

THE
JOURNAL
ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL
INSTITUTE OF CANADA



Vol. XI No. 2

FEBRUARY, 1934

TORONTO

ECONOMY *through Modernization*

JOHNSON

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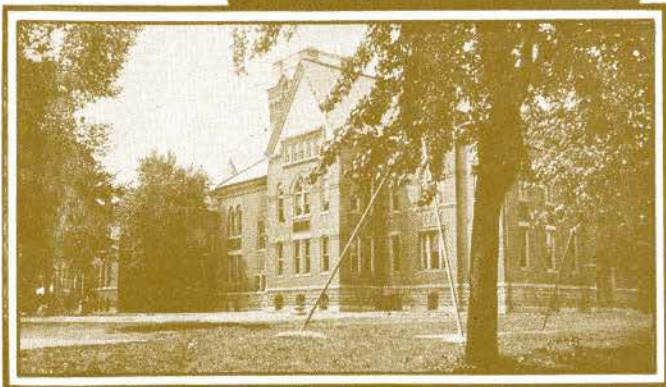
DUAL INDIVIDUAL CONTROL SYSTEM REDUCES SCHOOLS' HEAT BILL \$3,308 DURING PAST NINE MONTHS

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Under these conditions, the school board spent the next eight months investigating different systems of temperature and ventilating control for school buildings. The board in September, 1932, signed a contract with the Johnson Service company of Indianapolis for a dual individual room control system. The contract price of \$5,300 included cost of all materials and labor for the complete installation.

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Pictured above: The West Ward, Marshall Memorial Hall and High School Buildings, Columbia City, Indiana.

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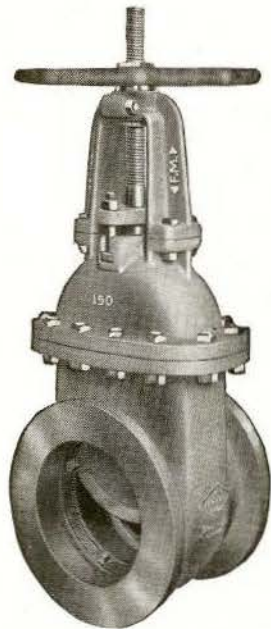


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THE JOURNAL

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

Serial No. 102

TORONTO, FEBRUARY, 1934

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THE BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC SIDE OF ARCHITECTURE

RELATIONS BETWEEN CLIENT AND ARCHITECT

BY G. ROPER GOUNLOCK, M.R.A.I.C.

IN most cases where architects find themselves in difficulties, the cause can be traced to indefinite and improper contractual relations with the client. Lack of frankness in disclosing matters which the architect deems impalatable to the client is probably the most prevalent.

Architects occupy a very important position from the client's point of view in all building undertakings. Architects are trusted by the client to advise them honestly and fearlessly, and to keep him informed as to all matters relating to the work which are of any importance. Architects are intrusted with the detailed administration of the client's money in amounts which are quite considerable. No other professional man, except the engineer, has to assume such a responsibility.

The importance of co-operation, frankness and perfect understanding between client and architect is therefore of paramount importance.

THE INDIVIDUAL OWNER

The architect's relations with the individual owner are comparatively simple. In some cases actual written contracts are executed. This however is not in much favour in this country and would, I believe, be resented by most clients as indicating a suspicious attitude on the part of the architect.

Mutual trust is the best form of contract. However, in case of death or bankruptcy of the client, the architect may find himself in a bad position due to lack of evidence of a retainer or of instructions.

It is therefore almost imperative that the architect should confirm by letter to the client all instructions received naming, where possible, any third parties who were witnesses to the conversations. Letters of instructions from client to architect should be promptly acknowledged, by return letter, from the architect. Early in the proceedings *definite and complete* understanding should be established regarding the architect's fees. The relations which exist after building contracts have been signed for the actual construction will be covered later in this series of articles and are not relevant here.

THE CORPORATE OWNER (PRIVATE)

In the case of corporate owners where the architect has to deal with boards of directors, certain difficulties arise.

First contact is usually made by one individual director or employee who may or may not be authorized to represent the board.

Before accepting any retainer, the architect must have evidence of authority, otherwise no legal recourse can be had in case of repudiation of the arrangements by the board as a whole.

If no authority is forthcoming, then the architect must treat the person in question as an individual and inform him that he personally will be obligated to the architect for any architectural work performed.

Certain officers and directors in most corporations have the power to authorize expenditures without motion of the board. The amount and purpose of the expenditure is usually limited. The architect should make himself acquainted with the powers of individuals so acting.

A definite contract in the cases of corporate owners is desirable.

THE BUILDING COMMITTEE

In the case of churches, clubs, social and other organizations where a building committee has been appointed, the same rule applies with this additional difficulty. Resignation from such committees are not infrequent. All instructions to the architect must have the authority of the whole owning society from their trustees, executive committee or general assembly. In cases of large important works, by-laws or other legal constitution should be examined by a solicitor and a proper and legal contract should be drawn. This contract should set out the powers of the building committee completely. It should define what constitutes a legal instruction to the architect.

As a further safeguard against trouble, insistence should be made by the architect as to the duties and powers of individual members of the committee. It is advisable to have one man only empowered to deal with the architect. This may be subdivided so that one member of the committee is in charge of finance, another in charge of construction, plan, decoration, and another in charge of furnishing equipment, etc. Depending upon the degree of complication and size of the project, such subdivision of the building committee can be contracted or expanded to suit the case in hand.

THE CORPORATE BODY (ELECTED)

The most unsatisfactory client for the unsuspecting architect is the popularly elected body representing a public corporation. Municipal councils, school boards, boards of education, etc., come under this heading. Men who are fundamentally

(Continued on page 30)

TOMBSTONES

BY E. R. ARTHUR

POSTERITY is likely to judge us, and by us, I mean the world which is usually described as civilized, pretty harshly on matters of taste. And they will form their judgment largely on our study of our tombstones which are indestructible. Five hundred years from now our domestic architecture will have disappeared, our commercial buildings will have been scrapped as obsolete and our present churches will have been destroyed to make room for more commercial buildings. The last is the only point on which anyone would argue; but even in Toronto in a hundred years we have seen churches pulled down, churches for sale, churches moved and churches used as warehouses. In the city of London we know of churches which the Bishop would gladly sell, but which an admiring populace compels him to retain, and maintain as "museum pieces." So that nothing permanent, nothing outside of museums is safe before the irresistible tide of "progress." Nothing indeed save the tombstones. I shall never forget my first sight of the graveyard on Bunhill Row in London. It seemed so incongruous, so peaceful and so delightful in that street of busy warehouses and great shipping offices in the heart of the east end. The churches will all go before the Philistine dare lay his hands on that green and shady spot. Adjoining it is the house of one of the immortals but it already suffers, or it did in 1923, from the raw hand of commercialism. It was the house of John Milton. Across its broad facade there stretched a streamer announcing the value of Milton. Not Milton the poet, but a new 20th Century Milton which removed stains, and, I think, healed wounds and polished brass. But houses of Milton's time are rare in the city of London. The houses in Holborn have a precarious life, based on the attraction which they have for tourists, and the Adelphi, which is much later, is annually threatened with extinction. It is necessary for a house to live in Hampstead or Clapham or some other quiet suburb to have any reasonable assurance of an undisturbed old age. London in fact, and the architects have no reason to regret the fact except on artistic grounds, is largely and predominantly 19th and 20th century. And yet one can, in an afternoon, study tombstones dating from medieval times, through the Renaissance in all its stages, right up to the present time. Except for the ravages of time they remain untouched. In Europe, graveyards are still regarded as sacred places and in most cases their maintenance and appearance are a matter of public pride. I well

remember being arrested in a Paris cemetery for taking photographs of some Empire stones. I was taken before a police official who treated the matter with the greatest gravity, almost as though I had been guilty of espionage; my film was destroyed and I was lectured on the enormity of my offence. The mere fact of my being a student of architecture counted for nothing against the crime of "desecrating" a graveyard.

One could give examples at length of the permanence of gravestones. One thinks naturally of the Pyramids of Egypt; of the Mausoleum of Mausoleus, of the great Roman tombs and of the thousands of stones which still exist erected to people between the Romans and ourselves. But I am particularly interested in Ontario where the stones are not so old, but where in spite of the rigours of the climate, they are likely to last many centuries.

There are four kinds of cemetery in Ontario which is the only Province about which I feel competent to write. The first is a new kind which need not detain us long because it is in a minority numerically. That is the kind which, housed in one building centrally heated, takes care of ashes in urns or bodies in sarcophagi, each in their little pigeon hole or niche. I have seen an advertisement of an American one in which they compare their method (and there is a great deal to be said for it) with its spotless floors and gleaming marble and up-to-date heating plant with the horrors of the cold clammy earth below the frost line. They conjure up visions of dew worms and mildew and the gradual disintegration of the beloved deceased in a situation to which he or she is quite unaccustomed. They even mention the possibility of the deceased coming to life, but that is a possibility too horrible to contemplate, although a great argument in favour of marble halls.

However this started to be an article on tombstones and I am all too early feeling that tombstones are unnecessary and that we need go no further. The other three classes I shall mention, for the moment, only by name. There are the large commercial cemeteries in which, I presume, people buy shares as they would mining stock. There are the old church yard cemeteries, and those forlorn, and often neglected, graveyards dotted over the province, often remote from churches or human habitation.

The first graveyards in Ontario were attached to churches as they have been in England for centuries. The stones themselves consisting usually of a simple rectangular headstone, perhaps shaped

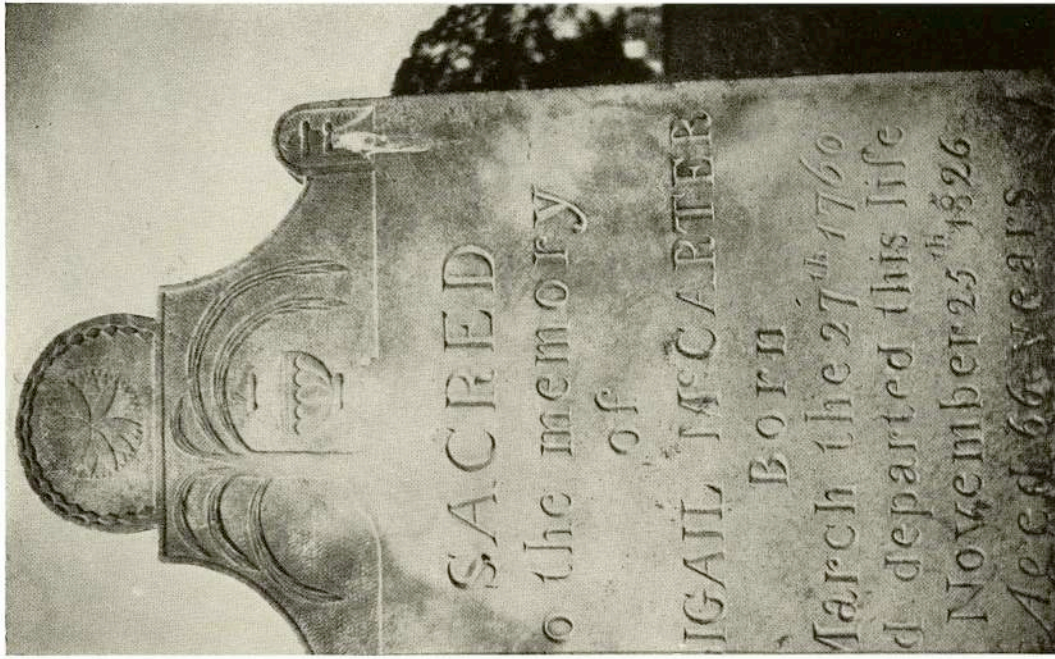


The Christian Spirit as we once understood it.

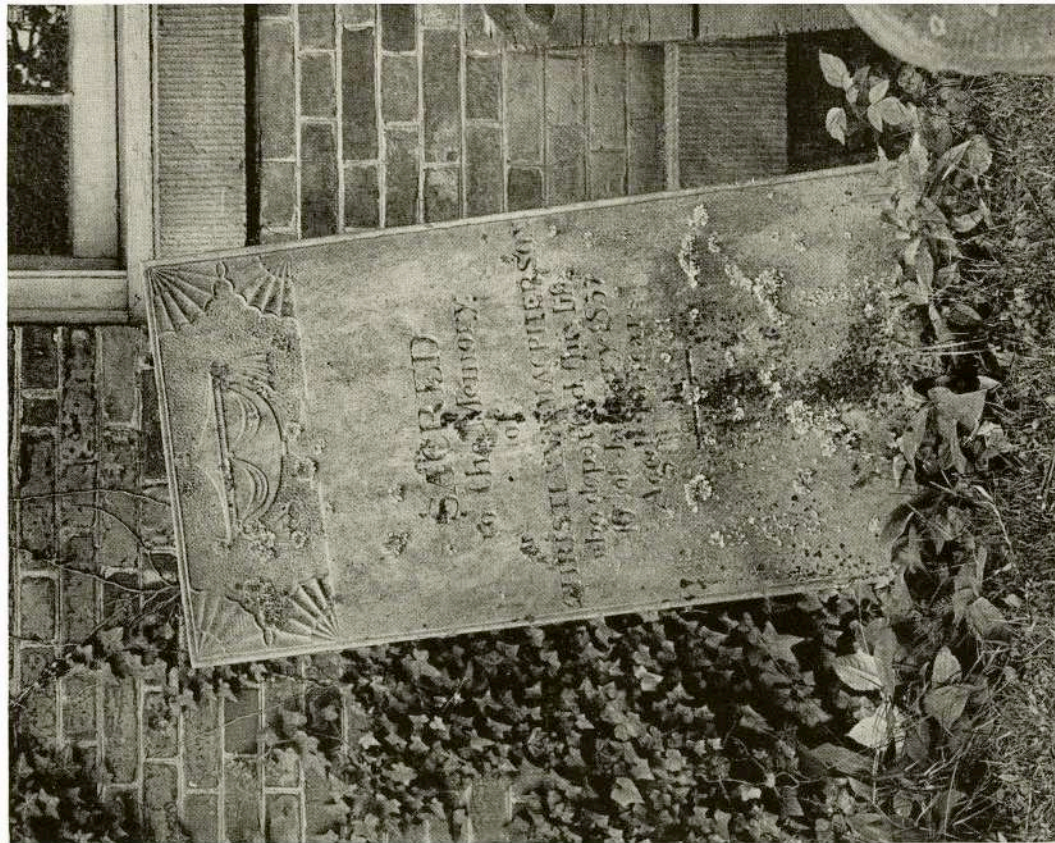


Photographs by courtesy of Architectural Review, London.

?



A stone at Nelson which shows the vigorous carving and lettering of 1826 but not the variety of letter-forms which were used frequently on the same stone. The decorative and protective free covering the urn and the flanking candelabra are simple and dignified. The same silhouette may be seen from Windsor to Halifax and to the South.



A stone from the Ministers' corner in the grave yard of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Niagara-on-the-Lake. The stone is delicate in design and the corner Jane remind one of similar forms in mantels and door-friezes of the district.

at the top with a carved panel, and a footstone on which were inscribed the initials of the deceased. On the headstone there were inscribed the simple facts of the deceased's life—his parents' names were given, the date of his birth and his death and a simple account of his service to the country either as surveyor, doctor, farmer or soldier. The lettering itself, always incised, was until about 1830 about as perfect as one could expect in those primitive days. It was certainly as fine as anything we have seen since. It had more life and individuality than the precise inscriptions of many of our modern building inscriptions based on the lettering of the Column of Trajan. The tragedy from an architectural point of view was that the Loyalists had no great scope for their talents. Only a few children and a few old people died before 1830, and your good carver was gradually being infected with the virus of sentimentality from which this country as well as others suffered in the middle and late 19th century and from which we have not yet recovered. There is not much carving in that early period. What there was, was either good and vigorous—conventionalized trees and sunbursts and the like, or lightly carved fans in the manner of the Adam brothers, and masonic emblems.

The decline set in about 1830 and continued without interruption to the present day. If anything, the velocity of the decline increases with the years. One sees the first signs of a change in taste in ill-formed letters, the introduction of sentimental verses like "Friends and physicians could not save this mortal sinner from the grave, etc." and a new note in carving. Clasped hands and weeping angels in low relief make their appearance. This period may be said to have lasted until about 1860 without any great change except for the disappearance of the incised letter. By that date lettering was all raised, ornament was more profuse and coarser, the facts of the deceased's life, except for vital statistics were omitted and verses became longer and poorer. Stone was given up for the more showy, more costly, and, alas, more permanent marble. These thirty years might be forgiven us by posterity. Taste was at a low ebb throughout the world, and the tombstones of Ontario between 1830 and 1860 do not mar, even if they do not add to the beauty of the landscape. But the next 63 years were exciting years in which tombstone design sank to the lowest depths to which any art or craft has sunk in the history of the world. In over half a century, the most momentous half century in the history of Canada; a half century which has seen painting in this Province become a

living art—our Art Gallery in Toronto, the centre of the artistic life of the community; a great War, and a Renaissance of architecture; our tombstone makers have gone their merry way oblivious to everything, except their rising profits. Supported probably by the undertakers who transport the body of a simple tradesman to his grave in a catafalque which would have done honour to the Duke of Wellington, they have persuaded his credulous family to erect in his honour a memorial in granite which in size and cost, though not in taste, would, in another age, have served an Admiral of the Grand fleet. There is no need to enumerate all of these monuments. We are all familiar with the black granite cube on its point, certainly the least offensive of them all; and the best seller, the granite slab with polished faces and rock cut sides, of which there are many variations. The variations consist largely of changes in the lettering which is almost always etched in great thick letters like a bill board or the letters on a concert grand piano. I have often wondered at the crudity of lettering on pianos but that is offset by the beauty of tone in the instrument. The tombstone has no such redeeming feature. It expresses, I suppose, in its different textures, sterling worth (I believe there is such an expression) rugged individuality, permanence, (they will outlive civilization) honesty, though that is questionable, and simplicity of character, which is a doubtful quality in a man. Posterity will think of us as a race of giants, a primitive uncouth people dying in our prime. Rarely is any discrimination made in the design between the graves of children, women or men—they all bear the same monstrous load of granite.

It seems to me that it is high time that the architectural profession did something to educate the tombstone makers and through them the cemetery companies and the general public. It will not be easy as an early Ontario stone can be cut and the letters carved in a simple inscription, for fifty dollars, and that is but a fraction of the cost of the modern one. And even if the tombstone merchants were agreeable, one would still have to face the cemetery company with an argument based on good taste and economy, and these are not factors which up till now have had any weight in the layout of their properties.

Might it not be easier to start a company of our own and take a piece of land for an architects' burial ground, a kind of Potters Field, where stones, not monuments, would be erected in the taste of 133 years ago without ostentation and at a price in keeping with our means.



RESIDENCE ON LEXINGTON AVENUE, WESTMOUNT, P.Q.

A. T. Galt Durnford, M.R.A.I.C., Architect



FIREPLACE IN LIVING ROOM
RESIDENCE ON LEXINGTON AVENUE, WESTMOUNT, P.Q.

A. T. Galt Durnford, M.R.A.I.C., Architect

PRIVATE ARCHITECTS FOR GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS*

BY L. W. ROBERT JR.

Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury in charge of Public Buildings

Editor's Note: The following article, while explaining the policy of the United States Government with respect to the employment of private architects on Government Buildings, is of special interest to Canadian architects at this time as it specifically covers a principle which the R.A.I.C. has advocated for some considerable time, viz. the desirability of employing architects in private practice to design public buildings.

I HAVE some rather definite ideas concerning the employment of private architects on public building projects. In this connection it may be well to review briefly what the policy of the department has been on this question in the past.

From 1853, when the supervising architect's office was created, until the passage of the Act of May 25, 1926, public buildings were designed generally by government technical personnel, except in unusual cases where special legislation authorized the employment of private architects.

Under the Act of 1926, the passage of which marked the beginning of the Federal Building Program now being carried out by the government in Washington and throughout the country, authority was granted the secretary of the treasury to employ private architects for limited services only.

Under this first authority, five private architects were employed to prepare designs for certain departmental buildings in the District of Columbia. The need for public buildings increased. To expedite the building program and to aid in relieving unemployment, the Act of 1930 was passed, permitting the employment of private architects to any extent deemed necessary by the secretary of the treasury. During the ensuing three years, therefore, 378 architects were commissioned for projects aggregating close to \$350,000,000. At the present time private architects are engaged in preparing plans for 174 projects.

The attitude of the present administration is that during periods of unemployment the government should utilize private architectural and engineering services in order to expedite a large volume of construction. Stagnation in the building trade usually extends to the architectural and engineering professions. The use of such services not only helps to relieve unemployment, but enables the treasury department to secure a greater variety of design and to get new ideas with respect to modern architectural and engineering practice.

An entirely different policy is recommended for periods of prosperity, however. It is the belief of this administration that in such periods the government should construct only those buildings which are absolutely essential to the public business. Such construction, it is believed, could probably be handled by a small government construction force,

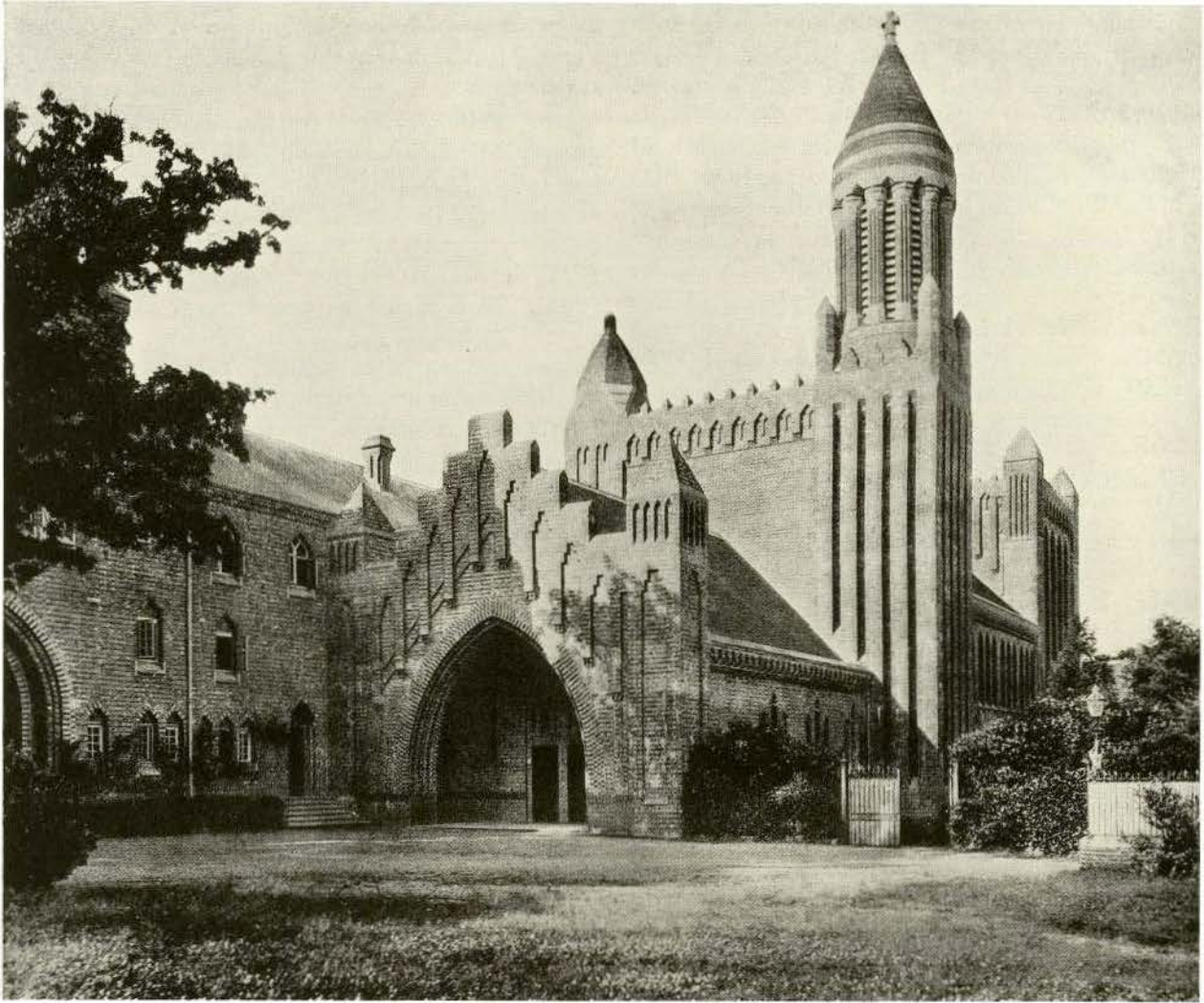
*From an article published in the September, 1933, issue of *American Architect*.

which could be used as a sort of spark plug for private firms when an emergency arose. It is believed, further, that such work as repairs, remodeling, and alterations can be done to better advantage by the government force. The members of this force handle the plans for buildings on which repairs or alterations are needed and are familiar with the details of their construction. The private architect, on the other hand, would find it necessary to give considerable time to familiarizing himself with details, which are at the finger tips of government architects.

Heretofore the practice of the treasury department has been to divide the work involved in the building program, giving as many large projects to outside architects as was deemed necessary in order to complete an authorized program within a given time.

The future policy with respect to the employment of private architects must depend largely upon the size of the construction program entrusted to the treasury department under the public works legislation, as well as upon the urgency of the unemployment situation. In all candidness, however, I would have it understood that the present assistant secretary is in favor of using private architects to the fullest extent that such practice is consistent with the general policies of the department.

Selection of private architects for public buildings is now being carried out on a different basis from that formerly used. In the past the practice has been to permit architects who desired to be considered for employment on government contracts to file their applications, and to select qualified applicants from this list as contracts were to be awarded. This plan has now been changed. With the assistance of the American Institute of Architects and the American Engineering Council a prequalification form was recently sent to every registered architect in 33 states having registration laws and to all listed architects in the remaining 15 states. As these qualification forms are returned, they are filed, and from these, selection will be made of architects for future government building projects. Under this plan an attempt will be made to distribute contracts by selecting in each case an architect in or near the city in which a building is to be erected, who is qualified to undertake the work.



L'EGLISE MONASTIQUE DE QUARR-ABBEY, ISLE OF WIGHT (ANGLETERRE)
Dom Paul Bellot, Architecte

DOM PAUL BELLOT, O.S.B., ARCHITECTE A.D.G.F.

PAR EDGAR COURCHESNE, M.R.A.I.C.

L'OEUVRE architecturale de Dom Paul Bellot ⁽¹⁾ est considérée comme l'une des plus importantes de notre époque. On y voit revivre dans une architecture nouvelle la vraie tradition monastique. Ce grand artiste français est un rénovateur de l'art religieux en Europe, un véritable "pionnier en architecture," comme le disait une revue allemande. Ses merveilleux travaux en brique lui ont valu la gracieuse appellation de "poète de la brique." La Société Centrale des Architectes Français (Paris) vient de lui faire l'honneur d'une médaille pour ses "remarquables travaux d'architecture privée."

⁽¹⁾ Un Magnifique album, intitulé "Une Oeuvre d'Architecture Moderne," a été édité au Mont-Vierge, Wépion-sur-Meuse (Belgique).

Dom Bellot vient au Canada, sous les auspices de l'Institut Scientifique Franco-Canadien, en février et mars 1934 pour conférences sur l'architecture.

Paul Bellot, né à Paris en 1876, reçut, de son père architecte, une première formation architecturale qu'il compléta à l'Ecole des Beaux-Arts. A vingt-quatre ans il obtint son diplôme d'architecte. Au cours de ses voyages en Italie et en Espagne "pays de la lumière et de la couleur," il y fit de jolies aquarelles, primées au Salon 1901. Il n'est donc pas étonnant que chez cet artiste ait toujours percé ce souci de la décoration polychrome.

Ces premiers succès déjà annonçaient une carrière brillante, mais Paul Bellot y renonça pour se faire moine bénédictin. Les religieux, nombreux, venaient d'être exilés par les lois françaises et avaient besoin d'un abri. C'est là que le jeune homme fut appelé à construire en Angleterre et en Hollande. Il croyait avoir dit un adieu éternel à

l'architecture; voilà que maintenant elle allait occuper tout son temps.

Le moine-architecte commença sa carrière à l'étranger en dessinant les plans de deux vastes monastères: l'un dans l'île de Wight (Angleterre), terminé en 1912 par la construction d'une magnifique église monastique (Photo); l'autre à Oosterhout (Hollande), l'église provisoire fut achevée en 1920 par l'addition d'un sanctuaire d'une conception très originale. A Noordhoek, sur la demande expresse du Curé, Dom Bellot bâtit sa première église paroissiale avec des arcs elliptiques et une décoration en brique de couleur. Dans ces premières oeuvres s'affirme la personnalité de l'artiste: une logique impeccable dans la construction et un grand art dans la décoration polychrome.

Puis vient en Hollande une série d'oeuvres originales et puissantes qui surprennent par leur variété et témoignent d'une imagination riche nourrie aux sources de la tradition bien comprise. Un séminaire à Bavel; à Eindhoven, une église paroissiale, un presbytère, un collège avec gymnase et chapelle vrai bijou d'architecture. Autres églises à Leerdam, Heerle, Nimègre etc. A Bloemendaal les talents de l'artiste excellent dans la décoration d'une chapelle de Cimetière. A Bruxelles (Belgique) Dom Bellot vient de terminer le vaste et joli couvent des Visitandines.

Toutes ces constructions sont en brique de couleur, non enduite; ce matériau étant le seul populaire en Hollande. Le moine-architecte se rend donc aux exigences de ce petit matériau, il en

étudie bien la nature, dimensions et couleurs, pour en tirer un parti décoratif fort ingénieux. La longueur de la brique devient un module. Ainsi s'expliquent les formes originales de ses baies, de ses arcs etc.

Dom Bellot, repatrié au moment de la grande guerre, bâtit maintenant en France. Déjà s'élèvent les églises paroissiales de Comines (nord), de Hardecourt (Sommes), de Troyes (Aube), de Suresnes (Paris). Aussi un monastère à Wisques (Pas de Calais) et un couvent à Montpellier (Sud). Dom Bellot ne craint pas le béton armé; il vient de bâtir à Audincourt (Doubs), une église entièrement en béton armé. L'intérieur offre une véritable symphonie de lignes droites, de surfaces planes et de volumes harmonieux. Le béton, laissé apparent, est peint au ciment de couleur.

Toute cette architecture se distingue par la simplicité et la beauté de ses lignes. L'artiste emploie chaque matériau avec la plus grande franchise, il en fait les serviteurs de sa pensée et les dispose en des proportions harmonieuses d'après la "Section Dorée." Les intérieurs d'église sont très personnels à Dom Bellot. Aidé de la couleur et d'une distribution particulière de l'éclairage, il crée une atmosphère douce, paisible, si favorable au recueillement et à la prière.

Ainsi dans l'ombre du cloître est né un style nouveau. Innovée dans la tradition, cette architecture est classique dans son esprit, mais pratique et moderne dans l'exécution.

THE BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC SIDE OF ARCHITECTURE

(Continued from page 21)

honest in their private lives, sometimes become only *legally honest* when dealing with public funds.

Repudiation of their actions on technical legal grounds is common. The architect's only recourse, at times, is to sue the individual as an individual for failure to carry out an undertaking which he had made presumably in his capacity as an elected representative. Success in such a type of litigation is by no means assured.

In dealing with elected bodies, no architect should proceed upon any individual's instructions, but only after such instructions have been regularized by resolution or by-law. In addition, such

instructions, if they involve a money obligation, must be backed up by a proper and legal appropriation of the amount of money involved. The safest and surest way of course is to have a hard and fast legal contract properly executed and bearing the seal of the municipality.

The architect's retainer is then in an unassailable position and cannot be repudiated by a change in the personnel of the elected body without proper monetary consideration.

The same general rules about confirmation of all verbal instructions by letter apply no matter in what legal dress the client is garbed.

CORRESPONDENCE

Editor, THE JOURNAL, R.A.I.C.

I always enjoy reading Professor Arthur's remarks on architecture. He has a pungent style, a strong sense of humour and is always stimulating, especially after a bottle or was it two of "Cormier 1933". What a wonderful thing champagne is—for I feel sure that by reason of those three bottles of "Cormier" that he has been re-born. He is going modern—I was afraid at one time that his wanderings about the old graveyards and homesteads of Ontario had tended to dampen the ardour of his adventurous spirit. Mackenzie Waters confided to me that he also has seen the light and is going modern.

I have always admired Cormier's ability as a creative artist but now I see him in the new role of missionary. If it took only four bottles of "Cormier 1933" to ginger Arthur up, I am all for the R.A.I.C. paying the expenses of some of our more serious confreres in order that they can drink at the Cormier fountain. So in order that no time may be lost I think we ought to buy tickets for the following firms—Darling and Pearson, Sproatt and Rolph, George, Moorehouse and King, and Forsey Page and Steele. In Montreal they will be met by Percy Nobbs, Philip Turner and Galt Durnford. J. O. Marchand is not sure that he can be at the station to meet the early train.

I pass Arthur's criticism of the bridge by with this exception—that the lanterns at the pylons were designed to contain flood-lighting units to flood-light both horizontally and vertically, and were made to minimum size. The bridge is not a gateway but an isolated thoroughfare spanning a canal and erected on a narrow escarpment with a precipitous drop on all four pylons of from thirty to forty feet. Don't be so academic, Professor, lean out of your modern window a little further and throw away your book of rules. Did you ever try to be assymetrical (note the spelling) on a 70' roadway—look at the modern movement as a new freedom for the designer and a release from the historical and stuffy styles of the past.

If any architect has read this far, he is no doubt wondering what it is all about.

When we were appointed consulting architects for this bridge, we were faced with the fact that there was very little money available for the architectural features. From the beginning we worked in the closest harmony with the designing engineers—Messrs James, Proctor & Redfern, and with Mr. McFaul, Chief Engineer of the City of Hamilton. When the tenders for the bridge were submitted the municipal authorities felt that any architectural adornment was an extravagance and decided to abandon the pylons. The Hamilton Chapter of the Ontario Association of Architects, hearing of this decision, waited on the board and urged them to retain the pylons. Representatives of the Wentworth Historical Society, including a deputation of women, also waited on the board and urged their retention.

I did not learn of these most disinterested actions until months later and it gives me great pleasure to publicly thank these two organizations for their part in helping to retain the architectural features of the bridge. I also want the profession to know that Mr. McFaul and Messrs James, Proctor and Redfern were heart and soul on our side and I feel quite sure that if it had not been for their support there would have been no pylons.

(Signed) JOHN M. LYLE, F.R.A.I.C.

Editor, THE JOURNAL, R.A.I.C.

Interesting at least is Mr. Arthur's criticism of the present low standard in the design of radio cabinets, but not con-

structive. No doubt he is still without a radio, which is rather a pity, because listening to some perfect thing, say Berceuse from Jocelyn, sung by Richard Crooks, or David Ross in Poet's Gold, that frozen thing called the radio case really doesn't matter very much.

A. Tryston Edwards, M.A., in a recent article in "Architectural Design and Construction" says "The judgment of the man in the street is very healthy although untutored." To the ignorant salesman, with whom Mr. Arthur was unfortunate enough to rub shoulders, the shell he displayed so proudly to Mr. Arthur, he knew did enclose something that functioned as a radio, and I am sure there are many buildings designed by tutored minds that are not as true in their purpose.

It would hardly be good policy to send each of the different manufacturers a copy of THE JOURNAL containing Mr. Arthur's letter and expect them to be stirred to enthusiasm. If we are serious in our efforts to raise the standard of design now prevailing in Radio Cabinets, why not ask the R.A.I.C. to send a letter to the leading manufacturers of radio cabinets suggesting a competition. This should bring good results, and at the same time give a little interest to the profession.

(Signed) WILLIAM BLACKWELL, M.R.A.I.C.

Secretary,
Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

I thank you for your letter of January 26th, and for your thoughtfulness in sending me a copy of the last issue of THE JOURNAL of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

In reading through your comments on the Standard Form of Tender, you state—"the chief idea is to assist in stopping the pernicious practice of 'bid peddling'," and you go on to say:

"The clauses most important as regard the elimination of "bid peddling" are those requiring the contractor to list in his tender the trades which he proposes to execute himself, together with the names of sub-contractors for each of the other trades."

I think it is only fair to say that this idea of yours is not completely shared by the members of the Canadian Construction Association, for the reasons which we have put before you at various meetings of the joint committee. You were present at the Convention of the Canadian Construction Association last week in Toronto where the matter was discussed and you realize how unpopular with many of our members the clause in question proved to be. It was only because the Association had agreed to abide by the finding of the members of the joint committee that this clause was passed.

May I suggest that you impress upon your members the importance of the clause which reads:

"In submitting this tender, we recognize the right of the owner to accept any tender at the price submitted, or to reject all tenders, it being understood, and this tender is submitted on the express condition, that revised tenders shall not be called for if minor changes only are contemplated."

We are very strongly of the opinion that the observance of this clause will go a long way towards accomplishing the results which we have aimed at in drawing up this Standard Form of Tender.

(Signed) E. G. M. CAPE,
E. G. M. CAPE & CO., Engineers & Contractors

Editor's Note: The letter from Col. Cape is published with his permission and with the object of placing his views before the membership of the Institute.

ACTIVITIES OF THE INSTITUTE

A meeting of the executive committee of the council of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada was held at the office of the Institute, 74 King Street East, Toronto, on Wednesday, January 17th, 1934, at 10.00 a.m.

Present: Messrs. Gordon M. West, president; W. S. Maxwell, honorary treasurer; Herbert E. Moore; Murray Brown; J. P. Hynes; W. L. Somerville; B. Evan Parry; James H. Craig, and I. Markus, secretary.

Reports of Standing Committees:

Architectural Training: Mr. Maxwell advised the meeting that one of the members of his committee had suggested that it would give the student body much encouragement if the R.A.I.C. could offer a medal to be awarded annually to the student in the accredited schools of architecture who had made the highest average of marks throughout his entire university course. The secretary was instructed to communicate with the schools of architecture in order to obtain their views in the matter.

Art, Science and Research: Mr. Parry reported that the Canadian Engineering Standards Association had requested the Institute to appoint a representative on a committee to draft a Safety Code for Mechanical Refrigeration.—Mr. C. J. Burritt of Ottawa was appointed to represent the R.A.I.C. on this committee.

Programme for Annual Meeting: The secretary reported that a meeting of the committee of arrangements had been held recently at which it was decided to hold the annual meeting of the Institute in the rooms of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects, Montreal. The programme for the annual meeting, submitted by the committee of arrangements, was approved by the executive committee, and the secretary was instructed to have it published in THE JOURNAL.

It was the feeling of the meeting that the expenses of the annual meeting should be curtailed as much as possible.

R.A.I.C. Student Competitions: Mr. Maxwell reported that the programmes for the Class "A" and Class "B" R.A.I.C. student competitions had been prepared by Mr. Hugh Vallance and Mr. J. Roxburgh Smith respectively, and that copies of these programmes, together with the conditions governing the competitions, had been sent to the recognized schools of architecture on December 30th, 1933.

Fellowships: Applications for Fellowship in the Institute from three members were presented to the meeting, and after being carefully scrutinized by the executive committee and found satisfactory, the secretary was instructed to prepare and send the necessary ballots to the body of Fellows for election or rejection.

National Construction Council of Canada: The secretary reported that the National Construction Council had been requested by the Prime Minister to submit a modified list of justifiable public works, together with their estimated cost, and that in compliance with this request, a list made up principally of federal and provincial work, approximating \$51,000,000 had been sent to Mr. Bennett to reach him prior to the conference of provincial premiers now being held at Ottawa. The secretary further advised the meeting that the list submitted to Mr. Bennett represented the projects recommended by the twenty regional committees of the National Construction Council.

Low Cost Housing: Mr. Craig reported that an article entitled "A Low Cost Housing Scheme that Will Pay" had been prepared for THE JOURNAL and had been approved for publication by the special committee appointed at the last meeting. He also reported that a similar article had been

published in the January 13th issue of the Toronto *Saturday Night*. It was decided to send a marked copy of THE JOURNAL containing Mr. Craig's article to the mayors and labour organizations in the leading cities of Canada, together with a covering letter to be prepared by Mr. Craig.

Standardization of Brick Sizes: Mr. Moore reported that although the sub-panel appointed to investigate and report on the matter of the proposed standardization of Canadian-made brick had completed its survey, the report could not be released for publication until it was approved by the general panel of the Canadian Engineering Standards Association.

Printing of Standard Forms of Contract in French: A letter was read from Mr. J. Cecil McDougall informing the Institute of the approximate cost of translating into French the two standard forms of contract. The secretary advised the meeting that the Canadian Construction Association was quite willing to have the documents re-translated, and had suggested that the matter be left in the hands of Col. E. G. M. Cape representing the C.C.A., and Mr. J. Cecil McDougall representing the R.A.I.C. The suggestion met with the approval of the meeting.

Proposed Standard Form of Tender: Mr. Somerville reported that a meeting of the joint committee of the R.A.I.C. and C.C.A. had been held on December 4th at which the proposed standard form of tender had been given further consideration, and that after certain changes had been agreed upon, the form of tender was approved, and the secretaries of the R.A.I.C. and C.C.A. had been given instructions to proceed with the printing of the document subject to the proofs being satisfactory to the R.A.I.C. representatives. Mr. Somerville further informed the meeting that the joint committee had agreed not to give any publicity to the approved form until the R.A.I.C. had had an opportunity of calling the attention of their members to the form through the medium of THE JOURNAL.

The secretary informed the meeting that the form of tender, as approved by the joint committee, was being published in the January issue of THE JOURNAL, together with an article by Mr. W. L. Somerville explaining its use.

Code of Fair Competition for Architects: A letter was read from the Province of Quebec Association of Architects calling attention to the code of fair competition for architects as prepared by the American Institute of Architects, and pointing out that the council of the P.Q.A.A. was of the opinion that this code embodies suggestions which should prove useful to the architectural profession in Canada, and deserves consideration and study by the Institute. It was decided to refer the matter to the incoming council for consideration.

Standard Filing System for Manufacturers' Catalogues: The secretary reported that a letter had been received from the American Institute of Architects granting permission to the R.A.I.C. to adopt the A.I.A. standard filing system for manufacturers' catalogues, provided the two systems could be maintained on practically an identical basis.

The secretary further reported that he had discussed the matter with the Canadian Manufacturers Association and that they had agreed to co-operate with the Institute in recommending to the manufacturers of building materials that all literature for use in architects' offices should be of standard filing size and conform with the requirements of the proposed R.A.I.C. standard filing system.

It was therefore resolved:

That the R.A.I.C. adopt a standard filing system for manufacturers' catalogues, similar to the A.I.A. system, using only the major headings, and that the secretary be

instructed to proceed with the printing and distribution of a document explaining the use of the system to both architects and manufacturers of building materials.

Affiliation with the Royal Society of Canada: A letter was read from the Royal Society of Canada extending an invitation to the R.A.I.C. to become affiliated with their society. It was decided to accept the invitation of the Royal Society of Canada to become affiliated with their body.

Miscellaneous: A letter was read from the Province of Quebec Association of Architects calling the attention of the Institute to the publications issued by the Department of Mines at Ottawa in which illustrations of buildings appeared without mentioning the names of the architects, and recommending that some representation be made by the Institute to the proper authorities to see that this is corrected in future publications issued by the Dominion Government. The secretary was instructed to communicate with the Minister of Mines and other departments of the government calling their attention to this matter.

Further consideration was given to the letter from the Engineering Institute of Canada with reference to the desir-

ability of memorializing the Federal Government regarding customs duties on architectural and engineering magazines coming into Canada from the United States. It was the opinion of the meeting that as the architects and engineers had been given added tariff protection, it would be inadvisable to press for a reduction in duty on technical magazines at this time, and the secretary was instructed to so advise the Engineering Institute of Canada.

Date and Place of Next Meeting: It was decided to hold the next meeting of the executive committee in Montreal on Friday, February 23rd, 1934, at 8.00 p.m.

Vote of Thanks to the President: Before the meeting adjourned, Mr. Somerville pointed out that as this was the final meeting of the 1933 executive committee, he would like to express to the president the appreciation of the executive committee, for his guidance and leadership in conducting the affairs of the Institute during the past year. On motion regularly moved and seconded, a vote of thanks to the president was unanimously adopted.

Adjournment: The meeting adjourned at 10.00 p.m.

ACTIVITIES OF PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATIONS

ALBERTA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

The annual general meeting of the Alberta Association of Architects was held at Edmonton on January 26th with the president, Mr. R. McD. Symonds, in the chair. In opening the meeting Mr. Symonds reviewed the activities of the association during the past year as follows:

"During the past year there has been little opportunity for us to exert ourselves either as individuals or as an Association—yet, in wonderment we survive. However, I feel sure that we are now entering a year which will offer opportunities of which we must take full advantage and endeavour to bring about a betterment of conditions in our profession.

"Our main interest during the past year has been centred upon the activities of the National Construction Council and its regional committees. On the committees formed in Alberta we are represented in Edmonton by Mr. W. G. Blakey and in Calgary by Mr. J. M. Stevenson.

"Broadly, the work of the National Construction Council has been to impress upon the Dominion Government in particular the advisability of a Dominion-wide building programme as a means of reducing unemployment and to a certain degree restoring prosperity.

"We are now reasonably certain that the labours of the National Construction Council have been effective and that a certain definite programme of public building is to be proceeded with.

"The National Construction Council, the R.A.I.C., and the council of this association have insisted that in the event of such a programme being proceeded with, private practising architects be employed. It is important that we continue to stress this point both as an association and individually wherever and whenever the opportunity arises.

"The Edmonton chapter of this association was invited recently by a special committee of the Edmonton City Council to make suggestions for a municipal building construction programme which might be undertaken by the City of Edmonton. The chapter prepared a programme along the required lines and took the opportunity to stress the needs of the practising architects in Edmonton.

"With a view to ensuring a fair distribution of the benefit from any municipal work being proceeded with, the members

of the Edmonton chapter agreed to incorporate to carry out such work and advised the city accordingly. It appears therefore that the future is not altogether without hope and that there will undoubtedly be a certain measure of building construction this year.

"Should any portion of the proposed programmes be undertaken by other than fully qualified and registered architects it would show a deplorable failure on the part of the professional bodies in the Dominion. The R.A.I.C. has done much to stress the point with the federal government, and it is our part to similarly press our claims on the provincial government and the municipalities.

"The work of the association cannot be entirely effective without the utmost loyalty of each and every member and for this loyalty I ask you during a time of great stress but yet not devoid of opportunity.

"I take this opportunity to thank the members of the Council for their support and co-operation throughout the year."

Following the president's address a number of routine matters were dealt with, among which it was decided to remit the annual membership fee for the current year and that the pro rata contribution to the R.A.I.C. be paid out of the general funds of the association.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: president, R. McD. Symonds; first vice-president, G. Fordyce; second vice-president, J. Martland; honorary secretary, E. Underwood; honorary treasurer, C. S. Burgess; representative on the Senate of the University of Alberta, R. P. Blakey; honorary auditor, H. Story; Councillors, W. G. Blakey, A. M. Calderon, C. L. Gibbs and J. M. Stevenson; delegates to the council of the R.A.I.C., R. McD. Symonds and J. Martland.

ARCHITECTS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW BRUNSWICK

The first annual meeting of the Architects' Association of New Brunswick was held on January 15th, 1934, at the office of the secretary-treasurer, 13 Germain Street, Saint John, with the president, Mr. W. W. Alward, in the chair.

In the report of the council, which was presented by the secretary-treasurer, it was pointed out that the association

came into being following an organization meeting held on October 31st, 1932, when the New Brunswick members of the then Maritime Association of Architects met and organized the Architects' Association of New Brunswick, with the object in view of seeking an act of incorporation to govern the practice of architecture in the Province of New Brunswick. It was further pointed out that this was the first annual meeting since the incorporation of the association by Act of the New Brunswick Legislature, passed on April 6th, 1933.

After a number of routine matters had been dealt with, a discussion took place regarding the matter of reciprocal registration in the various provinces, and the association's representatives on the council of the R.A.I.C. were requested to bring this matter before the annual meeting of the Institute in an endeavour to work out some satisfactory arrangement for reciprocal registration between the provincial bodies.

The secretary reported that copies of the act and by-laws had been printed and distributed to the secretaries of all provincial associations as well as to the individual members of the association; also that certificates of registration and membership had been approved by the council and were now in course of preparation.

At a meeting of the council immediately following the annual meeting, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—W. W. Alward.
Vice-President—G. W. Wilson.
Secretary-Treasurer—H. Claire Mott.
Delegates to the R.A.I.C.—W. W. Alward
and H. Claire Mott.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

The forty-third annual meeting of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects was held in the rooms of the association, 627 Dorchester Street West, Montreal, on Saturday, January 27th, 1934, with over seventy members present. Owing to ill health, the president, Mr. Philip J. Turner, was unable to be present at the meeting, and Mr. L. A. Amos, first vice-president, occupied the chair.

The chairman submitted the president's report which indicated that the association had had a very active year, notwithstanding the very difficult period through which the profession had passed. The chairman pointed out that the

membership as at December 31st, 1933, was 272, a decrease of only 3 members from the previous year.

The treasurer's report, which was presented by Mr. J. J. Perrault, showed the association to be in a sound financial condition, and that it had ended the year with a surplus of over four hundred dollars. Reports were also presented by Irene Vautrin, chairman of the professional practice committee; J. Roxburgh Smith and Ernest Cormier, joint chairmen of the membership and scholarship committee; Charles David and Gordon McL. Pitts, joint chairmen of the town planning committee; Robert H. Macdonald and L. A. Amos, joint chairmen of the committee on legislation and by-laws; H. L. Fetherstonhaugh and Maurice Payette, joint chairmen of the library committee; H. L. Fetherstonhaugh and Ludger Venne, joint chairmen of the entertainment committee; Harold Lawson and Lucien Parent, joint chairmen of the exhibition committee; L. A. Amos and Gordon McL. Pitts, joint chairmen of the publicity committee; Robert H. Macdonald, chairman of the public relations committee; and Alcide Chaussé, who presented a report on behalf of the delegates to the R.A.I.C.

Following some discussion on matters of publicity and the proposed revised code of ethics, it was unanimously resolved that the forty-third annual meeting be adjourned, to meet again at a later date for the purpose of passing the proposed revised code of ethics and an amendment to the by-laws regarding the official seal for members of the association, and any other business that may require consideration.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

President—L. A. Amos.
First Vice-President—Gordon McL. Pitts.
Second Vice-President—Ludger Venne.
Honorary Treasurer—J. J. Perrault.
Honorary Secretary—Henri S. Labelle.
Members of the Council—H. L. Fetherstonhaugh,
J. S. Bergeron, R. H. Macdonald, Charles David,
Harold Lawson, Lucien Parent, Maurice Payette,
T. R. Peacock, Edgar S. Marrotte, J. Roxburgh
Smith.
Delegates to the R.A.I.C.—E. I. Barott, Alcide
Chaussé, Ernest Cormier, H. L. Fetherstonhaugh,
W. S. Maxwell, Percy E. Nobbs, Irene Vautrin
and Ludger Venne.

It was decided to hold the next annual meeting of the association in Quebec during the latter part of January, 1935.

NOTES

L. A. Amos, F.R.A.I.C., of Montreal, was elected president of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects at the annual meeting of that body held in Montreal on Saturday, January 27th, 1934.

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H. L. Fetherstonhaugh, M.R.A.I.C., and A. T. Galt Durnford, M.R.A.I.C., of Montreal, have recently formed a partnership under the name of Fetherstonhaugh and Durnford, with offices at 660 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal.

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C. B. K. Van Norman, M.R.A.I.C., of Vancouver, B.C., has moved his office from 834 Pender Street West to 398 Burrard Street.

* * * *

R. McD. Symonds, M.R.A.I.C., of Edmonton, was re-elected president of the Alberta Association of Architects at the annual general meeting of that body held in Edmonton on January 26th, 1934.

The name of H. V. Lanchester, F.R.I.B.A., member of the firm of Lanchester and Lodge, architects of London, England, will be submitted to His Majesty The King by the Royal Institute of British Architects, as a fit recipient of the Royal Gold Medal for 1934.

* * * *

Forsey P. Page, M.R.A.I.C., was re-elected president of the Ontario Association of Architects at the annual general meeting of that body held at the Art Gallery of Toronto on Saturday, February 17th, 1934.

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The first annual meeting of the Architects' Association of New Brunswick was held at Saint John, N.B., on January 15th, 1934. Mr. W. W. Alward, M.R.A.I.C., of Saint John, was re-elected president for the ensuing year.

* * * *

Alcide Chaussé, F.R.A.I.C., honorary secretary of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, has been elected a vice-

president of the Province of Quebec Safety League, and a director of the Property Owners' League of Montreal.

* * * *

Alfred H. Chapman, F.R.A.I.C., will deliver an illustrated lecture on "Concrete as a Medium for Architectural Expression in Building" at the 30th annual convention of the American Concrete Institute which will be held at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, on February 20th, 21st and 22nd, 1934. An invitation has been extended to architects to attend this lecture.

* * * *

Henri S. Labelle, M.R.A.I.C., honorary secretary of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects, has received a temporary appointment as special lecturer at the School of Architecture, McGill University. Mr. Labelle will give the course of lectures on professional practice during Mr. Philip J. Turner's absence owing to ill health.

* * * *

One of the features of the Montreal Building and Engineering Exhibition, which was held in the Sun Life Building from February 7th to 17th, was the exhibit of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects containing a large number of drawings, photographs and models representing the work of the members of the P.Q.A.A.

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Mr. Fred Perry Shearwood, of Montreal, was elected president of the Engineering Institute of Canada at the forty-eighth annual meeting of that body held in Montreal on February 8th and 9th, 1934. Mr. Shearwood is the chief engineer of the Dominion Bridge Company Limited, Lachine, P.Q., and succeeds Dr. O. O. Lefebvre who has held the presidency for the past year.

* * * *

The success of the Beaux Arts Ball held in Toronto last year has resulted in a decision by the Ontario Association of Architects to hold a similar Ball this year, to take place at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, on Tuesday, April 3rd.

W. H. Yates, Jr., of Hamilton, was elected president of the Canadian Construction Association at their sixteenth annual convention held in Toronto on January 23rd, 24th and 25th, 1934. Mr. Yates succeeds Mr. C. J. A. Cook of Montreal, who has held the presidency for the past two years.

* * * *

"The Master Sculptors of French Canada" was the subject of an illustrated address given by Professor Ramsay Traquair of McGill University at a meeting of the French Canadian Association for the Advancement of Science held at the University of Montreal on January 30th. In the course of his remarks, Professor Traquair pointed out that the fine arts, including architecture and sculpture, seemed to have been taught both in Quebec and St. Joachim about the year 1668. Professor Traquair listed among the more important of the early Canadian sculptors the LeVasseur family with regard to the wood carvings of the Ursuline Chapel at Quebec; Pierre Emond who did the woodwork in the chapel of the Hôpital Général at Quebec; Francois Baillarge; and Gilles Bolvin.

* * * *

A bulletin recently issued by Messrs. Dun and Bradstreet, Inc., has this to say regarding the building industry:

"As a whole, the building industry represents the largest of the capital goods industries in the country, and in normal times in the United States employs about 4,000,000 men at the site and as many more behind the site in manufacturing plants and quarries to produce the required materials. Any sustained progress in this industry, therefore, would result in a rapid reduction in the ranks of the unemployed, with the increased earnings providing a powerful impetus to consumer buying power. Lack of adequate housing facilities is pointed out as a cause for an early revival of the industry, and confidence is felt that the coming Spring will bring a rising building trend."

OBITUARY

LOUIS ALPHONSE VENNE, M.R.A.I.C.

The death of Louis Alphonse Venne, of the firm of Viau and Venne, architects of Montreal, occurred very suddenly on January 16th, 1934. Mr. Venne was born in Montreal, and was fifty-nine years old at the time of his death. He was for more than twenty-five years a resident of St. Lambert, and held the office of mayor in that city in 1915 and 1916. Mr. Venne founded the firm of Viau and Venne twenty-two years ago, and had been a member of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects since 1898. He was also a charter member of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. Mr. Venne was very well known in the profession, his firm having been responsible for the design of a large number of outstanding public buildings in Eastern Canada, including the Oratory of St. Joseph, the Sacre Coeur Hospital, and a number of convents and institutional buildings.

P. M. HELBRONNER, M.R.A.I.C.

The death occurred very suddenly on the 23rd of January, 1934, of Michel Helbronner, a member of the firm of T. Pringle & Son Limited, architects and engineers of Montreal.

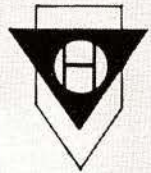
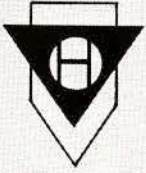
Mr. Helbronner was born in Montreal in 1876, had been a member of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects since 1898, and was a charter member of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. He was also a member of the Societe Nationale des Architectes de France, a Licencié of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and a member of the Engineering Institute of Canada. Mr. Helbronner studied architecture in the office of Taylor and Gordon of Montreal, and in addition to being an architect, enjoyed a considerable reputation in France and in Montreal as a poet and a writer of literary articles.

ADALBERT TRUDEL, M.R.A.I.C.

Adalbert Trudel, architect of Quebec City, passed away very suddenly on Friday, January 19th, 1934. Mr. Trudel was in his fifty-sixth year at the time of his death, and had been a member of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects since 1920. For a number of years Mr. Trudel was chief architect for the City of Quebec, which office he held until the time of his death.

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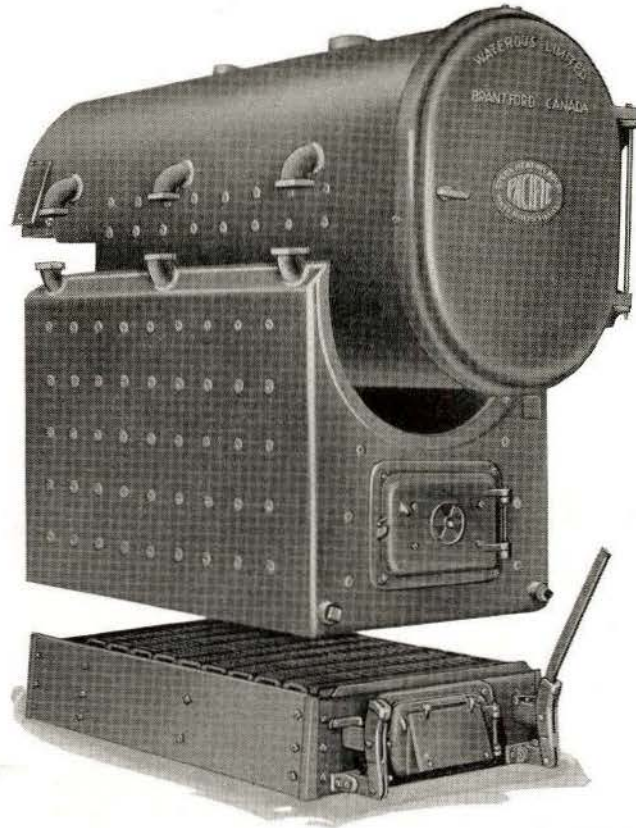
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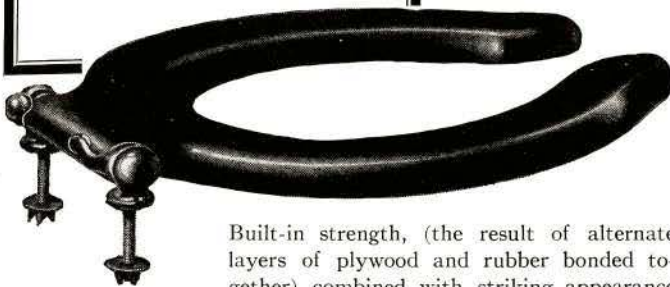
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This book presents the author's original, simple and practical method for the precision letter spacing of inscriptions and so forth by means of "Net Values" assigned to each letter in every alphabet. It contains Hebrew and Greek alphabets, Arabic numerals, Roman alphabets, Roman Minuscules, Gothic Uncials, Gothic alphabets, Italic and Script, Commercial and Single Stroke Letters, Numerals, Monograms and Initials. The book is 9" x 12" in size and contains 192 pages, 155 text illustrations and 29 plate pages showing fine examples of ancient and modern lettering.

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By Charles Bradley Ford \$3.50

This book contains 80 pages of text, and 135 superb photographic views of the English countryside; its hills, valleys, woodlands, streams, mountains, lakes, coast and old buildings in their rural settings; with a frontispiece in colour and 25 pen drawings in the text reproduced from originals by Brian Cook. Also an index and 6 maps. The book is 6¼" x 9¼" in size.

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THE ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

TWENTY-SEVENTH GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING

AT MONTREAL

ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, THE 23RD AND 24TH FEBRUARY, 1934

The Business Sessions and all meetings of the Fellows, the Executive Committee and the Council will be held in the rooms of The Province of Quebec Association of Architects, 627 West Dorchester Street, Montreal.

Programme

FRIDAY, THE 23RD FEBRUARY, 1934

- 5.30 P.M.—Meeting of the Fellows.
- 8.00 P.M.—Meeting of the retiring Executive Committee of Council.
- 9.00 P.M.—Meeting of the retiring Council.

SATURDAY, THE 24TH FEBRUARY, 1934

- 9.00 A.M.—Registration of Members.
- 9.30 A.M.—Inaugural session of the Twenty-Seventh General Meeting of The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.
 - (a) Reading of the minutes of the Twenty-Sixth General Meeting of The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, held at Toronto, Ont., on the 17th and 18th February, 1933.
 - (b) Report of the Council.
 - (c) Discussion on the Report of the Council.
 - (d) Reports of Standing Committees:
 - (1) Architectural Training, Mr. W. S. Maxwell (F), Chairman;
 - (2) Scholarships, Mr. E. R. Rolph (F), Chairman;
 - (3) Art, Science and Research, Mr. B. Evan Parry (F), Chairman;
 - (4) Professional Usages, Mr. Gordon M. West (F), Chairman;
 - (5) Public Relations, Mr. James H. Craig, Chairman;
 - (6) Editorial Board, "The Journal—R.A.I.C.", Mr. A. S. Mathers, Chairman;
 - (7) Joint Committee of R.A.I.C. and C.C.A., Mr. W. L. Somerville (F), Chairman;
 - (8) Exhibitions and Awards, Mr. W. S. Maxwell (F), Chairman.
 - (e) National Construction Council
 - (f) Report of the Honorary Treasurer, including the Auditor's Report, Mr. W. S. Maxwell (F), Honorary Treasurer.
 - (g) Report of the Election of the Delegates from the Component Societies to the (1934) Council of The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, Mr. Alcide Chaussé (F), Honorary Secretary.
- 12.50 P.M.—Group Photograph to be taken.
- 1.00 P.M.—Buffet Luncheon will be served through the courtesy of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects.
- 2.30 P.M.—Business Session.
 - (h) Unfinished business from previous session.
 - (i) New business.
- 4.00 P.M.—Meeting of the (1934) Council.
 - (1) Election of Officers.
 - (2) Appointment of the Executive Committee of the Council.
 - (3) Budget for 1934.
 - (4) Appointment of an Auditor.
 - (5) Appointment of Standing Committees.
 - (6) Delegation of powers to the Executive Committee.
 - (7) Authorization for the Honorary Treasurer to pay certain expenses.
 - (8) Place of Next Annual Meeting.
 - (9) Other Business.
- 5.00 P.M.—Meeting of the (1934) Executive Committee of the Council.
- 7.30 P.M.—Annual Dinner (Informal) at the "Club Canadien," 438 Sherbrooke Street East. Presentation of Diplomas to Fellows.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Charles Maillard, Directeur des Ecoles des Beaux-Arts de Montréal et de Québec, an Exhibition of designs of Decorative Arts, prepared by the students of these schools, will be held in the rooms of the P.Q.A.A. There will also be exhibited the drawings submitted in connection with the R.A.I.C. Student Competitions, which will be judged during the Annual Meeting.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS

Messrs. H. L. Fetherstonhaugh, Chairman, Gordon M. West (F), E. I. Barott (F), Ernest Cormier (F), W. S. Maxwell (F), Irénée Vautrin, Ludger Venne and Alcide Chaussé (F).

This programme is subject to change. Announcement of changes will be made at the business sessions.

627 West, Dorchester Street,
Montreal, 4th January, 1934.

GORDON M. WEST, President.
ALCIDE CHAUSSE, Honorary Secretary.