The Journal
Royal Architectural Institute of Canada

Serial No. 27 TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1927 Vol. IV. No. 11

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Plate Illustrations

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DETAIL FROM VILLA MEDICI, ROME

From Photograph by
F. BRUCE BROWN, M.Arch.

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EDITORIAL

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

THE Frontispiece in this issue is from a photograph taken by Mr. F. Bruce Brown, M.Arch., in the grounds of the Villa Medici. Mr. Brown's Photographic Studies show skillful handling of the camera and they have been made a regular feature of the Journal.

AWARDS IN JOURNAL COVER COMPETITION

Mr. S. H. Maw, of Montreal, who received first award in the Journal Cover Competition, of which a complete report is given in this issue, is to be congratulated on having been successful in submitting a Cover Design for the Journal which is both simple and dignified, and in keeping with the nature of the publication for which it is to be used. The Council of the Institute has approved of Mr. Maw's design and it will be used in the first issue of the Journal in 1928.

TYPICAL SCHOOLS OF WESTERN CANADA

The article in this issue of the Western Schools by Lieut.-Col. J. N. Semmens, D.S.O., Member of the Manitoba Association of Architects, is the concluding one of a series of articles on the Typical Schools in Canada, the first one of which we published in the July issue of the Journal. These articles should give the Architects an opportunity of comparing the different types of schools designed by their confreres throughout the Dominion, in addition to furnishing them with authoritative information concerning the solution of the school building problem in the different Provinces. While the authors of these articles have attempted to cover the different types of schools erected in their respective Provinces, it is natural to assume that there must be several outstanding schools which have been unintentionally omitted. It would be interesting to hear from architects who have succeeded in solving some school problem different from those covered in the articles already published; such information, we believe, would be of considerable value to our readers.

WINTER CONSTRUCTION

We are getting quite accustomed to reading special articles and editorials on the feasibility and practicability of winter construction. The time is not very far distant when all these will become unnecessary and when the Architect, Builder and Owner will realize that cold weather construction can be carried on quite economically. For years it has been a custom, or shall we say a habit, to lay off the workmen engaged on building construction during the winter months. To quote from a pamphlet just issued by the Portland Cement Association—More than one million workmen engaged in the building trades in Canada and the United States were laid off during last winter, which means, reduced to dollars and cents, the removal from circulation of three quarters of a billion dollars. The precautions to be taken to insure successful cold weather construction are very simple, and the slight additional cost involved is easily outweighed by the advantages to be gained in the continuous functioning of the Contractors' entire organization. We look for a greatly increased programme of building construction in Canada during the coming winter months than heretofore.

THE ARCHITECT OF TO-DAY

A rather striking analysis of an architect's practice worthy of bringing to the attention of our readers was recently delivered by Mr. E. Guy Dawber, P.P.R.I.B.A., at a banquet held in conjunction with the British Architects' Conference. He said: "Architecture to-day is an extraordinarily complex problem; it needs far more education than it did in older days; it has gone long past the period when a man need only understand mechanical construction. The architect to-day must be a man of wide sympathy and inspiration, he must command a knowledge of all buildings that are required: cathedrals, churches, colleges, hospitals, shops, factories, warehouses. He must clothe those buildings with beauty, he must build them in a practical manner, and he must keep them within reasonable cost. It is a great duty that lies on architects to-day. We have a very great service to perform for our country. But, however much good architecture we may carry out and preach, without the support and encouragement of the people, I fear we shall do but little good. I do not despair, nor am I despondent about the future in any way; I am sure there is much better work being done in the country now than has ever been done in the past. Look around, in any part of England, and you will find buildings which, had they been erected fifty years ago, would have been acclaimed architectural triumphs. To-day they pass almost without comment, because the average standard is so high. We have also a brotherhood of younger men who are coming on, the products of our schools and universities, who are doing brilliant work. Some of we older men may think, perhaps, it is eccentric and bizarre; but let that pass. They, like all of us, are doing the best they can. For that reason I am confident that

architecture in this country will soon come into its own. We know perfectly well that our domestic architecture is unequalled in the world, because of its sobriety, commonsense and beauty, and our public and commercial buildings will soon be on an equal level."

What could be more true of the present day architect than what Mr. Dawber has said about the wide variety of knowledge that one needs to-day in the practice of the architectural profession. How different is the world we live in to-day from that of the past. Never before has the architect been confronted with so many technical and financial problems. If, as Mr. Dawber says, that the architects of to-day are responsible for more architectural triumphs than in the past, then the least we can say about the profession, is that it has kept pace with the modern trend of civilization and the present day development of industry.

The Secretary's Page

ALCIDE CHAUSSÉ
Honorary Secretary, Royal Architectural Institute of Canada

A MEETING of the Executive Committee of the Council of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada was held at the Arts and Letters Club, Toronto, Ontario, on Saturday, October 29th, 1927, at 10.00 a.m. Those present were:

J. P. HYNES, *Toronto.*
A. H. GREGG, *Toronto.*
W. L. SOMERVILLE, *Toronto.*
E. L. HORWOOD, *Ottawa.*

The President, Mr. J. P. Hynes, was in the chair.

Reading of Minutes—In the unavoidable absence of the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Alcide Chaussé, Mr. W. L. Somerville, the Treasurer, acted as Secretary, and read the minutes of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council held in Toronto on July 16th, 1927. Approved.

Architects of the Maritime Provinces—The President reported that Mr. J. P. Hynes, President, Percy E. Nobbs, Vice-President, and Alcide Chaussé, Honorary Secretary of the R.A.I.C., attended the Organization Meeting of the Maritime Association of Architects, which was held in Moncton, N.B., on September 26th and 27th, 1927. It was duly moved and seconded that the report of the meeting as printed on pages 376, 377 and 378 in the October issue of the Journal be accepted and incorporated into the minutes and that the appreciation of the Council be extended to the President, Vice-President and Honorary Secretary for their efforts in connection with the Organization of the Maritime Association of Architects. Adopted.

A letter was read from the Maritime Association of Architects requesting affiliation with the Institute, and it was moved by Mr. A. H. Gregg, seconded by Mr. W. L. Somerville that the application of the Maritime Association of Architects for affiliation in the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada be accepted and that the Honorary Secretary be instructed to so advise the Maritime Association. Adopted.

It was also moved and seconded that the fee of $3.00 for each Registered Member in the Maritime Association of Architects for the current year be remitted, but that the R.A.I.C. Journal be sent to each of their members for the balance of 1927. Adopted.

R.I.B.A. Examinations—The President reported that he had written to Mr. Victor D. Horsburgh, Secretary of the R.I.B.A. in Canada with reference to R.I.B.A. Examinations, and as no reply had been received from Mr. Horsburgh, it was decided to leave the matter over until the next meeting.

Duty on Plans—A letter was read from Mr. J. S. Archibald, dated August 15th, 1927, suggesting that a letter be sent to the Honourable Mr. Euler, Minister of Customs, advising him that the Institute was endeavouring to co-operate with the Customs Department to the end that the Customs Duty shall be properly collected on all plans of buildings brought into Canada. It was moved and seconded that the President be instructed to write the Honourable Mr. Euler along the lines suggested by Mr. Archibald and that a copy of this letter be sent to Mr. Archibald for his information. Adopted.

R.A.I.C. Seal—The President reported that he had been making enquiries regarding the Seal for the Institute. He was requested to secure an ordinary seal with the name of the Institute thereon.

Representative of Universities at Annual Meetings—Mr. J. P. Hynes read a draft letter which he intended to send out to the Presidents of all Canadian Universities having an Architectural Department, asking them to send the head of that department to the next Convention of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada for the purpose of discussing architectural education in Canada. Approved.

Appointment of Representative on R.I.B.A. Council—As a result of a letter received from the R.I.B.A. requesting the R.A.I.C. to appoint another Representative on their Council in the place of Sir John James Burnet, R.A., F.R.I.B.A., who was no longer eligible, it was moved and seconded that Professor Charles Herbert Reilly, O.B.E., M.A. Cantab., (Liverpool), be appointed the Representative of the R.A.I.C. on the Council of the R.I.B.A. Adopted.

Communications—A letter was read from the New Zealand Association of Architects, asking for copy of admission requirements to our Institute. The Secretary was instructed to advise them that as

(*Continued on page 418*)

EUROPEAN STUDIES

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

NUMBER V.

SIXTEENTH CENTURY DETAIL, FROM STE. CROIX, PROVINS

EUROPEAN STUDIES

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

NUMBER VI.

THIRTEENTH CENTURY DETAIL, FROM COUTANCES CATHEDRAL

LOCUST HALL, ST. DAVID'S, ONT.

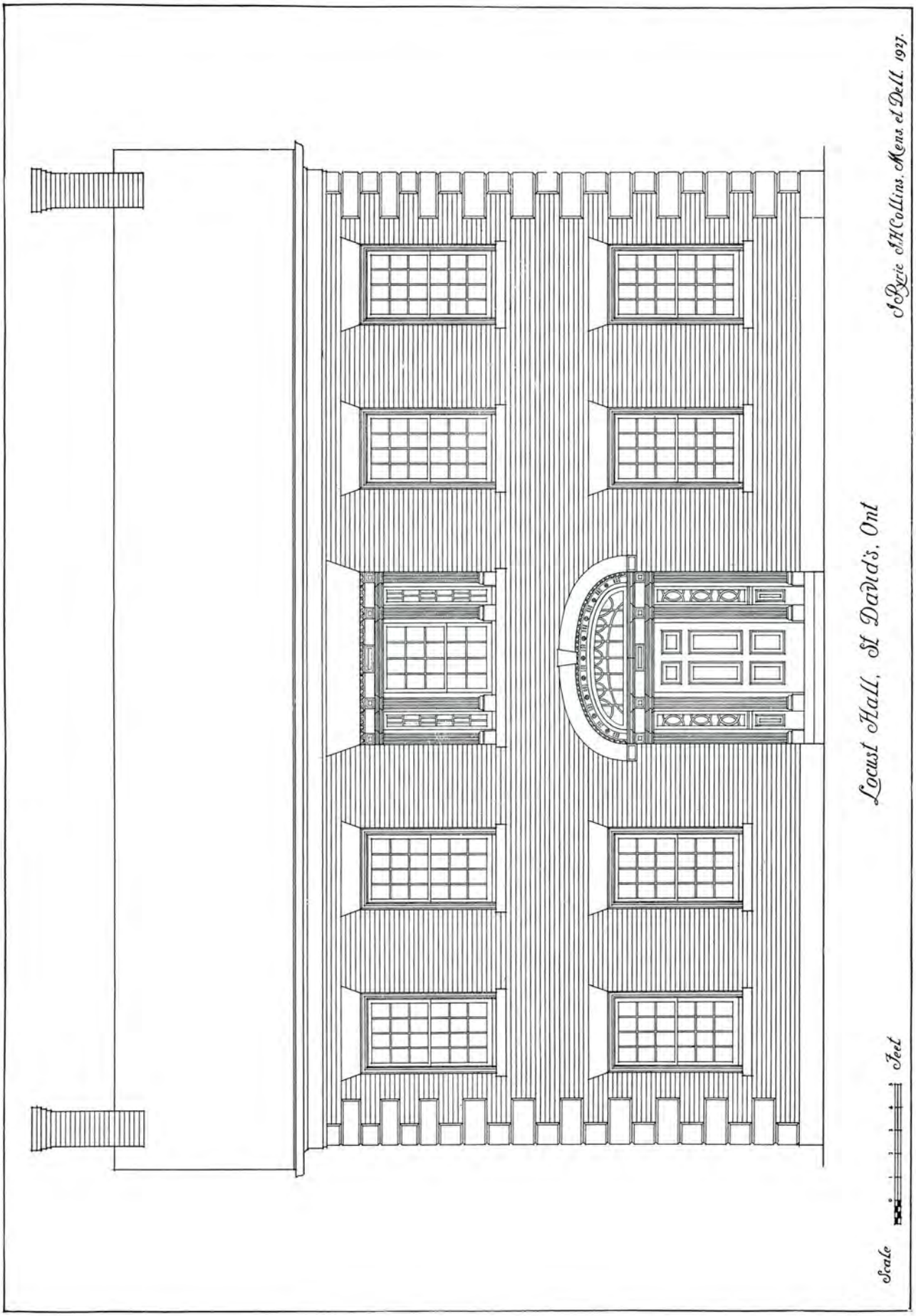
The Early Architecture of the Province of Ontario

By Professor E. R. ARTHUR, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., Department of Architecture, University of Toronto

III—LOCUST HALL—1820

THIS rather large Ontario house was built at St. David's by Mr. Staughnton Moore, but has been in the possession of the Woodruff family for three generations. Both families have appreciated its fine architectural qualities, and the house bears none of the marks of the Victorian or modern restorer. It is not known whether Mr. Moore was himself the designer, or whether he employed an architect or architect builder, but, if the spirit of the unknown scans these pages, we should like it to know that its professional brethren of this age place it with Robert Adam and the great figures of the 18th century.

Owing to the heavy foliage which covered a great part of the house it was impossible to photograph the whole front, but the drawing shows on what generous lines the house was built. The walls are of brick in Flemish bond and stone has been used


Locust Hall, St David's, Ont
Percie McCollins, Mens et Dell. 1927.
Scale
Feet

LOCUST HALL, EAST ELEVATION

STAIRCASE, LOCUST HALL

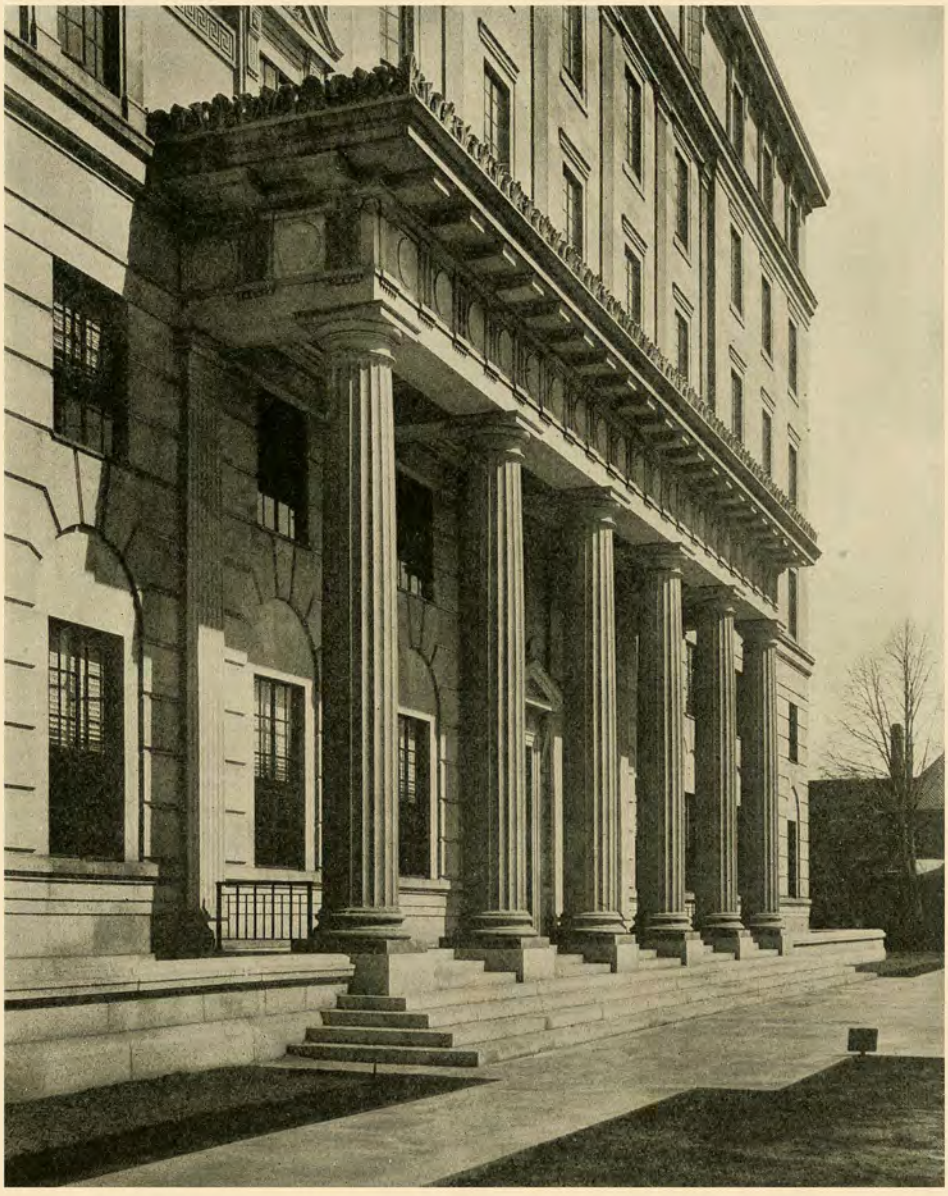
MANTEL IN DRAWING ROOM, LOCUST HALL, ST. DAVID'S, ONT.

for the alternating quoins. The front measures forty-two feet in length, the rooms behind being each fifteen feet three inches wide with a hall eight feet wide.

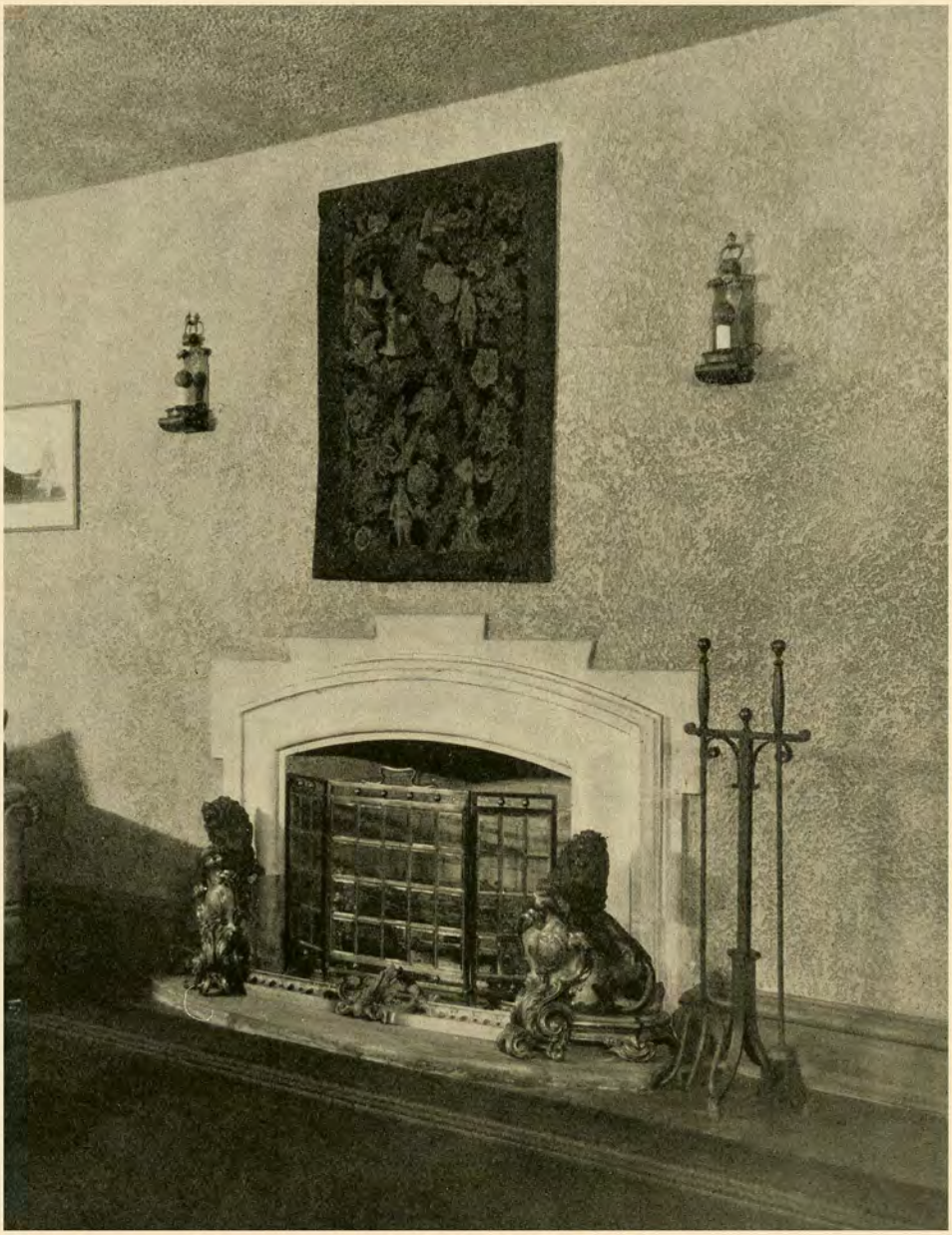
The three light window over the doorway is not uncommon in districts where stone can be obtained in sufficient length to span the opening, but are not always as well proportioned as is this one. The detail of mouldings is generally good both inside and outside the house. This is particularly true of the graceful walnut stair with its delicate tapered balusters and of architraves to doors and windows. Having seen the stair and the slightly projecting mouldings of the door, the great mantel of the drawing room comes rather as a shock. It is five feet nine inches high and six feet four and a half inches wide, and mouldings are strong and deeply cut. It is a mantel that strikes one not so much for its dimensions as for the boldness of its design. It seems to express in it at once the refined taste of its builders and the indomitable courage with which they faced life anew after war and fire in those early days in Niagara. He would have to be a big man who could with dignity stand with his back to the fire before such a mantel, but I have no doubt that Mr. Staughnton Moore considered that and could look his Ionic columns in the eye unflinchingly.

Photographs by K. B. Jackson, B.A. Sc.

DRAWING ROOM DOOR, LOCUST HALL



ENTRANCE PORTICO, MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE CO., TORONTO
Sproatt & Rolph, F.F.R.I.B.A., Architects



FIREPLACE IN BILLIARD ROOM, RESIDENCE OF E. R. WOOD, ESQ.
Molesworth, West & Secord, Architects

THE FOYER, THE BEDFORD THEATRE, TORONTO
Murray Brown, Architect

ST. JAMES' CATHEDRAL CROSS
Sproatt & Rolph, F.F.R.I.B.A., Architects

ISAAC NEWTON JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL, WINNIPEG, MAN.
J. N. Semmens, Architect

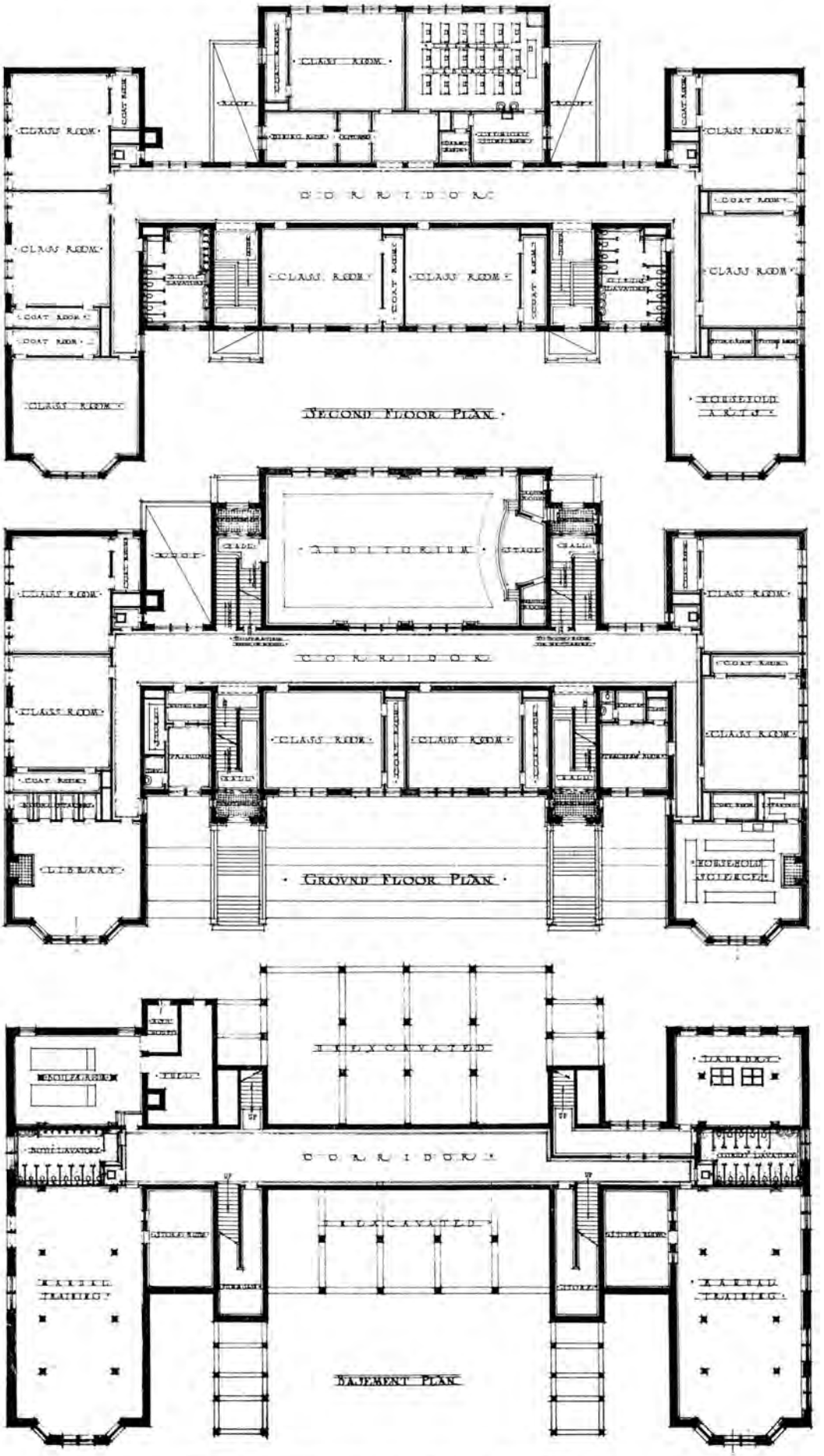
Typical Schools of Western Canada

By J. N. SEMMENS.

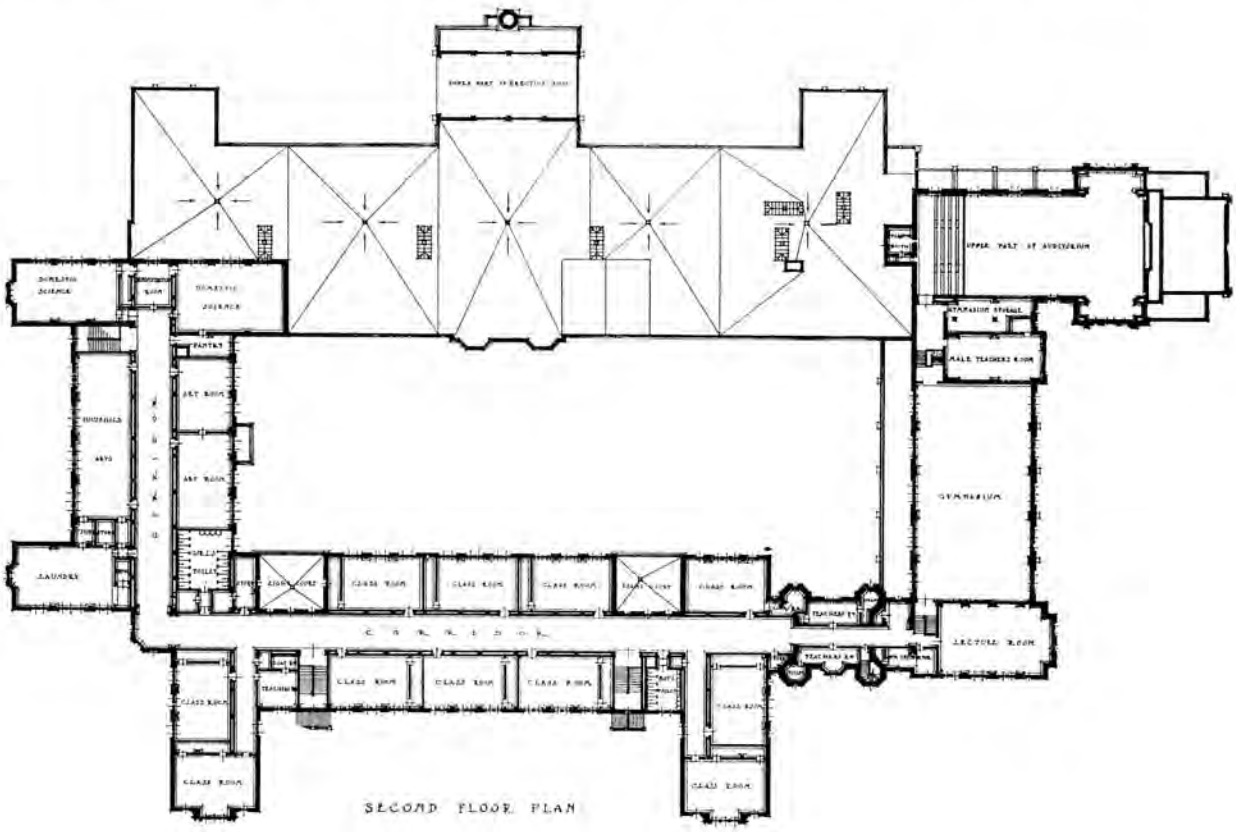
WHEN one pauses to investigate the unusual expression in design, construction and equipment that marks the progress in our educational buildings during the past few years, there can be but one mental reaction and that is an appreciation of the splendid contribution the architectural profession has made to the progress of the times in the betterment of conditions that surround the young life of our fair land. No change in the institutions of modern life has been more quickly or more completely made than that which has been effected in educational methods. New elements have shifted the emphasis of consideration. Health, the fundamental operations, manual skill, citizenship and the worthy use of leisure have caused a revolution in public education, in school design and construction. Special educational systems and methods, the growing tendency towards the use of school buildings as a community centre, brings added complications. Then, to cap the climax of events as though to stifle the tendency towards advance, a limited appropriation unfailingly develops to enforce rigid economy. This becomes somewhat of a mixed blessing. Against his better judgment, the architect is forced to condense plans and build types that in his heart he loathes. But does not the facing of adversity bring its own reward? He begins to assume respect for common materials—form, color, shadow, become the subject of more careful consideration, and economy in plan a necessity.

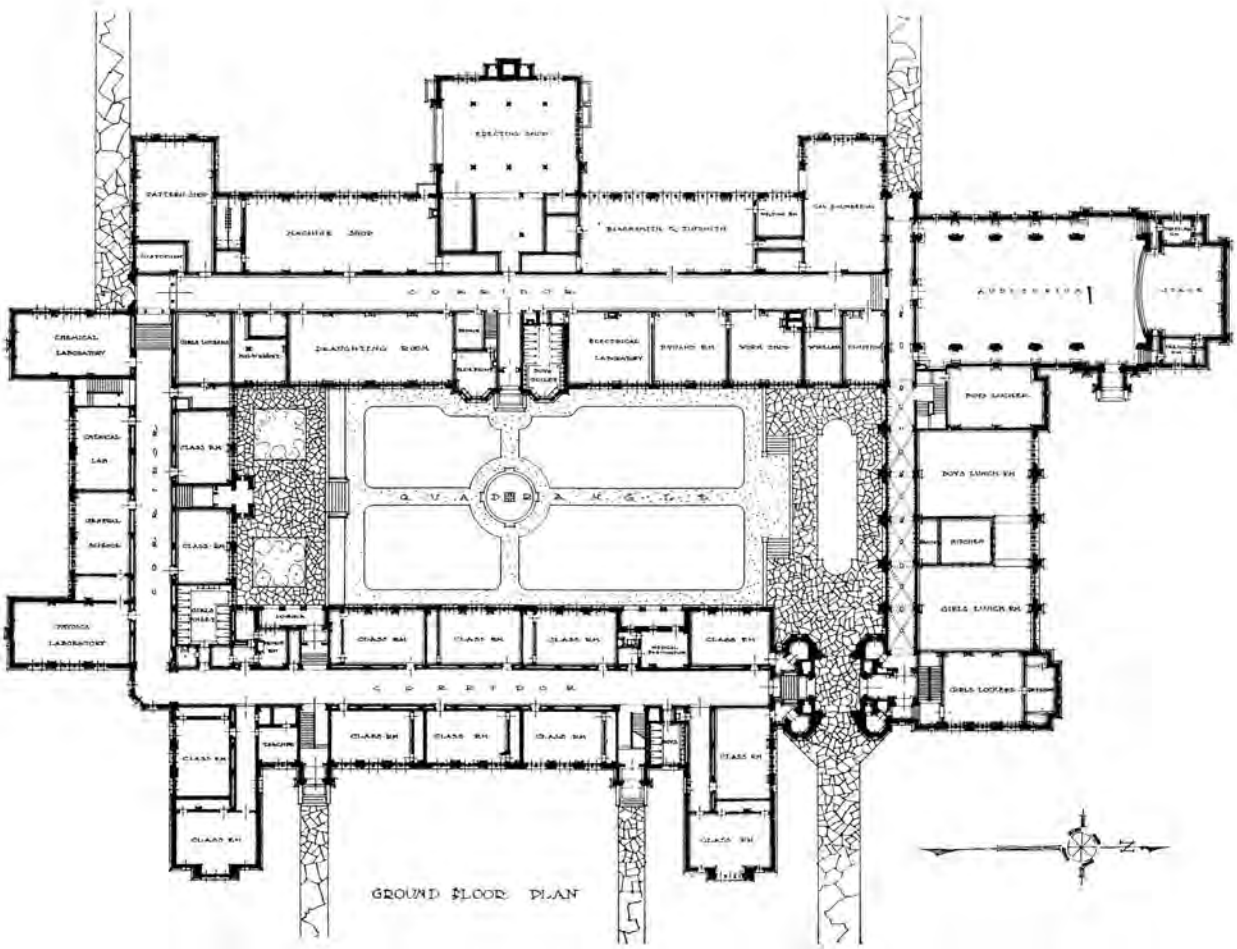
The element of change that seems a part and parcel of the age, naturally, has its effect upon the development of a scheme making it fulfill its present day functions adequately. Efficiency of purpose, economy of construction, beauty of design, have led the Architect into new theories, new methods of construction, new types of building, a fascinating study that has been remarkable in its results both East and West.

As an instance of this forced development, let me cite one phase that has influenced largely the type of construction of school buildings in my own office. Upon returning to my profession after the War, I found that the demands of economy and the uncertainty of the future had resulted in a construction



ISAAC NEWTON JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL, WINNIPEG, MAN.
J. N. Semmens, Architect





DANIEL McINTYRE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WINNIPEG, MAN.
J. N. Semmens, Architect

ot a great many temporary one-storey buildings, some poorly, some quite substantially constructed. For a great many reasons, they rather fascinated me. During the following two years, I designed a great many of them and the more I studied and developed them the more I was struck with the possibilities that their type of design showed.

Health, economy and efficiency were the main factors that appealed. All occupied space was above grade and only sufficient basement was provided for mechanical equipment. Toilets were as well lighted as class rooms, and the plumbing beneath them was accessible at all times. The control and efficiency of operation was made more effective, due to all services being on one floor. It was a decided advance in economy of construction as I found that, in our older schools, the most expensive accommodation was that in the basement, and, by developing a system of construction on concrete posts and beams, I found a remarkable decrease in the cost of construction per class room.

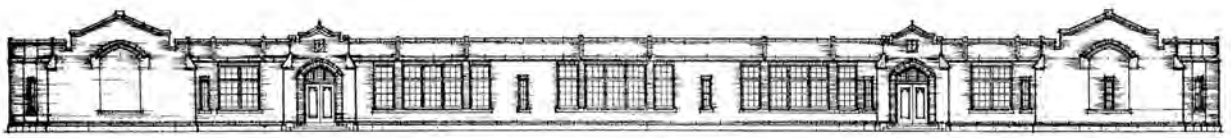
Many criticisms were hurled at the type of construction and the system, the chief of which was the question of heating, but by actual test on the buildings at present in operation, I have found that these schools are more economically operated as far as their heating and ventilating is concerned than any previous schools constructed in Winnipeg. The distribution of steam is simple and, if the buildings have been properly built, there is very little loss of heat and no trouble as to freezing up the system.

The result has been that all the school buildings that I have constructed in recent years have been built after this influence, including such large Schools as The Daniel McIntyre Collegiate Building, The Isaac Newton Junior High School of Winnipeg, the West End Collegiate of Saskatoon, The Collegiate Building at Dauphin, Manitoba, etc.

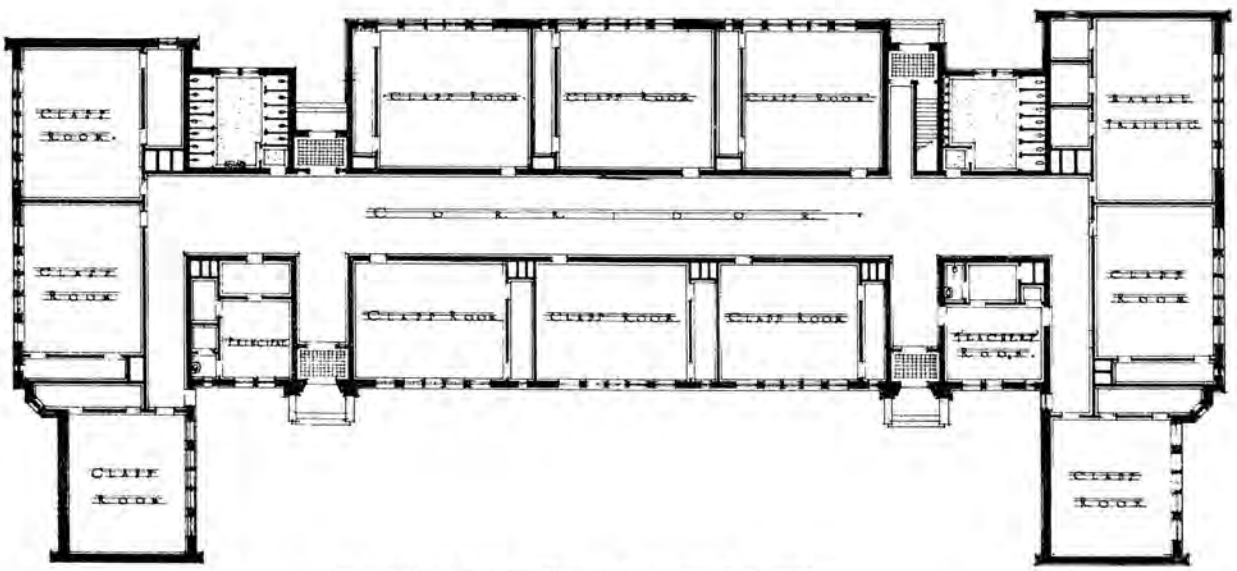
During my experiments, however, I have found that when you exceed eight class rooms a two-storey school becomes more economical, and you will find throughout the West, now, very few schools which exceed two-storeys in height. They conform more readily to the residential environment, can be readily designed for future extensions or with a view of being built in sections.

Bearing these facts in mind, I will endeavor to describe to you a few of the more recently built schools in Winnipeg, and then proceed to a few of those throughout the West upon which I have been able to get a few facts.

Probably the most important school construction in the West, in the last few years, has been the erection of The Daniel McIntyre Collegiate Institute in the City of Winnipeg. This building was originally planned by the Board to be a four-storey building built somewhat after the layout of some of the larger schools in the South, having the class rooms grouped round an Auditorium with the Shops in the Basement section. At the time it was being designed, a cry for rigid economy on behalf of the ratepayer influenced the Board to change their type of design

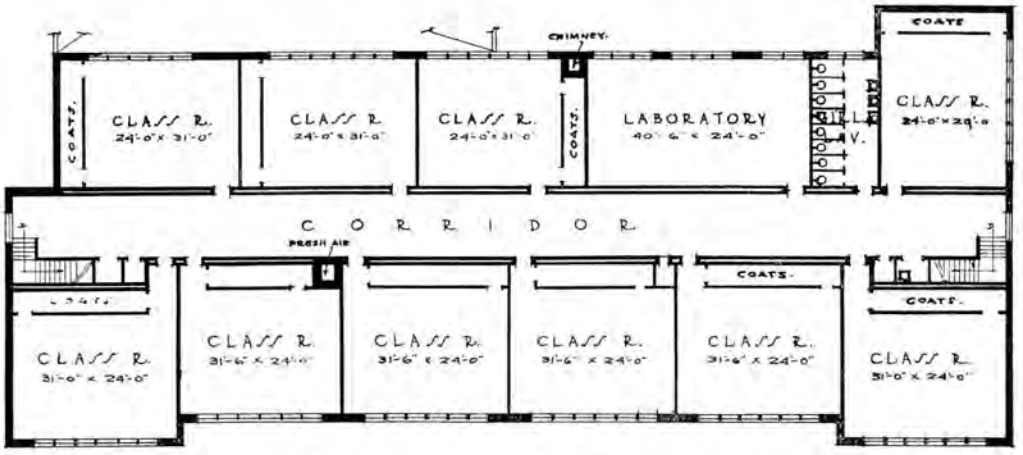


FRONT ELEVATION

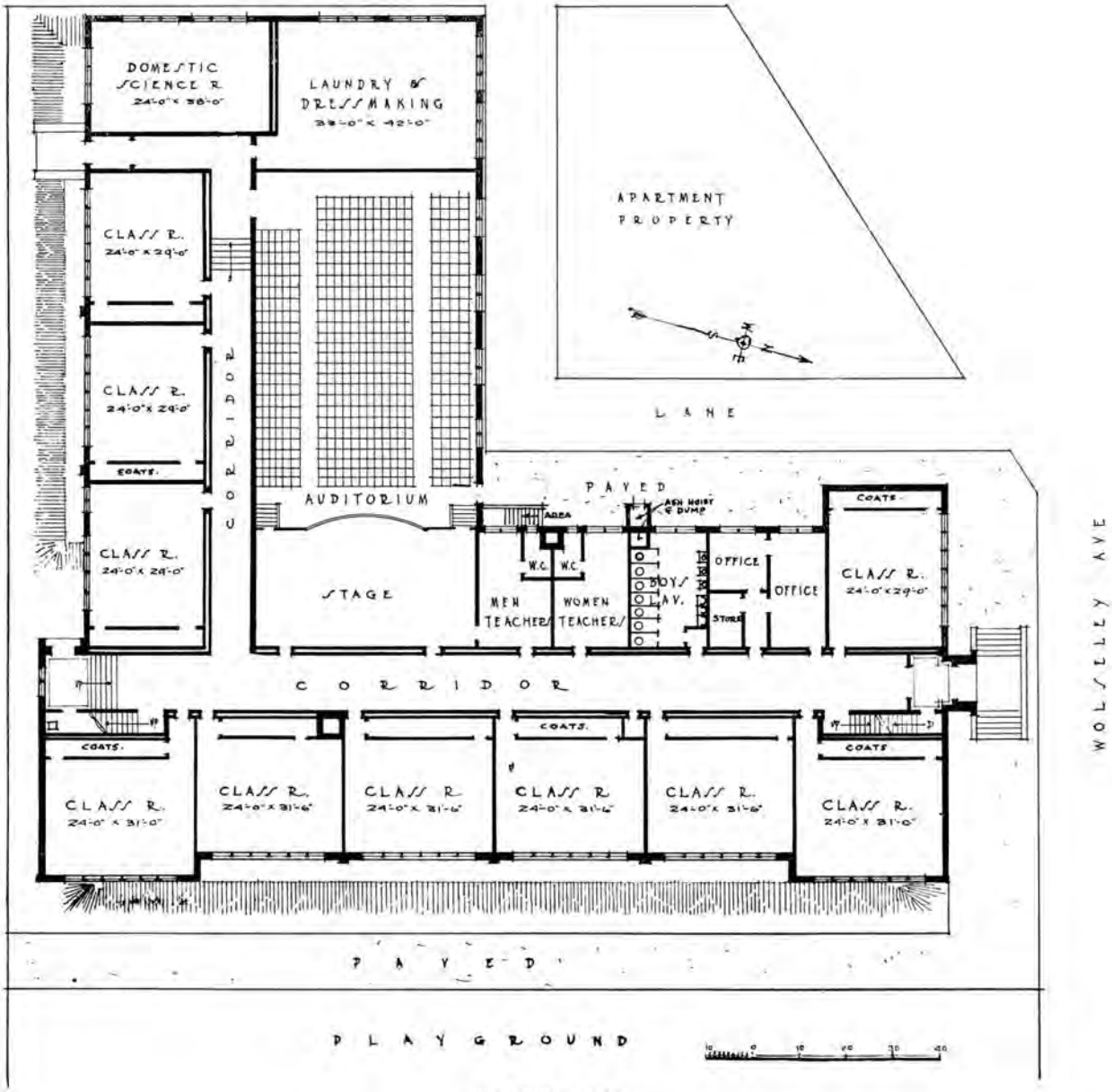


GROUND FLOOR PLAN

TWELVE ROOM ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, WINNIPEG, MAN.
J. N. Semmens, Architect

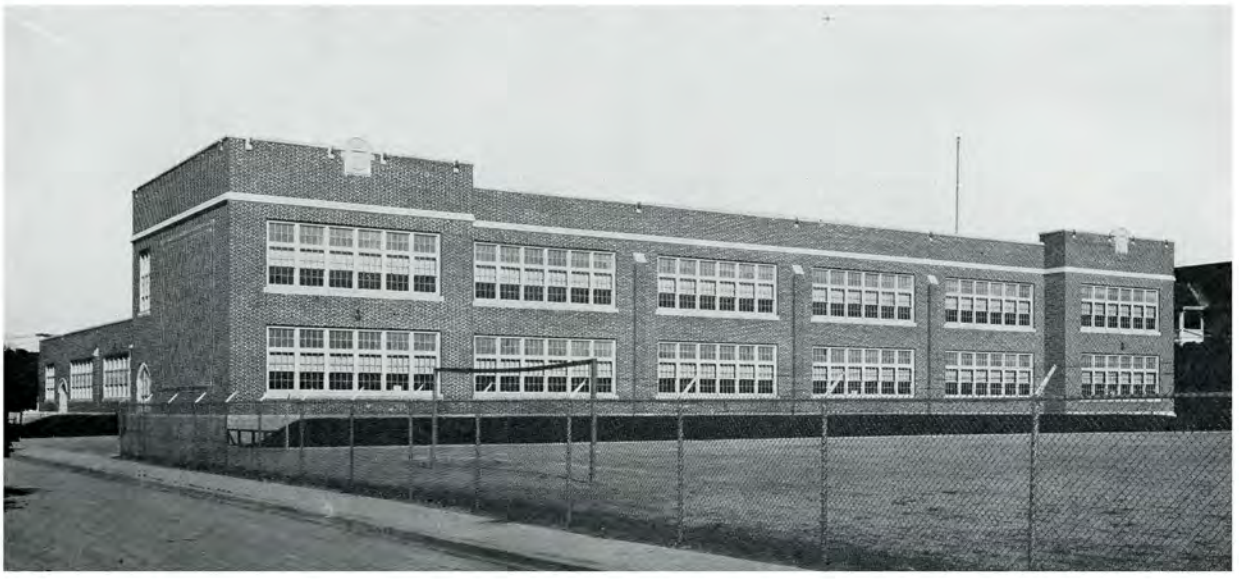


SECOND FLOOR



GROUND FLOOR

GORDON BELL JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL, WINNIPEG, MAN.
C. W. U. Chivers, Architect



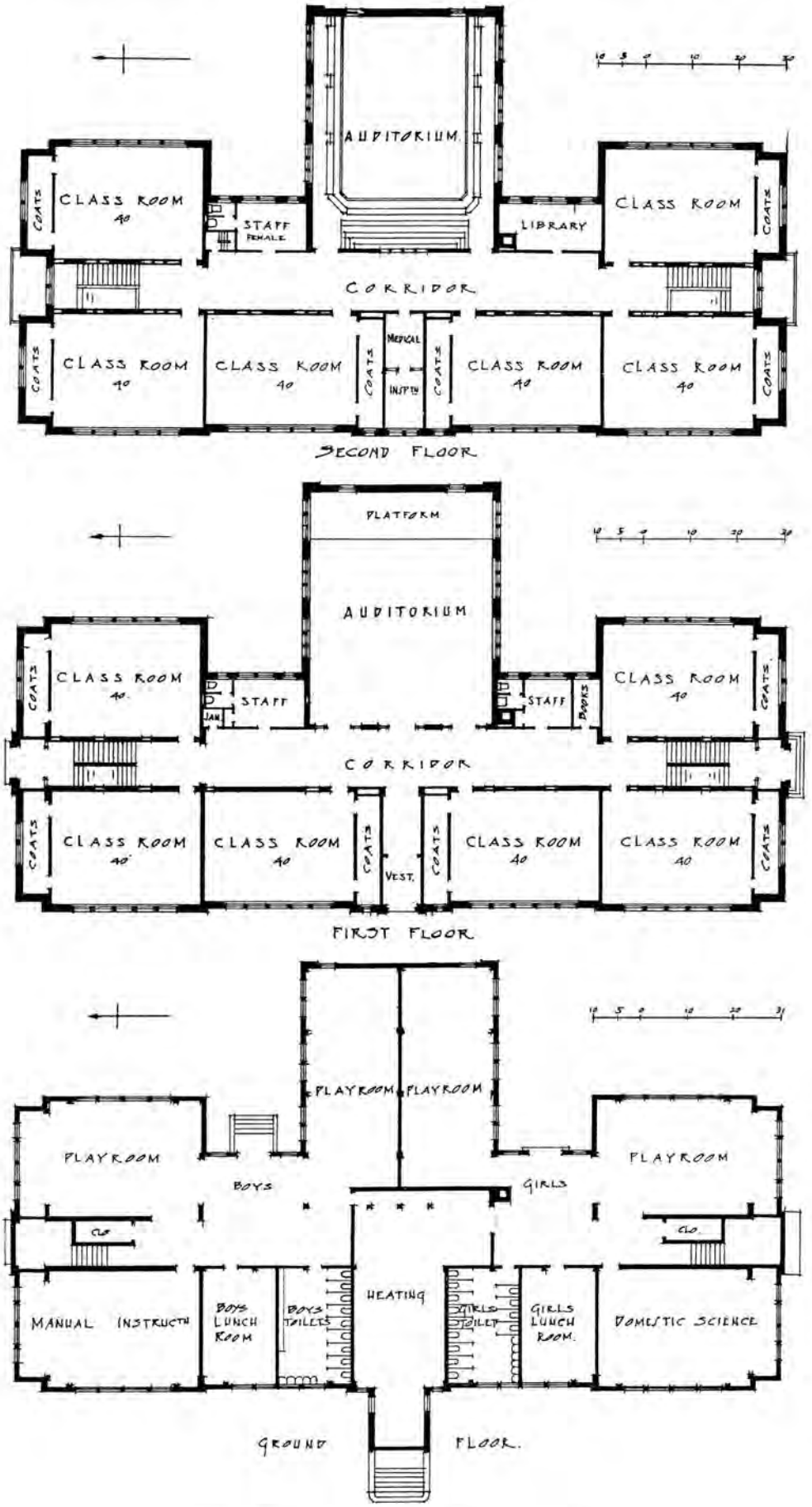
GORDON BELL JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL, WINNIPEG, MAN.
C. W. U. Chivers, Architect

to a building which would be more economical and allowed of a possibility of its being erected in sections. This resulted in the type of plan which you see illustrated in this article. Sometimes you find that necessity begets a scheme which dims the glory of your carefully planned ideals, and, in endeavoring to meet the requirements of the Board, a scheme resulted that was economically constructed, efficient to the last degree in its operation and perhaps rather pleasing in its simplicity of design.

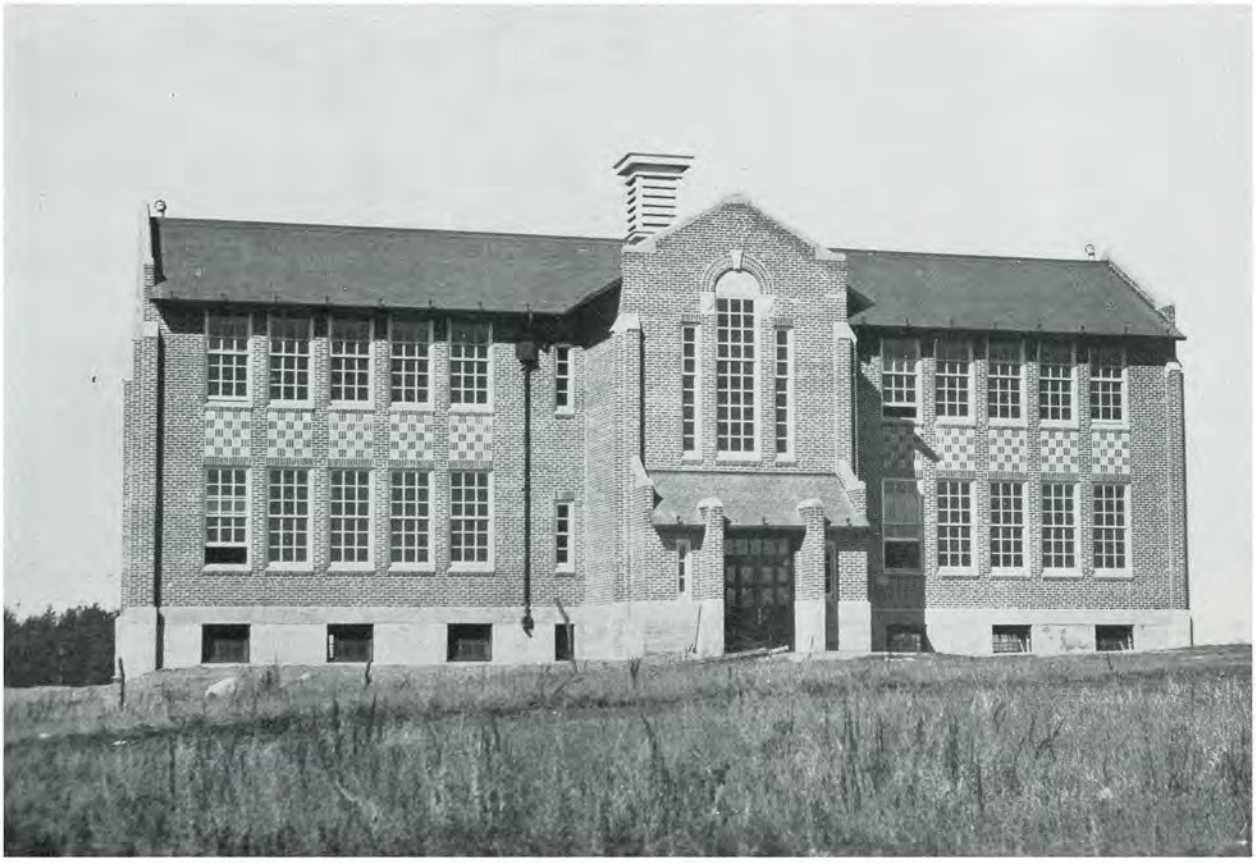
Group compositions rather than simple mass appeals strongly as a solution of a problem that confronts one who builds in a residential area. It has its disadvantages perhaps, but it is flexible, may be built in sections, is safer, less trying to the pupils and to those who pass their days in them they seem ideal.

The Daniel McIntyre comprises a series of build-

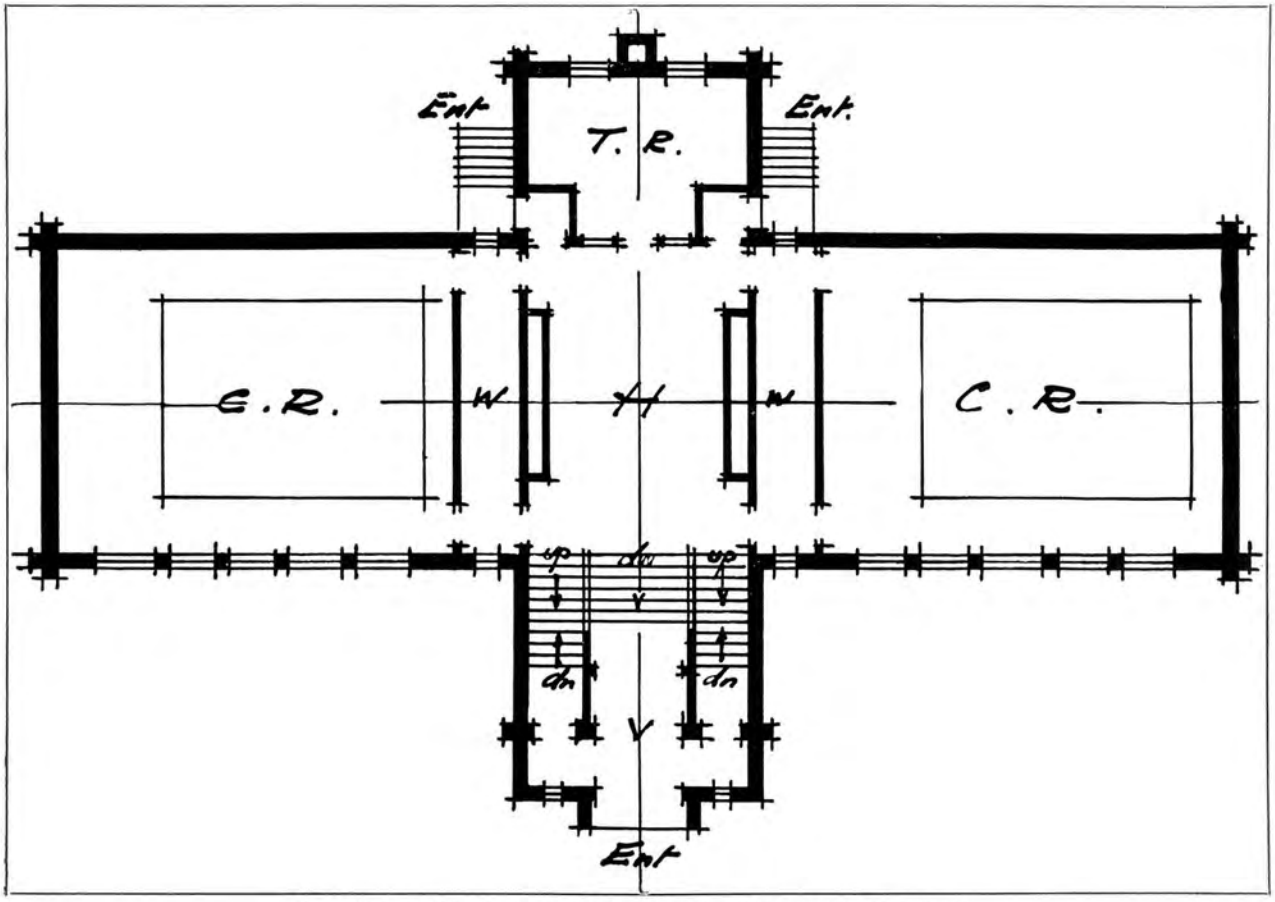
DAVID LLOYD GEORGE SCHOOL, MARPOLE, B.C.
Twizell and Twizell, Architects



DAVID LLOYD GEORGE SCHOOL, MARPOLE, B.C.
Twizell and Twizell, Architects



SCHOOL AT PUNNICHY, SASK.
F. H. Portnall, Architect



GROUND FLOOR PLAN—SCHOOL AT PUNNICHY, SASKATCHEWAN
F. H. Portnall, Architect

NORTH VANCOUVER HIGH SCHOOL, VANCOUVER, B.C.
Benzie and Bow, Architects

ings grouped round a Quadrangle, consisting of an Academic Building, a Science Building, a Shop section, Auditorium and Gymnasium sections. These various parts are connected throughout by a spacious corridor with sufficient width in the Quadrangle to allow of adequate lighting in all parts of the building.

The East section is the Academic section, comprising Principal, class rooms, teachers' rooms and toilets. The Southern section consists of the Science building, which has accommodation for chemical, physical and general science laboratories, and, on the Second Floor, domestic science, household arts and laundry work. At the rear or West of the building are the Shops and in the basement beneath the centre portion the mechanical equipment. The Shops consist of the electric section, comprising the laboratory, dynamo room, wireless room, ignition room, etc.,—the gas engineering room, blacksmith and tinsmith shop, machine shop, pattern-making shops, etc. You will find also a large draughting room with blue print room in connection therewith. Another section on this floor, at the rear, is an erecting shop in which it is possible to construct a large cottage and have same removed to any part of the locality where so desired. To the North of this is the Auditorium, which has a large stage and a small gallery capable of holding the school accommodation. To the East of this is the Gymnasium section with its attendant showers for both boys and girls, and also a Lunch Room with its accompanying kitchen services.

This building is of fireproof construction, faced with red brick and buff Tyndall limestone. It is constructed on the concrete post and beam foundation which I mentioned previously, and the mechanical equipment is the only part of the building which is below the grade level. An excavated corridor runs underneath the main corridor above throughout the basement which allows of the distribution of the piping and ventilation systems. This section is so arranged that it allows of easy demonstration of its management and operation by the pupils. This building was erected in the year 1923, but the Auditorium and Gymnasium section still remain to be constructed, together with the Tower which forms the entrance to the Quadrangle.

In the year 1921, the Isaac Newton Junior High School was erected in Winnipeg, probably the first attempt to a straight Junior High School, as most of the schools in the City used for that purpose were remodelled old buildings. This building is a two-storey and basement proposition—only a portion of the basement being used for class purposes, that section being devoted to manual training and laundry work.

It is a sixteen class room School with an Auditorium of a capacity for the school service, has a household science section and a chemical laboratory. It has, of course, the necessary toilets, well lighted, and the various office accommodation required for the Principal and teachers. There is a library on the Ground Floor which has been found very necessary as this School is built in a section of the city which is largely comprised of a foreign element, and the Principal, Mr. Sisler, has done a great work in connection with this type of student.

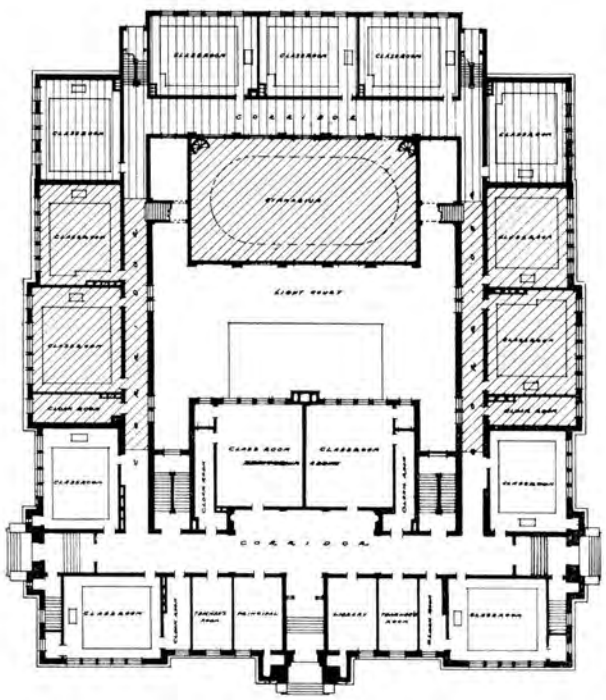
It is constructed of a semi-fireproof type with fireproof corridors and outside walls—the balance of the building being of frame construction. The outside is treated with tapestry brick and Tyndall limestone, and the roof is covered with variegated colored slate. An attempt is always made in any of the schools which I have designed to get outside light into the main corridors, and you will notice how this has been done successfully in connection with this School.

Another Junior High School built in Winnipeg in 1925 was the Gordon Bell Junior High School. This

CENTRAL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, REGINA, SASK.
Storey and Van Egmond, Architects

school building is a splendid illustration of the solution of an odd location, simple in its design and plan, yet covering adequately the services required for this type of school.

It is built of tapestry brick and Tyndall stone, the foundation being of the reinforced concrete post and beam type. The building itself is of steel frame construction with beams running from outer walls to the corridor walls and steel columns. It is two storeys in height and contains twenty class rooms, two domestic science rooms and science laboratories. There is a combination Auditorium and Gymnasium on the Ground Floor with a seating capacity of five hundred.



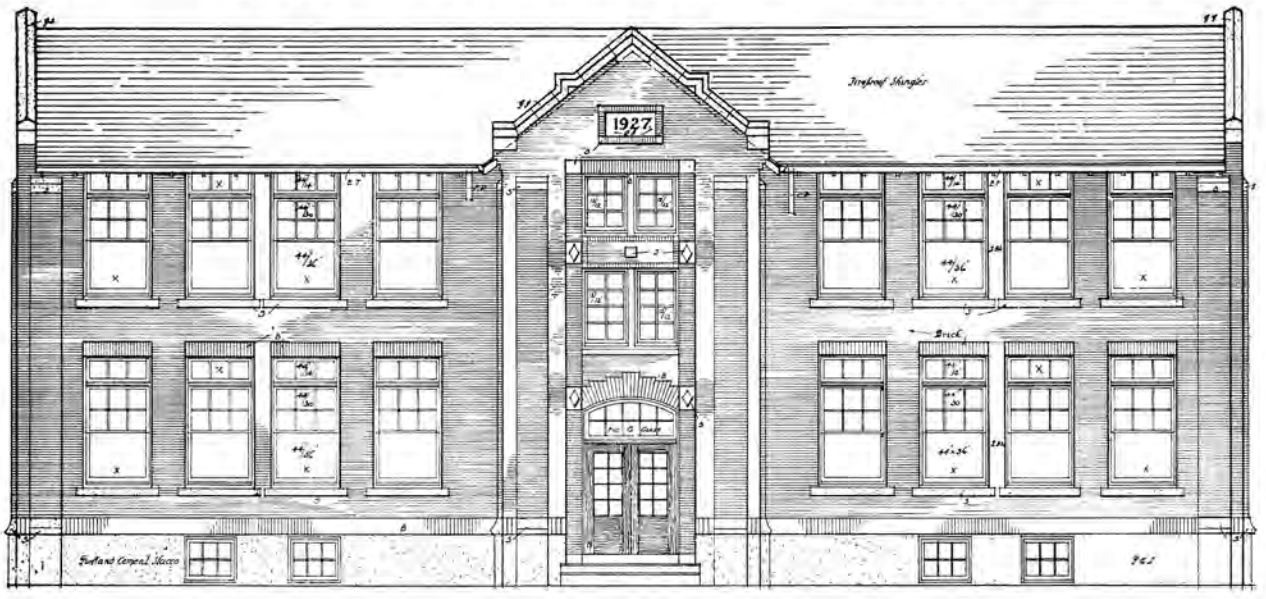
CENTRAL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, REGINA, SASK.
Storey and Van Egmond, Architects

The Wolseley School on Clifton Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba, is an example of a one-storey school construction which was built in 1921. It is a nine room school with the necessary Principal, teachers' room and toilets. All these rooms are above grade, the building being built on a post and beam construction with the boiler room and fuel accommodation in the basement.

The David Lloyd George School at Marpole, British Columbia, is pleasing in its exterior, simple and efficiently designed. It has twelve standard class rooms and an Auditorium and contains the domestic science services and manual training room. The building is of reinforced concrete frame construction with floor and ceiling slab of concrete and tile, the exterior walls having four (4″) inch brick facing and two thicknesses of four (4″) inch tile with four (4″) inch cavity between. The trimmings are of artificial stone.

The School at Punnichy, Saskatchewan, is rather a striking example of simplicity in plan and interest in design. It is a four room school with class rooms spaced on either side of the main hall. There is the necessary teachers' room accommodation and library and other services which necessarily go with a school building of this type.

The New High School in North Vancouver, perspective view alone of which is available, was built in 1924. In the upper or main floor there are ten standard class rooms and one three-quarter size class



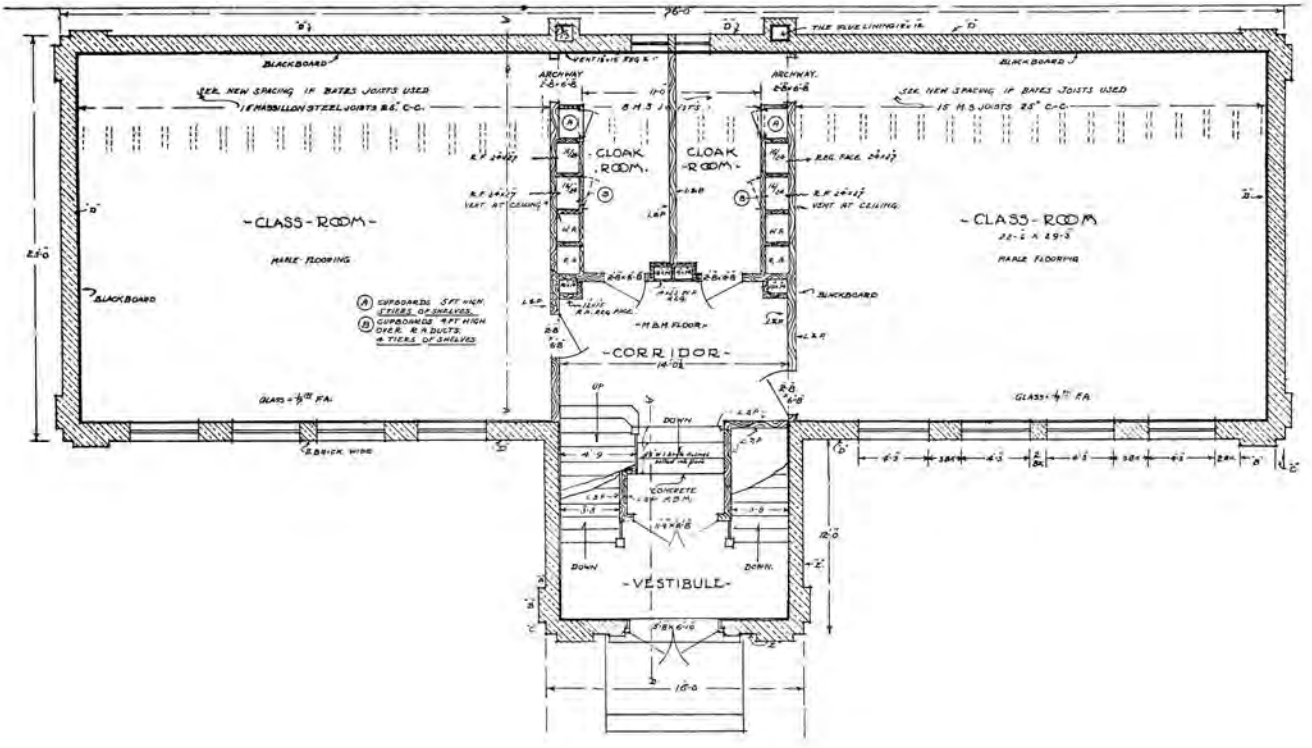
- FRONT ELEVATION -

SCHOOL AT HEPBURN, SASKATCHEWAN
Frank P. Martin, Architect.

room used as a typing room for commercial students, and also chemical and physical laboratories and science teacher's preparation room. A movable partition divides two of the class rooms, thus enabling an assembly room to be improvised when the necessity arises. The Ground Floor is designed to accommodate two standard class rooms, the manual training and domestic science departments, boys' and girls' locker rooms, lunch rooms, medical inspection and storage space for cycles. The remaining area other than corridors is occupied by boiler room, lavatories, etc.

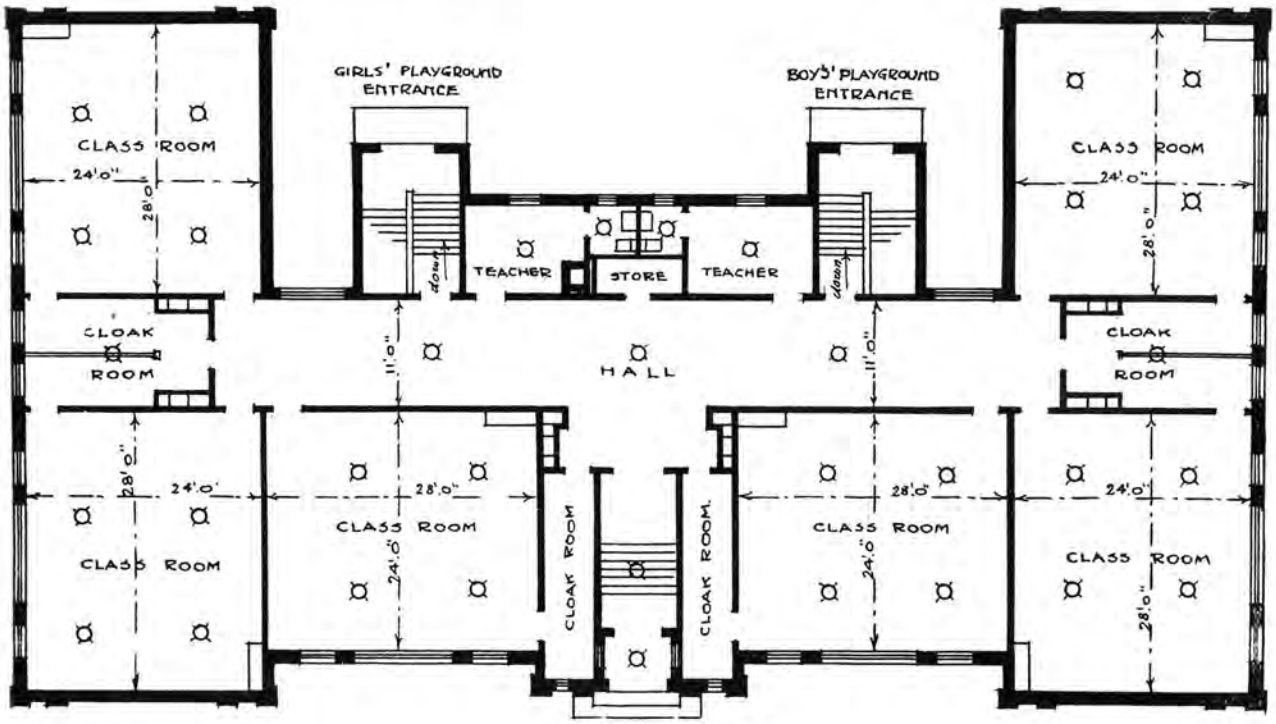
The Central Collegiate Institute in Regina was the first large building erected in Saskatchewan for secondary education purposes. For the first unit a competition for the selection of an Architect was held and the award was given to Storey and Van Egmond, Architects of Regina, who have also had charge of later extensions.

The original building was built in 1909 and contained twelve class rooms, assembly hall, laboratories and necessary toilets, staff rooms, etc., the cost being $110,000.00. The arrangement of the plan anticipated further development and when the time came

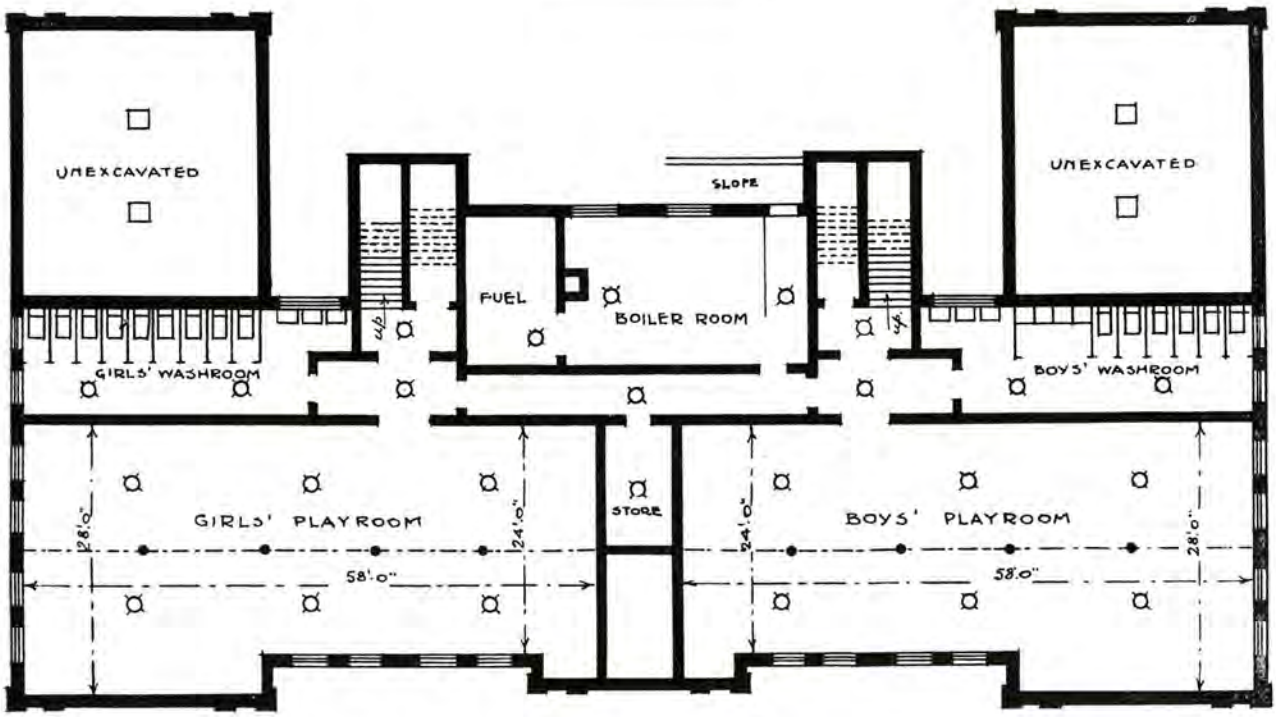


- GROUND FLOOR -

SCHOOL AT HEPBURN, SASKATCHEWAN
Frank P. Martin, Architect



MAIN FLOOR.



BASEMENT.

ST. ALPHONSUS' R.C. SEPARATE SCHOOL, EDMONTON, ALTA
Edward Underwood, Architect

for extension, this foresight was found to be of considerable advantage. In 1913 two wings, containing eight extra class rooms and a gymnasium were built, the gymnasium being connected to the wings by under ground tunnels and overhead bridges. These extensions cost $90,000.00. At this time it was not expected that any future enlargement of this building would be required, but owing to the rapid development of Regina a further extension was decided upon this year. A new unit is now under construction connecting up the two wings, forming a quadrangle with the gymnasium in the centre. This extension is costing $80,000.00 and provides ten additional class rooms.

The complete building will have a total accommodation of thirty class rooms at a total cost of approximately $300,000.00, or $10,000.00 per class room. In addition to the class rooms there are the assembly hall, gymnasium, manual training, domestic science rooms, recreation rooms, locker rooms, toilets, library and staff offices.

The construction of the entire building is fireproof throughout with reinforced concrete floor construction, solid brick walls and iron and slate stairs. The exterior is executed in a light buff face brick with cut stone trimmings. The corridor floors are of terrazzo and class room floors of maple. Enamelled brick wainscotting is provided in corridors. Slate black boards are used throughout. The building is heated from a central boiler room, low pressure steam and automatic temperature regulation. The building is equipped with fan ventilation throughout. In the accompanying plan of the building the original unit is indicated without any cross hatching. The first extension is shown by diagonal cross hatching and the second extension, now under construction, by vertical cross hatching.

The School at Hepburn, Saskatchewan, by Frank P. Martin, contains Recreation rooms, Lavatory Accommodation, Heating plant and underground water system in the Basement. On the Ground floor and First floor are four Class rooms with Cloak rooms and Principal's room. The cloak rooms, Corridors and Vestibule have tiled floors. Walls are in tapestry brick and interlocking tile. All floors and stairs are in reinforced concrete, Massillon joist construction, with top of floors in hardwood. The building is fireproof throughout. Bedford stone dressings have been used on the exterior of the building. The cost of the building was approximately $20,000.00.

The St. Alphonsus R. C. Separate School in Edmonton, Alta., was erected during the past summer from the design of Edward Underwood of Edmonton. It is a six room school, all class rooms being on the same floor, and the boys' and girls' playrooms and toilets in the basement, which is well lighted. There are separate entrances for boys and girls from the playground leading to both playrooms and class rooms.

The walls are of brick with hollow tile furring and tapestry brick facings on concrete foundation. The building is steam heated, having the heating equipment in the basement. Adequate ventilation is provided for all class rooms and cloak rooms.

ST. ALPHONSUS R.C. SEPARATE SCHOOL, EDMONTON, ALTA.
Edward Underwood, Architect

Activities of Provincial Associations

The Architectural Institute of British Columbia

Secretary, E. W. Trunquist, 307 Shelly Bldg., Vancouver, B.C.

The Architectural Institute of British Columbia and the Professional Engineering Society have a Joint Committee composed of two members from each body. This committee was formed for the purpose of discussing affairs of mutual interest and they have on several occasions accomplished very good results.

At the last meeting of the Council of the A.I.B.C. a committee composed of two of our members was appointed to meet with a like committee of the Millwork Section of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in an endeavour to improve conditions concerning the preparation of estimates for Millwork and interior finish.

The Saskatchewan Association of Architects

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

The annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Association of Architects was held in Regina on October 24th, 1927. An excellent attendance was recorded there being only three members resident in the Province who were unable to be present.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—F. H. Portnall, Regina.
First Vice-President—David Webster, Saskatoon.
Second Vice-President—R. G. Bunyard, Moose Jaw.
Secretary-Treasurer—E. J. Gilbert, Regina.

Other members of the council are, Past President M. W. Sharon, Regina, and Prof. A. R. Greig and Frank P. Martin, Saskatoon. Prof. Greig and F. P. Martin were appointed to the Library Board and M. W. Sharon was named delegate to the R. A. I. C. Council.

The report of the Library Board was presented by Prof. Greig together with a list of thirty-nine new books which have been added to the library, making a total of one hundred and ninety-three volumes which are the property of the association. These may be borrowed by members on application to the Librarian, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.

An application for membership from R. McD. Symonds, Moose Jaw, which had been dealt with by the Examination Board, was presented to the Council and accepted. Mr. Symonds is a member of the Edinburgh Association of Architects which is affiliated with the R.I.B.A.

Matters of interest to the association and the profession were discussed at length and a special committee composed of Prof. A. R. Greig, Saskatoon, and W. G. VanEgmond and F. B. Reilly, Regina, was appointed to investigate existing building regulations, while another committee composed of W. G. VanEgmond, F. H. Portnall and E. J. Gilbert was appointed to consider means of bringing before the public the value of an architect's services.

At 7 p.m. the annual banquet was held in the King's Hotel at which a very enjoyable impromptu entertainment was provided.

The next annual meeting will be held in Saskatoon.

NOTES

A meeting of the Council of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada was held in Toronto on Saturday, October 29th.

* * *

Mr. J. M. Kitchen, Associate Member of the O.A.A., and Honorary Secretary-Treasurer of the Town Planning Institute of Canada, has been appointed Zoning Engineer for the City of Ottawa.

* * *

Gordon M. West of the firm of Molesworth, West and Secord, Architects of Toronto, has just returned from an extensive trip to England and France.

* * *

McGill University has protested to the Montreal City Council against the building of tall structures in the University area. The University states in its protest that the contemplated building of tall apartment houses in the neighbourhood would be prejudicial to the University.

* * *

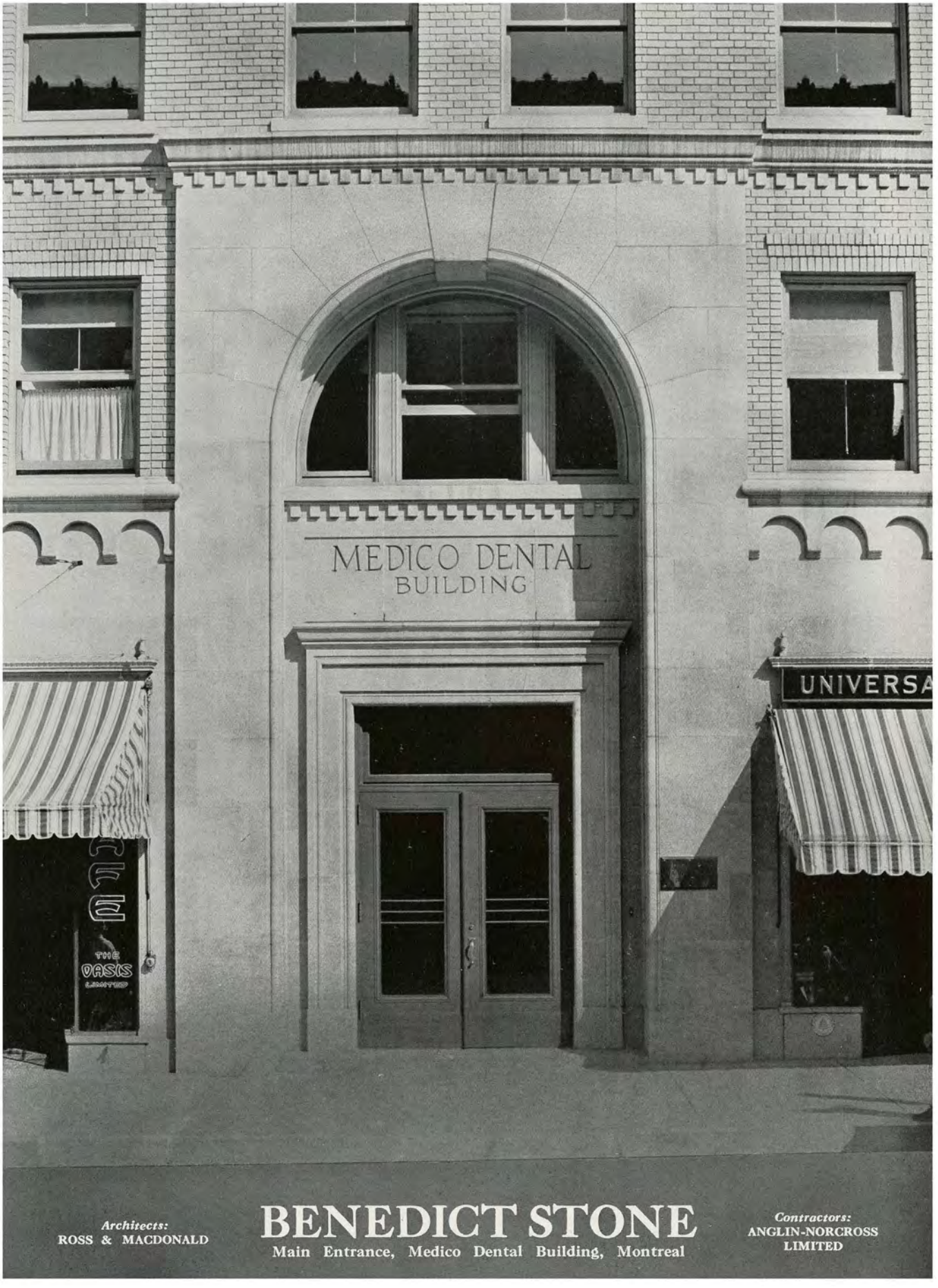
S. H. Maw, A.R.I.B.A., of Montreal, has been honored through the acceptance by Queen Mary of a small etching for her famous Doll's House. The subject of Mr. Maw's etching was the Memorial Tower of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, the corner stone of which was laid by the Prince of Wales. The etching was only half an inch wide by seven eighths of an inch deep and was framed in a miniature ebony frame measuring one and one-half inches wide by two inches deep.

The results of the Competition for the University of Western Australia have just been announced. This Competition was widely advertised throughout the British Empire, United States and Canada. Three prizes were offered, a first of $1500, a second of $1000 and a third of $500. The first premium went to two Australians, R. H. Alsop and C. H. Sayce of Melbourne; the second went to an Englishman, Donald H. McMorran; the third to the New Zealand firm of Gummer and Ford; the fourth place was given to an Australian; fifth to a South African and sixth to S. Wood Hill, a New York Architect. Fifty-two designs were submitted in this Competition.

* * *

About two hundred Architects attended the eleventh International Architectural Congress at the Hague. Of these Architects, two were from Japan, two from Roumania, two from United States, three from Great Britain, one from Finland and one from France. The Architects from Germany and Holland predominated, but there was also a good representation from Belgium, Italy and Spain. All together about twenty nations were represented, and the delegates in addition to taking part in the Conference discussions, were taken on sight-seeing trips through The Hague, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Hilbersum. An invitation was extended by the delegate from Roumania to hold the Twelfth International Architectural Congress at Budapest in 1930.

(Concluded on page xxx).



Architects:
ROSS & MACDONALD

BENEDICT STONE

Main Entrance, Medico Dental Building, Montreal

Contractors:
ANGLIN-NORCROSS
LIMITED

Notes—Continued

A unique building product has been invented in Finland called Ice Concrete. It is composed of cement and sand like ordinary concrete, but differs greatly in the process of mixing. One of the ingredients for this novel product is crushed ice or snow. The heat evaporates the water and melting ice, and the result is a block uniformly honeycombed with minute pores. Building blocks made in this way are exceedingly light, and because they are cellular in structure, the blocks act as an insulating agent. When this ice concrete is made without sand, it can be sawed and nailed as if it were wood.

Books Reviewed

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

R'S METHOD OF USING ORDINARY SET-SQUARES IN DRAWING AND DESIGN. By Harry W. Roberts. Published by The Architectural Press, London, Eng., Price $1.75.

Upon reading Mr. Roberts' book, we sat back, astonished at the marvelous things that the author was able to accomplish with the use of the Ordinary Set-Squares. One can scarcely imagine the functions that the Set-Squares may be made to perform. While it may be true that most of us have used Set-Squares constantly for many years, how many of us, I wonder, have used the 45° and 60° Set-Squares for any other than their recognized functions in Architects' offices. Very few of us have given any serious thought to the matter and as the author has given twenty-four years of study to this subject, most of us can benefit by his discoveries. Mr. Roberts in his little book shows in the simplest manner possible how easy it is, for example, to divide a line into any given number of parts just by manipulating the Set-Squares. It is very true that usually it is the simplest things that escape our notice, and many architects will wonder how they ever came to overlook such simple methods as outlined by the author. In the preface of the book, Mr. Roberts points out that there are very few architects who know the easiest way of holding a tee square, and suggests that by balancing it on the end of one's finger and boring a 3/8" hole through the blade at that point, it will enable the architect, by putting his finger at this hole, to move the tee square freely with ease and accuracy. The writer of these lines can vouch for the advantages that may be obtained by adopting this simple practice.

The book is replete with diagrams, and illustrates and explains simple and rapid methods of drawing the refined forms of the hyperbola, parabola, ellipse and spiral. The book should prove very useful in any architect's office.—I.M.

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE LIMESTONES OF QUEBEC AND ONTARIO. By M. F. Goudge. Published by the Dept. of Mines, Ottawa. Price 25c.

The publication of this book represents the results of a thorough investigation of the Limestone Formations in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The Report covers the Limestone deposits found in forty-two counties in Ontario and forty-five in Quebec, and gives a thorough description of the Limestones found in each of the Districts. Some of these Limestones contain such a high percentage of impurities that precludes their being used to any great extent, either for lime or other purposes The Report also shows that the formations in certain districts are suitable for crushed stone, flag stone and in some cases, building stone. For example, it is interesting to note that the building stone in the Province of Quebec comes from the quarries of Villeray on the Island of Montreal, Bélanger, Cap St. Martin, Isle Jésus, St. Dominique, Phillipsburg, St. Marc des Carrières, St. François de Salles, Joliette and Hull; while in Ontario building stone is quarried at Pembroke, Almonte, Crookston, Queenston, St. Davids, Grimsby, Shelburne, Guelph, Amherstburg, Pelee Island and St. Mary's.

The book shows sketch maps indicating the deposits in the different districts, as well as illustrations of some of the stone quarries. —I.M.