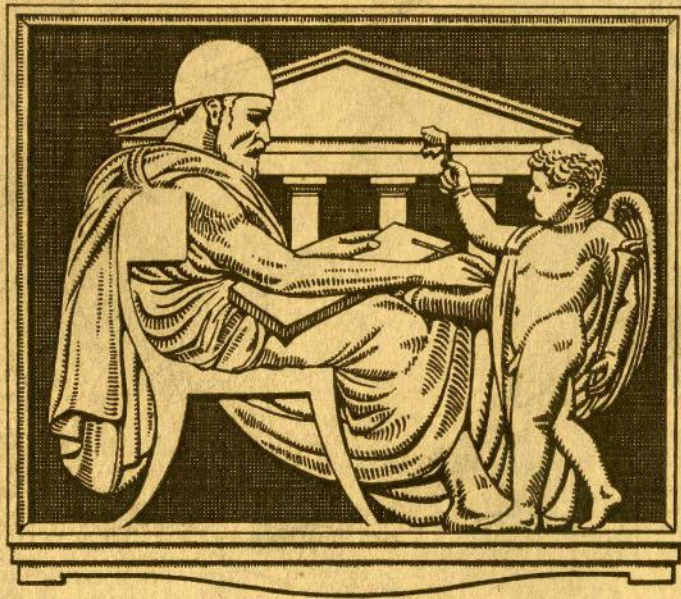


W. H. H. H. H.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY
NOVA SCOTIA
TECHNICAL COLLEGE
NOV 16 1929

THE JOURNAL

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA



MARCH

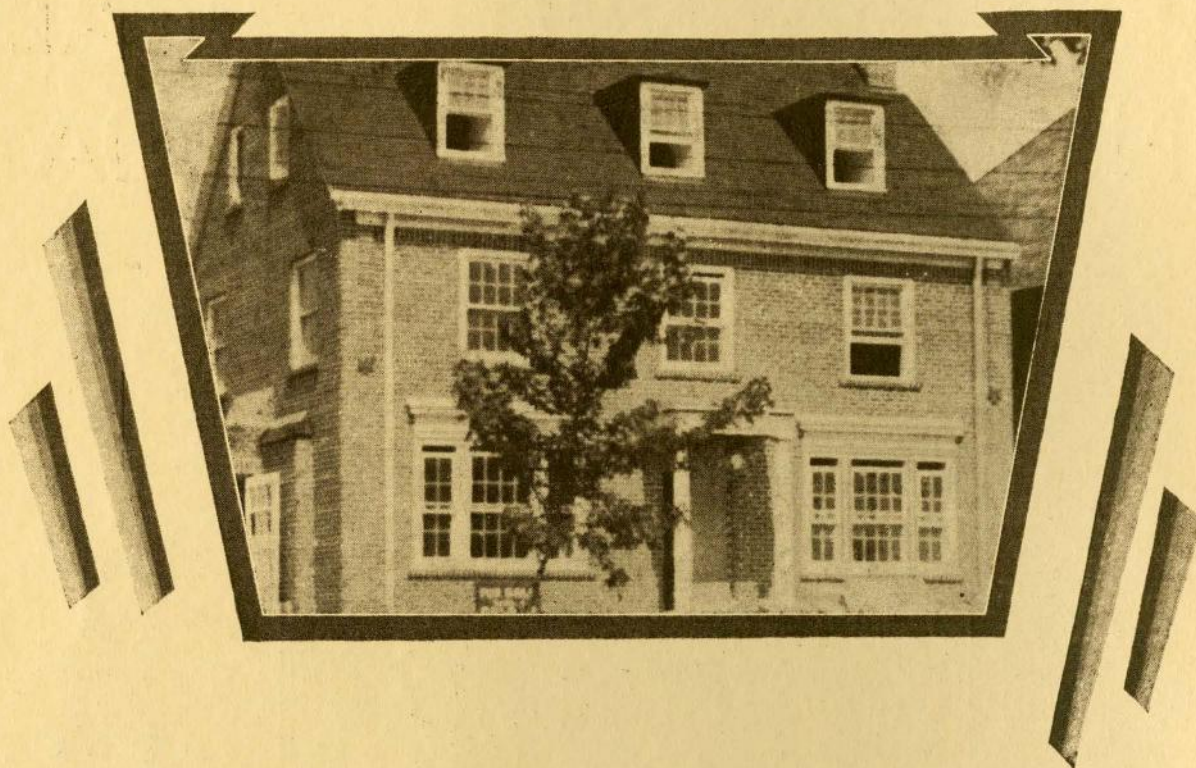
1929

CONVENTION NUMBER
LIST OF MEMBERS

VOL VI • No. 3

TORONTO CANADA

~~~~~*The Modern Home* **RED SEAL** *of course* ~



COULD any home be modern without electrical appliances range, water-heater, washer, toaster, hand iron and so on? Could any home use these appliances without adequate electric wiring? No, of course not!

The purpose of the Red Seal Wiring Plan is to provide sufficient wiring to serve many labor-saving electrical appliances conveniently. Home-seekers know these facts and want their future homes to be Red Seal Homes. Therefore they look for the famous Red Seal.



The "Ten Point Red Seal" — the certificate of a sufficiently wired home.

For information and specifications write:

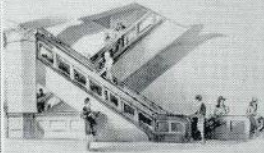
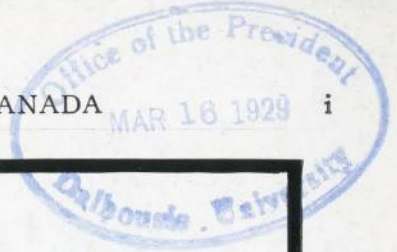
**Electric Service League, 302 Excelsior Life Building, Toronto,
or to**

Toronto Hydro-Electric System

225 Yonge Street

Telephone ADelaide 2261

Keep Canada Prosperous — Buy Goods Made in Canada.



THEY LIFT A CITY EVERY HOUR

The Otis-Fensom equipment in the Robert Simpson Company's new store is capable of transferring 95,000 people from floor to floor in the course of a single hour! * * * * *

Six elevators traveling 450 feet per minute! * * * * *

A criss-cross of escalator ramps that epitomize the fantastic spirit of "Metropolis"! * * * * *

And a wonderfully ingenious mechanical brain that governs landing, and stopping and starting, and opening and closing of doors with greater-than-human precision and order—

—these are the units that can *lift a city every hour*.

They are a typical example of the mastery of every detail of vertical transportation developed by the Otis-Fensom Elevator Company, Limited.

OTIS-FENSOM ELEVATOR COMPANY, LIMITED
OFFICES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CANADIAN CITIES

That Old Vandal

"THE PUBLIC..."

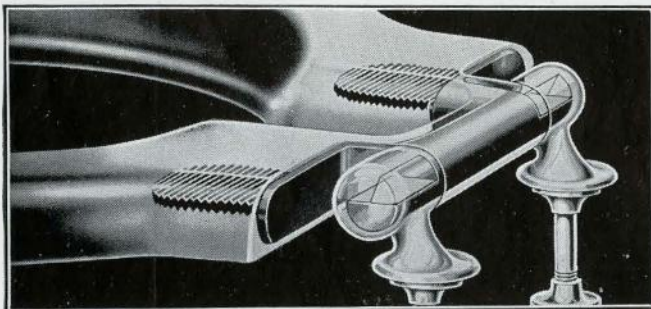


WELL-BEHAVED under most conditions, the Public is still a Vandal in its treatment of public toilet seats. The only practical seat to use is one that simply cannot be smashed.

Whale-bone-ite is such a seat. Though it costs no more than the cheapest composition closet seat made, its unbreakable construction—guaranteed for the life of the building—immediately ends all replacement expense.

Its handsome polished whale-bone-ite surface will last a life-time. It is easy to clean and non-inflammable. Its hinge also is covered with Whale-bone-ite, giving it the same strong, polished surface as the seat, and making it non-corrosive.

The use of Whale-bone-ite Toilet Seats is spreading



THE WHALE-BONE-ITE Seat and Hinge form an unbreakable unit. The seat is molded around a laminated core of alternating-grain layers of hardwood, making it proof against warping, cracking and splitting. The die-cast hinge is molded integral with the seat.

to the guest bathrooms of fine hotels. Many new apartment houses are equipping all toilets with it.

*Send for free cross-section
—see its strength yourself*

Figures show that on the average ordinary seats have to be replaced about every three years. If you want to end this needless expense, just as it already has been ended in more than a million public toilets in modern and remodelled buildings, simply install Whale-bone-ite Seats as fast as other seats wear out. Not only will the replacement expense end, but the toilets will be cleaner as Whale-bone-ite is easier to keep clean. Without obligation send for a free Whale-bone-ite cross-section.

Simply address Dept. E-1, Seat Division, The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., 408 Bond Building, Toronto, Ont.

**THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER
COMPANY**

408 Bond Building, Toronto, Ont.
OTTAWA MONTREAL

BRUNSWICK
WHALE-BONE-ITE
TOILET SEATS

The Fisher Building Roof is CORK INSULATED



99,000 sq. ft. of Armstrong's Corkboard were laid on the roof of the Fisher Building, Detroit. Albert Kahn, Inc., Architect; J. D. Candler Company, Roofing Contractor.

ON the Fisher Building, one of Detroit's outstanding examples of modern commercial architecture, the entire roof area, nearly 100,000 square feet, is insulated with Armstrong's Corkboard. Thus ample provision is made for protection against outside temperatures—to keep the top floors comfortable the year round, as easily heated in winter and as cool in summer as the floors below.

The insulation of roofs is now recognized by architects and by the owners of the better classes of buildings as essential to both comfort and economy. With Armstrong's Corkboard, roof insulation is safe and dependable. Armstrong's Corkboard is non-absorbent of moisture. It neither expands nor contracts and will not

buckle or warp. Any kind of roofing can be laid over it with as complete assurance of permanence as over the deck itself. The selection of Armstrong's Corkboard for the Fisher Building is convincing evidence that its merits have been satisfactorily proved to both architects and owners.

Write for any one or all of these three books: "The Insulation of Roofs with Armstrong's Corkboard," "The Insulation of Roofs to Prevent Condensation," and "Architects' Filing Catalog" (containing detailed information, drawings and specifications).

Armstrong Cork & Insulation Co. Limited, McGill Building, Montreal; 11 Brant Street, Toronto 2.

Armstrong's Corkboard Insulation

for the Roofs of All Kinds of Buildings

NEW BILLET STEEL REINFORCING BARS

Hard, Intermediate, Structural



The Pigott Building, Hamilton, is another monument to the permanence of New Billet Reinforcing Bars made by the Steel Company of Canada.

Where safety, dependability and endurance are essential, engineers and architects depend on the superior quality of New Billet Reinforcing Steel Bars.

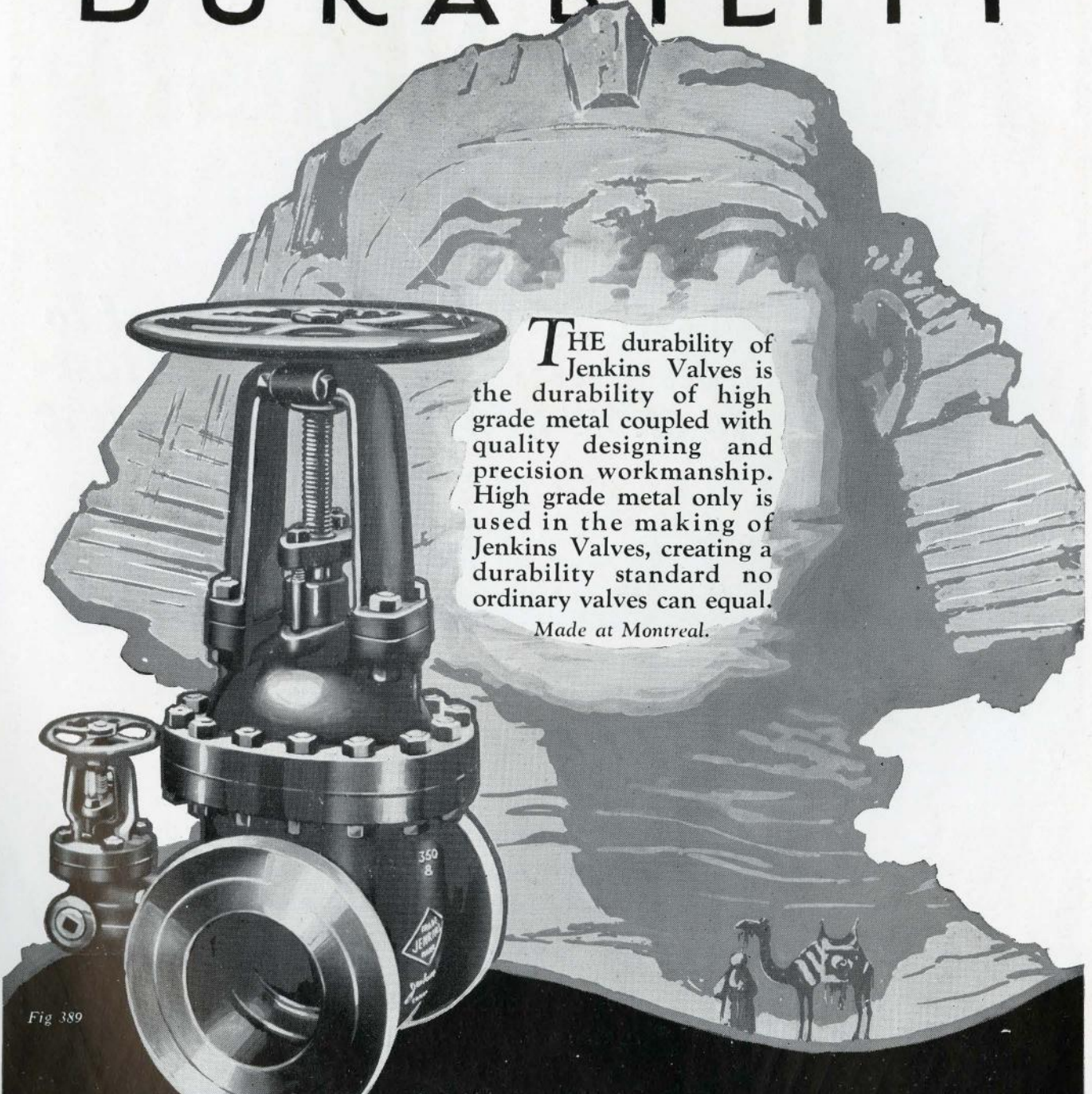
PIGOTT BUILDING, HAMILTON
Bernard H. & Fred Prack, Architects Pigott Construction Company
Contractors

THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

HAMILTON - Executive Offices - MONTREAL

Sales Offices: Halifax, St. John, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Vancouver
Works: Hamilton, Montreal, Toronto, Brantford, London, Gananoque

DURABILITY



THE durability of Jenkins Valves is the durability of high grade metal coupled with quality designing and precision workmanship. High grade metal only is used in the making of Jenkins Valves, creating a durability standard no ordinary valves can equal.

Made at Montreal.

Fig 389



Always marked with the "Diamond"

Jenkins Valves

SINCE 1864

AN OPEN OFFER TO BUILDERS

~ ~ ~ We will send our expert to you ~ entirely at our own cost ~ to show you the best way to use

ASHTONE

TRADE MARK REGISTERED



o o o There is no chance to go wrong with ASHTONE*. Anytime—anywhere—that ASHTONE is specified, we will send our expert to show the builder how to get the best results. . . This is simply sound business. We want the architect and builder to be satisfied with ASHTONE, and we want your clients to see its possibilities. This unusual co-operation places the stone setting in experienced hands. It makes it possible for you to specify ASHTONE *with complete assurance of success.*

Write for our free booklet, "The Common Sense of ASHTONE". It gives you a more complete view of the possibilities of this excellent material.

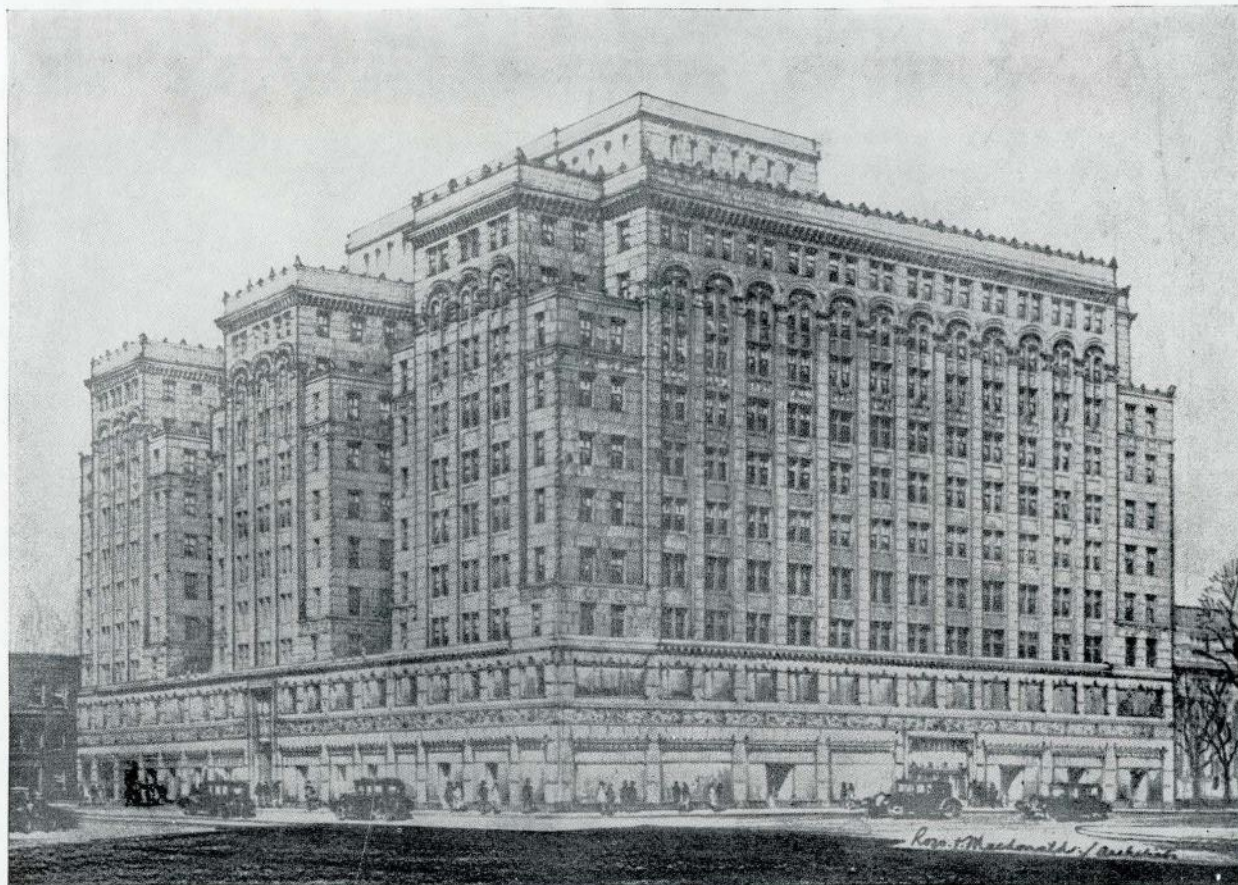
*ASHTONE is the registered name of this company's Random Ashlar

BLOOMINGTON LIMESTONE CO
BLOOMINGTON-INDIANA

NEW YORK
DALLAS
CHICAGO

TORONTO

CINCINNATI
PHILADELPHIA
DETROIT



GEO. A. FULLER CO.
General Contractors

DOMINION SQUARE BUILDING
MONTREAL

ROSS & MACDONALD
Architects

This splendid new office building being erected on St. Catherine St., Montreal, will be equipped with eight High Speed Gearless WESTINGHOUSE TURNBULL Electric Passenger Elevators with automatic stopping at floors and automatic opening of doors.



THE TURNBULL ELEVATOR CO. LTD.

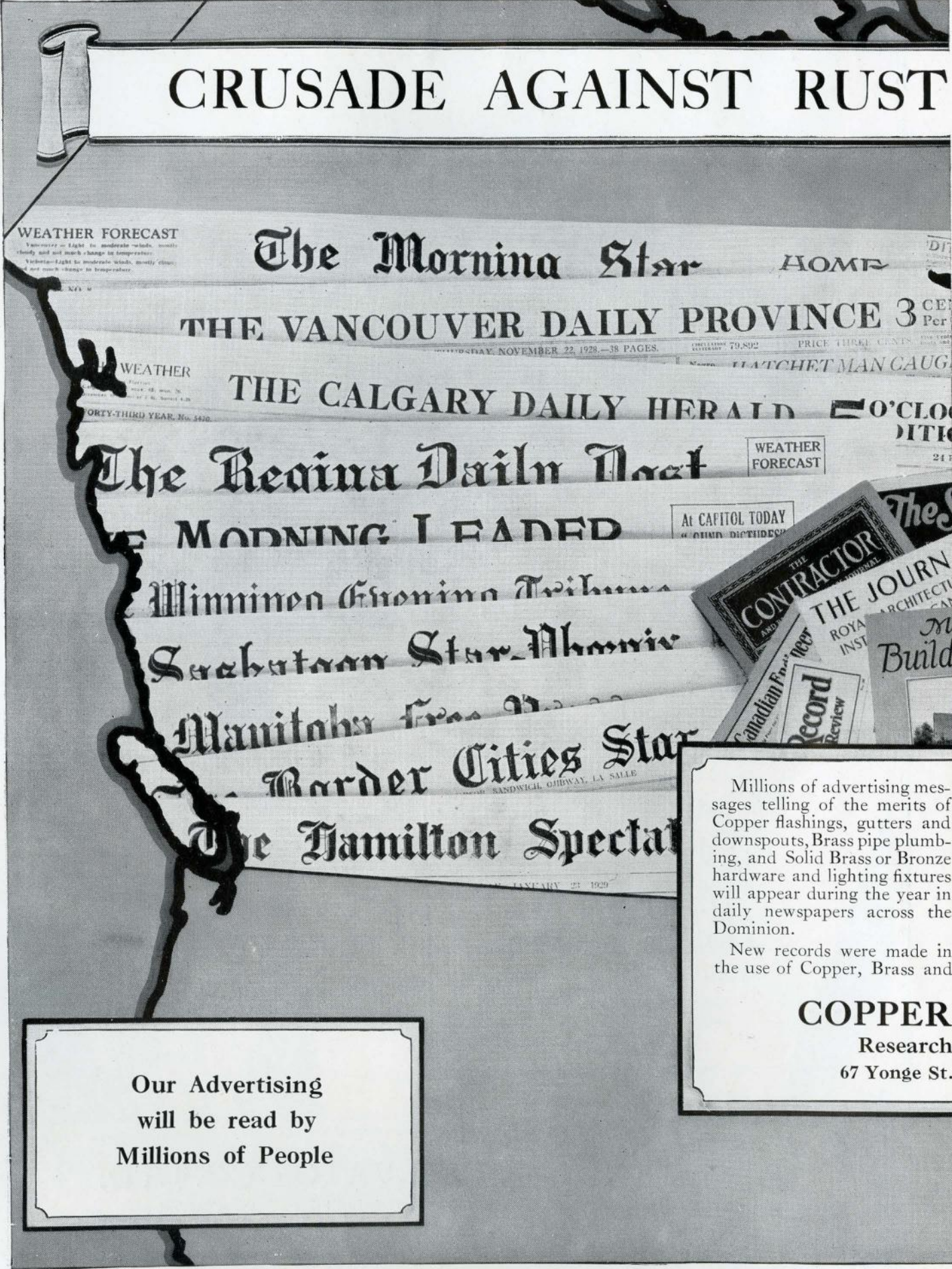
TORONTO

MONTREAL

WINNIPEG

VANCOUVER

CRUSADE AGAINST RUST



WEATHER FORECAST
 Vancouver - light to moderate winds, mostly
 steady and not much change in temperature.
 Victoria - light to moderate winds, mostly clear,
 and not much change in temperature.

The Morning Star

HOME

THE VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE 3 CENTS Per

WEATHER

THE CALGARY DAILY HERALD 10 CENTS

FOURTY-THIRD YEAR, No. 5470

The Regina Daily Post

WEATHER FORECAST

THE MORNING LEADER

At CAPITOL TODAY

Winning Chronica Tribune

Saskatoon Star-Morning

Manitoba Free Press

Border Cities Star

The Hamilton Spectator



Millions of advertising messages telling of the merits of Copper flashings, gutters and downspouts, Brass pipe plumbing, and Solid Brass or Bronze hardware and lighting fixtures will appear during the year in daily newspapers across the Dominion.

New records were made in the use of Copper, Brass and

COPPER
 Research
 67 Yonge St.

Our Advertising
 will be read by
 Millions of People

continues in every part of Canada



Bronze in Canada in 1928. This campaign will stimulate further business during 1929. It will interest and influence every architect, builder and home-owner. It will make profits for every plumbing and sheet metal contractor and dealer in building hardware and fixtures who stocks Copper, Brass and Bronze products.

COPPER & BRASS
 Association
 Toronto 2

The elements
 cannot destroy
 Copper, Brass or Bronze

The Dunham Differential Vacuum Heating System

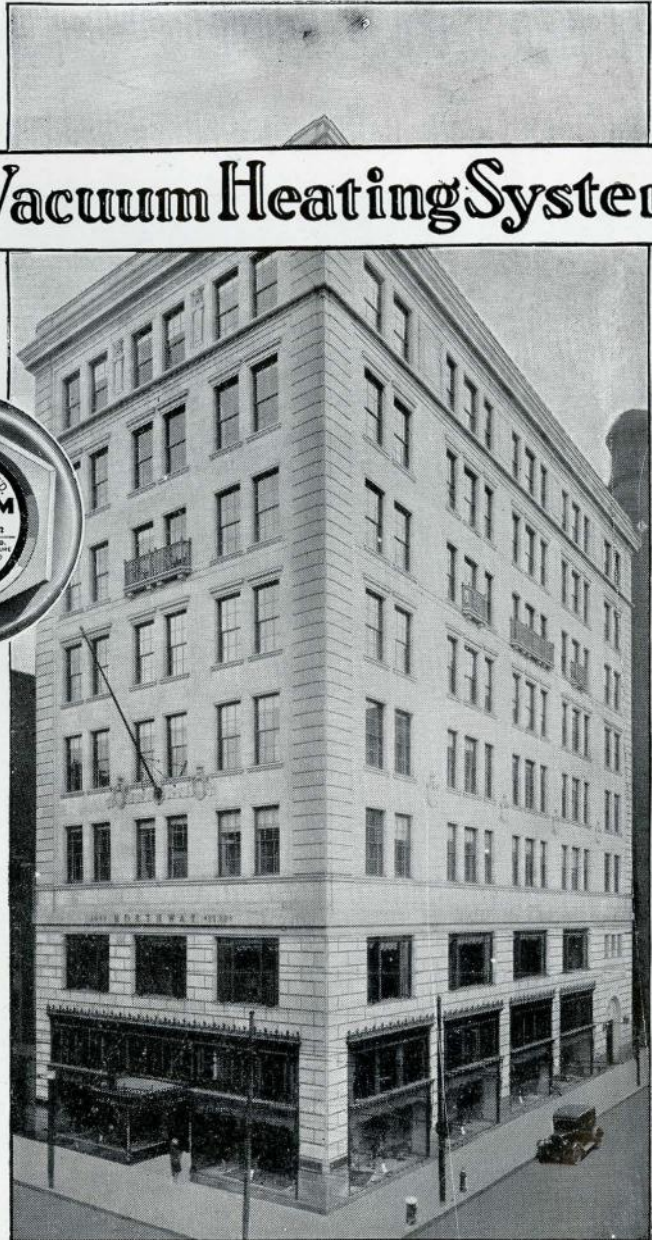
Northway Building

Toronto
Ontario

Architects:
Horwood & White,
Toronto

General Contractors:
Anglin-Norcross Ltd.,
Toronto

Heating Contractors:
Bennett & Wright Co.,
Toronto



On its record of performance in many other outstanding Canadian buildings, the Dunham Differential Vacuum Heating System has been installed in the new Northway Building.

This perfected system has successfully adapted the principle of sub-atmospheric steam to the science of heating.

In ORDINARY vacuum return line heating systems sub-atmospheric pressure is carried only in the return lines and does not affect steam temperatures in the radiators. In the Dunham Differential Vacuum Heating System a partial vacuum is created throughout the entire system—in the return lines, radiators and steam lines. In the return line the vacuum is greater by a fixed differential than that in the radiator, giving a head sufficient for steady flow towards the returns.

The Dunham Differential Vacuum Pump will maintain vacuums as high as 25 inches in the system. Thus steam can be circulated at a temperature as low as 133°. The amount of vacuum carried is under absolute control and is readily adjusted to circulate steam at temperatures which will keep the building adequately warm, and no warmer, at every outside temperature. In very cold weather, when high-temperature steam is needed, the system operates under pressure, instead of vacuum, just as ordinary systems do at all times.

In office buildings, hotels, apartment houses, and kindred buildings, the Dunham Differential Vacuum Heating System is operating on at least 25% less fuel than ordinary vacuum return line systems.

With many branch sales offices, C. A. Dunham Co. Limited, co-operates with architects, consulting and heating engineers and contractors and owners in every part of Canada on particular heating problems and in supplying details concerning the installation and operation of the Dunham Differential Vacuum Heating System.

C. A. DUNHAM CO.
LIMITED

1523 DAVENPORT ROAD, TORONTO

Branch Sales Offices:

Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, St. John's, Nfld., London, Eng.

Forty-four Years And Now

Forty-four years ago The Johnson System Of Temperature Regulation was placed on the market. Q It was the first successful method of complete temperature control: the introduction of a utility that has proved of infinite benefit to the world and mankind.

Q During these forty-four years practically every improvement in temperature control apparatus and its installation has had its origin with this company: the pacemaker in the progress of the industry, as well as the pioneer.

Q And today, Johnson Heat And Humidity Control remains far in advance and alone in the completeness of heat and humidity regulation: for example, the all metal construction of The Johnson System positively provides for permanency in its operation and constant accuracy in the proper regulation of the heating and ventilating equipment of a building.

JOHNSON TEMPERATURE REGULATING CO. of Canada, Ltd., 100 Adelaide St. East, Toronto Also at Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, & Vancouver



JOHNSON HEAT AND HUMIDITY CONTROL

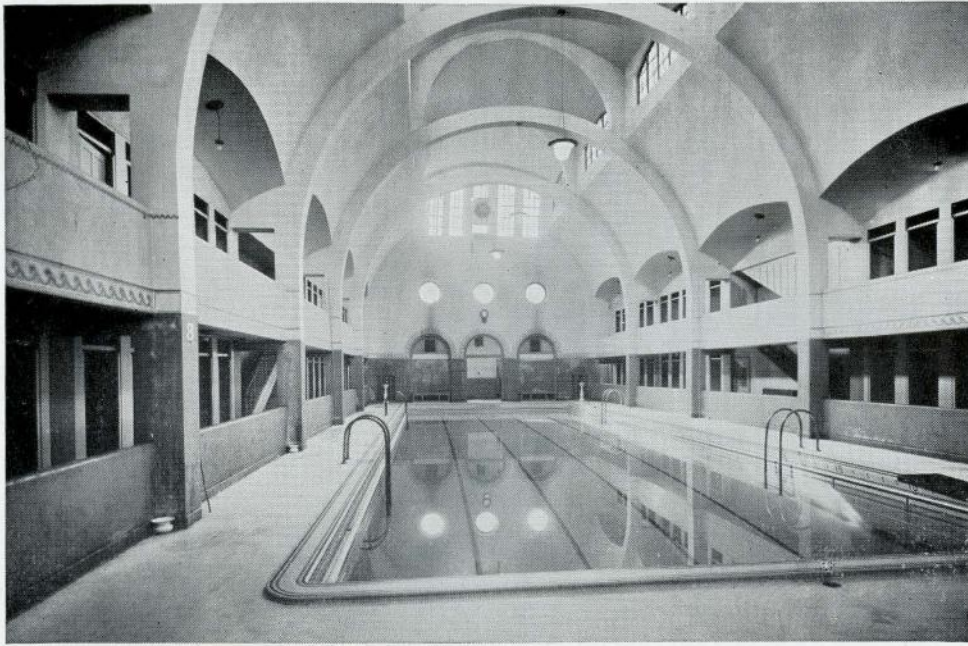


The All Metal System: The All Perfect Graduated Operation Of Valves And Dampers: Dual Thermostat (Night & Day) Control: Fuel Saving 25 to 40 per cent per year.

The Metropolitan Building, New York N. LeBrun & Sons, Archts. . Equipped with Johnson Control in 1902, and additionally since, as late as 1926, as new offices were created in this building.....

The American Insurance Union Citadel, Columbus, O. C. Howard Crane, and J. Upton Gribben . . . Architects. Completed in 1927, it is equipped with 3 separate installations of Johnson Heat and Humidity Control . . .





Montreal's New Public Bath

Montreal's Newest Concrete Public Bath



Always specify "Canada" Cement. It is uniformly reliable. "Canada" Cement can be secured from over 2,000 dealers in nearly every city, town and village in Canada. If you cannot locate a convenient dealer, write our nearest sales office.

THE Public Bath, a municipal improvement vital to the welfare of congested districts, is seen at its best in the newly completed Montreal Bath. J. O. Marchand and V. Boileau Ltd., of Montreal, were architects and contractors, respectively. Baulne & Leonard, consulting engineers, designed the reinforced structure.

Concrete construction, assuring permanence and fire-safety, was used throughout, while the heating and water filtration and sterilizing equipment represent the very newest developments in their respective fields.

Concrete is particularly adapted to Public Bath design and construction problems and has been widely used for the purpose throughout Canada.

We maintain a Service Department to co-operate with you in all lines of work for which concrete is adapted. Our library is comprehensive and is at your disposal at all times, without charge. Write us.

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

Canada Cement Company Building
Phillips Square Montreal

Sales Offices at:

MONTREAL

TORONTO

WINNIPEG

CALGARY

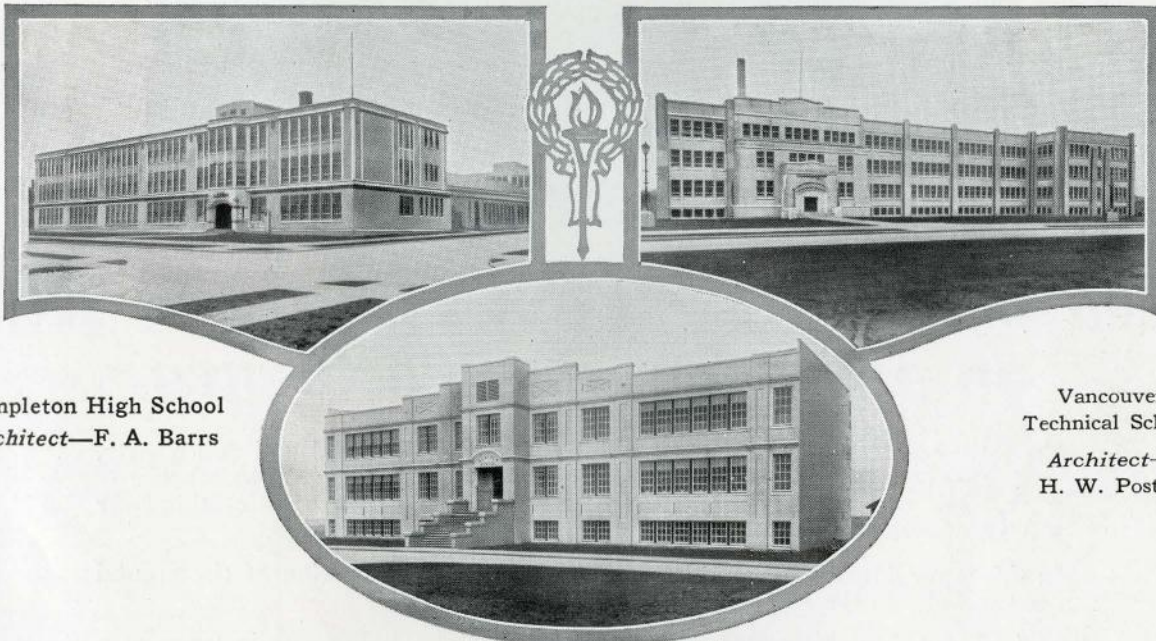
**CANADA CEMENT
CONCRETE
FOR PERMANENCE**

ANOTHER BEAVERDUCT INSTALLATION



In Three British Columbia Schools

Electrical Contractor
Messrs. HUME & RUMBLE CO., Limited
Vancouver, B.C.



Templeton High School
Architect—F. A. Barrs

Vancouver
Technical School
Architect—
H. W. Postle

Renfrew School
Architect—F. A. Barrs

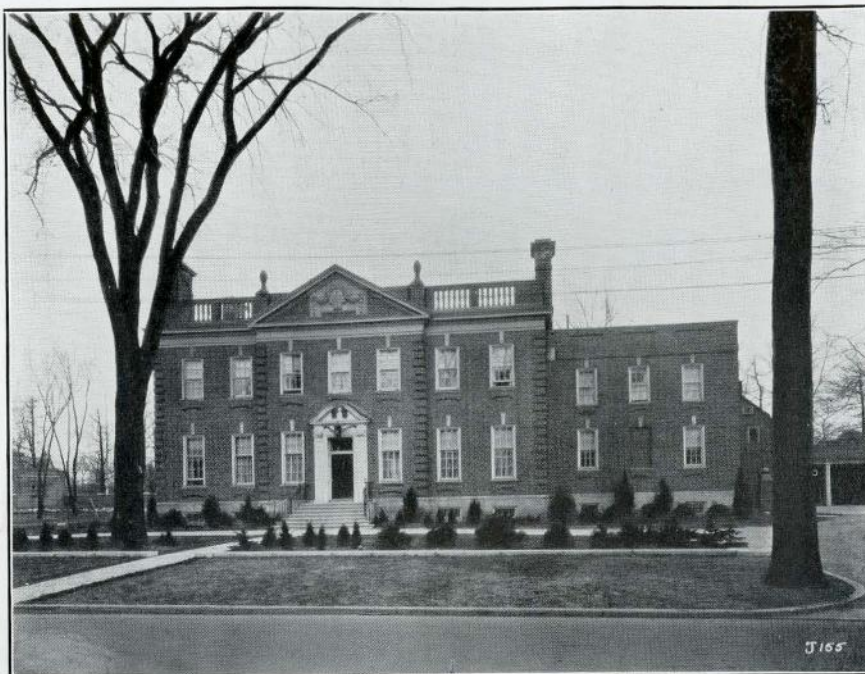
WHEN you specify Beaverduct Conduit for buildings you are following the lead of Canada's foremost electrical contractors, builders and architects. The three new schools illustrated above are equipped with Beaverduct, C.G.E. Wires and Cables and C.G.E. Wiring Devices . . . quality installations throughout.

WD229

Made in Canada by

**CANADIAN
GENERAL ELECTRIC Co. Limited**
HEAD OFFICE TORONTO. SALES OFFICES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES.

MASSILLON BAR JOIST FIREPROOF FLOORS



Used by George Moorehouse & King in prize-winning residence

AT the recent Toronto Chapter Exhibition of Architectural and Allied Arts, the Ontario Association of Architects awarded George, Moorehouse & King, the 1929 medal of Honor and First Prize for residence costing over \$50,000. for their plan of Mr. Gerald Larkin's residence, Toronto.

In this house Massillon Bar Joists were used in the construction of the ground floor and also in the floors of all the bathrooms.

The use of Massillon Bar Joists in this residence is but one instance of a growing trend of both architect and owner to insist on the same stability and performance of construction and the same fire-resistance and safety in their homes as they are accustomed to in offices, hotels, etc.

Full particulars, load-tables and dimentional data will be sent you on request.



SARNIA BRIDGE COMPANY, LIMITED
SARNIA - - - ONTARIO

Agents in all principal cities—Branch offices Toronto-Montreal

INSULEX

**FIRE PROOF
"PROOF"**

**MARANI, LAWSON & PAISLEY
ARCHITECTS
219 Bay Street
Toronto, 2.**

November 16, 1928.
The Canada Gypsum & Alabastine Ltd.,
Toronto 2.

**Re: Insulex — St. Andrews College,
Aurora**

Gentlemen:

I thought it might be of interest to you to know how INSULEX behaved under rather severe conditions during the fire at St. Andrews College, Aurora, a week or so ago.

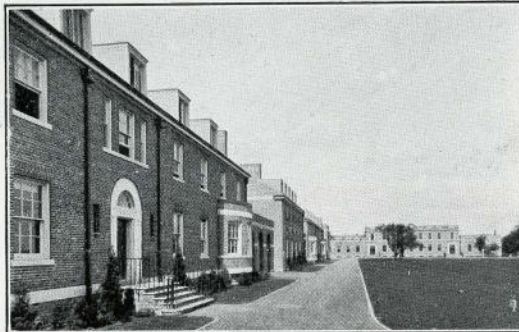
You may recall that you provided a 2" INSULEX fill over the entire ceiling of the upper storeys in these buildings. The fire originated in the end room in which three boys were quartered while the boys were at dinner. It was well under way before it was discovered. The wind blew the heat into the corridors rather than outdoors, with the result that we have had to replace every door in the corridor, which is 110 feet in length, because they had split from the heat generated. The plaster ceiling of the corridor has also had to be replaced on account of the intense heat.

While the fire was in progress the roof space was inspected and it was found that no traces of smoke existed and that there was no change in temperature owing to the fire. This, in my opinion, speaks particularly well of INSULEX as an insulator of heat.

Our clients are very highly pleased over the performance of this material under such a severe test and I, therefore, feel that we should pass along this information to you.

Yours very truly,

E. H. PAISLEY



St. Andrews College, Aurora

**STOP
FIRE WASTE
and
HEAT WASTE
in
ONE
BUILDING
OPERATION**

**PRICE BROS.
LIMITED
BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS
Toronto**

The Canada Gypsum & Alabastine Ltd.,
701 Federal Building,
Toronto, Can.

Re: Insulex—

Dec. 14, 1928.

Dear Sir,

As a testimonial to the fire resistance of the above mentioned material, Insulex, manufactured by the Canada Gypsum and Alabastine Ltd. of Paris, Ont., permit me to relate the experience with fire that I have recently undergone in connection with my new home, near Pickering, on the Kingston Road Highway.

Some painters carelessly left oily rags in an upstairs cupboard which caused spontaneous combustion. The flames made strong headway on the walls but when they attacked the ceiling were absolutely blocked, due to the "Insulex" used in its construction. The fire, thus confined was finally put out with a resulting damage to the building of only about six hundred dollars, where, had the flames been able to take hold of the ceiling, nothing that it was possible to do, would have prevented the total destruction of the house, and a resulting loss of between \$25,000 to \$30,000. The building is located in the country, away from all fire-fighting equipment, and has only a well to depend upon in case of fire emergency.

In view of the heavy loss which the use of your material has saved me, I feel that it is only right that I should place this letter in your hands in order that you may have something definite to show others who may be interested in fire-proofing material.

If this testimonial is of any use to you for advertising purposes, you are entirely at liberty to use it for publication.

I am very cordially yours,

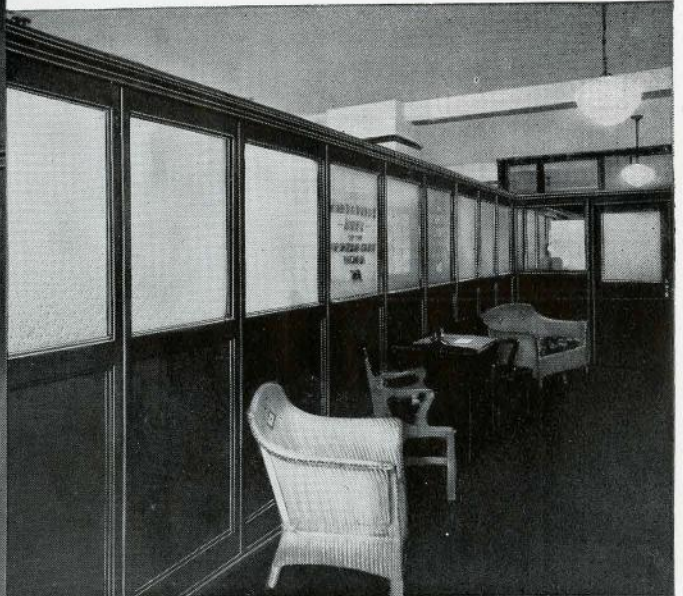
E. S. PRICE

The Canada Gypsum and Alabastine Limited

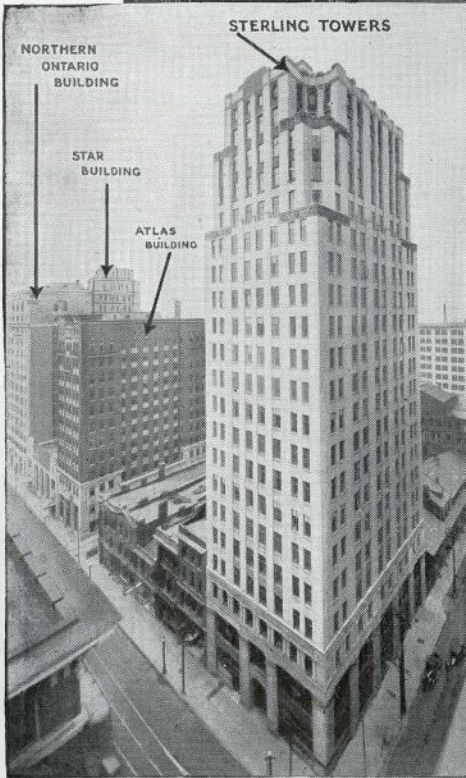
Paris, Ont.

Branch Offices:

Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Windsor Vancouver



Modern office Buildings adopt "Office Specialty" Movable Partitions because of their Efficiency, Economy and Permanent Satisfaction.



Sterling Towers, one of Toronto's finest buildings, is equipped throughout with "Office Specialty" Partitions. The new Star Building, the Atlas Building and the Northern Ontario Building, shown within a short radius, are similarly equipped.

Equip Your New Building With

OFFICE SPECIALTY

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

MOVABLE UNIT PARTITIONS

WOOD OR STEEL

ENGINEERS are almost unanimous in their choice of "Office Specialty" Movable Partitions for all partitioning work of new buildings.

Their easy adaptability, quick assembly, rigidity, attractiveness and economy are features that are the deciding factors over any other type of partitioning.

First Costs are Last Costs as "Office Specialty" Movable Partitions will withstand years of service, yet can be easily re-assembled for any new space requirements.

Detailed sketches and full particulars will gladly be furnished to Architects and Engineers.

THE OFFICE SPECIALTY MFG. CO. LIMITED

Home Office and Factories: NEWMARKET, ONT.

Service Stores at:

- Toronto,
- Montreal,
- Regina,
- Ottawa,
- Calgary,
- Hamilton,
- Edmonton,
- Quebec,
- Vancouver.
- Halifax,
- Winnipeg,



Architects: Chapman & Oxley

Gen. Contractors: Thompson Starrett Co.

TORONTO DAILY STAR BUILDING

The faithful execution of the cut stone work in this outstanding building project was entrusted to us. A wide experience on important contracts enables us to offer efficient service.

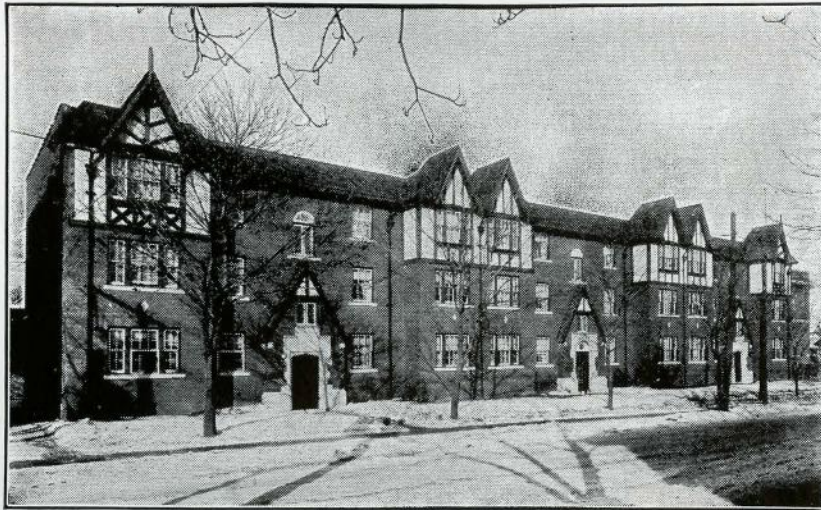
Geo. Oakley & Son, Limited

Office: 278 Booth Ave.

TORONTO

Marble Mills: 355 Logan Ave.

“We Have Had No Trouble Keeping Them Rented”



MR. W. H. PIDGEON, owner of the Bertwill Apartments, Toronto, feels that Frigidaire automatic refrigeration has played an important part in making the operation of these apartments highly profitable. And indeed his experience with Frigidaire as related in the following letter checks closely with that of builders and owners of apartment houses and private homes all over the country. Mr. Pidgeon writes:

“In August of 1926 we had our apartment houses installed with Frigidaire automatic refrigeration.”

“We wish to say that we are extremely

pleased with the results and can assure anyone contemplating the installation of mechanical refrigeration that they most certainly will get more than the service promised by the Frigidaire Sales Corporation.”

“Our expense in connection with this equipment has been almost negligible, and we believe that it is partly due to having our apartments Frigidaire-equipped that we have had no trouble in keeping them rented. We strongly recommend the installation of Frigidaire to anyone owning or building apartment houses.”

Frigidaire Corporation, Toronto, Ontario

FRIGIDAIRE

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

A special Frigidaire manual for Architects and Builders will give YOU full information as to the selection and installation of Frigidaire. You should have it. Send the coupon today

MAIL THIS COUPON

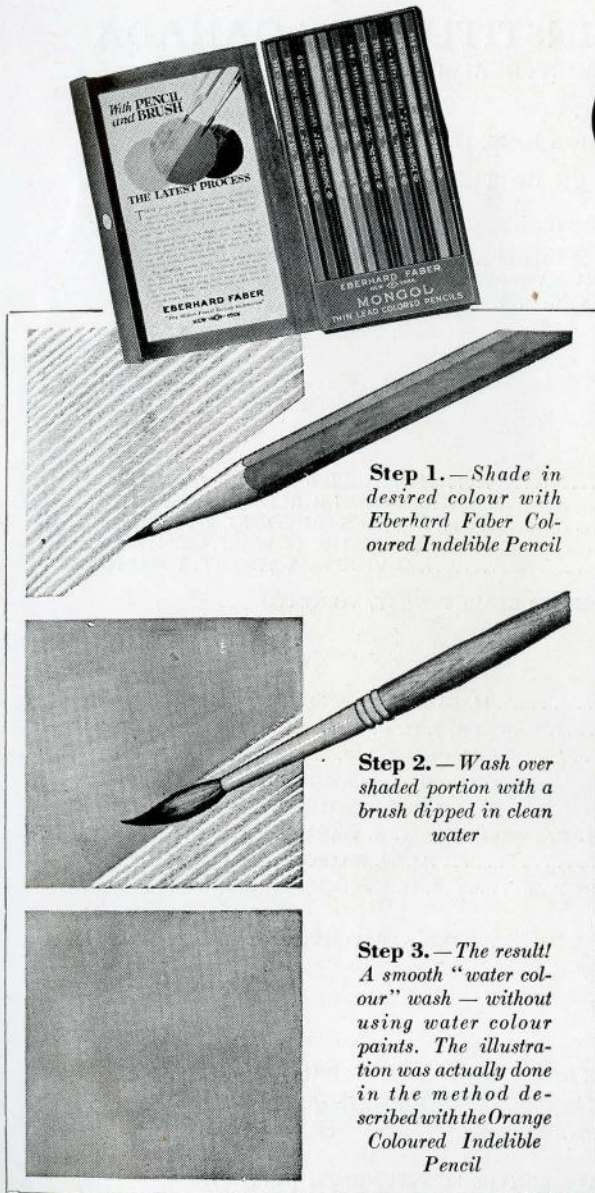
Frigidaire Corporation,
Sterling Tower, Toronto, Ont.

Please send me Frigidaire information for Architects and Builders.

Name.....

Address.....

Colour Drawing or Water Colour FROM THE TIP OF THE SAME PENCIL



AT LAST a thin-lead, indelible colour-pencil has been developed to do the work of both ordinary colour-pencil and water colours.

The process is simple. For colour wash, first use the Mongol colour-pencil as you would a crayon. Then wash the shading over with a brush wet with clean water. The effect is surprisingly smooth and even, and, with little practice, tones and combinations of the twelve colours can be obtained as easily as with the ordinary water colours.

And guaranteed against breakage

Moreover, the lead is guaranteed against breakage! It's the only colour-pencil that is guaranteed not to break in ordinary use.

This new Mongol Coloured Indelible Pencil is only one item of the Eberhard Faber line of pencil and stationery products. Mail \$1.25 with the coupon below to our Canadian Agents and they will send you the standard size box of twelve guaranteed, two-purpose colour-pencils.

**Mongol Coloured Indelible Pencils
are made in twelve colours**

844 Purple	845 Light Blue	846 Pink
849 Black	862 Orange	863 Brown
865 Blue	866 Red	867 Yellow
868 Green	848 Light Green	864 Heliotrope

EBERHARD FABER

The Right Pencil for the Right Use

REEVES & SONS (Canada), Ltd. RA-1
45 Simcoe Street, Toronto, Ont.

Gentlemen: I enclose \$1.25 for which I am to receive a box of the twelve Mongol Coloured Indelible Pencils, Assortment No. 741.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....Province.....

THE ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

2020 UNION AVENUE - MONTREAL, QUE.

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 THE ALBERTA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS; THE ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA; THE MANITOBA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS; THE ONTARIO ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS; THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS; THE SASKATCHEWAN ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS; THE MARITIME ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

OFFICERS 1928

PRESIDENT.....PERCY E. NOBBS.....14 PHILLIPS SQUARE, MONTREAL
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.....EDWARD UNDERWOOD.....21 UNION BUILDING, EDMONTON
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT.....ANDREW L. MERCER.....827 BIRKS BUILDING, VANCOUVER
HONORARY SECRETARY.....ALCIDE CHAUSSE.....30 ST. JAMES STREET WEST, MONTREAL
HONORARY TREASURER.....GORDON M. WEST.....43 VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, I. MARKUS, 160 RICHMOND STREET WEST, TORONTO

COUNCIL 1928

REPRESENTING THE ALBERTA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS.....A. M. CALDERON AND EDWARD UNDERWOOD
REPRESENTING THE MANITOBA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS.....J. HAWKER, J. H. G. RUSSELL AND E. PARKINSON
REPRESENTING THE ONTARIO ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS.....J. H. CRAIG, J. P. HYNES, MURRAY BROWN,
E. L. HORWOOD, H. E. MOORE AND GORDON M. WEST
REPRESENTING THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS.....ALCIDE CHAUSSE, EUGENE PAYETTE,
PHILIP J. TURNER, ERNEST CORMIER, J. O. MARCHAND, W. S. MAXWELL AND P. E. NOBBS
REPRESENTING THE SASKATCHEWAN ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS.....M. W. SHARON AND R. G. BUNYARD
REPRESENTING THE ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.....S. M. EVELEIGH, ANDREW L. MERCER
AND J. J. HONEYMAN
REPRESENTING THE MARITIME ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS.....RENE A. FRECHET AND H. CLAIRE MOTT

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE R.A.I.C. ON THE COUNCIL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

PROFESSOR CHARLES HERBERT REILLY, O.B.E., M.A., Cantab., F.R.I.B.A. (*Liverpool*), *England*
PERCY E. NOBBS, F.R.I.B.A., *Montreal*

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE R.A.I.C. ON THE ALLIED SOCIETIES' CONFERENCE (R.I.B.A.)

J. P. HYNES, *Past President, R.A.I.C.* PERCY E. NOBBS, *President, R.A.I.C.*
SEPTIMUS WARWICK, F.R.I.B.A., *London, England*

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

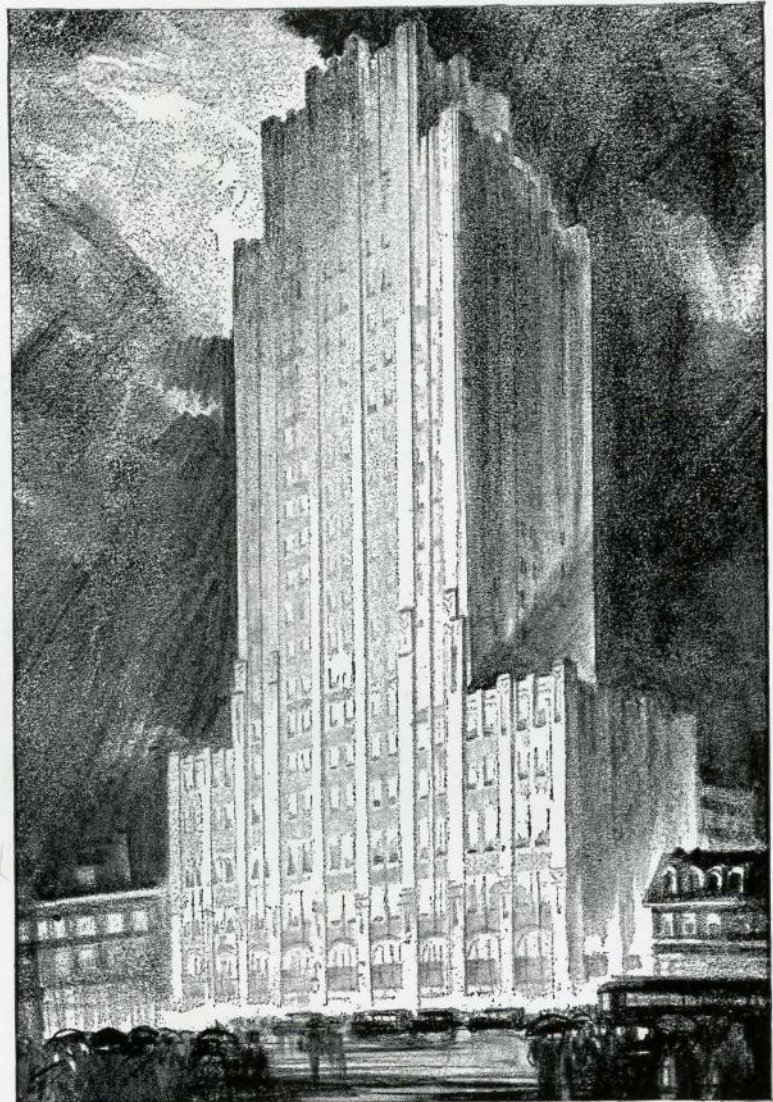
PERCY E. NOBBS, *President*; ALCIDE CHAUSSE, *Honorary Secretary*; GORDON M. WEST, *Honorary Treasurer*; EUGENE PAYETTE, PHILIP J. TURNER, ERNEST CORMIER, J. O. MARCHAND, W. S. MAXWELL
AND I. MARKUS, *Executive Secretary*

PAST PRESIDENTS

*A. F. DUNLOP, Montreal...1907-08, 1908-09, 1909-10 *F. S. BAKER, Toronto.....1910-11, 1911-12
J. H. G. RUSSELL, Winnipeg.1912-13, 1913-14, 1914-15 J. P. OUELLET, Quebec.....1915-16, 1916-17, 1917-18
A. FRANK WICKSON, Toronto.....1918-19, 1919-20 DAVID R. BROWN, Montreal.....1920-21, 1921-22
LEWIS H. JORDAN, Winnipeg.....1922-23, 1923-24 JOHN S. ARCHIBALD, Montreal.....1924-25, 1925
*Deceased J. P. HYNES, Toronto.....1926, 1927, 1928

The Toronto Star Building, Toronto, has a Barrett Specification Roof.

Architect: Chapman & Oxley;
 General Contractor: Thompson-Starrett Co., Limited;
 Roofer: A. Matthews, Limited. All of Toronto.



Each year

brings forth GREATER BUILDINGS

SOARING 22 stories above the pavement, the new Toronto Daily Star Building is a monument to the foresight of its builders. The fact that Barrett Specification Roofs cover every elevation proves conclusively that permanency was the chief aim of its designers.

Buildings like this furnish irresistible evidence of the enormous strides modern architecture is taking. Each year brings forth greater buildings . . . greater not only in their towering height . . . but also in their structural perfection.

When the last foot of Barrett Specification Roof was laid on this structure, the owners received a Surety Bond guaranteeing against all repair or maintenance expense for the next 20 years.* But—after the twentieth year—what happens then? Nothing! For there are veteran buildings all over the continent, roofed with Barrett pitch and felt 30, 40 and even 50 years ago . . . still enjoying expense-free roof protection.

Architects and builders throughout Canada are acquainted with these notable Barrett records. They know that Barrett

Specification Roofs, applied strictly according to the Barrett Specification by Barrett Approved Roofers, using the finest grades of rag felt, coal-tar pitch and gravel and checked by Barrett Inspectors, are unexcelled for economy and durability.

*The Barrett Company, Limited, also offers a Specification Type "A" Roof which is bonded for 10 years. This type of roof is adaptable to a certain class of buildings. The same high-grade materials are used, the only difference being in the quantities.

THE BARRETT COMPANY, Limited
 Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Vancouver

*Barrett
 Specification
 Roofs*

Inspected and Bonded by Barrett



Coming . . .
Hi-lites
 on
Glass
Gardens

THIS, a new series, should prove of real interest to you. It will touch on the locating of greenhouses, conservatories and swimming pools . . . in no sense pedantic, say rather in the nature of a "brush-up".

Twelve subjects will be presented.

LORD & BURNHAM CO. LIMITED

Builders of Greenhouses and Conservatories

MAIN SALES OFFICE:
 HARBOUR COMMISSION BLDG., TORONTO, ONT.

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

Head Office and Factory: St. Catharines, Ont.

THE JOURNAL

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

Serial No. 43

TORONTO, MARCH, 1929

Vol. VI. No. 3

CONTENTS

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS AT THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING.....	77
PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA.....	78
REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.....	79
HONORARY TREASURERS' REPORT.....	81
REPORT ON THE JOURNAL.....	83
OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES OF THE INSTITUTE FOR 1929.....	122
NOTES ON THE CONVENTION.....	122
TORONTO CHAPTER ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION, BY PROF. E. R. ARTHUR, A.R.I.B.A.....	93
LIST OF MEMBERS, R.A.I.C., 1929.....	123
NOTES.....	xxx
BOOKS REVIEWED.....	xxxii

PLATE ILLUSTRATIONS

MONTIGNY-SUR-LOING, FRANCE, WATER COLOR SKETCH BY J. BURN HELME, MARCH	FRONTISPIECE
MAIN ENTRANCE DOORWAY, DOMINION BANK, BLEURY ST., MONTREAL.....	85
DETAIL OF FACADE, A. D. GORRIE GARAGE, TORONTO.....	87
RESIDENCE OF R. B. HICKMAN, COBOURG, ONT.....	89
COUNTRY HOUSE FOR W. R. P. PARKER, ERINDALE, ONT.....	91

PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH BY THE
ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

Editor—I. MARKUS

EDITORIAL BOARD

Chairman: J. P. HYNES
Ontario Association of Architects
JOHN M. LYLE
Ontario Association of Architects
PERCY E. NOBBS
Quebec Association of Architects

PROF. RAMSAY TRAUQUAIR
Quebec Association of Architects
ALCIDE CHAUSSE
Quebec Association of Architects
E. J. GILBERT
Saskatchewan Association of Architects
H. CLAIRE MOTT
The Maritime Association of Architects

GILBERT PARFITT
Manitoba Association of Architects
S. M. EVELEIGH
British Columbia Association of Architects
W. G. BLAKEY
Alberta Association of Architects

Publication, Editorial and Advertising Offices 160 Richmond Street West, Toronto
Chicago Representative Macintyre & Simpson, 75 East Wacker Drive, Chicago
New York Representative L. Ray Nelson, 250 West 57th Street, New York

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Canada and Newfoundland—Three Dollars per year. Great Britain, British Possessions, United States and Mexico—Five Dollars per year. All Other Countries—Six Dollars per year. Single Copies—Canada 50 Cents; Other Countries 75 Cents.

*The Traveller's
Insurance Building,
Hartford, Conn.*



Architects: Voorhies, Gmelin and Walker, New York City.
Engineers: Meyer, Strong and Jones, New York City.
Heating & Ventilating Contractors: Baker, Smith & Co., New York City.

Setting a good example of "Life Insurance"....

THE Traveller's Insurance Building in Hartford provides ideal indoor working conditions—because it has an ideal system of ventilation. Good ventilation is life insurance—without premiums! The "Traveller's" sets a good example.

In this beautiful building the health of outdoors is brought to the indoor worker. 385,333 cubic feet—over 14 tons—of outdoor air is circulated every min-

ute...air that has been filtered clean...controlled air...warmed to precise temperatures.

Twelve Sturtevant "Silentvane" Fans are used...five "blowers" and seven "exhausters"—with capacities from 9,800 to 52,000 C.F.M.

Sturtevant Ventilating Equipment has enjoyed the endorsement of prominent architects and engineers both in Canada and the United States.

B. F. STURTEVANT COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

Works in Galt, Ontario

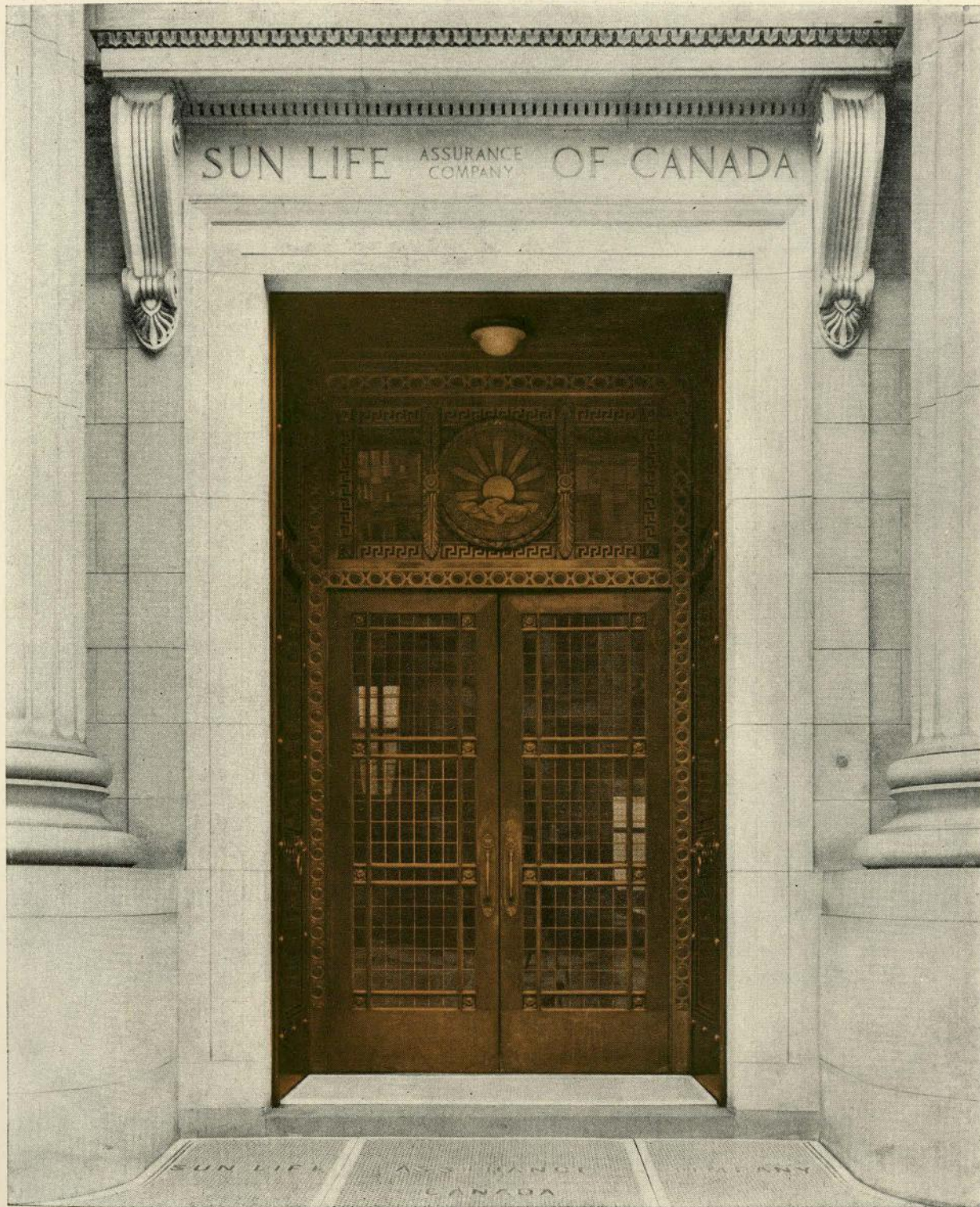
MONTREAL—553 New Birks Bldg.; 'Phone Lancaster 7965
WINNIPEG—Kipp Kelly, Ltd., 68 Higgins Ave.

TORONTO—1010 Lumsden Bldg.; 'Phone ELgin 5643
EDMONTON—Empire Engineering & Supply Co.

Sturtevant

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

HEATING-VENTILATING AND
POWER PLANT EQUIPMENT



It has been our privilege to execute in bronze the Main Entrance doors, the Vestibule doors, the four Lamp standards and other Bronze work for the New Sun Life Building, situated in Trafalgar Square, London.

THE VESTIBULE ENTRANCE DOOR IN THE SUN LIFE BUILDING, LONDON, ENG.

Architects:
SEPTIMUS WARWICK, F.R.I.B.A. and
A.J.C. PAINE, B.Arch. A.M.E.I.C.



The confidence in Canadian products shown by the Sun Life Assurance and other large companies is an inspiration and encouragement to creative craftsmanship in this country.

THE ROBERT MITCHELL COMPANY LIMITED

750 BELAIR AVENUE, MONTREAL



A TRIUMPH for simplicity has been the history of the *Corwith* design. Using chaste sculptural line and unfreakish receding planes, artists achieved in the *Corwith* bath an instantly popular piece of bathroom furniture. Unusual beauty and economy has led to its installation in big and elaborate hotels and clubs, and in innumerable cottages and mansions. With the sure guide of public preference, Crane Limited

now offers three new members of the *Corwith* group: a lavatory on pedestal or legs, a dressing table, and a combination lavatory and dressing table. All possess the receding planes, the simple charm that distinguish the *Corwith* bath. Rectangular bowls give an added deft touch of difference. Architects and builders, installing these fixtures, will find that they have achieved a bathroom that arouses and retains admiration.

CRANE

FIXTURES, VALVES, FITTINGS, AND PIPING, FOR DOMESTIC AND INDUSTRIAL USE
 Crane Limited, General Offices, 1170 Beaver Hall Square, Montreal + Branches and sales offices in 22 cities in Canada and British Isles



**MONTIGNY - SUR - LOING
ENVIRONS OF FONTAINEBLEAU, FRANCE**

*From a Water Color Sketch by
J. BURN HELME, M.Arch.*

THE JOURNAL

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

Serial No. 43

TORONTO, MARCH, 1929

Vol. VI. No. 3

The President's Address at the Twenty-Second Annual Meeting of the R. A. I. C.

LOOKING back to the time of the establishment of this Institute, it would appear that we have travelled through a period of organization. When the Institute was established only one Provincial association had obtained an act from its legislature giving legal status to the practice of architecture. Since then all the provinces with the exception of the Maritime Provinces and Ontario have such enactments, and the Ontario Legislature has one before it at present as a government measure. British Columbia and Saskatchewan have this year had amendments to their acts at the instance of their respective associations.

This Institute has also been occupied with organizing, first with an amendment to its charter making the Provincial associations the component parts, then an extensive revision of its by-laws, and now we are again before Parliament for an amendment to our charter permitting the establishment of fellowship members. This in turn will require a revision of our by-laws. The establishing of the examination board in this Institute is also a step in organization and perhaps not the least important.

With organization apparently completed the activities of the Institute may now be devoted to matters pertaining to the art and practice of architecture in Canada. Perhaps the first effort in this direction should be to endeavour to have all public buildings of architectural merit and to bring governing bodies to a sense of their opportunities and responsibilities in this regard. At the time of the last annual meeting of this Institute, such an effort was made by it with the Dominion Government, and while our suggestions

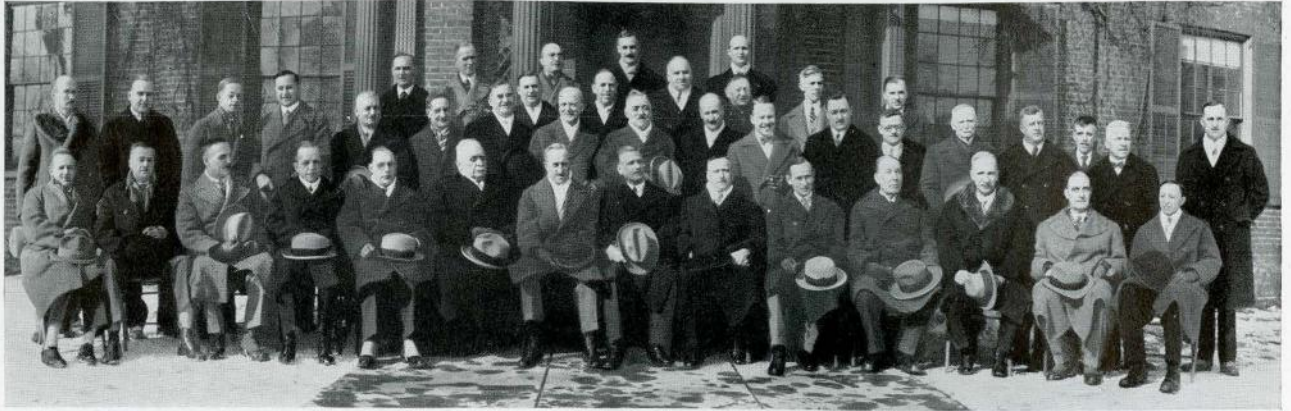
in regard to the particular buildings to which we referred were not acted upon, it was gratifying to have the Government almost immediately ask two distinguished members of this Institute to be the architects of the new National Research Buildings to be erected in Ottawa.

Several of the other matters which the Institute brought to the Government's attention at that time have not yet been answered by it. The incoming council may consider what further step may be taken to induce the Government to establish scholarships, the employment of architects in private practice on public buildings, and a more thorough collection of duty on architectural plans from abroad. Provincial societies might take similar steps with their respective governments, cities and school boards.

We are architects at the dawn of a new era in architecture in a new country at the dawn of its architectural development. Already commercialism and materialism are undermining the architect and his art, and unless we are content to take a lesser place than that which traditionally belongs to the architect, it is necessary that we avail ourselves in full measure of the modern methods in organization.

Our organization is complete, but this is insufficient in itself—it requires the loyal and earnest support of every member to make it effective. This loyalty means that all must follow the highest professional practice with their clients and business associates, with their fellow architects and with the public. In a word they must be true to their art and profession if they are to be true to themselves.

J. P. HYNES.



DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE R.A.I.C.

Front Row—Left to Right: PROFESSOR E. R. ARTHUR, BERNAL JONES, J. H. CRAIG, PHILIP J. TURNER, I. MARKUS, ALCIDE CHAUSSE, PERCY E. NOBBS, J. P. HYNES, RENE FRECHET, W. L. SOMERVILLE, H. B. GORDON, V. D. HORSBURGH, RAYMOND H. COLLINGE, S. H. PENLINGTON

Second Row: R. A. V. NICHOLSON, KENNETH F. NOXON, GLADSTONE EVANS, HAROLD CARTER, J. B. KEITH FISKEN, A. J. EVERETT, C. E. CYRIL DYSON, B. EVAN PARRY, JULES F. WEGMAN, JOHN M. LYLE, W. D. RIDDELL, H. H. MADILL, GRANT HELLIWELL, EDWIN MENGES, J. JACKSON BECK, H. G. SALISBURY, WILFRED F. SMITH

Back Row: ALLAN GEORGE, MURRAY BROWN, H. E. MOORE, EARL L. SHEPPARD, E. TELFER ARNOLDI, C. BARRY CLEVELAND, W. J. ABRA G. ROPER GOINLOCK, A. H. GREGG, STANLEY T. J. FRYER, AND WM. BLACKWELL

Proceedings of the Twenty-second General Annual Meeting of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada

THE first session of the Twenty-second General Annual Meeting of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada was held at the rooms of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, 2020 Union Avenue, Montreal, Que., on Thursday the 21st February, 1929, at 12.30 o'clock p.m.

Those present were: Messrs. Percy E. Nobbs, Philip J. Turner, Ernest Cormier, Chas. David, Henri P. Labelle, Ludger Venne, F. R. Findlay, Edgar Prairie and Alcide Chausse.

The president, Mr. J. P. Hynes, being absent, Mr. Percy E. Nobbs, first vice-president, presided as chairman of the meeting. Mr. Alcide Chausse, honorary secretary, acted as secretary for the meeting.

Upon motion by Mr. Edgar Prairie, seconded by Mr. Alcide Chausse, it was unanimously resolved:

That this meeting adjourn and resume its sessions on Friday, the 22nd February, 1929, at 10.30 o'clock a.m. at the Art Gallery, Toronto, Ontario.

The annual meeting was resumed on Friday, February 22nd, at the Art Gallery, Toronto, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. P. Hynes, president of the Institute. Among those present were: Messrs. J. H. Craig, W. L. Somerville, Allan George, Herbert E. Moore, Murray Brown, C. H. C. Wright, H. B. Gordon, C. J. Burritt, H. J. Salisbury, E. Menges, Harold Smith, Jules F. Wegman,

A. Frank Wickson, A. S. Mathers, V. D. Horsburgh, Kenneth F. Noxon, H. H. Madill, I. Markus, Stanley T. J. Fryer, F. E. L. Abrey, E. R. Arthur, E. Telfer Arnoldi, J. B. Keith Fiskin, J. B. Fisher, and C. E. Cyril Dyson, of Toronto; Percy E. Nobbs, Alcide Chausse, and Philip J. Turner, of Montreal; B. Evan Parry, W. J. Abra, R. A. V. Nicholson, and L. Fennings Taylor, of Ottawa; Rene A. Frechet of Moncton; W. F. Smith of Midland; and B. Jones of Kitchener; W. D. Riddell of Hamilton.

The President, in calling the meeting to order, explained that the meeting had been adjourned from Montreal to Toronto as it was felt that the architectural exhibition now being held in the Gallery would provide the proper setting for the annual meeting of the Institute. Mr. Hynes then delivered his presidential address in which he pointed out that as the organization of the Institute was practically completed, it should now give closer attention to matters pertaining to the art and practice of architecture in Canada. He also suggested that the incoming council consider what further steps might be taken to induce the Government to establish scholarships in architecture. The full text of the president's address will be found on page 77 of this issue.

Reading of Minutes: As the minutes of the last annual meeting were published in THE JOURNAL and distributed among the members, they were accepted as read.

Delegates to the 1929 Council: The honorary secretary reported the following delegates elected by the various Provincial associations of architects to the 1929 Council:

PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATIONS	DELEGATES
Alberta Association of Architects.....	A. M. CALDERON EDWARD UNDERWOOD
Manitoba Association of Architects....	J. HAWKER E. PARKINSON J. H. G. RUSSELL
Ontario Association of Architects.....	MURRAY BROWN J. H. CRAIG E. L. HORWOOD J. P. HYNES H. E. MOORE GORDON M. WEST
Province of Quebec Association of Architects.....	ALCIDE CHAUSSE ERNEST CORMIER J. O. MARCHAND W. S. MAXWELL PERCY E. NOBBS EUGENE PAYETTE PHILIP J. TURNER
Saskatchewan Association of Architects.	R. G. BUNYARD N. W. SHARON
Architectural Institute of British Columbia.....	S. M. EVELEIGH J. J. HONEYMAN ANDREW L. MERCER
Maritime Association of Architects....	RENE A. FRECHET H. CLAIRE MOTT

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Upon request of the chairman, Mr. I. Markus, executive secretary, gave the report of the executive committee, as follows:

In submitting the report of the executive committee for the year just closing I should like to point out that because of the increased activities of the Institute, it was found necessary to hold eleven meetings of the executive committee during the year.

The attendance of each of the members at the meetings was as follows:

J. P. Hynes, president.....	11
W. L. Somerville, hon. treasurer.....	9
Alcide Chaussé, hon. secretary.....	1
Gordon M. West.....	8
J. H. Craig.....	10
B. Evan Parry, (Ottawa).....	3
Geo. T. Evans, (Hamilton).....	0

Appointment of an Executive Secretary: As a result of a resolution passed at the last annual meeting authorizing the executive committee to appoint an executive secretary of the Institute, I was appointed to that office on March 31st, 1928.

Re Memorial to the Government: following the visit of a deputation from the Institute to the Government on the occasion of our last annual meeting in Ottawa, considerable correspondence passed between the president of the Institute and the Minister of Public Works in connection with the proposed government departmental buildings to be erected in Ottawa.

Unfortunately, very little progress can be reported on the memorial presented to the Government at this time, with the possible exception that the Government has recognized, to some extent, our request that architects in private practice be retained by the Government for the erection of government buildings, also that the Preventive Service Branch of the Department of Customs and Excise is endeavouring to trace the buildings which have been erected by foreign architects, so that proper duties can be collected.

Amendments to the Charter: At the last annual meeting of the Institute, the executive committee was empowered to have the charter amended so as to provide for the creation of fellowships in the Institute. After consideration by a legislative committee, the executive submitted the following proposed amendments to the members of the council and to the Provincial associations for their approval:

Section 4, and Sub-section (2) of Section 5 of the charter of the Institute as amended by Act of Parliament on April 1st, 1912, shall be deleted and the following substituted:

Membership of the Institute shall consist of associates, members and fellows, all of whom shall be members in good standing of a Provincial architects' association, recognized by the Institute; also honorary members and honorary fellows.

The Institute may by by-law make regulations governing the membership of the Institute.

The following abbreviations or letters shall designate the respective classifications of membership in the Institute.

A.R.A.I.C.—Associate of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

M.R.A.I.C.—Member of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

F.R.A.I.C.—Fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

Hon. M.R.A.I.C.—Honorary Member of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

Hon. F.R.A.I.C.—Honorary Fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

The Provincial associations approved of these proposed amendments, and in the early fall, Messrs. McGuire, Macdonald & Boles, of Toronto, were retained by the Institute as solicitors in the matter. Notices of application to Parliament for amendments to the charter have already appeared in the daily press, and our application will be considered by Parliament at the present session.

Proposed Amendments to the By-Laws: As the amended charter would necessitate certain changes in the by-laws, it was thought advisable to prepare a draft of the proposed changes to be submitted to the Provincial associations and the members of the council for their consideration. The proposed amendments on the whole have been approved of by the Provincial bodies, but a few suggestions have been submitted which will be given further consideration at this meeting.

Standard Forms of Contract: At the last annual meeting of the Institute, a letter was read from the Canadian Construction Association, requesting the Institute to approve of the standard forms of contract which have been issued to their members.

Copies of these forms of contract were submitted to the Provincial associations for their consideration, and a special committee of the Institute was appointed consisting of Messrs. A. Frank Wickson and H. E. Moore to examine the contract forms and report to the executive committee.

As there seemed to be some objection to the forms, a resolution was passed by the executive committee on May 22nd, 1928, requesting that the Canadian Construction Association refrain from the further use of these forms, pending the

action of the Institute. The special committee found, after examining the forms that some considerable change would have to be made in them before they could be accepted by the Institute. It was thought advisable, therefore, to call a conference of the representatives of the Canadian Construction Association and the Institute to consider the changes as proposed by our committee. This conference was held on November 15th, and as a result it was decided that more progress could be made by having one representative of the Institute, together with a solicitor, meet and discuss the forms with a representative and solicitor from the Canadian Construction Association. A solicitor has already been appointed by the executive committee, and Mr. Moore will report further in the matter.

R.A.I.C. Examining Board: As a result of a lengthy discussion at the last annual meeting in connection with the matter of examinations, a motion to appoint an examining board for the purpose of conducting examinations in Canada was passed, and the executive committee was instructed to make the necessary appointments to the board. The following committee was appointed: Professor A. Beaugrand-Champagne, Montreal, chairman; Professor C. H. C. Wright, Toronto; Professor Ramsay Traquair, Montreal; Professor A. A. Stoughton, Winnipeg; W. S. Maxwell, Montreal; and S. P. Dumaresq, Halifax. The duties of the examining board were outlined to the members of the board at the time of their appointment, and considerable correspondence has passed between the members of this board.

As the opinions expressed seemed to differ on some important points, it was thought advisable to hold a conference of the Toronto and Montreal members of the board. This meeting was held in Montreal on October 19th, but up to the present time the board has not formulated any definite policy. It has therefore been considered necessary to have the matter given further consideration at this meeting.

Proposed Increased Budget: At a meeting of the executive committee held in May, it was considered advisable to prepare a budget that would permit of the expansion of the Institute's activities, in order that the Institute could function in as effective a manner as other national architectural bodies. This proposed budget was sent to the members of the council and to the Provincial associations for their consideration. It was also published in THE JOURNAL so that the membership at large would see the necessity of an increase in the pro rata contribution.

The proposed increased budget has been given favourable consideration by almost all the Provincial associations, and three of the Provincial bodies, viz: The Architectural Institute of British Columbia, the Manitoba Association of Architects and the Ontario Association of Architects have already signified their willingness to increase their pro rata contribution to the Institute to \$8.00 per member.

Code of Ethics and Code of Competitions: The executive committee felt that it would be in the interests of the profession to revise the present code of ethics and code of competitions so that

they would coincide with present-day practice. A special committee was appointed with Stanley T. J. Fryer, of Toronto, as convenor and the suggested revisions will be presented to this annual meeting for consideration.

Membership Reports from Provincial Associations: At the last annual meeting of the Institute, the honorary treasurer recommended that, in order to avoid discrepancies which have appeared in our books in recent years between the statements sent out by the Institute and the amounts of pro rata contribution sent in by the Provincial associations, typewritten forms be sent to each of the Provincial associations with a request that they be returned with a complete statement of their membership as at January 1st, 1929. These forms have been returned and will be the basis on which the pro rata contribution for the current year will be fixed.

Saskatoon War Memorial Competition: At the suggestion of the executive committee, Mr. Percy Over, architect of Winnipeg, was appointed as chief assessor for this competition. We are pleased to state that the competition was conducted in a very satisfactory manner.

Change in Place of Annual Meeting: On account of the Toronto Chapter of the Ontario Association of Architects holding their second exhibition of architecture and allied arts in the Art Gallery of Toronto during the month of February, the executive committee felt that this exhibition would provide an ideal setting for the Twenty-second General Annual Meeting of the Institute, and upon receiving the sanction of the members of the council it was decided to convene the meeting in Montreal on February 21st as provided for at the last annual meeting and adjourn therefrom to Toronto on February 22nd and 23rd, 1929.

In concluding this report, may I, on behalf of the members of the executive committee, take this opportunity of expressing to the president, our appreciation for the kindly spirit he has shown at the meetings of the executive committee, and also for his untiring efforts on behalf of the interests of the profession in Canada

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) I. MARKUS,

Executive Secretary.

THE CHAIRMAN: There are many things in the executive committee's report which will require discussion, but as many of them are included in the programme, I would suggest that the report be laid on the table until we have had an opportunity of discussing the various matters under their proper headings. It was therefore moved by Mr I. Markus, seconded by Mr. W. L. Somerville:

That the report of the executive committee be laid on the table—*Carried.*

THE HONORARY SECRETARY'S REPORT

In presenting the report of the honorary secretary, Mr. Alcide Chausse remarked that while his report may be a repetition of that of the president and the executive secretary, yet he thought it advisable to present it to the meeting. The report is as follows:

To the President, the Officers and Members of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

Gentlemen:

I have much pleasure to present my twenty-second annual report as honorary secretary of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

The twenty-first annual meeting was held last year in Ottawa, on the 17th and 18th February, 1928. It was a pleasure for us to welcome, for the first time, delegates of the Maritime Association of Architects, which had been formed during the year 1927. That new organization is composed of architects of the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Twenty years after the foundation of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada we had succeeded in having with us a federation of associations of architects from all the provinces in the Dominion.

The election of officers held at the meeting of the council at the time of the last general annual meeting, gave the following result, all being elected by acclamation: President, J. P. Hynes, re-elected; 1st vice-president, Percy E. Nobbs, re-elected; 2nd vice-president, René A. Fréchet; hon. secretary, Alcide Chausse, re-elected; and hon. treasurer, W. L. Somerville, re-elected. As, according to section 4 of the 1924 by-laws, the president elected is from the Province of Ontario, the members of the council representing that province, together with the honorary secretary, formed the executive committee of the council for year 1929, and as the annual meeting had decided to give the executive committee power to retain the services of an executive secretary, I. Markus was appointed to that position, and has acted also as acting secretary to the executive committee.

At last year's annual meeting it was also decided to have our charter amended in order to give the R.A.I.C. power to have classes of membership and for other purposes. The project is now before Parliament, and as soon as adopted, either a special meeting of the members will be called, or the matter will be considered at the coming annual meeting, for the purposes of amending the present by-laws, or to abrogate them and have them replaced with new by-laws which will conform with the new charter, as it will be amended by Parliament. It is also proposed to revise and amend the present code of ethics and regulations for the conduct of architectural competitions.

The executive committee have done a great deal, during the past year, to extend the activities of the R.A.I.C. by monthly meetings, and by initiating movements for the best interests of our organization. The executive secretary's report will give you all the information relating to the matters which were discussed and considered at the meetings of the executive committee.

At the last meeting of the council it had been decided to hold the twenty-second annual meeting in Montreal, but it was felt by the executive committee that it would be better to meet in Toronto again this year, so that our meeting

would coincide with the second exhibition of architecture of the Toronto Chapter of the Ontario Association of Architects. This is why this general annual meeting of the R.A.I.C., which opened yesterday in Montreal, was immediately adjourned to resume its sessions here in Toronto.

Before closing allow me to thank the members of the council for the generous help which they gave me during the past year, in facilitating the carrying out of my duties as honorary secretary, and to congratulate the executive committee on the good work done by them for the success of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ALCIDE CHAUSSE,
Honorary Secretary.

It was moved by Mr. Chausse, and seconded by Mr. Murray Brown:

That the honorary secretary's report be adopted
—*Carried.*

HONORARY TREASURER'S REPORT

Upon the request of the chairman, the honorary treasurer, Mr. W. L. Somerville, tendered his report to the Institute as follows:

In presenting my report and that of the auditor, I am sorry to state that in spite of curtailing our expenditures as much as possible last year, we close with a deficit of \$477.37.

For a number of years we have barely held our own. The work of the Institute has now reached a point where under the income provided in former years it is impossible to carry on. This condition can only be remedied by an increase in the annual contribution from the Provincial associations.

My recommendation of last year calling for a form of statement on membership to be filled in by Provincial associations on which contributions would be fixed, and also as a subscription list for THE JOURNAL, has worked out satisfactorily, and I think I am correct in saying that our books are now in a satisfactory condition, and our records in good shape.

The hon. treasurer thereupon gave the auditor's report, as follows:

Royal Architectural Institute of Canada,
Montreal, Quebec.

AUDITOR'S REPORT FOR 1928

I have audited the accounts of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada for the year ending 31st December, 1928. All my requirements as auditor have been complied with.

The attached balance sheet dated 31st December, 1928, is, in my opinion, properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the corporation's affairs and as shown by the books.

Toronto, February 15th, 1929.

(Signed) JOHN I. SUTCLIFFE, C.A.
Auditor.

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

BALANCE SHEET

31st December, 1928

ASSETS:

Bank Balances:			
Bank of Montreal—Montreal.....	\$	5.50	
Dominion Bank—Toronto.....		346.68	
		<u>352.18</u>	
Less Strathcona Scholarship Cash.....		130.06	
			\$ 222.12
Balance due from Alberta Association (paid in Jan., 1929).....			78.00
Prepaid Expense, as per schedule.....			66.68
Strathcona Scholarship Fund:			
Dominion of Canada Bonds.....		200.00	
Accrued Interest on Bonds.....		11.00	
In Current Bank Account.....		130.06	
			341.06
Reserve Fund:			
Dominion of Canada Bonds.....			520.67
			<u>1,228.53</u>
Total Assets.....			
1,228.53			
LIABILITIES:			
Accounts Payable, as per schedule.....	\$	815.15	
Credit Balances in accounts with Provincial Associations, as per schedule.....		113.00	
			<u>\$928.15</u>
			\$300.38
Lord Strathcona Scholarship Account:			
Principal.....	\$	200.00	
Accumulated Interest.....		141.06	
			\$ 341.06
Life Membership Account:			
Principal.....	\$	100.00	
Accumulated Interest.....		91.38	
			191.38
Reserve Account (5% of Revenue since July 1, 1923).....			512.81
			<u>\$1,045.25</u>
Debit Balance in Surplus Account, see schedule.....			744.87
			<u>\$300.38</u>

REVENUE ACCOUNT—Year ending 31st December, 1928

INCOME:		EXPENSES:	
Fees—		Royal Architectural Inst. of Canada	
Alberta Association.....	\$ 78.00	Journal.....	\$ 637.00
B.C. Association.....	184.00	Expenses of Convention.....	\$396.22
Less 1928 fees written off.....	4.00	Less Receipts from sale of	
	<u>180.00</u>	Dinner Tickets.....	212.00
Manitoba Association.....	132.00		184.22
Maritime Association.....	75.00	Report of Convention.....	165.00
Ontario Association.....	477.00	Travelling Expense—President.....	134.63
Less 1928 fees written off.....	3.00	Secretary's Disbursements.....	74.30
	<u>474.00</u>	Executive Secretary's Honorarium.....	375.00
Quebec Association.....	675.00	Executive Secretary's Disbursements.....	9.72
Saskatchewan Association.....	\$126.00	Assistant Salary.....	200.00
Less 1928 fees written off.....	3.00	Rent.....	200.00
	<u>123.00</u>	C.H.C. Wright—Examining Board	
		Expenses.....	28.15
	\$1,737.00	Printing and Stationery.....	103.98
Interest (other than Scholarship and		Stenographic Services.....	16.80
Life Membership).....	30.58	Provision for 1928 Audit Fee.....	25.00
	<u>\$1,767.58</u>	Bank Charges.....	2.30
Less Reserve Fund)—5% of Revenue.....	86.85	Sundries.....	2.00
			<u>\$2,158.10</u>
	\$1,680.73	Deficit.....	\$ 477.37

Note.—The Revenue Account shows the true Income and Expenditure for 1928 irrespective of cash transactions.

SURPLUS ACCOUNT—31 DECEMBER, 1928

Debit Balance—December 31st, 1927.....	\$154.00	Less:	
Add:		Additional Fees for 1927 paid by Alberta	
Balances owing from Provincial associations		Association.....	9.00
written off:			<u>113.50</u>
British Columbia.....	\$ 99.00	Adjusted Debit Balance Dec. 31, 1927.....	\$267.50
Saskatchewan.....	12.00	Deficit for year ending December 31, 1928.....	477.37
	<u>\$111.00</u>		
Accounting Costs—1927.....	11.50		
	<u>\$122.50</u>	Debit Balance at December 31, 1928.....	<u>\$744.87</u>

In continuing his report, the honorary treasurer pointed out that the amount shown as the bank balance, namely \$352.18, did not really represent the financial condition of the Institute for the year. There was actually a deficit of \$477.37, as there were a number of unpaid and due accounts which had not been taken care of.

The treasurer suggested that the matter of the surplus account should be taken up, as it showed a debit balance in 1927 of \$154.00 which, together with some charges on the books against the Provincial associations to which they did not agree, brought the debit balance as at December 31st, 1927, to \$267.50 which, added to the deficit for 1928, brings the debit balance as at December 31st, 1928, to \$744.87.

In closing his report the honorary treasurer made the following motion which was seconded by Mr. Salisbury:

That the council be empowered to draw on the reserve fund of \$520.67 to meet the deficit of \$477.37 for the year 1928, and that further, the adjusted debit balance as at December 31st, 1927, be written off—*Carried*.

REPORT ON THE JOURNAL, R.A.I.C.

In lieu of a report of the publicity committee, of which Mr. J. P. Hynes is chairman, Mr. I. Markus gave the report of the editor of THE JOURNAL, as follows:

The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.
Gentlemen:

In the report of THE JOURNAL for the year 1927, a small profit was shown on the first year's operation as a monthly publication. We predicted on that occasion that from the reception being given by the advertisers to the monthly publication of THE JOURNAL, the revenue for advertising during 1928 would be considerably increased and that THE JOURNAL would not only be able to meet its expenditures, but would also be in a position to wipe off a goodly portion of the losses incurred in previous years. I am happy to report that such has been the case and that we have not only been able to meet our expenditures, which have greatly increased owing to the issues containing considerably more editorial matter and being more profusely illustrated with larger plates, but we have been able to show a fair profit on the year's operations.

From an editorial standpoint, we have endeavored to provide the members with a publication that will not only keep them informed of the activities of the Institute and the Provincial associations, but also include such articles as are of interest to Canadian architects. For example, the re-action from our members and from laymen outside the profession to the series of articles on recent domestic architecture in the various provinces has been most gratifying. Another series which has brought forth a great deal of favourable comment is the articles on the early architecture of the Province of Ontario by Professor E. R. Arthur, of the Department of Architecture, University of Toronto. I believe I am but expressing the opinion of the membership at large when I say that the Institute is delighted to provide the medium through which the people of Canada are being given some permanent record of

early Canadian buildings, about which most of us know too little. We are looking forward with a great deal of pleasure to the publication of a further series of articles on early architecture in the Province of Quebec by Professor Ramsay Traquair, of the Department of Architecture, McGill University. Some of these articles will appear in THE JOURNAL during the coming year.

This report would be incomplete were I not to take this opportunity of expressing the appreciation of the editorial board for the very fine articles contributed by the following members during the past year:

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Professor Ramsay Traquair | C. W. U. Chivers |
| J. Rawson Gardiner | Professor E. R. Arthur |
| Percy E. Nobbs | R. A. V. Nicholson |
| Bernard C. Palmer | Philip J. Turner and |
| W. L. Somerville | F. Bruce Brown |
| H. L. Fetherstonhaugh | |

Valued contributions were also received from many non-members, including:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Arthur Lismer | E. Wyly Grier |
| F. H. Brigden | Wendell P. Lawson |
| H. G. Williams | W. A. Langton and |
| Mrs. Iris Mudge Carless | Charles W. Jefferys |

to all of whom we wish to record our sincere appreciation.

In concluding my report, I desire to acknowledge with thanks the active co-operation of the secretaries of each of the Provincial associations during the past year, which has made possible the publication of their activities in THE JOURNAL. May I also bespeak for the members of the editorial board the appreciation of the Institute for the services they have rendered during the past year under the able guidance of the chairman, Mr. J. P. Hynes.

Respectfully submitted,
I. MARKUS,
Editor.

MEMBER—Inasmuch as THE JOURNAL is the only means we have of getting publicity, could Mr. Markus give us some idea of the circulation outside of the architects.

MR. MARKUS—The total circulation of THE JOURNAL is approximately 1,125, of which about 800 go to architects and artists and the balance to advertisers, manufacturers, libraries and other subscribers.

MEMBER—Could the circulation of THE JOURNAL be increased if it were sold on the news stands?

MR. MARKUS—No doubt it could. The only difficulty I see is that the name on the cover may cause people to think that it is purely an official organ.

MR. NOXON—I should think some means might be devised which would result in a larger circulation among the people we want to reach. Why could we not publish THE JOURNAL in two sections—one of interest only to architects, while the other section could be put on the news stand, which would be instrumental in creating greater publicity for us and educating the public in architecture.

MR. TURNER—Are the members aware that certain articles in THE JOURNAL are published as reprints by McGill University. These reprints, which are sent to all the universities throughout the Empire, are printed in very attractive form, and due publicity is given to the fact that the

articles are taken from THE JOURNAL of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

MR. CRAIG—The point brought up as to whether or not we should endeavour to reach a wider public by publishing THE JOURNAL in two sections, one of particular interest to architects and the other of interest to the general public, brings up a matter of policy which would have to be very carefully considered by the council before it could be adopted. It is a question whether the time is ripe for such a development. But one thing is patent when we consider that at the present time there are many publications which purport to give information to the public on architectural matters, which unfortunately, is not authentic. The information they are disseminating is not particularly helpful to the architectural profession, in fact, in many cases it is detrimental. Perhaps it may be an opportune time to consider expanding the field of THE JOURNAL. At any rate, the situation is deserving of our consideration. We want to sell our services to the public, we want to see better buildings built, but we have no manner of reaching the public. There are architectural journals, but they make their appeal to the architects. However, I do not think the occasion should pass without some expression of appreciation to Mr. Markus for his work in connection with THE JOURNAL. I would therefore move the following resolution:

That we express our appreciation to the editor of THE JOURNAL and his associates for the work they have been doing and the success they have made of THE JOURNAL.

Seconded by Mr. Somerville and Carried.

MR. SOMERVILLE—Perhaps I could explain something of the attitude of the publishers of magazines dealing with architecture. They do want to have authentic articles so far as possible, but if they are to interest the public, they cannot be too profound.

I do feel that if there was some suitable way of feeding articles to the magazines that reach the public that lots could be done that way. We should not be too architectural, for it has to interest the public. I think Professor Arthur's articles, if they were revamped for the public would be splendid.

THE CHAIRMAN—Is the University contemplating publishing Professor Arthur's articles?

PROF. WRIGHT—I think so, as time goes on. Professor Arthur is still gathering information, and I am sure he has a good deal of material now in pretty fair shape. I think Mr. Markus has access to all the work and knows what Professor Arthur is doing. I also think he would be only too glad to put some of that matter in shape suitable for the general public to read.

MR. CRAIG—The difficulty seems to be that there is no standard of criticism. The public judge architecture from what they see in the popular magazines and what they may glean from other sources, but these magazines, instead of publishing illustrations of good buildings, interiors, etc., publish the interior of Mrs. So and So's home simply because she is well known as a society leader, while architecturally it may be the most unsightly thing ever created. The point is this: we want to reach the public. Are we trying to reach the public?

MR. ABRA—If these magazines are not publishing the right material, where does the blame lie? The blame lies right here. Many of these magazines are quite honest in their attempts to get the right kind of material to the public, but unfortunately, there are men who are quite willing to rush into print with articles and illustrations. Again I ask, is this body doing its duty in seeing that they are supplied with the right material?

MR. PARRY—For two years I have pleaded with the Institute to start broadcasting. Nothing has been done so far. We have started broadcasting in Ottawa, and I think it is about time similar action was taken elsewhere.

MR. CRAIG—To bring the discussion to a point I would move that:

The council be instructed to establish a publicity committee, looking to the expansion of the circulation of THE JOURNAL.

Seconded by B. Evan Parry and Carried.

REPORT OF THE EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE

Mr. P. E. Nobbs, chairman of the education committee, reported that at the last annual meeting the matter of architectural education was discussed at great length, as a result of which an examination board was appointed. He suggested that this report would come more appropriately from the examination board.

REPORT OF RESEARCH COMMITTEE

The honorary secretary read the following letter from Professor A. R. Greig, of the University of Saskatchewan, Chairman of the Research Committee:

Mr. Alcide Chaussé, Hon. Secretary,
Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.
Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 23rd, with regard to the report from the research committee.

I am not aware of any research work along architectural lines that is being conducted except probably some work in acoustics at Toronto University and probably some at McGill, and a little on wall insulation at our own institution. None of these research projects are being conducted under the auspices of the architectural associations and I presume most of them are being conducted under the Research Council of Canada.

If you know of any research projects I will be glad if you will let me know who are conducting them. I will write and get what information I can.

THE CHAIRMAN—Some years ago, Mr. Martin of Saskatchewan did some very valuable work. He collected the papers from many different testing bureaus and these were published in THE JOURNAL. It developed, however, that Mr. Martin was not able to give any further time to this work and we have not been able to get anyone to fill his place. If any of the members feel they would like to help in that department, we would welcome that assistance.

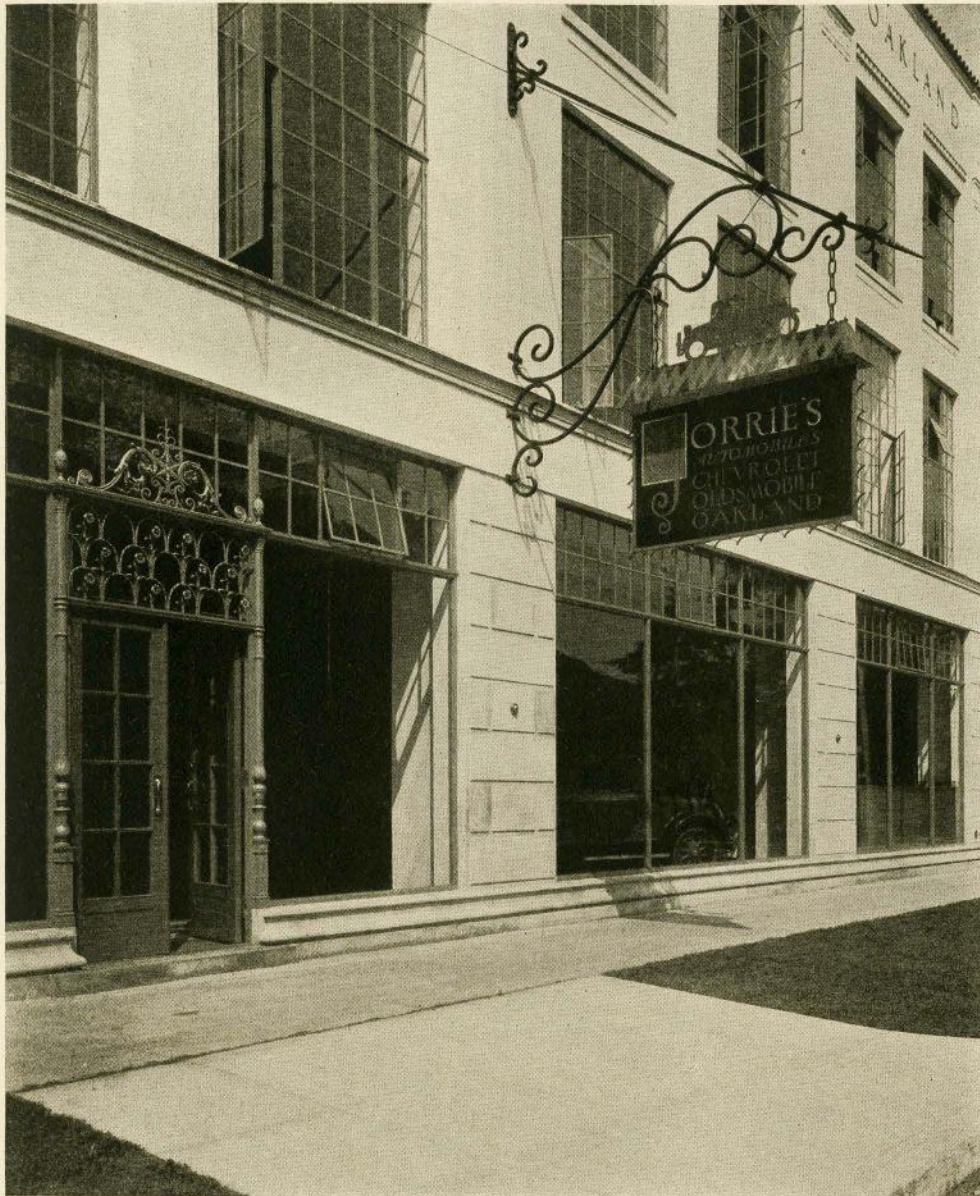
MR. PARRY—Mr. James Govan, one of the members of the Ontario Association of Architects has attended officially on the research board at Ottawa and he is going very thoroughly into the question of acoustics.

MR. NOBBS—If Mr. Markus could cover some of the reports being made by that board, it would

(Continued on page 110).



FIRST AWARD—DETAILS, COMMERCIAL. MAIN ENTRANCE DOORWAY, DOMINION BANK, BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL
John M. Lyle, R.C.A., Architect *D. J. Spence, Associate*
(See "Toronto Chapter Architectural Exhibition" page 93)

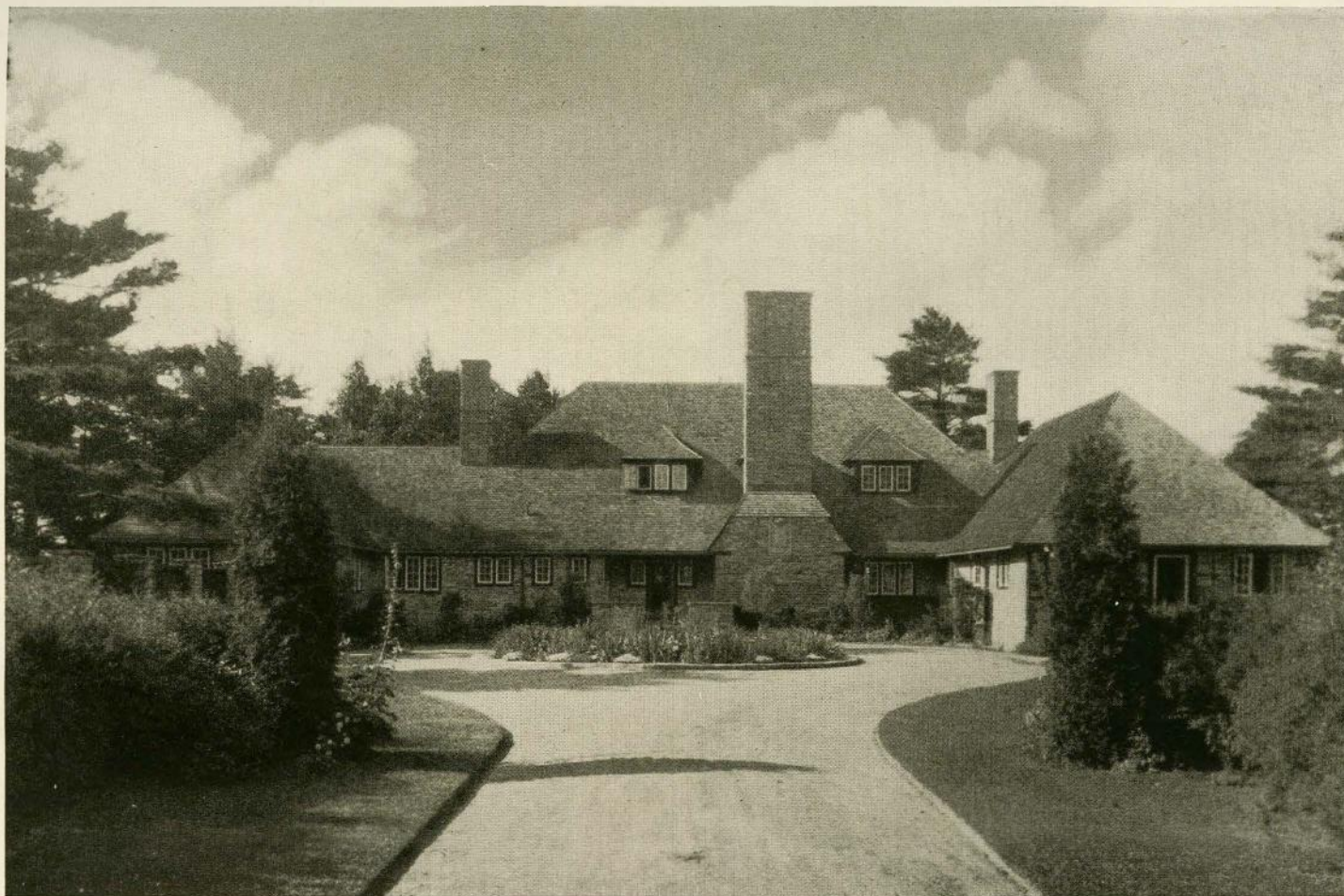


SECOND AWARD—DETAILS, COMMERCIAL. A. D. GORRIE GARAGE, TORONTO
Murray Brown, Architect
(See "Toronto Chapter Architectural Exhibition" page 93)



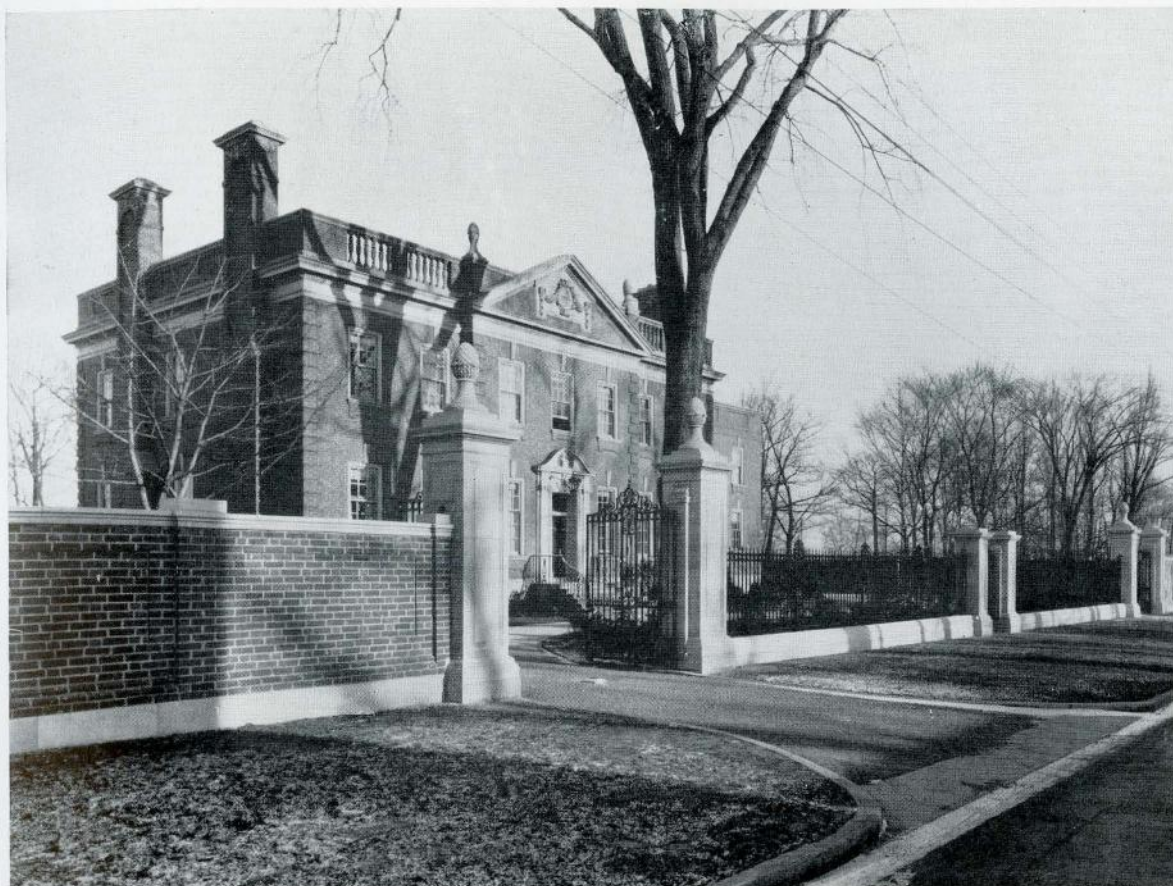
HONOURABLE MENTION—DOMESTIC INTERIORS OVER \$50,000. RESIDENCE OF R. B. HICKMAN, ESQ., COBOURG, ONTARIO
Mackenzie Waters, Architect

(See "Toronto Chapter Architectural Exhibition" page 93)



FIRST AWARD—DOMESTIC EXTERIORS OVER \$20,000. COUNTRY HOUSE FOR W. R. P. PARKER, ERINDALE, ONTARIO
Mathers & Haldenby, Architects

(See "Toronto Chapter Architectural Exhibition" page 93)



MEDAL OF HONOUR AND FIRST AWARD—DOMESTIC EXTERIORS OVER \$50,000
RESIDENCE OF GERALD R. LARKIN, TORONTO
George, Moorhouse & King, Architects

Toronto Chapter Architectural Exhibition

By Prof. E. R. ARTHUR, A.R.I.B.A., Dept. of Architecture, University of Toronto

(See also Plates, pages 85, 87, 89, 91)

IT IS customary in British law for the hangman to perform his appointed task after the judge has well and truly tried the accused. In architectural exhibitions, oddly enough, it is a far, far better thing that the hangmen precede the judges. Two years ago we had the ghastly experience of seeing judges and hangmen working hand in hand, though in fairness to both I must say there was no intercourse between the two. That would have been intolerable as the hangmen were mightily interested in the about-to-be-judged. As a member of this year's jury, I should like to congratulate the hanging committee on having everything ready before we arrived.

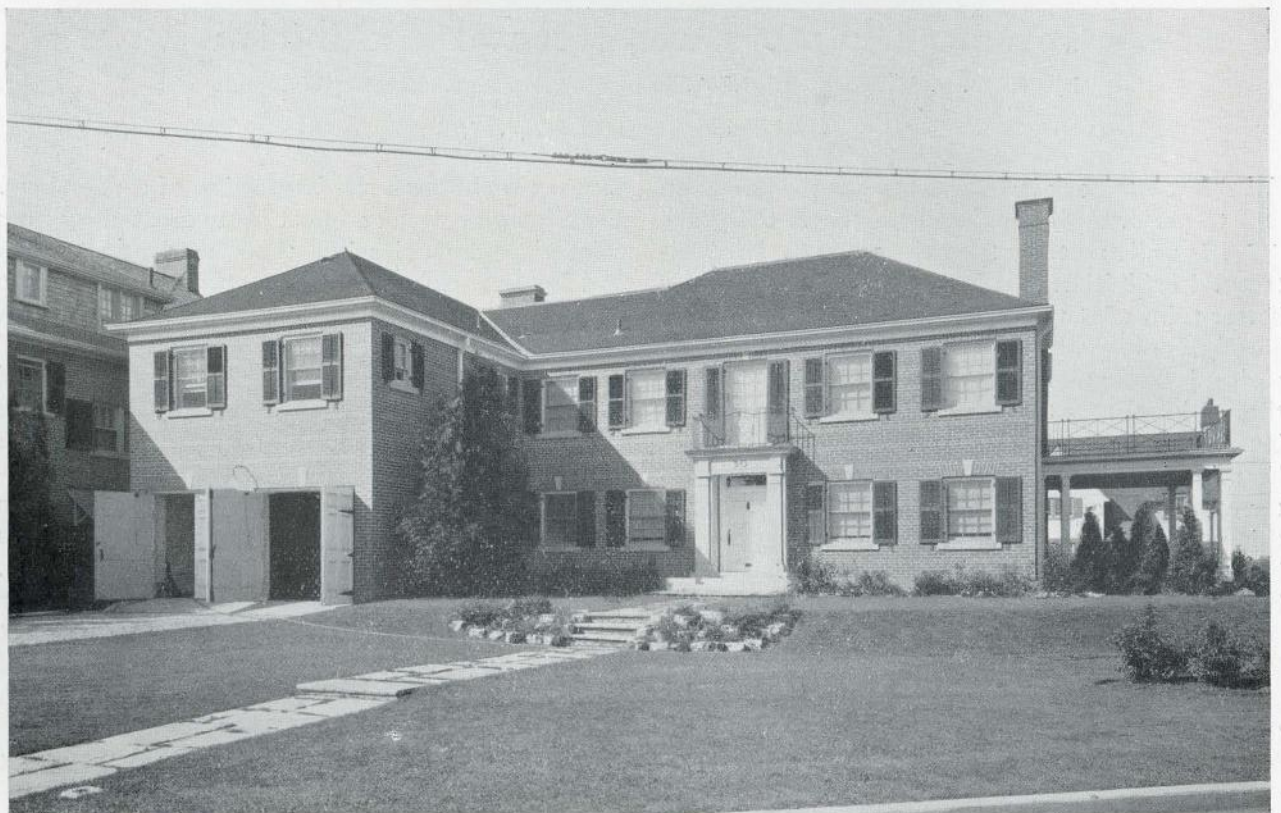
It is difficult to compare an exhibition of this kind as a whole with one held two years ago. The allied arts were distinctly better this year, and anything one might say of the photographs would be merely a guess. It would not be an extravagance at the next exhibition if something of a dramatic nature were arranged in the court. It is important, I think, that on passing through the turnstyle the

visitor should have the impression of a fine show. I can imagine such an effect being created by four colossal totem poles like those used at the Arts and Letters Club a year or so ago—certainly not by a fountain dribbling away surrounded by an artificial box hedge of a horrible green.

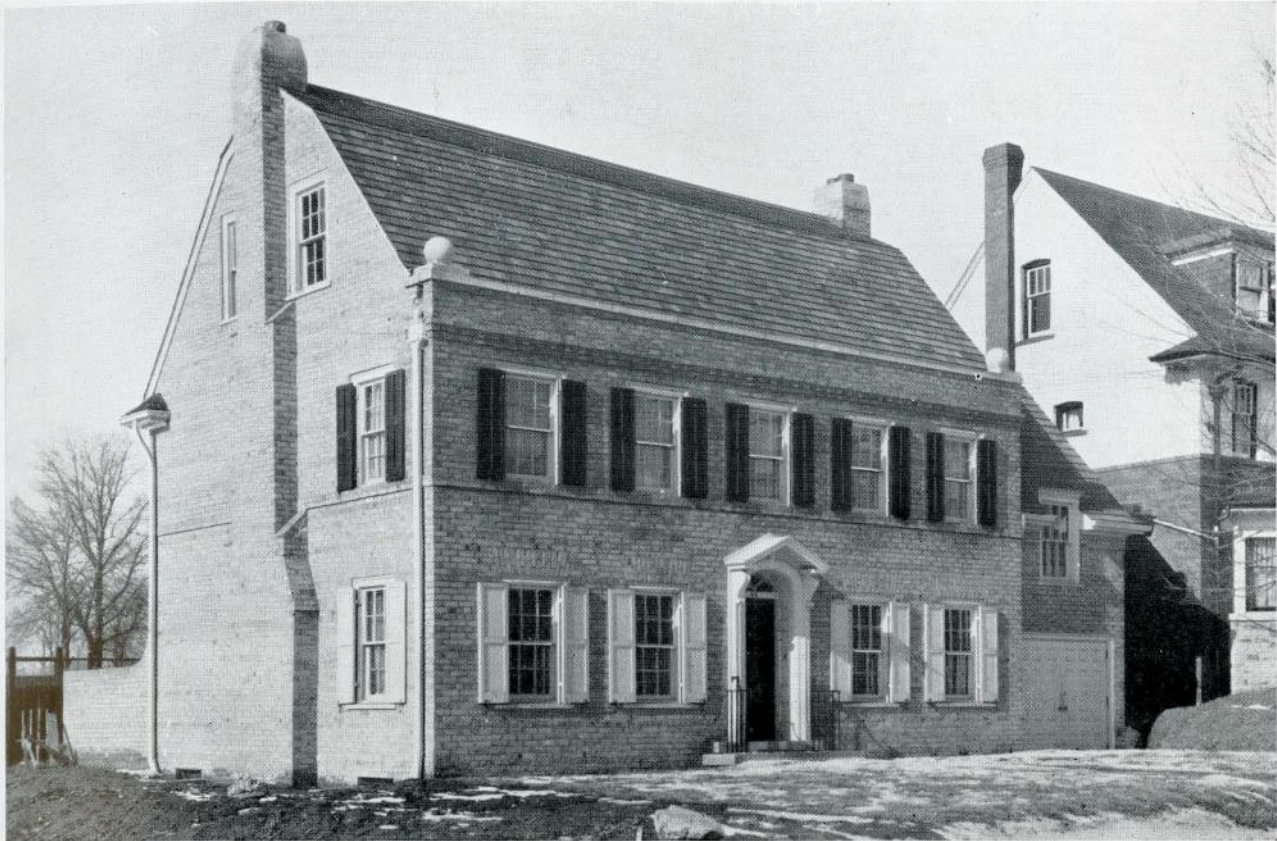
In the principal gallery showing photographs of the work of members of the Toronto Chapter, the small house group had, as one might expect, the biggest showing and attracted the greatest attention of the visiting public. In this class (houses under \$20,000) first award was given to Mathers and Haldenby for their residence of Mr. F. B. Housser. The three awards in this class to houses which were formal in their design might suggest that the jury had a preference for that type of house, but such was not the case. In designing a house in a certain style it is essential that the architect have a feeling for that style. It is not enough to refer to a book of measured drawings—it is still worse to refer to contemporary magazines. Particularly does this apply to Elizabethan archi-



FIRST AWARD—DOMESTIC EXTERIORS UNDER \$20,000. RESIDENCE OF F. B. HOUSSER, TORONTO
Mathers & Haldenby, Architects



HONOURABLE MENTION—DOMESTIC EXTERIORS UNDER \$20,000. RESIDENCE OF C. A. WITHERS, TORONTO
F. Hilton Wilkes, Architect



SECOND AWARD—DOMESTIC EXTERIORS OVER \$20,000. RESIDENCE OF DR. E. A. MORGAN, TORONTO
Dyce E. Saunders, Architect



HONOURABLE MENTION—DOMESTIC EXTERIORS UNDER \$20,000. RESIDENCE ON PARK ROAD, TORONTO
Mackenzie Waters, Architect



FIRST AWARD—DOMESTIC INTERIORS UNDER \$20,000. INTERIOR OF HALL, RESIDENCE OF F. B. HOUSSER, TORONTO
Mathers & Haldenby, Architects



HONOURABLE MENTION—DOMESTIC INTERIORS OVER \$50,000. DINING ROOM,
RESIDENCE OF GERALD R. LARKIN, TORONTO
George, Moorhouse & King, Architects



HONOURABLE MENTION—DOMESTIC INTERIORS OVER \$50,000. LIBRARY, RESIDENCE OF J. P. BICKELL, PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO
Murray Brown, Architect



HONOURABLE MENTION—DOMESTIC INTERIORS OVER \$20,000. LIVING ROOM, RESIDENCE OF MURRAY CAPON, TORONTO
Chapman & Ozley, Architects

ecture which owes most of its charm to craftsmanship and not a little to historical associations. In all the Elizabethan work exhibited in this class craftsmanship was lacking and timbering was transparently sham. One of course feels sorry for the architect who is forced to design a cheapish house for a possibly sentimental client in this style be-

It is interesting that two of the three awards should have certain of the characteristics of the early Ontario work. The first prize was designed, I am told, at the desire of the client, entirely on Ontario models. With so much to draw from I cannot understand the entrance porch, which is distinctly ecclesiastical, but it is well designed as



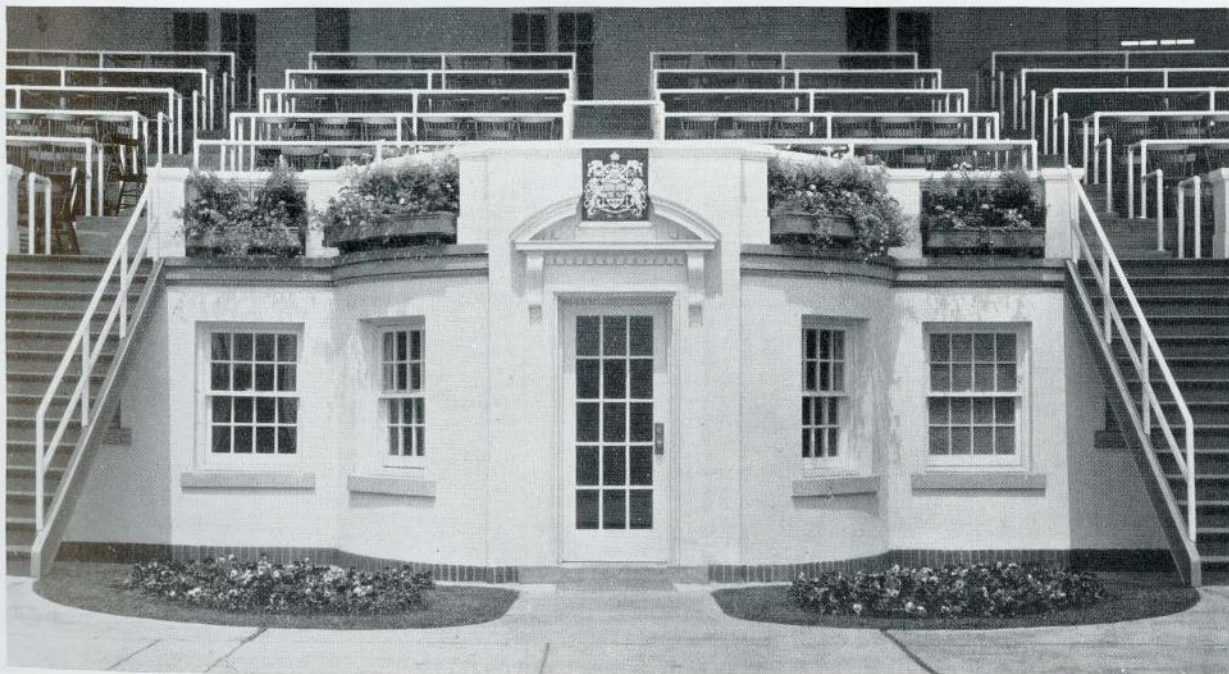
SECOND AWARD—DETAILS, DOMESTIC. FRONT ENTRANCE, LOWER SCHOOL OF RIDLEY COLLEGE, ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO
Marani, Lawson & Paisley, Architects

cause it cannot be done unless, like Mr. Somerville, one does one's own carving on real beams. There one strikes the true spirit of the period. The Georgian house has this advantage that it can be examined with delight if it be absolutely bereft of ornament and historical associations. On the other hand many of the Georgian houses shown had a bookish look that indicated a lack of sympathy with the style on the part of the designer.

indeed is the whole house. While this house is in masonry well trowelled with mortar, the house on Park Road by Mackenzie Waters is in brick of the late Ontario manner with red stock and yellow quoins. Mr. Lyle has a great regard for this treatment, and both he and Mr. Waters have certainly been more successful with it than our 19th century builders. It would be interesting to see the plan of this house which seems to fit the



FIRST AWARD—DETAILS, DOMESTIC. ENTRANCE TO RESIDENCE OF HON. VINCENT MASSEY, CANTON, ONTARIO
Mathers & Haldenby, Architects



HONOURABLE MENTION—DETAILS, DOMESTIC. GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S BOX, ONTARIO JOCKEY CLUB, TORONTO
John M. Lyle, R.C.A., Architect



FIRST AWARD—DOMESTIC GARAGES, STABLES AND GATEHOUSES. GARAGE, RESIDENCE OF F. W. KERR, TORONTO
Henry J. Burden and G. Roper Gouinlock, Architects

site so admirably. I like Mr. Wilkes' house for Mr. C. A. Withers very much. While the lower windows might have been a shade higher, the squatness of the upper ones is very pleasing. There is a breadth of wall and a lightness to the cornice that is missing in many of the Georgian facades shown. Too often one can picture Banister Fletcher or "the orders" brought out and diligently studied in modules; a method that may produce a Field Museum but not a house under \$20,000.

The interior class under \$20,000 was disappointing. I think in most cases the blame is to be attached to the photographer in choosing his point of view. One could not give a prize to some chintz curtains and a part of a table however Jacobean, and most of the photographs would have been more correctly labelled "Details." I should particularly like to mention Mr. Martin Baldwin's stair in General Cartwright's house which was very interesting but hardly an interior. The same crit-



SECOND AWARD—DOMESTIC GARAGES, STABLES AND GATEHOUSES. STABLES FOR DR. HERBERT A. BRUCE, TORONTO
Wickson & Gregg, Architects

icism could not be made of Mathers and Haldenby's interior of the Housser house which showed considerably more. It was all well detailed and in good taste.

The Exteriors over \$20,000 were not a large class and varied as much in size and type as the first and second awards show. Mr. Parker's house by Mathers and Haldenby (Plate, page 91) is a good country house built of local materials. It is essentially, I suppose, a summer place though the size of the chimney stack and the breadth of the breast would suggest it is not unoccupied in winter. Mr. Dyce Saunder's house for Dr. E. A. Morgan

Moorhouse and King for Mr. Gerald Larkin's house, and I think both the architects and the client should alike be congratulated on an exceedingly competent and scholarly design. It is charming in every detail.

Of the three honourable mentions given for interiors over \$50,000 the most interesting is Mr. Mackenzie Waters' Residence of Mr. R. B. Hickman (Plate, page 89). It is a liveable room combining good craftsmanship with a restraining hand and a fine taste. One would have liked a "looser" and less Magonigle like swag in the mantel, and the enrichment in the spandrels of the door has a



HONOURABLE MENTION—APARTMENT HOUSES AND HOTELS, EXTERIOR. WINDSOR COURT, WINDSOR, ONTARIO
Craig & Madill, Architects

is, with all its simplicity, a daring piece of design in this country. I don't know Mr. Dyce Saunders, or whether he hears the rumors which emanate from the clubs and kitchens (architects meet in kitchens in Toronto rather than in taverns) of this city, but certain members of the profession are but biding their time, and then, if the parapet has not been knocked over by the ice they will themselves break forth in the corniceless period of the 18th century. Some of the most delightful houses in England were done like this in Anne's time though with wider frames, and it will be interesting to see if the strength of ice and the necessity of heat in the gutter prove a myth.

In the class of house over \$50,000 the first award and Medal of Honor were given Messrs. George

Gothic air which is slightly jarring in an otherwise excellent room.

Only three Memorials were shown. John M. Lyle was given the first award for the Gage Memorial in which Mr. Lyle has made the most of an opportunity rarely given an architect today of designing a fountain which is large enough to dominate a park. One may stand in pensive mood and gaze into the basin of the Gage fountain and see reflected in the water all the spouting monstrosities in cast iron or terra cotta of thirty or forty years ago, and feel a certain pride in the achievement of our time. The pendulum of taste has taken a big swing. Mr. Eadie's Cenotaph is in a semi-modern style and its lines are not unpleasing. I cannot understand (if I see it rightly) why the swags have



FIRST AWARD—COMMERCIAL GARAGES. A. D. GORRIE GARAGE, TORONTO
Murray Brown, Architect



HONOURABLE MENTION—INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS. CROSSE & BLACKWELL BUILDING, TORONTO
Chapman & Oxley, Architects



FIRST AWARD—OFFICE BUILDINGS, SMALL. LOWER ARCH BRIDGE OFFICE BUILDING
Marani, Lawson & Paisley, Architects



HONOURABLE MENTION—FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS. DOMINION BANK, BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL
John M. Lyte, R.C.A., Architect; D. J. Spence, Associate



FIRST AWARD—SHOP FRONTS. SAMPSON-MATTHEWS BUILDING, TORONTO
Murray Brown, Architect



HONOURABLE MENTION—SHOP FRONTS. NORTHWAY STORE, TORONTO
Horwood & White, Architects

a greater projection on the side than on the front. There is something subtle there, I feel sure. One knows at any rate that the sword is there for all time. It actually dives into the masonry and comes out below the date.

It is a pity, rather, that something so amusing should happen just where Mr. Eadie would be most solemn. While these memorials were to the dead, the Princes Gates Memorial was to the living. Unless it was to the unhappy princes (or was it prince?) who were stifled in the tower. If the latter, Mr. Chapman is not worrying about it very much. For some reason we are supposed to be gay and skittish at Exhibitions and the Princes Gates are in keeping with that spirit. They are moreover imposing and impressive.

The church class was not a strong one. If what I said about Elizabeth architecture is true, it applies in very much greater measure to Gothic. There are three kinds of Gothic. The Gothic of the Middle Ages, the Gothic of Wyatt and Ruskin and modern Gothic. Goodhue once said, and he had as much money to spend as anybody today working in that style, that the Gothic of Chartres or Canterbury could not be reproduced in the 20th century. Very few people would be bold enough to express admiration for the Gothic of Ruskin though I have heard even Victoria College praised as a masterpiece. And today we have two kinds of Gothic which are therefore both modern in a sense. One is the Gothic in the manner of

Goodhue, Klauder and Sproatt which is distinctly modern, and the other is still largely Ruskinian or Gothic Revival. The one is lively and is still capable of development but the other has been dead many years and no amount of flogging will awaken it.

Garages, a small class, were divided into commercial and private buildings and the two prizes given, a first in each case, were well deserved. Unquestionably one of the outstanding things in the show was Mr. Murray Brown's garage for Messrs. A. D. Gorrie Company. It is simple in its composition, ornament is sparingly used and the lettering is excellent. The charming bracket and hanging sign gained a prize in the detail class and may be seen in detail on a separate plate (Plate, page 87).

Quite delightful is Burden and Gouinlock's garage for Mr. F. W. Kerr in the class of private garages and stables, and the stables by Wickson and Gregg for Dr. Bruce fit in perfectly with their surroundings. It may seem odd and unfair to the stables to be in such a class but they were the only stables exhibited.

First award was given Sampson-Matthews building by Mr. Murray Brown

in the shop front class. The building has an interest apart from what is seen in photograph and that is in the skilful use of colour in keeping with the business of the occupants who, I believe, do colour printing.

The composition of Crosse and Blackwell's Building by Chapman and Oxley is very satisfactory. It



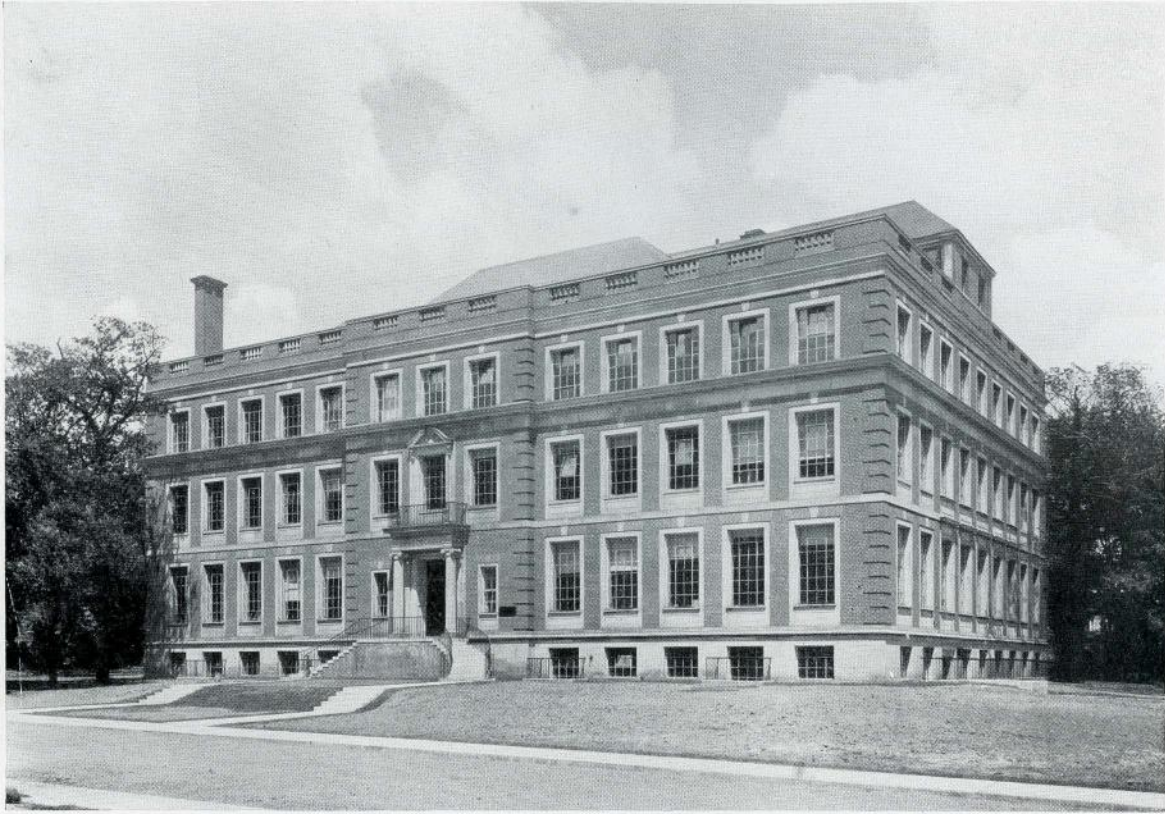
HONOURABLE MENTION—OFFICE BUILDINGS, LARGE.
STERLING TOWER BUILDING, TORONTO
Chapman & Oxley, Architects



HONOURABLE MENTION—CHURCHES, EXTERIOR. ERSKINE UNITED CHURCH, TORONTO
George, Moorhouse & King, Architects



HONOURABLE MENTION—CHURCHES, INTERIOR. ERSKINE UNITED CHURCH, TORONTO
George, Moorhouse & King, Architects



FIRST AWARD—INSTITUTIONAL BUILDINGS. HYGIENE BUILDING, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Mathers & Haldenby, Architects



SECOND AWARD—INSTITUTIONAL BUILDINGS. LOWER SCHOOL OF RIDLEY COLLEGE, ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO
Marani, Lawson & Paisley, Architects



FIRST AWARD—MEMORIALS. GAGE MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN, HAMILTON, ONTARIO
John M. Lyle, R.C.A., Architect



HONOURABLE MENTION—MEMORIALS. PRINCES' GATE, CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION, TORONTO
Chapman & Oxley, Architects

is a plan one would like to see—in fact if it were not too much trouble for the exhibitors, a key plan attached to their photographs would add tremendously to the interest of the whole show. I have just space to mention the same firm's Sterling Tower Building and the small office building of Marani and Paisley at Niagara and Craig and Maddill's Windsor Court Apartments. These were all in small classes of two to four exhibits. The Dominion Bank, Bleury Street, Montreal is more interesting as a detail and corner treatment than as a composition (Plate, page 85). I like the facade to the cornice immensely, but the high attic storey with balustrade seems too high. It would have been better without the balustrade.

Lastly we have two important buildings in the Institutional Class. The Hygiene Building, University of Toronto and the Lower School of Ridley College. The usual criticism one hears of the former is that the windows are crowded. They are of

course lecture rooms and laboratories and light was essential, but while one might feel that about the front, there is something masculine and substantial in the facade. Ridley has not the swagger of the Hygiene Building, in fact it seems just a little too modest. The plan may render it impossible, but the projection of the central feature and arched entrances to the quad would give a shadow which would help the front. The lantern is exceedingly happy as is most of the detail. They are both very good buildings and the jury did not come to a conclusion as to their positions without a great deal of careful consideration.

In conclusion I would suggest that in future exhibitions we should have fewer classes, and that only two awards be given in each class. The absence of work from two or three important firms in the city left a gap which we hope will be filled next year.



SECOND AWARD—MEMORIALS. THE CENOTAPH, CALGARY, ALBERTA
Arthur H. Eadie, Architect

Proceedings of the Twenty-second General Annual Meeting of the
Royal Architectural Institute of Canada—Continued

be of great value to architects, for it is making very important investigations on installations, etc.

MR. MARKUS—If it is the wish of the meeting that we publish these articles in THE JOURNAL, I can assure you we will do everything we can to secure the reports and publish them.

MR. PARRY—I feel sure that Mr. Govan would be only too pleased to furnish THE JOURNAL with notes of what is going on.

MR. HAROLD SMITH—There are tests of certain materials being made by the Civil Service Department in connection with their contemplated use in public works. I wonder if these investigations could be made of use to the architects?

MR. PARRY—As a matter of fact, these tests for building materials are carried on under the auspices of the Department of Public Works, and Mr. Viens is the principal. I am sure if any architect wished to get information of any sort, the Department of Public Works would be only too pleased to furnish it to them. The architects' department is having Mr. Viens address the Architects' Club and I will make it a point to have it reported verbatim and furnish it to THE JOURNAL.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CODE OF ETHICS AND
CODE OF COMPETITIONS

The report of the committee on code of ethics and code of competitions was thereupon presented by Mr. S. T. J. Fryer, as follows:

In preparing this draft of proposed revisions to the code of ethics or principles of practice, the code of architectural competitions and the scale of professional charges, your committee has gone fairly thoroughly into the codes and professional charges of the Provincial associations and institutes, of the Royal Institute of British Architects and the American Institute of Architects. Those clauses which seemed best in each have been taken and suggested for incorporation in the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada's revised codes and charges.

Attention has been paid to the fact that Provincial laws control in several particulars. It is noted that certain clauses are general and identical in all Provincial codes and charges, either through custom or law. Your committee has endeavoured to word these suggested revisions so they may be applicable to the whole of Canada. It is respectfully recommended that copies of these draft revised codes and scale of charges be forwarded to the several Provincial associations and institutes for their consideration.

(Signed) S. T. J. FRYER,
Convenor.

THE CHAIRMAN—In going into this we are again getting into territory where Provincial associations might say "hands off." We want, however, to see if it is not possible to have the provinces harmonize their codes and scale of fees.

Competitions are something that are often participated in by different men from the various provinces. The Institute has several times been asked to adjudicate on a competition, and we, as an Institute, should not ask one of our

members to officiate unless it is conducted according to a code which we can accept.

I would suggest that we circulate this to the different Provincial associations, ask them to appoint a committee and send it back and see if next year we cannot pass on something that can be adopted by us as well as by the Provincial associations.

MR. PHILIP J. TURNER—Will the proposed scale of charges clash with the scale of charges in the Province of Quebec. Our scale of minimum charges is a legal document. We in Quebec would like to bring our scale of charges in line with those of Ontario, but we have been before the Government so many times that we thought we had better hold back a little longer.

THE CHAIRMAN—We have an idea that if we could establish a 6% fee in the courts of the other provinces it would help Quebec. There have been a number of cases already in the Ontario courts where they have accepted it without any question.

It was moved by Mr. Fryer and duly seconded: That the report as submitted by the committee on the code of ethics and code of architectural competitions be handed to the council for the necessary action.—*Carried.*

REPORT ON STANDARD FORMS OF CONTRACT

MR. HERBERT E. MOORE gave the following progress report on the standard forms of contract:

Following the approval of your executive committee of our recommendation regarding legal advice in connection with the preparation of data and presentation of our case, I arranged with Mr. Saunders of the firm of Geary, Saunders & Dyke, to go over the forms of contract submitted by the Canadian Construction Association, and also the list of revisions to these forms prepared by your committee. After several conferences with Mr. Saunders, in which we went over our list of revisions and the comments thereon received from Colonel Cape and Mr. Carswell, representing the Canadian Construction Association, we have prepared a further revised list and reply to Colonel Cape's comments. These will be mailed to Mr. Jackson within two or three days, following which, I hope to arrange a conference between Mr. Jackson and their solicitor and Mr. Saunders and myself, at which we hope to straighten out the few differences of opinion that remain between us.

During our study of this matter we thought it necessary and advisable to go over copies of existing forms of the various Provincial associations in Canada, the form of the American Institute of Architects, and the proposed draft form now being considered by the Royal Institute of British Architects and the General Building Industry of the British Isles.

While the form submitted by the Canadian Construction Association is not ideal from our standpoint, we thought it advisable to reach an agreement if possible, but we would much prefer a form drafted by the Institute along the lines

suggested by Mr. Saunders, which includes many points taken from the Royal Institute of British Architects' draft and the existing Provincial forms.

It is not to be expected that a general form of contract can be prepared that will meet the requirements of every specific case, and in the case of the cost plus form, I feel that it will only serve as a model for specific cases.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HERBERT E. MOORE.

THE CHAIRMAN—Can Mr. Moore illustrate some of the objections.

Mr. MOORE—There were a number of minor things. One of the principal points under discussion refers to the "architect's decision being final and binding." That is one matter I would like an expression of opinion on from this meeting. We had originally thought to insert a clause that the architect's decision regarding the interpretation of the plans and specifications should be final without recourse to arbitration. Now it has been pointed out that while that might be all right for a specific contract, it would be pretty difficult to get it through in a general form. Builders have pointed out from time to time that such a clause, in the hands of an unscrupulous architect, would affect them very seriously, and in discussing the matter with our solicitor—he is relying really on the advice of Mr. Wickson and myself—he pointed out that from his standpoint he does not think there would be any harm in leaving it open to arbitration. We do seriously contend that all matters subject to arbitration should be arbitrated when the building is erected and not during construction, and I think it might be helpful to have an expression of opinion from those present.

THE CHAIRMAN—Were there not a number of instances in the form submitted where an attempt was made to cut down the architect's authority?

Mr. MOORE—We went pretty thoroughly over the draft form now being submitted by the R.I.B.A. for consideration and we find it, generally speaking, a very fair form. What they will do with it eventually, I can't say; but the draftsmanship of it is very good as compared with the one submitted by the builders, and if we were free to suggest an entirely different form I think it would be one based on the lines of the R.I.B.A. Our instructions, however, are to meet the committee of the builders and come to an agreement, if we can. Beyond that one arbitration clause, I don't think there are many serious differences between us.

Mr. PHILIP J. TURNER—Would this clash at all with the Contractor's 5-year Liability in the French Law?

Mr. MOORE—I must confess, we are not very familiar with that. Would you give us some information about that?

Mr. TURNER—Some agreements exonerate the builder from liability after a certain time—12 months or so; but we can't do that under the French law.

Mr. J. H. CRAIG—Might I ask Mr. Moore what the provision of the R.I.B.A. is with regard to arbitration?

Mr. MOORE—It is open; everything apparently is open to arbitration.

Mr. P. E. NOBBS—That form, I may mention, has, I understand, little chance of going through, and there is dissatisfaction with it in many quarters on the ground that it gives away too much.

Mr. CRAIG—What was the provision in the old form, may I ask, Professor Nobbs?

Mr. NOBBS—Arbitration afterwards, except in a matter involving payment.

Mr. MOORE—For the information of the meeting I will read our solicitor's draft of the clause in question.

" . . . under this contract or as to its construction, then the architect shall determine such dispute or difference by a written decision given to the contractor.

"The said decision shall be final and binding on the parties unless the contractor within fourteen days of the receipt thereof by written notice to the architect disputes the same; in which case, or in case the architect for fourteen days after a written request to him by the owner or the contractor fails to give a decision as aforesaid such dispute or difference shall be referred to the arbitration and final decision:

"(1) of . . .

"(2) If no person is named or (if named) failing whom for any reason then of such arbitrator as may be mutually agreed upon by the parties hereto; or

"(3) If no such person is agreed upon or (if agreed upon) failing whom for any reason then of a board of arbitrators appointed as follows:

"The contractor and owner shall each appoint one arbitrator and such arbitrators shall appoint a third arbitrator. A party who has not appointed an arbitrator after the other party has appointed one, shall do so within two days after notice in writing from such other party. If the arbitrator of either party shall fail to proceed with the consideration of the matters in question within three days after being requested in writing by the arbitrator of the other party to do so, the latter if a third arbitrator has not been appointed, shall be at liberty to act as a sole arbitrator and his decision shall be final and binding, or the other two arbitrators, if a third arbitrator has been appointed, may forthwith appoint an arbitrator in lieu of the one who has failed to proceed as aforesaid and the decision of two of such three arbitrators shall be final and binding.

"Providing that in regard to all disputes or differences relating to the intent and meaning of the general drawings, the detail drawings and the specifications, to the quality and kind of materials or to the work required thereby, save where an immediate arbitration is required by the architect or agreed upon by the parties hereto, arbitration proceedings shall only be permissible under this clause after completion or alleged completion of the contract work or determination or alleged determination of this contract."

This arbitration clause has been the subject of a great deal of discussion between us. I originally held that the architect's decision should be final and binding.

Mr. MARKUS—May I mention that the Canadian Construction Association would like the Institute to take prompt action in this matter,

so that new forms can be printed without delay. They have assured us that they will be very glad to do everything possible to withdraw the present forms which we consider objectionable, providing we have something else to take their place. If this meeting does not give the necessary authority to put the amended forms into force, it means that we will have to delay action for another year and that would be serious as far as the Canadian Construction Association is concerned.

MR. MOORE—Our solicitor has advised us to go slow. He thinks, in view of the fact that it is to be a general form, it ought to have as much thought as can be put into it. We have taken a lot of time going through the various Provincial Forms, and he suggested that I make a progress report of this nature and point out the necessity of giving careful study to the matter, rather than rushing it through too quickly.

It was moved by Mr. H. E. Moore, seconded by Mr. R. A. Frechet, that:

When the Institute representatives report the satisfactory conclusion of negotiations with the Canadian Construction Association on the contract forms, and this form then meets with the approval of the Provincial associations, that the executive of the Institute may notify the building industries of their acceptance.
—*Carried.*

CREATION OF FELLOWSHIPS

MR. MARKUS—At the last annual meeting of the Institute, the executive committee was empowered to have the charter amended so as to provide for the creation of fellowships in the Institute. After consideration by a legislative committee, the executive submitted the following proposed amendments to the members of the council and to the Provincial associations for their approval:

Section 4, and Sub-section (2) of Section 5 of the charter of the Institute as amended by Act of Parliament on April 1st, 1912, shall be deleted and the following substituted:

Membership of the Institute shall consist of associates, members and fellows, all of whom shall be members in good standing of a Provincial architects' association, recognized by the Institute; also honorary members and honorary fellows.

The Institute may, by by-law, make regulations governing the membership of the Institute.

The following abbreviations or letters shall designate the respective classifications of membership in the Institute:

A.R.A.I.C.—Associate of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

M.R.A.I.C.—Member of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

F.R.A.I.C.—Fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

Hon. M.R.A.I.C.—Honorary Member of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

Hon. F.R.A.I.C.—Honorary Fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

MR. P. E. NOBBS—With reference to that, I have a definite duty to perform at the request of the president of the council of the P.Q.A.A.

I move that the following be incorporated in the record:

In acceding to the principle of instituting a body of fellows, the P.Q.A.A. records the fact that in recognizing the qualifications of members of other Provincial societies seeking admission to the P.Q.A.A., only qualification based on examinations of equal standing with their own can be taken into consideration.

Seconded by Philip J. Turner.

MR. MARKUS—Does that come in, in connection with the proposed amendments to by-laws?

MR. NOBBS—No, the P.Q.A.A. has acceded to the principle of fellowship, but as far as the P.Q.A.A. is concerned, legally they can't recognize it for purposes of admission and desire that made clear.

Motion above was then put to the meeting and was *Carried.*

THE CHAIRMAN—Are there any other questions in regard to the scope of the amendment to the charter which we have before Parliament.

MR. NOBBS—Gentlemen, the next point I have to make is regarding a point of order. Council and the executive obtained from a general meeting authority to amend its charter with a view to creating a body of fellows. The instruction is with regard to fellows only. Notwithstanding the fact that the provinces may have concurred, in subsequent action of the council, I maintain the council were out of order in seeking to create, not only fellows, but also associates.

Furthermore, I wish to be allowed to state arguments against our incorporating the words, "associates and members," in contra-distinction to one another in this connection. If one of our seven associations chooses to call its lower grade "associates" (the Royal Institute of British Architects calls a high grade "associates"), and its higher grade "members," that is no reason why the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada should proceed to differentiate between members in other associations. It is for the associations to divide their members in any way they deem proper. You propose making a distinction between those members of the Province of Quebec Association who have been members for longer or shorter time.

I have only two points to raise with regard to this amendment to the charter. I would prefer to see "*associate*" struck out, and the proposal amended to deal only with members and fellows. Then, again, are we not going rather far by prescribing letters for associates, honorary members and honorary fellows instead of making honorary fellows only.

THE CHAIRMAN—The situation that caused the amendment to take the form it now has is largely this: we now have members in the Institute by reason of their being members in the Provincial associations. We cannot deprive them of that. The first idea was to have only associates and fellows of the Institute, but as this would have meant asking the present members to relinquish their membership, it was thought that the simplest way would be not to disturb the present membership, but instead, have those men coming into the associations hereafter come into the Institute as

associates, and then, after five years, be advanced to members. When this plan was formulated we asked all the councillors and Provincial associations for their comment and endorsement of it. We received sufficient endorsement to justify our putting it into the hands of a solicitor, and asking him to have legislation procured. Now, it is entirely up to this meeting to say as to whether or not we have pursued the most logical way in dealing with the membership.

MR. NOBBS—If there is an affection for the word "associate," I would say cut out the word "members." I would prefer, however, to cut out associates.

THE CHAIRMAN—If, as Mr. Nobbs suggests, we remove the word "associates" and "honorary members" from the amendment to the charter, then the clause would read:

"Membership of the Institute shall consist of members and fellows, all of whom shall be members in good standing of a Provincial architects' association, recognized by the Institute; also honorary fellows."

MR. J. H. CRAIG—Is this bill now before Parliament? If so, it is going to be awkward to make any further changes.

THE CHAIRMAN—It would come before the Committee of the House and that committee could make an amendment at the suggestion of our solicitor. There is no difficulty in handling that part of it.

MR. PHILIP J. TURNER—As the R.A.I.C. is affiliated with the R.I.B.A., I am afraid that the use of the term "associate" would give a wrong impression. Associate in the R.I.B.A. means the man who has had the best education, while the same term under our proposed amendments would mean junior membership.

MR. MARKUS—I want to make it clear that associate membership in the Institute will not affect our present members. It will affect only those men who become members of a Provincial association after the amending of the charter. These so-called junior members will be called associate members of the Institute until such time as their Provincial association recommends them for full membership in the Institute.

It was moved by Percy E. Nobbs, seconded by Philip J. Turner:

That we delete from the amendment to the charter the word "associate" and omit reference to "honorary members."

—Carried.

It was moved by J. H. Craig, seconded by B. Evan Parry:

That the charter amendments as amended today be adopted by this meeting.

—Carried.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS

THE CHAIRMAN—The amendment of our charter requires certain new by-laws to regulate the membership, but, as we cannot pass by-laws until after the charter is amended, the logical thing to do is to have the executive, or a special committee on by-laws, deal with the whole question.

MR. NOBBS—Of course, the by-laws require revision now, in accordance with the suggested

change in the charter. There is no provision for fees from fellows. Now, the R.I.B.A. has been handing out these honors, and the first thing the recipients do is to pay about \$50, and thereafter they pay 5 guineas a year. We have heard a tale of woe that we have not sufficient income. There have been suggestions how to limit the number of fellows. Here is the way to limit them. Make the initiation fee for fellows \$50 and the annual dues \$10.

MR. MARKUS—Is it not possible for the meeting here today to discuss the proposed changes in by-laws in principle and then give the executive committee or council direction to put them into effect.

MR. NOBBS—According to our by-laws they must be approved by an annual general meeting.

THE CHAIRMAN—I think it advisable that we should discuss the amended by-laws as drafted by the executive committee. They read as follows:

Section 2 of the by-laws of the Institute adopted September 5th, 1924, shall be deleted and shall have the following substituted therefor:

Associate Members: Shall be those admitted to membership in the Provincial associations on and after the passing of the amendments to the charter.

Members: Shall be those with the status of membership in the Provincial associations at the time of the passing of the amendments to the charter, and those admitted to the Provincial associations after the passing of the amendments to the charter, who, after five years of membership in the Provincial associations, are recommended by the executive committee of the Provincial associations to the executive committee of the Institute.

Fellows: Fellowship in the Institute shall be conferred by the council of the R.A.I.C. Nominations for fellowship shall be made by the council of the Provincial association of which the nominee is a member, or by the executive of the Institute.

Evidence and illustrations of work executed shall be submitted together with the nomination.

A favourable vote of at least two-thirds of the council of the Institute by letter ballot shall be required for election to fellowship.

Fellowship in the Institute shall not exceed one-third of the total number of members and fellows.

Such persons who are qualified for membership under the proposed amended charter and who previously held the title of fellow under the old charter, shall be entitled to fellowship in the Institute.

Honorary Fellows: Shall be those recommended by the council of the Institute and elected at the annual meetings by a majority vote.

Surrender of Privileges: Any member who ceases to retain his good standing in a Provincial association, automatically loses his good standing and privileges in the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, and thereby forfeits his right to use the abbreviation or letters designating his standing in the R.A.I.C., and shall, within six months of receiving official notification of his disqualification, return his certificate as member or fellow. Failing to return such certificate he shall be liable to be constrained by legal action of the Institute to surrender his certificate.

After some discussion the first two clauses were eliminated and it was suggested that Section 4 of the present charter, reading, "The following persons only, in addition to those who are already members of the Institute, shall be members thereof, namely, the members of the Provincial architectural associations throughout Canada recognized by the Institute," be substituted therefor.

The executive secretary then read the several suggestions received from the Provincial associations with reference to the proposed by-laws.

THE CHAIRMAN—As nothing can be done with the by-laws at this meeting, except to review them, I would suggest that the matter be referred to the incoming council.

It was moved by Mr. Chaussé, seconded by Professor Wright:

That this whole matter be referred back to the council to frame by-laws for next annual meeting.

—Carried.

PROPOSED INCREASED BUDGET TO PERMIT EXPANSION OF THE INSTITUTE'S ACTIVITIES

The executive secretary was requested to read that portion of the executive committee's report dealing with the proposed budget, which stated that a copy of the proposed budget had been sent to the members of the council and to the Provincial associations for their consideration, and that it had been given favourable consideration by almost all of the associations.

The proposed budget was then read by the executive secretary, which was as follows:

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES

ANNUAL MEETING:	
Expenses of annual meeting, stenographic services, committee reports, banquet tickets for guests, etc.....	\$400.00
Mileage for one delegate from each Provincial association to convention (Montreal), including berth and meals en route:	
1 from Maritime Provinces.....	\$49.45
1 from British Columbia.....	240.05
1 from Alberta.....	186.05
1 from Saskatchewan.....	164.35
1 from Manitoba.....	127.85
1 from Ontario.....	24.40
1 from Quebec.....	
	<u>\$792.15</u>
	\$1,192.15
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES:	
Salary for executive secretary.....	\$1,000.00
Secretary's disbursements, including postage, telegrams, telephone, etc....	125.00
Mileage and hotel expenses for members of the executive to attend 10 monthly meetings.....	307.50
	<u>1,432.50</u>
SPECIAL COMMITTEES:	
R.A.I.C. Examining Board:	
Travelling expenses of members to annual meeting in Montreal.....	\$216.05
Printing—Examination papers, etc....	100.00
	<u>316.05</u>
Committee on Forms of Contract:	
Legal expenses.....	\$100.00
	<u>100.00</u>
LEGISLATION:	
Legal fees, etc., re amendment to charter.	\$700.00
	<u>700.00</u>
INSTITUTE ACTIVITIES:	
Headquarter's expense.....	\$200.00
Printing and Stationery.....	300.00
Auditing.....	25.00
Contingencies.....	100.00
	<u>625.00</u>

R.A.I.C. JOURNAL:	
631 members' subscriptions at \$2.00....	\$1,262.00
27 honorary members and associates at \$2.00.....	54.00
	<u>1,316.00</u>
Total Estimated Expenditures.....	\$5,681.70

ESTIMATED INCOME

R.A.I.C. EXAMINING BOARD:	
Examination fees (estimated), 25 at \$25.00.....	\$625.00
	<u>\$625.00</u>
PRO RATA CONTRIBUTION AT \$8.00:	
26 Alberta.....	\$208.00
92 British Columbia.....	736.00
44 Manitoba.....	352.00
25 Maritime Provinces.....	200.00
174 Ontario.....	1,392.00
228 Quebec.....	1,824.00
42 Saskatchewan.....	336.00
	<u>\$5,048.00</u>
Total Estimated Income.....	\$5,673.00

Mr. Markus informed the meeting that the Ontario Association of Architects, the Architectural Institute of British Columbia and the Manitoba Association of Architects had agreed to increase their pro rata contribution to \$8.00, the latter two associations having increased their membership fee to \$25.00 per year in order to meet the increase. Also, that the Alberta Association of Architects, the Saskatchewan Association of Architects and the Maritime Association of Architects had agreed to increase their pro rata contribution to \$5.00. The president of the P.Q.A.A. advised the Institute that it could not see its way clear to increase its contribution.

Mr. R. A. FRECHET, President, Maritime Association of Architects: We did not want to increase our contribution to \$8.00 because we did not have representation at our meeting from one of our provinces. But since then, I understand they have agreed to the full amount.

MR. PHILIP J. TURNER—May I just give a little explanation. The Province of Quebec Association feel rather badly that they are in the minority on this, but there are a few extenuating circumstances which may explain their stand. I think I can speak with some authority, having been treasurer for four or five years. The principal difficulty with us is meeting our own expenses; for five years we have run behind a little, averaging from \$200 to \$300 per year. Our principal expense has been legal expenses. Three years ago, I believe, we went to the legislature to see if we could get our 10-year liability reduced, which we did to five years. The expense in connection with this amounted to approximately \$4,000, of which the builders footed \$2,000 and the engineers \$1,000. But in order to meet that expense and also our deficits for four to five years we appealed to all our members, and they came along and subscribed quite handsomely, something like \$3,500. So that you see we have appealed to our members quite extensively. We have now a further important change of charter before the Quebec Parliament. We are not at all sure what it is going to cost us, but it may run into thousands again. How can we go to our members under those circumstances? That is the trouble.

THE CHAIRMAN—Have you not got a rest account? It seems to me in the notice I received,



SOME CARICATURES BY ARTHUR LISMER, A.R.C.A. OF PROMINENT GUESTS AND MEMBERS AT THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE INSTITUTE

it showed assets in rest account of quite a few thousand dollars.

MR. TURNER—We have \$2,500 in our reserve account, but it is not good financing to draw on the capital.

THE CHAIRMAN—What is the use of capital, if there is work to be done and you are leaving the work undone and banking the money?

MR. TURNER—The council, as much as they would like, do not see their way clear to come up to this \$8 quota. I feel that if we can get this bill through Parliament all our members will be feeling very much better and will be more inclined to pay a higher fee.

MR. B. EVAN PARRY asked which of the Institute's activities would have to be suspended if the full amount was not obtained.

THE CHAIRMAN—We would immediately run into a deficit.

MR. CHAUSSE suggested that members be asked for a \$5 personal subscription to make up the deficit.

MR. SOMERVILLE—Would it be possible to arrange some way of financing Quebec's share?

MR. NOBBS—What are the annual fees of the different Provincial associations?

MR. MARKUS—Alberta \$15.00; British Columbia \$25.00; Manitoba \$25.00; Maritimes \$15.00 Ontario \$25.00; Quebec \$15.00; Saskatchewan \$15.00.

MR. FRECHET—While the Maritime association has set the fee at \$15.00, they have the promise of another \$10.00 for special fund for legislation.

MR. MARKUS—I would like to point out that in addition to the deficit reported by the treasurer at the end of 1928, there are a number of expenditures incurred since then which will have to be paid without delay. Something definite should be done today, and I would suggest that the council be given some direction so that it will be in a position to pay its immediate liabilities.

THE CHAIRMAN—Why not ask for the \$3.00 contribution at once so that we can finance until further consideration has been given and the pro rata has been set?

MR. NOBBS—There is one little matter with respect to this which I would suggest be discussed and that is how far uniformity of contribution is desirable. Can we establish the principle that until all the provinces are willing, we cannot raise the rate? If we can get Quebec to agree, we can now raise to \$5.00. All except Quebec have agreed to \$5.00, and some to more.

It was moved by Mr. P. E. Nobbs, seconded by Mr. R. A. Frechet:

That in view of the correspondence received not being unanimous in its endorsement of the \$8.00 per capita contribution, we recommend to council to place the assessment at an amount not exceeding \$5.00 for 1929, and that a full statement of the situation be forwarded to the associations.

MR. MARKUS—The necessity of an increase in the pro rata contribution or the adoption of other means of increasing the revenue of the Institute should be evident to all of us. I feel very strongly—and I think with every right—having become fully acquainted with the affairs of the Institute—that the central body of architects here in Canada

should mean as much to its members as other national bodies do to theirs. Our Institute is working under very severe handicaps, and one of these is lack of sufficient revenue. After all, if we are to function in Canada in a somewhat similar way to that of the R.I.B.A. in England or the A.I.A. in the United States, then we must put our house in order and do some of the things which they do. The executive can accomplish much during the coming year, but without funds it will be impossible.

MR. TURNER—The R.A.I.C. cannot expect to do the big things the R.I.B.A. and the A.I.A. are doing, in view of our small membership, and then, look at the distances we are apart! The item of travelling expenses alone is a severe obstacle.

MR. J. H. CRAIG—We can never hope to be a national institution functioning in any proper way unless we can make it possible for at least one delegate from each province to attend the annual meeting. I think that is the most essential item of the whole budget. We can make the members in the outlying provinces feel that the Institute means something to them if they can have a representative come down here and tell us of their difficulties and also take part in the discussions.

MR. NOBBS—It is in the common interest that the far-away delegates should have facilities for attending.

The motion by Mr. Nobbs, seconded by Mr. Frechet was then put to the meeting and—*Carried.*

R.A.I.C. EXAMINING BOARD

THE CHAIRMAN—While there has been some correspondence between the members of the board, the results, I am sorry to say are not very satisfactory. The Toronto and Montreal members of the board met once in Montreal and discussed the matter as a group. Several phases of the scope of the committee were discussed and as there is no final report, I will ask Professor Wright to outline the various phases and ideas that were put forward by the committee.

PROFESSOR WRIGHT—I might say that at the meeting in Montreal there was considerable discussion as to whether there should or should not be an examination conducted by the R.A.I.C., and I think the letter that was sent to the executive by Professor Beaugrand-Champagne contains a pretty fair statement of the feeling of the meeting.

Professor Wright thereupon quoted from the letter as follows:

"The meeting from the start took a quite unexpected turn, inasmuch as having asked the members present to express their opinion as to how we could arrive at more uniformity without sacrificing acquired rights, Messrs. Traquair and Maxwell declared they were both opposed to any activity of the R.A.I.C. along the line of qualifying examinations. Membership in the R.A.I.C. they stated could not be gained otherwise than through the Provincial associations. Although I was disappointed, I thought it was better to take advantage of what good there was in the scheme suggested by Mr. Maxwell. The meeting also took a turn in the discussion as to the title of fellowship in the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada."

It may be claimed, and perhaps with justice, that we had no right to take that step. I feel as I did

at the last meeting of this Institute that while educational matters lie entirely within the scope of the Provincial societies, that we still might have a general examining board, the main duty of which would be to set a series of examination papers on subjects agreed upon and that these papers might be used as the basis of examination in any province that so wished to use them. They would also form the basis of an examination in those districts where there is no Provincial organization, and that there the board of the R.A.I.C. might function to the full. By means of such a set of examination papers a programme of study will be suggested, tending to establish something in the way of a general standard. The reading of these papers, of course, might be done by the architectural associations in the various provinces.

If we set a certain standard it would not necessarily mean uniformity in detail, but it would not be very long before it would, and we would have the same confidence in the examination in Manitoba that they would have in the Maritime Provinces. We will never get anywhere until we do set a standard, which we as a profession in the Dominion of Canada, should live up to. I like the R.I.B.A. examinations personally and I see no reason why we should not have a standard just as high as theirs, and I do not see any reason why we should not raise our standards just as they have raised theirs.

The objection is made: How are these candidates to obtain their training in order to prepare themselves for that examination? I do not know that that concerns us. We can recommend as an Institute that they attend some university; we can't insist on it. The R.I.B.A. does not insist on it. It does not provide the means, but it provides the examination which provides the standard, and then let the candidate do the best he can under the circumstances in which he finds himself. If he is able to attend the university, well and good; if he is not and can work up to this standard, let us accept him, no matter where he comes from.

Then I say, Mr. President, let us take steps immediately to let the world know the minimum standard we will accept, and the only way we can do it is to set that standard, and I would suggest that immediate steps be taken in some way to get this work started.

MR. PERCY E. NOBBS—I am sure we all endorse a great deal of what Professor Wright has said as to the spirit in which to deal with this matter. The first point is this: has the R.A.I.C. any right to interfere in examinations at all without it being so stated on its charter? Some of us feel that we do not need to have a charter amendment on this question of examinations. Others feel we would have to. Assuming we would need a charter amendment, what would happen? A charter amendment for this Institute touching examinations would be opposed in Parliament. I am quite satisfied that you could not get authority from Ottawa to run an examination board. But is that necessary? Is there anything we can do towards establishing a standard without that. What is the actual situation? There are large areas in Canada in which there is difficulty as to the machinery for examinations. The Maritime Provinces are in line to have something in the way of legislation carrying examining authority

with it in the near future. The same with this Province of Ontario. Certain provinces where membership in the local association is very small would, we are told, feel it a great convenience to have an examining authority outside their own membership. One of the western provinces invited us to see what we could do in the matter, hence this discussion. Unfortunately, the committee mixed up the question of fellowships with their studies and did not get very far with the real question.

We have in the Province of Quebec an organization which is responsible to the public of that province, through the Provincial government for conducting examinations for entrance to the profession. We have the same situation in two or three other provinces where, we are told, there is a lack of facilities for examining. What is an examiner? He ought to be a person with a good deal of experience. I doubt very much whether a set of papers established by one authority and read by another authority would really work. Some of our friends in the West had it in mind to submit their candidates to an examining board, in which the candidates would have the fullest faith. I see nothing to prevent this Institute offering the suggestion to any association which would like its examining done for it, that it should apply to this or that other association, offer to pay it the fees and have the examining done. It is a very simple thing. Or the Provincial association concerned might select certain subjects and apportion them to the Ontario examiners, others, say, to the Quebec examiners, and if there is a real demand for it the thing will grow. I suggest, sir, that the same committee which has put in this abortive report might be continued in office, and that it investigate the possibility of our associations making use of the machinery in some other association. If that was found useful, I think it might ultimately work toward a broad standardization. But you can't force that standardization, not with the British North America Act in force.

THE CHAIRMAN—I am sorry there seems to be some misinterpretation of the whole work that was started last year. There is no attempt to desire any change in the charter. There is no attempt to force the examination on anybody. Will the executive secretary read the instructions to the examining board?

MR. MARKUS (Quoting)—‘The resolution passed at the annual meeting providing for the appointment of an examining board was thoroughly discussed by the executive, as a result of which the following resolution was passed:

“Preamble

“Recognizing that a large number of men come into the practice of architecture without having university training, the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada is establishing an examining board which will give such persons an opportunity of taking examinations equal in their requirements to those of the architectural courses in Canadian universities. This will establish an educational basis for the admission of members to the Provincial associations and thus overcome the present difficulty of fixing an equitable basis for admission to these associations.

"The Examining Board"

"The following members constitute the examining board: Chairman, Professor Beaugrand-Champagne, Ecole Des Beaux Arts, Montreal; Professor C. H. C. Wright, University of Toronto; Professor Ramsay Traquair, McGill University, Montreal; Professor A. A. Stoughton, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg; W. S. Maxwell, Montreal; S. P. Dumaresq, Halifax, N.S.

"Duties of the Board"

"The duties of the board of examiners shall be as follows:

"1. To formulate a scheme for the purpose of holding examinations and to tender the services of this board to the Provincial associations.

"2. To prepare papers and arrange for the conduct of these examinations when requested by a Provincial association.

"3. To examine papers and drawings and make awards.

"4. To issue certificates to those who qualify through these examinations.

"5. To set such fees for examinations as to defray expenses incurred by this board.

"6. To make interim reports to the executive committee so that the members of the Institute can be kept informed."

THE CHAIRMAN—You see there is no question of coercion. We want to be of service to such sections of the country as require our service. When the examining board commenced to formulate the examinations, they seemed to have the idea that they should have something which would parallel the university course. If they were to continue in that way they would be running an opposition course to the university. This is furthest from our intention.

We should hold two examinations—an intermediate and a final. Those who wished to take them could do so by registering and paying the fee. That would be parallel to the Dominion Medical Council, which holds such examinations and many medical boards in the Dominion accept their certificates as qualification for the practice of medicine in the province. It is a direct parallel and it is an easy one to follow.

At the last meeting of the examining board, for some reason or other, they undertook to consider what should be the qualifications of fellows and members as outlined in our amendment to the charter. That is probably where the mix-up occurred. What the Institute should have is something that functions very much like the examining board of the R.I.B.A.—that a man who wants to qualify and get the certificate of the R.A.I.C. would present himself for examination. There would be quite a few from time to time who would wish to take the examinations and we could facilitate their being held. It would also enable those Provincial associations that do not have efficient boards to take advantage of the R.A.I.C. examining board.

Now, I can't see any difficulty in the matter at all. It is simply a matter of the board getting together, settling what is the requisite work to accomplish these examinations, and advertising the fact that we are prepared to hear from candi-

dates who wish to take them, and also let the Provincial associations know that there is such a board to serve them.

PHILIP J. TURNER—I am not quite clear as to where these examinations will lead you to. The Quebec Government look with a great deal of opposition upon anything like an outside interference with the charter that they have given in this matter of education. For instance, we do not recognize any architect coming into the province and not satisfying the requirements of our examinations. Even a student with his diploma from McGill University or from the Beaux Arts School has to further qualify in the local professional practice examination.

We have gone twice to Parliament recently, for an amendment to our act, and this last time if it comes into force—and we have good hopes that it will come into force—we shall be able to prevent anyone practising as an architect in the province unless he is a member of the P.Q.A.A. Now, what I want to know as a matter of information is: Will these examinations that you propose holding, entitle a man who has passed these examinations to call himself an architect and enable him to practise in Quebec?

THE CHAIRMAN—No.

MR. NOBBS—Would it not be well to ask the examination board to continue its work?

THE CHAIRMAN—It will continue if this meeting will give it some direction. They evidently did not get sufficient direction last year to enable them to function properly.

MR. CRAIG—I have a feeling that since this committee did not report as it was supposed to do, it is a very good time to discharge that committee. There are doubtless members of the committee who did everything they could do to advance this matter; but on the other hand, the issues were hopelessly confused. I learn with surprise that they did not deal with the matter of education at all at their meeting, but instead got it all mixed up with fellowships, etc. I would be in favour of changing the personnel. I am heartily in favour with what Professor Wright has had to say in this regard.

MR. MARKUS—When the R.A.I.C. examining board was appointed last year the members commenced to communicate with one another as to what their ideas would be in connection with these examinations. Considerable study and thought was given by every single member of that committee, and in the correspondence which Professor Wright has in his hand, you will find some very valuable suggestions made by each member of that board, as to what form the examinations should take.

PROFESSOR WRIGHT—We did put a lot of thought on the question. But I should say that what happened at the meeting in Montreal is just what has happened here. The two of our friends who represent conditions in the sister province, and for both of whom we have the utmost respect, as also for our sister institution in the Province of Quebec, seem to have the feeling—and possibly there is the same feeling in Ontario too—that this body would encroach on the rights and privileges of the various Provincial bodies. Now, there has never been in my mind anything

of that sort at all and the intentions are very nicely put in the executive committee's instructions to the board. I do not think that it will encroach on anybody's rights and it will be as free as the R.I.B.A.

Professor Wright moved, seconded by B. Evan Parry:

That the present board be discharged.
—Carried.

It was thereupon moved by Percy E. Nobbs, seconded by J. H. Craig:

That the examining board be composed of the university professors who acted on the previous board, with Professor Wright as chairman, and with power to add to their number.
—Carried.

PROFESSOR WRIGHT—Mr. President, you read to us what was expected of that board. That was from the executive committee. I wonder if we could not get that instruction from the body as a whole.

MR. P. E. NOBBS—I suppose it is clear that this board will not examine anyone until the Institute has approved of some scheme brought forward.

It was then moved by Mr. Craig, seconded by Professor Wright:

That the board of examination shall be known hereafter as the committee on examination, and the committee is requested to formulate a scheme and report back to the executive, for the carrying out of the following:

1. To formulate a scheme for the purpose of holding examinations and to tender the services of this board to the Provincial associations.
2. To prepare papers and arrange for the conduct of these examinations when requested by a Provincial association.
3. To examine papers and drawings and make awards.
4. To issue certificates to those who qualify through these examinations.
5. To set such fees for examinations as to defray expenses incurred by this board.
6. To make interim reports to the executive committee so that the members of the Institute can be kept informed.

—Carried.

LECTURES ON HOSPITAL PLANNING

MR. PARRY—Some of you gentlemen know that I am associated with the Federal Department of Health, and among other things, it is my duty to travel from coast to coast, and occasionally advise on hospitals. My experience has been that only about 2% of the doctors know anything at all about hospital planning. I have taken up the matter with the Deputy Minister of Health, Dr. Amyot, and as a result I would like to submit this resolution to the meeting:

WHEREAS opinion has often been expressed, both at the meetings of the Provincial architectural associations, and the general meetings of this Institute, that it is desirable to help, by leadership and advice, wherever possible, along the line of phases of architecture incidental to

the best interests of the people of the Dominion, and whereas, time after time, opinion has been expressed by hospital superintendents, boards of trustees, and the medical profession generally, that courses upon hospital planning and the fundamental principles involved therein should be available at the universities and included in the curriculum of the medical course.

THEREFORE, it is moved that the R.A.I.C. make representation to the president of the Canadian Medical Association, which association has a hospital division, recommending that four lectures, each of one hour's duration, be given by architects qualified and versed in such hospitalization as is now under review, and included in the curriculum of the medical courses which obtain at the various universities, such lectures to cover the following sections of the subject, namely:

1. Hospital planning, general principles including general conception, location, type of buildings, material and structural considerations.
2. Isolation hospitals, major quarantine hospitals and principles involved.
3. Special hospitals, including tuberculosis, mental, etc.
4. Small community hospitals.

FURTHER, that this motion, if approved, be passed to the executive committee for the necessary action.

Seconded by Mr. W. L. Somerville.

MR. CRAIG—I think that the suggestion is an excellent one. I may say that some years ago at a meeting of the O.A.A. a similar point was brought up with reference to ecclesiastical architecture, and some of our members gave lectures on this subject in the divinity colleges. I do think, however, that architectural students should also have the benefit of these lectures, and I would therefore be in favour of adding the following rider to the resolution:

And that an effort be made to make such lectures available to students in architecture.

MR. NOBBS—As I am responsible for the course in planning at McGill University, I might mention that during the last twenty-five years hospitals have been used for the exemplification of the ordinary principles of planning. Different types of hospitals for different climates have been used for a long time at McGill University as a subject for the students to sharpen their wits on.

The great bulk of the recent hospitals erected in Canada are erected to meet the views of certain American organizations which are very vocal on the occasion of medical conferences. Over standardization of hospital work is at the bottom of much of the great cost of treating the sick in this country. There is only one way of reducing the building expense, and that is by encouraging competition among architects for economical plans. The doctors—the 2 per cent that have already been referred to as knowing something of it—are very largely responsible, in my opinion. I fancy that a great deal of good could be done if this organization would use its good offices, when

hospitals are on the carpet, to have them referred to competition.

MR. HAROLD SMITH—Mr. Nobbs has brought up a question that I think I am very familiar with, having studied hospital planning for fifteen years and having had charge of more hospital work than, I think, any other firm in Canada. If I may take the liberty, I want to say that I quite disagree with his suggestion of competitions for hospitals. A man that can make a pleasing plan and elevation may win the job, but the plan may not be fundamentally sound for that particular hospital.

On the other hand, as regards the fact that the modern hospital costs a lot of money, I may say that from our own experience we have made actual comparisons and found that the hospital that has been built by the architect who had little or no experience was the most extravagant, and not the one built by the firm that had made a study of that line. And in the one case, your hospital has every convenience and in the other it has a lot of equipment and no convenience.

MR. B. EVAN PARRY—I would like to ask Mr. Smith, if with the experience he has, he has not discovered the woeful lack of fundamental knowledge amongst the medical profession when discussing these plans with them. Do you not think it would be far better for them to be able to speak to you intelligently when you are discussing these plans with them?

MR. HAROLD SMITH—I cannot see how you can give the doctors anything that is going to be of great value to them in the few hours that you can give during their medical term. In other words, a little knowledge is a dangerous thing.

MR. B. EVAN PARRY—I happened to go through rather an important hospital quite recently, and needless for me to tell you that the Federal Department of Health has under its jurisdiction quite a lot of contagious disease institutions. Now, there are certain fundamental principles involved in dealing with these diseases, the technique as practiced by the doctors demands certain detail, both in the planning and fittings necessary to treat those diseases. I have found that many of our medical men are absolutely ignorant of what should be done to overcome or to comply with the technique which they know is necessary. Although we would give them only a few hours as students, we would have given them the information, from the architect's view, upon some of the things which are absolutely necessary, and Dr. Amyot thinks it will inspire them to go further and so help hospitalization throughout the Dominion.

MR. NOBBS—If hospital competitions were more general, submitted, of course, for decision to competent experts, I am quite sure that the sharpening of wits in the matter of economy on the part of the competitors would result in giving what is wanted at the minimum of cost.

The motion proposed by Mr. Parry, with rider suggested by Mr. Craig, was thereupon put by the chairman and carried.

COLLECTION OF DUTY ON PLANS

MR. J. H. CRAIG—Mr. Chairman, there is an item mentioned in the executive committee's report dealing with the collection of duty on plans

coming into Canada from other countries. It seems to me that the proceedings of this convention should not terminate before that matter is given serious consideration. I believe, sir, that throughout the year you have been doing some very good work in collecting data covering specific cases; some of these cases, I believe, have been taken up with the minister in Ottawa, and I would like to hear the correspondence dealing with the matter, or a report as to what success has attended your efforts.

THE CHAIRMAN—I am sorry I have not the correspondence here. The correspondence really took place with Mr. Euler, the minister, before the last annual meeting. When I interviewed Mr. Euler and tried to put the case before him, he said that they could only deal with it in specific cases, and that if we could give definite information they would investigate it. I sent him a letter about a year ago giving him cases, some in Montreal, and others in Ontario. We have never heard anything from him further than just the formal reply.

There is a committee composed, I believe, of members of the boards of trade of Montreal and Toronto and the Manufacturers Association, organized as a part of a tariff committee, and they employ special investigators. The Government gives special facilities to these investigators and on two occasions, I have given one of their men a much longer list than I gave the Minister. I was assured that results would be comparatively easy to obtain, but for some unknown reason nothing seems to come from their efforts.

I have also been in touch with a special investigator of the national revenue of Canada. I gave him a list of a number of buildings being designed by foreign architects. He called in to see me some time ago and told me that he had investigated fourteen cases, the cheapest being a house costing about \$20,000, and that he had made recommendation to the Customs Department to seize these plans, but evidently nothing has been done.

MR. HAROLD SMITH—You referred to a large bank in Montreal. Would that duty be applicable to them? I understand their plans were done in Montreal.

THE CHAIRMAN—It is quite specific that the foreign architect must pay 22½% of 2% of the cost of the building.

MR. J. H. CRAIG—While we may not get very far trying to get the Government to change its legislation with regard to duty, I don't think we should sit down and admit that we are beaten. I would therefore move:

That a committee be appointed by the incoming council to investigate all cases where plans of proposed buildings are brought into the country which are liable to duty and on which duty has not been paid; that this committee make a list as complete as possible of all such plans, with particulars, and that from time to time they be forwarded to the Minister of Customs at Ottawa for action; also that this committee should seek co-operation from any other national bodies that are working to the end that customs duties be collected; and that a complete report of the activities of this committee be presented at the next annual meeting

together with correspondence from the Minister of Customs relative to cases brought before him.

The motion was seconded by Harold J. Smith and *carried*.

OFFICIAL AND SALARIED ARCHITECTS

MR. P. E. NOBBS—Arising incidentally out of a misunderstanding which occurred at the last annual meeting when I made a reference to our official and salaried members, and it was taken up as though I regarded them as being somehow of an order lower to that of the active independent practitioner. Now, it is not a question in my mind at all of higher or lower, but is a question of differences of responsibility, and I am very glad to see that the R.I.B.A. has recently been dealing with this same problem in that spirit.

Now, there are many matters in which the architect who is salaried or has an official appointment or is a public servant can support the independent practitioner—there are many matters in which the independent practitioner can support that class of architect. But there are certain matters in which their interests are essentially different; for example, with regard to certain questions of professional ethics which do not interest the official architect at all. I do not want to go into the matter in detail just now, but I feel that we might suggest to the incoming council the duty of making some study of this problem. You see everything we have in these Provincial charters and by-laws is in the interest of the independent practitioner. It is not a case of saying that the official architect, or the salaried architect, has no business in the same organization. It is a case of saying he has a place in that organization which requires some definition, as there are many matters for adjustment. I think one of the cases where the official and salaried architect can be enormously supported by the profession as a whole is in the matter of credit for his work. Some of the best work done in the world has been done by official architects and in the old days they used to get full credit for it, and I am sure they sometimes suffer a certain hardship in this matter. Besides architects who are public servants, there is also an ever-growing class of architects attached to the great corporations. Now, they have their interests but they are not the same as the interests of the independent practitioner. I know this problem is being investigated and studied on the other side. I think we should study it here, otherwise we may be unduly influenced by the conclusions arrived at on the other side, which may not be wholly appropriate to our situation.

Mr. Nobbs thereupon moved, seconded by Mr. J. H. Craig:

That the professional problems of the official and salaried architects be studied by the incoming council.

MR. B. EVAN PARRY—I am delighted to hear the manner in which Mr. Nobbs has spoken. I only regret that he did not go as far last year as he has gone today. If he had, it certainly would have prevented a lot of acrimonious discussion and it certainly would have prevented a great deal of bad feeling by official architects in the government. I think that what he has proposed is

excellent, and I would go further and suggest that whatever committee is formed that some salaried and official architect sit in with it.

MR. NOBBS—Certainly, they should be asked to state their case in all its bearings.

The motion was then put to the meeting and *carried*.

OBJECTIONABLE ADVERTISING

Mr. Nobbs brought to the attention of the meeting at this juncture an objectionable form of advertising which had appeared in certain newspapers, wherein an architect's photograph and a signed testimonial bore testimony to the merits of certain building materials. There was some discussion with regard to this, and it was moved by Mr. Nobbs, seconded by Mr. Frechet:

That this objectionable form of advertising appearing in some of the daily papers be referred to the council, with the request to take immediate action in communicating with the Provincial association whose members are concerned. —*Carried*.

RESOLUTION TO BE FORWARDED TO THE MAYOR OF TORONTO

MR. PARRY—I think it is the wish of this meeting that we frame a resolution which should be forwarded to the Mayor of Toronto based on Mr. Lyle's remarks at yesterday's luncheon. I notice that the press has given much prominence to them, but I think it should go in the form of a resolution from the Institute. I would therefore move:

That a resolution be framed by the council and forwarded to His Worship the Mayor, concerning the suggestions made by Mr. Lyle with reference to the matter of town planning, etc., in the city of Toronto.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Nobbs and *carried*.

EXPRESSION OF APPRECIATION TO MR. HYNES

MR. TURNER—If I am in order, I would like, as a new comer, to offer a word of appreciation for the splendid work accomplished by our president during his term of office. The members of the council know better than I do what Mr. Hynes has done for the Institute. He has spared no time or trouble in furthering the good cause that we are all trying to encourage.

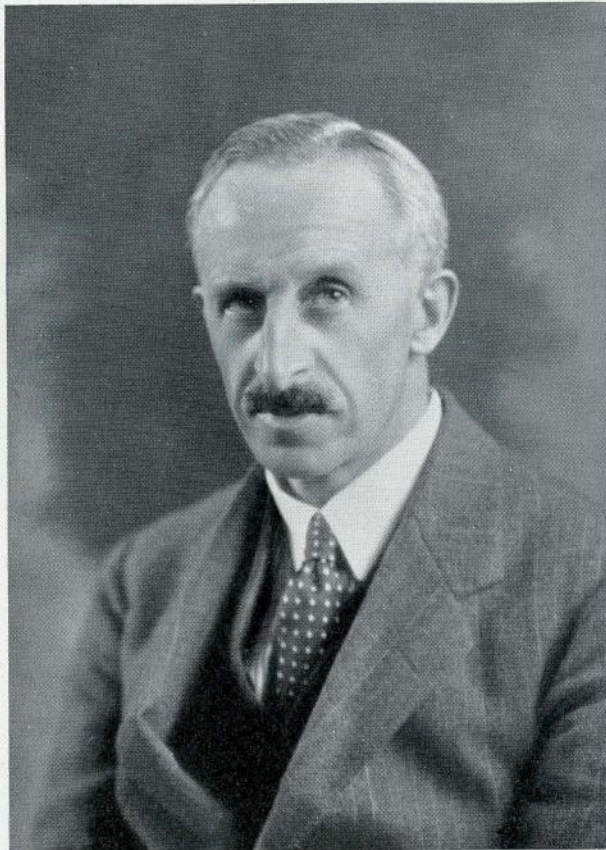
MR. NOBBS—Gentlemen, the right time, I think, for showing our appreciation of our president's work during the last three years is, I think, at a larger gathering than this—the occasion of the annual banquet, when a fuller feeling and spirit will prevail, presenting a more adequate opportunity. We, of course, all associate ourselves with what Mr. Turner has said.

MR. HYNES—I appreciate your expressions, gentlemen. I have enjoyed every minute of the office, and I hope the Institute will press on to much greater things.

VOTE OF THANKS

MR. CHAUSSE—I should like to propose a hearty vote of thanks to the following for their kindness and co-operation during the convention:

The Ontario Association of Architects; The Toronto Chapter of the Ontario Association of Architects; Mr. John Lyle; Mr. H. H. Stansfield; Mr. J. E. H. MacDonald, president of the Arts & Letters Club; Messrs. Ross & MacDonald, architects of the Royal York Hotel; the local press; the technical press; the outgoing officers and members of the council; the local committee on arrangements; Mr. Fred Haines, the director of the Art Gallery.—*Carried unanimously.*



PERCY E. NOBBS, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., R.C.A.—PRESIDENT FOR 1929

OFFICERS ELECTED AND COMMITTEES APPOINTED FOR 1929

Following the general sessions of the Annual Convention, a meeting of the 1929 Council took place at which the following officers were elected for the ensuing year.

- President*—PERCY E. NOBBS, Montreal.
- First Vice-President*—EDWARD UNDERWOOD, Edmonton.
- Second Vice-President*—ANDREW L. MERCER, Vancouver.
- Honorary Secretary*—ALCIDE CHAUSSE, Montreal.
- Honorary Treasurer*—GORDON M. WEST, Toronto.
- Executive Secretary*—I. MARKUS, Toronto.
- Executive Committee*—PERCY E. NOBBS, chairman; ALCIDE CHAUSSE, GORDON M. WEST, EUGENE PAYETTE, PHILIP J. TURNER, ERNEST CORMIER, J. O. MARCHAND, W. S. MAXWELL and I. MARKUS, secretary.

COMMITTEES

- Committee on Forms of Contract*—H. E. MOORE, convenor; A. FRANK WICKSON and GEORGE T. HYDE.
- Committee on Duty on Plans*—J. P. HYNES, convenor; J. H. CRAIG, MURRAY BROWN, E. L. HORWOOD, H. E. MOORE and GORDON M. WEST.
- Committee on By-Laws*—Members of the executive committee.
- Committee on Examinations*—PROFESSOR C. H. C. WRIGHT, convenor; PROFESSOR A. BEAUGRAND-CHAMPAGNE, PROFESSOR RAMSAY TRACQUAIR and PROFESSOR A. A. STOUGHTON.
- Committee on Research*—B. EVAN PARRY, convenor.
- Committee on Code of Ethics and Code of Competitions*—STANLEY T. J. FRYER.

Notes on the Convention

One of the features of the twenty-second annual general meeting was the Toronto Chapter exhibition of architecture and allied arts. Many fine compliments were paid to the Toronto Chapter for their excellent exhibition.

Mr. Herbert H. Stansfield, A.A.A., delivered an illustrated address on "Architecture and Craftsmanship" at the Art Gallery on Friday evening, February 22nd.

(Concluded on page xxviii).

NATCO DOUBLE SHELL TILE



— NATCO —

Saves Labor and Mortar

**NATIONAL FIRE-PROOFING-COMPANY
OF CANADA LIMITED**

HAMILTON

TORONTO

Notes on the Convention—Concluded

At the luncheon tendered by the Ontario Association of Architects at the Art Gallery on Friday, February 22nd, John M. Lyle, R.C.A., F.R.I.B.A., delivered a very fine address on the modern movement in architecture. This will be printed in the April issue of THE JOURNAL.

* * * *

Following the luncheon tendered by the Toronto Chapter, O.A.A., at the Arts & Letters Club on Saturday, February 23rd, the delegates were taken through the new Royal York Hotel by the associate architects, Messrs. Sproatt & Rolph. The delegates expressed their appreciation to the architects for the opportunity of visiting the building.

* * * *

The annual dinner of the Institute was held in the Yellow Room of the King Edward Hotel on Saturday evening, February 23rd. About sixty-five delegates and guests were present. The newly elected president, Mr. Percy E. Nobbs, presided over the banquet, and an excellent programme of music helped to make the evening a most enjoyable one. Following the toast to the King, Mr. John M. Lyle proposed the toast to "Our Guests," which was responded to by Chief Justice Latchford for the Bar, Archdeacon Cody for the University of Toronto, Brig.-General Mitchell, president of the Engineering Institute of Canada, for the Engineering Institute, and Mr. E. T. Sterne, president of the Ontario Association of Professional Engineers, for the Professional Engineers of Ontario. The toast to "The Architectural Profession" was proposed by Mr. Fred H. Brigden, president of the

Ontario Society of Artists, and responded to by Mr. W. L. Somerville, president of the Ontario Association of Architects.

* * * *

One of the features of the annual dinner was an ovation given to the retiring president, Mr. J. P. Hynes, for his splendid work on behalf of the Institute during the three years he has served as president.

* * * *

Many of the speeches made at the annual dinner were of such interest to the delegates that they will be reprinted in one of the current numbers of THE JOURNAL.

* * * *

During the banquet, Arthur Lismer, A.R.C.A., made some very fine caricatures of some of the prominent guests and members. These are reproduced on page 115 of this issue.

* * * *

Mr. Rene Frechet, president of the Maritime Association of Architects, was the only delegate present from outside the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

* * * *

The amendment to the charter when passed will provide that the membership of the Institute shall consist of members, fellows and honorary fellows.

* * * *

A resolution passed at the annual meeting provides for a committee to be appointed to "investigate all cases of proposed buildings to be erected from plans brought into the country on which no duty has been paid, and that a list of such cases, with full particulars, be sent to the Minister of Customs at Ottawa for action."

**Made in Canada
Conduit**

For
Electrical Wiring

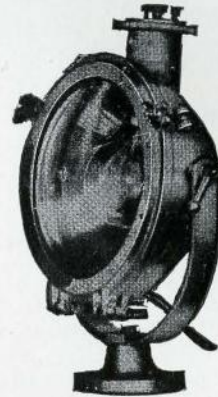
XCELADUCT
(GALVANIZED)

Labelled under supervision of Underwriters' Laboratories

For all
**Electrical
Installations**

Manufactured by
National Conduit Co., Limited
Toronto

Manitoba Agent: T. W. MacKay, 913 Royal Bank Bldg., Winnipeg.
British Columbia Agent: John A. Conkey, Yorkshire Building, Vancouver.
Alberta and Sask. Agent: H. E. Canham, 2509 Wallace St., Regina.



Westinghouse-Northern cast aluminum floodlighting projectors as illustrated above, are made in sizes from 100 to 2,500 watt lamps. They can be focused to a high degree of efficiency, and have perfect beam control.

Illumination for Prominence

THE richness of the architectural design of churches, offices and public buildings need not be entirely lost with the fall of night.

The publicity value of these buildings can be retained after nightfall by floodlighting.

Westinghouse-Northern Chromolite floodlights are designed with

a highly efficient reflecting surface. They are not affected by fumes, smoke or heat and are non-corrosive.

Illumination engineers at all branches will gladly co-operate with you on any problem you may have in floodlighting. Consult them at any time.

Northern Electric

Saint John, N.B.
Halifax
Quebec
Montreal

Ottawa
Toronto
Hamilton



London
Windsor
New Liskeard

Winnipeg
Regina
Calgary
Vancouver

A National Electrical Service

NOTES

The frontispiece in this issue is from a water-colour sketch of "Montigny-Sur-Loing—Environs of Fontainebleau, France," by J. Burn Helme, M. Arch., A.I.A. Mr. Helme is an associate member of the Ontario Association of Architects and for the past few years has been on the staff of the Department of Architecture, Pennsylvania State College. He spent the summer of 1928 at Fontainebleau, where he made a number of sketches, one of which we have the pleasure of reproducing herewith in full colour.

* * * *

Owing to this issue of THE JOURNAL being devoted largely to the convention of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, we have been compelled to omit some of our regular features, such as European Studies, Editorial, Activities of Provincial Associations, etc., etc.

Lack of space also prevents us from including in this number some of the fine addresses given at the luncheons and the annual dinner. We hope, however, to be able to publish these, together with our regular features in the next issue of THE JOURNAL.

* * * *

Alfred H. Chapman of Chapman & Oxley, architects, Toronto, was elected president of the Ontario Association of Architects at the recent annual meeting of the O.A.A.

* * * *

Ewart G. Wilson, architect, of Toronto, announces the removal of his office from 42 Langley Avenue to 60 Bond Street.

Brig.-General C. H. Mitchell, C.M.G., D.S.O., Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering of the University of Toronto was elected president of the Engineering Institute of Canada at the annual convention of the Institute held at the Royal Connaught Hotel, Hamilton, on February 13th, 14th and 15th.

* * * *

E. H. Paisley, B. Arch. (McGill) wishes to announce that he has severed his connection with the firm of Marani, Lawson & Paisley, architects, and will carry on practice at 247 Confederation Life Chambers, Queen and Victoria Streets, Toronto.

* * * *

Edward Underwood was re-elected president of the Alberta Association of Architects at the annual meeting of the A.A.A. held in Edmonton, Alberta.

* * * *

Mr. Charles Coxall, architect, for a number of years on the staff of the Provincial Architect, Regina, has taken over the practice of Mr. R. G. Bunyard, architect, 305 Hammond Bldg., Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.

* * * *

The Federal Government is considering the erection of a new National Art Gallery Building to house four thousand works of art now in the National Art Gallery of the Dominion and the Canadian War Memorial Paintings.

* * * *

Mr. R. G. Bunyard, architect, of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, has left for an extended trip to England and the Continent and does not intend to return to Saskatchewan.

(Concluded on page xxxvii).

Modern Construction Calls for Fireproof Walls

Pedlar's Metal-Built Products are your guide to the best in steel reinforcing materials—an assurance of perfect satisfaction both to you and your clients.

Pedlar's Expanded Metal Lath, Rib Lath and Corner Bead

Builders tell us that in addition to giving them a better job and saving them time and money, Pedlar's Expanded Metal Lath, Rib Lath and Corner Bead, enables them to schedule their construction operations much more smoothly. The actual saving in plaster alone is no small item. The use of Pedlar's Lath gives you these outstanding selling points:

- It retards fire for one hour.
- Decorating can start almost as soon as plaster dries.
- Settling of building will not cause plaster cracks.
- No dust streaks will ever appear.

These features increase the prestige of the builder and pave the way to future contracts. Make certain you get the RED Lath—it's Pedlar's.

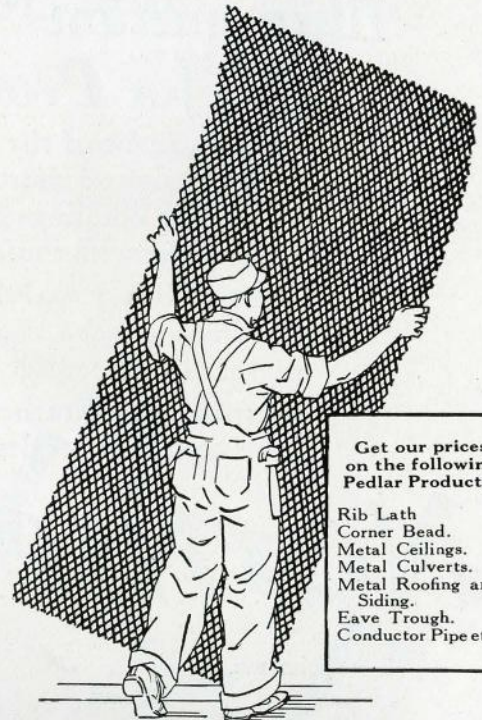
Further information and prices gladly sent on request.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE LIMITED

Head Office — Oshawa

Factories; Oshawa, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

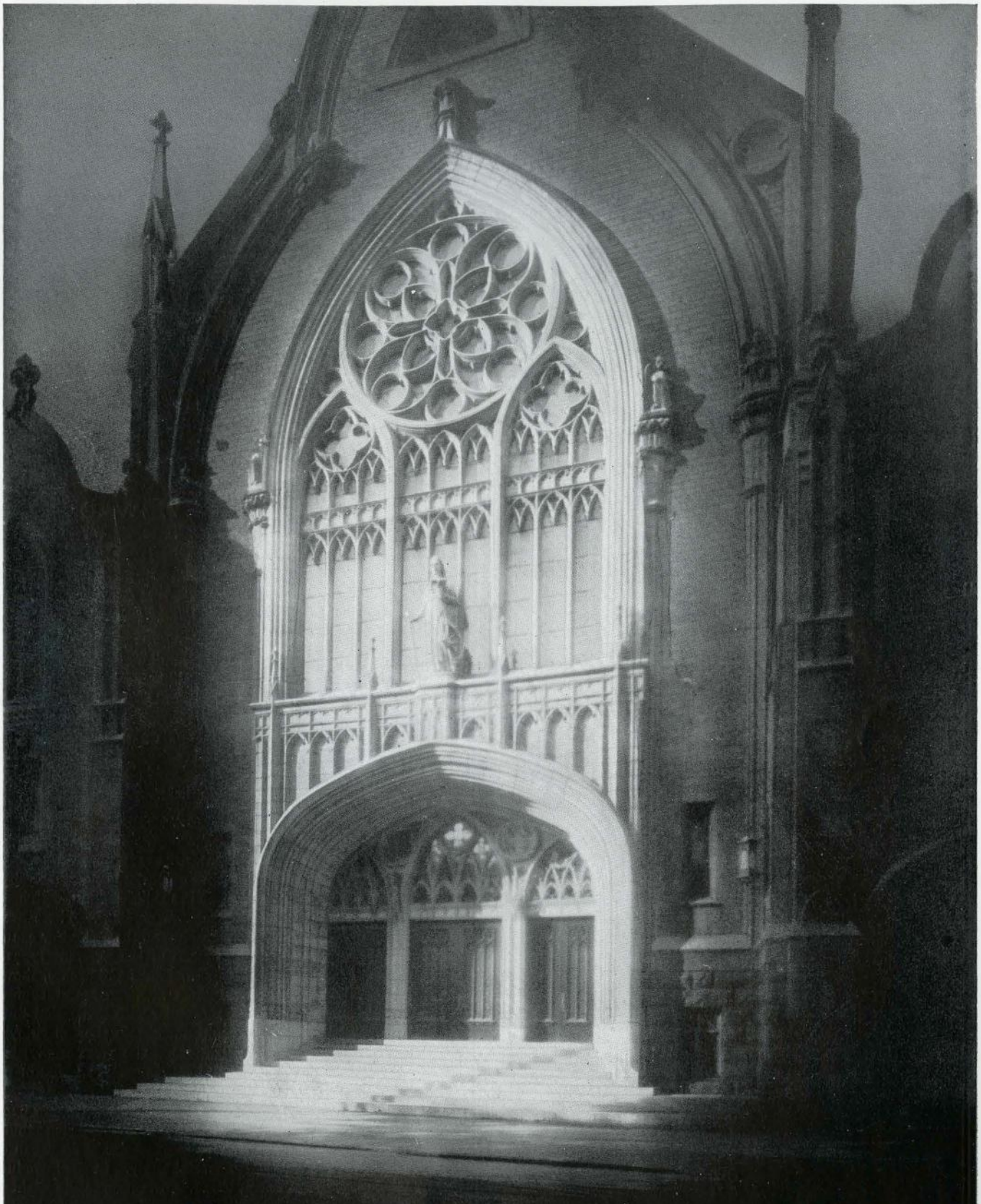
BRANCHES: Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Vancouver.



Get our prices on the following Pedlar Products:

- Rib Lath
- Corner Bead.
- Metal Ceilings.
- Metal Culverts.
- Metal Roofing and Siding.
- Eave Trough.
- Conductor Pipe etc.

PEDLAR'S METAL-BUILT PRODUCTS



Architect:
JOS. SAWYER

ST. CATHERINE CHURCH,
MONTREAL, QUE.

General Contractors:
D. BOILEAU LTD.

CANADIAN **BENEDICT STONE** LIMITED

MONTREAL, QUE.

“MAKERS OF BUILDING STONE”



*The Distinguished House
is built of
Cooksville Face Brick*

*H*ARMONY in the ensemble of color, line and setting invariably distinguishes the house of everlasting COOKSVILLE Face Brick, and as beauty and durability make their irresistible appeal, so is it reassuring to know that it is, through the passing years, the most economical and most comfortable house.

The
Cooksville Co. Ltd.

GENERAL AND SALES OFFICES:

26 Queen St. E., Toronto 2, Ont. 1178 Phillips Place, Montreal, P.Q.
ELgin 8171 LAncaster 7690

WORKS:

Cooksville, Milton, Cheltenham, Delson

Notes—Concluded

An international committee has been formed to establish a memorial to Sir Ebenezer Howard, the pioneer of the Garden City Movement and the founder of Letchworth and Welwyn Garden Cities in England, who passed away on the first of May, 1928.

* * * *

Mr. Charles A. Platt, architect, of New York, has been elected to the presidency of the American Academy of Rome to succeed the late Wm. Rutherford Mead.

* * * *

The forty-fourth annual exhibition of the Architectural League of New York will take place at the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, New York City, from April 16th to April 27th, 1929. Medals of honour will be awarded in architecture, decorative painting, sculpture and landscape architecture.

BOOKS REVIEWED

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

HOUSES OF THE WREN OR EARLY GEORGIAN PERIODS—By Tunstall Small and Christopher Wood-ridge, published by The Architectural Press. Price \$8.00.

To those seeking inspiration in the Wren manner this book is recommended. Although the examples do not vary as much as one might wish, they cover this particular type of house very completely. The photographs and measured drawings are excellent. The drawings are particularly well done as only an English Architect could do them. Very matter of fact, but truly valuable documents with every detail clearly shown.

The descriptions are rather disappointing. Descriptions accompanying drawings are usually uninteresting. They frequently appear to be written mentioning only the obvious things that can be clearly seen in the illustration, with nothing said about the materials, texture or color. These are all-important features of any architectural work. For example, in this case no mention is made of the different types and colors of bricks used on window jambs and arches, shown in practically all of the buildings illustrated and typical of Wren's work. Unless one is familiar with this period and had seen the buildings, one could not obtain the full enjoyment from a study of the illustrations. The same applies to the photographs of panelling and staircases. The kind of wood, color or ceiling treatments are not mentioned.

Living conditions in our large Canadian cities now demand a more urban type of house than the commonly seen suburban. This book is particularly rich in examples of an urban character that are well worth careful study. In the introduction Wm. G. Newton, M.A., F.R.I.D.A., refers to the Eighteenth Century as a time when "England was rural, with a hankering for the town; whereas now it is urban with a hankering for the country." In other words, these medium sized suburban houses were designed in a somewhat more urban manner than was quite necessary at the time. Fortunately they give us a formal note which we can well adopt. We also have the hankering for the country. Wearing golf togs to business, however, is hardly good form. Neither is the building of a country house on a hundred foot frontage.

—W. L. SOMERVILLE, A.R.I.B.A.

DOMINION Battleship/ LINOLEUM

Chosen for the floors of the ROYAL BANK BUILDING

This impressive building, Montreal's first real sky-scraper, includes many thousand square feet of Dominion Battleship Linoleum floors in both offices and corridors.

Permanent, dignified, in thorough keeping with the building itself, these floors afford quiet, foot-comfort, cleanliness and freedom from replacements or refinishing.

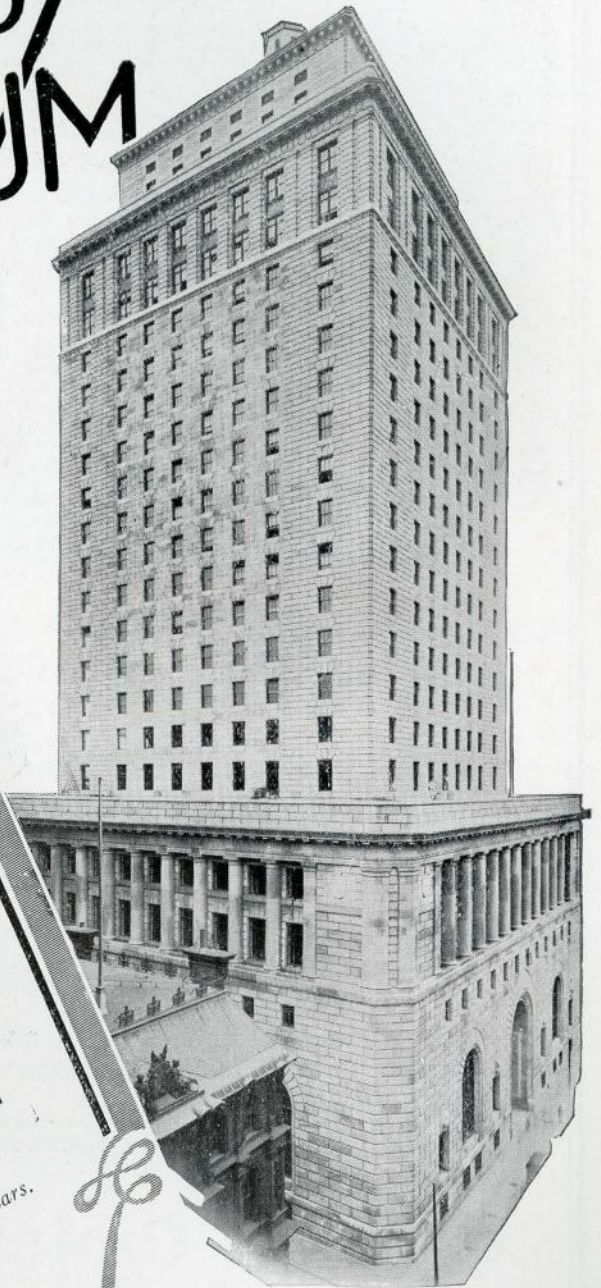
Dominion Battleship Linoleum, installed in Canada's leading banks, offices, stores, schools, hospitals and public buildings generally, is odourless and quick and easy to lay. In many cases, it is written into the architects' specifications and installed as part of the construction job.

Made in three qualities, AAA, in eight colours and AA and A in four colours. Special colours for large contracts.

Installed by all large house furnishing and departmental stores. Write us for samples and literature.

**DOMINION OILCLOTH & LINOLEUM
Company Montreal Limited**

Makers of floor coverings for over 50 years.



York & Sawyer, New York, *Architects.*
S. G. Davenport, Montreal, *Associate Architect.*
George A. Fuller Construction Co. of Canada, *Contractors.*



VIEWS OF FOUR TYPICAL HOMES WITH CONCRETE FLOORS



Attractive, Fire-Safe Concrete Floors ... Throughout Every Home ...

THIS ideal construction method is nearer to actuality than many think. With it will come perfect assurance and freedom from anxiety with regard to fire, particularly on evenings away from home.

Concrete floors involve little additional cost; yet offer wide artistic scope. The floor may be finished in hardwood, tile or linoleum or the concrete itself may be finished to take a wax polish.

Whatever finish is adopted, a warm, water-proof floor results, together with the highest degree of fire-safety known to modern construction.

We have an attractive booklet showing the possibilities of concrete for home construction with particular reference to floors. Write for a copy.

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

Canada Cement Company Building
Phillips Square Montreal

Sales Offices at:

MONTREAL

TORONTO

WINNIPEG

CALGARY

**CANADA CEMENT
CONCRETE
FOR PERMANENCE**

New Artistry in Radiator Concealment



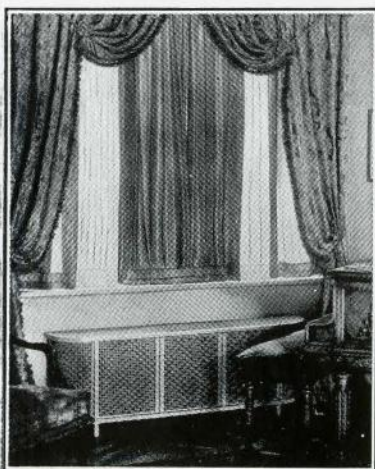
by
Tuttle & Bailey

Ferrocrafft Grilles, special design No. 121, enclose the radiators in this living room.
Residence of Charles M. Simon, Paterson, N. J., U. S. A.
Henry Barrett Crosby, of Paterson, N. J., Architect.

offers a profusion of Grilles for Concealed Radiation

WHERE quality is the mandate and hiding recessed radiators the task, FERRO-CRAFT Cast Grilles represent the unfailing medium of accomplishment. The notable collection of Ferrocrafft Special Designs is a source of real helpfulness and expediency to Architects and Decorators. And when Grilles are desired in designs executed from the Architects' own detail, they can be had in Cast Ferrocrafft iron, bronze or brass.

"Raleigh" model Radiator Cabinet at No. 825 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
Interior designed and furnished by Ann Mussman . . . J. E. R. Carpenter, Architect



and a variety of Cabinets for the Uncovered Radiator

The many different styles of Tuttle & Bailey *all-metal* Radiator Cabinets offer wide latitude in effectively concealing exposed radiators. Workmanship according to the loftiest standards; finishes as luxurious as those found on the highest grade wood furniture; and an unusual degree of strength and rigidity—these are the features which distinguish Tuttle & Bailey Radiator Cabinets from all others.

FERROCRAFT GRILLES
—CAST—

TUTTLE & BAILEY MFG. CO.
of Canada, Limited

Headquarters for all kinds of Registers and Grilles for heating and ventilating

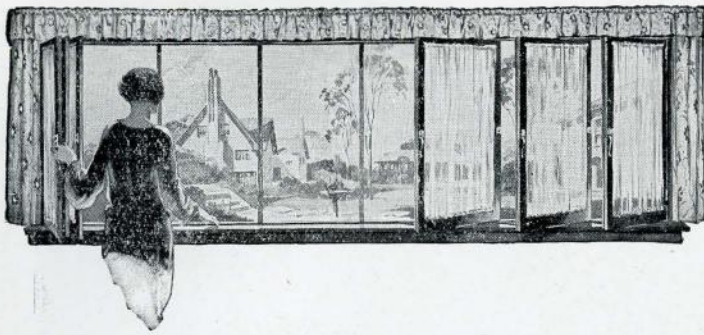
BRIDGEBURG, ONT.

Winnipeg, 259 Stanley St.

Toronto, 58 Wellington St., E.

Montreal, 1070 Bleury Street,

London, E.C., Eng.



Daytime — Night-time All the time

THERE is a place for windows that open wide and clear to sunshine and fresh air—or close tight and snug against blustry winds.

AiR-Way Windows

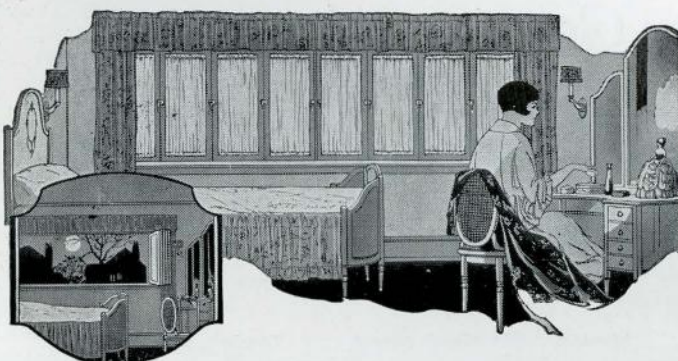
are made with narrow casements that slide and fold aside, leaving as much or as little opening as desired.

No mullions are needed, the whole opening is clear. They fold inside and do not interfere with screens or storm sash.

Ideal for sunrooms and every other room because they bring more light, more sunshine, and, when wanted—more fresh air.

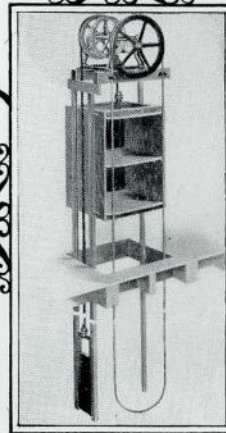
Ask for our booklet—
“Modern Hardware for Your Home”.

Richards-Wilcox Canadian Co. Ltd.
London Ontario

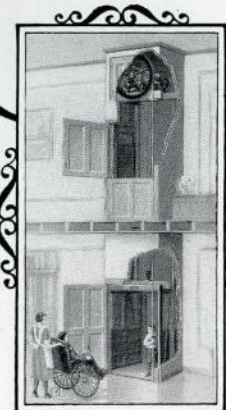


SEDGWICK DUMB WAITERS and ELEVATORS

*For all
purposes*



*Geared Automatic
Brake Dumb Waiter
Type "FDCG"*



*The Sedgwick
Invalid
Elevator*



TWO of the many types of Sedgwick Hand Power Dumb Waiters and Elevators are illustrated above. Twenty-one standard types are available for immediate shipment, while special equipment is expertly and economically built to meet unusual requirements.

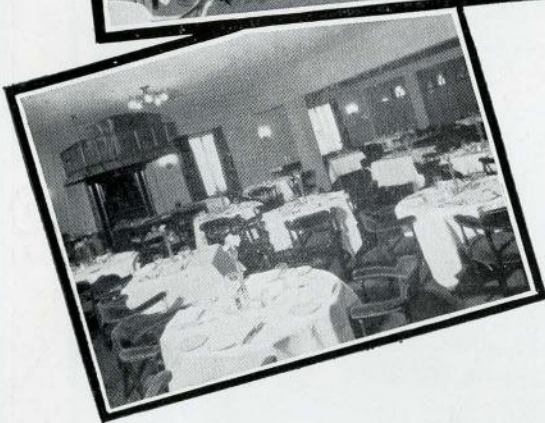
*Write for Catalog, or communicate
with the following representatives:*

MONTREAL
James Walker Hardware Co., 412 St. James Street
OTTAWA
Builders Sales Ltd., 531 Sussex Street
TORONTO
Aikenhead Hardware Ltd., 17 Temperance Street

SEDGWICK MACHINE WORKS
166 West 15th Street, New York

SEDGWICK SERVICE SATISFIES

TOP—The Ballroom
 CENTRE—The Entrance
 LOWER—The Grill Room



The Embassy Club

AT T O R O N T O

RENDEZVOUS of Smart Toronto, decorated throughout with skillfully combined tones of Walpamur, the Embassy Club demonstrates the beautiful and solid effects obtained by applying this famous flat wall finish to any kind of surface.

The Scheme of Decoration is Based on the Following :

- The Ballroom* Ceilings in Buff Walpamur, the walls in a combination mix of Blue, Shell Grey and White on smooth plaster.
- The Entrance* Buff Walpamur on Roman Travertine.
- The Grill Room* Ceilings and walls in Buff Walpamur on Roman Travertine.

It is a brush work job throughout, A 5"-7" brush being used permitted real economy of time and material. Walpamur dries evenly, free from brush marks, and with an egg-shell bloom, presenting a permanent, washable and fire-resisting finish.

Architect

E. A. LEIGH
 1205 Bay Street, Toronto

Painting and Decorating Contractors

The ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY LTD.
 Toronto

WALPAMUR PRODUCTS

WALPAMUR
 The popular flat wall finish in 54 shades

MUROMATTE
 Flat Oil Paint

DURADIO
 Enamel Paint

MIRABOL
 The supreme English Enamel

YEOMAN
 English Varnishes

TWO LEOPARDS
 Pure White Lead

Everything for Interior and Exterior Finishes

The Walpamur Co. Limited

Montreal Toronto Halifax

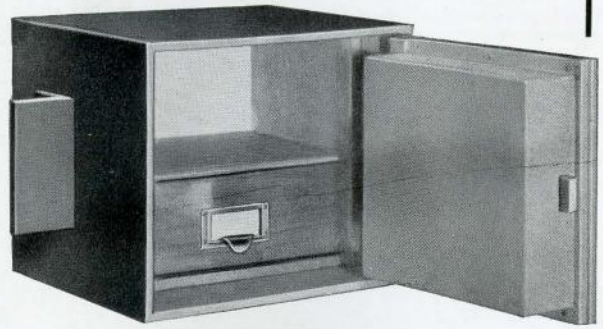
Distributors

EMPIRE WALL PAPERS, LTD.
 Montreal Toronto Winnipeg

STEWART & WOOD
 Toronto

THE WESTERN PAINT CO. LTD.
 Winnipeg, Man.

MODERN HOMES *and* APARTMENTS REQUIRE THIS PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

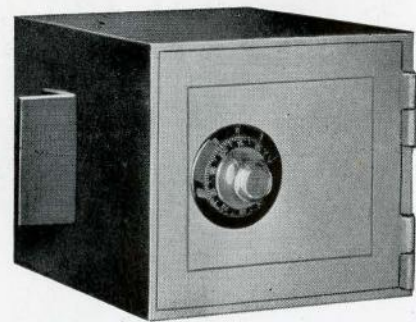


TO be thoroughly up to date a residence or apartment is hardly complete without some provision for the protection of tenants' valuable personal effects.

A Taylor Wall Safe takes up no space; being built in it is unobtrusive—costs little to install. As a selling or renting feature it is worth many times its cost.

Easily concealed by hanging drapes, pictures etc., a Taylor Wall Safe protects cash, jewels, and valuable papers from sneak thieves and burglars. Valuables thus secured are safe, private and available at all times.

The illustrations show Taylor Wall Safe No. 310. Inside measurements are $7\frac{3}{4}$ " high, $8\frac{3}{4}$ " wide, $6\frac{1}{4}$ " clear depth. Heavy deposit Box construction. Interior fitted as shown. Door has $1\frac{3}{4}$ " fire-proof insulation, and high grade combination lock with many possible changes easily made. No inside space lost through round corners—every inch in sight and accessible angle irons riveted to sides to anchor in wall. Finished in French Gray.



*The complete Home or
Apartment requires
a Wall Safe.*

J. & J. TAYLOR LIMITED
TORONTO SAFE WORKS

Head Office: TORONTO, CANADA

Branches: MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER

The

**KING of NORTHERN
HARDWOODS**



RED DEER brand Birch comes from the Highlands of Muskoka where the finest Birch in the world grows. Timber matures slowly in the Northern air, developing uniformity of texture and hardness. These natural advantages, combined with scientific kiln drying and accurate manufacturing, produce a flooring that is in every way ideal.

Red Deer brand Birch wears better than oak and as well as maple. It will hold any stain, is economical to lay and to finish and moderate in price. Architects all over the continent are finding increasingly frequent opportunities of specifying Red Deer brand Birch Flooring for specially high grade jobs.

For samples, prices and full information, write:

The Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co., Ltd.

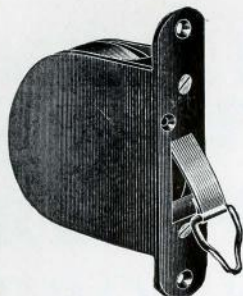
Huntsville

Ontario

Eastern Office: 484 McGill St., Montreal

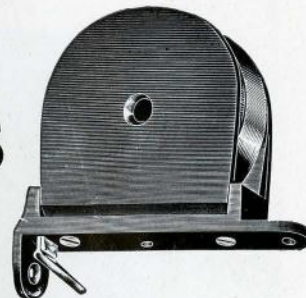


*There's
a Grade
for
Every Job*



CALDWELL SASH BALANCES

Backed by Forty Years' Experience



Each Caldwell Sash Balance has a quality built into it that assures satisfaction, and maximum length of service.

Box frames can be eliminated, thus contributing greatly to making a building of warm construction. They also permit the use of narrow mullions and trim. Mortises can be cut at the mill to one size.

When the saving of labor and material is considered, they cost no more than ordinary weights and cords.

CALDWELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, U.S.A.

Western Canada Representatives: H. W. GLASSCO & CO.
628 Royal Bank Building

Winnipeg, Manitoba



Cut Stone's Beauty and Durability— *For a Fraction of the Cost—*

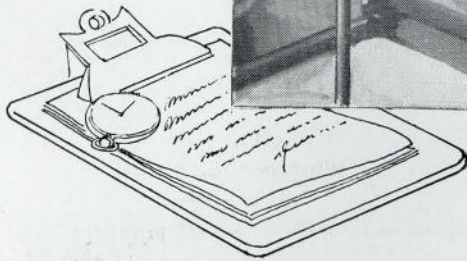
THE faithfulness with which MORENE re-creates the beautiful textures of imperishable cut stone or rich tapestry effects is amazing—particularly when cost is considered. MORENE produces these realistic effects at the merest fraction of the cost of the real materials—and yields a finish that will never crack or check.

There is no colour effect that MORENE cannot achieve. It will blend harmoniously with any decorative scheme—and is equally as well adapted for private residences as for offices and public buildings.

Let us arrange a demonstration at our plant. Just drop us a postcard. Literature and samples at your request.

MORENE
"The Wall Finish Distinctive"

MORENE LIMITED, 81 St. Nicholas St., Toronto 5, Ont.



26 Hours of *this* leaves Liquid Granite *unharm*ed

Liquid Granite is the amazing floor varnish that can withstand 26 hours of live steam under pressure without turning white or losing its luster. This is an actual test conducted by an independent laboratory. The condensation that dripped from the varnished panel was hotter than boiling water.

Clearly, a varnish that will survive such a test will outwear ordinary finishes. Specify Liquid Granite. No other varnish will give your clients the same lasting satisfaction. The architectural department can demonstrate the superiority of this and other finishes designed for your use.



Architectural department will furnish complete details

BERRY BROTHERS^{INC.}
Varnishes Enamels Lacquers

Manufacturer of wear resisting architectural finishes

Detroit, Michigan

Walkerville, Ont.

Vita Glass
TRADEMARK



Specified for this School



THE NEW ELMSDALE SCHOOL, OTTAWA,
GLAZED WITH APPROXIMATELY 2,200 FEET OF VITA GLASS

A GAIN Vita Glass is the choice. In building this modern school the Ottawa School Board and their architect specified Vita Glass because of its immeasurable health-giving benefits to children. During school hours pupils bask in the ultra-violet rays of glorious sunshine; there is less sickness, more regular attendance and improved conditions for studying. Compared with the total cost of erecting this building the cost of installing this great new architecture of health was infinitesimal.

Every building glazed with Vita Glass is a healthier building. This clear, finely made glass admits the invisible but vital rays of health, the ultra-violet rays which cannot pass through ordinary glass.

Everywhere architects are specifying Vita Glass for houses, offices, factories, schools and hospitals.

Vita Glass is made in sheet, polished plate, cathedral and wired.

May we send you authoritative data on heliotherapy and the interesting story of Vita Glass.

PILKINGTON
BROTHERS (CANADA) LIMITED

Offices and Warehouses:

Halifax
Winnipeg

Montreal
Calgary

Toronto
Edmonton

Hamilton
Vancouver

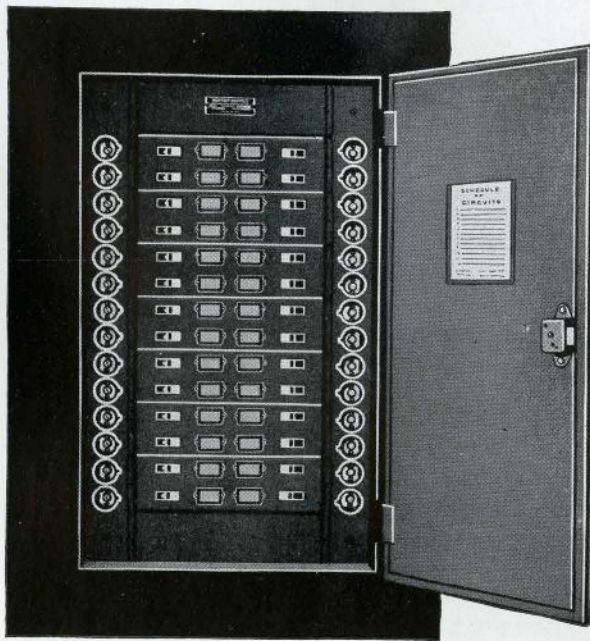
LARGEST GLASS MANUFACTURERS IN THE EMPIRE!

BENJAMIN

PANEL BOARDS

are outstanding in having

NEW AND DESIRABLE FEATURES



30A-250V Switches in Branches

All parts removable from the front.

Adjustable mounting.

Full Four-inch gutter space on all four sides of panel.

BOXES are of galvanized steel.

TRIMS are finished in Black Duco.

DOORS have a moulding welded on, overlapping the mat, completely covering all cracks on seams.

These Features Appeal to Those More Discerning

Write for our recommendation for your next proposal

Benjamin Electric Mfg. Co. of Canada Ltd.

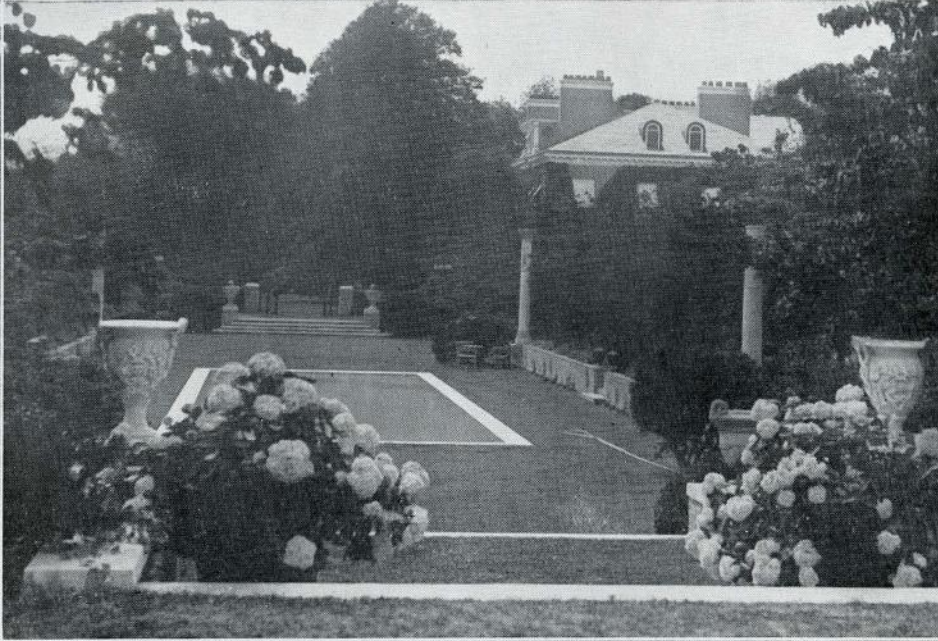
11-17 Charlotte St.

Toronto, Ont.

NOW! You Need Garden Plans

Architects' plans for new buildings in 1929 are now in active preparation. To ensure the proper blending of architecture and landscape, garden and lay-out plans should also be prepared *Now*. You can effectively co-ordinate all essential features by consulting us before building operations begin. We offer you a thorough and whole-hearted service.

E. D. SMITH & SONS, LIMITED, Winona 19, Ontario
Landscape Experts Since 1882



Service Charges

Charges for our services are calculated on a moderate percentage basis upon the total outlay for labor and materials used in the work. These charges cover all consultations and the preparing of complete detailed plans and specifications necessary to govern the construction of the work. Some classes of work require that a straight fee or a fee and percentage basis be arranged. In such cases we gladly arrange our charges to meet the particular work and service involved. Detailed information sent promptly on request.

For Permanent, Fireproof Construction

SPECIFY—

GREENING Trussed Wire Floor Lath

This lath is woven from cold drawn steel wire and, therefore, resists corrosion. It is easily laid crosswise over steel joists without special stretching. Exceptionally high tensile strength assures minimum amount of sag when concrete is poured.

GREENING Trussed Wire Plaster Lath

is by far the most practical lath to use for walls and ceilings. Its unique design provides a perfect key for plaster and assures a strong fireproof and vermine proof wall. *Cracking plaster is eliminated.*

WRITE FOR SAMPLES, PRICES, AND COMPLETE INFORMATION.

The B. GREENING WIRE Co. Ltd.

Montreal

HAMILTON, ONT.

Winnipeg



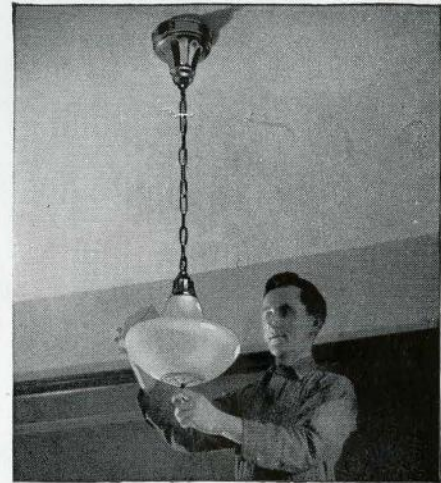
**the globe that
never comes down
is never broken**

ONCE up, the Sollux globe is up to stay. Clean it inside and out, quickly and thoroughly. Relamp it. There is no need to remove it from its hanger. It is never balanced carelessly on a stepladder shelf. It cannot be dropped. That is why globe replacements are kept at a minimum in buildings which are equipped with Sollux Luminaires.

The keeper ring, supporting the globe, prevents breakage due to unequal expansion and contraction and does not loosen with vibration. It makes the globe dust-proof and bug-proof. When the luminaire is to be relamped or when the inside of the globe is to be cleaned, only the unbreakable tilt-out cap is removed — the globe stays in place.

These features, which eliminate globe breakage, also help to keep cleaning costs low. A whole building full of Sollux Luminaires can be cleaned thoroughly almost as quickly as a man can move a ladder from one to another.

Sollux Luminaires provide a soft, diffused light, without glare or obscuring shadows. Write for information.



CANADIAN WESTINGHOUSE COMPANY, LIMITED

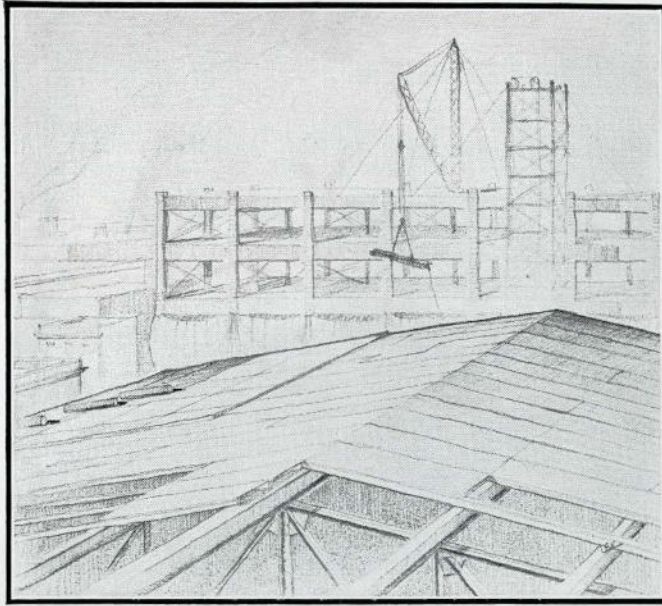
Head Office—Hamilton, Ontario.

Branches and Repair Shops in all Principal Cities.

Westinghouse

2908





Truscon I-Plates offer greatest advantages for roofing any type of building.

Truscon I-Plates are Preferred for their Economy and Efficiency

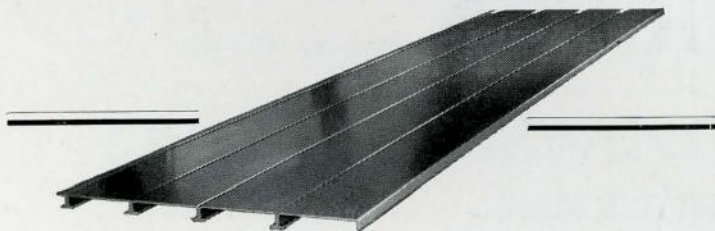
Its many features recommend the Truscon Steeldeck roof for all types of buildings. Because of their light weight, Truscon I-Plates effect savings in supporting structural work. They are, at the same time, fire-safe and permanent, and can be insulated to any degree and waterproofed. Architects everywhere prefer them.

Write for suggestions, estimates and catalog. All sent without obligation.

TRUSSED CONCRETE STEEL CO. of Canada, Ltd. Walkerville, Ont.

Branch Offices in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver.

TRUSCON I-PLATES
INSULATED AND WATERPROOFED



CRITTALL

STANDARD METAL WINDOWS FOR EVERY CLASS OF BUILDING



THE PIGOTT BUILDING
HAMILTON - ONTARIO

Crittall Standard Metal Windows were used throughout in this handsome building just recently completed.

There is a Crittall Standard Metal Window for every type of building.

CANADIAN METAL WINDOW and STEEL PRODUCTS LIMITED

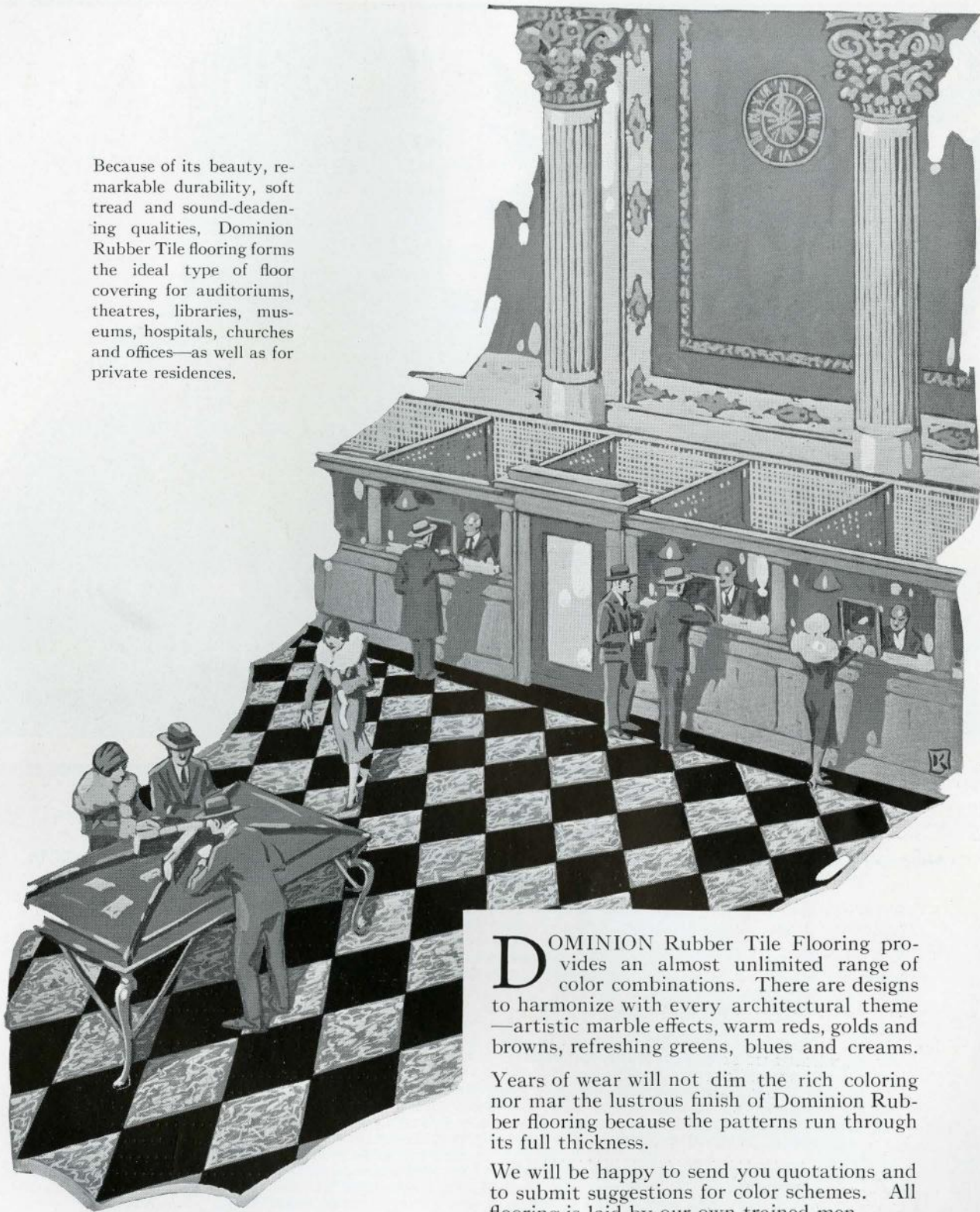
Office and Factory:

160 River St. - - - Toronto, Ontario

Montreal Office:

225 Beaver Hall Hill - - Montreal, Que.

Because of its beauty, remarkable durability, soft tread and sound-deadening qualities, Dominion Rubber Tile flooring forms the ideal type of floor covering for auditoriums, theatres, libraries, museums, hospitals, churches and offices—as well as for private residences.



DOMINION Rubber Tile Flooring provides an almost unlimited range of color combinations. There are designs to harmonize with every architectural theme—artistic marble effects, warm reds, golds and browns, refreshing greens, blues and creams.

Years of wear will not dim the rich coloring nor mar the lustrous finish of Dominion Rubber flooring because the patterns run through its full thickness.

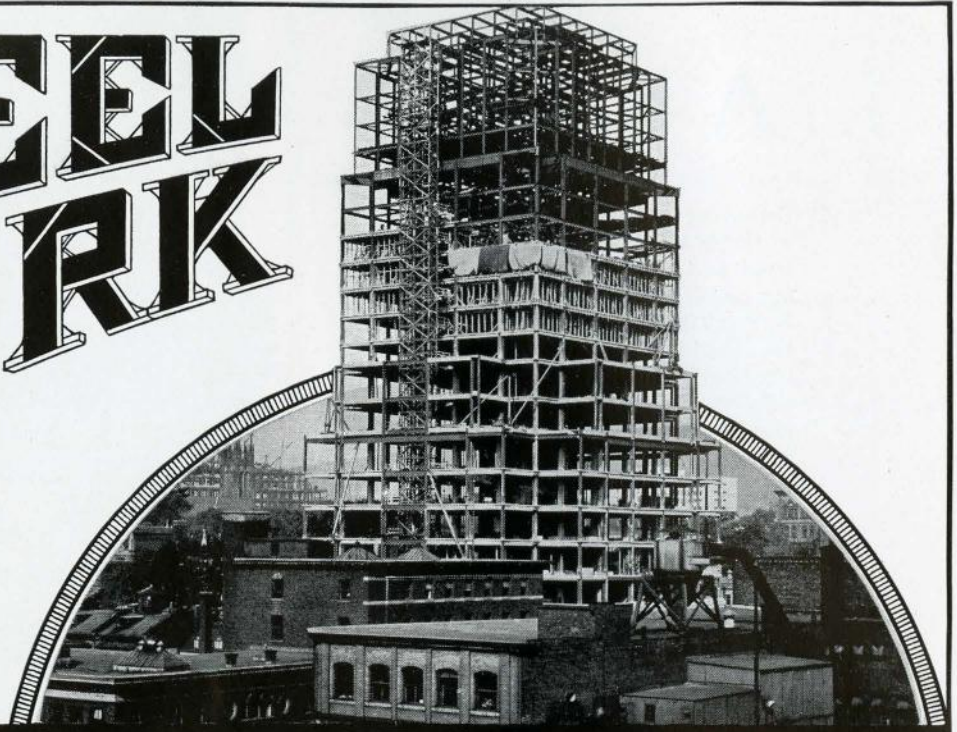
We will be happy to send you quotations and to submit suggestions for color schemes. All flooring is laid by our own trained men.

DOMINION RUBBER FLOORING

MADE BY THE DOMINION RUBBER COMPANY LIMITED

STEEL WORK

Our illustration shows the new Head Office building of The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, the steelwork for which was fabricated and erected by us



STEEL INSURES STRENGTH AND SECURITY

DOMINION BRIDGE COMPANY LIMITED

OTTAWA

TORONTO

MONTREAL

WINNIPEG

VANCOUVER

List of Advertisers

NOTE

Advertisers and Advertising Agencies are requested to note that the next issue of the Journal will be published early in April, 1929. Copy should be supplied not later than March 25th.

ANACONDA BRASS PIPE.....	Inside Back Cover	JENKINS BROS., LIMITED.....	v
ARMSTRONG CORK & INSULATION Co., LTD.....	iii	JOHNSTON TEMPERATURE REGULATING Co. OF CANADA.....	xi
BARRETT COMPANY, LIMITED.....	xxi	LORD & BURNHAM Co., LIMITED.....	xxii
BENJAMIN ELECTRIC MFG. Co.....	xlili	MUSKOKA WOOD MFG. Co., LTD.....	xxxix
BERRY BROS.....	xli	ROBERT MITCHELL Co., LIMITED.....	xxv
BLOOMINGTON LIMESTONE Co.....	vi	MORENE LIMITED.....	xl
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER Co., CHICAGO.....	ii	MUELLER LIMITED.....	Outside Back Cover
CALDWELL MANUFACTURING Co.....	xl	NATIONAL CONDUIT Co., LIMITED.....	xxviii
CANADA CEMENT Co., LIMITED.....	xii-xxxiv	NATIONAL FIRE-PROOFING Co. OF CANADA, LTD.....	xxvii
CANADIAN BENEDICT STONE, LIMITED.....	xxxi	NEWMAN BROS., LIMITED.....	—
CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC Co., LIMITED.....	xliii	NORTHERN ELECTRIC Co., LIMITED.....	xxix
THE CANADA GYPSUM AND ALABASTINE, LTD.....	xv	GEO. OAKLEY & SON, LIMITED.....	xvii
CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE Co., LIMITED.....	—	OFFICE SPECIALTY MFG. Co., LIMITED.....	xvi
CANADIAN METAL WINDOW & STEEL PRODUCTS LIMITED.....	xlvi	OTIS-FENSOM ELEVATOR Co., LIMITED.....	i
CANADIAN WESTINGHOUSE Co., LIMITED.....	xlv	PEDLAR PEOPLE LIMITED.....	xxx
COOKSVILLE SHALE BRICK Co., LIMITED.....	xxxii	PILKINGTON BROS. (CANADA) LIMITED.....	xlii
COPPER & BRASS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION.....	viii-ix	PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION.....	—
CRANE LIMITED.....	xxvi	RICHARDS-WILCOX CANADIAN Co., LIMITED.....	xxxvi
DARLING BROS., LIMITED.....	—	SARNIA BRIDGE Co., LIMITED.....	xiv
DOMINION BRIDGE Co., LIMITED.....	xlvi	SEDGWICK MACHINE WORKS.....	xxxvi
DOMINION OILCLOTH & LINOLEUM Co., LIMITED.....	xxxliii	E. D. SMITH & SONS, LIMITED.....	xliv
DOMINION RUBBER FLOORING.....	xlvi	STANDARD SANITARY MFG. Co., LIMITED.....	—
C. A. DUNHAM Co., LIMITED.....	x	THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED.....	iv
EBERHARD FABER.....	xix	B. F. STURTEVANT Co.....	xxiv
FLINT PAINT & VARNISH LIMITED.....	—	J. & J. TAYLOR, LIMITED.....	xxxviii
FRIGIDAIRE CORPORATION.....	xviii	TORONTO HYDRO Co.....	Inside Front Cover
GALT BRASS COMPANY, LIMITED.....	—	TRUSSED CONCRETE STEEL Co. OF CANADA, LTD.....	xli
GOLDIE & McCULLOUGH Co., LIMITED.....	—	TURNBULL ELEVATOR Co., LTD.....	vii
GREENING WIRE COMPANY LIMITED.....	xliv	TUTTLE & BAILEY.....	xxxv
INTERPROVINCIAL BRICK Co., LIMITED.....	—	WALPAMUR Co., LIMITED.....	xxxvii
INDIANA LIMESTONE COMPANY.....	—	WHITE PINE BUREAU.....	—

The Journal Royal Architectural Institute of Canada

THE ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

List of Members, 1929

Members are requested to report any corrections to The Executive Secretary, 160 Richmond St. W., Toronto, Ont.

Province of Alberta

COUNCIL

President—EDWARD UNDERWOOD 1st Vice-President—G. H. MACDONALD 2nd Vice-President—GEO. FORDYCE
 Honorary Secretary—J. MARTLAND, 501 Civic Block, Edmonton Honorary Treasurer—CECIL S. BURGESS
 Representative on the Senate of the University of Alberta—JAMES M. STEVENSON
 Honorary Auditor—R. McD. SYMONDS Honorary Librarians—J. HENDERSON and J. M. STEVENSON
 Councillors—R. P. BLAKEY; W. G. BLAKEY; A. M. CALDERON

BATES, W. S. Canada Life Bldg., Calgary
 BENNETT, L. H. 1108 Eighth Avenue West, Calgary
 BLAKEY, R. P. 417 Empire Bldg., Edmonton
 BLAKEY, W. G. 21 Union Bldg., Edmonton
 BRANTON, W. A. School Board Offices, Calgary
 BROWN, E. T. Box 703, Kamloops, B.C.
 BURGESS, C. S. University of Alberta, Edmonton
 CALDERON, A. M. 14 Dominion Bldg., Edmonton
 DUNHAM, G. F. Box 1138, Portland, Oregon, U.S.A.
 DUFF, R. J. 1620 Twelfth Avenue West, Calgary
 ECKERMAN, O. A. John Deere Plow Co., Edmonton
 FORDYCE, G. 226 Eighth Avenue West, Calgary
 GIBBS, C. L. 10851 94th St., Edmonton
 HARDIE, D. 403-1041 Comox St., Vancouver

HENDERSON, J. 11141 62nd St., Edmonton
 HORWOOD, J. C. B. 229 Yonge St., Toronto
 MACDONALD, G. H. 835 Tegler Bldg., Edmonton
 MAGOON, H. A. 835 Tegler Bldg., Edmonton
 MANUEL, J. Box 251, Banff, Alta.
 MARTLAND, J. 501 Civic Block, Edmonton
 MCLROY, D. S. 222A Eighth Avenue West, Calgary
 MITCHELL, R. M. Muicroft, Archterarder, Perthshire, Scotland
 PICHE, ALPHONSE 33 Belmont St., Montreal
 STEVENSON, J. M. 226 Eighth Avenue West, Calgary
 SYMONDS, R. McD. 417 Empire Bldg., Edmonton
 UNDERWOOD, E. 21 Union Bldg., Edmonton
 WHIDDINGTON, H. M. Box 396, Cranbrook, B.C.
 WHITE, M. A. 229 Yonge St., Toronto

Province of British Columbia

COUNCIL

President—JOHN J. HONEYMAN Vice-President—R. P. S. TWIZELL Honorary Secretary—S. M. EVELEIGH
 Honorary Treasurer—JOHN Y. MCCARTER
 Councillors—JAMES A. BENZIE; P. L. JAMES; ANDREW L. MERCER
 Representing the University of British Columbia—PROF. W. E. DUCKERING
 Secretary—E. W. TURNQUIST, 307 Shelly Bldg., Vancouver, B.C.

ALEXANDER, J. THOS. 57 Davis Chambers, Vancouver
 BARRS, F. A. A. Suite 21 School Board Office, Vancouver
 BENZIE, JAMES A. 618 Standard Bank Bldg., Vancouver
 BERRILL, RALPH Brown Block, Broad St., Victoria
 BIRD, ARTHUR J. City Hall, Vancouver
 BLACKADDER, H. 209 North West Bldg., Vancouver
 BOW, WILLIAM 618 Standard Bank Bldg., Vancouver
 BOWMAN, JOS. H. 815-16 Yorkshire Bldg., Vancouver
 BRODERICK, C. A. Trail
 BROWN, ERNEST T. Kamloops
 BROWN, J. G. Dept. of Public Works, Victoria
 CARMICHAEL, THOS. 2864 Twenty-second Ave. E., Vancouver
 CARRIE, ALEXANDER Box 156, Nelson
 COCKRILL, H. W. 232-25th St. W., North Vancouver
 CORBY, P. EDMUND 1417 Camosun St., Victoria
 COX, A. ARTHUR 909 Birks Bldg., Vancouver
 CROSS, FRANKLIN 615 Hastings St. W., Vancouver
 CULLERNE, HAROLD 815-16 Yorkshire Bldg., Vancouver
 CULLIN, H. J. R. P.O. Box 89, Kelowna
 CURTIS, GEORGE D. 850 Hastings St. W., Vancouver
 CURTIS, RICHARD Vernon
 DAY, HARRY D., A.R.I.B.A. Victoria
 DAY, J. C. 850 Hastings St. W., Vancouver
 DODD, W. M. Royal Bank Bldg., Eighth and Main, Vancouver
 EVANS, ENOCH 119 Pender St. W., Vancouver
 EVANS, G. NORRIS 119 Pender St. W., Vancouver
 EVELEIGH, S. M. 4584-First Avenue W., Vancouver
 FEE, T. A. 570 Granville St., Vancouver
 FORD, G. S. 1050 St. Patrick St., Victoria
 FOX, PERCY 3 Brown Block, Broad St., Victoria
 GARDINER, FRANK G. 827-8 Birks Bldg., Vancouver

GARDINER, WM. FRED'K. Vancouver Block, Vancouver
 GARROW, R. T. 705 Yorkshire Bldg., Vancouver
 GILLINGHAM, H. H. 207 North West Bldg., Vancouver
 GRIFFITH, H. S. Dominion Bldg., Vancouver
 HALDANE, WILL, c/o Ross & McDonald, 1 Belmont St.,
 Montreal, P.Q.
 HARDIE, DAVID 1041 Comox St., Vancouver
 HARGREAVES, L. W. 2378 Pacific Ave., Willows, Victoria
 HARVIE, ROBERT 3575 Lower 38th Ave. W., Vancouver
 HELYER, MAURICE, c/o E. J. Ryan Contracting Co.,
 445 Granville St., Vancouver
 HEMMINGS, R. E. 85 Meadows Road, Tientsin, China
 HODGSON, HUGH 320 Province Building, Vancouver
 HOOPER, THOS. Bower Building, Vancouver
 HONEYMAN, JOHN J. 850 Hastings St. W., Vancouver
 HOPE, A. C. 5594 McKenzie Street, Vancouver
 HORWOOD, J. C. B. 229 Yonge Street, Toronto
 JAMES, DOUGLAS Duncan
 JAMES P. LEONARD 616-617 Sayward Bldg., Victoria
 JOHNSON, H. G. 4620 1/2 Prospect Ave., Hollywood, Calif.
 KAYLL, S. A. 1988 Pendrell St., Vancouver
 KEITH, J. C. M. Sayward Building, Victoria
 KERR, R. C. 850 Hastings Street W., Vancouver
 KORNER, THEO. 516 B. C. Electric Building, Vancouver
 LORT, ROSS A. 911 Nicola Street, Vancouver
 LOTHIAN, ALBERT J. 32 LaBelle Building, Windsor, Ont.
 LYON, ROBERT Front Street, Pendicton
 MCARRAVY, THOS. B. 2224 15th Ave. W., Vancouver
 MCCARTER, JOHN Y. 509 Richards St., Vancouver
 MCINTYRE, JOHN 460 Ocean View Ave., Powell River
 MACEY, FRANK W. Box 394, G.P.O., Vancouver

Province of British Columbia—Continued

- | | |
|--|--|
| MACKENZIE, J. C., North Lonsdale P.O., North Vancouver | SEMEYN, W. J. Vancouver |
| MACLURE, SAM 404 Union Bank, Victoria | SHARP, G. L. T. 626 Pender St. W., Vancouver |
| MARSDEN, WILLIAM A. Vernon | SIMMONDS, H. H. 320 Province Bldg., Vancouver |
| MATHESON, ROBT. M. 325 Homer Street, Vancouver | SPURGIN, K. B. 425-426 Sayward Bldg., Victoria |
| MENZIES, ALLEN 142 Hastings St. W., Vancouver | TAYLOR, J. S. D. 509 Richards St., Vancouver |
| MERCER, ANDREW L. 827-8 Birks Bldg., Vancouver | THOMPSON, C. J. 626 Pender St. W., Vancouver |
| MIDDLETON, WILLIAM Dept. of Public Works, Victoria | TOWNLEY, FRED L. 325 Homer Street, Vancouver |
| MIDDLETON, W. T. Chilliwack | TWIZELL, G. S. Metropolitan Bldg., Vancouver |
| MOORE, CHAS. Creston | TWIZELL, R. P. S. Metropolitan Bldg., Vancouver |
| MOUNTAIN, FRANK 1671 Haro St., Vancouver | WATKINS, C. ELWOOD 1 and 2 Green Block, Victoria |
| NAIRNE, GEO. 509 Richards St., Vancouver | WHIDDINGTON, HENRY M. Box 396, Cranbrook, B.C. |
| OWEN, W. A., c/o Can. Collieries (Dunsmuir) Cumberland | WHITBURN, JAMES B., 4 and 5 Royal Bank Chambers,
615 Columbia Street, New Westminster |
| PANN, JOHN A. 2850 First Ave., Vancouver | WHITE, MURRAY A. 229 Yonge St., Toronto |
| PALMER, BERNARD C. 850 Hastings St. W., Vancouver | WHITEWAY, W. T. Dominion Building, Vancouver |
| PERRY, R. T. 427 Standard Bank Bldg., Vancouver | WHITTAKER, HENRY Dept. of Public Works, Victoria |
| POSTLE, H. W. 242 6th Street West, North Vancouver | WILSON, HENRY P.O. Box 64, Prince George |
| RATTENBURY, F. M. 1701 Beach Drive, Victoria | WILSON, ROBT. 4519 Ninth Ave. W., Vancouver |
| SAVAGE, HUBERT 616-17 Sayward Bldg., Victoria | |

Province of Manitoba

COUNCIL

President—E. PARKINSON Vice-President—J. HAWKER Secretary-Treasurer—E. FITZ MUNN, 903 McArthur Bldg., Winnipeg

Councillors—

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| C. S. BRIDGMAN | F. R. EVANS |
| WM. FINGLAND | E. FITZ MUNN |
| D. A. ROSS | J. H. G. RUSSELL |

PERCY OVER

- | | |
|---|---|
| BAROTT, F. I. Canada Cement Bldg., Montreal | MITCHELL, COL., J. B. School Board Offices, William Ave.,
Winnipeg |
| BELLHOUSE, D. W. 78 Langside St., Winnipeg | MANUEL, J. 316 Nanton Building, Winnipeg |
| BLANKSTEIN, M. 131 Machray Ave., Winnipeg | MCDIARMID, J. Nokomis Bldg., Cumberland Ave., Winnipeg |
| BRINDLE, C. H. Box 514, Souris, Man. | MUNN, E. FITZ 903 McArthur Building, Winnipeg |
| BRIDGMAN, C. S. 14 C.P.R. Office Bldg., Winnipeg | NORTHWOOD, D. W. 615 Royal Bank Bldg., Winnipeg |
| CHISHOLM, C. C. 707 Mining Exchange Bldg., Winnipeg | OVER, W. PERCY 903 McArthur Building, Winnipeg |
| CRAYSTON, E. W. 867 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg | PRAIN, E. 212 Confederation Life Bldg., Winnipeg |
| CHIVERS, C. W. U. 615 Royal Bank Bldg., Winnipeg | PRATT, R. B. 710 Electric Rly. Chambers, Winnipeg |
| CUBBIDGE, A. E. 406 Boyd Building, Winnipeg | PARFITT, GILBERT Parliament Building, Winnipeg |
| DAVIS, W. T. 615 Royal Bank Building, Winnipeg | PARKINSON, E. 808 Boyd Building, Winnipeg |
| EVANS, F. R. 902 Confederation Life Bldg., Winnipeg | ROSS, D. A. 710 Electric Railway Chambers, Winnipeg |
| EADE, HUGH R. 5 Imperial Bank Building, Winnipeg | RUSSELL, J. H. G. 1111 McArthur Bldg., Winnipeg |
| ELLIOTT, W. T. 210, 13th Street, Brandon, Man. | RUTHERFORD, T. T. 1010 Can. Cement Bldg., Montreal |
| FINGLAND, WM. 313 Fort Street, Winnipeg | SCHOFIELD, J. C.N.R., Montreal |
| HALLEY, J. 808 Boyd Building, Winnipeg | SEMMENS, J. N. 509 Mining Exchange Building, Winnipeg |
| HAWKER, J. 305 McArthur Building, Winnipeg | SHILLINGLAW, W. H. Brandon, Man. |
| HORSBURGH, VICTOR D., F.R.I.B.A., 11 Jordan Pt., Toronto | STOUGHTON, A. A. University of Manitoba, Winnipeg |
| HORWOOD, V. W. Whytefold P.O., Man. | TEETER, G. G. 319 Maplewood Ave., Winnipeg |
| KENNEDY, W. N. C.N.R. Standards Office, Montreal | WATT, F. W. 507 Mining Exchange Bldg., Winnipeg |
| LEMAISTRE, F. F. 112 Bryce St., Winnipeg | WOODMAN, J. 408 Mining Exchange Bldg., Winnipeg |
| MATTHEWS, H. E. Customs House, Winnipeg | WALMSLEY, F. G. Kingsway and Broadway, Vancouver, B.C. |
| MARSHALL, D. 14 East Cedar Street, Chicago | WHITE, H. J. Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill. |
| MELVILLE, ALEX. 5 National Trust Bldg., Winnipeg | |

Maritime Provinces

COUNCIL

President—RENE A. FRECHET Vice-President for Nova Scotia—S. P. DUMARESQ
 Vice-President for Prince Edward Island—J. M. HUNTER
 Honorary Secretary Treasurer—H. C. MOTT, 13 Germain Street, Saint John, N.B.
 Councillors—E. D. VERNON; L. R. FAIRN

- | | |
|---|--|
| ALWARD, W. W. Canada Permanent Bldg., Saint John, N.B. | KANE, F. J. 60 Prince William St., Saint John, N.B. |
| BRENAN, H. S. 42 Princess St., Saint John, N.B. | MINUE, W. E. 22 Aberdeen St., Fredericton, N.B. |
| CHAPPELL, M. R. Brooklands St., Sydney, N.S. | MORRISON, A. I. Campbellton, N.B. |
| DUMARESQ, S. P. Royal Bank Bldg., Halifax, N.S. | MOTT, A. B. 13 Germain St., Saint John, N.B. |
| FAIRN, L. R. Aylesford, N.S. | MOTT, H. C. 13 Germain St., Saint John, N.B. |
| FEENEY, J. L. 56 Manawagonish Rd., Saint John, N.B. | MOTT, H. H. 13 Germain St., Saint John, N.B. |
| FRAZER, J. W. 132 Steadman St., Moncton, N.B. | NOBBS, PROF. P. E. 14 Phillips Square, Montreal |
| FOWLER, G. A. Tramway Bldg., Halifax, N.S. | ROY, J. S. 30 Bonaccord St., Moncton, N.B. |
| FRECHET, R. A. 30 Bonaccord St., Moncton, N.B. | VERNON, E. D. 802 Prince St., Truro, N.S. |
| GATES, H. E. 149 Hollis St., Halifax, N.S. | WALL, R. J. 60 Prince William St., Saint John, N.B. |
| GILLIES, J. K. Canada Permanent Bldg., Saint John, N.B. | WEATHERHEAD, A. V. 60 Prince William St., Saint John, N.B. |
| HUNTER, J. M. DesBrisay Bldg., Charlottetown, P.E.I. | WILSON, G. W. 50 Princess St., Saint John, N.B. |

Province of Ontario

COUNCIL

President—A. H. CHAPMAN

1st Vice-President—L. FENNINGS TAYLOR

2nd Vice-President—GORDON M. WEST

Honorary Treasurer—C. E. CYRIL DYSON

Councillors—C. BARRY CLEVELAND; HERBERT E. MOORE; ALLAN GEORGE; E. L. HORWOOD; JOHN M. MOORE

Registrar and Secretary—R. B. WOLSEY, 350 Bay Street, Toronto, 2

CHAPTERS

Border Cities—Chairman, J. C. PENNINGTON; Secretary, HUGH SHEPPARD.

Hamilton—Secretary, W. B. RIDDELL.

Ottawa—Chairman, L. FENNINGS TAYLOR; Secretary, B. EVAN PARRY.

London—Chairman, JOHN M. MOORE; Secretary, L. GORDON BRIDGMAN.

Toronto—Chairman, ALLAN GEORGE; Secretary, PROFESSOR E. R. ARTHUR.

HONORARY MEMBERS

CAUCHON, NOULAN...Town Planning Commission, Ottawa
 CURRY, S. G.....64 Warren Road, Toronto, 5
 FALCONER, SIR ROBERT A., K.C.M.G., M.A., LL.D., Univ. of Tor.
 FLAVELLE, JOSEPH W., BART., LL.D., Queen's Park, Toronto, 5
 GREGG, W. R.....Oakville

LANGTON, W. A.....247 Rusholme Rd., Toronto, 4
 MASSEY, HON. VINCENT, M.A...71 Queen's Park, Toronto, 5
 MEREDITH, LT.-COL. C. P.....245 Grant Road, Ottawa
 MOND, ROBERT...9 Cavendish Square, London, W.1., England
 SMITH, EDEN.....Toronto

REGISTERED ARCHITECTS

(Under the provisions of the Ontario Architects Act)

ABRA, W. J.....55 Metcalfe St., Ottawa
 ABBEY, F. E. L.....48 Duplex Ave., Toronto
 ARTHUR, ERIC R., A.R.I.B.A., M.A., B.Arch., Assistant Professor of Architecture, University of Toronto, Toronto, 5
 ALLASTER, A. STUART.....3 Ouellette Ave., Windsor
 ARNOLD, E. TELFER...527 Confederation Life Bldg., Toronto, 2
 BALDWIN, L. C. MARTIN, B.A.Sc., 31 Bloor St. E., Toronto, 5
 BARBER, A. H., Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario, University Avenue, Toronto, 2
 BARCLAY, ARTHUR, J.....487 McLeod Street, Ottawa
 BEATTIE, WILLIAM C.....66 Craig St., Ottawa
 BECK, J. JACKSON, A.R.I.B.A.....230 Bloor St. W., Toronto, 5
 BLACKWELL, VICTOR J...54 Bank of Toronto Chambers, London
 BLACKWELL, WALTER R. L.....229 College St., Toronto, 2
 BLACKWELL, WILLIAM, Wickson & Gregg, Temple, Bldg., Toronto, 2
 BODLEY, FREDERICK C.....21-22 Temple Bldg., Brantford
 BOYDE, JOHN R.....2 Bartlett Building, Windsor
 BRIDGMAN, L. GORDON...311 Royal Bank Bldg., London
 BROWN, F. BRUCE, M.Arch...2 Bloor St. East, Toronto, 5
 BROWN, FRANK B., B.Arch., Chapman & Oxley, 372 Bay St., Toronto, 2
 BROWN, J. FRANCIS...2 Bloor Street East, Toronto, 5
 BROWN, J. HODGE, Apt. 17, 440 Mt. Stephen Ave., Westmount, Montreal
 BROWN, MURRAY...627 Confederation Life Bldg., Toronto, 2
 BRYDON, A. MCKENZIE...62 Duggan Ave., Toronto
 BURDEN, C. F., L.R.I.B.A.....Massey, Algoma
 BURDEN, H. J., B.A.Sc., M.F.A., 494 Avenue Rd., Toronto, 5
 BURRITT, CLARENCE J.....63 Sparks Street, Ottawa
 BUTLER, E. AUBREY...1025 Centre St., Niagara Falls
 CALVIN, D. D., B.A.....36 Toronto St., Toronto, 2
 CAMERON, DAVID J.....Bartlett Building, Windsor
 CARTER, HAROLD...Sproatt & Rolph, 1162 Bay St., Toronto, 5
 CATTO, DOUGLAS E., B.Arch. 1 Wellington St. West, Toronto, 2
 CATTO, RONALD W., B.A.Sc...1 Wellington St. West, Toronto 2
 CHADWICK, BRYAN D. S.....132 Church St., Toronto, 2
 CHADWICK, VAUX.....132 Church St., Toronto, 2
 CHAMPAGNE, MAURICE...45 Rue Rideau, Ottawa
 CHAPMAN, A. H.....372 Bay Street, Toronto, 2
 CLEVELAND, C. BARRY, F.R.I.B.A., Darling and Pearson, 2 Leader Lane, Toronto, 2
 COLLETT, W. CHARLES, B.A.Sc., Darling and Pearson, 2 Leader Lane, Toronto, 2
 COLLINGE, RAYMOND H.....71 King St. West, Toronto, 2
 COON, BURWELL R., B.A.Sc...4 St. Thomas Street, Toronto, 5
 CORMACK, IRWIN...155 College Street, Toronto, 2
 COWAN, FRANK R.....155 College Street, Toronto, 2
 CRAIG, J. H., B.A.Sc...96 Bloor Street, West, Toronto 5
 DAVIDSON, JOCELYN, B.A.Sc...1153 Bay Street, Toronto, 5
 DE HUECK, BORIS...60 Canada Life Bldg., Montreal
 DOLPHIN, CHAS. B.....10 Leader Lane, Toronto, 2
 DYSON, C. E. CYRIL...155 College St., Toronto, 2
 EADIE, ARTHUR H., Marani & Lawson, 38 Bloor St. West, Toronto, 5

EVANS, GEORGE T.....308 Federal Bldg., Hamilton
 EVANS, GLADSTONE...Sproatt & Rolph, 1162 Bay St., Toronto, 5
 EVANS, JOHN.....30 Water St. North, Toronto, 2
 EVERETT, A. J., Darling & Pearson, 2 Leader Lane, Toronto, 2
 FINDLAY, CLAUDE A.....Bampffield Block, Niagara Falls
 FISKEN, J. B. KEITH, B.A.Sc...23 Scott Street, Toronto, 2
 FOULIS, JAMES.....Bampffield Block, Niagara Falls
 FREESTONE, A. J.....155 College Street, Toronto, 2
 FRYER, STANLEY T. J., 6 Yonge St. Court, 2341 Yonge Street, Toronto, 12
 GEORGE, ALLAN.....1123 Bay Street, Toronto, 5
 GIBSON, C. J.....106 Excelsior Life Building, Toronto, 2
 GILLIES, K. S...City Architect's Dept., City Hall, Toronto, 2
 GILBERT, H. BRYAN, Chapman & Oxley, 372 Bay St., Toronto, 2
 GORDON, H. B...526 Confederation Life Building, Toronto, 2
 GOUNLOCK, G. ROPER, B.A.Sc., 371 Bay Street, Toronto, 2
 GOVAN, JAMES, Canada Gypsum & Alabastine, Ltd., 330 Bay Street, Toronto, 2
 GREGG, A. H.....Temple Bldg., Toronto, 2
 HACKETT, W. B., Provincial Architect's Department, Parliament Bldgs., Toronto, 5
 HARVEY, J. A.....2 Gould Street, Toronto, 2
 HELLIWELL, GRANT...526 Confederation Life Bldg., Toronto, 2
 HENNIGAR, D. M., J. M. Moore & Co., 489 Richmond St., London
 HODGES, CLAUDE V.....140 Hyde Park Ave., Hamilton
 HOLDEN, W. F., City Architect's Dept., City Hall, Toronto, 2
 HORSBURGH, VICTOR D., F.R.I.B.A., Dominion Realty Co., 11 Jordan Street, Toronto, 2
 HORWOOD, ALLAN W.....53 Queen Street, Ottawa
 HORWOOD, E. L.....53 Queen Street, Ottawa
 HORWOOD, J. C. B.....229 Yonge St., Toronto, 2
 HOWLAND, W. FORD...146 King Street West, Toronto, 2
 HUSBAND, LESTER B...Bank of Montreal Chambers, Hamilton
 HUTTON, GORDON J...804 Bank of Hamilton, Bldg. Hamilton
 HYNES, J. P.....73 King Street W., Toronto, 2
 JACQUES, GILBERT J. P...3 Ouellette Avenue, Windsor
 JONES, BERNAL...14 Ontario Street South, Kitchener
 KEIGHLEY, W. C.....421 Spadina Road, Toronto 5
 KERTLAND, DOUGLAS E.....6 Hayden Street, Toronto, 5
 KING, CECIL C.....1123 Bay Street, Toronto, 5
 KING, GEORGE W.....P.O. Box 42, Fort Erie
 KINSMAN, W. RALPH, G. Roper Gouinlock, 371 Bay Street, Toronto, 2
 KLEIN, MAURICE D.....71 King St. West, Toronto, 2
 LANGLEY, CHARLES E.....146 King St. West, Toronto, 2
 LARUE, J. ALBERT...559 Durocher St., Montreal
 LAWSON, J. IRVING...38 Bloor Street West, Toronto, 5
 LEE, FREDERICK C., B.A...62 Charles Street East, Toronto, 5
 LEIGH, ERNEST A.....1207 Bay St., Toronto, 5
 LEIGHTON, JOHN W., JR., Pennington & Boyde, Bartlett Bldg., Windsor
 LENNOX, E. J.....364 Bay Street, Toronto, 2
 LYLE, JOHN M., F.R.I.B.A...230 Bloor St. West, Toronto, 5
 MCBRIDE, H. C.....135 Dundas St., London

Province of Ontario—Continued

- McBRIDE, J. C., B.A.Sc. City Hall, London
 McDONNELL, R. E. 517 Lister Building, Hamilton
 MCGIFFIN, C. V., Shepard & Calvin, 36 Toronto St., Toronto, 2
 MCGIFFIN, R. B. 96 Bloor Street West, Toronto, 5
 MCGUIRE, EDGAR D. C. D. Howe & Co., Port Arthur
 MACNAB, F. J., Bell Telephone Co., 256 Notre Dame St. W.,
 Montreal
 McPHIE, STEWART 43 Sun Life Building, Hamilton
 MADILL, H. H., B.A.Sc. 96 Bloor St. West, Toronto, 5
 MARANI, F. H. 38 Bloor St. West, Toronto, 5
 MARKUS, I. 223 Howard Park Ave., Toronto, 3
 MARTIN, ARTHUR N. 82 Moore Avenue, Toronto, 5
 MARTIN, CYRIL F., L.R.I.B.A., 106 Colmore Row, Birmingham,
 England
 MASSON, GEORGE Y. Equity Chambers, Windsor
 MATHERS, A. S., B.A.Sc. 96 Bloor Street West, Toronto, 5
 MENGES, EDWIN, 40 Strathearn Blvd., Forest Hill, Toronto, 10
 METHVEN, JOHN Victoria Block, Chatham
 MILLER, G. M. 71 Mutual Street, Toronto, 2
 MOLESWORTH, GEORGE M. 43 Victoria Street, Toronto, 2
 MOORE, HERBERT E., Horwood & White, 229 Yonge Street,
 Toronto, 2
 MOORE, JOHN M. 489 Richmond Street, London
 MOORE, O. ROY 489 Richmond Street, London
 MOORHOUSE, LT.-COL. WALTER N., 1123 Bay St., Toronto, 5
 MUNRO, J. VICAR, O.L.S., John M. Moore & Co., 489 Rich-
 mond Street, London
 MURRAY, WILLIAM G. 307 Dominion Savings Bldg., London
 MURTON, HERBERT E. Babcock Bldg., Plainfield, N.J.
 NICHOLS, D. W. F. Equity Chambers, Windsor
 NICHOLSON, R. A. V. Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa
 NICOLL, JAMES., Dominion Realty Company, 11 Jordan St.,
 Toronto, 2
 NOFFKE, W. E. Central Chambers, Ottawa
 ORR, R. GUERNEY Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa
 OVER, W. PERCY C.P.R. Building, Winnipeg
 PAGE, FORSEY P. 57 Queen St. W., Toronto, 2
 PAINE, A. J. C., B.Arch. Sun Life Insurance Co., Montreal
 PAISLEY, E. H., B.Arch., 247 Confederation Life Chambers,
 Toronto, 2
 PARRY, B. EVAN Federal Department of Health, Ottawa
 PEARSE, W. W., B.Sc., C.E. 155 College Street, Toronto, 2
 PEARSON, JOHN W., F.R.I.B.A. 2 Leader Lane, Toronto, 2
 PENNINGTON, S. H., Dominion Realty Co., 11 Jordan St.,
 Toronto, 2
 PENNINGTON, JAMES C. 2 Bartlett Building, Windsor
 PERCIVAL, ALEX. W. 43 Woodmount St., W. Springfield, Mass
 RAE, WILLIAM, B.Sc.Arch. 26 Bloor St. West, Toronto, 5
 RALSTON, WILLIAM Bartlett Building, Windsor
 RICHARDS, H. A., B.Arch. 55 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa
 RIDDELL, W. B., A.R.I.B.A. 49 Sun Life Bldg., Toronto, 2
 ROBINSON, NORMAN B. 155 College St., Toronto, 2
 ROLPH, E. R., F.R.I.B.A. 1162 Bay Street, Toronto, 5
 SALISBURY, A. E., Toronto Hydro-Electric System, Toronto, 2
 SALISBURY, H. G. 17 Bowden Avenue, Toronto, 6
 SAUNDERS, DYCE C. 1153 Bay Street, Toronto, 5
 SAUNDERS, F. F. 116 Concord Ave., Toronto, 4
 SCHMALZ, W. H. E. 129 King Street W., Toronto, 2
 SCOTT, HARRY M. Cuthbertson Building, Fort William
 SECORD, HERBERT F. 43 Victoria Street, Toronto, 2
 SHANNON, ROY D. 121 Glen Rose Ave., Toronto, 5
 SHEPARD, RALPH K. 36 Toronto Street, Toronto, 2
 SHEPPARD, EARLE L. 57 Queen St. West, Toronto, 2
 SHEPPARD, HUGH P. Equity Chambers, Windsor
 SMITH, HAROLD J., Stevens & Lee, 62 Charles St. E., Toronto, 5
 SMITH, LT.-COL. SANDFORD F., D.S.O., 25 Melinda St., Toronto
 SMITH, WILFRED F. King Street, Midland
 SOMERVILLE, W. L., A.R.I.B.A. 2 Bloor St. West, Toronto, 5
 SOUTER, WILLIAM R. 804 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Hamilton
 SPROATT, HENRY, LL.D., F.R.I.B.A., 1162 Bay St., Toronto, 5
 STEVENS, EDWARD F., F.A.I.A. 62 Charles St. E., Toronto, 5
 TAYLOR, L. FENNINGS 31 Fraser Building, Ottawa
 TEMPLE, ERIC E., A.R.I.B.A. 375 Metcalfe St., Ottawa
 TENNISON, H. H., Chapman & Oxley, 372 Bay St., Toronto, 2
 THETFORD, CLARENCE 3G Chester Court, Mt. Vernon, N.Y.
 THOMSON, J. ARNOLD 224 Front Street, Belleville
 TURNBULL, W. A., B.S. in A. (Mich.), 38 Market St., Brantford
 WALKER, JOHN E. 82 King St. East, Toronto, 2
 WARREN, FREDERICK W. 72 James St. N., Hamilton
 WATERS, D. MACKENZIE 96 Bloor St. West, Toronto, 5
 WATSON, A. E., Chapman & Oxley, 372 Bay St., Toronto, 2
 WATSON, HAROLD R., B.A.Sc., 907 Excelsior Life Bldg., Toronto 2
 WATT, JOHN M. 54 Bank of Toronto Chambers, London
 WEGMAN, JULES F., Darling & Pearson, 2 Leader Lane,
 Toronto, 2
 WEST, GORDON M. 43 Victoria Street, Toronto, 2
 WHITE, GEORGE Public Works Dept. of Ontario, Toronto, 5
 WHITE, MURRAY A. 229 Yonge St., Toronto, 2
 WICKSON, A. FRANK Temple Bldg., Toronto, 2
 WILKES, F. HILTON., A.R.I.B.A. 96 Bloor St. West, Toronto, 5
 WILKS, THOMAS R. 612 Queen Street, Sault Ste. Marie
 WILSON, EWART G. 42 Langley Avenue, Toronto, 5
 WILSON, JOHN Box 81, Collingwood
 WINTER, RONALD., Public Works of Canada, Box 488, Toronto 2
 WITTON, W. P. Huron and Erie Bldg., Hamilton
 WOODS, CHESTER C. Sarnia
 WOOLNOUGH, J. J., City Architect's Dept. City Hall, Toronto, 2
 WRIGHT, BRUCE H., B.A.Sc. 96 Bloor Street W., Toronto, 5
 WRIGHT, C. H. C., B.A.Sc., Prof. of Architecture, University
 of Toronto, Toronto, 5

ASSOCIATES

- BEATTIE, JAMES L., Craig & Madill, 96 Bloor St. W., Toronto, 5
 HALDENBY, ERIC W., B.A.Sc. 96 Bloor St. West, Toronto, 5
 HELME, J. BURN, M. Arch., A.I.A. Smith Falls
 KITCHEN, JOHN M. Town Planning Commission, Ottawa
 MURRAY, JOHN J., Stewart McPhie, 43 Sun Life Bldg., Hamilton
 NOXON, KENNETH F., M.Arch. 96 Bloor St. West, Toronto, 5
 O'GORMAN, P. J. Sudbury
 STEEL, HARLAND, B.Arch. 57 Queen St. West, Toronto, 2
 WATSON, W. A., B.Arch. 36 Benlamond Ave., Toronto, 13
 WILLIS, JOHN A. 629 Bruce Ave., Windsor
 WILSON, WILLIAM M. 53 Welland Ave., St. Catharines

Province of Quebec

COUNCIL

- President—ERNEST CORMIER
 1st Vice-President—E. I. BAROTT
 2nd Vice-President—WILFRID LACROIX
 Honorary Secretary—LUDGER VENNE, 2020 Union Ave., Montreal
 Hon. Treasurer—PHILIP J. TURNER
 Councillors—CHARLES DAVID; HENRI S. LABELLE; IRENEE VAUTRIN; GEO. T. HYDE; FRANK FINDLAY; J. S. BERGERON

HONORARY MEMBERS

- LE LIEUTENANT-GOUVERNEUR DE LA PROVINCE . . . Québec, P.Q.
 LE PREMIER MINISTRE DE LA PROVINCE . . . Québec, P.Q.
 LE MINISTRE DES TRAVAUX PUBLIC DE LA PROVINCE . Québec
 LE MAIRE DE LA CITE DE MONTREAL . . . Hotel de Ville, Montreal
 LE MAIRE DE LA CITE DE QUEBEC . . . Hotel de Ville, Québec, P.Q.
 A. T. TAYLOR, F.R.I.B.A., R.C.A. London, Eng.
 ERIC MANN 17 Chesterfield Ave., Montreal, P.Q.
 HYPY BERGERON 3967 Souigny St., Montreal, P.Q.

Province of Quebec—Continued

REGISTERED ARCHITECTS

ADAMS, W. D. 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal
 ADAMS, H. A. 130 McGregor Ave., Montreal
 AIRD, J. A., A.R.I.B.A. 1 Belmont St., Montreal
 ALLEN, N. A., A.I.R.B.A., Bell Telephone Building, Montreal
 AMOS, L. A. 1414 Crescent, Montreal
 AMOS, P. C., B.Arch., A.R.I.B.A. 1414 Crescent, Montreal
 ARCHIBALD, J. S., R514 Keefer Bldg., 1440 Ste Catherine West, Montreal
 ASSELIN, U. J. 1430 Bleury, Montréal
 AUDET, L. N. 32 Wellington, Sherbrooke
 AUGER, L. A. 39 St-Jean, Québec
 BAILLARGE, W. D. Hôtel de Ville, Québec
 BAROTT, E. I. R. 1019, Canada Cement Bldg., Montréal
 BARWICK, O. A., B.Arch. 349 Hampton Ave., Montréal
 BASTIEN, PAUL 76 St-Jacques, Montréal
 BEAUCHAMP, J. N. 26 St-Jacques, Montréal
 BEAUDRY, ROMEO Ch. 44-212 McGill, Montréal
 BEAUGRAND-CHAMPAGNE, PROF. A., B.A.A., 345 Bloomfield Ave., Outremont
 BEAUPRE, DONAT 12444 Ave. De Serres, Montréal
 BEAULE, OSCAR 21 D'Aiguillon, Québec
 BENOIT, U. T. 71a St-Jacques, Montréal
 BERGERON, J. SIMEON 145 St-Jean, Québec
 BERNIER, J. ALBERT 294 Ste-Catherine Est, Montréal
 BIGONESSE, J. A. 126 St-Pierre, Québec
 BIRD, EUSTACE G., A.R.I.B.A. 6 King West, Toronto
 BOISCLAIR, PAUL, A.R.I.B.A. 164 Clanronald Ave., Montréal
 BOOTH, PERCY, B.Arch, 294 Madison Ave., Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal
 BOSTOM, R. E. 211 McGill, Montreal
 BOUCHARD, J. E. 8212 rue St. Denis, Montréal
 BRAIS, SIMEON 294 Ste-Catherine Est, Montréal
 BRASSARD, SYLVIO 391 rue Racine, Chicoutimi, P.Q.
 BRODEUR, CHAS. City Hall Ave., Hull, P.Q.
 BROWN, D. R. 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montréal
 CARDINAL, DOLOR 445 St-Francois-Xavier, Montréal
 CALAME, HENRI. 737 Melrose Ave., N. D. de G., Montréal
 CARLESS, WM., F.R.I.B.A. McGill University, Montreal
 CARON, JULES 21 St-Joseph, Trois-Rivières, P.Q.
 CARON, J. W. 99 St-Jacques, Montréal
 CARTIER, J. A. E. 3722 St-Hubert, Montréal
 CHARBONNEAU, RENE 360 Parc G. E. Cartier, Montréal
 CHAUSSE, ALCIDE, S.N.F., S.C.B., P.O. Box 304, 70 St-Jacques, Montréal
 CHENEVERT, RAOUL 20 D'Aiguillon, Québec
 CHIPMAN, N. I., A.R.I.B.A., B.Arch, 2058 Victoria St., Montréal
 CLEVELAND, C. BARRY, A.R.I.B.A. 2 Leader Lane, Toronto
 COMBER, SYDNEY 511 New Birks Building, Montreal
 CONTENT, L. A. 229 Sherbrooke Est, Montréal
 CORBEIL, L. E. 92 Metcalfe, Ottawa St.
 CORMIER, ERNEST, P.Sc.A., D.P.L.G.F., R.C.A., 2039 Mansfield, Montréal
 CORMIER, MAURICE 53 Milton, Montréal
 COTE, GASTON St-Hyacinthe, P.Q.
 COURVAL, E. P. J. 4674 Resther, Montréal
 Cyr, S. A. 4404 St-André, Montréal
 CRIGHTON, DANIEL J. 3641 Oxenden Ave., Montreal
 DAoust, J. E. C. 180 St-Jacques, Montréal
 DARBYSON, ALLAN B., B.Arch., 37 Nelson Ave., Montreal West
 DAVENPORT, S. G. Royal Bank, Montreal
 DAVID, CHARLES 617-619 Keefer Bldg., Montréal
 DAVIS, H. W. 29a Belmont St., Montreal
 DECARY, A. R. 16 des Grisons, Québec
 DENONCOURT, E. L. 43 Alexandre, Trois-Rivières
 DESMEULES, GABRIEL 112 D'Aiguillon, Québec
 DESPATIE, J. O., B.Arch. 4662 Garnier, Montréal
 DESROSIERS, HUGUES 5707 St-Dominique, Montréal
 DOUCET, E. A. 195 Ste-Catherine Est, Montréal
 DOUGLAS, C. L. Apt. 15—1260 Mackay St., Montreal
 DROUIN, J. C. 132 St-Pierre, Québec
 DRUMMOND, GEO. F. R703 Can. Nat. Express Bldg., McGill St. Montreal
 DUFRESNE, MARIUS 436 Ave. Pie IX, Montréal
 DUMFRIES, FREDERICK 30 St. James, Montreal
 DURNFORD, A. T G., B.Arch. 1410 Stanley, Montreal
 DUSSAULT, J. P. E. 253 St-Jean, Québec
 FETHERSTONHAUGH, H. L., B.Arch., A.R.I.B.A., 1410 Stanley, Montreal
 FINDLAY, ROBERT 1188 Phillips Place, Montreal
 FINDLAY, FRANK R. 1188 Phillips Place, Montreal
 FONTAINE, LEOPOLD 5882 Clarke Ave., Montréal
 FORBES, A. B., A.R.I.B.A. 810 Grosvenor Ave., Montreal

FORTIN, J. E. 85 Osborne, Montréal
 FOSTER, FRANK R., A.R.I.B.A., 464 St. Francis Xavier, Montreal
 FRAPPIER, S. 5410 Ave. du Parc, Montréal
 GAGNON, WILLFORD A., L.R.I.B.A., 2039 Mansfield, Montréal
 GARDINER, J. RAWSON 1100 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal
 GARIÉPY, J. RAOUL 29 St-Jacques Est, Montréal
 GASCON, D. A. 934 Est, Ste-Catherine, Montréal
 GAULIN, J. F. 828 Est, Mont-Royal, Montréal
 GAUDIN, ARTHUR 227 Ouest, Sherbrooke, Montréal
 GAUTHIER, J. Z. 1308 Van Horne, Montréal
 GOODMAN, C. D., B.Arch. 1135 Bleury, Montreal
 GORDON, D. M., A.R.I.B.A. 156 Kingston Ave., Montreal
 GOUIN-TALBOT, HENRI 276 St-Jacques, Montréal
 GRAVEL, ANASTASE 267 Blvd. Desmarchais, Verdun, Montréal
 GRAVEL, ARMAND Chicoutimi, Qué.
 GRAVES, F. W. 1134 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal
 GREGOIRE, J. W. 86 Wellington Nord, Sherbrooke, P.Q.
 GRISE, J. ARTHUR 112 St-Jacques, Montréal
 HARRIS, J. OGILVY 288 St. James, Montreal
 HAWKINS, STEWART S., B.Arch, 41 St. Genevieve, Quebec
 HAZELGROVE, A. J., R. 607, Hope Chambers, Sparks St. Ottawa
 HELBONNER, P. M., S.N.F., L.R.I.B.A., 420 Coristine Bldg., Montreal
 HENDERSON, PETER 51 Draper Ave., Montréal
 HOULE, J. A. S., Prof. 445, St-François-Xavier, Montréal
 HUOT, J. E. 1190, Université, Montréal
 HUTCHISON, W. B. 204 Notre Dame West, Montréal
 HYDE, GEO. T., S.B., B.Sc. 14 Phillips Square, Montreal
 HYNES, J. P. 73 King West, Toronto
 ILLSLEY, H. P., A.R.I.B.A. 134 Clandeboye Ave., Westmount
 JAMES, H. G. P.O. Box 356, Sherbrooke
 JONES, HUGH G., A.R.I.B.A. 1411 Stanley, Montreal
 KARCH, J. A. 934, Est, Ste-Catherine, Montréal
 KENNEDY, JAMES 117 Hutchison, Montreal
 KEROACK, LUCIEN F. 3612, Ave. Laval, Montréal
 LABELLE, HENRI S., B.Arch., Ch. 719, New Birks Building, Montréal
 LABERGE, HEL 140, St-Jean, Québec
 LACROIX, RAOUL Boîte Postale 266, Station B., Montréal
 LACROIX, WILFRID 132, St-Pierre, Québec
 LAFOND, Chs., Bureau des Evaluateurs, Trois-Rivières, Que.
 LAFRENIERE, J. L. D. 7104, St-Denis, Montréal
 LALIBERTE, J. E. 180, Est, Ontario, Montréal
 LAMONTAGNE, ALFRED C.P. 149, Chicoutimi, Qué.
 LAPIERRE, A. H. 30, St-Jacques, Montréal
 LAROSE, EUGENE 3725, Berri, Montréal
 LARUE, J. ALBERT 559, Durocher, Outremont
 LATOURELLE, EDMOND 6035 Christophe Colomb, Montréal
 LAWSON, HAROLD 1164 Beaver Hall Square, Montreal
 LEBLANC, L. 8069, St-Denis, Montréal
 LEMIEUX, LUDGER 1260, Université, Montréal
 LEONARD, J. ALEX 3822, Berri, Montréal
 LEVESQUE, PIERRE 115, St-Jean, Québec
 LITTLE, H. B. 1190, University, Montréal
 LUKE, MORLEY C., B.Arch. 1190 University, Montreal
 LYMAN, GORDON, B.Arch. 2058 Victoria, Montreal
 MACDUFF, A. S. C.P. No. 9-29, Rouyn, Québec
 MACFARLANE, D. H., A.R.I.B.A. St. Hilaire Station, P.Q.
 MACNAB, F. J. Bell Telephone Bldg., Montreal
 MACVICAR, D. N., A.R.C.A. 2048 Union Ave., Montreal
 MACDONALD, R. H., B.Arch. 1 Belmont St., Montreal
 MARCHAND, J. O., D.P.L.G.F. 276, St-Jacques, Montréal
 MARROTT, EDGAR S. 1765, Montgomery Ave. N.Y.
 MAXWELL, W. S., R.C.A. 1158 Beaver Hall Sq., Montreal
 McDougall, J. CECIL, A.R.I.B.A., B.Sc., B.Arch., 85 Osborne, Montreal
 McLAREN, T., A.R.I.B.A. 1096 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal
 MEADOWCROFT, J. C. 331 Clarke Ave., Westmount
 MERCURE, ALBERT 713, Est, Mont-Royal, Montréal
 MILLER, J. M., A.R.C.A. 648 Dorchester West, Montreal
 MITCHELL, C. A. 1 Burnside, Montreal
 MITCHELL, C. GORDON R. 434, Old Birks Bldg., Montréal
 MOIR, DAVID J., A.R.I.B.A. 14 Phillips Square, Montreal
 MONETTE, G. A. Imm. Versailles, St-Jacques, Ouest, Montréal
 MORISSETTE, J. A. 21, d'Aiguillon, Québec
 NESBITT, J. K., A.R.I.B.A. La Tuque, P.Q.
 NOBBS, P. E., M.A., F.R.I.B.A., R.C.A., 14 Phillips Square, Montreal
 QUELLET, J. P. 28, rue Ste-Famille, Québec
 PAINE, A. J. C., B.Arch. Sun Life Bldg., Montreal
 PAINCHAUD, D. E. 1814, Ouest, Sherbrooke, Montréal

Province of Quebec—Continued

- PARANT, LOUIS 934, Est, Ste-Catherine, Montréal
 PARENT, LUCIEN 294, Est, Ste-Catherine, Montréal
 PAYETTE, EUGENE 477, St-François-Xavier, Montréal
 PEACOCK, T. R., F.R.I.B.A. 81 St. Peter, Quebec
 PEARSON, J. A. 2 Leader Lane, Toronto
 PECK, HUGH A., B.Arch. 1 Belvedere Road, Montreal
 PEDEN, FRANK, B.Sc. 1246 McGill College Ave., Montreal
 PEPIN, E. 1270, Amherst, Montréal
 PERRAM, HUGH C. Box 817, Covina, California
 PERRAULT, JEAN JULIEN, B.Arch., 10, St-Jacques, Ouest,
 Montréal
 PERRY, A. LESLIE, B.Arch. 1190 University, Montreal
 PICHE, ALP. 33, rue Belmont, Montréal
 PILON, J. E. 2 Chateauguay, Hull, P.Q.
 PITTS, GORDON McL., M.Sc., B.Arch., 1158 Beaver Hall Sq.,
 Montréal
 POIVERT, JULES, Prof. 4275, St-Hubert, Montréal
 POST, WILLIAM S. 101 Park Ave., New York
 POST, J. OTIS 101 Park Avenue, New York
 POTVIN, ALFRED 750, St-Gabriel, Montréal
 POULIN, J. AIME 49, Ouest King, Sherbrooke
 PRAIRIE, EDGAR 4176, Parc Lafontaine, Montréal
 RAINE, HERBERT, A.R.C.A. New Birks Building, Montreal
 RAY, A. G., A.R.I.B.A. 51 Bruce Ave., Westmount
 REA, KENNETH G., F.R.I.B.A., 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal
 REEVES, C. A. Immeuble Power, Montréal
 RICHARDSON, W. S. 101 Park Avenue, New York
 RICHER, RENE F. St-Hyacinthe, P.Q.
 RITCHIE, S. D. 1158 Beaver Hall Square, Montreal
 ROBB, FRED. G., B.Arch. 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal
 ROBITAILLE, LUDGER Ch. 30, Lindsay Building, Québec
 ROSS, G. A., F.R.I.B.A. 1 Belmont St., Montreal
 ROUSSEAU, Prof. ALBERT J., University of Michigan, Ann
 Arbor, Michigan
 SARRA-BOURNET, LUCIEN, B.A.A. St-Hyacinthe, P.Q.
 SAWYER, JOS. 407 Guy, Montreal
 SAXE, CHAS., R.C.A. 364 Dorchester W., Montreal
 SHENNAN, DAVID 1134 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal
 SHORRY, H. E., B.Arch. 1158 Beaver Hall Square, Montreal
 SIMARD, ROLAND 57, Cherrier, Montréal
 SMITH, J. ROXBURGH 85 Osborne, Montreal
 SMITH, J. S. 1657 Sherbrooke W., Montreal
 SINCENNES, A. 10556 Blvd-Olympia, Montréal
 SINGER, PAUL Grand Central Terminal, R. 4843, New York
 SPENCE, D. JEROME 2063 Union Ave., Montreal
 ST-JEAN, E. 43 Côte Place d'Armes, Montréal
 ST-LOUIS, A. 750, St-Gabriel, Montréal
 ST-LOUIS, J. C. 4089 St-Denis, Montréal
 STAVELEY, EDW. B. 92 St. Peter, Quebec
 STEVENS, E. F. 45 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.
 TARDIF, J. HERVE 5053, Christophe Colomb, Montréal
 TASSE, EMILE 1141, Isabeau, Montréal
 TETLEY, C. R., F.R.I.B.A. 1074 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal
 THACKER, A. D., A.R.I.B.A. 1178 Philips Place, Montreal
 THOMPSON, G. D., B.Arch. 2049 McGill College, Montreal
 TRAQUIR, RAMSAY, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., McGill University,
 Montreal
 TREMBLAY, A. HENRI 90, d'Argenson, Québec
 TRUDEL, Z. 1272, St-André, Montréal
 TURCOTTE, E. J. 1158, Beaver Hall Square, Montréal
 TURGEON, J. O. 445, St-François-Xavier, Montréal
 TURNER, PHILIP J., F.R.I.B.A., 1100 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal
 VALLANCE, HUGH 1070 Bleury, Montreal
 VANIER, J. E. 2020, Ave. Union, Montréal
 VAUTRIN, IRENEE 30, St-Jacques, Montréal
 VENNE, ALPH. 99, St-Jacques, Montréal
 VENNE, LUDGER 698, Ouest, Ste-Catherine, Montréal
 VENNE, EMILE 1834, Plessis, Montréal
 VENNE, ADRIEN, R. 950-466 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y.
 VIAU, J. D. 99, St-Jacques, Montréal
 VINCENT, ARTHUR 517, St-Laurent, Montréal
 WARREN, W. 16 East 47th St., New York
 WEGMAN, JULES F. 2 Leader Lane, Toronto
 WHITE, GEO. W. 1246 McGill College, Montreal
 WHITE, L. G. 101, Park Ave., New York
 WILSON, T. ROY, A.R.I.B.A. 58 Belvedere Rd., Westmount
 WOOD, A. CAMPBELL, B.Arch., 204 Notre Dame West, Montreal
 WOOD, GEO. W. 204 Notre Dame West, Montreal
 WRIGHT, W. S. 758 Victoria Square, Montreal

Province of Saskatchewan

COUNCIL

President—F. H. PORTNALL

1st Vice-President—DAVID WEBSTER

2nd Vice-President—W. G. VANEGMOND

Secretary-Treasurer—E. J. GILBERT, 2950 Robinson St., Regina

Councillors—PROF. A. R. GREIG; FRANK P. MARTIN; M. W. SHARON

- BUNYARD, R. G. 305 Hammond Bldg., Moose Jaw, Sask.
 BROWN, D. R. 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, Que.
 CLEMESHA, F. C. 1615 Ocean Front, Ocean Beach, Calif.
 COXALL, CHARLES 305 Hammond Bldg., Moose Jaw, Sask.
 CLOKIE, JNO. A. 186 Angus Crescent, Regina, Sask.
 DELAY, E. E. Western Trust Bldg., Regina, Sask.
 DUNNING, N. MAX 1210 Kimball Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
 FLACK, H. C. 2160 Argyle St., Regina, Sask.
 GREIG, Prof. A. R. University of Sask., Saskatoon, Sask.
 GILBERT, E. J. Dept. Public Works, Regina, Sask.
 GRIESSER, RICHARD. Suite 1702, 64 W. Randolph, Chicago, Ill.
 HACKETT, CHAS. M. U.S. Engineers Office, Chattanooga, Tenn.
 HYNES, J. P. 73 King St. West, Toronto, Ont.
 HARGREAVES, HENRY, Dominion Bank Bldg., Moose Jaw, Sask.
 HUTTON, GORDON J., Bank of Commerce Bldg., Hamilton, Ont.
 JARRETT, GEO. J. Weyburn, Sask.
 LAROSE, EUGENE 57 Rue Cherrier, Montreal, Que.
 MARTIN, FRANK P. Imperial Bank Bldg., Saskatoon, Sask.
 MORRISON, J. M. Bank of Montreal Bldg., Saskatoon, Sask.
 MACDONALD, R. H. 1 Belmont St., Montreal, Que.
 NOBBS, P. E. 14 Phillips Square, Montreal, Que.
 O'LEARY, F. J. Ponce de Leon Blvd., Coral Gables, Fla.
 PUNTIN, J. H. Darke Block, Regina, Sask.
 PORTNALL, F. H. Credit Foncier Bldg., Regina, Sask.
 PRATT, R. B. Elec. Ry. Chambers, Winnipeg, Man.
 REILLY, W. R. Westman Chambers, Regina, Sask.
 REILLY, F. B. Westman Chambers, Regina, Sask.
 RUSSELL, J. H. G. McArthur Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.
 ROSS, GEO. A. 1 Belmont St., Montreal, Que.
 STEPHENSON, GEO. J. Post Office Bldg., Regina, Sask.
 SHARON, M. W. Provincial Architect, Regina, Sask.
 STOREY, STAN. E. McCallum Hill Bldg., Regina, Sask.
 SWAN, WM. Punnichy, Sask.
 SOUTER, WM. R. Bank of Commerce Bldg., Hamilton, Ont.
 SIMARD, ROLAND 57 Rue Cherrier, Montreal, Que.
 THOMPSON, N. L. Hammond, Bldg. Moose Jaw, Sask.
 VAN EGMOND, W. G. McCallum Hill Bldg., Regina, Sask.
 VERBEKE, G. J. K. University of Sask., Saskatoon, Sask.
 WEBSTER, DAVID C.P.R. Bldg., Saskatoon, Sask.
 WOODMAN, JOHN 408 Gt. West Perm. Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.
 WARBURTON, JOSEPH Westman Chambers, Regina, Sask.

Announcing

ANACONDA 67 BRASS PIPE

and

ANACONDA 85 RED-BRASS PIPE

CHANGING water conditions, resulting from the growth of population, with the consequent need of going further afield for water supplies; plus the treatment of water to insure purity, have brought about serious corrosion problems which affect the life of water pipes.

Foreseeing this development, The American Brass Company sixteen years ago undertook to determine by a series of scientific tests the exact alloys of copper and zinc which would most effectively resist various degrees of water corrosion.

Many different kinds of pipe were exposed to the action of extremely corrosive water for a period of 10 years. Six years more were spent in studying and verifying the results and now The American Brass Company offers Anaconda 67 Brass Pipe for normally corrosive waters and Anaconda 85 Red-Brass Pipe for highly corrosive waters.

ANACONDA 67*
Brass Pipe
for normally corrosive waters



ANACONDA 85*
Red-Brass Pipe
for highly corrosive waters

Investigation has shown that the life of any pipe used for domestic water distribution systems varies greatly in different sections of the country, depending on the source and treatment of the water carried by the pipe.

When normal water conditions prevail; that is, when waters are not drawn from peaty sources, shallow wells, tubular wells or filter galleries in lowlands along river beds, and where filtered waters are not of high permanent hardness, Anaconda 67 Brass Pipe is recommended for distribution lines. This pipe contains not less than 67% copper and is semi-annealed, seamless and guaranteed to be structurally perfect.

For underground service lines with threaded fittings and other pipe-lines buried underground and subjected to corrosion from the outside as well as from the inside, Anaconda 85 Red-Brass Pipe is recommended.

For distribution lines carrying ground waters, and colored surface waters, particularly when drawn from sources of peaty origin and mechanically filtered waters which may be high in carbonic acid content and low in alkalinity, Anaconda 85 Red-Brass Pipe is offered as the best corrosion-resisting pipe commercially obtainable. Anaconda 85 Red-Brass Pipe, containing not less than 85% copper, is semi-annealed, seamless and guaranteed.

*The trademarks "67" and "85" are registered in Canada.

Anaconda American Brass Limited is prepared at all times to co-operate with Architects and Engineers in determining the character of local water supplies and to recommend the correct alloy of Anaconda Pipe to use under specific conditions.

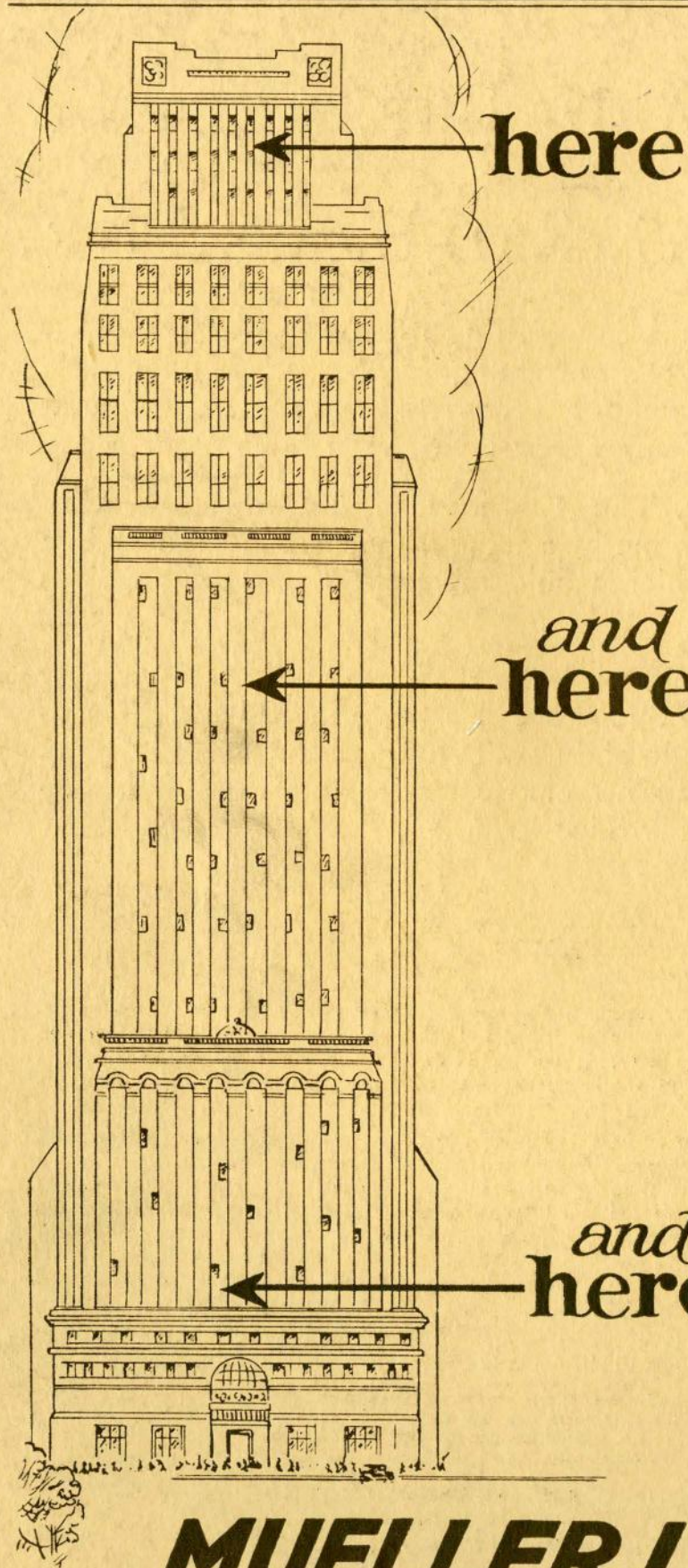
ANACONDA AMERICAN BRASS LIMITED

Main Office and Mill: New Toronto, Ont.

Montreal Office: 1253 McGill College Ave.

MEMBER COPPER AND BRASS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

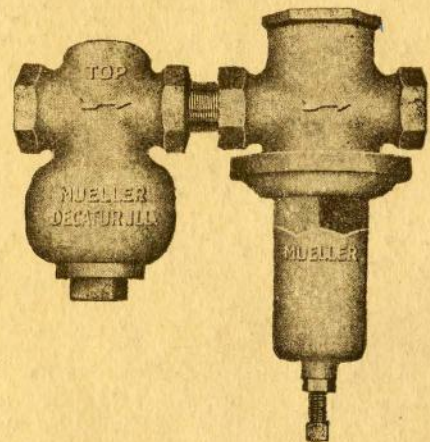
ANACONDA BRASS PIPE



UNIFORM WATER PRESSURE PREVAILS.

The high water pressure needed to supply modern skyscrapers often causes considerable damage to plumbing fixtures.

Mueller Reducing & Regulating Valves relieve the strain of high pressure and deliver an even flow of water to every faucet . . . on every floor no matter how tall the building.



In offices, hotels and other large buildings, water consumption is an important item. Mueller Reducing and Regulating Valves prevent waste and cut water costs to a minimum.

This Mueller product enables you to solve pressure problems, prolong the life of plumbing fixtures and generally improve the water service of your clients.

MUELLER LIMITED

SARNIA, CANADA