

THE  
JOURNAL  
ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL  
INSTITUTE OF CANADA

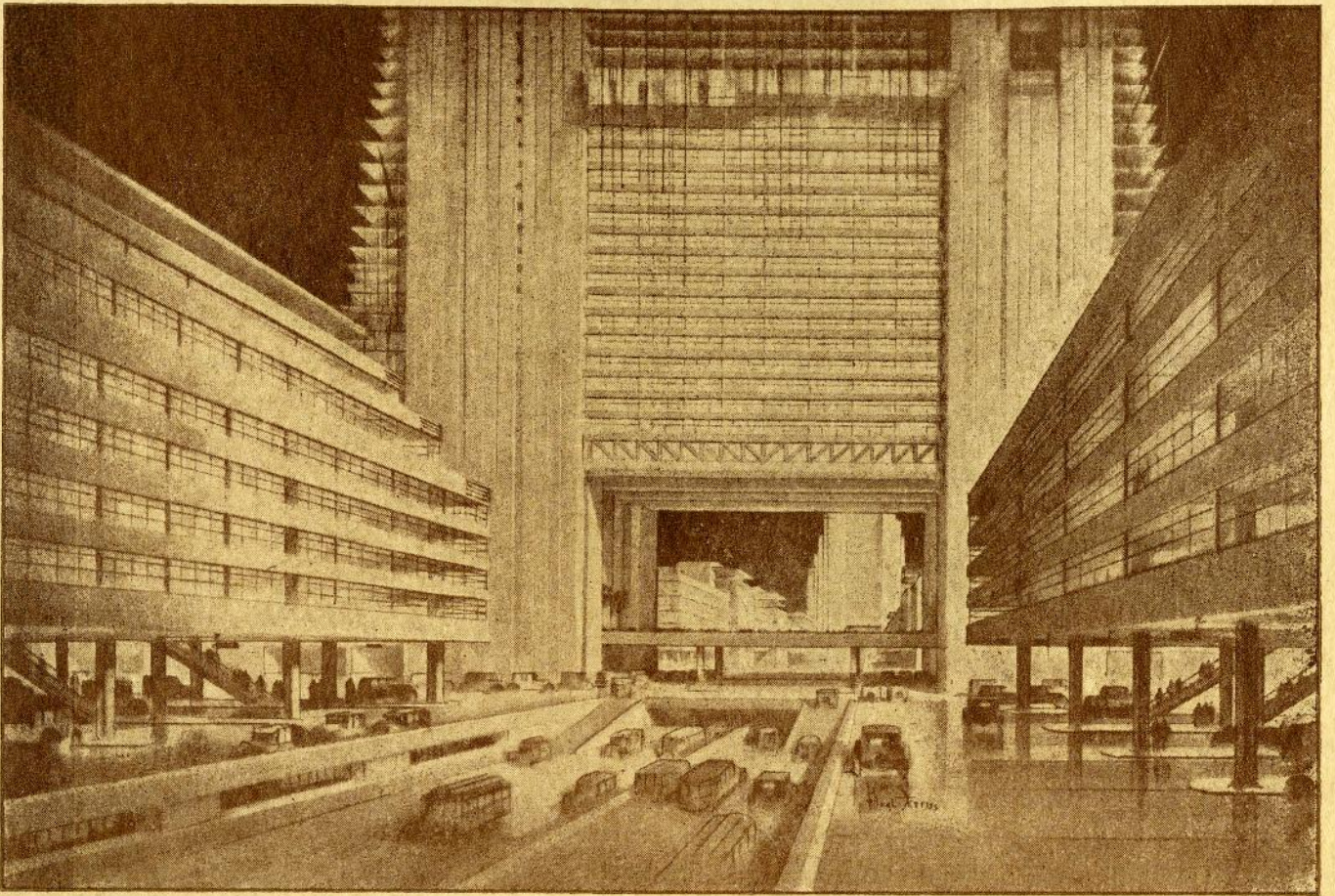


MAY, 1930

VOL. VII. No. 5

TORONTO

# STRUCTURAL STEEL CREATED THE SKYSCRAPER DREAMS THAT WILL LIVE IN STEEL



AN ENLARGEMENT OF THIS HUGH FERRISS RENDERING, ON SPECIAL STOCK FOR FRAMING, WILL BE MAILED WITHOUT CHARGE TO ANY ARCHITECT, ENGINEER, OR BUSINESS EXECUTIVE.

How HIGH the new city holds its head! The vaulting arch . . . the arrogant spire . . . the clean-limbed river span . . . these safely dare to reach so far *because steel is in their veins*.

Versatile steel! Worker of miracles solely through proved engineering formulæ and the competent art of drafting boards! For steel's adaptability, steel's strength and security are definitely known—controlled by scientific test and analysis at every stage in its manufacture.

The co-operative non-profit service organization of the structural steel industry of North America. Through its extensive test and research program, the Institute aims to establish the full facts regarding steel in relation to every type of construction. The Institute's many publications, covering every



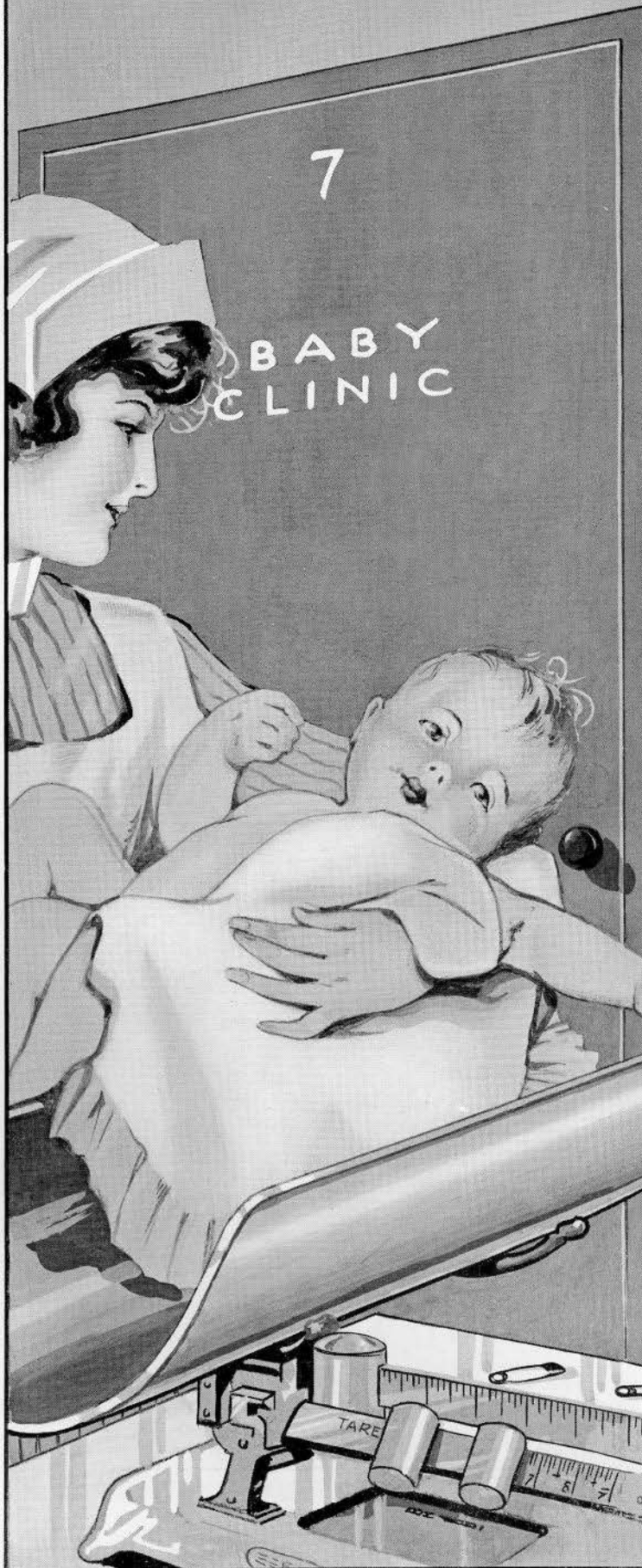
Structural steel brings speed, safety and economy to the erection of small as well as large structures—to homes, apartment and mercantile houses, schools and small bridges. Before building anything find out what steel can do for you. The Institute serves as a clearing house for technical and economic information on structural steel, and offers full and free co-operation in the use of such data to architects, engineers and all others interested.

phase of steel construction, are available on request. Please address all inquiries to 200 Madison Avenue, New York City. District offices in New York, Worcester, Philadelphia, Birmingham, Cleveland, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Topeka, Dallas and San Francisco.

## AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION

STEEL INSURES STRENGTH AND SECURITY

# A DOOR THEY CAN TRUST



## FIRE PROOF GERM PROOF INDESTRUCTIBLE

**I**N hospitals, asylums, homes and public institutions of all kinds where helpless human lives are placed in the care of attendants, it is becoming a recognized duty of the constituted authorities to provide every practicable precaution against fire.

Otis-Fensom Hollow Metal Doors decrease the fire hazard. They enable the nurse to shut the door on fire. They bar its progress, and confine it to one room, prevent a fire from becoming a conflagration . . . a disaster. Furthermore, Otis-Fensom Hollow Metal Doors and Frames are sanitary, because they are smooth as glass, without crack or join, being welded in one piece. And being metal, they are practically everlasting.

Our Hollow Metal Engineering Service will help you solve the fire-proofing problem in your building.

**OTIS-FENSOM**  
ELEVATOR COMPANY,  
LIMITED

Head Office and Works: Hamilton, Ont.  
Offices in all principal Canadian Cities



*Architect:* F. HILTON WILKES  
*Associates:* MATHERS & HALDENBY

*General Contractor:*  
 ANGLIN & NORCROSS LIMITED

*Consulting Architects:* SPROATT & ROLPH

## CANADA PERMANENT BUILDING

View showing the banking room. Counter tops and base, in Brecciated Red Levanto; dado, columns and walls in Botticino; carved caps and arch rings in Anteor Fonce; floor, Italian Travertine with colored hand-cut mosaic bands. All the above materials supplied and erected by this firm.

# Geo. Oakley & Son, Limited

*Office and Cut Stone Plant:*  
 278 Booth Avenue  
 TORONTO

*Marble Mill:*  
 355 Logan Avenue  
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# ARMSTRONG'S PRODUCTS FROM ROOF TO BASEMENT

## OF THE NEW CANADA PERMANENT BUILDING



**Roof Insulation :** The roof is adequately protected against heat loss by a two inch layer of Armstrong's pure Corkboard which will also add to the comfort of the top floor rooms during the heat of summer.

**Sound Insulation :** On the walls of the elevator shafts adjacent to offices, etc., Armstrong's Corkboard two inches thick was applied to minimize the transmission of objectionable noise.

**Machinery Isolation :** Elevator machinery and other equipment is mounted on Armstrong's Isolation Corkboard to reduce vibration and resultant noises.

**Cork Tile Floors :** Several thousand feet of Armstrong's Cork Tile flooring have been installed to add to the beauty and comfort of the building.

**Linotile Floors :** In the Safety Deposit Vault Armstrong's Marble Linotile has been installed over steel plate floor to harmonize with the interior finish and provide a comfortable, non-slippery floor.

**Boiler Insulation :** The boiler settings in this building are insulated with Armstrong's Insulating Brick to prevent heat loss which would not only reduce the efficiency of the boilers but also over-heat the boiler room.



Architects and Contractors are invited to make use of the wide experience of

**ARMSTRONG'S  
INSULATION ENGINEERS**

on all problems pertaining to the insulation of buildings.

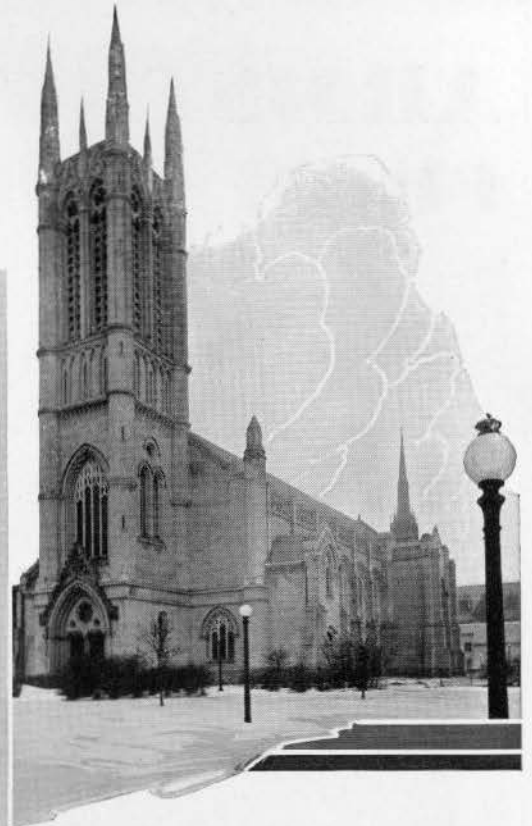
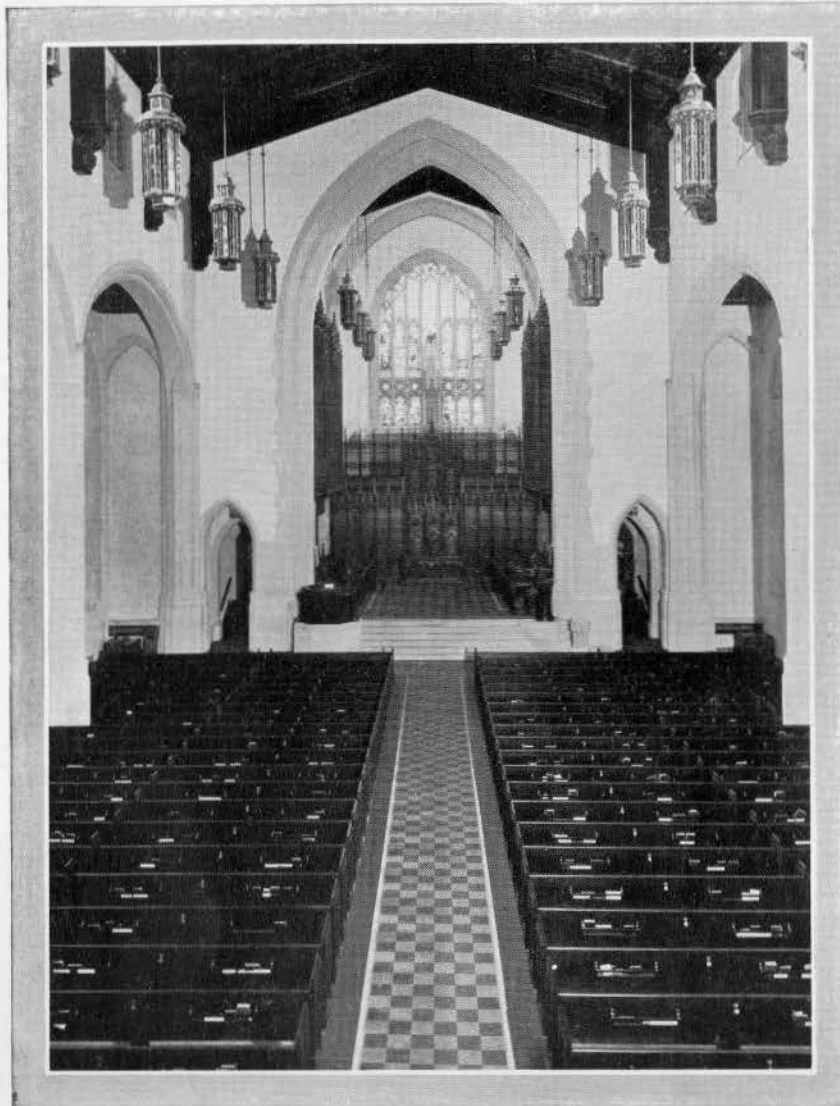
## Armstrong Cork and Insulation Co., Limited

**McGill Building, Montreal**

**522 King St. W., Toronto 2**

**307 Confederation Life Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.**

# DOMINION Battleship LINOLEUM



*Dominion Battleship Linoleum is installed in Metropolitan Church, Toronto.*

*J. Gibb Morton, Toronto, Architect; Witchall & Son, Toronto, Contractor.*



**WHERE QUIET AND DIGNITY ARE ESSENTIAL** No floor could be more in keeping with the needs of a church than Dominion Battleship Linoleum. Its rich yet unobtrusive colourings; its quietness underfoot; its freedom from costly upkeep; have made it the choice in many notable installations.

Dominion Battleship Linoleum, in tiles or other-

wise, is permanent, odourless and remarkably easy to clean and keep clean.

It has proved its quality as the ideal modern public floor in banks, offices, stores, schools, hospitals and institutions generally.

Made in three qualities, AAA in eight shades; AA and A in four. Special colours for large contracts. Dominion Cork Carpet, a somewhat softer product, in green and brown, also enjoys wide favour for church and vestry floors.

*Installed by all large house furnishing and departmental stores.  
Write us for samples and literature.*

**Dominion Oilcloth & Linoleum Company Limited - Montreal**

The Valve Shown is Fig. 491

Jenkins VALVES ARE ALWAYS MARKED WITH THE "DIAMOND"



## The Heating Engineer

A marked preference for genuine Jenkins Valves is evident among Heating Engineers. Realizing how important good valves are where interior heating comfort is concerned, they prefer Jenkins knowing that the Diamond Trade Mark is a guarantee of efficiency.

Valves and valves only are made in the Jenkins plant at Montreal. The Jenkins organization specializes in the production of Bronze, Iron and Steel Valves.

# Jenkins Valves

SINCE 1864

JOHNS-MANVILLE  
**JM**  
PRODUCTS



The new Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles are designed as to texture and color to provide materials from which you may choose a roof suitable to virtually every type of house. In the accompanying illustration we show a small brick house roofed with Cotswold Blend J-M Asbestos Shingles. A color photograph of this house will appear in Johns-Manville advertising in Collier's of March 22nd. We believe that by using J-M Asbestos Shingles you can obtain not only a safe, permanent roof but also the effect you desire.

**Johns-Manville**  
RIGID  
ASBESTOS SHINGLES





# Shingles that are close to nature

**A**RCHITECTS throughout the country have been keenly interested in recent developments in roofing as typified in the new colors and textures of Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles. These interesting shingles now have color values and textures heretofore impossible to obtain in this type of roofing material.

There are Salem Grays, for example. Those delightful warm, gray shades, with which New England weather dyed the roofs of Colonial houses, have been captured permanently in J-M Salem Grays. In using these shingles, you obtain, besides esthetic value, the practical certainty of long life and fire protection.

## Fit to Roof the Most Carefully Designed Home

The Salem Grays are typical of the feeling in J-M Asbestos Shingles. The entire line shows the restraint of good taste, yet helps to provide individuality in the roof—for in-

stance, Cornwall and Cotswold Blends. These shingles in varied shades of reds and greens, tapered shapes and random widths, can be used to obtain exactly the effects desired for almost any style of house design. In fact we believe that from J-M shingles of today, you can select a roof which will be worthy of the most carefully designed house.

They are manufactured to do a definite job, to combine features not found in natural materials. They are thoroughly intelligent examples of the age of fabricated materials.

Our Architectural Representatives are equipped to serve you with expert advice with reference to matters of proper application to obtain the particular effects desired. Whether it be asbestos shingles, or any of the many J-M products which enter into building, our men are available for intelligent cooperation.



FOR THE BUILDING INDUSTRY

Acoustical Materials    Asbestocel Pipe Insulations    Asbestos and Asphalt Shingles    Built-up Roofs  
Home Insulation    Insulating Board    Transite    Tile Flooring    Floridene Stone

Canadian  
**Johns-Manville**

TORONTO    -    MONTREAL  
WINNIPEG    -    VANCOUVER

AJ-5

# The Dunham Differential Vacuum Heating System

## A Heating Specification that assures Satisfaction

Professional prestige in the building field is a product of creative and competent design—and sound specifications.

The highest standards of heating service were set for the Balfour Building, Montreal, a large modern office and industrial structure. The Dunham Differential Vacuum Heating System was specified to match these standards.

Dunham Differential Heating is unique. Steam is circulated at a controlled range of pressures from 2 pounds gauge down to 25" of vacuum and thus at temperatures from approximately 218°F down to 133°F. In mild weather "cool" steam protects occupants from the discomfort and health-menace of overheating and excessively "dried out" air. In cold weather "hot" steam provides adequate warmth.

The 'change of pace' that gives more constant comfort gives more economical operation, as well,—because there is little or no wasteful overheating in mild weather. Direct comparison on 'change-over' installations from gravity and vacuum return line systems to Dunham Differential show annual fuel savings which range all the way from 25 to 40%.

A Dunham Differential specification is a guarantee of heating satisfaction for building owners and occupants.



### THE BALFOUR BUILDING MONTREAL

Architects: W. L. Vandale and Chas. David, Montreal  
Heating Contractor: Thomas O'Connell, Montreal

### \$2310.00 Saving for One Season

The Temple Building, Rochester, N.Y., with 27,703 sq. feet of radiation, is slightly larger than the Balfour Building which has 23,456 sq. feet of radiation. Under vacuum return line heating, the average annual steam consumption in the Temple Building was 11,489,000 pounds.

When 'changed-over' to Dunham Differential Heating, annual steam consumption dropped to 8,368,000 pounds (calculated on the basis of 3 months' operation, January to March, 1929).

The saving equals 3,121,000 pounds of steam at 74 cents per M. or \$2310.00. The 'change-over' cost \$4500.00.



LOOK FOR THE NAME  
**DUNHAM**  
ON THE RADIATOR

The Dunham Differential Vacuum Heating System and individual parts of the apparatus used in this system are fully protected by Canadian Patents Nos. 282,193; 282,194 and 282,195, and U.S. Patents Nos. 1,644,114, 1,706,401 and 1,727,965. Additional patents in Canada, the United States and foreign countries are pending.

## C. A. DUNHAM CO. LIMITED

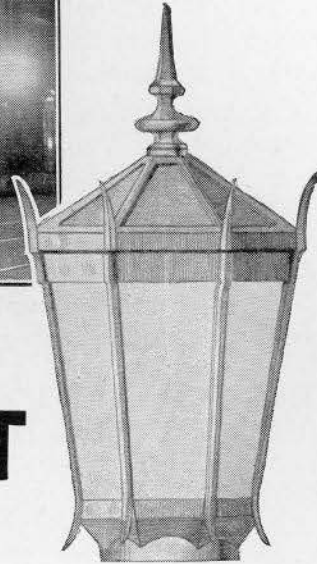
1523 Davenport Road - TORONTO

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

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



Pigott Building, James St., Hamilton, Illuminated by Westinghouse Duolux Lighting Units.



## BEAUTY by NIGHT

**T**HE night time beauty of the Pigott Building in Hamilton is known far and wide. It stands out from its surroundings because of carefully-planned, effective lighting. ● Westinghouse Duolux Lighting Units play an important role in beautifying this famous building. Note photograph which shows these units mounted on lighting standards. ● Westinghouse Duolux Lighting Units are a combination of a flood-light and an ornamental street lighting unit. They solve the problem of providing adequate illumination for buildings where there would be difficulty in locating and concealing the necessary projectors. ● Westinghouse illuminating engineers will gladly co-operate on any lighting problem. A request will bring the facts.

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VANCOUVER    CALGARY    EDMONTON    WINNIPEG    FORT WILLIAM  
TORONTO    MONTREAL    HALIFAX



# Westinghouse

# Enduring Insulation

**T**OWERING high above the busy downtown district, University Tower silhouettes an impressive picture against Montreal's skyline. And in this imposing structure . . . as in so many of Canada's most modern buildings . . . TEN/TEST Roof Insulation Board conserves costly furnace heat in winter and keeps the upper floors cool and comfortable in summer.

To guard against expansion and contraction of steel and concrete roof decks . . . to prevent condensation on ceilings . . . an ever-growing number of architects and contractors specify TEN/TEST. For TEN/TEST combines high insulating value with exceptional structural strength. It is the *only* SOLID insulating board made in any size from 17/32" to 2". There are no layers or laminations to heave or split apart under moisture or frost conditions.

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INSULATING BUILDING BOARD



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naugh—Architect  
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Black—General  
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Contractors



New Milwaukee Gas Light Co. Building . . . . . Now Under Construction

Eschweiler & Eschweiler . . . . . Architects  
Wenzel & Henoch . . . . . Contractors

# THE GAS LIGHT CO. BUILDING, MILWAUKEE,

— pictured here — will have all heat and ventilation Johnson Controlled. The building will be occupied by the Gas Company, with space also available for public rental. A low pressure two-pipe vacuum system of heating will be used, steam purchased from a central station. All direct radiation will be controlled by Johnson Dual (Night and Day) Thermostats: divided into five separate groups, each group controlled by a dual clock, as follows: Basement, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, floors; 4th, 5th, 6th and 17th floors; 8th, 9th, 10th, 15th and 16th floors; 11th and 12th floors; 13th and 14th floors. Thus the heat will be automatically, and most economically, regulated night and day in separate sections and according to the varying uses of the rooms on the different floors. Three supply ventilation (fan) systems will be used: for the basement, 1st and 2nd floors (which will be the showrooms and company's general offices); the Home Service Department on the 11th and 12th floors; the Cafeteria and Kitchen on the 13th and 14th floors: all of them Johnson Controlled. This again indicates how The Johnson System applies to every form, plan and system of heating and ventilating: interestingly explained in literature sent upon request.

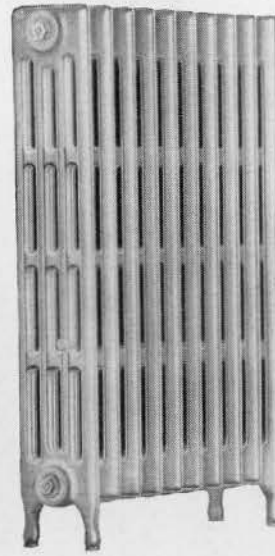
**JOHNSON TEMPERATURE REGULATING CO. OF CANADA LIMITED**  
100 Adelaide Street East, Toronto

*Also at Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver*

# JOHNSON HEAT and HUMIDITY CONTROL

The Dual Thermostat (Night and Day) Control. Fuel Saving 25 to 40 Per Cent . . . . .

The All Metal System. The All Perfect Graduated Control Of Valves and Dampers.



## *The Copley*

*is supreme among radiators*

**The leader in sales and popularity**

**T**O THE business that meets popular demand go the biggest profits. Consider the success of The Copley—the acknowledged leader among radiators! The Copley has established new standards of radiator beauty and efficiency—its slender lines catch the spirit of to-day. The bigger demand for The Copley is making new sales records, which tell a graphic story of its universal popularity.

Designed by artists, its straight, delicate beauty blends harmoniously with modern interiors. Added to this beauty is new efficiency—slender tubes that allow greater air spaces inside the radiator—more heat—quicker heating.

And the utmost in Gurney craftsmanship goes into every Copley—a lifetime capacity for carefree service.

If you do not handle The Copley, we will be glad to give you complete information regarding it. You will find The Copley easier to sell. It is the kind of radiator your customers want. It is in step with the modern trend.

Copley radiators are available in any width and height, to suit specific requirements.

*For the best in home heating and with Copley radiators, specify the Trojan Boiler. The utmost in Gurney engineering and experience has gone into the Trojan Boiler to make it the most economical and efficient boiler on the market.*

# **Gurney**

**BOILERS & RADIATORS**

**THE GURNEY FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED**

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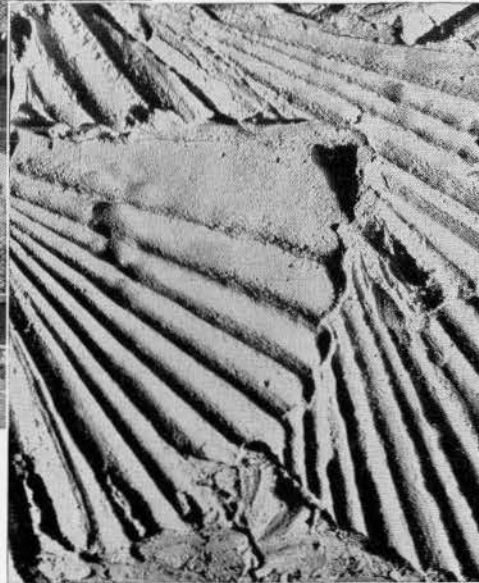
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T. McAVITY & SONS,  
Saint John, N.B.

MARSHALL-WELLS ALBERTA COMPANY,  
Edmonton and Calgary

For loftiest tower  
or humblest home—

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*A suggested texture which may be well developed in colored stucco or plaster.*

Impressive Walls—

### Make Impressive Buildings

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Here you can get any texture and color tone you desire—limited only by the versatility of your plasterer. We will gladly aid your plasterer in producing any desired texture.

*Full data available to architects.  
Write for any special information desired.*



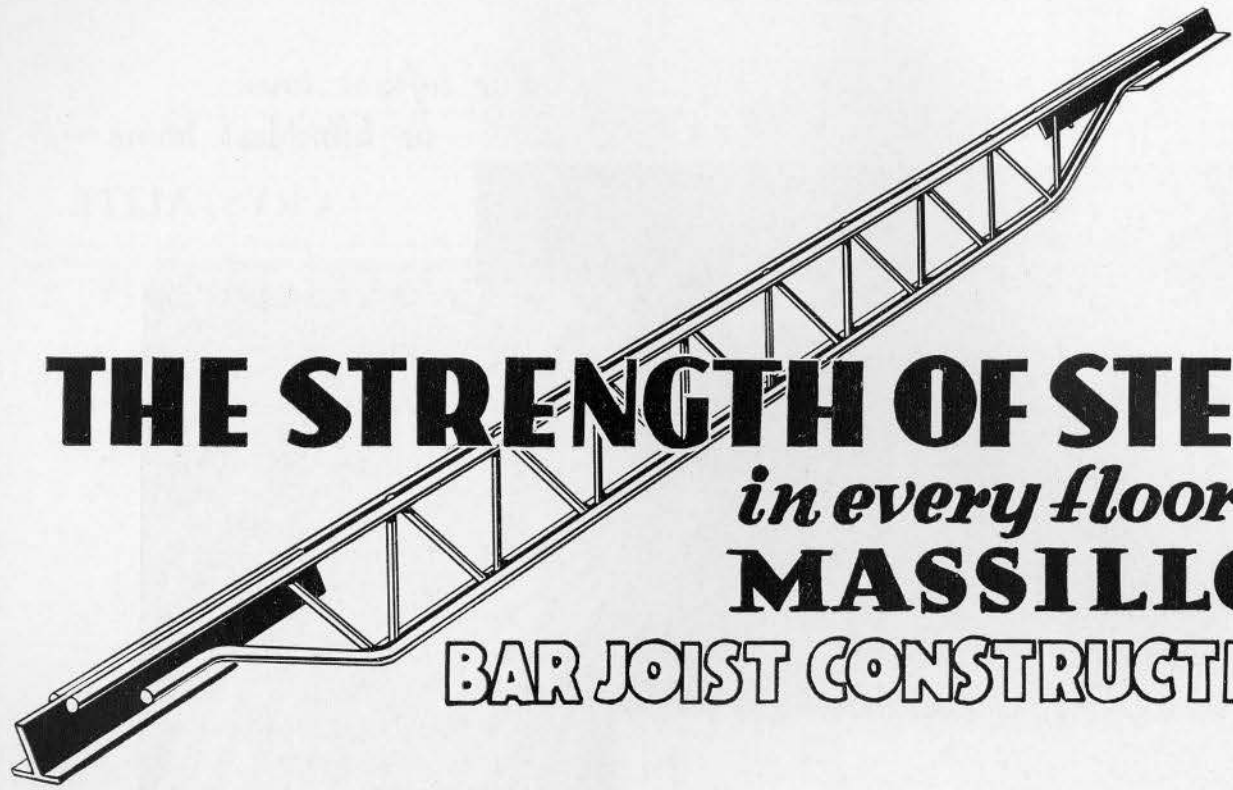
*You will immediately recognize the suitability of this texture to various types of buildings.*

**CRYSTALITE PRODUCTS**  
LIMITED



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CANADA, LIMITED

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*in every floor of*

# MASSILLON

## BAR JOIST CONSTRUCTION

ONLY structural grade plain round bars rolled from new billet steel are used in Massillon Bar Joists. All connections are electric arc-welded.

Thus the strength of steel goes into your floors with Massillon Bar Joists. And there are none of the disadvantages of the heavy rolled steel I-beams and other structural shapes.

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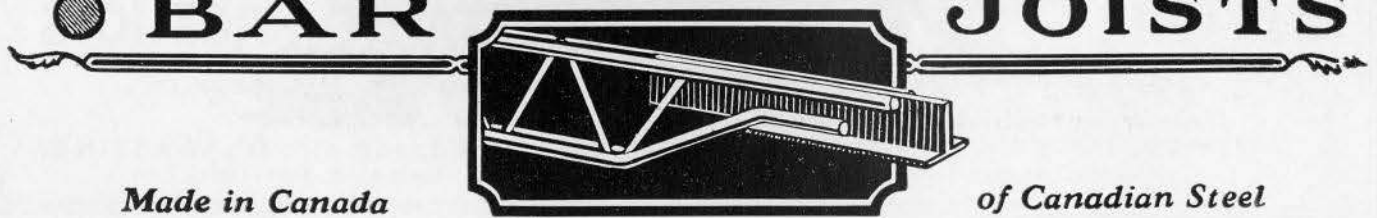
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Branch Offices—Toronto and Montreal.

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# MASSILLON

PATENTED 1926

## BAR JOISTS



*Made in Canada*

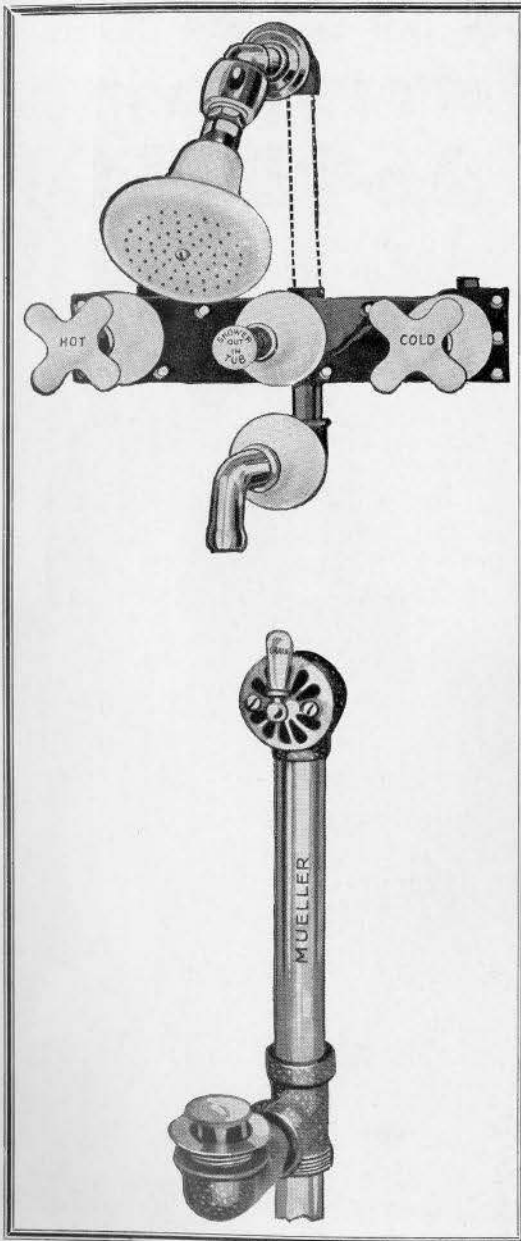
*of Canadian Steel*

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# A New Source of Profit

## The **MUELLER** Automatic Diverting Valve



Once again Mueller comes forward with a solution for an old problem.

The new MUELLER Automatic Diverting Valve has two special features that make it a ready seller for hotel and apartment as well as home installation.

### Here They Are —

1. It entirely eliminates sudden and unexpected showers. When the water is turned on by opening the side valves, it flows through the tub spout until the plunger of the Diverting Valve (centre) is pulled out—then it goes up to the shower head. The pressure of the water keeps the plunger of the Diverting Valve out, but it is automatically drawn in again when the water is turned off. When turned on again, the water runs into the tub. Naturally all the water drains from the shower column. *No cold water* remains to chill and take away your breath at the first dash from shower head.

2. The one-inch spout allows the water to run into the tub without splashing or roaring and makes it possible to fill the tub in a shorter time.

Write to us for complete information about the new Mueller Automatic Diverting Valve—you will find it a valuable addition in stock.

# **MUELLER LIMITED**

SARNIA, CANADA

*In*

# 40 WALL STREET

## —64 *Sturtevant Ventilating Fans*

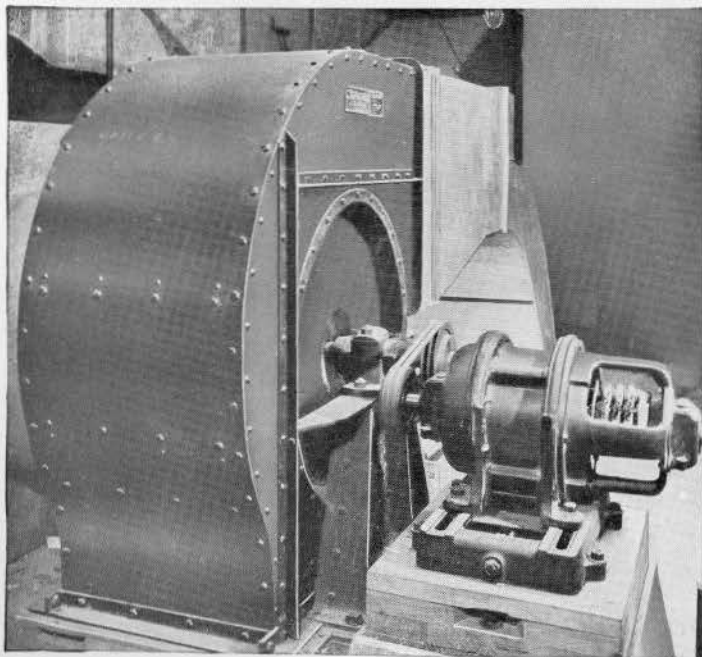
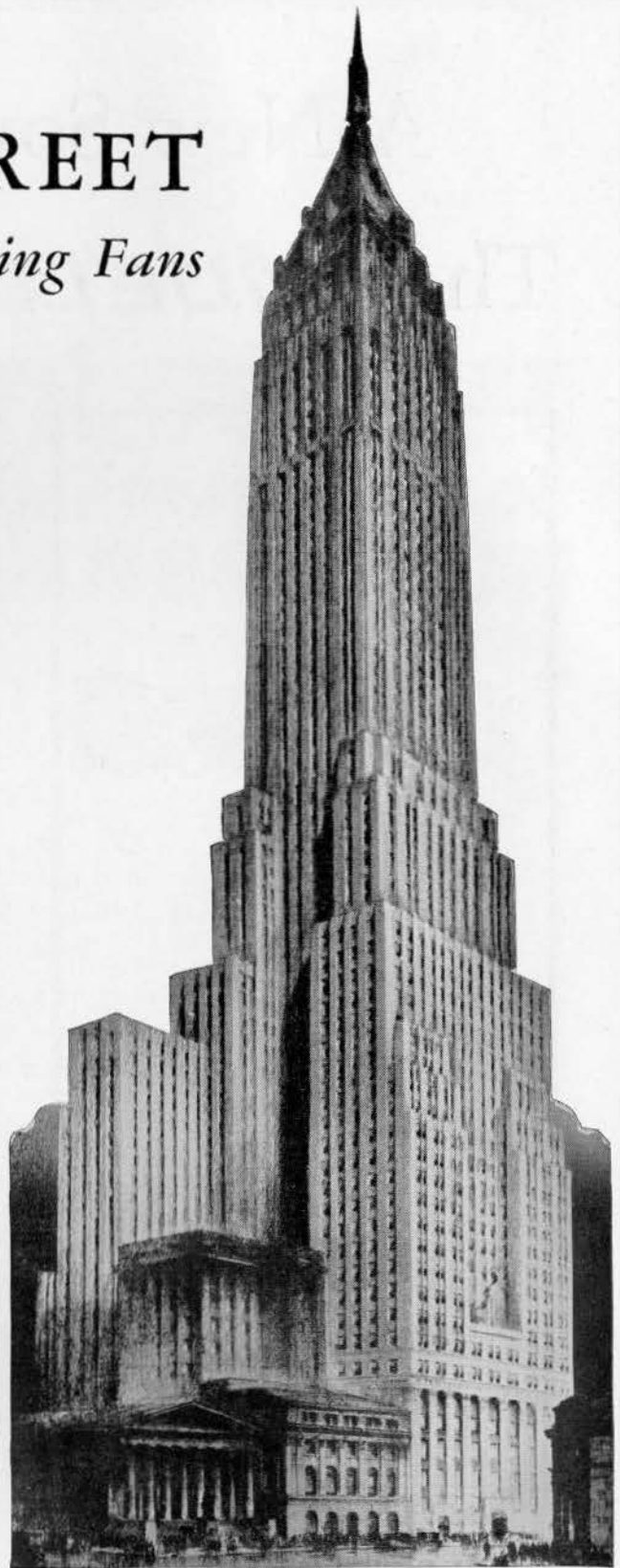
ANOTHER magnificent achievement in modern skyscraper design and construction . . . another ventilating problem successfully met with Sturtevant ventilating equipment.

In this towering structure, 64 Silentvane and Multivane Fans circulate 486,000 cubic feet of air every minute. From sub-basements to the 60th floor, the air will always be uniformly, *dependably* good.

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*40 WALL STREET BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY, Starrett Bros., Inc., Builders. H. Craig Severance, Architects and Engineers. Yasuo Matsui, Associate Architect. Baker Smith & Co., Heating and Ventilating Contractors.*

*BANK OF MANHATTAN COMPANY (AT 40 WALL STREET), Starrett Bros., Inc., Builders. Morrell Smith, Architects. Walker & Gillette, Consulting Architects. Baker Smith & Co., Heating and Ventilating Contractors.*



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architectural - bronze  
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WD-330

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Installation

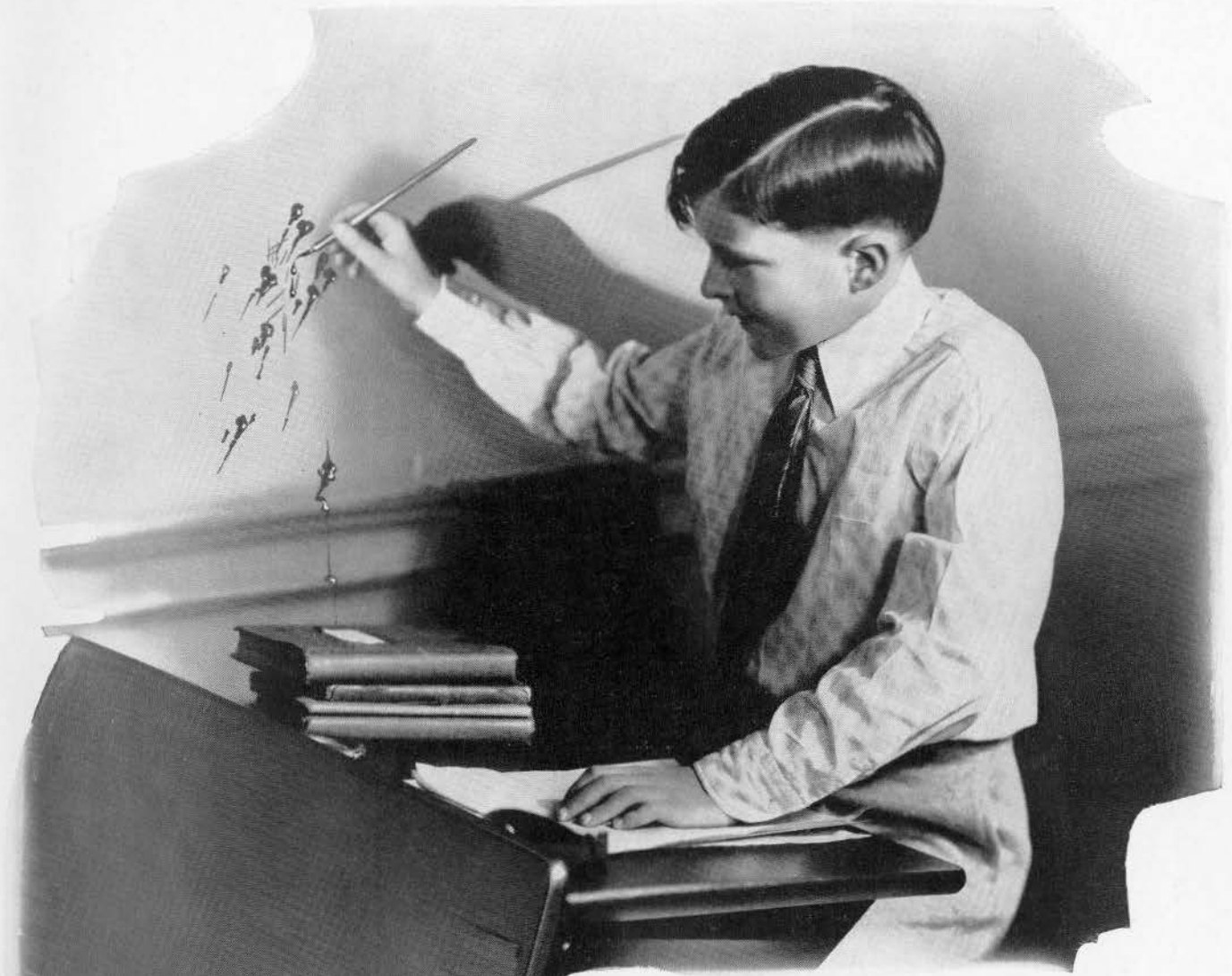


Electrical Contractor  
**HAWKINS &  
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Victoria, B.C.

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# GENERAL ELECTRIC Co. Limited

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Architectural department will furnish complete details

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Varnishes Enamels Lacquers

Walkerville, Ontario

Manufacturer of wear-resisting architectural finishes

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Two Improved  
Webster  
Systems of  
Steam Heating

Now Ready for Immediate Delivery

ATTUNED TO THE NEEDS OF 1930 and now ready to supplement the standard Webster Vacuum and Type "R" Systems. In these two IMPROVED Systems the supply of steam to each radiator is so *equalized* and *balanced* that all radiators get steam at the same time and in substantially the same proportion, regardless of distance from the boiler.

DARLING BROTHERS LIMITED, MONTREAL

# Improved Webster Type "R" System

Meets fully the operating requirements of the newer fuels such as oil and gas, the newer types of light-weight radiation, the newer thermostatic controls, and, at the same time, provides better-than-ever heating service with older fuels, older radiation and older controls.

# Improved Webster Vacuum System

Includes all the qualities of former years *plus* a new high degree of perfected circulation. Eliminates the last "cold spot", operates equally well with fluctuating boiler pressures, high and low vacuums. Increases flexibility, permits quicker heating up, paves the way for economy-producing operation.

Note: For larger installations consider also the Webster MODERATOR System, recognized throughout the industry as the most remarkable accomplishment in heating. As with most fine things the supply of MODERATOR Systems is limited—early consideration is desirable to assure 1930 delivery.

## Get Immediate Action

Incorporate all of these improvements in that specification you are now preparing—all necessary information is available *now* at the nearest Darling Branch Office... A bulletin in preparation contains detailed information regarding this newest Webster development. Write now to reserve *your* copy.

## A New Modernization Opportunity!

As with practically all advances in Webster Systems, these improvements may be incorporated in existing Webster installations, making them the full equivalent of the new IMPROVED Systems at small added cost.

*-since 1888*  
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Systems of  
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ROOM 407, 1410 STANLEY STREET - MONTREAL, QUE.

FOUNDED 19th AUGUST, 1907

INCORPORATED BY THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT 16th JUNE, 1908, 1st APRIL, 1912 AND 14th JUNE, 1929

ALLIED WITH THE "ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS"

FEDERATION OF THE ALBERTA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS; THE ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA; THE MANITOBA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS; THE ONTARIO ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS; THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS; THE SASKATCHEWAN ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS; THE MARITIME ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

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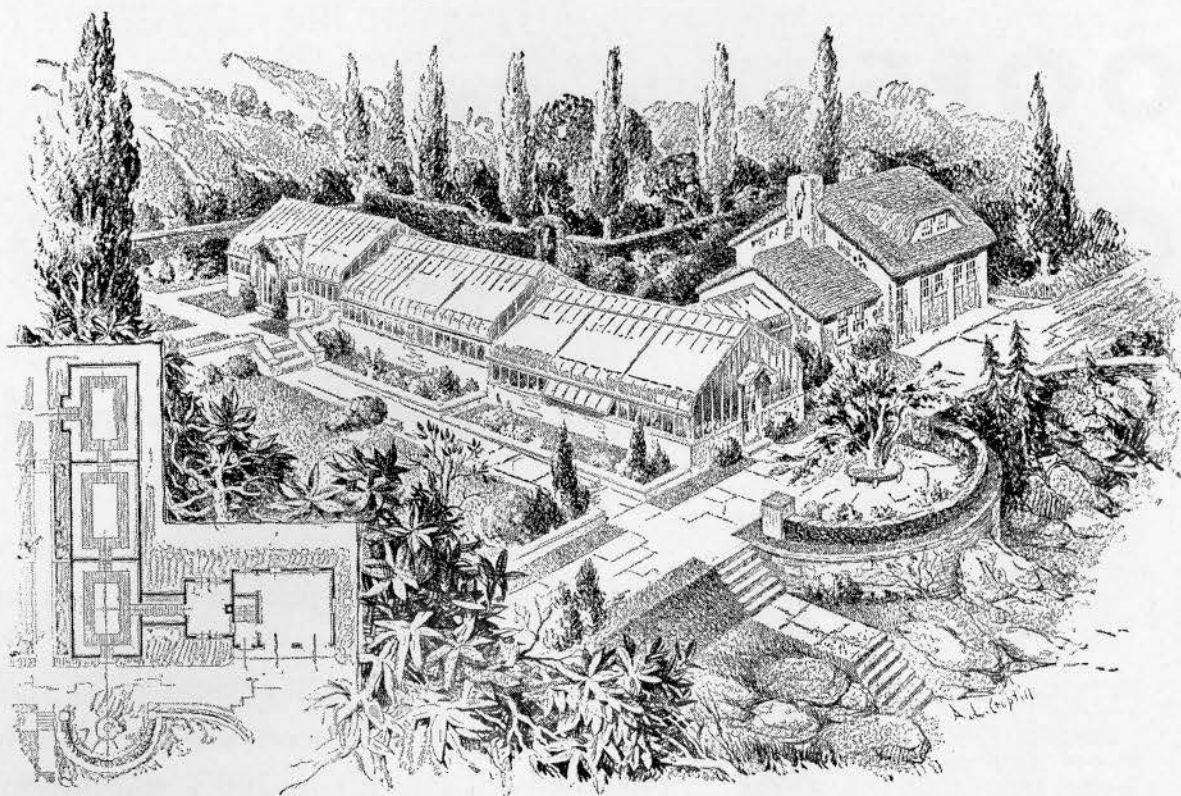
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# THE JOURNAL

## ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

Serial No. 57

TORONTO, MAY, 1930

Vol. VII. No. 5

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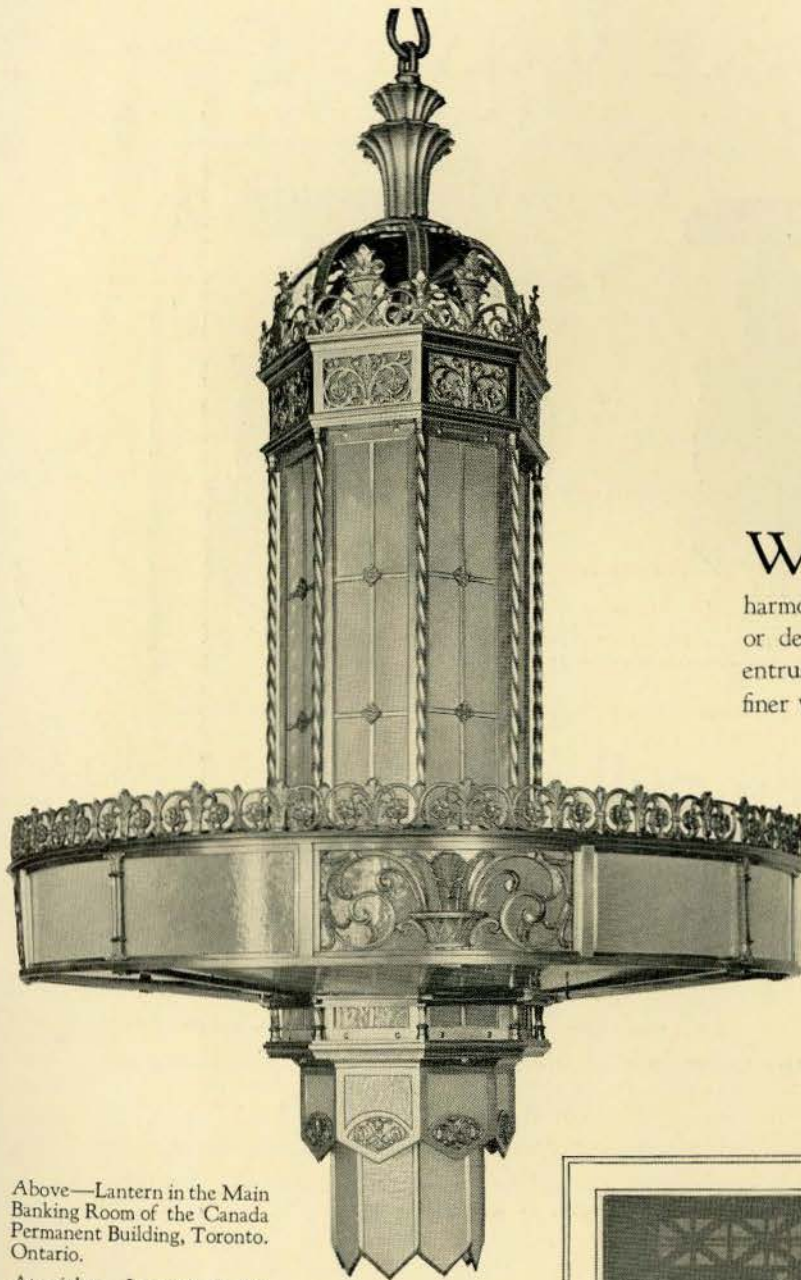


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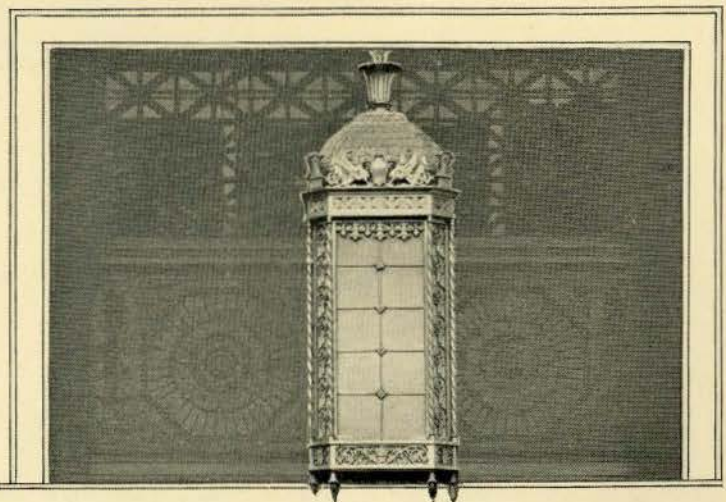
At right—Lantern at the Main Entrance.

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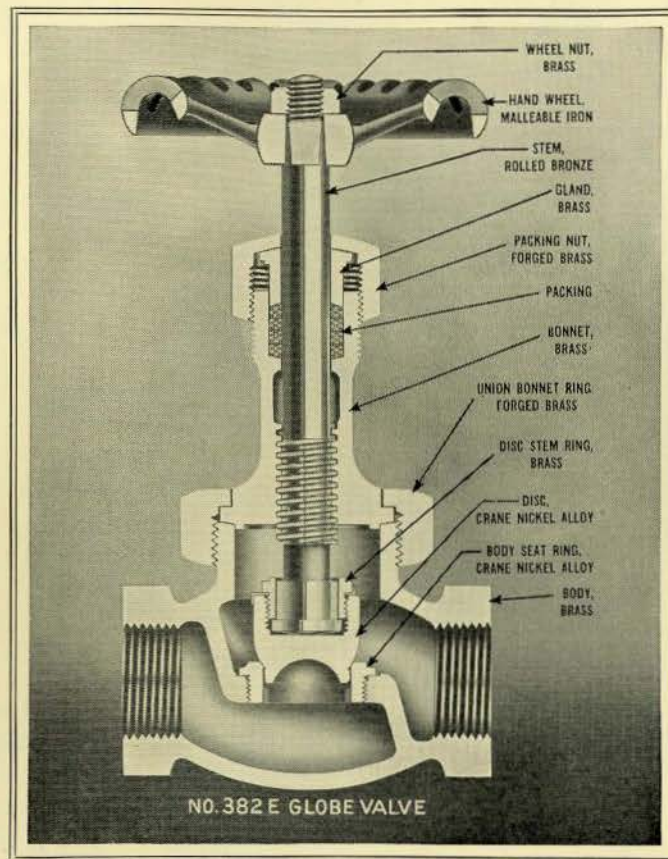
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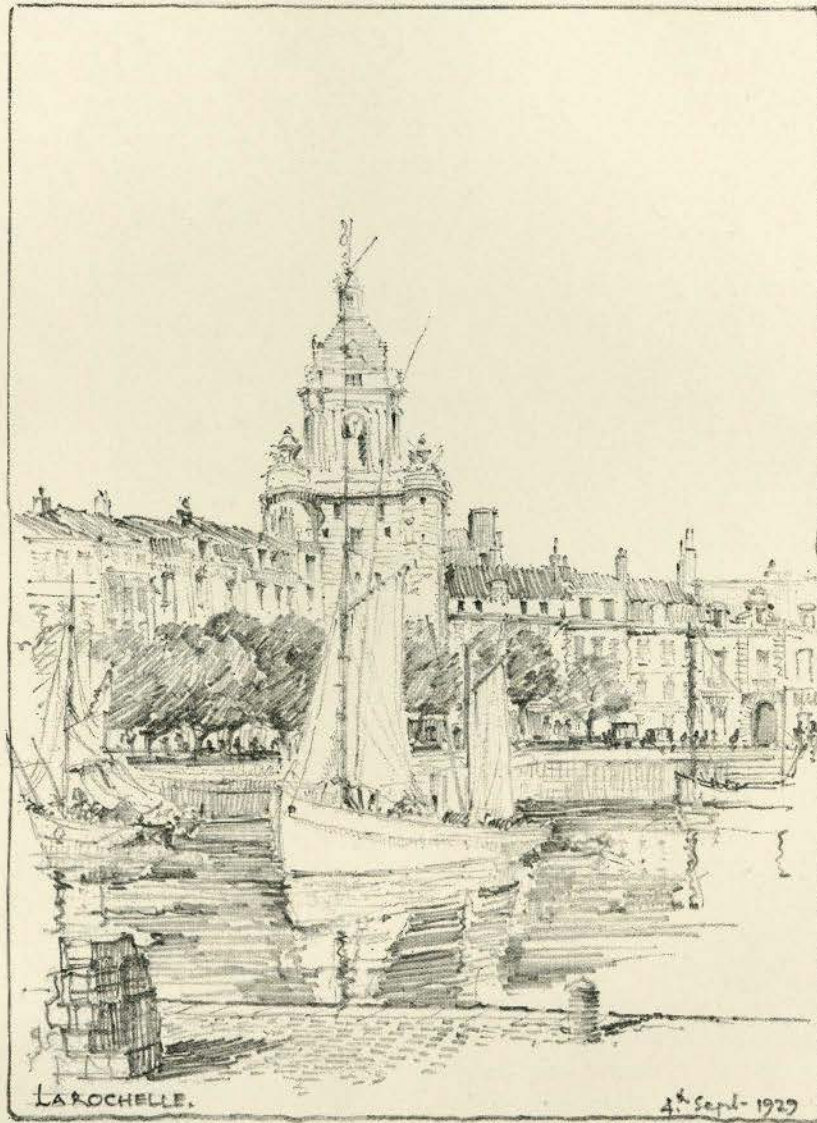
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LA ROCHELLE.

4th Sept-1929

H. A. I. Valentine

**LA ROCHELLE, FRANCE**

*From a Pencil Sketch*

By **HUGH A. I. VALENTINE**

# THE JOURNAL

## ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

Serial No. 57

TORONTO, MAY, 1930

Vol. VII. No. 5

### EDITORIAL

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

#### FRONTISPIECE

THE frontispiece in this issue is from a pencil sketch of La Rochelle, France, by Hugh A. I. Valentine of Montreal. Mr. Valentine graduated from the department of architecture, McGill University in 1928 and was successful in winning the Lieutenant-Governor's medal for highest standing. Early in the summer of 1929, Mr. Valentine left for an extended trip through Europe and spent considerable time in England and Southern Scot-

land, concentrating on East Coast Cathedral towns and the Cotswold district, where he made a number of sketches. Mr. Valentine also spent five weeks in France, visiting La Rochelle on the Bay of Biscay. This architecturally interesting town, with its arched streets and tidal basin, is considered a sketcher's paradise and we feel certain that the sketch which we publish in this issue will be keenly enjoyed by our readers.

#### A MORE UNIFORM CODE OF PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

The appointment of a committee on professional usages at the twenty-third annual meeting of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada should have a far-reaching effect for the good of the architectural profession in Canada. It has long been felt desirable that some action should be taken whereby a more uniform and definite interpretation of the ethics and standards of the profession would be established throughout the Dominion. In the opinion of the Council of the Institute, the most satisfactory method to accomplish this result is to have an interchange of views between the component societies on such matters as fees, competitions and code of ethics and to this end, the president of the Institute has addressed the following letter to the presidents of the component societies with a request that the suggestions embodied therein be given their consideration.

Dear Sir:

*As a member of the committee on professional usages I have the honour to ask you to give your consideration to the following matters and to let me have your remarks not later than the first week in August so that views may be interchanged in time to make up a report before the annual meeting.*

1. Mr. Stanley T. J. Fryer (F) has kindly undertaken to prepare a resumé of the present practice of the various component societies of the Institute with respect to fees, competitions, code of ethics, etc., and this will be circulated to you as soon as received. I am sure his work will serve as a useful basis for our deliberations.

2. One matter discussed at our annual meeting had reference to the desirability of awakening municipal authorities to the advantages of improving the standard of drawings required in connection with the issuing of building permits for work above a certain cost. It might be logical to take the stand that only drawings prepared by registered architects, i.e., members of our component societies, should be accepted in this connection, but it may be doubted whether public opinion is ripe for such a step except in the large cities. It would, however, be helpful alike to municipal authorities and the members of our profession and in the best interests of the public that certain standards with respect to scale, completeness and figured dimensions should be set up as affecting all drawings filed in connection with applications for building permits.

3. With respect to the schedules for fees of the various provincial societies there is wide divergence and it is quite understandable that in some parts of the country conditions would not warrant

*the same charges as in others. It is, however, clearly demonstrable that the upward revision is due in most sections because of the ever-increasing complexity of architectural technical knowledge and on account of the demands made on us for increasing the number of copies of drawings issued to meet the trend of organization of work in the building trades. In this connection the question has been raised of charging an additional percentage in cases where separate trades are handled direct from an architect's office, a practice which is almost inevitable with respect to part at least of any large undertaking and which is often appropriate in the case of smaller contracts. Sub-trades handled by a general contractor entail from 5% to 10% for the general contractor as recompense for his trouble and responsibility. Admittedly the architect is put to added expenses and expenditure of time when handling a group of trades directly. It has been suggested that in such cases the architect's remuneration should be increased by a charge of from 2% to 4% over the rates applicable when he has one general contractor only to deal with.*

4. Another matter worthy of the consideration of this committee is the association so often entered into where an architect resident in one province does work in another at a distance whereby a local representative is appointed. Cases have been cited where such local representatives are not legally competent to act as architect within the province in which they operate, being of the status of assistants or draughtsmen, or in some cases salaried architects in other employ. It might be advisable to take some steps not to compel association with a local resident member of the component society having jurisdiction where the work was being carried out, but in cases where a local resident architect is required, to assure association only with persons who are members in good standing of the local component society and legally competent to act as architects.

*It is to be borne in mind that the adjustment of any of the above matters can only come through action on the part of component societies within their own jurisdiction. In view of their importance and general application it is desirable, however, that whatever action may be taken should be harmonious with that of other bodies, though not necessarily identical. Any assistance you can offer in the solution of these problems will, I feel sure, be gratefully appreciated by your confreres on this committee.*

Yours very truly,

Percy E. Nobbs, P.R.A.I.C.

We believe that the points mentioned in the above communication are of considerable interest to the members at large and the Institute would be pleased to receive any comments or suggestions that may prove helpful to the committee in its deliberations.



## No. 92 St. Peter Street, Quebec

*A Merchant's House of the XVIII Century*

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

### PART I

**S**T. PETER STREET in the Lower Town of Quebec was named after Messire Pierre le Voyer d'Argenson who came to Quebec in 1658 as successor to M. de Lauzun.<sup>1</sup> The street was laid out towards the end of the XVII century; a map of 1720 in the archives of Canada<sup>2</sup> shows

three lots of sixty feet frontage each; the third and southernmost of these bears the name of Mr. Estèbe and is the present No. 92. It is bounded on the south by the Domain of the King.

In the register of the Seminary we find the following entry referred to this lot:



FRONT TO ST. PETER STREET

*Photo R. T., 1929*

both sides built about as far to the north east as the present St. Antoine Street.

The land of the Basse Ville belonged in part to the King and in part to the Seminary. In the archives of the Seminary is a map by Lamorille, dated 1750, which shows the street laid out in lots for some 130 feet, or three lots, to the north east of St. James Street. To the south west of St. James Street on the river side of St. Peter, are shown

(Fol 78 R) Basse Ville No. 147. Cadastre. Partie de No. 2112. Emplacement de 60 pieds sur 140 pieds super 8400 pieds. Concession No. 72 à M. Estèbe.

No date is given nor is the original deed preserved. The cadastral plan shows that No. 2112 is situated on both sides of St. Peter St. and includes the site of the present No. 92.

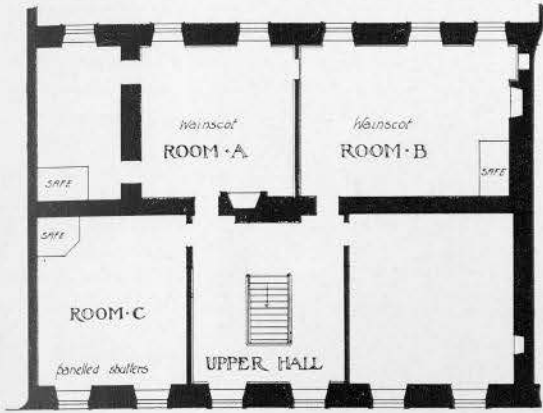
On the following page of the register is another entry:

<sup>1</sup> J. L. Lemoyne. *Picturesque Quebec*. Montreal 1882.

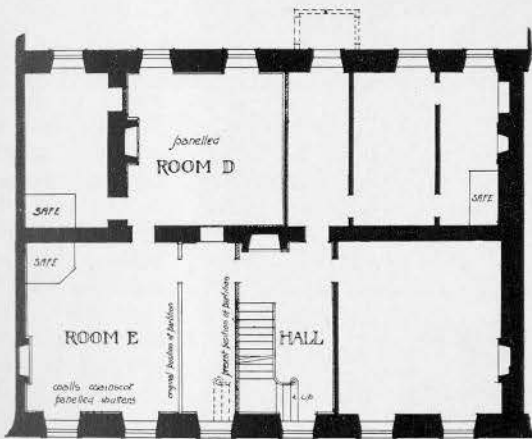
<sup>2</sup> Archives of Canada. Map Catalogue No. 796.

# Nº 92 ST. PETER STREET. QUEBEC ° PLANS AND ELEVATIONS

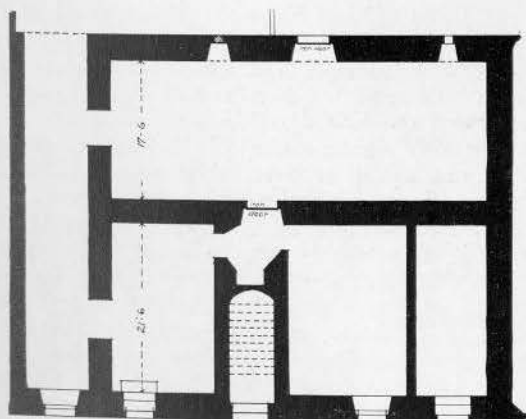
*The temporary partitions, dividing many of the rooms, have been omitted on this drawing.  
The letters on the rooms are for reference to the drawings of details.*



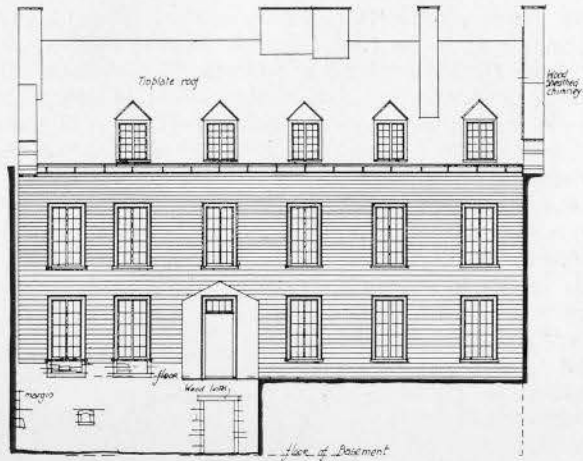
UPPER FLOOR PLAN



MAIN FLOOR PLAN



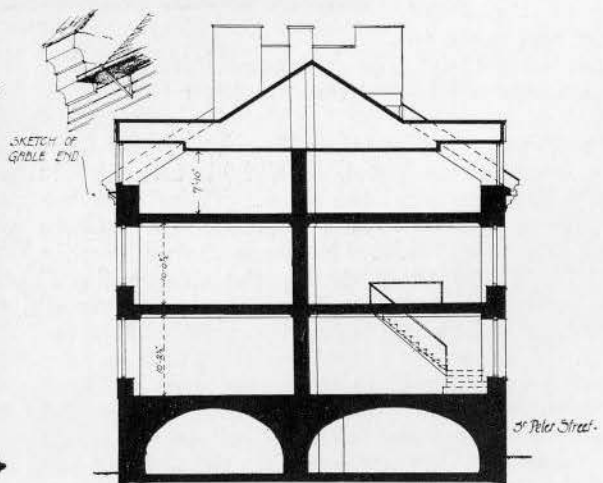
BASEMENT PLAN



BACK ELEVATION



FRONT TO ST PETER ST



CROSS SECTION



(Fol 78 R) Basse Ville No. 148. Cadastre Partie de No. 2112, emplacement de 60 pieds sur 312 pieds. Concession No. 73 à Henriette Guichaux, Berthelot Dartigny, 11 Aout 1781.

The original concession is in the archives<sup>1</sup> and is to Dme Henriette Guichaux, veuve de Pierre Fargues, negociant. After preliminaries the description of the lot is given as follows: "... de soixante pieds de front, qui fait la continuation de l'emplacement de ma dite veuve Fargues, situé en la basse ville de Quebec en allant vers le fleuve St. Laurent à prendre depuis son dit emplacement qui a cent pieds de profondeur sur soixante de front, jusqu'à la profondeur de trois cents douze pieds ou environ, jusqu'à basse mer, borné vers le nord ouest au terrain concédé ce jour d'hui à Monsieur François L'évesque et vers le sud-ouest à la ligne séparant le domaine du Roi de la censive du dit Seminaire." The concession further contains an obligation by Mme. Fargues to build at once or at least by the year 1784 on pain of nullity.

From this it is evident that Mme. Fargues had by 1781 acquired the property originally granted to Mr. Estèbe. Mgr. Amedée Gosselin informs me that the Estèbes were of the Bigot party and went to France after the English conquest. He is of the opinion that the last of them had left Canada by 1760.

We do not know whether Mr. Estèbe ever built upon his property but if he did his house could hardly have survived the siege. There is in the archives of Canada a plan of Quebec in 1760<sup>2</sup> on which is a note: "N.B. The houses burnt by us in 1750 black and those during the siege yellow." The Estèbe property, as far as can be measured, is coloured yellow and is just upon the edge of the black. This would seem to indicate that the property was built upon before the siege and that the house was burnt, probably during the siege of 1760. Contemporary accounts tell us that only one house was left standing in the lower town after the siege.

The concession of 1781 to Mme. Fargues is an extension of the Estèbe concession towards and as far as low water mark, thus giving access to the river for a wharf. The obligation to build must be

taken to apply to the entire lot, as both concessions now formed one site. It suggests that Mme. Fargues had not done any building since buying the property. We know that the lower town was rebuilt very rapidly after the siege<sup>1</sup> and the Seminary probably felt it necessary that Mme. Fargues should do her part in the reconstruction.

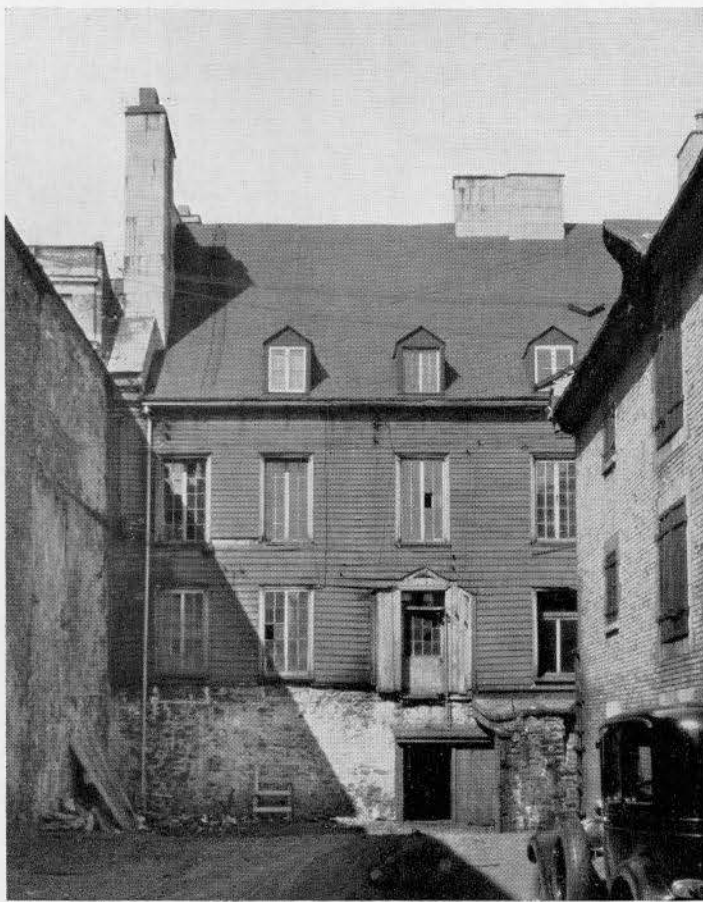
As will be seen later the character of the internal fittings strongly suggests a date of from 1770 to 1790 and I think that we are safe in assuming that the house was built by Mme. Fargues between 1781 and 1784 in accordance with her concession.

After this we lose sight of the property until 1818. In the archives of Canada is a plan of a house and plot,<sup>2</sup> the property of the Hon'ble John Caldwell. It was made in 1818 to settle some question of the water front and shows the house facing on to St. Peter Street, with a broad gallery, stores and wharf to the back. The lot is bounded on the south by Goudie's wharf and on the north by the property of Mr. Burns. The map in the Quebec Directory for 1882, on which Goudie's Wharf is named, shows that this property of Caldwell's is the present No. 92 and the old lot of Mme. Fargues.

Sir John Caldwell<sup>3</sup>

was a son of that Henry Caldwell who, at the age of 24, came to Quebec as Assistant Quartermaster General to Wolfe. On the conclusion of the war he remained in Canada and, like many others amongst the British officers, speculated in land. He eventually became one of the largest land-owners in Canada and at some time before 1780 took up his residence at Belmont on the Ste. Foy Road. An advertisement in the Quebec Gazette of this date is signed by Henry Caldwell "à Belmont" and from this time onwards Belmont was the principal house of the Caldwell Family.<sup>4</sup> Henry Caldwell died in 1810 and was succeeded by his son John, who also succeeded to his office of Receiver General.

In 1823 The Hon. John Caldwell was suspended because of serious irregularities in his accounts and in 1825 he was condemned by the courts to make



BACK VIEW

Photo R. T., 1929

<sup>1</sup> Contrat No. 73. Carton B.B. Archives of the Seminary.

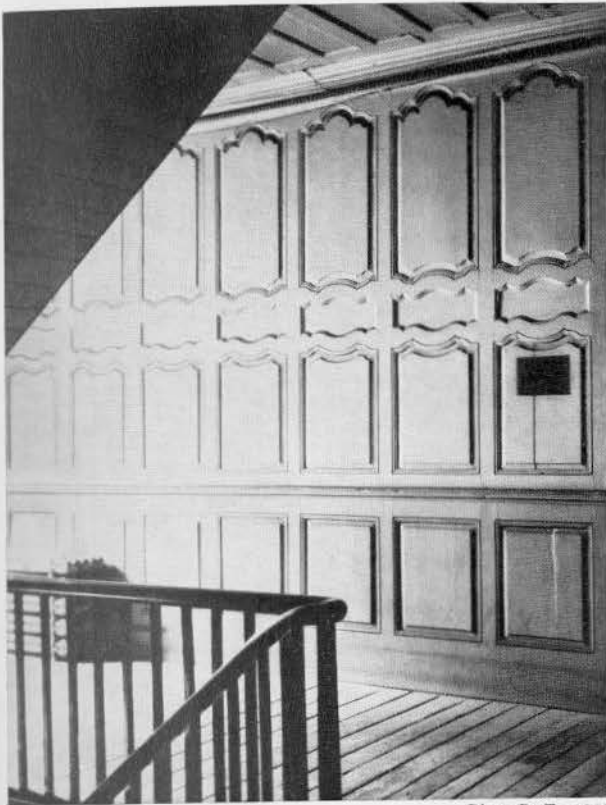
<sup>2</sup> Archives of Canada Map Catalogue No. 811.

<sup>1</sup> The Quebec Gazette for 1764 contains advertisements of houses for sale in St. Peter Street.

<sup>2</sup> Archives of Canada Maps C. 907, Tray 59.

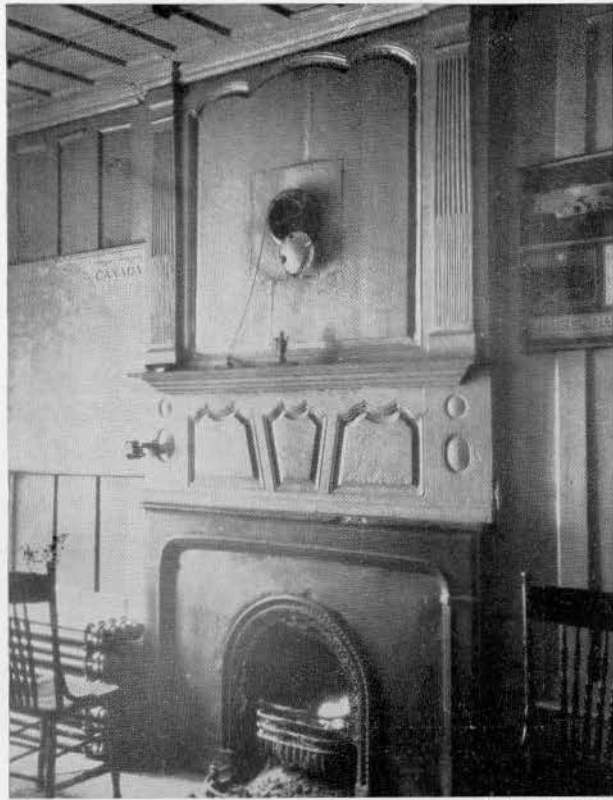
<sup>3</sup> He inherited an Irish baronetcy in 1827.

<sup>4</sup> A good account of the Caldwell Family is given in "Histoire de la Seigneurie de Lauzun." J. E. Roy. Vols. III and IV.



UPPER STAIRCASE HALL

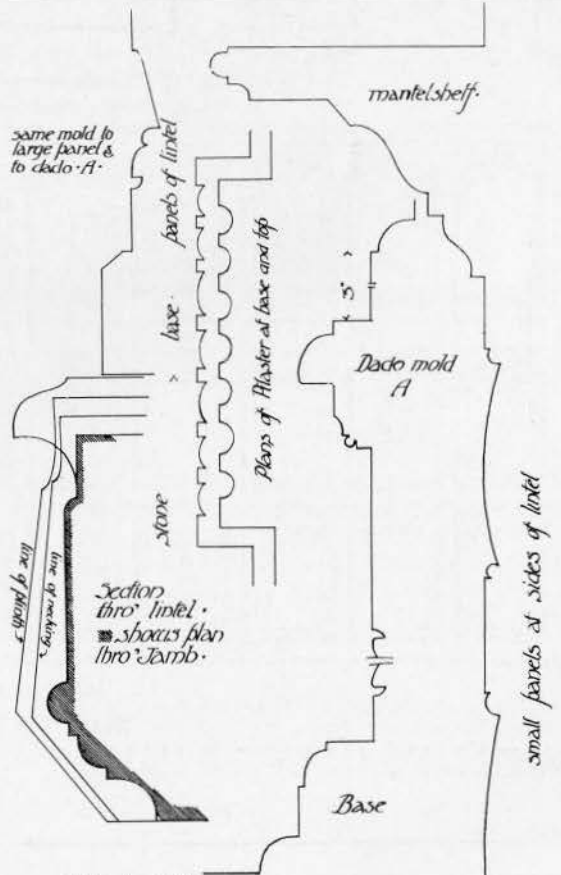
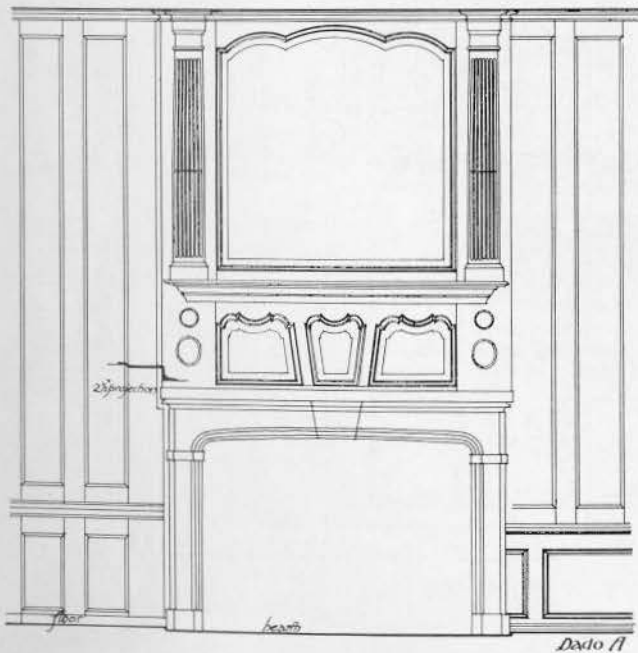
Photo R. T., 1929



MANTELPiece IN ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR

Photo R. T., 1929

NO 92 ST PETER STREET QUEBEC  
 MANTELPiece IN ROOM "E"



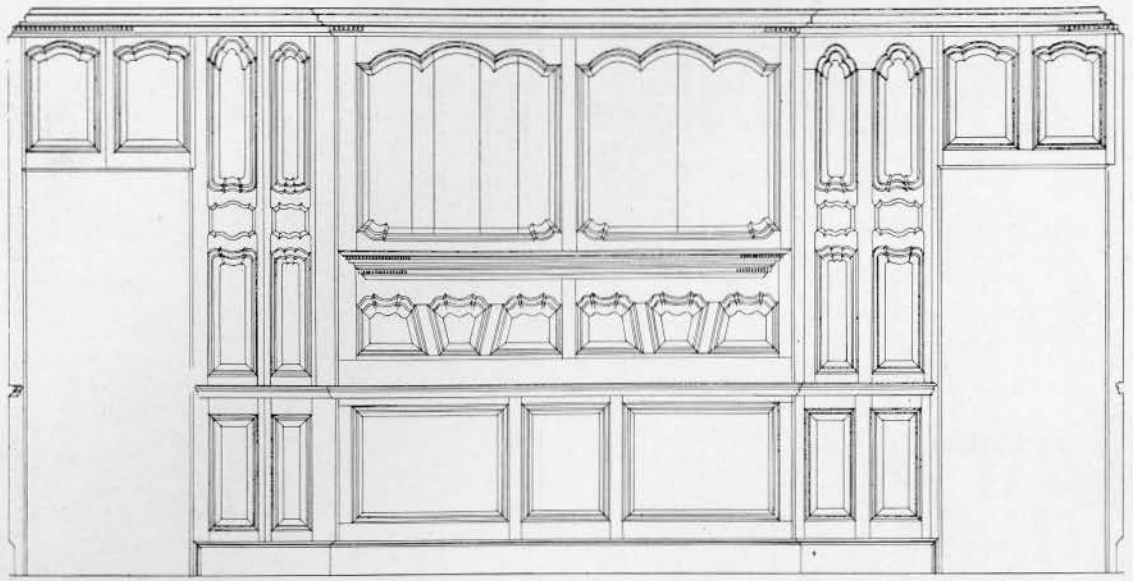
Scale  
 read feet for the elevation, inches for the details

Details full size

R. T. 1929

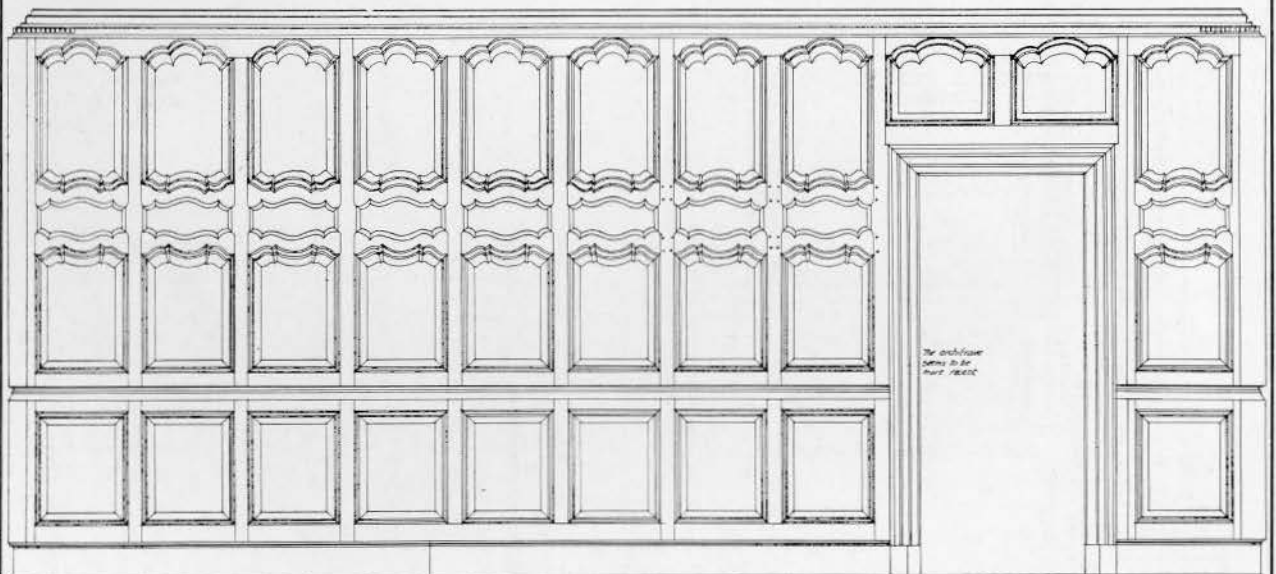
MEASURED DRAWING OF MANTELPiece IN ROOM "E"

N<sup>o</sup> 92 S<sup>t</sup>. PETER STREET, QUEBEC.



SIDE OPPOSITE WINDOW

INCHES 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 FEET SCALE



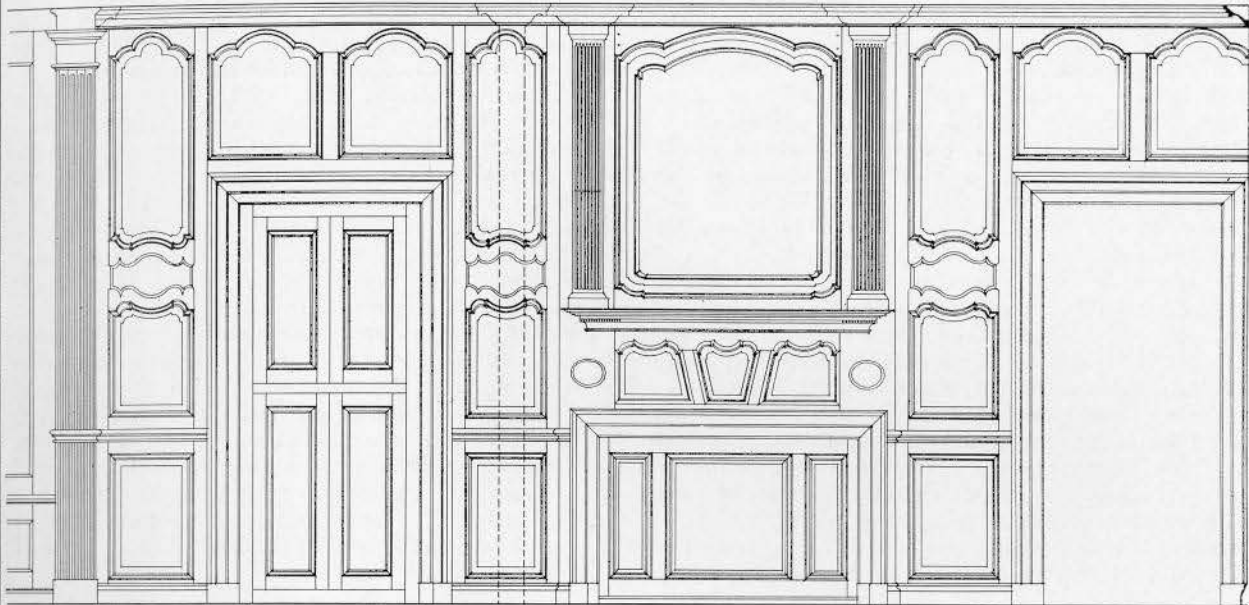
The architrave  
shown to be  
part of wall

SIDE TO LEFT OF WINDOW  
PANELLING IN UPPER HALL.

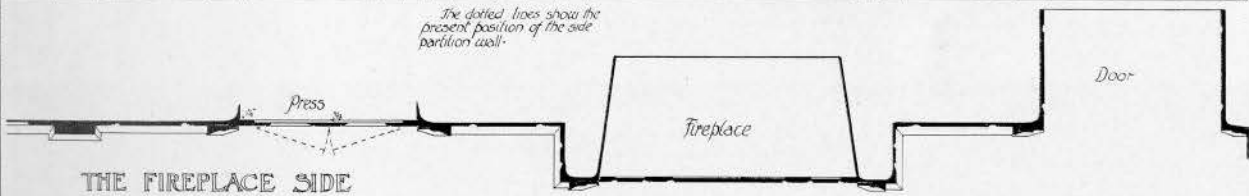
J-C MERRETT 1929

MEASURED DRAWING OF PANELLING IN UPPER HALL

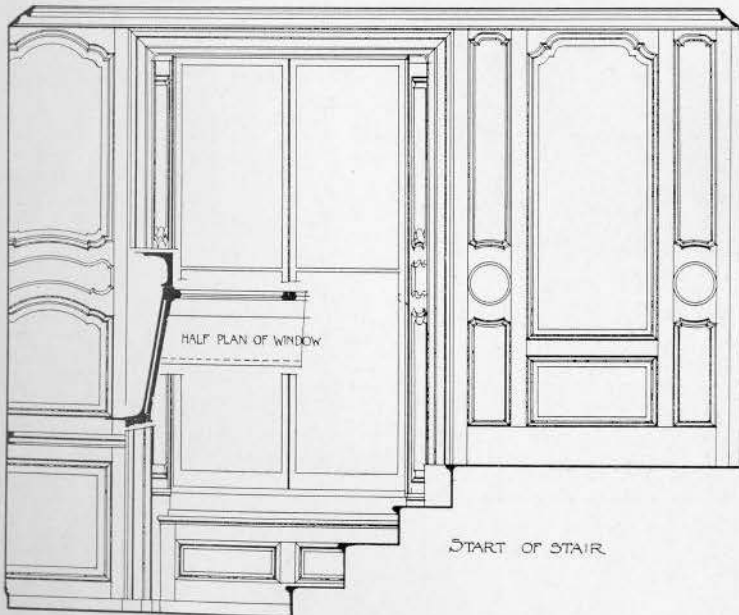
# NO 92 ST PETER STREET QUEBEC PANELLING IN THE LOWER HALL



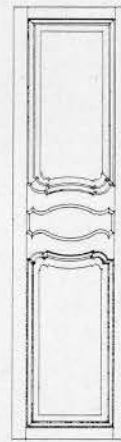
The dotted lines show the present position of the side partition wall.



THE FIREPLACE SIDE



WINDOW TO ST PETER ST.



SHUTTER



BALUSTER ON UPPER FLOOR

RT 1929

MEASURED DRAWING OF PANELLING IN LOWER HALL

restitution to the Crown. The shortage amounted to some £96,000 and the whole of his property was sold to satisfy the claim.

In the official Quebec Gazette of Thursday, 5th February, 1829, notice is given that the sheriff will sell certain properties belonging to the Hon. John Caldwell. These include a lot of ground with a stone dwelling house, wharfs and buildings on St. Peter Street, between the properties of William Burns on the north and of John Goudie on the south. The lot was bought by Mr. John Jones and, shortly afterwards, sold by him to Mr. Gibbs. This transaction is noted in the register of the Seminary.

Mr. Gibbs converted the house into offices under the name of "Commercial Chambers," which it still bears. Caldwell must have retained offices in the house for, in the Quebec Directory of 1847, the address of Sir H. Caldwell, Bart., is given as "Commercial Chambers, St. Peter Street."

In the Quebec Gazette of January 22, 1836, appears an advertisement of a house belonging to Caldwell which, though it cannot refer to our No. 92, is worth quoting as the description of a good dwelling-house in the lower town at this period.

"To let, and possession given on the 1st May next, that large and spacious house being No. 40 St. Peter Street, recently occupied by Sir John Caldwell, Bart., replete with conveniences and suited to the residence of a large family, or to be occupied as a boarding-house. Containing spacious parlours and bedrooms, a fireproof vault, water

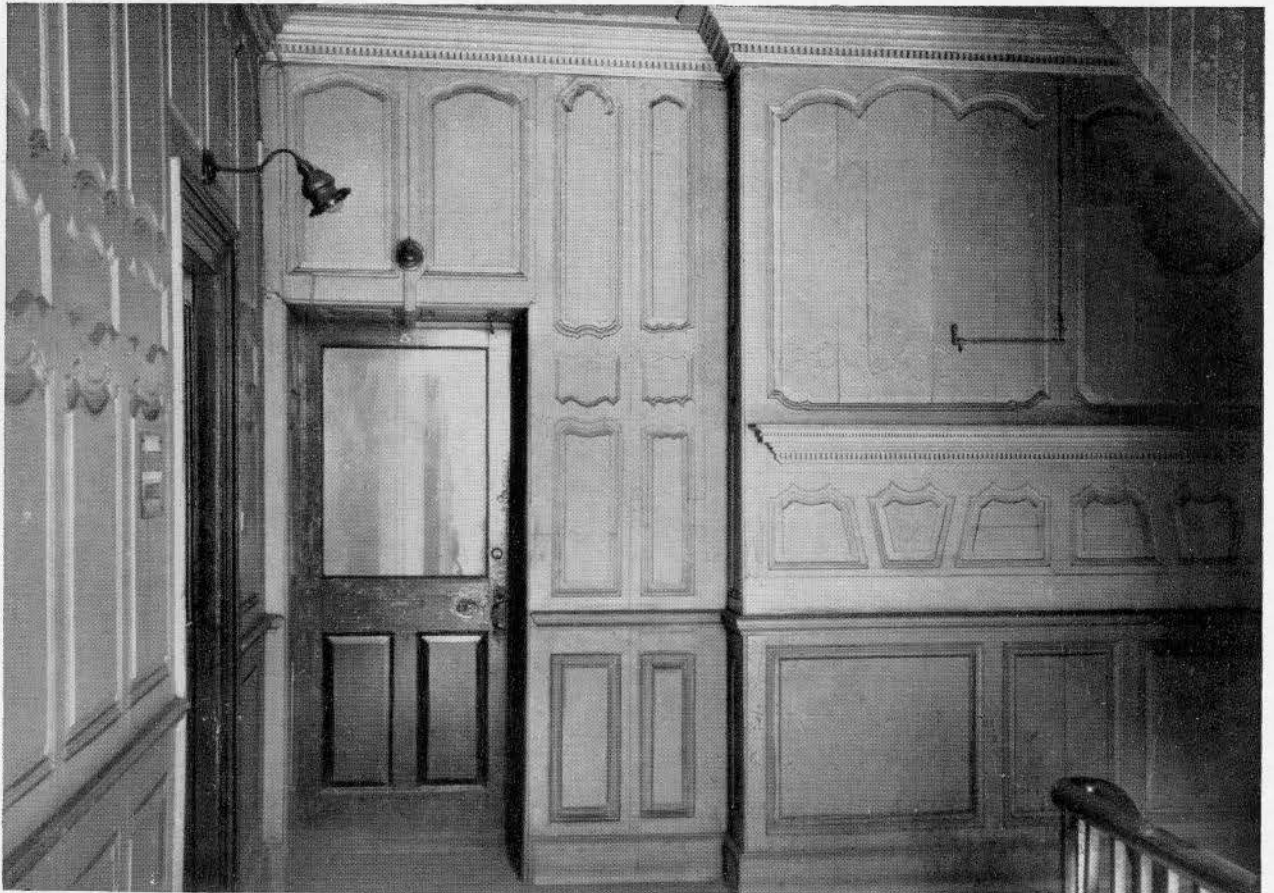
closets, marble bath, etc. The kitchen is fitted up with a branch forcing pump. Extensive stabling and coach house attached. Apply on the premises to John Thomson." Que. 22 January, 1836.

There is no reference to wharves or warehouses or to the valuable water front so that this cannot have been our house. In any case No. 92 was already owned by Mr. Gibbs, but it is interesting to know that Caldwell had a residence in St. Peter Street as late as 1836. Quebec was evidently quite up to date in sanitary appliances even if St. Peter Street was declining as a residential quarter.

No. 92 has frequently been known as "the Caldwell House" but these investigations have shown that, although it was for a time Caldwell property, it is quite improbable that Henry Caldwell built or decorated it, or even lived in it. He already had a house at Belmont of which he was very fond and, if he had desired an elaborate house in Quebec it would rather have been the No. 40 which we find his son occupying in 1836.

For help in elucidating the history of the house I have to thank the authorities of the Seminary who granted me every access to their documents and the archives at Ottawa for old maps of the city. Mr. Peacock and Mr. Stavert, architects of Quebec, gave assistance in the survey of the building and Mr. A. G. Neilson spent much time in searching out the history. The drawings were made in part by students of the School of Architecture at McGill University.

*EDITOR'S NOTE—The second part of this article will appear in an early issue.*



UPPER STAIRCASE HALL, SIDE WALL

*Photo R. T., 1929*



NEW HEAD OFFICE BUILDING FOR THE HURON & ERIE MORTGAGE CORPORATION—LONDON, ONTARIO  
*Watt & Blackwell, Architects*





DETAIL OF MAIN ENTRANCE  
CANADA PERMANENT BUILDING, TORONTO

*F. Hilton Wilkes, Architect*

*Mathers & Haldenby, Associate Architects*

*Sproatt & Rolph, Consulting Architects*

(See article on Page 181)



ENTRANCE TO SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULT  
CANADA PERMANENT BUILDING, TORONTO

*F. Hilton Wilkes, Architect*

*Mathers & Haldenby, Associate Architects*

*Sproatt & Rolph, Consulting Architects*

(See article on Page 181)



DETAIL OF BANKING ROOM FROM MEZZANINE  
CANADA PERMANENT BUILDING, TORONTO

*F. Hilton Wilkes, Architect*

*Mathers & Haldenby, Associate Architects*

*Sproatt & Rolph, Consulting Architects*

(See article on Page 181)

## The Canada Permanent Building, Toronto

By F. HILTON WILKES

THE remarkable growth of the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation, during seventy-five years of successful operation, compelled it to seek larger quarters in order to provide the necessary facilities for its expanding organization. After occupying their present historic structure on Toronto Street for many years, the directors decided to erect a modern office build-

the head office of the owners, access to the upper floors was considered of secondary importance. The elevator hall was therefore placed on a secondary axis normal to the main axis of the building which removed all possibility of congested traffic in the main entrance to the banking room. This arrangement, while ideal for the operation of the banking room, proved equally successful on the upper floors



DETAIL OF BAY STREET FACADE SHOWING MAIN ENTRANCE

ing on the south-west corner of Bay and Adelaide Streets, in the heart of Toronto's financial district.

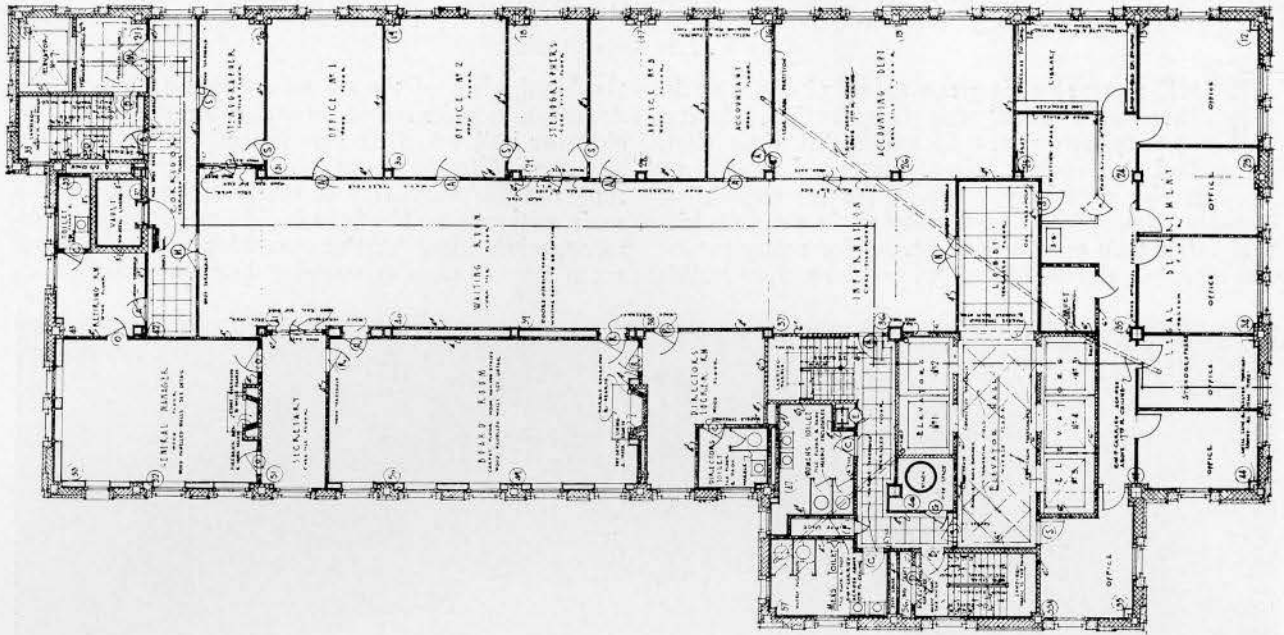
In designing the building, the dominating thought in the mind of the architect was to achieve a monumental and massive effect and at the same time avoid clumsiness. To this end all details such as carving, string courses, etc., were deliberately subordinated to the main form and silhouette of the mass and such disturbing elements as overhanging cornices, pinnacles or restless outlines were studiously avoided.

The problem on the ground floor was the important feature in the plan. It was necessary to provide accommodation on this floor for a mortgage company, a trust company, a savings bank and a large safety deposit department, all in one concentrated area referred to as the banking room. It was essential that access to this area be as direct and simple as possible. The building being primarily

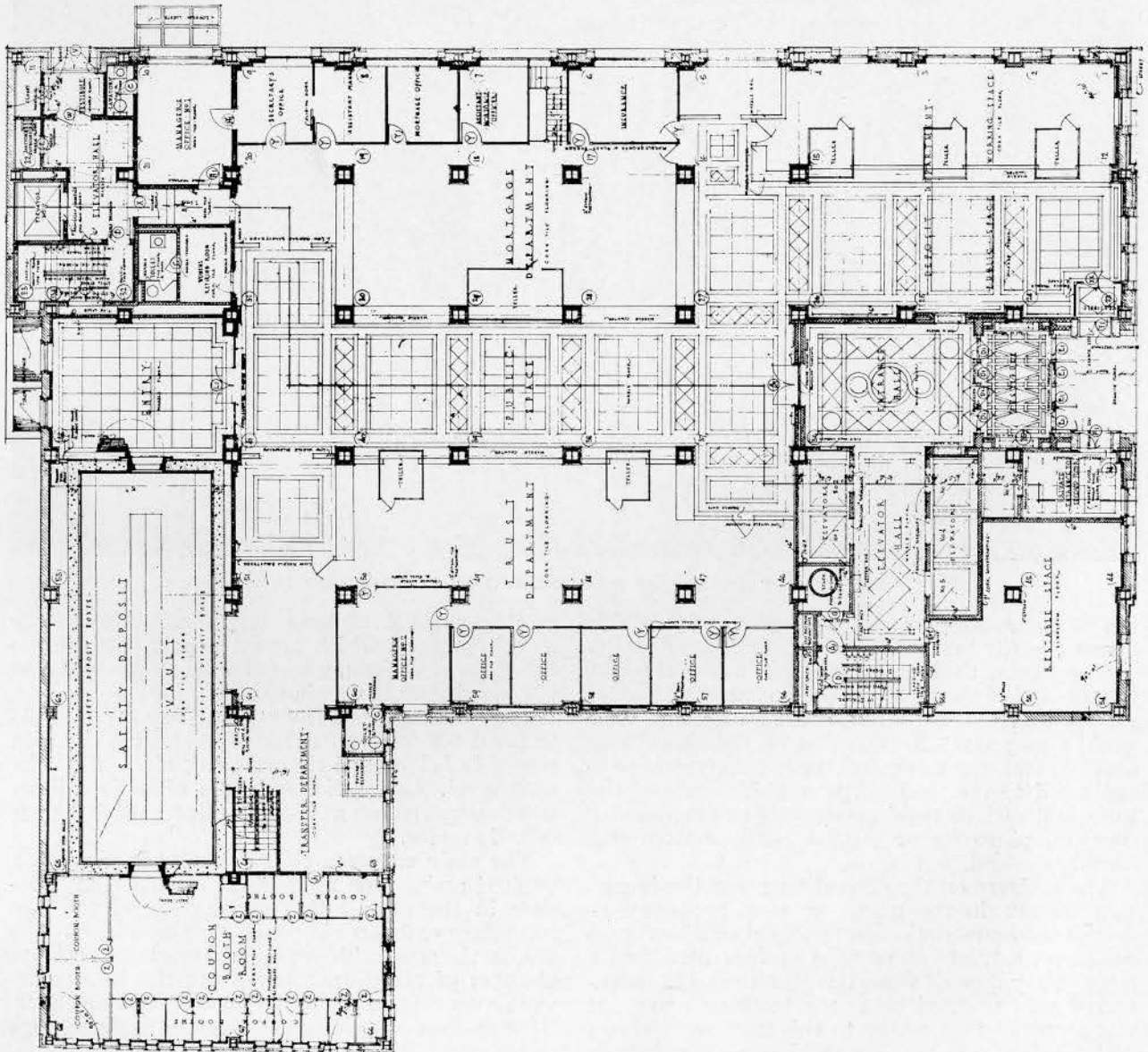
as it permitted of large unobstructed areas for rental purposes, which are an impossibility in so-called tower designs, where the elevators are placed of necessity on the main axis.

The building has a frontage on Bay Street of 96 feet and 160 feet on Adelaide Street. It is eighteen stories in height and rises 250 feet above the sidewalk level. All exterior walls are of Indiana limestone supported on a six-foot base of polished Deer Island granite.

The main entrance on Bay Street is through a vaulted arch. The recess thus formed made possible in the introduction of the two secondary entrances required by the owners. The one on the south side is the entrance to the private elevator of the tenant occupying the front mezzanine floor, second floor and part of the third floor. That on the north side is the entrance to the savings department of the Corporation.



17th FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

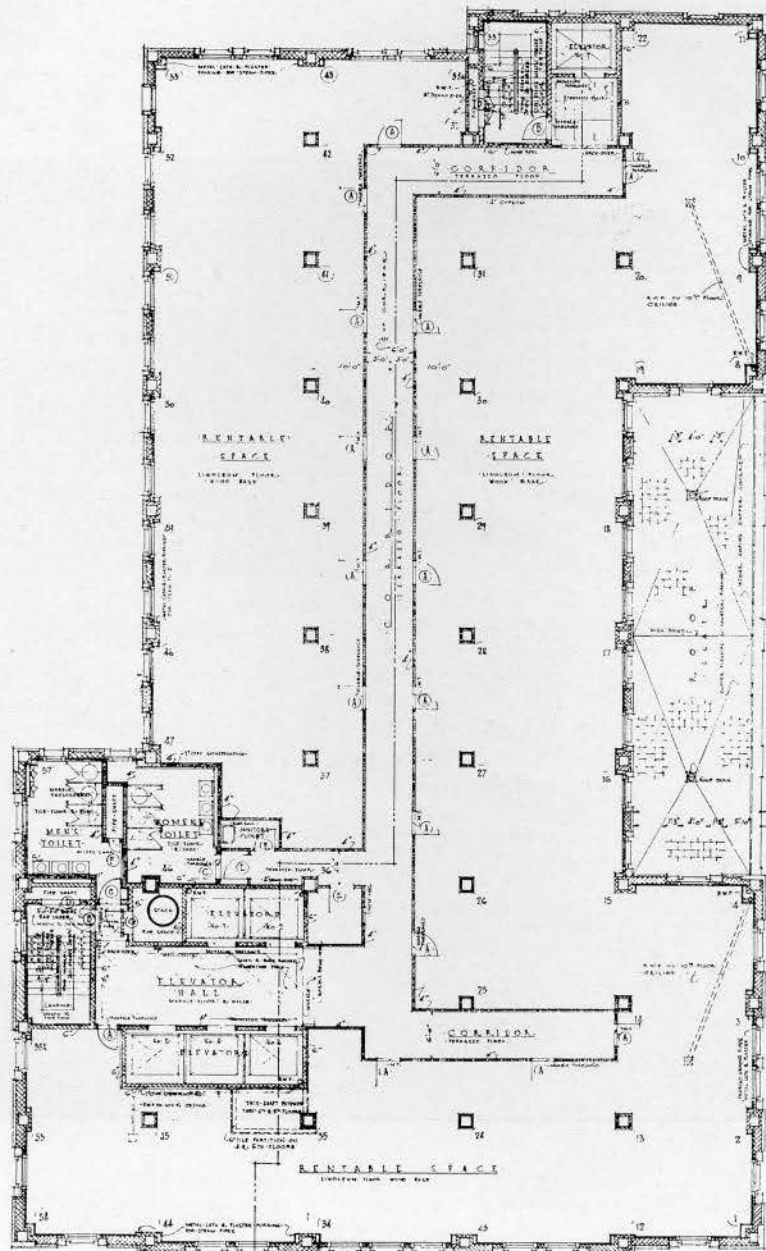


CANADA PERMANENT BUILDING, TORONTO, View from North-east

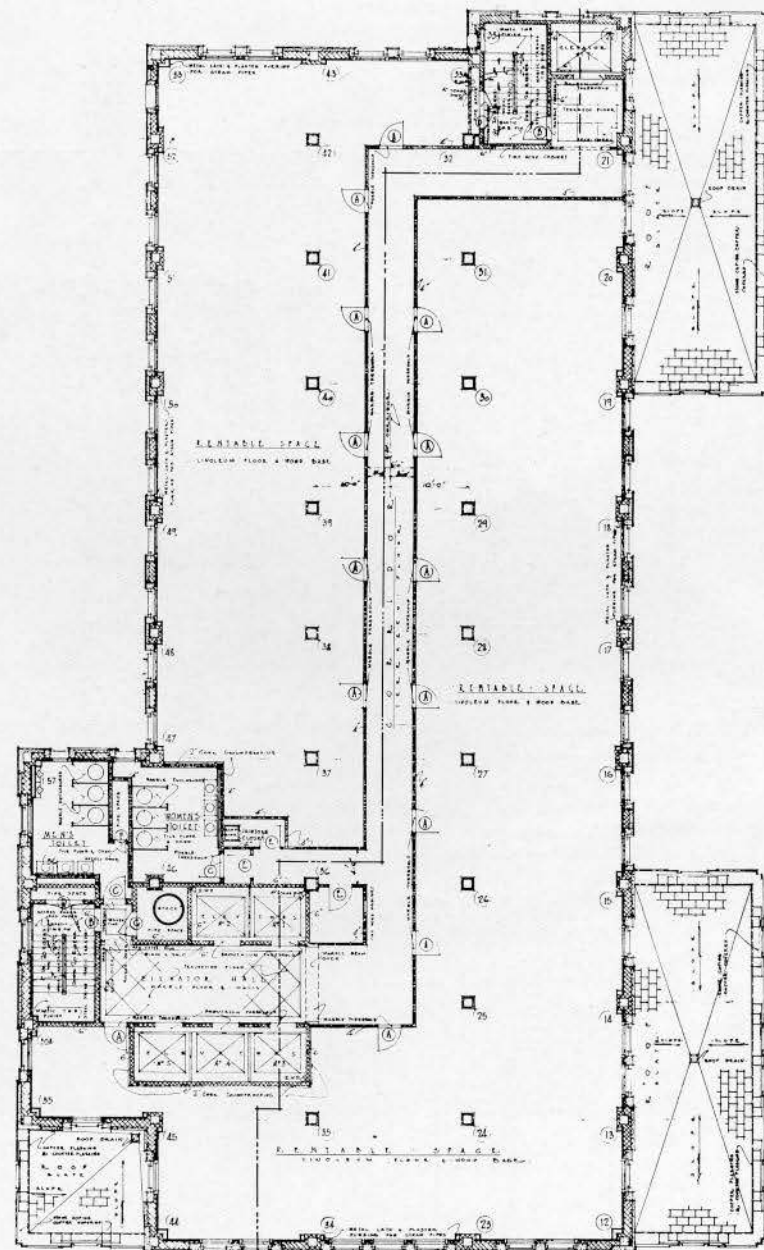
*F. Hilton Wilkes, Architect*

*Mathers & Haldenby, Associate Architects*

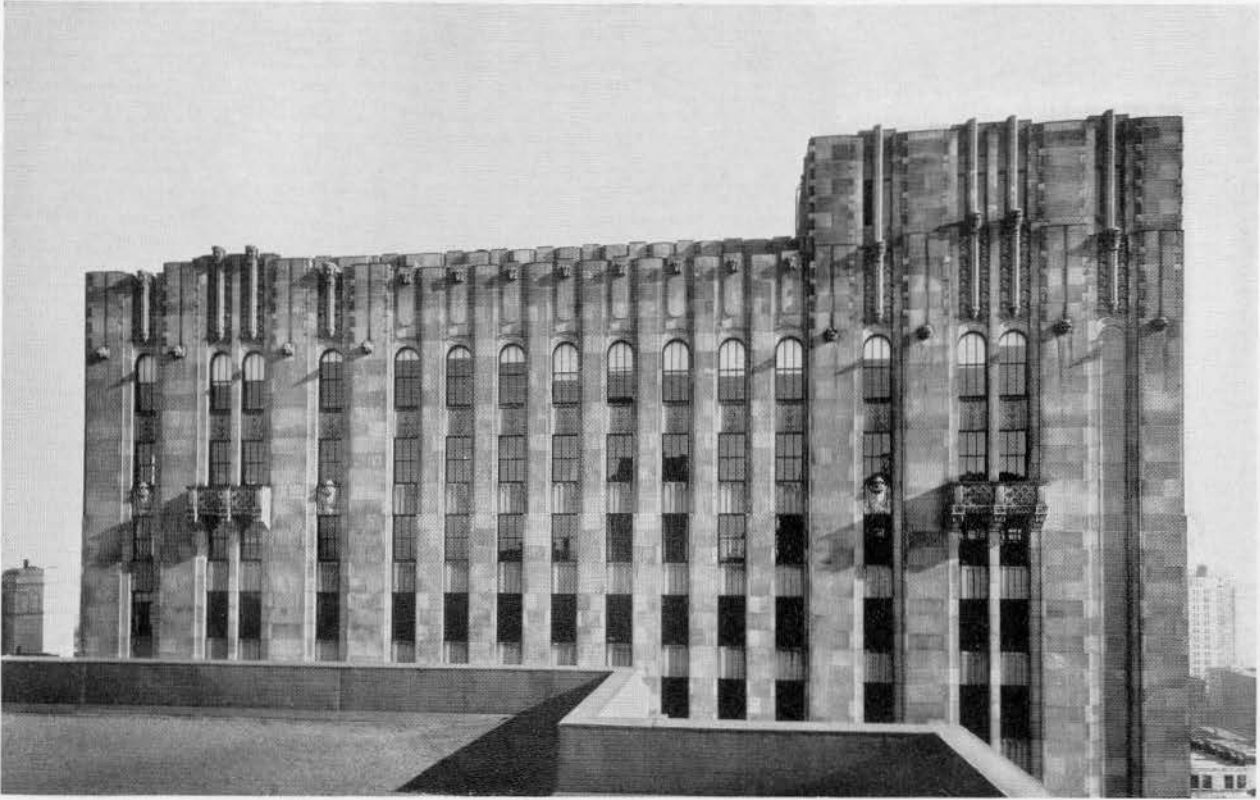
*Sproatt & Rolph, Consulting Architects*



LOWER TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN 3rd TO 10th FLOORS INCLUSIVE



UPPER TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN 11th TO 16th FLOORS INCLUSIVE

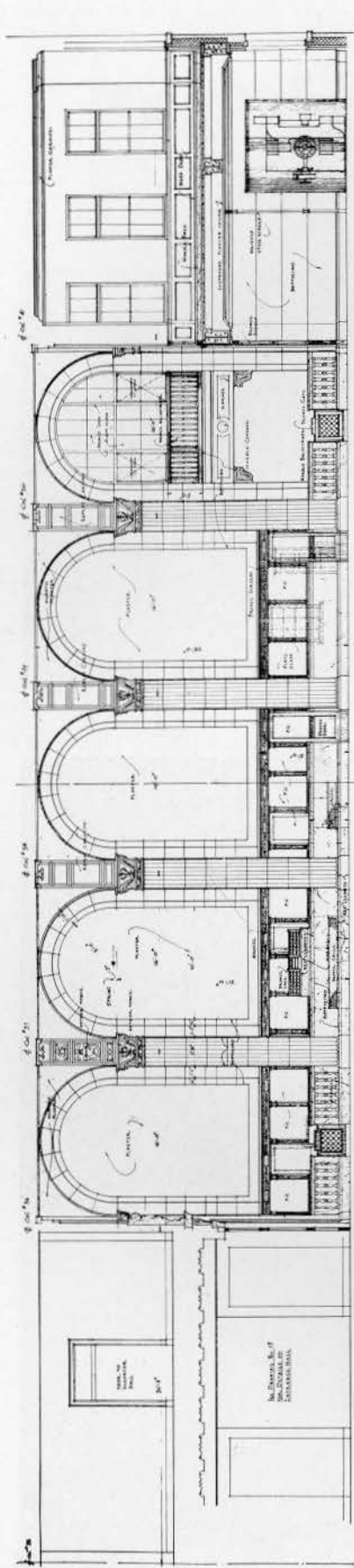


DETAIL OF UPPER STOREYS, ADELAIDE STREET FACADE

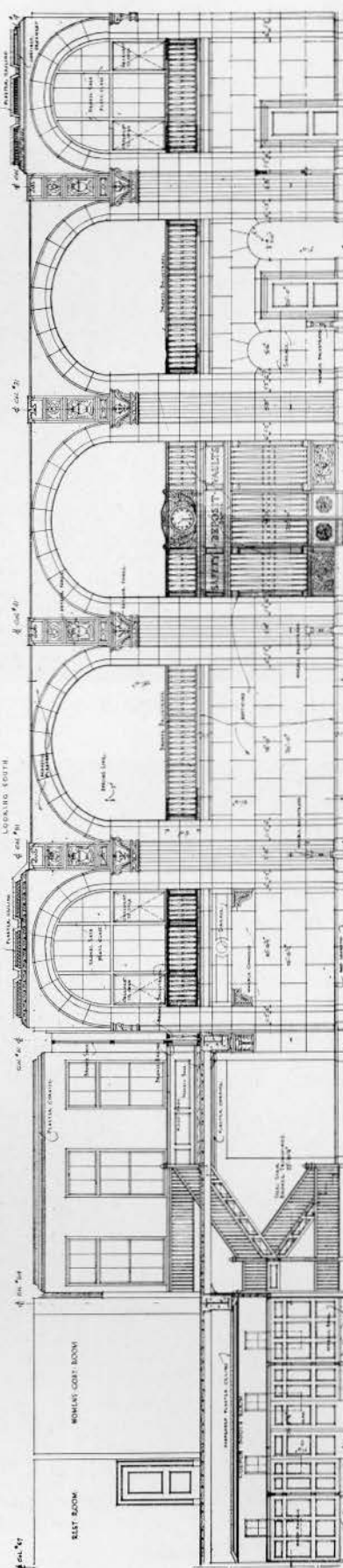


DETAIL OF LOWER STOREYS, ADELAIDE STREET FACADE

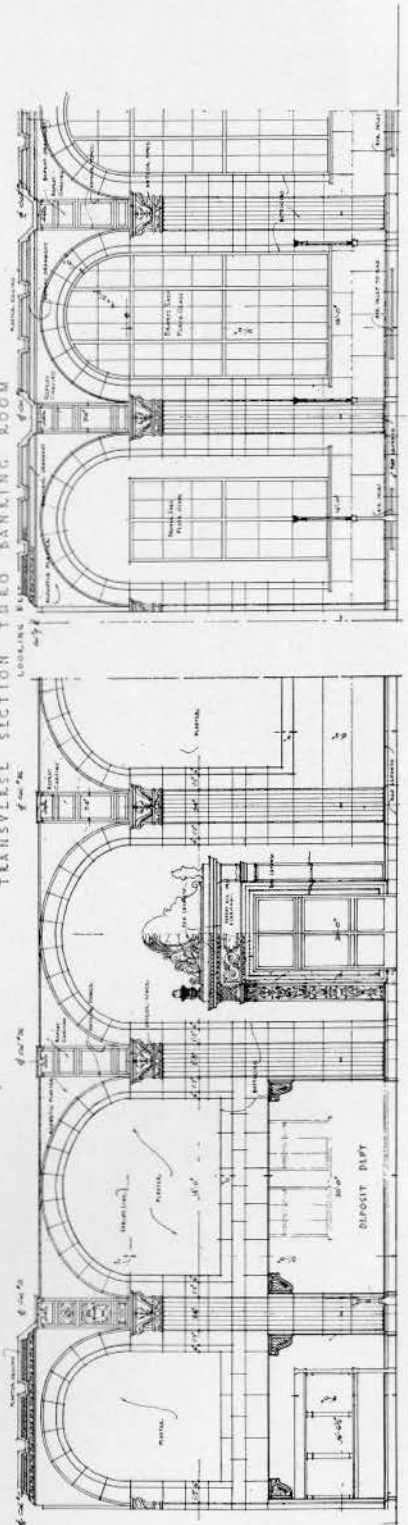




LONGITUDINAL SECTION THRO BANKING ROOM



TRANSVERSE SECTION THRO BANKING ROOM



TRANSVERSE SECTION THRO BANKING ROOM

LONGITUDINAL SECTION

DETAILS OF BANKING ROOM

The entrance hall and the elevator lobby to the left are finished in marble and bronze. The main elevator bank consists of five high speed full automatic signal control elevators with which is combined the smoke stack and main pipe shaft.

There is a second entrance on Adelaide Street at the north-west corner of the building where is placed an oversized elevator to carry all freight as well as to supplement the main bank of passenger elevators. This elevator is also high speed full automatic signal control.

On the 17th floor is located the head office of the corporation, consisting of the board room, the general manager's office, and the offices of the chief executive staff. A feature of this floor is the reception hall, measuring eighteen feet six inches wide by ninety-five feet long by twelve feet high. The walls of this hall are panelled in black walnut and the floor is of cork tile. The board room and general manager's office, which are on the south side of the building, with a commanding view of the harbour, are panelled in walnut and oak respec-



BANKING ROOM

In addition to the accommodation already mentioned, the owners occupy the entire basement floor, 17th floor and 18th floor as well as the rear mezzanine floor which overlooks the banking room.

The basement is given over to six large vaults, four of which are for the storage of mortgages, deeds and other documents in connection with the corporation and trust company; together with large treasury vault for the securities of the corporation, and a large cubic contents vault for the use of clients. The locker room and wash room for the male staff, together with a separate wash room for the department executives are also in the basement. The female staff have their locker rooms and wash-room on the fourth floor.

tively. The remaining offices on the floor have walnut dados to the height of the window sills.

The eighteenth floor, which is on the pent house level, is reached by stairways from the 17th floor. This entire floor is given over to a lunch room for the general staff with separate quarters for the executive officers. A well appointed kitchen with serving pantry is also provided.

The chief point of interest in the building is the main banking room. This is a lofty room with walls of Botticino marble. The groin vaulted ceiling is carried on fluted marble piers which encase structural steel columns. The piers are crowned by marble capitals which in turn support the richly carved marble ribs separating the groins.



ELEVATOR HALL



ENTRANCE HALL



ENTRANCE TO SAVINGS DEPARTMENT



RECEPTION HALL ON SEVENTEENTH FLOOR



GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICE



BOARD ROOM

At the extreme end of the banking room and on the main axis is the entrance to the safety deposit department. The safety deposit vault being placed on the ground floor has its axis running north and south at right angles to that of the building. The floor of the banking room is travertine with coloured mosaic marble borders forming panels in each bay of the public space. The floor of the working space is of cork tile.

The remainder of the building from the second to the sixteenth floor inclusive is occupied by tenants. The typical elevator halls have walls of polished marble and floors of travertine. The typical corridor walls have black walnut dados with a verte antique marble base. The floors of the corridors are terrazzo while those of the typical offices are of battleship linoleum. The millwork throughout the building including the wood and glass partitions, counters and railings, is of black walnut and all finished hardware is of solid bronze.

The whole of the sub-basement is given over to the mechanical systems of the building. The boiler room, the fan rooms, the electric room and the

engineer's rooms are laid out in the most modern manner and contain the finest equipment available. All main mechanical services are carried in two large shafts to a six-foot pipe gallery between the ceiling of the banking room and the 2nd floor in which all branching is done to the various risers throughout the building. A similar pipe gallery occurs between the 17th and 18th floors. There is ample access for workmen in these pipe spaces from which it is possible to operate winches for the lowering of the large electric fixtures of the banking room for cleaning, etc.

The new building was officially opened on April 7th, 1930. It is interesting to note that the erection of the steelwork began in December, 1928, and the first tenant was able to occupy his office in November, 1929. The architect for the Canada Permanent Building was F. Hilton Wilkes with whom were associated Messrs. Mathers & Haldenby. Messrs. Sproatt & Rolph were retained as consulting architects and Anglin-Norcross Limited were the general contractors.



DETAIL OF BANKING ROOM DOORWAY LEADING TO ENTRANCE HALL,  
CANADA PERMANENT BUILDING, TORONTO

*F. Hilton Wilkes, Architect*  
*Mathers & Haldenby, Associate Architects*      *Sproatt & Rolph, Consulting Architects*



## A Ramble in Gibraltar

By D. G. W. McRAE, B. ARCH.

OF the many "quaint and charming little corners" that are annually discovered in Europe by the romantic travelling public, Gibraltar is one of the least frequented. The picture of the colossal and impregnable rock whose fissures shelter armaments that assure and maintain Britain's rule of at least eight miles of waves is the one with which we are all most familiar; especially when certain insurance premiums become due.

However for the architect and sketcher there is far more at Gibraltar than a large rock, as aweing and inspiring as large rocks might be. Much to my surprise we were landed from our liner, not on a small foot-path hewn in the solid rock and heavily fortified on all sides by loopholes, drawbridges and other defensive works, as I had allowed myself to imagine we would be, but in a most surprising little town. Huddled at the base of the great scowling cliff, much in the same manner as one would imagine that Rhodes was dominated by its great colossus, the town lay serene and comfortable in its natural feeling of security, presenting to both the eye and ear, an extraordinarily prosperous and cosmopolitan appearance.

There are several factors that have considerably influenced the disposition of the town. The abrupt and irregular contours of the site, the climate, and above all its long and varied history have all left their marks indelibly engraved on the buildings, both domestic and military. The same influences that have determined the development of mediaeval towns in other parts of Europe have also done their duty at Gibraltar during a later period, and with

one noteworthy addition. Whereas the ultimate size of mediaeval towns was not usually finite geographically, Gibraltar is definitely and unalterably restrained on all sides by political or natural boundaries.

The rocky and precipitous nature of the site has resulted in narrow, tortuous streets never more than twenty feet wide, the more important ones boasting a three foot sidewalk.

The distinctive charm that is Gibraltar's is largely due to the several different individual and combined types of architecture one finds represented. The buildings are quite simple but display a Saracenic, Spanish or English influence with even a bit of French here and there in the design of their details, and are finished in a smooth stucco ranging from light yellow to red-brown.

Towering above this picturesque town with its bewildering medley of both tongues and styles is the huge rock with its irregular patches of Ancient Moorish and modern British fortifications. One is only permitted to visit the old portion of the fortifications known as the Lower and Queen's Galleries consisting of some 3,990 yards of tunnel hewn in the solid rock. This gigantic work was completed during the amazingly short space of time of seven years from 1792 to 1799.

Because of the comparative isolation and other obvious reasons, Gibraltar has been able to preserve its own particular individuality, and has not of economic necessity been forced to adopt characteristics that would be quite foreign to itself. Would that more of the fine old towns of Italy, France and even England could do likewise.

EUROPEAN STUDIES

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

NUMBER LIX



CENTRAL LANTERN OVER OCTAGON—ELY CATHEDRAL, ENGLAND



## EUROPEAN STUDIES

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

NUMBER LX



UNIVERSITY LIBRARY—CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND

## Status of the Profession in the Province of Alberta

*From an address given by the retiring president, Mr. E. Underwood (F) to the annual general meeting of the Alberta Association of Architects, held in Edmonton on Jan. 24th, 1930.*

WHEN addressing the last annual general meeting I expressed the opinion that a great increase in building prosperity might be expected. This has been amply justified; for the building permits of the city of Edmonton for 1929 show an increase of about 67% over those of 1928. At the same time I drew attention to the fact that less than 20% of the building in this city was carried out by Edmonton architects and less than 50% was carried out by any architect—the balance of course going to outside architects.

It is regrettable, therefore, that I cannot refer to any very great progress having been made by our members commensurate with this increase of the amount of building carried out and projected in the city. On the other hand it would seem that practicing architects have gained no material benefit, for the percentage of work entrusted to them compares unfavorably even with last year as is shown by these figures which I have obtained from the department of the City Building Inspector: The total amount of the building permits issued in Edmonton was \$5,670,185 which can be apportioned as follows: (a) Work carried out by non-resident architects (*i.e.* architects from outside points) amounted to \$1,121,250 or about 20% of the work. (b) Without any architect, \$2,858,235 or about 50% of total. (c) By registered architects in Alberta, acting in their official capacity (either Government or Municipal), \$617,000 or about 11% of total. (d) By Registered Architects in private practice in the City, \$1,073,700 or about 19% of the total.

In order not to be misleading, however, I must point out that of the first item mentioned, we may draw a little comfort from the fact that some of our members have been able to act as associates with the absentee Architects. The value of this work as nearly as I am able to ascertain was \$545,500 or a little less than 10% of the total: These figures point to the necessity of a very serious consideration of our position. They show without doubt that we are not only making no progress but that we are on the downward grade, if the profession is to be maintained in its proper status.

Before entering upon any discussion of the situation it might be well to examine these figures a little more in detail. The amount of \$1,121,250 for work carried out by architects from other parts, both Eastern Canada and the United States is a problem difficult to combat.

While our Western cities remain as they are to-day, little better than branch offices representing Eastern and foreign organizations; it is but natural that the work is placed wherever these firms have their headquarters as a matter of convenience and possibly on account of previous business relations, and perhaps the only way this work can be attracted to the West is by carrying on some form of publicity. The idea possibly exists that there are no architects here, or that at best they are of very little account. Steps might be taken to correct such an idea for I have no hesitation in saying

that members of our Association need not fear comparison of the work they have carried out with that which has been done by our outside colleagues. If we have an inferiority complex let us get rid of it at once.

In the sum of \$2,858,235 for buildings without any architect I have included the Normal School and one or two smaller buildings recently completed by the Provincial Government. It is not my object to criticise or reflect in any way upon the ability of those who actually prepared the plans, but the principle involved; and to emphasize the fact that they were not prepared by a registered architect. It is true that a registered architect was employed in a consulting capacity but I do not consider that a satisfactory solution for I imagine the consulting architect has not a very free hand in these cases. The same method is being used in the design and erection of the Provincial Government offices which will be carried out during this present year. This action shows that the Government can have no realization of the importance of the work of an architect.

As a result of representations made by the R.A.I.C. to the Federal Government, many public buildings are now being entrusted to private practitioners and I feel that at least no harm could be done if our Association made a similar representation to our Provincial Legislature. We have been far too diffident in the past and I think we should not hesitate to approach them on these matters every time an opportunity occurs.

The same argument might be applied to our municipal authorities in so far at least, as the larger public buildings, are concerned, for while at the present time, speaking of Edmonton, a registered architect is in charge of the design of the civic buildings there is no guarantee that such an arrangement will be definitely continued. The city of Calgary, I think, is not so fortunate. I see no reason why these works could not be made the subject of properly conducted competitions. When our public authorities set the example of building in this manner is it really a matter of wonder that individuals follow it?

Before leaving this subject I would like to quote from an article which appeared in *The Observer* (London) recently in discussing an entirely similar condition in regard to proposed new departmental offices for the British Government:—"The score of professional fees may be pleaded as an excuse but it is no more than an excuse. The architects' fee is a tiny matter compared with an economic plan—to save about 2% of the cost of the designs, the Government may lose a hundred thousand pounds on uneconomic planning or meaningless enrichment."

Also:—"It will have its effect in every municipal body and large corporation. It will influence the whole state of architectural amenity."

And again:—"Many of the big private companies, and corporations also—like the banks and

brewers — have their own works department. Hitherto all these have been wise enough to entrust the design of any important building to an outside architect. Even the banks who have the best qualified architects on their staffs, often entrust their buildings to local architects or architects of promise, just for the sake of variety and for the good cause of architectural design. No more striking instance of this can be found than in the action of one of the big banks which, to encourage young talent, gives to each of the architectural Prix de Rome scholars a bank to design as soon as he is mature enough to carry it out."

Finally:—"In any case it is the principle that matters; and whether one cares about architecture or not, if the Government is going to take upon itself the function of all creative genius, where will the process end?"

I want now to draw attention to section 16 of the City of Edmonton building by-law, which provides that plans for public buildings and all buildings costing more than \$10,000 shall be prepared by an architect or engineer registered in the Province of Alberta. This is sometimes evaded by unqualified persons obtaining the signature of a member, either of our own association or that of the Professional Engineers: and I have known this to be done on extremely incompetent plans—this section of the by-law as I understand it, is primarily for the purpose of protecting the public interests and not for the purpose of diverting work into the architects' hands, although that aspect need not be overlooked. A stronger sense of loyalty among ourselves in this matter would be of benefit to the profession as a whole and would also carry out not only the intention of the by-laws, but that of the charter under which our Association was formed. I do not wish to confuse this question with that of the position of "consulting" or "associate" architects in which an architect associates himself with a brother practitioner of at least equal standing. This is a quite different matter from association with one who is not qualified in the sense of the provisions of our charter—and is, moreover, I think, contrary to the code of ethics adopted by the Association, especially should it occur, as it frequently does, that those plans are prepared by contractors.

Many contractors, particularly the smaller ones are encroaching on the domain of the architect and persuading clients that an architect is unnecessary, particularly where work is to be done in country districts. I could mention buildings of very considerable value and importance. Their reason is of course obvious—being not so much in opposition to architects as to eliminate the possibility of competitive tenders—and I think some means of preventing or at least discouraging this might be considered, not only for our own benefit but for the protection of building owners who, nearly always, are disappointed with the result, not so much through their own fault, but on account of their ignorance of the proper function of an architect.

In this regard I might call attention to the fact that the Manitoba Association of Architects has just successfully concluded an action in court against a party for practicing as an architect in that Province without having the necessary license—and that the plans in the case did not bear the

word "architect" but were signed "Plans prepared by —"

I have already referred to the action of the Federal Government in acceding to the request of the R.A.I.C. as regards the employment of practicing architects. While it is a step in the right direction the result is not yet entirely satisfactory and should be watched diligently, for it would seem that the authorities at Ottawa do not quite appreciate the full intent of the request and have not exerted a sufficient amount of proper discrimination—I refer to their buildings in this Province which have been entrusted to men who are not registered. The matter has been referred by your council to the R.A.I.C. and doubtless some attempt will be made to have it rectified.

The whole of what I have said is pointing out some of the disadvantages under which the architectural profession is laboring and the logical sequence is to endeavour to find a remedy. I confess that here I am at a loss unless unqualified co-operation among our own members can be secured and relied upon, and to this end, I would suggest that the new council take steps to make a special study of the situation: if this is done I feel sure the time spent in doing so will not be lost and the whole status of the profession will be raised.

At the risk of being tedious I repeat what I said to this meeting a year ago: that consideration be given to developing some form of publicity which will educate the public generally and show them that it is of advantage to them to employ a properly qualified architect. There is in these days a need for aggression. I mean the right kind of aggression; and architects cannot afford to hide themselves from the public. I know that numerically we are not a strong body which is a greater reason for uniting sufficiently to keep others at least aware of our existence.

These matters I think, might with advantage be put before the Chamber of Commerce and the interest of that body solicited. The Industrial Association which exists for the purpose of fostering and encouraging the use of Edmonton and Alberta made products also extends to the employment of similar professional ability. Some of our numbers are members of the Chamber of Commerce but I am afraid we must seem to be very negligible. We are certainly not recognized as professional men for I find in the published list of members that our names are sandwiched between those of lumber merchants, electricians, plumbers and so forth. We seem even there to have lost our identity and find ourselves difficult to classify.

During the past year the Town Planning Act has been put on the statutes. It has been adopted by many municipalities in the province and town planning commissions have been formed for the purpose of carrying out the Act. This is a matter which should be of great interest to architects particularly as regards questions of zoning. Town planning is a subject which vitally affects the whole community, but for successful results it is necessary to educate the public and in this architects should be exceptionally well equipped to assist. I would like to see individual architects ally themselves as closely as possible to the various commissions, which will go far towards improving the amenities of our towns and cities, and by generally raising the appreciation of aesthetics will create a greater desire to obtain the advice of architects.

## Department of Art, Science and Research

CONDUCTED BY B. EVAN PARRY (*M*)

*Editor's Note*—At the recent annual meeting of the Institute, the Committee on Art, Science and Research was requested to prepare for publication in THE JOURNAL a list of current technical publications devoted to research of architectural interest.

This list will be published in THE JOURNAL from time to time under the heading of Department of Art, Science and Research, which will be conducted by Mr. B. Evan Parry, chairman of the committee. Its purpose will be to give abstracts of researches on such subjects as acoustics, lighting, preservation of stone and wood, tests of building materials, etc., together with information as to where the documents containing the researches can be obtained.

### "PLANNING, LIGHTING AND EQUIPPING SCHOOL STAGES"

A brochure dealing with this subject has just been issued by the Ontario Educational Association, and is quite exhaustive in information.

The publication is divided into three sections, namely:

1. Planning the School Stage.
2. Stage Lighting.
3. Stage Equipment.

The first section is dealt with by Professor H. H. Madill, Department of Architecture, University of Toronto, and, therefore, needs no further comment as to its value.

The section dealing with "Stage Lighting" gives valuable information covering costs, as also illustrations of installations, and for those members of the profession interested in amateur theatricals, the section dealing with "Stage Equipment" should prove of value.

Professor G. R. Anderson, Department of Engineering Physics, University of Toronto, contributes some useful advice on "Auditorium Acoustics."

Copies of this brochure may be obtained from C. G. Mikel, 204 Kingswood Road, Toronto, Secretary of Manual Arts and Art Section, Ontario Educational Association.

## Books Reviewed

### MODERN ARCHITECTURE—*A Book by Bruno Taut*

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

THIS book consists of an essay in eight chapters each of which is illustrated by subjects appropriate to the matter under discussion. Mr. Bruno Taut plays an important part in Germany today as an exponent of the modern school of thought in architecture in that country. The many illustrations selected are taken for the most part from European countries, and there is a conspicuous lack of good examples of modern buildings from the American Continent.

As illustrating modern architecture in European countries, we miss many of the fine examples selected by Mr. F. R. Yerbury's book on a similar subject. It would seem therefore that the two are almost complimentary to one another, for only five designers find a place in both collections and only the first two are represented by the same buildings. The two books are significant as showing how the same subject appeals differently to two men who may be said to represent British and Teutonic susceptibilities. To anyone who would wish to study the subject comprehensively and from all angles, possession of the two books is therefore desirable.

Though the author's English is fluent and breezy, for he shows no difficulty with the language, his arguments are at times difficult to follow, and his expositions are sometimes incoherent and vague. Herr Taut states that his thesis for the new aesthetic is—"The aim of architecture is the creation of the perfect; and therefore, also beautiful, efficiency."

Some of his statements surprise one and everyone will not agree with all he says. For example, the author on Page 71 remarks "with the outbreak of the War, the history of modern architecture may

be considered closed" and that following it "an epidemic of mental aberration might be said to have set in—a hopeless obscurantism, which has not been overcome up to the present day." Instead might we not rather say that it was the War that was needed to shatter much of the obscurantism of pre-war examples and since the devastating conflict much of the best modern work, that is likely to leave its mark and to influence 20th century architecture has developed.

Mr. Taut argues that modernism found its genesis in England under the influence of men like Mr. Baillie Scott and Mr. C. R. Ashbee. The author has leanings to the glasshouse order of architecture and finds in the Crystal Palace—the Great Exhibition Building of 1851—a "crowning materialization" of ideas that show "an intensified improvement in constructive building"—"the elimination of showy ostentation and so on." The particular building in question one might say is rather the natural solution of a landscape gardener who was confronted with the problem of erecting a novel and striking building, and in doing so conceived the idea of a gigantic greenhouse!

The author of this work argues that it is inconsistent to dwell in houses of a character that we associate as being the haunts of peri-wigged men and crinolined women, or to take food and shelter in an old inn with diamond-paned windows and thatched roofs. Herr Taut is inclined to think that we should do away with all stylistic characteristics as being incongruous and meaningless in the age in which we live. On this point of view he stresses his argument too far for the main thing rather to be considered is how far do such features in a building serve their purpose.

In domestic work at any rate one is inclined to think it will be a long time before the "practical efficiency" he advocates in everything will be adopted as a general principle.

The long horizontal and flat roofed houses, bare to the bone as far as architectural features are concerned, cannot be said to look anything but out of place or to fit in well with a charming and undulating country district, for nothing in nature has such hard and cold lines, as are illustrated for example by the houses shown on Pages 144, 158 and 161 in this book.

Modern progress has demanded certain new types of buildings with the perfection of steel and concrete construction, and that is why such buildings as the airship hangers at Orly, Page 16, the Market Hall at Reims, Page 17, and the Church of Notre Dame de Rainey, Page 197, are interesting as being practical, logical and efficient solutions in a natural use of these materials.

No first-class examples of the modern skyscraper in America are illustrated and this seems an unfortunate omission, as such buildings are as characteristic of the present trend in architecture as anything else, and they illustrate a "style" that is certainly characteristic of the work of this country and civilization and show distinctly a new development and natural solution of a problem never attempted before. We do not agree with Mr. Taut when he says that "very little modern architecture exists there," i.e. in America, though no doubt he refers to the modern movement as interpreted in Europe.

To a great extent the European school appears to emphasize strong horizontality in elevation, as against the equal strong emphasis on the vertical

which is so typical of the high office building on this continent. After all, it would seem that the greatest driving force behind all modern architecture is finance. Buildings especially in Europe have to be studied from the point of view of economy, and thus we find simplification being adopted in present day building with an elimination of all architectural details and ornamental trappings.

Exponents on modern architecture press the slogan of "practical efficiency" to the limit. Certainly it is influencing building today as much or more than anything else, but there should be reason in following this out in practice. In Europe we find examples that are certainly naked in their simplicity, but aesthetics are not going to be swept aside altogether out of human consideration by such practical efficiency, as though it were a mathematical formula that must apply to architecture generally. Such a slogan without any exception is not a true interpretation of the civilization of the day and no true architecture will live if it is not this.

Herr Taut's book is stimulating and makes interesting reading and the illustrations, as we expect from a Studio publication, are beautifully reproduced. Though there is much in the book that is provocative and one cannot agree with some of the author's conclusions, the work is more particularly an interpretation of modern architecture from the European point of view and from this angle it is very good.

PHILIP J. TURNER.

*MODERN ARCHITECTURE—By Bruno Taut, 212 pages, 9" x 12", published by The Studio Limited, London, England. Price \$10.00.*

## Activities of Provincial Associations

### Ontario Association of Architects

Secretary—R. B. WOLSEY, 350 Bay Street, Toronto

The Fortieth Annual General Meeting of the Ontario Association of Architects was held on May 1st, 1930, at the Art Gallery of Toronto. In addition to the many matters of routine which were taken up at the meeting, there was considerable discussion in connection with such matters as legislation, architectural competitions and revision of

the schedule of fees. Following the conclusion of the business sessions, a dinner was held at the Military Institute after which the members attended a review given at the Arts and Letters Club.

A full report of this meeting will be published in the next issue of THE JOURNAL.

### BORDER CITIES CHAPTER, O.A.A.

Secretary—HUGH P. SHEPPARD, Equity Chambers, Windsor

After a short period of inactivity, The Border Cities Chapter held a reorganization meeting on January 8th, 1930, with a greatly increased number of members. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President: J. C. Pennington.  
Vice-President: A. S. Allaster.  
Treasurer: G. B. Colthurst.  
Secretary: H. P. Sheppard.

The following committees were also appointed:

Rules and Management: J. W. Leighton, Chairman.

Entertainment: W. Ralston, Chairman.

Advertising: G. Y. Masson, Chairman.

Customs Duty: D. C. Winter, Chairman.

During the latter part of January, the Chapter was seriously threatened by an irregular competition in East Windsor but due to the efforts of the Chapter, the matter was satisfactorily adjusted and the competition was brought into line with the

Code of Competitions of the Ontario Association of Architects.

The Chapter also sponsored a change in the by-laws of the O. A. A., having as its object the appointment of a representative from each of the

Chapters to the Council of the Association.

Another meeting of the Chapter was held on Tuesday, April 29th, at the Essex County Golf and Country Club at which Mr. James Adams delivered an address on "City Zoning."

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#### OTTAWA CHAPTER, O.A.A.

*Secretary*—B. EVAN PARRY, Federal Dept. of Health, Ottawa, Ontario.

A very successful dinner meeting of the architects' club of Ottawa was held at the Chateau Laurier on April 1st, 1930, with the president, Mr. L. Fennings-Taylor in the chair. The speaker of the evening was Col. C. P. Meredith, Honorary Member of the Ontario Association of Architects who addressed the gathering on "The Pioneer Buildings in Old Upper Canada." Col. Meredith illustrated his talk by lantern slides and emphasized the architectural styles adopted by the different churches in early Canada.

Following the reading of a letter from Mr. C. Barry Cleveland of Toronto, in which he suggested that before any affiliation with the Arts and Letters Club of Toronto could be brought about, it would be necessary for the Architects' Club of Ottawa to establish permanent club rooms of their own,

a special committee was appointed consisting of L. Fennings-Taylor, W. J. Abra and B. Evan Parry to look into the matter of securing permanent club rooms and report at the next meeting. During the evening, a report was presented by Messrs. J. P. MacLaren and W. E. Noffke on the recent annual meeting of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada in Montreal at which Messrs. E. L. Horwood, L. Fennings Taylor, Col. C. J. Burritt and W. E. Noffke, architects, of Ottawa, were elected fellows of the Institute.

Among others who spoke during the meeting were Messrs. James Wilson, W. J. Abra, A. J. Hazelgrove, H. A. Ballantyne and Norman MacKenzie, Professor of International Law at the University of Toronto.

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#### TORONTO CHAPTER O.A.A.

*Secretary*—E. R. ARTHUR—Dept. of Architecture, University of Toronto.

The annual meeting and dinner of the Toronto Chapter of the Ontario Association of Architects was held in the Military Institute, Toronto, on April 7th, 1930. The retiring president, Mr. Allan George, presided at the dinner at which over 50 members attended. The chairman gave a resumé of the activities of the chapter during the past year, laying particular stress on the importance of the architectural exhibitions held under the auspices of the Toronto Chapter. He complimented the exhibition and other committees on their good work which was heartily endorsed by those present. The treasurer, Mr. R. W. Catto, presented his report which showed the financial condition of the chapter to be in a very satisfactory state. Following the presentation of the financial report, Mr. Catto was tendered a hearty vote of thanks.

A number of important matters were discussed by the members, including the matter of competitions,

legislation, etc., as a result of which, it was decided to present certain recommendations to the annual meeting of the Ontario Association of Architects to be held on May 1st, 1930.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Chairman: F. H. Marani.

Vice-Chairman: D. MacKenzie Waters.

Honorary Secretary: Eric R. Arthur.

Honorary Treasurer: R. W. Catto.

Members of executive committee: A. S. Mathers, H. H. Madill, Jocelyn Davidson.

One of the features of the evening was a humorous address by Mr. Napier Moore, Editor of MacLean's Magazine on "The Architect as a Menace to Romantic Fiction." Entertainment was provided by Messrs. Jack McLaren and George Patton, prominent members of the Arts and Letters Club.

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## Twelfth International Congress of Architects

The International Permanent Committee of Architects have accepted the invitation of the Hungarian Government and of the city of Budapest to hold the Twelfth International Congress of Architects in the capital of Hungary from the 8th to 14th September, 1930. The Hungarian section of the International Permanent Committee have undertaken the organization of the congress. In connection with the conference of the congress, excursions and an International exhibition of architectural drawings will be arranged. During the

excursions it is intended to show members of the congress the architectural development of Budapest.

The conference of the congress will be held in the Redoute Hall, which is one of the most interesting productions of the romantic period of Hungarian architecture. By means of the different receptions the members of the congress will be able to visit the halls of various architectural periods which are generally difficult to see. Members will also be shown the museums, particularly the precious collection of modern Hungarian pictures and the most

interesting section of the Hungarian National Museum; the ethnographic collection, which gives a comprehensive idea of the riches of the Hungarian peasant-art.

An official invitation is extended to all architects who wish to attend the conference. Details of the programme as well as information concerning the journey will be sent to all architects who will

communicate with Mr. Robert Kertész, president of the Executive Committee, Architect, Secretary of State, Budapest, Hungary.

The Canadian members on the International Permanent Committee of Architects are Messrs Alcide Chaussé (*F*), member of the council of the committee, and John S. Archibald (*F*), both of Montreal.

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## Fourth Pan-American Congress of Architects

The Fourth Pan-American Congress of Architects will be held in the City of Rio de Janeiro, capital of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, from the 19th to the 30th of June, 1930, under the auspices of His Excellency Dr. Washington Luiz Pereira de Souza, President of the Republic; His Excellency Dr. Octavio Mangabeira, Minister of Foreign Affairs; His Excellency Dr. Augusto Vianna do Castello, Minister of Justice and Education; His Excellency Dr. Victor Konder, Minister of Public Works; Dr. Antonio Prado Junior, Mayor of the Federal District; Dr. Aloysio de Castro, Director of the National Department of Education; Prof. Cicero Peregrino da Silva, Dean of the University of Rio de Janeiro; Prof. José Octavio Corrêa Lima, Dean of the School of Fine Arts; and Prof. A. Morales de los Rios, President of the Central Institute of Architects.

There will be two classes of members of the congress: titular members, who are official delegates from Governments, association of architects

and architectural teaching establishments, architects who will apply for the title, members of previous congresses and any one invited by the executive committee; ordinary members are architects and students of architecture. Titular members to pay a fee of one hundred milrêis and ordinary members will pay a fee of fifty milrêis. The official languages for the congress will be Spanish, English and French.

Complete information and other details respecting the programme, transportation and hotel rates will be furnished on application to "Thesoureiro do Comitê Executivo" Architect Angelo Bruhns, Avenida Rio Branco, n. 9, Sala n. 127, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

The Canadian Committee of Patronage to the Pan-American Congress, appointed by the Institute, is composed of Messrs. Alcide Chaussé (*F*) and John S. Archibald (*F*) of Montreal; Fred L. Townley of Vancouver; and J. H. G. Russel (*F*) of Winnipeg.

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## Fourth Pan-American Exposition of Architecture

In connection with the Fourth Pan-American Congress of Architects, which will be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, there will be an Exposition of Architecture from the 19th June to 10th July, 1930. Architects of the three Americas are invited to send exhibits which will contribute to the success of the exhibition. There will be three sections, as follows:

I. Section for Architects: (a) designs of public buildings and monuments; (b) residential works; (c) private monuments; (d) city planning and landscape architecture; (e) decorative designs; (f) architectural details and motives; (g) work on American archeology; and (h) photographic reproductions of buildings or designs.

II. Section for Public and Private Institutions: (a) national, state and municipal departments of public works and architecture; and, (b) architectural construction companies (these projects or designs should bear the signature of their author).

III. Section for Students: (a) school work; and, (b) thesis or final examination problems. (It is necessary that entries under (b) should have been executed at colleges or schools empowered to confer degrees, and in addition to the signature of the

student they should bear in a visible position the signature of the professor and the name of the college or school, city and country, whence they originate).

All documents, bills of lading or letters should be addressed to the Secretary of the Exhibition Committee, Architect Paulo Pires, Rua da Quitanda, No. 21, 2<sup>o</sup>. andar. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. All work for entry should be delivered at Rio de Janeiro before the 10th of June, 1930.

The following prizes will be awarded amongst the competitors of each nation under sections I and II of the Exhibition: (a) a prize of honor (large gold medal) and diploma; (b) a gold medal and diploma; (c) a silver medal and diploma; (d) honorable mentions. Under Section III the following prizes will be awarded for each class of each school competing: (a) a gold medal and diploma; (b) a silver medal and diploma; and, (c) honorable mentions. A special prize consisting of a gold medal will be offered under each section by His Excellency the Brazilian Minister of Justice, for the best work presented in each section. The assembled juries may award, by a majority, a single grand prize of honor, to the best work shown at the exhibition.

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## COMPETITIONS

*R.I.B.A. Prizes and Scholarships, 1930*

The Royal Institute of British Architects announce the competition for the R.I.B.A. Tite Prize and Victory Scholarship for 1930. The subject of the competition for the Tite Prize will be "A municipal group round a piazza in a small town." The subject for the Victory scholarship will be "A military academy for 200 cadets."

Detailed programmes for these competitions will be available in June.

*Common Brick School Building Competition*

The Common Brick Manufacturers' Association of America has recently announced its third Common Brick House Competition for photographs and floor plans of houses of any size having exteriors constructed chiefly of common brick. Ten prizes will be awarded including a first prize of \$500.00, a second of \$300.00, a third of \$200.00, a fourth of \$100.00 and six honourable mentions of \$50.00 each.

The competition will close on November 19th, 1930, and further information can be secured from the Common Brick Manufacturers' Association, Guarantee Title Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

## NOTES

A meeting of the executive committee of the Council of the R.A.I.C. was held at the office of the Institute in Montreal on Thursday, May the 8th.

Mr. A. T. Galt Durnford, B.Arch., architect, of Montreal, announces the removal of his office from 1410 Stanley Street to the University Tower, University Street, Montreal.

\* \* \* \*

Mr. W. L. Somerville (F), architect, of Toronto, was elected a fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects at a meeting of that body held on April 7th, 1930.

\* \* \* \*

Mr. Philip J. Turner, of Montreal, member of the executive committee of the R.A.I.C., will leave on May the 29th for an extended trip to Europe. Mr. Turner expects to return early in September.

\* \* \* \*

Mr. H. L. Fetherstonhaugh, architect, of Montreal, announces the removal of his office from 1410 Stanley Street to the University Tower, University Street, Montreal.

\* \* \* \*

Mr. F. H. Marani of the firm of Marani & Lawson, architects, of Toronto, was elected president of the Toronto Chapter of the Ontario Association of Architects at their recent annual meeting held in the Military Institute, Toronto, on April 7th, 1930.

\* \* \* \*

Mr. Gordon M. West of Toronto, honorary treasurer of the R.A.I.C., will leave for England on May 15th. While there, Mr. West will attend the Conference of British Architects which is to be held in Norwich, England, during the month of June.

*(Continued on page xxxii).*

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Mr. E. J. Gilbert, architect, of Regina, formerly connected with the Provincial Department of Public Works at Regina, has associated himself with Mr. David Webster, architect of Saskatoon, and the new firm will now be known as David Webster and E. J. Gilbert, Architects and Engineers, 212 C.P.R. Building, Saskatoon.

\* \* \* \*

The senate of the University of Toronto has recently announced that it is prepared to exchange the degree of B.A.Sc. for B.Arch. for any graduate in architecture prior to 1923 who makes application and fulfils certain conditions.

Prior to 1923 the graduates in architecture of the University of Toronto were granted the degree of Bachelor of Applied Science (B.A.Sc.). Since 1922 the graduates in architecture have been granted the degree of Bachelor of Architecture (B.Arch.).

The department of architecture of the University of Toronto is now to be known as the school of architecture. This is merely a change of title to conform to the general usage in Great Britain, Canada and the United States and does not in any way interfere with the present administration of the department.

\* \* \* \*

The presentation of the Royal Gold Medal was made to Dr. Percy Scott Worthington, M.A. Oxon., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., of Manchester, at the general meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects on March 17th, 1930. This is the first time

that the Royal Gold Medal has been awarded to an architect practising in the Provinces. Dr. Worthington is 66 years of age and has to his credit many fine buildings in the Manchester district, including the Masonic Temple in Manchester, Ashburne Hall of Manchester University and the new Grammar School.

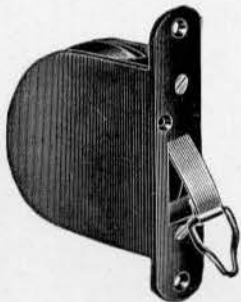
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The fine arts commission appointed by the House of Lords to report on the proposed redecoration of the Royal Gallery has advised against the placing of the paintings which have been executed by Mr. Frank Brangwyn, R.A., on the dual grounds that they would not be in accord with the character of the Gallery and that adequate justice would not be done to the pictures in the proposed surroundings. According to the report, the commission have reached their conclusion with extreme reluctance, especially so on account of the long delay in submitting the scheme of decoration for their consideration which has allowed the work of preparing the paintings to be far advanced.

\* \* \* \*

#### CORRECTION

Through an unfortunate error in the advertisement of the Otis-Fensom Elevator Company Limited, in the April issue of THE JOURNAL, the name of the general contractors for the Price Brothers Building, Quebec, was given as E. G. M. Cope & Company instead of E. G. M. Cape & Company.



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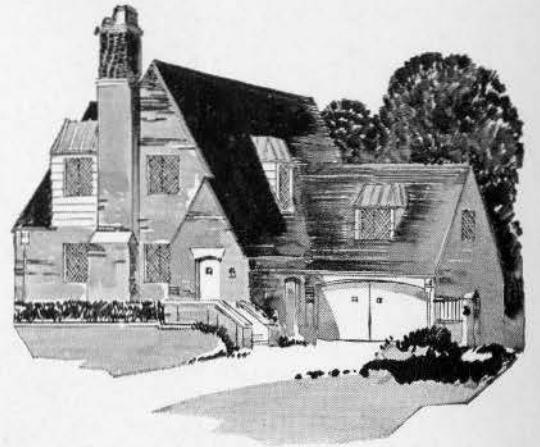
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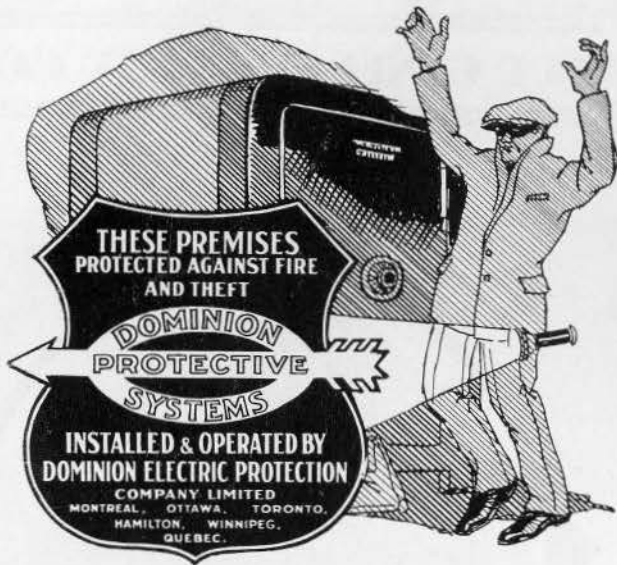
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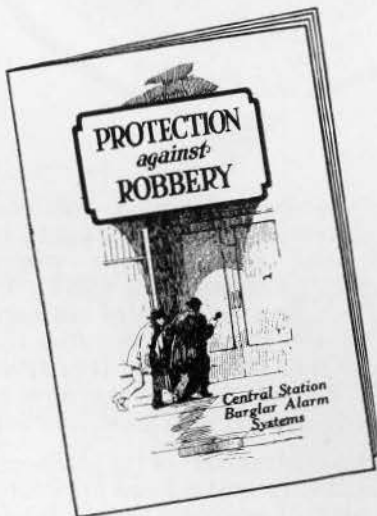
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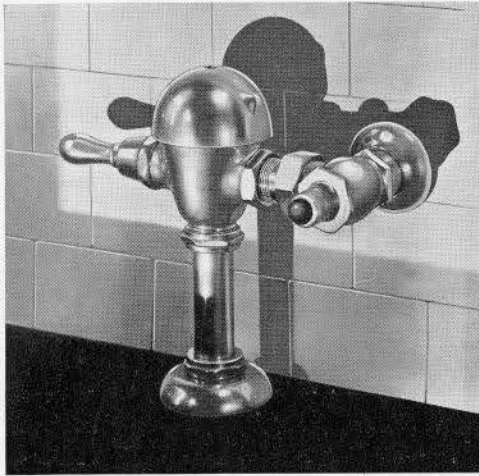
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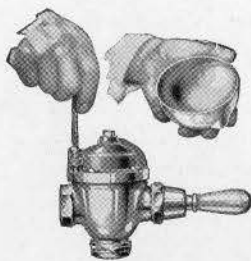
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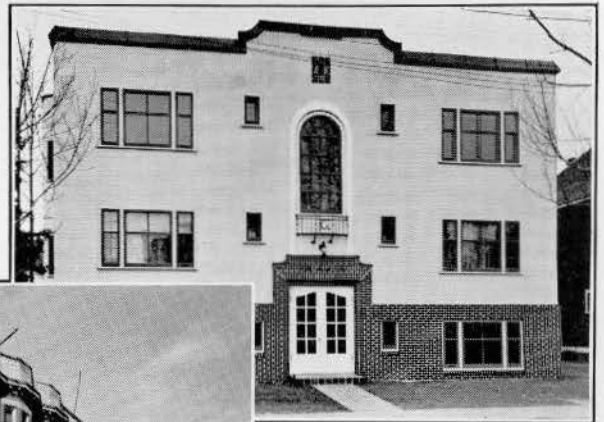
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**MORE THAN 1,300,000 IN USE**



# SISALKRAFT

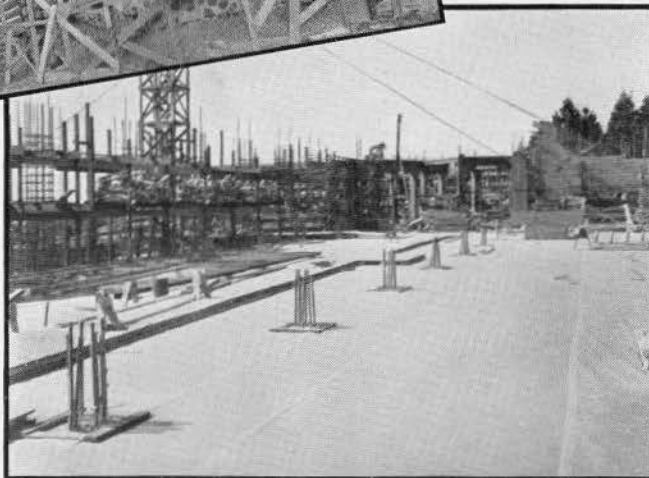
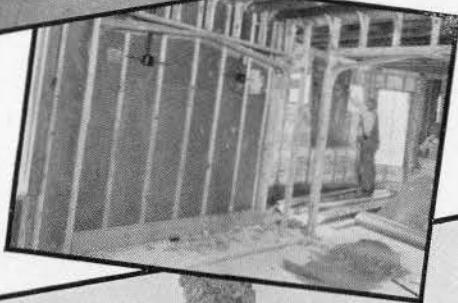
*“more than a building paper”*

**S**ISALKRAFT, more than a building paper, specified by architects for all uses to which building paper can be put—and some for which it has never before been practicable.

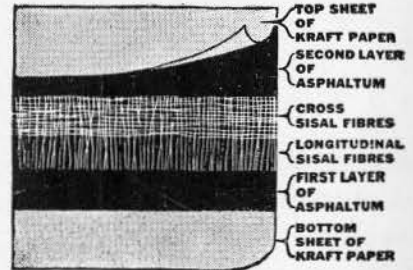
Permanence and absolute protection against air, moisture and dust are provided by the combination of crossed sisal fibre reinforcing, a double layer of asphaltum and covers of kraft paper. Let us supply samples for testing and for your files.

**Alexander MURRAY & Company**  
Limited

Montreal - Toronto - Halifax - Saint John  
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SISALKRAFT IS 6-PLY



## **Some typical applications**

At the right a typical stucco residence showing Sisalkraft used to insure moisture-proof walls.

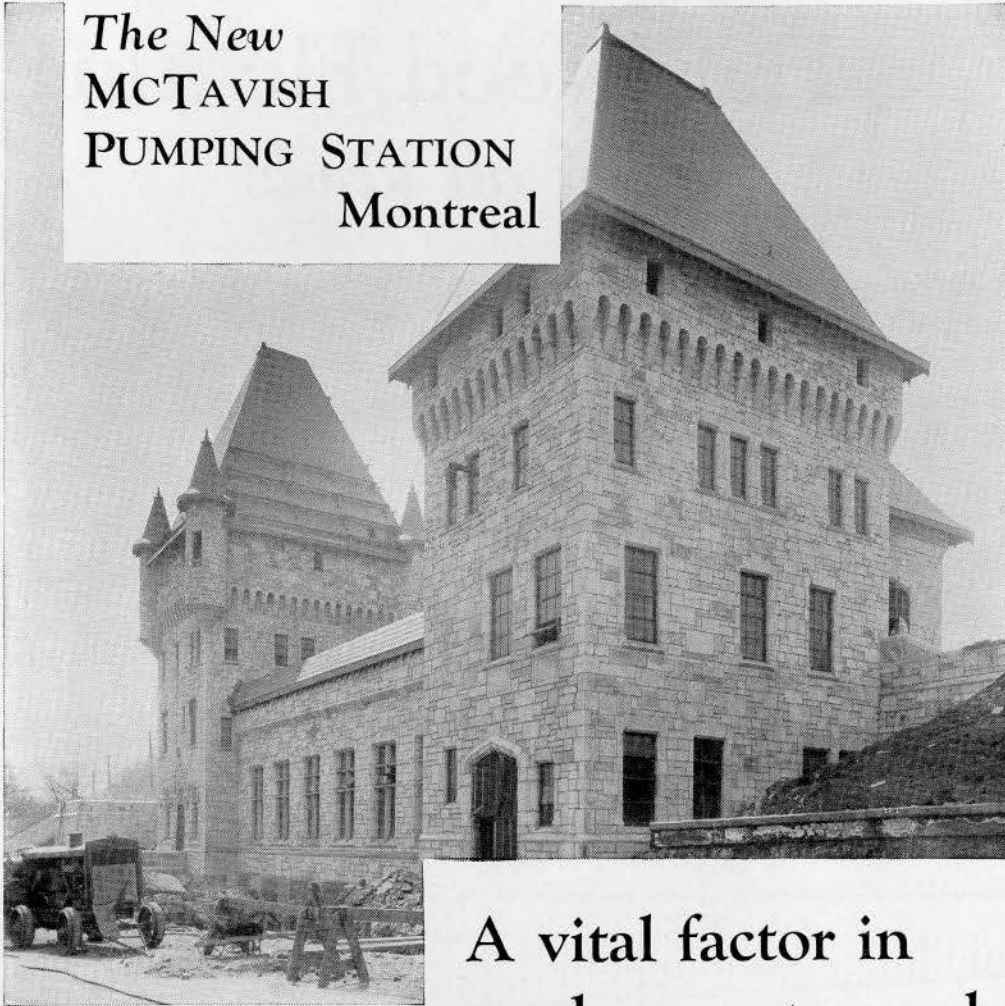
Above, Sisalkraft being applied for curing and protecting the concrete floors.

Smaller views above showing applications of Sisalkraft over sheathing, for lining solid brick wall, and for use under hardwood floor.

These are only a few of the many applications for which it is being used.



**The New  
MCTAVISH  
PUMPING STATION  
Montreal**



*Contractors:*  
Atlas Construction Co., Limited, Montreal

*Chief Engineer:*  
Charles J. Desbaillets, Montreal Water Board

**A vital factor in  
modern waterworks  
construction**

**T**HE new McTavish Pumping Station, Montreal, is typical of the value of concrete in this type of municipal undertaking. Permanence and fire safety are assured. Architectural beauty is made economically possible.

Concrete is easily handled and permits wide engineering scope. And it speeds up construction schedules through the immediate availability in any quantity of its principal component, "Canada" Cement.

Always specify "Canada" Cement. It is uniformly reliable. "Canada" Cement can be obtained 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.



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.

**CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED**

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY BUILDING  
PHILLIPS SQUARE - MONTREAL

Sales Offices at — MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG CALGARY



# Hardwood Flooring of all kinds

**W**HETHER you want the finest Quarter Cut Oak, Maple, Beech or Birch, whether you want flooring suitable for a living room or office building, whether you want a thousand feet or one hundred thousand feet, the Canada Flooring Company

can supply you to your satisfaction.

Our product is of the highest quality—our prices are most reasonable, and we make a type of flooring suitable in quality and price for every job.

**"INSIST ON CANADA FLOORING"—IF YOUR DEALER DOES NOT STOCK IT, WE WILL SUPPLY IT DIRECT TO YOU, IN ANY QUANTITY.**

**DRYERS:** *Seven modern dryers to dry all kinds of wood.*

**SPECIAL SERVICE:** *We do dressing, cutting and resawing in all quantities. Write our service department for further information.*

## CANADA FLOORING CO., LIMITED

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TOWN OF MOUNT ROYAL

### Insulate with Building Blanket

Nothing under the sun compares with eelgrass for insulating purposes. Scientific tests have again and again demonstrated that it is superior to all substitutes for the purpose.

Nova Scotia eelgrass has always been preferred for manufactured eelgrass. Now you get the cream of it, selected on the spot, cured, compressed and bound in  
**BUILDING BLANKET**

Send for samples and quotations of this superior insulation.

**Keeps out heat, cold, sound. Resists fire, proof against vermin, sanitary, flexible, everlasting.**

**Building Blanket**  
*"Made in the Maritimes"*  
**Riverbank Mfg. Co. Ltd, New Glasgow, N.S.**



## Years of *extra* Life in this Pipe

Stelco Pipe gives many *extra* years of service because it is thoroughly scale free—reducing corrosion to a minimum. Mill scale is one of the principal causes of “pitting”—but Stelco pipe is entirely free of this destructive agent and presents smooth, clean surfaces both interior and exterior thus definitely assuring a full steady flow of clean water and a much easier job of installation.

*By the Pioneer  
Makers of Pipe  
in Canada.*

*Joints that are  
tight and stay tight*

Stelco Improved Couplings are made from specially prepared steel possessing extra strength and special tapping qualities. They ensure full and uniform threads—tight joints and long life to the pipe lines

# STELCO

SCALE FREE

COLD STRAIGHTENED

IMPROVED COUPLINGS

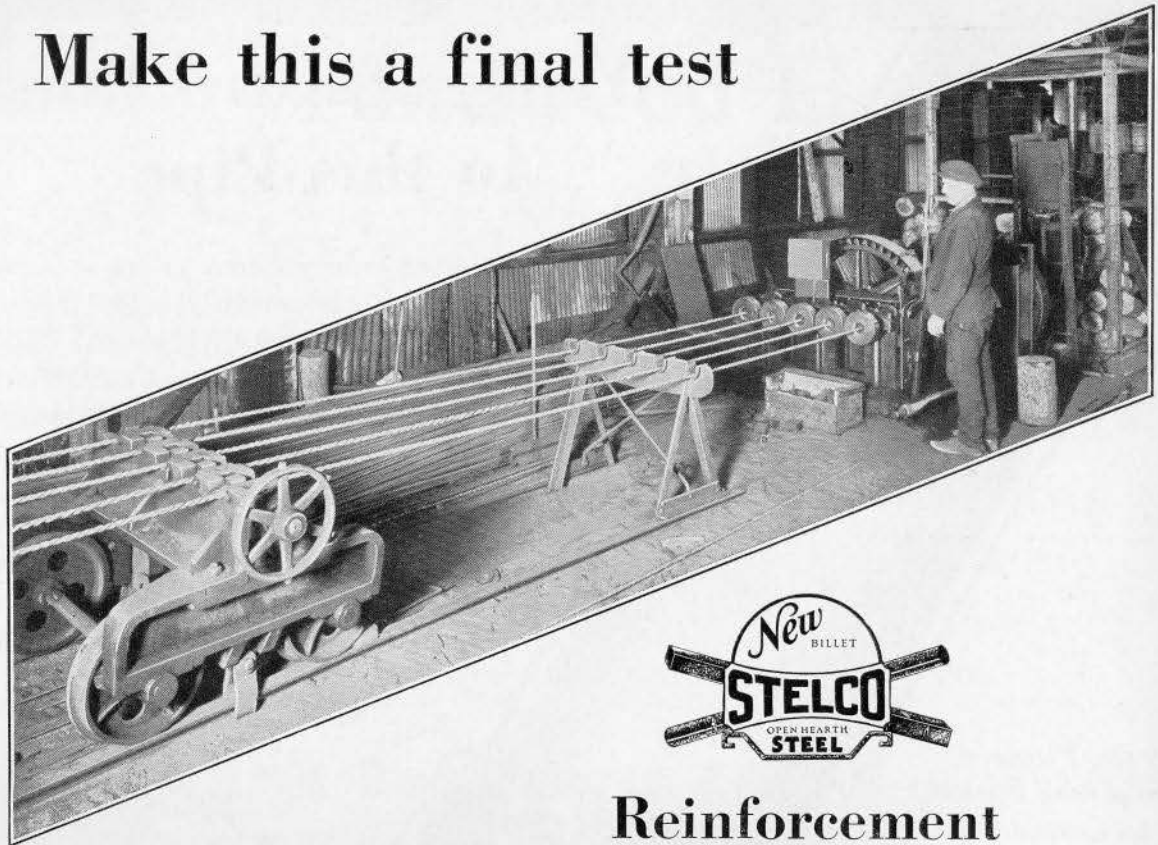
# P I P E

## THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

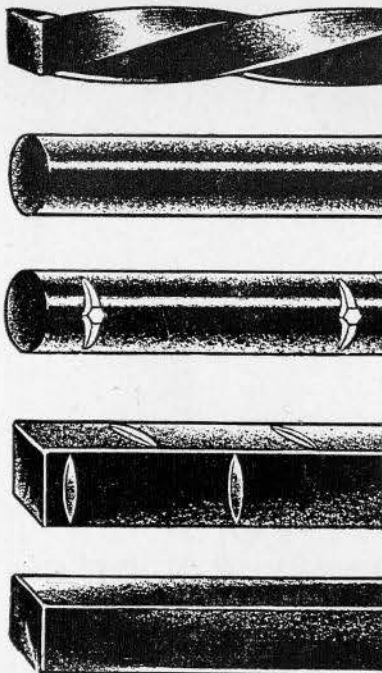
HAMILTON - EXECUTIVE OFFICES - MONTREAL

SALES OFFICES: HALIFAX, ST. JOHN, MONTREAL, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER  
WORKS: HAMILTON, MONTREAL, TORONTO, BRANTFORD, LONDON, GANANOQUE

# Make this a final test



## Reinforcement can stand **COLD TWISTING**



**C**OLD twisting is a convincing test for proving the quality of reinforcing bars. It searches out the weak points and shows them up immediately.

The architect, designer and contractor assume heavy responsibility in building. Therefore, to protect their own interests as well as those of the owner, we strongly recommend their demanding the cold twisting test.

On your next order prove the reliability of the steel by specifying cold twisted bars for a portion of your requirements.

Stelco reinforcing bars are rolled from new open hearth steel billets and can be twisted and bent to shape when cold. Their reliability is further assured as the steel is produced in our mills right from the ore for this particular use.

Our new mills, incorporating the most modern ideas for rolling steel, are now in operation and our stocks such that we can serve you promptly with the highest quality material.

# THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

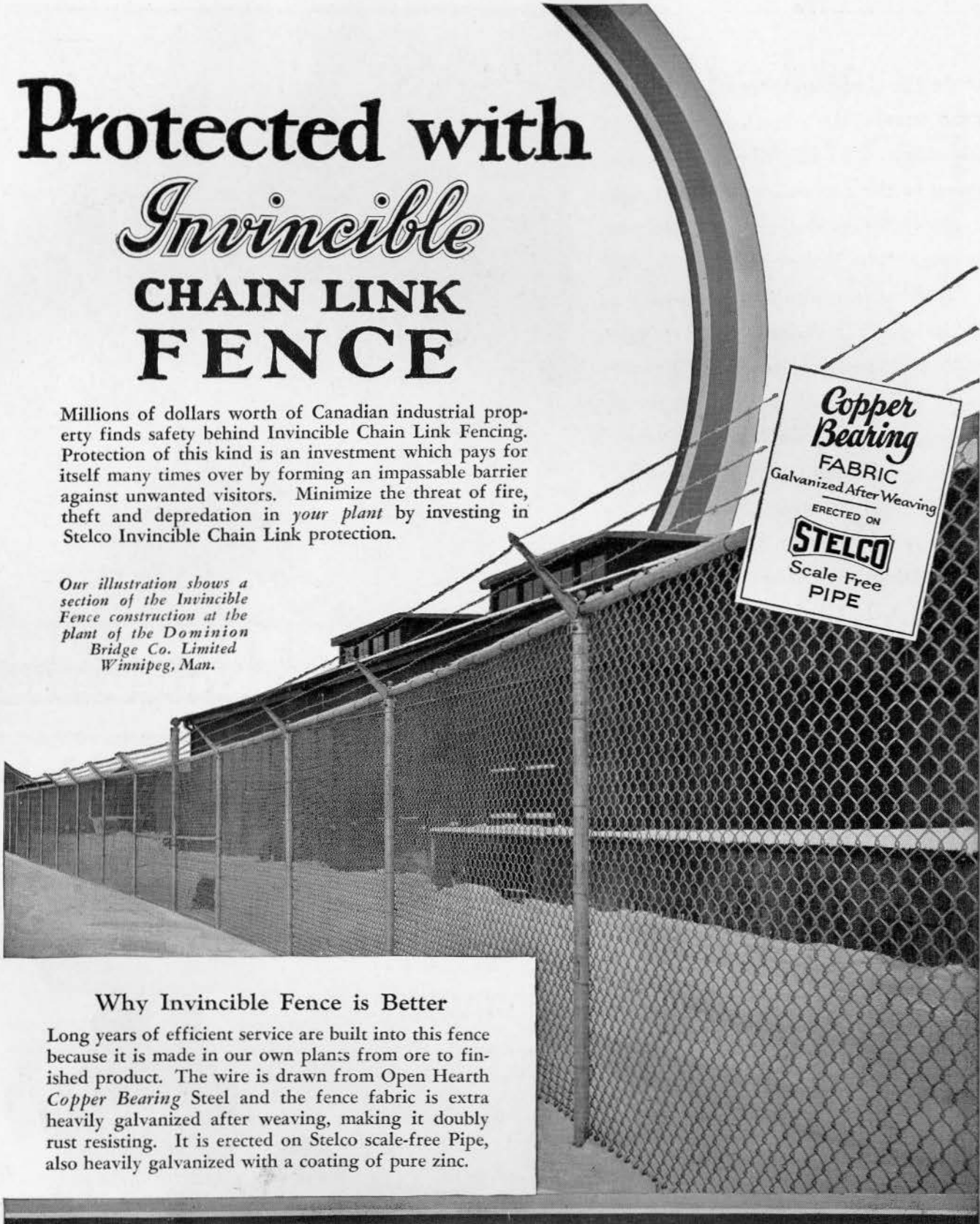
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# Protected with *Invincible* CHAIN LINK FENCE

Millions of dollars worth of Canadian industrial property finds safety behind Invincible Chain Link Fencing. Protection of this kind is an investment which pays for itself many times over by forming an impassable barrier against unwanted visitors. Minimize the threat of fire, theft and depredation in *your plant* by investing in Stelco Invincible Chain Link protection.

*Our illustration shows a section of the Invincible Fence construction at the plant of the Dominion Bridge Co. Limited Winnipeg, Man.*



### Why Invincible Fence is Better

Long years of efficient service are built into this fence because it is made in our own plants from ore to finished product. The wire is drawn from Open Hearth *Copper Bearing* Steel and the fence fabric is extra heavily galvanized after weaving, making it doubly rust resisting. It is erected on Stelco scale-free Pipe, also heavily galvanized with a coating of pure zinc.

## THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

*Sales Offices*

HALIFAX SAINT JOHN MONTREAL TORONTO HAMILTON WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

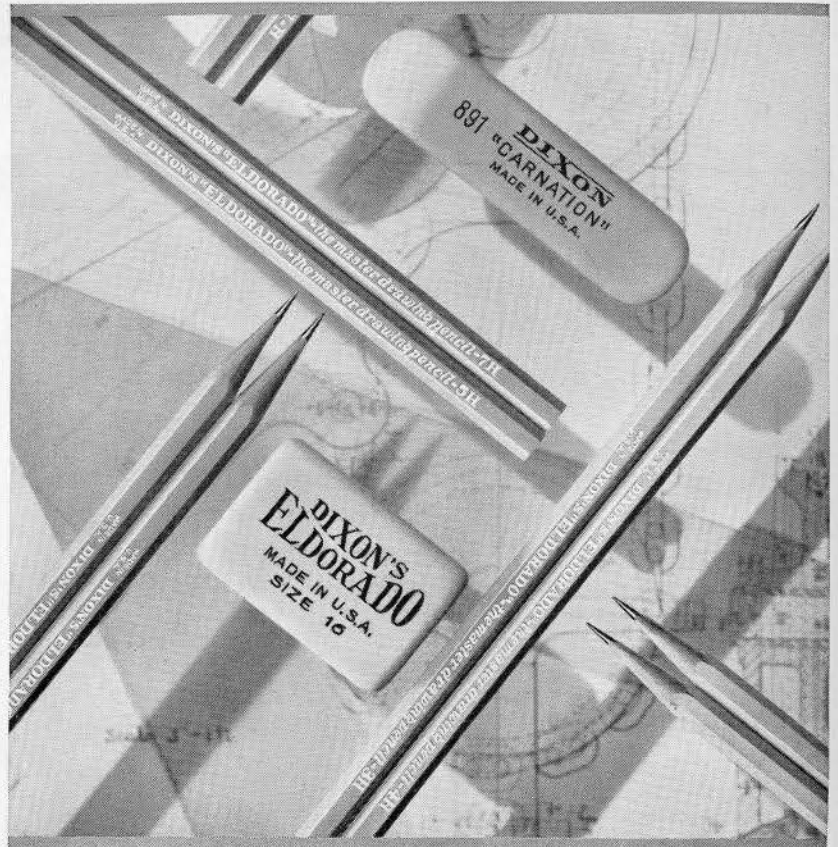
*Steel Plant*

HAMILTON WORKS, HAMILTON

*Fence Plants*

HAMILTON MONTREAL

FROM the four corners of the earth come materials for the making of Eldorado. . . . In finished form, they return to the countries of their origin . . . to architects and draughtsmen who welcome "The Master Drawing Pencil" . . . for its smooth, flawless lead . . . for its perfect balance and precise grading. To prove to you that Eldorado excels every other pencil for every drawing purpose, we'll willingly send you a free draughtsman's sample kit. Write and ask for this kit and our new booklet, "A Glance At The Skies." Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, Pencil Dept. 121-J, Jersey City, N. J.



**DIXON'S ELDORADO**  
**THE MASTER DRAWING PENCIL**

## Introduced to overcome an old trouble Penberthy Packless Radiator Valves

**W**ET SPOTS on floors and carpets or stains on walls and ceilings are annoyances that irritate householders and office users.

Penberthy Packless Radiator Valves will remove this trouble for your clients.

These valves are leakproof. For Vapour or Vacuum Heating they are absolutely necessary, as they eliminate the usual source of air seepage into the system.

The Penberthy Packless Valve is quick opening and has exceptionally high lift. Outside thread construction and quick change disc holder are other desirable features. Heavily chromium plated, it will match any surroundings.

*Write today for prices and specifications.*

**Penberthy Injector Co., Limited**

WINDSOR

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ONTARIO

(Chromium Plated)





The **CANADA**  
**PERMANENT**  
**BUILDING,**  
**TORONTO**

A  
Noteworthy  
Addition  
to the  
**ANGLIN-  
NORCROSS**  
List of  
Building  
Achievements



*Architect:*  
*F. Hilton Wilkes*  
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**ANGLIN-NORCROSS**  
**LIMITED**

*Contracting Engineers and Builders*  
**TORONTO**  
**MONTREAL**

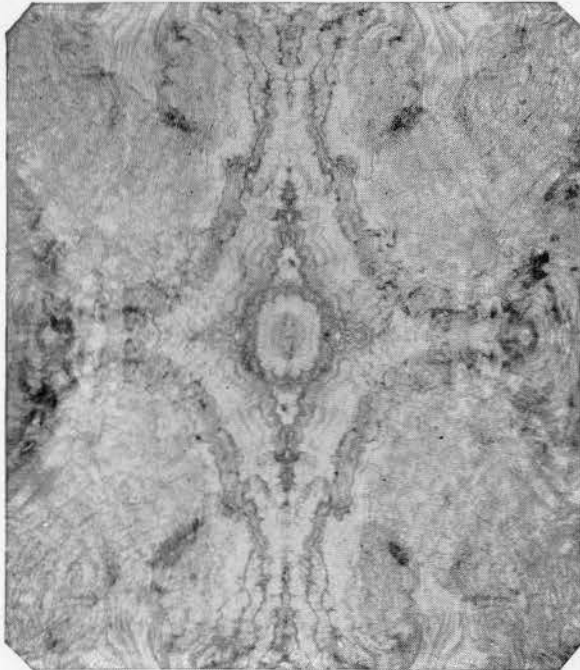




**GEMS OF THE WORLD'S FORESTS**

*by*

**SMITH**



**English Walnut . . .**

in magnificent panels as shown above, was furnished at our suggestion for such outstanding interiors as:

- Peter Robinson's store . . . London, Eng.
- Lloyd's Bank building . . . London, Eng.
- Imperial Chemical bldg. . . London, Eng.
- "Golden Arrow" (Train de Luxe . . . Eng. and France
- "S.S. Ile de France" . . . French liner

**J. H. SMITH VENEERS, INC.**

433 E. Erie St., Chicago

*Agents for*

William Mallinson & Sons, Ltd.,  
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*Represented by*

**JOHN B. SMITH & SONS  
LIMITED**

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**READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY**



CANADA PERMANENT BLDG., TORONTO

*F. Hilton Wilkes, Architect, Toronto.*

*Mathers & Haldenby, Associate Architects, Toronto.  
Sproatt & Rolph, Consulting Architects, Toronto.*

**M**ANY of the floors, stairs and landings in the Canada Permanent Building, illustrated in this issue are DuroLithic Mastic as installed by the Vulcan Asphalt and Supply Co., Limited, with offices at Montreal and Winnipeg.

*We also supply and install Mastic Tile, and Wood Block flooring. Estimates upon application.*

**Vulcan Asphalt & Supply Co.  
LIMITED**

2258A Bloor Street West

TORONTO

CANADA



**MARINE  
BUILDING  
VANCOUVER  
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McCarter & Nairne  
Architects & Structural  
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EFFICIENT ELEVATOR SERVICE IS GUARANTEED IN  
VANCOUVER'S STATELY NEW MARINE BUILDING BY

**FIVE HIGH SPEED  
WESTINGHOUSE-TURNBULL  
PASSENGER ELEVATORS**

**TURNBULL ELEVATOR  
COMPANY LIMITED**

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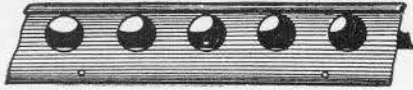
WINNIPEG  
SASKATOON  
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VANCOUVER  
WINDSOR  
HALIFAX

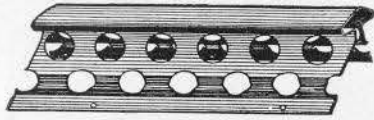
CALGARY  
LONDON  
ST. JOHN

REGINA  
OTTAWA

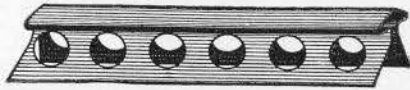
"PERFECT"



"SUPERIOR"



"IMPERIAL"



Get our prices on the following Pedlar Products:

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## Pedlar's Plastering Accessories

# CORNER BEADS

Pedlar's Corner Beads are made in three types as illustrated. The "Superior" Bull Nose Beads are each supplied in 3 sizes of bead or "nose" of 24 gauge iron. All beads supplied in 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 foot lengths from galvanized stock. We also make Picture Mould and Base Screed.

*Prompt shipment guaranteed. Send for prices.*

### THE PEDLAR PEOPLE LIMITED

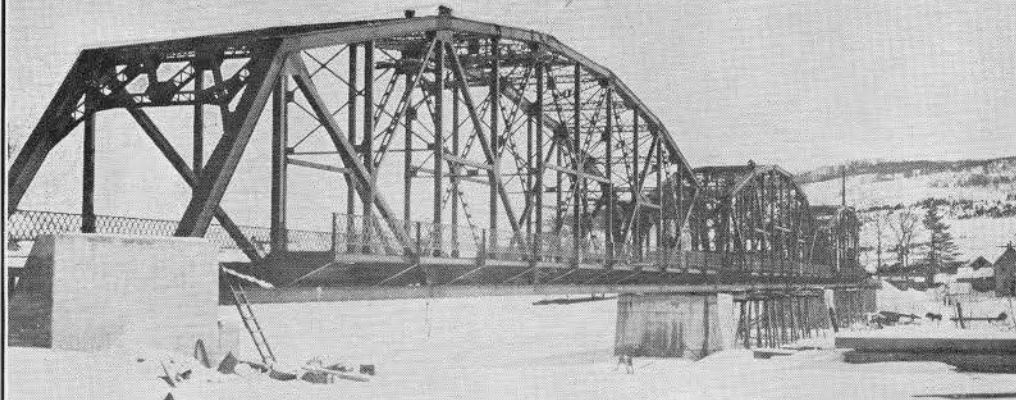
HEAD OFFICE - OSHAWA, ONT.

Factories—Oshawa, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

Branches—Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver.

## PEDLAR'S METAL-BUILT PRODUCTS

# BRIDGES



Our illustration shows the International Bridge between Clair, N.B. and Fort Kent, Me., the steelwork for which was fabricated and erected by us.





FOUNDATION MARITIME LIMITED  
 HALIFAX  
*General Contractors*

THE NOVA SCOTIA  
 Canadian National Railways Hotel  
 HALIFAX, N.S.

J. F. SCHOFIELD, ESQ.  
 MONTREAL  
*Architect*

*To Satisfy*  
**BLUENOSE PRIDE**  
*Everything had to be*  
**THOROUGHbred**

AND so, like other big successful Canadian institutions that are always eager to patronize Made-in-Canada products of sterling quality, the Canadian National Railway chose First Grade of "Seaman Kent" for all their hardwood flooring needs—Quarter Cut White Oak for the Grill Room and Special Suite, and Birch for the Tea Room.

IT PAYS  
 TO STAY  
 WITH  
 SEAMAN-KENT

**SEAMAN-KENT  
 HARDWOOD  
 FLOORING**

THERE IS NO  
 SUBSTITUTE FOR  
 SEAMAN-KENT  
 DEPENDABILITY



RECEPTION HALL, HEAD OFFICE, CANADA PERMANENT BUILDING, TORONTO

Panelling Manufactured, Finished and Installed By

**THE J. C. SCOTT COMPANY LIMITED**

90 to 108 RIVER STREET

TORONTO

*Charles B. Dolphin, Architect*

## Crittall Casements for New Solloway-Mills Building

**B**EAUTIFUL—but practical to a degree—are the Crittall Casements in the new Solloway, Mills Building. This type of window is inexpensive at the beginning, and because it is **ALL METAL** there is practically no maintenance cost. The storm and wind-proof qualities of Crittall Casements have been proven under many unusual tests—which in turn mean more economical heating. Note the convenient arrangement for ventilation, and extra large glass surface.

*We will gladly give full details of Crittall Metal Casements to Architects, Contractors or Builders.*

### Canadian Metal Window and Steel Products Limited

*Office and Factory:*

160 River Street - Toronto, Ont.

1525 Moreau Street, - - Montreal



# Laboratory Tested, DAILY

**D**ONNACONA Insulating Board, a product of Price Brothers & Company, Limited, is presented to the building trade with a background of 113 years experience in the manufacture of Canadian forest products.

To maintain the high standard of this perfect insulating material, each day's run of DONNACONA Board is tested in the mill laboratory for density, uniformity and strength.

First quality wood together with care in manufacture, plus constant laboratory control are your guarantee of satisfactory insulation.

*Donnacona, the all-purpose insulating board. A product of PRICE BROTHERS & COMPANY, Limited, Quebec, Canada. (Established over 100 years).*

# DONNACONA

INSULATING  LUMBER

## Do You Know that—

*Donnacona Board adds to comfort without adding to cost.*

*Holds heat in.*

*Keeps out cold.*

*Controls reverberation of sound. Deadens noise.*

*Donnacona is homogeneous Cannot split at edges.*

*Gives greater structural strength.*

*Grips plaster tenaciously.*

*Is water repellent. Rot and vermin proof.*

*Donnacona's textured finish specially designed for pleasing interior effects.*

*Saws like lumber.*

*Easily applied.*



# We have only one Grade

**T**HE only raw material we have is steel rails which have been in use by the railway for an average of 17 years. Finest quality in the world. We heat, slit, roll and roll the bars again to the varying sizes needed in concrete reinforcement work. A remarkable and an IMPROVING process. We cannot make mistakes by mixing the grades of bars we ship. We have just one grade—the best.

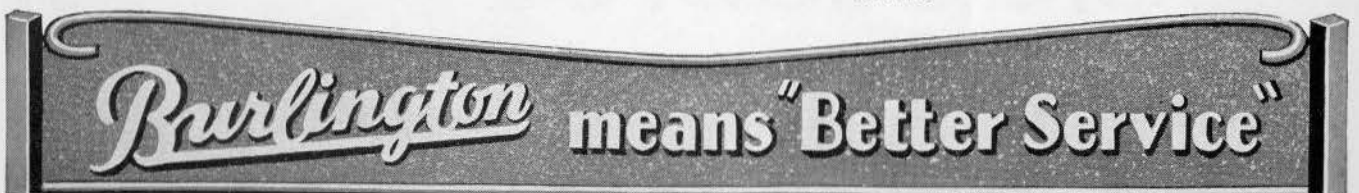
*Specify Burlington "Rail Steel" bars. Have you our stock list handy—including Reinforcement, Angles, Channels, Flats, etc.?*

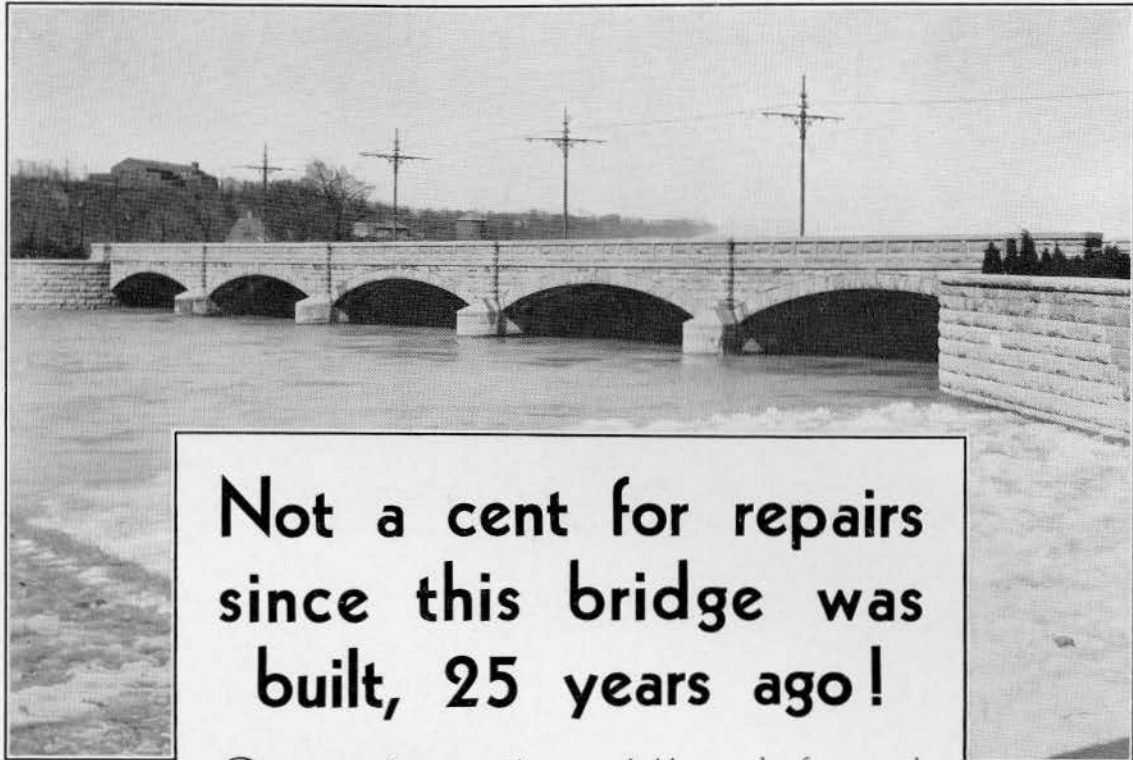


**Burlington Steel Co., Ltd.**  
Hamilton, Ont.



CANADA PERMANENT BLDG., TORONTO  
J. Hilton Wilkes, Architect, Toronto.  
Mathers & Haldenby, Associate Architects, Toronto.  
Sproatt & Rolph, Consulting Architects, Toronto.  
Anglin-Norcross, Limited, General Contractors, Toronto.





*Intake Niagara Power Company, Niagara Falls, Ontario.*

*Bridge built of Queenston Limestone in 1905.*

## Not a cent for repairs since this bridge was built, 25 years ago!

**Q**UEENSTON LIMESTONE has remarkable records of wear and endurance in works of this kind.

There are in the Niagara River and elsewhere, in the most turbulent of waters; spillways, piers and bridge abutments which have stood for over half a century without appreciable wear. This is due to the impervious texture of the stone. The absorption of Queenston Limestone is only 1.03 per cent, which is lower than any other building stone except granite.

On the abutments of the bridge shown above, there is today, no mark of the original water line, eighteen inches higher than the present one, notwithstanding that for twenty years these abutments were subject to the battering of ice . . . the rush of waters . . . alternate wetting and drying . . . and every other disintegrating influence.

Instances there are, by the score, where Queenston Limestone, because of its hardness, dense texture and classic beauty has proved its superior worth in every phase of its field . . . engineering or building.

**. . . AND IT'S CANADIAN!**

*From the quarries, where it lies in abundance, to the finished product, Queenston Limestone is 100 per cent Canadian in origin and fabrication.*

QUEENSTON QUARRIES LIMITED  
**CANADA CRUSHED STONE** CORP'N. LIMITED  
 HAMILTON TORONTO

BEAUTIFUL QUEENSTON LIMESTONE





GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICE

CANADA PERMANENT BUILDING, TORONTO

**I**LLUSTRATED above is a view of the General Manager's office in the new Canada Permanent Building, Toronto. The fine interior woodwork in this room, including Panelling and Mantle in Quarter Cut White Oak, was manufactured by John B. Smith & Sons Limited—Specialists in high class work with domestic and foreign woods.



**JOHN B. SMITH & SONS LIMITED**

*Established 1851*

53 STRACHAN AVENUE

TORONTO



## The "ISLAND VAULT" installed for the CANADA PERMANENT

In the magnificent new offices of the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation at Bay and Adelaide Streets, J. & J. Taylor have installed a Safety Deposit Vault in keeping with the importance of the contents entrusted to its care. This great vault is of two-storey "Island" construction, built on its own foundation entirely independent of the building proper, with four sides and top visible to the watchman. The immense door here shown is 24 inches thick and weighs 30 tons. There are two other similar vault doors 18 inches thick, weighing 21 tons each.

*We make safes for every requirement of modern business. Consult us.*

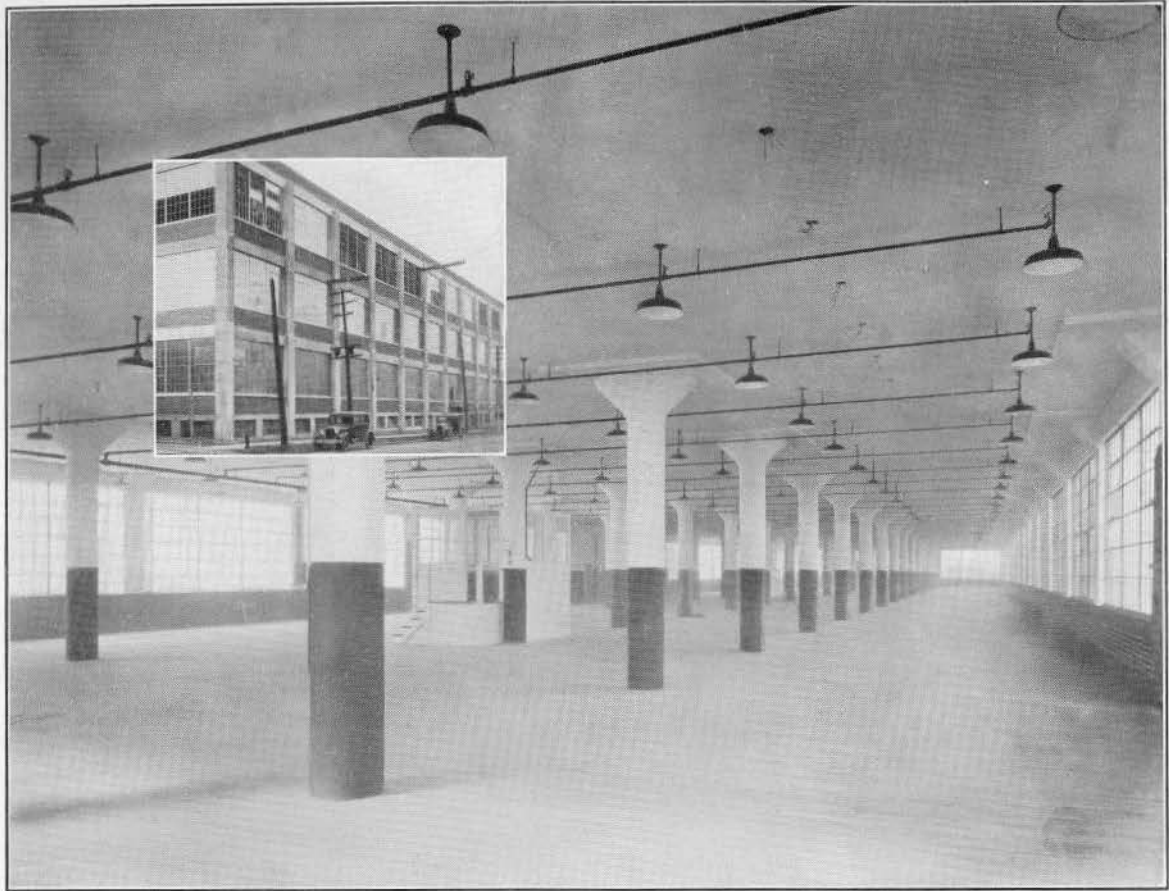
**J. & J. TAYLOR LIMITED**  
**TORONTO SAFE WORKS**

TORONTO

MONTREAL

WINNIPEG

VANCOUVER



THE J. R. MOODIE CO. LIMITED PLANT, HAMILTON, ONT.

*Architect:*  
STEWART McPHIE

*Floored with 13/16 x 3" Mill Run Maple*

*Contractors:*  
FRID CONSTRUCTION CO.

## Flooring that Stands Up Under Heavy, Steady Traffic in Factories and Warehouses

**T**OUGH and resilient, Red Deer Brand Birch and Maple will stand up under heavy trucking with a minimum of upkeep.

Wood floors in factories are restful and healthful for employees. The fabricated surface takes up its own expansion and contraction due to temperature changes.

There is an increasing demand for 3" and 3 1/4" Mill Run for factory jobs. The stock contains all the First and Second Grades that develop with the Third.

Red Deer Brand Mill Run is not trimmed for grade and therefore contains a very small proportion of short lengths. The wider face allows for economy in the amount of material required.

Prime Grade also is suitable for large floor areas. This is a Mill Run Grade with the Third Grade out and is used universally in the British Isles. It costs little more than Second Grade and the percentage of lengths is even better than the First Grade.

*There's  
a Grade  
for  
Every Job*



*Write for  
Specifications, Prices and  
Full Information*

THE  
**MUSKOKA WOOD**  
MFG. CO. LIMITED  
Huntsville - Ontario

*Eastern Office:*  
484 McGill St., Montreal

# Famous Quarries— Yours to Choose From

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## Famous Quarries of Indiana Limestone Company

DARK HOLLOW	HOOSIER
P. M. & B.	DOYLE
WALSH	EUREKA
PEERLESS	

To make identification of  
Indiana Limestone Company  
stone easy, we are now mark-  
ing every piece

# ILCO

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**T**HE proven quarries of the Indiana Limestone district are yours to choose from when you specify Indiana Limestone Company stone. You'll never find Indiana Limestone Company representatives trying to limit you in your search for just the right color of stone. We have an almost unlimited variety to offer you, far more than anyone else.

In fairness to yourself and your client, why not make your selection where there is the greatest opportunity to find exactly what you want?

The buildings constructed of Indiana Limestone are the best "samples" from among which to find exactly the stone you're looking for. Look these over—then ask where the stone that interests you came from. Nine times out of ten it will be from a quarry now part of Indiana Limestone Company.

Fabricated in Canada by Canadian companies employing Canadian workmen, cut Indiana Limestone is in every practical sense a Canadian product. Write or telephone us for information of any sort relating to this fine natural building stone.

*Canada Permanent Building, Toronto.*

*F. Hilton Wilkes, Architect.*

*Mathers & Haldenby, Associate Architects.*

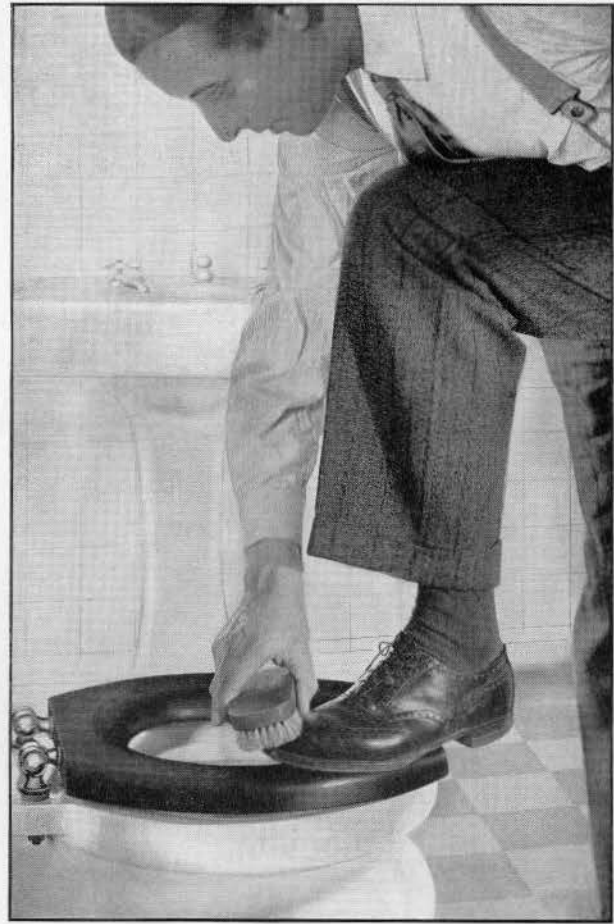
*Sproatt & Rolph, Consulting Architects.*

*Anglin-Norcross Company, General Contractors.*



**INDIANA LIMESTONE COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED**  
BUILDERS' EXCHANGE, TORONTO

# *It takes a* **WHALE** *of a seat*



*to stand public toilet abuse!*

There is absolutely only one way to guard against the vandalism of the public. Install seats of such super-strength construction, that the worst treatment in the world cannot smash them.

Whale-bone-ite is such a seat. Though it costs no more than the cheapest composition closet seat made, its unbreakable construction—guaranteed for the life of the building—immediately ends all replacement expense.

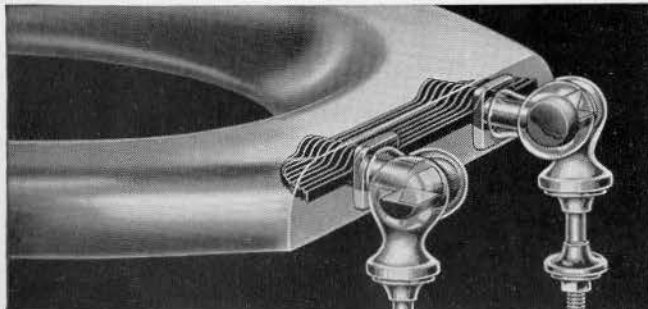
Its handsome polished Whale-bone-ite surface will last a life-time. It is easy to clean and non-inflammable. Its hinge also is covered with Whale-bone-ite, giving it the same strong, polished surface as the seat, and making it non-corrosive.

The use of Whale-bone-ite Seats is spreading to the

guest bathrooms of fine hotels. Many new apartment houses are equipping all toilets with it.

*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.



THE WHALE-BONE-ITE Seat and Hinge form an unbreakable unit. The seat is molded around a laminated core of alternating-grain layers of hardwood, making it proof against warping, cracking and splitting. The die-cast hinge is molded integral with the seat.

*Brunswick*  
**WHALE-BONE-ITE**  
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## RECENT ARCHITECTURAL BOOKS

Any of the books mentioned in this announcement, as well as those which are reviewed in our columns, may be secured through the Journal of the R.A.I.C. at the published price, Carriage and customs duties prepaid.

### MODERN ARCHITECTURE

By Bruno Taut \$10.00

There is a great architectural movement actually taking place at the present time which, to future generations, will be considered as one of great historical importance. A proper understanding of this development is essential to every architect. For this reason, the publishers have prepared this work to serve as a standard guide to the subject, and an architect of world-wide fame, and prominent in the modern movement, undertook to prepare it. Professor Bruno Taut brings to bear his specialized knowledge and judgment both in writing the text and in selecting the illustrations, which include hundreds of the best examples of modern buildings. He makes clear the value of the new style, and dispels those misunderstandings which tend inevitably to arise with regard to a matter of such magnitude as the creation of a new architecture. Contains 212 pages, 9 x 11 1/2", with a large number of illustrations.

### MODERN PRACTICAL MASONRY

By E. G. Warland, A.I.Struct. E. \$7.50

A comprehensive treatise on the practice of the various branches of the Craft: General, Monumental, Marble and Granite. Containing a full description of details and construction; setting of stonework; principles of stone cutting; building stones and their classification; preservation of stone, etc. Comprising 300 pages and upwards of 600 illustrations and 18 double-page plates from drawings by the Author and 59 reproductions from photographs.

### BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

By W. C. Huntington, C.E. \$6.00

The purpose of this book is to describe the types of construction used for various parts of buildings, the materials used in building construction, the methods used in estimating the cost of building and in cost keeping during the process of construction. All the subjects are dealt with clearly and in a very thorough manner. Contains 596 pages, 6 1/4" x 9 1/4", with a large number of construction details.

### MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT OF BUILDINGS

Volume 1—Heating and Ventilation  
By Louis Allen Harding and  
Arthur Cutts Willard

The object of the authors of this volume was to produce a reference book for architects and engineers which would contain sufficient theoretical and commercial data for practical use in the designing room. It deals not only with the Heating and Ventilation of buildings but also includes considerable data on various mechanical systems or plants required in modern buildings. Comprises 963 pages, 6 1/2" x 9 3/8", flexible binding, illustrated by many figures and folding plates.

### THE ART AND PRACTICE OF SKETCHING

Its History and Technique in all Media  
By Jasper Salwey, A.R.I.B.A. \$3.75

A new work of extraordinary interest and value to artists, students and all interested in Art. With 6 plates in colour, 77 half-tone reproductions of sketches by Old and Modern Masters, mostly full-page, and a number of line illustrations in the text.

### RECENT ENGLISH DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE 1929

\$5.00

This volume presents the most distinguished record of the English domestic work of the present century yet made. It contains more than one hundred large pages of photographs and plans of the best modern houses by the leading architects of the day; notes on the materials used are given in each case, and where possible the actual building costs, together with the price per cube foot. The houses are arranged in a rough "chronological" sequence. Actually all have been built during the last few years, but those which follow the Tudor style have been placed first, the Georgian second, and finally the Modern.

### WROUGHT IRON IN ARCHITECTURE

By Gerald K. Geerlings \$7.50

This volume is uniform in format with the "Metal Crafts in Architecture" by the same author. It contains a practical discussion on craftsmanship as it relates to wrought iron. The chapters in the book deal separately with iron work of Italy, Spain, France, The Lombards, England, Germany, American pre-twentieth century, and the Modern. The final chapter is given over to specifications.

### ARCHITECTURAL SHADOW PROJECTION

By John M. Holmes \$3.25  
Lecturer at the Architectural Association  
School of Architecture

This book has for its aim the presentation in the simplest possible manner of the principles of architectural shadow projection, and while it forms a text-book for the beginner, it will also serve as a book of reference for the architect. The book includes twenty-four plates (size of page 13 1/2 inches by 9 inches) containing about fifty large-scale diagrams.

### ANCIENT CHURCH CHESTS AND CHAIRS

In the Home Counties Round Greater London  
By Fred Roe, R.I., R.B.C. \$6.50

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### ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING

A Practical Handbook for Students and Others  
By G. D. Gordon Hake, R.W.A., F.R.I.B.A. and  
Eustace H. Button, A.R.I.B.A. \$3.25

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Third Edition, Revised  
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Sir Felix Clay's book has been recognized since its first publication in 1902 as the standard work on School Building. Changes and developments have, however, been of so important and far-reaching a character as to necessitate a complete re-writing of the text and an almost completely new set of illustrations. This considerable task has now been accomplished by the Author with the result that the book is practically a new work, incorporating all the developments and improvements of recent years, and illustrating the best modern examples. There are 169 carefully chosen and representative illustrations, including photographic views, a very large number of plans, perspectives, sections, and numerous details. The schools illustrated range from very large ones to small country schools, and every type is embraced.

### ACOUSTICS OF BUILDINGS

Including Acoustics of Auditoriums and  
Sound Proofing of Rooms  
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The first edition of this book was published six years ago and during this time rapid changes and advances in acoustics have taken place. More is known about the acoustical properties of rooms and a large number of new sound absorbing materials have come into general use. Most of these recent developments are discussed fully in this edition. Contains 150 pages 6" x 9" with a number of diagrams and illustrations.

### TUDOR HOMES OF ENGLAND

With some examples from Later Periods  
By Samuel Chamberlain \$27.50  
Illustrated with sketches in Pen, Pencil and Drypoint,  
And Photographs by the Author  
Measured Drawings by Louis Skidmore

This handsome and comprehensive volume has long been in preparation. It represents an exhaustive search for the smaller houses which distinguish the Tudor period, as well as an attempt to uncover new details and points of view in the more celebrated mansions. It is a large bound volume, size 12 by 16 inches containing an original etching frontispiece, sixty reproductions of pencil sketches and drypoints printed by photogravure on deckle-edge Alexander Japan paper, thirty full-page measured drawings, about three hundred photographs and a descriptive text.

### CHURCH SYMBOLISM

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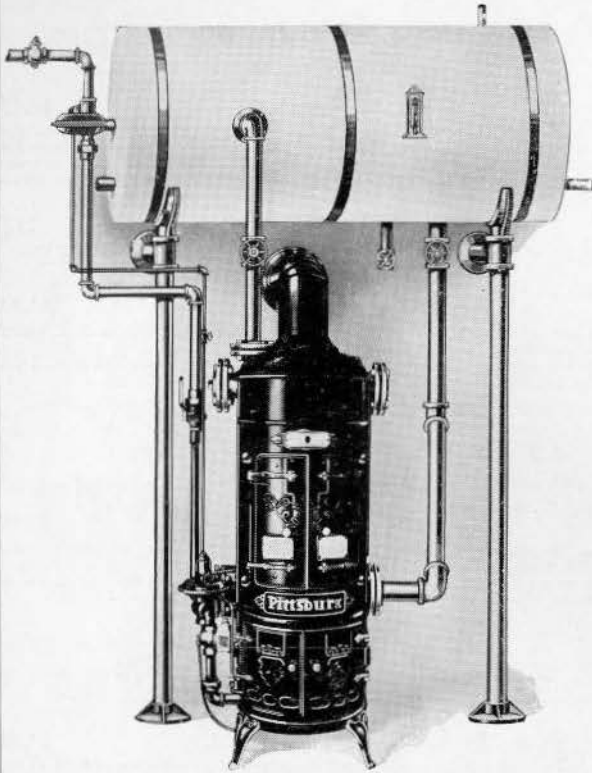
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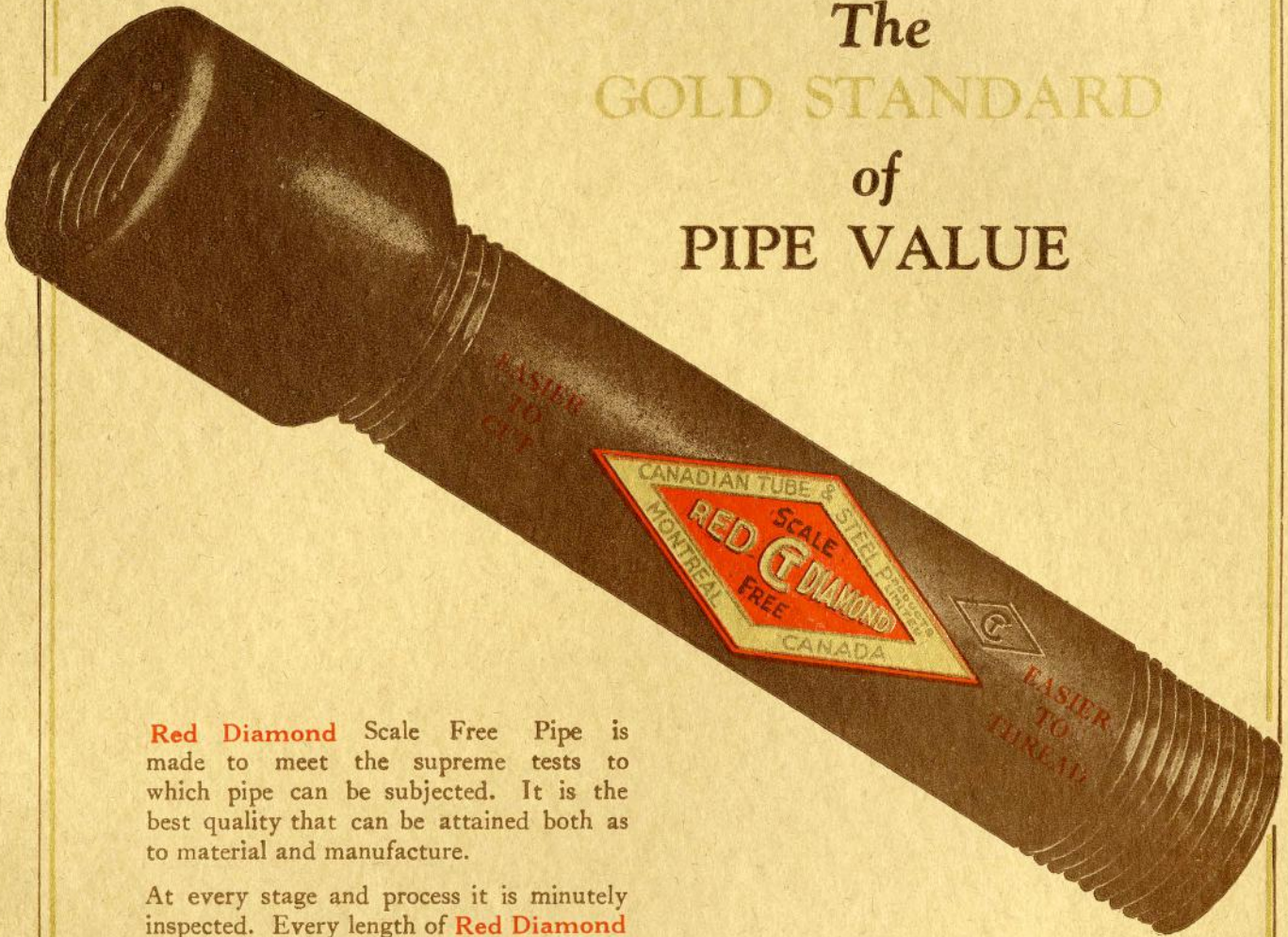
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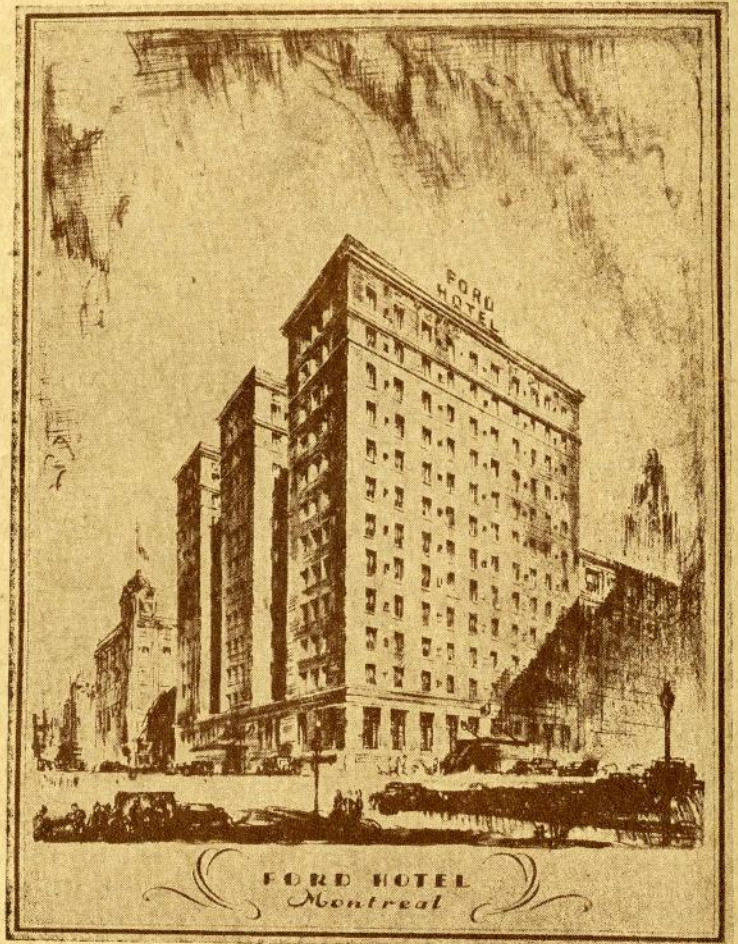
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