

The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada

FOUNDED 19th AUGUST, 1907

INCORPORATED BY THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT 16th JUNE, 1908, and 1st APRIL, 1912

ALLIED WITH THE "ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS"

FEDERATION OF

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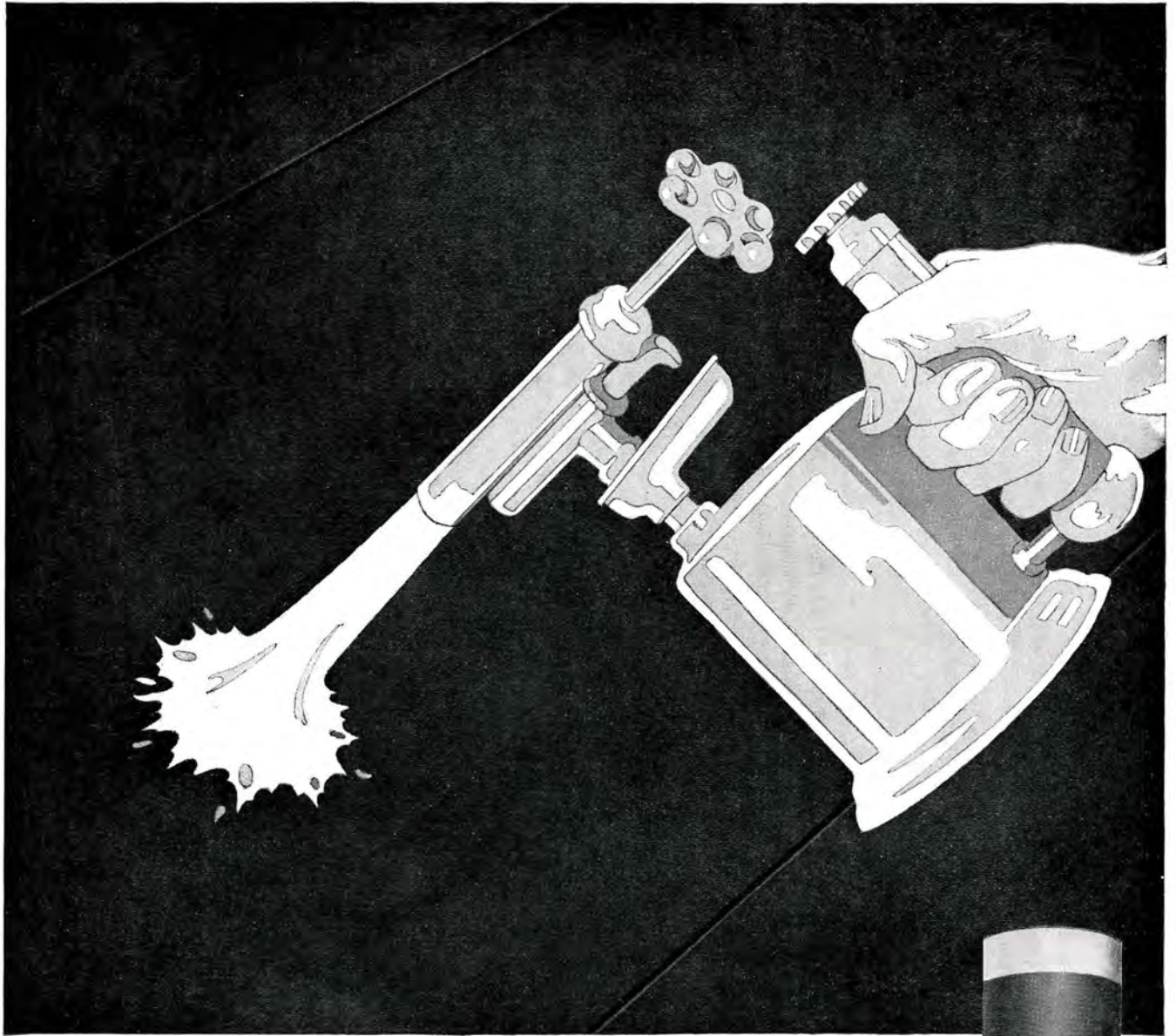
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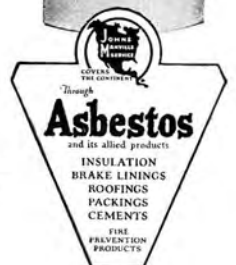
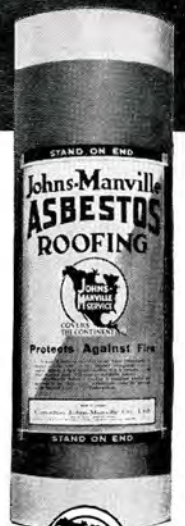
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The Journal

Royal Architectural Institute of Canada

Volume 2

TORONTO, JANUARY-FEBRUARY, 1925

Number 1

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PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE MONTH BY THE

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160 Richmond Street West, Toronto

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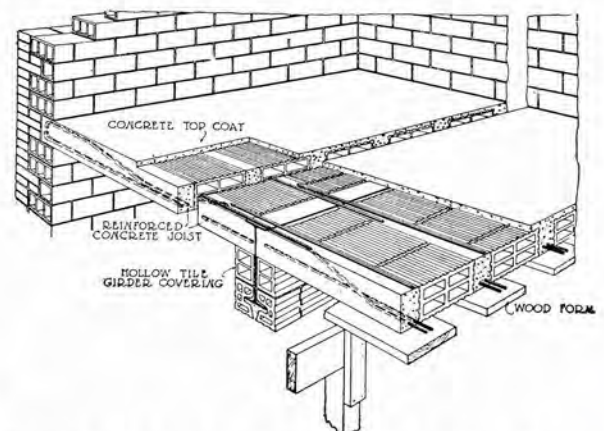
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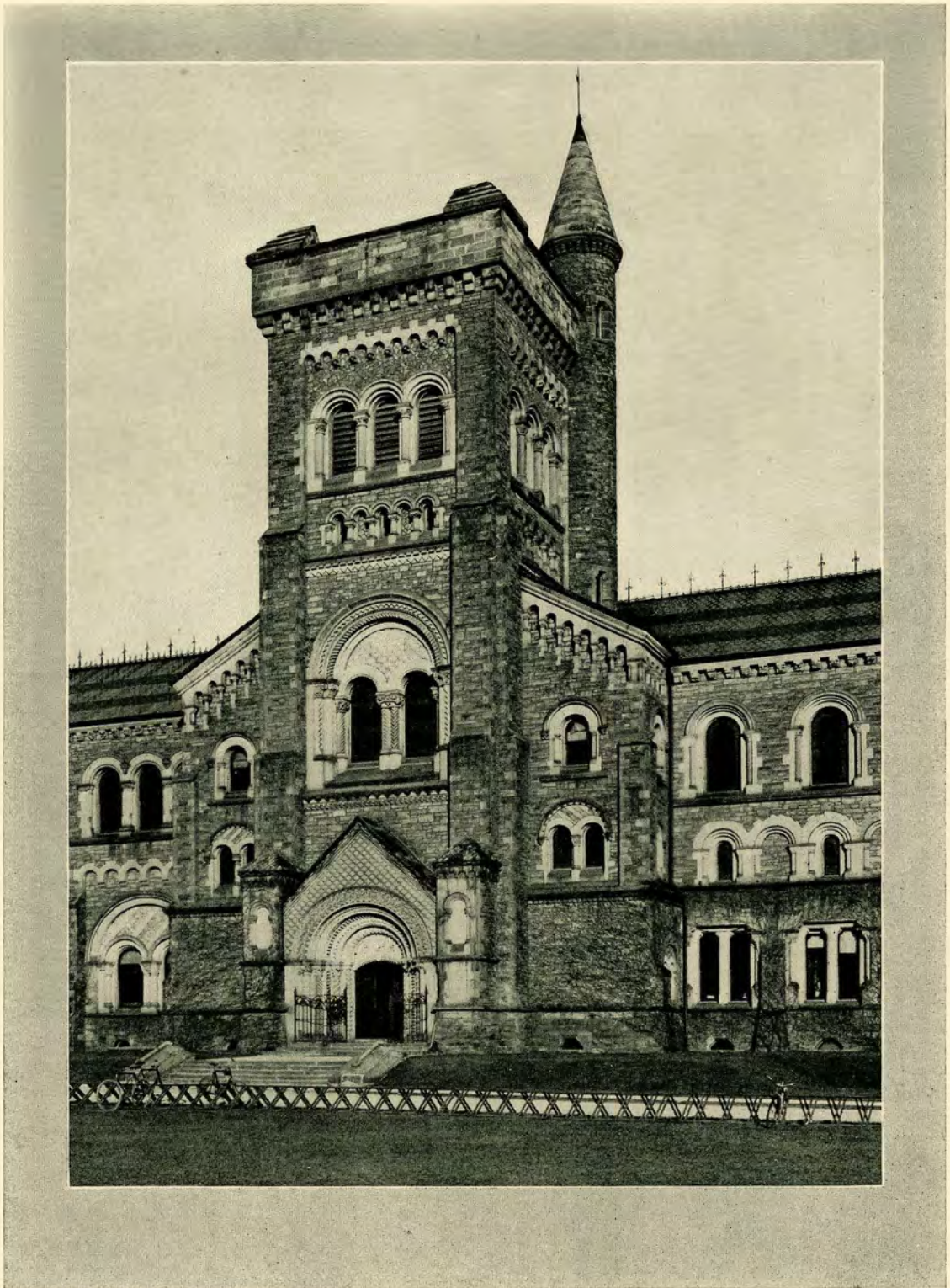
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TOWER OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Cumberland and Storm, Architects

The Journal

Royal Architectural Institute of Canada

Volume 2

TORONTO, JANUARY-FEBRUARY, 1925

Number 1

Editorial

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

AS this issue of the JOURNAL appears with the New Year and also starts the JOURNAL on its second year, we take the occasion of extending to the members of the Institute, the contributors to the JOURNAL and our subscribers and advertisers our very hearty wish for much prosperity in 1925.

FEATURE ARTICLES IN THIS ISSUE

For this issue we had the article on Toronto University prepared before the one on the Old Architecture of the Province of Quebec reached us. We therefore have two leading articles in this issue and to accommodate them have been forced to postpone the publishing of some articles scheduled for this issue. Professor Reilly's concluding article which deals with St. Anne de Beaupre is one of those held over and will appear in the next issue. However, as the JOURNAL is to appear every second month during 1925 the material held over will not be long delayed.

INDEX FOR VOL. I

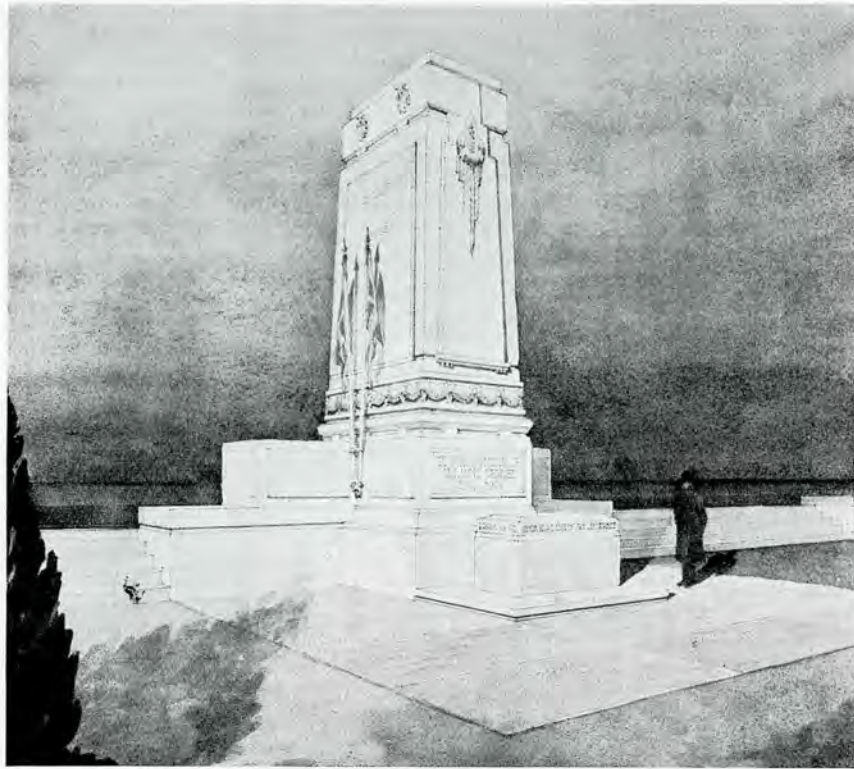
The JOURNAL will undoubtedly become of increased value as time goes on. Already two of the numbers are out of print and requests for copies to complete files are constantly coming to hand. It is therefore advisable for subscribers to keep their copies on file and preferably to have them in a permanent binding. For this purpose a Title Page and Index for Vol. 1 is enclosed with the present issue.

P.Q.A.A. EXHIBITION OF OLD ARCHITECTURE

The P.Q.A.A. is to be commended on its success in promoting the Exhibition of the Older Architecture in the Province of Quebec. There is no doubt that this Exhibition has created a great deal of interest in the Province, not only among the members of the profession but also to others interested in historic buildings. It is opportune to call the special attention of other Provincial Associations to this most important piece of work by the P. Q. A. A., and it is our opinion that similar Exhibitions throughout the Dominion of Canada would be of incalculable benefit in preserving records of early Architecture and in increasing the interest of the public.

COMPETITIONS

Competitions, always a source of trouble, have on some recent occasions presented difficulties not usually taken into account. Members of our Institute who have served on juries of award have found that while not one of the designs submitted was worthy of being built, the conditions of the competition forced them to make a selection, the consequence being that unworthy work appears indirectly at least with the approbation of the Institute. It might be well to have it thoroughly understood that members of the Institute will only act on juries of award when the conditions are such that the Institute can approve of them. Individual members should take it upon themselves to refuse to act on minor and semi-private competitions unless they are assured that they will not be forced to make an award to a design which is unworthy of being built. It was pointed out some time ago, and perhaps it is well to bring it to the attention of the members again, that in the three most recent important competitions the unsatisfactory conclusions were directly traceable to the juries, which were all composed of architects of standing, not making their award within the terms of the program. It would appear that the architect naturally feels that everyone has the same information and point of view on competitions which he holds, but if these programs were scanned very carefully it would be found that the unprofessional hand has apparently invariably succeeded in getting something there which is quite abnormal to the architect's mind. No doubt these juries, all composed of reputable architects, did their duty, but it was not found to be in accord with the terms of the program, the result of which created considerable unfavorable criticism of the architects' business ability. This question of competitions is one which is dealt with very definitely by the R. I. B. A. and other professional bodies of architects, and it seems imperative that the same strict regulations of competitions must be insisted upon by the Institute. As a first step in that direction it is necessary that all the members of the Institute inform themselves on the conditions of competition which have been endorsed by the Institute and their various Provincial Associations in order that when they are called upon to assist in writing a program or making an award, they will avoid the many pit-falls which these regulations have been framed to avoid.



FIRST PRIZE DESIGN
Ferguson and Pomphrey, Architects, Toronto

Toronto Cenotaph Competition

THE Toronto Chapter of the Ontario Association of Architects and the Ontario Society of Artists were requested by the Toronto Board of Control to select three assessors for the Cenotaph Competition. Messrs. Vaux Chadwick, R.A.I.C. and Allan George, R.A.I.C. were appointed by the Toronto Chapter, and J. E. H. MacDonald, A.R.C.A. was appointed by the Ontario Society of Artists, to act as the judges.

Of the 50 designs submitted, that of Messrs. Ferguson & Pomphrey, Architects, of 232 St.

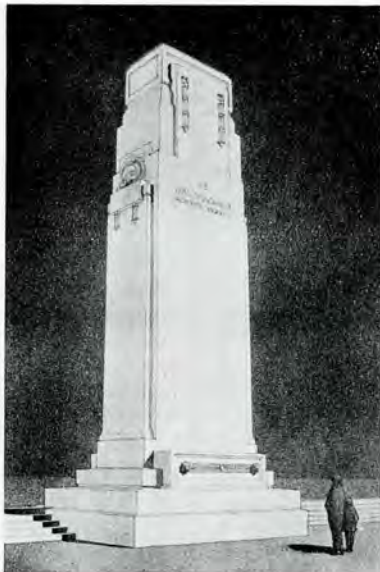
Clements Avenue, Toronto, was placed first. The winning design as shown above carries with it the architect's fee of 10% of the estimated cost of the Cenotaph which is \$25,000. The second prize of \$200 was awarded to J. Roxburgh Smith, Architect, of Montreal, and the third prize of \$100 was awarded to the Thompson Monument Company of Toronto. It might be worthy of note that the Board of Control, with whom the final decision rested, unanimously agreed with the assessors in the selection of the designs considered most worthy.

The winning design for the Cenotaph is in the form of a pylon, placed on the centre of the first flight of steps leading to the main entrance of the City Hall. The height from the low level is approximately 27 feet with the narrow face set towards Queen Street.

The broad faces of the east and west elevations will be flanked with decorative bronze flag standards and the names of the battle fields carved on the plain granite faces.

On the south elevation the panel has an applied ornament in bronze, showing a laurel wreath intertwined with a palm branch. The corresponding panel on the north elevation shows a sword of justice in the granite with a bronze panel inset of the Civic Arms.

The base is decorated with a carved frieze showing a swag ornamental treatment of laurels.



SECOND PRIZE DESIGN
J. Roxburgh Smith, Architect, Montreal



THIRD PRIZE DESIGN
Thompson Monument Company of Canada



EASTERN ENTRANCE—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

The University of Toronto

BY PROFESSOR C. H. C. WRIGHT, B.A., Sc.,
Member Royal Architectural Institute of Canada

THE Province of Upper Canada was founded in 1791 with a population of some 65,000, mostly U. E. Loyalists in small colonies situated on the banks of the St. Lawrence, the Bay of Quinte, the Niagara Peninsula and the shores of Lake Erie.

A feature of the policy of the new province under the governorship of Col. J. G. Simcoe, was the support of education from funds to be derived from the sale of public lands. From this source the Government proposed to erect and maintain free Grammar Schools and a College or University, thus providing higher education for "the more respectable class of people." Accordingly, certain parcels of land were set aside for this purpose; but, on account of the unproductive nature of this endowment, it was not until 1827 that a royal charter was granted and steps were taken to erect a building for the Provincial University.

The royal charter granted by King George IV in 1827 names this institution as "King's College."

The site bought for this purpose contained some 168 acres running from the rear of the lots on the East side of Queen's Park to the rear of those on the East side of St. George Street, and from College Street to Bloor Street. Entrances to this site from Queen Street and from Yonge Street were purchases, viz., University Avenue and College Street.

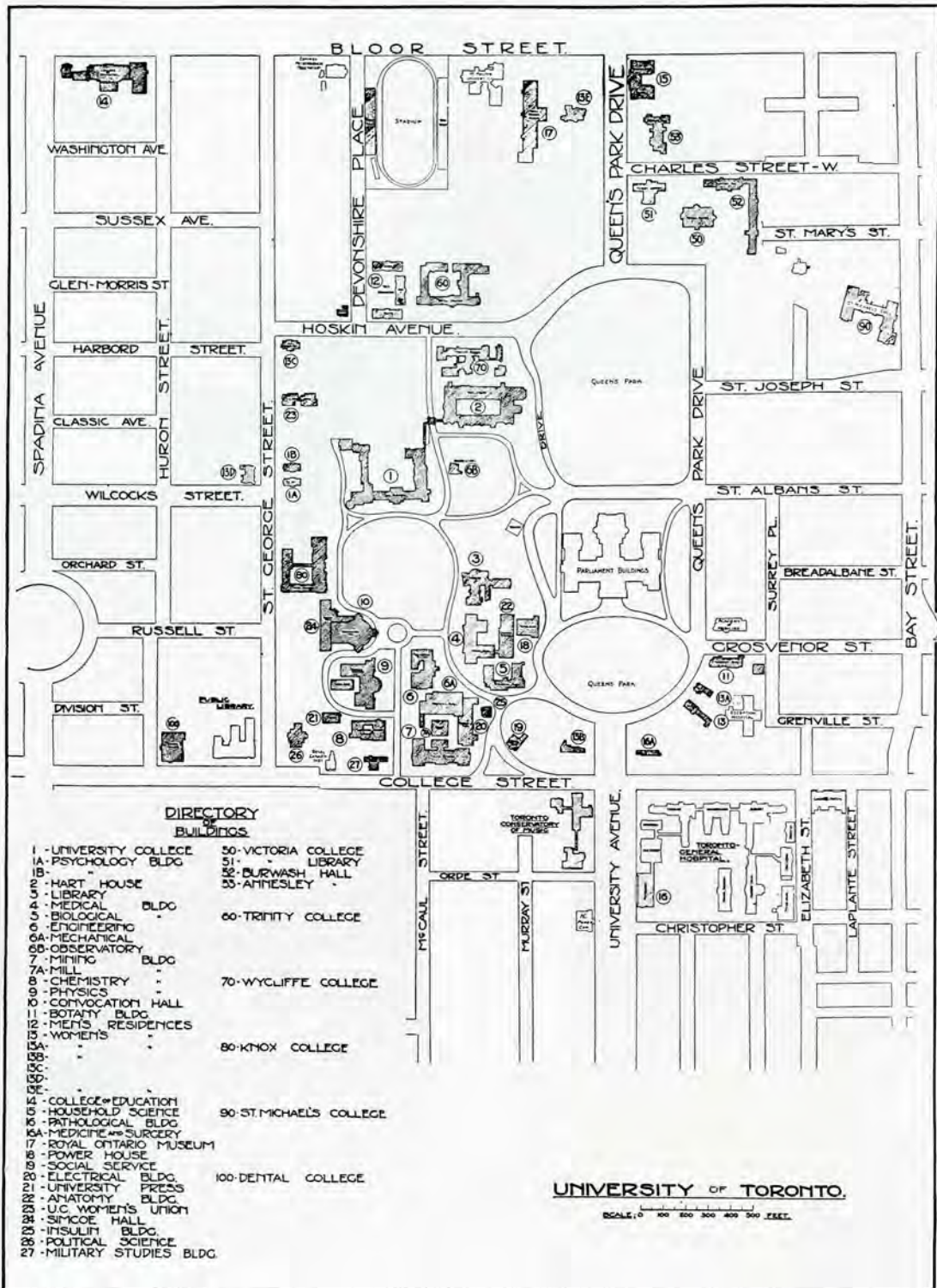
On the top of the rising ground at the head of

University Avenue on the site where the Provincial Parliament Buildings now stand, it was intended to erect the University; but, by the time that the East wing of King's College was built, the institution was in financial difficulties and the building program halted. During this period Queen's Park was leased to the City and the site was expropriated for the Government Buildings. These indeed were stormy days for the University with classes held in different buildings in the city—a shortage of funds—an indifferent public—and dissensions within. Thanks, however, to those who fostered this movement during this period, funds were provided and a building policy was at last agreed upon. In 1856, in a quiet section of the University Grounds, the erection of a new building was begun.

Thus, away from the noise and bustle of the growing city, with a large campus to the south surrounded by a beautiful shrubbery and arbor, with private driveway from the East and South, they built this architectural gem (now called University College) the cope stone of which was laid in 1858 by the Governor, Sir Edmund Walker Head.

The problem as it was presented to the architects, Messrs. Cumberland & Storm, in the fifties, was to design a building that would be the home of a complete University.

The measure of success that crowned their efforts is seen in the love and veneration shown to this



building by generation after generation of students, by the staff and the thousands of graduates as well as the citizens generally.

The requirements then might be listed as follows:

1. Lecture rooms for the different subjects and years, with preparation rooms adjoining in the cases of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Mineralogy and Geology.
2. Private rooms for the Administration,—the President, Secretary or Registrar, and Dean.
3. A Library.

4. A Museum.

5. A Convocation Hall, where all might assemble for prayers, examinations, the granting of degrees and other University functions.

6. Residences.

7. Dining hall with kitchen and accommodation for steward.

Thanks to the foresight and courage of the University authorities and of the architect, University College was made large enough to satisfy the needs of this rapidly growing province for some years; and,



UNIVERSITY COLLEGE—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Cumberland and Storm, Architects

in fact, until Science with its laboratories became a necessity in University life.

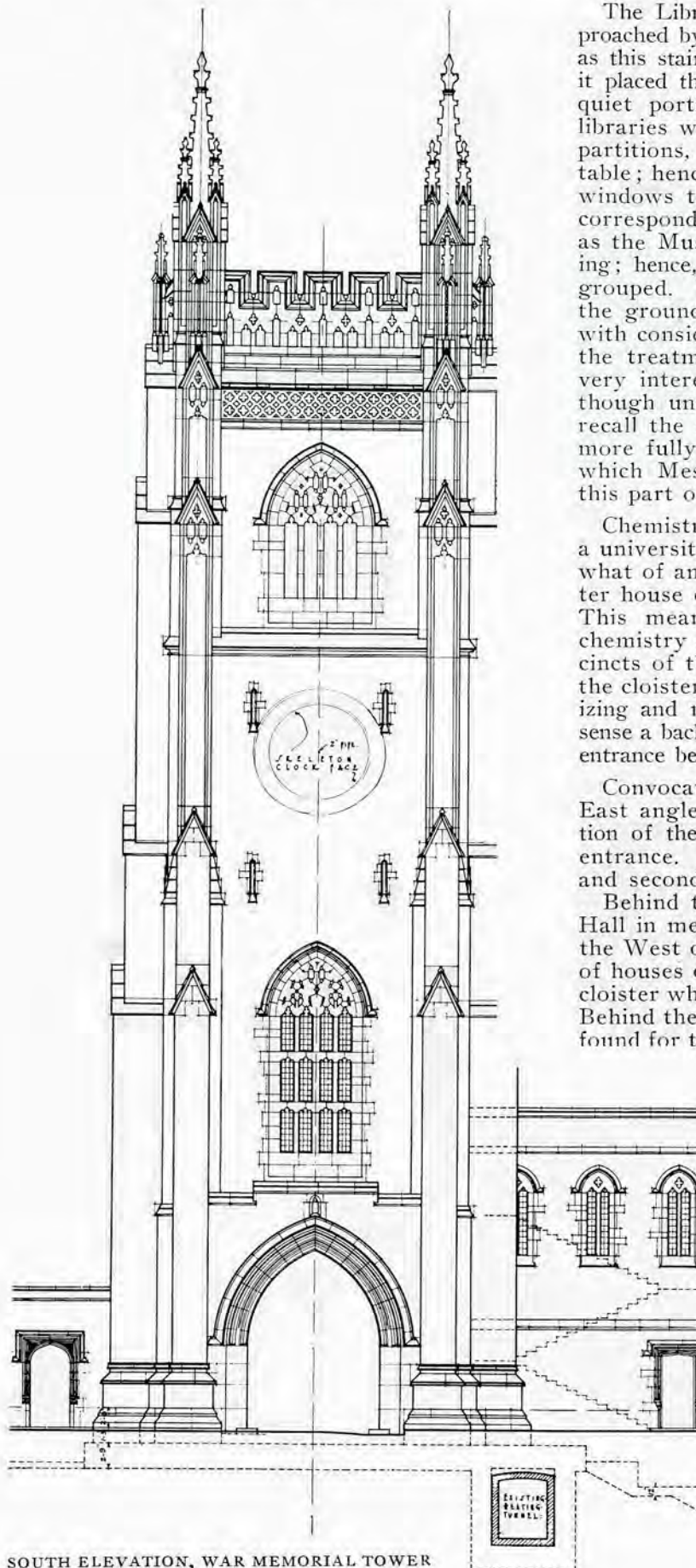
University College Building requires only a word or two in a journal such as this; but, I may be permitted to point out for the casual reader that the entrance is well marked by the sturdy and graceful

tower that lifts its head well above the building and makes the sky line mass well, from whatever angle the building is seen.

The main doorway is dignified, graceful and inviting; hence, very becoming to a Provincial university.



ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Darling and Pearson, Architects



SOUTH ELEVATION, WAR MEMORIAL TOWER
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Sproatt and Rolph, Architects

The Library was situated on the first floor approached by a stairway within the main tower; and as this stair served only the Library and Museum, it placed this room well off the thoroughfare in a quiet portion of the building. In those days libraries were sub-divided into alcoves with low partitions, each with a window lighting the table; hence, the double row of regularly spaced windows to the East of the main tower. The corresponding room to the West being planned as the Museum, did not require the same lighting; hence, the single row of windows effectively grouped. This meant a changed condition for the ground storey, which the architect handled with considerable skill. This difference between the treatment of the East and West wings is very interesting, and results in a well-balanced though unsymmetrical facade. Thus, when we recall the nature of the problem, we appreciate more fully the masterly and artistic manner in which Messrs. Cumberland & Storm have told this part of the story of university life.

Chemistry, although thus early on the list as a university study, was still considered as somewhat of an intrusion; hence, the charming chapter house detached and yet a part of the whole. This meant and says that even the fumes of chemistry shall not contaminate the sacred precincts of the University. The small tower with the cloister makes a secondary entrance harmonizing and massing with the whole building, in no sense a back door, but on the contrary, a lovely side entrance beautifully submerging its identity.

Convocation Hall was situated in the North-East angle of the building, occupying that portion of the East wing lying north of the Eastern entrance. This entrance is dignified, inviting and second in treatment to the Main Entrance.

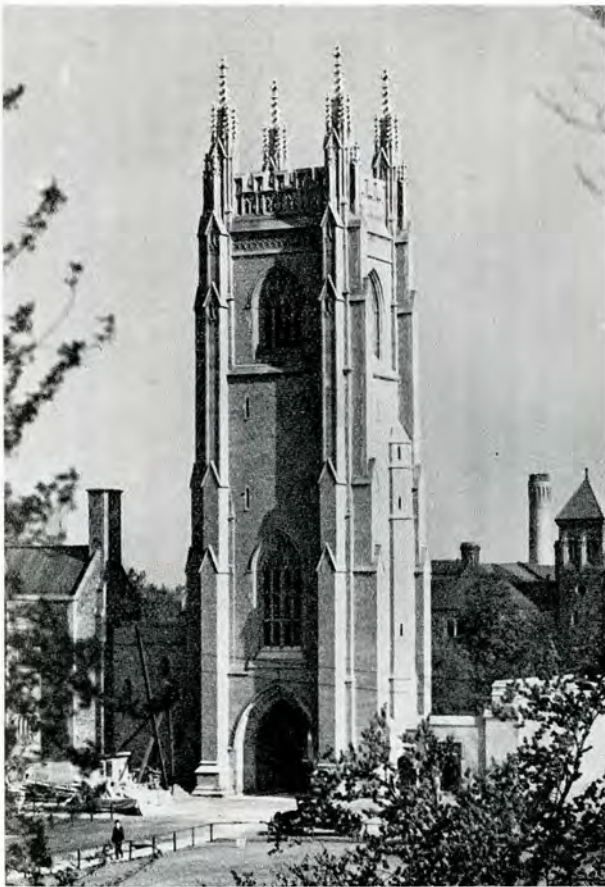
Behind the Chapter House (now called Croft Hall in memory of the Professor of Chemistry) the West or residential wing, consisted of a row of houses connected on the quadrangle side by a cloister which led to the dining hall, at the North. Behind the dining hall, i.e., to the West, space was found for the kitchen and the Steward's quarters.

The Grounds in front of the houses were carefully planned and planted with flowers, shrubs, ornamental and fruit trees. This West wing, although built in brick, shows clearly the masterly manner in which this part of the problem was treated. The architect was not designing a palatial residence for the sons of millionaires, but more humble homes for the sons of this democratic province; and this part of the story of the requirements of the day is told candidly, substantially and yet artistically. No person need to this day apologize for this wing being built in brick, whereas if in stone, it would have been a false note hard to defend and particularly so in the fifties.

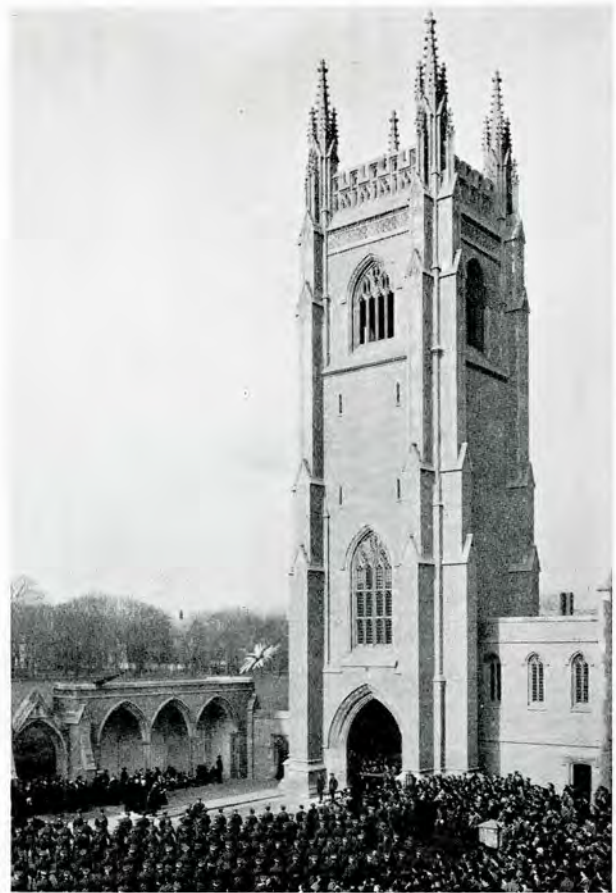
One of the earliest sciences to receive University recognition, was that of Agriculture, for in 1852 George Buckland was ap-



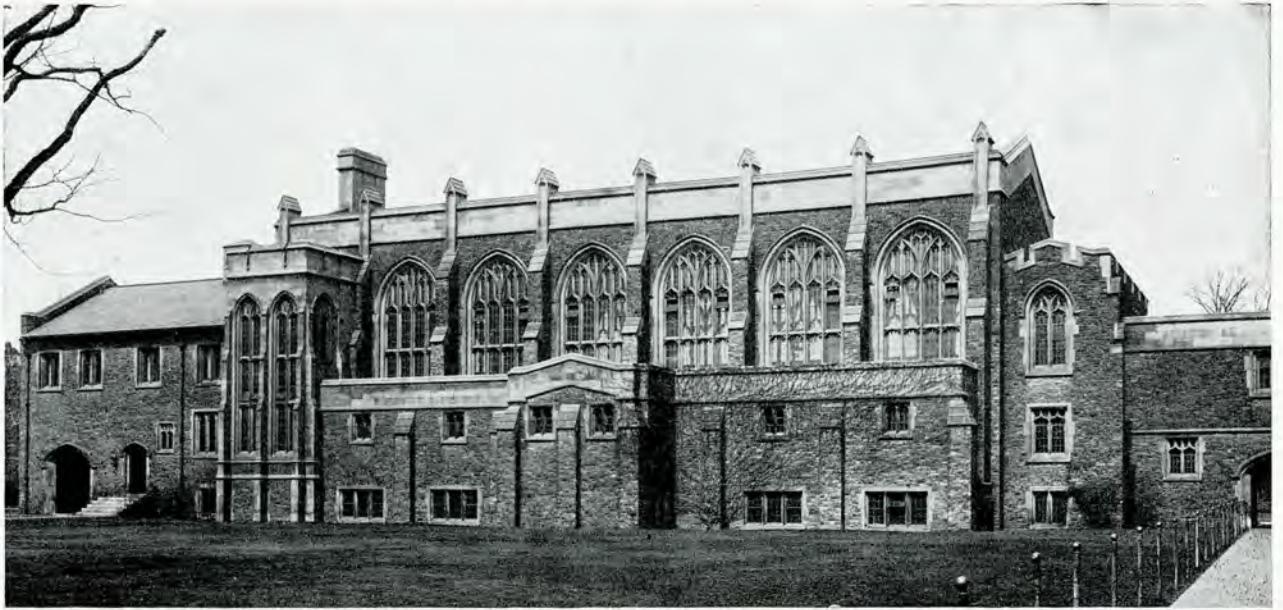
WAR MEMORIAL TOWER, FROM SOUTH-EAST—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Sproatt and Rolph, Architects



WAR MEMORIAL TOWER FROM NORTH-WEST
 UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Sproatt and Rolph, Architects



WAR MEMORIAL TOWER FROM SOUTH-EAST
 UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Sproatt and Rolph, Architects



BURWASH HALL, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Sproatt and Rolph, Architects

pointed Professor of Agriculture. Very limited accommodation was found for this department on the grounds where Trinity College now stands. Professor Buckland immediately started a Botanic Garden on the banks of the *Taddle and directed the planting of trees and shrubs on the university grounds generally. It soon became apparent to all that this was a very important department in such an agricultural province as Upper

*The Taddle was a small stream that crossed the University Grounds in the early days flowing from Bloor Street to College.

Canada, and that a considerable tract of land was a necessity for its proper expansion and development. Consequently, in 1874 the Agricultural College (now known as the O. A. C.) was established at Guelph, where some 25 or 30 buildings have been erected. On account of the lack of space, it has been found impossible to do more than refer to this very interesting and important branch of this University's activities.

About this same period the demand for experimental work in connection with the study of the other



SIMCOE HALL, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Darling and Pearson, Architects



NORTH WALL, SENATE CHAMBER, SIMCOE HALL



SOUTH WALL, SENATE CHAMBER, SIMCOE HALL

Darling and Pearson, Architects

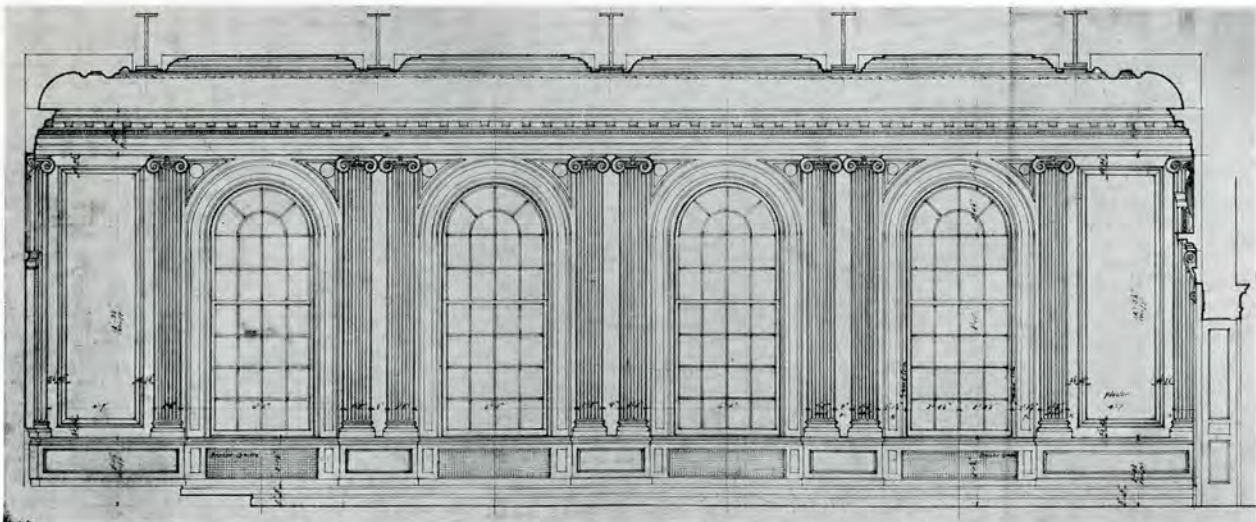
sciences could no longer be resisted. With the erection of the S. P. S. Building in 1878, room was provided not only for a start in Engineering but also for the establishment of laboratories in Chemistry, Physics, Mineralogy, Geology, Biology and Botany (Physics alone remaining in University College Building).

Even with this very limited amount of room, these experimental studies soon proved the wisdom of their recognition and a period of rapid growth began.

The Engineering Building (S. P. S.) erected in 1878 was enlarged in 1889 and again in 1890, while

the Biological Building erected in 1888 was enlarged in 1892.

The fire in the main building in February, 1890, coming as it did just as this building programme for science was started, was a very serious blow. This disaster, even although it destroyed the Eastern half of the building seems to have been a blessing in disguise, as it demonstrated the hold that the University had on the Province, and her friends were encouraged to a fresh effort. The Library at the time of the fire, had developed to such an extent that a new policy was a necessity, and accommodation



ELEVATION OF EAST AND WEST WALLS, SENATE CHAMBER, SIMCOE HALL

Darling and Pearson, Architects

beyond the possibilities of the main building. Convocation Hall too was quite inadequate and lecture rooms were insufficient.

The architect (Mr. D. B. Dick) to whom was entrusted the reconstruction of the main building, was instructed to utilize the space occupied by the Library and Convocation Hall for additional lecture rooms, private rooms for the staff and offices for the Bursar. He was also commissioned to design a separate building for the Library, which was completed in 1892.

The round room on the North of the Library Building is the main reading room, is large, well-lighted and a delightful room in which to study. The entrance is pleasing and the executive and smaller seminary rooms are well marked. The stack room for the storage of the books was formerly on the south, as is indicated by the long narrow windows which lighted thoroughly the aisles of the stacks.

In order to avail herself of the opportunities of confederation, Victoria College moved from Cobourg to Toronto in 1892 and occupied the present building at the North-East corner of Queen's Park, which was designed by the late W. G. Storm, R.C.A. This has proved to be a very satisfactory building in many ways. We should not forget that the unfortunate entrance, which might be mistaken for a fireplace, was due to the fashion of the times.

Here also the Library soon became inadequate for its work and a separate building was rendered necessary. The charming and appropriately designed building (No. 51 on the plan) is the work of Messrs. Sproatt & Rolph and is the gift of the Massey Estate. To them also must credit be given for another fine building in this group, viz., Burwash Hall (No. 52 on the plan), a series of residences and dining hall for the men students of Victoria. Well may the undergraduates and graduates of Victoria College, and indeed the whole University be proud of these gifts and of her graduate who by his study, artistic taste and good judgment as the administrator of these funds and adviser to the architects, made these monuments possible.

The illustration of Burwash Hall shows clearly the high character and artistic quality of the group. Notice how carefully the kitchen is screened without in any way detracting from the beauty of the dining hall. The North or Charles Street view might perhaps better have been chosen as an illustration; but the South shows the satisfactory solution of the real difficulties of the problem. It is to be regretted that the necessary limits of this article prevent further illustrations of Burwash Hall and the omission of that architectural gem, Victoria Library. Before leaving this section, attention should be called to the women's residence for Victoria, Annesley Hall (No. 53 on plan).

Looking back again to those days when it would appear as though the scheme of a central University for the Province with all the churches co-operating, must be given up, we find the Anglicans established The University of Trinity College. In 1851 the main building of Trinity, designed by Kivas Tully, was erected on a spacious site on the North side of Queen Street opposite Strachan Avenue. This was afterwards enlarged in 1877, in 1889 and again in 1894. When women were admitted to the University,

a residence for them became a necessity, and Mr. Eden Smith was commissioned to design and erect St. Hilda's College. Trinity's Convocation Hall was from the design of Mr. Frank Darling.

With their new building north of Hoskin Avenue (No. 60) now nearing completion, Trinity is about to reap the full benefits of Confederation; and no doubt she will receive a royal welcome from all her sister colleges next autumn. It is to be regretted that it has not been possible to get a photograph free from building operations, of this magnificent building. The architects Messrs. Darling & Pearson are to be congratulated on this addition to the university buildings. Already the weather has made the stone of this building appear quite mellow and the warm color that it is assuming is very appropriate.

A glance at the plan which shows buildings for Trinity (60), Wycliffe (70), Victoria (50), St. Michael's College (90), and Knox (80), is very significant of the completeness of co-operation of those denominations that at one time threatened the very existence of the provincial university.

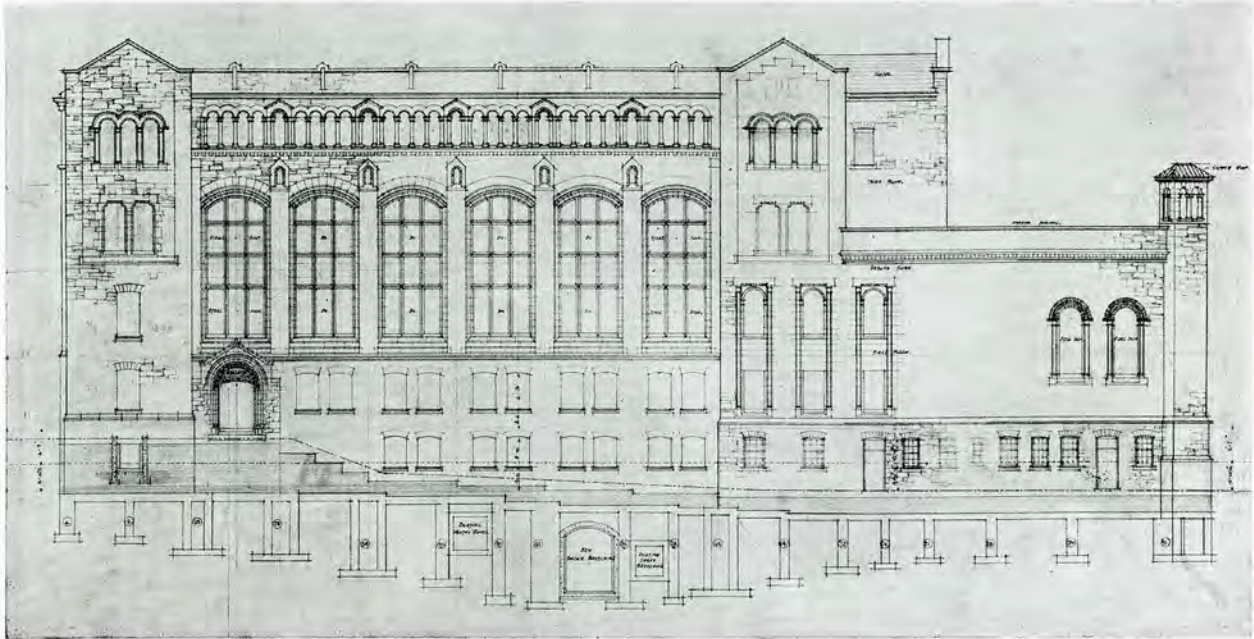
Again space will not permit of the illustration of the ample and substantial provisions made for St. Michael's requirements in its college buildings.

Knox College (80) is a worthy addition to the group of buildings surrounding the main campus, and reflects great credit on its designers, Messrs. Chapman & McGiffin. The story of its requirements is told in a very simple yet dignified and artistic manner. Any casual observer looking at the Eastern or principal facade, which is illustrated, cannot fail to see the chapel to the south, the oriel window to the North, meaning two floors, with a library above and class rooms below. On walking around to the West, he will observe residential rooms with a Dining Hall in the North-West corner. The names of Knox and Calvin on the escutcheons must lead to the conclusion that this is a Presbyterian theological college and that the students should feel happy that they have such a beautiful building in which to labor.

Returning to that period of University development when science laboratories had to be provided, not only was the Engineering Building (6) enlarged, the Biological Building (5) erected and enlarged, but the buildings for Chemistry (8), Mining, Mineralogy and Geology (7, 7a), Medicine (4), and Physics (9), were also erected.

With such a building programme, it is not surprising that many of these buildings have the appearance of factories; but, it is to be regretted that Convocation Hall (10) erected in 1907, should have suffered to such an extent by the free use of galvanized iron.

The design of this building is, however, well worthy of a passing word, as the problem presented is peculiar to a large University whose buildings are of necessity somewhat scattered. The students should be able to leave their class rooms and laboratories and gather in Convocation Hall with the loss of as little time as possible and again disperse with equal ease. With five doors opening on the portico at the North-East and five others at South-East, with three staircases conveniently located, the design is conclusive evidence of its efficiency and the ability of its author.



EAST ELEVATION, ANATOMY BUILDING, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Darling and Pearson, Architects

The Toronto General Hospital, although not a part of the University, is a very great asset to the Medical Faculty, and the University building for Pathology (16) was erected to take full advantage of this opportunity.

The Anatomy Building (22) was completed from the designs of Messrs. Darling & Pearson in 1922 (see illustrations). Thus with the Medical, Anatomical, Insulin and Pathological buildings grouped near the other science buildings on the one side and the hospital on the other, the requirements of Medicine

are fairly well provided for. It should not be forgotten that the students also benefit very greatly from the opportunities afforded them by the other hospitals in the city such as St. Michael's, Sick Children's, Western, etc.

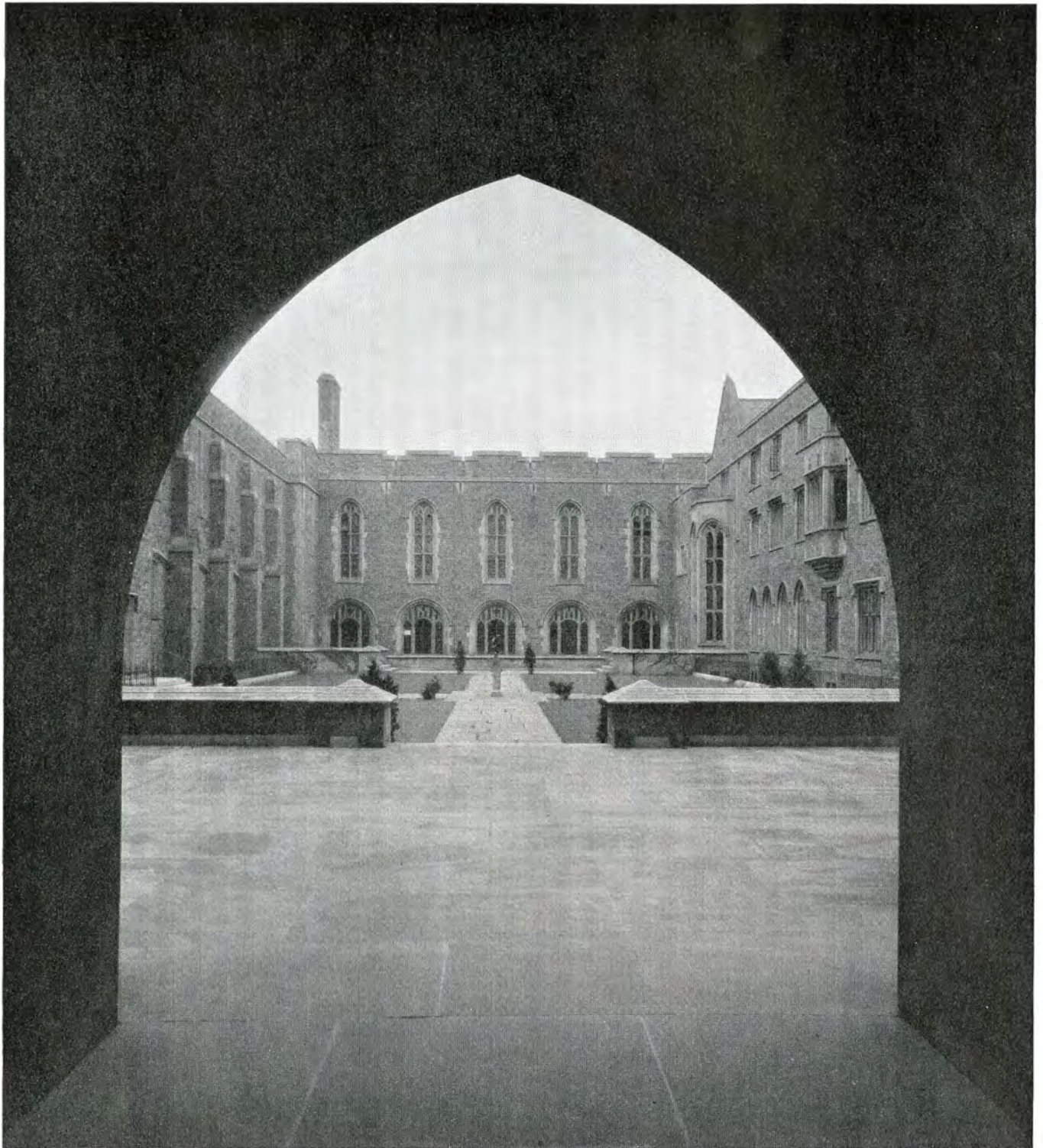
Pedagogy is provided for in the College of Education (14) a building well worthy of an illustration and description if space permitted.

For information concerning the Faculty of Music, the reader can only be referred to the Toronto Conservatory of Music.



ANATOMY BUILDING, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Darling and Pearson, Architects



QUADRANGLE (THROUGH ARCHWAY) HART HOUSE, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

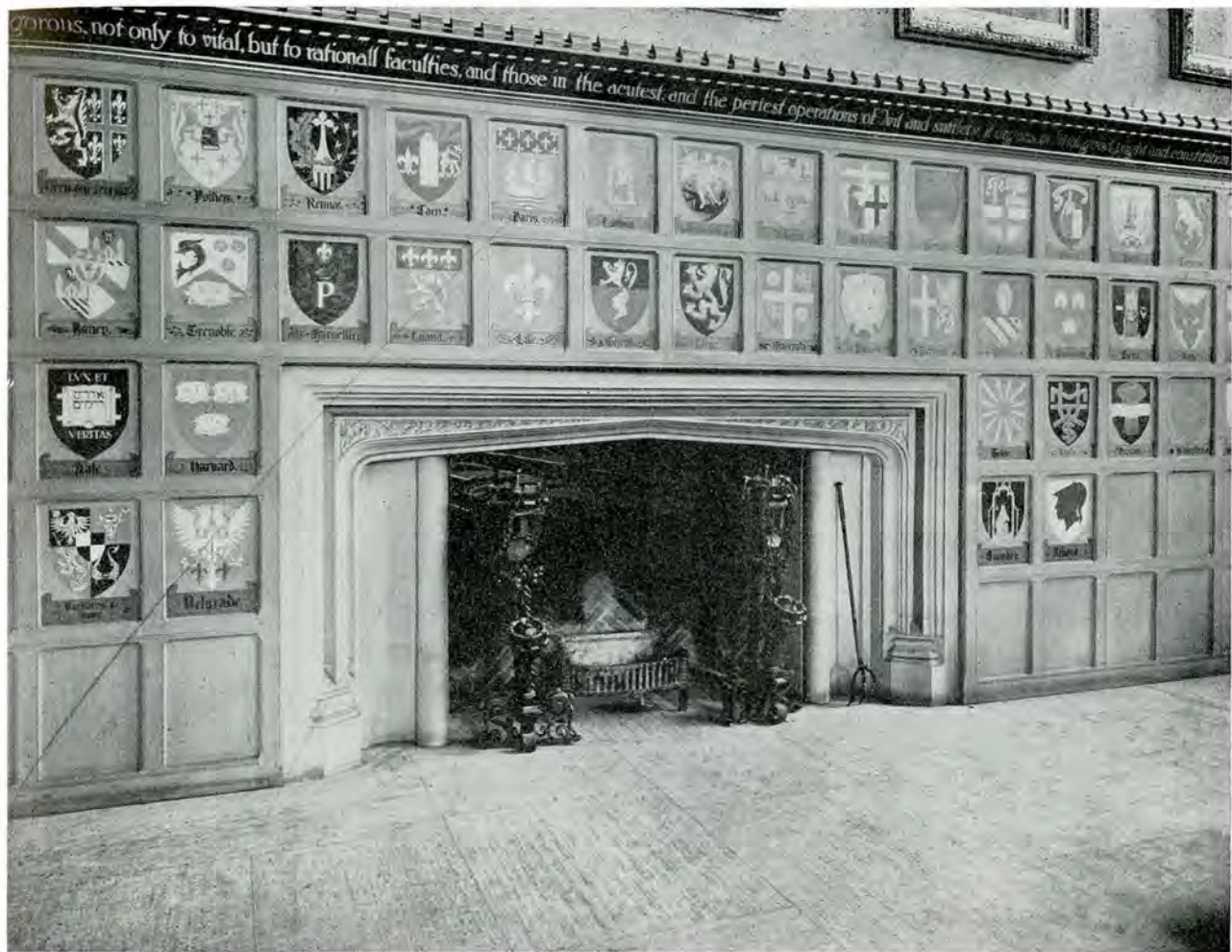
Sproatt and Rolph, Architects

Another very interesting and important branch of studies is housed in the Royal Ontario Museum (17) illustrated in this issue of the Journal. The present building was designed by Messrs. Darling & Pearson as part of a building which when completed will extend along Bloor Street and down Queen's Park Drive. The present front towards Bloor Street will be hidden by the main facade, and the scale set by the large units on the western facade will become very

appropriate and will harmonize with the whole.

The Household Science Building (15) designed by Mr. G. M. Miller and the gift of Mrs. Massey Treble was erected in 1912. For this and many other buildings, the reader is referred to the list published with the plan.

The latest addition to the University Buildings is Simcoe Hall, situated at the South-West corner of the main Campus, which contains the executive



FIREPLACE IN GREAT HALL, HART HOUSE, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Sproatt and Rolph, Architects

offices of the institution. This building is directly connected with Convocation Hall, with ready access from the suite of rooms allotted to the Chancellor and to the President. The main room is the Senate Chamber in the North wing of the building. The beautifully dark walnut finish of the room enlivened by the arms (the work of Mr. Scott Carter) is most effective, and the main doorway leading from the low ceiling hall is very cleverly handled by the architects, Messrs. Darling & Pearson.

The main entrance to this building deserves more than a passing mention, as it shows what can be done with this feature of a building under such difficult circumstances; but, the illustration must suffice.

There remains however, another building that insists on a few remarks i.e., Hart House.

In 1894 the students were proud of their new Gymnasium; but after ten years it was found too small, and several years before the beginning of the Great War steps were taken to provide a new and larger building. An appropriation had been made by the Board of Governors, a deputation had visited many institutions of the United States to study the athletic life of their students; and the University architects had started on the preliminary sketches when Mr. Chester D. Massey offered on behalf of the Massey Estate, to present the University with

a building to accommodate the various men student activities other than Athletics. It was evident to all that these two buildings should at least be adjacent; and on further study, that they should be attached, and in fact, one and the same building.

Mr. Massey had been employing Messrs. Sproatt & Rolph as his architects, and naturally he wished to have them design this building. At this juncture Mr. Darling made the proposition that Messrs. Sproatt & Rolph design the whole building and that his firm would be pleased to give the University every assistance possible. Thus, what might have proved a very awkward situation, was averted and the one firm was left free to treat the proposition as a unit. Sometime later, through the extended generosity of the donor, the Gymnasium was included in the gift. To-day Hart House is described as a club for the men students; but, the problem as it was presented to the architects, was not so simple. There were in existence some dozens of student activities whose requirements were to be considered and planned for. Committees were invited to dream, and these fertile young minds did dream. Then they were requested to reduce, and finally, to cooperate. This final welding reflects great credit on the architects. Out of apparent confusion they developed an organization dividing the general require-

ments into four broad groups: 1—Athletics; 2—Students' Union or Social; 3—Y.M.C.A., and 4—Dining Accommodation.

The site as indicated on the plan (2) was chosen and the old Gymnasium was razed. As the playing field lies to the West and the Stadium to the North, the north side of the new building was allotted to athletics with its main executive office and board room on the West side. To the social group was allotted the South-West, to the Y.M.C.A., the South, leaving the East for the Dining Hall. In all of this work and the subsequent building operations the architects were most ably assisted by a distinguished recent graduate, Mr. Vincent Massey, and later on, by his equally distinguished wife. To them the student body of to-day owe a great debt of gratitude that can never be fully repaid.

When one stops to consider this important and extensive building, he is struck with one outstanding peculiarity: Hart House has no main entrance, no entrance worthy of a building of such magnitude. This is a peculiarity, but not a fault. Had Hart House such an entrance, three quarters of the student body would feel that their special activities were slighted. There is no call for any single prominent entrance; but, on the contrary, there is a demand for many entrances, all or most of equal importance.

Possibly this is why so many like to approach the building through the archway that leads to the beautiful open quadrangle, for there they have the full meaning of its existence about them, with the Theatre beneath the grass, the Gymnasium on the left, the terrace and Dining Hall in front, the Y.M.C.A. to the right, and the Students' Union to the South-West, four facades, all differently treated yet in perfect harmony, making it comparatively easy for one to enter into the spirit of the conception as a whole and to dream of its magnitude and beauty. One can readily imagine in the future with what pride fathers and grandfathers will point out to posterity their photographs taken within the sacred court.

To describe this building room by room or feature by feature would be impossible in this article; but, a few taken at random must suffice.

The Gymnasium is sub-divided into many rooms, each of which is quite large for its intended use, and in this way many departments of physical training are carried on without interfering with one another. The Natatorium contains a full-sized tank lined with white tile for the swimmers, a small gallery, and a double skylight glazed with blue glass that throws a beautiful subdued light over everything. On special occasions when the galleries and main floor are lined with spectators, this well-proportioned room is a spectacle not readily forgotten.

The Great Hall is fully illustrated, and it can but be added that its rich oak dado, its stately windows and its lofty ceiling have been admired at many and varied University functions.

The Billiard Room which might have been assigned to any one of several organizations, to the envy of the remainder, was placed by itself as a part of the whole scheme and not of any particular section. The Library, a gem with beautiful ceiling and carved oak doors and trim is situated on the first floor.

This and much more the Provincial University owes to the munificence of the Massey Estate, to the consideration of Mr. Chester Massey, to the ability

and love for his Alma Mater of Mr. Vincent Massey, as well as to the skill and artistic taste of the architects.

Hart House not only has no main entrance but it also has no dominating feature. It has, however, many features any one of which would have a dominating influence in a smaller building; but, the scheme is so large that it absorbs the Great Hall, the Natatorium, the Gymnasium and the Theatre, and blends them all into one magnificent whole, so that harmony reigns within.

During the Great War, Hart House not yet finished was used for training purposes. The grass on the lawn and campus was tramped off, many of the lecture rooms and laboratories were gladly given over for military training. So many of the students enlisted that long before conscription there was not an able bodied man about the Campus. In addition to the staff and students graduates came from many parts to join with their former college friends in defence of our empire. Many of the units raised in Canada had among their staffs former students and graduates.

With the War over and peace established, the graduates and their friends recalling comrades and chums who were no more, decided to erect a memorial on the University Grounds. Many suggestions were made and funds were subscribed; but, the Committee had a difficult task to make a choice. A shaft or group of statuary was passed over, partly because of the difficulty of commemorating all that should be recorded, and partly because of the difficulty of finding a suitable site; at least so said those sculptors consulted. An Arch was passed over because of the lack of a suitable site, i.e., rising ground with an avenue of approach. A Chapel was considered; but, with the possibility, in fact the probability that one or more of the theological colleges adopting this form of memorial, it was felt that some other form was more suitable.

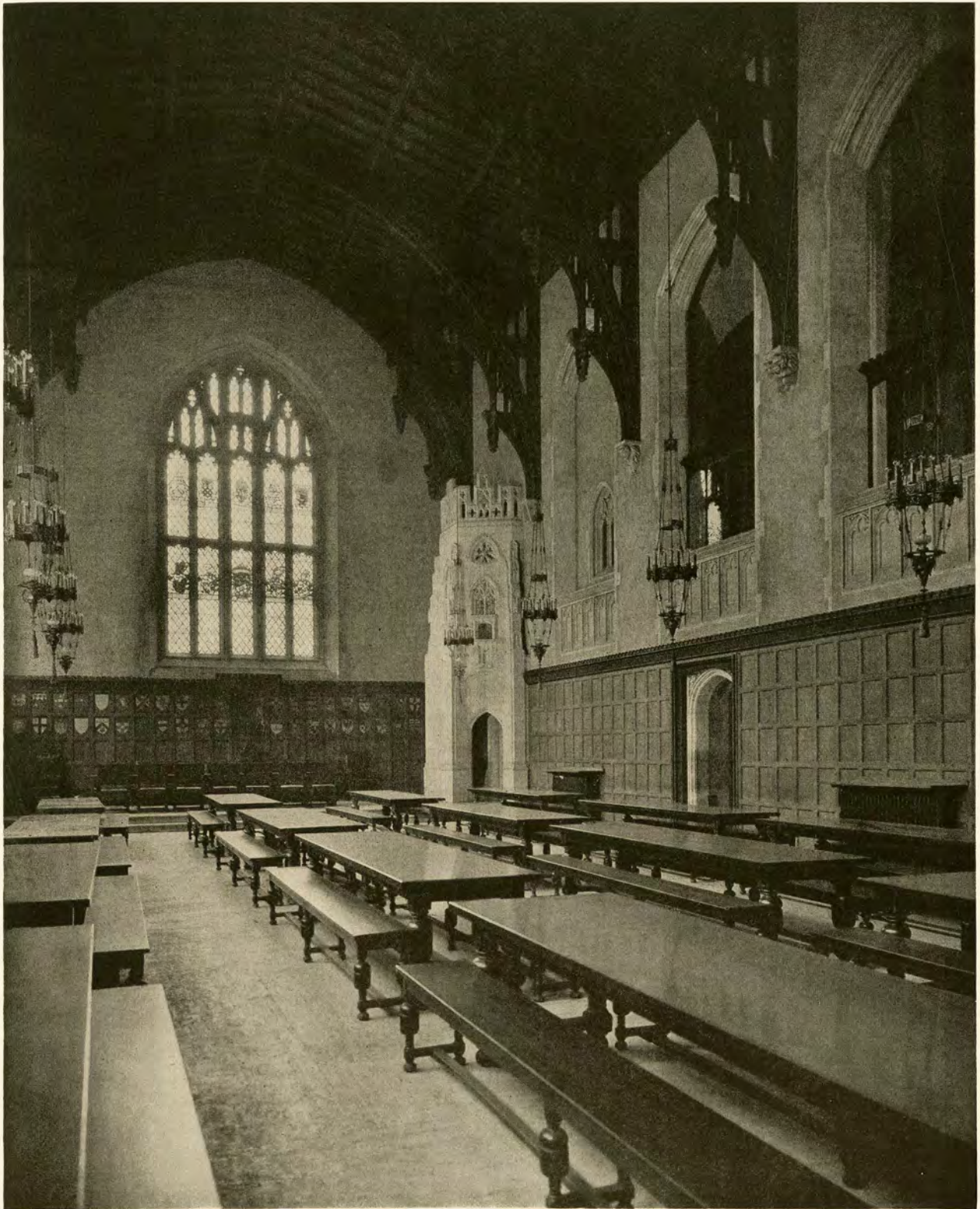
In this manner the suggestions sent in were gradually discarded for a Tower. If a tower, then where could it be situated? It is true that the present site is not ideal; but with, unfortunately, grounds not planned but grown out of the varying emergencies of the University's checkered career, where is there a better or more appropriate position? This beautifully proportioned tower now stands between Hart House on the one side and University College on the other, a loving memorial. There it stands belonging to neither building and yet lending to Hart House that distinguishing feature which makes it more complete. It appears to say by its presence that the manhood of our University has made the sacrifice necessary in the past and stands ever ready for the future with a sound education in citizenship and loyalty to do its duty.

The height of the Memorial Tower was so well chosen as to keep it in scale with its surroundings, delicate yet sufficiently ornamented so as to appear rich without any sense of vulgarity or vanity. It is quite safe to say that as the years roll past, the graduates will feel more and more grateful for the services rendered to them by the architects, Messrs. Sproatt & Rolph.

Well may we say with apology to Wordsworth, that while faith may have her arch and hope her spire, star high and pointing still to something higher, Love hath her tower whose foundations are dug deep beneath the grave of things.



WAR MEMORIAL TOWER, FROM THE SOUTH, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Sproatt and Rolph, Architects



GREAT HALL, HART HOUSE, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Sproatt and Rolph, Architects



KNOX COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Chapman and McGiffin, Architects



SENATE CHAMBER, SIMCOE HALL, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Darling and Pearson, Architects



FIG. 12. L'ASSOMPTION, QUE.

The Old Architecture of the Province of Quebec

BY RAMSAY TRAQUAIR, M.A., F.R.I.B.A.

Professor of Architecture, McGill University

ON the fifteenth of November last an exhibition of photographs and drawings of old buildings in the Province of Quebec was opened in the gallery of the Art Association of Montreal under the auspices of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects.

Although it has hitherto been rather neglected, excepting by a few historical enthusiasts, the local architecture of Quebec is one of the most important of North America. This exhibition was a first effort to collect the existing records and to arouse public interest. It did not pretend to be exhaustive, or even fully representative, but it must have demonstrated to many the richness of our local architecture: how large a field there is for study as well as how little has as yet been done to cover it.

Our information on the first buildings erected in the Province is very slight. Champlain gives a drawing of the "habitation" of which he was so proud, a somewhat mediaeval group of buildings

with mullioned and diamond-paned windows, set in a small fortified courtyard. We must imagine it as closely modelled upon the smaller seigneurie buildings of Northern France. But of this building all traces have long since disappeared and of the early building in the Seminary and the Cathedral at Quebec only a few fragments of masonry are left.

But it would appear that from the beginning the French colonists built in stone, unlike those of New England, who brought from their English home a tradition of wood building. We are particularly told that the Cathedral of Quebec, dedicated in 1666, and that of Montreal, dedicated in 1672, were both of stone, whilst the houses show features which could only have arisen from the use of stone,—thick, low walls, high parapetted gables and chimneys in the end outer walls.

Old pictures of the City of Quebec show the streets lined by rows of houses separated from one another by partition walls which rise as high fire



Fig. 1. House, Upper Lachine Road, Montreal.



Fig. 2. Chateau de Ramszay, Montreal.
The tower on the left is a recent addition.

parapets above the roofs. Until recently a number of such houses of the XVII century remained in Montreal. They were two rooms thick, with a central wall parallel to the street, and had two chimneys in each gable rising through the partition parapets. This was the natural method of planning a street house.

But all through the Montreal district, and as far east as Three Rivers we find cottages and farm houses showing the same characteristics. Many of them now have verandahs, but these seem in all cases to be later additions: the noticeable features are the great stone end gables with the double chimneys connected by a flat parapet, and the high stone copings supported at the wall head on moulded corbels. The "Montreal" type is evidently derived from the earlier town house and has carried its town characteristics into the country. (Fig. 1.)

Large houses of this type are two rooms thick in plan with a central wall, they are rarely more than one storey and an attic high and all walls are of rubble stone heavily pointed. The moulded corbels and chimney heads and, at most, a plain trim round the windows are the only dressed stones in the building. The Chateau de Ramezay in Montreal (Fig. 2) is a well preserved example of such a large house of the XVII century. Here some attempt has been made to render the building fireproof. The main floor rests upon a large vaulted basement, and the



Fig. 3. On the road between Montmorency and Beauport.
The Quebec Type.

attic floor is constructed of stone slabs laid upon heavy wooden beams. The windows are high, in two vertical leaves opening inwards, the universal form in the French districts.

In the eastern parts of the Province, in the neighbourhood of Quebec, a different type prevails (Fig. 3). The houses are one storey high with an attic, the roof is steep with plain verges to the gables and a very large bellcast, forming a snow shelter, to the back and front. The bellcast is not really suited to the climate, as it tends to collect the snow in winter and to form immense icicles. It was probably imported from old France as a part of the traditional construction. In Quebec it actually tended to increase in size. Posts were added to support it and so a verandah house was produced, very like the so-called "Dutch" houses of the Hudson valley, though of quite independent origin.

The Quebec type never has parapets to the gables but a chimney at both ends was regarded as so essential that where the actual fireplace gave reason for a chimney at one end only it was usual to add a sham wooden chimney to the opposite end of the ridge.

Scattered through the Province is a third type with a steep roof hipped at both ends, as in the



Fig. 4. On the road between Montmorency and Beauport.
The hipped roof type.

charming old house at Baie St. Paul. This is evidently a direct French tradition. In the Ottawa valley and round Montreal many of the small houses have this form of roof, with a shallow gallery running round the house at winter snow level, sheltered by the broad bellcast (Fig. 4).

Double galleried houses occur, though not very common. The double pitched gambrel roof is very common in all French-Canadian villages, but it seems to have been introduced at quite a late date.

Towards the end of the XVIII century the larger houses begin to show strong Georgian and Classic influences. The Archange House at L'Assomption and the De Bleury Seigneurie at St. Vincent de Paul show this influence in different ways. The former, a very dignified and simple stone house, is now robbed of almost all its interior woodwork and is used to store stoves (Fig. 5).

The earliest large domestic buildings were monastic. Of these the old wing of the Ursuline convent at Three Rivers dates from the original foundation in the XVII century. The dignity of plain wall, the spacing of the shuttered windows, the large sundial and little statue niche, the simple verges and the fanciful little square louver in the roof make

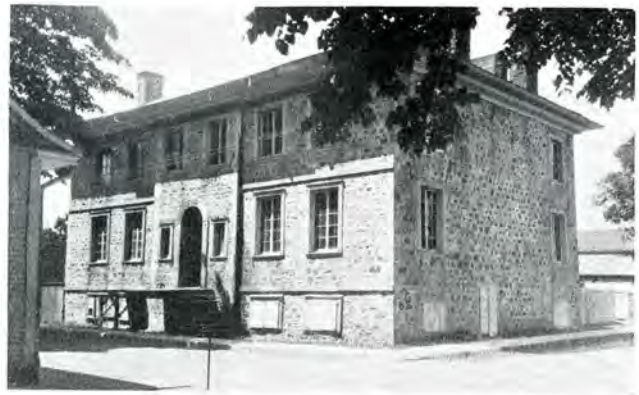


Fig. 5. Archambeau House, L'Assomption, Que.

this one of the most delightful old buildings in the Province (Fig. 6). Other Monastic buildings are treated with the greatest simplicity, yet good window spacing and proportion, the texture of the rubble masonry and the bronze-green roofing tiles of tinned iron make them pleasant and distinctive. (Fig. 12a).

In 1668 Monseigneur de Laval founded two schools, one in the Seminary at Quebec, the other at St. Joachim. These provided a general education, instruction in agriculture and in "arts et metiers." This included some training in architecture, woodworking and particularly in woodcarving. So from early times we find a local school of designers and woodcarvers in the Province. The earliest example of their work is the woodwork of the chapel of Monseigneur Olivier de Briand in the Old Seminary at Quebec, executed in 1784. The training was evidently based on contemporary French work, and we must suppose that masters were brought from France.

Regarded as the product of Canadian craftsmen, and there seems to be no doubt that it is, this work is of surprising quality. The general design is well

proportioned, well detailed and executed. A Corinthian order is used on a high dado. The altarpiece is surrounded with olive foliage in reference to the name of the founder, and at either side are niches with brackets for statues, carved with delicacy and spirit.

The succession of this school seems to have been preserved in the Province up to the middle of the XIX century. The School of Quevillon, to which we will refer later, was a continuation of that of Laval. Not until 1850 did the Province of Quebec cease to have a school of native trained artists.

The churches of the Province usually have a broad nave, spanned by an elliptical ceiling in wood or plaster, and terminating in a semi-circular apsed sanctuary. Beyond this, and connected to it by two doors in the apse, is the low square sacristy. Aisles are not usual. When they occur they are included under the single external roof. The lighting is by large semi-circular headed windows in the side walls and a clearstorey is not used. (Fig. 7).

In the smaller churches the western gable usually has a single entrance framed in a classic porch, often



Fig. 6. Ursuline Convent, Three Rivers.



Fig. 7. Old Church, St. Charles de la Chenage.

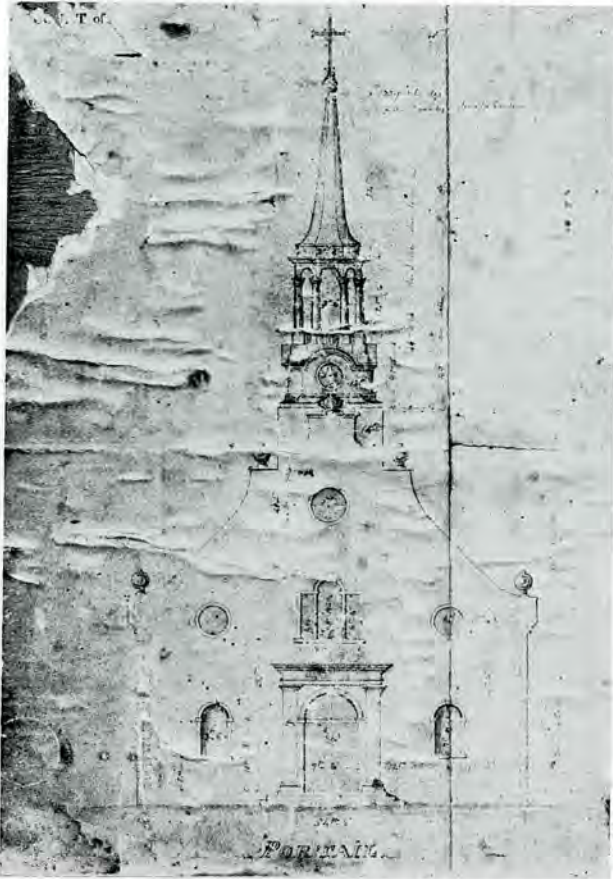


Fig. 9. Design for Church, at St. Luce by F. T. Baillargé, 1836.

taken from Vignola. Above this is the window lighting the western gallery and usually a small circular window. The gable is often very steep with low side walls, and is surmounted by an open wooden belfry in one or two storeys terminating in a slender needle spire (Fig. 8).

It is difficult to say at what time the tinned iron "tiles" were introduced. Tin is not produced commercially anywhere in North America and the tin plate of which these tiles are made must have been imported. Yet such tiles are not used anywhere in Europe. It has been suggested that they were made of disused food containers. However they originated, we find them used on almost all the larger buildings and on the churches. They were laid diagonally and in time weathered to very beautiful shades of silver gray, bronze green and red. A more beautiful roof has never been used.

In many churches, probably of a later date, the western fleche surmounts a tower, either boldly projecting from the gable, or almost buried in it.

This type, with western tower or fleche, continued to be built as late as the middle of the XIX century. The drawings for the Church at St. Luce, by F. T. Baillargé, lent to the exhibition by Mr. Marchand, are dated 1836

(Fig. 9, 10). It is probable that nowhere but in Quebec could a church of this purely traditional form have been designed at this date. Elsewhere was an age of revivals, but the French Province adhered to her traditional style until about 1860.

After about 1750 the larger churches were designed with two western towers flanking the central gable (Fig. 11). The towers are surmounted by open wooden lanterns and spires covered in "tin tiles": the central gable gave opportunity for a more or less elaborate classic facade.

Sometimes a single grand order is used, as at L'Assomption, sometimes two storeys of orders, as at St. Eustache. The general school is that of Vignola and Blondel (Fig. 12).

The wooden spires are in many cases undoubtedly a makeshift, they are often quite disproportionate to the rest of the design. It seems to have been customary to build the facade to roof level first, and to add the spires at a later date, no doubt as funds were available. The spires of Sault au Recollet, for instance, were not added until 1864. Still, even if sometimes a little incongruous, these slender open spires are too characteristic to be regretted.

The interior decoration is often very rich (Fig. 13). The Sanctuary is treated with a composition of Corinthian columns and niches. The Altar and its flanking doors are richly carved and often there is a Bishops Chair, a pulpit or a pair of large carved candlesticks of excellent craftsmanship. The general style is early Louis XV treated with a simplicity and frankness which is refreshing. The extreme "slickness" of the French School is replaced by a more naive spirit, rather to the advantage of the work.

This school of decoration is due to M. Louis Quevillon who worked in St. Vincent de Paul from 1787 to his death in 1823. Here he founded a school for the training of apprentices in architecture and sculpture. His work and that of his pupils and associates is still to be found in all parts of the Province. (Fig. 14-15.) A study of his life and work has been published by M. Emile Vaillancourt.*

*Une Maitrise d'Art en Canada. E. Vaillancourt. G. Ducharme. Montreal, 1920.

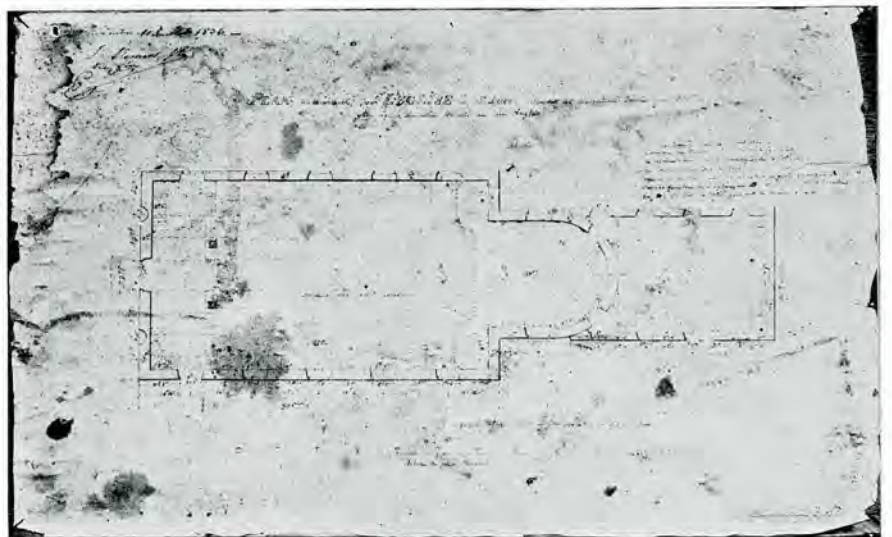


Fig. 10. Plan of Church at St. Luce, 1836.



Fig. 12 a. The college, L'Assomption, Que.

As we have seen, the traditional style of Old Quebec passed out of use about 1860. In its place came a flood of revivals, elaborate, unnatural and exotic. Of the old churches too many have been destroyed by fire, or to make place for modern "horrors". If any record is to be preserved of those which remain, it must be made at once, for every year sees the remnant further reduced. This applies particularly to the Province of Quebec, but there are in Ontario and in the Maritime Provinces many fine old buildings of which no record has ever been made. Might it be suggested to the Ontario Association that this is a worthy object for attention.

In the first place it is desirable, if not essential, to have a survey of each Province, forming a list, with photographs and a few historic details, of every interesting building in the Province. At present we do not know the full richness of the field.

The principal buildings should then be carefully



Fig. 8 Old Church, Cap de la Madeleine.

measured and photographed. In Quebec the beginning of this work has been made by the travelling students of the P.Q.A.A. Publication could be made from time to time as the material merits it.

Summary of the more important exhibits at the Montreal Exhibition, November, 1924.

THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA.

Designs for Government House, Quebec, 1811, by Joseph Gandy. A single storey building of classic type.

Joseph Michael Gandy (1771-1843), A.R.A., was a pupil of James Wyatt and associated in his work with Sir John Soane.

Designs for Government House, Quebec, 1812, by Jeffrey Wyatt. This was the nephew of the well-known James Wyatt, the Cathedral restorer.

The plans show a one storey building with two



Fig. 13. Interior of Charlesbourg Church.



Fig. 11. Church, Charlesbourg.



Fig. 14. Altar Details

Old House, Baie St. Paul.
St. Francis Xavier, Caughnawaga, plan and sketches.

legislative chambers. Two sets of elevations were submitted, one in classic the other in gothic.

A collection of Watercolour Drawings by Norwell including St. Gabriel's Farm House, Montreal, La Torque near Montreal (1676), John Jacob Astor's Store, Montreal.

THE MCCORD NATIONAL MUSEUM lent a selection of oil paintings of old buildings and a number of pencil drawings of Montreal Houses, which have now vanished.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS.

The work of the Travelling Students

The De Bleury Seigneurie, St. Vincent de Paul.

School House, Oka.

Fort Lennox, Isle aux Noix.

Les Maizerets, Quebec.



Fig. 15. Details

St. Etienne de Beaumont, Church.
Church of the Visitation, Sault au Recollet.
These are all full surveys unless otherwise stated.



Fig. 14. Altar Details, Church of the Visitation, Sault-au-Recollet.

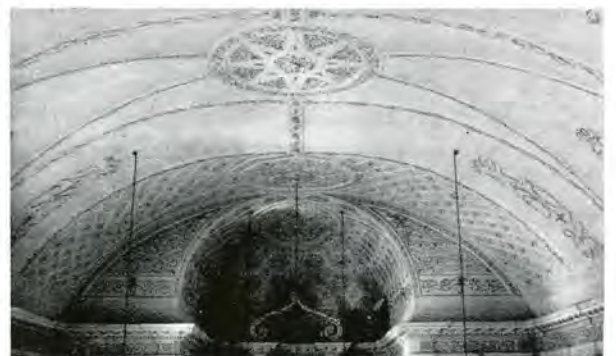


Fig. 15. Details, Church of the Visitation, Sault-au-Recollet.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY, DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

A collection of about 100 photographs, from the general collection of the Department. Many of

these are of buildings which have been destroyed and of which there seems to be no other record.

Measured drawings by students of the Department—

English Cathedral, Quebec. West Front.

Old Mariners' Hospital, Quebec. Facade.

Seminary, Quebec. Details.

Chapel of Mgr. Olivier de Briand, Quebec.

Church at Charlesbourg. Facade.

Chateau de Ramezay, Montreal. Survey.

M. Emile Vaillancourt lent a collection of old woodwork and carving from the Church of St. Luce. School of Quevillon.

M. J. O. Marchand lent the working drawings of the Church of St. Luce, by Baillargé, 1836, approved by M. Demers, and a photograph of a drawing for a Banc d'Oeuvre in the Old Cathedral of Quebec, dated 1799, by F. Baillargé.

Contributions of drawings and photographs were sent by Messrs. W. Carless, R. Findlay, Hugh Jones, H. S. Labelle, P. B. Motley, P. E. Nobbs, G. D. Thompson, and others.



Fig. 14. Altar Details



Fig. 15. Details

The H. Q. A. A. Dinner

ON the 15th of November the Members of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects held their annual festival at the Ritz Carlton Hotel, Montreal, the occasion this year being the opening of an exhibition of drawings, photographs, sketches and models illustrative of the early traditions in building, in the oldest Province of Canada, at the Art Gallery on Sherbrooke Street.

Among the guests of the Association were: the Hon. J. E. Perron, Minister of Highways; His Worship Mayor Duquette; Sir Arthur Currie, Principal of McGill University; Dr. F. J. Shepherd, President of the Art Association of Montreal; Mr. E. Fougerat, Director Ecole des Beaux Arts de Montreal; Mr. Victor Morin, of the Commission des Monuments Historique de Quebec; Mr. Joseph Beaubien, of the Union of Quebec Municipalities; Dr. W. H. Atherton, Secretary City Improvement League; Dr. W. D. Lighthall, President Antiquarian Society; Mr. F. Cleveland Morgan, of the McCord National Museum; Dr. Arthur Surveyer, President of the Engineering Institute of Canada; Mr. J. Murray Gibbon, General Publicity Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway; Mr. C. Furse, of the Quebec Tourist Association; Mr. Emile Vaillancourt, and Mr. P. B. Motley.

A French-Canadian menu of antique solidity and generous proportions was partaken of by the hundred guests and members present. Mr. P. E. Nobbs, the President, then gave a brief address of welcome to the distinguished guests present, and thanked all those outside and inside the profession who had co-operated in getting the exhibition of the older architecture of the Province together, and in attending to the hanging. He pointed out that public interest was at last becoming aroused in the cause of conservation of our natural resources, such as timber, fish and game. We had just awakened to the necessity of also conserving human life, but were not yet nearly awake to the importance of conserving our ancient buildings. Societies for such purposes existed in many countries. In France all ancient buildings were regarded as "historic monuments", and the State had for three-quarters of a century concerned itself in recording and preserving the architectural heritage from the past. In England a Society had just celebrated its jubilee, whose object was sometimes jocularly referred to as "the prevention of cruelty to ancient buildings". Three years ago a Commission for the care of historic monuments had come into being in this Province, and the present occasion was designed to stimulate the interest of the general public, of the profession, and of our municipal authorities to co-operation in that good work. In the opinion of the speaker, this Province possessed, in its ancient buildings, an asset unique on the American continent, and one as yet hardly explored and not at all exploited. On the contrary the last twenty years had seen a ruthless and unnecessary destruction of these national historic monuments. Much had been burned, much pulled down, much altered out of all recognition. Culturally, nationally, aesthetically, this was sheer unredeemable waste and loss. Our venerable buildings were constructed at a time when men still enjoyed a homogeneous cultural tradition as the

basis of taste on the part of the public and of inspiration and control on the part of the designers. Consequently these old buildings, however simple their functions, and however plain their structure, had nearly always something of dignity, of charm, and of meaning about them. In a certain sense, old buildings having such aesthetic values no longer belonged to the holders of their title deeds, but to the public at large. It thus became a kind of felony to deprive a countryside, a village, a town or a city of something so dear to those who live nearby, something so attractive to those who travel for delight. Everything had its economic aspect, and the charm of the ancient things in this comparatively ancient Province of the New World could be capitalized at a figure that would stagger some of our grosser realists. The speaker then went on to refer to specific examples of ancient buildings which had suffered from the joint attacks of their owners, and their owners' recent architects. These resultant changes might in themselves be eminently satisfactory, both as works of art and as improved real estate, but where a fine old building suffered an outrage of its original scale or its intended proportions, there was a loss, an irreparable loss, often a quite unnecessary loss. What was needed was a greater spirit of reverence when touching the works of our predecessors. Without a stimulation of public sentiment in this matter we architects might find ourselves powerless on such occasions, but it was obviously right that we should lead public opinion in this matter. To that end, and as a first step, an exhibition had been opened that afternoon in the Art Association Gallery. There the Association had managed to gather together sketches and drawings and photographs of many beautiful buildings which had once adorned life in this Province; also many surveys and illustrations of buildings still doing so, which were worthy of some form of guarantee against cruelty in old age, or of annuity for maintenance as national assets. There was also a most interesting collection of carving of the Quevillon School, a true product of Canadian genius, with just that degree of indebtedness to the majestic traditions of ancient France which serves as inspiration and suggestion without overpowering the initiative. In conclusion, the President explained that for many years the Architects' Association had been sending two travelling students each summer to make surveys of the older buildings of the Province, and that the students in architecture at McGill went, at their own expense and as part of their course, on a like errand each year. As a consequence, there were now enough completed drawings to make a decent and presentable portfolio, if published, and there was no doubt that such a publication would sell very well—at least across the border, where architects were perhaps more alive than they are here to the value of the early traditions on this continent. The work already done represented several thousand dollars in cost and value, and it was estimated that it would be necessary to raise about \$6,000.00 more to see the first portfolio through the press. A large part of this would be recoverable through sales. The exploration of this question of ways and means was the subject of the present meeting, in so far as

any excuse was necessary for so pleasant a gathering. The improvement of public taste through a better sense of our cultural traditions as manifest in our older buildings was what it was hoped to achieve by means of the exhibition, which it was hoped every one present would visit, with their friends.

Observing that historians, and more particularly architectural historians, professed to be able to conjure up the spirit of the past—he called upon Professor Traquair to see what he could do.

On rising, the Professor denied the possession of occult powers. He felt it was proper, on occasions such as this, to honour the memory of our famous predecessors. Last year we had toasted the memory of Sir Christopher Wren. This year he felt we might come near home and consider the distinguished architects of this Province. We had in Quebec a heritage of traditions of which we were not sufficiently mindful. Much still remained in the way of old work, though far more had been destroyed by fire and through neglect. This heritage was the finest thing of its kind in North America, outside of Mexico. The Colonial work of Virginia and New England has been recorded and published, and these old buildings of merit are sacredly preserved. Here, where the old buildings are quite as interesting, only a few had been written of and no drawings or photographs worth mentioning had been published. The study, the inception of which was marked by the Exhibition opened that afternoon, should be carried on. In thinking of the old buildings, two names of great men who had formed the tradition stood out. The name of the first would be remembered as long as Canada endured—the great Churchman and educationalist whose name was borne by the University at Quebec, Mgr. de Laval.

On the mention of the name of Mgr. de Laval, a rap was heard at the door and the good bishop entered, accompanied by his chaplain and several of the master craftsmen he had appointed. The "Bishop" (Mr. Brossard, supported by some fellow-students in architecture from the Ecole des Beaux Arts) proceeded to recount his labours in the field of art and craft and dwelt on the solidity of building as understood in his day.

As the Professor's narrative of architectural effort in Quebec was unfolded, the name of Quevillon fell from his lips, whereupon again there came a knocking, and M. Quevillon entered, attired in the buff trousers, bottle-green coat, high stock and beaver hat in vogue a century ago, and accompanied by assistants, and an apprentice bearing tools, a piece of unfinished wood carving, and two huge volumes entitled Vitruvius and Vignolia. "Mr. Quevillon" (Mr. Labelle and some of his fellow-students from the School of Architecture at McGill) proceeded, in measured tones, to recount his labours on twenty-seven churches, the best remaining example being that of St. Matthias at Rouville.

Mr. Joseph Venne, the Dean of the Profession in Quebec, then rose to reply to Mgr. de Laval, amid acclamation. He deplored the unnecessary destruction of the monuments of our culture, and made reference to the independent spirit of Bourgeot who flourished in the middle of last century.

Mr. Vaillancourt, the historian of the Quevillon School, next took up the story of French-Canadian artistic education, referring to Napoleon Bourassa and J. B. Lagacé as torchbearers and wishing success to the new Ecole des Beaux Arts.

Mr. Emile Fougerat, the Director of this School, was then formally introduced to his predecessors, "Mgr. de Laval" and "M. Quevillon", and paid a graceful tribute to the co-operative spirit which enabled some of his students recently to gain prizes in the Exhibition of the Handicrafts Guild held in the Art Association Gallery. He defined the French ideal of architecture as based on logical and lucid planning, consistent proportions, sobriety of line emphasized by significant ornament adroitly placed. Herein, however simple the theme, lay the charm of the old work which was the occasion of the exhibition. In conclusion, he put in a plea for a Canadian decoration, possibly a maple leaf, for those good citizens who deserved well of their country.

Mr. Victor Morin described the scope and activities of the Provincial Commission on Historic Monuments which began to function three years ago, and of which he is a member.

Mr. J. S. Archibald, the President of the R.A.I.C., made a few pertinent remarks on the old, the new, and progress in general, and put in a plea for a more ordered control of the city's growth.

His Worship Mayor Duquette replied for the guests generally in a speech full of earnestness. He called upon the members of liberal professions to assist in the burden of city management with their enlightenment and their skill, by offering their services as aldermen, and concluded by suggesting that an architect mayor would be the best way to accomplish many of the things the profession had recently pleaded for in the way of town planning and by-laws.

Mr. Nobbs announced that his menu card had been sent round for signatures and subscriptions, from members only, to the publication fund and that over five hundred dollars had been subscribed in ten minutes, which was very gratifying.

An enjoyable and inspiring evening came to an end, with the usual rites, and as the party broke up there were many expressions of appreciation of the work of the exhibition and dinner committees. The flow of oratory was varied, from time to time, with folk songs and dances by Mr. C. Marchand, which fitted well with the antique provender, the ascetic presence of the good Bishop, and the genial old world air of Mr. Quevillon and his merry men. Membership in the P.Q.A.A., it was felt, was cemented by the sense of a tradition and a responsibility.

Department of Architecture of the University of Manitoba

BY PROF. ARTHUR A. STOUGHTON

THE year before the War the University of Manitoba established a Department of Architecture which has been carrying on its work with varying fortune ever since. The year of its inception fell toward the end of the period of building activity in Winnipeg which marked the beginning of the century. Many good buildings, houses and churches had been designed and erected by local or distant architects. The City had put off some of its frontier-town traits and was taking on the aspect of a city of importance, its banks, its office buildings, its residences laying claim to taste and style and indicating the touch of skilled hands in their design. A competition for a city hall had just taken place, the law courts and the Agricultural College group were under way, the imposing Legislative Building had been started and the extensive re-arrangement of the city plan to include a monumental approach to the Capitol was under discussion. Members of the Manitoba Architects' Association felt that the situation called for a local agency for the thorough training in structure and architectural art of the designers of the buildings of the future. It was in prompt response to the representations to this effect made by this Association that the Chair in Architecture was established and the machinery set in motion which has already produced results sufficient to justify its existence, despite the blighting effect of the war on the students who composed its early classes. Last May six men graduated, all of whom are now well placed. It has an increasing student body and the prospect is good for a strong useful school.

On the side of its physical equipment it has been fortunate in the generosity of the University by which, year by year, it has been enabled to enlarge its plant and it now has a very respectable collection of books, magazines, photographs, prints, slides, casts, and original drawings covering fairly well the fields of architecture and decoration and entering the fields of city planning and landscape architecture, as well as those of painting and sculpture.

Evening classes have been carried on at times; extension lectures in the City and Province have been given; newspaper articles have been written; aid and information have been extended to study clubs and individuals; the material of the Department has been freely placed at the service of all; a sympathetic hand has been extended to every artistic effort in the province. Side by side with its main

work of teaching architecture, the effort has been made to make art a vital compelling force in the Community. It is realized that in a city like Winnipeg, so recent in its establishment, so far removed from art centers, and surrounded by untold miles of prairie land, it is difficult to even keep alive the spark of art. A work of education and stimulation must be carried on continually that the taste of the people may be trained to appreciate and demand better things in architecture. Good buildings themselves do this. The practitioners of the Art have a large part to play. An architectural school is a force for artistic enlightenment and may make a powerful impact on the mind of the community. The men who go out from it as graduates may go as missionaries of the finer artistic culture. In all these ways, direct and indirect, this Department seeks to carry on an artistic propaganda.

What then of the future? To the inquiring student who comes for an opinion as to what the profession of architecture may have in store for him if he enters on such a course as ours, the answer must needs be that the present is a season of lean-ness for the architect. For reasons that are notorious building is at a standstill; all but essential construction is put by till business takes on a better tone. But inasmuch as the beginner is not opening an office but entering a school, there is good reason for his improving this opportunity to prepare himself against that time when the wheels of progress begin to turn. With returning prosperity the amount of building which has been deferred, and that required by natural expansion will be considerable. By the time a man now entering on a four-years' course obtains his degree and the necessary practical experience there is a good prospect that there will be a call for his services.

There is a good prospect also that the title of architect will then connote more in the public mind than it does now. We in Canada and especially in the West have a long distance to go in carrying the idea of architecture and of the function of the architect to the point where it should be, and this, not for the benefit of the profession but of the people at large; that the importance of our great art may be recognized generally and its benign influence felt. Architectural schools of this country may aid powerfully in bringing about this result by training men more fully to realize in themselves and to represent to the community the culture of art, while offering a high public service as producers of finer buildings.

McGill University, Montreal, Architects' Class

THE students' sketching class held in connection with the Department of Architecture spent a fortnight this Fall in Quebec measuring and sketching early architecture of Quebec. The Department contributed a section to the exhibition of the early architecture of Quebec held from November 15 to 24 in the Art Gallery. The exhibition, the first to be held of old Quebec architecture, was designed to show that there is a wealth of old

architecture in this province which is worthy of preservation. It was arranged by the Province of Quebec Architects' Association and other exhibits included drawings, photographs and sketches, contributed by members of the Association, as well as loans from the Dominion Archives.

Registration at the Department of Architecture this year is good, the figures being about equal to those of last year, it is stated.

Structural Service Department

EDITED BY FRANK P. MARTIN

Member Saskatchewan Association of Architects

WALL INSULATION

By A. R. GREIG, B.Sc.

*Professor of Mechanical Engineering
Member of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada*

IN 1921, the Provincial Government requested the University of Saskatchewan to undertake an investigation of the insulating value, with respect to heat conductivity, of various types of wall construction.

The University appointed an advisory committee, consisting of Professor A. R. Greig, Chairman; Dean Mackenzie, Engineering; and Professor McGougan, Physics. This committee asked Mr. R. M. Thompson, Architect and Engineer, of Saskatoon, to collaborate with them, as a representative of the Architectural Association of Saskatchewan, which had brought the problem to the attention of the government.

The general plan proposed was to build a number of houses of different construction, to heat them electrically, and by recording the heat input, temperatures inside and outside and other weather conditions, to measure the comparative value of different types of wall construction in resisting the flow of heat.

The ceilings and floors of each house were of the same construction as the walls. There were no doors or windows. A small manhole was, however, built in each house, the cover of which was made of equivalent insulating value to the walls.

The heat controlling apparatus and temperature measuring devices were located in the Engineering Building, thus making it unnecessary to open any of the houses during a test.

The houses were built 6' 0" wide by 6' 0" long by 6' 0" high, and mounted on posts 2' 3" above the ground, thus keeping them always well above the snow level in order to maintain uniform exposure. The site selected was a considerable distance from any buildings, and exposed to the wind on all sides.

It was not the intention to determine the actual heat transmitted through the different types of walls, but to determine the comparative insulating value of the wall under actual existing conditions.

Houses, numbered one to seven inclusive, were built by a general contractor, whose bid was the lowest. No special care or supervision was taken other than would be the case in an ordinary good house.

The winter of 1920-21 was far spent before any of the houses were completed, so that little was done that winter beyond getting the electric meters calibrated and temperature recording devices in working order.

During the winter of 1921-22, the houses were heated, and measurements of the heat input, inside temperature, outside temperature, wind velocity and direction, and the sunshine was taken. The heating was all done electrically, and hourly readings were taken of the electrical energy supplied to each house. The temperatures within the houses were not regu-

lated very closely, but, on the whole, would approximate the conditions in any occupied residence. Additional heaters were put on the circuits in the houses and taken off as required, but this was only done when there was a considerable change in the outside temperature.

During the winter of 1922-23, check runs were made, extending over periods of two or three weeks, until data for periods of a wide variety of weather, had been obtained. The temperatures inside the houses were kept at a constant figure by automatic devices, the variation not exceeding one degree either way from 68.5° F. The figures obtained in 1922-23 checked very closely with those obtained the previous year. Such slight variations as did occur were doubtless due to the fact that the 1921-22 readings extended over the whole winter and those for 1922-23 only for periods of two or three weeks.

In examining the results of the experiments, the reader's attention is directed to the following important points:

1. The effect of filling the hollow spaces between the studs with planer shavings. (See experiments with houses Nos. 6, 7, and 8.)

2. The results obtained from the experiments with house No. 4, where the insulating materials were first placed on the outside of the house for two weeks and then taken off and placed on the inside.

3. The effect of papering a wall as shown by the experiment with house No. 1.

4. The effect of placing insulating material in the center of a concrete wall.

Throughout this article, the heat loss per square foot per hour for one degree F. of difference between the inside and outside temperatures ($T_i - T_o$) has been represented by the letter K.

As all the houses are 6' 0" by 6' 0" by 6' 0" inside measurements, the total inside wall area in each case is 216 square feet. If H equals the heat input per hour in any house, and T_i = the temperature F. inside the house, and T_o = the temperature F. outside, then

$$K = \frac{H}{216 (T_i - T_o)}$$

The houses were heated electrically, as this method offered the most convenient means of varying and recording the heat input. The houses were all on the same power line, and meters which had been carefully calibrated were supplied for each house. Heaters having a consumption of approximately 660 watts were placed a little above the floor and in the center of each house. The electrical connections were arranged as shown in the diagram, Fig. 2. By means of the single pole switches, any combination of from one to six heaters could be operated in any of the houses, so that the heat could be regulated as required.

In those houses which had a low heat loss, one of the heaters was replaced by two in series for closer regulation.

The thermometer bulbs were suspended two and a half feet from the floor and a foot from one wall.

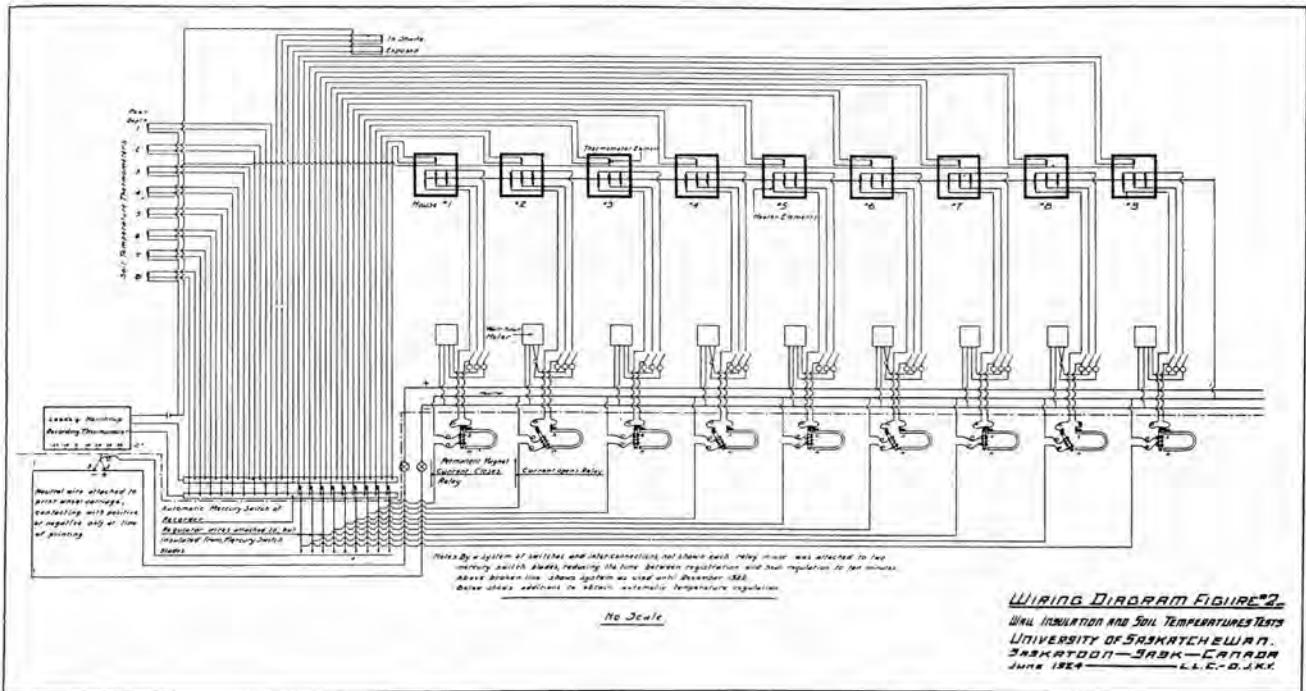
This point was found to give the average temperature of the house very closely.

The heaters being placed near the floor insured as even a distribution of the heat as possible without the use of a fan. The use of a fan, in any case, was not desirable, as it would be a departure from the normal house heating conditions, and would probably have caused a greater heat loss.

It has been noted that it was unnecessary to enter any of the houses during a test to take temperature readings or regulate the heat input, as all this was done in the Engineering Building, where the meters,

closely with those obtained during the following winter, using a constant temperature method.

Several tests were run (not tabulated here) employing high and low inside temperatures, to determine whether the value of K varied with a greater or less difference between inside and outside temperatures, and within the limits of variation which are unavoidable in tests of this nature, this temperature difference was not found to have any appreciable effect on the value of K. It was therefore concluded that it was not of great importance to maintain the inside temperature within close limits.



switches and temperature recording instruments were located.

During 1921-22, previous to taking records on a test, all the houses under test were heated to 20° C. and the heat input adjusted to maintain that temperature under normal weather conditions. When the weather changed, however, the heat input was changed accordingly, but only for a considerable change in the weather. To have attempted to adjust manually the heat input to maintain a constant temperature in the houses would not have been practicable, and would have made it difficult to make a graphic study of the results, because of the temperature lag following a change in the heat input due to the stored heat in the walls and house.

To make a graphic study, using constant temperatures and variable input, necessitates a source of heat supply which can be varied continuously. In this case, the graphs show a heat input which is approximately inversely proportional to the outside temperature, affected, of course, by other conditions such as wind and sunshine.

The method which was employed during the winter of 1921-22 gave practically the same results as would have been obtained by the method just described. So with the heat input constant over a considerable time, the inside temperature varied roughly as the outside temperature and the average values obtained by this method were found to agree

In order to test the foregoing conclusions at the beginning of the winter of 1922-23, a system of temperature regulation was devised which made it possible to maintain the temperature of the houses under test at any desired point within limits of one degree C. and all houses at the same temperature. The method used depended entirely upon the operation of the Leeds and Northrup recorder, and to make this clear it is necessary to briefly describe the action of this instrument.

The print wheel carriage of the recorder travels back and forth horizontally across the record sheet, which passes through the instrument at a uniform rate. When the thermometer to which the recorder is connected, by means of a mercury switch, is at a higher temperature, the carriage is moved to the right, and when the temperature is lower it moves to the left, in each case to a point which indicates the temperature at the thermometer. The power for this motion is supplied by a small electric motor, which is controlled by the measuring galvanometer in such a way that the friction involved in no way affects the accuracy of the readings. After a fixed interval of time, during which the galvanometer will have come to a neutral position and the print wheel will have moved to a point indicating the temperature of the thermometer, the print wheel drops approximately 1/4", printing a number on the record sheet corresponding to the thermometer in use at

the time. The print wheel is then lifted back to its normal position. This dropping and lifting of the print wheel was made use of to operate an electric relay in the following manner: (See wiring diagram, Fig. 2.) A flexible wire No. 1 was connected to a suitable contact point attached to the print wheel carriage. This wire connected with a small bus bar No. 4 running along in front of the thermometer switch blades. To the switch blades were fastened, by an insulating block, flexible wires; each, in turn, would contact with bus bar No. 4 when the switch dropped to connect its thermometer. This completed a circuit from the contact point on the print wheel carriage back through bus bar No. 4 and the flexible wire to the proper relay. The wiring diagram shows the operation of the relay. The other side of the relay was connected to the neutral of the three wire circuit. The positive and negative sides of the circuit were each brought through suitable lamp resistances to the bare wires indicated as No. 2 and 3, supported in front of the recorder, their ends being close together but not in contact, and at such an elevation and position that when the print wheel carriage dropped to print a record, the neutral wire was brought in contact with either the positive or negative wire. The circuit was then completed through the proper relay, and the polarity of the current through the relay was determined by the wire with which the neutral came in contact. If it connected with the left hand wire, the relay would close and apply more heat to the corresponding house; and if it connected with the right hand wire, the relay would open and cut off one or more heaters. The gap between the positive and negative wires was set at the desired temperature. The temperature of the houses could be raised or lowered by moving the gap between the positive and negative wires to the right or left respectively, and the temperature of all the houses was controlled by the setting of this gap. It was found possible to keep the regulation of the inside temperature of the houses within 1.5° C., that is 3/4° C. either way from the normal temperature. The heat controlled by the relay for each house was so adjusted that it was not materially more than was necessary to take care of the changes due to weather conditions, the additional heat required being controlled by manually operated switches. This insured a minimum variation in temperature during the fixed interval between times of registration and heat regulation. This equipment operated in a very satisfactory manner. Successive tests run under varying conditions, showed very

small, if any, variation in the value of K, obtained.

The following summary illustrates the general weather conditions under which the complete tests were made.

SUMMARY TEMPERATURE LIMITS, 1921-22

	Hrs. above 32 F.	Hrs. 32 to 0 F.	Hrs. 0 to -10 F.	Hrs. -10 to -20 F.	Hrs. -20 to -30 F.	Hrs. -30 to -40 F.	Hrs. -40 to -50 F.
November...	89 12.4%	467 64.8%	100 13.9%	64 8.9%			
December...	57 7.7%	441 59.3%	109 14.7%	83 11.1%	27 3.6%	27 3.6%	
January...	12 1.6%	406 54.5%	126 16.9%	111 15%	50 6.7%	34 4.6%	5 .7%
February...	0	236 35.1%	180 26.8%	185 27.5%	56 8.3%	15 2.3%	
March.....	40 5.4%	656 88.2%	44 5.9%	4 .54%			
Total...	198 5.5%	2206 61%	559 15.4%	447 12.3%	133 3.6%	76 2.1%	5 .14%

(Total hours for five months 3,624)

SUMMARY TEMPERATURE LIMITS, 1922-23

	Hrs. above 32 F.	Hrs. 32 to 0 F.	Hrs. 0 to -10 F.	Hrs. -10 to -20 F.	Hrs. -20 to -30 F.	Hrs. -30 to -40 F.	Hrs. -40 to -50 F.
November	229 31.9%	474 65.8%	17 2.3%				
December	17 2.3%	348 46.8%	146 19.6%	160 21.5%	64 8.6%	9 1.2%	
January...	8 1.1%	357 48%	233 31.3%	118 15.9%	28 3.7%		
February...	49 7.3%	250 37.2%	113 6.8%	123 18.3%	113 6.8%	21 3.1%	3 .45%
March...	46 6.2%	520 69.9%	139 18.7%	36 4.8%	3 .4%		
Total....	349 9.63%	1949 53.68%	648 17.88%	437 12.05%	208 5.74%	30 .83%	3 .08%

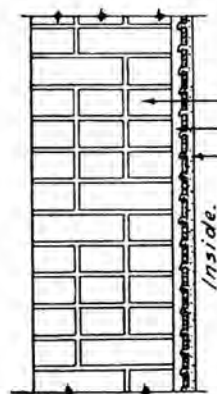
(Total = 3,624 hours)

HOUSE NO. 1

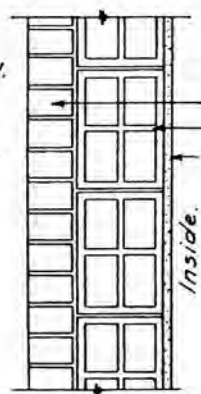
A 12" brick wall with 1 x 2" wooden strapping placed 16" centres, and wooden laths and plaster; total thickness of wall 14".

This house was built by contract at a cost of \$410.00 or \$1.90 per square foot of inside surface.

From November 22, 1921, to January 28, 1922, with the heat input constant over long periods, the average value for K = 0.314.



HOUSE No. 1



HOUSE No. 2



HOUSE No. 3

On January 28, 1922, the walls of this house were papered on the inside with a very ordinary cheap wall paper; and from January 28 to April 12, 1922, the average value for $K = 0.258$. (See chart, page 38.)

This is a reduction in the heat lost due to the papering of 17.8 per cent.

From December 26, 1922, to January 8, 1923, this house was again tested under the same conditions, but the inside temperature was kept constant at 68.5° F. and the quantity of heat varied. The average value for this period of $K = 0.254$.

HOUSE NO. 2

Construction: 4" brick, 8" hollow tile, $\frac{1}{2}$ " lime plaster; total thickness of wall 13".

This house was built by contract at a cost of \$360.00 or \$1.67 per square foot of inside surface.

From November 22, 1921, to April 12, 1922, with the heat input constant over long periods, the

average value of $K = 0.342$, a slightly higher heat loss than for House No. 1.

From December 26, 1922 to January 8, 1923, without any alteration, but with the inside temperature constant at 68.5° F. and the heat input varied, the average value for this period of $K = 0.302$.

HOUSE NO. 3

Construction: $\frac{1}{2}$ " cement stucco on wire lath, 1 x 2" wooden strapping, placed 16" centres, 4" brick wall, $\frac{1}{2}$ " lime plaster; total thickness 6".

This house was built by contract at a cost of \$250.00 or \$1.16 per square foot of inside surface.

From November 22, 1921, to April 12, 1922, with the heat input constant over long periods, the average value of $K = 0.483$.

From December 26, 1922, to January 8, 1923, without any change in construction, but the inside temperature kept constant at 68.5° F. and the heat input varied, the average value of $K = 0.477$.

Economy in Central and District Heating Lies in Burning Low-Grade Fuels

THAT central and district heating has shown economies and that such systems may and will be adopted to an increasing extent in Canada is the conclusion reached by the Dominion Fuel Board in its report of an investigation just issued. The inquiry, which was conducted by F. A. Combe, is in furtherance of the Board's policy to encourage the displacement of foreign fuels by those produced in Canada.

One of the essentials to success in district heating, the report points out, is density of load and for this reason it cannot be successfully adopted in towns of less than 4,000 population, and if other conditions are not favourable, the minimum population for economic operation is placed at 10,000.

Advantages to be gained in addition to the saving effected by the substitution of low-grade fuels and refuse are elimination of the smoke nuisance, absence of dust and dirt, reduced fire risk, ease of regulation, uniformity of temperature, relief of street traffic from coal and ash traffic, and appreciation in value of property.

The fact is emphasized that very often the cost of service can be lessened by combining the heating plant with a steam electric generating or an industrial plant. Even in the most efficient steam engines and steam turbine generations only 15% of heat in the steam is utilized for power production and by combining the two plants the other 75% can be utilized for heating. Illustrative of such a combination is the district heating plant at North Battleford, Saskatchewan, where use is made of the exhaust steam

from the municipally-owned steam electric generating system.

The report states that the benefits to be derived by consumers are not so much in cost as in greatly increased value of service as respects convenience, cleanliness and relief from handling ashes. A great deal depends, it is pointed out, on the costs of fuel available, but under ordinary conditions it has been generally established that to give the heating company a reasonable return, a rate must be charged for dwellings in excess of the cost of fuel for individual heating.

In the course of the investigation examinations were made of 15 district heating plants in the northern United States and the two operating in Canada, of which full descriptions are given in the report. Central Heating plants such as those used in Toronto and Queen's University are also described. Some very interesting facts have been brought out by the enquiry. For example, it is stated that despite its hydro-electric power development the Province of Ontario consumes 60% of the coal requirements of the whole Dominion. Another curious fact is that in spite of the difference in temperature, the coal consumption for heating buildings in Canada is slightly less than in the Northern United States. In fact in the heating of dwellings it is very appreciably less. This, it is pointed out, is due to better building construction and the use of double windows in Canada, to the greater use of hot water radiation and to the fact that Canadians are used to lower indoor temperatures than are the people of the Northern States.

Reports on Activities of Provincial Associations

EDITOR'S NOTE

Secretaries of Provincial Associations and Ontario Chapters will please be advised that all reports of their activities to be inserted in the next quarterly issue of the R.A.I.C. Journal must be mailed to the office of publication, 160 Richmond St. West, Toronto, not later than February 15th, 1925.

The British Columbia Association of Architects

Secretary

Fred L. Townley, 325 Homer Street, Vancouver

THE Fifth Annual General Meeting of the Architectural Institute of British Columbia took place on Wednesday, December 3rd, 1924, in the Board of Trade Rooms, Vancouver, B.C., at 8 p.m.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Mr. J. C. M. Keith and Mr. G. L. T. Sharp.

Various Reports and Financial Statements were then read, and the Minutes of the previous Annual General Meeting were duly read and adopted.

The matter of the relationship, both financially and otherwise, between the Architectural Institute of British Columbia and the Royal Architectural Insti-

tute of Canada was discussed fully by all the members present.

The various business transactions of the Institute during the past year were all thoroughly dealt with at this meeting, and Mr. William J. Risk was again appointed Auditor for the Institute for the coming year.

COUNCIL MEETING

At the Thirty-Seventh Council Meeting, which immediately followed the Annual General Meeting, Mr. G. L. T. Sharp was elected President; Mr. J. C. M. Keith, Vice-President; the Councillors being Mr. James A. Benzie; and Mr. S. M. Eveleigh.

The Manitoba Association of Architects

Secretary

E. Fitz Munn, P.O. Box 1404, Winnipeg

The activities of The Manitoba Association of Architects have been confined during the past quarter to general routine work and matters strictly local. The late summer season, which is always a busy time with Manitoba Architects, because of having to rush building operations through

before freeze up, left only a limited amount of time available for association work.

Committees have been working in connection with the proposed exhibition mentioned previously in one of the issues of the Journal, as well as on examinations, the cenotaph and schedule of fees.

Ontario Association of Architects

Secretary

R. B. Wolsey, 96 King Street W., Toronto

The necessity for a carefully thought out "Code of Professional Conduct and Practice" has long been felt by this Association, and the most important business taken up at the recent meeting of the Council was a draft prepared by Mr. Herbert E. Moore; time, however, has permitted consideration only of its leading features, and several of the items have been left over to be re-drafted and for further discussion.

The following Associates were transferred to membership: Earle L. Sheppard with Herbert Horner; H. J. Burden and G. Roper Gouinlock of the firm of Burden & Gouinlock, and Bryan Chadwick, practising with his brother, Col. Vaux Chadwick.

It was arranged that future meetings of Council should be held in the afternoon of the first Saturday in each month, as a matter of economy either in Toronto or Hamilton, unless anything should arise to make it desirable to meet elsewhere.

The Schedule of Charges as adopted 22nd March, 1920 has been reprinted and will be sent to members on request.

Attention is called to the notice on page 40 of an Architectural Exhibition of world wide interest. Members of the O.A.A. should send their exhibits to Mr. John M. Lyle, 230 Bloor St. West, Toronto, a member of the Selection Committee.

HAMILTON CHAPTER O.A.A.

Secretary

R. E. McDonnell, 48 Home Bank Bldg., Hamilton, Ont.

This Chapter has started its season's activities with the usual monthly luncheons, the first being held on November 26th. This meeting was attended by 95% of the members and the speaker of the day was Mr. Frank Wickson, of the Toronto Chapter, who addressed the meeting on "The Planning of Present Day Churches," pointing out in his address that the present plan was the result of social and religious requirements which were altogether different to those of the past decade. He expressed the hope that the traditional plan of the olden days would not be altogether lost sight of in the maze of present day social requirements, such as the embodying in a church plan of an up-to-date hotel kitchen, dining-room, gymnasium, and various other requirements for the social life of the younger church members. Mr. Wickson showed plans and drawings of what can be accomplished in the way of ecclesiastical architecture in spite of all these added difficulties to the architect's problem.

Various matters of local public interest have been taken up, such as giving the support of our chapter to the Hamilton Playground Association in the recent Playground By-law, which was submitted to the public for their approval this December.

On December 17th a very successful luncheon was held at the Royal Connaught when the guest of honor and speaker was Mr. John P. Crysdale, who spoke on the "Financing of Buildings." The local architects found this subject of extreme interest. Mr. Crysdale outlined to us the procedure which would be necessary for a client who was anxious to proceed with a building of a commercial nature but lacked the necessary funds to carry on this work.

A series of monthly luncheons have been arranged. Speakers who are well qualified to give us the benefit of their experience, will address these luncheons on such subjects as "Reinforced Concrete Construction in Winter Weather," "Oil Burning for Domestic Purposes" and other matters of interest which will be arranged from time to time.

TORONTO CHAPTER O.A.A.

Secretary

I. Markus, 223 Howard Park Ave.

The Annual Meeting and Dinner of the Toronto Chapter took place on December 4th at the Arts and Letters Club.

Lieut.-Col. W. N. Moorhouse, Chairman of the Chapter, presided over the banquet which was held prior to the meeting, and gave a resume of the activities of the Chapter during the past year. A vote of thanks was extended by the members present to the Chairman and Officers of the Chapter for their work during the past year.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: *Chairman*, Frederick C. Lee; *Vice-Chairman*, F. H. Marani; *Secretary*, I. Markus; *Treasurer*, L. C. Martin Baldwin; *Executive Committee*, MacKenzie D. Waters, R. W. Catto, J. H. Craig.

Following the election of officers, the meeting was addressed by Mr. T. A. Reed, Director of Athletics, Hart House, who spoke very ably on "Toronto of

Old" and also by Mr. Tracey Le May, City Surveyor, who addressed the members on "Toronto in the Future." Both of the speakers illustrated their talks with lantern slides.

A resolution was passed approving of the formation of a Civic Centre Commission to improve the Queen's Park and University Avenue district. A copy of this resolution was sent on to the Mayor of Toronto assuring him of the co-operation of our Chapter.

As a result of a request from the Committee of Technical Organizations asking the Chapter to co-ordinate their meetings with those of other technical organizations so that they will not conflict with one another, it was decided to send to all members of the Chapter a schedule of the meetings of the various technical organizations giving date and place.

The Saskatchewan Association of Architects*Secretary*

Frank P. Martin, Imperial Bank Bldg., Saskatoon

The Saskatchewan Association of Architects met in convention for the annual meeting in Regina on October 22nd. A very representative number of members was present and the question of ethics was discussed and dealt with in a thorough manner. The renewed interest, which was very apparent, taken by the members in Association matters was very gratifying. Mr. F. B. Reilly, the retiring secretary, was

elected president for the ensuing year, a very fitting honor and recognition of the satisfactory manner in which he had carried out the duties of his late office.

The following officers were elected for 1925: President, Francis B. Reilly; Vice-Presidents, F. H. Portnall, R. M. Thompson; Secretary-Treasurer, Frank P. Martin; Council, R. G. Bunyard, W. G. Van Egmond and Prof. A. R. Greig.

The Province of Quebec Association of Architects

Secretary

Ludger Venne, 85 Osborne Street, Montreal

The attention of the Council has been called to cases where members have provided partial architectural services to contractors directly entrusted with building operations.

This practice is not always in the interest of the profession at large.

Members electing to give their professional services in this way should make a point of signing all instruments of services so prepared in their quality as Architects. Otherwise they put themselves in the position of acting as contractors' clerks, and thereby automatically lose their professional status: See published Code for "Professional duties of the Architect with respect to his clients, his contractors and his fellow members. No. 15-16."

Le cas de membres de l'A.A.P.Q. fournissant des services professionnels partiels à des entrepreneurs directement chargés de l'exécution de travaux de construction, a été signalé à l'attention du Conseil.

Cette pratique ne sert pas toujours bien les intérêts de la profession.

Tout membre qui juge à propos de rendre ses services professionnels de cette manière doit signer en sa qualité d'architecte tous les instruments de service qu'il exécute; autrement il n'agit plus que comme commis d'entrepreneur et par le fait même perd son titre et ses prérogatives d'architecte. Voir à ce sujet, les articles 15 et 16 du Code des "Devoirs professionnels de l'architecte envers lui-même, ses clients et ses entrepreneurs."

League of Nations Competition

FOR THE SELECTION OF A PLAN WITH A VIEW TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF A CONFERENCE HALL FOR THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AT GENEVA.

THE League of Nations will shortly hold a competition for the selection of a plan with a view to the construction of a Conference Hall at Geneva. The competition will be open to architects who are nationals of States Members of the League of Nations.

An international Jury consisting of well-known architects will examine the plans submitted and decide their order of merit.

A sum of 100,000 Swiss francs will be placed at the disposal of the Jury to be divided among the architects submitting the best plans.

A programme of the competition will be ready in

February, 1925, and will be despatched from Geneva so that Governments and competitors may receive copies on approximately the same date. Copies for distant countries will therefore be despatched first.

The Canadian Government will receive a certain number of free copies.

The Government is requested to indicate the manner in which it intends to distribute the free copies forwarded to it.

Single copies can be procured direct from Geneva for the sum of 20 Swiss francs payable in advance, but will not be forwarded until after the Government copies have been despatched.

Architectural Exposition Under the Auspices of the American Institute of Architects

"CANADA has been invited to contribute to what is expected will be the largest exhibition of current architecture ever held on this Continent. The exhibition will be held in New York from April 20 to May 2, 1925, by the American Institute of Architects, and invitations have been extended to England, France, Italy, Spain and other countries. The exhibition space for each country is limited to 200 sq. feet."

The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada has appointed Prof. Percy Nobbs of Montreal, as convener of a committee charged with the duty of selecting material for the Canadian contribution. Associated with Prof. Nobbs are Messrs. John S. Archibald, A. Beaugrand-Champagne, Henry Sproatt and John M. Lyle.

Septia photographic enlargements of exteriors or

interiors 20" x 16" with one inch mat only are to be used.

The meeting of the Selection Committee is set for February 10th, when all enlargements will be judged. As the time is limited, as well as the available exhibition space allotted, it is suggested that those wishing to be represented at the Exhibition, should send 8" x 10" glossy prints (to be enlarged at sender's expense if selected) or enlargements of the required type and size for the Selection Committee. These photographs should be of undoubted architectural and artistic interest, and should be delivered not later than January 30th.

Owing to the short time in which the selection must be made the Committee reserves the right to ask certain architects to submit photographic enlargements of their buildings of known excellence.