposed of.

"Three meetings of the Executive Committee were held in Toronto, on the 5th July and 28th August, 1926, and 14th January, 1927. The attendance of the members of the Executive Committee at these meetings were as follows:—

J. P. HYNES, <i>Chairman</i> .....	3 meetings
STANLEY T. J. FRYER .....	0 "
JOHN A. PEARSON .....	2 "
D. W. F. NICHOLS .....	2 "
W. L. SOMERVILLE .....	3 "
ALCIDE CHAUSSE .....	0 "

The business was prepared by the Hon. Secretary and sent to Mr. W. L. Somerville, who acted as Acting Secretary for the Executive Committee during the past year.

The various matters considered by the Executive Committee were the following:—

Use of signs on buildings with name of Architect during construction.

The uniformity of professional fees in the various provinces.

The appointment of professional members to the Dominion Fine Arts Commission.

Plan of Ottawa and district.

Improvement in design of Public Buildings.

Canadian National Railways and Canadian Architects.

The Royal Bank of Canada and Canadian Architects.

Standard sizes for advertising matter.

The Regina War Memorial Competition.

The Exhibition of Dominion and Colonial Architecture at London, England.

The Halifax Monument Awards to Prize winners.

Duty on Plans.

The Pan-American Congress of Architects and Exhibition of Architecture.

"The Journal—R.A.I.C."

Exhibition of Architecture by the Victorian Institute of Architects, Melbourne, Australia.



The membership of The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, as published in "The Journal—R.A.I.C." in May, 1926, was as follows:—

	Members
Province of Alberta .....	25
Province of British Columbia .....	91
Province of Manitoba .....	39
Province of Ontario .....	180
Province of Quebec .....	225
Province of Saskatchewan .....	40
Province of Prince Edward Island, ..	2
Province of Nova Scotia .....	8
Province of New Brunswick .....	6
Newfoundland .....	2

making a total of 618 members. Those from the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland, are not represented on the Council of the Institute; they are all either Charter members or members admitted into the Institute before the amended Charter in 1912. Efforts have often been made to organize either an interprovincial association for these three provinces and Newfoundland, or a separate association for each province, but so far this has not been successful, it is hoped, however, that within a very short time, this project will be made a reality.

Before closing, may I be permitted to offer my most sincere thanks to the President and Officers of the Institute who have been so helpful to me in the carrying out of my duties as Honorary Secretary, and to our Honorary Treasurer, who besides his duties of that office, has also filled the office of Acting Secretary of the Executive Committee so ably.

(Signed) ALCIDE CHAUSSE,  
*Hon. Secretary.*

It was thereupon moved by Mr. Archibald, seconded by Mr. Fryer,

*That the report of the Hon. Secretary be adopted, and that the history of the Institute as compiled by Mr. Chaussé be filed and published in The Journal as a history of the Institute by Mr. Chaussé.*

Carried.

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HONORARY TREASURER'S REPORT

Upon request of the Chair Mr. W. L. Somerville, Honorary Treasurer, gave his Report for the year 1926.

"Upon assuming office your Treasurer found that since the inception of the Institute only a cash book entry had been kept, making it impossible to ascertain correctly our yearly income or estimate expenditures.

This was reported to the Executive Committee who authorized me to have our Auditors open a proper set of books and prepare statements of amounts owing from Provincial Associations.

After much labor this has been done, and I am able to present to-day a completely certified Auditor's report. Previous reports have not been so certified.

I should also like to draw your attention to the following:—

Financial Statement of December 31, 1925, in error in not reporting unpaid liabilities amounting to \$941.00. Instead of a net surplus last year of \$535.19 as reported, there was actually a deficit of \$405.81.

BALANCE SHEET  
31st December, 1926.

ASSETS:

Bank Balances:			
Bank of Montreal—Montreal.....	\$	5.50	
Dominion Bank—Toronto.....		918.53	
		_____	\$ 924.03
Interest Accrued on Bonds.....			16.50
Accounts Receivable:			
Ticket Receipts for 1926 Dinner.....	207.34		
Interest on above.....	5.75		
		_____	213.09
Estimated Balances owing by Provincial Associations as per schedule.....	3,243.25		
Less provision for Loss.....	2,511.50		
		_____	731.75
Estimated Balances owing by Members-at-large as per accounts with members.....	3,692.50		
Less Provision for Loss.....	3,692.50		
		_____	
Dominion of Canada Bonds:—			
Strathcona Scholarship Bonds.....	200.00		
Reserve Fund Bonds.....	415.61		
		_____	615.61
Total Assets.....			<u>2,500.98</u>

LIABILITIES:

Accounts Payable, as per schedule.....			988.60
Surplus.....			1,512.38
Lord Strathcona Scholarship:—			
Principal.....	\$200.00		
Accumulated Interest.....	119.06	\$319.06	
		_____	
Life Membership			
Principal.....	100.00		
Accumulated Interest.....	78.68		
		_____	178.66
Reserve Account (5% of Revenue since 1st July, 1923).....			342.21
Total Reserves.....			839.93
Balance of Surplus after providing for reserves.....			672.45
			<u>\$1,512.38</u>

REVENUE ACCOUNT—YEAR ENDING  
31st DECEMBER, 1926

<b>Income:</b>		
Fees:—		
Alberta Association..	\$ 75.00	
B.C. Association . . . .	182.00	
Manitoba Association..	117.00	
Ontario Association..	519.00	
Quebec Association..	669.00	
Saskatchewan Associa- tion . . . . .	120.00	
		\$1,682.00
Interest (other than scholarship and Life Membership) . . . . .	31 51	
		<u>\$1,713.51</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>		
Royal Architectural Inst. of Can. Journal . . . . .	627.00	
Roden Bros. for Medal . . . . .	115.00	
Expense of Meeting—Wind- sor Hotel . . . . .	436.05	
Less Receipts from sale of tickets . . . . .	207.34	
		228.71
Report of Meeting . . . . .	100.00	
Rent . . . . .	200.00	
Assistant's Salary . . . . .	200.00	
Printing and Stationery . . . . .	126.51	
Auditing . . . . .	12.50	
Accounting . . . . .	131.00	
Secretary of State of Canada . . . . .	2.00	
Stenographic Service . . . . .	10.60	
Bank Charges . . . . .	3.23	
Express re London & New Zealand Exhibit . . . . .	33.50	
Secretary's Disbursements . . . . .	47.28	
Treasurer's Disbursements . . . . .	3.00	
Sundries . . . . .	51.33	
		<u>1,891.66</u>
Deficit . . . . .		<u>178.15</u>

ESTIMATED BALANCES OWING BY PROVINCIAL  
ASSOCIATIONS 31ST DECEMBER, 1926.

Alberta Association, as per statement . . . . .	\$ 303.00
British Columbia Association, as per statement . . . . .	1,345.00
Manitoba Association, as per statement . . . . .	119.50
Ontario Association, as per statement . . . . .	711.00
Province of Quebec Association, as per statement . . . . .	384.00
Saskatchewan Association, as per state- ment . . . . .	380.75
	<u>\$3,243.25</u>

MR. HYNES: "I think there are several matters in the Treasurer's report that ought to be left to the Council to deal with,—the amounts that are shown owing the Institute from the various Provincial Associations. I doubt if they are collectable."

It was moved by Mr. West, seconded by Mr. Nichols:

*That the Treasurer's report be accepted and that the Council be given authority to make any adjustments which are required to meet statements outlined by the Auditor, including the authority to wipe out bad debts.*

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REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Mr. J. P. Hynes gave the Executive Committee's report, as follows:—

The first meeting requested the President of the Ontario Architects' Association to ask the Toronto

Chapter to hold its Exhibition at the time that the Institute Convention would be held, and also that the Ontario Association of Architects hold its convention at the same time, all of which was done and the result you will see in the Exhibition to-day.

The Manitoba Association was asked to report to the Convention on the question of Architect's signs on the buildings being erected. A brief report was received.

The Ottawa Chapter, O.A.A., was asked to look into the revision of Architect's Fees and the Province of Quebec Association of Architects to report on the policy of the Institute before the Dominion Government.

That the standard size of advertising matter, viz.: 8½ x 11 inches and 4½ x 8 inches be approved by the R.A.I.C., and that this be communicated to the Manufacturers' Association of Canada and the advertisers desiring to reach the Architects.

That the Treasurer invest \$400.00 in Government Bonds when the bank balance reaches \$1,000.00. This has been done.

The Executive took steps to comply with the request of the R.I.B.A. to send exhibits to the Dominion and Colonial Exhibition of Architecture under the auspices of the Royal Institute of British Architects. This Exhibit met with very favorable comment in London, it has now been returned, and is being shown at the Toronto Chapter exhibition in the Gallery. Medals were struck to meet the award of the Halifax Memorial Tower, and will be presented to the winners at the Banquet at the end of this convention.

The Executive Committee acquiesced in the request of the Pan-American Congress of Architects to name a local committee, and has named the President of each of the Provincial Associations to act.

The congratulations of the Institute were tendered to Sir Andrew T. Taylor on being knighted; Mr. John A. Pearson on his election to Fellowship in the R.I.B.A., and Mr. Victor D. Horsburgh on his appointment as Honorary Secretary of the R.I.B.A. in Canada.

Correspondence was conducted with Sir Henry Thornton on the question of American architects being appointed to do Canadian National Railway work. Ultimately Mr. Somerville and your President interviewed Sir Henry, at his request, who promised that Canadian architects would be appointed for the work in question. The correspondence has been published in the Journal.

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REPORT OF PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

Mr. J. P. Hynes, Chairman of the Publicity Committee, asked Mr. Markus to read the report, which was in the form of a letter from Mr. Markus to Mr. Hynes:

J. P. Hynes, Esq.,  
Chairman of Publicity Committee.

Dear Mr. Hynes:

We are very much gratified to be able to advise you that there has been a profit of \$426.88 on the year's operations. This, as you are probably aware, is the first year that we have been able to record a profit since we started to publish the Journal.

On the strength of the better financial showing that we were making in 1926, we requested the Executive of the Institute on August 12th last to



authorize the publication of the Journal monthly, beginning with January, 1927. This authority was given, and the members of the Institute have already received two monthly issues of the Journal since the beginning of the year.

If you will recall, we made certain suggestions with reference to the editorial policy of the Journal which we considered necessary in order to make possible a monthly publication, as well as to guarantee a greater reader interest. The suggestions submitted were as follows:

*First:* To secure the active co-operation of other Art Associations with a view of including articles of art interest in the Journal.

*Second:* To broaden the editorial scope to the extent of including outstanding examples of current and modern work, regardless of their classification, so as to encourage the development of a national architecture.

*Third:* To publish such foreign work as may be of general interest to Canadian architects.

*Fourth:* That the Institute take steps to stimulate the activities of the Provincial Associations so that such activities can be recorded in the Journal.

*Fifth:* The necessity of appointing a strong editorial board, in order to make the monthly publication of the Journal successful.

In connection with the latter recommendation, we would recommend that the following members of the Institute be appointed members of the Editorial Board for 1927:

- J. P. HYNES.....Ontario Association of Architects
- JOHN M. LYLE.....Ontario Association of Architects
- PERCY E. NOBBS.....Quebec Association of Architects
- PROF. RAMSAY TRAQUAIR.....Quebec Association of Architects
- ALCIDE CHAUSSE.....Quebec Association of Architects
- FRANK P. MARTIN.....Saskatchewan Assn. of Architects
- GILBERT PARFITT.....Manitoba Association of Architects
- S. M. EVELEIGH.....British Columbia Association of Architects
- W. G. BLAKEY.....Alberta Association of Architects

Some of these men, we might explain, have already taken a very active interest in the Journal, and have contributed a number of articles in the past.

May we be permitted at this time to extend our appreciation to the following architects who have contributed articles to the Journal during 1926:

- JOHN S. ARCHIBALD.....Montreal
- STANLEY T. J. FRYER.....Windsor
- PROF. E. R. ARTHUR.....Department of Architecture, University of Toronto.
- PROF. RAMSAY TRAQUAIR.....Department of Architecture, McGill University, Montreal
- D. W. F. NICHOLLS.....Windsor
- G. H. MACDONALD.....Edmonton
- JOHN M. LYLE.....Toronto
- EUGENE PAYETTE.....Montreal
- PERCY E. NOBBS.....Montreal
- ALCIDE CHAUSSE.....Montreal
- J. RAWSON GARDINER.....Montreal

We would bespeak for the Journal continued co-operation by these architects, as well as of those members who have not yet had an opportunity of contributing.

To you, Mr. Hynes, we wish again to record our appreciation for your constant interest and assistance in the publication of the Journal.

Yours sincerely,

I. MARKUS, *Editor.*  
W. H. BRIGDEN, *Secretary of Publication.*

MR. MARKUS: "The Monthly publication of the Journal, as you will probably realize involves a great deal more work than a bi-monthly publication, and we want to enlist the support of as many of the members as we can. It is natural to expect that as a monthly publication we are liable to run into a deficit for the first few issues until we are able to increase our revenue. When I say "more revenue", I mean more advertising. And I think that the members of the Institute should co-operate in every way they can in order that we may get more advertising. I make a special plea for that to-day, realizing the necessity of increasing our revenue if we are to make the Journal a success."

PROF. NOBBS: "In the first place the report is extremely gratifying and I think we all feel, Mr. President, a tremendous debt to yourself. We know what the difficulties have been and we are enormously pleased with the success, to think it shows an even keel. I think all those present ought to place the credit where it is due—to yourself—the driving force has come from you."

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REPORT OF THE EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE

Mr. Percy E. Nobbs, Chairman of Educational Committee, presented the following report:

To the Council of the  
Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.  
Gentlemen:—

As I have had the honour to report before, I again record the fact that legislation affecting the education of architects is not symmetrical in the various provinces whose professional associations constitute this Institute. The profession, as well as professional education, remains unorganized in the Maritime Provinces, while the situation in Ontario is not quite parallel with that of the other provinces. The time has therefore not yet arrived when this Institute can function as a clearing house, or as an instrument of co-ordination in educational matters; the situation remaining as before, no meetings have been called, and this report is therefore but an expression of personal opinion.

In one matter a beginning might be made at once, and that is the institution of travelling scholarships. This would enable a central authoritative committee to influence and stimulate instruction in design in the several schools of architecture already existing throughout Canada. Some time ago, the Royal Canadian Academy, finding itself in funds for the moment, tried the experiment of a \$1,500.00 travelling scholarship in Architecture, and the result was all that could be desired, both in the competition for the award, and in the very admirable work done by the travelling student. The question of ways and means must be faced. This Institute is obviously unable to finance an annual scholarship of this kind from resources derived from the various Associations. It might, however, be the recipient of memorial bequests, and I take the view that it would only be proper and decent that the name of Mr. Frank Darling should be perpetuated in some such way as this. The most directly practical way of obtaining funds for such a purpose would, however, be from the Federal Government. This Institute would in that case, find itself in the position of

Trustee of a Government Scholarship, a position which would properly reflect the Federal nature of this body.

The question of professional education is naturally bound up with qualifications, and the letters which qualified persons are entitled to append to their names. As the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada is not an examining authority, it has no right, such as universities possess, to confer letters upon its members unless such power is expressly provided for in a charter clause. The R.A.I.C., constituted as it is, as a federation of provincial societies, should not countenance such cumbrous forms as Mem. R.A.I.C., a form which means nothing, as it is the provincial societies which recruit the membership. Membership is therefore automatic, as far as the R.A.I.C. is concerned.

If thought desirable the R.A.I.C. might seek amendment to its charter, empowering it to confer complimentary Fellowships upon distinguished practitioners. The letters F.R.A.I.C. would be appropriate in such a case. I venture to recommend that suitable action be taken to discourage the use of the form Mem. R.A.I.C.

Respectfully submitted,

PERCY E. NOBBS.

*Chairman on Education,*

*Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.*

PROF. NOBBS: "If I may add the theory of the R.A.I.C. medal to that of honorary membership, that is my contribution to the discussion."

CHAIRMAN: "Do I understand you to advocate that the medal and membership might be started before we start on this other business?"

PROF. NOBBS: "Certainly. If you could do anything for a scholarship it would help in all sorts of ways, and the Fellowship, I think, would be a bond between us all over Canada."

CHAIRMAN: "There is another suggestion you made. If we are not fully equipped to use the letters starting with Mem. of the R.A.I.C., had we not better deal with that to-day?"

MR. NOBBS: "The acceptance of my report, I think, would carry that with it. I think the phrasing is strong enough; otherwise you could amend the report. I don't think it is desirable to ask Legislative bodies to give a degree or letter form which you don't control yourselves."

Upon question of what about the Royal Academy performing such action, Prof. Nobbs said: "That is all right; that is what the Royal Academy exists for,—to maintain forty academicians, that was its job."

MR. FRYER: "Then how will I indicate that I belong to the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada?"

MR. NOBBS: "The way to get at it, is to get your charter amended."

MR. MARKUS: "We are all members of the R.A.I.C. and being members surely permits us to use Mem. R.A.I.C. if we want to. This matter should be cleared up to-day. The meeting can express an opinion as to whether we consider it proper for a member of the Institute to refer to himself as a member of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. I want to say that a great many of our members use that on their letterheads, and I have

constantly, in editing articles of the Journal, added R.A.I.C. after the member's name."

PROF. NOBBS: "In the first place, the contention of the last speaker is that professional practice is dealt with by this body. It is not; we have no Professional Practice Committee. The Provincial bodies have. In my province the word "Architect" is all that we need. Gentlemen, don't let us confuse the issue. If you feel it very desirable to put an elaborate system of letters behind your name, then amend your charter; but you can't do it under your present charter and by-laws because the way you decorate your name is a matter for the Provincial Society to deal with. You must wait until you have that real symmetry before we go any further. But let us have a properly constituted Fellowship. That will lead the way to other things. When that is the means of admission to the profession from one end of Canada to the other, then we will be in a position to say that admission by examination entitles a man to the use of certain letters. But these things ought to be done decently and in order and the source of our charter is Ottawa. And don't forget that there are these provincial charters. I am sure it would make for better relations if we just discouraged the practice for a while. Get your Fellowship going, and get your symmetry."

MR. GREGG: "I thoroughly agree with almost everything that Prof. Nobbs has said. It has always seemed to me that it is only right that every architect in Canada who is a member of a Provincial Association and a member of the Royal Architectural Institute should have a means of establishing that fact by letter head or otherwise, if he feels so disposed. We should not look upon it as a matter of vanity; that is not the idea; the idea is that we have all been working for years and years to put our various associations on a higher plane, and it is something that should be recognized. I have seen O.A.A. and Member R.A.I.C., which looked a little ridiculous. According to Architects' Act in Ontario, we are entitled to the title of R.A.; in Quebec they are restricted to Architect, which is still better; but I do think that R.A. perhaps does not mean as much to the public as putting on Member of the Ontario Association of Architects. But I understand it is considered quite the proper thing—for instance, an author; you frequently see behind the name of a man of such standing in the world of letters that you could not possibly accuse him of doing it for the sake of vanity, "Member of the Royal Geographical Society", and a whole list of such bodies. I have seen the same thing with Engineers, where they write the word Member and the Association afterwards."

CHAIRMAN: "That was not questioned by Professor Nobbs. There is a distinction; if you put 'member', it is all right."

PROF. NOBBS: "Of course you are not committing felony, but if you use letters of an existing body to which you are not entitled, I don't think it would be exactly appreciated, and they might be asked to distinguish by putting 'Ontario' at the back. It is a question of infringement. You have a University here which confers degrees in architecture. If you have a whole lot of people writing letters after their name, it spoils what the University is doing."

MR. FRYER: "The point I had behind my remarks was not so much a letter behind the name—as that



I am proud to be an Ontarian, I am prouder to be a Canadian and still prouder to be a Britisher—that is what I meant by the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.”

MR. SOMERVILLE agreed with Professor Nobbs, saying humorously: “I also sympathize with him because he is in Quebec. I think, he continued, if we get our Ontario Act through it is going to be a good deal better than the Quebec one. I think the chief purpose of having the initials after the name is so that the public can distinguish a man who has achieved things, and if we get too many initials it is going to defeat the purpose altogether; and for that reason there is a good deal to be said for what Mr. Nobbs has referred to. With the Fellowship there would only be a certain number of men who would have the right to use F.R.A.I.C. Now the public will not know the difference between F.R.A.I.C. and R.A.I.C. For that reason I think we ought to go a little carefully, and while the Fellowship is under consideration it is just as well not to use R.A.I.C. without the proper authority.”

*It was moved by Prof. Nobbs, seconded by Mr. Dyson, That we adopt the Educational Committee's Report, and request the incoming Council to consider the suggestions contained therein.*

Carried.

MR. MARKUS: “Then no definite ruling has been made? It is left to the Council?”

CHAIRMAN: “Yes.”

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#### OFFICERS ELECTED FOR 1927.

At a meeting of the Council held after the Sessions of the Annual Meeting, the following officers were elected unanimously:

President—J. P. HYNES, of Toronto.  
 Vice-Presidents—PERCY E. NOBBS, of Montreal; S. M. EVELEIGH, of Vancouver.  
 Honorary Secretary—ALCIDE CHAUSSE, of Montreal.  
 Honorary Treasurer—W. L. SOMERVILLE, of Toronto.  
 Executive Committee—J. P. HYNES, Chairman; A. H. GREGG, E. L. HORWOOD, J. M. MOORE, W. L. SOMERVILLE, J. M. LYLE and ALCIDE CHAUSSE.

It was unanimously decided that the Twenty-First General Annual Meeting of the R.A.I.C. be held at Ottawa, during the third week of February, 1928.

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#### DISCUSSION RE GOVERNMENT AND CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY BUILDINGS

Mr. Hynes opened discussion on this matter and referred to some interesting correspondence that had passed between himself and Sir Henry Thornton, President of the Canadian National Railways re the Proposed C.N.R. Hotel in Vancouver and the extension of the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, all of which had appeared in the Journal.

He asked if any of the members present had any further information to impart on this subject.

MR. ARCHIBALD (*Montreal*):—“As regards the Chateau Laurier extension an announcement was made in the House a week ago by the Hon. Mr. Dunning, to say that the work would be turned over to your humble servant. There was something said about Mr. Schofield as Architect in Chief of the Railway Company. The preliminary work has all been done in his office. Mr. Schofield is associated with me in carrying out the work, purely as representing the railway's interest in general supervision.”

MR. LYLE (*Toronto*) thereupon intimated that the congratulations of the meeting to Mr. Hynes for the splendid fight he put up were in order. (Applause.)

MR. LYLE: “I would like to ask whether any member has any information regarding the five or six million dollar block which is being handled, I understand, by the Department at Ottawa and is not to be given out to the profession.”

NOULAN CAUCHON, *Town Planning Commission, Ottawa*: As only an Honorary Member, I do not know that I am justified in taking any stand in this matter. However, as Chairman of the Town Planning Commission, and personally, from an artistic point of view, I think the situation of the annex to the Chateau Laurier as intended is a lamentable mistake. I am not a Government employee, so I can speak freely and tell you I have been fighting for many months against the addition to the Chateau Laurier being put where proposed. It was planned to be put there by the people to whom this Association is objecting. The reason for my objection is that it is a cheap subterfuge—not in the way of money outlay, \$2,000,000 is not cheap—but the structure and its contemplated position. It is really a scheme to reorganize the whole Chateau. The point I am making is this that the entrance to the park at Ottawa is very beautiful. As you come up Rideau Street, you get a magnificent view of the park. This addition to the Chateau, as it is proposed, is going to block the entrance and view into the Park, and simply leave MacKenzie Avenue, a 50-foot street for entrance.

In the first place, I am concerned in the zoning by-law for the City of Ottawa, which is based upon the access of sunlight and air to all the rooms. Now, I am against any interior courtyards, particularly those that face the north, because they admit no light. Now a great deal of the present existing Chateau gets a magnificent morning sunlight. When you have this addition built, a great many of the existing rooms are going to be deprived of sunlight. More than that, I understand that they are going to build kitchens in the interior of that wing. What they are trying to do is this: the existing Chateau is not conveniently planned for dining-room service,—the waiters have a long walk upstairs from the kitchen to the dining-room. I think as far as I remember, that the original plans of the Chateau were very much larger, and when the first Bonds were floated for the G.T.R. they dropped to 92 and the G.T.R. lost \$8,000,000, and they incidentally cut down the cost of the Chateau and the station. That may account for the accommodation there now.

I am suggesting that the Government give the Canadian National Railway the Daley Building; that the City give them MacKenzie Avenue. Plan it large, give us a great archway into the Park, which will be consistent with that architecture and we will have a view of the parkway. It has been claimed that the service would be too long, from one end of the Chateau to the other, but the Chateau at Quebec is twice as long and people come from the farthest ends for breakfast.

That is the situation in Ottawa in regard to the Chateau Laurier. I think it is bad planning to have this courtyard to the north. It will spoil our park and the kitchens will face the park.

It has been announced in Parliament that some \$600,000 or \$800,000 have been voted towards the beginning of a Two and a Half Million Dollar departmental building on Wellington Street. It is a contribution to the start—these appropriations in Ottawa have to be renewed from year to year. It is one of a group of some seven buildings. I have seen the plans of that group and personally I think they miss the opportunity. If they have changed the plan yet, the department has always objected or refrained from allowing the public to see anything that it is going to do. Any public building in Ottawa is always sprung on you. I have always maintained that the great architectural gems, or what should be gems, in Canada, should be open to the profession at large. I am disinterested, not being an Architect.

Now, I think, you gentlemen ought to take it up. The Government of France, which is known as the head of artistic work in the world, gives every great public building in competition—Their Department of Public Works is a Department of construction not design. I am referring to the design—I would like to see the design of the great public buildings of Canada open to the architects of Canada. They should be a monument to what our own people have been able to do, or have not been able to do, whichever is the case.

CHAIR: "What direct information have you: Has it passed the House?"

MR. CAUCHON: "It has been announced in Parliament, and the building of that unit will commit the scheme of layout."

CHAIR: "Have we enough information to offer a critical opinion on it?"

MR. CAUCHON: "I think even the layman has a right to see what is being put up. I as Chairman of the Town Planning Commission at Ottawa should have the right to see those plans. They have been shown to me, but shown to me privately, which checks my freedom in discussing them. If they were submitted to public view, I would be free to criticize them."

MR. HORWOOD (Ottawa): "In 1913 there was a competition held for that particular group of buildings, in which a great number of Canadian architects put in designs, and I think five or six were chosen for a second competition. Now as far as I know, nothing further has been done with regard to asking the gentlemen whose plans were selected for the second competition, to go on. Evidently the entire competition has been scrapped, and the Department has taken up the designing of the buildings themselves. I should think that that would be a very proper subject for this Institute to take up with the Government from the point of the competition having taken place, experts having selected designs, and then without the completion of the competition that the whole thing is scrapped."

MR. LYLE (Toronto): "As you know, there have been two competitions in the last fifteen years. I went to the trouble of estimating the approximate cost to our office of the two drawings that went into those competitions, and I estimate that the cost to the architects of the drawings submitted was about \$50,000.

"Now the Government has, after inviting the professional talent of this country to enter into competition, ignored both competitions and built themselves on Sussex Street, a Gothic block there, and they now

propose to build this other block. I think this Institute should take the stand that the great public buildings of the country should be the expression of the highest architectural talent available, and that these buildings are not merely necessary office units; that the office units can be there, but these buildings should be educational and inspirational in their character; that they should inspire patriotism in our people by the excellence of their architecture, and this Institute should do everything possible to put this matter before the public. To just go as a body, it seems to me, would not have sufficient weight. I think we should have public opinion behind us before we go to Ottawa. This Institute should gather together data of what is done at Washington—we know what is done in France and Sweden—and with this data and the public opinion of the interested citizens behind our profession, we would then be in a position to say to the Government: "You have no right to ignore us; you have no right to ask us to submit drawings and lead us on to believe, after working on two competitions, that they would be carried through to a satisfactory conclusion and then ignore the whole thing. I think if we organized this delegation we would be in a pretty strong position."

The Chairman proposed to strike a committee of five, who could formulate some scheme of action and have it before the meeting to be passed as a resolution.

MR. PARRY (Ottawa) reminded the assembly that a model has been made of these buildings, which had been viewed by the members of Parliament for the last two or three years. Generally speaking those who are in authority as represented by Parliament are quite conversant with what the Department of Public Works have done, and I think you will find the thing is closed and will go ahead whatever we may do.

NOULAN CAUCHON (Ottawa): "There is another view, and that is the Town Planner's view. We should have in Ottawa comprehensive plans so that there may be harmony in these buildings. If one sticks up a Classic building there, a Gothic one here, and a nondescript one next, you will eventually have a hotch-potch. We should have a general plan. For close to 17 years I have been trying to get a Federal District Commission, such as would control the situation, as in Washington. This would control the general location and general architecture. Just recently the Ottawa Improvement Commission has been authorized to change its name and call itself the Federal District Improvement Commission. There is a new government to-day, and it is their opportunity to do something without being hampered by past traditions. What I have been suggesting is this: that the Federal District Commission should be enlarged and representation should be made to that effect by you gentlemen—to include, not as the staff, but as members of the Commission, men who can of their own knowledge judge of these conditions. I think that Commission should have the best engineers, a couple of architects, and a couple of economists—Montreal and McGill Universities might send representatives—the Royal Architectural Institute should have its representative—it should be composed of men representing Canada and the professions. Now that Board would engage a capable staff to carry out the work. The



present Board does not contain one technical man, and they are not capable of their own knowledge of judging whether a set of plans placed before them are good Gothic or whether they harmonize technically with the general scheme."

After considerable discussion as to the advisability of appointing a special committee it was finally moved and carried that a special committee be appointed to consider the matter and bring in a recommendation for the consideration of the meeting at the afternoon session.

The Chairman named P. E. Nobbs, Noulan Cauchon, Evan Parry, John M. Lyle, E. L. Horwood and John Archibald to act on this committee, and to bring in a report.

Following a luncheon which was tendered by the Ontario Association of Architects (a report of which will be given in the April issue) the Chairman announced that the committee appointed to deal with the matter of going to the Dominion Government have decided that there should be a deputation sent to the Premier and Minister of Public Works, to put before them the position that the Architects have been placed in by these very futile competitions that have been held, and further, that we should ask for a policy whereby the Government should use the practising architects in the construction of buildings. We could point out that the provinces are spending a great deal of money to qualify men to practice architecture, and as a nation we give them no recognition, and this is a loss to Canada. These men are drifting away from Canada and losing their manhood and training. The Government has announced that it is going into a very extensive building programme—\$500,000 has already been voted and \$15,000,000 in prospect; therefore action cannot be taken too quickly. When we get our plan formulated we must ask the presidents of the Provincial Associations to accompany that deputation to the Government. I think we should have some resolution of instruction, that the Council be instructed to carry out the report, if I may so call it, of the committee struck to consider the question of the Dominion Government buildings.

The committee also urge that publicity to this movement be given only through Council, and Council is asked to be very cautious in this matter.

It was thereupon moved by Mr. Dyson, seconded by Mr. Archibald:

That the report of this Special Committee be received and handed to the incoming Council for action. In doing this, it is understood that we approve of the substance of that report. Carried.

\* \* \*

#### GENERAL BUSINESS

At the session held on the second day of the convention the Secretary announced that it would be necessary to appoint an auditor.

MR. ARCHIBALD: "As it is probable that the Executive Committee will be either in the Province of Ontario or the Province of Quebec, I move that if the Executive Committee is in Ontario that Mr. I. Sutcliffe, of Toronto, be appointed as auditor; or if the Executive Committee is in the Province of Quebec, that Mr. P. A. Gagnon, of Montreal, be appointed as auditor."

This resolution was adopted unanimously.

MR. MARKUS: "As the Institute is the most important architectural body, as well as the mouthpiece for the profession in Canada, I believe that something should be done to meet the increasing expenditures of the Institute. I would suggest that steps be taken to increase the 'pro rata' contribution from the provincial associations."

MR. SOMERVILLE: "This matter was considered, and according to present conditions this cannot be entertained."

MR. TURNER: "I am against this project, and I know that the Province of Quebec Association of Architects, of which I happen to be the Honorary Treasurer, would not accept such increase."

THE SECRETARY: "I would suggest that the Executive Committee be requested to study and get the views of the provincial associations."

MR. SOMERVILLE: "The formation of two regional groups, say one for the eastern provinces and one for the western provinces, I believe would be advisable. These two groups could meet separately, and would report to the Council. Our country is so large that it is very expensive to have delegates at our meetings from Vancouver, Edmonton, Regina, etc."

MR. PARRY: "The best way to bring delegates from the West would be to pay their transportation and travelling expenses."

THE PRESIDENT: "We have tried this scheme for the present Annual Meeting. I wired to all the provincial associations offering them financial assistance. Only one association found a delegate who could spare the necessary time to come to Toronto for this meeting. In the other provinces none could come, even if their expenses were paid."

THE SECRETARY: "When the 'pro rata' contribution was reduced from \$5.00 to \$3.00, it was supposed that the provincial associations would send at least one delegate and would pay his expenses, but so far nothing has been done in this connection."

THE PRESIDENT: "Some of our members go West on business. If they would let us know in advance when and where they are going, they could be appointed as Representative of the Institute, to meet the members of that locality or province. These gatherings would be very profitable to the Institute."

MR. HORWOOD: "You have had this year, in connection with the present Annual Meeting, the best Architectural Exhibition ever held in this country. I would suggest that a choice from the exhibits of this exhibition be made and be sent to as many of the large cities as possible, under the auspices of the local provincial associations or chapters. This year's exhibition is most interesting and the publicity it has received is wonderful. I am told that nearly 14,000 persons have already visited the architectural exhibition."

MR. WICKSON: "Why not study means of modern publicity such as Radio Broadcasting, Circuit Exhibitions, as well as Meetings of the Professors of Architecture of the various universities of Canada, etc., during our Annual Convention."

MR. HORWOOD: "I am in favour of this suggestion and would ask the Executive Committee to consider these matters."

MR. SOMERVILLE: "I would move the adoption of the following resolution, which is seconded by Mr. Parry:—

*"Following the discussion as to formulating ways and means of making the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada of vital importance to provincial associations, it is moved that the matter be referred to the Executive Committee for study and report, and that the said Executive Committee be given the power to add to their number."* Carried."

MR. MARKUS: "It seems that the front cover of The Journal does not please some of our members, and I thought that if we had a competition for a suitable design for the cover of The Journal, this would satisfy everyone. I would suggest that this competition be open to all students in architecture."

After some discussion it was unanimously resolved that:—

*We recommend to the Council and Executive Committee that a competition be held for a suitable design for the front cover of "The Journal—Royal Architectural Institute of Canada", and that the Institute offer three prizes for the best design, total amount of prizes not to exceed \$100.00, the Council or the Executive Committee to appoint the assessors.*

MR. NOBBS: "Yesterday the joint reports of the Honorary Treasurer and of the Auditor, were submitted and approved. And to conform with the sug-

gestions made at that time, I beg to submit the following resolution, which is seconded by Mr. Archibald:—

*Resolved:*

*(a) That in adjusting finances between the Provincial Associations and the Institute, the date of coming into force of the present By-laws (Sept. 5, 1924), be regarded as the limit of indebtedness. All former indebtedness between these parties be written off.*

*(b) Individual members (in the Maritime Provinces, etc.) shall be notified that unless all arrears are paid by the first day of July, 1927, after due notice, the names are to be struck off from the roll of membership of the Institute.*

The motion was adopted unanimously.

THE SECRETARY: "I would like to move—

*"That a vote of thanks be tendered to the following gentlemen and organizations for courtesies extended to the R.A.I.C. and its members during the progress of the Annual Meeting, viz., to Mr. Ed. R. Greig, Curator, and the Art Gallery of Toronto, The Toronto Chapter of the Ontario Association of Architects, The Ontario Association of Architects, The Arts and Letters Club, and the Press."*

Adopted.

There being no other matters before the Chair, the meeting was adjourned.

### Notes on the Convention

The following cable was received from Mr. Guy Dawber, President of the Royal Institute of British Architects: "R.I.B.A. sends cordial greetings to R.A.I.C. on occasion of annual meeting," in reply to which the following cable was sent: "The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada assembled in Annual Convention at Toronto, heartily thank you for felicitations."

A suggestion was made by Mr. P. E. Nobbs that the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada should consider the awarding of a Gold Medal similar to the A.I.A. and R.I.B.A.

One of the features of the Annual Meeting was the Toronto Chapter Exhibition. Without exception, the out of town delegates spoke very highly of it.

The Ontario Association of Architects tendered a luncheon on Friday to the delegates in the Art Gallery. About sixty Architects were present.

Mr. Phillip J. Turner of Montreal, delivered an illustrated lecture on Liverpool Cathedral at the Art Gallery on Friday evening when about 800 persons were present including the delegates to the Convention.

At the Luncheon on Saturday at the Arts and Letters Club representatives were present from other National bodies organized for the promotion of Art in Canada. Mr. Hynes, president of The Institute, outlining the purpose of the Luncheon,

called upon those present to take part in a round table discussion on what could be done to augment the art movement in Canada. The following gentlemen took part in the discussion,—

Professor DeLury for the Royal Society.

Mr. Chester for the Graphic Arts.

Professor Gillespie for the Engineering Institute of Canada.

and Mr. Noulan Cauchon for the Town Planning Commission.

The Banquet was held on Saturday evening at the Arts and Letters Club at which a large number of Architects and invited guests were present. Mr. Hynes presided over the banquet and presented the Halifax Memorial Medals to Mr. Sharpe, Mr. Brown and Mr. Lyle. Mr. Frank Wickson proposed the toast to "OUR GUESTS" which was responded to by Sir Robt. Falconer, president of the University of Toronto, and the Hon. Mr. Ferguson, Premier of Ontario.

The toast to "ARCHITECTURE" was proposed by Sir Joseph Flavelle, and responded to by Professor Nobbs. Mr. Archibald of Montreal then proposed a toast to the "SISTER SOCIETIES" which was responded to by Mr. Noulan Cauchon for the Town Planning Commission; Prof. Gillespie for the Engineering Institute of Canada; Dr. H. Sproatt for the Royal Canadian Academy and Mr. R. Y. Eaton for the Art Gallery of Toronto.

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Lack of space in this issue prevents us from giving a resumé of some of the important addresses that were delivered at the Luncheon and Banquet. We hope, however, to include some of these in the April issue.





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## NOTES

W. A. Gagnon, Architect of Montreal, announces the removal of his office from Drummond Building to 175 Mansfield Street.

\* \* \*

Charles A. Mitchell, Architect of Montreal, announces the removal of his office, from 304 University Street to Room 102 No. 1 Burnside Place.

\* \* \*

A travelling fellowship in the United States for French architects has been established by the American Institute of Architects under the auspices of the French Ministry of Education. The annual value of the fellowship, the donor of which is Julian Clarence Levi of New York City, is \$1,500.

\* \* \*

Over 29,000 people visited the Toronto Chapter Exhibition of Architecture and Allied Arts in the Art Gallery of Toronto during the two weeks that it was open. Lectures were delivered during the Exhibition on Architecture and other Allied subjects.

\* \* \*

Our Frontispiece in this issue is from a sketch by Mr. F. H. Marani, Architect, of Toronto, when in France in 1924.

\* \* \*

Owing to lack of space in this number due to the report of the proceedings of the Twentieth Annual Meeting of the Institute we have had to omit reports of activities of the various Provincial Architects' Associations as well as our editorial page. These will be included in the April issue.

## BOOKS REVIEWED

"LES HONORAIRES DE L'ARCHITECTE EN MATIERE DE TRAVAUX PRIVES" par Geo. Minvielle, Docteur en Droit, Avocat à la Cour d'appel de Bordeaux, Avocat-Conseil de l'Association Provinciale des Architectes Français. 3 francs 50. Publié par la Société Anonyme de Recueil Sirey, 22, rue Soufflot, Paris (5e), France.

Monsieur Minvielle vient de publier une plaquette sous les auspices de l'Association Provinciale des Architectes Français, dont il est le conseil juridique. Il traite des honoraires convenus entre l'architecte et le propriétaire et des honoraires non convenus, concluant que les honoraires de l'architecte en matière de travaux privés (en France) ne sont fixés par aucune loi, ni aucun règlement; que l'architecte est libre d'évaluer lui-même le montant de ses honoraires; que si une convention est intervenue entre l'architecte et son client, elle a force de loi et lie les parties aussi bien que les juges; qu'à défaut de convention, les parties doivent être présumées s'en être rapportées aux usages, c'est-à-dire au tarif de la Fédération des Sociétés françaises d'architectes; que lorsqu'il s'agit de travaux non prévus par le tarif, les magistrats doivent apprécier les honoraires dus à l'architecte; que même en ce qui concerne les travaux prévus par le tarif, le pouvoir d'appréciation des tribunaux devra s'exercer soit sur l'application pratique du tarif, soit sur l'exactitude ou la vraisemblance des éléments portés sur le bordereau d'honoraires. A la fin de la plaquette est reproduit le Tarif officiel des honoraires des Architectes de France.

Alcide Chaussé.





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## COMPETITIONS

### SHAKESPEARE NATIONAL MEMORIAL THEATRE, STRATFORD-ON-AVON

**T**HE 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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