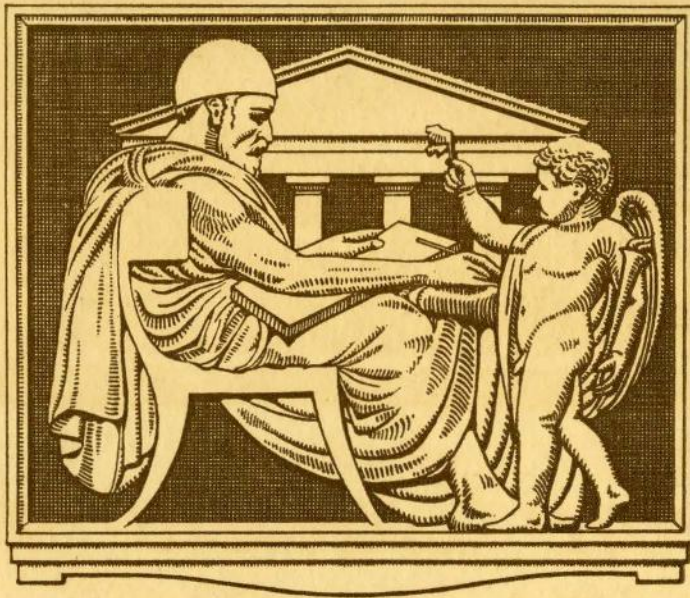


THE JOURNAL

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA



MAY
1929

VOL VI • No. 5

TORONTO • CANADA

STRUCTURAL STEEL CREATED THE SKYSCRAPER

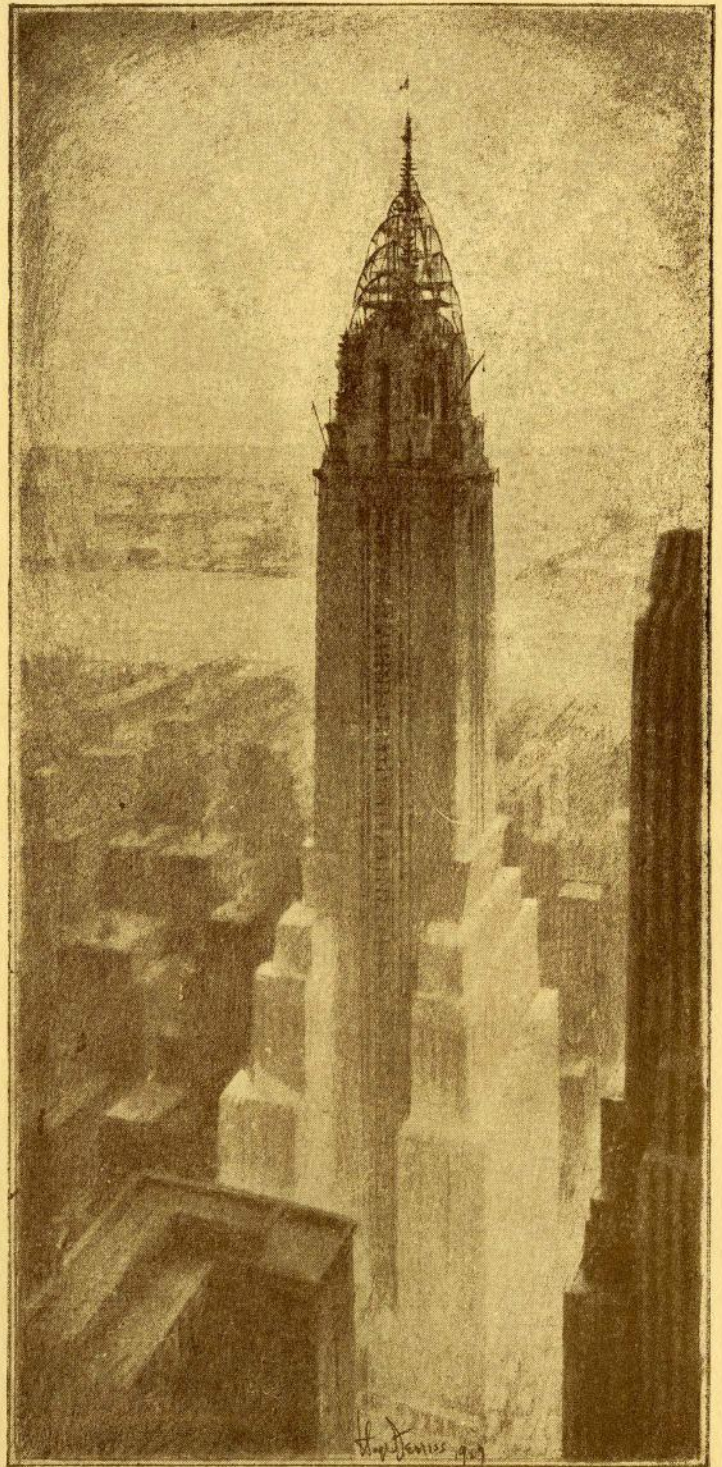


ARISTOCRATS OF ARCHITECTURE

THE skyscrapers, the cloud-touchers, the cubist spires that so magnificently look down upon our cities, are products of structural steel. Steel's strength takes them high. Steel's security gives courage to their beauty.

Structural steel is not only the strongest, safest and most thoroughly reliable of all building materials . . . it has the great added advantage of providing the most rapid means of construction. Steel saves time because it comes to the job ready to go into place—immediately. All its characteristics are known. It can be used anywhere with complete confidence. Wherever construction calls for speed—and where doesn't it?—you see steel serving with the utmost expedition. Steel construction is the most efficient—most modern—type of construction for every kind of building from skyscraper to dwelling.

A Technical Service Bureau is at the disposal of architects, engineers, owners and others who have need of any information which can be supplied through the American Institute of Steel Construction, Inc.



A reproduction of this rendering by Hugh Ferriss, suitable for framing, will be mailed free of cost to any architect

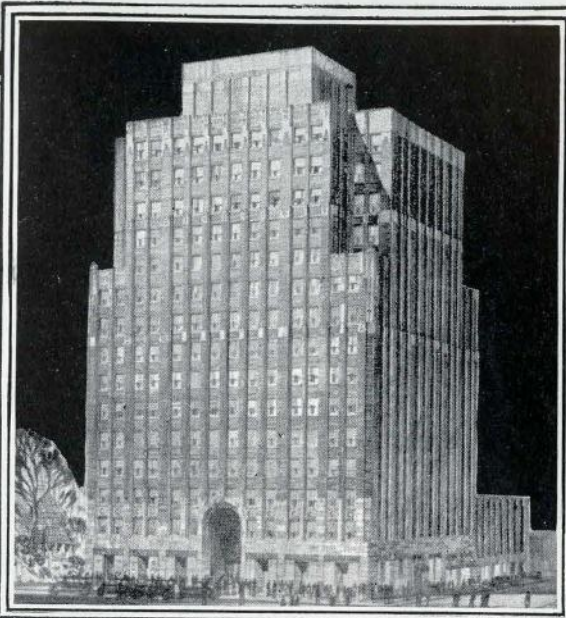
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION, INC.

The co-operative non-profit service organization of the structural steel industry of the United States and Canada. Correspondence is invited, 200 Madison Avenue, New York City. District offices in New York, Worcester, Philadelphia, Birmingham, Cleveland, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Topeka, Dallas and San Francisco.

The Institute publishes twelve booklets,

STEEL
INSURES STRENGTH
AND SECURITY

one on practically every type of steel structure, and provides also in one volume, "The Standard Specification for Structural Steel for Buildings," "The Standard Specification for Fire-proofing Structural Steel Buildings," and "The Code of Standard Practice." Any or all of these may be had without charge, simply by addressing the Institute at any of its offices.



Medical Dental Building,
Vancouver.
Architects: McCarter and
Nairne.
Contractors: Carter-Halls-
Aldinger Co.

For the City of Tomorrow

UNDER the magic touch of enterprise, the city of Vancouver has started on a development which bids fair to make it eventually one of the greatest seaports in the world.

Among the latest and finest of Vancouver's splendid new structures stands the Medical Dental Building. And because its builders are thinking of tomorrow as well as of today the elevator equipment is Otis-Fensom throughout, including signal system and all accessories.

High speed elevators of the Signal-Control type contribute comfort and satisfaction for the passengers and profit for the owners of the building.

The elevator operator pushes the button—the elevator does the rest. Through the exclusive Otis-Fensom Micro Drive, it levels itself smoothly, quickly—and **AUTOMATICALLY.**

In keeping with the high quality of the building are also the Otis-Fensom, Canadian made, Hollow Metal Doors at each elevator entrance. Made of steel, rigidly welded and superbly finished, these doors represent years and years of complete satisfaction with freedom from upkeep expense.

OTIS-FENSOM

ELEVATOR COMPANY LIMITED

Offices in all Principal Canadian Cities

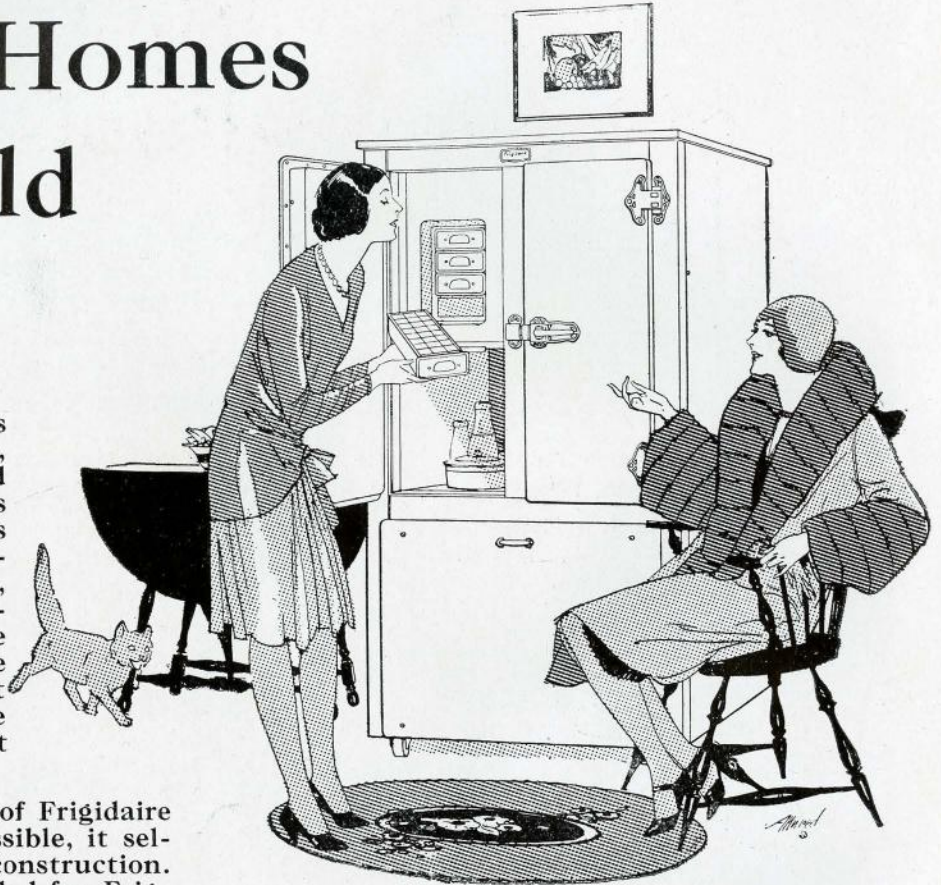
Let *Frigidaire* Help You Sell the Homes You Build

IN HOUSES and apartments of strictly modern type, Frigidaire is standard equipment. Prospective buyers or tenants of such residences insist upon it. Mr. W. J. Vanousen, of Vancouver, B.C., says, for instance, "We did not realize the satisfaction that we would have from Frigidaire Automatic Refrigeration, but now having experienced it, we certainly would not be without it."

And because the installation of Frigidaire makes building economies possible, it seldom increases the cost of construction. No refrigerator alcove is needed for Frigidaire. The space otherwise required to give an outside icing approach can be added to the kitchen. And Frigidaire eliminates just so much cabinet work and decorating in the kitchen space which it occupies.

In the field of automatic refrigeration, Frigidaire has won a position of dominant leadership. And there are definite reasons for this outstanding public preference. Frigidaire offers beautiful and practical cabinets; surplus refrigerating power; incredible quietness; quick freezing of ice cubes and desserts . . . and all this at a remarkable saving through the elimination of ice bills and food spoilage.

Call at the nearest Frigidaire showroom. Ask for literature prepared especially for architects and builders. Learn about all



the Frigidaire models designed for home and apartment installation. Find out about the new, low prices and the liberal GMAC terms. Or, if you prefer, send the coupon and all information will be sent to you.

Frigidaire Corporation
Dept. 9 Sterling Tower, Toronto 2, Ont.

Please send your Frigidaire information for
Architects and Builders.

Name

Address

Frigidaire Corporation, Toronto, Ont.

FRIGIDAIRE

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

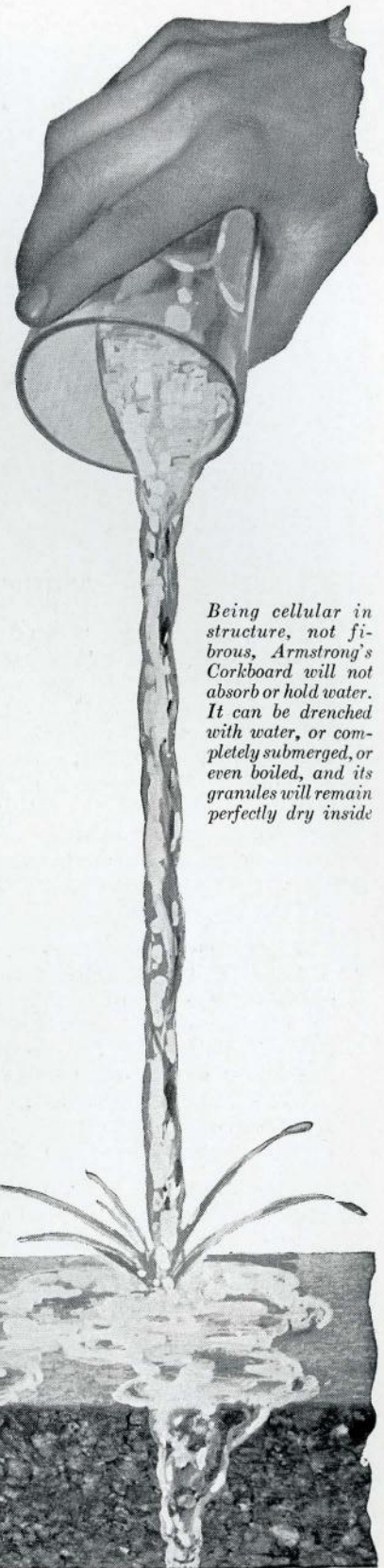
Cork-

The Nonabsorbent Insulation for Roofs

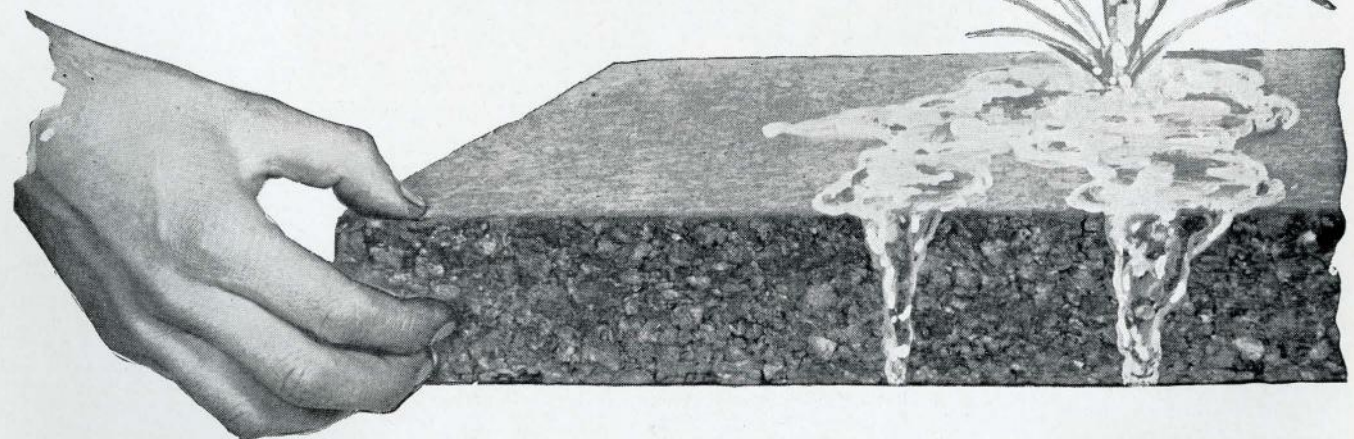
NEITHER chance leaks through the roofing, nor moisture from the air will cause Armstrong's Corkboard to swell or buckle or to deteriorate in any way. Armstrong's Corkboard is nonabsorbent. Being cellular in structure, not fibrous, it has no capillarity and will not "soak up" moisture.

The nonabsorbence of Armstrong's Corkboard makes it insulation that you can use for roofs with every assurance, not only of efficiency, but of permanence. It prevents, or greatly lessens condensation. It saves fuel by reducing the heat loss through the roof. It affords a firm and substantial base on which roofing lasts just as long as if laid directly on the deck. Armstrong's Corkboard gives you all the benefit of insulation plus the long life that makes it an exceedingly profitable investment.

Architects will find the experience of Armstrong Engineers invaluable in working out the roof insulation problem. Counsel is freely given and entails no obligation. Armstrong Cork & Insulation Company, Limited, McGill Building, Montreal; 11 Brant Street, Toronto.



Being cellular in structure, not fibrous, Armstrong's Corkboard will not absorb or hold water. It can be drenched with water, or completely submerged, or even boiled, and its granules will remain perfectly dry inside



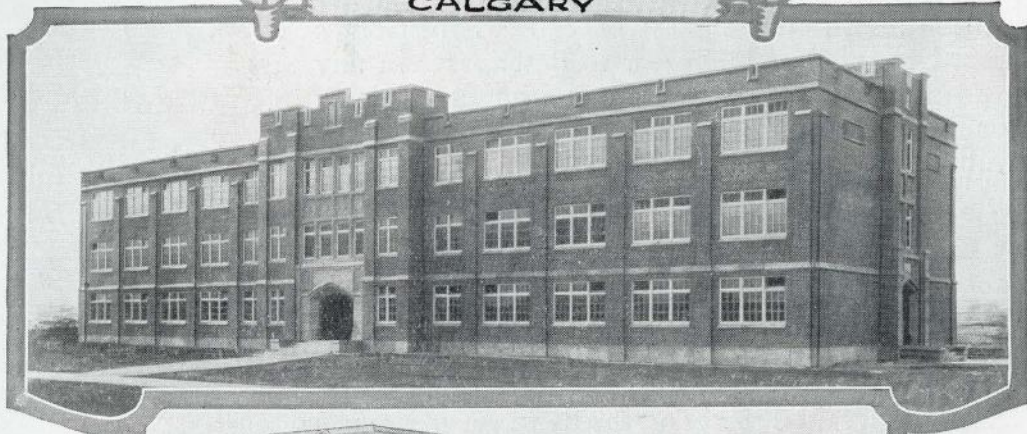
Armstrong's Corkboard Insulation

for the Roofs of All Kinds of Buildings

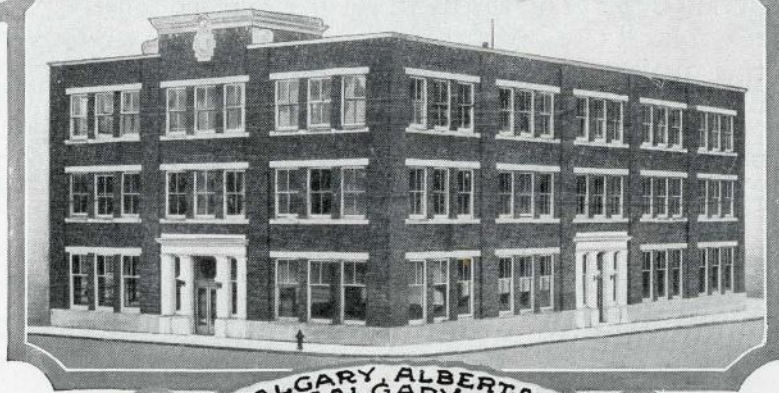
ANOTHER BEAVERDUCT INSTALLATION



CRESCENT HEIGHTS HIGH SCHOOL
CALGARY



*Electrical
Contractor*
BROTHERSTON
ELECTRIC CO.
Calgary



*Electrical
Contractor*
ELECTRICAL
ENGINEERS
LIMITED
Calgary

CALGARY ALBERTAN
CALGARY

From Calgary come these two fine examples of buildings in which Beaverduct has been installed. Two other new structures in this city which have wisely chosen Beaverduct quality conduit are the large plant of Metals Limited, and the four-story branch of T. Eaton Co., Limited.

WD-429

Made in Canada by

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

QUALITY

THE beautiful natural color of Jenkins Bronze Valves is indicative of the supreme quality for which these Valves are world famous.

The use of pure, high grade bronze and the total avoidance of inferior scrap is directly responsible for this lasting color beauty.

Made at Montreal



Fig. 106



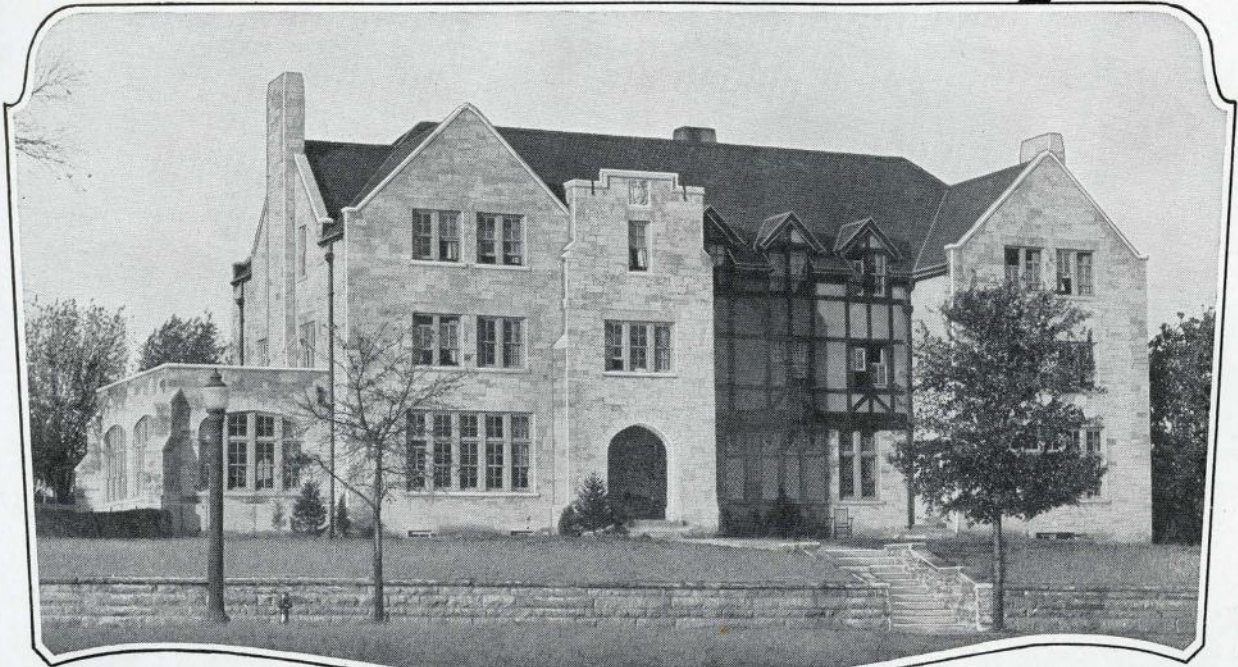
Always marked with the "Diamond"

Jenkins Valves

SINCE 1864

We Supervised the laying of this

ASHTONE
TRADE MARK REGISTERED



Beta Theta Pi House, Indiana University. Architect—Frank Logan, New York City. Builder—Charles A. Pike, Bloomington Ind. Stone—Colonial Variegated *Ashtone*.

And you may have
THE SAME SERVICE

OUR own experts supervised the stone masonry on this job. You or your clients may have the same service—entirely at our expense—any time or anywhere that ASHTONE is specified. Our men are sent out to any architect or builder who uses ASHTONE and wants to be *sure* of artistic Random Ashlar work. We are always willing to work with you to get the best results.

Your copy of "The Common Sense of ASHTONE" is ready for you. Write for it today.

BLOOMINGTON LIMESTONE COMPANY

Bloomington-Indiana

CINCINNATI

DALLAS

DETROIT

TORONTO

PHILADELPHIA

CHICAGO

NEW YORK

A Public Toilet Seat



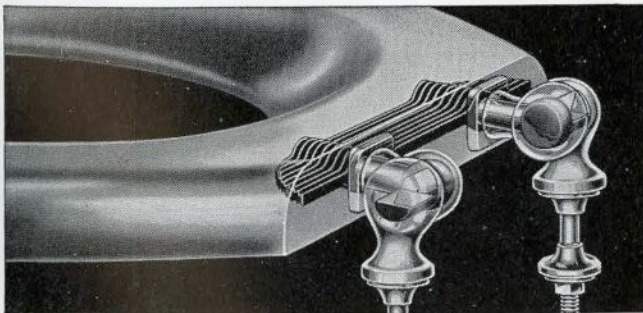
should be made of STEEL

And it *would* be if practical disadvantages didn't make steel out of the question, for only a seat of sheer unbreakable strength can stand the unbelievably careless treatment of the public.

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.

Its use is spreading to the guest bathrooms of fine



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.

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-3, 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**



It's Daytime Inside

It's always daytime where the light that shines from windows comes from Sol-Lux luminaires. Outside, a grey day may change to a black night, but *inside* work goes on in a cheerful, mellow, restful light that equals the best of daytime illumination.

Sol-Lux is scientifically designed to prevent the eye-strain that comes from reflected glare and sharp shadows. A special diffusing glass is used; this glass permits the passage of the highest possible percentage of light without the glare and contrasting shadow of direct rays.

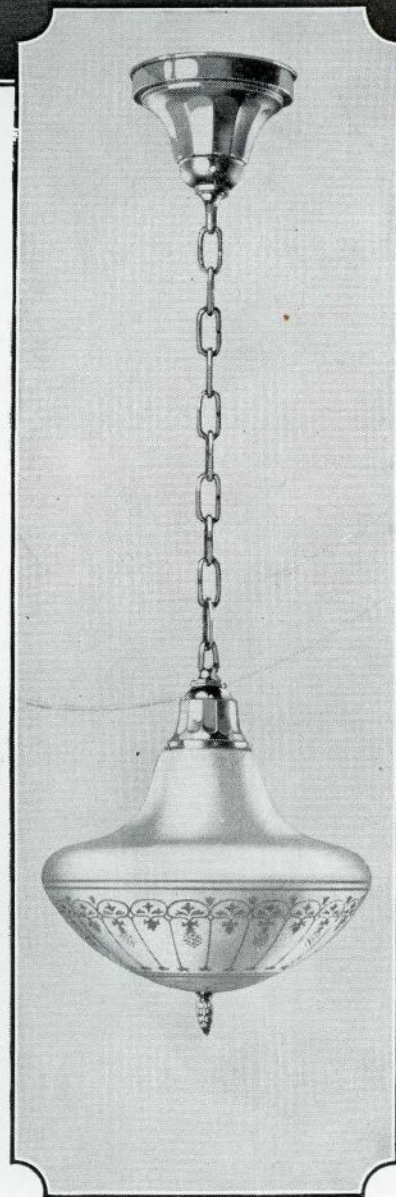
But Sol-Lux is designed for more than good light. It's made for easy installation and low maintenance. The canopy drops the entire length of the chain; chain length is regulated without the use of tools; the dust-tight globe is supported without using set screws; and, finally, a "tilt-out" cap at the bottom makes cleaning and relamping simple, safe and easy.

A Westinghouse lighting specialist will gladly give personal attention to your request for further information.

Canadian Westinghouse Company, Limited

General Offices—Hamilton, Ontario
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“Stelco” Service is Personal Service

We believe that only “Personal Service” can be thoroughly satisfactory service.

By Personal Service is meant not merely the necessary attention to the technical requirements of a customer, but a closer, more human interest in the desires and preferences of that customer, to the end that nothing may be left undone to promote satisfaction and good will.

This spirit of Personal Service is carried through our entire organization. Everyone through whose hands an order may pass

is encouraged to regard it as special business, worthy of special attention.

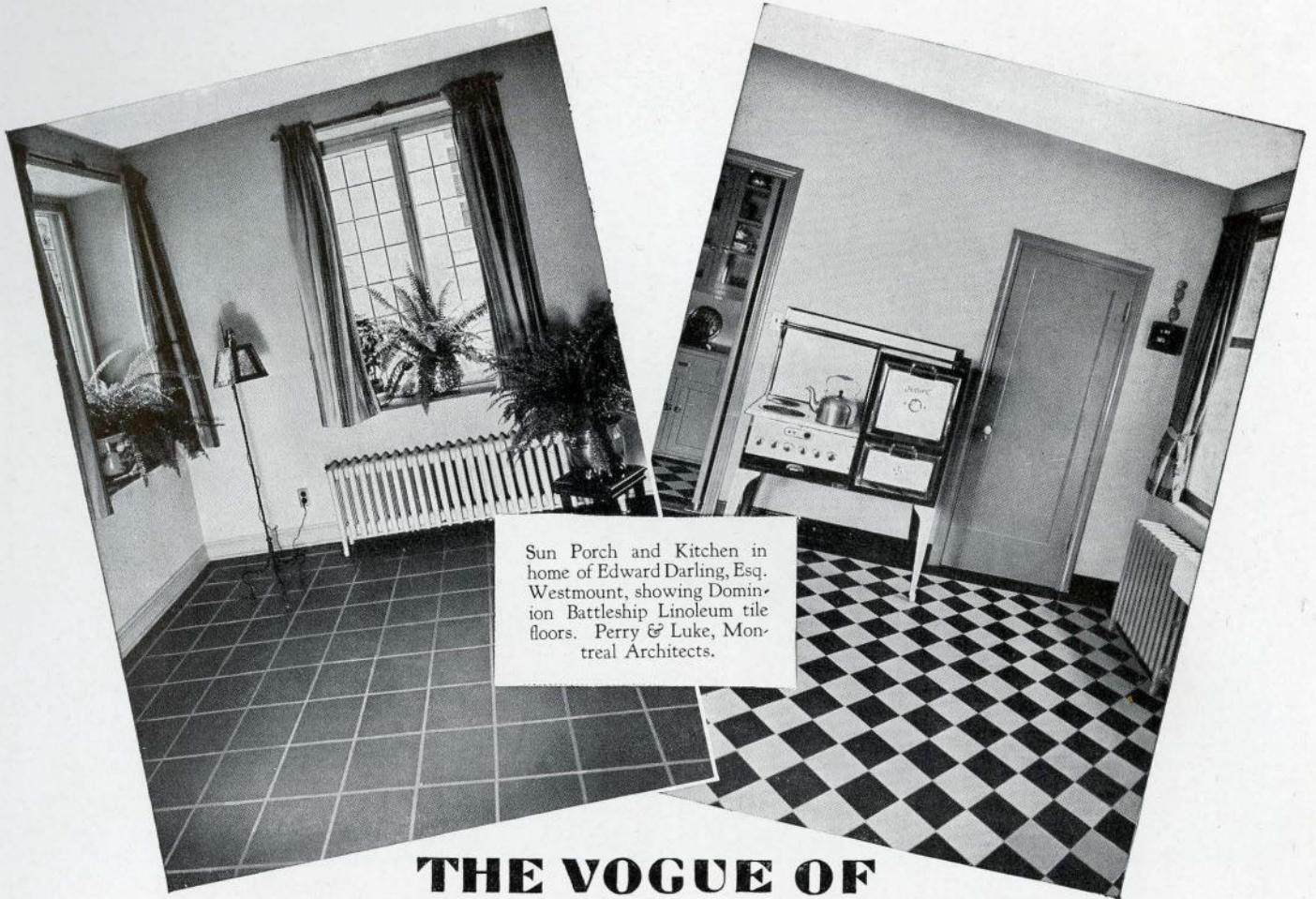
From office to shipping platform each order is followed through carefully by men who know not only the technical requirements of the customer, but also his particular needs and preferences as to route and manner of shipment; in fact everything that may effect in the slightest degree satisfactory filling of the order.

Try our “Personal Service” for your next order for Steel or Iron products of any description.

THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

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WORKS: HAMILTON, MONTREAL, TORONTO, BRANTFORD, LONDON, GANANOQUE



Sun Porch and Kitchen in home of Edward Darling, Esq. Westmount, showing Dominion Battleship Linoleum tile floors. Perry & Luke, Montreal Architects.

THE VOGUE OF TILES

A PPEALING beauty combined with utility; cleanliness; durability; are some of the features responsible for the growing popularity of Dominion Battleship Linoleum tile floors.

Appropriate designs are readily evolved for Sun Porch, Kitchen, Hall, Library or any room—Tile effects in contrasting or harmonizing colours—with or without interlining—that show to wonderful advantage and wear indefinitely.

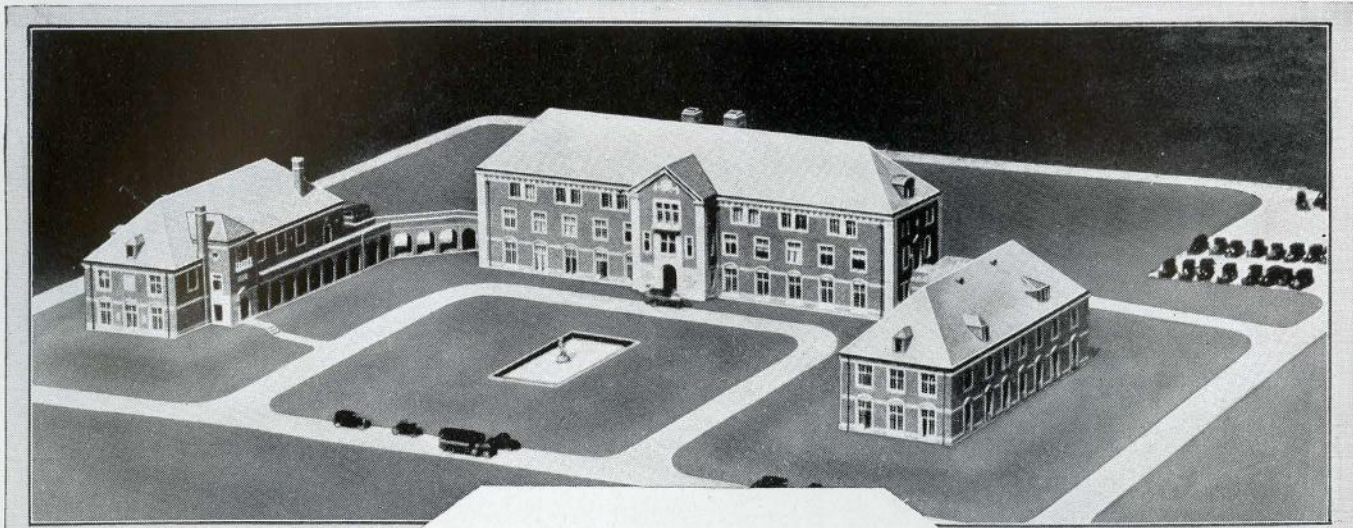
Dominion Battleship Linoleum tiles are odourless, quiet, stainproof, waterproof. Available in eight colours—brown, green, buff, terra cotta, black, blue, grey and white.

Installed by large house furnishing and departmental stores.

**DOMINION OILCLOTH & LINOLEUM
COMPANY, LIMITED MONTREAL**

Makers of Floor Coverings for over 50 years.





THE Home Office of Pilot Life Insurance Company, of Sedgfield, Greensboro, N.C.—illustrated here—is fully equipped with The Johnson System of Heat and Humidity Control.

Zantzinger, Borie & Medary, Philadelphia, Architects; Harry Barton, Greensboro, Associate Architect; I. H. Francis, Philadelphia, Engineer; W. W. Dick, Greensboro, Heating Contractor.

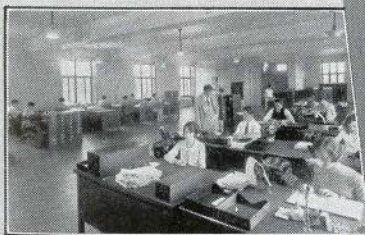
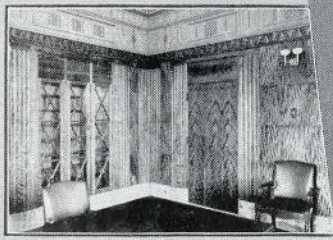
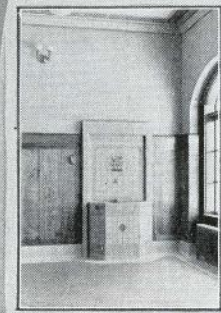
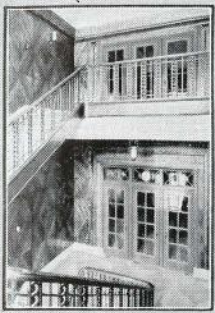
When The Johnson System is installed it is done so with *absolute certainty* of performance and results, and with a specific warranty of excellence and service from this forty-four year company of long and honorable reputation.

And there are definitely established, proven reasons why The Johnson System of Heat and Humidity Control has an important, necessary place in every building designed today: correct temperature condition and comfort in regard to hygiene and efficiency, and the fuel economy of 25 to 40 per cent annually.

JOHNSON TEMPERATURE REGULATING COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

100 Adelaide St. East, Toronto

Also at Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver

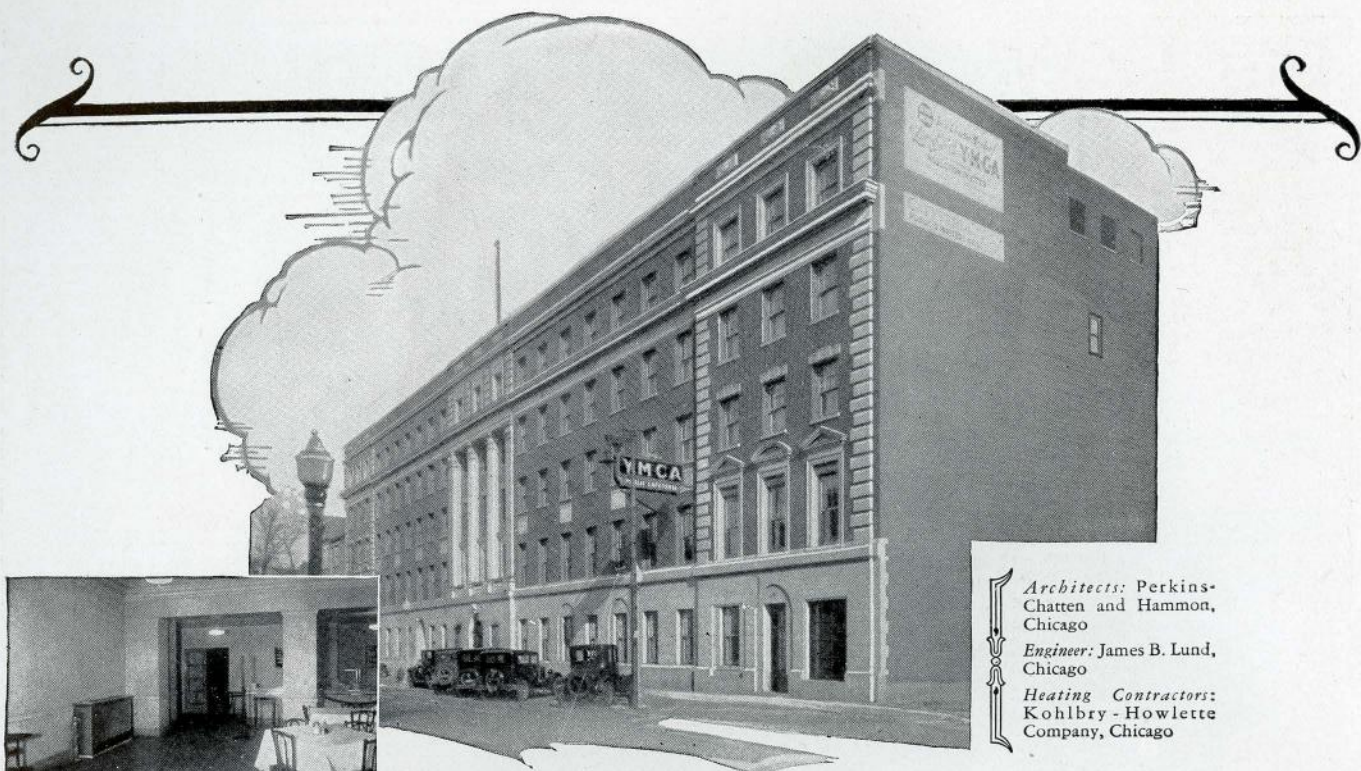


JOHNSON HEAT & HUMIDITY CONTROL

The All Metal System The All Perfect Graduated Operation of Valves and Dampers.



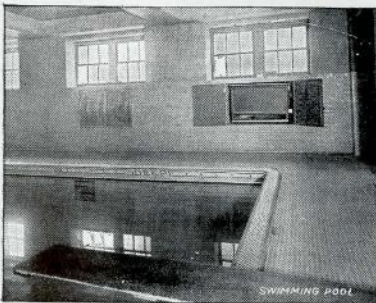
The Dual Thermostat (Night and Day) Control Fuel Saving Of 25 to 40 Per Cent.



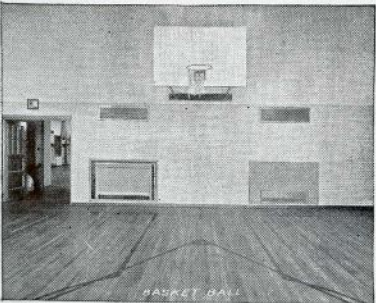
Architects: Perkins-Chatten and Hammon, Chicago
Engineer: James B. Lund, Chicago
Heating Contractors: Kohlbry - Howlette Company, Chicago



CAFETERIA



SWIMMING POOL



BASKET BALL

Chicago "Y" shows how Unit Ventilators should be used

As one engineer said, "It is one of the slickest unit ventilator jobs I have ever seen."

There are 27 Sturtevant Unit Heater-Ventilators in various parts of the building. In most cases they are "built in" and present a particularly good appearance. They are used for rapidly heating up rooms that are not continually in use . . . for bringing in outdoor air, filtering it clean and delivering it comfortably warmed (in winter) to the ever-popular "pool" . . . and for keeping "gym" and basket ball court at exactly the desired temperature without taking up an inch of space or making any obstruction.

Sturtevant Unit Heater-Ventilators offer to Architects, Engineers and Contractors a flexible system of heating and ventilation easily adapted to almost every situation. They are compact, handsome in appearance and SILENT! They can be used in old as well as new buildings — no expensive duct work necessary.

It would be a pleasure to send you a new Data-Catalog showing many actual installations in schools, public buildings, clubs, churches, offices, showrooms, shops and residences. It is a helpful book . . . our nearest branch office will mail you a copy on request — no obligation whatsoever!

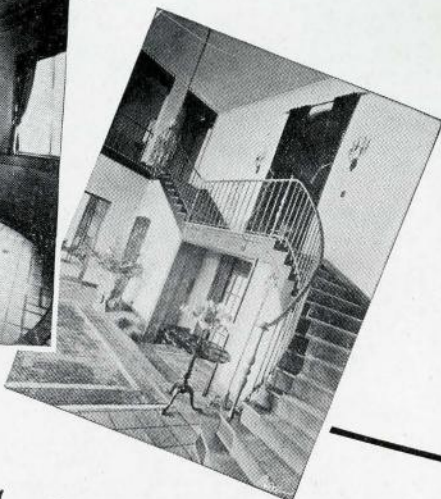
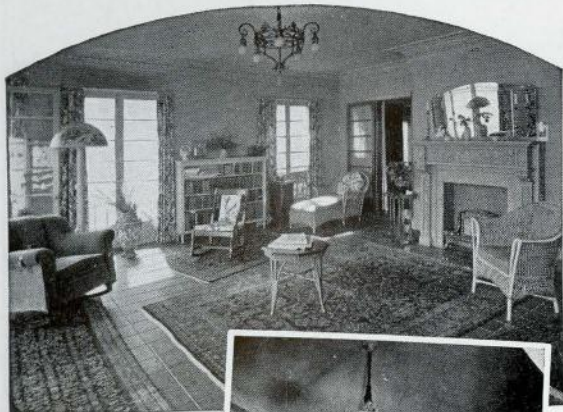


B. F. STURTEVANT CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED
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Sturtevant

TRADE MARK

The Silent Unit Heater-Ventilator



Views of Typical All-Concrete Floor Homes

CONCRETE for every floor

HERE is the ideal of home construction . . . permanent, concrete floors throughout . . . to effectively check the fire-hazard and eliminate worry when the home is left unguarded, even over a considerable period.

Concrete floors add very little to building costs. Linoleum, tile and hardwood finishes are popular, while many artistic effects may be obtained by polishing, coloring, marking or otherwise treating the concrete itself.

Write us for full information on Concrete for Home Construction, with particular reference to Concrete floors.



CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

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SALES OFFICES AT: MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG, CALGARY

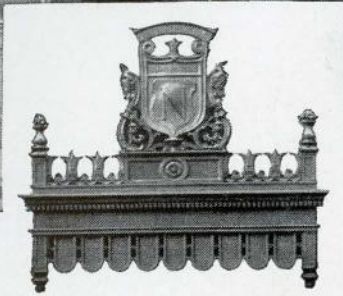


STORE FRONT OF THE NEW NORTHWAY BUILDING, TORONTO.

Architects: Horwood & White, Toronto.

General Contractors: Anglin-Norcross Ltd., Toronto.

Ornamental Metal Contractors: Architectural Bronze & Iron Works, Toronto.



DETAIL OF ENTRANCE MARQUISE.
ANACONDA EXTRUDED BRONZE
SHAPES WERE INCORPORATED.

ANACONDA

ARCHITECTURAL EXTRUDED BRONZE IN STANDARD SHAPES

BRONZE store fronts, marquee and shop windows of the Northway Building, Toronto, with the exception of cast ornaments, were fabricated exclusively of Anaconda Extruded Bronze Shapes by the Architectural Bronze & Iron Works, Toronto.

The extrusion process produces shapes uniform in cross-section, free from defects common in castings, with smooth surfaces and clean-cut lines which accurately reproduce architectural designs.

Anaconda Architectural Extruded Bronze Shapes are used extensively in the construction of bronze doors, windows, store fronts, counter screens, grilles, hand rails and general metal trim.

Anaconda American Brass Limited gladly co-operates with architects by supplying information on the uses of Anaconda Extruded Standard Shapes. Sets of plates designed to demonstrate the economic and artistic possibilities of Extruded Bronze will be furnished upon request.

ANACONDA AMERICAN BRASS LIMITED

MAIN OFFICE AND MILL: NEW TORONTO, ONT.

Montreal Office: 1253 McGill College Ave.

VITAL POINTS ABOUT A

VITAL SPOT

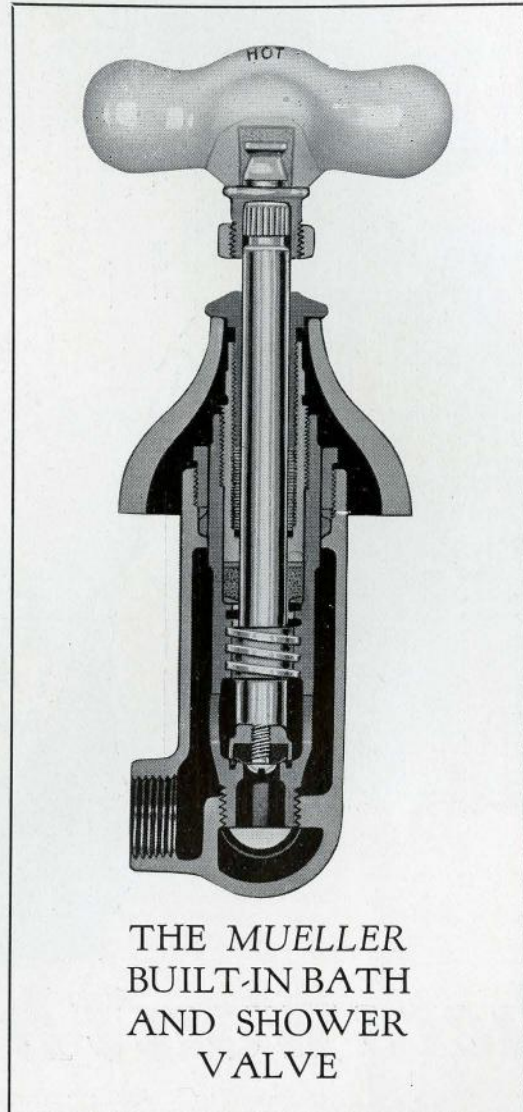
in plumbing

The Mueller Built-in Bath and Shower Valve is so designed that the entire working parts can be removed in one piece. If at any time it becomes necessary to make repairs all working parts are in line and perfect concentricity is maintained.

All repair work can be done from the outside without costly tearing down of walls or tiling—and a repaired valve is just as efficient as a new one.

Mueller Built-in Bath and Shower Valves offer advantages not found in any other valves—they are dependable, durable and in the long run comparatively inexpensive.

Protect your clients from future costly repairs; specify Mueller Built-in Bath and Shower Valves—they have no equal.



THE MUELLER
BUILT-IN BATH
AND SHOWER
VALVE

MUELLER LIMITED

SARNIA, CANADA



There won't be any **TROUBLE**

ON this job—because Massillon Bar Joist Fireproof Floors are being installed throughout.

Massillon Bar Joists, apart from being the most modern type of floor joist—speed-up building, reduce labour and material costs, eliminate unnecessary high-priced supervision and facilitate the work between steel worker and sub-contractor.

Massillon Bar Joist Floors provide the necessary

fire resisting qualities insisted upon to-day—act as efficient barriers to sound and in the initial cost and over a period of many years are the most economical as well as the most satisfactory floors available to-day.

No matter what size or type of building—residence, factory or office—Massillon Bar Joist Fireproof Floors have many features in their favour.

Write for full information.

SARNIA BRIDGE COMPANY, LIMITED

SARNIA

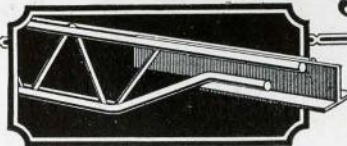
CANADA

Branch Offices—Toronto and Montreal.

Agents in all Principal Cities.


MASSILLON
 PATENTED 1926
BAR JOISTS

Made in Canada



TRADE MARK REGISTERED

of Canadian Steel



The
**ROYAL
YORK
HOTEL**

Architects
Ross & Macdonald
Assoc. Architects.
Sproatt & Rolph

General Contractors:
Anglin-Norcross Limited
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Painting Contractors:
Alexander Craig Limited
 Montreal

Tons of Walpamur

... were used in the decoration of Canada's biggest and newest hotel.

Walpamur Flat Wall Finish has no equal on new plaster walls and ceilings, either as a finish in itself, or as an undercoating for the more expensive flat oil paints.

The selection of Walpamur for this purpose by the Canadian Pacific Railway and its architects, after the most exhaustive tests, has set the seal on its undoubted suitability for the painting of new plaster surfaces.

The
Walpamur Co.
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Montreal · Toronto · Halifax

Walpamur experts will welcome the opportunity of inspecting surfaces to be decorated, and suggesting materials for achieving different results.

Walpamur

The Dunham Differential Vacuum Heating System



The Commerce and Transportation Building Toronto, Ontario

Architects: N. A. Armstrong Co. Ltd., Toronto

General Contractors: Carswell Construction Co., Toronto

Heating Contractors: Purdy, Mansell, Ltd., Toronto

The Dunham Differential Vacuum Heating System has been installed in the Commerce and Transportation Building. It was specified on its record of performance in many other prominent buildings in Canada and the United States.

In the Dunham Differential Vacuum Heating System the Dunham Differential Vacuum Pump creates a partial vacuum throughout the entire system—in 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 flow toward the returns at all times.

Vacuums as high as 25 inches can be maintained in the Dunham Differential Vacuum Heating System. This makes possible the circulation of steam at a temperature as low as 133°. The amount of vacuum carried is under perfect control and is adjusted to circu-

late 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.

Because there is no overheating and no heat waste through excessive window ventilation, the Dunham Differential Vacuum Heating System has established new records for fuel economy as well as new standards of heating comfort and satisfaction.

Our Bulletin No. 115 gives a more detailed description of the Dunham Differential Vacuum Heating System. We will gladly send it upon request.

C. A. DUNHAM CO.

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1523 Davenport Road, Toronto

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

What Flooring Would You Have Used?

First . .
get the picture ~

- ☞ THE OWNER — Canadian National Railways, in trust for the Dominion of Canada.
- ☞ THE BUILDING—the finest unit in a chain of fine hotels.
- ☞ THE LOCATION—Ottawa, the seat of Canadian Government.
- ☞ THE NAME — Chateau Laurier, after a Canadian statesman of the highest honour and integrity.



EXTENSION TO CHATEAU LAURIER, OTTAWA
John S. Archibald, F.R.S.A., Architect
Foundation Company, Montreal, General Contractors

ISN'T it clear that every appointment, in the handsome addition now nearing completion, had to reflect Canada at her best?

So we ask—what flooring would you have chosen for the ball room, other than the kind that was actually used—Seaman Kent First Grade Quarter Cut White Oak?

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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

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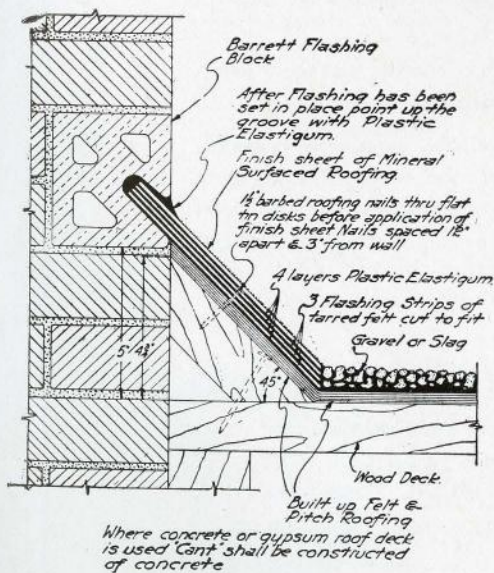
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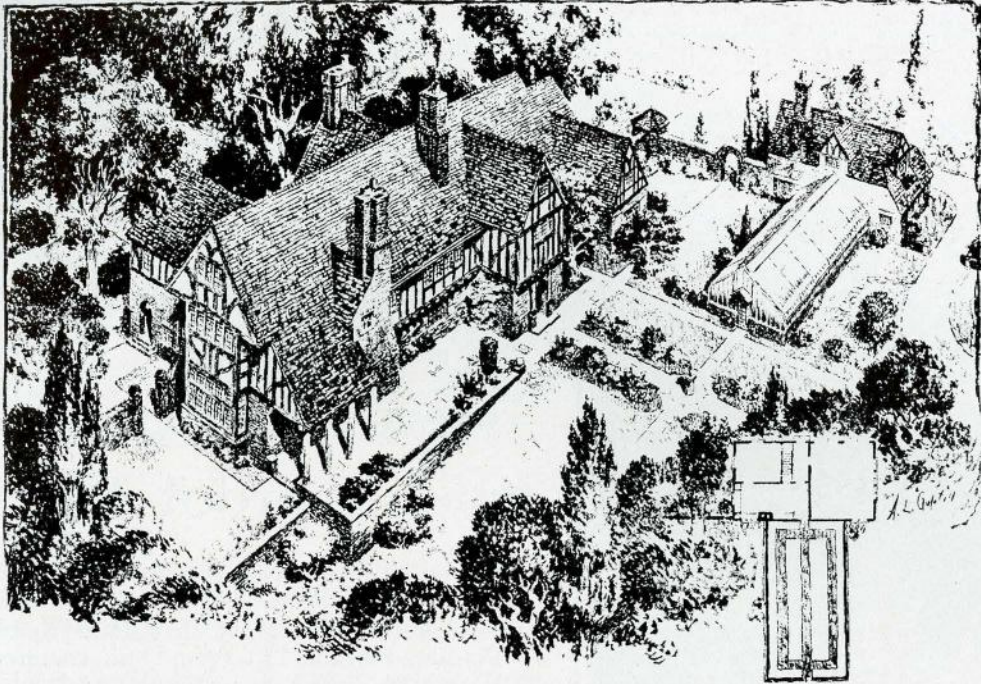
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THE JOURNAL

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

Serial No. 45

TORONTO, MAY, 1929

Vol. VI. No. 5

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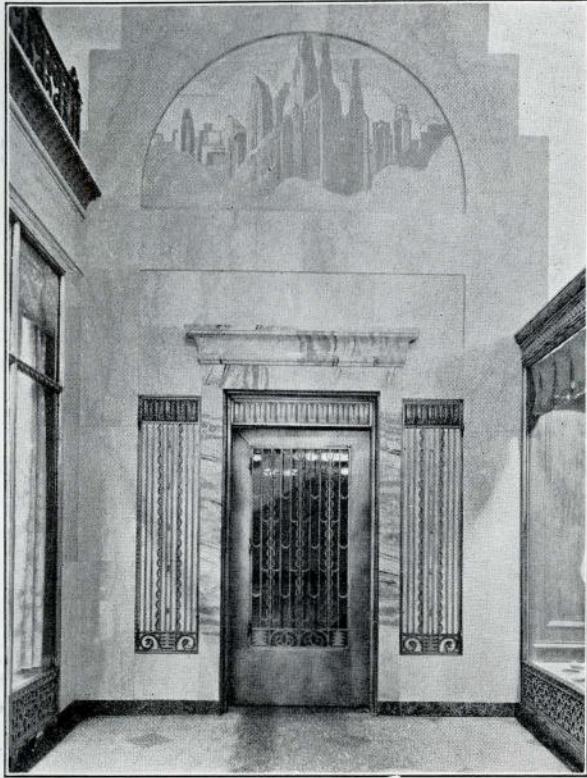
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View Showing Marble Treatment in Arcade.

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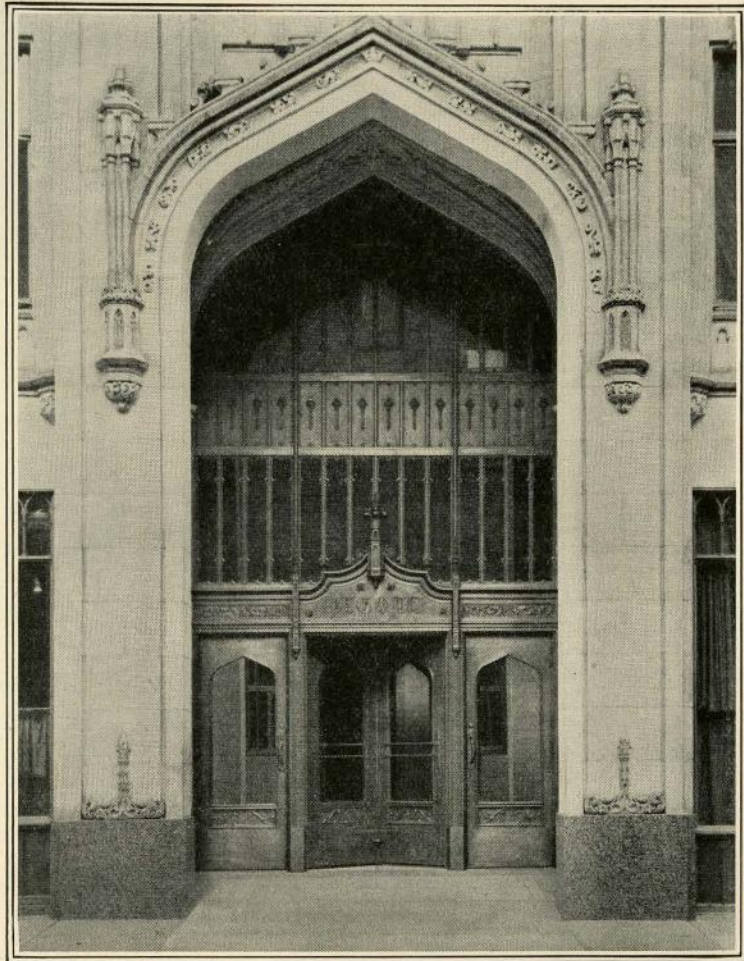
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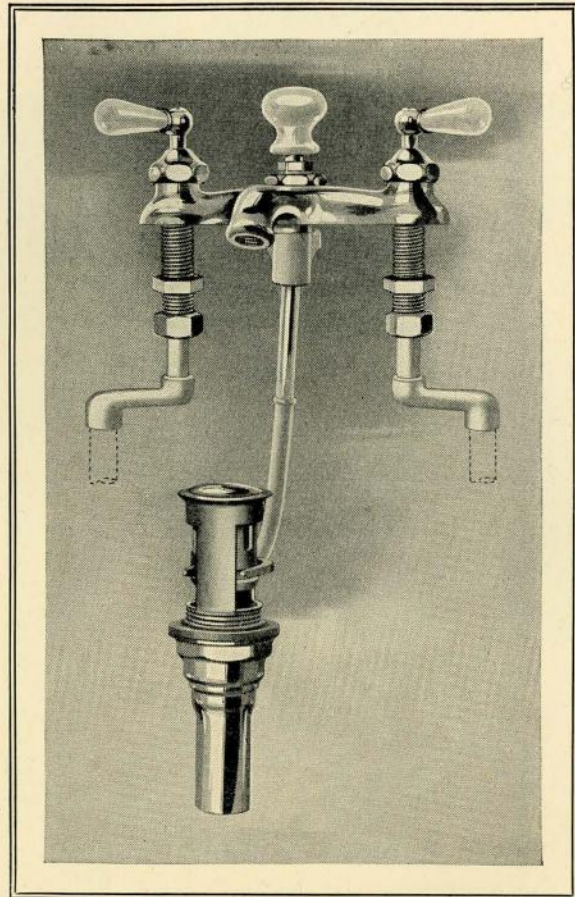


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KINGSTON, ONTARIO

JOHN S. ARCHIBALD, F.R.S.A. Architect
From Sketch by DAVID SHENNAN

THE JOURNAL

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

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TORONTO, MAY, 1929

Vol. VI. No. 5

EDITORIAL

THE FEATURE ARTICLE

IN this issue we are privileged to publish the first of a series of articles on "Library Buildings" by Philip J. Turner, F.R.I.B.A. Mr. Turner has devoted considerable study to this subject, and as an authority on the planning of libraries, gives a course on "Library Planning" each year at the McGill University Library School, Montreal. In addition to the article on "Library Planning" which appears in this issue, there will be a second article on "University Libraries" in the July issue, and a third on "Libraries in Public Buildings" in the September issue.

DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS TO THE INSTITUTE

On page 201 of this issue there will be found a legal form of bequest which may be used by those persons who wish to leave certain legacies for furthering the activities of the Institute. While bequests of this nature will be more than acceptable to the Institute, it should be borne in mind that donations or gifts made during the lifetime of the donor will be doubly welcome.

Grants of this kind are made frequently by members of the Royal Institute of British Architects and the American Institute of Architects. In many instances these donations are made for scholarships or general educational purposes, and it is not too much to expect that members of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada should show their appreciation, in some tangible form, of the efforts being made by the Institute on behalf of the profession in Canada.

Apropos of this subject of gifts by individual members, it is interesting to note an item in a recent issue of THE JOURNAL of the American Institute of Architects, which states that William Adams Delano and Chester Holmes Aldrich, Architects of New York, offered to the Institute an administration fund of \$30,000.00, with an annual income of approximately \$1,500.00, such income to be used to bring a French student of one of the arts of architecture, painting or sculpture to the United States each year for a short period of travel and observation. At the 61st annual convention of the American Institute of Architects, many gifts were announced for various purposes, including one from an anonymous donor for \$3,000.00 to the Waid Educational Fund; several donations totalling \$1,200.00 to a general endowment fund; \$3,675.00, representing a number of individual donations towards the general scholarship fund, and \$1,150.00 to a general education fund.

We feel sure that it is only necessary to call the attention of the members of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and others interested in the profession to this action of members of other organizations, in order that they may, in like manner, make donations or bequests to the Institute.

THE SASKATCHEWAN ARCHITECTS' ACT

The Saskatchewan Association of Architects are to be congratulated upon securing the approval of the Saskatchewan Legislature to an amended Architects' Act, which should result in improving the standing of the profession in the Province of Saskatchewan.

It is to be noted that other Provincial Architectural Associations are at present engaged in securing amendments for acts tending to give the architect a more definite standing in his Province. It is rather disappointing to learn that action on the new Architects' Bill, presented by the Ontario Association of Architects to the Ontario Legislature during the past session, has been held up temporarily on account of the pressure of other business. There are good grounds, however, to expect that this bill will be assented to at the next session.

The Institute has considered it advisable to publish in THE JOURNAL from time to time, the revised Architects' Acts of the various Provinces in order that the members of the profession throughout the Dominion may become acquainted with the laws existing in each Province pertaining to the practise of architecture. The first of the revised acts to be published is The Saskatchewan Architects' Act, which came into force on May 1st, 1929. A copy of this Act is included in this issue of THE JOURNAL, as well as the recent amendments to the Quebec Architects' Act. The complete Act now in force in the Province of Quebec will appear in a future issue of THE JOURNAL.

THE VALUE OF ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITIONS

The recognition of the ability of the Canadian architect by the Canadian public is very largely, if not entirely, in the hands of the architect. He must present his work to the public in a manner that will compel recognition and at the same time maintain his professional standing. Probably the most effective means of informing the public and securing publicity in the press, is to hold architectural exhibitions. The value of such exhibitions has been proven in the City of Toronto, where the Toronto chapter of the Ontario Association of Architects recently held its second exhibition of architecture and allied arts. The attendance at these two exhibitions numbered approximately forty-five thousand, and from the comments heard in the gallery it was plain to see that the public was interested. The press, recognizing the interest that the exhibition had aroused, devoted considerable space to illustrating and describing some of the most outstanding work.

Exhibitions of this nature should be organized by architects in all the larger cities. While it may be true that they involve a large amount of work, yet the result will more than compensate the architects for the time and effort spent in organizing them.

EUROPEAN STUDIES

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

NUMBER XXXIX

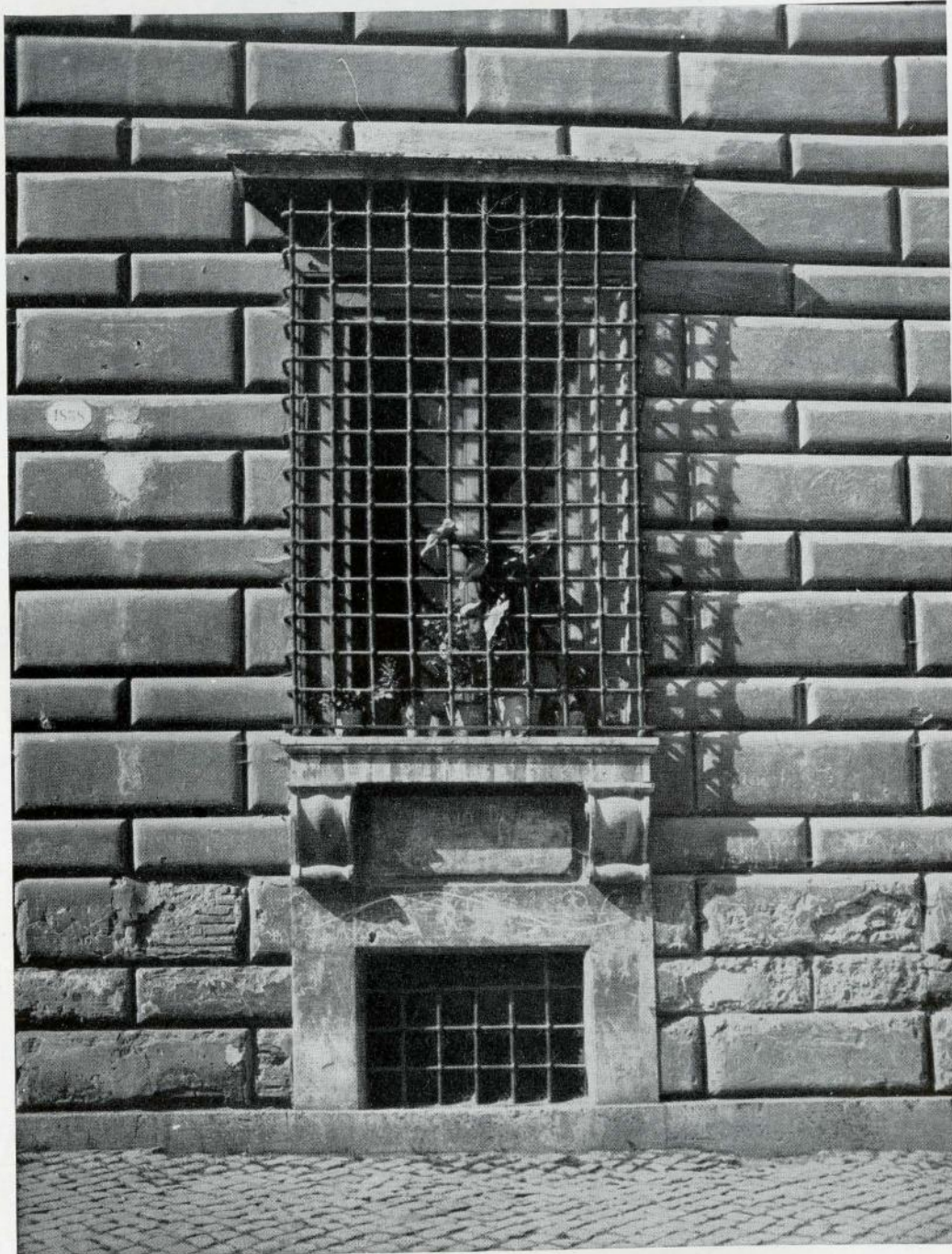


DETAIL, PALAZZO DI SPADA, ROME

EUROPEAN STUDIES

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

NUMBER XL



DETAIL, PALAZZO DI SPADA, ROME



VIEW FROM NORTH-EAST, CANADIAN MEMORIAL CHAPEL, VANCOUVER, B.C.
Twizell & Twizell, Architects

Canadian Memorial Chapel, Vancouver, B.C.

(United Church of Canada).

(See also plate, page 177).

THE Canadian Memorial Chapel, which was dedicated on November 11th, 1929, is erected to the memory of almost 70,000 Canadians who made the supreme sacrifice in the World War. It is not the building of any single congregation, nor can it ever be considered a Vancouver building, although located in that city; it has been erected with funds raised in all the Canadian Provinces and contributed by people of all creeds and denominations, through the efforts of the Reverend Col. G. O. Fallis. The organ is a gift of the citizens of the United States in memory of the men who crossed the border and joined the Canadian Expeditionary Forces.

Competitive designs were invited from architects in the summer of 1926 with Professor C. H. Wright, of the Department of Architecture, University of Toronto, as chief assessor. The design submitted by Messrs. Twizell & Twizell of Vancouver, B. C., was selected by the assessors. Prof. Wright stated in his award that the "Canadian Memorial Chapel is

a masterly conception and meets the demands of the finest Church architecture."

The chapel is cruciform in plan with the main entrance at the north end, the chancel at the south end, and the transepts at the east and west sides. The vestries are placed at the south-east corner, the large choir room being on the upper floor. Owing to the limited size of the site the chancel is somewhat shorter and the nave wider than they would otherwise have been made. The main organ chamber is on the west side of the chancel and a small organ recess has also been provided on the east side at the floor level of the upper vestry for echo and chimes. The choir seats are placed at each side of the chancel with the pulpit at the east side and the reading desk at the west side. The organ console is next to the pulpit on a lower floor level, and commands a clear view of all the choir without being unduly prominent to the congregation. The pastor's seat is at the west side near the reading desk, and the font at the west side of the

chancel arch. The carved stone memorial on the south wall of chancel, together with the communion table and the large stained glass window above, forms the culminating point of the interior, flanked at the sides by the memorial organs and choir seats.

The construction of the exterior walls is of Nelson Island grey granite with concrete backing. All dressings to doors and windows, including traceries, jambs, mullions, bases and copings, are of artificial stone. The steps and platforms are of granite. The interior arcades have reinforced concrete columns and lintels, the arches being formed with pre-cast concrete voussoirs. The small cross arches over the aisles, and the wall columns behind the buttresses, are also of reinforced concrete tied in with the nave arcade to take the thrust of the large arched roof trusses.

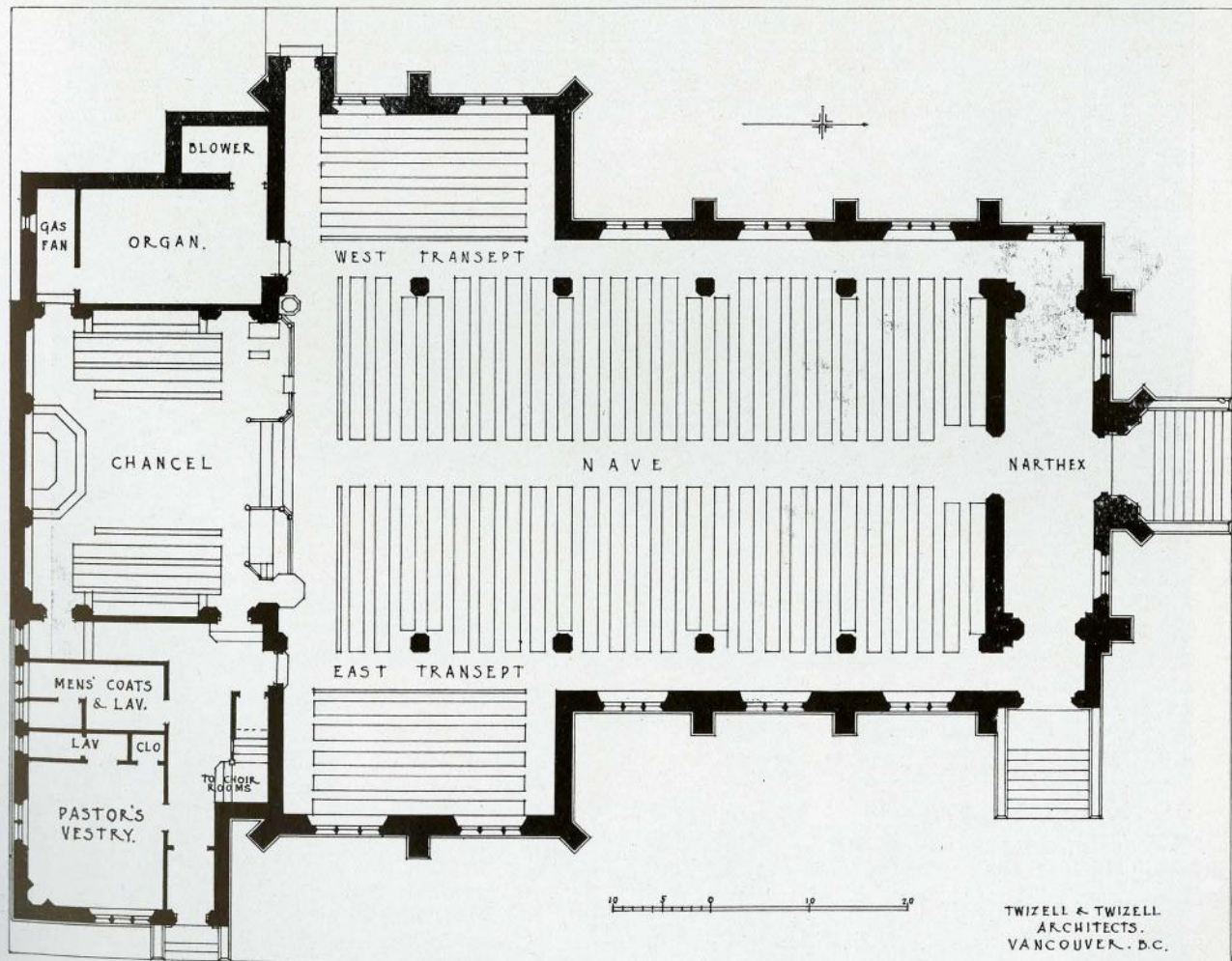
The open timbered roofs are all constructed of B. C. fir covered on the outside with cement-asbestos slates. All interior walls and roofs are covered with insulating board. Interior arches, columns and jambs have a Caen stone plaster finish with irregular cut joints. The walls have a sand plastered finish. All interior walls and columns have black artificial stone bases. The floors of aisles and chancel are finished with rubber tiling with black marble steps. Floor spaces under

seating are finished with heavy linoleum. Heating and ventilation is by means of a gas vacuum system, the radiators being set in wall recesses with air inlets at rear and grille fronts.

All fittings and special fixtures, exclusive of the stained glass, were specially designed and detailed by the architects. The stone memorial at the south end of the chancel is of imported Caen stone and has a recessed brass case to receive the "Book of Remembrance" containing the names of all those who died with the Canadian forces and now being prepared by the Department of Records at Ottawa. The main carved band surrounding the memorial is of conventional vine leaves and grapes with a carved cresting above of the maple leaves of Canada and the poppies of France. The rose, the thistle, the shamrock and the fleur-de-lis have been introduced on the carved bosses to symbolize Canada's background. The statues at the sides are of Archangels Michael, symbolizing the protector of God's people and the angel of mercy, and Gabriel, the angel of justice and peace.

The following inscription is cut into the stone centre panel:

"They shall not grow old as we who are left
grow old,
Age shall not wither them nor the years
contemn.



PLAN OF CANADIAN MEMORIAL CHAPEL, VANCOUVER, B. C.
Twizell & Twizell, Architects



INTERIOR, LOOKING TOWARDS CHANCEL, CANADIAN MEMORIAL CHAPEL, VANCOUVER, B.C.
Twizell & Twizell, Architects

With the going down of the sun and in the morning

We shall remember them."

All seating, screens, pulpit, reading desk, communion table and the organ cases are of fumed oak, hand carved. The organ case on the west side has the following carved inscription:

"This organ is in memory of those citizens of the United States of America who voluntarily crossed the border and joined the Canadian Expeditionary Forces and gave their lives in

the World War. Installed by the Hon. R. A. Booth and other American citizens."

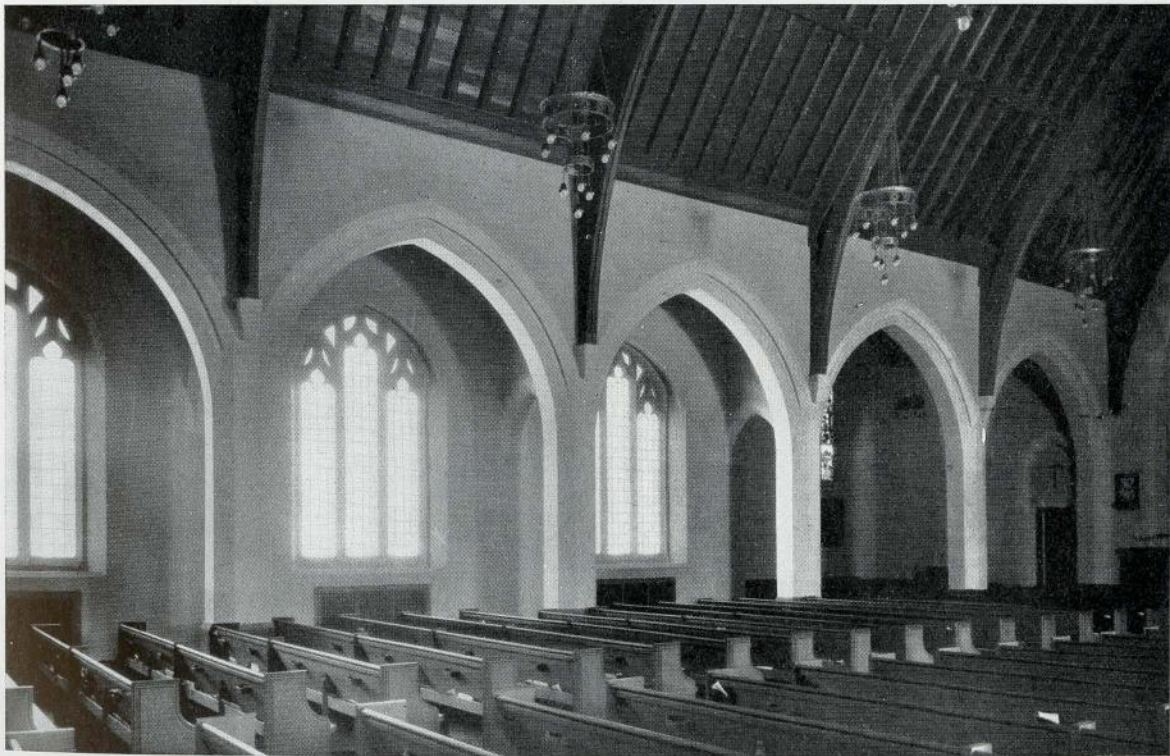
The inscription on the east side of chancel is: "Make a joyful noise unto the Lord all ye lands. Serve the Lord with gladness; come before His presence with singing."

The font is of Caen stone with sunk traceried panels and a black marble base. The lighting fixtures are finished in old brass.

A special feature of the building is the stained glass memorial windows donated by the various



THE CHANCEL, LOOKING SOUTH WEST



INTERIOR, SHOWING SIDE AISLE, CANADIAN MEMORIAL CHAPEL, VANCOUVER, B.C.
Twizell & Twizell, Architects

Provinces. These have all been installed except the six windows of nave which will be installed next Easter. The main south window of the chancel pictures the crucifixion symbolizing the "Great Sacrifice." At the north end of the chapel is the "All-Canada" historical window with a centre panel of a female figure representing Canada and the balance of the window devoted to historical scenes and events, the basic industries of Canada and the coats of arms. The four transept windows represent the four original federation Provinces, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, each with a scriptural subject and historical scenes in the history of the province represented.

In the Narthex the different branches of the service are represented:

- The Nurse.
- The Infantryman.
- The Airman and the Sailor.
- The Transfigured Soldier.

The three windows at one side of the nave will represent the far east, Prince Edward Island; the far north, Yukon Territory; and the far west, British Columbia.

The three windows on the opposite side of the Nave will represent the three prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Some of the striking scenes pictured in the memorial windows are:

The coming of Jacques Cartier.

The coming of Frontenac.

Founding of Montreal by Ma sonneuve.

The landing of Cabot.

Captain Vancouver at Nootka Sound, 1792.

Simon Fraser explores the Fraser River.

La Verandrye builds Fort Rouge.

Indian buffalo hunt.

Arrival of Sir George Simpson at Hudson's Bay Co.'s fort.

Founding of Fort Garry.

Tecumseh swearing allegiance to the British Flag.

Decree of expulsion of the Acadians.

Return of the United Empire Loyalists.

Death of Wolfe, Plains of Abraham.

Trial of Thomas Scott by Louis Riel.

Red River Expedition

Surrender of Batchoe.

Fur traders in an Indian Camp.

The great march of the Northwest Mounted Police, 1873.

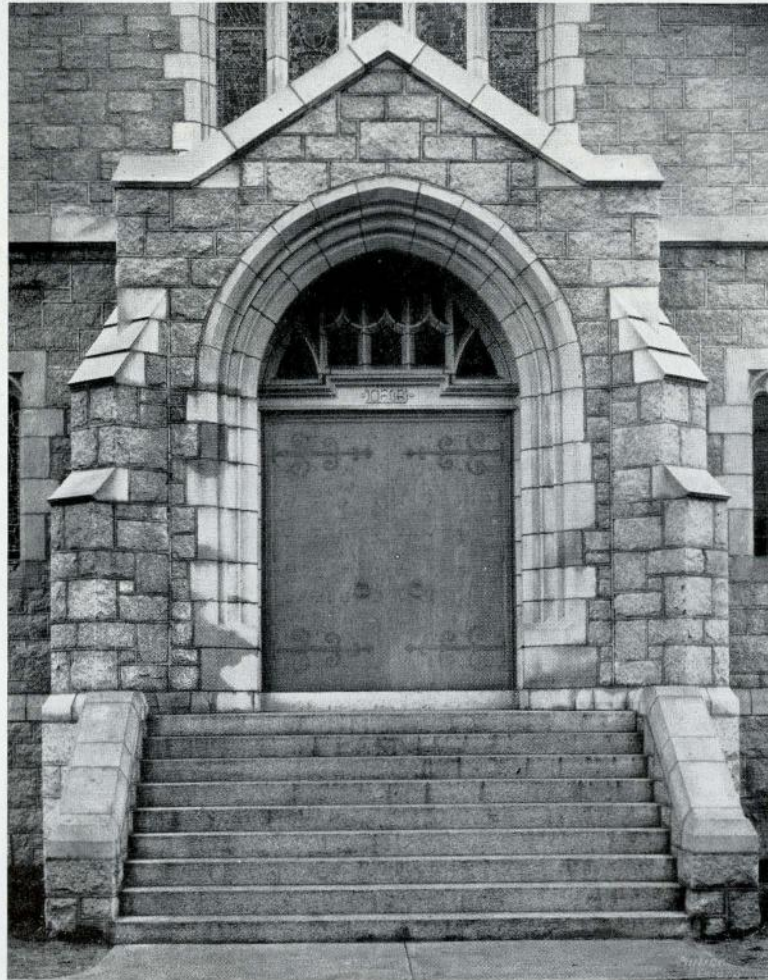
Driving the last spike of C.P.R. Transcontinental Railway.

Great Trek over the Chilcoot Pass.

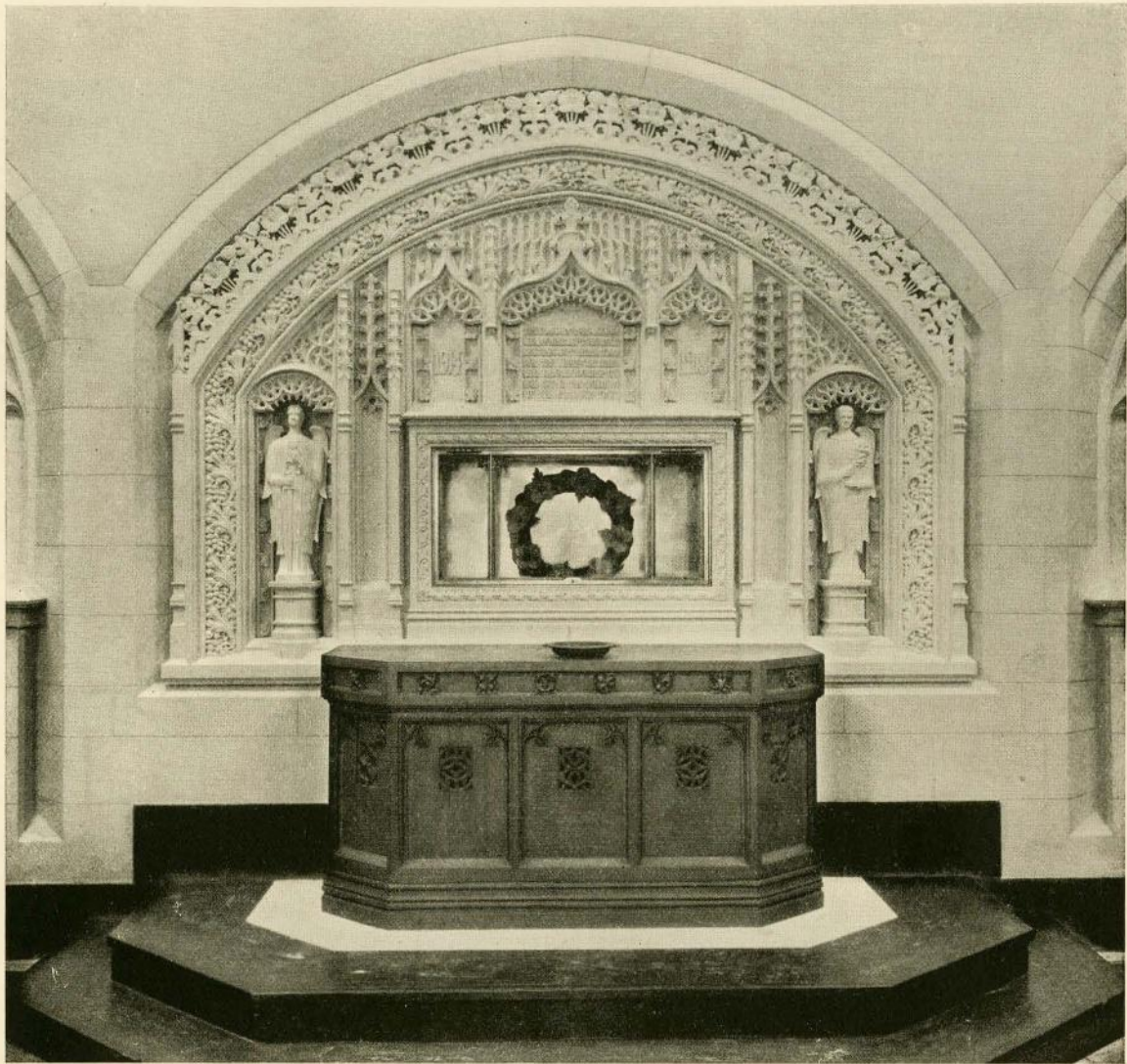
Dog train and Currioule—the Royal Mail.

The stained glass was designed and executed by R. McCausland, Ltd., of Toronto.

The general contractor was Mr. Frederick Davies of Vancouver, B.C.



DETAIL—MAIN ENTRANCE, CANADIAN MEMORIAL CHAPEL, VANCOUVER, B.C.
Twizell & Twizell, Architects



MEMORIAL, SOUTH WALL OF CHANCEL, CANADIAN MEMORIAL CHAPEL, VANCOUVER, B. C.
Twizell & Twizell, Architects
(See article, page 172)

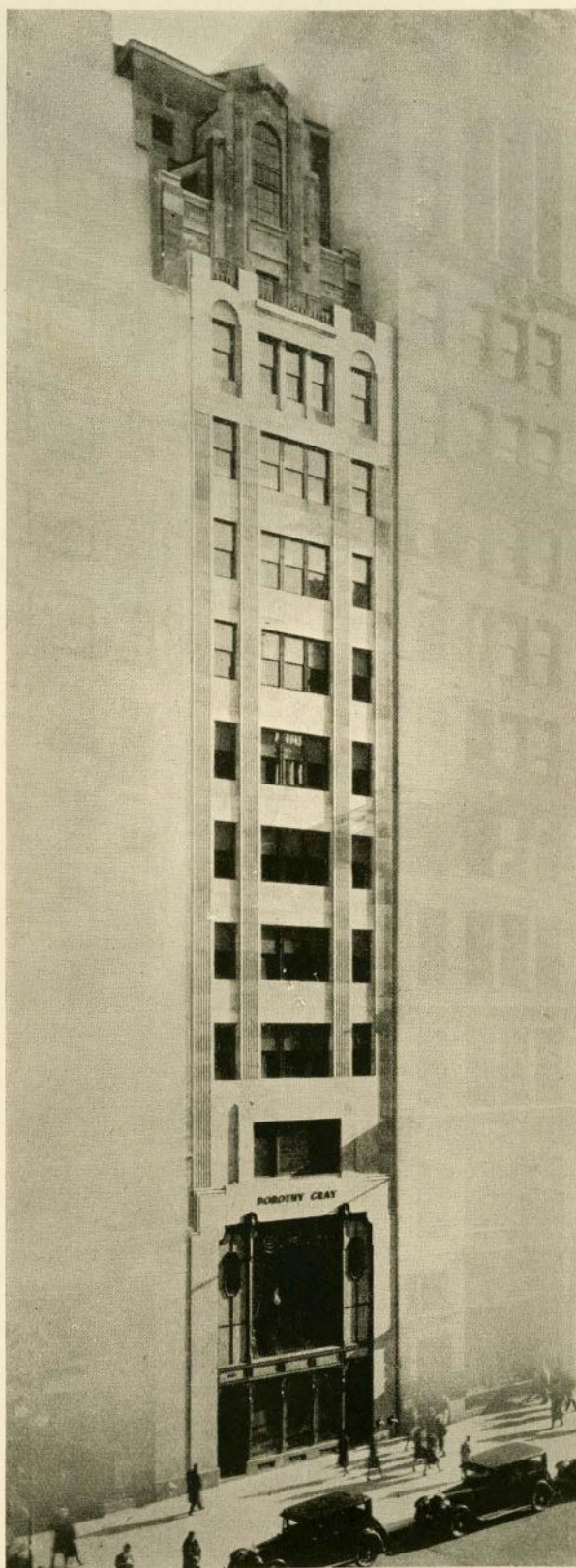


DOMINION SQUARE BUILDING, MONTREAL
Ross & MacDonald, Architects



NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING, NEW YORK, N.Y.
Cass Gilbert, Architect

Awarded First Prize and Gold Medal for New Buildings, 1928, by the Fifth Avenue Association, New York



DOROTHY GRAY BUILDING, NEW YORK, N.Y.
Robert D. Kohn & Charles Butler, Architects Associated

Awarded Second Prize and Silver Medal for New Buildings, 1928, by the Fifth Avenue Association, New York



GERRARD BRANCH, TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY
Shepard & Calvin Architects

Library Buildings

(Their Planning and Equipment)

BY PHILIP J. TURNER, F.R.I.B.A.

(*Special Lecturer, Department of Architecture and Library School, McGill University*)

Editor's Note—This is the first of a series of three articles by Mr. Turner on Library Buildings—Their Planning and Equipment. The second of the series which will deal with University Libraries will be published in the July issue.

(These articles are copyright and must not be reprinted without permission.)

I. GENERAL PRINCIPALS AND FUNDAMENTALS

THE modern library is one of the most highly developed types of buildings to be found on this continent. Its character varies very much with the community and readers to be served, and for this reason, it naturally follows that a plan that is found suitable and successful in administration in one district may not necessarily be at all satisfactory for readers of a different type.

Modern conditions of living, with such added attractions as the radio and moving picture show are affecting the smaller library, especially the city branch library, in a way that is making them for the most part little less than lending libraries alone.

The public reading room to a great extent is in consequence becoming neglected. Such factors are, therefore, of necessity influencing the planning of libraries of the present day and in consequence, a library has the tendency to become very soon out of date.

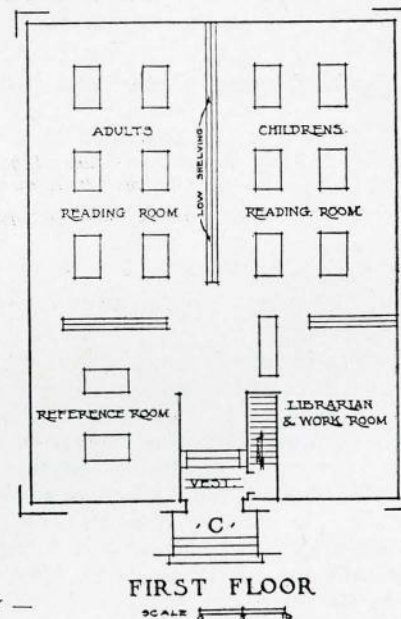
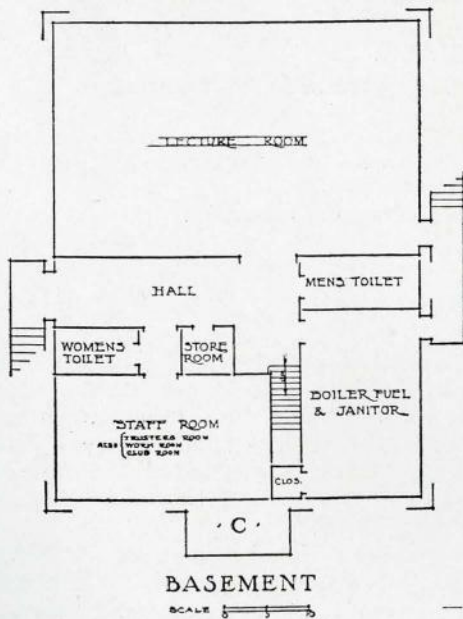
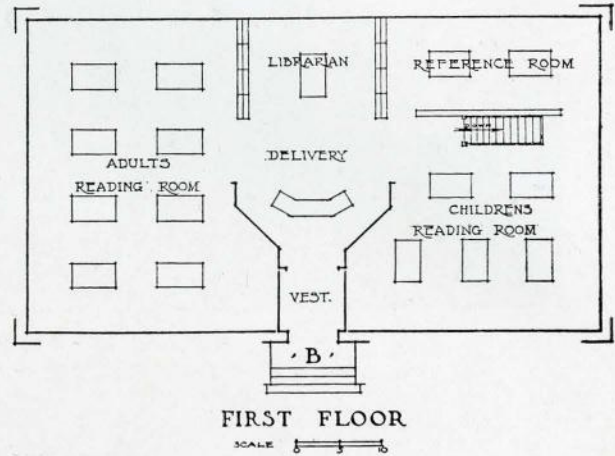
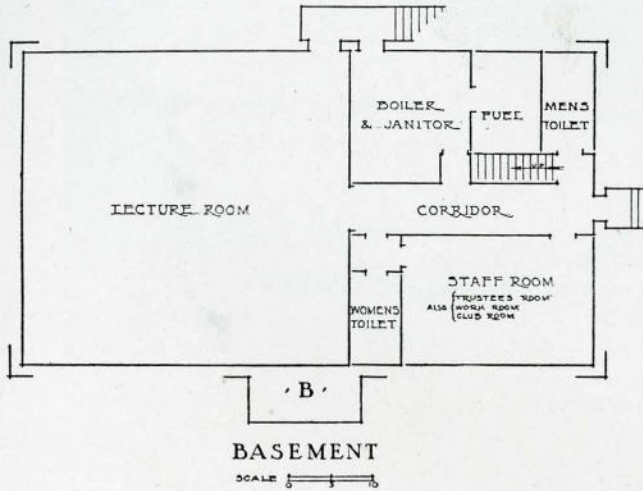
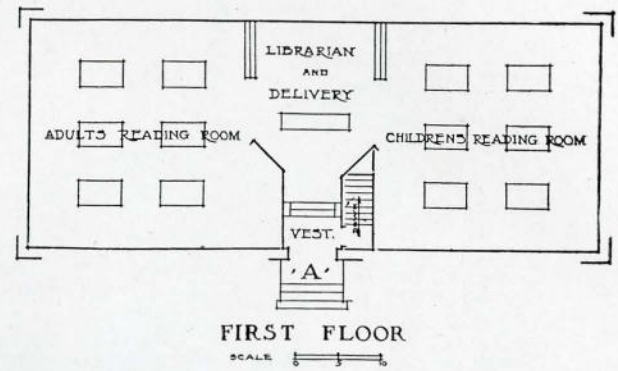
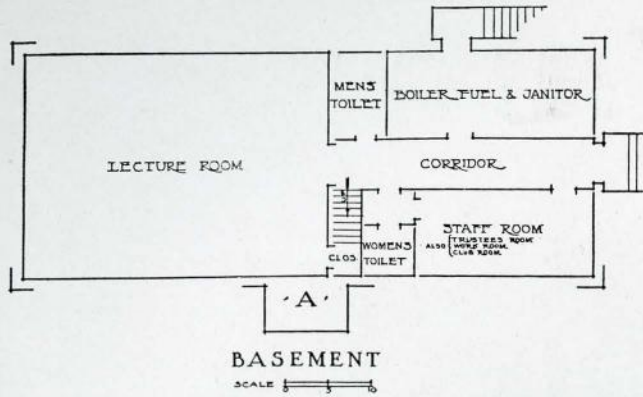
Library ideals have undergone a radical change within the last fifteen years, and what was the

almost universal standard type for libraries then, is, as a rule, considered no longer suitable to-day.

One has only to note how much attention is given now to the development of work among children with which is associated the necessary club room and accommodation for the ever-popular "Story Hour."

Another modern development of a different kind is that of adult education, as popular in England as in the United States and Canada and no library however small is complete now-a-days without a cheerful and spacious lecture room.

The library building must above all things, be adaptable for library work and it is certainly not at the present time in any static condition, but is continually developing in its scope. For this reason, all plans should be of such a shape and have the quality of being easily extended and growing in size without destroying the symmetry of the building.



— THE SMALL LIBRARY —
OUTLINE PLANS,

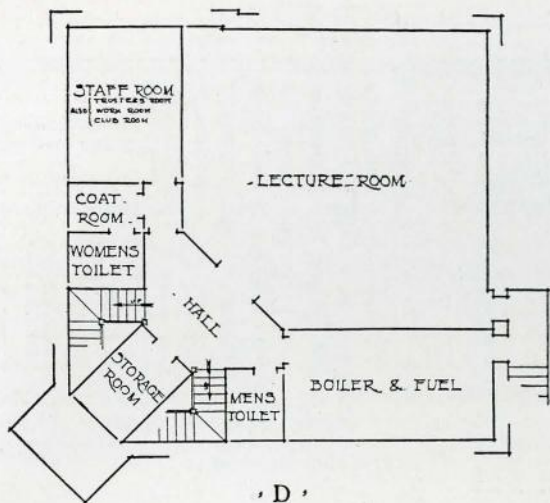
(Courtesy of the Carnegie Corporation)

A library is not, as used to be supposed, a mere storage house for books, but in recent years it has shown itself to be rather the intellectual home of the community in which it is placed.

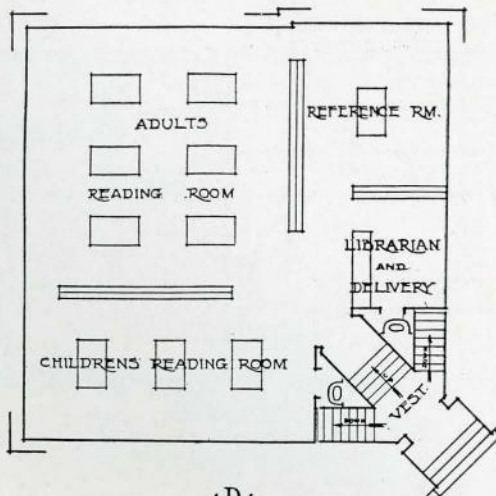
Library buildings may be divided broadly under two main classes, the large and the small, the difference being not only one of size, but also of function.

The same general principles in planning should be followed in both cases, the chief difference in either problem lies in the number of people to be served and the number of books to be housed.

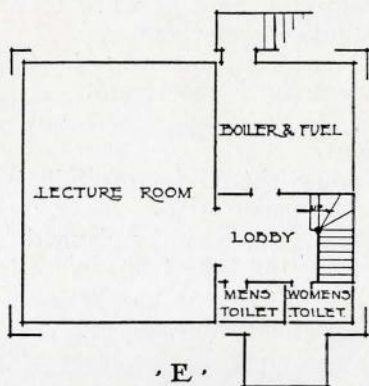
In the smallest type of building, exemplified in the village or small town library, the plan consists for the most part of a single rectangular room with its long side facing the street.



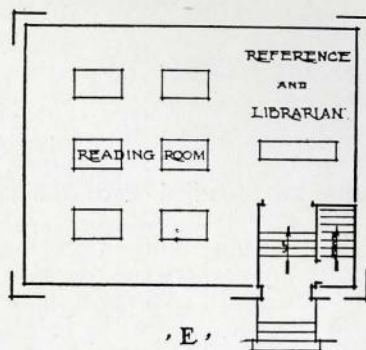
' D '
BASEMENT
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



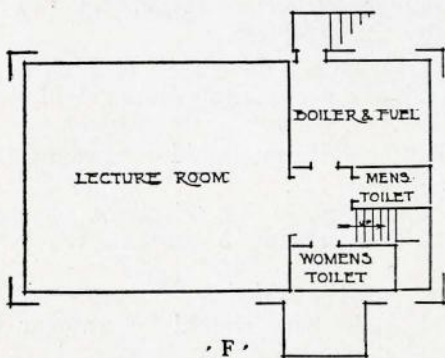
' D '
FIRST FLOOR
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



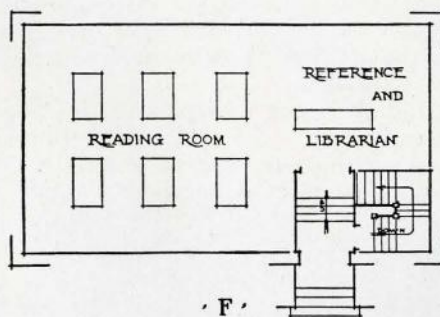
' E '
BASEMENT
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



' E '
FIRST FLOOR
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



' F '
BASEMENT
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



' F '
FIRST FLOOR
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

— THE SMALL LIBRARY —
OUTLINE PLANS

(Courtesy of the Carnegie Corporation)

The best proportion of such a room is to make the length about one and a half times its depth.

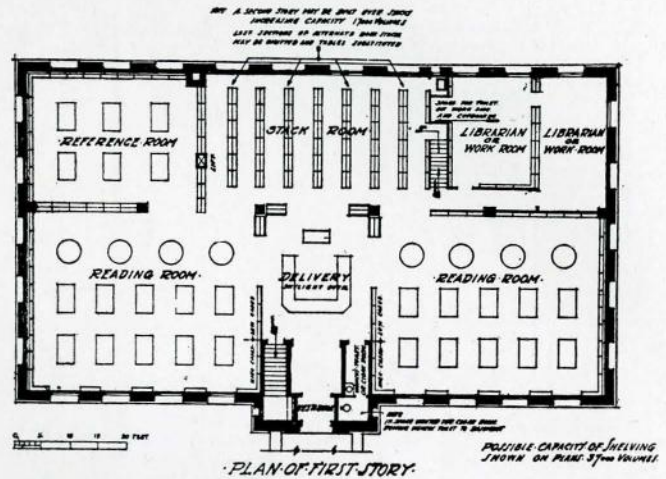
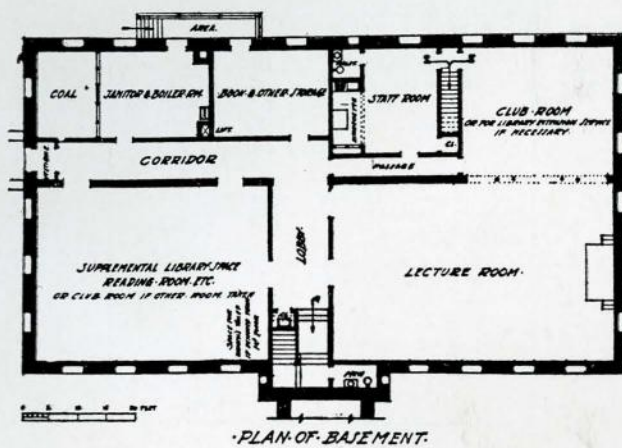
On the other end of the scale is the fully developed, large city public library, costing often millions of dollars, and comprising in its plan a multitude of requirements.

Such buildings are not only monumental buildings, but in their plans comprise probably the most

complex type of building in modern architectural practice.

Between these two extremes are to be found a great number of buildings varying in size according to the conditions governing their inception.

One must not lose sight of the fact, as a recent authority has said, that "Libraries are not exempt from the operation of the universal law of evolu-



TYPICAL LIBRARY BUILDING
(The Carnegie Corporation)

tion, under which, organisms develop from the simple to the complex. Fifty years ago a library was a book dormitory, where the librarian slept with his tomes seldom disturbed by the public, to-day it is a centre of multifarious activities. In earlier days a person would go miles for a book; to-day it must be within effortless reach."

RELATION OF THE LIBRARIAN TO THE ARCHITECT

The successful public library of to-day is the one that has been evolved by a sympathetic architect acting in the closest conjunction with the librarian who has studied and understands his clientele.

This relation applies with the greatest force to the larger libraries where the question of facility of administration plays so important a part. In many notable libraries where the help and advice of a capable librarian has not been obtained the results have been very bad.

As the librarian is held responsible for the efficient administration of his or her "institution," it is desirable to have as much information concerning the results of past experience as possible in the arrangement of a library. It is a well-known fact that the admittedly well-planned library buildings of the present day have been largely the result of the architect working in close collaboration with the librarian.

"A building is not well planned if it cannot be economically run." In the smaller libraries mistakes in planning are seen principally in unfortunate arrangement of departments which require, say, three attendants to do the work that could be done by two if the plan had been thoroughly studied at the start.

The salary of an extra attendant represents the interest on a sum which would go far to make the arrangement of the parts of the building what it should be.

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Much has already been written in connection with the planning of the smaller library, and the pamphlet published by the American Library Association on "The Library Building" (W. E. Eastman) contains useful information. This association some years ago issued eleven principles

governing library construction. Being so fundamental they can be looked upon as good general axioms on the subject, and are as follows:

1. Every library building should be planned especially for the kind of work to be done and the community to be served.
2. The interior arrangement should be planned before the exterior is considered.
3. Plans should provide for future growth and development.
4. A library should be carefully planned for economical administration.
5. Public rooms should be planned for complete supervision by the fewest possible attendants.
6. No convenience of arrangement should be sacrificed for architectural effect.
7. There should be no such decoration of reading rooms or working rooms as will attract sight-seers to disturb readers and attendants.
8. There should be good natural light in all parts of the building. Windows should extend to the ceiling, to light the upper portions of every room. If a book-room or stack, windows should be opposite the aisles.
9. No shelf should be placed so high as to be out of reach of a person of medium height standing on the floor.
10. Flights of stairs should be straight and not circular.
11. Communication by telephone or speaking tube should be arranged between the working-rooms.

To these may be added:

(a) The main floor should be as near to the street level as possible.

(b) Rooms and offices open to the public should be arranged so as to be easily and obviously accessible.

(c) Corridors and communications should be as short, straight and direct as possible. Stairs should have easy steps never more than twelve feet between each landing and should never be too wide.

(d) Other things being equal, a building on a simple and obvious plan costs less, both to erect and administer than one built on complex lines.

MC GILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL



AN ARCHITECTS DRAWING EXPLAINED



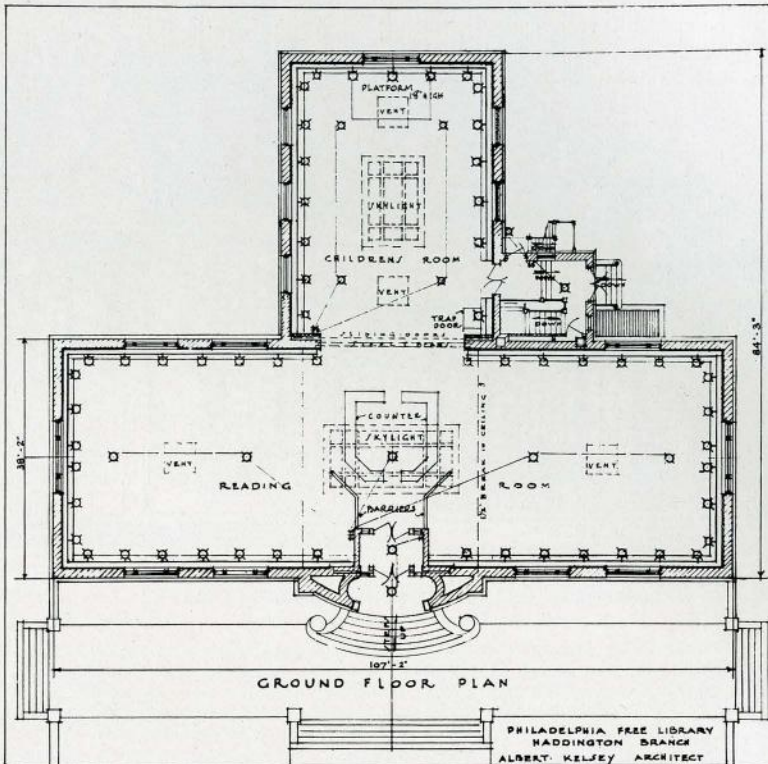
PHILIP J. TURNER, F.R.I.B.A. ARCHITECT MONTREAL

MATERIALS

- BRICK
- CONCRETE
- PLASTER
- HOLLOW TILE
- WOOD PARTITION
- COTTONE
- WOOD
- BRICK WALL FURRING
- BRICK FACING TILE BACKING
- BRICK VENEER PLANK FRAME

FIXTURE OUTLETS

- CEILING-OUTLET ELEC ONLY
- DITTO CAS ONLY
- DITTO COMBINATION
- WALL-OUTLET ELEC ONLY
- DITTO CAS ONLY
- DITTO COMBINATION
- SWITCH
- 3 WAY SWITCH
- WALL RECEPTACLE
- FLOOR RECEPTACLE
- TELEPHONE OUTLET
- BELL OUTLET
- BUZZER OUTLET



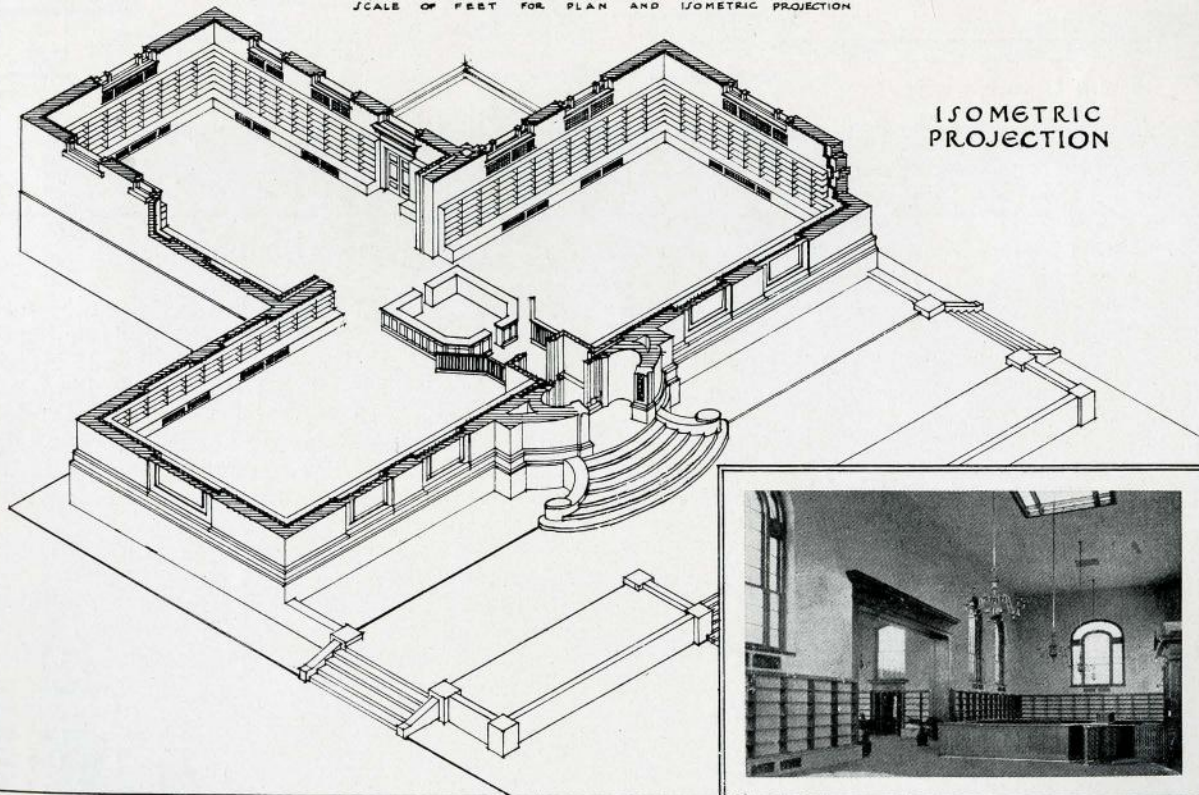
PLUMBING AND OTHER SYMBOLS

- WATER CLOSET
- WALL LAVATORY
- PEDESTAL BASIN
- STAIRS
- BUILT IN BATH TUB
- STANDING FREE BATH TUB
- SINK AND DRAINER
- LAUNDRY TUB
- RADIATOR
- H.A. HOT AIR WALL REGISTER
- C.A. COLD AIR FLOOR REGISTER HEAT FLUE

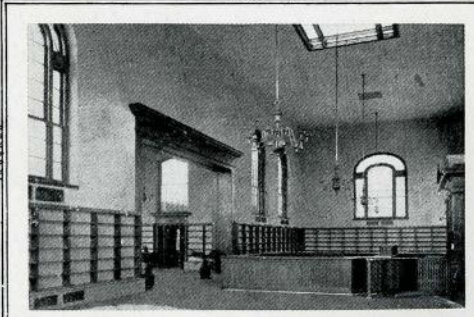
ABBREVIATIONS

- G.I. GALVANISED IRON
- W.I. WROUGHT IRON
- D.S. DOWN SPOUT
- CL. CENTRE LINE
- C-C CENTRE TO CENTRE
- O-C ON CENTRES
- L STEEL ANGLE
- I STEEL I BEAM
- C STEEL CHANNEL
- COL COLUMN

SCALE OF FEET FOR PLAN AND ISOMETRIC PROJECTION



ISOMETRIC PROJECTION

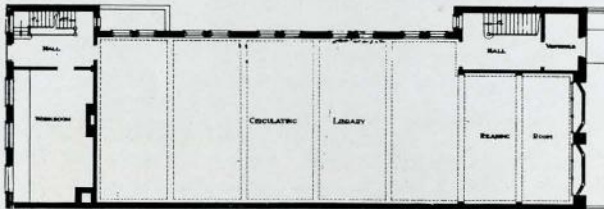


Interior looking towards children's room

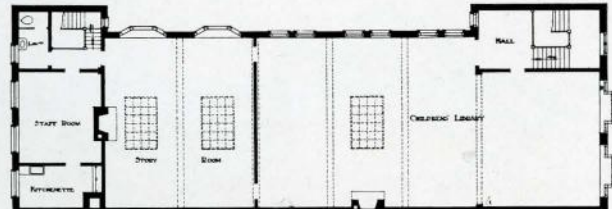


DANFORTH BRANCH, TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY
(George, Moorhouse & King, Architects)

Built on a narrow site in a retail store district, the plan is interesting as showing how the difficulty of obtaining light has been overcome. The elevation is made attractive and inviting to the passer-by, giving the right publicity to a library of this kind. The building has a frontage of 40 feet and is 109 feet deep.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

CARNEGIE CORPORATION PLANS

As so many libraries during the last twenty-five years have been built through the beneficence of the late Andrew Carnegie, the Carnegie Corporation have had unusual experience in studying library building plans.

The definite conclusions they have arrived at are embodied in a memorandum illustrated by certain outline plans which are worthy of study. In examining these it must be remembered that small libraries should be planned so that one librarian can oversee the entire library from a central position.

The experience of this corporation is stated as seeming "to show that the best results for a small general library are obtained by adopting the one-storey and basement rectangular type of building, with a small vestibule entering into one large room, subdivided as required by means of bookcases."

The height of the basement in these cases is from nine to ten feet and the main floor from twelve to fifteen feet.

The diagram plans illustrated herewith are so straightforward that little comment is necessary.

In "A.A." it will be noted that the minimum of space is given to the entrance vestibule and stairs which lead to the basement. The whole interior is open, without wall partitions, the librarian's working space back of the delivery desk is provided by the use of double-faced floor cases. The basement plan has a maximum of accommodation, including the all-important lecture room, with a separate outside entrance.

The probable cost of such a building would be \$15,000.

In plans "B.B." which are for a larger building, privacy and quiet have been secured for reference purposes by separating a space at the rear of the children's room.

Plans "C.C." illustrate the difficulty of obtaining a good layout when the nature of the site necessitates the entrance being placed at the end of the building rather than in the centre of the long side.

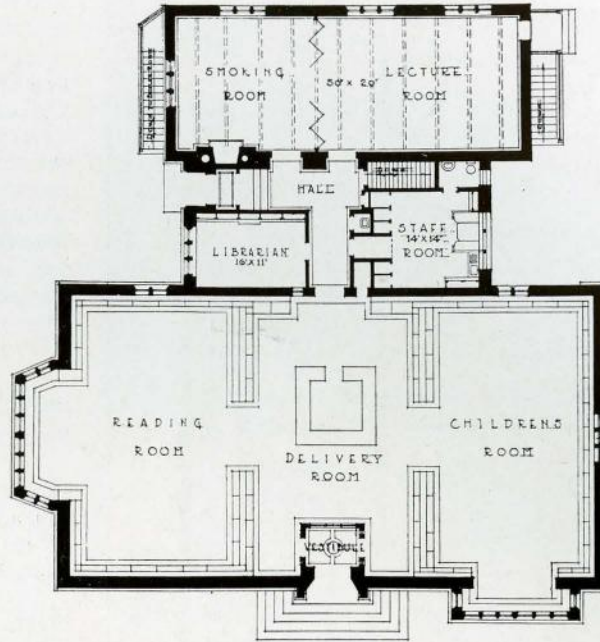
The most valuable space of a small library is always at the front, and in the diagram the greater part of the end has to be given up to the librarian's work-room, vestibule and stairs. While the basement could not be well improved upon, some re-

modelling of the ground floor might with advantage be made whereby the children's room could be better supervised, and the librarian's work-room probably be placed at the rear, retaining the delivery desk only in the position shown.

Plans "D.D." are for a building with the entrance placed on the angle. A corner entrance is not as a rule to be advocated and only when the building is more or less square, as it usually causes waste of space around the vestibule with difficulties in planning the staircases, etc., economically.

Plans "E.E." and "F.F." are for very inexpensive, oblong and square buildings. They provide the minimum of accommodation but the necessities of many village libraries. Inside dimensions are about 43 x 23 feet and 35 x 27½ respectively.

The "typical library" building shown is well planned and has a total book capacity of 37,000 volumes. All the divisions on the ground floor are provided by bookcases, the only built-in partition being the light ones which form the corridor to the librarian's office and work-room. Such privacy is very desirable for the librarian as well



PLAN, GABRIEL RICHARD BRANCH LIBRARY, DETROIT
Marcus Burrowes, Architect

as for enclosing the work-room with its noise and unpleasant glue-pot odors.

The cost of this building is given at \$50,000.

In studying these plans, it is to be noted that the main floor is almost always devoted exclusively to housing the books and their issue for home use, and the providing of comfortable reading rooms for adults and children. The basement is given up to the lecture room, heating plant, staff room, and lavatory accommodation.

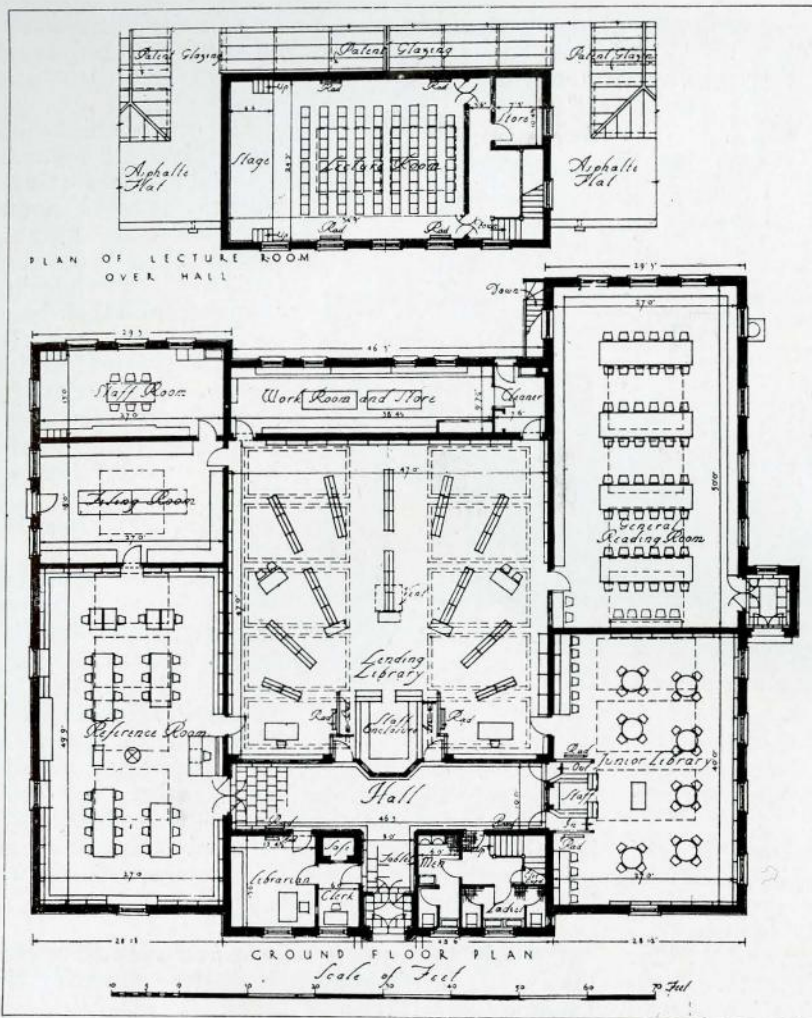
Domes or skylights are never to be recommended in small libraries in this country, though they find considerable favour in England. The objection to them on this continent is that as a rule they are unsightly and expensive and, in cold weather, add considerably to the cost of heating. Skylights obviously lose their usefulness when covered with snow, and by attracting the sun's rays in summer, they cause libraries to become unpleasantly hot.

GROWTH

Possibly the most common and expensive mistake made in planning is in under-estimating the Library's growth.



INTERIOR, GABRIEL RICHARD BRANCH, DETROIT
An attractive interior. Note all divisions are formed with low, double bookcases. Delivery desk lighted by north window high up from floor.



NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY, WATFORD, ENGLAND
Gold and Newman, Architects

A library recently erected and typical of small buildings in England. A good and well proportioned plan though entrances seem cramped. Supervision of lending library book shelves from staff enclosure and which radiate to the centre is a feature of such buildings in England, as is also the top lighting. Lecture Hall is provided over entrance portion.



INTERIOR OF LENDING LIBRARY. NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY, WATFORD, ENGLAND

Every library building must be so contrived as to meet a continual process of expansion. This applies both to small libraries as well as the large, and to universities even more than public libraries for the latter discard books more freely than the university.

In actual practice it has been found that within ten to fifteen years, a library usually becomes congested and requires expansion.

BOOK CAPACITY

The book capacity of any library can be estimated by following certain recognized rules.

In small buildings all books should be placed on wall shelves, and stacks should not be installed in any book collection of less than 10,000 volumes.

In the medium-sized library, however, where a bookstore is not provided in the original plan, the layout should always allow for an extension to be easily added later.

In this connection, it is advisable to allow for a height of sixteen feet for such an addition in the future, for this will provide for two storeys of book cases.

In estimating the capacity of the ordinary library shelf it is customary to allow eight books to the running foot. If the wall cases are of the standard seven-shelf type in height, then the cases round the walls provide accommodation for fifty-six books to the running foot. In the same way, double floor cases standing out from the wall will give a capacity of one hundred and twelve volumes to the foot.

HOW A LIBRARY FUNCTIONS

No hard and fast rule can be laid down for the correct position of the various elements that together form a library building. In looking over any collection of plans one will notice a great variation. Still one should not lose sight of the fact that there are two all-important principles underlying all good plans. This has been referred to by Mr. D. N. Gilchrist of the University of Rochester in his paper on "Some Fundamentals in Library Planning," when he says:

"A library functions by getting books and readers together. Both books and readers should travel the shortest possible distance from the time they arrive

on library property until they are brought together. The route a book will travel from the street through the receiving room to the order department, to the catalogue department, with its various processes, and finally to the shelves, can be traced definitely on any plan; and in the same way, a reader's possible meanderings from his entrance, until he has the books he needs on a table where he can use them, may be determined as definitely."

Bearing this in mind, one can criticise severely a plan that has the delivery door at the rear of a building, the order department on the third floor and the catalogue department on the second.

Buildings so arranged, or with errors in planning just as serious have been erected during the last twenty years.

A new book before it reaches the reader has to pass through the following departments with the various processes connected with them: (1) receiving room, (2) order department, (3) catalogue department, (4) shelves, (5), delivery desk, (6) reader's table.

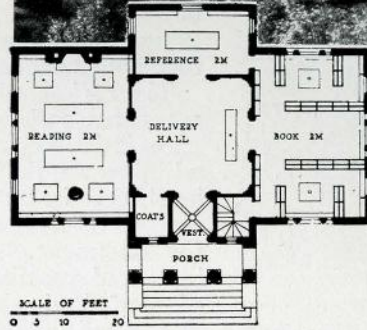
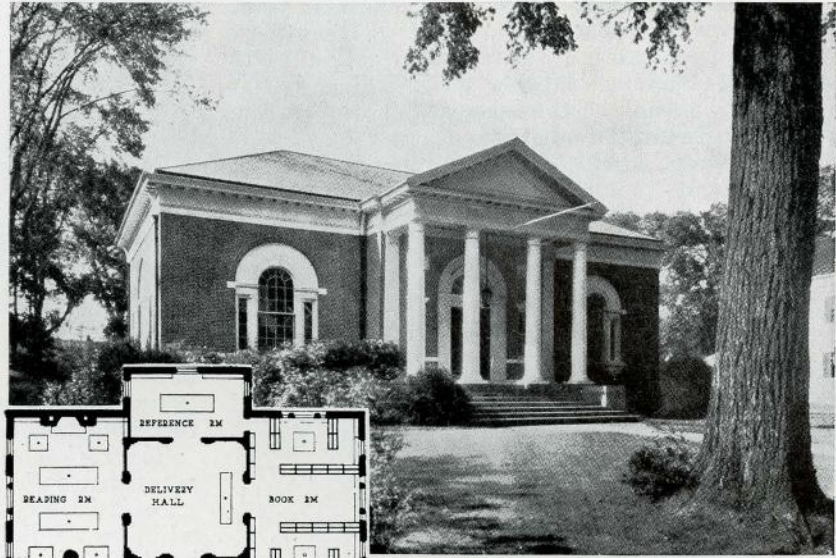
What these distances work out to be, can be determined very definitely and the close relation or otherwise of these departments make all the differences between a good and poor plan. In the same way, quoting from the same author: "The distance from the catalogue room to the public catalogue, and from the delivery desk to the most distant stack shelf, are two of the most important lines to be measured, and every effort should be made to keep these lines as short as possible in any library because of the amount of traffic along them."

The close and proper relation of these parts of the library are as vital in the good administration of a library, as is the position of the kitchen in relation to the dining room of a hotel.

THE SMALL LIBRARY

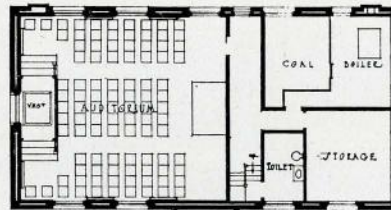
(a) LOCATION

In considering certain aspects of the smaller library the question of location has to be settled first, and generally speaking, experience has decided that it is far better to pay for a good site than to accept a poor one as a gift.

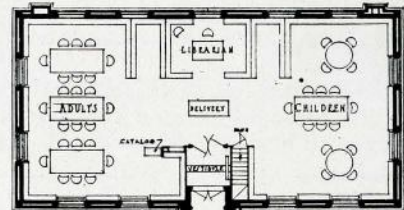


PUBLIC LIBRARY, KENNEBUNK, MAINE
Hutchins & French, Architects

A design adapted to its (Colonial) architectural surroundings.



BASEMENT PLAN



- FIRST FLOOR -



CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY, SHARON, MASS.
C. Howard Walker, Architect

Built 1914. Building 50 by 30 feet. Cost \$10,000.

The best site is that which is the strategic point of the town and one which will serve the largest number of people. A street intersection gives prominence and publicity to the building, but it may by no means be the best, as such a location usually means dust and noise.

A side street in a shopping centre may be more desirable, but the all-important qualities of a site can be summed up in four words: "Accessibility, good surroundings, good light and quiet."

(b) GENERAL DESIGN

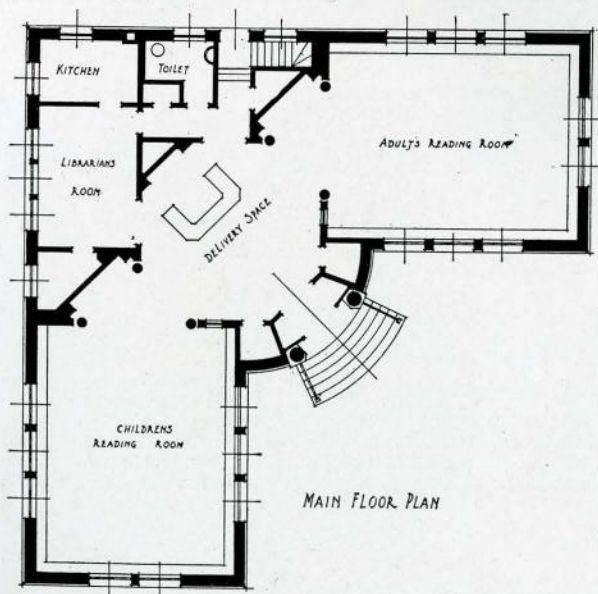
The design of the exterior should be governed by its surroundings and the requirements of the plan, realising always that good lighting is essential in a library. and that the windows therefore should be of sufficient size and the right height from the floor. A library should be made attractive looking to the passer-by, or as has been said, "Libraries must be human if they are to minister to the needs of human beings. Such a building should therefore appear what it is and not be mistaken for a railroad station, city hall or factory.

(c) INTERIOR ARRANGEMENT

In the small library the delivery and librarian's desk should be centrally located and it is usually opposite the entrance. It is absolutely essential that the delivery desk should have good natural light, for a great deal of clerical work is done at the desk.

In order that the librarian can have a general control of all that is going on, adult readers should enter and leave by the same doorway. If there is an additional member of the staff, then the children's entrance can with advantage be kept separate.

Right and left of this central focal point are the adults' and children's reading rooms, the latter on the right of the librarian for preference. Where space is available a small private room with toilet



BRANCH LIBRARY, SOUTH PORTLAND, OREGON

Johnson, Parker & Wallwork, Architects

A good L-shaped type of plan. Built in 1921. Cost \$17,400. Outside dimensions 60 by 22 ft. 8 in. each way. Cost 32 cents a cubic foot.

should be provided for the librarian. A trustees' or board room may be convenient but it is not essential as the librarian's office can often be used for business meetings. Toilets for both sexes have to be provided, and these in the small library are best in the basement.

Separate reference and periodical rooms, while advisable, are not always possible to provide. A work or repair room, together with a shipping and receiving room, are necessary, though in the smallest library the two can be combined.

A lecture hall to seat 100 to 150 is now considered almost essential in any small community, and these can be used both for educational and social purposes. Such a hall has the added advantage of bringing the work of the library always into close touch with the public.

The hall should have separate and independent entrances and exits.

As it is very desirable that the ground floor of a library should be as near as possible to the grade level, the site that has a natural slope to the rear is to be desired wherever a lecture hall is placed in the basement. Otherwise it will be difficult to light and ventilate the rooms efficiently for want of good-sized windows.

A small kitchen and rest room for the staff should also be included in the requirement of an up-to-date small library. In this connection one cannot emphasize too strongly the importance of giving close attention to the comfort of the staff as often this is overlooked by library trustees, whether the library be large or small. The work in a library, as a rule, is strenuous, often involving long hours, and if the staff are to do their best work and be efficient at all times then more attention should be given to their welfare during working hours.

As supervision plays so important a part of the librarian's duties, especially in the small library, it is important that the general layout be as simple as possible and that structural partitions should be avoided, especially as they are expensive, inflexible and shut out the light.

Division of spaces is best made by the use of double-faced floor cases, care being taken that nothing standing out from the walls is higher than about four feet, otherwise the librarian sitting at the desk will be unable to supervise the whole area of the room.

(d) WINDOWS AND WALL SHELVES

In the small library all the wall space possible is usually taken up with shelving, and where the standard 7 or 7½ foot case is used, the window sills have in such cases to be kept up about eight feet from the floor.

In such an arrangement it is difficult to provide the window area often asked for in a reading room, namely 20% of the floor area. It must be realized that light from windows is only effective into the room for a distance of about one and a half times the height of the windows above the floor. In a room fifteen feet high, therefore, window space has to be limited to eight feet, of which one foot at least should be allowed for the cornice.

When window sills are placed so high up from the floor, a prison-like effect is apt to be given to the room. As a librarian likes his building to clearly state its purpose, and to publish its wares

by letting the passer-by see through the windows at what is going on inside, low window sills have their advantages. Certainly, a room of this type, especially in a small branch or country library building will appear brighter and more attractive, where the windows are kept close to the floor, even though certain wall space for book shelves has to be sacrificed in the process.

(e) ASPECT

The Adult Reading Room—The principal reading room should, if possible, have a north or northwest exposure. Any space readily accessible without any thought given to its position will not do.

A southern aspect with huge windows and the resultant blinding glare is bad from every point of view.

Reference Room—Too often the usual reference room has to serve too many purposes. Properly speaking, it should be a place for study only, and above all things, quiet. In small institutions, it is best placed near the librarian's office.

Children's Room—The principal work of this department is usually confined to the hours of three to six. If it has a separate attendant, it need not necessarily adjoin the general reading room. An eastern or southeastern aspect is the best, but the west should be avoided.

Very often the children's room is placed on an upper floor as young people have not the same objection to climbing stairs as adults have. A fire-

place is a nice feature in the room as forming a natural centre for the "story hour."

Librarian's Office—Where conditions allow, an eastern exposure is generally considered best, as the room is used most in the morning.

It should, in small buildings, be placed near the work-room and cataloguing room, and be entirely cut off from the rest of the building.

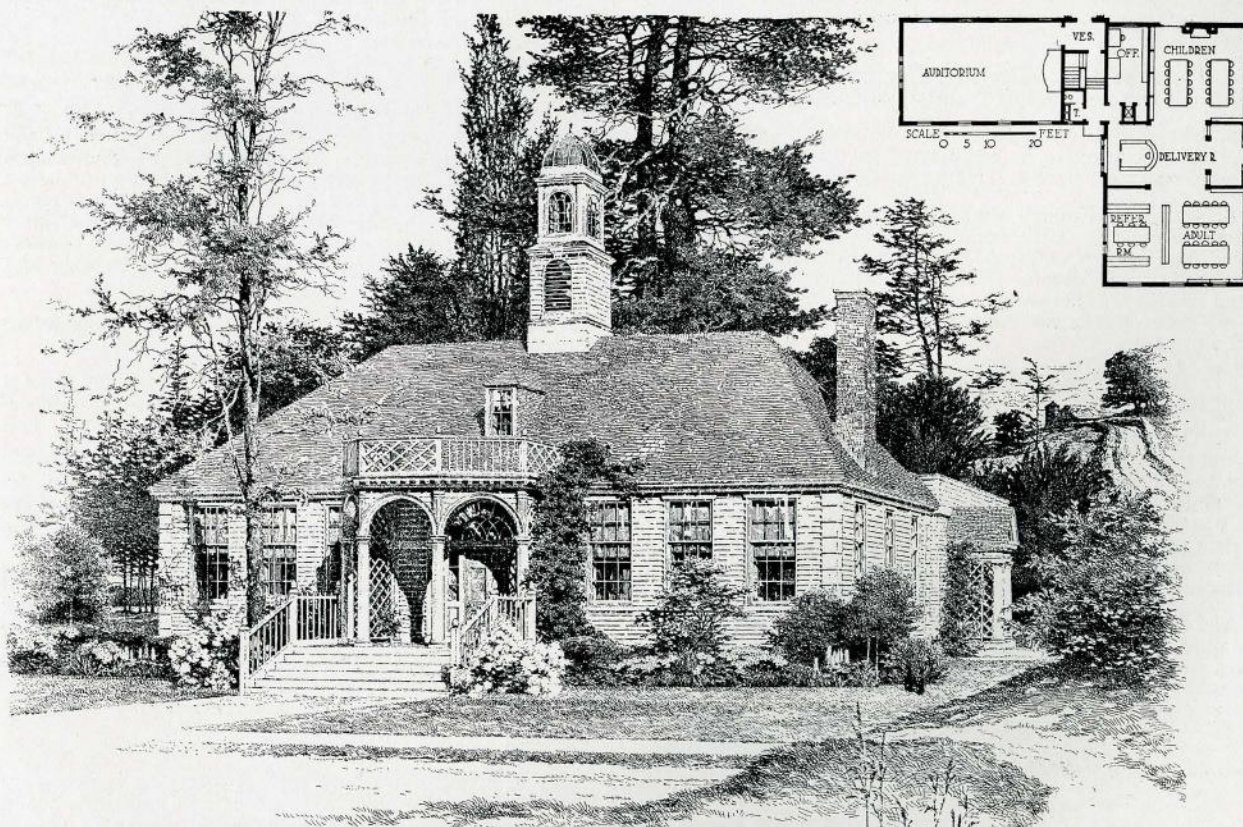
(f) ADMINISTRATION

Very many of the small libraries in village and country communities are carried on by one person as librarian. One attendant, however, cannot administer a library satisfactorily above a certain size.

Experience seems to show that any building having a floor area of more than 3,600 square feet, a book circulation of 50,000 volumes, and a book collection of 10,000 volumes requires a second attendant as assistant.

This conclusion should not be lost sight of, as too often a "one attendant type of plan" has been rigidly adhered to, for a building that on account of its size should actually have a staff of two or more to administer it.

When such a state of things exists, the reason for the more or less standardized type of small library plan disappears, and a layout more suited to the conditions created by such an increase in the number of attendants should naturally be adopted.



FIRST PRIZE DESIGN FOR A RURAL LIBRARY BUILDING
R. M. Powers and A. C. MacLellan, Architects

(Reproduced by courtesy of the White Pine Series of Architectural Monographs).

The Saskatchewan Architects' Act

Assented to February 2nd, 1929.
To come into force May 1st, 1929.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan, enacts as follows:

SHORT TITLE

1. This Act may be cited as *The Saskatchewan Architects Act, 1929*.

INTERPRETATION

2.—(1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression:

1. "Architect" means any person who is engaged for hire, gain or hope of reward in the planning or supervision for others of the erection, enlargement or alteration of buildings for persons other than himself but does not include any draughtsman, student, clerk of works, superintendent or other employee of a registered architect nor any superintendent of buildings paid by the owner thereof, acting under the directions and control of a registered architect;

2. "Building" means a structure consisting of foundation, walls and roof, with or without other parts.

(2) No corporation shall practise architecture within this province, or be granted a certificate of registration under this Act, but a corporation may prepare drawings, plans and specifications for buildings which are to be and are constructed, erected or built, or the construction of which is to be and is supervised by the corporation, if the drawings, plans and specifications are prepared under the personal supervision of, or in collaboration with an architect registered under this Act and bear his official seal.

ASSOCIATION AND COUNCIL

3. The Saskatchewan Association of Architects is hereby continued as a body politic and corporate, herein called the association.

4. Every person registered under the provisions of this Act shall be a member of the association.

5. There shall continue to be a council of management of the association to be constituted in the manner hereinafter mentioned, herein referred to as the council.

6.—(1) The Council shall continue to consist of seven members, one of such members to be a member of the faculty of the University of Saskatchewan, and the remaining six to be architects residing in Saskatchewan who have been practising the profession of architecture for at least three years before the respective dates of their election or appointment.

(2) Any five members of the council shall form a quorum.

7. The member of the council who is a member of the faculty of the University of Saskatchewan shall be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. All other members shall be elected by ballot, in such manner as may be provided by the bylaws of the association, at the annual meeting of the association or at a special meeting called for that purpose, and the members or member obtaining the greater number of votes shall be declared elected.

8. No person shall be eligible for election to the council or qualified to fill a vacancy thereon or to vote for members thereof unless duly qualified under the provisions of this Act and the bylaws of the association.

9. Elected members of the council shall hold office for the term of three years, except as hereinafter provided, two of such members retiring each year.

10.—(1) In case of the resignation or death of an elected member or members of the council not exceeding three, the other members may fill any vacancy so caused until the next annual meeting, provided such meeting is not to be held within a period of three months after the vacancy occurs.

(2) In case of the resignation or death of four or more elected members of the council, the president or vice president of the association, or, in case of their or either of their default for a period of ten days, any five members in good standing, may call a special meeting of the association upon a notice of not less than ten days for the purpose of filling the vacancies so caused.

(3) In case of an election to fill the vacancies referred to in subsections (1) and (2), the member receiving the highest number of votes shall fill the vacancy which will require the longest time to expire, and so on until all the vacancies are filled.

(4) For the purpose of this section, the expression "elected member" includes a person who has taken the place of an elected member.

11. In case of any doubt or dispute as to who has been elected a member of the council or as to the legality of the election of any member, the other duly elected members shall be a committee to hold an inquiry and decide the question at issue; and the person, if any, whom they decide to have been elected shall be deemed to be a member legally elected; and if the election is found to have been illegal, the committee may order a new election.

OFFICERS

12. The council shall annually elect from its members a president and two vice presidents and shall appoint a secretary and a treasurer and such other officers as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Act. The appointed officers shall hold office during the pleasure of the council and shall be officers of the council as well as officers of the association.

13. The council may by bylaw fix the salaries or fees to be paid to such officers and to examiners appointed under the provisions of this Act.

MEETINGS

14. Meetings of the association and of the council shall be held at such times and places as may be fixed by the bylaws of the association or resolutions of the council respectively, and, in the absence of any rule or regulation on the subject, the president, or in the event of his absence, resignation or death, the secretary may, by circular letter mailed to each member of the association or of the council, as the case may be, summon a meeting at such time and place as to him seems meet.

15. At all meetings the president for the time being shall have a casting vote only.

16. In the event of the absence of the president from a meeting either of the vice presidents or, in their absence, some member to be chosen from the members present shall act as president.

17. All questions submitted to the association or the council shall be decided by a majority of the members present, not being less than five in number in case of the council and ten in case of the association.

18. There shall be paid to the members of the council such fees for attendance and such reasonable travelling expenses as may be fixed by bylaw passed by the association at the annual meeting.

POWERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

19. The association shall have power:

(a) to acquire and hold such property as is necessary for the purposes for which it is constituted, and to alienate, lease, mortgage, or otherwise charge or dispose of the same at pleasure;

Provided that the annual value of the real property held at any one time for the actual use of the association shall not exceed \$5,000;

- (b) to make and pass bylaws for the direction and management of the association, for admission to the study and practice of the profession of architecture and for maintaining the dignity and honour of the profession, and to alter and amend the same when deemed advisable:

Provided that no bylaw or amendment thereto shall be valid or take effect until approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

MEMBERSHIP

20.—(1) The council shall admit to membership in the association all British subjects of the full age of twenty-one years who are members of any association or institute of architecture in any province of the Dominion of Canada or of the Royal Institute of British Architects or of any British association of architects of equal standing, on presentation of their credentials and payment of the prescribed fees; and the Lieutenant Governor in Council may at any time declare any association of architects to be an association whose members shall be admitted to membership under this Act.

(2) Architects who are not members of any of the associations referred to in subsection (1), but who are British subjects of the full age of twenty-one years and have practised for five years, shall be admitted to membership on payment of the prescribed fees without serving as students, but shall be required to pass the final examinations required by the bylaws of the association.

(3) The council shall admit to membership in the association, after sufficient examination and on payment of the prescribed fees, every graduate of a recognised school of architecture or technology after one year's study under a principal approved by the council, provided the course of study followed by such candidate has been not less than four years in duration.

21. An architect seeking registration under this Act, who is a citizen of a foreign country or state, shall be admitted to membership in the association on passing such examinations as may be prescribed by the council; provided that the country or state of which he is a citizen recognises the standards of qualification set out herein on an equal footing with its own and admits the members of this association equally with its own citizens; and provided also that the applicant has been engaged in the continuous study or practice of architecture for a period of not less than eight years in such country or state prior to his application for registration hereunder.

22. Any person other than one of those mentioned in sections 20 and 21 who applies for admission to registration as an architect:

- (a) shall be a British subject;
- (b) shall be not less than twenty-one years of age;
- (c) shall have served as a student for not less than four years with one or more principals entitled to register under this Act or approved by the council;
- (d) shall have passed such qualifying examinations as may be required by the bylaws of the association except in cases provided for by this Act.

STUDENT ASSOCIATES

23.—(1) The council shall admit as a student associate any British subject who is desirous of entering the profession of architecture upon his giving one month's notice to the secretary, stating his full name and address, and upon his paying such fees and passing such examinations as are prescribed in that behalf.

(2) A student who has matriculated in arts in any university in His Majesty's dominions, or is a graduate in arts, science or letters of any such university, shall not be required to pass any preliminary examination.

24. Students shall serve under indenture to a registered architect for such term as is required by the provisions of this Act, which indenture and any assignment thereof, with an affidavit of execution thereto attached, shall be filed with the secretary upon payment of such fee as the council may by regulation direct.

25. The council may shorten the period of studentship to a term of not less than three years in favour of graduates of any recognised college or school of architecture or technology approved by the council.

EXAMINATIONS

26.—(1) The examination of candidates for admission to study or to practice architecture shall be under the control of the University of Saskatchewan.

(2) The Senate may, from time to time, after consultation with the council, appoint a board of examiners to examine all candidates, and may make regulations prescribing the subjects of examinations and the fees payable by applicants and governing the conduct of examinations.

(3) Every examination of candidates for admission to study or to practise architecture shall be held at a time and place to be fixed by the Senate.

(4) Application for admission to examination shall be made on a blank form to be supplied on application to the registrar of the university, and shall be filed with the registrar at least two weeks before the time fixed for the examination. Every application shall be accompanied by the prescribed examination fee and shall contain such information concerning the applicant's preliminary education and course of study as the Senate may by resolution prescribe.

(5) The registrar of the university shall report the results of all examinations to the secretary of the association.

REGISTRATION

27.—(1) The council shall cause to be kept by the secretary a register of the names and addresses of all persons, who, having complied with the provisions of this Act and the bylaws made thereunder, have been admitted to the association and such register shall be at all times open to inspection free of charge.

(2) The secretary shall keep a similar register of student associates.

(3) The secretary shall, upon application, furnish every person entitled to be registered as an architect with a certificate of registration in such form as the council may approve.

28. The secretary shall, from time to time under the direction of the council, cause to be printed and published a correct list of the names in alphabetical order according to the surnames, with the respective residences, of all persons whose names appear in the register, and if such list is not published yearly he shall issue yearly an addendum for its completion to the date of issue of the addendum.

29.—(1) Such list or addendum published or purporting to be published by the secretary shall be *prima facie* evidence in all courts in the province and before all justices of the peace and magistrates that the persons therein named are registered according to the provisions of this Act; and, subject to the provisions of subsection (2), the absence of the name of any person from such list or addendum shall be *prima facie* evidence that such person is not registered.

(2) A certificate of registration purporting to be signed by any person in his capacity as secretary of the association shall be *prima facie* evidence that he is such secretary, and of the fact certified.

30.—(1) Members and student associates shall pay on registration such annual fee as is required by the bylaws of the association.

(2) The names of those in default shall be removed from the respective registers by the council after one month's notice by prepaid registered mail to the parties, and shall not be reinserted except upon payment of all arrears and of such fine, if any, as may be imposed under the bylaws of the association.

31. The council may in its discretion reprimand, censure or fine any member or suspend or expel any member from the association in any of the following cases:

- (a) where a member has since the year 1910 been convicted of a criminal offence by any court of competent jurisdiction in His Majesty's dominions;
- (b) where a member has since the year 1910 been convicted elsewhere of any offence which, if committed in the Dominion of Canada, would be punishable under the Criminal Code by imprisonment for two years or more;

- (c) where a member is shown to have been guilty after registration either in His Majesty's dominions or elsewhere of any unprofessional conduct, negligence or misconduct in the execution of the duties of his office or of any breach of the provisions of this Act or of the bylaws of the association.

32.—(1) The council shall cause the name of any member so suspended or expelled to be erased from the register, and may also direct that a name be erased therefrom in the following cases, namely:

- (a) at the request or with the written consent of the person whose name is to be erased;
- (b) where the name has been incorrectly entered.

(2) when the council has erased the name of any person from the register, the name of that person shall not again be entered upon the register except in accordance with a resolution of the council or an order of a judge of the Court of King's Bench.

(3) The council may by resolution direct the secretary to restore to the register any name removed therefrom, either without fee or upon payment of such fee, not exceeding the fees in arrears or unpaid and one additional renewal fee, as the council prescribes, and the secretary shall restore the name accordingly.

(4) The name of any person erased from the register at his own request or with his consent shall, unless it might if not so erased have been erased by order of the council, be restored to the register on his application and on payment of such fees, not exceeding the fees in arrears or unpaid and one additional registration fee, as the council prescribes.

33. Any member who has been suspended or expelled under the provisions of section 31 may appeal to a judge of the Court of King's Bench as provided for in section 43 for those whose names are erased.

34. Upon the receipt of a written complaint the council may, and upon a written application signed by any three members of the association shall, appoint a committee of three from its members to make a preliminary inquiry into the facts regarding such conduct of any member as is set out in section 31 and, if the facts justify a reference to the council for a more thorough and complete investigation, such committee shall make such reference and the council shall hold a full investigation, and it shall then acquit or convict the person of the offence charged and administer in its discretion such disciplinary measures as are authorised by section 31.

35. The council may before undertaking an investigation demand from any party making a complaint a reasonable amount as a deposit to cover the costs and expenses of the investigation, and if the complaint is found to be frivolous or vexatious such deposit may be applied to cover the expenses of the investigation; otherwise the deposit shall be returned to the party making it.

36.—(1) If as the result of an investigation under this Act, a member of the Association is suspended or the name of a member is erased from the register, the council may direct that the costs of and incidental to the investigation, including fees payable to solicitors, counsel and witnesses, or any part of such costs, shall be paid by such member.

(2) If, as the result of such investigation, the name of a member, which has been erased from the register, is restored thereto, or in the event of a member being acquitted of any charge made against him, the council may direct that such costs, or any part thereof, shall be paid by the association, unless the investigation was held at the instance of the accused.

(3) Such costs shall be taxed by the local registrar of the Court of King's Bench at Regina, on the King's Bench scale, and upon his certificate execution may issue as upon a judgment in an action in such court.

37. The council may, for the execution of its duties, employ at the expense of the association such legal or other assistance as it thinks necessary, and the person whose conduct is the subject of inquiry shall have the right to be represented by counsel.

38. Every meeting of a committee or of the council for the purpose of investigating any charge or complaint shall be held at a time and place convenient for all parties concerned.

39. At least one week before such meeting a notice shall be served upon the person whose conduct is the subject of inquiry. The notice shall embody a copy of the charges made against such person or a statement of the subject matter of the inquiry and shall also specify the time and place of the meeting.

40. The testimony of witnesses shall be taken under oath, which the chairman or acting chairman of the committee or council is hereby authorised to administer, and all witnesses called may be cross examined and evidence adduced in defence and reply.

41. For the purpose of procuring the attendance and evidence of a witness before the council; a judge of the Court of King's Bench may, on the application of any party to the inquiry, order the registrar or any local registrar of the Court of King's Bench to issue a writ of subpoena *ad testificandum* or a writ of subpoena *duces tecum*, and the rules of evidence on such inquiry, and the proceedings and penalties in the case of disobedience to any such writ, shall be the same as obtained in civil cases in the said court.

42. In the event of the nonattendance of a person whose conduct is the subject of inquiry, the council may, upon proof of personal service of the notice of meeting, which proof may be by statutory declaration, proceed with the inquiry and without further notice to such person take any action authorised under this Act.

43. Any person whose name has been ordered to be erased from the register may appeal from the decision of the council to a judge of the court of King's Bench at any time within three months from the date of the order; and the judge may, upon hearing the appeal, make such order as to the restoration of the name so erased or confirming such erasure, or for further inquiries by the council into the facts of the case and as to costs, as shall be just.

44. The appeal may be by motion, notice of which shall be served upon the secretary treasurer, and shall be founded upon a copy of the proceedings before the committee, the evidence taken and the order of the council in the matter, certified by the secretary treasurer; and the secretary treasurer shall, upon the request of any person desiring to appeal, furnish him with a certified copy of all proceedings, reports, orders and papers upon which the council acted in making the order complained of.

45.—(1) In lieu of making an order under section 43 the judge may, on the application of either party, proceed by way of a trial *de novo*, in whole or in part, in which case any of the parties to the appeal may call witnesses and adduce evidence, whether such witnesses were called or evidence adduced at the hearing before the council or not, either as to the credibility of any witness or as to any other fact material to the inquiry, or to those issues which the judge is to try.

(2) Any evidence material to the inquiry or to the issues which the judge is to try, taken before the council, certified by the chairman, or, in case it was taken in shorthand, certified by the stenographer, may be read on such appeal, and shall have the like force and effect as if the witness was there examined, if the court appealed to is satisfied by affidavit or otherwise that the personal presence of the witness cannot be obtained by any reasonable efforts.

(3) The judge hearing the appeal shall be the absolute judge both of the facts and the law.

(4) Where the whole subject matter of the inquiry is tried *de novo*, there shall be an appeal to the Court of Appeal from any order or decision of the judge. Where only a part is so tried, there shall be no appeal except by leave of the trial judge or of the Court of Appeal.

46. No action shall lie against the council or committee for any proceedings taken or judgments given or enforced under the disciplinary provisions of this Act.

47.—(1) All notices and documents required to be sent by or for the purposes of this Act, excepting the notices and demands referred to in sections 39, 41 and 44, of which personal service shall be made, may be sent by registered

post, prepaid, and shall be deemed to have been received at the time when the letter containing the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of the mail; and in proving such sending, it shall be sufficient to prove that the letter containing the notices or documents was prepaid and properly addressed and registered and put in the post.

(2) Such notices and documents when sent to the council or other authority shall be deemed to be properly addressed, if addressed to an officer of the council at his principal place of business, or a person authorised by the council to receive them at his principal place of business, and, when sent to a person registered under this Act, shall be deemed to be properly addressed if addressed to him according to his address on the register of the association.

48. It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep the registers in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the bylaws of the association.

49. All deeds of the association shall be signed by the president and the secretary and sealed with the common seal of the association.

50.—(1) All moneys arising from fees payable on registration or from the annual fees, or from the sale of copies of the register or otherwise, shall be paid to the secretary of the council and by him paid over to the treasurer to be applied in accordance with such regulations as may be made by the council towards defraying the expenses of registration and the other expenses of the administration of this Act, and subject thereto towards the support of museums, libraries, or lectureships or for other public purposes connected with the profession of architecture, or towards the promotion of learning and education in connection with architecture.

(2) The council may invest in the name of the association any sum not so applied, in such securities as shall be approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and may change the same at will, and any income derived from such investments shall be added to and considered as part of the ordinary income of the association.

51. Nothing in this Act shall authorise the association to impose any fees higher than the following:

Admission as student associate.....	\$20
Student's annual fee.....	5
Admission to practice.....	25
Member's annual fee.....	25
Fines	25

SEAL

52. Every architect registered in accordance with the provisions of this Act shall have a seal, the expression of which shall contain the name of the architect, his place of business and the words "Registered Architect, Saskatchewan," with which he shall stamp all working drawings and specifications issued from his office for use in Saskatchewan.

PROHIBITIONS AND PENALTIES

53. Any person who, not being an architect and registered under this Act, holds himself out to be an architect, or supplies for hire, gain or hope of reward, plans, blue prints or specifications for use in the erection, enlargement or alteration of a building of which he is not the owner, or which is not being built or to be built for himself or by himself as contractor for another person shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$25 for the first offence and not exceeding \$100 for every subsequent offence, or in the case of a continuing offence, to a fine of not less than \$25 and not more than \$50 per day during the continuance of the offence, and he shall be incapable of recovering any fees, reward or disbursements on account thereof.

54.—(1) No unregistered person shall advertise, use or display any sign, card or other device representing to the public that he is an architect or a person entitled to practise as an architect.

(2) No person shall advertise, use or display any sign, card or other device representing that he is entitled to practise as an architect in Saskatchewan unless he is a *bona fide* resident of the province.

(3) Every person who violates any of the provisions of this section shall be liable, upon summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$25 for the first offence, and not exceeding \$100 for every subsequent offence, and in the case of a continuing offence, to a fine not exceeding \$25 per day during the continuance of the offence.

55. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Act, any person may engage the services of a non-resident architect to lay out, design or direct the construction of any building in contemplation of erection of the value of one hundred thousand dollars or upwards; and such architect shall, before commencing the work, comply with the provisions of this Act respecting membership and registration, but while so engaged he shall not hold himself out as practising in the province unless he has resided therein for a period of at least six months.

56. In any prosecution hereunder the burden of proving registration shall rest upon the accused.

57. No plans and specifications for the erection, enlargement or alteration of any building to be used as a place of public assembly, or to be erected from public funds, or the construction or arrangement of any building referred to in section 2 of chapter 179 of *The Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1920*, shall be passed, approved or accepted by any authority appointed to pass, approve or accept such plans and specifications where the total costs of the erection, enlargement or alteration exceeds the sum of \$10,000, unless and until such plans and specifications have been duly signed and sealed by an architect registered under this Act.

MISCELLANEOUS

58.—(1) Nothing in this Act shall apply:

- (a) to the erection, enlargement or alteration of a building or other structure outside of a city or town where the building or structure is to be or is used for a private dwelling or for farm purposes or for the purpose of out buildings or auxiliary buildings in connection with a private dwelling or farm premises;
- (b) to the construction of a warehouse for the storage of produce by any agricultural or horticultural association, whether within or without a city or town.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall be construed so as to prevent any corporate member of the Engineering Institute of Canada from carrying on the work of designing or supervising the erection, enlargement or alteration of any power plant, sewage disposal plant, water works, water purification works, terminal or storage elevator, paper mill, pulp mill, chemical plant, incinerator, gas works, mining building, or similar engineering work.

(3) Any person who is employed as an architect by a Government department whose business is normally carried on in two or more provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and who is by reason of his employment required to practise as an architect in other provinces than that of his residence, may so practise in this province without being registered under this Act.

59. The secretary shall whenever required by the Lieutenant Governor in Council so to do transmit to the Provincial Secretary a certified return under the seal of the association setting forth all such information and particulars relating to the association as he may from time to time require. R.S.S. 1920, c. 139, s. 35.

Activities of the Institute

A meeting of the executive committee of the Council of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, was held at the office of the Institute, No. 2020 Union Avenue, Montreal, Quebec, on Thursday, April 18th, 1929, at 4.30 p.m. Those present were Messrs. Percy E. Nobbs, president; Alcide Chausse, honorary secretary; Gordon M. West, honorary treasurer; W. S. Maxwell, Philip J. Turner; J. O. Marchand and Ernest Cormier. The president, Mr. Percy E. Nobbs, was in the chair and Mr. I. Markus, executive secretary, acted as secretary at the meeting.

Reading of the Minutes—The minutes of the meeting of the executive committee held on March 21st, 1929, at Montreal, were read and adopted.

Official and Salaried Architects—A letter was read from Mr. David R. Brown accepting the appointment of convenor of the special committee to consider the professional problems of the official and salaried architects, also advising that he had appointed Mr. Ludger Venne and J. C. McDougall of Montreal as the two additional members of the committee to represent the practising architects.

Objectionable Forms of Advertising—The executive secretary advised that the letter sent to one of the Provincial associations with reference to this matter, had been dealt with by the following resolution of the body concerned:

"That it is the unanimous opinion of this council that general advertising by architectural firms or architects as individuals, or the lending of their names to commercial advertising, should be discouraged, and that the secretary so inform members of the association."

The executive secretary was instructed to send a copy of the resolution to each of the Provincial associations, together with a suggestion that a similar resolution might be passed and circulated among their members.

Lectures on Hospital Planning—A letter was read from the secretary of the Canadian Medical Association replying to our communication relative to the instruction of medical students in the fundamental principles of hospital planning. They advised that their association had felt for some time the need of greater co-relation between the scientific and administrative sides of hospital work, and that it was also their desire that all concerned in hospital life should work with greater understanding of each other's problems. They further advised that the matter will be considered at the annual meeting of their association to be held in Montreal during the month of June, 1929.

Publicity—The executive secretary informed the meeting that letters had been sent to the Provincial associations and the members of the editorial board, requesting their views on the matter of increasing the publicity work of the Institute, and expanding the circulation of THE JOURNAL. Replies were read from the Ontario, Quebec and Saskatchewan associations, also from Professor Traquair. It was decided that no action should be taken until further suggestions had been received.

Amendments to Charter—The president reported that with the help of the honorary secretary,

instructions *re* the amendments to the charter had been prepared and sent to the solicitors on March 26th. The final draft of the amendments to the charter was read by the president and approved.

Budget for 1929—Letters were read from the Province of Quebec Association, and the Saskatchewan Association with reference to the increase in the "pro-rata" contribution to the Institute.

The treasurer then presented a statement of estimated income and expenditures to December 31st, 1929, which showed that a sum of approximately \$2,500.00 would be required to meet the expenses to the end of the year. He further stated that the income to the end of the year, based on a \$5.00 assessment would amount to approximately \$1,800.00. After discussion, it was moved by Mr. Turner, seconded by Mr. West and carried, that a statement be sent to the Provincial associations based on a "pro-rata" contribution of \$5.00 for the current year.

Collection of Duty on Foreign Plans—The executive secretary reported that considerable progress was being made in this matter, and that the customs officers at Bridgeburg, Ontario, were being constantly furnished with information on buildings for which plans were being prepared by foreign architects.

A letter was read from the Maritimes Association of Architects advising that the Chicago architects for the new hospital at Saint John, N.B., had been informed that they will be required to pay the duty on the plans for the hospital.

Increasing the Membership of the Maritimes Association of Architects—The president advised that he expected to be in Halifax towards the end of May, and that he would make an effort while there, to interest certain architects in Nova Scotia in the Maritimes Association.

Representation from Each of the Provinces at Annual Meetings—After discussion, this was referred to the committee on by-laws.

Proposed Amendments to By-laws—The honorary secretary was requested to prepare a draft of the proposed new by-laws, and submit it to the executive committee for its consideration.

To Request the Government to Establish Scholarships—The executive secretary was instructed to forward to the president all correspondence relative to this matter, with a view to necessary action.

Form of Bequest to Institute—The executive secretary submitted a form of bequest, similar to that used by the R.I.B.A. This form was approved, and he was instructed to see that it was given publicity in THE JOURNAL.

Standard Forms of Contract—A letter was read from Mr. Moore, convenor of the committee on forms of contract, requesting an expression of opinion from the executive committee in the matter of the architects' decision being final and binding. Mr. Moore reported that an opinion had been expressed that all matters in dispute should be subject to arbitration. The executive secretary was instructed to advise Mr. Moore that before the executive committee expressed an opinion,

the question should be put in a definite form and submitted to the members of the council.

R.A.I.C. Committee on Examinations—Letters were read from the members of the committee on examinations, accepting their appointment.

A letter was also read from Professor Wright, convenor of the committee, enclosing a draft of a scheme for holding examinations which he had submitted to the members of his committee for their consideration.

It was decided not to take any action in the matter until the report of the committee's conclusions is submitted.

Miscellaneous Matters—Letter from Canadian Chamber of Commerce, asking for the appointment of representatives from the Institute to attend their next convention. The executive secretary was instructed to advise them of our willingness to do so, if they will advise us of the date of the convention.

Letter from Mr. B. Evan Parry, enclosing pamphlets issued by government departments. The executive secretary was instructed to ask Mr. Parry to secure a list of all reports and pamphlets of interest to the profession, pertaining to such

matters as town planning, health, etc., for publication in THE JOURNAL.

Letters from the R.I.B.A., requesting the Institute to approve of the applications for membership in that body of certain Canadian architects. As it is understood that these communications had already been sent to the Provincial associations, the president was requested to suggest to the R.I.B.A. a simpler routine.

A further letter from the R.I.B.A., asking for the approval of the Institute of the election to fellowship in the R.I.B.A. of three Canadian architects. This was referred to the Provincial association of which they were members.

Letter from the International Permanent Committee of Architects, advising that the 13th Congress of the International Congress of Architects would take place in Budapest, Hungary, in September of 1930; also requesting the Institute to send an exhibition of architecture to the congress. The executive secretary was instructed to write to the Minister of Immigration, requesting that a grant of \$1,000.00 be put at the disposal of the Institute for the purpose of organizing such an exhibition in Budapest.

Adjournment—There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

Form for Bequest of Legacy to The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada

THE attention of the members of the Institute is called to the following legal form of bequest which has been prepared for the use of those who may desire to bequeath to the Institute, certain funds for the creation of scholarships or for the furthering of any of the Institute's activities:

I GIVE, DEVISE AND BEQUEATH unto the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, the sum of....., free of succession duties, to be applicable in the discretion of the council of the said Institute for general purposes or for such special purposes as the said council shall determine. (*If the Testator desires to leave legacy for particular purposes, insert after words "to be" such purpose as may be desired*). And I direct that the said legacy shall be paid to the president for the time being of the said Institute, whose receipt shall be an effectual and sufficient discharge for the same.

Montreal Art Association Awards

F. S. Coburn, R.C.A., of Montreal, and Ernest Cormier, R.C.A., architect, of Montreal, were awarded the Jessie Dow prizes for oils and water colours respectively, by the Art Association of Montreal at the closing of the 46th Spring Exhibition, which was held recently at the Art Gallery of Montreal.

The canvas for which Mr. Coburn received the award, was entitled "March Morning." Mr. Coburn, who has had a studio in Montreal since his return from Europe a few years ago, is a native of Upper Melbourne. After following his studies in New York, Berlin, Antwerp and Paris, Mr. Coburn went to the Slade School in London under Henry Tonks. Mr. Coburn has several of his pictures in the National Gallery at Ottawa.

Mr. Cormier received the award for his water colour of "Ravello," with its straight formal cypress tower roofs, white walls and distant rocky hill. For a number of years Mr. Cormier has been

showing water colours which have attracted much attention. Most of his work has been done for relaxation while travelling abroad, as he is very busily engaged in the practice of architecture.

After completing his engineering studies at the Ecole Polytechnique, Montreal, Mr. Cormier studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, where he was awarded a diploma by the French Government. He won the Prix de Rome of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1914, and worked at the British School in Rome for two years, and later did work for the French Government. In 1914, he exhibited at the Salon des Artistes Français, and received an honorable mention. He returned to Montreal in 1919, where he established his present practice. Mr. Cormier is president of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects, and is a member of the Council of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

Activities of Provincial Associations

The Ontario Association of Architects

Secretary—R. B. WOLSEY, 350 Bay Street, Toronto

The Thirty-ninth Annual General Meeting of the Ontario Association of Architects was held at the Art Gallery of Toronto on February 21st, 1929, with the president, Mr. W. L. Somerville, in the chair.

Mr. Somerville, in his presidential address, gave a brief summary of the activities of the council during the past year, and particularly stressed the efforts of the legislative committee in connection with the Architects' Bill, which had been submitted to the Provincial Legislature. He expressed disappointment at the lack of chapter activities outside of Toronto and Ottawa, and hoped that something would be done during the coming year to increase the activities of all chapters. He strongly urged the necessity of educating the public to a proper appreciation of architecture, and complimented Mr. John M. Lyle for the public spirit he had shown in addressing so many lay gatherings on the subject.

The honorary-treasurer, Lieut.-Colonel W. M. Moorhouse, presented the financial report for the past year, showing income of \$3,513.51, and expenditures of \$2,171.93, leaving a surplus for the year of \$1,341.58.

A statement of the membership of the association was submitted by the registrar, Mr. C. E. Cyril Dyson, showing a present membership of 204, consisting of 10 honorary members; 120 practising architects; 61 architects' assistants; 2 members of other provinces, and 11 associate members.

Reports were also presented by Mr. J. P. Hynes on Legislation; Mr. R. K. Shepard on the work of the Board of Examiners; Mr. A. H. Gregg on Architectural Competitions; Mr. Gordon M. West on Architects' Fees; Mr. A. Frank Wickson on The Canadian National Exhibition; Mr. William Rae on The Art Gallery; Mr. F. H. Marani on The

Ontario College of Art; Mr. C. O. McGiffin on Rules and Regulations, Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario; and Mr. B. Evan Parry on the Activities of the Ottawa Chapter.

Following the luncheon, Mr. A. F. Wickson spoke on "The Education of the Public as to the Importance of Architecture in our National Development." Mr. J. H. Craig also discussed the advisability of establishing a faculty of architecture at the University of Toronto, as a result of which the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"That the Council be instructed to make representations to the University and Ontario Government authorities.,

- (A) For the formation of a School of Architecture at the University of Toronto.
- (B) For the establishment of a Travelling Scholarship or Research Fellowship in Architecture."

Among other resolutions adopted at the annual meeting were:

"That the Ontario Association of Architects approach the Provincial Department of Public Highways to urge that ways and means be considered to prevent the despoiling of the natural beauties of the highways by unsightly signs and booths," and

"That the 'pro-rata' contribution from this Association of Architects to the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada be increased from \$3.00 to \$8.00 per member."

Following the conclusion of the business session, the members visited the recently completed Toronto Star Building, where they spent a very interesting and instructive hour inspecting the building, and also the modern newspaper plant.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, A. H. Chapman; 1st vice-president, L. Fennings Taylor; 2nd vice-president, Gordon M. West; honorary treasurer, C. E. Cyril Dyson; registrar and secretary, R. B. Wolsey;

Councillors, C. Barry Cleveland, Allan George, E. L. Horwood, H. E. Moore, John M. Moore; delegates to Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, Murray Brown, H. E. Moore, E. L. Horwood, J. P. Hynes, J. H. Craig, Gordon M. West; Board of examiners, R. K. Shepard, Murray Brown, Herbert F. Secord.

Quebec Association of Architects

Hon. Secretary—LUDGER VENNE, 1410 Stanley St., Montreal

The members of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects will please take note for their information of the following amendments to the Architects' Act as sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council at the prorogation of the last session of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec:

AN ACT TO AMEND THE ARCHITECTS' ACT

HIS MAJESTY with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, enacts as follows:

1. Section 4 of the Architects' Act (Revised Statutes, 1925, chapter 220) is replaced by the following:

4. The Association shall be governed by a council hereinafter referred to as the "Council," consisting of a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary and a treasurer, and ten (10) members (two of whom shall reside in the district of Quebec), all of whom shall be members of the Association and shall be elected annually as may be provided for in the by-laws of the Association.

2. The said Act is amended by inserting therein, after section 7 thereof, the following section:

7a. The Council shall have the power to grant to any architect residing outside of the Province of Quebec and being a member of an Association of Architects recognized by the Council, as a member of any other Architects' Society or Corporation likewise recognized by the Council, a temporary license to practise upon payment of the fees provided for by the by-laws, on condition that the drafting of plans and management of the work be carried out in collaboration with an architect who is a regular member in good standing of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects and domiciled in the Province of Quebec.

3. Section 9 of the said Act is amended by inserting therein, after the word "July", in the second line of the second paragraph thereof, the word "or".

4. Section 12 of the said Act is amended by replacing the second paragraph thereof by the following:

Any person who, although not being registered as a member of the said Association, takes or makes use of any such name, title or designation (or acts as an architect, or furnishes, for remuneration, plans or specifications to construct or remodel buildings), either directly or indirectly, shall be liable to a fine (of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than two

Pour leur gouverne, les membres de l'Association des Architectes de la province de Québec voudront bien prendre connaissance des amendements suivants à la Loi des Architectes tel que sanctionnés par le Lieutenant-gouverneur en Conseil à la prorogation de la dernière session de l'Assemblée et du Conseil Législatifs de Québec.

LOI MODIFIANT LA LOI DES ARCHITECTES

SA MAJESTE, de l'avis et du consentement du Conseil législatif et de l'Assemblée législative de Québec, décrète ce qui suit:

1. L'article 4 de la loi des Architectes (Statuts refondus, 1925, chapitre 220), est remplacé par le suivant:

4. L'association est régie par un conseil, dont il est ci-après question sous le nom de "conseil," et qui se compose d'un président, de deux vice-présidents, d'un secrétaire, d'un trésorier et de dix conseillers (dont deux résident dans le district de Québec) et qui sont tous membres de l'Association et sont élus annuellement en la manière prescrite par les règlements de l'Association.

2. La dite loi est modifiée en y insérant, après l'article 7, l'article suivant:

7a. Le conseil peut accorder à tout architecte résidant en dehors de la province de Québec et membre d'une association d'architectes reconnue par le conseil, ou membre de toute autre société ou corporation d'architectes également reconnue par le conseil un permis temporaire de pratiquer, sur paiement des honoraires fixés par les règlements, à condition que la confection des plans et la conduite des travaux soient exécutés en collaboration avec un architecte qui est membre régulier et en règle de l'association des architectes de la province de Québec et ayant son domicile dans la province de Québec.

3. L'article 9 de la dite loi est modifié en y insérant après le mot "juillet" dans la troisième ligne du second alinéa, le mot: "ou".

4. L'article 12, de la dite loi est modifié, en remplaçant le second aliéna par le suivant:

Toute personne qui, n'étant pas enregistrée comme membre de la dite association, prend ou emploi tel nom, titre ou désignation ou agit comme architecte ou fournit des plans ou devis rémunérés pour la construction ou la reconstruction d'édifices, soit directement ou indirectement, est passible d'une amende, d'au moins cent dollars et d'au plus deux cents dollars pour la première infraction et d'au moins trois cents dollars et d'au plus cinq cents dollars pour toute infraction subséquente et à défaut

hundred dollars for the first offence, and of not less than three hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars for any subsequent offence), and, in default of immediate payment of the fine and costs, to imprisonment for not more than ninety days, unless such fine and costs be sooner paid.

5. The said Act is amended by adding thereto the following sections:

21. The oath of the architect shall make proof as to the services rendered by him having been required, and as to the nature and duration thereof, but such oath may be contradicted in the same way as any other evidence.

22. The minutes, papers, drawings, specifications, field notes and books of an architect are declared exempt from seizure, save at the suit of the architect's client.

23. Actions by architects to recover sums due them for professional services are deemed to be summary matters and are tried as such, the same as if mentioned in article 1150 of the Code of Civil procedure.

6. Nothing in this Act shall be interpreted as affecting in any manner whatsoever the rights and privileges conferred by law to the members of the Corporation of Professional Engineers of Quebec.

7. This Act shall come into force on the day of its sanction.

At a special meeting, Mr. Irénée Vautrin, M.L.A. and member of the Council of the P.Q.A.A., who had kindly consented to propose these amendments in Quebec, was tendered the unanimous thanks of the council for his commendable work before the Public Bill Committee and the Legislative Assembly toward the adoption of this amending Act.

At the same meeting, our president, Mr. Ernest Cormier, C.E., A.D.P.G., R.C.A., F.R.I.B.A., was congratulated upon having been awarded for the second time within the last three years, the Jessie Dow Prize for Water Colour at the Spring Exhibition of the Montreal Arts Association.

Members will kindly take notice that after the 1st of May the offices of the Association will be located at 1410 Stanley St., Montreal, Room 407 of the Castle Building.

de paiement immédiat de l'amende et des frais, d'un emprisonnement durant un terme n'exécédant pas quatre vingt dix jours, à moins que cette amende et les frais ne soient plus tôt payés.

5. La dite loi est modifiée en y ajoutant les articles suivants:

21. Le serment de l'architecte constitue une preuve du fait que les services qu'il a rendus ont été requis, et de la nature et de la durée de ces services, mais ce serment peut être contredit de la même manière que toute autre preuve.

22. Les esquisses, documents, dessins, devis, notes prises sur place et livres d'un architecte sont déclarés insaisissables, sauf à l'instance du client de l'architecte.

23. Les actions intentées par les architectes en recouvrement des sommes d'argent à eux dues pour services professionnels sont considérées comme matière sommaires et sont instruites comme telles, de même que si elles étaient mentionnées à l'article 1150 du Code de procédure civile.

6. Rien dans la présente loi ne devra être interprété comme affectant de quelque façon que ce soit les droits et privilèges conférés par la loi aux membres de la Corporation des ingénieurs professionnels de Québec.

La présente loi entrera en vigueur le jour de sa sanction.

M. Irénée Vautrin, m.p.p. et membre du conseil de l'A.A.P.Q. qui avait bien voulu se charger de présenter ces amendements à la Loi des Architectes, a été unanimement remercié par ses confrères, à une assemblée du Conseil, du travail remarquable qu'il a accompli auprès du Comité des Bills publics et de l'Assemblée législative en vue de faire adopter les modifications proposées.

Notre président, M. Ernest Cormier, I.C., A.D.P.G., R.C.A., F.R.I.B.A., qui pour la seconde fois en trois ans s'est vu décerner au salon du printemps de la "Art Association of Montreal" le prix Jessie Dow pour l'aquarelle, a été félicité à la même assemblée.

Les membres voudront bien noter qu'après le premier mai, les bureaux de l'Association se trouveront au No. 1410, rue Stanley, Montréal, Salle 407 de l'Immeuble Castle.

The Saskatchewan Association of Architects

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

On February 2nd, 1929, an Act respecting the Saskatchewan Association of Architects was assented to by the Saskatchewan Legislature. A copy of the new Act, appearing on page 196 of this issue, may be of interest to the profession generally.

For some time it had been evident that the old Act left much to be desired. While its shortcomings were admitted, a great many members hesitated at attempting to have it amended lest some of the existing privileges be lost. On the other hand our solicitor advised us that it was very difficult to obtain a conviction due to the construction of the Act and we would have to present a particularly strong case before we could hope to win. Many infractions of the Act were

allowed to pass with a warning as cases lost at court would weaken our cause and encourage other offenders.

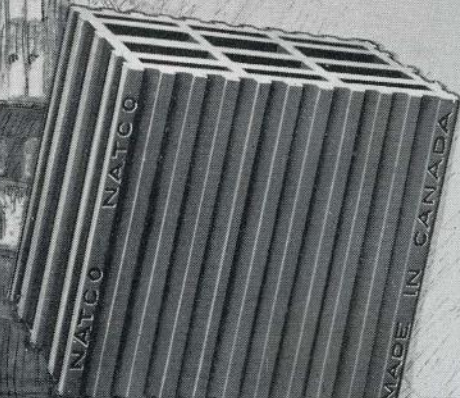
At the 1927-28 session of the Legislature a commission was appointed to revise and consolidate the Statutes of Saskatchewan, and the time was deemed opportune to amend our Act if we ever hoped to do so. A letter from our solicitor was therefore presented at a council meeting on June 20th, 1928. This letter pointed out some necessary amendments and the president and secretary were appointed a committee to go into the matter more fully with the solicitor and report back to the council.

(Continued on page xxviii).

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The Saskatchewan Association of Architects—Continued

In August, the secretary called on Mr. E. W. Turnquist, secretary of the British Columbia Institute, who offered many valuable suggestions and furnished a copy of the British Columbia Act, which was later used in preparing our draft bill. This draft bill was presented to the annual meeting on October 29th, 1928, and the committee were instructed to have copies of it prepared and sent to the various members resident in Saskatchewan, with a request that it be carefully examined and any suggestions or criticisms mailed to the secretary. Copies of the draft bill were mailed on December 9th, and replies were received from approximately fifty per cent of the members. The majority were in favor of the bill as submitted. All the correspondence was considered by the council on December 27th, 1928. Certain amendments were made by the council and the committee were instructed to have the amended bill presented to the Legislature then in session.

The bill was introduced to the House by Mr. D. A. McNiven, M.L.A., for Regina city, and received its first publicity in the press of January 31st, 1929, when it came before the Committee of the Legislature on Law Amendments. Immediately, there was opposition from some quarters, mostly due to misunderstanding of the provisions of the bill, and our solicitor was kept busy answering questions. Certain engineers considered the definition of a building would deprive them of their right to design engineering works requiring a roof. While this section had been law since

1912 without causing any misunderstanding between the two professions, a committee of architects met with the executive of the engineers, and Sub-section 2 of Section 58 was drafted and approved by both parties.

When the bill finally passed the Committee on Law Amendments only one man spoke against it and he was an engineer not affiliated with the Engineering Institute of Canada. His objections were not well founded and he was advised by the Attorney-General to join the Institute. Strange as it may seem this engineer, in the course of his remarks, stated that he was a charter member of the Saskatchewan Association of Architects, and on examination of the records this was found to be true. The records also showed by his own statement that in 1912 he was a fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. One other person who considered his activities would be curtailed under the new Act was represented by counsel, but our solicitor was successful in adjusting the difficulty to the satisfaction of all without appeal to the committee. Representatives of the Trades and Labor Council and other organizations were present but did not oppose the bill.

The council feel that something of real value to the profession has been accomplished and are naturally gratified. Nothing contained in the old Act has been lost and much has been gained as a perusal of the new Act will show. The success of the undertaking may be attributed to the following:

1. The excellent work of Mr. F. B. Bagshaw of Regina, solicitor for the association, who drew up the bill and successfully surmounted all obstacles as they were encountered.

(Concluded on page xxx).

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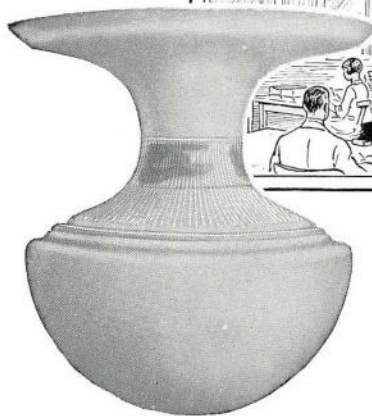
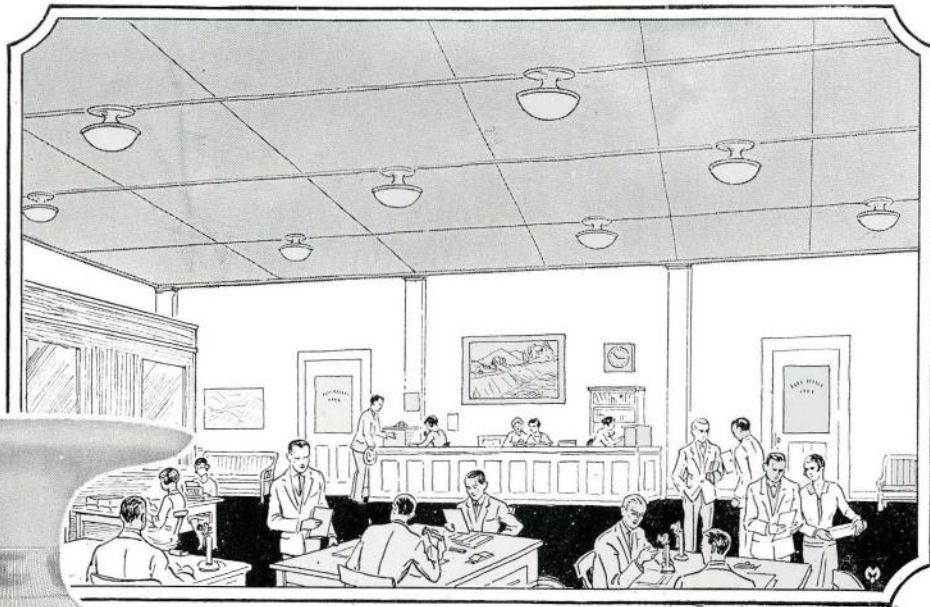
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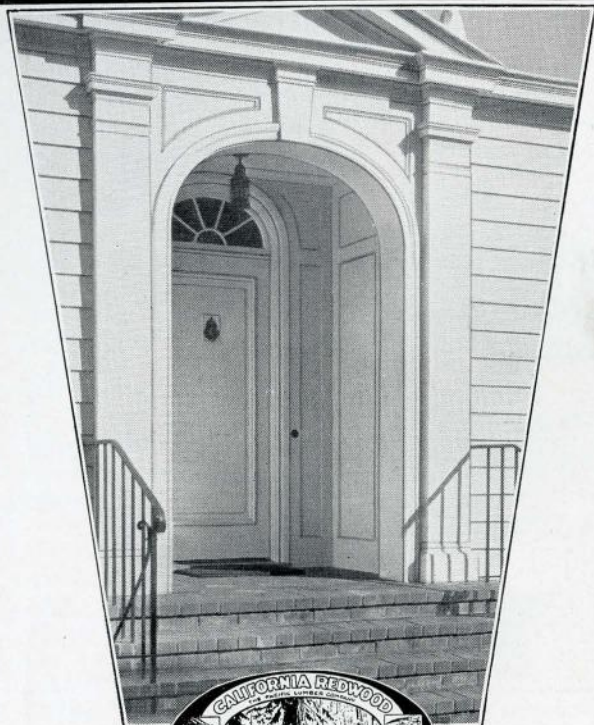


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The Saskatchewan Association of Architects—Concluded

2. To Mr. D. A. McNiven, K.C., M.L.A., who piloted the bill through the House and rendered much valuable assistance to the committee.

3. To the sympathetic attitude of the Saskatchewan Legislature to professional Acts.*

4. To the cordial relationship that has always existed between the architects and builders and labor organizations, who were induced not to oppose the the bill, although we have reason to believe they were approached with that end in view.

5. To the splendid support given the committee by the other members of the council and by the association as a whole.

COMPETITIONS

R.I.B.A. Prizes and Studentships, 1929-1930

THE Royal Institute of British Architects has recently announced the prizes and studentships for 1929-1930 that are offered for competition.

The R.I.B.A. prizes pamphlet, containing the regulations and full information on the various prizes and studentships, may be obtained (price 25 cents) at the R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.I., or can be seen at the office of THE JOURNAL, 160 Richmond Street West, Toronto.

Proposed Memorial to Sir Adam Beck

The Municipal Corporation of the City of Toronto invites architects, artists and sculptors, who are British subjects resident in Canada, to submit designs for a memorial to Sir Adam Beck, to be erected on University Avenue, Toronto, on a site immediately opposite the Hydro-Electric Power Commission Building. The competition will close on Monday, June 10th, 1929, and the awards will be made not later than June 30th. The conditions provide that the memorial shall be entirely constructed of Canadian materials, and the work executed by British subjects resident in Canada. The cost of the memorial when completed, and in position, is not to exceed Twenty-five Thousand Dollars (\$25,000), including the fee to be paid to the winner of the competition.

There will be three awards, as follows:

First—To have supervision of erection, and to receive a fee of ten per cent (10%) of the cost of the memorial.

Second—Two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250.00).

Third—One hundred dollars (\$100.00).

The board of assessors will consist of three persons; one, an architect to be appointed by the Ontario Association of Architects; one, an artist to be appointed by the Ontario Society of Artists; and one a sculptor to be appointed by the Sculptor's Society of Canada.

Should the winner of the competition be a sculptor or an artist, he will be required to associate himself with an architect at his own expense.

Conditions for this competition can be obtained from the City Clerk, City Hall, Toronto.



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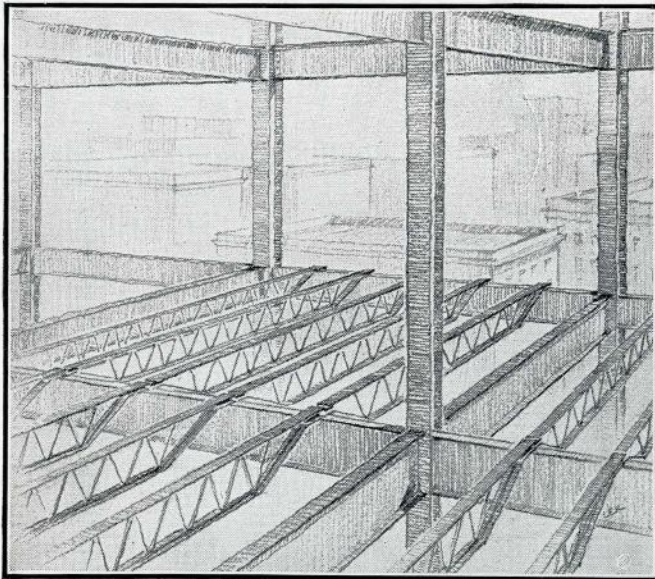
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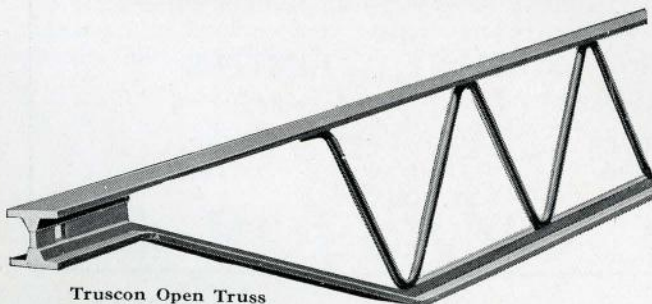
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NOTES

A meeting of the executive committee of the council of the Institute was held in Montreal on Thursday, April 18th, 1929.

* * * *

William E. Carless, F.R.I.B.A., for the past ten years professor of architecture at McGill University, Montreal, is leaving for England at the end of the present session to take up private practice in London.

* * * *

A. Scott Carter, R.C.A., of Toronto, left recently for a three months' trip to England.

* * * *

Professor Cecil S. Burgess, professor of architecture at the University of Alberta, Edmonton, has been appointed consultant architect for the Provincial Department of Public Works, Alberta.

* * * *

The members of the executive committee of the Institute were the guests of the president, Mr. Percy E. Nobbs, at a dinner held at the University Club, Montreal, on April 18th.

* * * *

Mr. J. J. Woolnough, city architect of Toronto, is leaving at the end of May for a two months' trip to England.

* * * *

Mr. A. H. Chapman, architect of Toronto, Mr. Ernest Cormier and Mr. Geo. T. Hyde, architects of Montreal, have recently been elected fellows of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

* * * *

Mr. Maurice Champagne, architect of Ottawa, is leaving shortly for a trip to England, and expects to return about the middle of September.

* * * *

Percy E. Nobbs, president of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, addressed a luncheon of the City Improvement League of Montreal at the Windsor Hotel on April 17th. The subject of Mr. Nobbs's address was "Town Planning and Zoning Legislation."

* * * *

The act to regulate the practice of architecture in Ontario, which was to be introduced at the recent session of the Ontario Legislature, has had to be postponed until the next session owing to the enforced absence from the House of Premier Ferguson, due to ill health.

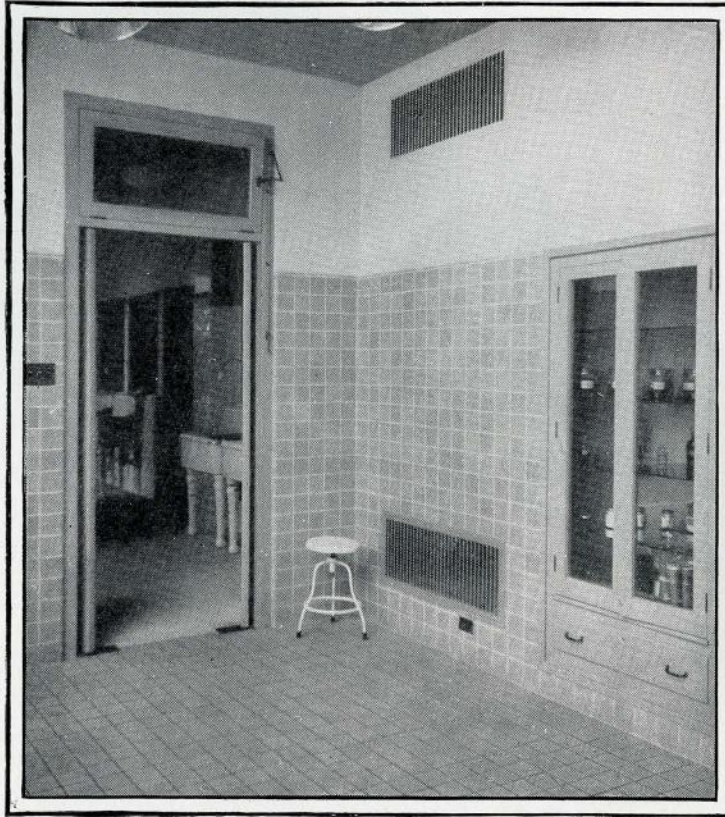
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Allen Pond, F.A.I.A., of the firm of Pond & Pond, architects of Chicago, passed away on March 17th at the age of 70 years. Mr. Pond had been in partnership with his older brother, Irving K. Pond, from the time the firm was formed in 1886.

* * * *

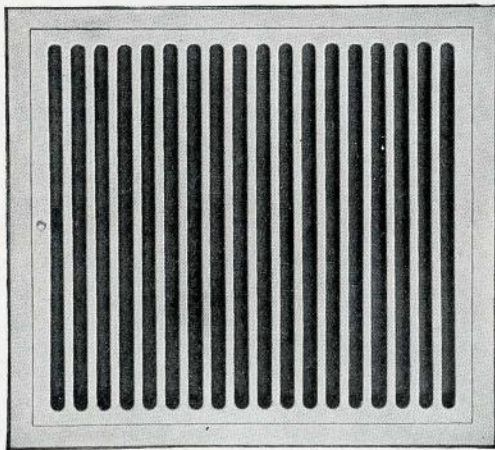
Memorial ceremonies in honor of Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue, who died in May, 1924, were held in the Episcopal Chapel of the Intercession, Broadway and 155th Street, New York, on March 24th, 1929. The ceremonies included the unveiling and dedication of the tomb containing his ashes, and were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Milo H.

(Concluded on page xxxiv).



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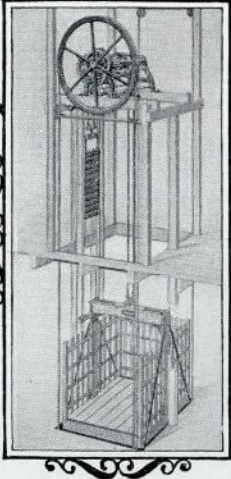
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Notes—Concluded

Gates, vicar of the chapel. Addresses were made by Milton B. Medary of Philadelphia, past president of the American Institute of Architects, and Royal Cortissoz, art critic of the New York Herald Tribune. The tomb, which is of white marble, and has a full length recumbent figure of the architect, was designed by Lee Lawrie, sculptor, who was associated with Mr. Goodhue on the Nebraska State Capitol.

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.

THE FERRO-CONCRETE STYLE—by Francis S. Onderdonk, Dr. T.S., Instructor in the College of Architecture, University of Michigan. Published by The Architectural Book Publishing Co. Inc., New York. Price \$12.00.

The author in his introduction, reminds us that Ferro-Concrete—the insertion of steel in concrete—was first introduced by a French gardener named Monier, in 1849, almost twenty-five years after the invention of Portland Cement by Joseph Aspdin of England. The development of reinforced concrete since that time has been nothing short of phenomenal, although it must be admitted that we are only now beginning to fully realize its adaptability and aesthetic possibilities in modern building construction.

From the 383 illustrations in the book, it is plain to see that the greatest development in the use of Reinforced Concrete, has taken place in France and Germany, where the examples of Ferro-Concrete work seem to be much more advanced than those found in the United States and Canada.

The author has evidently come to the conclusion that the Architects in this country are slow to take advantage of the opportunities of creating a new style of Architecture through the use of this type of construction. He believes that there is a general erroneous feeling among Architects, that Concrete is not adaptable to aesthetic treatment and he has endeavoured by illustration and text, to correct this impression, and show what can be achieved with this material.

Dr. Onderdonk, although born in New York, has spent twenty years in Europe, where he received his Architectural training. Upon his return to the United States he joined the faculty of the College of Architecture of the University of Michigan, where he continued his research, begun in 1918, in connection with the development of concrete Architecture.

The volume under review is the result of this research, and is recommended to those Architects interested in the development of reinforced concrete.

The book is 8" x 11" in size, and contains 265 pages.

—I. M.

DRAFTING ROOM PRACTISE—by Eugene Clute, published by The Pencil Points Press, New York. Price \$6.00.

This volume presents "in a clear and useful manner a view of present-day drafting room practise, as exemplified by the methods employed in the offices of some of the best Architects."

The seventeen chapters cover in convenient form, the progress in an Architect's office from the making of sketch studies, preliminary and presentation drawings; the study of the design by models and perspective drawings for the various trades, and scale and full-size details.

The author has succeeded in presenting the practical requirements of an Architect's practise, and the way to meet them. The illustrations shown are of drawings selected from actual work produced in some of the best drafting rooms and the text contains much information of value to an Architect.

In addition to the chapters dealing with the preparation of drawings, there is also some valuable information pertaining to Drafting Room Records, The Use of Documents, Financial Consideration, etc.

The book is fully illustrated, contains 306 pages and is 9" x 12" in size.

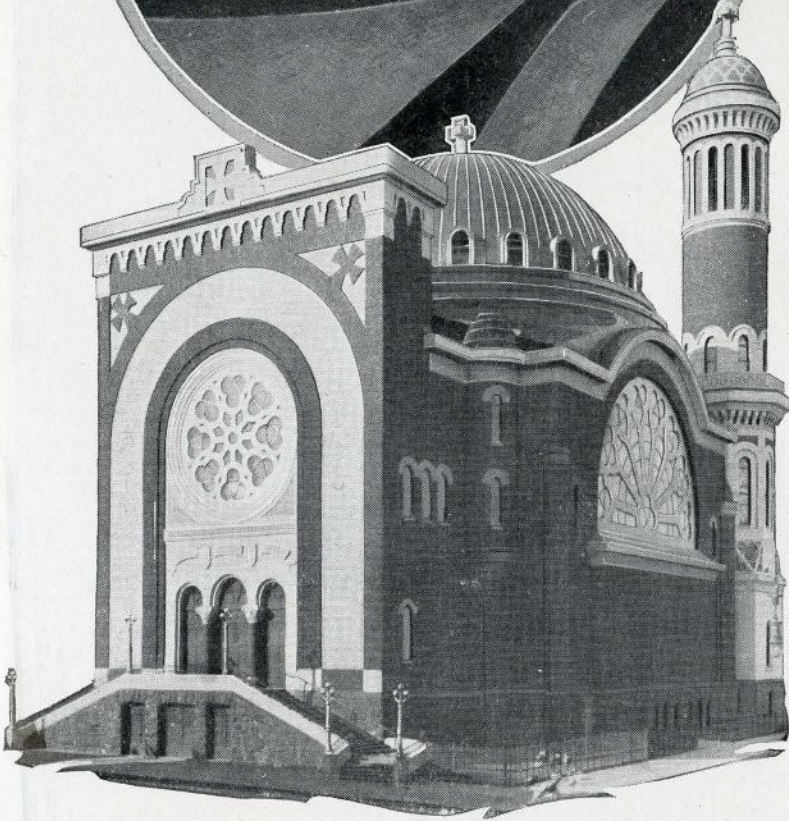
—I. M.

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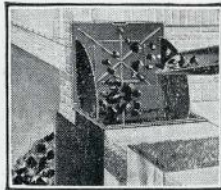
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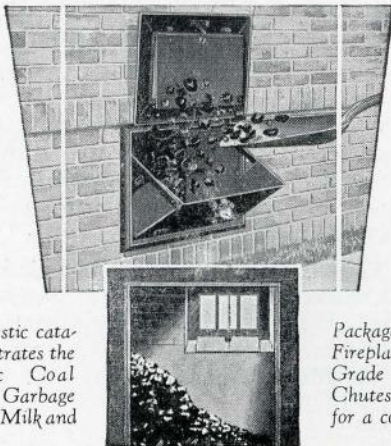


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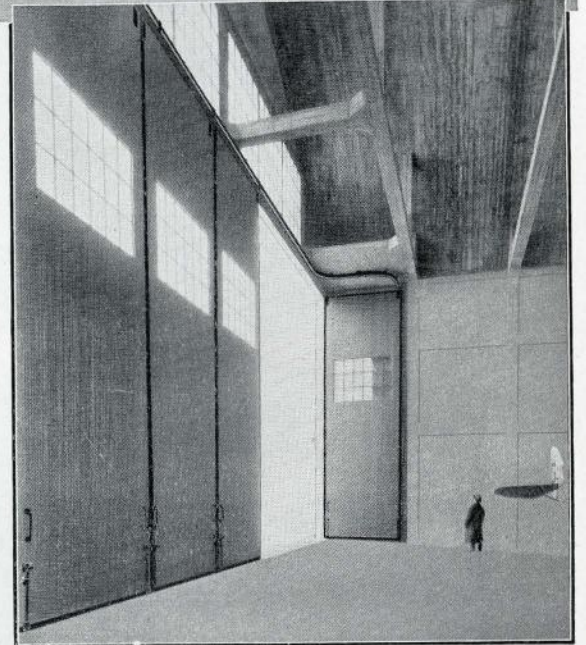
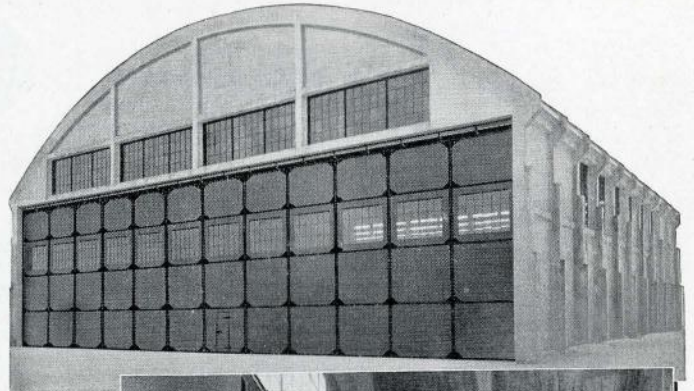
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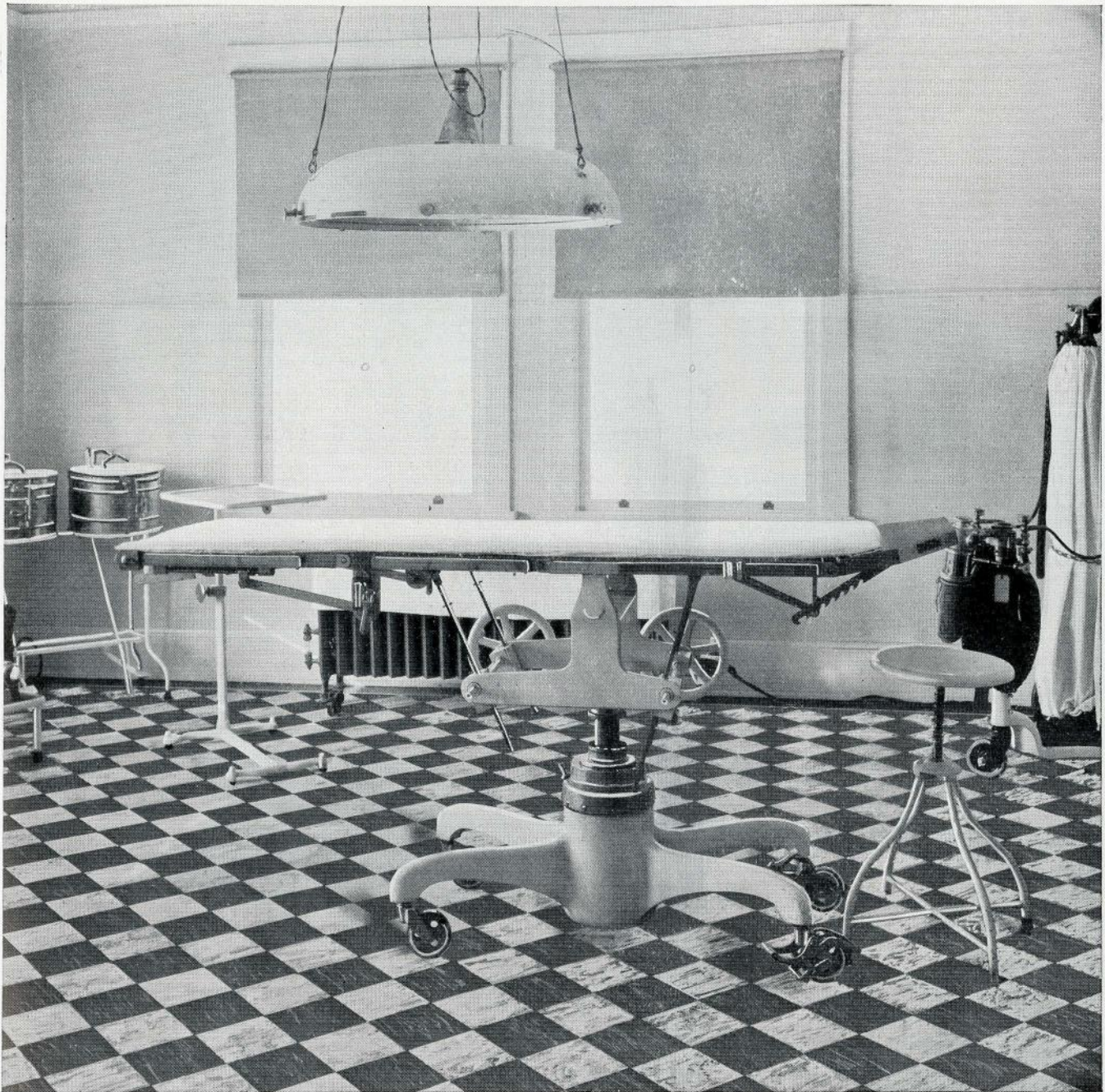
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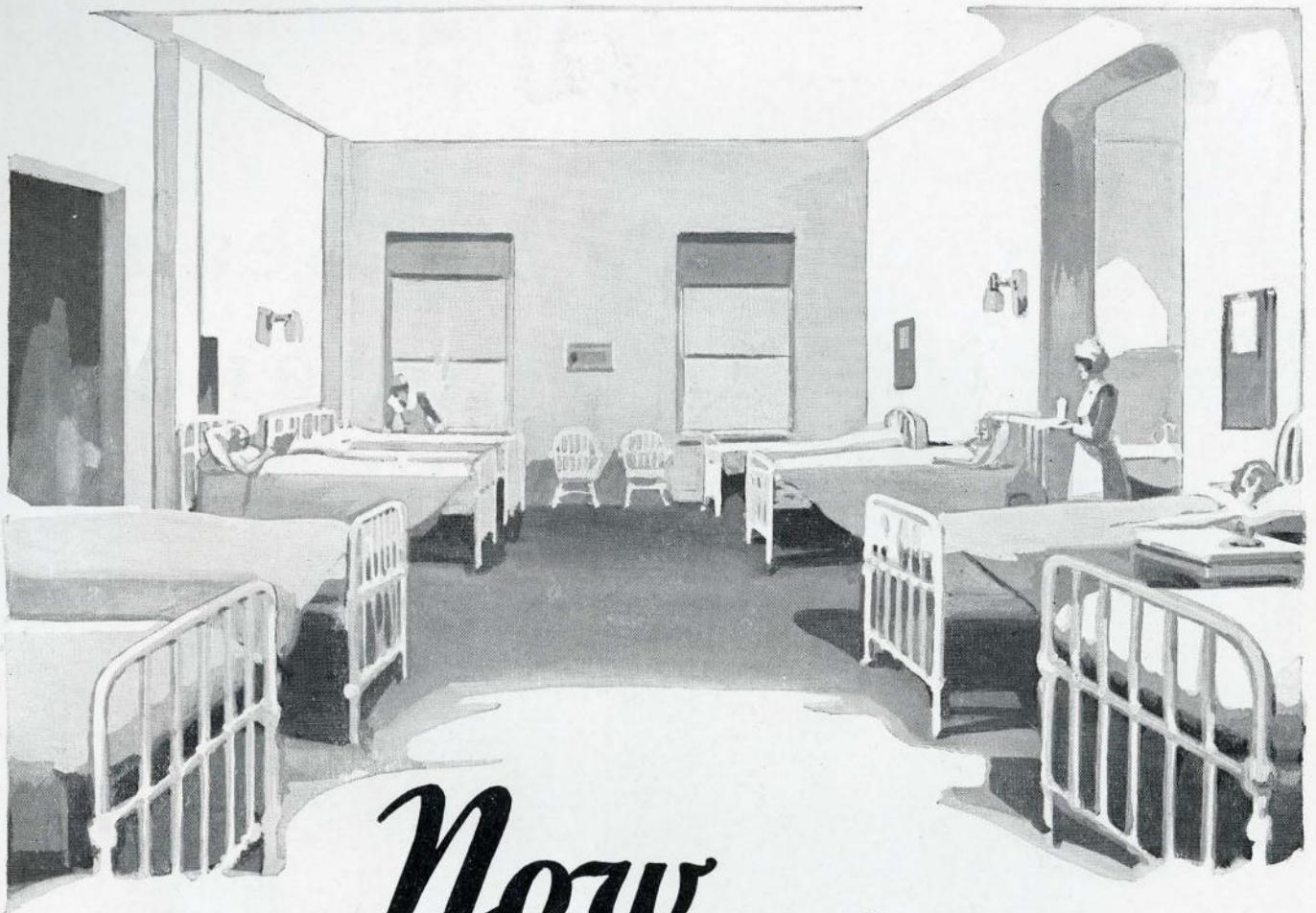


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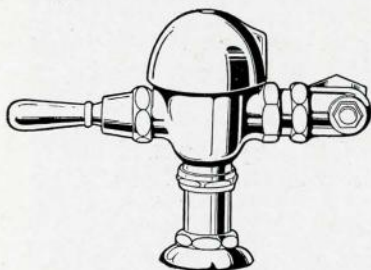
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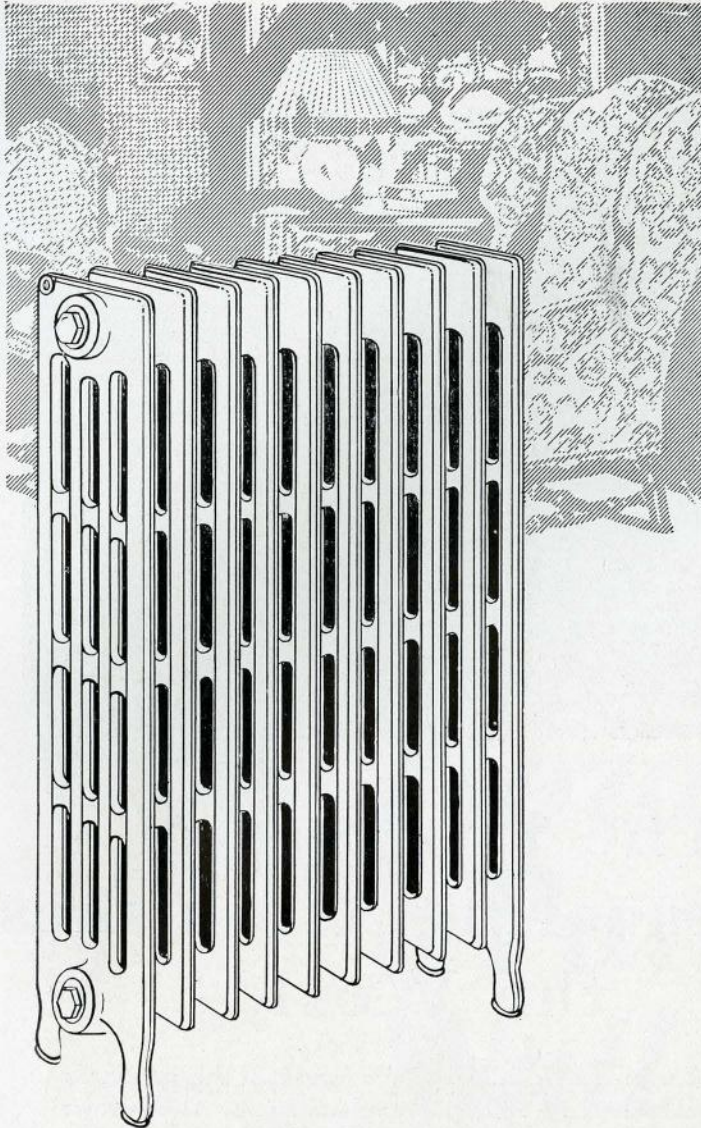
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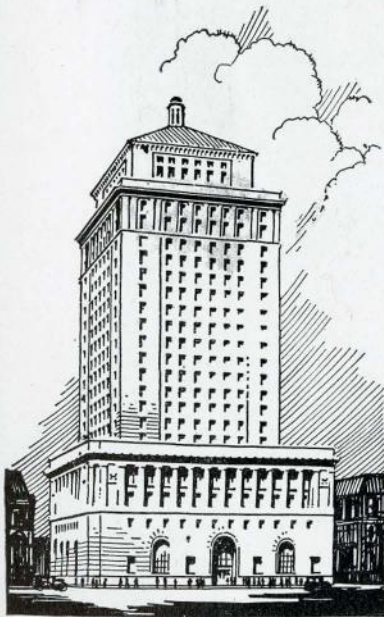
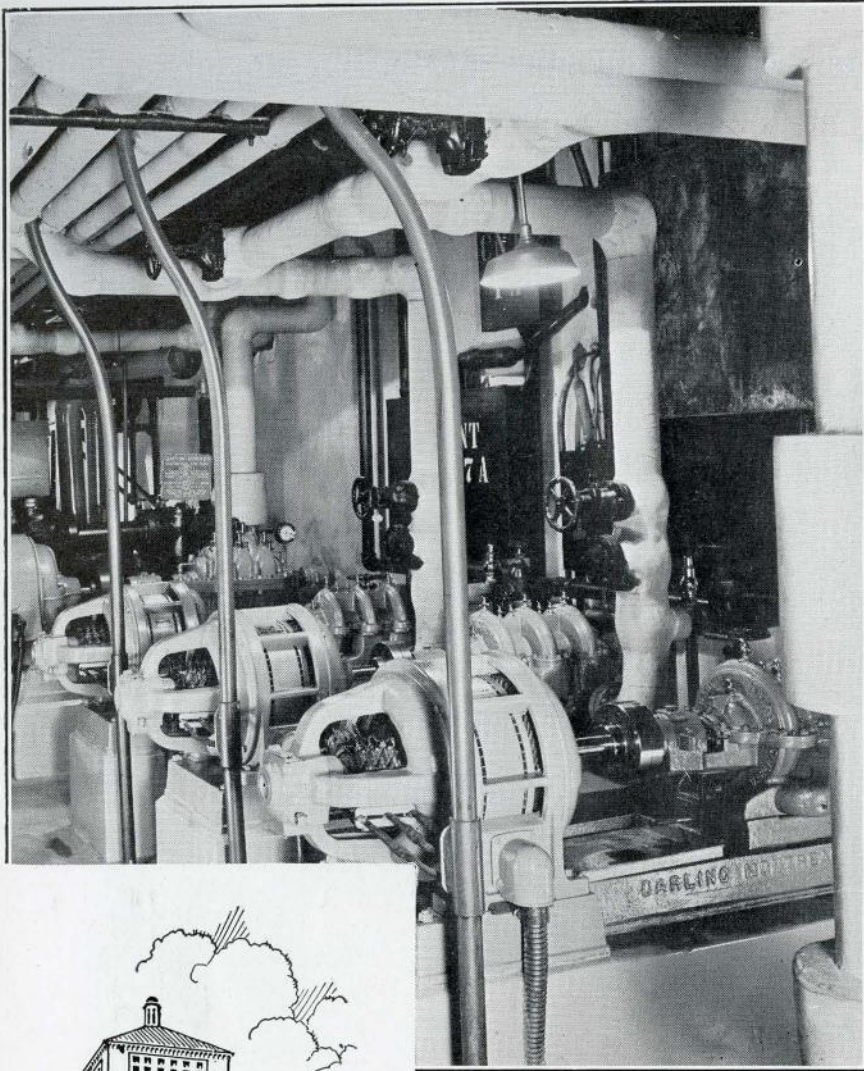
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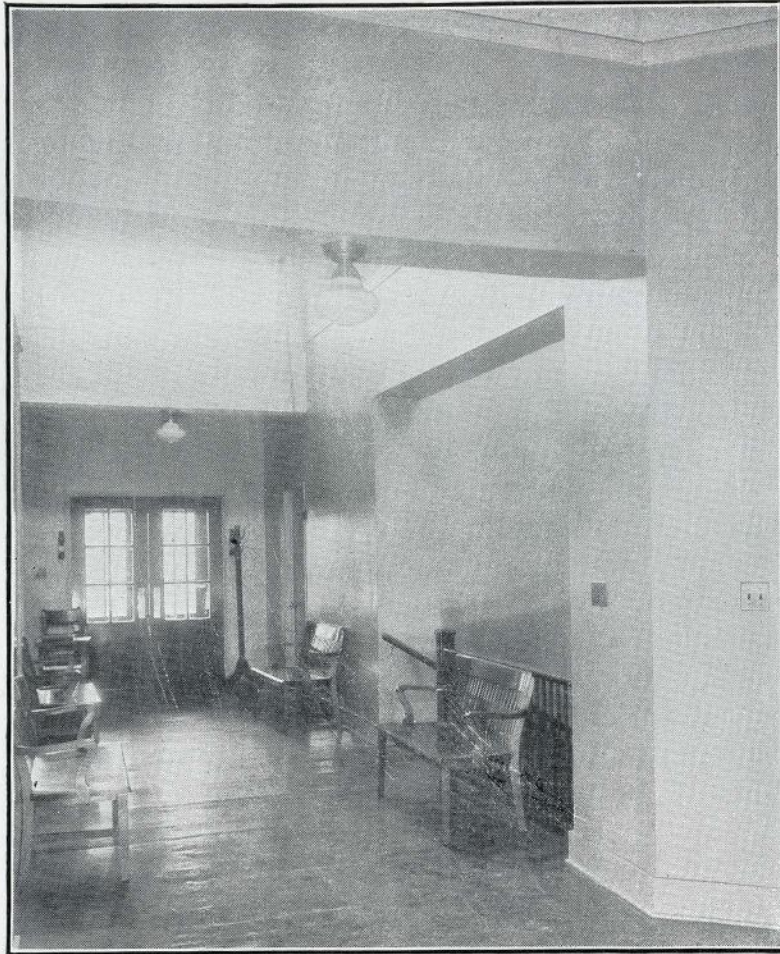
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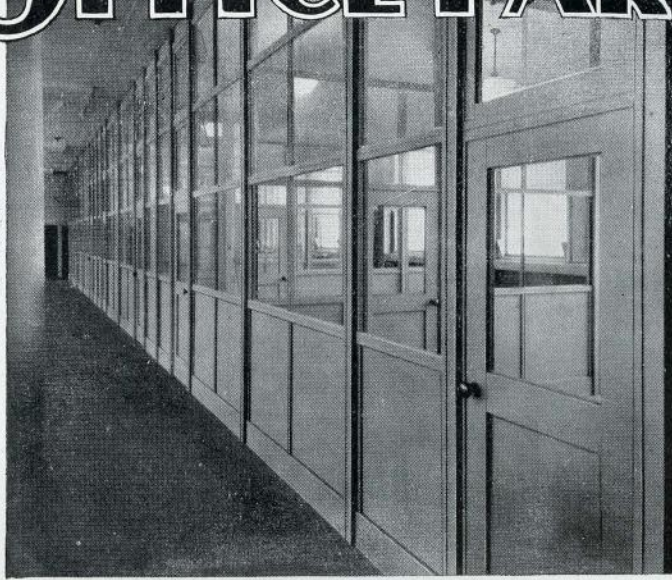
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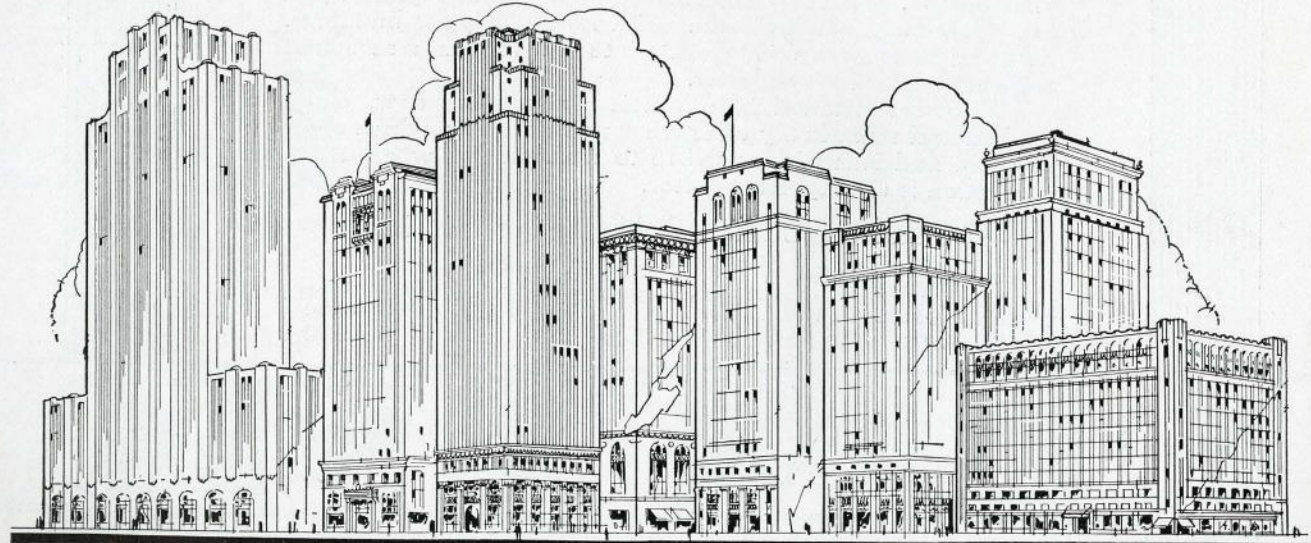
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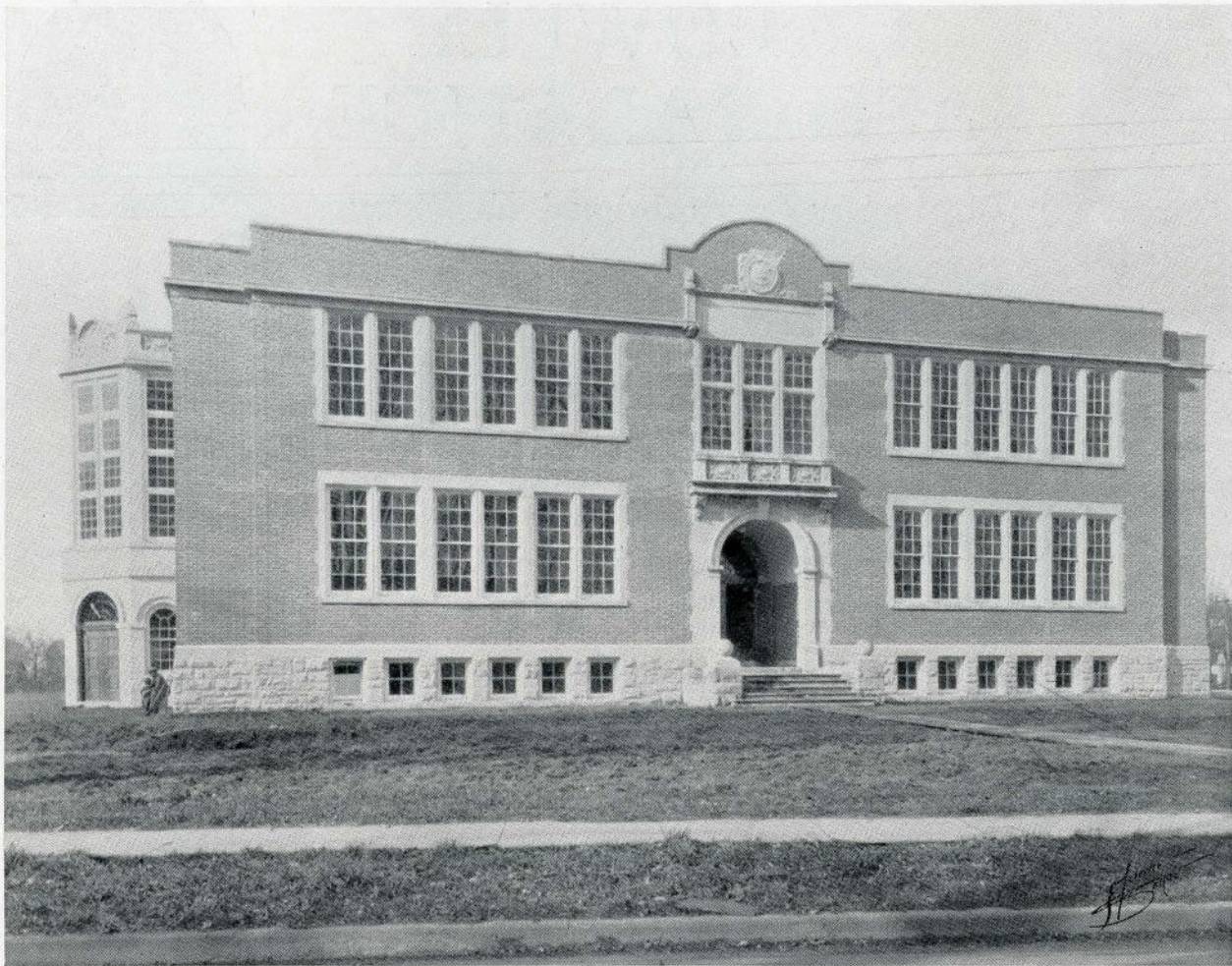
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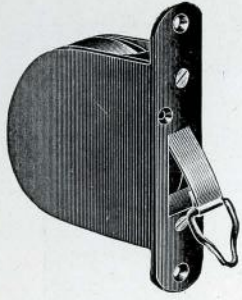
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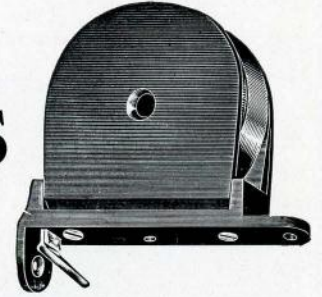
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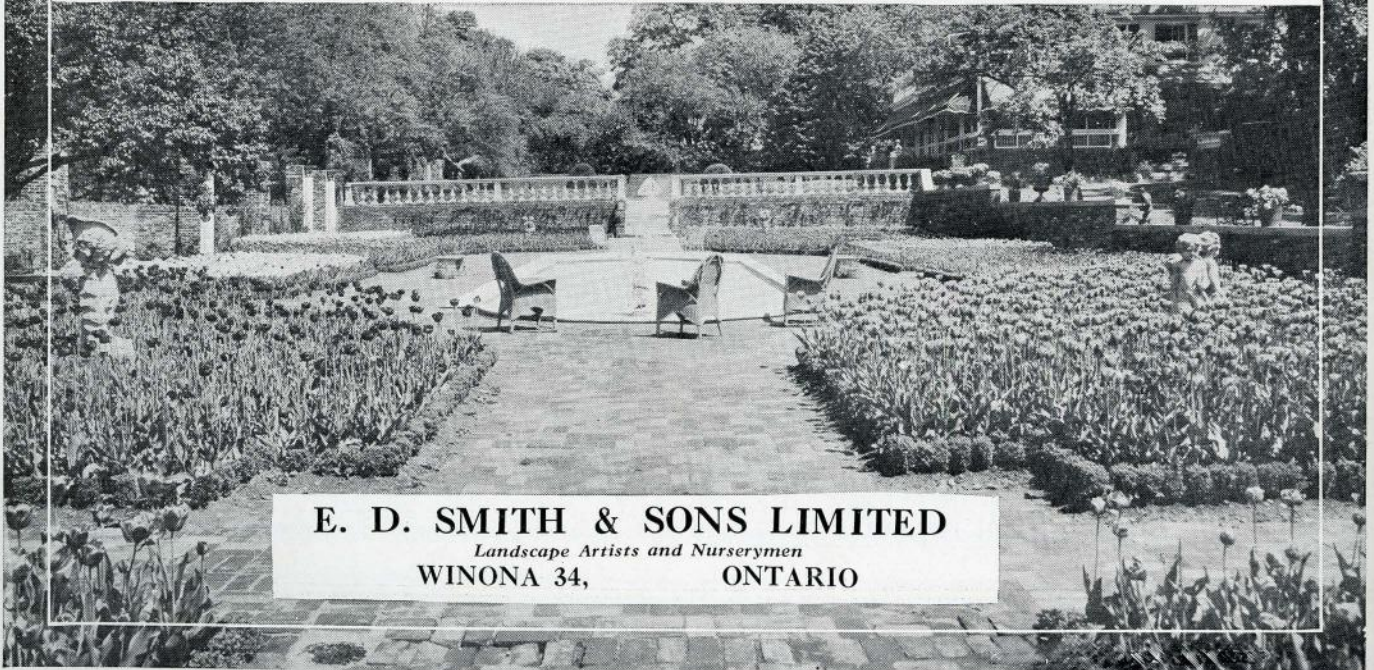
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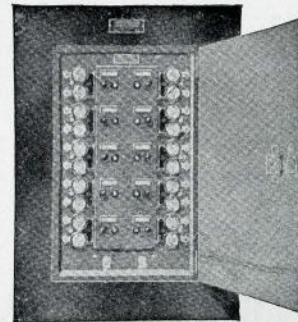
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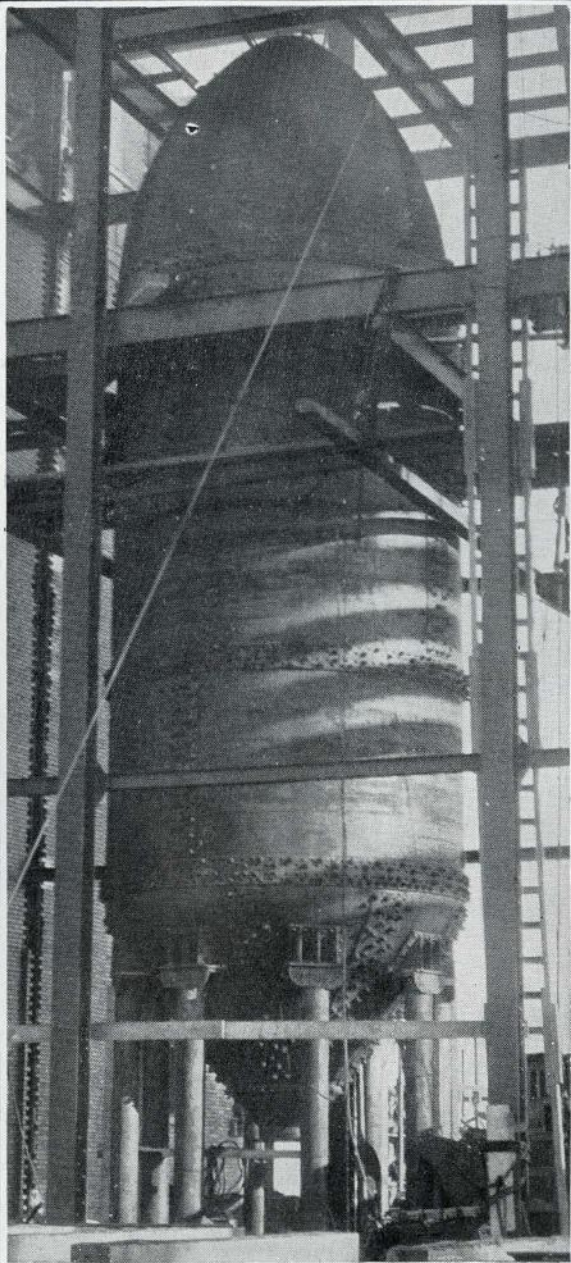
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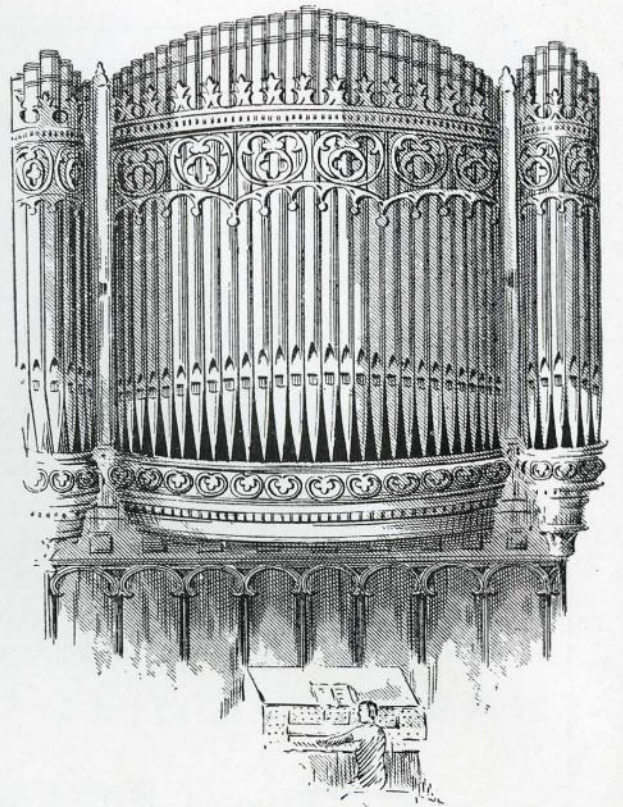
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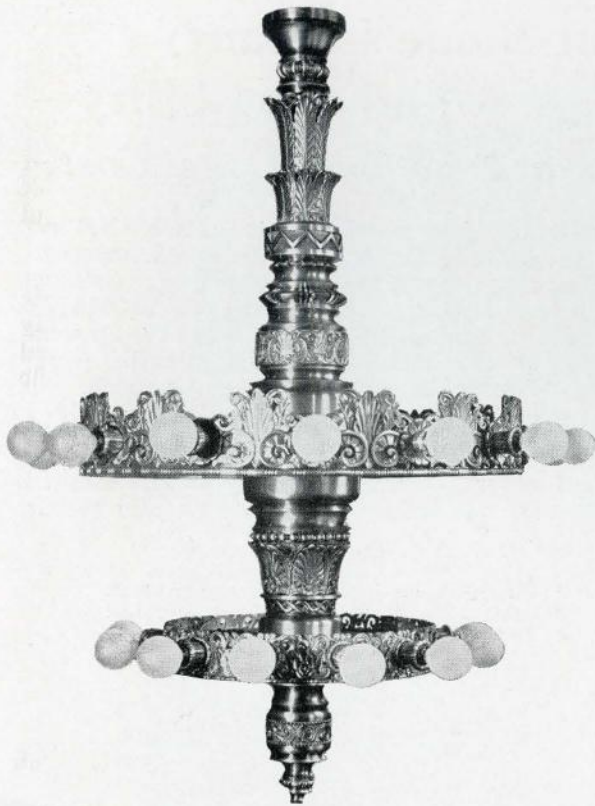
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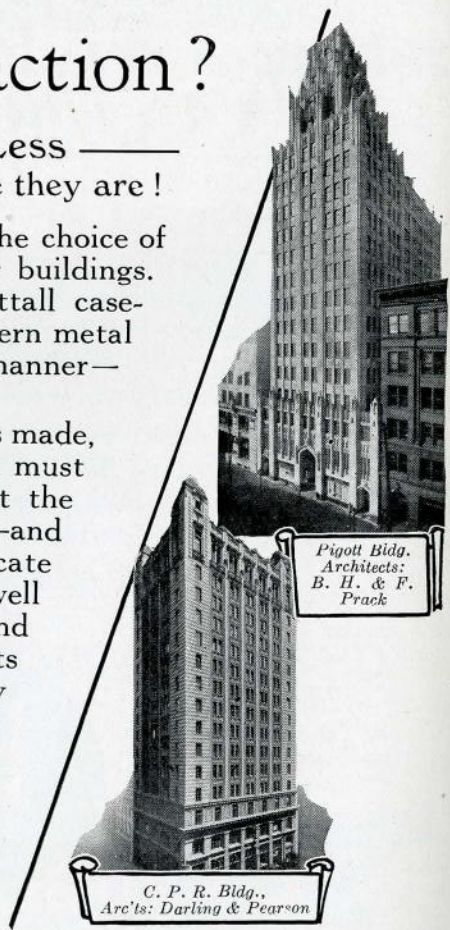
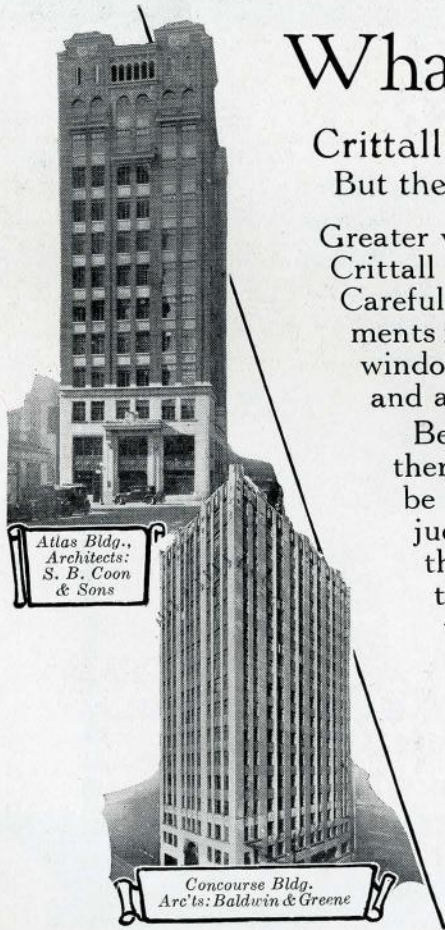
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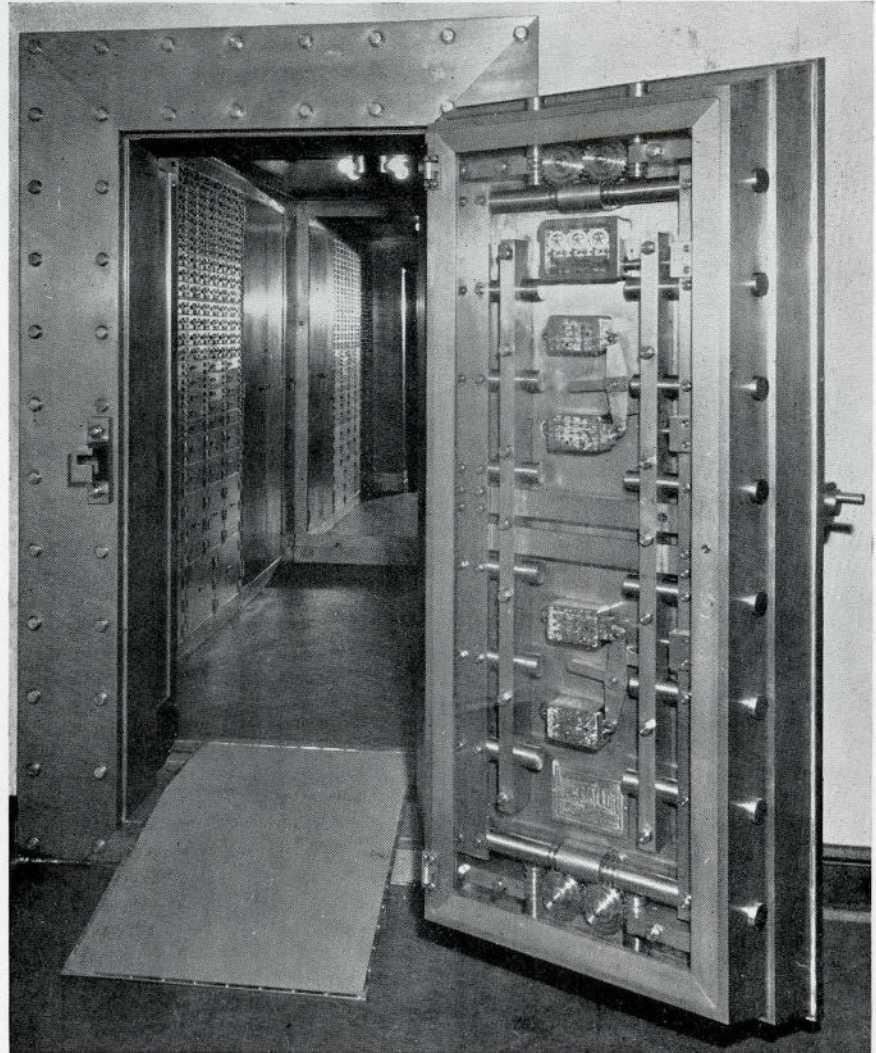
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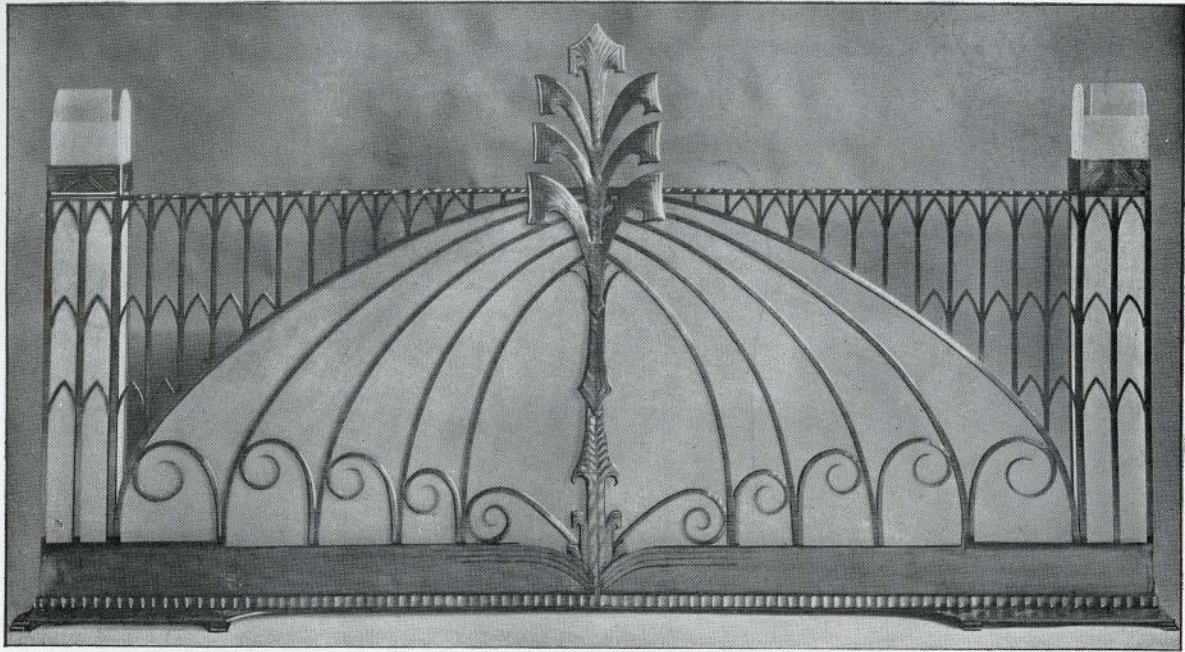


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Any of the books mentioned in this announcement, as well as those which are reviewed in our columns, may be secured through the Journal of the R.A.I.C. at the published price, carriage and customs duties prepaid.

DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE OF ENGLAND DURING THE TUDOR PERIOD

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By William Arthur \$6.00

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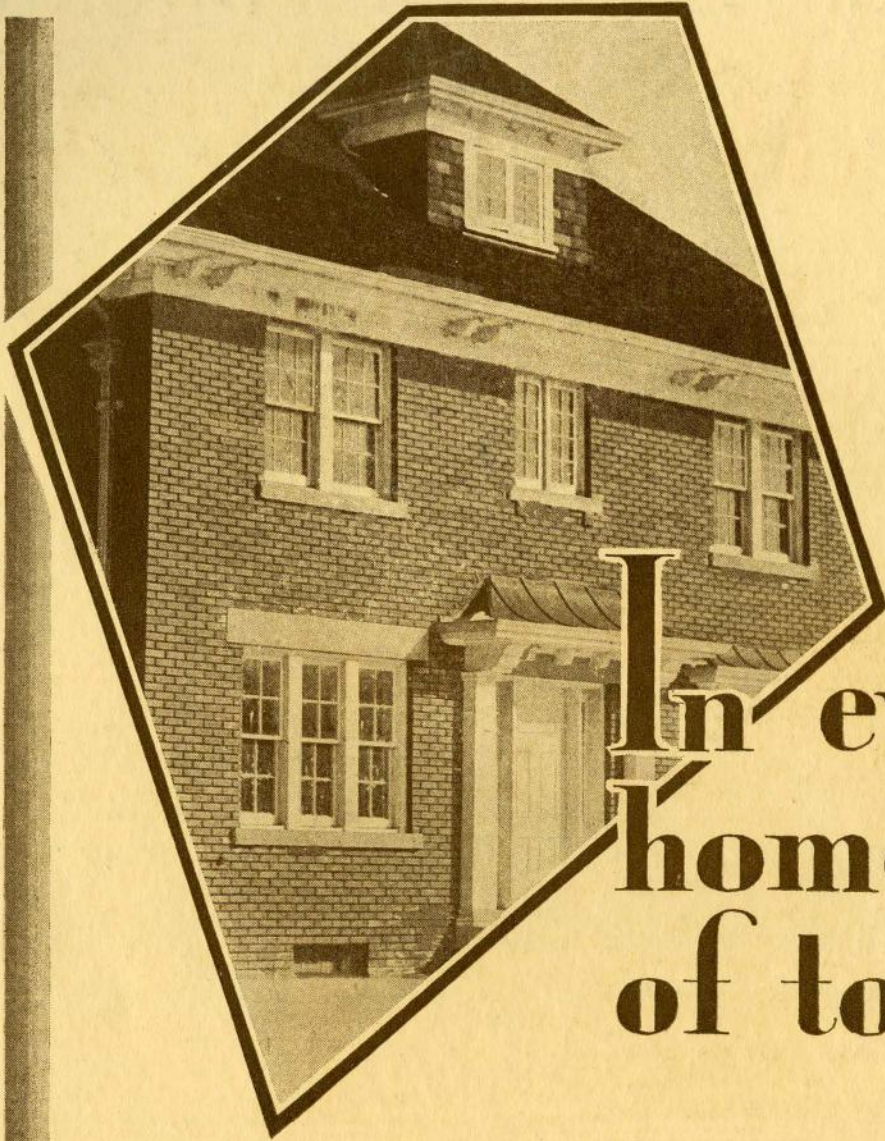
THE METAL CRAFTS IN ARCHITECTURE

By Gerald K. Geerlings \$7.50

Metal work, ancient and modern, in architecture and interior decoration has been reproduced in numerous photographs and drawings, and explained by an architect who has sought historic examples in Europe and America, and has obtained first-hand information by visiting the leading foundries and workshops. Each metal has been treated in a separate section, and among the headings are: Bronze, Brass, Cast Iron, Copper, Lead, Zinc, Tin, Lighting Fixtures, Preparation of Specifications, not to speak of current developments, such as enamelling and electrical aids in depositing metals. With about 300 photographs and drawings. 9 x 12 inches.

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