THE JOVRNAL ROYAL ARCHITECTVRAL INSTITVTE OF CANADA

MAY, 1930

VOL. VII. No. 5 TORONTO

STRUCTURAL STEEL CREATED THE SKYSCRAPER

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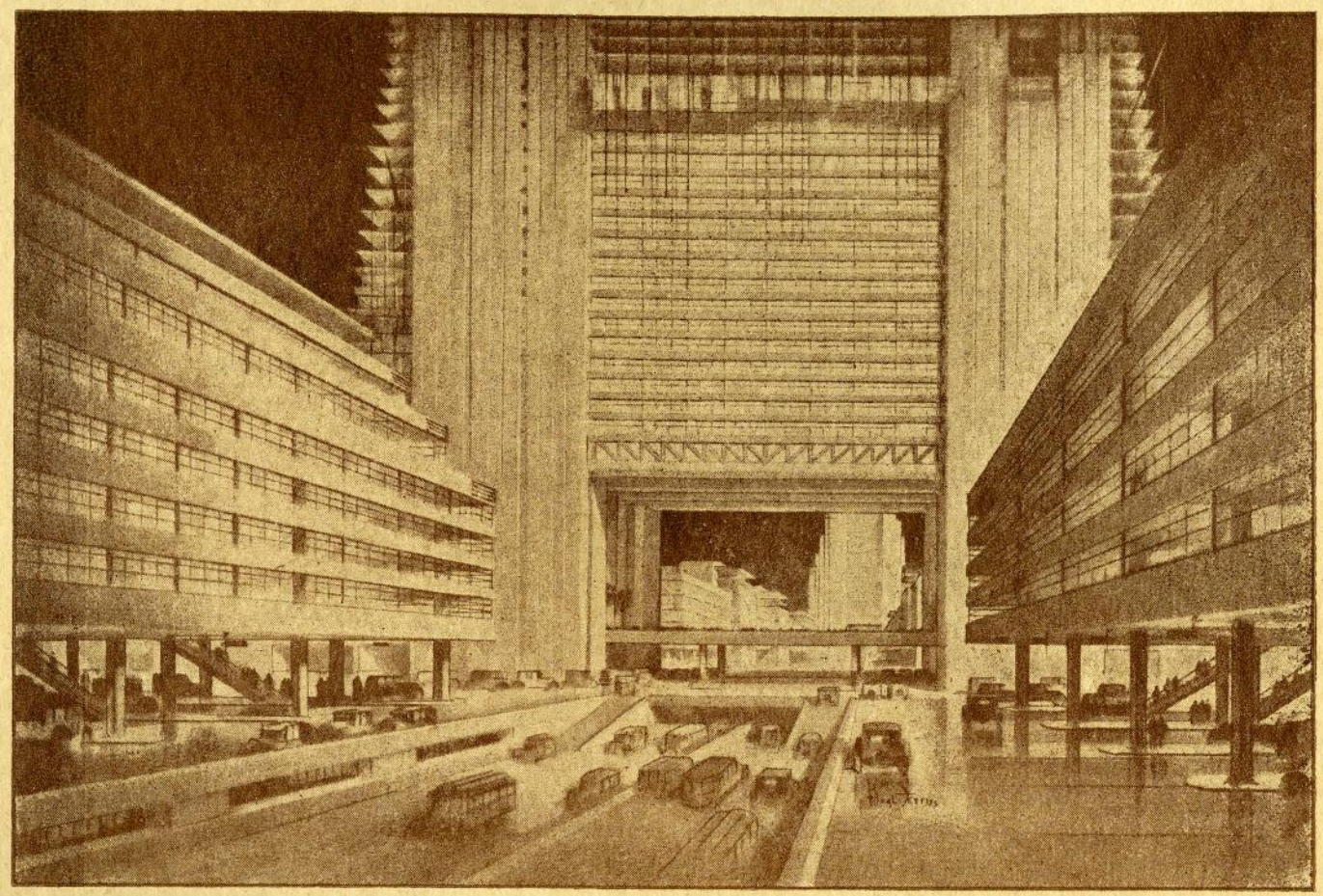

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CONTENTS

PLATE ILLUSTRATIONS

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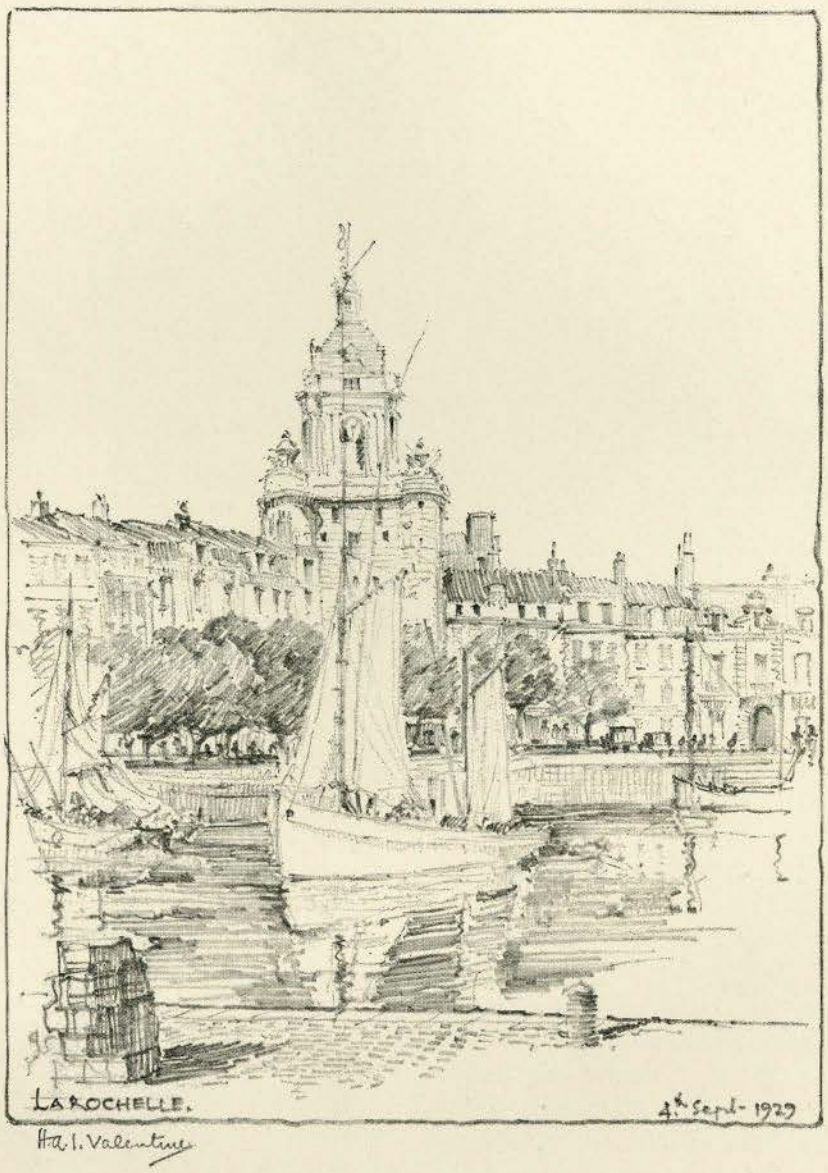

LA ROCHELLE, FRANCE

From a Pencil Sketch
By HUGH A. I. VALENTINE

THE JOURNAL

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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 Scotland, 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 arcaded 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

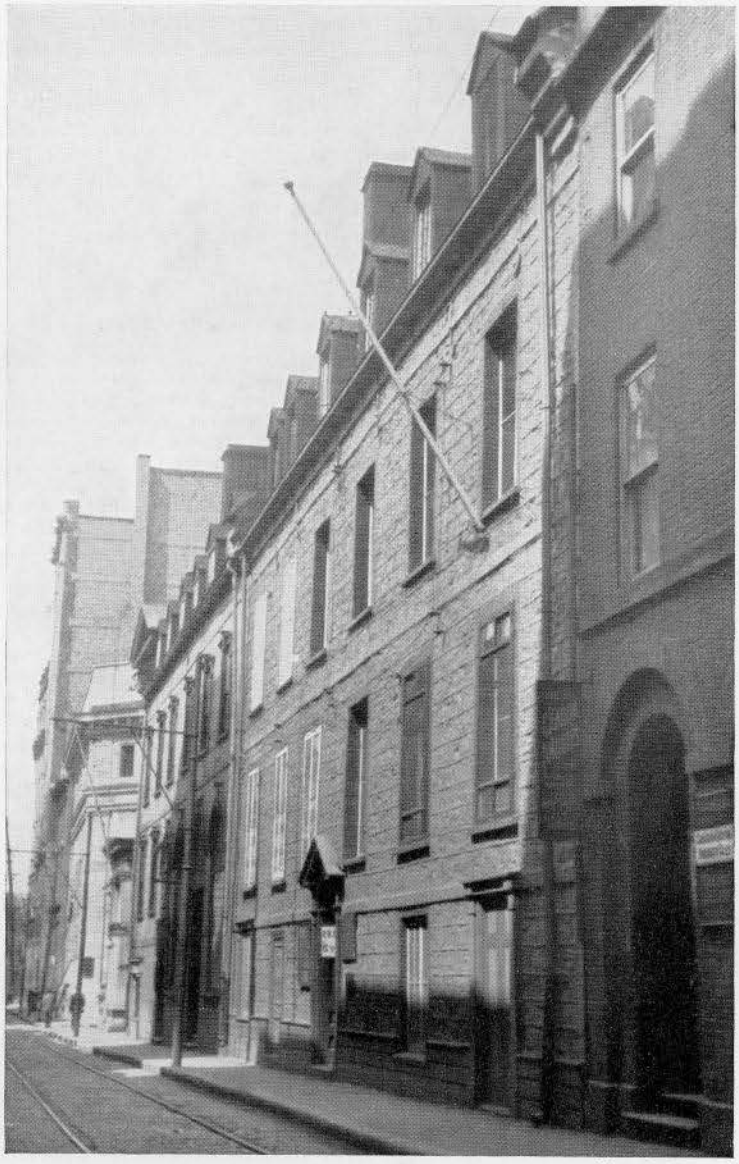
By Ramsay Traquair, M.A. (Hon.), F.R.I.B.A.

Part I

ST. 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.[1] The street was laid out towards the end of the XVII century; a map of 1720 in the archives of Canada[2] shows 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 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*

(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.

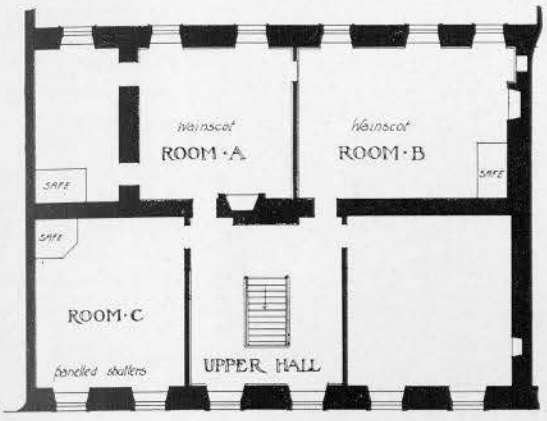
No date is given nor is the original deed preserved. The cadastral plan shows that No. 2112 is situated on both sides of St. Peter St. and includes the site of the present No. 92.

On the following page of the register is another entry:

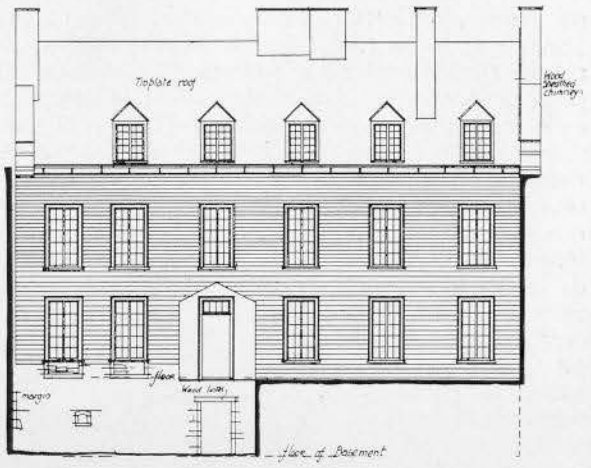
[1] J. L. Lemoyne. Picturesque Quebec. Montreal 1882.
[2] Archives of Canada. Map Catalogue No. 796.

No 92 St·PETER STREET· QUEBEC · PLANS AND ELEVATIONS

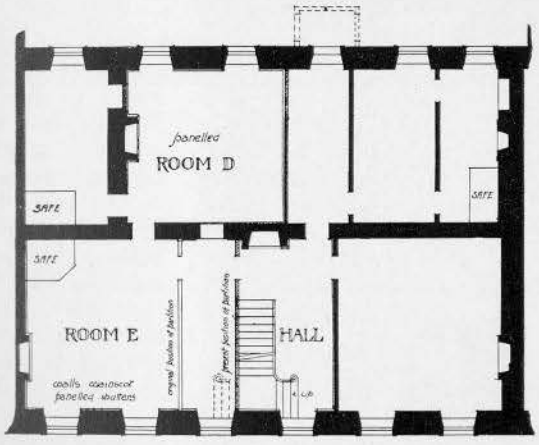
The temporary partitions, dividing many of the rooms, have been omitted on this drawing
The letters on the rooms are for reference to the drawings of details



UPPER FLOOR PLAN

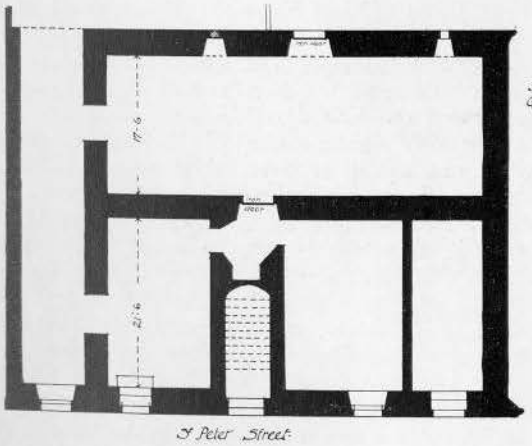


BACK ELEVATION

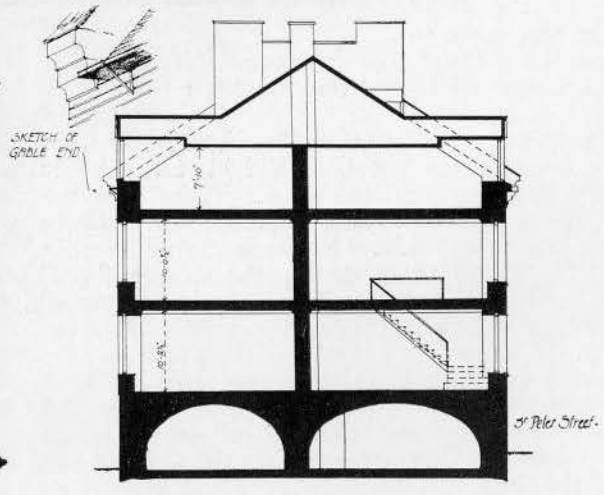


MAIN FLOOR PLAN

FRONT TO St PETER Stt



BASEMENT PLAN



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.

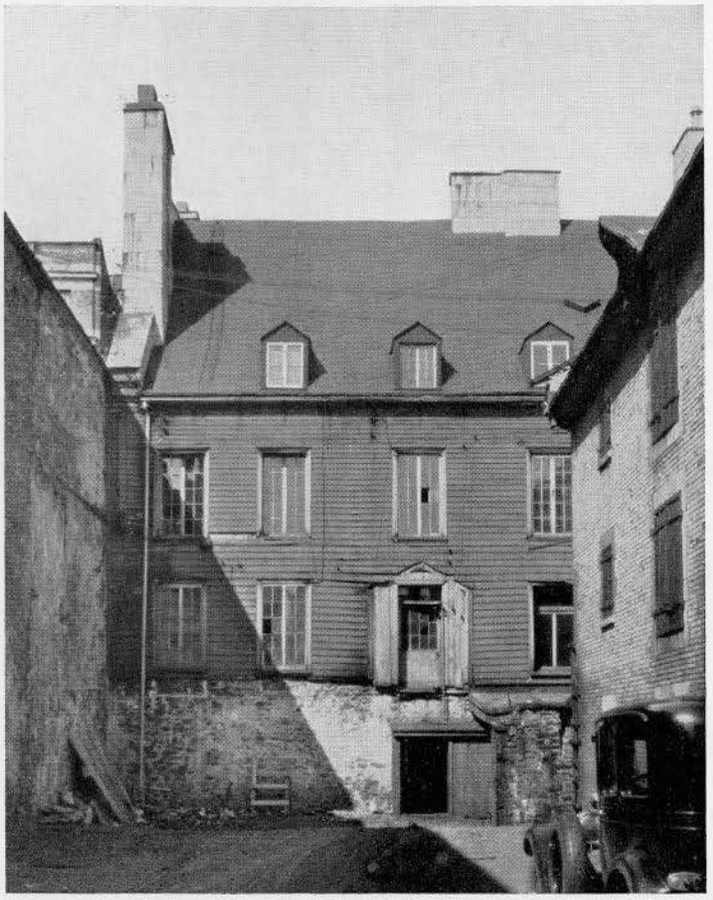
The original concession is in the archives[1] and is to Dme Henriette Guichaux, veuve de Pierre Fargues, negociant. After preliminaries the description of the lot is given as follows: ". . . de soixante pieds de front, qui fait la continuation de l'emplacement de ma dite veuve Fargues, situé en la basse 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'evesque 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[2] 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[1] 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.



BACK VIEW *Photo R. T., 1929*

After this we lose sight of the property until 1818. In the archives of Canada is a plan of a house and plot,[2] 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[3] 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.[4] 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

[1] Contrat No. 73. Carton B.B. Archives of the Seminary.

[2] Archives of Canada Map Catalogue No. 811.

[1] The Quebec Gazette for 1764 contains advertisements of houses for sale in St. Peter Street.

[2] Archives of Canada Maps C. 907, Tray 59.

[3] He inherited an Irish baronetcy in 1827.

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

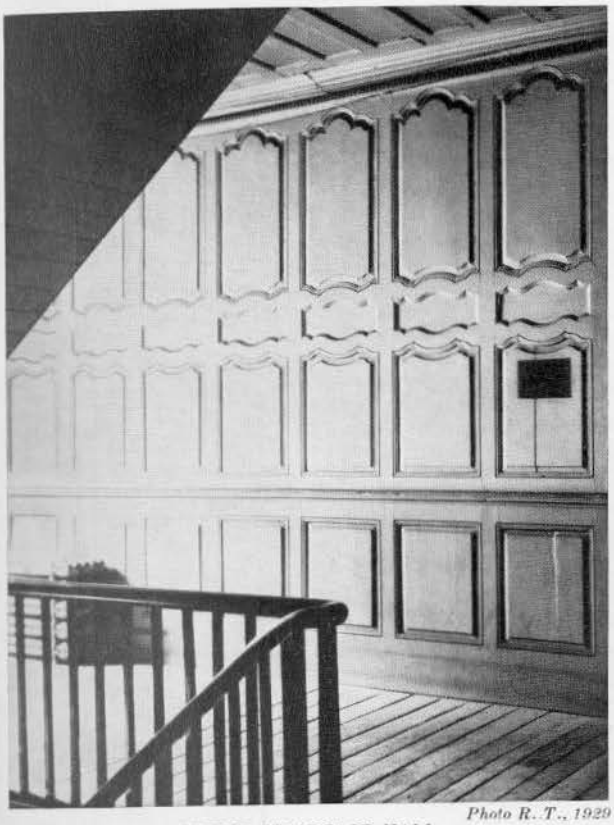


Photo R. T., 1929

UPPER STAIRCASE HALL

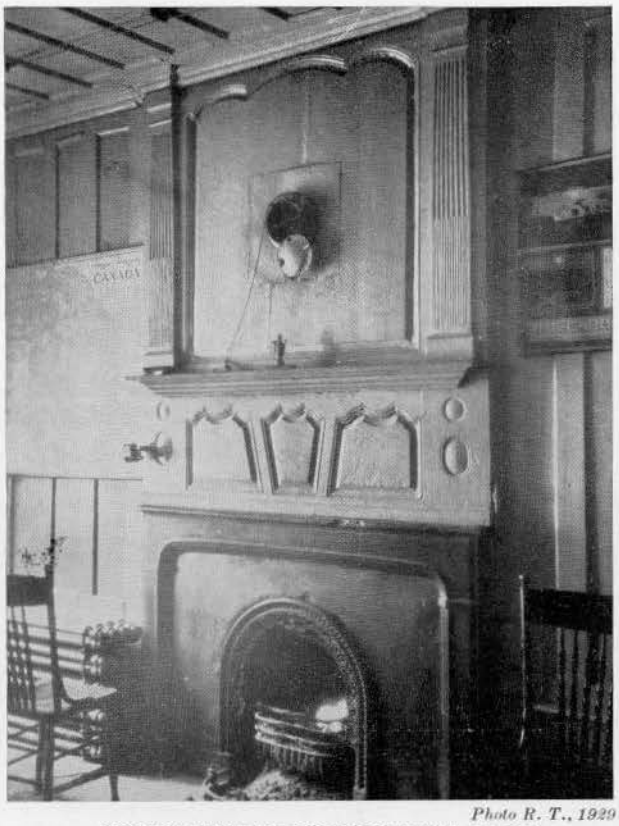
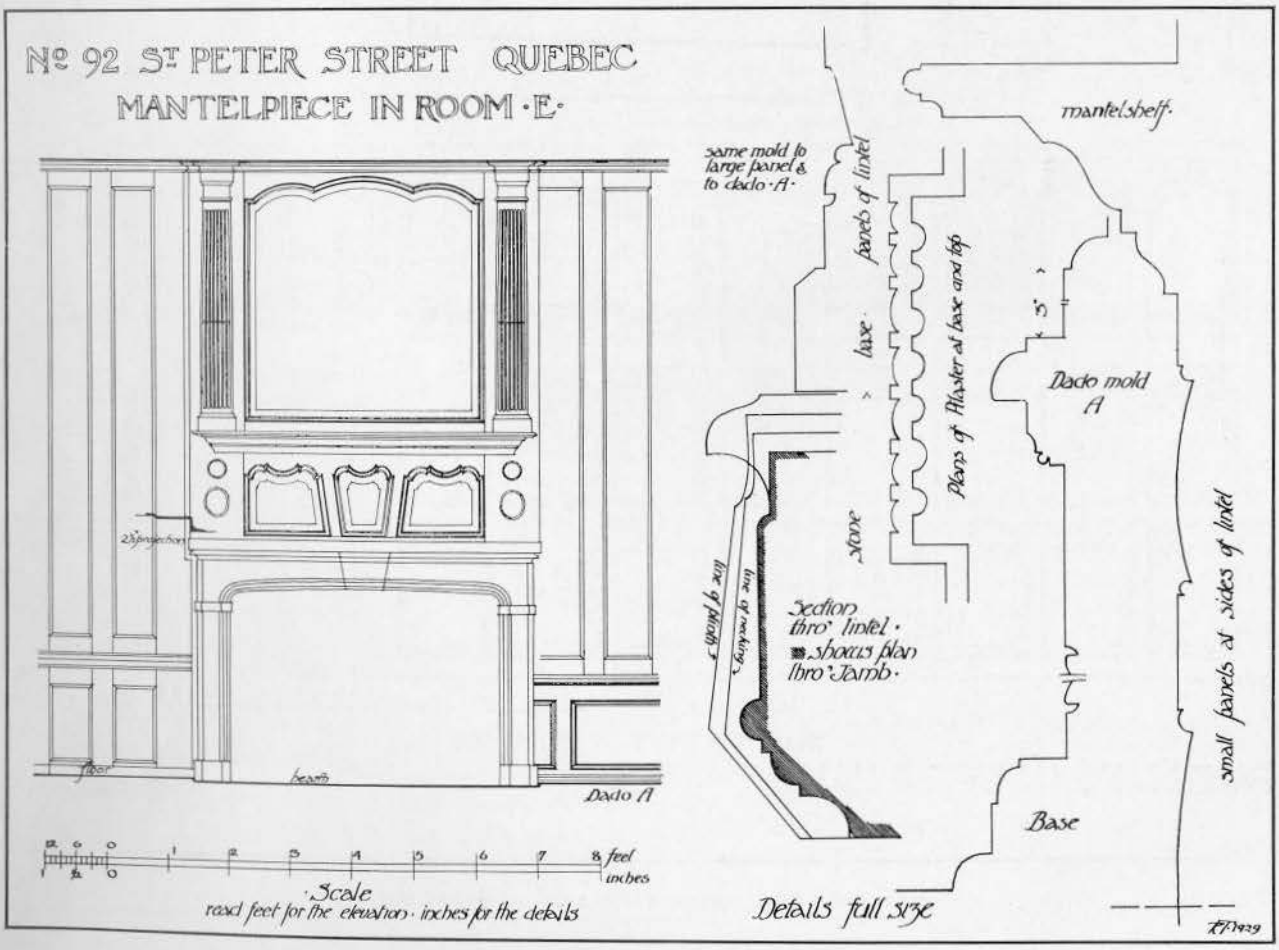
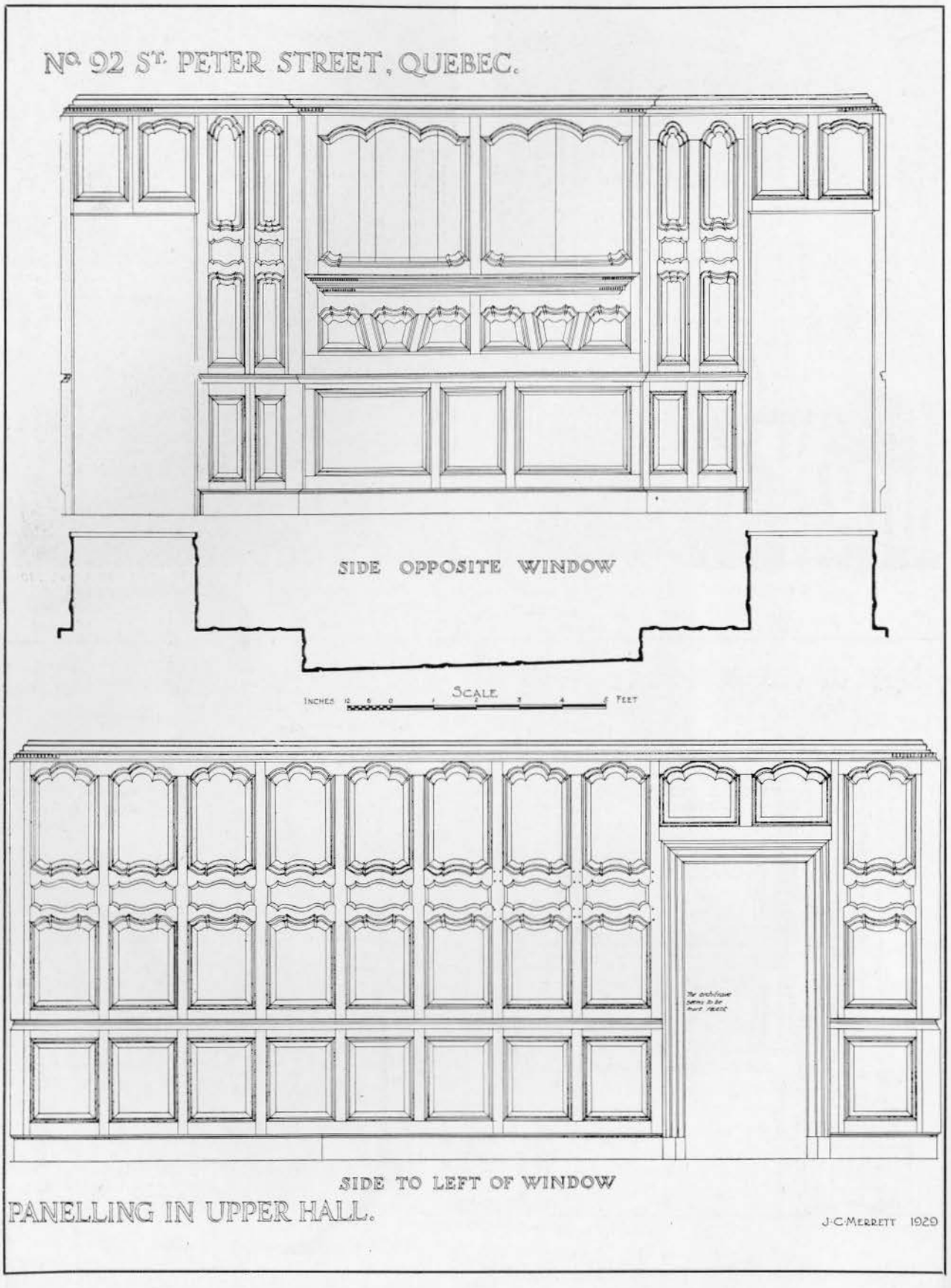


Photo R. T., 1929

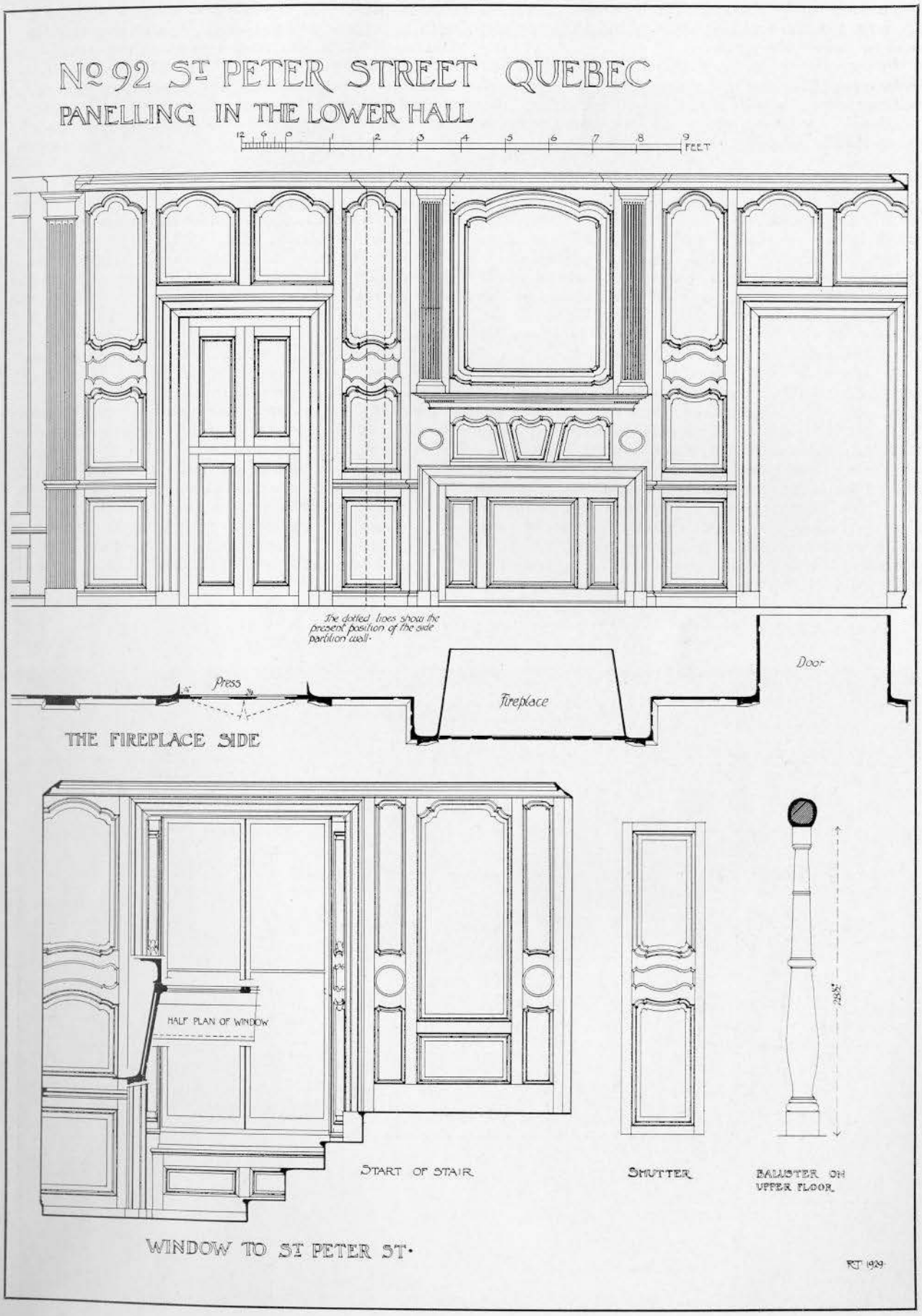
MANTELPIECE IN ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR



MEASURED DRAWING OF MANTLEPIECE IN ROOM "E"



MEASURED DRAWING OF PANELLING IN UPPER HALL



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.

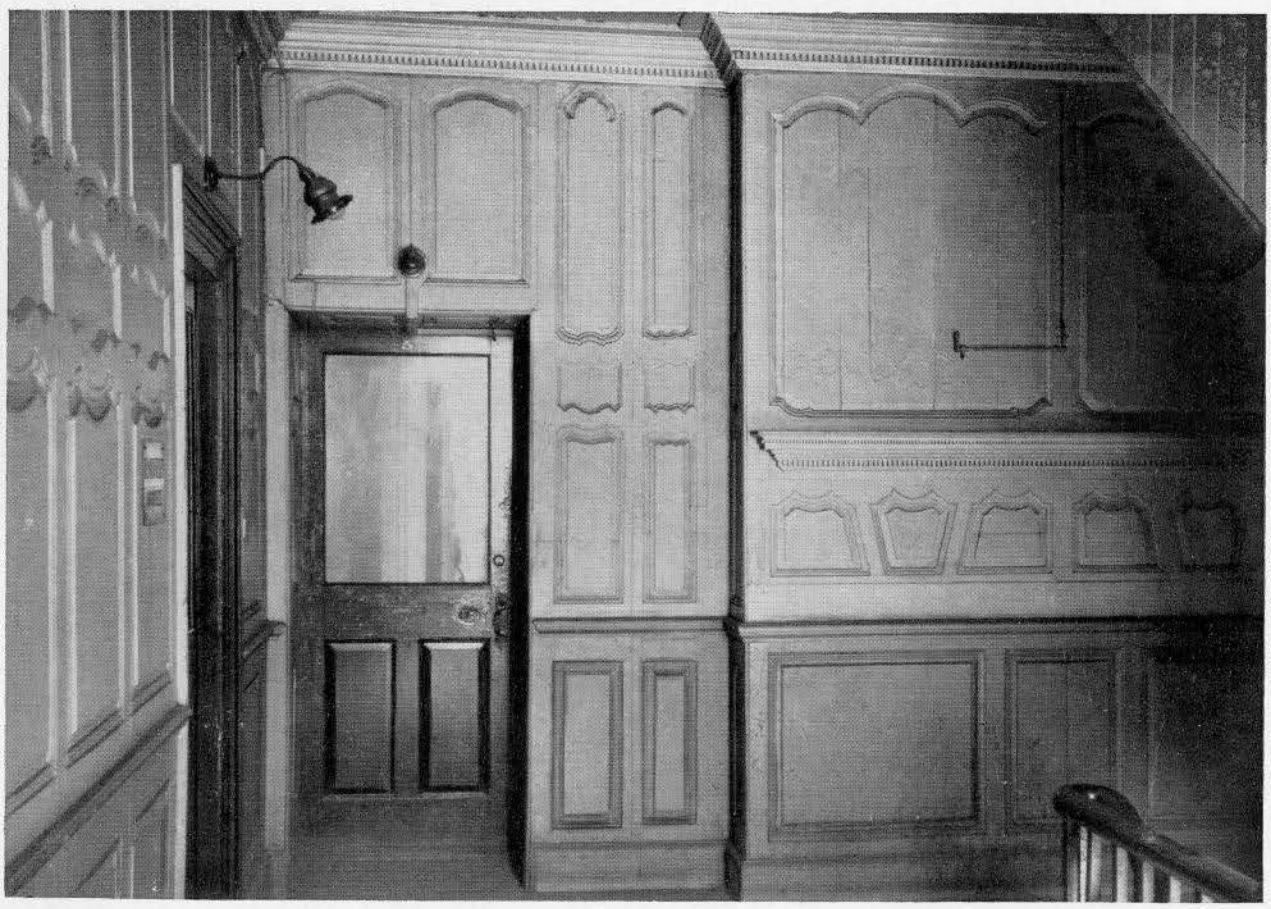
"To let, and possession given on the 1st May next, that large and spacious house being No. 40 St. Peter Street, recently occupied by Sir John Caldwell, Bart., replete with conveniences and suited to the residence of a large family, or to be occupied as a boarding-house. Containing spacious parlours and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

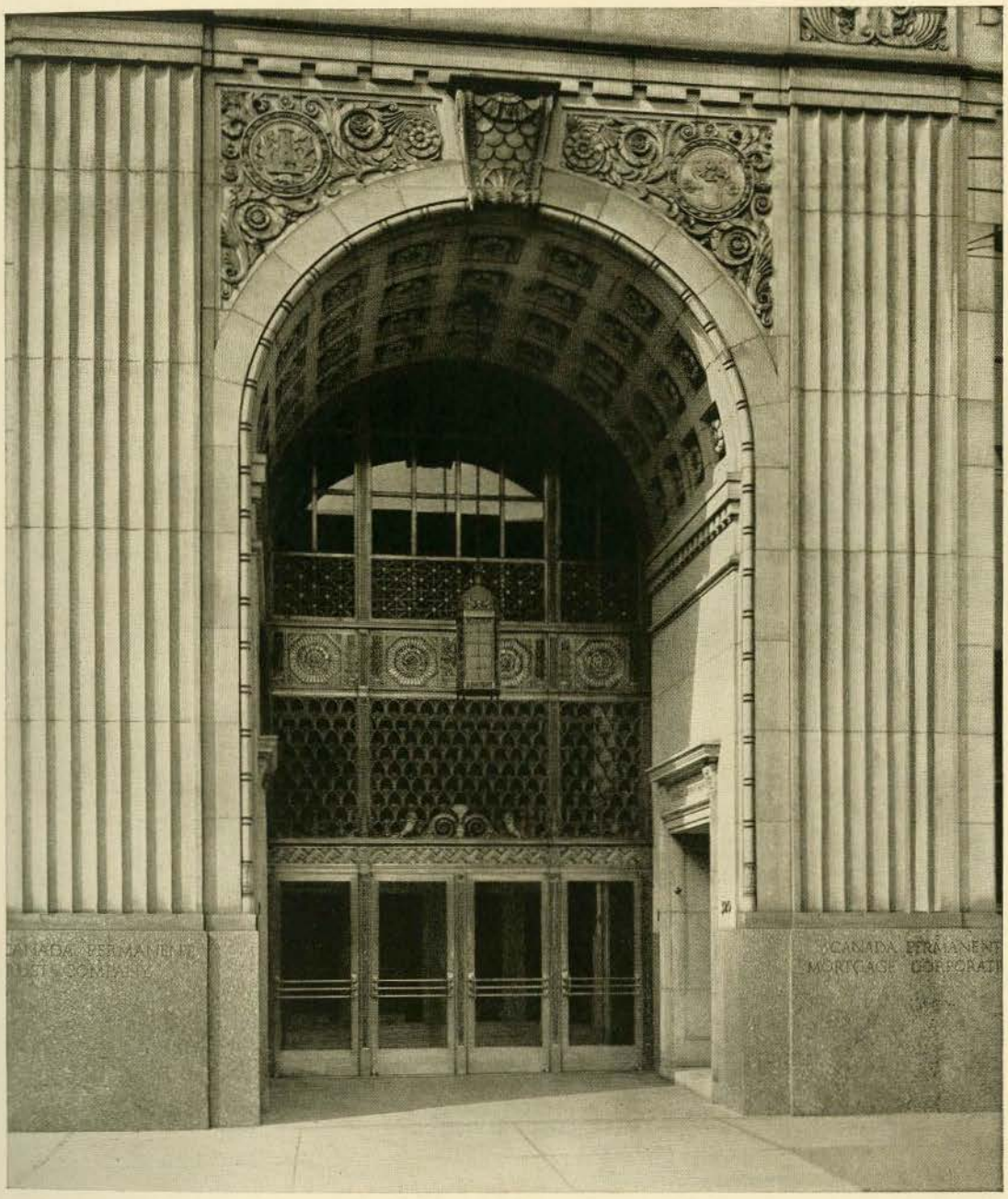
For help in elucidating the history of the house I have to thank the authorities of the Seminary who granted me every access to their documents and the archives at Ottawa for old maps of the city. Mr. Peacock and Mr. Stavert, architects of Quebec, gave assistance in the survey of the building and Mr. 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.



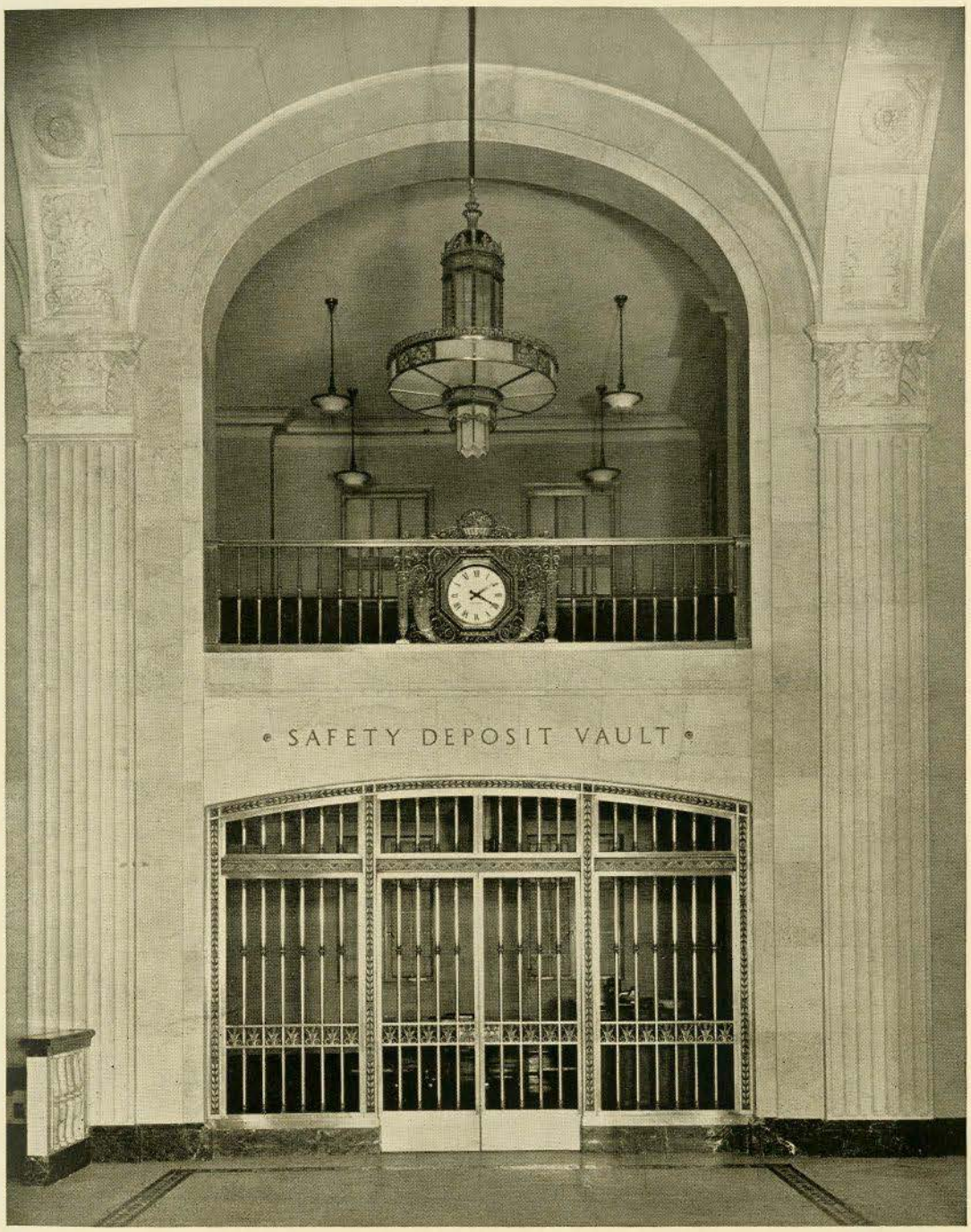
UPPER STAIRCASE HALL, SIDE WALL *Photo R. T., 1929*

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

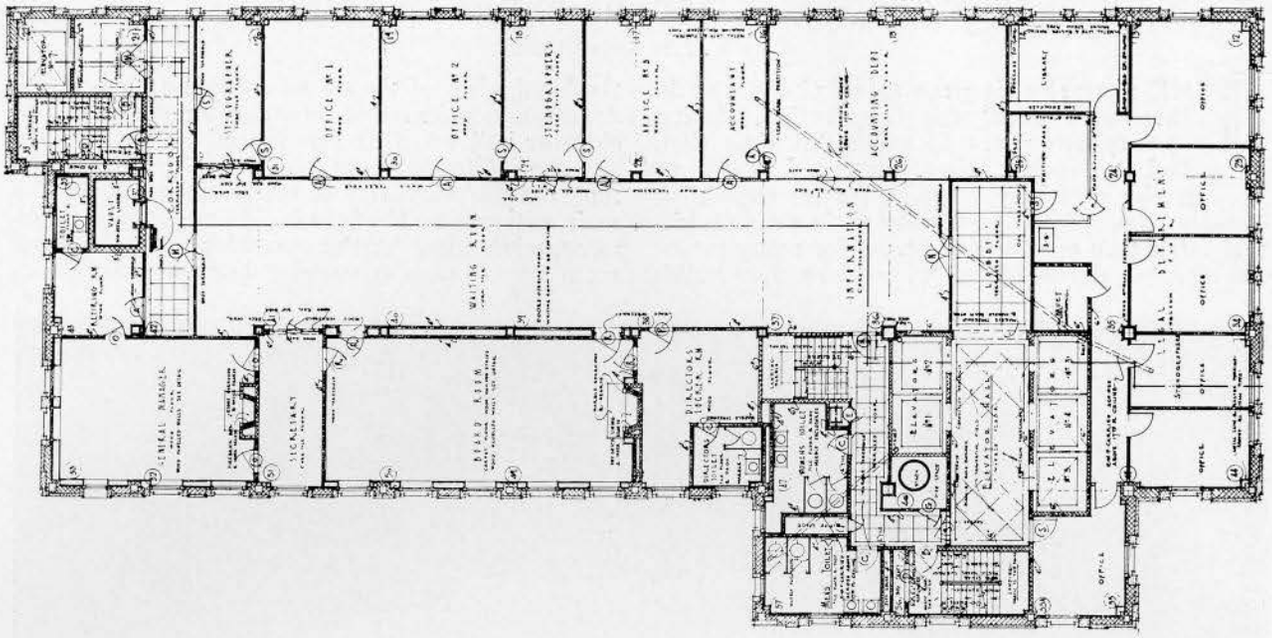
DETAIL OF BAY STREET FACADE SHOWING MAIN ENTRANCE

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.

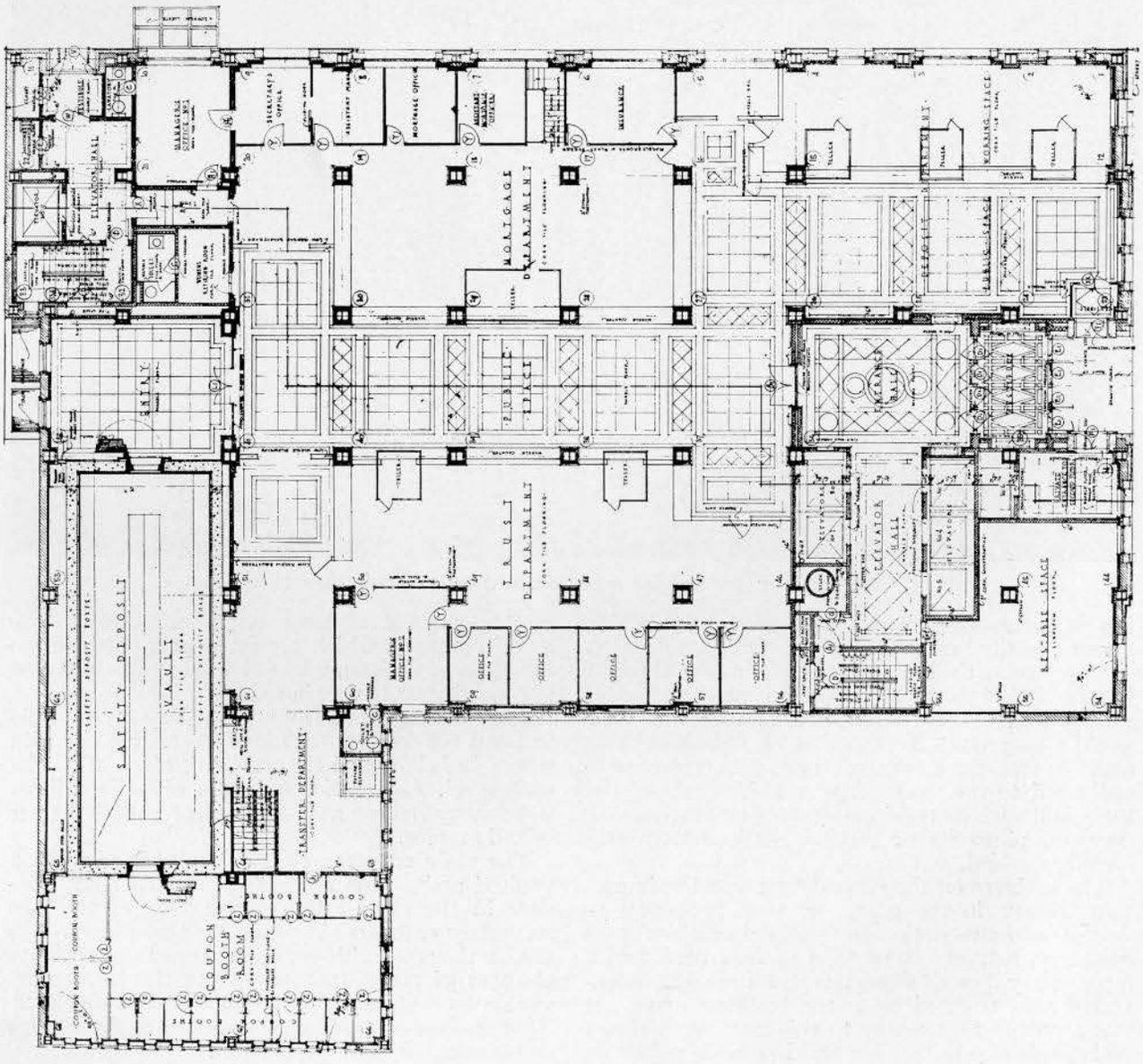
The problem on the ground floor was the important feature in the plan. It was necessary to provide accommodation on this floor for a mortgage company, a trust company, a savings bank and a large safety deposit department, all in one concentrated area referred to as the banking room. It was essential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

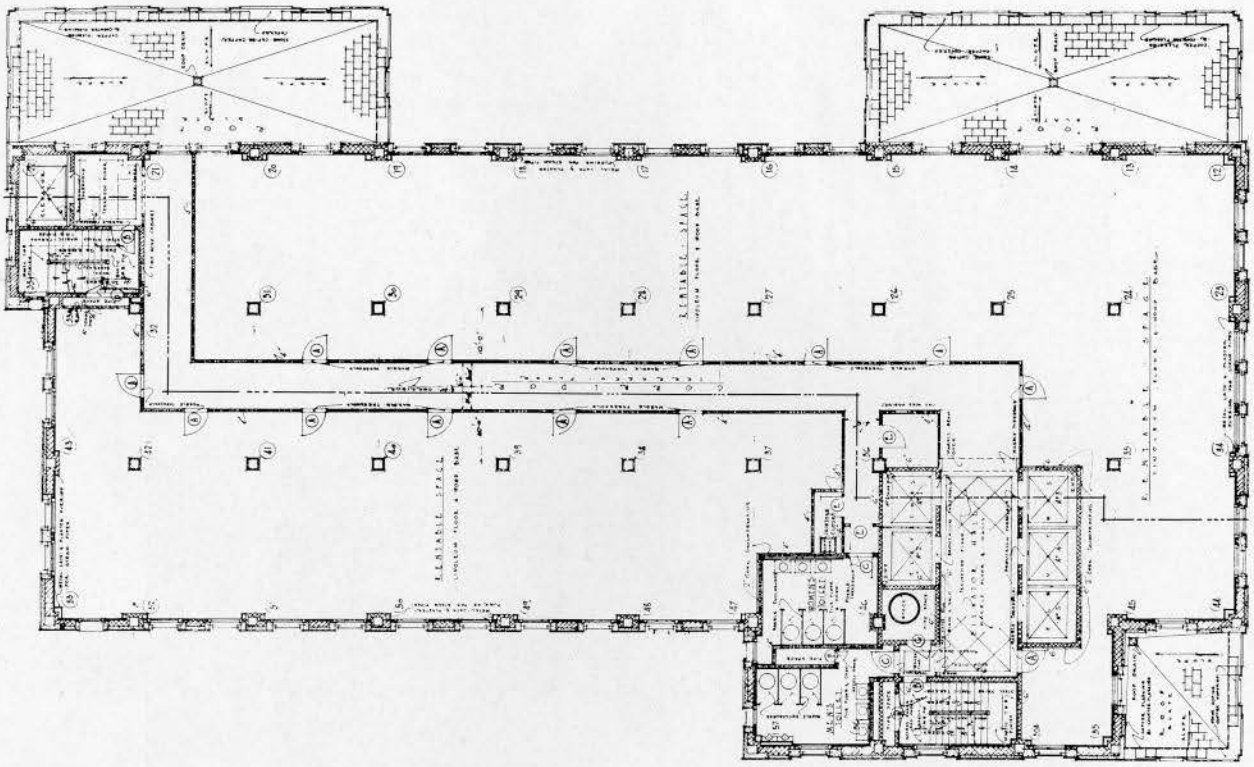


17th FLOOR PLAN

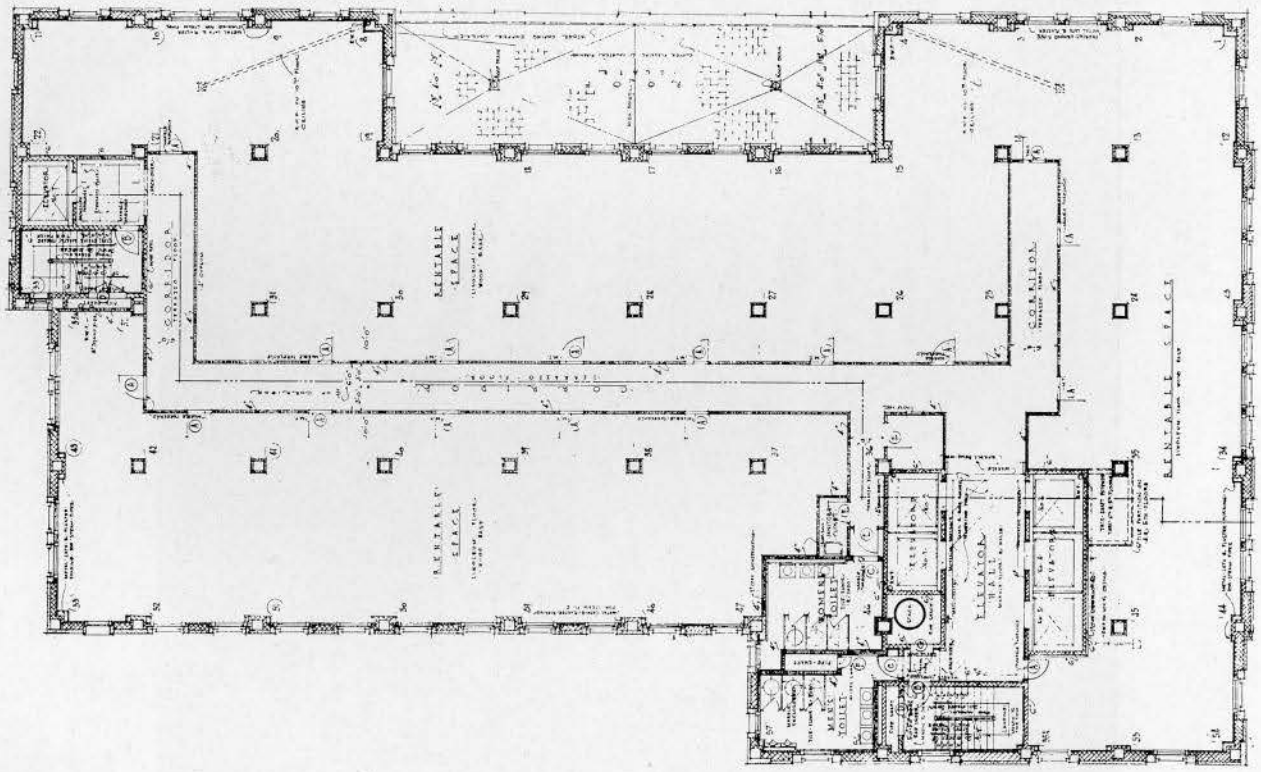


GROUND FLOOR PLAN

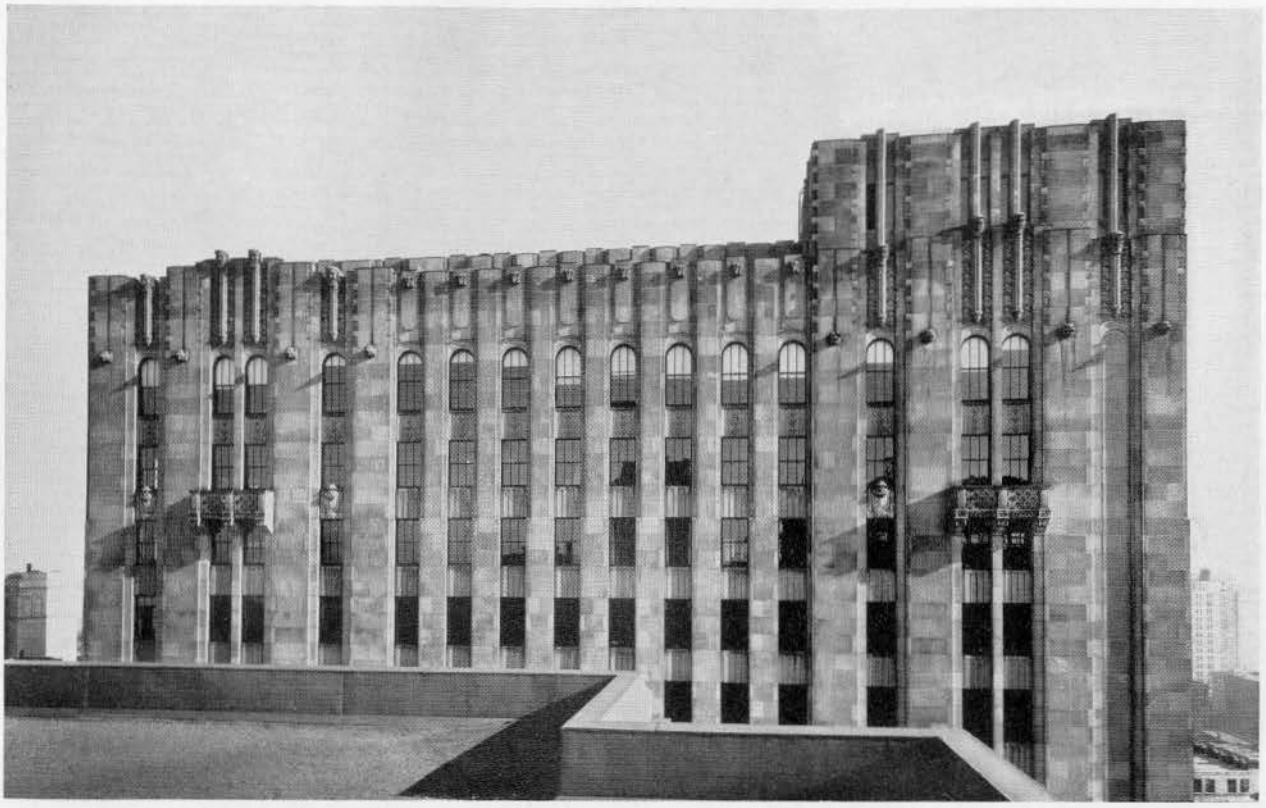
CANADA PERMANENT BUILDING, TORONTO, View from North-east
F. Hilton Wilkes, Architect
Mathers & Haldenby, Associate Architects *Sproatt & Rolph, Consulting Architects*



UPPER TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN 11th TO 16th FLOORS INCLUSIVE

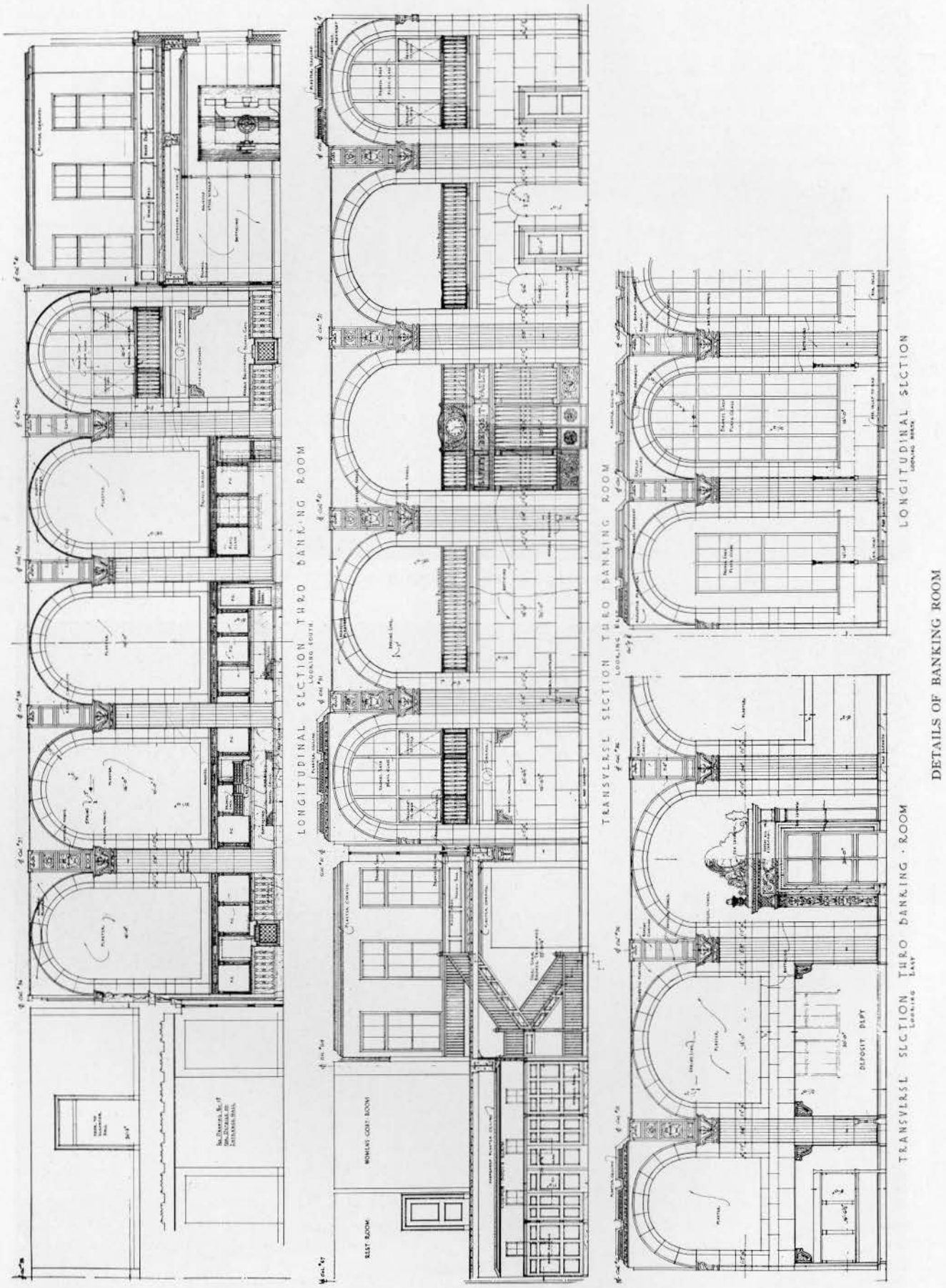


LOWER TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN 3rd TO 10th FLOORS INCLUSIVE



DETAIL OF UPPER STOREYS, ADELAIDE STREET FACADE

DETAIL OF LOWER STOREYS, ADELAIDE STREET FACADE



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

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 washroom on the fourth floor.

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.

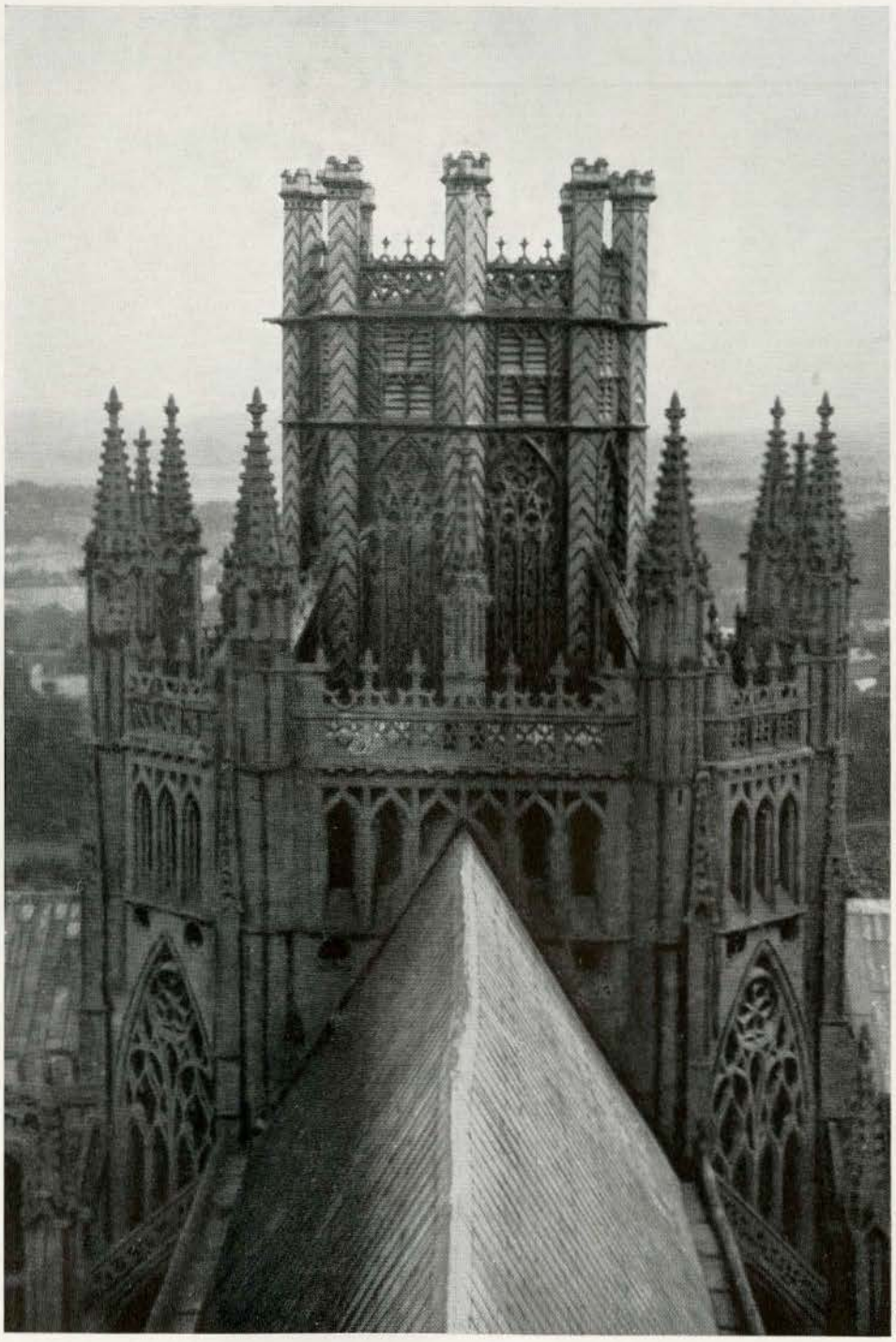
Towering above this picturesque town with its bewildering medley of both tongues and styles is the huge rock with its irregular patches of Ancient Moorish and modern British fortifications. One is only permitted to visit the old portion of the fortifications known as the Lower and Queen's Galleries consisting 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 incongrous 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."

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.

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.

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.

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 Unites 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 milréis and ordinary members will pay a fee of fifty milréis. 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 Comité 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.

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°. 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.

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).

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.

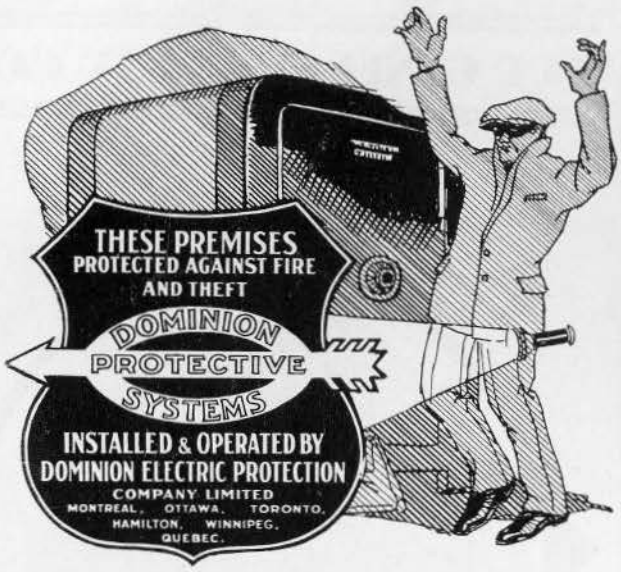
* * * *

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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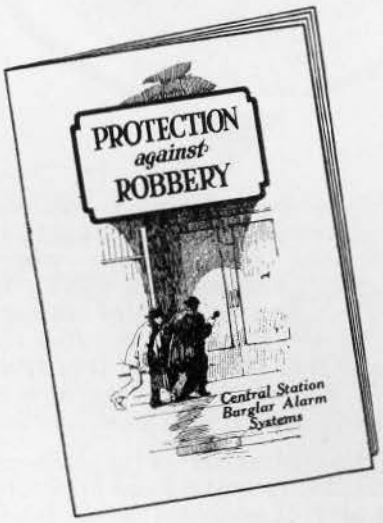

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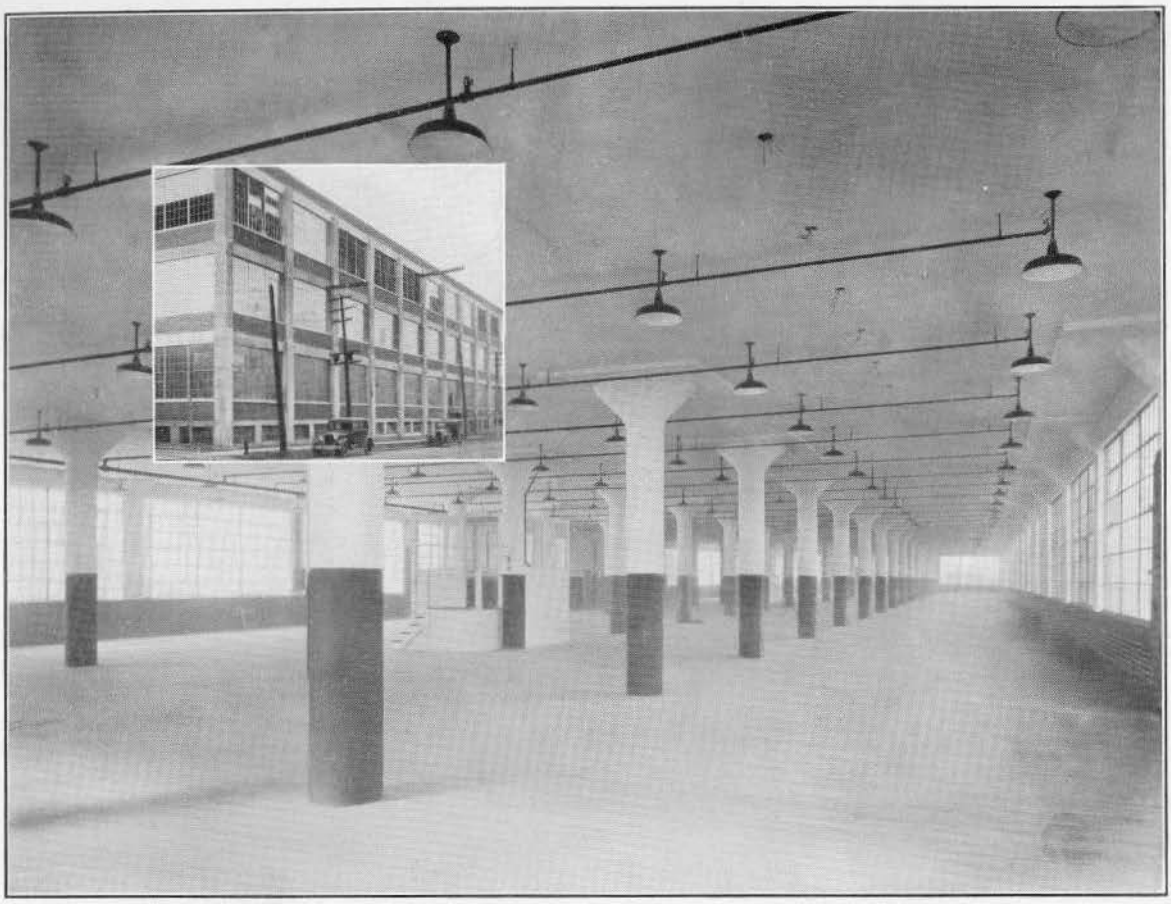

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RECENT ARCHITECTURAL BOOKS

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 11½", 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, 6¼" x 9¼", 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, 6½" x 9⅛", 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
Lecturer at the Architectural Association School of Architecture — *$3.25*

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 13½ 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*

Being the tour of an antiquary with pencil and camera through the churches of Middlesex, Hertfordshire, Essex, Kent and Surrey.
Containing 125 pages of text with 95 illustrations, including many full page, from drawings by the Author, photographs and old engravings.

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*

Containing 104 pages with 93 line drawings and diagrams, many full page, by the Authors and others, and a series of 16 half-tone plates from drawings, sketches and renderings by well-known architectural draughtsmen, including Sydney R. Jones, C. E. Mallows, Hanslip Fletcher, L. Milano Rossi, A. L. Guptill, etc.

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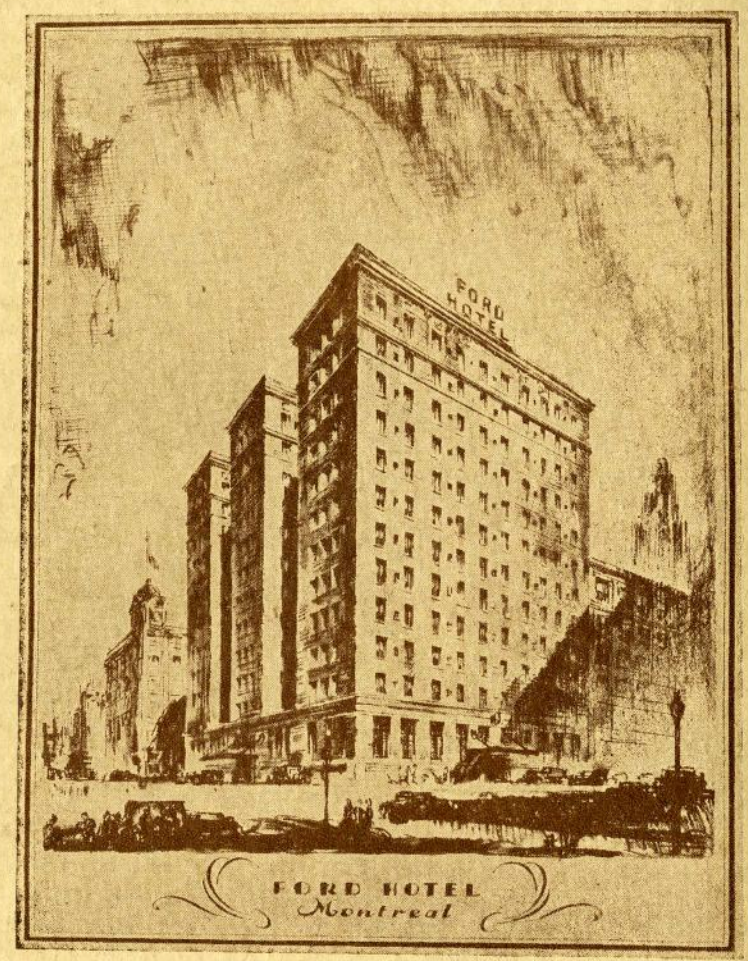

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