IOVRIVAL ROYAL ARCHITECTVRAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA



FEBRUARY, 1930



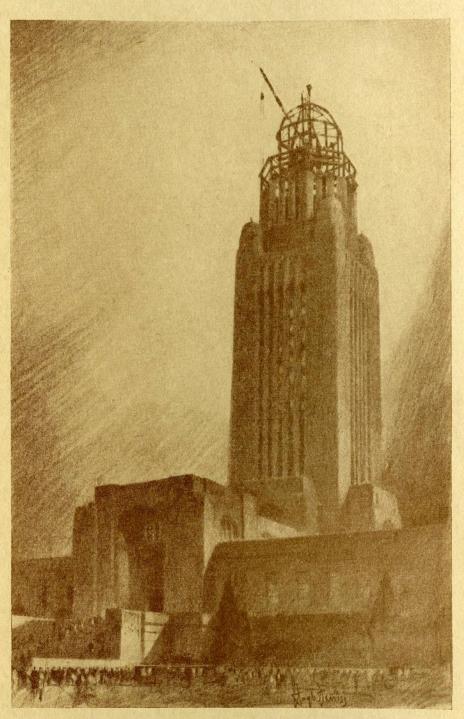
A MIRACLE OF METAL

A LATTICED tower thrusts its web against the city sky. Quickly it grows . . . up, upward . . . metal ribbed, secure. Suddenly there stands a high, graceful spire rooted to a tiny city plot. Whence came the strength to grow so tall, to house so much, to become so great, on so little . . . steel!

Long before a steel member appears on the building site its strength has been proved, through and through, time and time again. Architects and engineers working with steel know steel's every property before it goes into construction. No other building material provides such accurate knowledge of its characteristics—consequently none can be used with the same thorough confidence of strength and security.

This modern age is an age of steel—for every kind of bridge or building, irrespective of its size. Modern efficiency calls for saving of building time and material, more floor space, less weight, less bulk—quicker returns, longer usefulness in structures. Only steel is good enough to provide all these.

A Technical Service Bureau is at the disposal of architects, engineers, owners and others who have need of any information which can be supplied through the American Institute of Steel Construction, Inc.



Free to architects only! This Hugh Ferriss rendering, reproduced on special stock for framing, will be mailed on request

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION, INC.

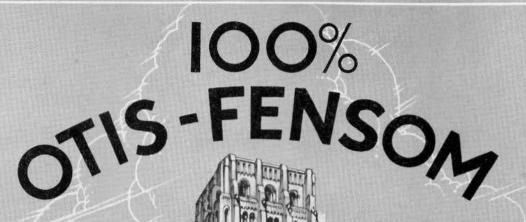
The co-operative non-profit service organization of the structural steel industry of the United States and Canada. Correspondence is invited. 200 Madison Avenue, New York City. District offices in New York, Worcester, Philadelphia, Birmingham, Cleveland, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Topeka, Dallas and San Francisco. The Institute publishes twelve booklets,

STEEL

INSURES STRENGTH

AND SECURITY

one on practically every type of steel structure, and provides also in one volume, "The Standard Specification for Structural Steel for Buildings," "The Standard Specification for Fireproofing Structural Steel Buildings," and "The Code of Standard Practice." Any or all of these may be had without charge, simply by addressing the Institute at any of its offices.



From pit to penthouse in the new Bank of Commerce Building, Otis-Fensom will provide the elevator equipment, complete to the last detail. The machinery, cabs, hollow metal entrances, signal systems and door operators will all be manufactured in our own plant at Hamilton, and installed by trained men of our own organization.

FROM PIT TO PENTHOUSE

It is a generally recognized advantage to be able to place the entire responsibility for the complete contract with one firm.

> CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE HEAD OFFICE BLD'G, TORONTO

> > DARLING & PEARSON A RCHITECTOT YORK & JAWYER A J J O CI A TEN ANGLIN-NORCROSS EN GEN'L CONTRACTORS



LIMITED

Head Office and Works - Hamilton, Ont.

Offices in all principal Canadian Cities

A Fine Example of Winter-Built CONCRETE



The Confederation Building, Montreal, during construction.

Ross & McDonald, Architects; James Shearer Company, Limited, Contractors.



Always specify" Canada"
Cement. It is uniformly
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Cement can be secured
from over 2,000 dealers
in nearly every city, town
and village in Canada. If
you cannot locate a convenient dealer, write our
nearest sales office.

GHAT winter holds no terrors for modern construction methods is exemplified in the Confederation Building, one of Montreal's newest and finest office structures.

Ground was broken in the early fall of 1927 and with work being carried throughout the coldest weather, the building was ready for occupancy early in 1928.

Only the usual precautions were taken during the early setting period of each day's pour.

We maintain a Service Department to co-operate with you in all lines of work for which concrete is adapted. Our library is comprehensive and is at your disposal at all times, without charge. Write us.



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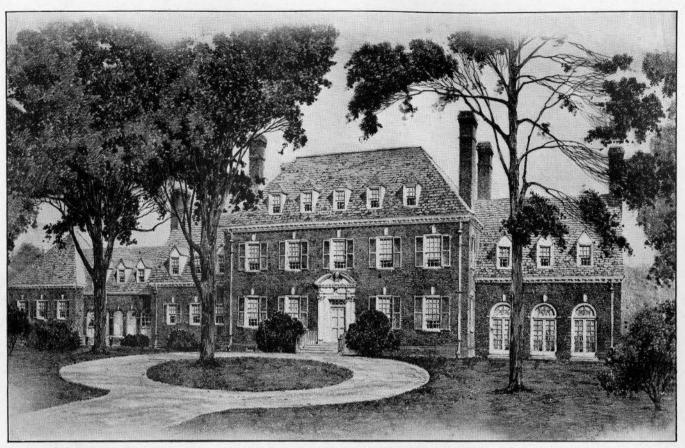
CANADA CEMENT COMPANY BUILDING PHILLIPS SQUARE - MONTREAL

Sales Offices at — MONTREAL

TORONTO

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The nome of Mr. H. W. Ellerson, Richmond, Virginia, insulated with Armstrong's Corkboard. W. Duncan Lee, the architect, says after the first winter, "Insulation has been thoroughly satisfactory . . . will pay for itself many times."

"ENOUGH" means Armstrong's Corkboard

NE-HALF-INCH is not enough insulation for your houses—adequate protection requires three times that thickness, even with corkboard.

"But," says your client, "what about the cost?"

That's like asking whether a two-story house costs more than a bungalow. You can buy many materials that cover more area per dollar than corkboard, if it is covering surface in which you are interested. But if you are buying insulation, you'll measure their resistance to heat, and you'll come to this conclusion: It costs less to get adequate insulation with Armstrong's Corkboard than with any other material.

By adequate insulation, we mean that amount of insulation which gives the greatest saving in heat, and the most comfortable home, in proportion to the cost of insulation.

Armstrong's Corkboard comes in thicknesses that do give adequate insulation. It is made for architects whose plans presuppose worthy building materials. To the homes these men create, Armstrong's Corkboard brings comfort and economy in the largest measure for each dollar of insulation cost.

Detailed information and filing folders will be gladly sent upon request. Write to the Armstrong Cork & Insulation Company, Limited, McGill Building, Montreal; King St. West, Toronto; Confederation Life Building, Winnipeg, Man.

Armstrong's Corkboard Insulation

for the Walls and Roofs of Comfortable Homes =

Frigidaire . . . a powerful factor in successful apartment house operation



A RE your apartments equipped with Frigidaire? No apartment owner can afford to be without it.

For most apartment residents today prefer and expect Frigidaire. They know it to be a time-tried, thoroughly practical refrigerator. It has the features . . . and only the features . . . that have been proved practical, efficient and economical.

Frigidaire has extra power. It freezes ice cubes in large quantities and keeps foods fresh for days. It has the "Cold Control" and patented self-sealing ice trays. It has concealed, yet accessible mechanism . . . easily adjusted at any time. It has beautiful cabinets with

flat, smooth tops and elevated shelves.

Let us give you complete information about Frigidaire. Let us tell you how it will speed sales and rentals. Mail the coupon today.

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MONTREAL'S Newest AND Most Beautiful BUILDING

It is significant that the Beaver Hall Hill Building—the latest and most outstanding example of modern architecture in Canada's metropolis—should have been illuminated by Westinghouse flood-lighting projectors.

There was very good reason for the making of this important selection.

Let us explain to you how Westinghouse illuminating engineers are aiding in beautifying many of to-day's tall buildings.



Canadian Westinghouse Co.

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ASHTONE HAS WON RECOGNITION FROM AMERICA'S LEADING ARCHITECTS

has been told to architects and builders. During that time the leaders of the profession have put their stamp of approval on this perfect building stone. They have become convinced that for distinctive homes, where cost is not the first consideration, no material so effectively combines beauty and long wear. This conviction is evidenced by the increasingly large number of people who, on the advice of good architects, are turning to ASHTONE for their residences.

BLOOMINGTON LIMESTONE COMPANY

Bloomington-Indiana

CHICAGO

CINCINNATI

DETROIT

KANSAS CITY

NEW YORK

TORONTO

Million Dollar Words

about 1,000,000 Toilet Seats

WHALE-BONE-ITE

LAMINATED

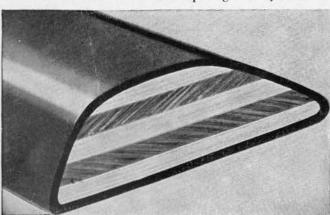
"Whale-bone-ite" has made possible a toilet seat strong enough to defy the slam-bang abuse of the public—to be guaranteed for the life of the building—to end immediately all replacement expense.

And without "Laminated" there would be no "Whalebone-ite". "Laminated" wood is Nature improved by Science. Science secures immense strength with remarkable lightness.

We and others have found it impossible to make a seat by any other method anywhere near as sanitary, as strong and as light. Fourteen years of service have proved its value. More than a million are in use. Those concerned with the design, construction and operation of buildings have found this experience safe to follow, so that today nearly all seats going into public toilets are of laminated construction.

The handsome polished Whale-bone-ite surface will last a life-time. It is easy to clean and non-inflammable.

Whale-bone-ite Seats are found quite generally in the



Note the Laminated Construction — a core of alternating-grain layers of hardwood — sealed and bonded to the whole by Whale-bone-ite. It is warp-proof and is guaranteed against warping, cracking and splitting. guest bathrooms of fine hotels as well as in public institutions where service requirements are severe. Many new apartment houses are equipping all toilets with them.

Send for free cross-section

— see its strength yourself

Figures show that on the average ordinary seats have to be replaced about every three years. If you want to end this needless expense, just as it already has been ended in more than a million public toilets in modern and remodelled buildings, simply install Whale-bone-ite Seats as fast as other seats wear out. Not only will the replacement expense end, but the toilets will be cleaner as Whale-bone-ite is easier to keep clean. Without obligation send for a free Whale-bone-ite cross-section.

Simply address The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. of Canada, Limited, 358 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont.



The Whale-bone-ite steel hinge is moulded integral with the Seat forming an unbreakable unit, Covered with Whale-bone-ite, the hinge is as handsome as the Seat. It cannot tarnish. It is easy to clean,

Porunswick WHALE-BONE-ITE

TOILET SEATS

Made in Canada

The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. of Canada, Limited 358 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont.

OTTAWA MONTREAL,



CONSTRUCTION is no longer hindered by winter—nowadays, despite the weather, building goes on with safety and assurance through the use of steel frame and Massillon Bar Joist floor construction.

Every year, more and more architects depend upon Bar Joists for speed, economy and certainty in their winter construction work.

Standardized sizes, flexibility of span and lightness of weight are features that make Massillon Bar Joists so important for winter building. Add to these the fact that piping and conduits may be run in any direction without cutting, drilling or suspending ceilings and you have some of the reasons why Massillon Bar Joists—the pioneer of Canadian Steel Joists—are the ideal type for modern fireproof floor construction in every season.

Our engineering department is at your service—load tables, dimensional data and full information will be gladly sent upon request.



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Architects

HEESHADES ARE USED EVERYWHERE IN BEAUTIFUL HOMES



Windows of the Medical Arts Building are Equipped with HEESHADES

THIS latest addition to the fine modern architecture of Toronto will be occupied by members of the medical professions. The finest material has gone into the building of this splendid structure; its interior furnishings are of the highest quality.

The Windows, one of the most important features of the building, are equipped with Heeshades—Super-Art Cambric and Monarch Linen Tint Cloth Window Shades. They were chosen, not alone for their durability and sunfast, moisture-proof properties, but also for their translucence, a very great factor where the proper distribution of light is so essential.

Super-Art Cambric and Monarch Linen Tint Cloth Window Shades are made in thirty-two beautiful colours; translucent, durable, reliable in operation . . . used in professional offices, public buildings, schools, hospitals, institutions, hotels and beautiful homes throughout Canada.

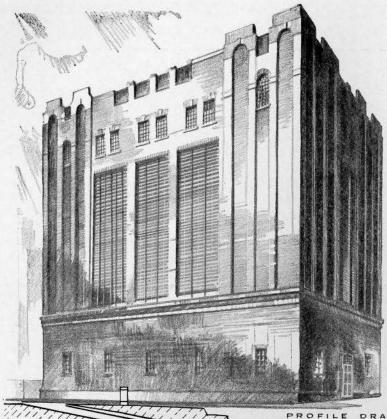
> Our experience of nearly half a century in the equipping of all kinds of windows is at your service without obligation on your part. Colour sample book gladly mailed on request.

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OLDEST, LARGEST AND MOST MODERN

WINDOW SHADE

FACTORIES



The International Air will always be good in the DETROIT - CANADA TUNNEL

One of the Ventilation Build-ings. Construction by Parklap Construction Corp. for the Detroit-Canada Tunnel Co.

DRAWING

WINDSOR

DETROIT

SILENTVANES were chosen!

-It was because of a reputation for low operating cost that Silentvanes have built up for themselves in the Holland Tunnels and the George A. Posey Tube in California . .

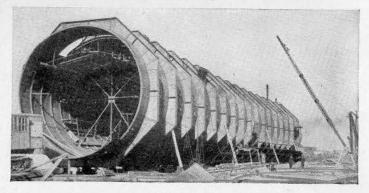
-and because of Sturtevant's special experience in building fans for this kind of work . .

. . . Silentvanes were chosen!

The new tunnel connects Detroit, Michigan and Windsor, Ontario. It consists of a single tube 5100 feet long with a roadway 22 feet wide. There are two ventilating buildings-one in Canada and the other in the United States.

To keep the air pure at all times—even in emergencies—twenty-four Sturtevant Silentvane Fans were chosen—twelve Blowers and twelve Exhausters. Capacities range from 61,500 to 195,000 C.F.M. Under maximum operating requirements, the load will be about 900 H.P.

Architects and Engineers are invited to make use of the Sturtevant Research Laboratories where valuable cooperating facilities are available in the development of special ventilating apparatus.



River Tube construction by Porter Bros. & Robt. Porter for the Detroit-Canada Tunnel Co., Plans and specifications by Parsons, Klapp, Brinckerhoff and Douglas, New York City. Ole Singstad, Consulting

Engineer on Ventilation.



B. F. STURTEVANT Co. OF CANADA, LIMITED

Works_in Galt, Ontario MONTREAL-553 New Birks . WINNIPEG-Kipp Kelly Ltd., 68 Higgins Ave. TORONTO-1010 Lumsden Bldg. ..EDMONTON-Empire Eng. & Supply Co.





trol the direct radiators, separately, in the main banking room, offices, work spaces, etc. in this building.

Pneumatic push buttons are installed to control the vestibule, elevator lobby, entrance halls and additional banking room radiators.

The Johnson System controls each ventilating apparatus in the building: Johnson Cold Air Thermostats placed in the cold air inlet control the first row heater coils; a Johnson Warm Air Thermostat in the fan discharge controls the inner row of the heater coil.

In connection with each ventilating fan apparatus there is placed in the cold air inlet one copper louvre damper, operated by an electric magnetic switch. This switch is connected to the electric wiring to the motor of the fan; and when the fan is turned on to operate it opens the cold air in the louvre damper, and when the fan is stopped, it closes it. This arrangement of pneumatic electric control also applies to all vent fan apparatus.

Humidity control is obtained by humidostats placed

in the fan discharge controlling three-way valves in the hot water line entering the spray nozzles. The hot water in connection with each fan apparatus is heated by a closed heater and in addition to controlling the three-way valve we also operate a steam diaphragm valve on the steam inlet to the closed hot water heater; thus preventing overheating of the water in the closed heater when the three-way valve closes off the hot water and is recirculating water from the air washer storage pan which lies at the bottom of the air washer.

Such wide-range completeness and thoroughness again emphasizes Johnson leadership, and the recognized value of automatic control for the heating and ventilating apparatus in a building.

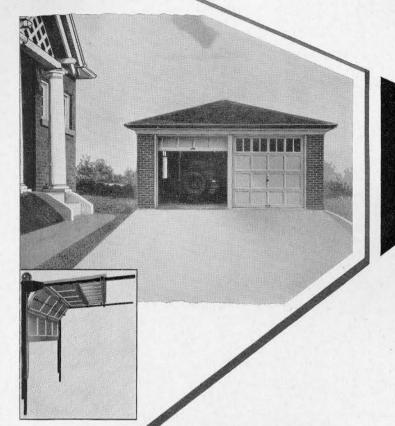
JOHNSON TEMPERATURE REGULATING
COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED
100 ADELAIDE STREET EAST, TORONTO
Also at Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver

JOHNSON HEAT & HUMIDITY CONTROL

Rolltite

AS TO THE RIGHT DOOR

FOR THAT GARAGE



Slidetite

Whether Rolltite or Slidetite is the best door for the purpose can be readily decided by considering their various features.

Rolltite and Slidetite doors both open in, away from wind and snow. They cannot be blown about and broken nor is it necessary to shovel away snow drifts before they may be used.

Rolltite is a space-saving door that rolls up overhead. IT REQUIRES A MINIMUM OF CLEARANCE OVER THE CAR LENGTH and is available in any width up to twenty feet. It is constructed of white pine with fir veneer panels. Heavy malleable hinges are used and a two point latch with cylinder lock is supplied. A heavy torsion spring carries the weight. A ball-bearing shaft and ball-bearing hinges make the door extremely easy to operate. Rolltite doors are supplied as complete units—doors and all necessary hardware.

Stidetite Hardware slides and folds the doors aside. Regular mill-made doors in designs to harmonize with the rest of the building, should be used. SUFFICIENT CLEARANCE MUST BE ALLOWED OVER THE CAR LENGTH TO PERMIT FOLDING THE DOORS. The ball-bearing hangers operate very easily in the overhead track. Slidetite equipment is suitable for any width of opening from eight to thirty feet (two to ten doors). No centre posts are needed, the opening being perfectly clear.

Blue-prints and full information will be sent gladly.



Walpamur in the land of Finance

The Canadian Bank of Commerce Mansfield and

St. Catherine Streets, Montreal



ANKS demand dignity in their surroundings, brightness, permanence and economy.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce therefore selected Walpamur as the wall and ceiling decoration in this new branch.

Various shades applied with a brush on new plaster gave results that are permanent, washable and fireresisting.

> Write us regarding the use of Walpamur for obtaining textured effects.

Painting Contractors: J. B. Walker & Co. Montreal

Architect: V. D. Horsburgh, F.R.I.B.A. Toronto

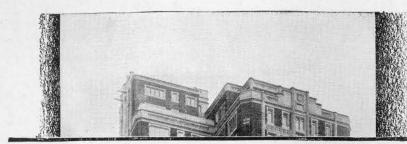
WALPAMUR PRODUCTS WALPAMUR popular flat wall finish MUROMATTE Flat oil paier Flat oil paint DURADIO Enamel paint MIRABOL English varnishes TWO LEOPARDS Pure white lead

Walpamur Co.

Montreal Halifax Factory - Darwen, England

WALPAMUR DISTRIBUTORS EMPIRE WALL PAPERS LIMITED Montreal, Toronto Winnipeg STEWART & WOOD Toronto

GARVIN HARDWARE THE WESTERN PAINT
COMPANY, LIMITED
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CATHAY MANSIONS, Shanghai, China's highest building. Palmer & Turner, Architects.

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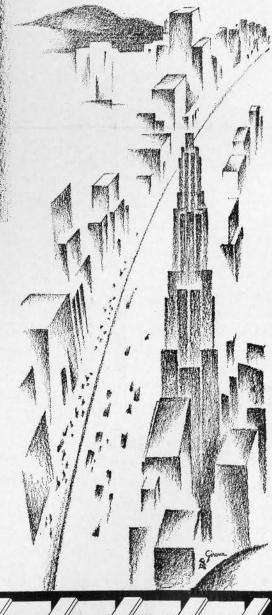




IN the ancient East, as well as in the modern West, Ten/Test Insulation is rapidly replacing older construction methods. Cathay Mansions is but one of Shanghai's handsome new buildings in which Ten/Test Insulating Building Board has been used to assure dependable roof insulation. Thoroughly up-to-date in every architectural detail, Cathay Mansions typifies the new spirit of the Far East.

Thus, one more achievement is added to the growing Ten/Test list, which already includes such outstanding buildings as the Royal York Hotel, University Tower, Sun Life Building, Toronto Western Hospital, and many others.

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GEO. A. FULLER CO. OF CANADA LTD.

General Contractors

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Architects

WESTINGHOUSE-TURNBULL

High-Speed, Gearless Electric

PASSENGER ELEVATOR

Equipment in the new

DOMINION SQUARE BUILDING MONTREAL

THE TURNBULL ELEVATOR COMPANY, LIMITED

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CALGARY LONDON ST. JOHN REGINA OTTAWA

HUNDREDS HAVE WRITTEN for these New MONGOL Coloured Pencils that take a Fine Point and WILL NOT BREAK

A thin, coloured pencil that takes a sharp point, and will not break, is ex-actly what a lot of people have always wanted. Here's photographic evidence of the enthusiastic welcome accorded the Mongol Coloured Indelible. The photograph shows some of the hundreds of orders that were received.

> HARPENS to a needle-point ... will not break . . . can be used to produce a fine water-colour wash....

> These qualities, unique in a coloured pencil, were announced in a column advertisement in general magazines.

Promptly coupons came streaming in-literally by the hundredseach with money enclosed from a pencil-user eager to try the new Mongol Coloured Indelible.

You, too, perhaps are dissatisfied with old-fashioned coloured pencils. Pencils with thick, soft leads, so hard to sharpen to a workable point, so easy to break.

Then try the Mongol Coloured Indelible. Give it a thorough test. First sharpen it to a needle-point. Then punch it through thick cardboard. It will not break.

Try out the water-colour feature, too. Shade in the lines with the pencil. Go over them with a clean, moist brush. There is a smooth, even wash difficult to distinguish from actual water-colour work.

Your dealer has the new Mongol Coloured-Indelible Pencils, or can get them for you. If you prefer, mail the coupon, and we'll send you pencils in twelve assorted colours, in a handy easel-type box for \$1.25.



WATER COLOURS, TOO. FROM THE TIP OF

THIS PENCIL

Just as simple as it looks. The Mongol Coloured Indelible Pencil, in any of the 12 colours, gives a smooth, even wash, hard to distinguish from fine water-colour work.

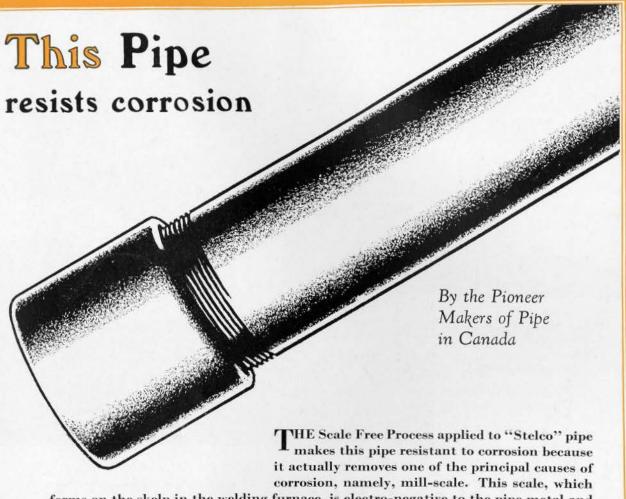






REEVES & SON (Canada) LTD., Dept. JR.A. 230 ☐ Enclosed is \$1.25. Send me a handy easel-type box containing 12 assorted colours of the new Mongol Coloured Indelible Pencils. ☐ Send me FREE copy of the Eberhard Faber Pencil-Selection Chart. Street. City. Province Dealer's Name (Please print plainly)

You can choose the right pencils for every purpose from the Eberhard Faber Pencil-Selection Chart. Free. Mail the coupon.



forms on the skelp in the welding furnace, is electro-negative to the pipe metal and sets up galvanic action, causing pitting around the scale areas. Therefore, the scale being eliminated, the finished pipe is highly resistant to that form of corrosion known as "pitting" and insures added years of life to your pipe lines.

Stelco Scale Free Pipe means not only minimized corrosion because of elimination of scale, but less damage to valve seats and less clogging of small lines or small orifices.



SCALE FREE

COLD STRAIGHTENED

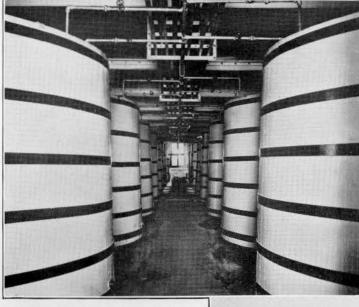
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THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

HAMILTON - EXECUTIVE OFFICES - MONTREAL

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Crystal Brewery Company Limited, Regina, Sask. (View of brewery, interior and exterior)



This new western brewery used C-I-L Paint Products throughout

MODERN industry seeks efficiency through the paintshop. Cleanliness, walls that reflect every light ray, protection against damp and corrosion—all these necessary factors are assured with C-I-L Paint Products. C-I-L chemists have perfected these different paints and finishes, each for its own purpose, each scientifically made, *Pre-tested* and proved.



WALLS AND CEILING Two coats of aluminum used in a vehicle of C-I-L Quick Drying Varnish.

BREWING TUBS One coat of Aluminum, one coat New Process Flat White; top coat, Gloss White. The metal bands on the top were finished with one coat of New Process Paint over all.

METAL TUB STANDS One coat Black Endurite.

OUTSIDE OF BUILDING All trim finished with C-I-L New Process Paints.

METAL SIGN First coat — Oil Primer; second coat — New Process White. Lettering — New Process Black.

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MONTREAL WINNIPEG

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VANCOUVER



Piled up Success

A List of the important buildings and structures recently built of concrete reinforced by Burlington "Rail Steel" bars would fill many pages of this journal.

We are ready now with stocks for the largest business in our history. Quick deliveries—accurate bending—careful inspection—bars all tagged, numbered, and ready to drop into place. Specify "Burlington"

Write for stock list, including Reinforcement, Angles, Channels, Flats, etc.



Contractors: Anglin-Norcross Limited Toronto Architects:
Marani³ & Lawson
Toronto

MEDICAL ARTS BUILDING, TORONTO "Burlington" Rail Steel Reinforcement Used



_The______ Dunham Differential Vacuum Heating System



Constant Comfort for the Tenants of the Renfrew Apartments

The 96-suite Renfrew, Toronto, has been built by Grimshaw Brothers to provide apartment accommodation offering all modern conveniences and comforts at modest rentals.

Whether an apartment building is to be palatial or modest, the problem of successful operation is the same—giving tenants a maximum of service while holding operating expense to a desirable minimum. The Dunham Differential Vacuum Heating System has been installed in the Renfrew, and in twenty-five other new Canadian apartment buildings, because it satisfies as no other system can the dual demand for comfort and economy in the vital matter of heating.

The Dunham Differential System has widened the range of steam pressures and temperatures available for heating. When required, it can distribute steam at pressures above that of the atmosphere just as ordinary steam systems do at all times. But it can also operate at pressures below atmospheric down to 25 inches of vacuum. It can thus supply steam to the radiators at temperatures which range all the way from 218°F ("hot" steam) down to 133°F ("cool" steam). The result is a flexible heat supply



DUNHAM

The Dunham Differential Vacuum Heating System and individual parts of the apparatus used in this system are fully protected by Canadian Patents Nos. 1282,193;282,194 and 282,195 and U.S. Patents Nos. 1,644,114 and 1,706,401. Additional patents in Canada, The United States and foreign countries are pending.

readily adjustable to meet every condition of the weather—and constant building temperatures, without overheating, all season 'round.

Because there is little or no overheating and consequent waste of fuel even in the mildest weather, the Dunham Differential System is showing owners a saving of 25% and more on fuel bills over ordinary vacuum return line systems—the annual return on a good heating investment.

The reputation of architects, engineers and contractors who specify and instal the Dunham Differential System is enhanced by the satisfaction of owners in an installation which provides unique heating service.

HOW MUCH SAVING?

A test of fuel consumption conducted in the exclusive Montreal apartment building, 130 McGregor Street in December, 1929, showed a saving of 45.25% for Dunham Differential System operation over vacuum return line operation. Records of operating costs for many installations will be gladly placed at your disposal.

C. A. DUNHAM CO.

1523 Davenport Road - TORONTO

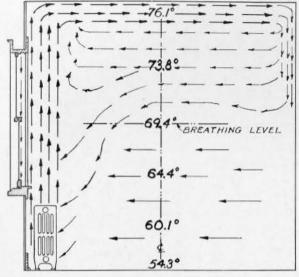
HALIFAX MONTREAL OTTAWA TORONTO WINNIPEG CALGARY VANCOUVER ST. JOHN'S, NFLD. LONDON, ENG.

"The heating system that 'changes gears' with the weather"

Tuttle & Bailey offer Radiator Furniture which they claim, from their experience in heating and ventilating, will utilize better the radiator's heat and probably save fuel.

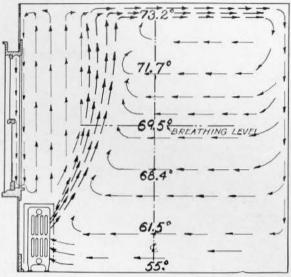
Now disinterested authorities confirm this claim.

†Figure 38 (page 66) Temperatures shown at different levels Steam condensed 5.44 lbs. per hour



With radiator left uncovered

†Figure 39 (page 67)
Temperatures shown at different levels
Steam condensed 4.89 lbs. per hour



Covered with approved enclosure

Figure 38 shows movement of air in a room with an uncovered radiator. A column of heated air carrying an accumulation of dust, ascends along wall and draperies and much of this dust clings to them (radiator smudge). The heat rises rapidly and remains mostly in the upper part of the room, with evidence of lower temperature and poor circulation in the living zone.

The benefits of a proper radiator covering are apparent in Figure 39. Now the heated air, deflected from wall and draperies is more generally diffused throughout the room. With lower temperature at the ceiling and higher temperatures and better circulation in the living zone, both comfort and health are served, and with a saving of fuel as shown by the steam condensation.

The T. & B. standard design submitted for test to these authorities, produced an increase in temperature in the living zone and decreased it above the 6½ foot level with more than 10% less steam condensed.

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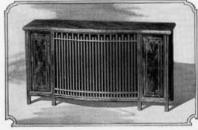
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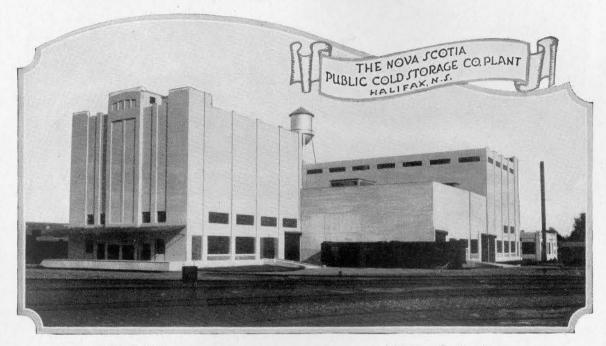
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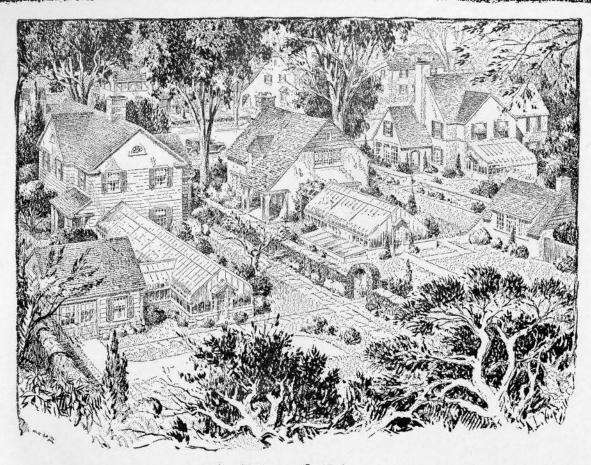
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THE JOURNAL

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

Serial No. 54

TORONTO, FEBRUARY, 1930

Vol. VII. No. 2

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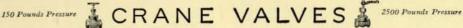
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LE MANS, FRANCE
From a Pencil Sketch
By WOODRUFF K. AYKROYD

THE JOURNAL

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

Serial No. 54

TORONTO, FEBRUARY, 1930

Vol. VII. No. 2

EDITORIAL

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

HE frontispiece in this issue is a reproduction by Bassani process of a pencil sketch of Le Mans, France, by Woodruff K. Aykroyd of Toronto. It is one of a series of sketches made by Mr. Aykroyd while spending a holiday in France during the summer of 1928. Its delightful handling will no doubt prove of interest to our readers.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INSTITUTE

The success of the twenty-third annual meeting of the Institute, which is to take place at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on Friday and Saturday, February 21st and 22nd, 1930, will, to a very large extent, depend on the attendance of the members. The executive committee, with the able assistance of a special committee appointed by the Province of Quebec Association of Architects, is making every effort to arrange a programme for the occasion of sufficient interest to make it worth the while of every member to be present.

Arising out of the proceedings of the last annual meeting held in Toronto much important business has been transacted during the past year, a large part of which has required the full and earnest consideration of the executive committee and the council. Revisions of considerable importance have been made in the Constitution of the Institute. The amended charter recently sanctioned by Act of Parliament and the new by-laws adopted by the council in December now give the members legal right to append to their names the abbreviation M.R.A.I.C. It also empowers the Institute to create a body of fellows, a privilege exercised by other national architectural associations for many years.

Reports showing considerable progress will be presented at the annual meeting. They will give the members some idea of what has been accomplished in dealing with such matters as standard forms of contract, duty on foreign plans, official and salaried architects, architectural education, etc. Many of these matters should afford interesting and profitable discussion for the business sessions of the convention.

Two of the interesting features of the annual meeting will be an exhibition of the work of the several schools of architecture in Canada which is to be officially opened in the Art Gallery on the evening of the first day and the annual dinner which is to take place at the conclusion of the meeting and at which will be presented the fellowship certificates to those elected to the original body of fellows.

The annual meetings of the Institute provide the only opportunity for architects from every part of the Dominion to get together and discuss matters of common interest. Let us take full advantage of the occasion by being present.

THE VALUE OF ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES

Much is at present being done by architectural associations and others interested in the profession to educate the public in an appreciation of the value of an architect's services. Of all these efforts, possibly the one deserving of special mention is the campaign of publicity sponsored by the Illinois Society of Architects. It is circulating to bankers, lawyers, realtors, school authorities, mortgage and financial corporations and members of the State Legislature a number of printed folders describing the functions of an architect and what constitutes proper architectural services. second of this series of folders has just come to our notice. It compares the functions of the architect and contractor to the doctor and the druggist. "It is the duty of the architect," states the circular, "to diagnose the client's building problem and to prescribe a correct treatment based on his highly specialized training and experience. And after the treatment is specified, it is the architect's further task to watch the development of the building project, see that the treatment is correctly administered, and to make such changes as circumstances dictate. The architect is a professional man whose plans and specifications are but symbols of his natural talent and the skilled service he renders."

"It is commonly the duty of the contractor to assemble the material exactly as prescribed, to organize capital and labor, and to execute the work specified in a prompt and efficient manner. With his technique of organization and construction he must convert the practical developed formula of the architect into a beautiful and useful building. The contractor is primarily a business man whose merchandise is the brick, stone, pipes, wiring and so forth, properly placed."

That these circulars are receiving favourable recognition is evidenced by the large number of acknowledgments which have been received by the Illinois Society, many of which have been published in their monthly bulletin.

Here is a form of publicity which we believe can be duplicated in Canada with considerable advantage to the profession. May we suggest that the subject be given serious consideration at the coming annual meeting of the Institute.

A Fallacious Deduction on Sound Transmission

By G. R. Anderson, F.A.S.A.

Professor of Engineering Physics, University of Toronto

N alleged test on sound transmission was carried out in Toronto during the past year by or on behalf of a firm of architects, which is so fundamentally unsound in conception and inaccurate in execution, that it deserves to be exposed lest others accept the result without know-

ing the circumstances.

Cubicles of three materials to be tested were constructed of the same dimensions and thickness of wall and were all plastered on the outside, the inside being left in the natural condition. three materials were cinder concrete, clay tile and gypsum tile. A small opening was left in the top of each cubicle through which an electric buzzer was let into the interior, the hole being then closed by a plug. The buzzer was then caused to operate inside each cubicle in turn and by means of the ear alone the intensity of the transmitted sound was judged to be less from the cinder concrete box than from either of the others which were pronounced to be about the same. It was thereupon stated that the transmission of cinder concrete was much less than either clay tile or gypsum tile and the result of this "test" has been broadcast widely.

Assuming that the energy emitted by the buzzer remained constant throughout the tests and that the ear is capable of judging the relative intensity of sounds after an interval, both of which are open to question, this test at first thought might appear conclusive to a listener without knowledge of the details. The fundamental fallacy, of course, rests in assuming that the intensity level of sound in an enclosed space is dependent only on the intensity of the source, no account being taken of the reflection from the walls of the enclosure. This assumption is so wide of the truth and shows such an utter lack of understanding of the basic principles of acoustics and the more fundamental law of the conservation of energy, as to make the whole test ridiculous.

When any form of energy is produced in an enclosed space it is repeatedly reflected from the boundaries of the enclosure until it is finally absorbed by the walls and the viscosity of the air or transmitted without. In the case of sound where the containing walls are hard and smooth, this process may involve several hundred reflections before the limit of audibility is reached.

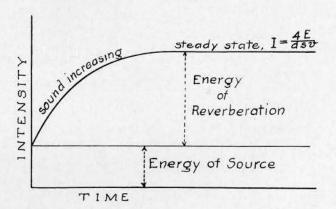
In such a case when the source of sound is cut off the accumulated reflections may persist in a room of ordinary size for as long as ten or fifteen seconds. This is known as reverberation and its period of duration is inversely proportional to the absorption

of the walls.

The phenomenon of reverberation in buildings was well known to the Greeks and Romans and is treated of in the works of Vitruvius and has been discussed by many scientific writers during the last hundred years. Among these may be mentioned Reid (1835), Smith (1861), Tyndall (1868), Rayleigh (1896), and Sabine, Franklin, Jaeger, Buckingham, Davis, Watson and many others

during the present century. Apart from all the available information on the subject it would seem impossible that any person possessed of common understanding and experience should fail to realize that the sound intensity in a room depends on the conditions of absorption. Yet such was apparently the fact so far as these amateur scientists were concerned.

When a source of sound is started in an enclosed space multiple reflections quickly take place and add their intensity to the fundamental sound until a maximum steady condition is reached. If the absorption is small at each reflection it is evident that the accumulated reverberation may be several times as intense as the source itself. The annexed figure is commonly used to illustrate this condition; as drawn the reflected part of the total energy is more than twice that of the sound itself.



Jaeger showed that the maximum intensity to which sound rises in an enclosed space = - where as v

E=energy of the source per second, a=average absorption, s=surface area and v=velocity of sound. According to the conditions presumed to exist all the factors in the above expression are constant for the several cases except "a", the absorption factor of the materials. Clay tile and gypsum tile are each close grained materials with an absorption factor of approximately 3% while cinder concrete, being quite porous, has an absorption of about 20%. If these figures be applied in the above expression it is apparent that the maximum sound energy in two of the cubicles would be the same and nearly seven times that in the box made of cinder concrete.

Now auditory sensation is proportional to the logarithm of the energy so that to a listener the noises in two of the cubicles would be about 2.7 times that in the third.

Very naturally then the transmission or leakage from the cubicles with the high intensity would appear greater than that from the one with the low intensity. The foregoing conclusions find a parallel in the behaviour of light in a room. If two similar rooms were each supplied with a source of light of the same intensity but the walls of one room were white and those of the other black, no sane person would argue that similar light intensity existed in the two rooms and yet the discrepancy in this case would not be as great as in the case under discussion.

To conduct a comparative test on the transmission of different materials it is necessary that the conditions be as nearly as possible the same. The following procedure is used at the University of Toronto, the Bureau of Standards at Washington,

and other acoustic laboratories.

1. The source of sound may be either an organ pipe operated at constant wind pressure or a dynamic loud speaker electrically controlled.

The receiving equipment is usually a microphone and amplifier circuit where the output may

be electrically measured.

3. The same chamber must be used for all the tests and it should be reasonably dead to minimize interference effects, and reasonably sound resistant.

4. An opening is left in one of the walls of the chamber into which a panel of the material to be tested is built. The area of this panel must be small compared to the wall area of the chamber, otherwise reflection effects will vitiate the results.

5. The organ pipe or loud speaker is operated from without, the emergent sound is received by the microphone and amplifier circuit, the output of which is electrically registered.

Under such conditions a result may be obtained free from major errors. The minor errors which

might persist in this method are:

1. Slight irregularities in the response of the microphone, which may be eliminated by averaging a large number of observations.

2. Sound leakage, which is obviated by having the panel built into the wall, not simply placed

against an opening.

3. Variation in the sound level within the chamber due to variation in the absorption factors of the various panels. This may be reduced to a negligible amount by making the panel very small compared to the size of the chamber.

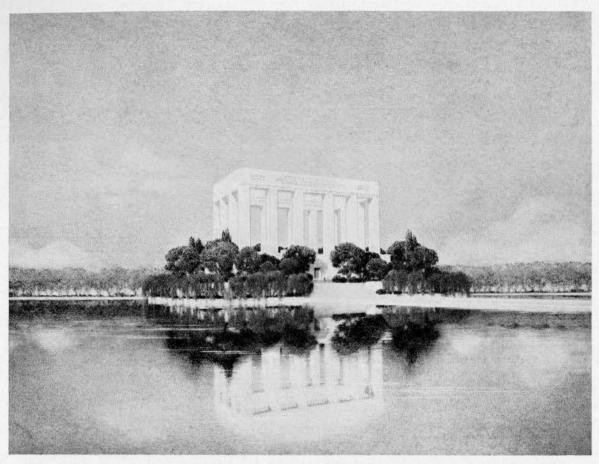
In conclusion it may be stated that the laws of sound transmission and absorption rest on well understood principles, but the utmost care and attention to detail is necessary to secure consistent and reliable results. What sort of test any architect or builder chooses to make for himself is his affair but when the results of such a test are broadcast the public have a right to know whether they are reliable.

Form for Bequest of Legacy to The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada

HE attention of the members of the Institute is called to the following legal form of bequest which has been prepared for the use of those who may desire to bequeath to the Institute, certain funds for the creation of scholarships or for the furthering of any of the Institute's activities:

I GIVE, DEVISE AND BEQUEATH unto the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, the

sum of _______, free of succession duties, to be applicable in the discretion of the council of the said Institute for general purposes or for such special purposes as the said council shall determine. (If the Testator desires to leave legacy for particular purposes, insert after words "to be" such purpose as may be desired). And I direct that the said legacy shall be paid to the president for the time being of the said Institute, whose receipt shall be an effectual and sufficient discharge for the same.



FIRST AWARD
Eric Gugler and Roger Bailey, Architects

The Chicago War Memorial Competition

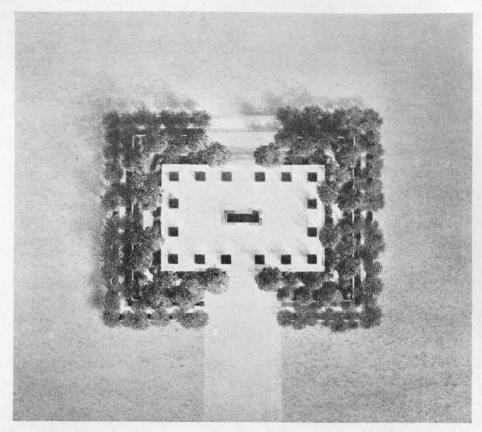
NO adequately memorialize the sacrifices and services of all those of its citizens who served in the Great War, the City of Chicago early in September, 1929, announced an architectural competition for a War Memorial to be erected on an important site on the shore of Lake Michigan at the termination of Congress Street. While the competition was open to all architects residing in the United States, special invitations were extended to eleven architects whose names were announced at the time the programme of the competition was issued, each of whom were compensated by the War Memorial Committee to the amount of one thousand dollars. Architects competing under the general invitation received no compensation other than the opportunity to win one of the prizes.

The Jury of Award consisting of four professional members: Harvey W. Corbett, Ernest R. Graham, John Mead Howells and Dean Everett V. Meeks; also five lay members selected the eleven best designs from those submitted in response to the general invitation. These were given equal consideration with the designs of the invited competitors.

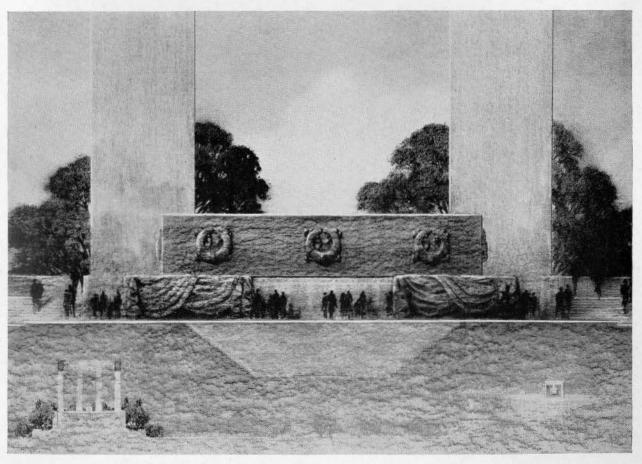
Two awards were announced by the Committee; the first being a cash prize of \$20,000, which was to be included as a part of the fee of the successful competitor, and a second of \$5,000.

The competition proved to be of more than ordinary importance, attracting a large number of competitors. 114 sets of drawings were submitted and their excellence made the selection of the winning design a difficult task for the Jury of Award. It was found after thorough consideration that the design which most satisfied the monumental requirements of the programme was the one submitted by Messrs. Eric Gugler & Roger Bailey, architects, of New York City. The second prize was awarded to Benjamin H. Marshall, of Chicago. Two other designs which were favourably commented upon were those submitted by Messrs. Voorhees, Gmelin & Walker of New York and Messrs. Nimmons, Carr & Wright of Chicago.

An exhibition of the drawings submitted in the competition was held recently in the Art Institute of Chicago.



PLAN



DETAIL OF COLONNADE, SHOWING THE SARCOPHAGUS FIRST AWARD—ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION FOR A WAR MEMORIAL IN CHICAGO

Eric Gugler and Roger Bailey, Architects



THE PRESBYTERY OF THE BASILICA, QUEBEC

Photo, A. G. N.

The Panelled Room in the Presbytery of the Basilica, Quebec

By RAMSAY TRAQUAIR, M.A. (HON.), F.R.I.B.A.

THE Presbytery of the Basilica at Quebec was built between 1773 and 1775. The "Livre des Déliberations de la Fabrique" records a meeting on October the 8th, 1772, for the purpose of considering the building of a presbytery. On March 5th, 1775, another minute records the final payments for the contract.¹

. . . Aujourd'hui cinquième mars mil sept cents soixante quinze, M. Beaumont Curé . . . s'etant assemblé au son de la cloche . . . dans une chambre du presbytère . . . ledit Sr. Langlois dit que pour parfait payement de la maçonne charpente façon d'ouvrages du dit presbytaire il seroit du pour solde les

pour soide les sommes cyaptes sçavoir.		
A Mr. Beaujour pour solde de la maçonne	19871	i 16
A Mr. Lafleche idem pour la charpente &c.	337	18
A Mr. Dufait suivant son compte de fourretière	15	10
A Mr. Connefroy suivant idem	13	4
A Mr. Brassard pour idem	60	12
A Romain Vitrier pour ouvrage de son metier	3	12
A Mr. Germain fils pour fourniture sc (?)	8	11
A Carier (?) menuisier pour façon (?) douvrages &c.	72	14
A frere serrurier pour idem	51	12

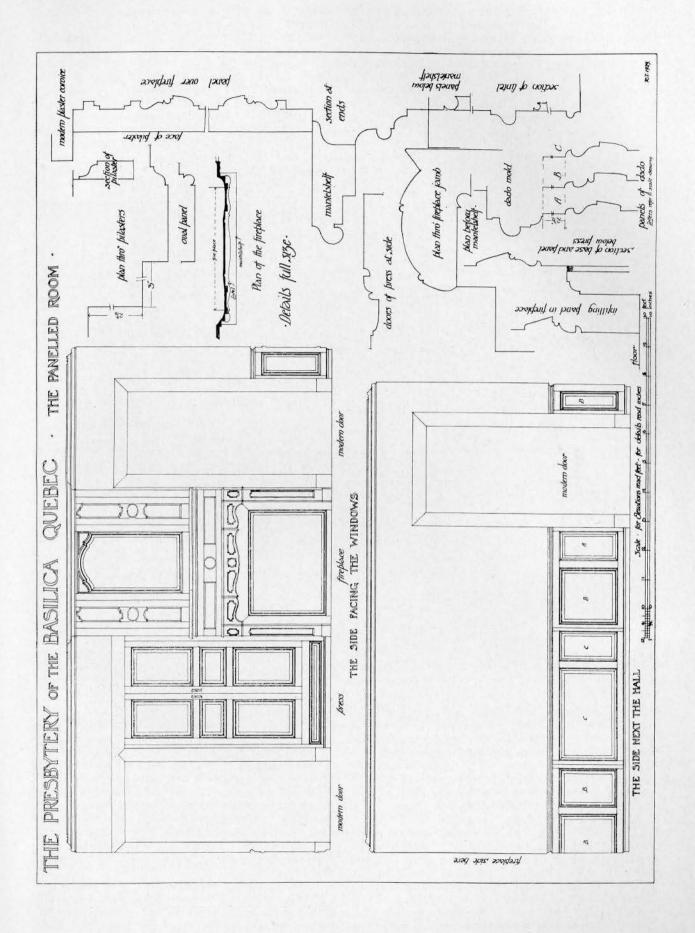
¹ Livre des Déliberations de la Fabrique, 1742 à 1777. MSS 16. First meeting p. 268. Meeting for final payment p.283. Thanks are due to Mgr. Laflamme, Curé of the Basilica, for permission to make the extract.

The writing towards the end is rather illegible, as though the writer were getting a little tired of his task, but the important names and payments are quite clear. Romain the glazier is mentioned in the accounts for the chapel of Mgr. Briand in the Seminary.

The presbytery stands at the corner of Buade Street and is today of two stories and an attic Mgr. Laflamme, the Curé of the Basilica, informs me that, as originally built, it was of one storey only. It is a plain stone house of typical Quebec form, with a door in the centre and three windows on each side. In plan it consists of a series of front and back rooms separated by a thick central wall and opening into one another without corridors. Fireplaces and flues were placed either in the thick gable walls or in this central wall. The plan is found also in Montreal and seems to have been the accepted plan for the larger town houses throughout the XVIII century.¹

Along with the old roof, the old fittings have almost all disappeared from the presbytery, but

 $^{^{\}rm I}$ The Chateau de Ramezay in Montreal, and No. 92 St. Peter Street, nebec, are good examples.



one room, probably used as a meeting room for the marguilliers, has preserved the old mantelpiece and some parts of the wall panelling. It lies to the left of the entrance hall and is lighted by the two ground floor windows next to the door.

The fireplace occupies the centre of the wall opposite to the windows. The mantelpiece is of wood with rounded jambs and a shaped lintel, and is clearly modelled upon an original stone or marble design. Both jambs and lintel are panelled with shaped panels having a small bead moulding. The fireplace opening is filled by a large wood panel which seems to be of the same

surround, as well as the room doors, are quite modern.

Originally, the room had a low, panelled dado all round; parts of this, somewhat altered, remain on the wall to the right of the fireplace. As is shown on the drawing there are three different panel moulds. The panels marked "A" and "B" appear to be old and parts of the original design; panels "C" are coarser and have apparently been put in to fill a gap, possibly a stove opening made at some time between this room and the entrance hall, and later built up.

The mouldings of the old woodwork show an



THE PANELLED ROOM

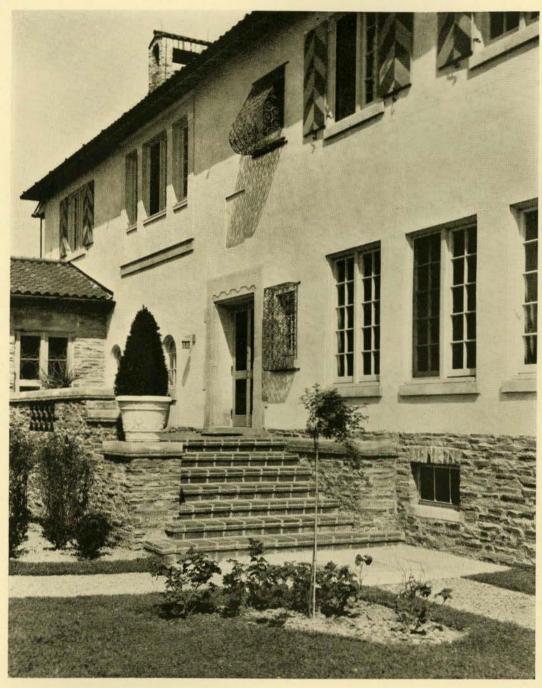
Photo, Edwards, Que.

date as the rest of the woodwork. Such panels are not unusual and were no doubt provided for use in summer. With the introduction of stoves they would become permanent. In the dispensary of the Hôpital Général is a mantel of almost identical design to this in which the opening has been made into a press with double doors.

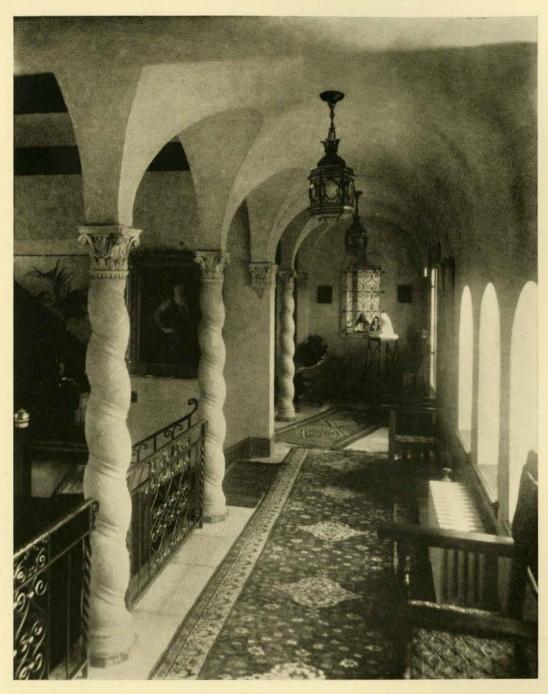
Above the mantel is a panelled frieze and a small cornice. Above this is a large central panel flanked by broad, flat-panelled pilasters. The central panel has an arched head and a raised field; the side pilasters have oval panels in the middle and long, shaped panels top and bottom. The cornice is of plaster and is modern.

On the left-hand side of the fireplace is a wall press with double doors of three panels each. The doors are of the same date as the mantel, but the interesting correspondence with those of the panelling in Mgr. Briand's chapel in the Seminary. At this time, the seventies and eighties of the XVIII century, the common panel moulds seem to have been the ovolo and bead or the ogee and bead and variants of these. Small oval or shaped panels are often used and usually have a bead moulding. The general design of the mantelpiece, with its shaped panels, is, of course, XVIIIcentury French. The ceiling was probably originally of wood, either wainscot or with exposed wood beams.

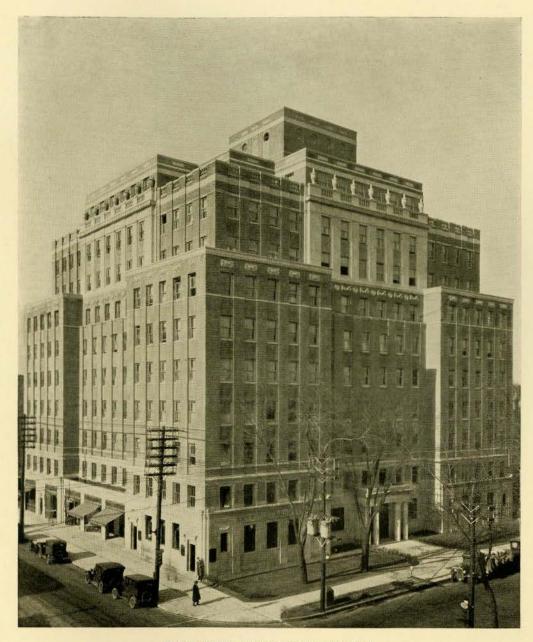
Panelled rooms are not very common in old Canadian work. This one may be taken to represent good average work of the period, designed, as was all the woodwork of the Canadian school by the craftsmen who executed it.



THE GARDEN ENTRANCE, RESIDENCE OF L. BABAYAN, ESQ.—TORONTO $Murray\ Brown,\ A.R.I.B.A.,\ Architect$



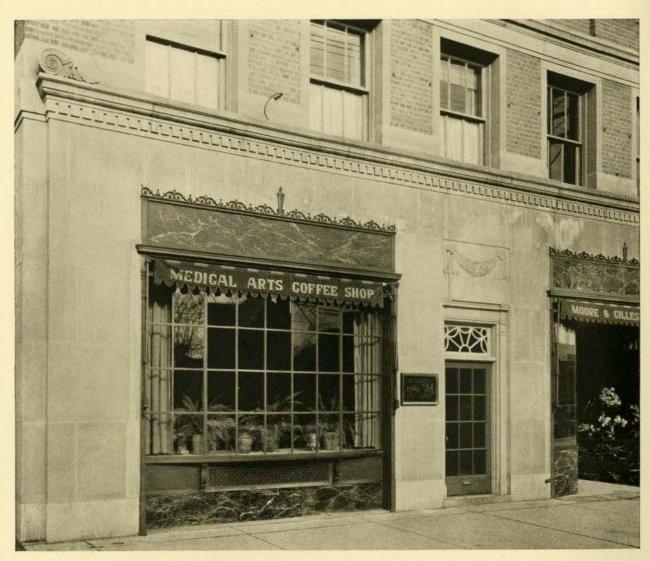
THE GALLERY, RESIDENCE OF L. BABAYAN, ESQ.—TORONTO $Murray\ Brown,\ A.R.I.B.A.,\ Architect$



THE MEDICAL ARTS BUILDING—TORONTO

Marani & Lawson, Architects

(See article on page 59)



COFFEE SHOP, THE MEDICAL ARTS BUILDING—TORONTO

Marani & Lawson, Architects

(See article on page 59)



MEDICAL ARTS BUILDING, VIEW FROM SOUTH-EAST Marani & Lawson, Architects

The Medical Arts Building, Toronto

O design a building expressly for the use of physicians and surgeons, complete with every comfort and convenience including reception rooms, consulting offices, X-ray rooms, dark rooms, laboratories and the necessary utilities required in the practice of medicine and surgery, was the problem which presented itself to the architects, Messrs. Marani & Lawson, in designing the Medical Arts Building which was recently completed in Toronto. It is located at the north-west corner of Bloor and St. George Streets in the heart of the city's exclusive up-town section and commands a very fine view in every direction.

The building, which is "L" shape in plan, has a frontage on Bloor Street of 136' 7" with a depth of 61' 6" and a frontage and depth on St. George Street of like dimensions. Its ten storeys reach a height of 121' 8" giving the structure a cubic content of 1,555,000 cubic feet. There are 204 individual suites in the building with a bank, three retail stores and a coffee shop on the ground floor and a barber shop and beauty parlor in the basement.

The building is strongly influenced in its design by the adaption of Georgian motifs. It is of reinforced concrete construction with the base course on both street elevations, including the sidewalls off the streets, of Queenston limestone. The walls of the first storey on the street elevations are of buff Indiana limestone ornamented with cornices, carved enrichments, fluted columns and pilasters. From the first to the eighth floors the walls are of buff texture brick, the second floor having a belt course of Indiana limestone. At the eighth floor there is a set-back which carries up for two storeys with the center portion treated in artificial stone, fluted pilasters, turned balusters and urns and ornamented aluminum spandrils. The pent-house projects 22 feet above the roof and is set well back. That portion which is seen from a distance presents an elevation treated with variegated brick spandrils, artificial stone band courses and trimmings. The rear elevations are of buff texture brick trimmed with artificial stone band courses.

The windows on the first floor and the main entrance on St. George St. are of bronze. The show

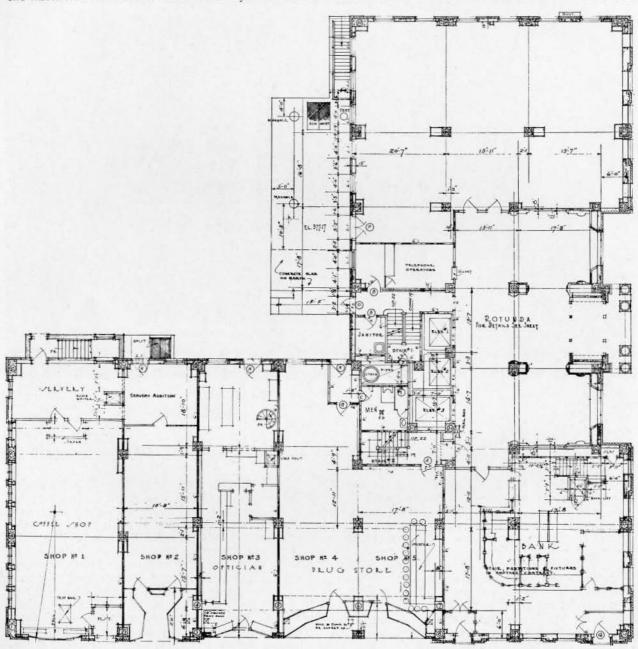
windows of the stores are of copper with bronze trimmings, Verde antique marble stall-boards and frieze with tavertine entrances. The windows above the ground floor are double-hung wood sash.

The main entrance leads into a rotunda which contains an information office and three passenger elevators, one of them being large enough to accommodate a stretcher. The elevators are of a gearless traction type with car switch control, these being considered more practical than the signal control type on account of the height of the building and the nature of the traffic. Two stairways have also

The different sections of the rotunda are marked by pilasters elyptical in plan with a red Levanto marble base about 4' 6" high, the remainder of the pilasters being reeded.

The walls are covered with canvas and painted a light shade of salmon pink. There is a running band of ornament at the ceiling and this and the reeded part of the pilasters are glazed in green over the wall color. The ceiling is decorated with an ornamental band and is painted a lighter shade of the main wall color.

All the doors in the rotunda are bronze with red



GROUND FLOOR PLAN—MEDICAL ARTS BUILDING, TORONTO ${\it Marani~\&~Lawson,~Architects}$

been provided to serve the purpose of inter-communication between floors and exit facilities.

The floor of the rotunda is of terrazzo, with red Levanto marble panels following the lines of the ceiling. The border is black terrazzo while the fields are in alternating red and green triangles. The wall base throughout is Belgian black marble.

Levanto moulded architrave and an Alps green panel above the door. The window sills are Alps green with a thumb mould, and the apron is of red Levanto marble running right down to the base, covering the radiators.

At each end of the rotunda are plate glass mirrors directly opposite each other and giving an effect of



DETAIL OF MAIN ENTRANCE



DETAIL—SOUTH-EAST ELEVATIONS

distance. The mirrors are divided in panes of about $15'' \times 26''$ and are set in between half pilasters, forming an integral part of the wall decoration.

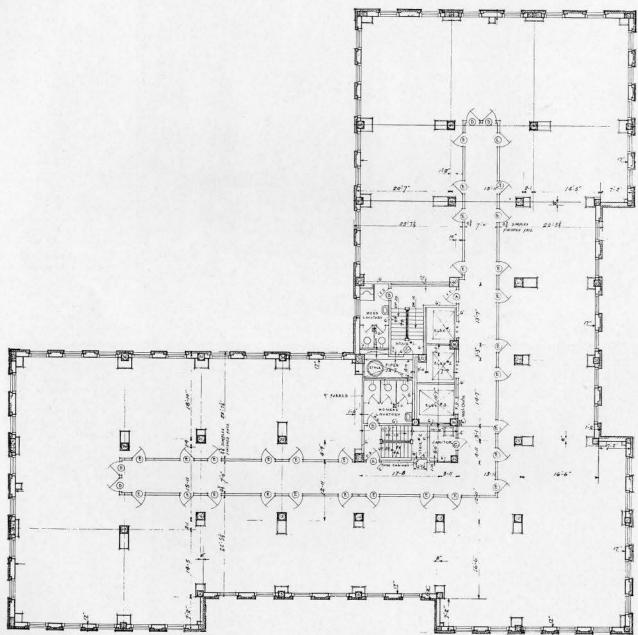
The electric light fixtures are modern in design, of silver, gold and French glass. Each fixture hangs from a metal sunburst on the ceiling.

The floors above the ground floor have been sub-divided to suit the tenants' requirements. The partitions between all suites are of steel channel studs and gypsum board, plastered on both sides. The suspended ceilings are of metal lath and plaster. Layatories for men and women have been provided

temperatures as they occur at these four points.

One of the features of the building is the telephone system, the most important part of which is a call-answering board in the information room on the ground floor. By this system the individual lines are carried from the main distribution box to the doctors' offices and then continued from these offices back to the call-answering board.

A parking area, accessible from both Bloor and St. George Streets, has been provided at the rear of the building to accommodate about 200 cars and immediately west of the building a gasoline



TYPICAL OFFICE FLOOR PLAN—MEDICAL ARTS BUILDING, TORONTO Marani & Lawson, Architects

on all floors, those not opening to the outer air are equipped with mechanical ventilation.

The building is heated by a differential vacuum system with two temperature regulating valves located in the boiler room. Four thermostats, located at favorable points in the building toward north, east, south and west sides, indicate by means of colored lamps in the boiler room, two limiting

and service station has been erected by the owners of the building for the convenience of the tenants.

Excavation of the site for the Medical Arts Building commenced in August, 1928, and in September, 1929, the building was ready for occupancy. The architects were Messrs. Marani & Lawson and the general contractors, Anglin-Norcross Ltd.



THE ROTUNDA, LOOKING TOWARDS ELEVATORS



THE ROTUNDA, LOOKING TOWARDS MAIN ENTRANCE

Consultant on Color Decoration, Minerva Elliot



THE COFFEE SHOP



CORNER OF ROTUNDA



DIRECTORS' OFFICE



The Manitoba Architects' Act

Assented to as the Architects' Act, 1910. Amended in 1913.

Present Act in force, July, 1914.

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, enacts as follows:—

- 1. Sections 2 to 23, inclusive, of "The Architects' Act," being chapter 11 of the R.S.M., 1913, are hereby repealed and the following substituted therefore:—
 - 2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires:
- (a) the expression "architect" means any person who is engaged for hire, gain or hope of reward in the planning or supervision for others of the erection, enlargement or alteration of buildings by persons other than himself; but nothing in this Act contained shall prevent any draughtsman, student, clerk of works, superintendent or other employee of a registered architect from acting under the direction and control of his employer, nor prevent any superintendent of buildings paid by the owner thereof from acting under the direction and control of a registered architect;
- (b) the expression "building" means a structure consisting of foundation, walls or roofs, with or without other parts;
- (c) the term "association" means the Manitoba Association of Architects constituted a corporate body under the provisions of this Act;
- (d) the term "council" means the council of management of the affairs and business of the association, appointed in the manner provided for by this Act.
- 3. All persons holding certificates of registration to practice architecture in the Province of Manitoba, at the coming into force of this Act, obtained under the provisions of said chapter 11, R.S.M., 1913, shall be and are hereby constituted a body corporate and politic under the name of "The Manitoba Association of Architects," and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and may sue and be sued in any court, and have and use a common seal, and be capable of making and receiving all deeds, conveyances, transfers, assignments and contracts necessary to carry out effectually the provisions of this Act, and promote the objects and designs of the said association, and the said corporations (hereinafter called the association) shall, subject to the provisions of this section be capable, by its corporate name, of taking, purchasing, holding, selling, mortgaging and disposing of any and all goods, chattels, lands, tenements and hereditaments, and any real and personal property whatsoever, and any interest therein, which may from time to time be necessary or convenient for the purpose of the association, but the association shall not engage in trade or deal in lands, or any interest therein, but may apply moneys derived from fees, voluntary contributions or donations from members or others towards the maintenance and objects of the association in such manner as the said association shall from time to time by by-law direct;
- (a) provided always that the said association shall only have power to acquire and hold such real estate so far as the same shall be necessary for the purpose of the said association within Manitoba;
- (b) provided always that it shall be lawful for the said association to invest the funds of the said association in such investments as trustees are authorized to invest in under "The Manitoba Trustee Act".
- (c) all moneys and other assets held by the treasurer of the board of examiners at the coming into force of this Act, under the provisions of said chapter 11, R.S.M., 1913, shall be the property of the association, and all debts or

liabilities incurred by the said board of examiners and outstanding at the coming into force of this Act shall be assumed and paid by the association.

- 4. The objects and powers of the association shall be to promote and increase, by all lawful means, the knowledge, skill and proficiency of its members in all things relating to the profession of an architect, and to that end to establish classes, lectures and examinations, and prescribe such tests of competency, fitness and moral character as may be thought expedient to qualify for admission to membership, and to grant diplomas to such members as a certificate of such membership, and the association shall have power to make and pass by-laws for the direction and management of the association, and for the admission to the study and practice of the profession of architecture and all rules that may be deemed necessary for the maintenance of the dignity and honor of the said profession, and to alter and amend the same when deemed advisable.
- 5. The head office of the association shall be in the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, at the office of the Secretary for the time being, until such time as the association shall provide a permanent office.
- 6. The association by by-law may make one or more classes of membership, and may prescribe the qualifications for and the rights of each of such classes.
- 7. The affairs and business of the association shall be managed by a council consisting of not less than six and not more than twenty-one members, and the association may by by-law provide for the term of service of such councillors.
- 8. The first meeting of the association, for the purpose of organization, shall be held within one month after the coming into force of this Act, at such time and place as shall be determined by the President of the present board of examiners, at the call of the President and Secretary of the said board, who shall give to the members of the association at least ten days' notice in writing of the time and place of the said meeting, at which meeting such bylaws as may be considered necessary or advisable for the government of the association shall be passed and a council elected of such number of members and for such term of service as the by-laws may provide. The said by-laws shall be passed and the council elected at the first meeting of the association by a majority vote, by ballot, of those present at said meeting, but any subsequent election of councillors shall be in accordance with the procedure hereinafter set out.
- (a) An annual meeting shall be held for the election of members of the council of the association, and for such other business as may be brought before such meeting at such time and place, and under such regulations and after such notices as by the by-laws of the association shall be determined, and, in default of such election being held at the proper time, the existing council shall continue to act until their successors shall be duly appointed;
- (b) the council may by by-law provide that practising members only shall be eligible for election to the council and may by by-law determine who are practising members; provided that the association may in general meeting pass such by-laws;
- (c) all vacancies which may occur in the council by death or otherwise in the interval between two annual meetings, may be filled by the council.

- **9.** The council shall elect from among its members a President and one or more Vice-Presidents, as may be provided by the by-laws. The office of President shall not be held by any one person for more than two years in succession;
- (a) the council shall appoint a Secretary and a Treasurer (the same person may be eligible for both offices), who may or may not be a member or members of the association;
- (b) the council may appoint such other officer or officers as may be provided by the by-laws.
- 10. The council may make by-laws for the government of its members and the carrying on of its objects, and may from time to time repeal, amend or re-enact the same, but every such by-law, and every repeal, amendment, or re-enactment thereof admitted as members of the association, and such conditions shall be subject to an appeal to the Council of the University of Manitoba, whose decisions shall be binding upon the council of the association;
- (c) notwithstanding anything herein contained, an examination shall not be required of any graduate in architecture of the University of Manitoba, but any such graduate shall be admitted as a member of the association after service in an architect's office for a period of two years following his graduation from the University, and after satisfying the council of the adequacy of such practical experience.
- (d) the council may fix an entrance fee and the annual fee to be paid by the members, and may vary the amounts thereof from time to time.
- 13. No members shall be personally liable for any debt of the association beyond the amount of his unpaid fees as aforesaid:
- (a) all interest in or claim against the funds and property of the association of any member shall absolutely cease and determine upon the death of such member, and shall also absolutely cease and determine upon any such member, during his lifetime, ceasing to be a member of the association.
- 14. The association may by by-law provide for the suspension or expulsion, on complaint made in writing and after due inquiry into same, of any member for misconduct or violation of the rules or by-laws of the association.
- 15. No person or firm shall be entitled to practice as an architect in Manitoba, or to take or use in Manitoba the designation "architect" or "architects," either alone or in combination with any other words or any name, title or description implying that he or they is or are an architect or architects, unless the said person or each member of said firm is a member of the association in good standing and registered as such:
- (a) all persons who, at the time of the coming into force of this Act, or who hereafter may be associated in partnership as architects, and every person who at the time of the coming into force of this Act is or hereafter may be practising as an architect, and who is not associated in partnership with any other person or persons, but who uses as his business style some name or designation other than his own name, or who uses his own name with the addition of "& Company," or some other word or phrase indicating a plurality of members in the concern, shall cause to be filed with the Secretary a declaration setting out facts similar to those required by sections 50 and 53 of "The Partnership Act" of the Province of Manitoba:
- (b) provided that any firm of architects whose head office is outside the Province of Manitoba, but which maintains an office and practice within the Province, shall be entitled to take and use the designation of "architect" and to practice as such, if any one member of such firm be a member of The Manitoba Association of Architects; provided that, if the member of such firm who is a member of The Manitoba Association of Architects should die or resign from such firm, the said firm shall be entitled to continue to the use of such designation provided that another member of such firm becomes a member of the said

- association within six months of the death or resignation of such member.
- 16. Every person who contravenes any of the provisions of the last preceding section shall, for every contravention, incur a penalty of fifty dollars for the first offence and one hundred dollars for every subsequent offence, and the penalty imposed by this Act may be recovered, with full costs of prosecution, on a summary conviction before any one or more of His Majesty's justices of the peace or any magistrate in the municipality in which the offence is committed. The procedure on such prosecution shall be in accordance with the provisions of "The Criminal Code," referred to in "The Manitoba Summary Conviction Act," and amendments thereto, and of such Acts and amendments so far as the same are consistent with this Act;
- (a) in any prosecution hereunder the burden of proving that he is registered under this Act shall rest upon the accused;
- (b) the penalty imposed upon such conviction shall be forthwith paid over to the Provincial Treasurer, one moiety of which shall be applied to Consolidated Revenue of the Province, and the other shall be paid to the Treasurer of the association for the use of the association, and, in case the said penalty and costs are not paid forthwith, the said justice may issue his warrant to commit the defendant to the common gaol of the judicial district in which the offence was committed, there to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two months, unless the penalty and costs are paid sooner.
- 17. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, it shall be lawful for any person, mechanic or builder to make and prepare plans and specifications for, or to supervise the erection, enlargement or alteration of any building that is to be constructed by himself or tradesmen employed by him.
- 18. Every person or firm practising as an architect or architects in Manitoba, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, shall have a seal, the impression of which must contain the name of the architect, or, in the case of a firm, the name of each member thereof, his place of business, and the words "Registered Architect, Province of Manitoba," with which the said person or firm shall stamp all working drawings and specifications issued from his or their office for use in the Province of Manitoba.
- 19. The Council shall cause to be kept by the Secretary or other officer appointed for the purpose, a book or register in which shall be entered in alphabetical order the names of all members in good standing, and those members only whose names are entered in the book or register aforesaid shall be entitled to the privilege of membership in the association, and such book or register shall at all times be subject to inspection by any person free of charge;
- (a) such book or register, or copy of the same duly certified by the Secretary, shall be prima facie evidence in all courts and before all persons that the persons whose names are entered therein are members of the association in good standing, and the absence of the name of any person from such register shall prima facie evidence that such person is not a member of the association.
- **20.** All certificates of registration to practice architecture and renewals thereof heretofore issued, pursuant to the provisions of the Act, chapter 11 of the Revised Statute of Manitoba, 1913, shall only have force and effect up to and including the day of the date of the first meeting of the association to be called under the provisions of section 8 of this Act.
- 21. All moneys arising from fees payable on registration or from the annual fees or otherwise shall be paid to the Secretary, and by him paid over to the Treasurer to be applied in accordance with such regulations as may be made by the council towards defraying the expences of the execution of this Act, and subject thereto towards the support of museums, libraries or lectureships of for other purposes connected with the profession of architecture or towards the promotion of learning and education in connection with architecture.

22. Nothing in this Act shall authorize the association to impose any fees higher than the following:-

Admission as student associate	\$ 25.00
Exhibit examination	15.00
Student's annual fee	10.00
Admission to practice	100,00
Member's annual fee	25.00

23. The Secretary shall whenever required by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council so to do, transmit to the Provincial Secretary a certified return under the seal of the association setting forth all such information and particulars relating to the association as may from time to time be required or asked for.

AND WHEREAS by Section 10.A. of "The Architects Act" being Chapter 11, Revised Statutes of Manitoba, 1913, as amended by Chapter 4 of 4 George V, as enacted by Section 1 of Chapter 5 of 9 George V, it is provided that the Council of The Manitoba Association of Architects may adopt a tariff of minimum fees which may be demanded and recovered in law by members of the association for professional services and may amend the same and upon the approval of such tariff or any amendment thereof by a two-thirds vote of the members present at a general or special meeting of the association the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may direct that the fees set out in the said tariff or in the said tariff as so amended shall be recoverable in law by any member of the Association in any Court of competant jurisdiction.

AND WHEREAS by Order-in-Council dated the 8th day of October, A.D. 1920, and being No. 35094, the tariff of fees adopted by the Council of the Manitoba Association of Architects and approved at a General Meeting of the Association held on the 19th day of January, A.D. 1920, were made the fees which could be demanded and recovered by law by members of the said Association for professional services rendered providing that such professional services were not contracted for prior to the date of the said Order-in-Council in any court of competent jurisdiction.

AND WHEREAS the Council of The Manitoba Association of Architects has amended the said tariff of fees, which amendment was unanimously approved by the members of the said association at a special meeting of the said association duly called, held on the 17th day of November A.D. 1924, as follows:

1. The usual professional services of an Architect consists of necessary conferences, the preparation of preliminary studies, working drawings specifications, large scale and full size detail drawings, drafts of forms of tenders and contracts, the issuance of certificates of payment, the keeping of accounts and the general administration of the business and superintendence of the work. The architect endeavors to guard the owner against defects and deficiencies in the work of contractors, but does not guarantee the performances of their contracts. The supervision of an architect is to be distinguished from the continuous personal superintendence to be obtained by the employment of a clerk of the works.

The minium charge for such services will be as follows:-

- (a) In the case of public buildings, office buildings, banks and ordinary buildings, except as herinafter mentioned, fee will be six per cent of the total cost.
- (b) In the case of factories, warehouses and storage buildings involving no detailed interior finish, five per cent of the total cost.
- (c) In the case of residences, six to eight per cent of the total cost, according to the amount of special detail work required.
 - (d) For alterations eight per cent of the total cost.
- (e) The fee for small additions to a building involving the measuring up of existing work, shall be the same as for alterations. Additions costing \$10,000.00 or over or additions which involve practically no structural changes to the existing work, other than the necessary openings in walls, shall be charged for as though they were new work.
- (f) In the case of reconstruction of old buildings involving measuring up, examination and re-use of old material,

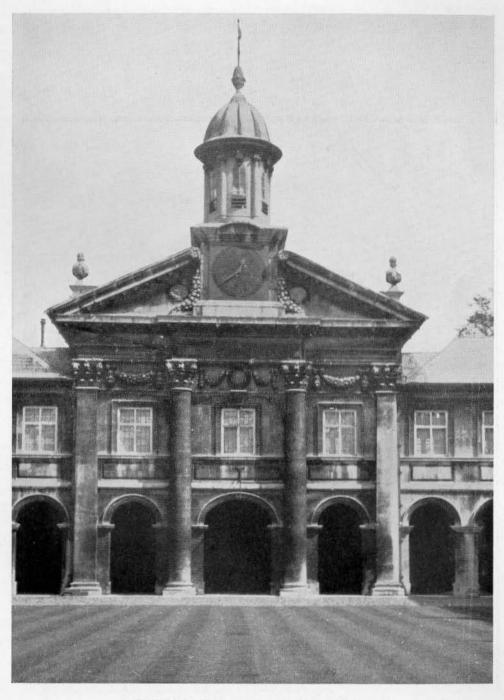
eight per cent of the total cost including the value of old material incorporated in the work.

- 2. The total cost of the buildings is to be interpreted as the cost to the owner of the completed building, including any material or labor which may be supplied by the owner apart from the contracts,
- 3. For partial service or in case of the abandonment or suspension of the work the basis of settlement is to be as follows: For preliminary studies a fee in accordance with the extent to which the preliminary work has been carried, which fee usually is twenty per cent of the full commission. For preliminary studies, working plans and specifications, but not including details, fifty per cent of the full commission. For preliminary studies, working plans, including details and specifications, seventy per cent of the full commission.

Where drawings, details and specifications are prepared by one architect, and the superintendence undertaken by another, the former shall be paid seventy-five per cent of the usual commission and the latter thirty-five per cent making a gross increase in fees of ten per cent.

- 4. When alterations (whether additions or omissions) are made in the drawings and specifications after the client has approved the design, or when changes are made in the building as the work proceeds, an additional charge will be made.
- 5. For selecting or purchasing furnishings, fixtures, carpets, wall papers, curtains, etc., and for giving general instructions for and supervising decorative work, a special charge will be made according to the importance of the work and the time involved.
- 6. For designing decorative interiors, fittings, furnishings, monumental or other special work, the fee will be regulated by special circumstances and conditions, but in any event not less than ten per cent of the total cost.
- 7. When it is necessary to have closer superintendence than the architect's usual supervision, the architect will appoint a clerk of works whose salary shall be paid by the owner in addition to the commission paid to the architect.
- 8. None of the fees above enumerated covers charges for professional services rendered in connection with litigation in consequence of the delinquency or insolvency of the proprietor or of a contractor.
- 9. Payments are successively due to the architect as the services are rendered in order of the classification set forth in clause 1 of this schedule. Until actual tenders are received the charges will be based upon the estimated cost.
- 10. Where heating, ventilating, mechanical, electrical and sanitary problems are of such a nature as to require the services of a specialist, the fee will be increased to cover the cost of such services. Chemical and mechanical tests when required shall be paid for by the owner.
- 11. The services of an architect do not include any legal work necessary in the preparation of contracts or any negotiations with respect to property, party walls or such matters.
- 12. Clients shall furnish and pay for property surveys, building permits, and all other similar disbursements.
- 13. In matters calling for charges by the day, the charge per day will depend upon the architect's professional standing.
- 14. Consultation fees for valuations will be charged according to the importance of the question involved.
- 15. All the foregoing commissions and charges are for services rendered within the city or town in which the office of the architect is situated. For services beyond those limits a charge per day may be made in addition, and all travelling and other incidental expenses shall be paid by the client.
- 16. Drawings and specifications as instruments of service are the property of the architect, the copyright in the same being reserved to him, but the client is entitled to a set of prints of the plans of the building as a matter of record.

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

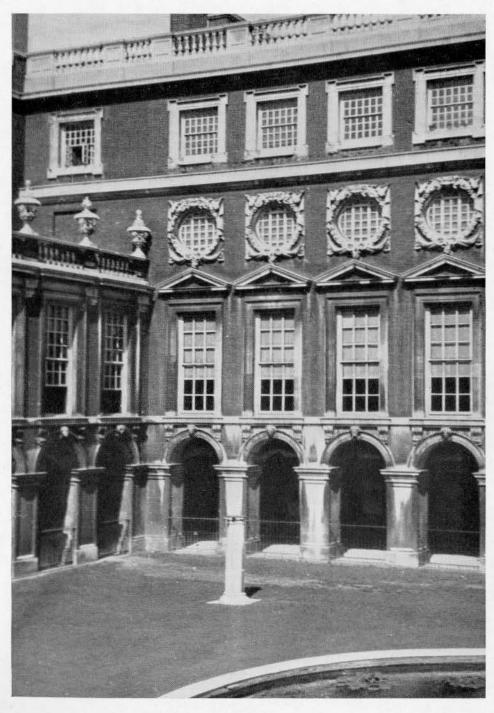


EMMANUEL COLLEGE CHAPEL—CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND

EUROPEAN STUDIES

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

NUMBER LVIII



FOUNTAIN COURT, HAMPTON COURT, ENGLAND

Activities of the Institute

MEETING of the executive committee of the council of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada was held at the office of the Institute, 1410 Stanley St., Montreal, Quebec, on Thursday, January 23rd, 1930, at 4.00 p.m. Those present were Percy E. Nobbs, president, in the chair; Alcide Chaussé, honorary secretary; W. S. Maxwell; Ernest Cormier; Eugene Payette, and I. Markus, secretary.

Reading of the Minutes: The minutes of the meeting of the executive committee, held on December 28th, 1929, at Montreal, were read and approved.

Fellowships: The secretary reported that letters had been sent to thirty-eight former fellows of the Institute and fifty-one past presidents of the Institute and Provincial Associations inviting them to become fellows of the R.A.I.C. Acceptances had been received from eight former fellows: Messrs. L. A. Amos, Alcide Chaussé and Geo. W. Wood of Montreal, C. J. Burritt and W. E. Noffke of Ottawa, D. S. McIlroy of Calgary, Wm. R. Reilly of Regina and A. M. Calderon of Edmonton; also from four past presidents: John S. Archibald, Ernest Cormier and J. Cecil McDougall of Montreal, and Frank P. Martin of Saskatoon.

As the original body of fellows is to be inaugurated on the occasion of the next annual meeting in February, the president was requested to write to those members eligible for fellowships in the Institute, who have not yet replied, urging them to give the matter their immediate consideration.

A special committee consisting of Messrs. W. S. Maxwell, Alcide Chaussé and Percy E. Nobbs was appointed to prepare the necessary fellowship certificates, entry forms and register of fellows.

Representation from the Provinces to next Annual Meeting: As no further replies had been received from the Provincial Associations regarding representation at the next annual meeting of the Institute, the secretary was requested to again write them urging favourable consideration of our request.

Standard Forms of Contract: A letter from Mr. H. E. Moore, dated January 21st, 1930, was read informing the executive that following the decision of the executive committee at its last meeting to discontinue further negotiations with the Canadian Construction Association in the matter of Standard Forms of Contract, he had so advised both Mr. Blake Jackson of Toronto and the secretary of the C. C. A. at Ottawa, both of whom in subsequent interviews had expressed great regret at the decision of the Institute.

The president reported a recent conversation with Col. E. G. M. Cape, chairman of the C. C. A.'s committee on forms of contract during which it was suggested that an informal conference between Mr. Nobbs, Mr. Moore, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Carswell and Mr. Wilmot be held on January 27th, in Montreal, in the hope that something of value to both bodies would result therefrom. The executive expressed its approval of the suggestion and authorized Mr. Moore to attend the conference.

Programme for Annual Meeting: Mr. E. I. Barott and Mr. H. S. Labelle of the P. Q. A. A. committee of arrangements for the annual meeting of the Institute, were present at the meeting on the invitation of the president and advised that a meeting of the committee would be held on January 27th for the purpose of arranging the details of the programme. They requested that both Mr. Nobbs and Mr. Chaussé be added to their committee. This was approved by the executive.

A suggestion was made that the programme for the annual dinner should be concentrated on the granting of fellowships and that arrangements might be made for some of the students in architecture to impersonate at the dinner, some of the famous characters in architectural history. These suggestions were referred to the special committee for their consideration.

Code of Ethics and Code of Competitions: The secretary advised that the report prepared by Mr. Stanley T. J. Fryer and presented at the last annual meeting could not be located. He was instructed to communicate with Mr. Fryer as to the possibility of his preparing another copy.

Budget for 1030: The secretary presented a budget of estimated income and expenditures for the ensuing year and after careful consideration involving certain changes, it was decided to submit the budget to the incoming council for the necessary action.

Hospital Planning: The President read a letter from the department of hospital service of the Canadian Medical Council suggesting a discussion on hospital planning. The president regretted that it would be impossible to arrange for this at the annual meeting and had so advised Dr. Agnew on January 17th.

British Empire Trade Fair at Buenos Aires: Mr. Nobbs reported that a representative of the government had called on him to see if it was possible for the Institute to arrange for an exhibition of Canadian architecture at the British Empire Trade Fair to be held in Buenos Aires during 1930. Mr. Nobbs had offered the good offices of the Institute in arranging an exhibition provided all expenses were met by the government. He further reported that he had agreed to a request to write an article on Canadian architecture which was to be included in a special volume to be published by the Dominion Government in conjunction with the fair.

Duty on Foreign Plans: The president reported that the Engineering Institute of Canada had requested information as to the action of R.A.I.C. in the matter of collection of duties on foreign plans. He advised that they had been furnished with the necessary information.

President's Annual Report: The president submitted to the members of the executive committee an outline of the council's annual report to be presented at the next annual meeting. R.I.B.A. Communications: A letter was read with reference to the application for fellowship in the Royal Institute of British Architects by an architect in Toronto. It was decided to refer the matter to the Ontario Association of Architects for consideration.

The president advised that the P.Q.A.A. had reported favourably on the application of an architect in Montreal for fellowship in the R.I.B.A. and that he had accordingly cabled the Institute's

approval.

Miscellaneous Communications: From the Engineering Institute of Canada, extending an invitation to the president, Mr. Percy E. Nobbs, to be present at their annual banquet on February 14th, 1930. The president advised that he had accepted the invitation.

From the Canadian Construction Association, also extending an invitation to the president to be present at their annual banquet on January 29th. Mr. Nobbs advised that he had been compelled to decline the invitation as he would be out of the city on that date.

From the Maritime Association of Architects requesting that the Institute's representatives on

the Allied Societies Conference represent them also. The secretary was instructed to so advise our representatives.

From the Canadian Social Hygiene Council, advising that two copies of their annual report were being sent to the Institute and suggesting that any

comments would be welcomed.

From the Architectural Institute of British Columbia advising of the appointment of Mr. E. B. McMaster as executive secretary in place of E. W. Turnquist who had recently resigned. Also that Andrew L. Mercer, S. M. Eveleigh and John J. McCarter had been elected delegates to the council of the R.A.I.C.

From Manitoba Association of Architects, giving full particulars of case against party practising as an architect in Manitoba without the necessary

license.

Place and Date of Next Meeting: It was decided to hold the next meeting of the executive committee on Thursday evening, February 20th, at the office of the Institute.

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

Architectural Institute of British Columbia

Executive Secretary—E. B. McMaster, 307 Shelly Building, Vancouver

At a meeting of the Council of the A.I.B.C., held on December 30th, 1929, Mr. E. B. McMaster was appointed executive secretary to replace Mr. E. W. Turnquist, whose resignation was accepted.

Messrs. Andrew L. Mercer, S. M. Eveleigh and John Y. McCarter were appointed representatives of the A.I.B.C. on the Council of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

The resignations of Wm. A. Marsden and Albert J. Lothian were read and accepted and Messrs. Eric C. Clarkson, Franklin Cross and F. A. Barrs were elected to membership.

The Manitoba Association of Architects

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

The annual meeting of the Manitoba Association of Architects was held in Winnipeg on Monday, January 20th. Major James Hawker was elected president for the ensuing year and W. Percy Over, vice-president. Mr. E. Fitz Munn was re-elected

secretary-treasurer.

The president, in his address to the meeting, stated "that the earlier portion of the year opened with a sense of optimism in the building world, but owing to the unfortunate adjustments in the realm of finance during the latter part of the year, this optimism was temporarily shaken. The leaders of finance in Canada encourage us to believe that the future prosperity of this Western country is assured, partly on account of the present vast development of our natural resources, which development will eventually be reflected in the prosperity of the towns and cities. Whilst this development is made possible by the foresight and activities of many sections of the population of Canada, the architects of Manitoba are becoming more active and prominent in aiding this development by instituting regular formal meetings to discuss municipal and provincial questions in addition to our own problems.

"Our association is generously supporting the appointment of a town planning commission, and also publicly encouraging our local newspapers in their demand for civic buildings, necessary to a city with a population of almost a quarter of a million."

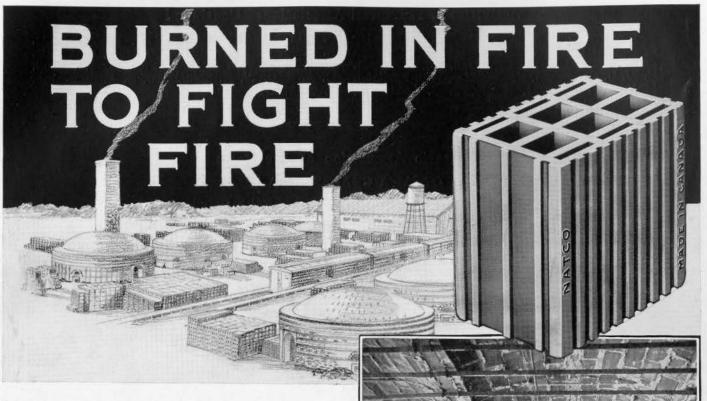
"Our association is interested in the building up of the more important sections of the city, and must recommend to the city council the appointment of a committee of experts, who shall adjudicate on all structures in these specified areas, with a view to securing dignity and harmony in its architecture. This question is now being considered in eastern cities and in many cities in the States."

Professor Stoughton and Professor Osborne, of the University of Manitoba, also addressed the meeting reporting a very active year. They stressed the need of more accommodation for the students as it was impossible at the present time to accommodate them at the quarters assigned to

the architectural department.

The scholarship to the architectural students for the best aggregate of marks obtained during the season of the second and third year students was granted by the association.

[Continued on page xxx]

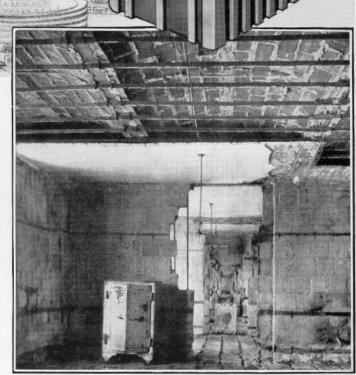


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XXX

Activities of Provincial Associations—Continued

A very enjoyable dinner was held on Monday evening at the Fort Garry Hotel. Among those present were: Chas. S. Bridgman, M. Blankstein, C. W. U. Chivers, A. E. Cubbidge, Wm. Fingland, Major J. Hawker, J. Halley, F. F. LeMaistre,

E. Fitz Munn, W. Percy Over, Prof. Osborne, E. Prain, R. B. Pratt, E. Parkinson, G. Parfitt, J. H. G. Russell, Assistant Professor J. Russell, D. A. Ross, W. H. Shillinglaw, A. A. Stoughton, F. W. Watt.

Ontario Association of Architects OTTAWA CHAPTER, O.A.A.

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

The regular monthly meeting of the Architect's Club of Ottawa was held in Chez Henri on Thursday evening, January 16th, with Mr. L. Fennings Taylor in the chair.

Ån informal debate was held on the subject of professional advertising in which many of the members took part. Mr. A. J. Hazelgrove led the

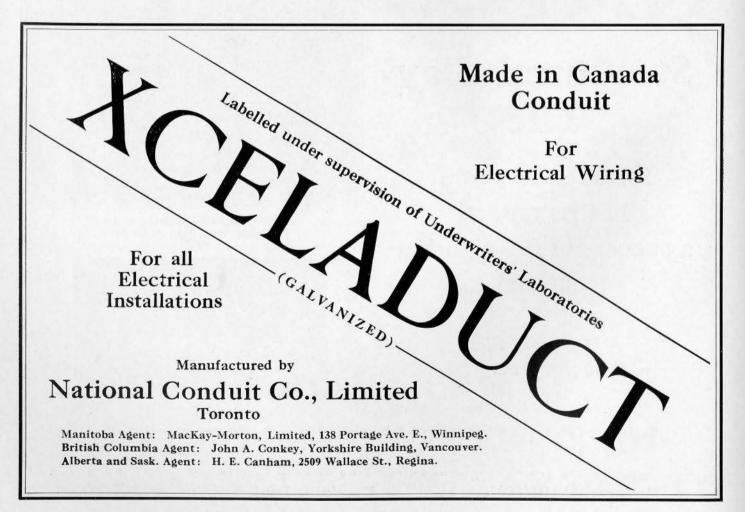
debate and many of the architect members expressed themselves definitely against direct advertising. One of the suggestions made during the debate was that advertising on behalf of the profession might be sponsored by architectural associations. The desirability of architects "signing their buildings" was also suggested.

NOTES

The 23rd general annual meeting of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada will be held at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on Friday and Saturday, February 21st and 22nd, 1930. Members of the Institute are requested to be present.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Institute was held in the office of the Institute, 1410 Stanley St., Montreal, on Thursday evening, January 23rd, 1930.

(Continued on page xxxii).





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Notes-Continued

At the annual meeting of the Manitoba Association of Architects, held in Winnipeg on January 20th, 1930, Major James Hawker was elected president for the ensuing year.

Mr. Wilfred Lacroix, architect, of Quebec, was elected president of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects at the 39th general annual meeting, which was held at the Chateau Frontenac on Saturday, January the 25th, 1930.

Mr. René A. Fréchet, president of the Maritime Association of Architects and member of the Council of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada was elected Alderman-At-Large at the civic elections held in Moncton, N.B., on January 6, 1930.

The sixty-third convention of the American Institute of Architects will be held in Washington, D.C., on May 21st, 22nd and 23rd, 1930.

Percy E. Nobbs, president of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, addressed a meeting held under the auspices of the Art Association in the National Museum, Ottawa, on December 9th, 1929.

Mr. R. A. V. Nicholson, architect, has left the Experimental Farms Branch of the Department of Agriculture and is now with the Engineer Services Branch of the Department of National Defence, Ottawa. Mr. Phillip J. Turner, architect of Montreal, delivered an illustrated lecture on "The Present Trend in Architecture" before the Women's Art Association in Stevenson Hall, Montreal, on Tuesday, January 28th.

Col. F. J. O'Leary, architect, has recently returned to Regina after spending the past five years in Florida and is now a member of the recently organized firm of Puntin, O'Leary & Coxall, architects and engineers, 407-408 Darke Block, Regina, Sask.

Mr. J. Monroe Hewlett, of New York, first vicepresident of the American Institute of Architects delivered an excellent address on architecture over the National Broadcasting System on January 8th, 1930.

OBITUARY

SIR LAWRENCE WEAVER 1876-1930

We regret to record the death of Sir Lawrence Weaver on January the 10th at St. John's Wood, London. Sir Lawrence was born in Bristol and although trained as an architect, he never practised his profession. His work as a journalist and an author particularly in the architectural field is well known. For several years he was architectural editor of "Country Life." He was also responsible for the publication of many fine books of architectural interest including "Small Country Houses of (Continued on page xxxiv).



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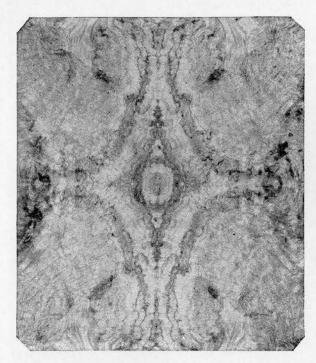
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Obituary—Continued

To-day," "Lutyens' Houses and Gardens," "History of English Lead Work" and a Sympathetic Study of Sir Christopher Wren. Sir Lawrence was knighted in 1920 and was an honorary associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects. His death is a decided loss to architecture and to many branches of applied and industrial art in which he took such a great interest.

BOOKS REVIEWED

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

THE NEW INTERIOR DECORATION. By Dorothy Todd and Raymond Mortimer. Published by B. T. Batsford, London. Price \$7.00

Batsford, London. Price \$7.00

The authors of this volume have, according to the preface, set themselves a task which, in the opinion of the writer has been very difficult to fulfill.

To quote from the preface, "Only when a movement is ended can its history be written; and the authors believe that the decorative style of the twentieth century is full of vigour and promise. They have deliberately excluded from their survey all work in which traditional styles, even in modified forms are apparent (it is for this reason that such buildings as the Stockholm Town Hall and the Copenhagen Police Courts are not included). Moreover, there is an enormous mass of material in every country claiming to be modern, which is, in fact, only eccentric. This, too, they have deliberately excluded." The author further states that they have endeavoured to select only photographs of the best work known to them. Among them we note several of the works of Le Corbusier. works of Le Corbusier.

The contents of the volume include chapters on Continental Decoration, English and American Decoration, The Influence of Painting, and The Influence of Architecture. It should be of value to all those interested in modern furniture

The book is 81/2" x 11" in size and contains some 200 illustrations.

SOME NOTES ON "TAKING OFF QUANTITIES."

By Arthur J. Willis, F.S.I. Published by the Architectural Press, London, England.

Price \$1.00

While quantity surveying has not been taken up seriously in this country, the value of it to the construction industry is quite apparent and it may not be very many years before it is generally adopted in Canada.

Mr. Willis is the author of a book published recently on "Working up a Bill of Quantities," and in both of his books he has assumed that the reader knows something of the subject.

subject.

In his present volume Mr. Willis deals with problems which are met with in actual practice. He also emphasizes the necessity for system and accuracy in taking off quantities and includes some valuable suggestions in this connection for the guidance of the "taker-off."

The book is 5" x 7½" in size and contains 64 pages.

—I. M.

STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR STEEL STRUCTURES FOR BUILDING. Published by the Canadian Engineering Standards Association, Ottawa. Price 25c. This small volume represents the second edition of the Specification for Steel Structures for Buildings published by the Canadian Engineering Standards Association.

In compiling this new edition, advantage has been taken of the opportunity to make quite radical revisions, the chief

In compiling this new edition, advantage has been taken of the opportunity to make quite radical revisions, the chief of which is the raising of the allowable unit stress for axial tension from 16,000 to 18,000 lbs. per square inch and other unit stresses to correspond. The column formula has also been revised and there have been revisions made in the conditions for snow loads and wind loads. The specification for structural carbon steel has also been brought up-to-date. This publication has recognized modern practice in the design for structural steel buildings and the committee strongly recommends its adoption by cities in the preparation of their building codes. We understand that it has already been adopted by one or two cities.







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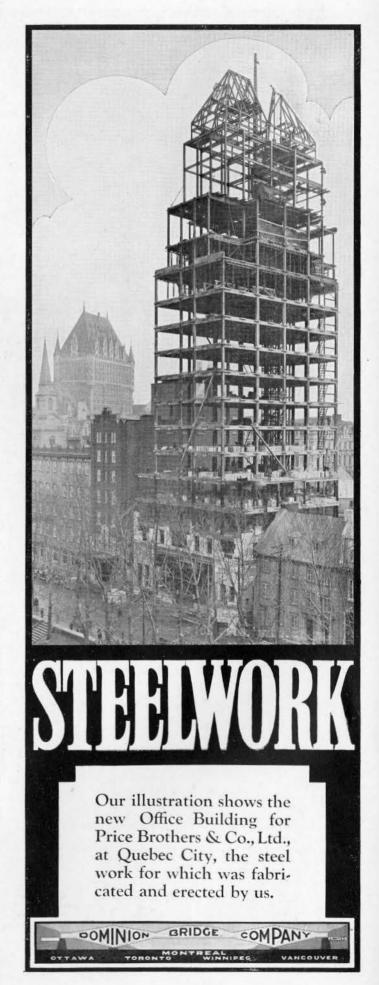
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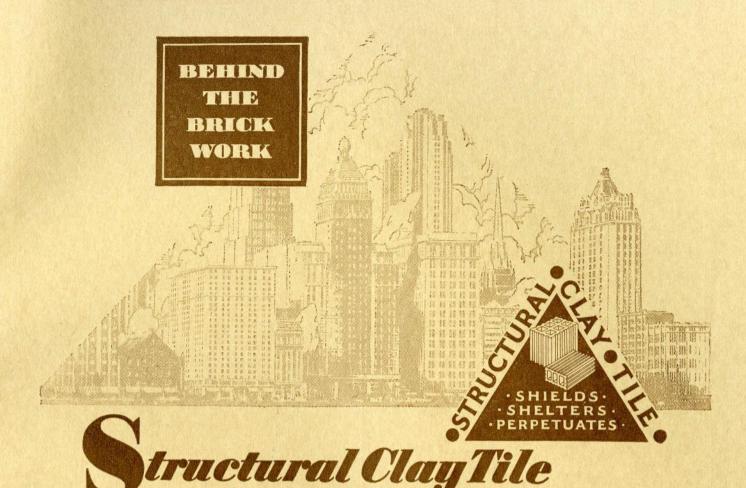
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NOTE—Advertisers and Advertising Agencies are requested to note that the next issue of the Journal will be published early in March, 1930. Copy should be supplied not later than February 26th.

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TWENTY-THIRD GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING

MONTREAL, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 21st and 22nd FEBRUARY, 1930

Programme

FRIDAY, 21st FEBRUARY, 1930.

9.30 a.m.-

Registration of Members and Guests at the Windsor Hotel, Room No. 129, First Floor.

Meeting of the (1929) Council in Room No. 135, First Floor, Windsor Hotel.

11.30 a.m.-

Inaugural Session of the Twenty-third General Annual Meeting of The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, at the Windsor Hotel, in the Ladies' Ordinary, First Floor.

- (a) Reading and adoption of the minutes of the Twenty-second General Annual Meeting of The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, held at Montreal on the 21st February, 1929, and Toronto on the 22nd and 23rd February,
- (b) Business arising out of the Minutes;

(c) Report of the Council;

(d) Discussion on the Report of the Council and Committee Reports:

1. Executive Committee;

2. Publicity and Editorial Board;

Educational; Duty on Plans;

- Forms of Contracts;
- Charter and By-laws;

Research;

- Code of Ethics and Code of Competitions; Social Hygiene Council;
- 10. Salaried Architects;

11. Hospitals;

- 12. The Fellows R.A.I.C.
- (e) Report of the Honorary Treasurer, including the Auditors' Report. Mr. Gordon M. West, Chairman;
- (f) Reports of the Election of Delegates from the Component Societies to the (1930) Council of The Royal Architectural Institute of

1.00 p.m.-Adjournment for Lunch.

Business Session in the Ladies' Ordinary, Windsor

(g) Unfinished business from previous session; (h) Motions.

6.00 p.m.-Adjournment for Dinner.

8.45 p.m.-Opening of the Exhibition of the Works of the Schools of Architecture at the Art Gallery, No. 1379 West, Sherbrooke Street.

SATURDAY, 22nd FEBRUARY, 1930.

10.00 a.m.

Final Business Session in the Ladies' Ordinary, Windsor Hotel.

(i) Unfinished business;(j) Miscellaneous matters.

12.30 p.m.-Adjournment for Luncheon.

2.00 p.m.-

Viewing of models and plans on the Montreal Terminals of the Canadian National Railways. Explanations by Mr. C. B. Brown, Chief Engineer, at the C. N. Ry. Offices, No. 360 McGill Street.

3.00 p.m.-Meeting of the (1930) Council in Room No. 135, First Floor, Windsor Hotel.

(1) Election of Officers; (2) Election Election of the Executive Committee;

- Appointment of an Auditor; Appointment of the Editorial Board of "The Journal—R.A.I.C.", and Standing Commit-
- (5) Authorizing the Honorary Treasurer to pay certain expenses;
- Authority to the Executive Committee:

(7) Miscellaneous matters.

Annual Dinner in the Rose Room, Windsor Hotel.

HEADQUARTERS

The Headquarters of the Annual Meeting will be at the Windsor Hotel, where all business sessions and meetings of the Council will be held.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS

Messrs. Percy E. Nobbs, Chairman; Eugène Payette, Philip J. Turner, Ernest Cormier, J. O. Marchand, W. S. Maxwell; Alcide Chaussé, Secretary.

Committee of Entertainment of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects: Messrs. E. I. Barott and H. S. Labelle, Joint Chairmen; Messrs. John S. Archibald, L. A. Auger, O. Baulé, Anastase Gravel, M. C. Luke, Lucien Parent, J. J. Perrault, G. McL. Pitts, Jos. Sawyer, R. Simard, J. Roxburgh Smith.

This programme is subject to changes. Announcements of changes will be made at the Business Sessions.

1410 Stanley Street, Montreal, 27th January, 1930.

PERCY E. NOBBS, President. ALCIDE CHAUSSÉ, Honorary Secretary.