The Journal
Royal Architectural Institute of Canada

Serial No. 24 TORONTO, AUGUST, 1927 Vol. IV. No. 8

CONTENTS

Plate Illustrations

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A BIT OF CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND

From Drawing by
W. L. SOMERVILLE

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EDITORIAL

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

FOR the first time since the inception of the JOURNAL, we have the pleasure of publishing, as a frontispiece in this issue, a sketch by W. L. Somerville, President of the Ontario Association of Architects, and Honorary Treasurer of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. About two years ago, he received first award in The British Dramatic League Competition for the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at London, making it necessary for him to take a trip to England to receive the award. While there he made several sketches, the frontispiece being a reproduction of one of them. Mr. Somerville's ability as a draftsman is well known, and we are pleased to present an example of his work.

PROFESSOR HOLBOURN'S ARTICLE ON ART AND CIVILIZATION.

In publishing the second part of Professor Holbourn's article in the July issue, we advised our readers that Part III., "The Standard of Art and Life", would appear in the August number. Unfortunately, Professor Holbourn returned to Scotland before we had an opportunity of sending him a proof of the Article in time for this issue. Our readers will be glad to learn, however, that notwithstanding his absence, the concluding chapter will appear in the September number.

EARLY ARCHITECTURE OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

In this issue we begin a series of articles on the Early Architecture of the Province of Ontario, by Professor E. R. Arthur, A.R.I.B.A., of the Department of Architecture, University of Toronto. The Toronto University is to be congratulated for the encouragement they are giving Professor Arthur and those who are assisting him in their endeavour to provide the Canadian people with a permanent record of some of the Early and Historic buildings existing in this Province. We hope that the Government of this Province will recognize the necessity for the continuation of this work and will lend both moral and financial support to it. Other provinces in the Dominion of Canada should follow the example set by the Province of Quebec, probably the first of the provinces to recognize the necessity of perpetuating many of their fine old buildings; it is to their great credit that they have provided the facilities through which the Historical Monuments Commission has accomplished the results which have been obtained. McGill University has also done an outstanding piece of work through Professor Ramsay Traquair, in recording by measured drawings and photographs some of the fine old Churches in the Province of Quebec. Some of these were published in the JOURNAL and were of exceptional interest to Architects. We hope that the series of articles on the Early Architecture of the Province of Ontario which will be published from time to time will prove just as interesting and valuable.

QUEBEC GOVERNMENT GIVES AID IN THE ERECTION OF RURAL SCHOOLS.

It is encouraging to note that the Quebec Government is giving valuable aid in the erection of new schools throughout the Province. Following the school law passed at the last session, Honourable Athanase David, the Provincial Secretary, has been authorized to pay the entire cost of construction of school buildings costing not more than $1,200, and two-thirds of the cost when the building is not more than $2,500. The aim of the Quebec Government is to improve conditions generally in the rural sections of the Province. While the cost of such buildings are limited to an amount which seems quite small compared to the requirements of school boards in the larger municipalities, yet they are quite sufficient in most cases for the needs of those rural communities, who in many cases find themselves financially unable to erect suitable school buildings, in addition to paying a living wage to their teachers.

A LAYMAN'S OPINION OF ARCHITECTURE.

Mr. H. Gordon Selfridge, prominent departmental store owner in England and connoisseur of art, in opening an Exhibition of Architectural Drawings by students of the School of Architecture at the Liverpool University gave expression to thoughts which are worth while recording. He enumerated what he considered, in his opinion, the five most beautiful things in creation. A beautiful woman, a beautiful child, a beautiful flower, a beautiful sunset and a beautiful edifice. Architecture, he said, had the advantage of being utilitarian as well as beautiful. A beautiful edifice was one which could have built into its design and stone work the finest points the mind of the artist could conceive. It was something of permanent value, and could either gladden or sadden thousands of eyes. He suggested that architects should band themselves together, so that it would be possible for them to decline commissions for any building inconsistent with those ideals. While expressions of this kind, especially from a layman, are appreciated by the profession, yet in this instance they are more idealistic than practical. Unless one is an architect, it is impossible to visualize the many problems with which an architect is confronted in

designing a building. Conditions, both commercial and financial, often affect the design of a building, and it is pleasing to observe, that in most cases, the trained architect is able to overcome the architectural limitations of a commercial building, and succeed in designing a structure pleasing to the eye, as well as taking care of the other requirements.

Should Architects Employed by Governments Engage in Private Work?

Time and time again we have heard discussions on this subject which in some cases have resulted in an official protest being made by both Architects and Architectural Associations. Although the Institute has taken a definite stand in the matter, it still continues to be a troublesome factor inside the profession. We cannot understand why the Municipal, Provincial and Federal Governments countenance this practice for it is opposed to all Civil Service regulations. If a poll could be taken among practicing architects in order to get their feeling in the matter, there is no doubt that the consensus of opinion would be against the practice of Government Architects engaging in private work. While it may be true that most of this work is done in what is called "spare time," yet it must conflict with the duties attached to an official office. One of the arguments advanced as to the reason why official architects take on private commissions is in order that they may have an opportunity to augment their incomes which in many cases are inadequate. If this constitutes the chief reason, then steps should be taken to correct the situation. Governments are expected to enlist the best brains of the country, and surely it is not expecting too much when we ask that the salaries of their architects should be commensurate with their services. It is unfair, to say the least, that official architects should compete with the private architect who has to depend on his own individual practice for an income. Such competition is both unjust and unwarranted. A case has just been brought to light in England, where Sir Frank Baines, director of H. M. Office of Works has had to resign his position because of his having undertaken some private work. Complaints are continually heard here in Canada that not only the official architects, but even the draftsmen in their employ undertake private work. The practice is intolerable, and should be prohibited by the Government. We believe that the whole question is of sufficient importance to warrant consideration by our Institute. The Governments, both Provincial and Dominion, will no doubt listen with a great deal of respect to a request coming from our National body.

XIth International Congress of Architects, 1927

ELEVENTH International Congress of Architects, 1927, at the Hague, Amsterdam and Rotterdam, from August 29th to September 4th, under high patronage of H.R.H. the Prince of the Netherlands, Duke of Mecklenburg.

The architects of all nations as well as all persons having interest in architecture are invited to inscribe as members of this congress.

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME

Monday, August 29th, The Hague—

10 a.m. Conference of the members of the "Comité Permanent des Congrès Internationaux des Architectes".
2 p.m. Official Opening of the Congress in the "Ridderzaal".
First Meeting.
7 p.m. Official Dinner.
9 p.m. Reception by the government in the "Ridderzaal."

Tuesday, August 30th, Rotterdam—

9 a.m. Departure for Rotterdam.
10 a.m. Second Meeting.
1 p.m. Lunch.
2 p.m. Excursion through the town by auto-cars and the harbours by boats.
5 p.m. Reception by the municipal authority in the Town-hall.
Return to The Hague.

Wednesday, August 31st, The Hague and Delft—

9 a.m. Excursion through the town of the Hague.
Lunch in the Hotel Whittebrug.
2 p.m. Departure for Delft by tramway.
Excursion through the town.
Reception by the University of Delft.
Return to The Hague.
9 p.m. Fire-works on the occasion of the anniversary of the birthday of H.M. the Queen.

Thursday, September 1st, Amsterdam—

9 a.m. Departure for Amsterdam by train.
Third Meeeting.
1 p.m. Lunch.
2 p.m. Fourth Meeting.
9 p.m. Reception by the Society of Dutch Architects.

Friday, September 2nd, Amsterdam—

9.30 a.m. Excursion through the town and the harbours by boats.
1 p.m. Lunch in the pavillion on the Y.
2 p.m. Excursion through the modern town-quarters by auto-cars.

Saturday, September 3rd, Amsterdam and Hilversum—

9.30 a.m. Excursion through the modern town-quarters by auto-cars.
noon Departure for Hilversum by train.
1 p.m. Lunch.
2 p.m. Excursion through Hilversum and the environs by auto-cars.
5 p.m. Reception by the municipal authority in the Town-hall.
Return to Amsterdam by train.
8.30 p.m. State Concert.
Trips to the environs of Amsterdam.

Sunday, September 4th—

7.30 p.m. Closing banquet.

Subjects to be Discussed:

A. International Competition for Architects.
B. Legal protection of the title of Architect.
C. Protection of copyrights.
D. The relation between the architect counsel and the architect builder.
E. Artistic development of architecture since 1900.

* * *

Note:—The R.A.I.C. Executive would like to hear of any members expecting to visit Europe about the end of August or the beginning of September, so that they might be appointed Accredited Delegates to the Eleventh International Congress of Architects at The Hague, Holland.

For further information, please write the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Alcide Chausse, 70 St. James Street, Montreal, Que.

The Secretary's Page

ALCIDE CHAUSSÉ
Honorary Secretary, Royal Architectural Institute of Canada

A MEETING of the Executive Committee of the Council of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, was held at the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, Toronto, Ontario, on Saturday, July 16th, 1927, at 11 o'clock a.m. Those present were:—

J. P. HYNES, *Toronto.*
A. H. GREGG, *Toronto.*
W. L. SOMERVILLE, *Toronto.*
J. M. LYLE, *Toronto.*
E. L. HORWOOD, *Ottawa.*
ALCIDE CHAUSSE, *Montreal.*

The President, Mr. J. P. Hynes, was in the Chair.

Reading of Minutes—Mr. Alcide Chausse, Honorary Secretary, read the Minutes of the Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council, held at Toronto, on the 2nd April, 1927, and of the Special Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council held at Toronto, on the 7th May, 1927. Approved.

Designs for Small Houses—The matter of taking over the publication in various newspapers in the Dominion of Designs of Small Houses, came up for consideration, and after considerable discussion it was moved by Mr. J. M. Lyle and seconded by Mr. E. L. Horwood, that the matter of helping to syndicate the publication of Designs for small houses be not entertained. Adopted.

Architects in the Maritime Provinces—The Honorary Secretary reported that he had communicated with the architects now practising in the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, with a view to the formation of an association of architects in these provinces. He advised the Committee that he had received replies from the majority of these architects favouring the project, and being in favour of holding a conference at some central point in the Maritime Provinces. It was unanimously resolved:

"That the President and an Honorary Committee of the Institute be authorized to take the necessary steps to ensure the success of such organization; that the conference be held in Moncton, New Brunswick, some time during the month of September, 1927; that they be authorized to be present at such conference; and that the Honorary Secretary communicate with all the practising architects in the Maritime Provinces informing them of this decision."

Duty on Plans—The Honorary Secretary reported that as requested by the Executive Committee, he had written to the Customs Department for returns for the last fiscal year on amount of duty collected on plans for buildings, giving list of buildings and valuation, and that he had received a reply to the effect that Department of National Revenue, Customs Division, had no record of the duties collected on building plans as distinguished from other goods imported and entered under the same Tariff item, all these goods being classified together for statistical purposes, and that they regret at being unable to supply any information along the lines indicated in the R.A.I.C. letter.

This matter was left in the President's hands for future action.

R.I.B.A. Examinations—It was resolved unanimously that the President be requested to enter into correspondence with the Canadian Secretary of the Royal Institute of British Architects, with reference to the examinations held by that body in Canada.

Charter Members in Arrears—The Honorary Treasurer reported that he had sent accounts to old members who were not members of any of the Federated Provincial Associations of Architects, who were either Charter members or members on the role of membership of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada before the first of April, 1912; and that several letters were returned as the parties could not be located; other letters could not be delivered because of the death of some of the members, while others replied that they did not care to continue their membership in the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. After some discussion on this matter, and in order to facilitate the auditing of the books of the Institute, it was unanimously resolved:

"That the following persons be removed from the roll of membership of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, for the reasons as given after their names:"

W. S. Busch, Halifax, N.S. ..... Deceased
F. W. Spencer, Glace Bay, N.S. ..... Deceased
W. F. Butler, St. John's, Nfld. ..... Deceased
F. Neil Brodie, St. John, N.B. ..... Deceased
W. E. Reid, Riverside, N.B. ..... Cannot be located
Melville McKean, Moncton, N.B. ... Cannot be located
R. B. Whitten, Sydney, N.S. ..... Cannot be located
A. E. Anderson, St. John, N.B. ..... Cannot be located
Thos. R. Wilcks, Moncton, N.B. ..., Cannot be located
R. W. Gilbert, Mangerville, N.B. ..... Resigned
H. E. Gates, Halifax, N.S. ..... Resigned
Geo. E. Baker, Summerside, P.E.I. ..... Resigned
R. A. Johnson, Bedford, N.S. ..... Resigned
C. B. Chappell, Charlottetown, P.E.I., Did not reply to letter.
G. H. Booth, North Sydney, N.S., Did not reply to letter
S. P. Dumaresq, Halifax, N.S., Did not reply to letter
Leslie R. Fairn, Aylesford, N.S., Did not reply to letter
W. H. Greene, St. John's, Nfld., Did not reply to letter
Rene A. Frechet, Moncton, N.B., Already a member through the Province of Quebec Association of Architects.

The Honorary Secretary was subsequently requested to write to the ex-members advising them of the Institute's action and to request them to become regular members of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada through the proposed association of architects of the Maritime Provinces.

Seal of the R.A.I.C.—The Honorary Secretary reported that the Seal of the Institute which was in the possession of the President in 1912, cannot be found, and suggested that a new one be ordered as the law requires such societies as ours to have its Seal.

It was unanimously resolved that the President be requested to get such seal made.

Representation of the Universities at Annual Meetings—Moved by Mr. A. H. Gregg, seconded by Mr. W. L. Somerville, and unanimously resolved that: The Honorary Secretary be requested to communicate with the Presidents of the various Universities in Canada, suggesting that one of the professors of the Department of Architecture of each University be delegated to the coming Annual Meeting of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada at Ottawa, in February, 1928, for the purpose of promoting Architectural Education, and to discuss the possibility of a Dominion Council for Architecture somewhat on the lines now existing for Medicine. In making this request the letter is to be accompanied with an outline of the idea put forward by Mr. J. M. Stevenson, past-president of the Alberta Association of Architects, together with some data re the formation of the Dominion Medical Council.

Committee on Brick Sizes—A letter was read from Mr. B. Evan Parry, the representative of the Institute on the C.E.S.A. Committee on Brick sizes, reporting progress.

New President of the R.I.B.A.—The Executive Committee instructed the President to extend the felicitations of the Institute to Mr. Walter Tapper, A.R.A., upon his recent election to the Presidency of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Communications—Several communications from the Provincial Associations were read by the Secretary, including one from the Province of Quebec Association of Architects, respecting examinations, changes in the Quebec Civil Code with regard to the architects' and contractors' responsibility, and architects' signs on buildings during construction.

Some correspondence from the R.I.B.A. pertaining to the R.I.A.B. Prizes and Studentship, British Architects' Conference, London, 1927, and Representatives on the Council of the R.I.B.A. and on the Allied Societies' Conference were read and tabled.

The following communications were also read and tabled:

From the "Comite Permanent International des Architects", Fascicule Fourteenth; "Eleventh International Architecten Congress", invitation to send delegates; "Third Congresso Panamericano de Arquitectos—Buenos Aires", thanking the Institute for its subscription;

"Comite Permanent International des Architectes" sending the programme of the Eleventh International Congress of Architects which will be held at Amsterdam—The Hague—in August-September, 1927;

The International Federation for Housing and Town Planning; and the Council for the Preservation of Rural England.

Report of the Educational Committee—The report of the Educational Committee as presented by Mr. Percy E. Nobbs, at the last convention, was discussed at some length, and Mr. I. Markus, who was present at the meeting was requested to draft a resolution pertaining to the amending of the Charter, so as to provide for the conferring of Fellowships and Honorary Memberships in the Institute. The resolution is to be presented at the next meeting of the Executive.

Members are requested to note that the address of the Office of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada has been changed from No. 590 *to* 2020 *Union Avenue, Montreal, Que. This is not a change in location but of the civic number only.*

The Excavations at Mizpah

The Mizpah expedition of the Pacific School of Religion of the University of California, under the direction of its Dean, Professor Bade, which is excavating at Tel-en-Nasbeh, seven miles north of Jerusalem, has discovered what is stated to be an exceptionally fine and well-preserved Israelite house of the seventh century B.C. This has a street entrance, several rooms, a large stone basin, a bread trough, and a private cistern behind the house. A large four-handled earthenware pot containing the remains of food was found still embedded in the ashes of the fireplace, just as it was left when the inhabitants departed 2,500 years ago. A wine-press cut out of the living rock was also unearthed. It was in the form of a large square basin, from which the juice of the trodden grapes ran through a channel into a large vat, also carved out of the rock. The section of the city wall now in the process of excavation is 25 feet 8 inches thick.

HYGIENE BUILDING, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Mathers & Haldenby, Architects

The School of Hygiene, University of Toronto

By ERIC W. HALDENBY

THE new School of Hygiene was erected for the University of Toronto through the beneficence of the Rockefeller Foundation.

The building is intended primarily for the purpose of medical research work under the Department of Hygiene and Public Health, but it also contains the Department of Public Health Nursing and the Connaught Laboratories.

The building is free—standing on its site on College Street just west of University Avenue and will eventually have thoroughfares on all sides, therefore all facades had to be treated with equal architectural importance. The plan is a long rectangle with two wings which, with an enclosing wall, form a courtyard. This courtyard gives access to the freight elevator entrance and an entrance to the main hall. It also contains a garage. There are four floors, a basement and a sub-basement in the building.

The construction is of reinforced concrete with exterior bearing walls of brick, and floors of tile and concrete joist construction. The corridors and class rooms are finished in grey stock brick and the laboratories, etc., in plaster. Mastic Flooring is used generally throughout the building except in the class rooms and the offices where birch and linoleum are used respectively. The floors in lavatories are grey and buff terrazzo with brass inserts. The building is served by a passenger and freight elevator.

As research is the chief purpose of the building it was essential that as much fenestration as possible be afforded without giving the building an industrial character. It was also very important that the building should be bright and well ventilated, in keeping with its purpose. The window openings are five feet wide, nine feet on centres, and no part of any room is over 16 feet from light. All corridors run through to light and are also lit by borrowed lighting. The building was designed on classical lines to harmonize with the University buildings which front on College and St. George Streets. A red stock brick was used with grey Indiana Limestone trim.

The Basement and sub-basement are mainly occupied by the plant of the Connaught Laboratories. This plant is for the purpose of making insulin and other serums, and consists chiefly of the Insulin Room, where the raw material is received and manufactured, various sterilizing, filtering, filling, packaging and storage rooms, together with a vault and a cafeteria for the employees. The sub-basement also contains the refrigeration plant from which brine is piped to refrigerators in all parts of the building.

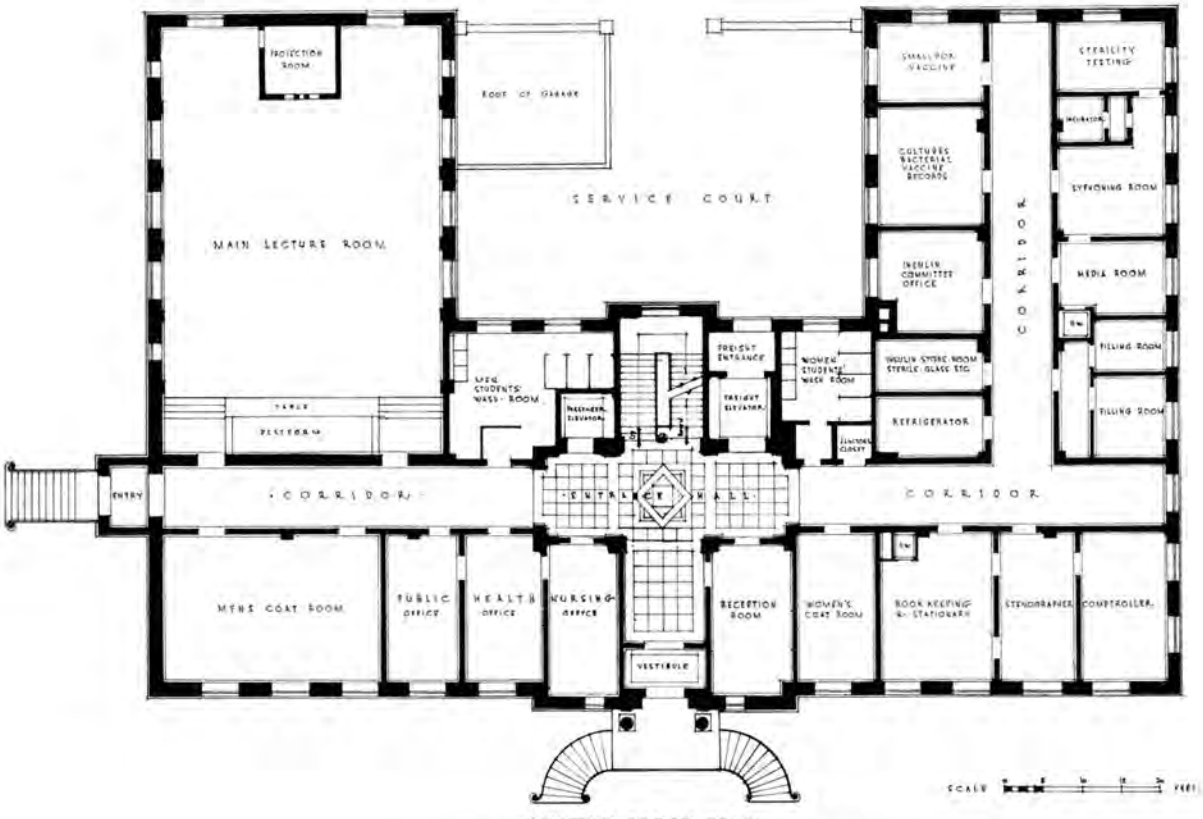
It was necessary to provide for the contingency of new machinery being installed and for this purpose a large concrete area or shaft was built in the courtyard running down to the sub-basement with removable steel platforms at the grade and basement levels. Absolute freedom from dampness was

THIRD FLOOR PLAN

essential for the basement and sub-basement. Waterproofing was successfully applied on the exterior walls below grade and over the rough concrete floor slab.

The Ground Floor contains special filling rooms and the administrative offices of the Connaught Laboratories. In addition to these there is a large Lecture Hall accommodating about 300. The ceiling of this room is panelled with an Accoustical Composition board to give the necessary sound deadening in a room which would otherwise have a great deal of reverberation. There are also the necessary cloak rooms and lavatories for the students who attend lectures in this room.

The main hall on the Ground Floor is finished in Indiana Limestone with a black and grey marble



GROUND FLOOR PLAN
HYGIENE BUILDING, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Mathers & Haldenby, Architects

ENTRANCE TO COURTYARD, HYGIENE BUILDING
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Mathers & Haldenby, Architects

NORTH ELEVATION, HYGIENE BUILDING
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Mathers & Haldenby, Architects

THE DIRECTOR'S STUDY, HYGIENE BUILDING, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Mathers & Haldenby, Architects

THE LIBRARY, HYGIENE BUILDING, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Mathers & Haldenby, Architects

floor. The lighting fixtures in this hall are interesting as examples of fine ironwork executed locally from the Architect's designs. The main staircase is constructed of reinforced concrete with grey marble strings, risers and treads and a wrought iron handrail.

On the Second Floor the chief source of Architectural interest is the Library, panelled in birch. The birch has a warm natural finish rubbed down to a dull sheen. The remainder of this floor is taken up with laboratories, a photographic dark room and a small lecture room.

The Third Floor, which is shown herewith, contains an X-Ray room, various laboratories and the Directors' office and study. This latter room is treated informally with a Georgian jade green on the walls and trim. The furniture has not been completed yet and the photograph shows this room unfurnished. Over the entire Third Foor there is a three foot air space with access by trap doors in the ceiling.

The Fourth Floor is considerably smaller than the other floors and contains the Elevator Pent Houses and the Animal Houses. These Animal Houses open directly on the animal runs on the roof.

Of course in a building of this nature the mechanical equipment is of tremendous importance. Practically every room in the building is served with hot and cold water, compressed air and gas. All piping for plumbing and heating is exposed, as alterations may have to be made in piping to take care of changes in the nature of the experiments to be conducted.

Electric Conduits for light and power are carried up two main shafts with cut-outs at each floor. Electric Conduits and Temperature Control piping are run over the structural slab in the cement mortar fill. No cinder concrete fill was used, except on the roof.

The building is ventilated by exhaust fans on the fourth floor which withdraw the noxious fumes by separate air shafts. The outlets on the roof have stationary ventilators which exhaust the air from the building when the fans are not in operation.

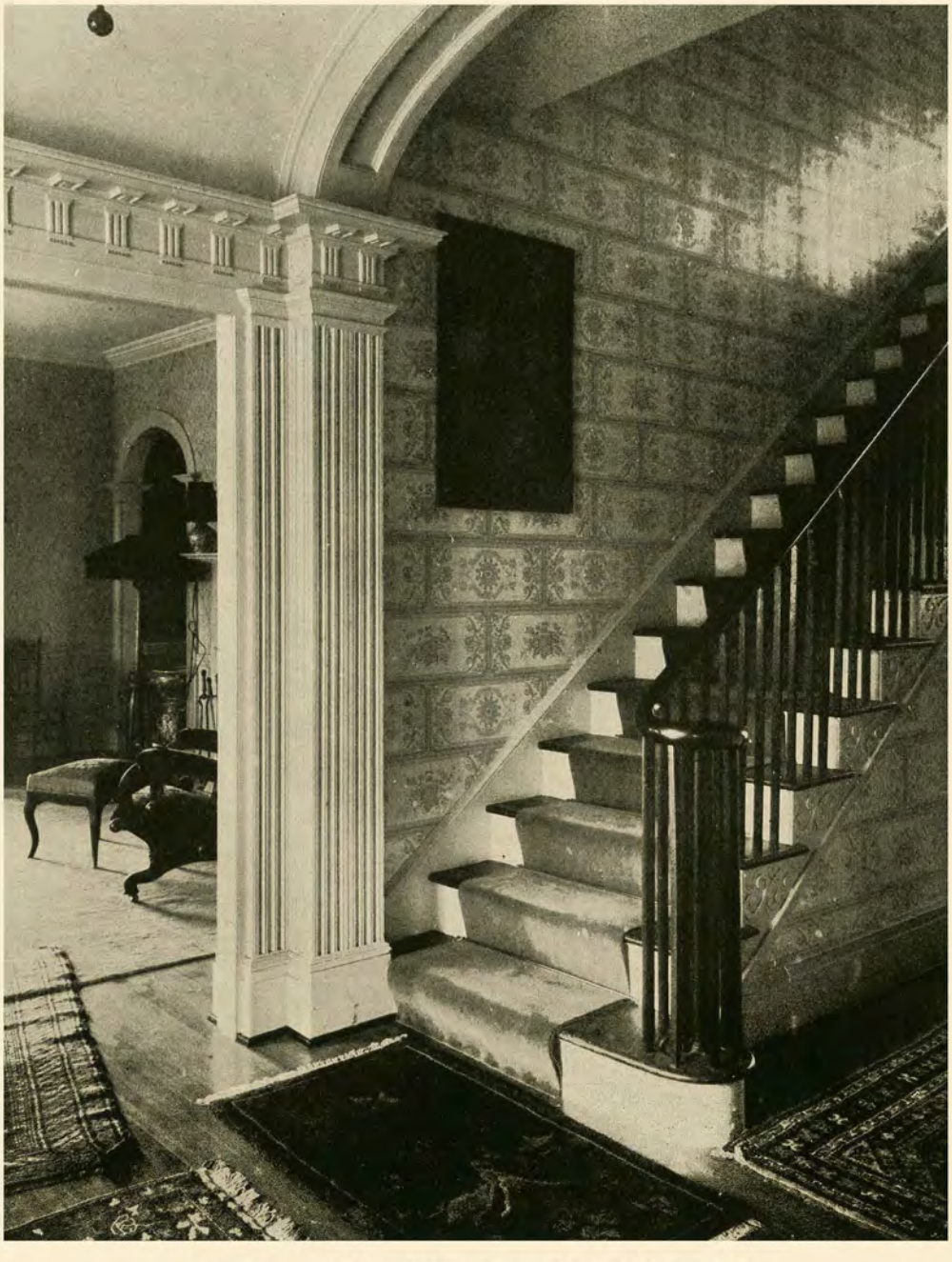
Heat and Electric Power are supplied from the University central heating plant by means of a concrete tunnel which enters the sub-basement on the north side of the building.

Mention must be made of the very satisfactory system under which the University of Toronto does all its building operations. All the necessary information and data is collected by the future occupants of the building and forwarded to the Architects through the Superintendent of the University. All instructions to the Architects come through this source and instead of the usual dealings with a large board or building committee the Architects have the happy experience of dealing with one man.

DETAIL OF MAIN ENTRANCE, HYGIENE BUILDING, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Mathers & Haldenby, Architects

ENTRANCE HALL, HYGIENE BUILDING, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Mathers & Haldenby, Architects

CORRIDOR—RIVERDALE TECHNICAL SCHOOL, TORONTO
Architectural Dept., Toronto Board of Education



THE STAIR HALL—CLENCH HOUSE, NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE

THE CLENCH HOUSE, NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE
(The porch and approach as well as the small windows on the east end were added recently)

The Early Architecture of the Province of Ontario

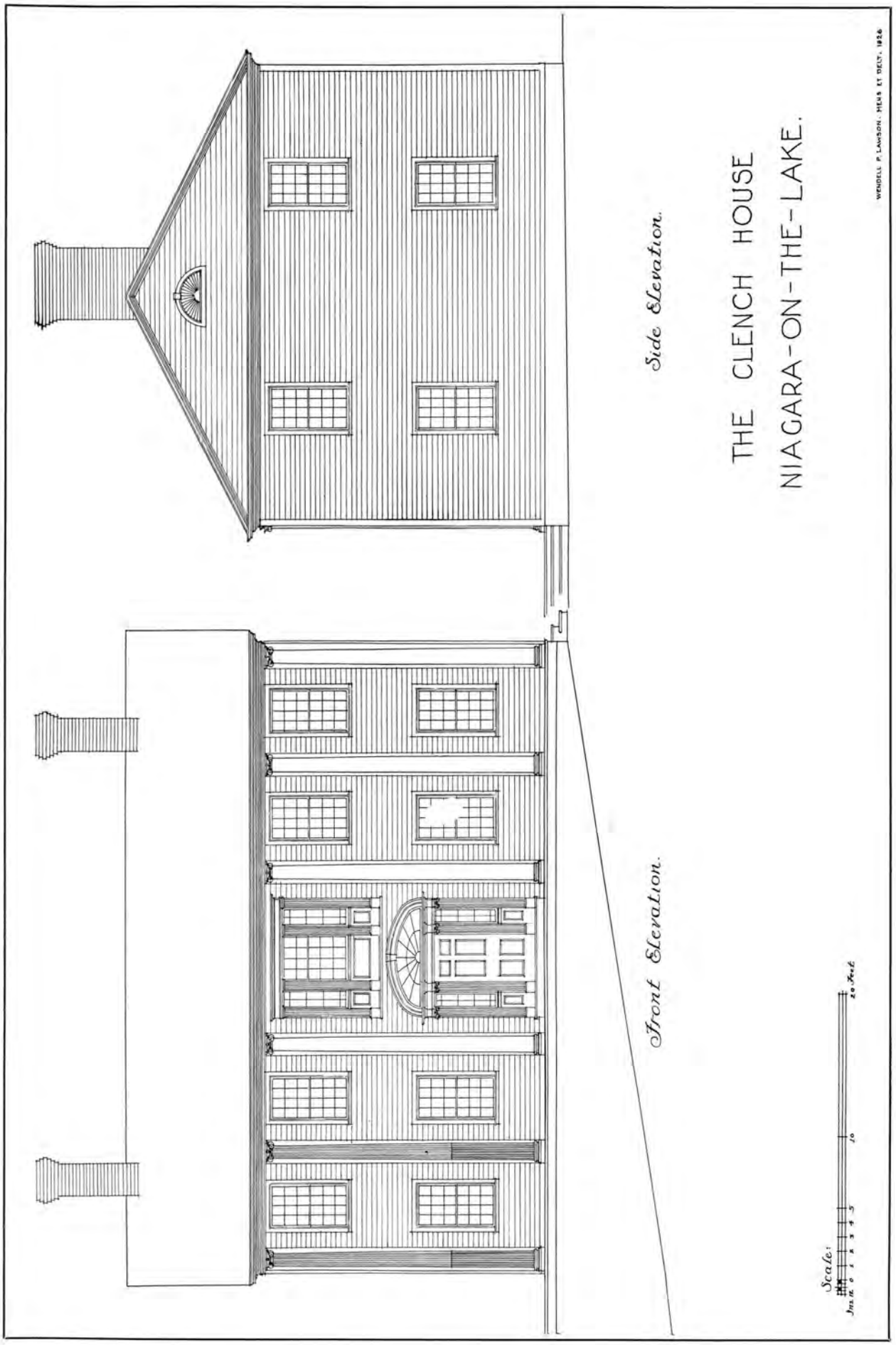
By Professor E. R. ARTHUR, M.A.,A.R.I.B.A., Department of Architecture, University of Toronto

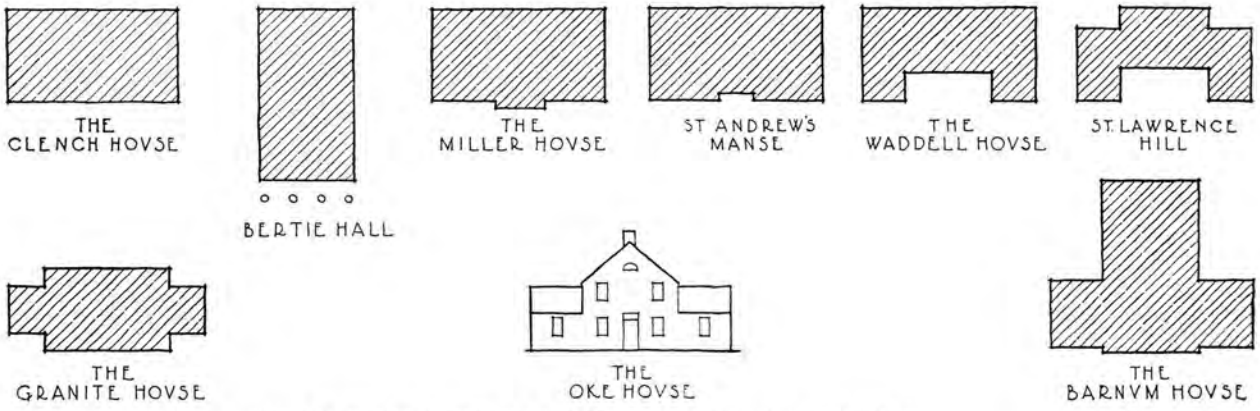
IN England and North America during the last few years, an increasing interest has been taken in the Architecture of the period known as Georgian or Colonial. That the general public is interested in the houses of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries from a sentimental rather than from an æsthetic point of view does not matter very much. It is something that the work done in that period should be considered worth preserving, or at least recording. But I am certain that there are many in this Province who appreciate the sound Architectural qualities which our old Colonial houses possess. We are recovering from the romantic period of the reign of Edward VII, and people are not so proud as they were of living in a house called Ethela Della, the Gables or the Nook. The war apparently sealed their fate. One might then ask what we have in their place. Good architects' houses there are in the Georgian tradition, but they are completely outnumbered by the works of the speculative builder. He reverted to the so-called Georgian "box" usually with gabled ends (hips were more expensive to construct, and a change in the form of the female figure, doubtless contributed to the neglect of this feature). Thousands of such boxes, large and small, have been erected in Ontario, where on grid iron plans they but add to the general dullness of streets. Mr. Sinclair Lewis would lead one to believe that they were first perpetrated in fenceless gardens in a place which he calls Zenith, but we are not concerned with their origin. We admit that the facade of most Georgian houses is a rectangle where round a doorway windows are symmetrically placed. This is also true of the houses of Zenith, but with this important difference that the windows in the former were divided into well spaced panes, thereby preserving the scale of the facade, and the doorway was carefully detailed and proportioned, columnar rather than pylonic. The two have certain things in common, but the builders' house is entirely lacking in variety and taste, and the other possesses both to a degree not equalled by the houses of any period in the history of architectural development. People have returned to the simple rectangular house of their forefathers, and it is, I think, the duty of the architectural profession to show them what is lacking in their dwellings. These builders' houses have the necessary accommodation, and moderately good construction, but they are devoid of beauty. Their

owners seem so incurably content with their homes and their lawns that they must be driven to see that beauty is to be desired, and that it can be achieved at no greater cost than mere efficiency. Let them be told that all they have is the skeleton of a house, and surely the most complacent resident of suburbia would sit up.

In measuring and photographing the best of the old work in this Province, we have acted as architects solely, and have not been influenced in the slightest by historical considerations. That is a worthy cause in which others may follow, but our object has been to foster the interest which is being taken in Colonial architecture, and, if possible, to assist in reviving the sound condition of building which existed in Ontario prior to 1850. It is to be regretted that during the period 1850-1927, some of the best examples of the previous 100 years suffered almost as many restorations as Gothic Cathedral. There were the Gothic alterations inspired by Ruskin and his followers, the brick fronts placed on stone buildings to keep up with the Jones's, the fret saw vogue which has blighted many a distinguished front, and finally the Pylonic period when a porch was added of brick supporting squat columns with superb entasis. It is since the War that the most devastating changes have been made. The porch conceals the old doorway, the sunroom mars the end of the house and sheets of glass replace the old panes. Inside equally sweeping improvements have taken place. Truly hard, unsympathetic hardwood floors take the place of the old wide boards, a fat stock newel makes an abrupt termination to the stair, and ghastly rustic fireplaces of heaped up boulders or rug brick meticulously pointed occupy the space once graced by a delicate mantel. One of the oldest houses in Ontario, and one of great historical importance possesses the whole catalogue of

ENTRANCE DOORWAY—THE CLENCH HOUSE, NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE


THE CLENCH HOUSE
NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE.
Side Elevation.
Front Elevation.
Scale:
WENDELL P. LAWSON - MEM'B. ET DIST. - 1926



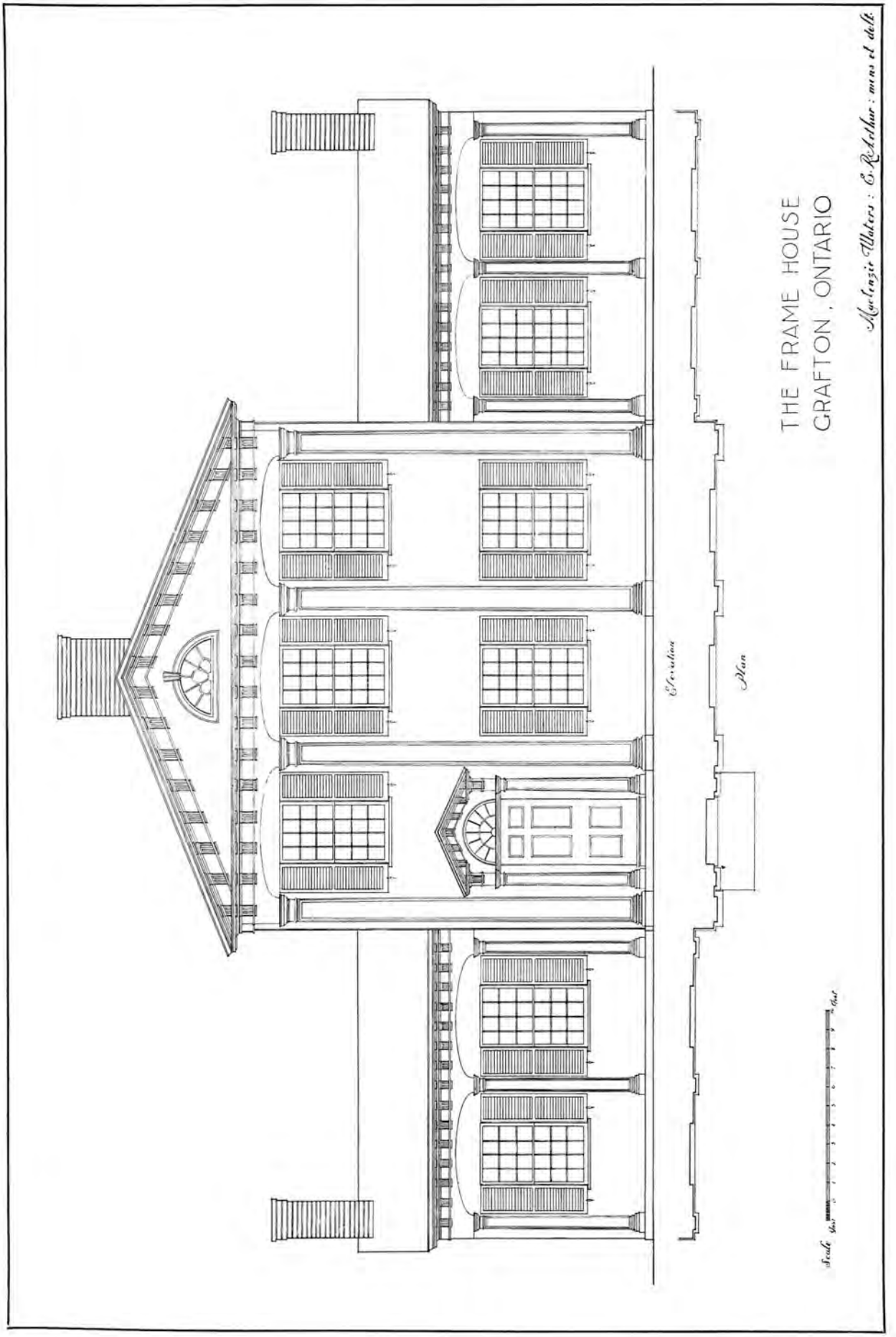
TYPICAL PLANS OF HOUSES EXISTING IN ONTARIO PRIOR TO 1840

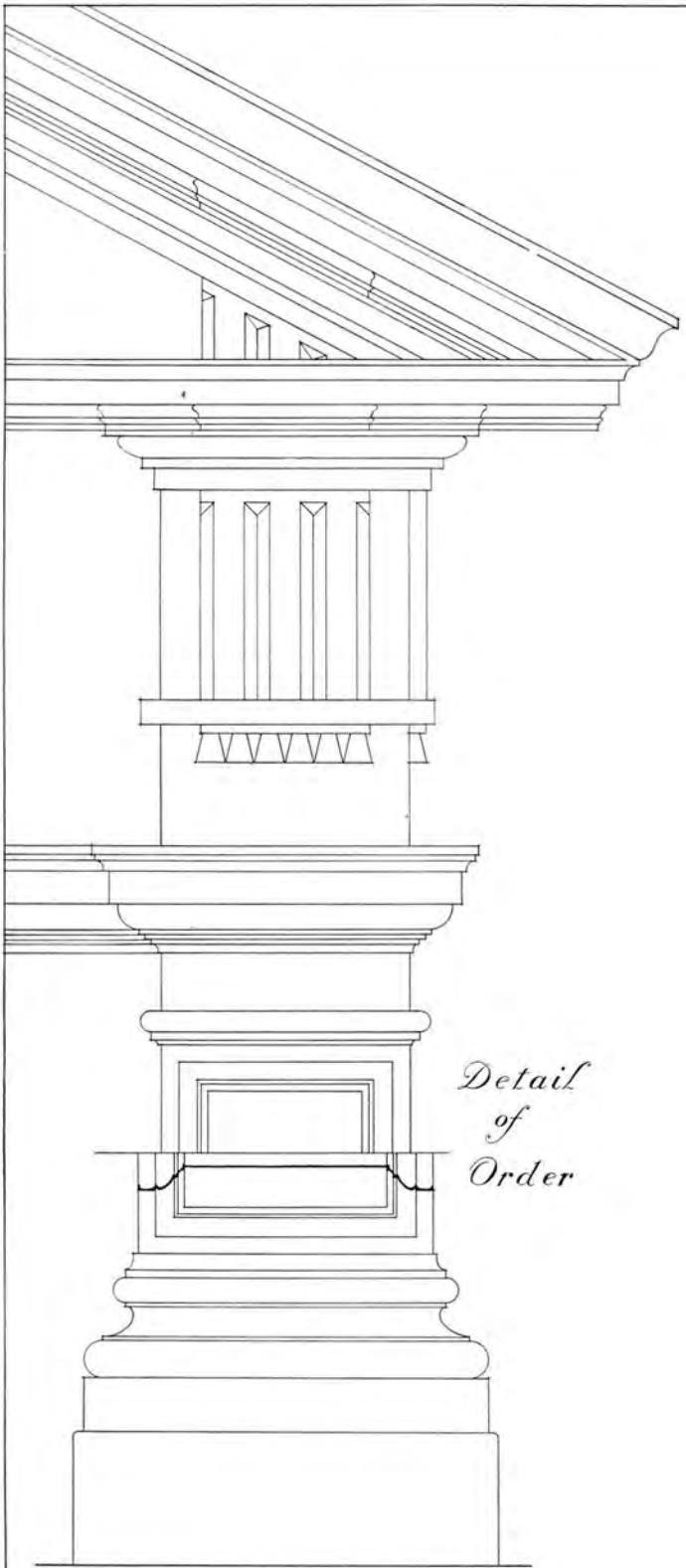
horrors, and its owner points with pride at the changes which he has made.

But there are houses which have happily come through changing fashions unscathed or but slightly damaged. Of the latter and of those quite badly altered, it is usually possible to take measurements and make drawings in which they appear as when they were built. One feels for the photographers of the houses in Quebec in "Old Manors, Old Houses" where a place of the 18th century presents nothing but 1890.

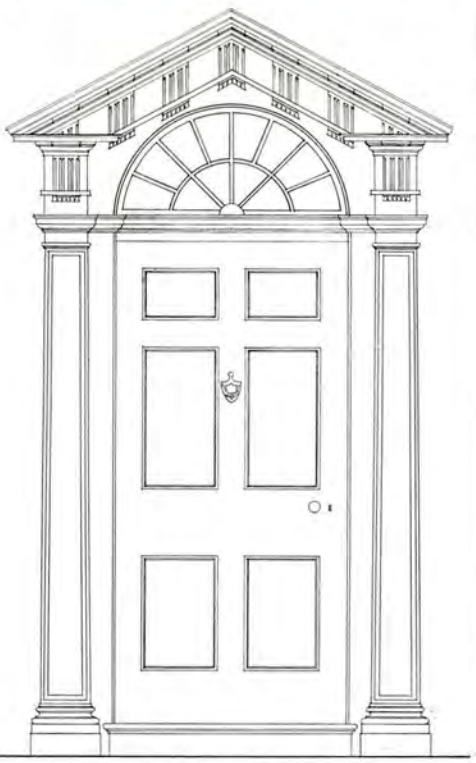
One of the most common attacks made on Georgian architecture by the romantic layman is that it is the style of the copyist or that "to see one is to see the lot." Nothing could be more untrue of work in Ontario or the larger field in England or the United States. The treatment of doorway, windows and cornice, which are the simple elements of every house in every style, varies considerably in houses on the same street, and more so in different districts where there are other methods of building, or other materials. The early houses were different because their builders designed intelligently in the manner which they knew and admired. To be different at any cost was the objective of the later builder, and we have but to look around us to see with what results. With a wealth of good Colonial houses to guide them, they turned to

THE BARNUM HOUSE, GRAFTON


THE FRAME HOUSE
GRAFTON, ONTARIO
Elevation
Plan



Detail of Order



Elevation

Plan

ENTRANCE "THE FRAME HOUSE"
GRAFTON ONTARIO

Mackenzie Waters : E. R. Arthur . mens et delt.

Egypt, or the Middle Ages, or both for inspiration. And so we have the pylons and behind them the battened door reminiscent of the monastery of medieval times, usually with a peep-hole window from which the good wife may inspect her guests.

The designers of one hundred years ago did not confine their attention to these minor elements of architectural form. Composition and plan were equally well understood. The former in most cases is determined by the latter, but in the house of Mr. Oke at Welcome (see diagram) we have an interesting composition in which out of a single lower storey, we have a central feature supported by two roofs. This treatment is unusual in Ontario.

block of the house though nearly all have appendages to the rear which were built at the same time as the building or added later, but which in either case do not affect the general composition.

One doesn't look in Ontario for the different fashions in the style itself which one finds in England; fashions due there to the Regency and to the interest taken in Greece following the discoveries of Stuart and Revett and Cockerell at Bassae. But we know of at least three very good houses showing the unmistakable influence of Greek architecture. These three houses are The Manor House at Chippewa, the Ashby House, Preston, which is an exceedingly beautiful example, and a small house

TEMPLE OF THE CHILDREN OF PEACE, SHARON

Starting with the single rectangle a number of plans have been evolved. These plans may not cover every type to be found in the Province at the period which we are studying, but one may safely assume that others we have not seen will be variations of one or another of the six shown in the diagram. There are a few octagonal houses, but with one exception they were later than 1850, and the one I refer to had been badly treated in the eighties. The diagrams represent only the main

at Thornhill. Such houses are to be found in Great Britain particularly in Liverpool and Edinburgh. The square piers in the Chippewa House remind one very much of similar work in Liverpool of the period of the Neo Grec revival. A late stone house in this manner is the Cawthra House in Toronto, a house which is noteworthy for the fine detailing of moulding and the precision with which the masonry has been cut and laid.

In Kingston and on the highway through to

THE TEMPLE DOORWAY, SHARON

INTERIOR OF TEMPLE AT SHARON—FROM NORTH EAST

Lancaster one finds certain changes of detail due to the use of stone in building. Though not always used corbels stopping the cornice at each end of a facade are to be found more often than the returned cornice around the gable ends. There is little stone carving existing, and window and doorway architraves are cut in simple sections without enrichment. Timber being plentiful, and more easily worked than stone, was used for cornice and columns, and differs very little from work elsewhere in the Province. There is a house in Maitland where a stone corbel course supporting the eaves crowns the front. Corbels are frequently quite well moulded and recall those to be found elsewhere in stone districts such as the Cotswolds in England. A common feature of Kingston architecture is the recessing of the stone work around windows giving a flat reveal about eight inches wide and two inches deep. Kingston has suffered from the fret saw more than Niagara-on-the-Lake. The only house of any architectural pretensions to escape it is the St. Andrews Manse, and near the Post Office, a building partly destroyed by fire, and now occupied by a Chinese Laundry. With the permission of the Editor of the Journal of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada we hope to show a number of old Ontario doorways. No study of early work would be at all complete without a close examination of this most important element in the Colonial facade, but as this will be treated very fully later, I omitted it in this article.

Of churches we have discovered a few, notably St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church at Niagara-on-the-Lake. It is a brick building with a noble Doric portico in wood, and a tall graceful spire. Altogether it is as good an example of the early Colonial church as one might hope to find. It is interesting to note that the Greek Doric columns have flutings separated by fillets down which runs the vertical joint. This would seem the obvious section for outdoor work particularly, but in a similar order in Dundas without fillets the wood is jointed right through the arris. The arris is as fine as though it were in stone, and except for one or two places, the joint has not opened in spite of the fact that it has not been painted for fifty years.

Of a different order, though a contemporary, is the Temple of the Children of Peace at Sharon. From a distance one might reasonably assume that this was a piece of modern Dutch architecture, which had in some way found a home in rural Ontario. Actually it was built in 1825 by one David Willson and his followers, and was used by them as a temple during the first half of the century. It was in 1917 that the York Society bought it as a museum. The Temple and the little building beside it, known as David Willson's Studio, form a group which one hopes will long remain as a monument to this interesting sect and to David Willson himself who must have been an architect of no ordinary ability. The detail of the interior and of the exterior which are of wood is simple and refined, great use being made of a reed mould on door panels and cornices. But it is the plan and general composition which strike one. The plan is a square with four great doors facing North, South, East and West, and on the ground floor there is an inner square of four columns which in turn is inside the four walls of the building. The building rises in three stages with the walls supported on the columns and walls of the ground floor. Standing inside the inner square one has an uninterrupted view of the ceiling of the third

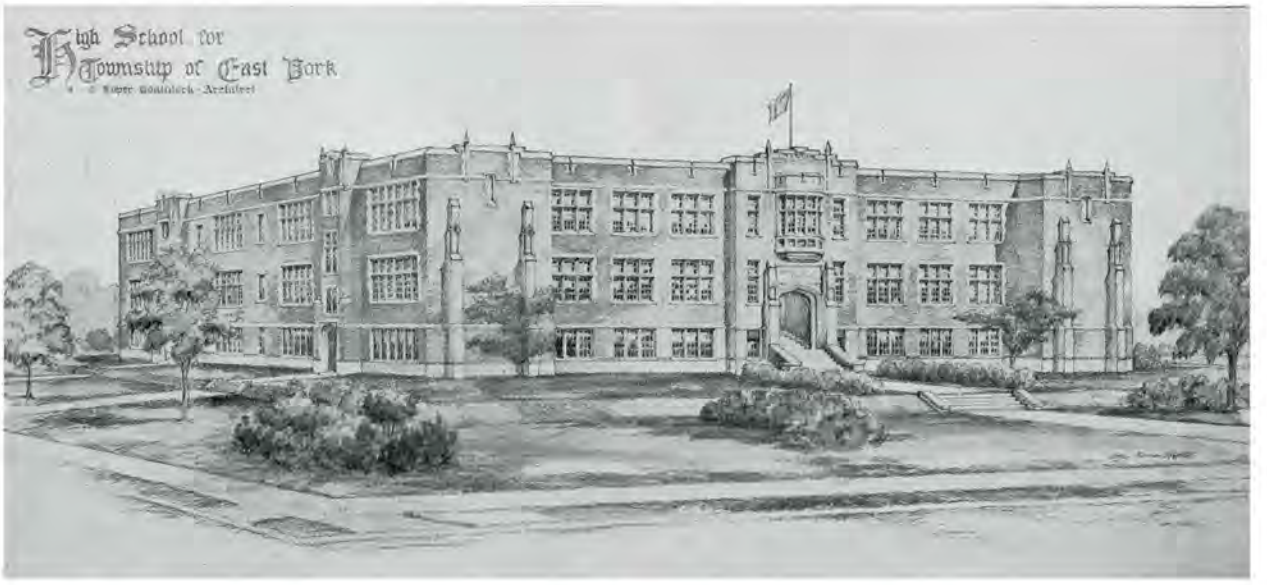
stage seventy-five feet above. David Willson was more than the father of his people; he rivals the designers of the Ziggurats of Chaldea as the father of zoning. This building might well occupy a whole number of the JOURNAL but must be left for the more pressing business of the Barnum and Clench houses which are illustrated in this number.

The Barnum house is, I believe, the older of the two and has the more interesting elevation. On the other hand, the interior of the Clench house is superior to the other if not to any Colonial house in Ontario. The plan of the Barnum house is shown in the accompanying diagram, and the facade illustrated is that which stands a few feet from the highway. I have heard rumors that this old house is to make a journey to Cobourg, where no doubt it will live to enjoy many years of life of which otherwise it would be deprived. It will be noticed that the weather boards do not overlap, but form a perfectly smooth face like masonry with a fine joint between them. Mouldings are all delicately detailed, and show the work of an architect thoroughly versed in the style, and of craftsmen equally skilled. One could go on enumerating the good points of this house, both of composition and detail for indeed it is a perfect example of the Early Colonial Period. The illustration of the mantel in the east wing of the house shows the work almost of another hand. It is good but less delicate in detail, and a scroll enrichment is used that is not found on the exterior. This motif is used in the same rooms on architraves to windows and on chair rails.

The Clench house at Niagara-on-the-Lake is a frame house of great interest in a village of fine houses. It is not so competent a design as that of the Barnum house nor are its mouldings so sharply cut, but it has a charm of its own perhaps for the very reason that its builders were less skilled. The architect at Grafton would not have been satisfied with the capitals in the Clench house nor with the profiles of mouldings, for in his work there was no hesitation. One feels the Clench house was built by men who, without training, were observant craftsmen doing their very best without any of the books printed in the previous century for their guidance. The interior is equally delightful. There are, I think, four mantels in this house, the two on the ground floor being more ornate than the others. The view of the original Hall is typical of the interior. Sir Henry Wotton wrote in his "Elements of Architecture" that "Well-building hath three conditions, Commodity, Firmness and Delight." All these the builders of the Clench house fulfilled and more one might not ask.

Photographs by Mr. K. B. Jackson, B.A.Sc.

STUDIO OF DAVID WILLSON, SHARON, ONT.



EAST YORK HIGH SCHOOL
G. Roper Gouinlock, Architect

Typical Schools of the Province of Ontario

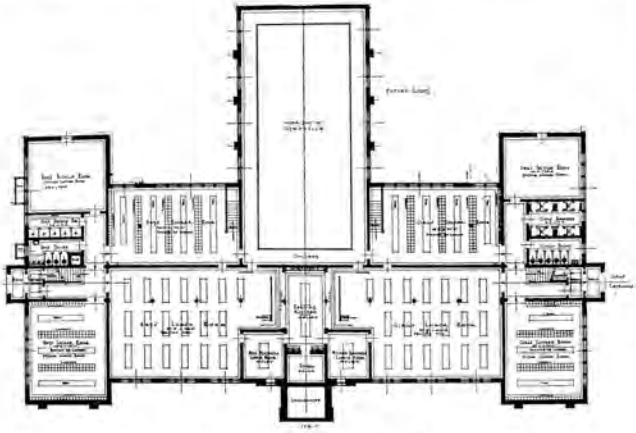
By C. E. CYRIL DYSON, Architect to the Toronto Board of Education.

Continued from Page 262, July Issue. This concludes Mr. Dyson's article on the Typical Schools of the Province of Ontario. An article by Mr. E. B. Palmer on the Typical Schools of the Province of Quebec will appear in our next issue.—Editor.

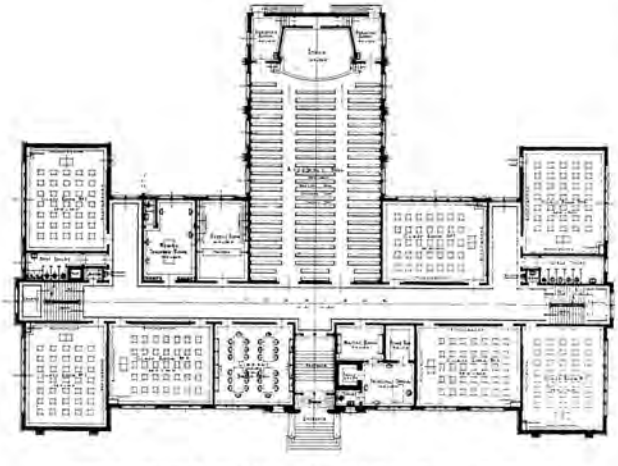
IN last month's article mention was made of the one storey school in London, designed by Messrs. Watt & Blackwell. The floor plan of this, the Ryerson School, now illustrated, shows eight Classrooms arranged around a central Auditorium, with Kindergarten, Manual Training and Domestic Science at the rear. In this type of plan it will be noted that the percentage of corridor space to classroom area is high, but the straightforward arrangement of plan makes a good workable building.

Plans of the Memorial School at Hamilton, from designs by Mr. J. D. Hutton, illustrate another splendid example of central hall type of school. The large central hall is used for Assembly and Community work. The corridor around the hall on the First Floor is open to the hall and on the Second Floor, the corridor serves as a balcony to the hall. This open corridor provides an element of danger should the Auditorium be used during school session for stereoptican or moving picture illustrative work, when hall and corridors would have to be darkened. In case of panic children in Classrooms would be rushed from bright rooms into darkened corridors. The administrative offices and teachers' rooms are well located. There is Basement under part of the building only. Household Arts and Manual Training are housed in a separate annex. The main building contains twenty-four Classrooms and large Kindergarten. It is interesting to note that a later elementary school in Hamilton has just twice this accommodation, it being the largest public school in the Province.

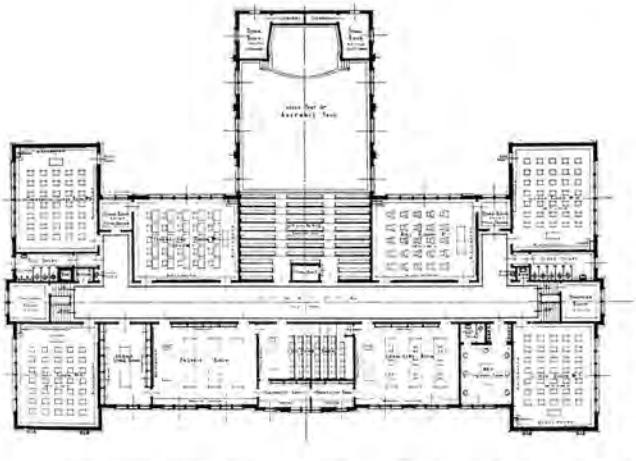
Under a policy of rigid economy the Alexander Muir public school was built in Toronto two years ago. The plans printed herewith show a simple arrangement of the straight corridor type, the Classrooms being arranged on both sides of the corridor, with a central and two end stairs. From the main hall to the Basement the central stair is divided, one part going to the Boys' end of the Basement and the other to the Girls' end. This arrangement gives two stairways to each part of the Basement. The stair at one end of the building is arranged as a "smoke tower," access to the stair being through lobbies shut off from stair and corridor by fire-proof doors, a requirement of the Toronto Building By-laws for schools over two stories in height. It is



GROUND FLOOR PLAN—EAST YORK HIGH SCHOOL
G. Roper Gouinlock, Architect

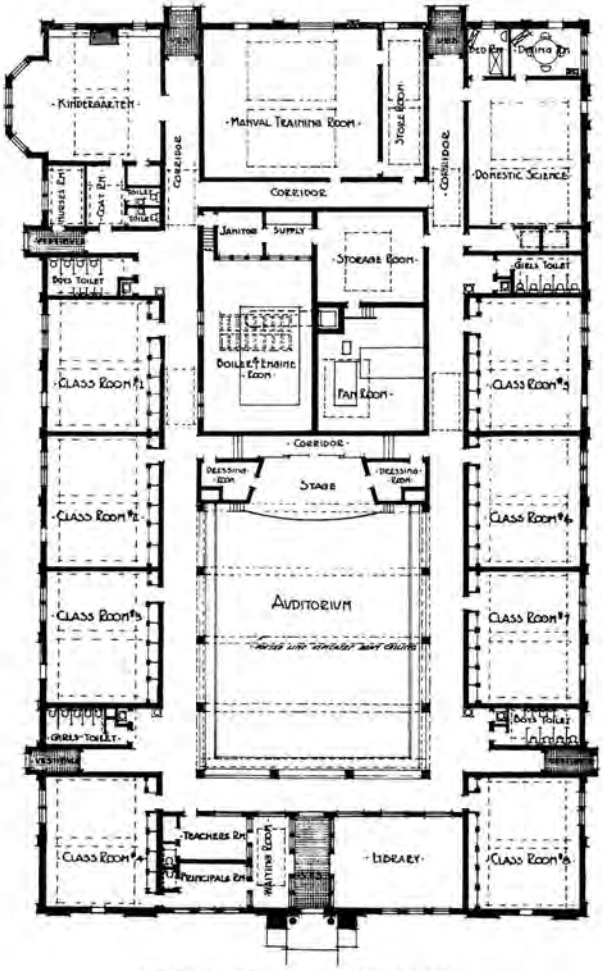


FIRST FLOOR PLAN—EAST YORK HIGH SCHOOL
G. Roper Gouinlock, Architect



SECOND FLOOR PLAN—EAST YORK HIGH SCHOOL
G. Roper Gouinlock, Architect

questionable whether the advantage of this is not outweighed by its disadvantages. It prevents the stair being placed in the end of the corridor which would be more economical and would give more direct exit, and it necessitates small children having to pass through too many doors in case of panic. The additional cost of the building consequent on arranging the stairs in this way was nearly Five Hundred Dollars per room. Two rooms divided by folding doors accommodate Kindergarten work, and these rooms are also used for assembly purposes. The Ventilation System in this school is



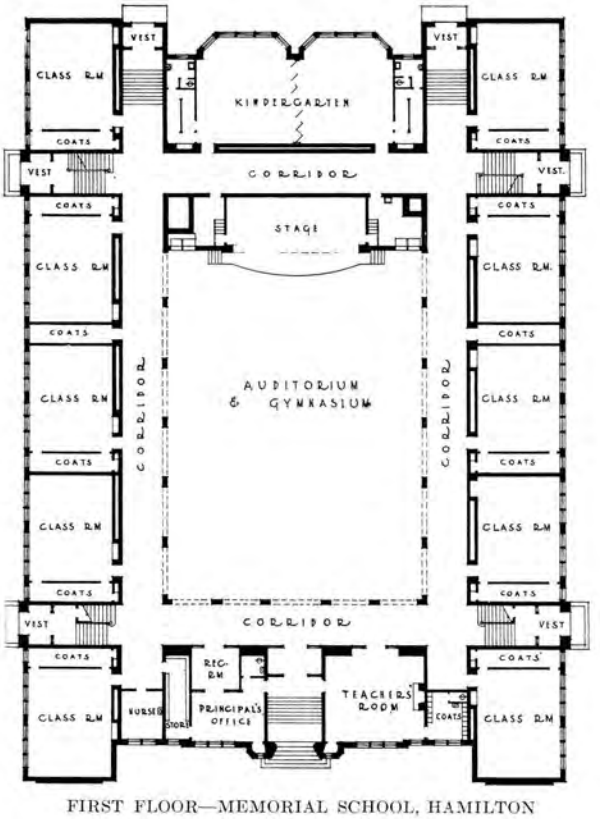
RYERSON SCHOOL, LONDON, ONT.
Watt & Blackwell, Architects

provided with a recirculation shaft, and the Board of Education, in conjunction with the Medical Health Officer, is investigating the effects of recirculation and treatment of the air by washing and ozonation. The recirculation shaft has a series of controlled dampers which permits fresh air only to be passed through the system or any proportion of air to be recirculated.

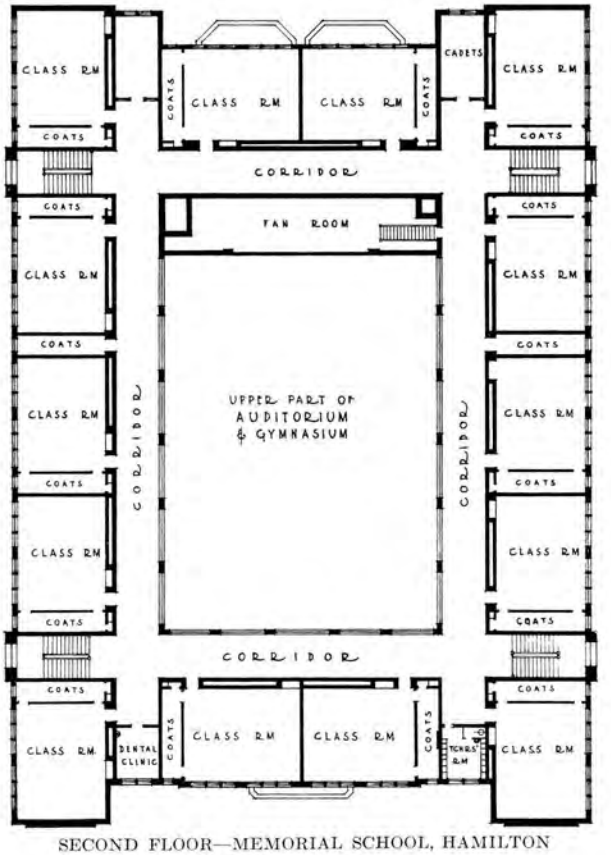
In recent years many fine High Schools have been built in the Province. The Jane Street High School, designed by Mr. G. Roper Gouinlock for the York

MEMORIAL SCHOOL, HAMILTON
J. D. Hutton, Architect

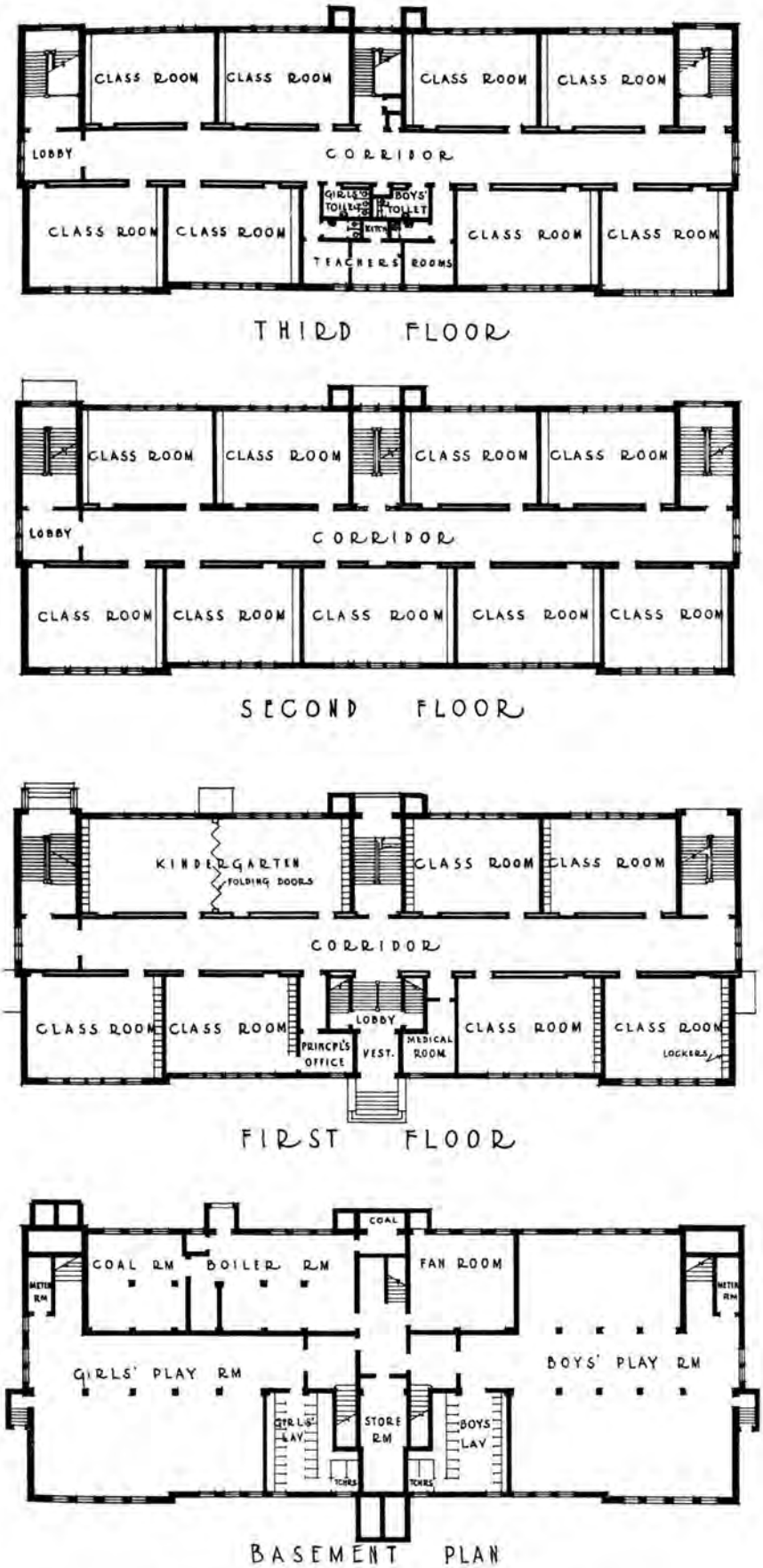
Township Board, is a typical example. On the Ground Floor there is a large Gymnasium with Dressing Rooms, Locker Rooms and Showers, and also a Cafeteria. Over the Gymnasium and on the First Floor is an Assembly Hall which has a gallery approached from the Second Floor. On the Second Floor the Science Rooms are well grouped and special rooms are provided for Art, Typewriting



FIRST FLOOR—MEMORIAL SCHOOL, HAMILTON
J. D. Hutton, Architect



SECOND FLOOR—MEMORIAL SCHOOL, HAMILTON
J. D. Hutton, Architect



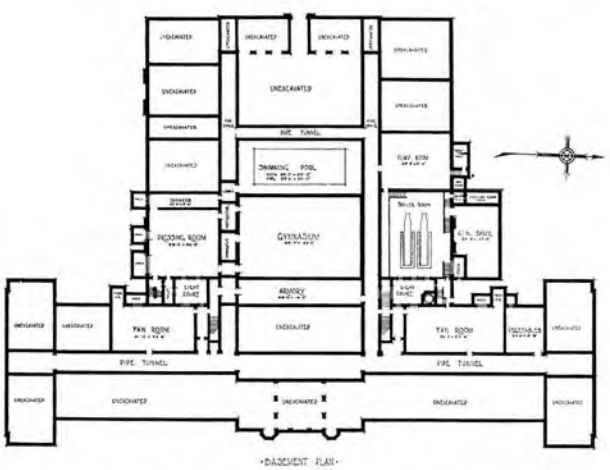
THE ALEXANDER MUIR SCHOOL, TORONTO
Architectural Dept., Toronto Board of Education

and Commercial work. When the building is extended the Art Room will be transferred to the North. The plan is simple and well worked out, making necessary provision for future additional accommodation. The prospective shows a pleasing design in Collegiate Gothic Architecture.

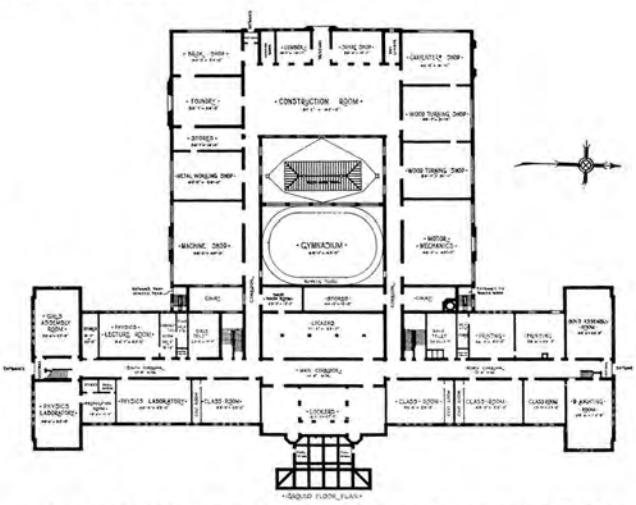
In a large High School of Collegiate Institute two Gymnasiums are necessary to permit of all pupils receiving the physical work called for in the curriculum. A Swimming Pool, while advisable in some cases, does not take the place of a Gymnasium, as the lesson periods are too short to allow girls time to use the pool and dress.

Development of Technical Education has made rapid strides in Ontario during recent years. The Provincial Government, by taking advantage of the provisions made by the Federal Government and supplementing the latter's grant by a similar amount, has encouraged the building of Technical Schools by assuming fifty per cent. of the cost of building. Complete technical schools of necessity are confined to the larger cities. In some of the smaller cities combined vocational and high schools are being used with success. The Riverdale Technical School, Toronto, is illustrated. In the arrangement of plan the shops are placed at the rear, grouped around a large Construction Room, and the academic rooms are grouped in the front portion of the building and separated from the shop section of the building. The curriculum for technical education prescribes for a

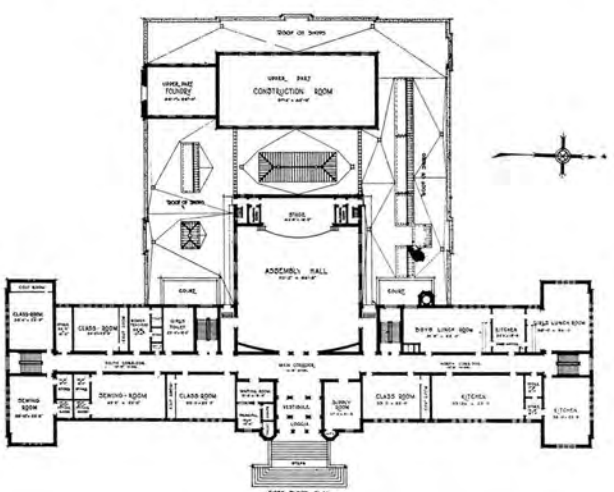
RIVERDALE TECHNICAL SCHOOL, TORONTO
Architectural Dept., Toronto Board of Education



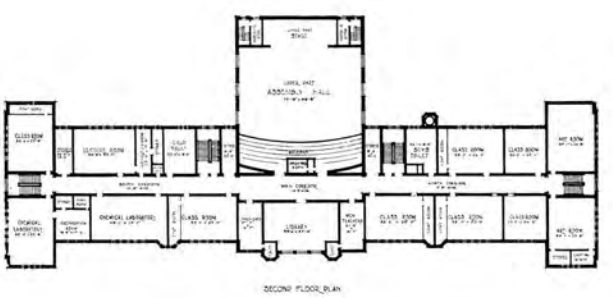
BASEMENT PLAN—RIVERDALE TECHNICAL SCHOOL
Architectural Dept., Toronto Board of Education



GROUND FLOOR PLAN—RIVERDALE TECHNICAL SCHOOL
Architectural Dept., Toronto Board of Education



FIRST FLOOR PLAN—RIVERDALE TECHNICAL SCHOOL
Architectural Dept., Toronto Board of Education



SECOND FLOOR PLAN—RIVERDALE TECHNICAL SCHOOL
Architectural Dept., Toronto Board of Education

DOMESTIC SCIENCE ROOM—RIVERDALE TECHNICAL SCHOOL
Architectural Dept., Toronto Board of Education

considerable portion of the pupil's time in academic work. The rooms are planned as far as possible on a standard basis so that they may be used interchangeably and for various purposes. This is desirable in a Technical School as the demand for certain subjects changes considerably from time to time, and it may be necessary to group several classes in a particular subject in adjoining rooms. In addition to the two Art Rooms which are labelled on the plans, other rooms have to be used for commercial or applied art as occasion demands. Household Art is a very popular subject. In addition to the regular school pupils there are always a number of classes of special pupils, composed largely of young housewives or prospective homemakers desiring instruction in cookery, dressmaking, etc., and these have to be accommodated. An interior view of one of the Domestic Science kitchens illustrates the grouping of the pupils' tables which are in oblong formation, allowing the teacher easy access to view the work of every pupil. The tables are of simple construction. Supported on pipe legs is an angle iron frame with a mat of concrete, tile surfaced. Drawers and "pull" shelves are arranged under the tops and each pupil's section is fitted with gas and electric stoves. Each kitchen is also provided with electric and gas ranges. Millinery and Dressmaking Rooms, with Fitting Rooms, are located in sunny portion of the building to the South East. The Physics and Chemistry Departments in this school are fully equipped for practical work and scientific research.

The Boiler Room, Pump Room and Electrical Equipment Rooms are arranged so that they may be used to demonstrate practical work and in the Boiler Room an observation gallery is arranged for this purpose. The electrical equipment includes a generator of capacity sufficient to supply the energy required in the building for power and light. The large Construction Room is a feature that has not yet been put to full use in this building but as the work of the school advances it will be found a useful room in which many practical subjects can be taught. Large driving doors allow trucks to be driven into the room and an overhead travelling crane provides easy facilities for unloading. The floor is reinforced so that a good sized brick house may be built on it and the

room is large enough to allow of general construction work proceeding.

Photographs are shown of the main hall and the Auditorium. The latter has accommodation for one thousand and a full suite of Dressing Rooms is arranged near the stage to provide for the development of Dramatic Art. The walls of the Auditorium and main halls are of Caen Stone.

In the construction and design of the building, various materials and methods were introduced with the idea that these would illustrate to the pupils studying building construction the use of such materials. For the same reason the mechanical equipment and piping systems were arranged so that they could be viewed as practical examples. On the top floor the central corridor is made large and well lighted from above to provide for the display of art objects, models and students' work.

Space forbids the illustration of many other designs that are worthy of a place among schools that are considered as typical of Ontario Schools.

ASSEMBLY ROOM—RIVERDALE TECHNICAL SCHOOL
Architectural Dept., Toronto Board of Education

NOTES

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the R.A.I.C. was held recently in Toronto at which many matters of interest to the profession were considered. The Ontario Association of Architects also held a special Council meeting at the same time. The meeting was held in the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, Centre Island, and the members were entertained at luncheon by the President, Mr. J. P. Hynes.

* * *

The Canadian Engineering Standards Association has just issued a new standard electrical code which will shortly go into effect. This code will eliminate many of the confusing regulations now in force in different parts of Canada having to do with electric wiring installations. The code will provide the different provinces and municipalities with a standard practice which should become universal throughout the Dominion.

* * *

The Chicago Chapter of the American Institute of Architects has awarded their gold medal to John Mead Howells and Raymond Hood for the Chicago Tribune Tower. The award is all the more noteworthy inasmuch as the Chapter Medal has not been awarded during the past five years.

Walter John Tapper, A.R.A., was elected President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, succeeding Edward Guy Dawber, A.R.A., Past President.

* * *

The King has appointed Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., and Professor Adshead to be members of the Royal Fine Arts Commission.

* * *

The Province of Quebec Association of Architects has requested the City of Montreal to allow the present building by-law governing the height of buildings to remain in force. There is a movement on foot at the present time to alter the present by-law, so as to limit the height of buildings to ten stories. The P.Q.A.A. in their formal request, suggested that the erection of high buildings should be permitted, provided they were designed with a set-back as in the case of the Royal Bank Building now being erected. The City Council has promised to give the matter further consideration.

* * *

The Shingle manufacturers of British Columbia have recently formed an amalgamation to be known as the Consolidated Shingle Mills of British Colum-

(*Continued on page xxviii*)

Notes—Continued

bia, Limited. At least 95 per cent. of the Shingle Manufacturers in that province will be included in the new organization.

* * *

The formation of the British Architects' Defense Union which was sponsored some time ago is now taking form. In future it will be designated as the Architects', Engineers' and Surveyors' Defense Union, Limited, and a policy has been prepared by a leading Insurance Company which calls for an annual premium of approximately $17.50. The payment of this sum by the Architect or Engineer would protect him against alleged professional default or error, libel, recovery of fees and copyright. It is expected that the Architects will look with favor upon the formation of this Union.

* * *

Professor Antonio Sciortino, Sculptor and Architect and Professor of Fine Arts, Rome, is at present in London, England, with a view to interesting the British Dominions and Art Associations in connection with a scheme of the British Academy of Fine Arts in Rome, to create a greater art centre in that city.

* * *

The British Academy of Fine Arts proposes to purchase a building containing forty studios. The Academy would give permanently to each Dominion or Art Association contributing one large studio the right to name two students to study art in Rome for a period of from four to five years gratis.

In order to finance the scheme, from $200,000, to $250,000 will be required.

* * *

The steel frame of a five-story factory building in Pennsylvania has just been completed without the use of rivets. Electric arc welding was used to fuse the beams and girders together. The advantages claimed in this method of structural steel construction is the saving of 100 tons of steel and the noiseless method of erection. Up to the present time the structure has not been tested for strength, and it is therefore impossible to state whether this practice will become universal.

* * *

The Albert Medal of the Royal Society of Arts for the current year has been awarded by the Council, with the approval of the President, the Duke of Connaught, to Sir Aston Webb, "for distinguished services to Architecture."

Among his works may be mentioned the new facade to Buckingham Palace, and the architectural surroundings of the National Memorial to Queen Victoria; the Admiralty Arch, Charing Cross; the

(*Continued on page xxx*)

Notes—Continued

completion of the Victoria and Albert Museum; the Britannia Royal Naval College, Dartmouth; the Royal College of Science, Dublin; the Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington; and many other public and private buildings.

The medal was founded in 1863 as a memorial to Prince Albert, for 18 years President of the Society, and is awarded each year "for distinguished merit in promoting Arts, manufactures, and commerce."

Books Reviewed

HOUSES, COTTAGES AND BUNGALOWS, by Frederick Chatterton, F.R.I.B.A. Published by the Architectural Press, London, England. Price, $2.00.

According to the title page this book contains "A Selection of representative examples of Houses, Cottages and Bungalows, designed by qualified Architects and built in various parts of the United Kingdom." Its evident purpose is to provide those about to build with suggestions for moderate priced homes, for there are numerous designs and plans of houses ranging from a Bungalow at Tiptree, Essex, built at a cost of $1,800, containing a living room and three bedrooms with creosoted Weather-boarding for exterior walls, steel casements in wooden frames, a brick fireplace and a red tile roof, to a house at Harborne, Lancashire, of two stories containing nine rooms with brick walls, tiled roof, panelled halls, and tiled floors, costing approximately $12,000. The book contains some very good designs executed by Architects of high standing. There are some, however, which remind us of the work of some of our American confreres.

There seems to be a vogue at the present time, both in England and America, for small house publications. Many of the Architects' Associations, both in Canada and the United States, have seen the need for furnishing the small would-be house owner with designs for moderate priced homes in the hope that it would improve the standard of design of small houses. Whether the results will be all that may be desired, is difficult to foretell, but it is worth trying. While the many books published on small homes are not always as pleasing as they might be, the one by Fredcrick Chatterton is equal to or even better than many we have seen.

The book contains 104 designs and illustrations of small houses, together with plans and a concise description accompanying each one. —I. M.

Manufacturers' Publications Received

COPPER AND BRASS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION—

How Europe protects its famous landmarks against the effects of bad weather is described in a special bulletin just issued by the Copper and Brass Research Association. The bulletin describes and illustrates a number of well-known European buildings which are protected by copper roofs. Many of the buildings shown have withstood centuries of exposure to the weather, and a number of the most famous ones such as Pantheon in Paris, Swiss Cathedral of Basel, Church of the Madeleine, St. Peters, Rome, and the Paris Opera House are illustrated in this bulletin. It is 8½" x 11" in size and contains 16 pages.