THE IOVRIAL ROYAL ARCHITECTVRAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA



AUGUST, 1930

STEEL REACHES INTO THE FUTURE

A MULTI-MOTORED metal plane sweeps skyward on its scheduled flight! . . . A metal spire is swiftly thrust to record heights—on time, as specified! . . . To be sure, the mighty frame of structural steel is firmly rooted in solid stone . . . yet, because they are extending man's horizons, both plane and skyscraper are kin.

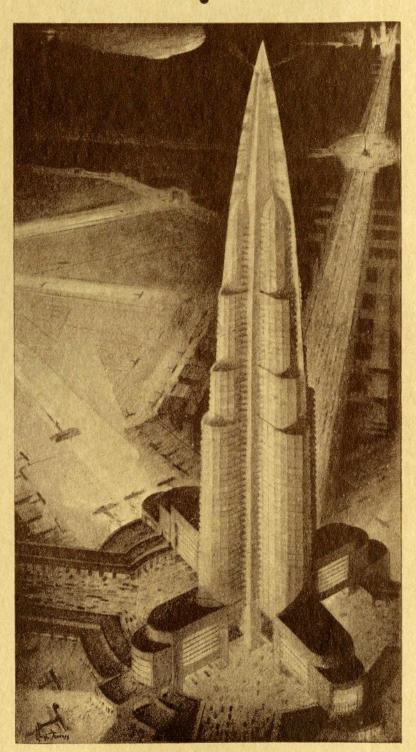
Steel reaches into the future as no other fire-resistive material does or can . . . is ready with its full strength and adaptability, its great security and economy, for all tomorrow's wants. Meanwhile there is pressing need for steel construction in smaller buildings—in homes, apartment and mercantile houses, schools, industrial plants and small bridges.

Here, also, steel saves building time and material—provides more floor space with less weight, less bulk—secures quicker returns on investments and longer usefulness.

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.



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 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.



"AIRPORT OF THE FUTURE"—IMAGINATIVE DESIGN BY HUGH FERRISS. AN ENLARGEMENT, ON SPECIAL STOCK FOR FRAMING, WILL BE MAILED WITHOUT CHARGE TO ANY ARCHITECT, ENGINEER, OR BUSINESS EXECUTIVE.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION

STEEL INSURES STRENGTH AND SECURITY



CROSS THE THRESHOLD

and you are at once impressed with the quality of the appointments of the York Mercantile Building.

Otis-Fensom high speed Passenger Elevators serve the building and assure dependable service.

It is significant that all the better buildings install Otis-Fensom Elevators.

OTIS FENSOM ELEVATOR COMPANY

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CEMENT SURFACES-

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COLOR COATS

BERRY BROTHERS' Lionoil—amber-clear and secret-processed—seals the pores of cement—waterproofs and literally "welds on" succeeding color coats. It forms a tough, elastic, durable surface that "holds out" the colors—saves paint and cuts finishing costs.

Lionoil is economical—easy to apply—can be brushed or sprayed on. It covers about 600 square feet per gallon—dries dust-free in two hours and hard over night.

Here's a remarkable finish of a thousand uses. It is an excellent first coater on almost any surface—provides firm "roots" for other paints. On plaster, cement, metal, fabric, floors, walls, roofs, wood and brick it protects and preserves.

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VARNISHES , ENAMELS , LACQUERS , PAINTS

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Experience Always Justifies the Choice of

Armstrong Corkboard Insulation

A N architect with years of varied experience to guide him specified Armstrong's Corkboard as the insulating material to be used in his own home. Surely this is the strongest possible proof of its efficiency.

In planning houses and apartments to withstand the rigours of Canada's severe winters, he had ample opportunity to test the value of Armstrong's Corkboard. The satisfaction that it always gave, the added comfort it brought, and the fuel economy it effected, convinced him that it was the best insulating material he could use. Time has justified his moderate investment in every particular.

Your clients will want these advantages also. Let us tell you about Armstrong's Corkboard. A card will bring full information.

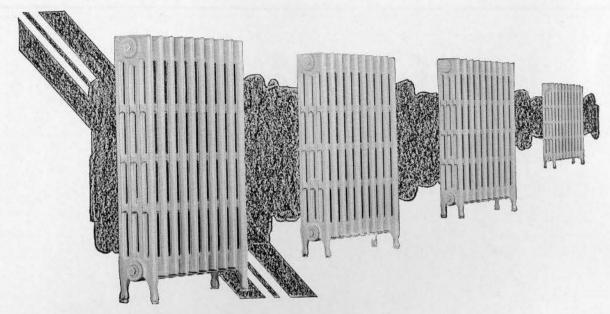
Armstrong Cork & Insulation Company

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Copley Radiators in specifications reflect the wisdom of selective service

RCHITECTS and builders know the enhanced reputation that has come to them from previous trouble-free Copley installations. They use these installations as strong selling arguments for prospective buyers. And now they include Copley Radiators in all their specifications because it has proven the wisdom of their choice.

The Copley is the acknowledged leader among radiators because of two reasons—its beauty and efficiency. Artists designed the Copley with its slender tubes, graceful proportions, and straight modernistic lines. It is efficient, because of the larger air spaces between the tubes, which cause increased air circulation and quicker and more heat distribution. The Copley is adaptable to every interior scheme. They can be supplied in heights and widths to meet specific requirements.

acknowledged leader among radiators.

builders all over Canada are using Copley Radiators. They know that they give the utmost in



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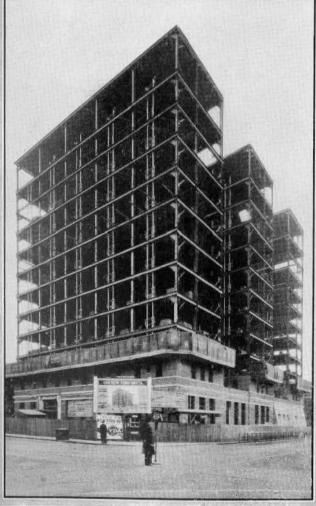
1134

LARGE OF SMALL

Your Building is Safeguarded With

BAR JOISTS





SKYSCRAPER

and small home alike benefit from the advantages of Masillon Bar Joist floor construction. No matter what the building, it will undoubtedly be better for Massillon.

Standard in sizes, flexible of span, light of weight, yet enormously strong, these joists give a permanent and satisfactory construction job that is speedy and economical.

Write for load tables, dimensional data, etc. We will gladly send any information you may require upon request.

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Branch Offices-Toronto and Montreal.

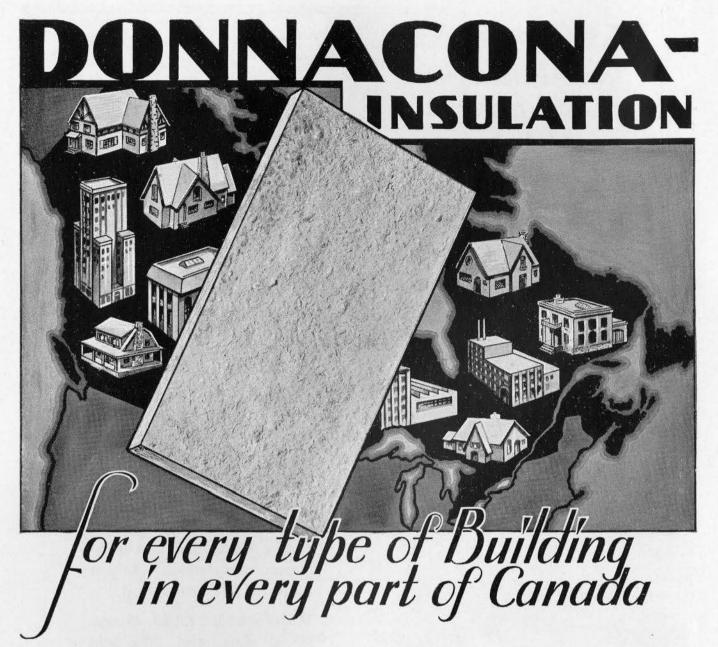
JOISTS

BAR

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

of Canadian Steel

Made in Canada



Heat "built in"—Cold "built out"... that is the building demand of to-day. Home owners and buyers are more and more insistent in specifying adequate insulation and sound deadening.

Use DONNACONA to meet this demand. Choose for strength and permanence as well as insulating value—for

resistance to water, damp, rot and vermin—for sound deadening and control—a surface with decorative possibilities.

DONNACONA is made to meet not one but all of these requirements and is tested hourly in the mill laboratory to ensure that the standard of efficiency in each respect is maintained.



A product of PRICE BROTHERS & COMPANY Limited, Quebec, Canada (Established over 100 Years)





WHALE-BONE-ITE INDESTRUCTIBLE* TOILET SEATS USED IN CANADA'S TALLEST BUILDING . . .

Because Brunswick WHALE-BONE-ITE toilet seats never need replacing and because they cost no more than the cheapest composition seats, they have been specified for the gigantic new Bank of Commerce Building in Toronto.

They always look well, and are hygenic. The polished WHALE-BONE-ITE surface is impervious to either dirt or germs. Made in laminated construction with reinforced edges and integrally moulded hinges they stand the hardest abuse and never become cracked and rickety. Architects everywhere are realizing their supreme durability and are specifying them for the biggest public buildings and the smartest private dwellings. We invite you to write for a catalogue.

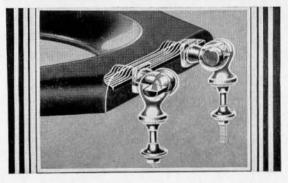
*WHALE-BONE-ITE SEATS are actually guaranteed for the life of the building. In eighteen years not one seat has been proved unsatisfactory.



BANK OF COMMERCE BUILDING, TORONTO

Architects: Darling & Pearson

Plumbers: Purdy, Mansell, Limited



The WHALE-BONE-ITE Seat and Hinge form an unbreakable unit. Hinge is die cast and set integrally in the seat.

Porunswick WHALE-BONE-ITE TOILET SEATS

Made in Canada by the originators of laminated toilet seats

THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED - 358 BAY STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

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Only the Best was good enough for the Manoir Richelieu



After destruction by fire, 250,000 square feet of Gypsum Partition Tile were used in the rebuilding of the Manoir Richelieu, Quebec's palatial summer and winter resort at Murray Bay.

GYPSUM Partition Tile that is fire safe, is easy to set in place and saves dead load because of its light weight, was selected for the Manoir Richelieu recently rebuilt at Murray Bay.

But in addition to the structural economies Gypsum Partition Tile effects, it was chosen too for its sound resistance. Authentic tests have proven that less than 1/100 of one percent of incident sound is transmitted through gypsum tile partitions plastered with Gypsum

plaster. When alterations are required, Gypsum Partition Tile is easily sawed through without damaging the plaster or decoration, other than would be covered by the casing and trim.

It is recommended for use in hospitals, theatres, hotels, office buildings, apartments and all structures where sound proof, fire-safe economical partitions are of particular importance. We will gladly submit full information on request.

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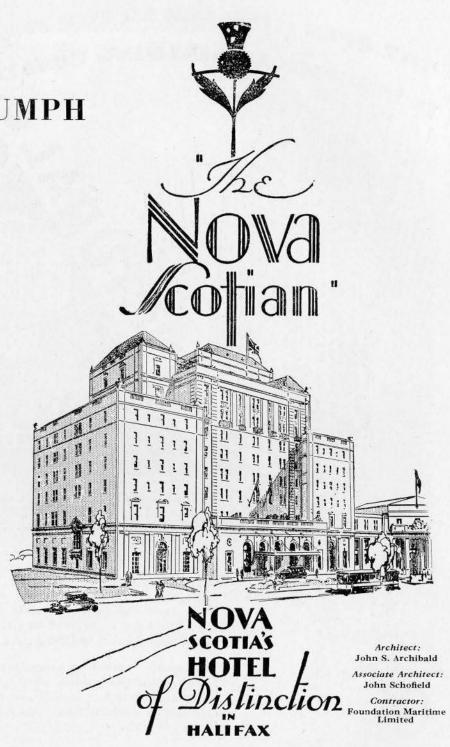
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ANOTHER TRIUMPH

for

TURNBULL ELEVATORS

Speed, quietness, reliability — these are the requirements of modern elevator service whether it be in hotels, office structures or public buildings. Westinghouse-Turnbull elevators fulfil every modern need — that is why they were selected for the new Canadian National Railways Hotel at Halifax.



TURNBULL ELEVATOR Company Limited

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HAMILTON WINNIPEG REGINA TORONTO

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OTTAWA
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MONTREAL SAINT JOHN HALIFAX



Taken from Mother Earth, shaped into serviceable building units, burned to the density and durability of flint, it is used in the country's great buildings. There you find it forming the walls, the floors, the partitions, and fireproofing the steel work. Never have the quality, variety, and availability of Structural Clay Tile been so marked as they are today. There are shapes and sizes for every building need.

Produced in numerous manufacturing plants, it is transported in the quantities needed, when and where required—a responsibility that does not quibble or compromise—assuring speedy, economical construction—and a long span of completely satisfactory service.

Architects, Engineers, Building Contractors, Brick Masons, everywhere, testify to the value of Structural Clay Tile in modern building programs.





Johnson Heat Control In This Building

The first floor, mezzanine and half the basement are used as banking and safe deposit quarters. This space is heated by direct radiation, automatically controlled by 21 Johnson wall thermostats connected directly with Johnson valves on the radiators. The indirect heating system, which also serves to ventilate this space in summer, consists of exhaust and supply fans, the latter equipped with oil screen filters. The heating units in this system and the louvres controlling the air supply are controlled by Johnson Thermostats. Louvres are also in the bank's skylights, and are operated by Johnson Control from a switchboard panel in the Superintendent's

office. General offices, from the second to the twelfth floors, inclusive, are heated by direct radiation; and the steam supply is divided to heat independently five tiers, each Johnson Controlled from the switchboard panel in the Superintendent's office.

Johnson Control applies to every system, form and plan of heating and ventilating: interestingly described complete in the Johnson book, sent gratis on request. JOHNSON TEMPERATURE REGULATING COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED 100 ADELAIDE ST. EAST, TORONTO

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THE ALL METAL SYSTEM. THE ALL PERFECT GRADUATED CONTROL OF VALVES & DAMPERS. THE DUAL THERMOSTAT CONTROL



Health and comfort dispatched by Western Union



Western Union Building, Worth and Hudson Streets, New York. Architects: Voorhees, Gmelin & Walker, New York. Engineers: Meyer, Strong & Jones, Inc., New York. Builders: Marc Eidlitz & Son, Inc., New York. Heating & Ventilating Contractors: Almirall & Co., Inc. N.Y.

...via the STURTEVANT route!

In this new nerve-center of the vast Western Union system, an adequate supply of healthful, refreshing air is permanently assured.

From the basement... and from the 3rd, 21st, and 24th floors... 49 Sturtevant Silentvane and Multivane Fans circulate 1,226,602 cubic feet of air a minute. Every section of the building is thoroughly ventilated.

Like the Chanin, the Chrysler, the New York Life, 40 Wall Street, and other notable New York buildings, the Western Union was equipped with Sturtevant apparatus to assure ventilating service of the utmost efficiency and dependability. This and other types of Sturtevant equipment are available in a wide range of capacities, to meet almost every conceivable ventilating requirement.

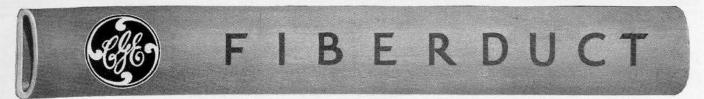
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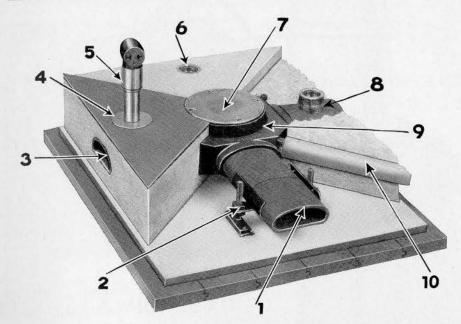
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HEATING-VENTILATING AND POWER PLANT EQUIPMENT





CUTAWAY MODEL C-G-E FIBERDUCT AND FITTINGS

- 1. C.G.E. Fiberduct.
- 2. Coupling-support with leveling screws.
- 3. Oval Crown 1-in. below surface, molds concrete into a strong arch.
- 4. Brass floor flange flush with linoleum.
- Lighting outlet, brass standpipe, bake= lite head.
- 6. Brass insert; grouted—can't pull out.
- Adjustable height cover recessed to take linoleum or other floor covering.
- 8. Brass insert threads into duct.
- Heavy, one-piece iron junction box with leveling screws.
- 10. Conduit feeder lines.

Puts Flexibility into Underfloor Wiring

FLEXIBILITY . . . that's what C.G.E. Fiberduct gives a business building's wiring. This fiber raceway in concrete floors enables you to locate outlets where they belong. New ones can be added by boring into the duct at any time . . . anywhere . . . in a few minutes.

In this way C.G.E. Fiberduct helps you to provide electric service adequate for today and tomorrow.

Embedded in concrete floors, the oval crown of C.G.E. Fiberduct ensures great strength. Its spacious cross section offers maximum wire carrying capacity. Fiberduct is non-corrodible . . . made to outlast a good floor.

For complete information on Fiberduct write to the nearest branch of C.G.E.

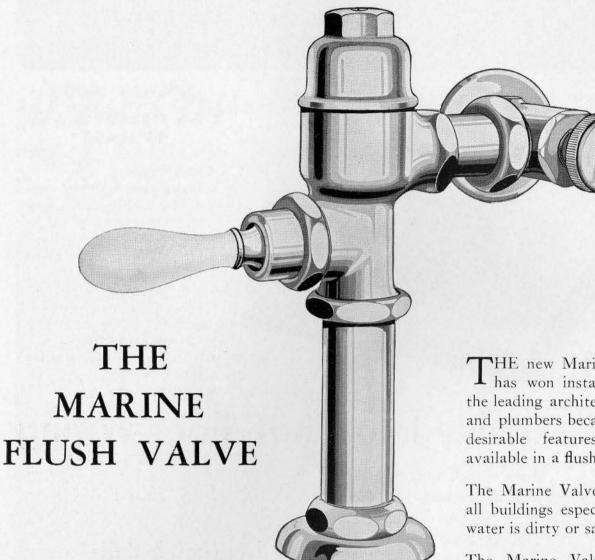
A Fiberduct Installation



Alberta Government Administration Bldg.

C.G.E. FIBERDUCT

GUARANTEED BY CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED



The Marine Flush Valve is furnished in Chromium Plate or Nickel Finish. Also furnished in Chromium Plated Octagonal Design.

THE new Marine Flush Valve L has won instant approval by the leading architects, contractors and plumbers because of its many desirable features never before available in a flush valve.

The Marine Valve is suitable for all buildings especially where the water is dirty or sandy.

The Marine Valve has outside control. In order to lengthen or shorten the flush all you need is a

screwdriver which is used through an adjusting arrangement through the top of the cap. It is not necessary to disturb the by-pass when making an adjustment.

The Marine Valve is the only flush valve with a by-pass that is positively self cleansing. It has a large waterway that allows fixtures to be flushed at low pressures.

Specify Mueller and be assured of the best.

MUELLER LIMITED

SARNIA, CANADA

CONCRETE for Apartment House Construction



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CANADA CEMENT COMPANY BUILDING PHILLIPS SQUARE - MONTREAL

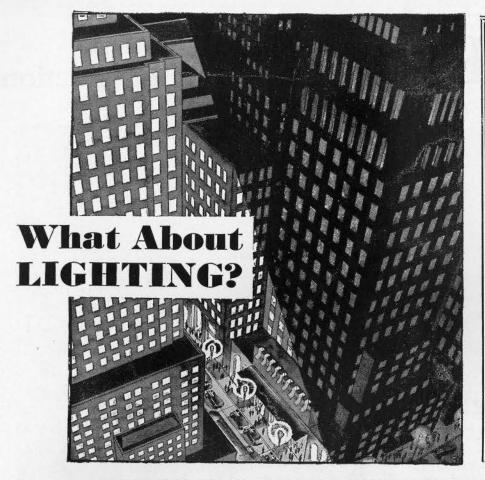
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ORRECT LIGHTING is essential to proper working conditions in modern office buildings---Inadequate lighting provokes lowered efficiency. Architects and engineers heighten their reputations by being particular about the kind of lighting their clients need. Westinghouse have developed lighting fixtures as far ahead of what was modern five years ago, as electricity is over gas. Consult our nearest district office---specific problems are being solved every day by the Westinghouse Lighting Institute. Back your specifications by the opinions and specifications of men foremost in the profession from Atlantic to Pacific. Ideal lighting need never be changed.

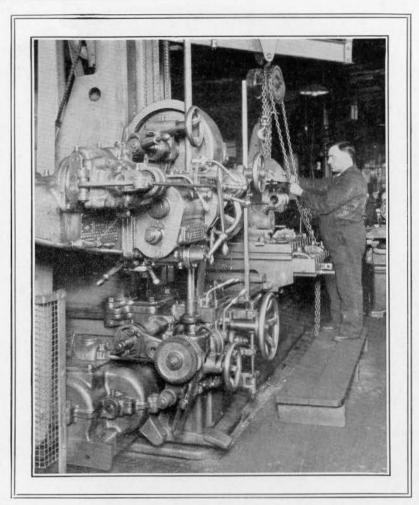


CANADIAN WESTINGHOUSE COMPANY, LIMITED HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, ONT.

BRANCH OFFICES AND REPAIR SHOPS IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

Westinghouse

This is the fourth of a series of advertisements showing operations in the plant of Darling Brothers Limited.



Modern machinery maintains old traditions

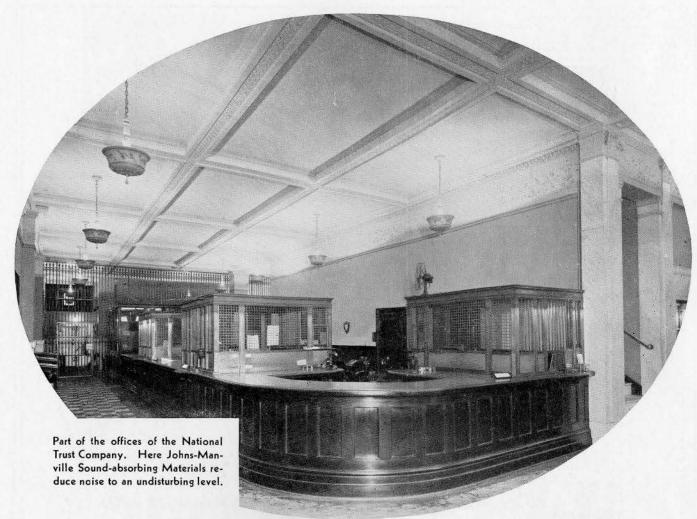
EACH year brings new miracles of a machine age and methods of manufacture improve constantly. The equipment of the Darling plant keeps pace with modern development, ensuring to users of Darling Products all the improvements that science and engineering skill make available. In this way the Darling standard of quality is maintained and carried to new heights on the chart of Canadian achievement. In the provential prothers manufacture Passenger and Freight Elevators, Pumps, Webster Systems of Steam Heating, Steam Specialties, etc., modern in design—sound in workmanship—and of that high quality throughout which alone can ensure long, satisfactory, economical performance.

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Engineers, Manufacturers, Founders since 1888

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Noise has no place where accuracy is demanded . . . Costly errors and dragging work result from nerves worn tired by noise

NOWHERE has noise less place than in a bank. The clatter commonly caused by office machines, bells, voices and the like makes accurate work difficult, and actually increases the cost of operation by slowing up effort. Then, too, you must consider the effect on depositors, who expect an atmosphere of dignity in a banking establishment. Perhaps you have wondered what could be done. Possibly you have issued orders calling for more quiet.

Here Enters the Scientist

The fact is that office management of the strictest sort cannot overcome the noise nuisance. To get results you need practical, scientific acoustical advice such as a Johns-Manville Expert familiar with problems of sound control in buildings of every type is ready to give you without obligation. J-M acoustical methods make no attempt to interfere with office routine—with necessary or even unnecessary activities which cause noise. Instead we apply special materials and absorb the sound waves before they become annoying and disturbing.

After the Johns-Manville man has done his work, if you speak to an associate he will hear you, but the sound of your voice will not echo all over the place. A typewriter will still click, but the clicks die on the spot. They cease to pound on everyone's ear-drums.

We have summarized the sound control work we have done for hundreds of banks in a booklet which we shall be glad to send you without charge or without obligation. May we have a Johns-Manville Sound Control Expert talk with you?

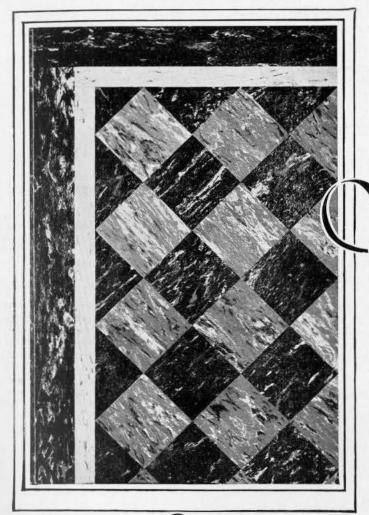
Canadian

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SOUND-ABSORBING

TREATMENT

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Pleas	se send me a copy of your booklet, nd Control Treatment for Banks.''
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Denturies (xperiment have produced STEDMAN reinforced rubber FLOORING

Now made in-Canada

AUGUST, NINETEEN-THIRTY

I am now able to announce that the NEW TRIPLE PRESSURE PROCESS CURE is being used for the first time anywhere in the newly equipped modern Canadian plant at Farnham, Que.

Colors, designs and processes have my personal attention.

Motedman NATURIZED FLOORING

Since primitive man first housed himself for comfort and protection, floors have been the subjects of unending experiment and evolution.

Beauty and restful ease have been the ideals for which successive generations of architects and builders have striven.

To-day the best features of all types have been combined by modern science to produce Stedman Naturized Flooring and the many millions of square feet installed in the last ten years bear eloquent tribute to its worth.

The color markings, veining and striations in Stedman Naturized Flooring are comparable with the finest marble.

In public buildings and in private homes

all over the continent these comfort floors of Stedman Naturized Rubber Tiles afford footease and quiet dignity.

Their resilience, their permanent beauty and fine texture make them easy to walk on, a delight to look at and easy to keep clean

Stedman Naturized Flooring is made in a wide variety of sizes and color combinations and is adaptable to any architectural style or decorative scheme.

The years of experience which developed the use of Stedman Naturized Flooring are at your disposal. We will be glad to give complete information regarding style, cost and installation of Stedman Naturized Floors and to co-operate with owners, architects and builders.

Alexander MURRAY & Company

Limited

MONTREAL, TORONTO, HALIFAX SAINT JOHN, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER

THE ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

627 DORCHESTER STREET, WEST

MONTREAL, QUE.

FOUNDED 19th AUGUST, 1907

INCORPORATED BY HE 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
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COUNCIL 1930

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*Deceased		nto 1926, 1927, 1928

ANNOUNCING:

A Prize Competition

(Sponsored by Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.)

In Designing New Bathrooms

Canadian Architects Invited to Compete for \$27,500 in Prizes

Class "A": Design for a bathroom suitable for homes costing not more than \$15,000. to build.

First Prize	\$5,000,00
Second Prize	
Third Prize	. 1,000.00
Fourth Prize	. 500.00
Fifth Prize	250.00
Ten Prizes of	. 100.00
Twenty Prizes of	. 50.00
One Hundred Prizes of	. 25.00
Total Prizes 135	\$13.750.00

THIS friendly competition is sponsored to stimulate interest and originality in designing a new interior, the bathroom.

The competition is open to Architects and Architects' draughtsmen in the United States and Canada. It will be supervised by a Jury of Awards, members of which were selected by the Directors of the Chapters of the American Institute of Architects in the various cities, and the professional Director was nominated by the Directors of the Pittsburgh Chapter.

The Jury of Awards is composed of the following Architects: William H. Beers, A.I.A. of Beers & Farley, New York City: Addison B. LeBoutellier, A.I.A. of Ripley & LeBoutellier, Boston: Eugene H. Class "B": Design for a bathroom suitable for homes in the building of which cost is not a major consideration.

First Prize	.\$5,000.00
Second Prize	2,500.00
Third Prize	. 1.000.00
Fourth Prize	. 500.00
Fifth Prize	. 250.00
Ten Prizes of	. 100.00
I WCHTY I HZCS OI	
One Hundred Prizes of	. 25.00
Total Prizes 135	\$13.750.00

Klaber, A.I.A. of E. H. Klaber & E. A. Grunsfeld, Jr., Chicago: Louis C. Mullgardt, F.A.I.A., San Francisco: Allison Owen, F.A.I.A. of Diboll &

Owen, New Orleans.

The professional adviser of the Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. in this competition is Howard K. Jones, A.I.A. of Alden, Harlow & Jones, Architects, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A competitor may submit one design in each class, but not more than one design in each class may be submitted by any competitor, group or firm.

Designs must be post marked before midnight October 30th, 1930, at which hour the competition closes.

A booklet which states in convenient form all conditions of the competition will be gladly supplied, on request to

Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.

Toronto

Ontario



FOR FOUR GENERATIONS BUILDERS OF GREENHOUSES

Where Compactness figures the reasons for a Leanto multiply

HERE is shown an obvious instance. Now that we have developed a special construction which successfully takes care of the annoyance of dropping condensation, these Glass Overs become the practical, livable, likable part of the home, they should be. Makes them ideal for breakfast rooms, tea serving places, sunning spots—all amidst the delightful surroundings of growing flowers.

A new catalog, especially treating of moderate sized leantos, even span greenhouses and conservatories is off the press. Glad to send you a copy.



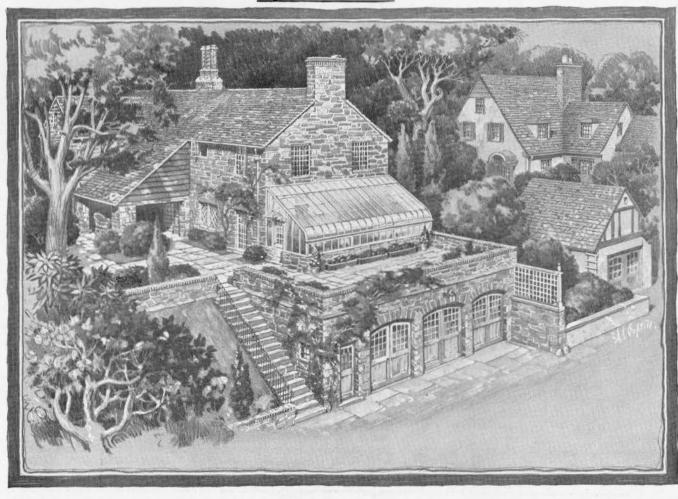
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Builders of Greenhouses and Conservatories

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Eastern Sales Office: 920 Castle Building, Montreal, Que.

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THE JOURNAL

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

Serial No. 60

TORONTO, AUGUST, 1930

Vol. VII. No. 8

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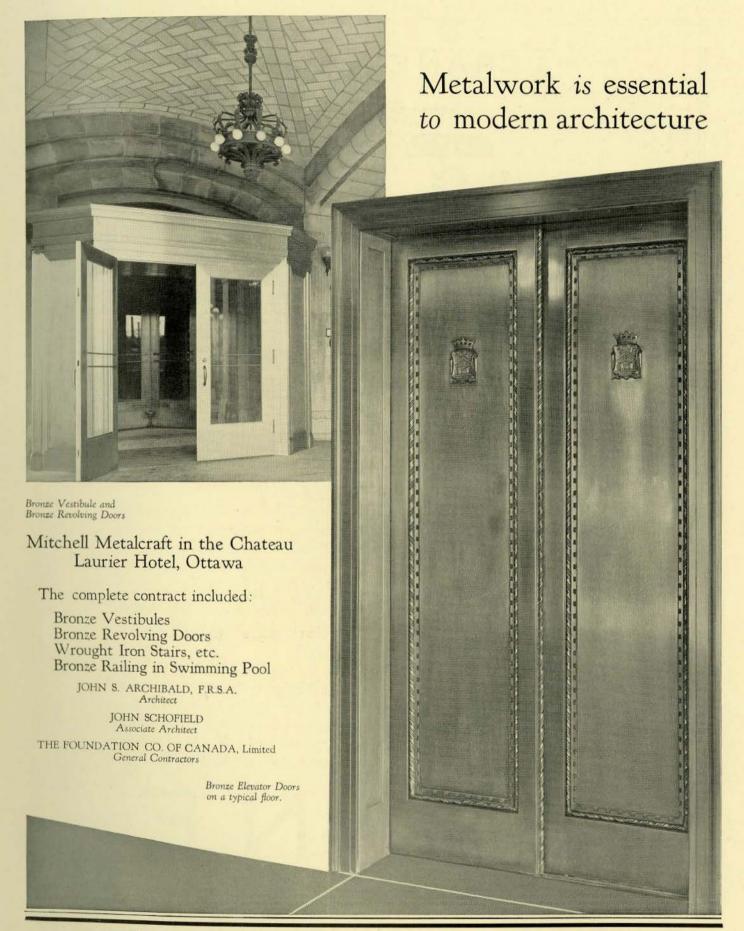
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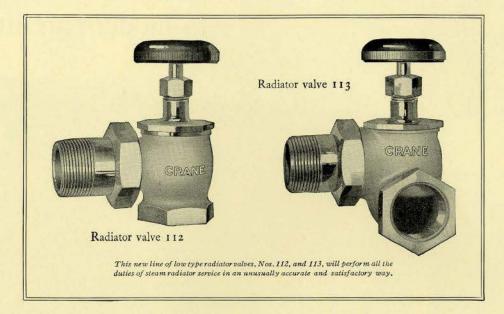
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FARMHOUSE, QUEBEC From a Drawing By A. LESLIE PERRY

THE JOURNAL

ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA ROYAL

Serial No 60

TORONTO, AUGUST, 1930

Vol. VII. No. 8

EDITORIAL

THE DESIGNING OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS BY ARCHITECTS IN PRIVATE PRACTICE

WHILE the recommendation of the Institute to employ architects in private practice to design important public buildings has in a number of cases been acted upon favourably by the Dominion Government, there are many instances of large municipalities which for some reason or another feel that the designing of important civic buildings can best be left to their own architectural departments.

The fallacy of this attitude is evident when we consider that the chief functions of such departments are the examination of plans for projected buildings and the granting of permits therefor. It is unreasonable to expect that officials of these departments can possibly find time between their many other duties to give the necessary study to the planning and designing of monumental structures.

Architectural associations everywhere have been most consistent in pointing this out to the various governing bodies. The recent effort of the Toronto Chapter of the Ontario Association of Architects to have the Toronto City Council consider the advisability of employing an architect in private practice to design the proposed halfmillion dollar police administration building in that city is worthy of special mention and to this end we are glad of the opportunity to publish herewith a copy of the communication sent by the chapter to the city council.

COPY OF LETTER ADDRESSED TO THE CITY COUNCIL OF TORONTO BY THE TORONTO CHAPTER O.A.A.

The importance of getting the right site and the right building The importance of getting the right site and the right building for the police administration is apparent to every citizen who takes an interest in this great city. Before action is taken on the housing of this department the Toronto Chapter of the Ontario Association of Architects would like to bring to the attention of council certain larger matters affecting those general principles connected with the design of important municipal buildings. This city has a reputation for the enthusiasm of its citizens

in making it an attractive place in which to live and work. An attractive city appeals to at least four types, each of which has a

distinct bearing on employment.

1. It makes an appeal to industrial concerns to settle there.

2. It makes a decided appeal to the tourist to spend his vacation

3. It attracts the shopper from out of town.
4. It attracts people to come and live there.
A city may claim that it enjoys a remarkable climate, that it has great natural beauty, that its industries are immense and that it has fine hotels, public and private buildings. But when one considers these claims one wonders who would be attracted by all these if the streets were mean, the buildings dull and

breathing spaces few and meagre.

Industries are an essential element in the prosperity of a large city but they cannot of themselves make a city really great. A city solely given up to manufacturing is never a good place to live in—it is frequently a place to avoid.

And in considering natural beauty one immediately thinks

And, in considering natural beauty, one immediately thinks of Toronto which is blessed with really great natural beauty. It has its lake front, its ravines, its hill and its tree planted streets. But without proper control and care these assets may quickly vanish. Even a country lane may be made hideous with bill-boards or hot day stands. In a city this is greatly evaggerated boards or hot dog stands. In a city this is greatly exaggerated because ground is more valuable, posters have to be bigger and more competitive and gas stations more numerous.

The necessary complement to a city of natural beauty is a

The necessary complement to a city of natural beauty is a happy arrangement of streets and open spaces and the successful grouping of fine buildings. Nor is such a city an idle dream. Beauty costs no more than ugliness—it is in fact an investment. The changes made today by motor car manufacturers, by the owners of departmental stores show that there is an economic value in the appearance of things.

Architecture is the one are transcribed there is no escape in the

Architecture is the one art from which there is no escape in the city. One may live a life and not see sculpture, one may baintings of all kinds from the house, but architecture confronts every citizen from morning till night. And, with modern illumination even the night has become but a background for the display of our tallest buildings. One of the things which strikes the visitor in many older cities is the love of the man in the street for his city. He thinks of its buildings with affection and takes one to see its streets, its open spaces and monuments with a pride his city. He thinks of its buildings with affection and takes one to see its streets, its open spaces and monuments with a pride which is admirable. It has doubtless been estimated what the buildings of Paris mean to the city financially from the thousands of tourists who come to see them from all over the world. Nor is the financial gain the only one. Well ordered pleasing buildings are believed to have a distinct influence on the formation of character and the general development of the minds of children. The whole community benefits in health from open green squares,

oases which every day are filled with people. These squares, in which downtown Toronto is deplorably lacking, provide a setting for fine buildings and as such have not only an artistic but a proven economic value.

In this connection in which town planning and architecture are so closely related we should like to suggest that if a permanent town flanning commission is formed in Toronto (and to keep abreast of cities of equal size on this continent and Europe, such a commission is absolutely essential) an architect should be included. In most of the universities town planning is taught as a necessary part of the training of the architectural student, so necessary part of the training of the architectural student, so closely are the two subjects related. Certainly one might say that the modern architect can contribute more to town planning than the town planner can to architecture. So that where the efficiency and architectural beautification of the city are concerned nothing should be left to chance. The town planner's knowledge of traffic should be supplemented by competent architectural

The Toronto Chapter of the O.A.A. is at all times ready and

The Toronto Chapter of the O.A.A. is at all times ready and willing to aid the civic authorities in any way where the development of the city is being considered. The chapter does not wish to trespass on the duties of the city architect or to be construed as criticizing his work, but his department should primarily be one for safeguarding the public from unsound building.

In view of the foregoing, we suggest that a practising architect be engaged in the planning and designing of important municipal buildings. On account, however, of the city architect's special knowledge and experience in the maintenance and operation of municipal buildings he should be associated with the architect chosen or he should act as the city's agent in dealing with the architect employed. architect employed.

We believe the city architect would admit that the initial work of designing could be done more speedily by a private firm than by his office, and an early start would relieve the stress of winter unemployment in the building trades.

There are many architects who, through training and practical experience are capable of acting in such a capacity. It may not be generally known to the lay public that there are architects here who have an international reputation. Quite a few have been honoured by fellowships and the like from architectural institutes in the United States and Europe.

It might be interesting to know that there are over 4,000 citizens of this city directly dependent for their livelihood upon Toronto architects who administer expenditures annually of over \$100,000,000 in work covering the city and outside.

During recent years many of the architectural firms in Toronto have built up organizations of great ability and efficiency, constantly and successfully handling building operations of great magnitude. Apart from the advantage which might accrue to the profession the city would certainly benefit by securing the services of such architects in the planning and designing of its table building. public buildings.

Indeed, we would suggest that an excellent opportunity is afforded with the prospective police administration building, of carrying out this proposed co-operation between the city architect's department and the private professional architects of Toronto."

Department of Art, Science and Research

CONDUCTED BY B. EVAN PARRY (M)

CREOSOTE TREATMENT OF DOUGLAS FIR By J. F. Harkom, B.Sc., Chief, Wood-Preservation Division, Forest Products Laboratories of Canada.

The author deals very thoroughly with the subject of Creosote Treatment of Douglas Fir, and since this wood is used for so many purposes by architects throughout the Dominion, it is deemed quite worth while to call the profession's attention to this monologue.

The statement is made that in sawn lumber the penetration of preservatives is improved by incising before treatment, and goes on to demonstrate the processes, including temperatures and pressures

The pregnant statement that creosote will not penetrate Douglas Fir timber until the free water has been drained from the outer section of the timber, and further that this free water or excess moisture may be removed by air seasoning or by artificial seasoning, may prove to be valuable information to those interested.

The directions regarding seasoning, taken from the specifications of the American Wood Preservers' Association, may help those who determine to observe the requisite processes necessary for

seasoned wood.

Reference is made to treatment of green timber, as also illustrations are given showing the equipment designed by the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada.

Douglas Fir, it will be realized, is used exhaustively for piling and therefore it behoves the members of the profession to become acquainted with the value of using creosote treated Douglas Fir for such purposes.

Copies of this pamphlet may be secured from The Director of Forestry, Department of the

Interior, Ottawa.

ELIMINATING THE EXPLOSION HAZARD IN HOSPITAL OPERATING ROOMS

By P. L. Hoover, D.Sc. and E. C. Cutler, M.D.

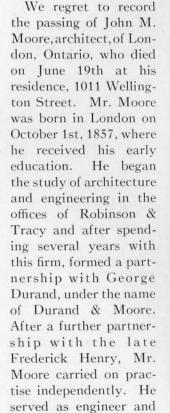
This monograph should appeal very much to architects engaged in hospital planning, since the study of reducing the explosion dangers of anaesthetic gases has long held the attention of medical men.

In the monograph, the physicist attacks the problem and, by a series of experiments, shows how the accumulation and discharge of static electricity in operating rooms may be overcome by the use of proper humidity levels and by small changes in the type of anaesthetic machines.

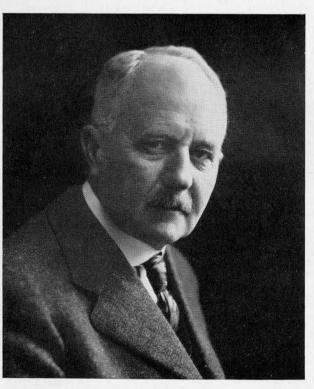
The Modern Hospital, July, 1930, Volume 35, No. 1.

OBITUARY

The Late John M. Moore (M)



superintendent of the waterworks in London for seventeen years and also took an active interest in civic affairs, having served as city controller



for the year 1916-1917 and as mayor in 1926 and 1927.

Mr. Moore was a member of the Ontario Association of Architects and the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. He was responsible for many prominent buildings in London, including the London Life Building, Hotel London, buildings of the University of Western Ontario and the new Bell Telephone Company building on Dundas Street.

Besides his wife, Mr. Moore leaves two sons, Oliver Roy Moore, architect, who will carry on his father's practise, John McClary Moore, Vice-President of the

London Investments Limited and one daughter, Elva Louise, wife of W. H. Smythe, secretary-treasurer of the same company.



Mount Uniacke

Colonial Architecture in the Maritimes

By ARTHUR W. WALLACE

N a rise above a clear, cool lake, some thirty miles northwest of Halifax, a lonely house stands today as one of the most interesting examples of colonial architecture to be found in all of Canada. "Mount Uniacke," built by the Honorable John Uniacke in 1813, is perfectly preserved and furnished still as it was in the early nineteenth century. The furniture, pictures, china and silver ware are all highly valued.*

To enter the old house is to walk back through the years to the time when Nova Scotia was Acadia and when the shadow of the war of 1812 hung heavy over the scattered regions later to be part of the Dominion of Canada.

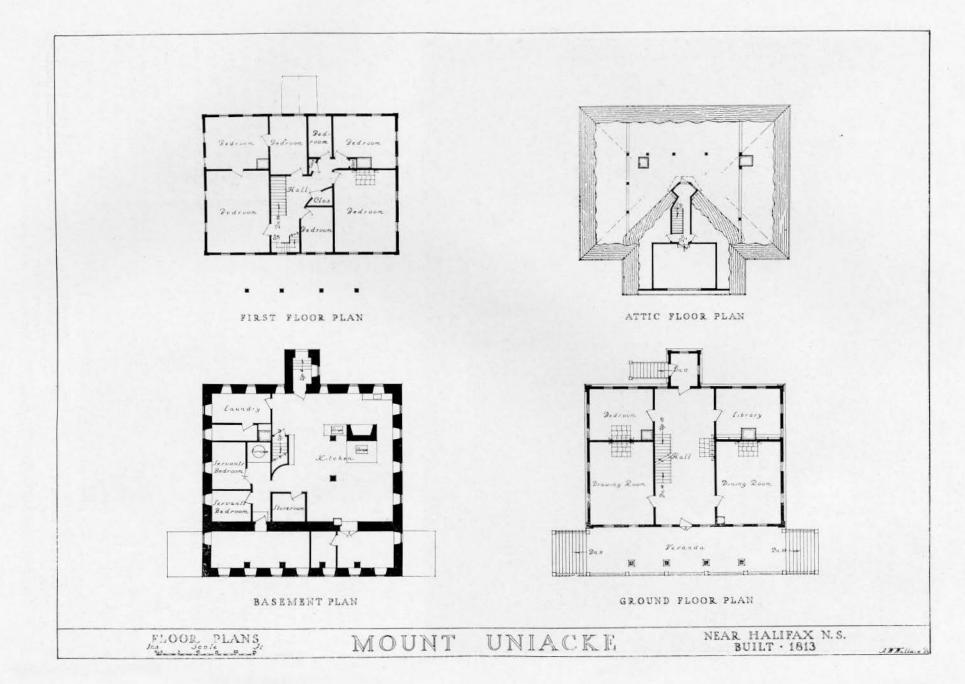
In the early history of the Maritimes the founder of Mount Uniacke played no significant part. An

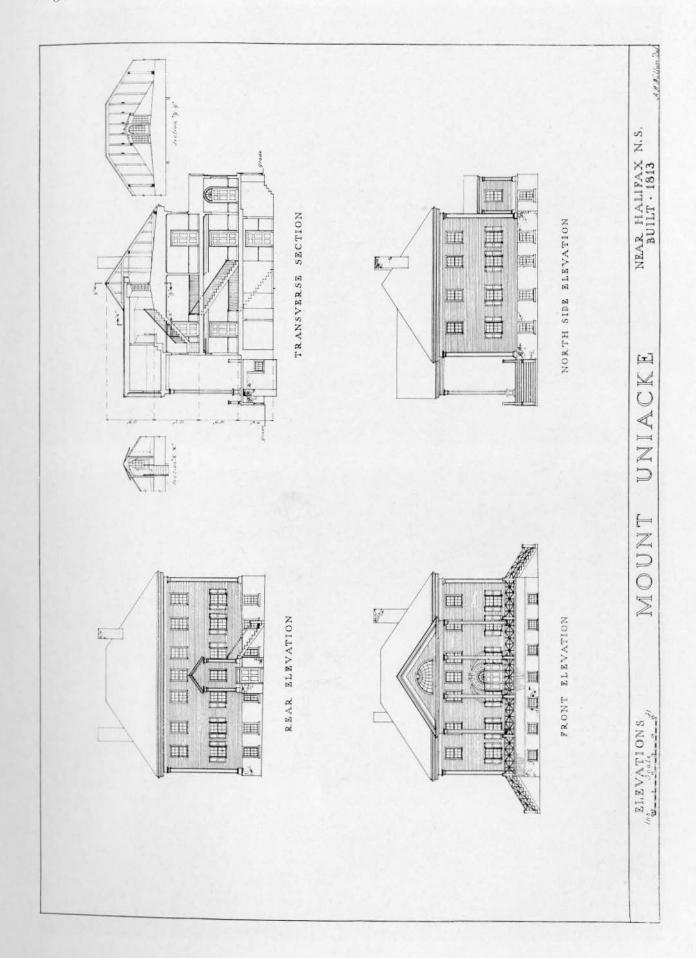
immigrant from Ireland in 1774 when he was

twenty years old, John Uniacke later became Attorney-General of the Province of Nova Scotia. Mount Uniacke, named after the home of his father in Ireland at Castletown Roche, County Cork, is evidence of the affection he retained for his native place while winning his fortune in a new land.

During the early part of his career he was implicated in the rebellion at Fort Cumberland in 1776 and was brought a prisoner to Halifax. Resting with his guardians on the way he was struck by the beauty of the plot of land on which he was later to build his home. Following his freedom he obtained a grant of a thousand acres in 1786, establishing his hold on the very bit of land over which he had once passed when under the restraint of the law, and on which he hoped some day to establish his residence. He did not realize his ambition until 1813. In 1819, six years after the construction of Mount Uniacke, he received a further grant of 4,000 acres.

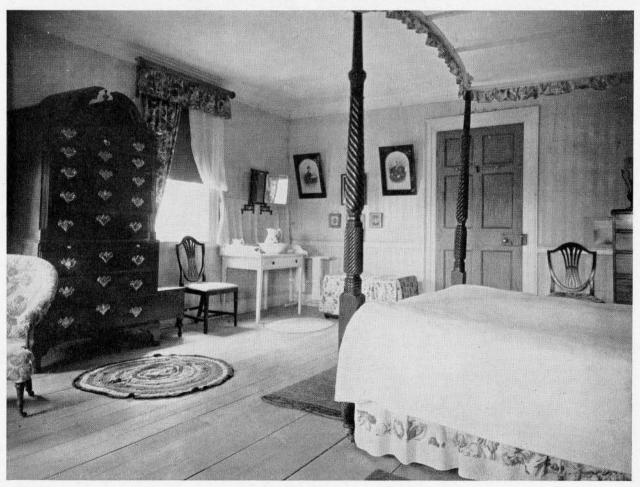
^{*}A detailed description of them is contained in an article by Constance F. Piers, in the March, 1927, issue of "Canadian Homes and Gardens".



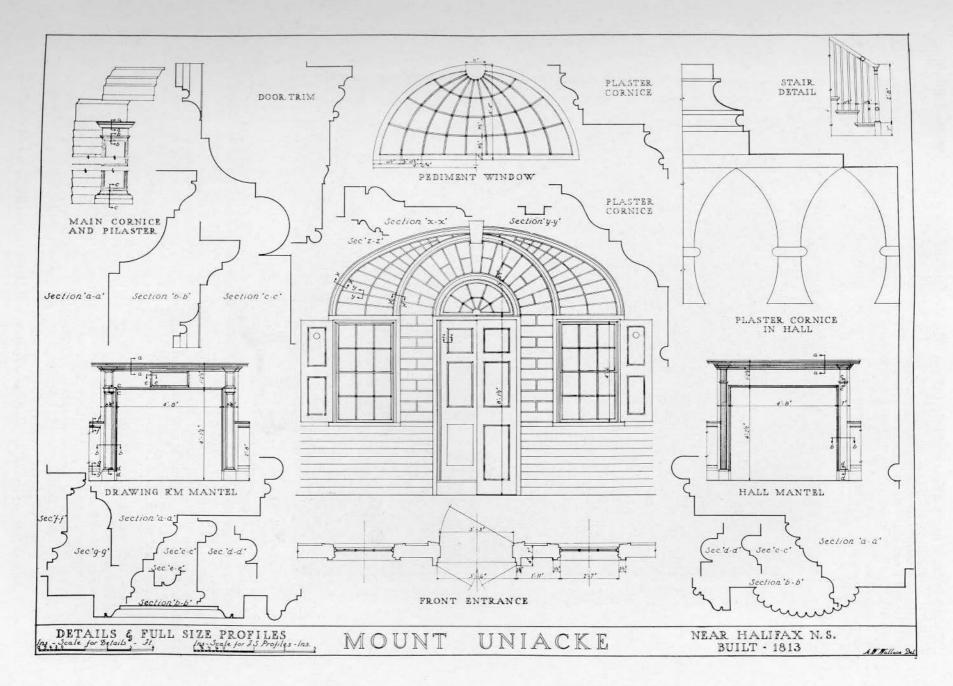




THE DRAWING ROOM



THE BEDROOM



The site is one of unusual beauty, 520 feet above sea level. Birches, ash trees, Irish Oaks throng about the square, white house. Long gardens slope down to the blue lake. Following an overgrown trail for a mile or so through the woods, which screen it from the main highway, the first impression one receives of the house, which is of frame construction, is the wide portico, consisting

Bath rooms and other modern conveniences have never been installed.

The attic stairs lead to an unusual type of dormer. This acts as a stop to the rear of the pediment roof, and through this the deck roof is accessible. The dormer is now, of course, concealed from the outside by the roof and the pediment roof is carried through, intersecting the hipped roof. The present



THE HALL

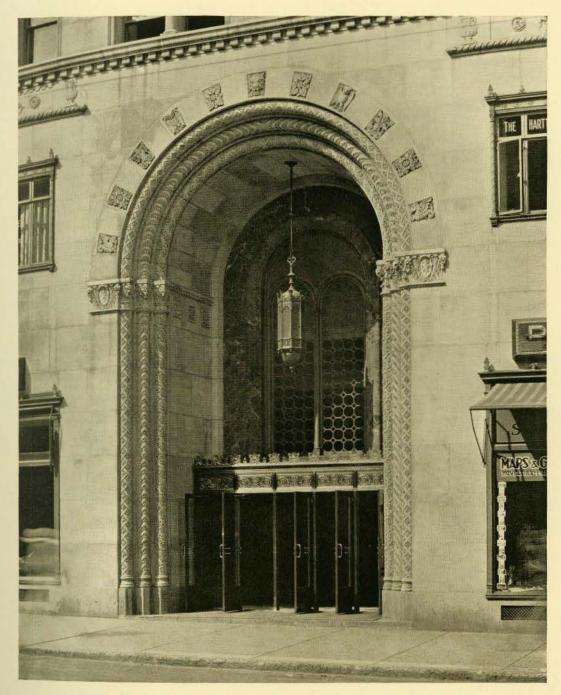
of four slim posts supporting a heavy pediment. The supports were originally, no doubt, columns similar in detail to the present corner pilasters. The pediment window is of a type quite in keeping with the design of the house and although common in the southern United States it is, I think, unique in Canada. It will be noted that the center window of the first storey front elevation is half blocked by the attic stairs and partition of the adjoining bed room.

The house itself stands upon a high, stone basement and measures 52 by 38 feet. In this basement are the spacious kitchen and storerooms. On the ground floor the arrangement of the large hall, library, dining and drawing rooms, is typical of that of houses of the Georgian era. Upstairs, bedrooms and closets fill every available space.

attic floor was the original deck roof. It is finished with a covering of hardened clay. The roof at one time was presumably enclosed by a railing providing a pleasant veranda for use in the milder weather.

The cornice has a clumsy appearance. This is because of the addition of the hipped roof. The wall plate was placed on top of the deck roof and the original facia was therefore increased by the thickness of the wall plate and rafters.

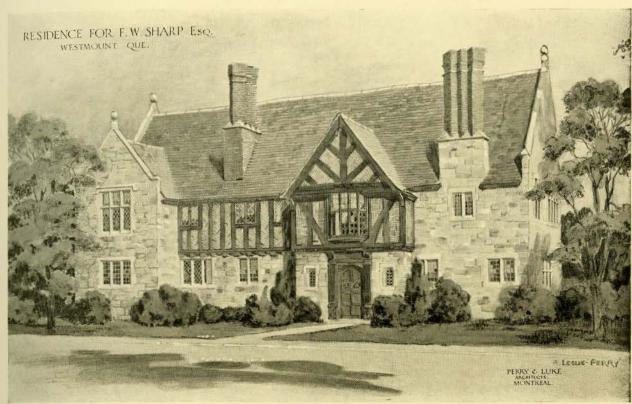
John Merrick, the architect for the province building and governor's residence in Halifax, built at about the same time, is commonly given credit for the design of Mount Uniacke. Similarity to Mount Uniacke in the treatment of these and other buildings in this locality, for which he was responsible, strengthens the probability of his connection with this northern venture in colonial architecture.



 $\begin{array}{c} \text{MAIN ENTRANCE-DOMINION SQUARE BUILDING, MONTREAL} \\ Ross & MacDonald, Architects \end{array}$

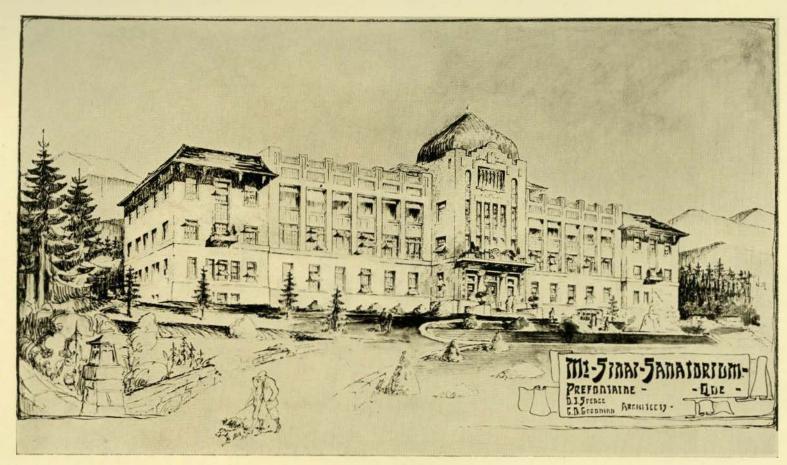


 $\begin{array}{c} {\rm CANADIAN\ NATIONAL\ RAILWAYS\ HOTEL,\ SASKATOON} \\ {\it John\ S.\ Archibald,\ Architect} & {\it John\ Schoffeld,\ Associate\ Architect} \\ {\rm (Shown\ at\ the\ Forty-Seventh\ Spring\ Exhibition\ of\ the\ Art\ Association\ of\ Montreal)} \end{array}$



A. Leslie Perry, Del.

RESIDENCE FOR F. W. SHARP ESQ., WESTMOUNT QUE. $Perry \ \& \ Luke, \ Architects$ (Shown at the Forty-Seventh Spring Exhibition of the Art Association of Montreal)



 $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{MOUNT SINAI SANATORIUM-PREFONTAINE, QUE.} \\ \textbf{D. J. Spence & C. D. Goodman, Architects} \end{array}$

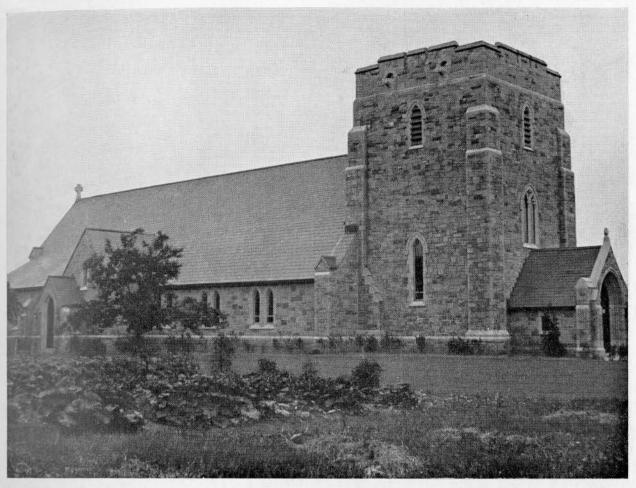


Photo by C. P. C. Downman

St. Philip's Church, Montreal West

PHILIP J. TURNER AND S. H. MAW,

Architects

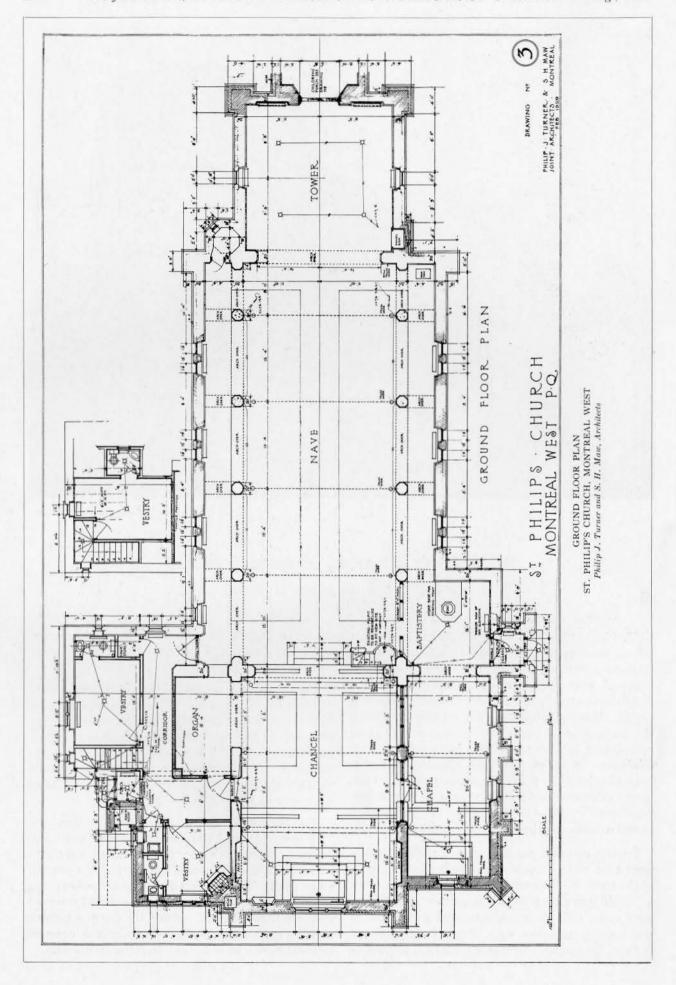
ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH, which has been built on the border of both Montreal West and the City of Montreal, has its main entrance facing Brock Avenue and is characteristic of a typical English country Parish Church of the best Gothic period. Simplicity has been the keynote governing the design and all costly details in cut stonework, carved and molded work have been reduced to a minimum. A satisfactory and pleasing effect has been obtained by using first-class materials with honest construction throughout, and in proportioning correctly the various parts of the building in proper relation to the whole composition.

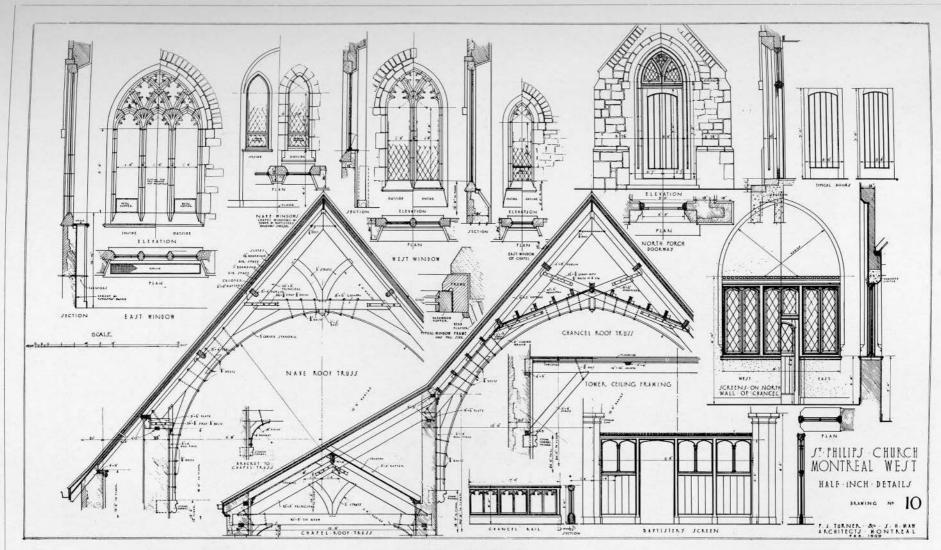
On the exterior, squared rubble stonework has been used with a backing of concrete. The bulk of the stone is of Queenston limestone, but in order to avoid monotony of colour, other stone from local quarries in Montreal has been introduced in the walling together with a small quantity of Indiana Limestone which give a pleasing texture to

the whole surface. The roof is covered with purple and green slates in graded courses, the metal work being all in copper.

The overall size of the building is approximately 138 feet by 67 feet wide. The length of the Nave is 61 feet 6 inches and width 23 feet 6 inches. On each side of the nave are aisles which are used as passageways only. The seating, which gives accommodation for 350 people, is of oak and extends through the entire length of the nave and includes the tower which is 22 feet 6 inches wide.

The main entrance to the church is from the "Children's Porch," so called from the fact that the children of the parish have contributed largely to its cost. The doors are of oak with rich traceried work over. They are set in a heavily molded cut stone opening and are naturally one of the principal features of the church. Inside the porch are stone benches and leading to the tower memorial doors in oak which also have tracery in the arch opening.





DETAILS
ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH, MONTREAL WEST
Philip J. Turner and S. H. Maw, Architects

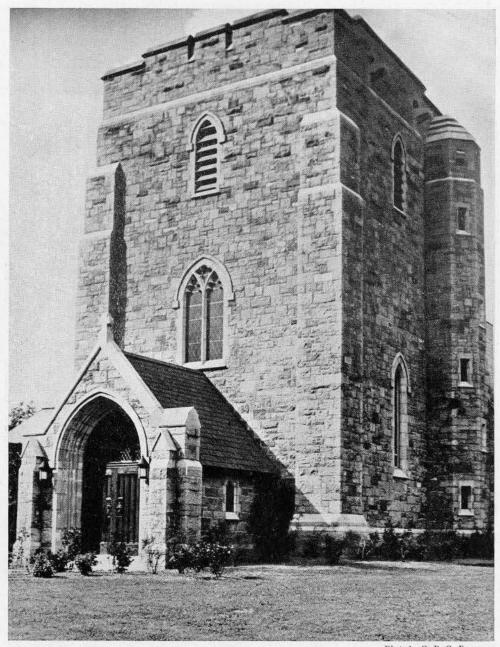
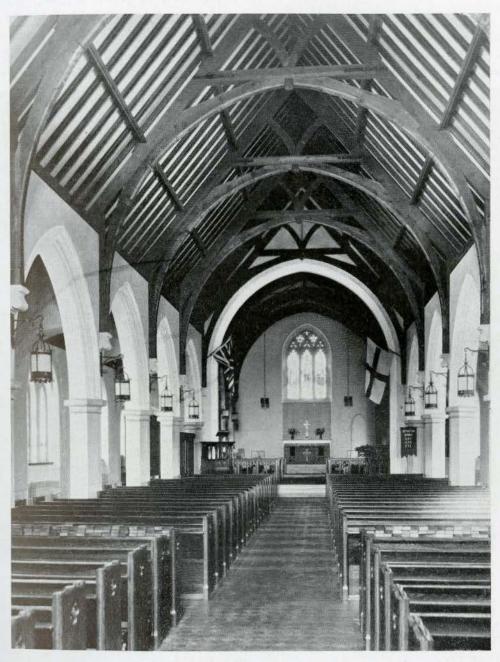


Photo by C. P. C. Downman

MAIN ENTRANCE PORCH AND TOWER ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH, MONTREAL WEST Philip J. Turner and S. H. Maw, Architects



INTERIOR VIEW, LOOKING TOWARDS CHANCEL ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH, MONTREAL, WEST Philip J. Turner and S. H. Maw, Architects

The chancel, 34 feet by 23 feet 6 inches, is raised above the nave by three stone steps, and there are four other steps (7 in all) leading to the altar. Inside the altar rail the floor is of stone, and the altar table, 7 feet 3 inches wide, is correctly proportioned to the width of the sanctuary. A recess for the credence table has been placed on the wall to the south of the altar and on the south wall an arched recess makes provision for the sedilia. On the north of the chancel is the morning chapel with seating accommodation for about 30. This is

yellow colour mixed in to relieve the drab effect of a natural cement colour.

On the south side of the chancel are the clergy and vestries for men and women, and below this wing is placed the heating apparatus. This is of hot water with blower system. The pipes are carried in tunnels under the floor and are formed against the inner face of all the exterior walls.

The east window, which, like the west window, is formed of stone tracery, has as a central subject



DETAIL OF CHANCEL

approached through a screen from the chancel, and also from the baptistery at the west end which is also entered through the north porch of the church.

The roofs of the nave, chancel and chapel are all of open timber construction in British Columbia fir, the timber being left rough from the saw and treated with stain, the spaces between the rafters being filled with insulating lumber. The floors of the aisles are of dark and light cork tiling, while the floors under the seats and in the chapel are of hardwood.

The pointed arches to nave and chancel are carried out in four brick rings and plastered over with smooth white plaster moldings. The rest of the wall surfaces are of sand finish with a little "Christ the Good Shepherd." It was made in England and was given to the church as a memorial.

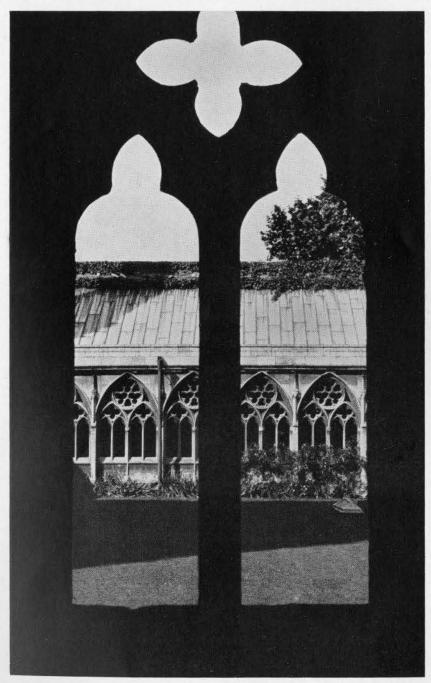
All the electric light fixtures are in wrought iron and have been specially designed for the church. That in the Children's Porch has been donated, and bears the inscription "Suffer little children to come unto Me." The lighting in the church is controlled by a "dimmer" apparatus, which allows the intensity of the lights to be raised or lowered at will during the services.

The architects for the building were Messrs. Philip J. Turner, F.R.I.B.A., of Montreal, and S. H. Maw, late of Montreal West and now of Toronto. The general contractors were John Quinlan & Company of Montreal.

EUROPEAN STUDIES

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

NUMBER XLIV

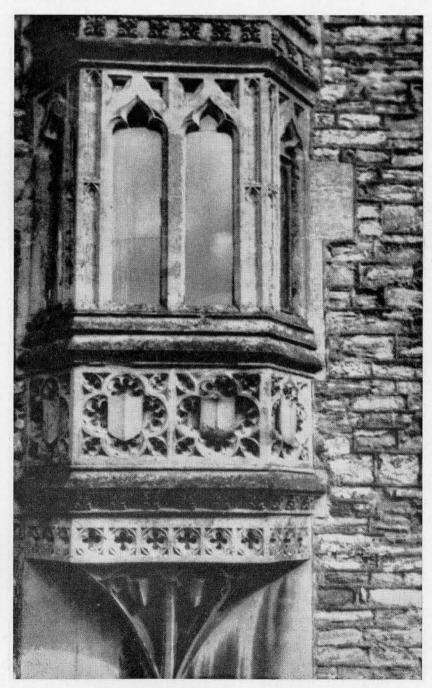


CLOISTER — LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, ENGLAND

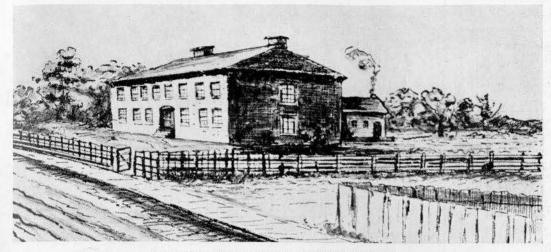
EUROPEAN STUDIES

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

NUMBER XLV



ORIEL DETAIL—WELLS CATHEDRAL, ENGLAND



YORK (TORONTO) GENERAL HOPITAL (1819-1853)

Hospitals-Their Planning and Equipment

By B. EVAN PARRY, M.R.A.I.C.
SUPERVISING ARCHITECT
DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH, CANADA

PART III

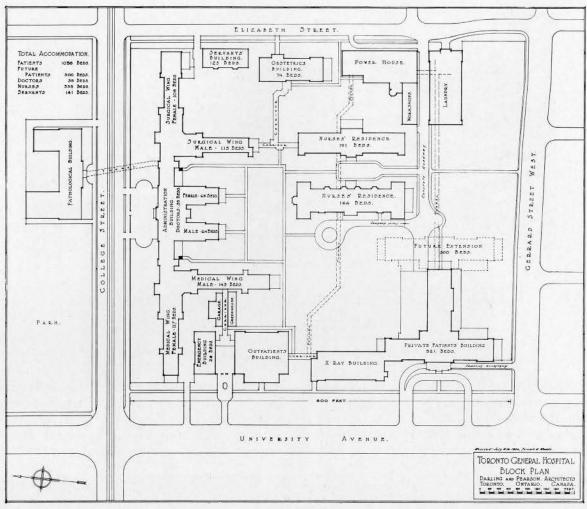
Canadian architects are to be complimented upon the development of hospital planning within the Dominion to-day. The larger cities of Canada can point, with pride, to hospital projects comparable in every particular with any to be found

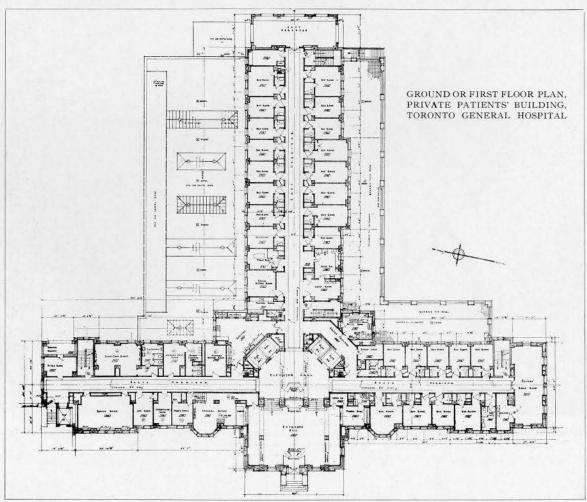
on the American Continent, and to emphasize this statement, it is deemed advisable to portray two outstanding hospital units, namely, the Private Patients' Pavilion, Toronto General Hospital, Toronto, Ontario, recently erected, and the General

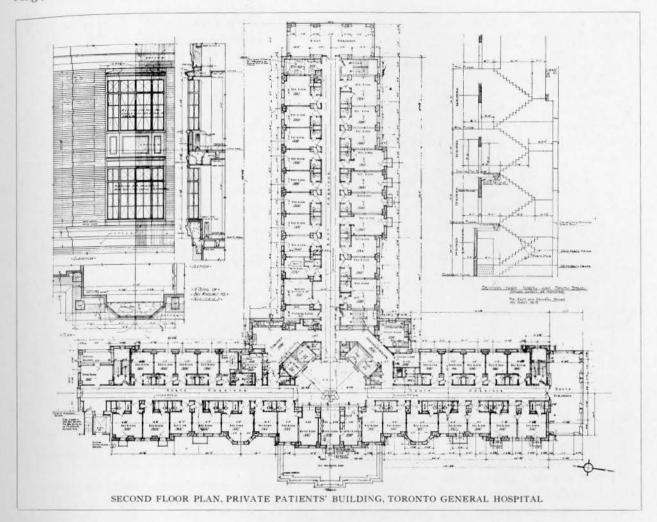


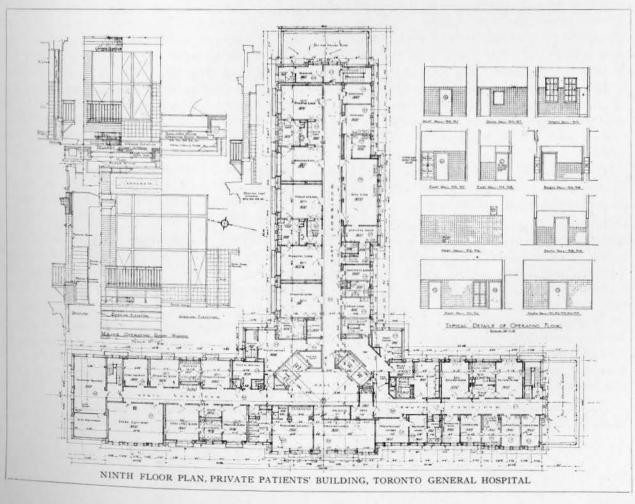
New Private Patients' Pavilion in immediate foreground. New Pathological Building in extreme background. Inset: New Power House and Laundry.

Darling and Pearson, Architects









Public Hospital, Saint John, N.B., now under course of construction.

TORONTO GENERAL HOSPITAL

The new Private Patients' Pavilion of Toronto General Hospital has been referred to as the "piece de resistance" of this hospital. By reference to the plan, it will be noted that the building is T shaped, fronting on University Avenue and Gerrard Street respectively.

The architects are to be congratulated upon the planning, equipment, methods of construction and materials employed, and but adds another link to the outstanding facilities for hospitalization in the Dominion.

The structure under review is nine storeys high above grade. The entrance rotunda is suggestive of an exclusive hotel, the institutional atmosphere being entirely eliminated. Centralization of administrative offices has been achieved with distinct success.

One particularly interesting feature may, with advantage, be noted here, and that is the wing running parallel to Gerrard Street, and known as the "Hotel Wing," in which private rooms are available for relatives or friends of patients who are seriously ill and who wish to be close at hand. In connection with this unit, there is a dining room provided wherein guests, either resident or transient, together with their friends or convalescent patients, may dine with all the conveniences and service of a modern hotel, and, as it were, to make it even more suggestive of hotel service, a radio provides a musical programme during meal hours. This feature may be well considered in future projects of similar character.

The system of food service may be found quite worthy of study, since it is claimed by the hospital authorities that the entire hospital may be served within one-half hour when the full equipment is in use.

The nurses are served in cafeteria style, the doctors being given table service comparable to that provided in the "Hotel Wing."

The ninth floor is entirely given up to operative and obstetric work, with all the necessary work rooms, laboratories, sterilizer rooms, supply rooms, scrub-up rooms and waiting rooms for doctors. Complete concealment of anaesthetizing machines, sterilizers, instrument cabinets and other apparatus, which may inspire nervousness in the patient, has been accomplished. In each operating room electrically lighted wall cabinets, in which x-ray photographs are placed for reference during the course of the operation, are provided.

The seventh and eighth floors provide accommodation for maternity patients, consisting of private rooms and two-bed wards. The nursery on the eighth floor includes a general ward with forty beds, an observation ward of six beds and eight cubicles for prematures, separated by Vioray glass.

The other floors are mostly private wards, although there are a few two-bed wards on each floor. Many suites are available on each floor, arranged by opening interconnecting doors, removing one bed and converting what might otherwise be a patient's room into a sitting room. All rooms have adjoining bath-rooms with toilet and basin, while some have either showers or bath-tub.

In every bedside table there are radio headphones and a dial giving a choice of two programmes. The reading lamps at the head of the bed are especially designed for examination purposes so that they may be swung down over the patient. Every room is equipped with a cradle telephone for transmitting messages, in addition to a buzzer.

A telautograph system has been installed which connects the telephone switchboard with the control desks situated on each floor to all parts of the hospital, permitting the speedy, errorless and recordable transmission of messages. With the telephone and telautograph working in conjunction with one another, inestimable value in oiling the wheels of operation is anticipated.

This project should not be overlooked when any members of the profession desire inspiration. The architects are Messrs. Darling and Pearson, Toronto.

NEW GENERAL PUBLIC HOSPITAL, SAINT JOHN, N.B.

The city of Saint John, N.B., is to be congratulated upon its General Public Hospital project, which is now in course of construction. The elevation, as depicted, will bear out the architects' claim that no costly fussiness has been indulged in, and further the exterior is expressive of the plan. The site whereon this hospital is being built calls for a distinctly monumental building, while the plans call for bulk, not only monumental in character, but intimate and sympathetic as well.

As a result of the arrangement made by the architects, the patient will be made to feel that he is entering the home of a friend, which atmosphere has been engendered throughout the whole building.

Mr. Irving K. Pond of Messrs. Pond and Pond, Martin and Lloyd, architects, emphasizes the fact that the building will be seen from both near and far, rendering it essential for the details to be refined and masses composed into a satisfying unit, and to this end the modern "setback" is used, while major and minor cupolas, housing the machinery, complete the unity of the whole.



GENERAL PUBLIC HOSPITAL, ST. JOHN, N.B.

Pond & Pond, Martin & Lloyd, Architects.—Dr. William H. Walsh, Hospital Consultant—Alward & Gillies, Associate Architects

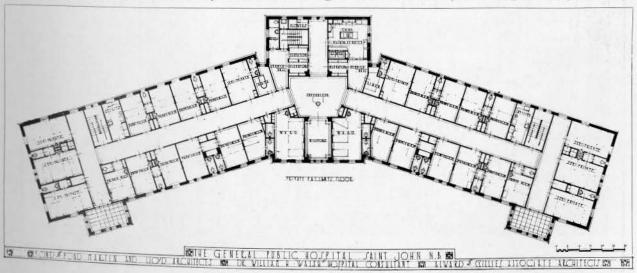
It will be noted that the architects have sought to avoid abruptness which appears in many modern buildings and to effect transitions with gentleness and charm, without loss of strength and character.

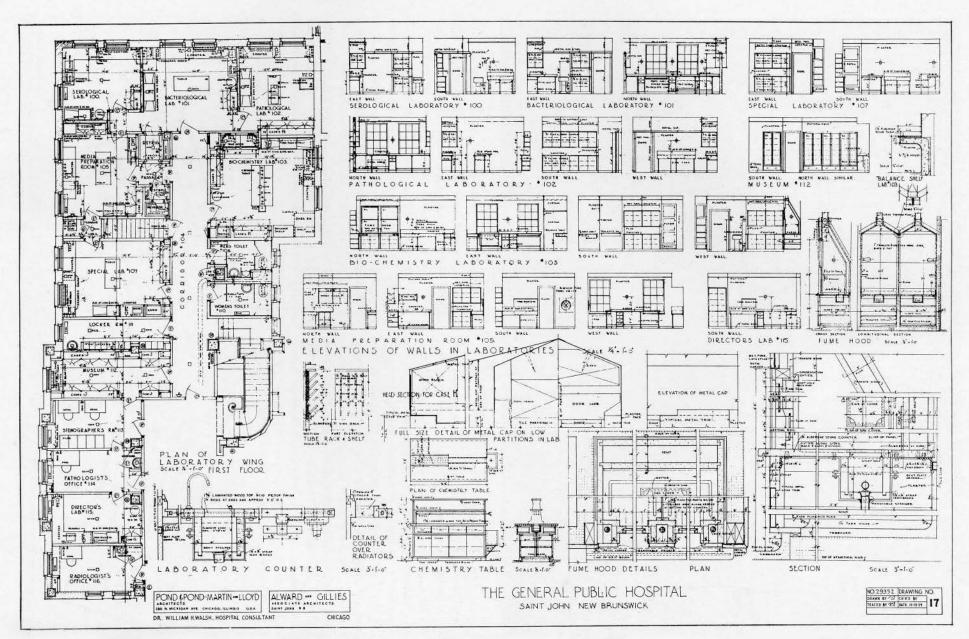
Detailed descriptions of this new general hospital, it is considered, may be valuable for guidance to those interested in the study of modern hospital planning.

The new hospital is placed in the same location as that of the old, with certain modifications in the general layout, and is favourably situated with respect to population, easily accessible and sufficiently elevated to insure pure air, sunlight and relief from traffic noises.

The hospital will have a minimum capacity of 300 beds and with certain other accommodations provided in the building for help, will have that of 350 beds, exclusive of all the service departments hecessary for an institution of this size.

Owing to the contour of the site, the entrance floor, which would ordinarily be referred to as the ground floor, has adequate daylight from practically





all directions, and in some sections is considerably above the ground level. The general kitchens of the hospital are located in the north end and designed so that food may be quickly distributed to the whole institution by any method that may be desired. Both the medical consultant and architects purposely planned a kitchen of this type so that it should not be restricted to any one method of serving food. Refrigerators, cold storage, vegetable preparation, butcher shop, bake shop and helps' dining room all adjoin the kitchen at the north end.

The east wing of the entrance floor is devoted entirely to the service of food, including nurses' dining room, a special nurses' dining room with a cafeteria service, staff dining room, special diet kitchen, dietitian's office and a suite with lockers for special nurses.

The west wing of the entrance floor is occupied by the emergency receiving and casualty department located close to the ambulance entrance; two emergency wards; out-patient department with large waiting room; pharmacy; social service rooms; examining rooms; dental department; surgical dressing rooms and special rooms for special purposes. A separate entrance is provided for this department so that out-patients may enter without coming through the main lobby of the hospital. (Too much emphasis can not be placed upon the value of such an arrangement). The autopsy room with its cold storage facilities, animal room and storage for the laboratory department is also provided in another section of this wing.

In recognizing the vital importance of an adequate out-patient department, provision has been made for all the necessary accommodations for the examination, diagnosis and treatment of the poor who can not afford to pay a private physician. This department is also intended to be used as a diagnostic clinic and suitable waiting rooms have been provided for private patients.

The main floor of the hospital provides for the main entrance hall and in the central part of the building are located the offices of the superintendent of nurses and her secretary; a training school office; women's toilet; admission department for private patients, with an examining room adjoining.

The east wing of the main floor contains a reception room, staff room with lockers and toilet facilities, a large library, the case record room, staff conference room, quarters for ten interns, the office of the director of the hospital, his secretary, an office for the assistant director and the general office of the hospital.

On the west wing of the main floor are located the x-ray department, physical therapy department and a very extensive laboratory.

The laboratory of this hospital is designed in such a way as to meet the requirements of the Provincial Government and arrangements have been satisfactorily concluded with the Province to arrange for Provincial work to be done in this laboratory. This unit comprises a large bacteriological and pathological laboratory, a media kitchen, a special research laboratory, a museum, the office of the pathologist with his private laboratory, and an office for his secretary, in addition to which

there is located on the other side of the hall a biochemical laboratory, toilets and locker rooms for men and women, and, in common with the x-ray and physical therapy departments, there is a large reception room for those waiting for any of these services.

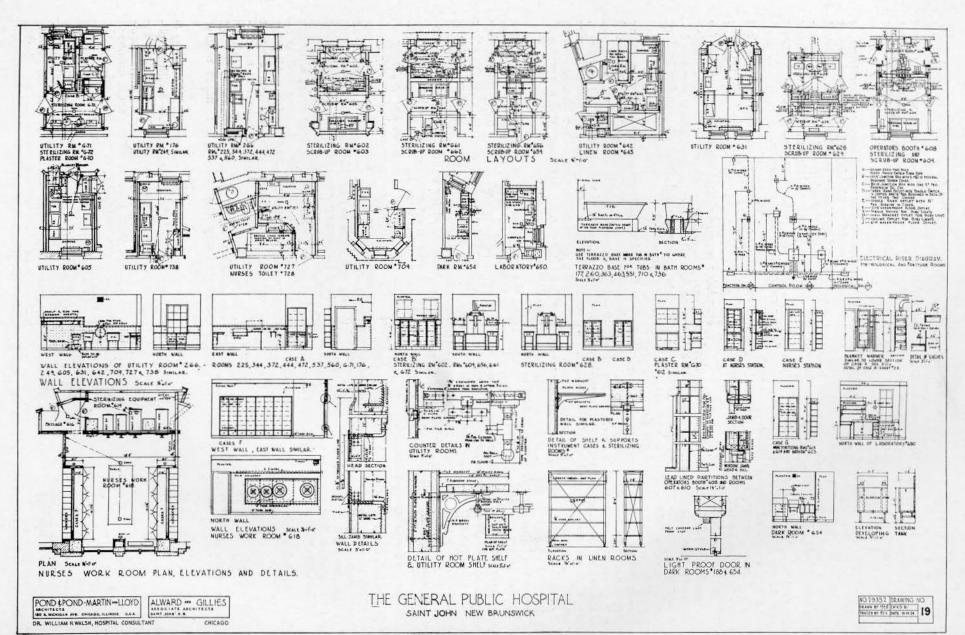
In the same wing on the main floor there is located a complete physical therapy department consisting of four rooms for the various electrical appliances, a special whirlpool bath-room, a massage room, a muscle training room, and examining room. Adjoining this department is located a room for metabolism determinations.

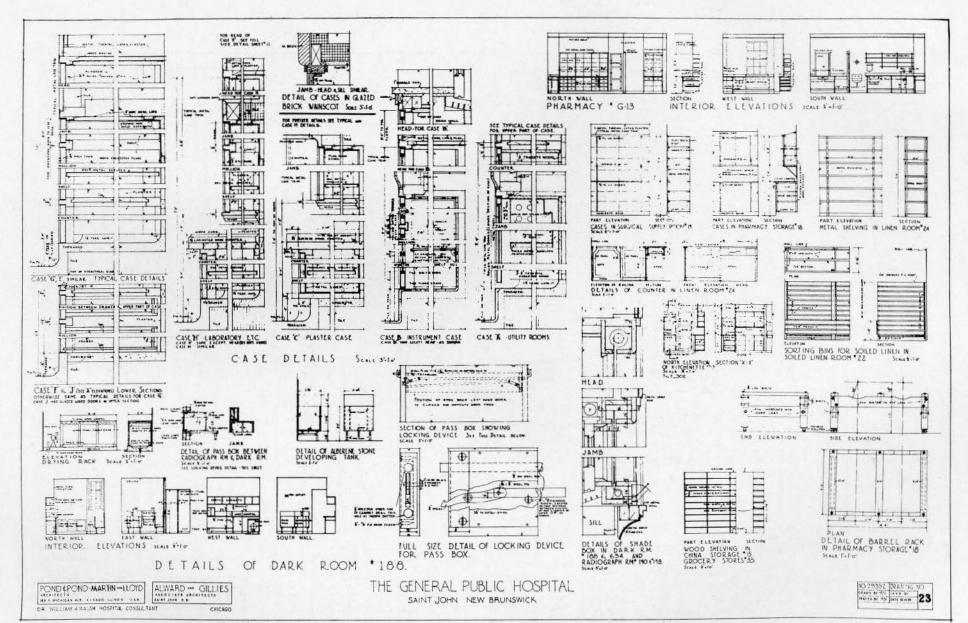
Articulating with the laboratory and physical therapy departments is the x-ray department, including a viewing room, radiologist's office and examining room, a dental room, separate rooms for radiographic and fleuroscopic work, with dressing rooms, operators' booths and generator rooms between; a dark room and a special room for the deep therapy apparatus.

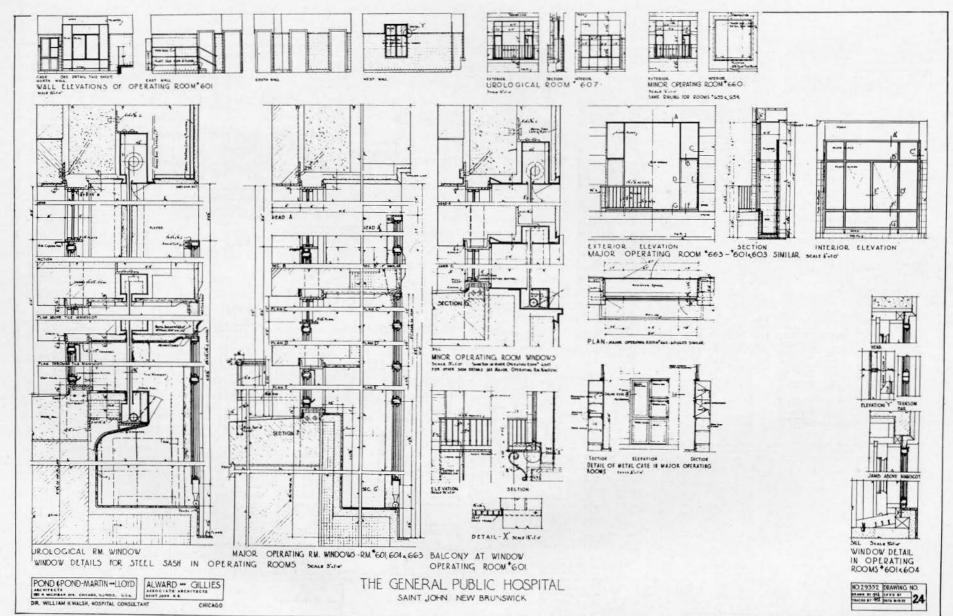
The typical ward floors consist of a centre lobby wherein is located the supervisor's station, and immediately opposite this, a visitors' waiting room. Each floor is provided with a nurses' retiring room, a room for washing and preparing flowers, a service hall and a commodious floor diet kitchen service to which kitchen a dumb waiter service is provided from the central kitchen.

In the central service section of each floor there is located on one side a commodious bath-room with toilet adjoining which may be used either for cleansing or therapeutic baths, and, on the other side of this wing is located a large linen room adjoining the service hall. Two three-bed wards especially designed for isolation purposes are provided in the central wing of these floors, if needed. Otherwise, they may be used for semi-private patients. One good feature in the planning of these floors is the provision made for additional isolation facilities which may at any time be required. One wing is designed with a cross hall at the far end so as to leave a small ward as separate units. A large sun parlour is provided on each wing on all floors, approached from the hall. The wards are all planned for three or four beds, although most of the four-bed wards can accommodate an extra bed, as also the three-bed wards. (This point is worth emphasizing at this juncture, since it should be noted that the day of twenty to twentyfour bed capacity wards is past, inasmuch as outstanding hospital planners agree that the ideal capacity of any ward should not exceed that of four beds.)

The illustration of the private patients' floor is representative of the central service facilities, obtaining in the typical ward floor, as also the arrangement of the isolation wards. The medical consultant advised that, because of the acute nature of the diseases to be treated in this hospital, and the short stay of the patient, bath-tubs are not absolutely essential and therefore have been omitted from the private rooms. Each room, however, has a toilet and wash bowl with a built-in cabinet for the patients' utensils. On each wing of the private patient floor there are four semi-private two-bed rooms, ten private rooms, and one three-bed ward,







thus providing for twenty-one patients in each wing, or a total of forty-two on a floor.

One entire wing of the hospital is reserved for obstetrics, and this department is so designed as to be entirely separated from the surgical division, which is located on the same floor but in another wing. Provision is made in the obstetrical department for three delivery rooms and four labour rooms, thereby providing the necessary facilities for the handling of any volume of work. Further, two wards have been provided for post delivery cases, as also a preparation room and an infants' examining room. One interesting feature which should be noted is that of the provision made for a suite of rooms at the far end of this Department for the obstetricians, wherein a bed is provided for a doctor who may have to remain over-night, a suitable sitting room, showers, lockers and wash basins. Provision has been made for utility room facilities, sterilizing equipment, scrub rooms for the obstetricians and every other modern convenience.

The surgical pavilion, like the obstetrical pavilion, is an entirely separate wing, and is provided with three major operating rooms, a urological operating room, a fracture room-between the two latter there being provision for x-ray apparatus; three minor operating rooms; two anaesthetizing rooms, utility rooms, drug room, sterilizing room, and, as in the case of the obstetrical pavilion, a suite of rooms for the accommodation of the surgeons, providing a sitting room, shower, lockers, wash bowls and other facilities. Located in the centre of this floor between the obstetrical and surgical pavilions there is located a large nurses' work room and the pressure sterilizers, enhancing the value of centralization and serving both of these departments as well as all other departments of the hospital requiring sterilized dressings. In addition to the foregoing, in the central wing of the hospital, there is located a small laboratory where tissues may be examined during the course of operation, or other pathological work may be performed. Provided also is rest room accommodation for nurses, nurses' lockers, and, although very little food will be served on this floor, there is also a wellequipped diet kitchen, for any service that may be required.

The maternity floor has been planned to accommodate mothers and infants after delivery on a different floor to that of delivery, birth and labour rooms. The accommodation consists of semi-private rooms of two beds, private rooms with bath and toilet facilities, and wards of three and four beds. The ward accommodations are on one wing of the building and the private and semi-private on the other, so that there is complete separation between these two classes of patients. The nursery for all infants is located in the centre of this floor between the two wings and is provided with nurses' work room, an entrance robing room, infants' bath,

a kitchenette, as also all of the modern facilities for caring of infants.

Adjoining the nursery is a special premature room, heated and ventilated for premature infants. Each pavilion has a sun parlour which may be used for waiting visitors, or as smoking rooms for husbands visiting their wives in this building. Isolation facilities have also been provided. The accommodation for the maternity floor is that of forty-five patients in the rooms and wards, and the nursery is of sufficient capacity to care for any number of infants which may be desired.

Excellent provision has been made on what is known as the children's floor, and since it is desirable to secure roof space for sun parlours, this accommodation has been placed upon the top floor of the hospital. Service facilities, although smaller than the others, are similar in most respects. The observation ward is provided with six beds, each separately cubicled. (Lamentably lacking in many of our hospitals to-day.) In this observation ward will be placed each patient when admitted for such time as may be necessary to determine whether or not the child may be suffering from a communicable disease. The ward will be under complete isolation technique, having its own entry and exit, baths, toilet facilities and kitchen provisions.

Each wing of the children's floor has provision for one five-bed cubicled ward, two four-bed cubicled wards, one three-bed cubicled ward and one one-bed ward for isolation purposes. Each floor has a sun parlour, play room and a considerable roof space for outdoor playing in suitable weather. A supervisor's station is provided in each wing of this floor so that the wings may be operated independently of each other in the event of any infection occurring in one or the other wing.

The total capacity of the children's floor normally will be 34 beds, although without much crowding ten more beds may be very easily placed in the space available.

The caption of this series of articles reads as follows: "Hospitals—Their Planning and Equipment." Therefore, through the courtesy of the architects, the writer is privileged to present four sheets of details covering very valuable information in connection with fixtures and equipment generally employed in this project. Too much attention cannot be given to correct designing of specialized fixtures in hospital work.

The writer is deeply indebted to Messrs. Darling and Pearson, as also Messrs. Pond and Pond, Martin and Lloyd, for their many courtesies extended in the presentation of the data contained in this article. Such gestures indicate the desire of the members of the architectural profession, engaged on such work, to give to their fellow practitioners the result of much hard work and study.

Activities of Provincial Associations

Ontario Association of Architects

Secretary-R. B. Wolsey, 357 Bay Street, Toronto

At a recent meeting of the Council of the O.A.A., the following architects were elected members of the association: Wilfrid Truman Shaver, with Stevens & Lee, 62 Charles Street East; Norman Andrew Kearns, 36 Temple Building, Welland, Ontario; John T. Findlay, 430 Talbot Street, St. Thomas, Ontario; John Hole Toronto, Harbour Commissioners Building, Toronto, Ontario.

TORONTO CHAPTER O.A.A.

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

The executive of the Toronto Chapter of the Ontario Association of Architects has made arrangements with the Art Gallery of Toronto to hold its third exhibition of architecture and allied arts during the month of February, 1931.

Members are requested to have such work as they desire to exhibit photographed under advantageous

conditions.

In order to increase the drawing power of the show, it is hoped that a greater number of models can be exhibited than heretofore. Each member is therefore asked to consider the possibility of exhibiting at least one model.

The conditions of the exhibition will be generally the same as for the last show and members will be notified of any changes which may be necessary.

Province of Quebec Association of Architects Hon. Secretary—Henri S. Labelle, 1410 Stanley St., Montreal

A course of lectures on "Professional Practice" is given every year commencing in October, in the Department of Architecture, McGill University, as part of the regular curriculum.

In order that students in architecture and draughtsmen who are not registered at the University may have an opportunity of attending these lectures, the University is prepared to arrange that this course of lectures be given at 9 a.m. once a week, for the convenience of those working in architect's offices, provided a sufficient number make application. Those wishing to take advantage of these lectures should notify the secretary of the P.Q.A.A. before September 1st, 1930.

NOTES

The frontispiece in this issue is a reproduction of a drawing entitled "Farmhouse in Quebec" by Mr. A. Leslie Perry, architect of Montreal. The original was exhibited this year at the Fortyseventh Spring Exhibition of the Art Association of Montreal.

Mr. Jules F. Wegman of the firm of Darling & Pearson, architects, returned to Toronto on July 15th following an extended trip to England, France, Switzerland and the Mediterranean.

Mr. George M. Fiske of the Department of Architecture, McGill University, Montreal, was recently awarded the Hugh McLennan Travelling Scholarship which will entitle him to visit Europe next summer.

The London Architecture Medal for 1929 has been awarded to Messrs. Adams, Holden & Pearson, F.F.R.I.B.A., architects, for the Underground Electric Railway Company's building on Broadway, Westminster. The R.I.B.A. London Architecture Medal is awarded annually to the architect who has designed a building of outstanding merit, completed within the county of London, during the past three years.

Mr. Lucien Pacaud, Acting High Commissioner for Canada, in addressing the Dominion Day luncheon at the Canada Club in London, England, announced that Quebec House at Westerham, together with the relics of General Wolfe who once occupied it, had been purchased by a committee

headed by Sir Campbell Stuart, to be held in trust for the Dominion of Canada.

On July 4th, 1930, the seventy-fifth anniversary of the firm of Crane Limited was celebrated by 20,000 employees and their families in the form of a picnic in all centers throughout the world where the business of the company is carried on. To commemorate the occasion, Mr. T. R. Crane, Jr., president of the organization, made a personal gift of ten shares of Crane Company common stock to all employees who had been with the company ten years and one additional share for each year of continuous service beyond that period.

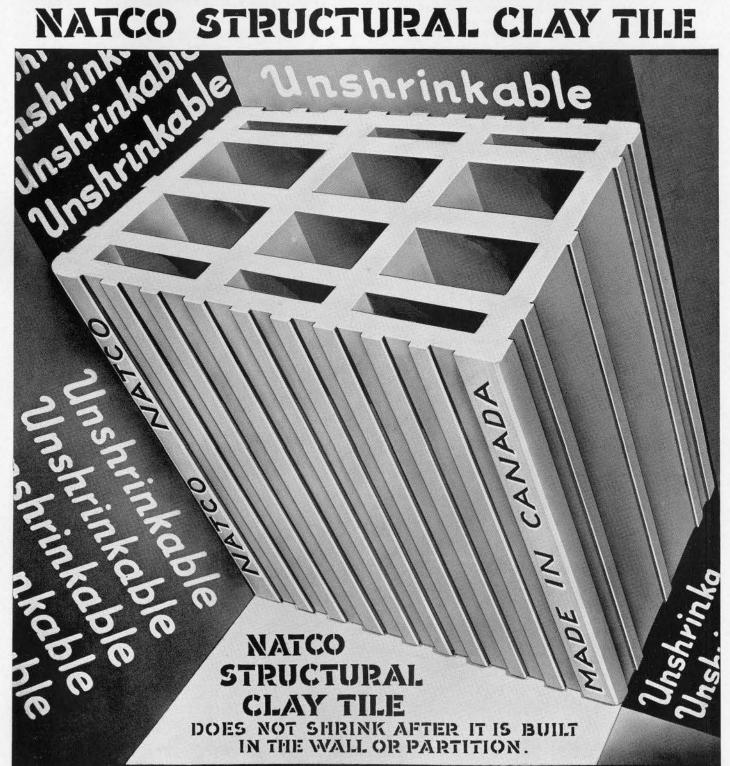
Partnership Wanted

An architect (A.R.I.B.A.) with 30 years' experience, wishes to associate himself with a practising architect with a view to future partnership, has had experience in London, New York and Chicago offices. Interested parties may communicate with the editor of The Journal, 160 Richmond St. West, Toronto.

Twelfth International Congress of Architects— Budapest, Hungary, September 7th-14th, 1930 Information has just been received from the Congress office that the date for the declaration of attendance to the congress has been extended until August 25th, 1930.

Those who expect to attend the Congress should communicate with the secretary, Mr. B. Rerrich, IV., Reáltanoda-U. 13-15, Budapest, Hungary.

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COMPETITIONS

Columbus Memorial Lighthouse Competition

On July 7th, 1930, the second stage of the Columbus Memorial Lighthouse architectural competition was officially opened and copies of the rules and regulations were sent to the following ten competitors selected for the final competition: Josef Wentzler..... Dortmund, Germany New York, U.S.A. Will Rice Amon Helmle, Corbett and Harrison; Robt. P. Rogers & Alf. E. Poor; New York, U.S.A. Louis Berthin..... Georges Nestoroft . . Luis Moya Blanco..... Madrid, Spain Theo. Lescher..... Paul Andrion . . . Paris, France Georges Defontaine Maurice Gauthier

First Prize: \$10,000, which will apply as part payment on account of the fees of the successful competitor for carrying out the work.

competitor for carrying out the work.

Second Prize: \$7,500; Third Prize: \$5,000; Fourth

Prize: \$2,500, and \$1,000 each to the other six competitors.

The successful architect is to receive a commission of 6% of the cost of the work which is not to exceed \$1,500,000.

A Competition for the Design of a Bathroom

The Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company has recently announced an architectural competition for designs of two bathrooms.

(a) For a bathroom suitable for homes costing

not more than \$15,000.

(b) For a bathroom suitable for homes of which cost is not a major consideration.

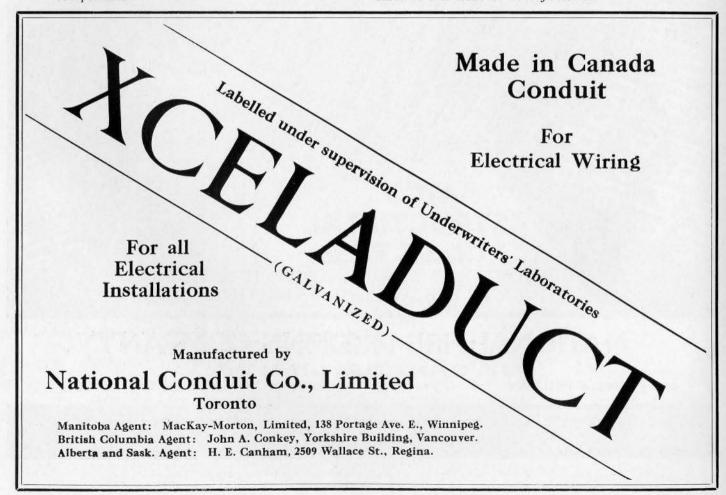
Twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars in prizes is to be awarded to the successful contestants, divided as follows:

First prize in each class	\$5,000.00
Second prize in each class	2,500.00
Third prize in each class	1,000.00
Fourth prize in each class	500.00
Fifth prize in each class	250.00
10 prizes	100.00
20 prizes.	50.00
100 prizes	25.00
그렇게 하는데 하는데 가는데 얼마나 없는데 얼마나 아니는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 그리고 있다. 그리고 있다고 하는데 하는데 그리고 있다.	

The competition is open to architects and architectural draftsmen in Canada and the United States and will close on October 30th, 1930.

The jury of award will consist of the following architects: William H. Beers, A.I.A., New York City; Addison B. LeBoutellier, A.I.A., Boston, Eugene H. Klaber, A.I.A., Chicago, Louis C. Mullgardt, F.A.I.A., San Francisco; Allison Owen, F.A.I.A., New Orleans.

Further details of the competition will be found in the announcement of the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company which appears on page XXI of this issue of The Journal.

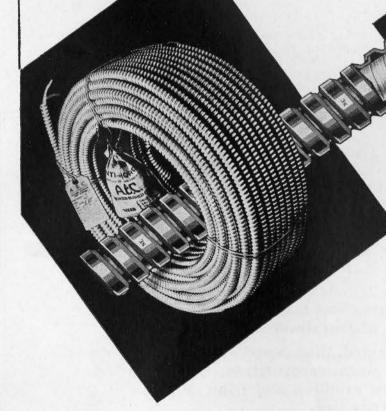




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BOOKS REVIEWED

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

MEMPHIS A L'OMBRE DES PYRAMIDES-Par Jean Capart, Directeur de la Fondation Egyptienne Reine Capart, Directeur de la Fondation Egyptielle Reine Elisabeth, avec la collaboration de Marcelle Werbrouck, Attachée aux Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire. Volume de 415 pages 10 x 13, 256 illustrations. Publié par Vromant & Co., Editeurs, 3, rue de la Chapelle, Bruxelles (Belgique). Prix 300 francs belges.

La Fondation Egyptologique Reine Elisabeth a publié, en 1925, un ouvrage intitulé: "Thèbes, la Gloire d'un grand passé." Tout le monde connait les temples fameux de Louqsor, de Karnak, de Medinet Habou, les tombes de Gournah, le cirque de Deir el Bahari, la vallée de Biban el Molouk. Mais les touristes les plus avertis ont peine à reconstituer les lignes maîtresses de la civilisation dont ces monuments ont été témoins. Les auteurs de Thèbes ont essayé de faire revivre, en une puissante synthèse, la splendeur de l'empire égyptien telle qu'elle se manifeste surtout au cours du deuxième millénaire avant Jésus-Christ.

La Thèbes du Nouvel Empire semble aux visiteurs une période exceptionnellement puissante, mais les égyptologues assurent qu'elle n'est plus qu'un reflet de la grandeur du vieil empire contemporain des bâtisseurs de pyramides. Il fallait donc un nouvel ouvrage consacré, cette fois, à l'Ancien Empire. C'est ce livre que la Fondation Egyptologique Reine Elisabeth annonce sous le titre de "Memphis, à l'ombre des Pyramides." Cet ouvrage est le fruit de trente années d'études et de voyages cet ouvrage est le truit de trente années d'études et de voyages qui ont permis à l'auteur de faire revivre la civilisation de l'Ancien Empire d'une manière aussi nette que la thèbes du Nouvel Empire. Plusieurs chapitres décrivent les principaux chantiers de fouilles. Quelques chapitres donnent un aperçu de l'Egypte à la période memphite; d'autres évoquent la physionomie des pharaons bâtisseurs des pyramides, décrivent les aspects divers du gouvernement, de la religion, discutent

les problèmes artistiques et litéraires. La dernière partie du livre décrit la cité des morts, avec ses maisons ou ses palais d'éternité peuplés d'un monde de statues vivantes et dont les bas-reliefs ou les peintures constituent un véritable panorama de la vie égyptienne. Le livre, dédié à S. M. le Roi Fouad, protecteur éclairé des études historiques, a été l'objet des soins les plus attentifs des éditeurs pour en assurer la présentation.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION. By Whitney Clark Huntington, C.E. Published by John Wiley & Sons Inc., New York, N.Y. Price \$6.00

The object of the author in preparing this book was, according to the preface, "to describe the types of construction used for the various parts of buildings, the materials used in building construction, the methods used in estimating the cost of buildings and in cost-keeping during the process of construction." The book has been developed from notes prepared by the author for a course in building construction. prepared by the author for a course in building construction given to sophomore students in engineering but the require-ments of architectural draftsmen, inspectors and superinten-

dents have been kept in mind.

The contents of the volume is divided into eighteen chapters dealing with the following subjects: Building Materials; Footings and Foundations; Masonry Construction; The Structural Elements; Frame, Ordinary, and Slow-burning Construction; Steel Construction; Reinforced-concrete Construction; Floor Construction and Floor Surfaces; Roof Struction; Floor Construction and Floor Surfaces; Root Construction and Roofing Material; Doors and Door Frames; Windows; Stairs; Plaster and Stucco; Paints and Other Protective Coverings; Plans, Specifications, Contracts, Bonds and Insurance; Cost Keeping, Time Schedules, Progress Charts, and Cost Charts; and Cost Estimating. Particular attention has also been paid to the terminology used in Building Construction, most of the terms in common use being defined and illustrated. being defined and illustrated.

Although a large number of books have been published on Building Construction, this volume should prove of much value in any architect's office. The book contains 596 pages and is $6\frac{1}{4} \times 9\frac{1}{4}$ inches in size.



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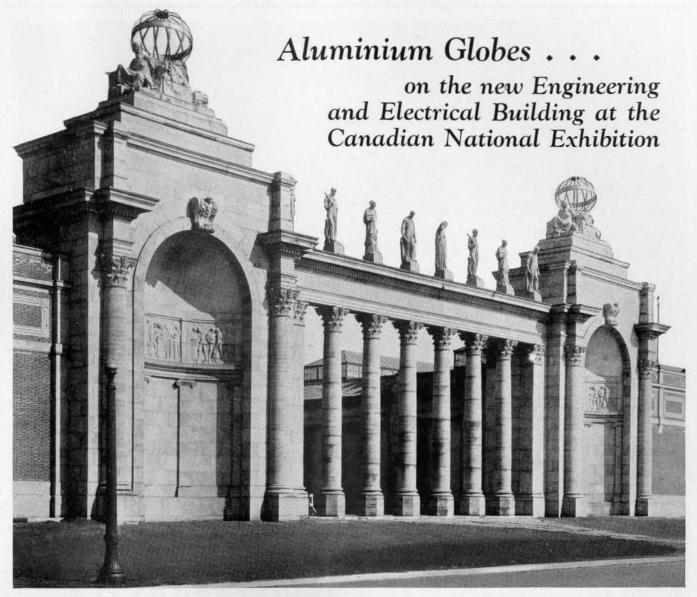
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Close up photograph showing detail of one of the aluminium globes surmounting the new Engineering and Electrical Building at the Canadian National Exhibition.

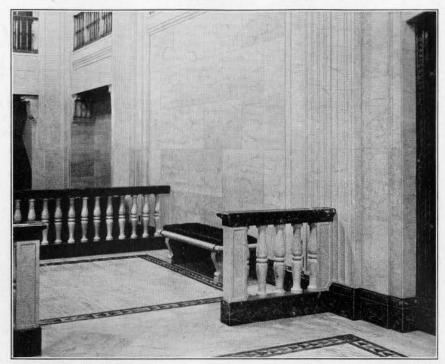
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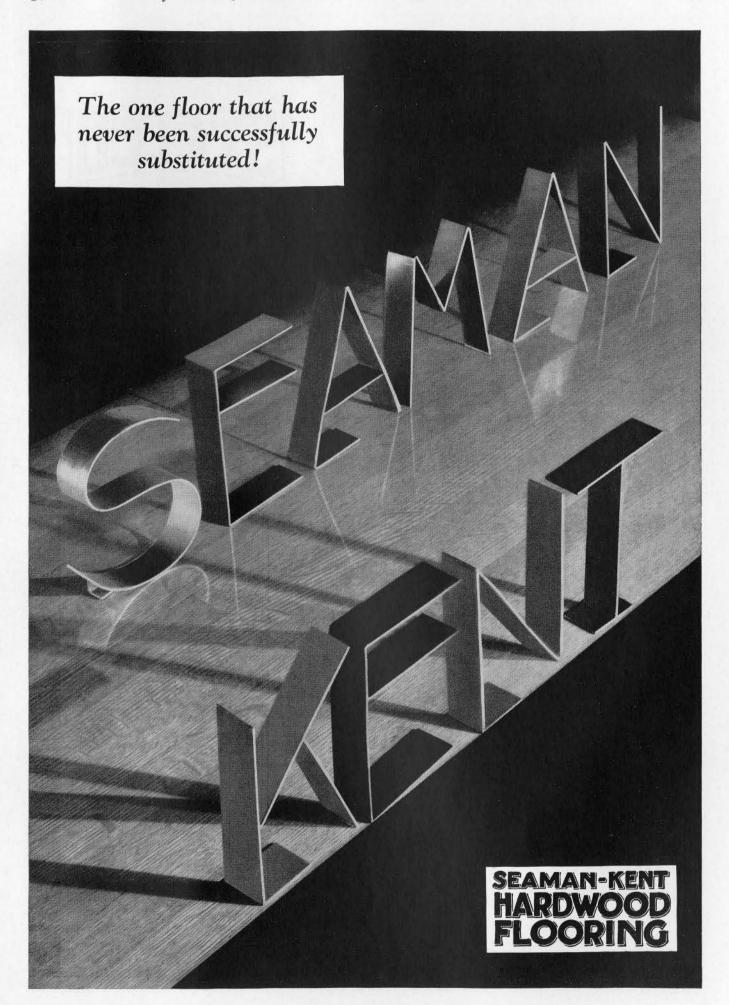
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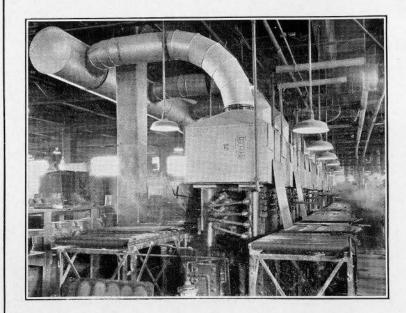
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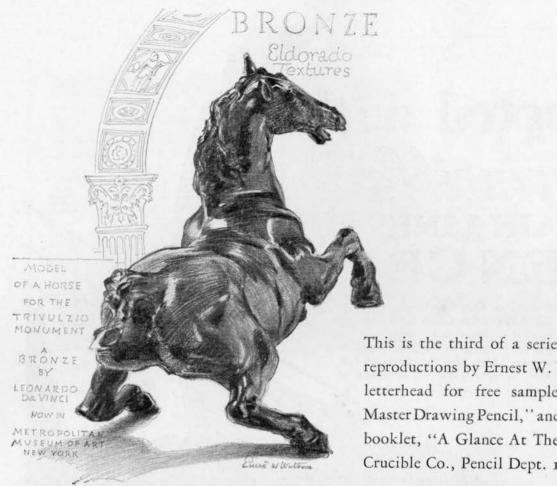
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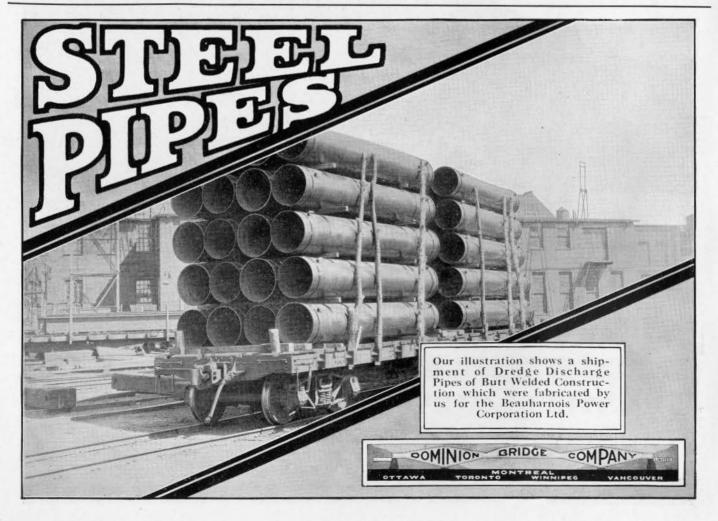
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schools, and every type is embraced.

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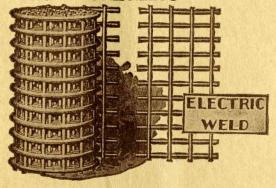
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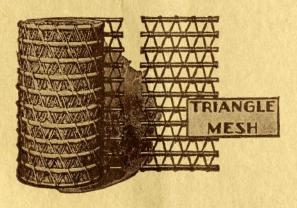
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