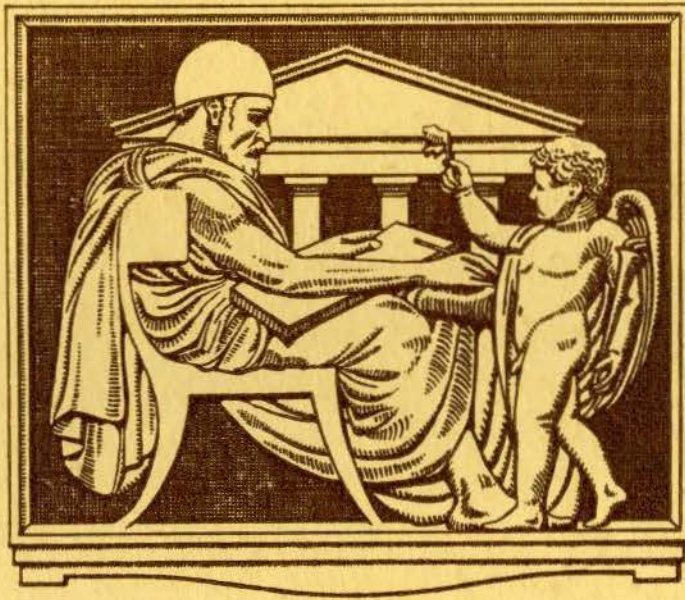


THE JOURNAL

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA



DECEMBER
1929

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TORONTO • CANADA



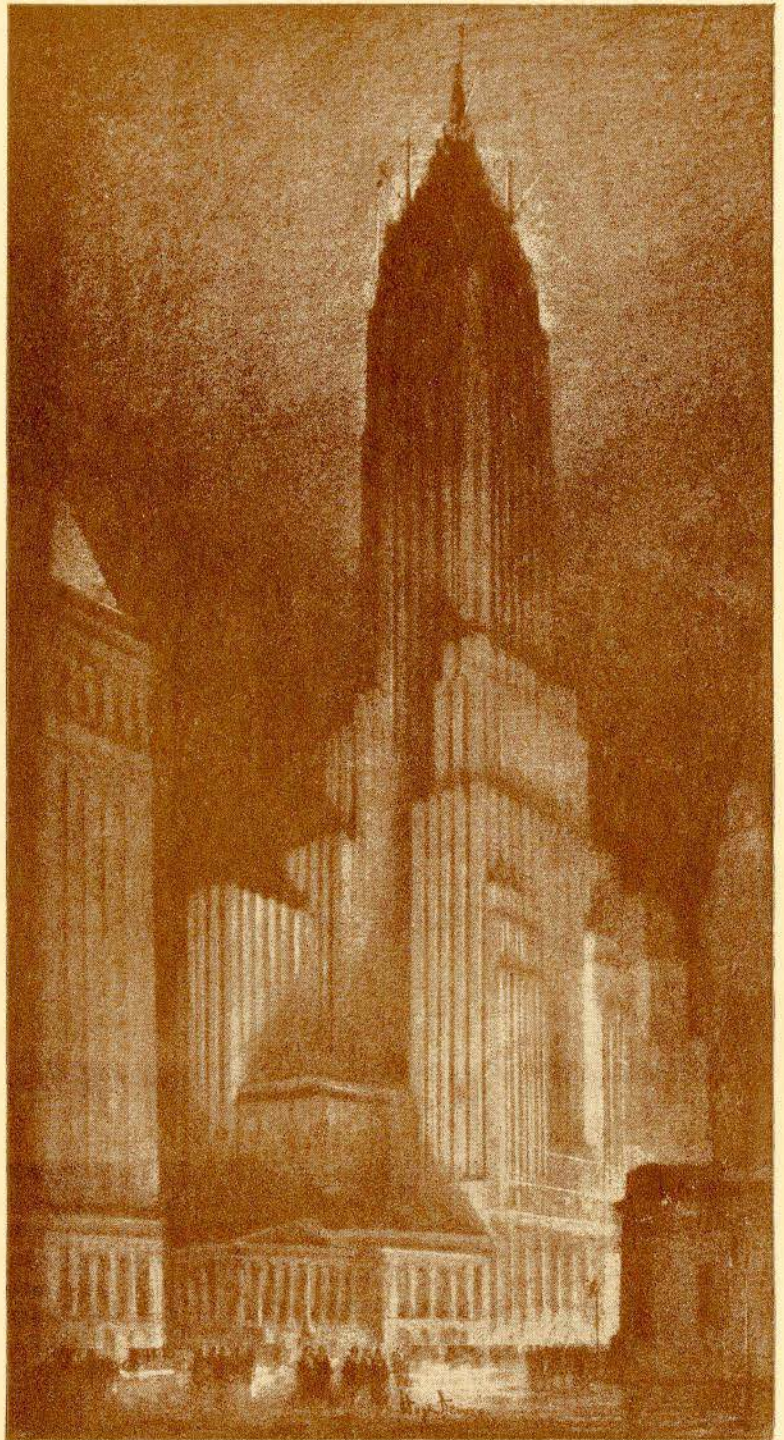
STEEL

proved before it is used

A STEEL structural member is a finished product before it goes into place. Its manufacture has proved—through constant inspection . . . test . . . analysis—that steel is qualified to serve anywhere, any time, with unfailing strength and unquestioned security. The very nature of the manufacture of structural steel—its unvarying chemical composition, its shaping through repeated rolling processes—forestalls any possibility of hidden weaknesses. Steel is *proved* right before it is shipped from the mill.

Specify steel with thorough confidence. Use it with assurance, for its properties are *known*. Build with steel to save time in construction, to bring sooner occupancy and quicker dividends. Use steel to defeat obsolescence—for steel buildings and bridges are most quickly, easily and economically altered . . . extended . . . remodeled . . . removed. Steel by test, by experience, by common acceptance, is the most suitable material for modern construction.

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



Free to architects only! This Hugh Ferriss rendering will be mailed on request. It is enlarged to approximately one and one-half times the size of the above illustration and reproduced on special stock for framing.

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 Fireproofing 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.

ESCALATORS ARE PROFITABLE FOR STORES OF MEDIUM SIZE * *



IN STORES where Otis-Fensom escalators have been installed a big sales increase on the upper floors has been shown. The escalator makes it easy for people to buy because it enables them to reach these upper floors quickly and comfortably. For rush hours and rush seasons, escalators are of the greatest value.

The ease and speed with which crowds of people can be continuously moved by escalators is one great point in their favor. The low cost of operation is another. Escalators reduce the number of elevators required and reduce the expense of elevator operators.

The trend in the junior department stores is distinctly towards the escalator.

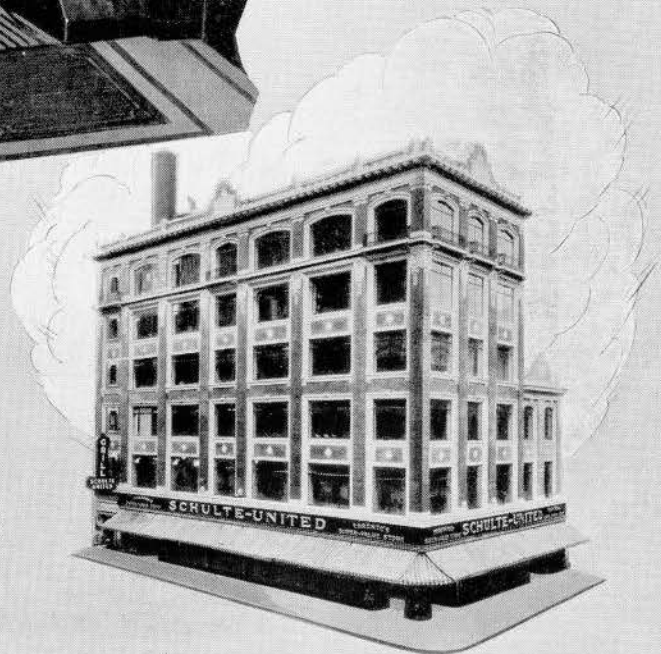
This escalator in the new Schulte-United Store is 3 ft. wide, with a vertical lift of 15 ft. 6in. Requiring only a 20 h.p. motor to operate, it is capable of moving 6,000 persons per hour continuously.

Note the advertising value secured by the showcases on the wall alongside.

OTIS-FENSOM ELEVATOR COMPANY LIMITED

HAMILTON, ONTARIO

Offices in all Principal Canadian Cities



New Schulte-United Store, Toronto

Architect: F. S. Mallory.

Gen. Contractor: Frid Construction Co. Ltd., Hamilton

The New MANOIR RICHELIEU

*. . . Another Outstanding
Example of Successful
Winter Construction with
CONCRETE . . .*



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

NO ONE appreciates the value of winter construction . . . with concrete . . . more than those interested in resort hotels. It enables them to build successfully and economically, in the off-season, taking advantage of plentiful and stable labor. Simple and inexpensive precautions during the early setting period of the pour assure a concrete equal in every way to that poured in summer weather. In the case of the Manoir Richelieu, housing effectively offset the rigors of Murray Bay's winter.

Fire-safe, permanent, the new Manoir Richelieu is well qualified to carry on the traditions of the Newport of Canada.

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

Canada Cement Company Building
Phillips Square Montreal

**CANADA CEMENT
CONCRETE
FOR PERMANENCE**

SALES OFFICES AT:
Montreal Toronto
Winnipeg Calgary

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





CORK-LINING THIS HOUSE

saved \$124.00 over the estimate

for city gas heat

THE experience of Mr. Leander Parkhurst, of Concord, N. H., in heating his cork-lined home, is an excellent demonstration of the heat-saving qualities of Armstrong's Corkboard.

Mr. Parkhurst's residence is a two-story, brick-vener house, 25' x 36', with slate roof and a one-story sun-porch 10' x 22'. Walls are lined with Armstrong's Corkboard 1½ inches thick, with a 2-inch thickness on sun-porch and second-floor ceilings.

The gas company's estimate for heating the house (without insulation) was 449,100 cubic feet. The actual consumption for the winter of 1926-27 was 313,000 cubic feet, or 27½% less than the estimate. At 91 cents per thousand cubic feet,

the saving amounted to \$124.00. A fuel saving of 27% is not spectacular, but it will soon pay for the insulation.

Experience has proved that 1½ and 2 inches respectively on walls and ceilings are the most economical thicknesses of insulation, considering both original cost and ultimate fuel saving. And an important advantage of Armstrong's Corkboard is the fact that these thicknesses can be applied *in a single layer*, which means a low cost for labor.

Complete data on roof insulation will be supplied promptly on request. Armstrong Cork & Insulation Co., Limited, McGill Building, Montreal; 11 Brant Street, Toronto; Confederation Life Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.



Filing Catalog for Architects

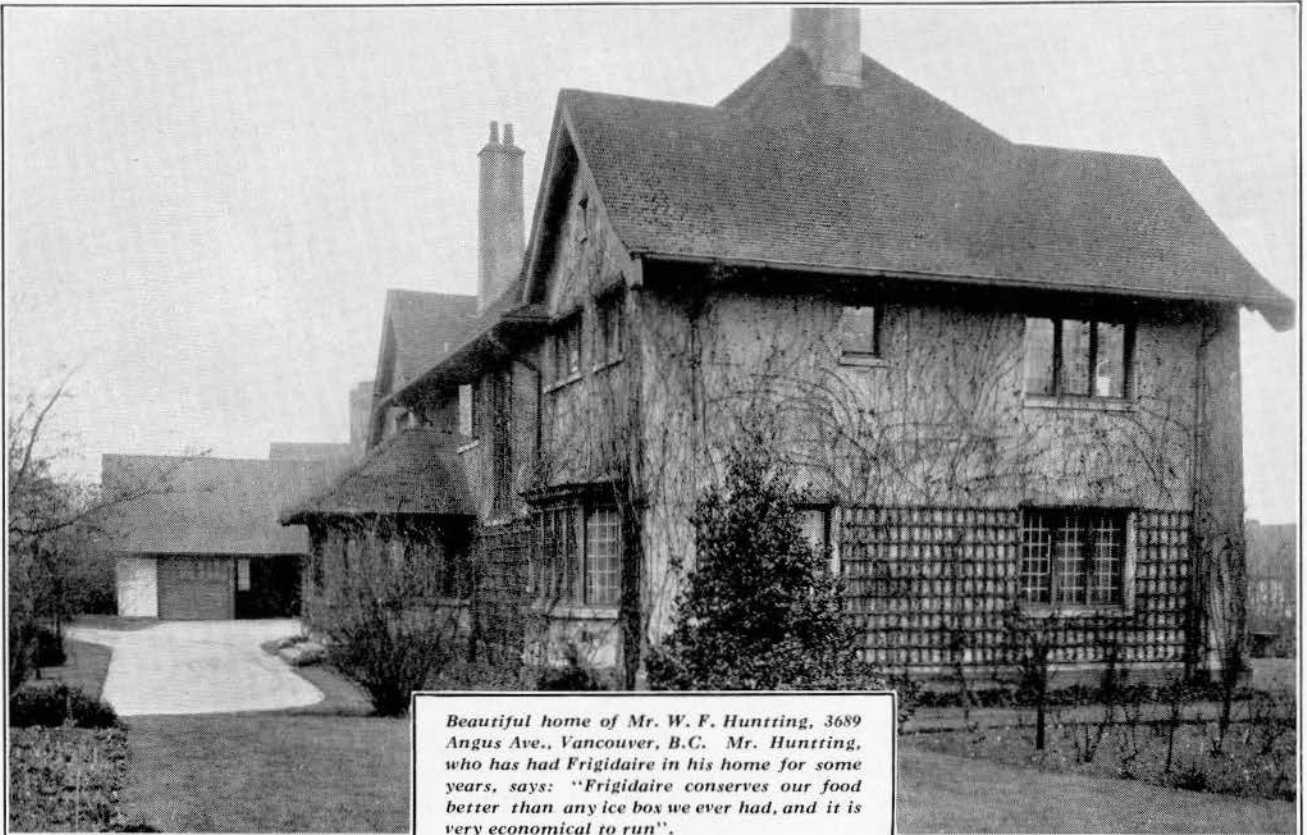
Made in a size to fit your file and compiled according to A.I.A. standards, this is an interesting treatise on the subject of insulation—a book you can read now and then file away for future reference.

Armstrong's Corkboard Insulation

Let them find

FRIGIDAIRE

in the homes you build



Beautiful home of Mr. W. F. Huntting, 3689 Angus Ave., Vancouver, B.C. Mr. Huntting, who has had Frigidaire in his home for some years, says: "Frigidaire conserves our food better than any ice box we ever had, and it is very economical to run".

YOU add a visible asset to the new home when you install Frigidaire. It makes an instant and powerful appeal to the prospective buyer. It may easily be the determining factor in closing a sale.

Frigidaire offers an important combination of features. Here are some of them . . . smooth and unobstructed surfaces of gleaming porcelain enamel or white Duco . . . conveniently elevated shelves . . . entirely concealed mechanism, so quiet that you don't hear

it start, stop, or run . . . surplus refrigerating power which guarantees the safe-keeping of foods even during the hottest weather . . . and the Frigidaire "Cold Control" which speeds the freezing of ice cubes and desserts. At the nearest Frigidaire showroom you will find the new Frigidaires on display . . . Frigidaires adapted in size, capacity, and shape for the requirements of any house or apartment. Ask for literature especially prepared for the architect and

builder. Learn about the low prices and easy General Motors payment terms. Or just sign and mail the coupon and all this will be sent to you.

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Builders.

Name

Address

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HALL BUILDING
VANCOUVER, B.C.



MEDICAL DENTAL BUILDING
- VANCOUVER, B.C. -

*Photographs by
Leonard Franks*

Electrical Contractors:
C. H. E. WILLIAMS CO., LIMITED, Vancouver

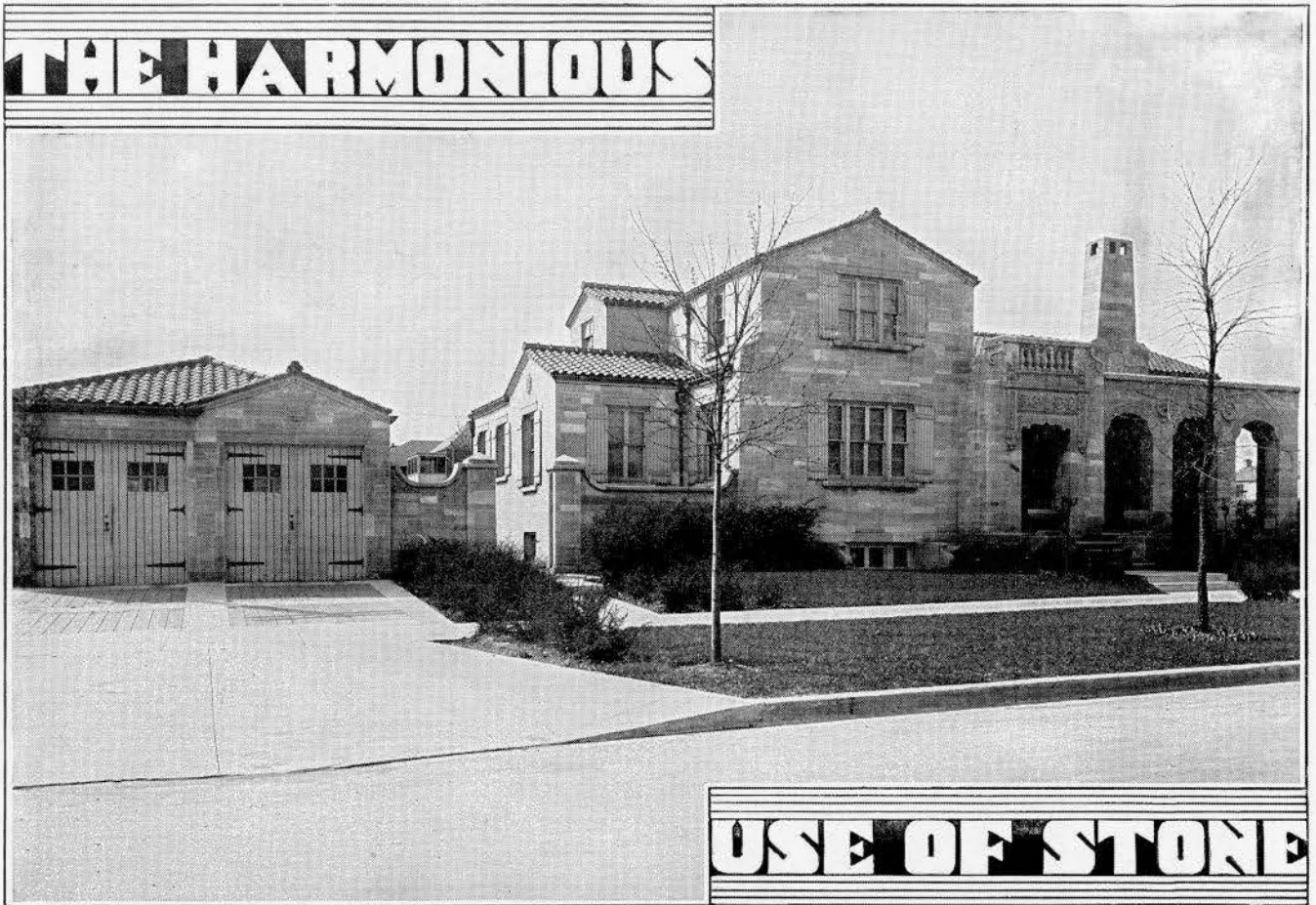
Architects:
McCARTER AND NAIRNE, Vancouver

ACROSS Canada . . . wherever fine buildings are erected . . . you will find Beaverduct specified to give lifetime protection to the electric wiring systems. Electrical contractors, architects and builders know the value of this rigid-steel conduit which is made of the finest and cleanest materials and rigidly inspected to ensure lasting satisfaction.

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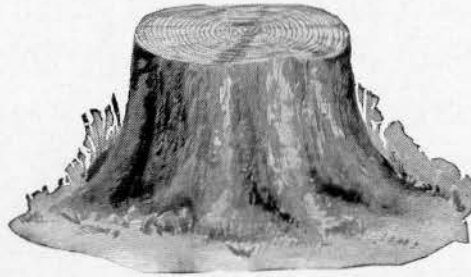
THIS ASHTONE home was built with the certainty that it would be a monument to the owner's good taste. For ASHTONE imparts to a home a distinction not obtainable through the use of any other material. To be sure, it costs a little more—but any client of yours, building in the quality price range, will listen when you tell him of the added beauty, durability and economy of ASHTONE. Get the *facts* about ASHTONE—for your own sake and for your clients' benefit.

BLOOMINGTON LIMESTONE COMPANY

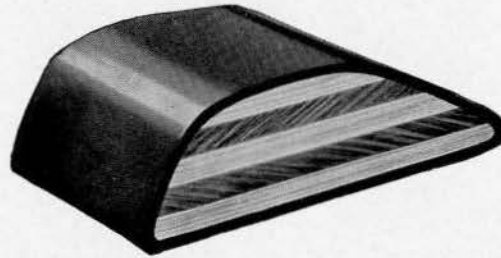
Bloomington-Indiana

DETROIT KANSAS CITY CINCINNATI CHICAGO NEW YORK TORONTO

RINGS OF WOOD in the Tree



LAYERS OF WOOD in Whale-Bone-It



...Laminated construction in each

LAMINATED construction—Nature's great engineering principle—gives remarkable combination of strength and lightness.

That's why only Whale-bone-ite can defy the slam-bang abuse which public toilet seats have to stand—that's why Whale-bone-ite can be guaranteed for the life of the building—that's why Whale-bone-ite immediately ends all replacement expense.

We and others have tried to make toilet seats as strong, as light and as sanitary by other methods. But it can't be done. Only *laminated* construction can give the abuse-defying strength of Whale-bone-ite—the careless abuse that every public toilet seat receives. Fourteen years and a million Whale-bone-ites in use have proved it. Today, nearly all seats going into public toilets are of laminated construction.

Its handsome polished Whale-bone-ite surface will last a life-time. It is easy to clean and non-inflammable.

Ends burden of replacement costs

It is a well-known fact that public toilet seats receive constant, careless slam-bang abuse from the public. But the public cannot smash Whale-bone-ite. Its unbreakable laminated construction—guaranteed for the life of the building—immediately ends all replacement expense.

Whale-bone-ite Seats are found quite generally in the guest bathrooms of fine hotels as well as in public institutions where service requirements are severe. Many new apartment houses are equipping all toilets with them.

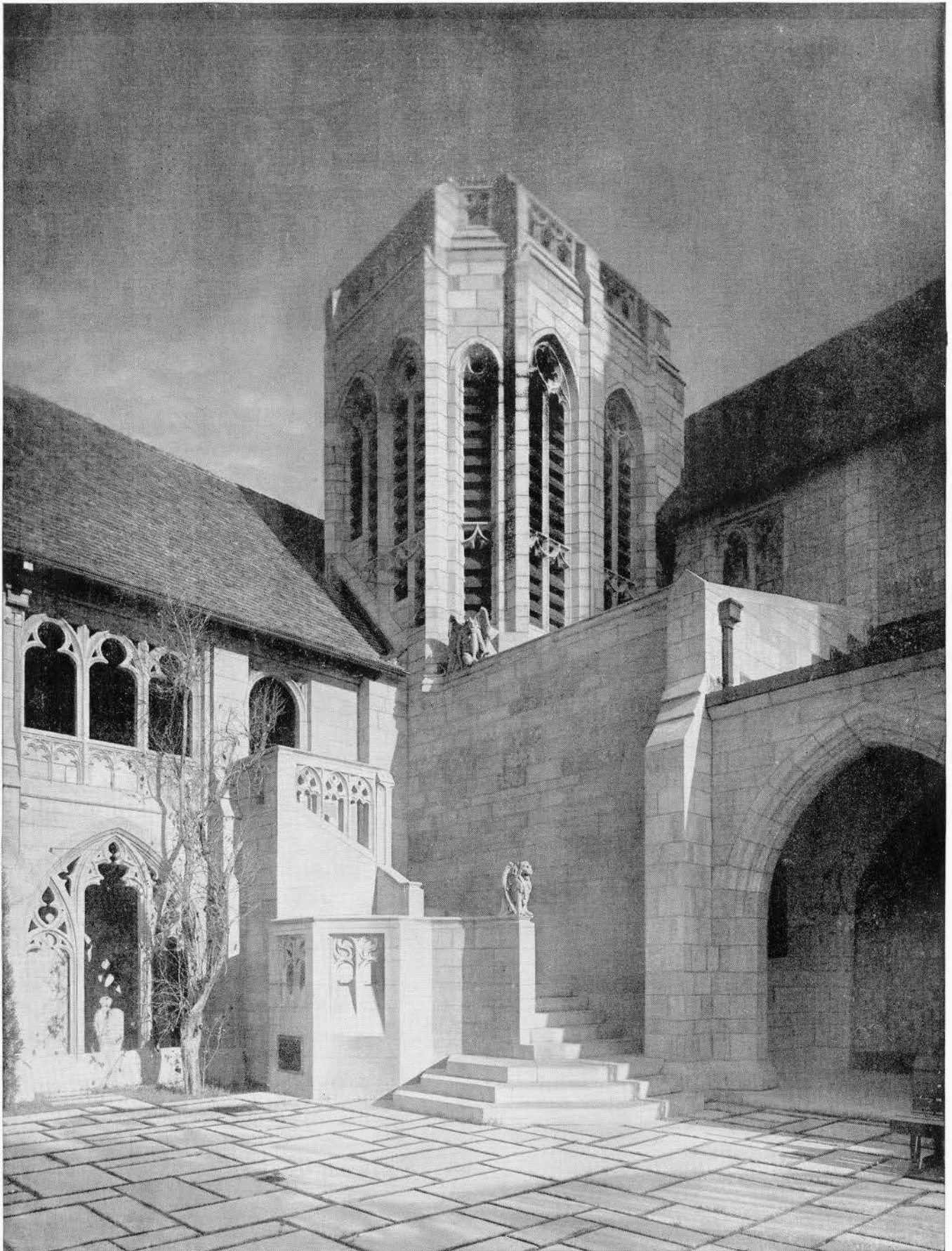
Brunswick
WHALE-BONE-ITE
TOILET SEATS
MADE IN CANADA

THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER COMPANY
OF CANADA, LIMITED

Ottawa

358 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.

Montreal



CONCRETE FOR PERMANENCE and Firesafety



This modern prototype of the Pool of Bethesda, in the Cloister Garth, excepting only the figure of the angel, is wrought entirely of concrete cast stone.

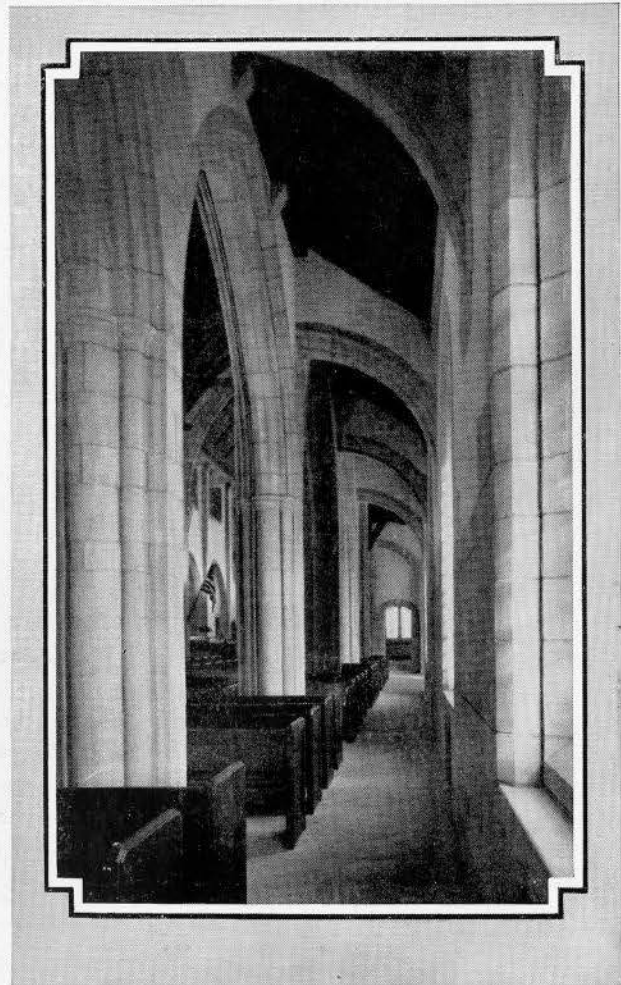
A Classic Church built all of Concrete

A NEW and interesting technique in an age-old material—concrete—has been wrought by the patient skill of craftsmen in laboratory, workshop, and studio.

Bethesda-by-the-Sea, in Palm Beach, Florida, is a notable instance of classic design executed in concrete masonry. Gothic in feeling, yet typifying “a living, not historic style” this unusual church exemplifies well the dignity and grandeur attainable in plastic stone. Hiss and Weekes, its architects, found in concrete the one medium to translate their inspiration into actuality, completely and without excessive cost.

Common hazards of fire and storm lose their menace for structures built of concrete. We invite architects, officers of institutions and members of building committees to investigate its wide possibilities. Complete information awaits your request.

A corner of the Cloister Garth, showing the outdoor pulpit and organ tower, is pictured on the opposite page. Flagstones, masonry and embellishment—all are precast concrete. At the right is shown the application of the Gothic motif to the interior.



PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION ~ Chicago



The
International Air
will always
be good in the
DETROIT - CANADA
TUNNEL

One of the Ventilation Buildings. Construction by Parklap Construction Corp. for the Detroit-Canada Tunnel Co.



SILENTVANES
were chosen!

—It was because of a reputation for low operating cost that Silentvanes have built up for themselves in the Holland Tunnels and the George A. Posey Tube in California . . .

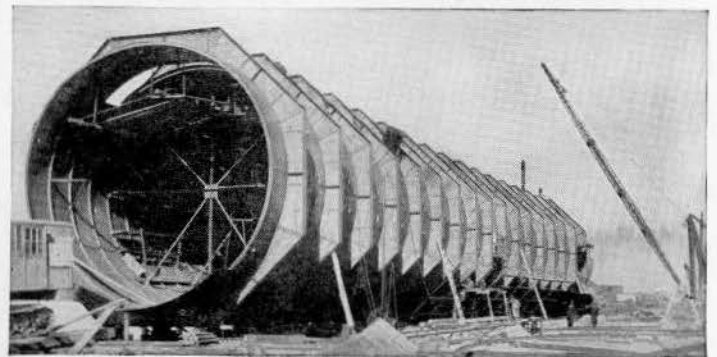
—and because of Sturtevant's special experience in building fans for this kind of work . . .

. . . Silentvanes were chosen!

The new tunnel connects Detroit, Michigan and Windsor, Ontario. It consists of a single tube 5100 feet long with a roadway 22 feet wide. There are two ventilating buildings—one in Canada and the other in the United States.

To keep the air pure at all times—even in emergencies—twenty-four Sturtevant Silentvane Fans were chosen—twelve Blowers and twelve Exhausters. Capacities range from 61,500 to 195,000 C.F.M. Under maximum operating requirements, the load will be about 900 H.P.

Architects and Engineers are invited to make use of the Sturtevant Research Laboratories where valuable cooperating facilities are available in the development of special ventilating apparatus.



River Tube construction by Porter Bros. & Robt. Porter for the Detroit-Canada Tunnel Co., Plans and specifications by Parsons, Klapp, Brinckerhoff and Douglas, New York City. Ole Singstad, Consulting Engineer on Ventilation.



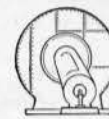
B. F. STURTEVANT Co.
 OF CANADA, LIMITED

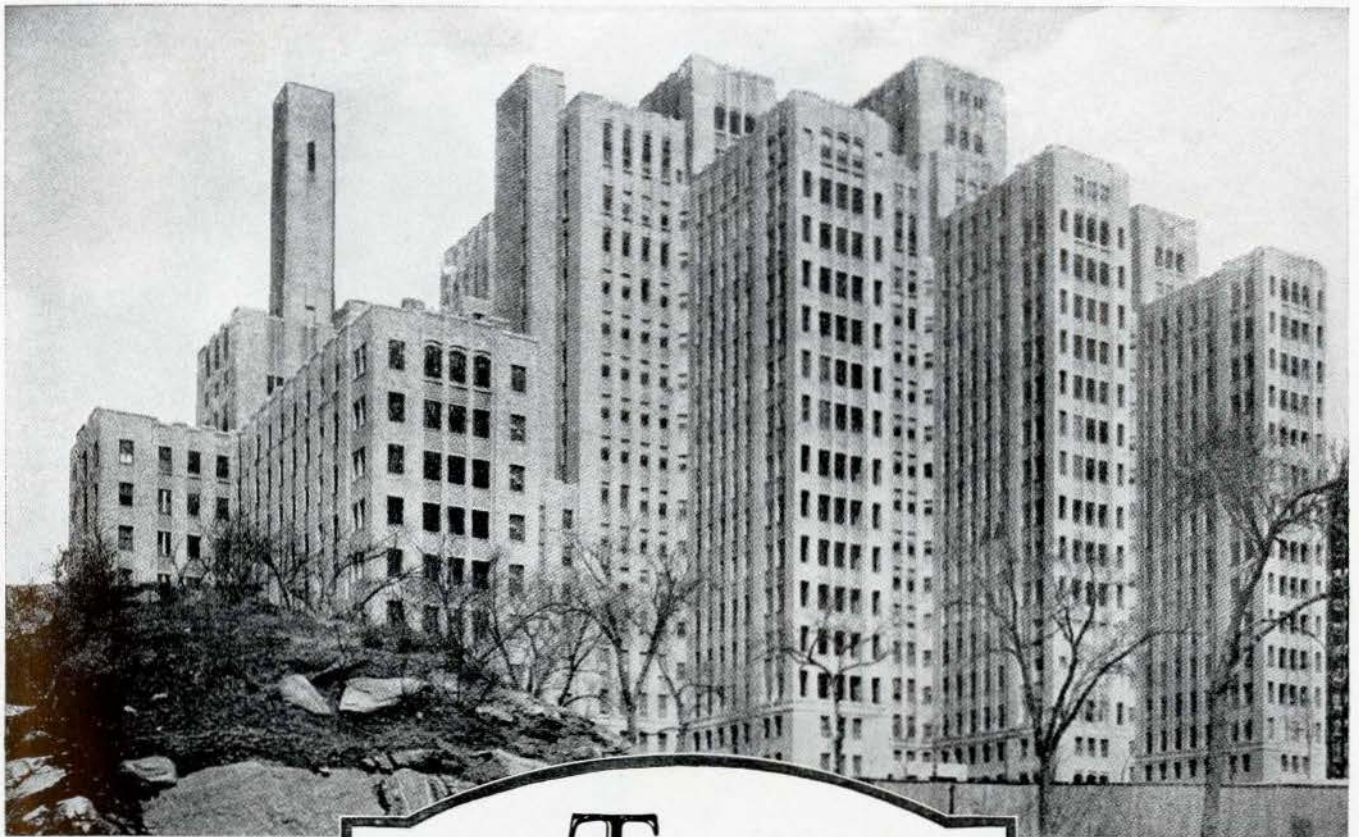
Works in Galt, Ontario
 MONTREAL—553 New Birks Bldg. WINNIPEG—Kipp Kelly Limited, 68 Higgins Ave. TORONTO—1010 Lumsden Bldg. EDMONTON —Empire Eng. & Supply Co.



Sturtevant

HEATING-VENTILATING AND
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Equipped With Johnson Heat
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Grant Photo.

THE wide preference awarded Johnson Heat and Humidity Control evidences a valued utility and a leadership. Every type of building, in every state of the Union, contains Johnson Control. The prominence of these structures and the prominence of the architects and engineers responsible for them and recommending Johnson Control are additionally significant.

Johnson Heat & Humidity Control is fundamentally correct in design and installation: and totally reliable mechanically and in constancy of service. That is why Johnson Control is so universally specified.

The Johnson System consists of individual room thermostat and diaphragm operated valve or damper for each room to be controlled; and a compressed air system — all completely connected by small, concealed compressed air piping. Included, are thermostats for controlling the valves and dampers of a building's ventilating system, and humidostats for the control of the humidity. Johnson Control applies to every form and plan and system of heating and ventilating. Interesting Johnson Book of details sent on request.

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JOHNSON
HEAT & HUMIDITY CONTROL



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



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

PERMANENT ATTRACTIVE 77 QUIET 77 PUBLIC FLOORS

THESE desirable floor features are assured from the very outset . . . with Dominion Battleship Linoleum.

Wear is built into every square inch of this tough, resilient material. It is richly dignified in appearance . . . and retains its attractiveness indefinitely . . . with a minimum of care.

Dominion Battleship Linoleum is pleasant to the tread. It is quiet, odourless, clean . . . and easily kept so.

Architects increasingly specify it for banks, offices, stores, schools, hospitals and all public buildings where floors are regarded as an investment in comfort and efficiency.

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

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COMPANY LIMITED MONTREAL



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*Chapman & Oxley, Toronto
Architects*

*Yolles & Rotenberg, Toronto
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Walpamur Flat Wall Finish

THE Medical Arts Building in Toronto, dedicated to the science of health and healing is admirably designed and equipped for its purpose.

The appearance of the walls and ceilings decorated in Dove Grey and Ivory Walpamur is particularly noticeable. They evidence the demand of the medical profession for surroundings in their work, that are sanitary, permanent and light diffusing, and can be maintained at low cost.

Walpamur was therefore selected as the finish for walls and ceilings fulfilling the most exacting requirements. Two coats were applied on new plaster with brush or spray gun, and proved most economical in both material and labour.

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ARCHITECTS
Marani & Lawson
38 Bloor St. W., Toronto

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W. J. Bolus Limited
318 Yonge St., Toronto

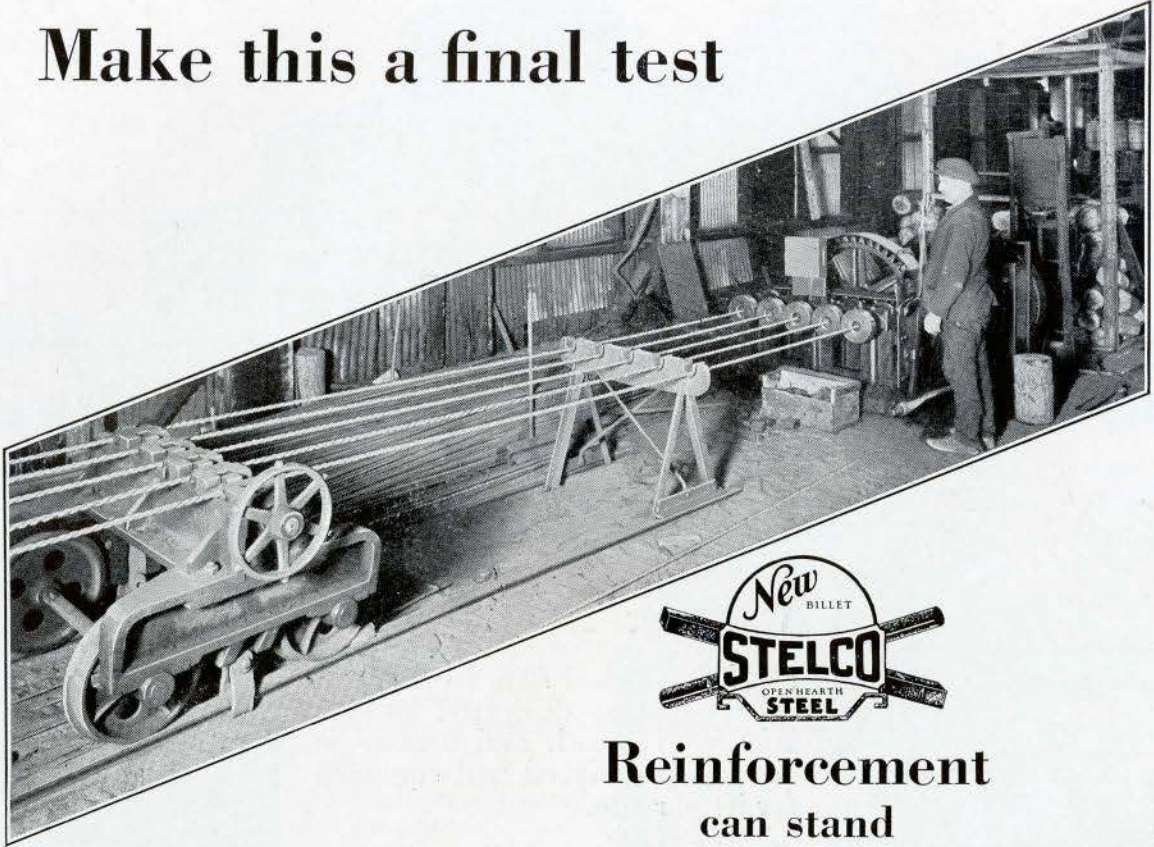
The Walpamur Co. Limited

Montreal Toronto Halifax
Factory - Darwen, England

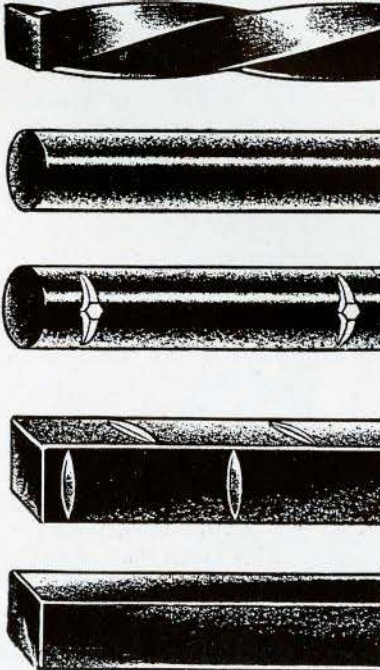
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WALPAMUR
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Flat oil paint
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Make this a final test



Reinforcement can stand **COLD TWISTING**



COLD twisting is a convincing test for proving the quality of reinforcing bars. It searches out the weak points and shows them up immediately.

The architect, designer and contractor assume heavy responsibility in building. Therefore, to protect their own interests as well as those of the owner, we strongly recommend their demanding the cold twisting test.

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Stelco reinforcing bars are rolled from new open hearth steel billets and can be twisted and bent to shape when cold. Their reliability is further assured as the steel is produced in our mills right from the ore for this particular use.

Our new mills, incorporating the most modern ideas for rolling steel, are now in operation and our stocks such that we can serve you promptly with the highest quality material.

THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

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Years of *extra* Life in this Pipe

Stelco Pipe gives many *extra* years of service because it is thoroughly scale free—reducing corrosion to a minimum. Mill scale is one of the principal causes of “pitting”—but Stelco pipe is entirely free of this destructive agent and presents smooth, clean surfaces both interior and exterior thus definitely assuring a full steady flow of clean water and a much easier job of installation.

*By the Pioneer
Makers of Pipe
in Canada.*

*Joints that are
tight and stay tight*

Stelco Improved Couplings are made from specially prepared steel possessing extra strength and special tapping qualities. They ensure full and uniform threads—tight joints and long life to the pipe lines.

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IMPROVED COUPLINGS

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Architect — Herbert Horner

Gen. Contractor — Dickie Construction Co.

VIEW showing marble treatment in the lobby of the National Assurance Company's new building, Toronto. The Pilasters all in French Escallette, counter top, door and newel post in Italian Black and Gold, dado work in Botticino and Escallette trimmings floor in French Granite D'or with border of Breche D'Alet. All marble supplied and erected by

Geo. Oakley & Son, Limited

Office: 278 Booth Ave. TORONTO Marble Mills: 355 Logan Ave.

NATURAL CUT STONE

IMPORTED MARBLE

MARINE BUILDING, VANCOUVER, B.C.

McCARTER & NAIRNE
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FIVE HIGH-SPEED TURNBULL ELEVATORS

WE HAVE been awarded the contract to install five High Speed Floor Button Control Gearless Westinghouse-Turnbull Passenger Elevators in the new Marine Building, Vancouver.

THE TURNBULL ELEVATOR COMPANY, LIMITED
TORONTO

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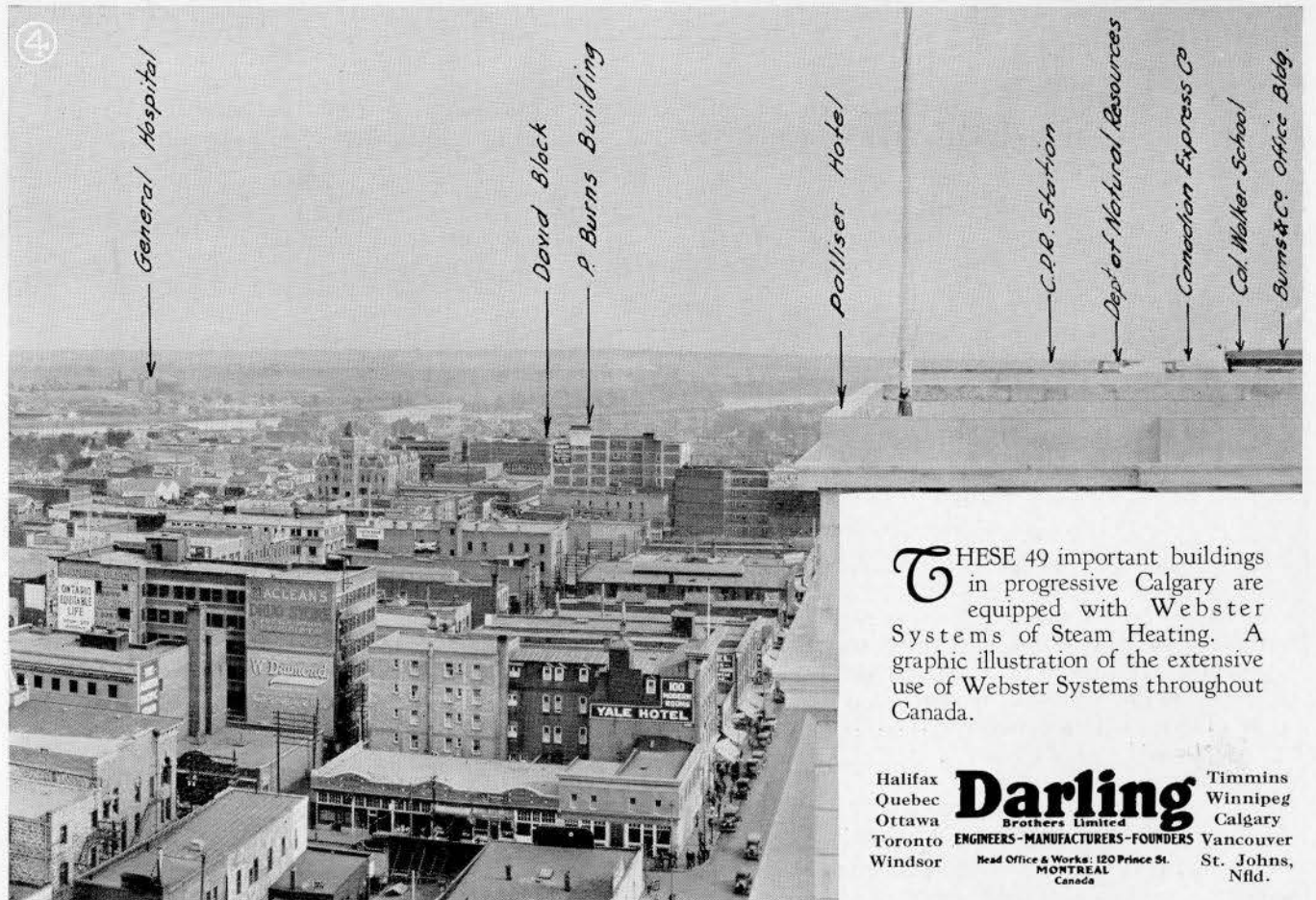
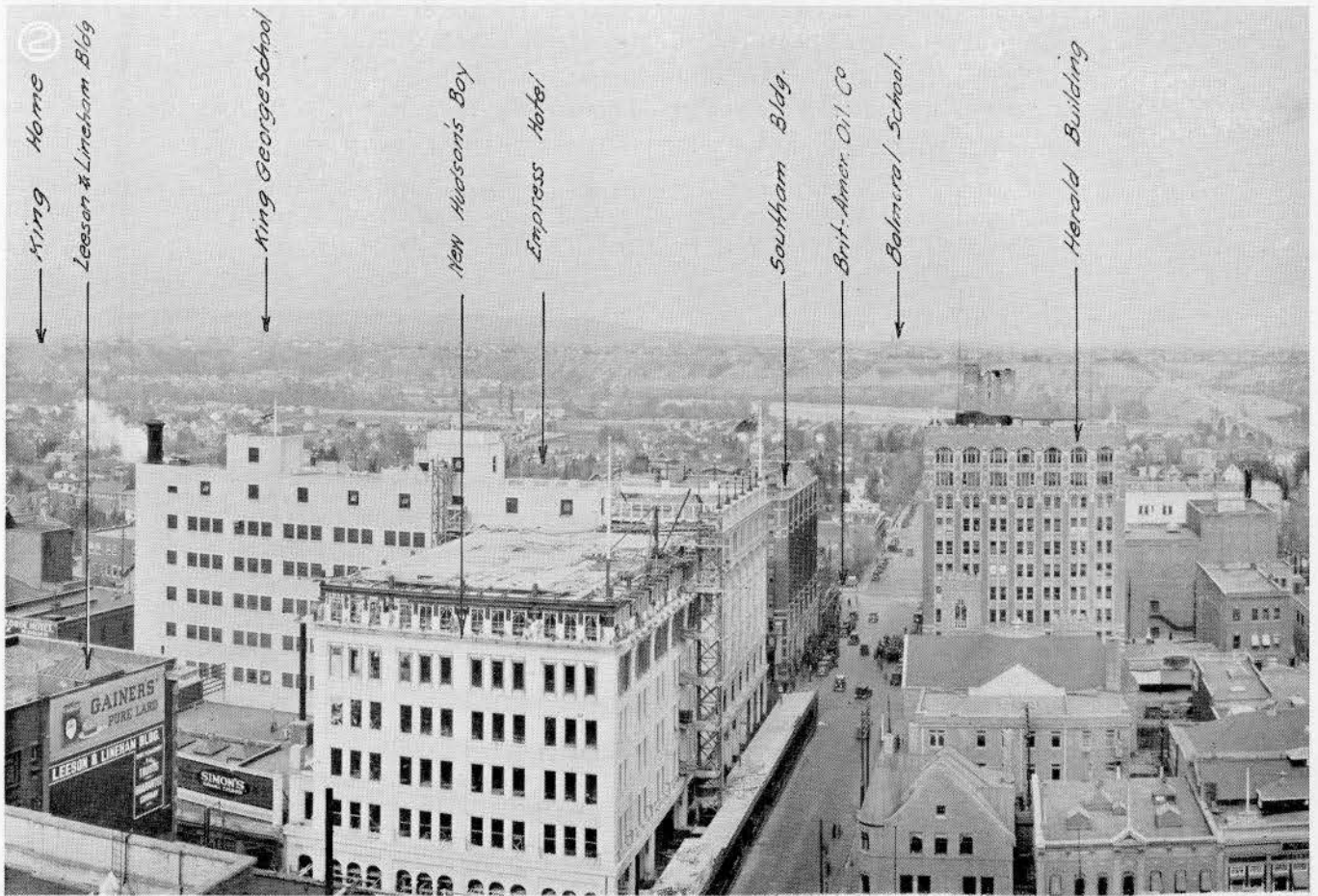
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THESE 49 important buildings in progressive Calgary are equipped with Webster Systems of Steam Heating. A graphic illustration of the extensive use of Webster Systems throughout Canada.

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1410 STANLEY STREET - MONTREAL, QUE.

FOUNDED 19th AUGUST, 1907

INCORPORATED BY THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT 16th JUNE, 1908, 1st APRIL, 1912, and 14th JUNE, 1929

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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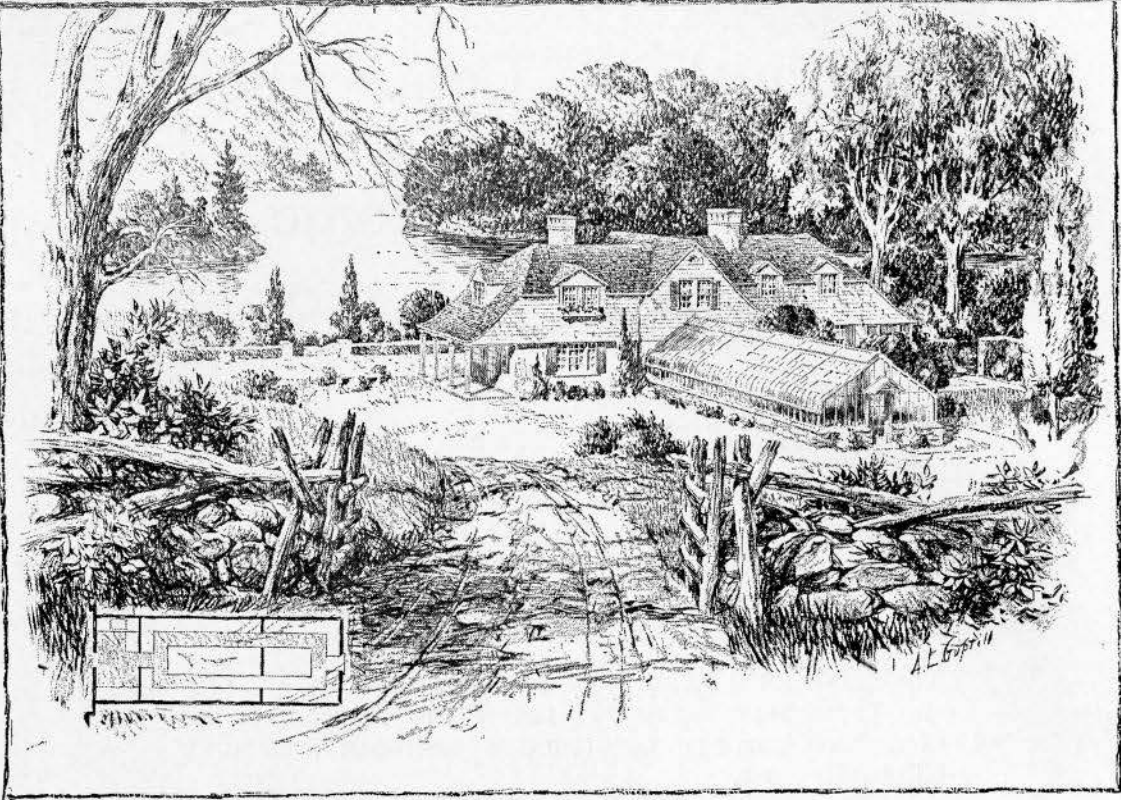
All applications to compete should be received on or before December 31, 1929 while drawings should be dispatched not later than February 15, 1930.

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THE JOURNAL

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

Serial No. 52

TORONTO DECEMBER, 1929

Vol. VI. No. 12

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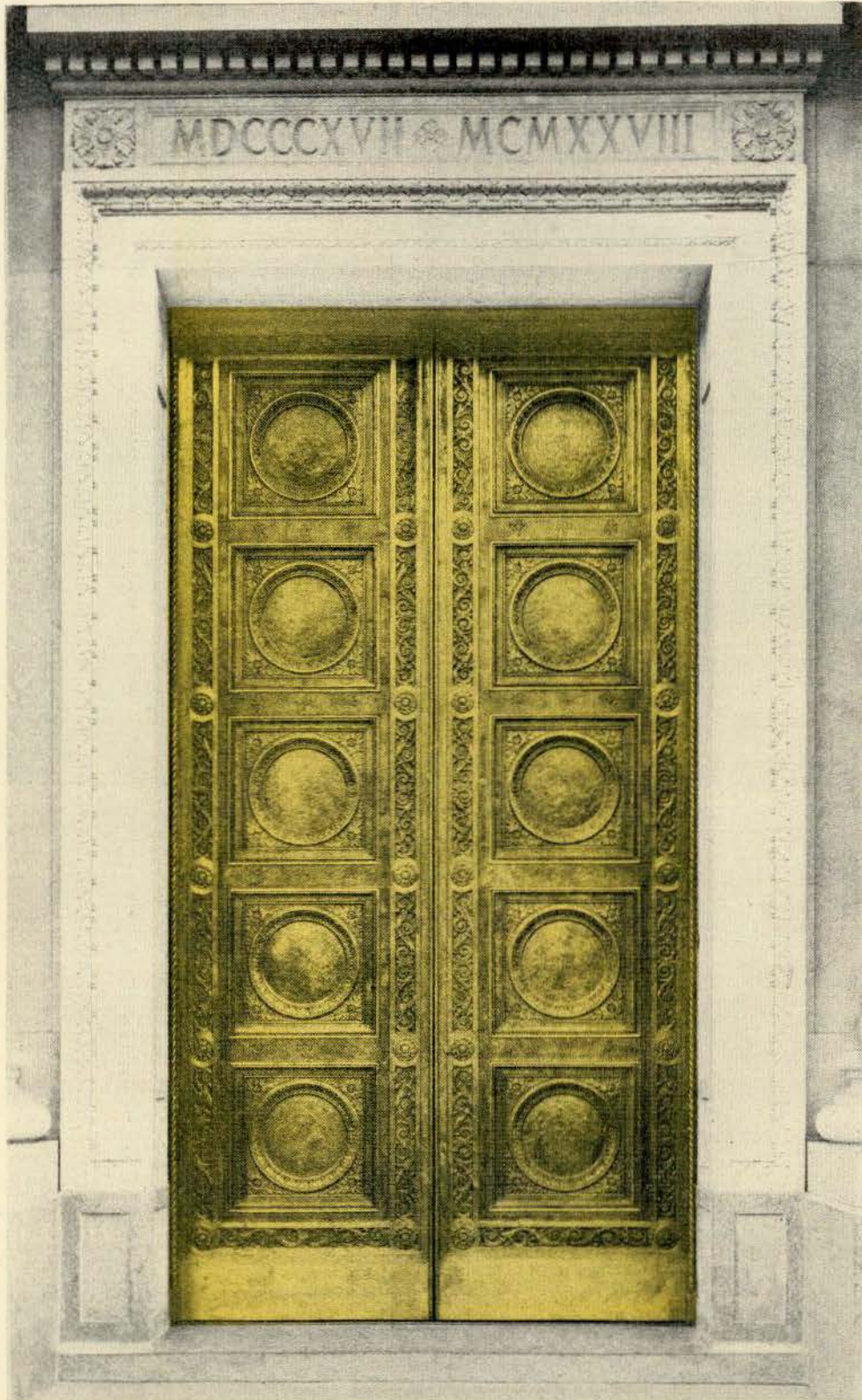
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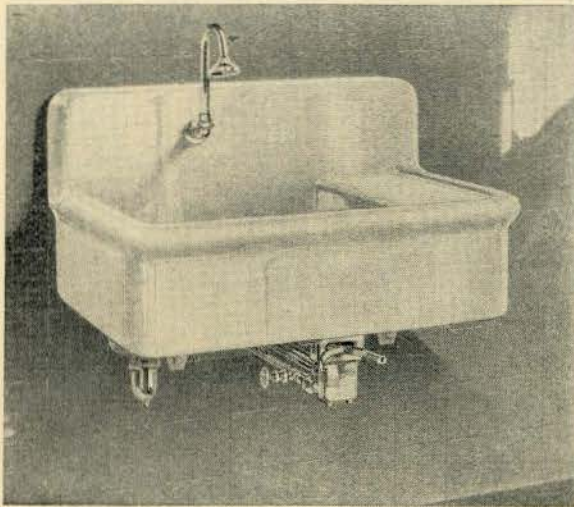
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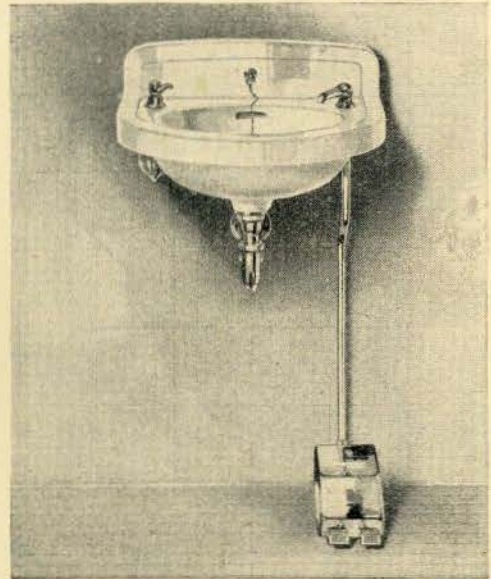


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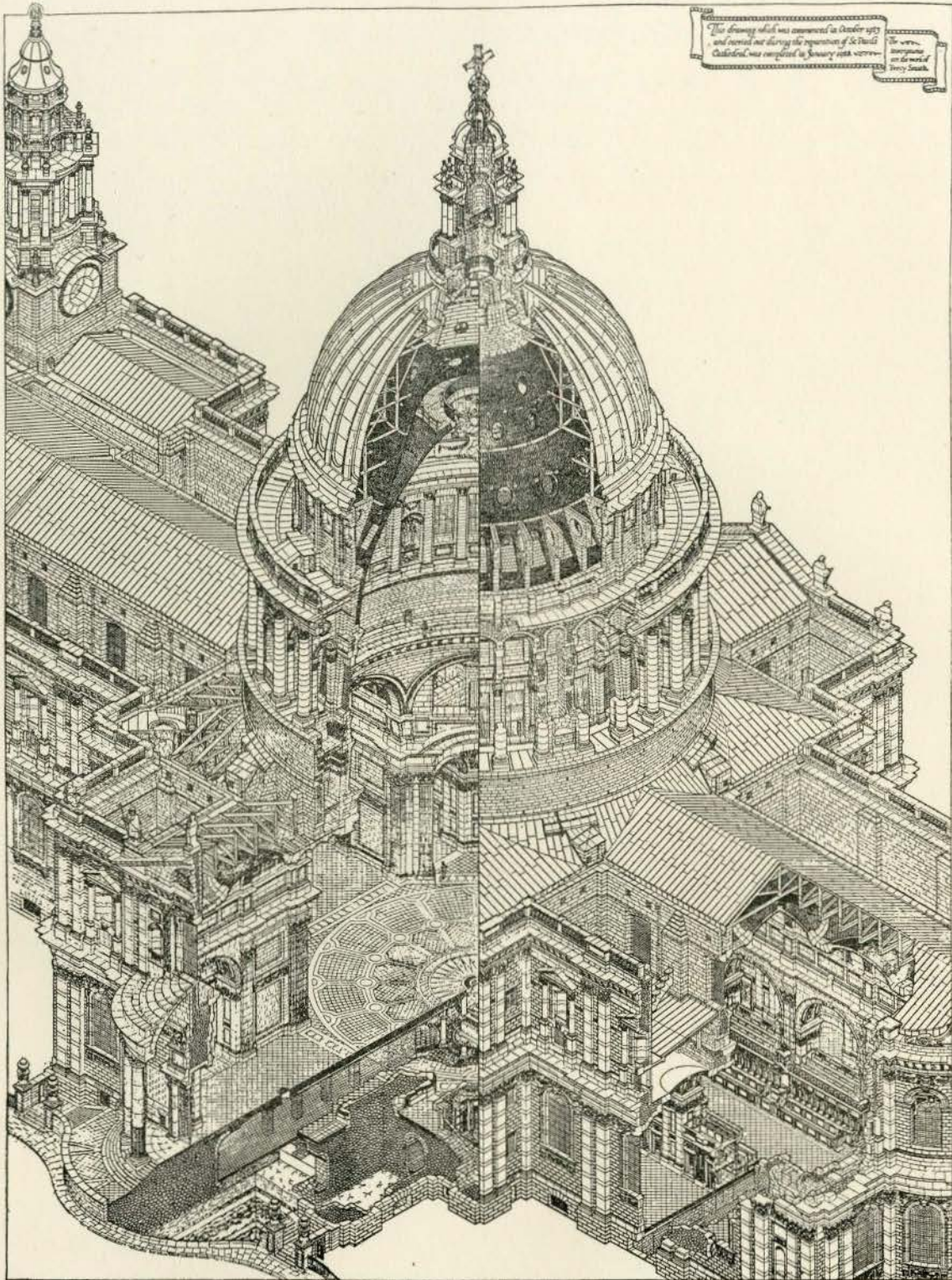
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To WILLIAM DUNN, F.R.I.B.A.

who first suggested the idea of shewing the construction of St. Paul's Cathedral by Isometric Projection—
 —this drawing is inscribed by MERVYN EDMUND MACARTNEY, F.S.A. Surveyor to the Fabric—
 Measured and drawn by R. B. BROOK-GREAVES in collaboration with W. GODFREY ALLEN
 Valuable assistance has been rendered by Matthew Dawson, F.R.I.B.A. & E. J. Bolwell

MINIATURE REPRODUCTION OF AN ISOMETRIC
 DRAWING OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL
 By R. B. BROOK-GREAVES and GODFREY ALLEN

THE JOURNAL

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

Serial No. 52

TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1929

Vol. VI. No. 12

EDITORIAL

THE Frontispiece in this issue is a miniature reproduction approximately 1/300 of the size of the original drawing, and 1/9 of the size of the reproductions which are being offered for sale by the publishers.

The idea of laying bare the construction of St. Paul's Cathedral by a drawing in isometric projection originated in 1907 with Mr. Wm. Dunn, F.R.I.B.A., who set out the lantern and ball and cross in this way. The drawing was later carried further downwards to embrace the dome, by Mr. Matthew Dawson, F.R.I.B.A. In 1922 Mr Mervyn E. Macartney, F.S.A., surveyor to the fabric, determined that this method should be extended so as not to show only the dome but as much of the rest of the cathedral as possible, and he commissioned Mr. R. B. Brook-Greaves, in collaboration with Mr. W. Godfrey Allen, to prepare an entirely fresh drawing on a far larger scale than had previously been contemplated. After many years of labour, the new drawing, which measures approximately 12 feet by 8 feet, has at last been completed.

It not only stands out as a masterly example of architectural draughtsmanship but it also indicates, perhaps for the first time in history, nearly every detail of construction of this famous building.

THE NEW BY-LAWS OF THE INSTITUTE

After months of effort, the executive committee of the Institute has succeeded in compiling the third and final draft of the proposed by-laws of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. These new by-laws were made necessary on account of the recent amendments to the charter of the Institute, which were approved during the last parliamentary session at Ottawa. It is pleasing to note the interest that has been taken by the Provincial associations in the preparation of these by-laws. Many useful comments and valuable suggestions were received and, as far as possible, the views expressed have been reconciled in the final draft. In order that the by-laws may become effective prior to the next annual meeting of the Institute, which is to take place in Montreal on February 21st and 22nd, 1930, a special meeting of the council has been called for December 28th for their final approval.

Much Institute business has of necessity been held up until the new by-laws are adopted and it is hoped that following their adoption, the council will be in a position to proceed with the many matters requiring its attention.

THE PROGRESS OF TOWN-PLANNING IN CANADA

The need for town-planning in Canada is becoming more evident every day with the rapid growth of many of our Canadian cities, and it is gratifying to note that greater interest is being taken in the matter than ever before. As some evidence of the progress since the first Town-Planning Act was passed by the New Brunswick

Legislature in 1912—it is of interest to note that legislation enabling cities to exercise wider and more intelligent control of the disposition of land and buildings has been enacted by almost all the Provincial Governments. As a result, we find that town-planning commissions have been created in a large number of communities.

The Dominion Government, as early as 1913, realized the necessity of improving and beautifying the capital city and appointed a Federal District Commission to develop a comprehensive plan for the city of Ottawa and its environs. The city of Quebec has extended the powers of its town-planning commission so as to exercise some form of architectural control over public and private building development. Greater Vancouver has set aside a definite appropriation of funds for a town-planning programme. Regional planning has been started on the Canadian side at Niagara Falls, and at Chicoutimi Mr. Noulan Cauchon has developed a comprehensive plan which is now being carried out. In the city of Montreal plans have already been prepared for an extensive development in the down-town section which will include the building of a large railway terminal. The city of Toronto is now considering the proposals of the City Planning Commission, which involves the development and improvement of Toronto's down-town area. This scheme, which is probably the most ambitious town-planning effort ever attempted in the Dominion of Canada, calls for a total expenditure of approximately \$40,000,000.00, of which \$19,000,000.00 will have to be provided by the taxpayers of Toronto. The suggested plan, a reproduction of which appears on page 418, provides for the extension of University Avenue to Front Street, giving direct access to and from the New Union Station; the creation of new streets to relieve the present congested traffic thoroughfares in the down-town section; and the widening of other streets to enable the traffic to proceed with the least possible delay. These recommendations, which will be submitted to the citizens of Toronto on January 1st for authority to proceed with the work, are of such vital importance to the future growth of that city that the architects there ought to be taking a more than passing interest in the projected scheme. Architects, above all others, can, through their training and specific knowledge, appreciate the benefits to be derived from the adoption of town-planning improvements. They ought to take a leading part in furthering such projects and should, in collaboration with allied organizations interested in town-planning, endeavour to stimulate public interest in the subject.

THE JOURNAL

This, the 52nd issue of THE JOURNAL, brings us to the close of another year, a year may we say, of progress in every direction. From the beginning it has been the policy of THE JOURNAL to serve

as the official mouthpiece for the architectural profession in Canada, and to improve, if possible, the standing of that profession in this country. May we hope that we have been at least partly successful in this endeavour.

To educate the public towards a proper appreciation of architecture and to inculcate into the minds of the people the influence it has on the life of any community is, of course, too large a programme for THE JOURNAL, limited as it naturally must be in its circulation. There is no doubt, however, that it does exert, both directly and indirectly, a beneficial influence on many outside the architectural profession.

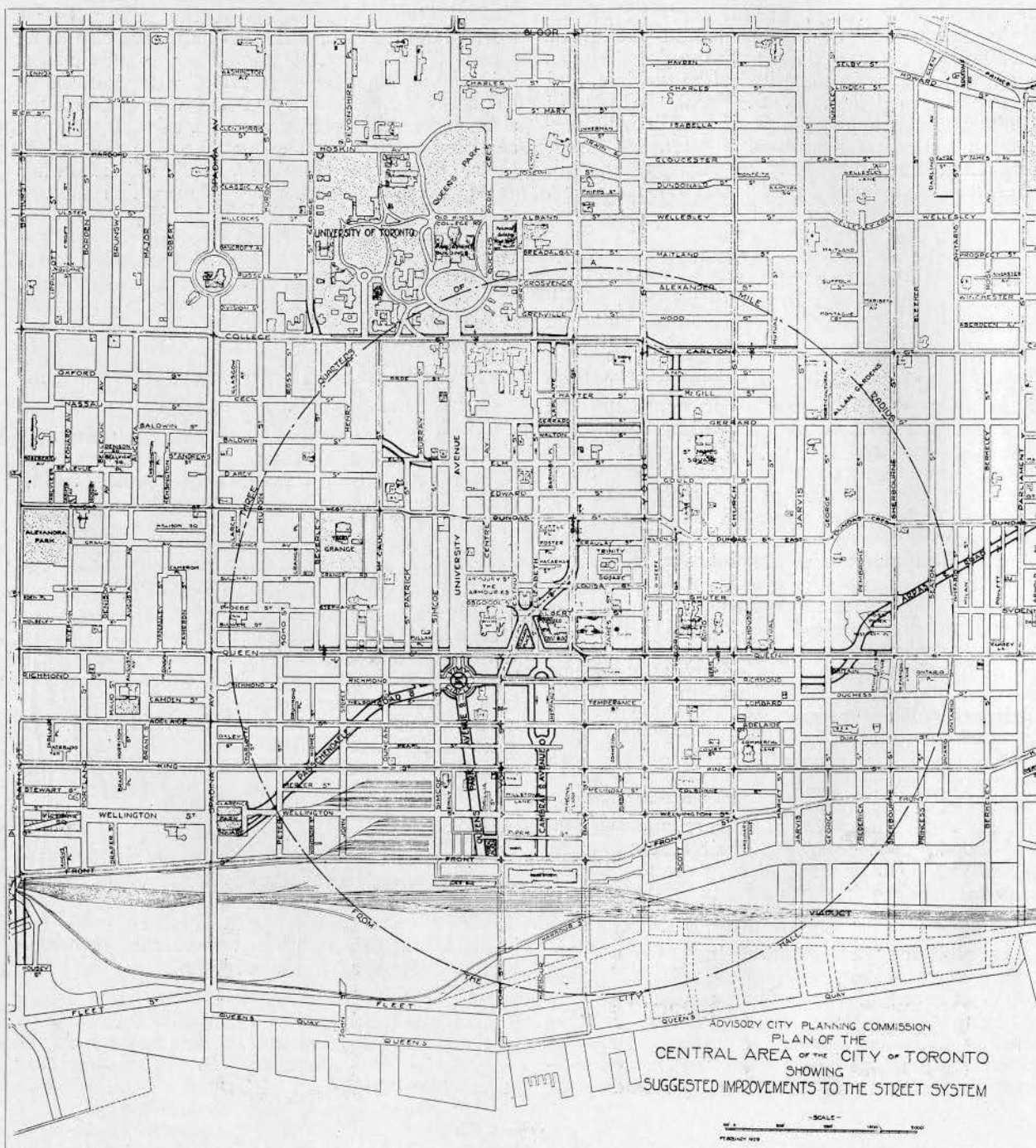
From the point of view of publicity alone, THE JOURNAL performs a definite function, inasmuch as it presents the best of Canadian architectural achievement and also plays a large part in gaining

for the profession the recognition it deserves.

An important contributing factor to the success enjoyed by THE JOURNAL is due in no small measure to the co-operation of our advertisers. They have made it possible to retain the high standard set for it and we hope that members of the architectural profession will appreciate in a tangible way their splendid support.

INDEX TO VOLUME VI

Included in this issue is the Index for 1929. Care has been taken to secure completeness and accuracy and, by cross references, to make the finding of any article or illustration comparatively easy. A feature of the index is the enumeration of both issue and page, so that both those who bind the volume and those who keep the monthly issues separate, will have a ready means of locating the desired reference.



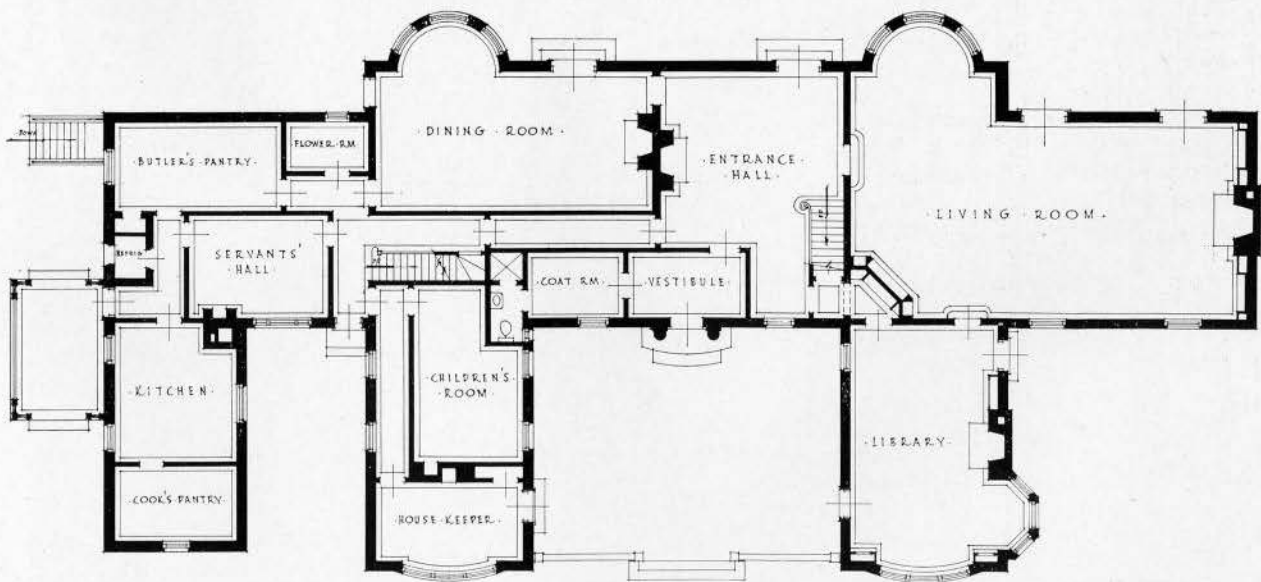


Batterwood House, Canton, Ontario

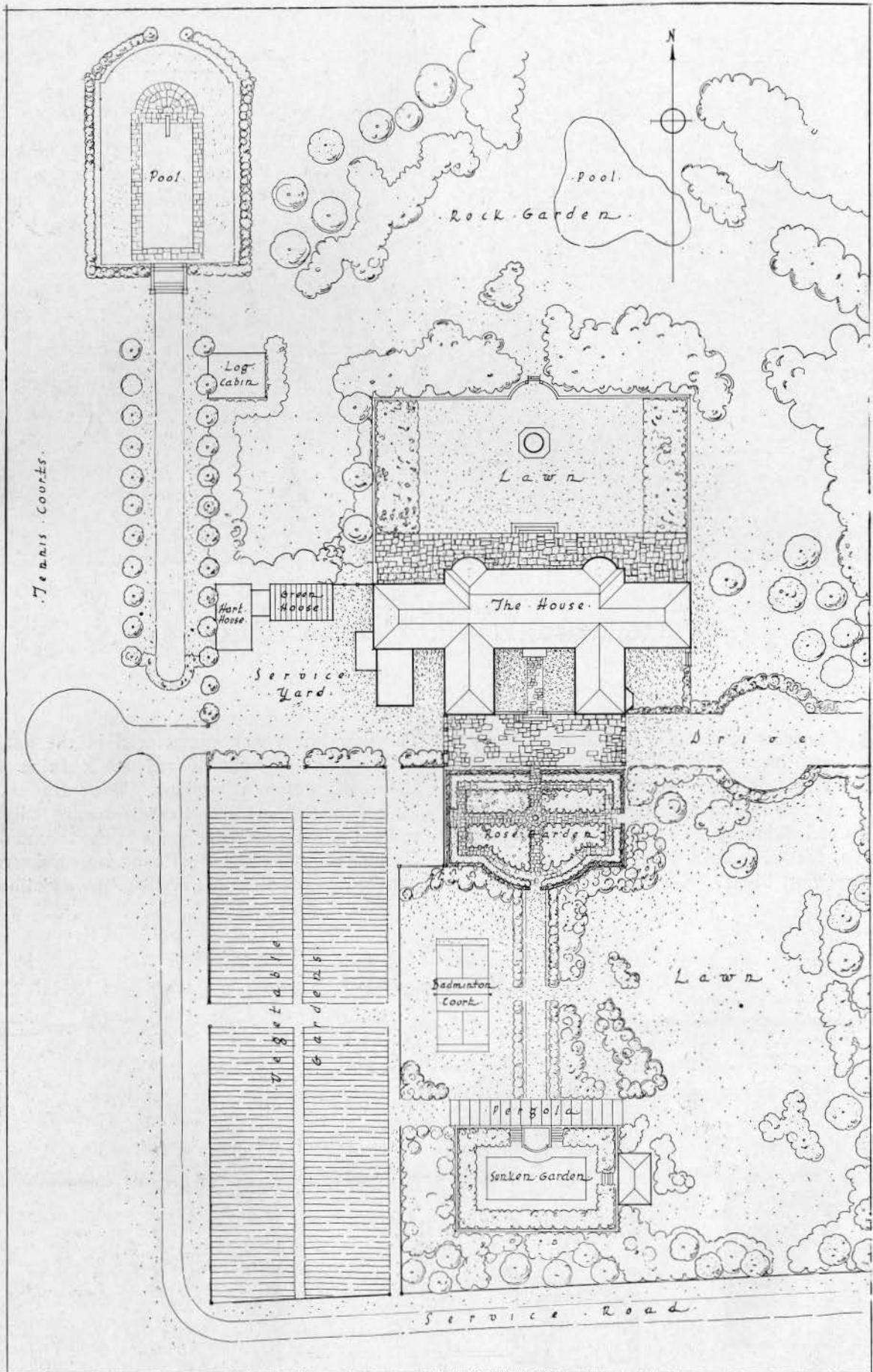
Mathers & Haldenby, Architects

BATTERWOOD HOUSE is the permanent Canadian residence of the Honourable Vincent Massey, the Canadian Minister at Washington. Mr. Massey bought the property ten years ago and at that time it was open farm land overlooking Smith's Creek, or as it is also known, the Ganeraska River, which flows down through Port Hope. A comprehensive scheme of

gardens was immediately designed and laid out. The new house was commenced in the autumn of 1927, and is built of red stock brick with Indiana limestone trimmings. The entrance door leads through a vestibule to the entrance hall from which the main staircase leads to the second floor. Opening off the entrance hall are a large living room panelled in Canadian pine, and Mr. Massey's library,



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



PLOT PLAN



VIEW OF ENTRANCE COURT FROM ROSE GARDEN



VIEW FROM ROCK GARDEN



DETAIL OF ENTRANCE



DINING ROOM



SEMI-CIRCULAR BAY IN LIVING ROOM



CORNER OF LIBRARY

which is finished in white wood left in its natural state and waxed. The dining room is on the opposite side of the main hall and is decorated in white and gold. The mantel piece in this room is a genuine Adam piece. The service wing on the ground floor comprises a large kitchen, a cook's pantry, a butler's pantry, a refrigerator room and a maids' sitting room. Also in this part of the building there are a large housekeeper's office and a children's room. On the second floor the owner's suite consists of Mr. Massey's bedroom, Mrs. Massey's bedroom and sitting room and a bathroom. The main guest's suite consists of a large bedroom, a dressing room and a bathroom. In addition to this there are the children's rooms and bathrooms, other guest rooms and bathrooms, and the servants' bedrooms and bathrooms in the service wing. On the third floor there are rooms for men servants and a large recreation room.

It is apparent from the plan that the house is

centred on an axis which is approximately north and south. The forecourt to the south is flagged and beyond that are the rose garden and the sunken garden. To the north there is a flagged terrace leading out to a lawn. Beyond the lawn a rock garden, with gardens and pools, extends down the hill towards the river. The swimming pool to the northwest of the house is in a sunken garden entirely enclosed with a cedar hedge. There will be noted on the plot plan a small building known as "Hart House." This is the original contractor's shed for the construction of Hart House in Toronto, and is now used as a potting shed in connection with the greenhouse.

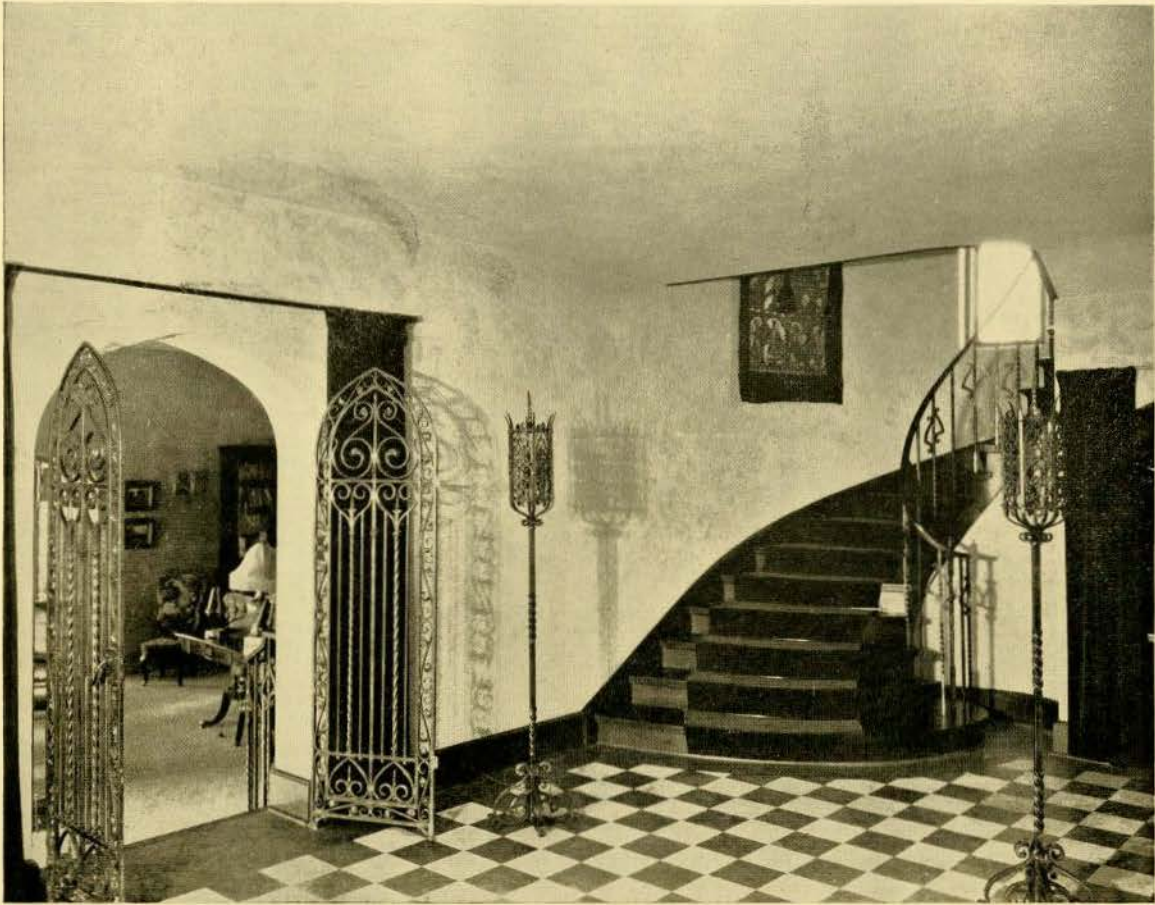
Seven years ago the site of the house and gardens was a bare field without trees or planting, other than a crop of oats. It is interesting to note what can be accomplished in a few years time, by means of replanting full-grown trees and the use of fast-growing shrubs.



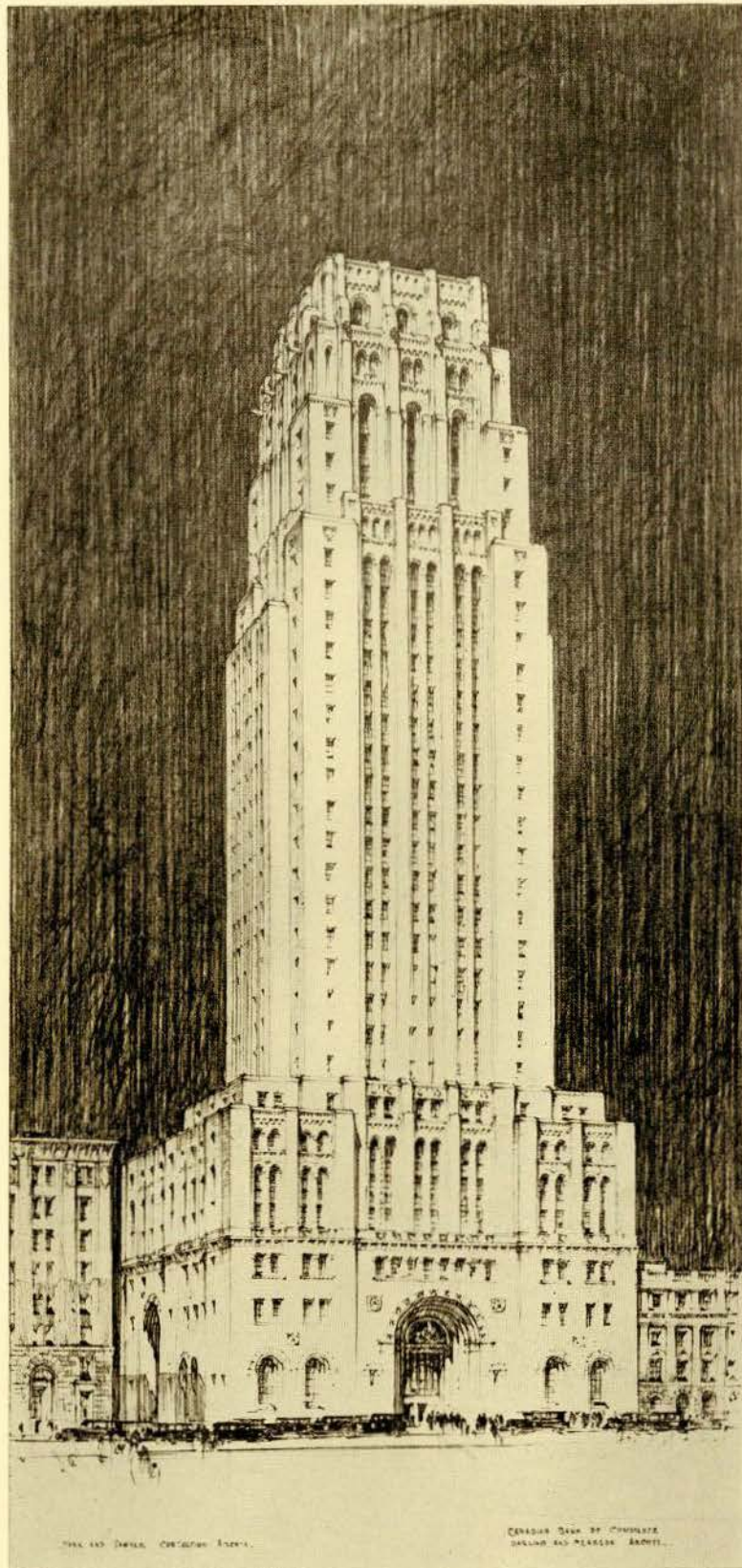
STAIRCASE, BATTERWOOD HOUSE, CANTON, ONTARIO
Mathers & Haldenby, Architects



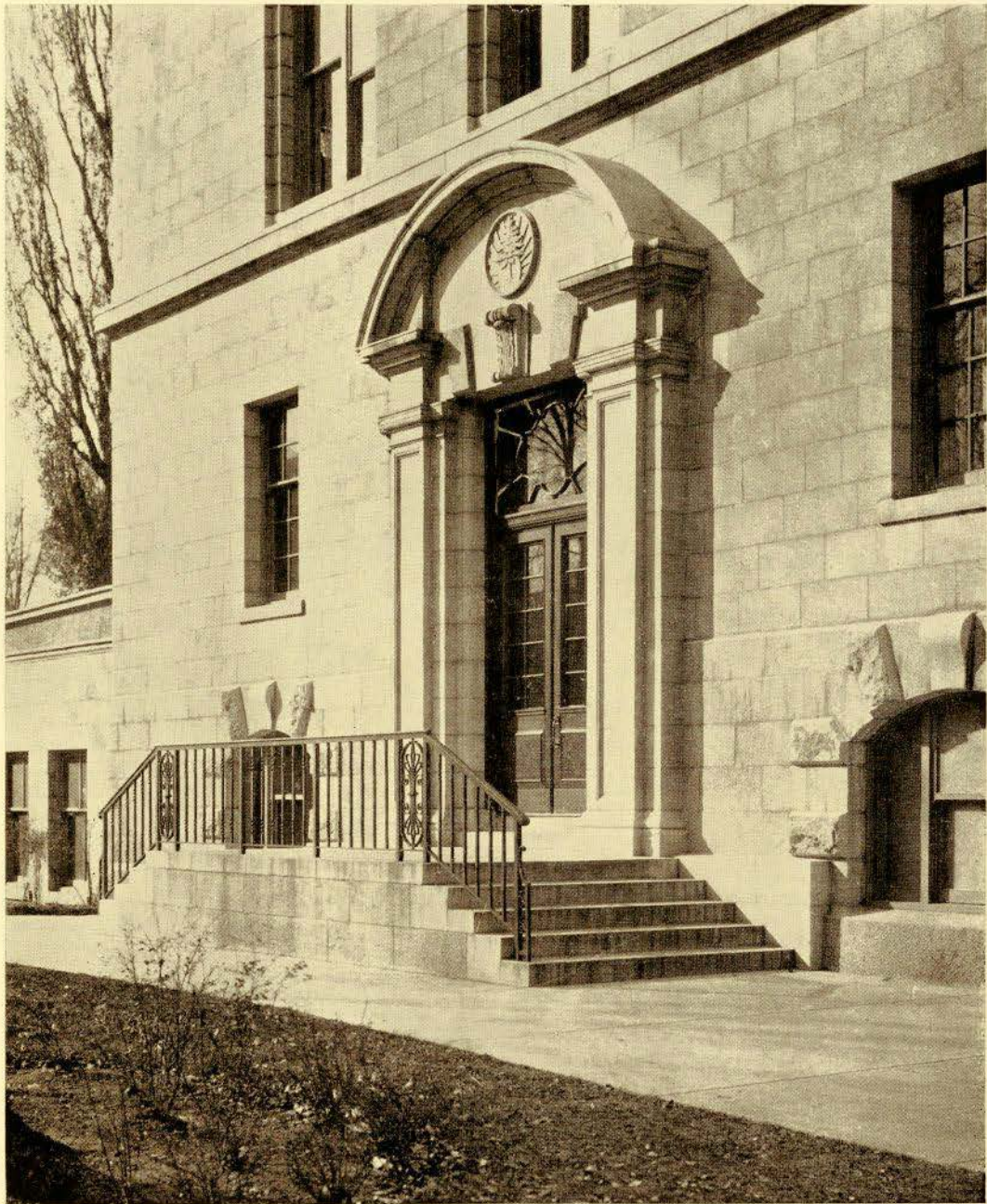
LIVING ROOM — BATTERWOOD HOUSE, CANTON, ONTARIO
Mathers & Haldenby, Architects
(See article on page 419)



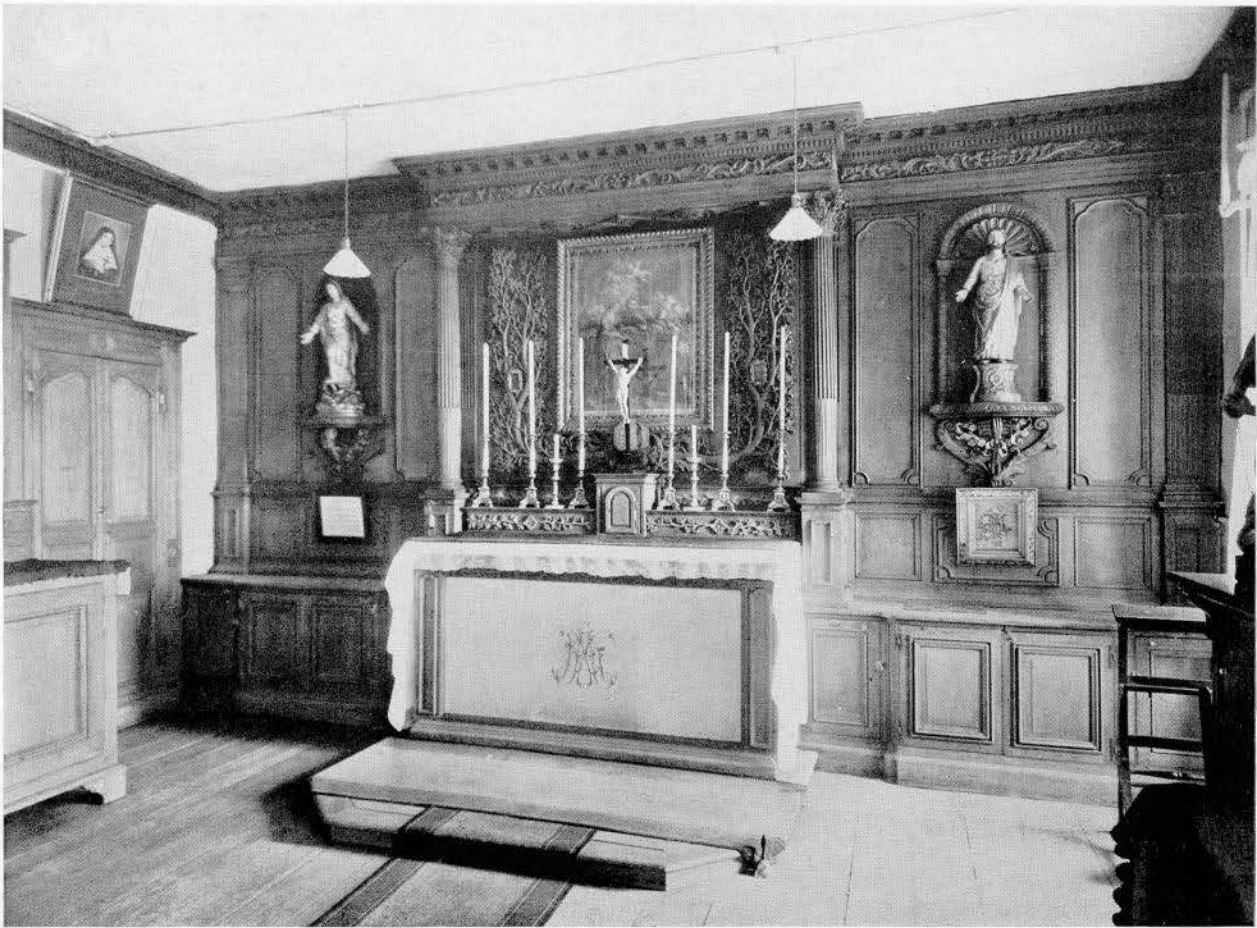
ENTRANCE HALL — RESIDENCE OF MRS. WALLACE BARRETT, TORONTO
Douglas E. Kertland, Architect
(Shown at the 1929 Toronto Chapter Exhibition of Architecture and Allied Arts)



CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE BUILDING, TORONTO
Darling & Pearson, Architects — York & Sawyer, Consulting Architects



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THE ALTAR AND RETABLE

Photo, Edwards, Quebec

The Chapel of Mgr. Olivier Briand In the Seminary of Quebec

By RAMSAY TRAQUAIR, M.A. (HON.), F.R.I.B.A.

IN THE year 1785 two rooms in the Seminary of Quebec were being refitted as study and bedroom for Mgr. Olivier Briand, the aged Bishop of Quebec. The accounts for the work are preserved in the papers of M. l'abbé Henri Gravé who was secretary and executor to the Bishop. In an account of the 15th February, 1785, we find:

A l'Etourneau, serrurier, pour la	
chambre neuve.....	367 li 7
A Romain, Vitrier, pour idem.....	90 18
A Jourdain, maçon, pour idem.....	108
A Emond, menuisier, pour idem.....	759 13

This "Emond, menuisier," was Pierre Emond, a well-known craftsman of Quebec in the second half of the XVIII century. He executed one of the side altars in the Basilica at Quebec, three altars and their tabernacles in the Church of St. Pierre, I. O. in 1795, and did much other work of which we have record at the Seminary and the Hôpital Général at Quebec. The work he did here for the Bishop's rooms is joiner work and we are also told that he made "les armoires en grand nombre" whilst his work at St. Pierre is carver's work so that, as was probably the case with all the Quebec

"sculpteurs," he was at once joiner, cabinet maker and carver.

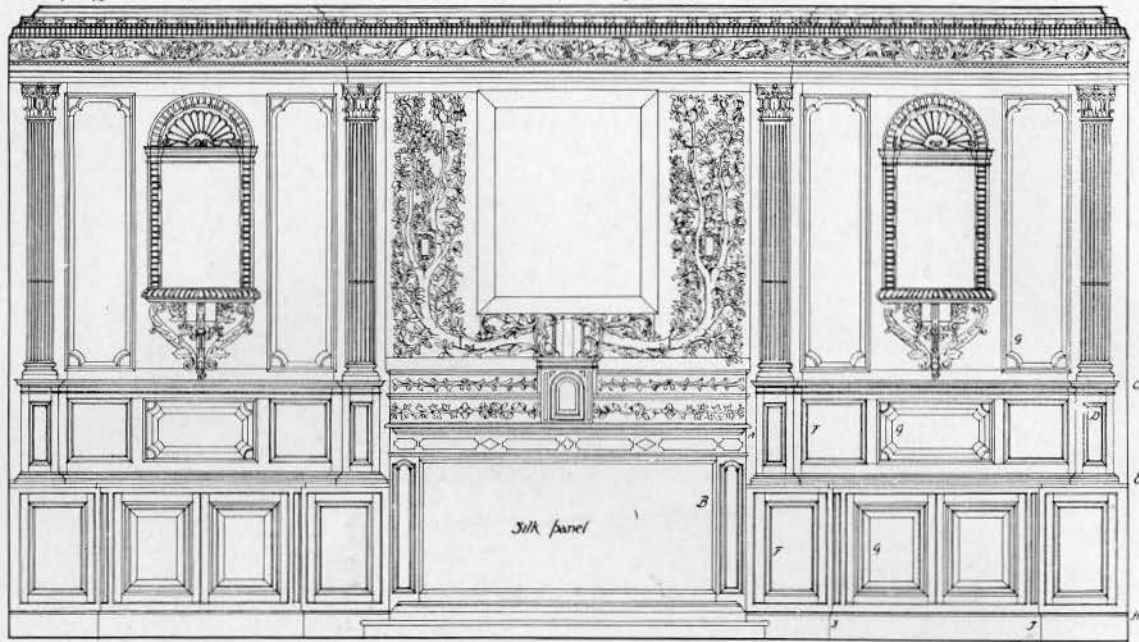
At the same time that the living rooms were being prepared, an adjoining room was fitted up as a private chapel. The documents referring to this are also to be found in M. Gravé's papers and are as follows:

Chapelle interieure

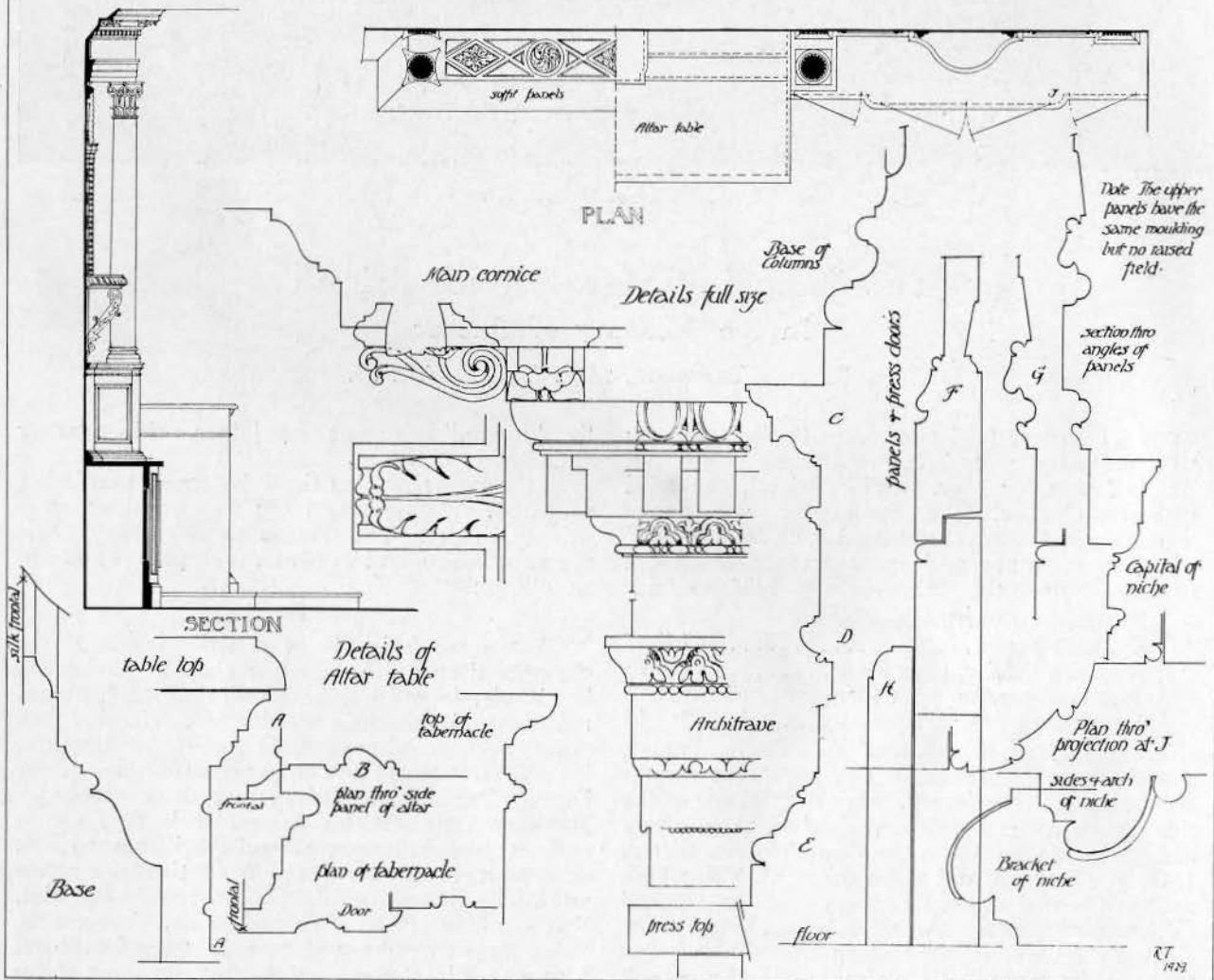
C'est a ses frais (de Mgr. Briand) que d'une chambre il en a été faite une chapelle plafonnée, le rétable, le cadre doré servant de tableau qui représente le mariage de la Ste. Vierge. Les armoires en grand nombre, le poêle et sa monture, les huit chandeliers de cuivre argentés qui sont sur l'autel, les bras de cuivre aux deux côtés, les bouquets artificiels, les statues de la Ste. Vierge et de St. Joseph, la dorure de celle de l'Enfant Jésus, deux petits reliquaires dont l'un contient une petite croix faite du cercueil de Ste. Jeanne de Chantal, l'autre où se trouve du sang de St. François de Sales, un petit cadre doré contenant une image qui a touché à la châsse du dit saint, un petit cadre doré, un cadre dont l'intérieur est de papier doré au fond duquel est une image de St-Jean-Baptiste,

CHAPEL OF M^{GR} BRIAND · THE SEMINARY · QUEBEC ·

Scale $\frac{1}{4}$ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 feet read feet for Elevations + plan inches for details



THE ALTAR AND RETABLE



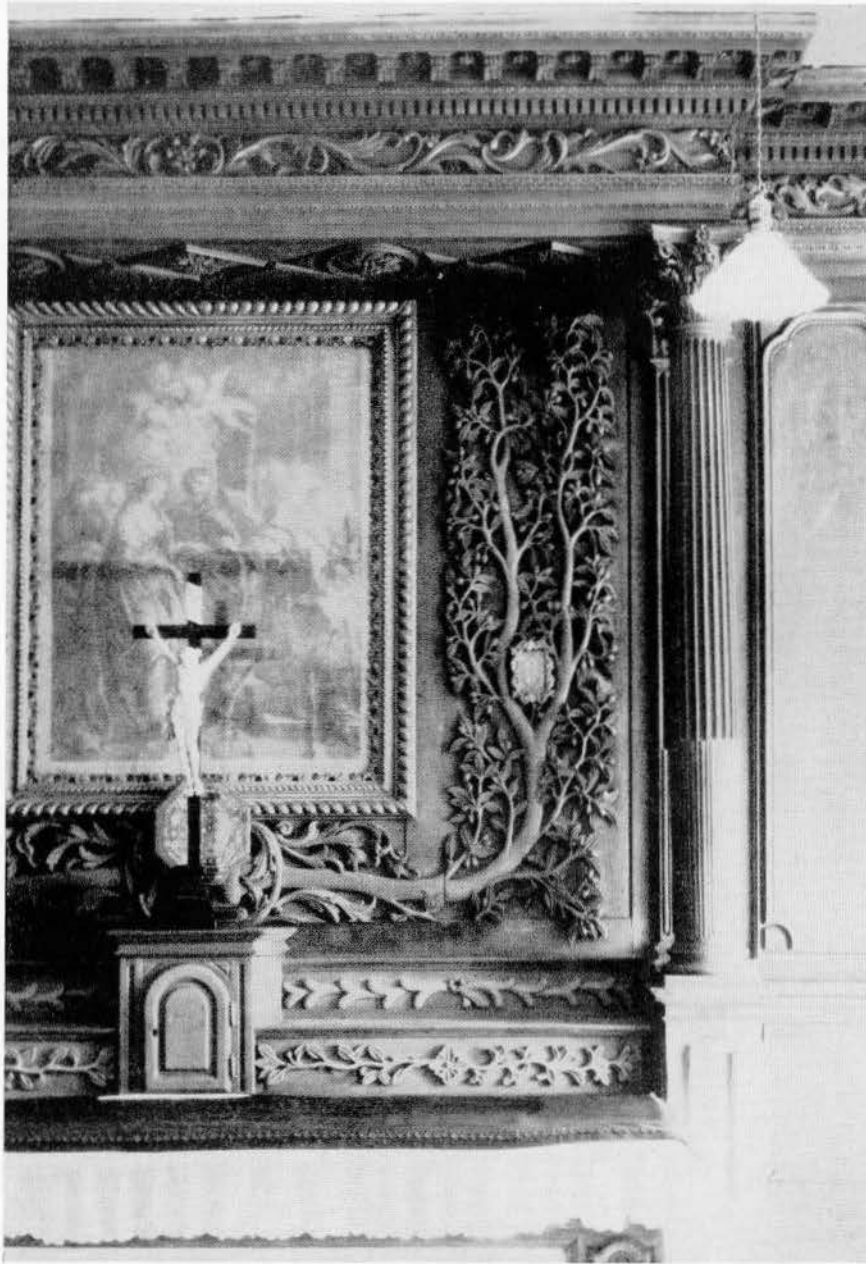
MEASURED DRAWING OF THE ALTAR AND RETABLE

missel et pupitre et autre chose nécessaire au S Sacrifice, etc."

There is also a receipt signed by Pierre Emond for the retable:

J'ai resçus de Monsieur gravé pour le retable de la petite chapelle de Monseigneur.....	1000 li
et pour la croisée double du cabinet de Monseigneur.....	21

These documents give the history of the little chapel. The picture of the "Marriage of the Virgin" is still in its place above the altar, surrounded by the laurel trees and the three reliquaries. The "armoires" in the chapel is beyond doubt one of those made by Emond in great number. The stove, the candlesticks, the copper arms and the artificial flowers are gone but the two statues still occupy their niches. With the excep-



DETAIL OF THE CARVED LAUREL OVER THE ALTAR

Photo. R.T.

Le tout monte à.....	1021
Pour aqûi à Québec 27 novembre 1786 (signé) P. Emond	

Amongst other accounts of Pierre Emond dealing with the work in the two rooms are two items which concern the chapel:

1 septembre 1784	
Payé à jaque, Sont pr. Lesculture des gradins.....	18 li
22 décembre 1786:	

Pour les deux Lauriers et les trois reliquaires et le piedestal de la chapelle 139 li

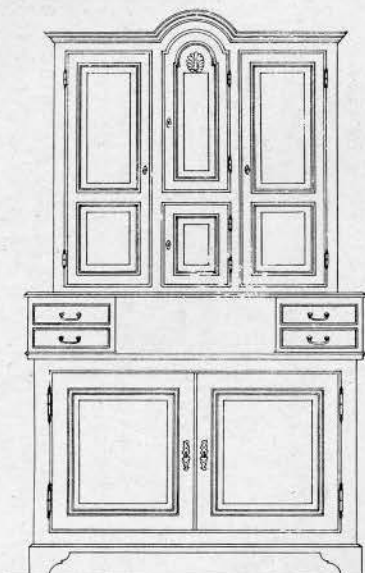
tion of the carving on the grades of the altar, the whole of the woodwork is by Pierre Emond and was finished by 1786.

The chapel is a room some eighteen feet square opening onto the corridor by a door on one side and lighted by two windows on the opposite side. The end wall is panelled in pine to form an altar and retable. The wood has never been painted and has weathered to a beautiful brown colour. The altar table stands upon a platform of one step and is rectangular with a large central panel now filled by a plain silk frontal, flanked by slender side

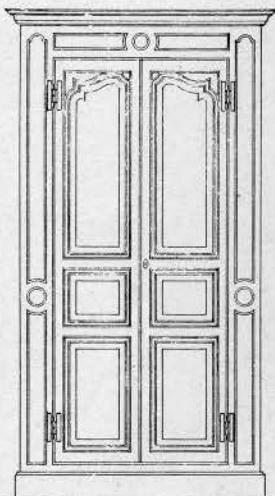
CHAPEL OF MGR BRIAND & THE SEMINARY & QUEBEC

DOOR AND PRESS

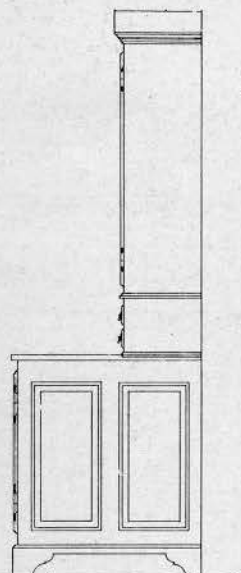
SCALE 12 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 FEET



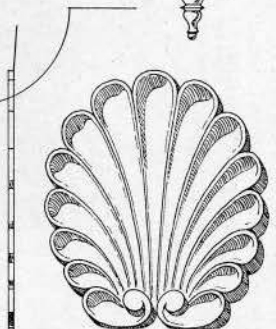
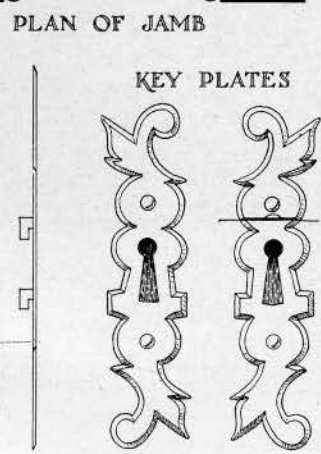
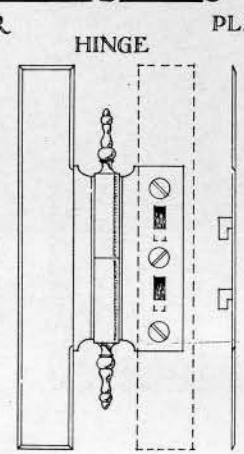
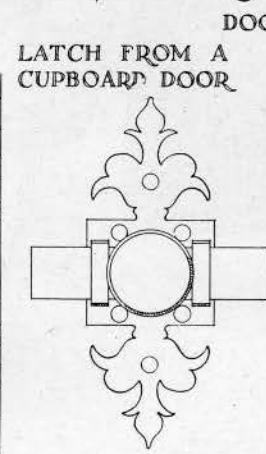
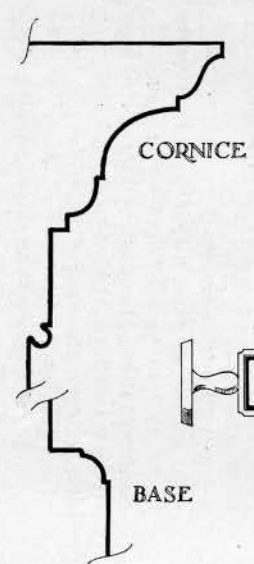
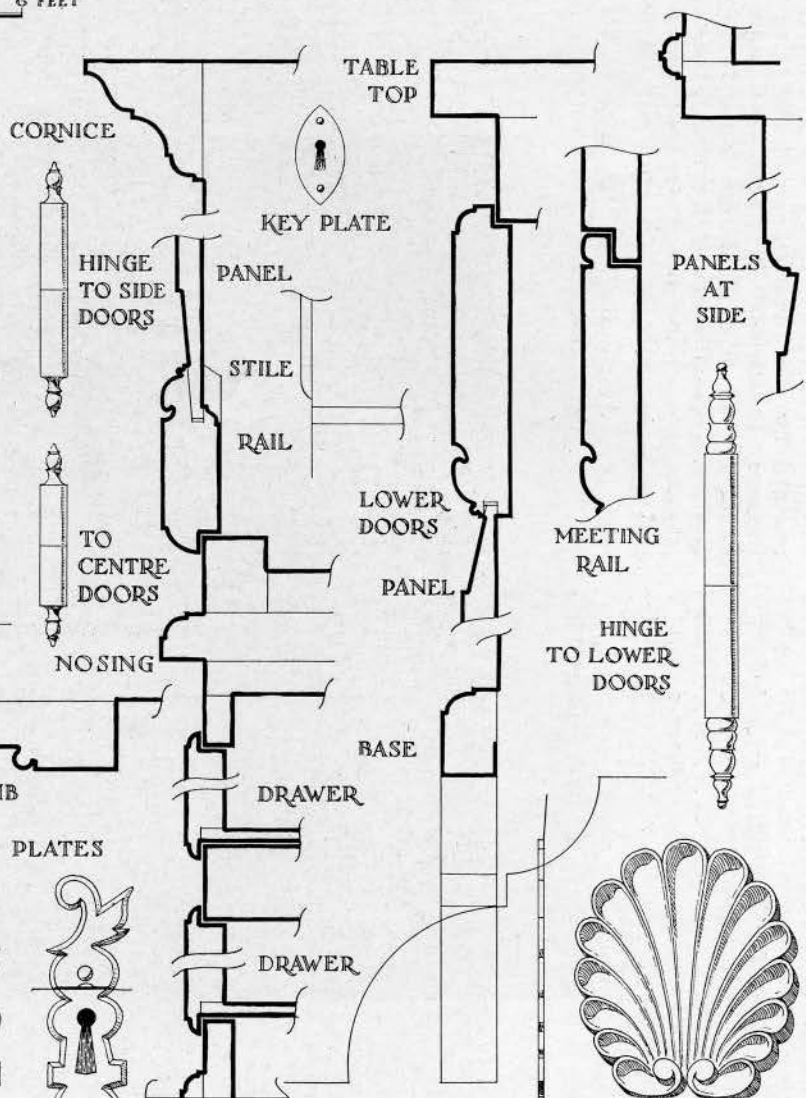
ELEVATION



ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION



SCALE OF INCHES FOR DETAILS

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

MEASURED DRAWING OF ARMOIRE AND DOOR

GEORGE M. FISK.

panels with arched heads. On this rests the tabernacle with its two grades. These are carved with rather crude foliage and are probably the grades referred to as having been carved by "jaque, Sont." The work is certainly inferior to the other carving of the retable and shows little resemblance to work of the kind elsewhere by Emond.

The altar is flanked by two corinthian columns above which the entablature is broken forward to form a shallow canopy. In the centre of the panel thus formed is the engraving of the Marriage mentioned in M. Gravé's notes. This is framed in a

with presses. Above this is a pedestal course supporting corinthian pilasters and a fully enriched entablature. In the centre of each bay is a round arched niche, flat in plan with a curved bracket supported on scrolls. The niches have jambs and arches with an ovolo egg pattern, octagonal capitals and conventional shells in the arch heads. The statues of Our Lady and of St. Joseph are those mentioned in the notes. Unlike the rest of the work they are painted and Mgr. Gosselin believes that they were presented by the Bishop and there-



THE ARMOIRE AND DOORS IN THE CHAPEL

Photo, R.T.

rich border of laurel branches (*les deux Lauriers*) springing from a boss above the tabernacle and spreading out in a rich tangle of branches and leaves on each side of the picture. The olive foliage is a favourite motive for altar carvings and here was perhaps additionally appropriate as referring to the Bishop's christian name "Olivier." The design, with its strongly accentuated branches and tangled interlacing quality is both decorative and original. Loose foliage of this kind is not uncommon in seventeenth and early eighteenth century renaissance; indeed something of the kind is to be found in Canadian churches of the early XIX century* but this is an unusual example for its date and decoratively very successful. The three reliquaries are simply hung onto the carving.

The walls at each side of the altar have a projecting dado, 30 inches high and 16 inches deep,

fore are not part of Emond's work. The niches were probably designed from the first for their accommodation.

Set between the scrolls of the brackets are carved wood tablets surrounded by flower scrolls and with painted inscriptions. They fit their spaces neatly and were probably made for them, although not attached in any way. The inscriptions are as follows:

(1) SALVETO VIR JUSTE / DAVIDICI
THRONI / HAERES PATER JESU / ET
MARIAE SPONSE.

(2) O MATER MARIA / AB ORIGINALI
LABE PRAESERVATA / CORDA TERGE
NOSTRA.

The panel mouldings are very finely worked. They seem to be distinctive of Quebec work of the latter half of the XVIII century and are worthy of particular attention as being accurately dated and the work of a known master.

* Compare the font in St. Francois de Sales, I.O. by Samson, 1854, the wall panels in Beaumont church of 1812 by Bercier and the similar panels in Ste. Jeanne, Ile Perrot, of about the same date.

The large panels on each side of and below the niches have a double moulding—a projecting ogee to the outside, a hollow and an ogee and bead to the inside. At the angles the mouldings separate; the outer moulding forms the square panel, the inner, the shaped head or angle. A similar moulding with a raised panel, is used in the press doors. The remaining doors and panels have an ogee and bead, excepting the pedestal panels and the side panels of the altar which have raised ovolo mouldings. The mouldings are not worked on the framing but are separate. The large double mouldings as

The wall press door has a panelled surround and a little cornice. The door panels have shaped heads and an ogee and bead moulding similar to that on the retable. In the Hôpital Général at Quebec are very similar doors which there is good evidence to attribute to Emond.

The metal hinges and keyholes are quite worth notice. They appear to be of iron and must be the work of l'Etourneau, "serrurier."

The door to the corridor is more recent though the long iron latch and the hinges are old ones, evidently reused.



THE STATUE OF OUR LADY

Photo, R.T.



A NICHE BRACKET

Photo, R.T.

far as could be seen, are framed into the rails and styles and carry the panels.

As suits work of domestic character, the scale is small and the finish throughout high.

The door of the wall press beside the retable and the armoire which stands beside it at present are similar in their moulded detail to the retable and are probably contemporary. The door is part of Pierre Emond's work and the armoire is probably one of those mentioned in M. Gravé's notes and also by Emond. It is a straightforward, practical piece of furniture in pine, painted. Both doors and drawers are rebated with fine edge mouldings; the panels have an ovolo and bead moulding and raised panels.

There seems to have been a great deal of good woodwork made in and near Quebec in the years following the English occupation and this little chapel gives us a very high opinion of the technical and artistic skill of the craftsmen of that period. For comparison with other work it is of peculiar value because we have accurate information as to its date and its maker.

For this thanks are due to the researches of Mgr. Amedée Gosselin, Archivist of the Seminary, who first investigated the history of the chapel. He has been kind enough to provide copies of the important documents which have been cited in this account.

EUROPEAN STUDIES

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

NUMBER LIII



DETAIL, CHARTRES CATHEDRAL

EUROPEAN STUDIES

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

NUMBER LIV



DETAIL, CHARTRES CATHEDRAL

Royal Canadian Academy of Arts

THE Annual Meeting of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts was held at the Art Association of Montreal on Friday, November the 22nd, 1929, with the president, Henry Sproatt, LL.D., in the chair. Among those present at the meeting were: Henry Sproatt, president; E. Wyly Grier, vice-president; C. W. Simpson, treasurer; E. Dyonnet, secretary; J. W. Beatty, J. Melville Miller, Hugh Vallance, G. Horne Russell, John M. Lyle, Maurice Cullen, Charles W. Jefferys, Homer Watson, W. S. Maxwell, F. S. Coburn, A. Laliberté, A. Y. Jackson, G. A. Reid, F. S. Challener, William Hope, Herbert Raine, Ernest Fosbery, Paul B. Earle, A. S. Mathers, F. H. McGillivray, H. Mabel May, W. M. Barnes, Lillias Torrance Newton, R. S. Hewton, and C. de Belle.

Ernest Fosbery, A.R.C.A., of Ottawa, was elected a full academician, and Peter C. Sheppard, of Toronto, Miss Kathleen M. Morris, of Ottawa, and Miss Elizabeth Nutt, of Halifax, were elected associate painter members. John A. Pearson, architect, of Toronto, was elected associate architect member of the Academy.

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

President: E. Wyly Grier, Toronto
 Vice-President: W. S. Maxwell, Montreal
 Treasurer: C. W. Simpson, Montreal
 Secretary: E. Dyonnet, Montreal

COUNCIL

ONE YEAR	TWO YEARS
J. M. Lyle, Toronto	Henry Sproatt, Toronto
J. W. Beatty, Toronto	E. Dyonnet, Montreal
C. W. Jefferys, Toronto	M. Cullen, Montreal
G. Horne Russell, Montreal	F. S. Challener, Toronto
C. W. Simpson, Montreal	Hugh G. Jones, Montreal
A. Y. Jackson, Toronto	F. S. Coburn, Montreal

The 51st Annual Exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy was officially opened on Thursday evening, November the 21st, at the Montreal Art Gallery and will continue until December the 22nd. A review of the exhibition by H. P. Bell will be published in the January issue of THE JOURNAL.

COMPETITIONS

Competition for An Ideal Suburban Residence

THE T. Eaton Company Limited, of Toronto, has recently announced an architectural competition for the design of an ideal suburban residence suitable for an Ontario town or city. The competition is open to all practising architects, architectural draftsmen and students resident in Canada.

The date for receipt of entries closes December 31st, 1929, while all drawings are required to be dispatched by February 15th, 1930.

The board of assessors is composed of A. H. Chapman, Esq., President, Ontario Association of Architects; Prof. E. R. Arthur, A.R.I.B.A., Department of Architecture, University of Toronto; and Philip J. Turner, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., Department of Architecture, McGill University.

It is the plan of the promoter to have the structure erected within its new College Street, Toronto, department store building, which is now in course of construction. For the purpose of the contest a site 75 x 150 feet is to be considered.

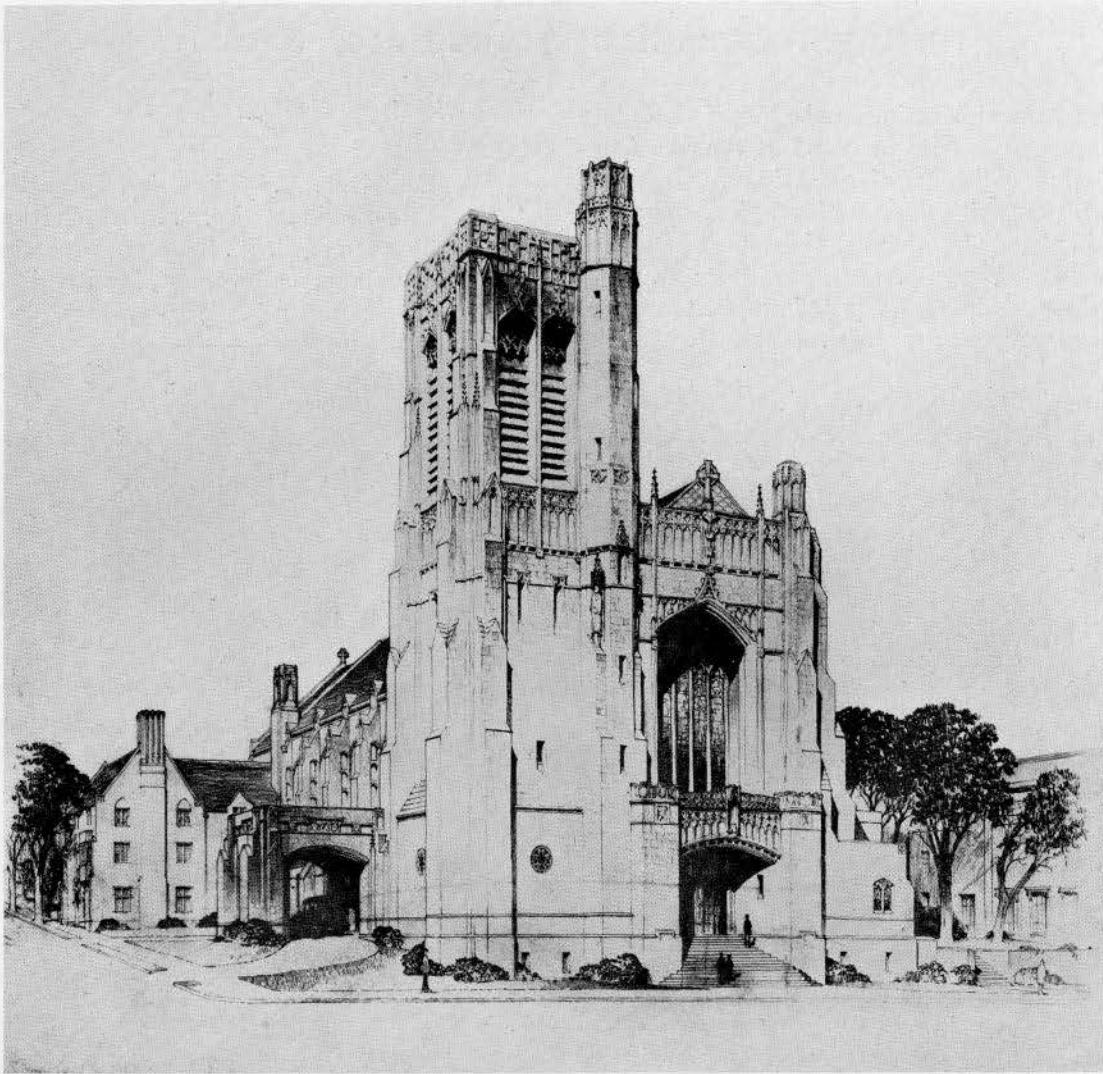
Maximum cost of the building to be designed is placed at \$30,000. Construction is to be all masonry and materials of high quality. The plan must provide for two floors with finished attic and

basement. Accommodation calls for hall, coat-room, large living room, dining room, library or study, kitchen and usual offices, one principal bedroom, two other bedrooms, guest bedroom, three bathrooms, nursery and servants' quarters. The living room, study and at least one bedroom are to contain fireplaces. The basement is to be provided with a billiard room, laundry, cold storage, heating plant, etc. Garage space for two cars must also be provided.

Seven thousand dollars in cash awards will be distributed among ten winners, ranging from \$2,500 to \$250. The distribution of these awards will be as follows: 1st, \$2,500; 2nd, \$1,500; 3rd, \$1,000; 4th, \$500; 5th to 10th inclusive, \$250 each. The author of the premier award will also be employed as architect to prepare working drawings and supervise the erection of the building in accordance with the Ontario Association of Architects' fees.

Entries should be filed with, and inquiries addressed to, the Architectural Department, T. Eaton Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

An official announcement of this competition appears on page XXI of this issue.



WINNING DESIGN—COMPETITION FOR THE CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW AND ST. PAUL, MONTREAL
H. L. Fetherstonhaugh—Architect

Award in Architectural Competition Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, Montreal

A LIMITED competition for a new church building for the congregation of the St. Andrew and St. Paul Presbyterian Church, Montreal, was announced in June and the following Montreal architectural firms were invited to submit designs:

Cecil McDougall	Shorey & Ritchie.
Maxwell & Pitts	M. Miller
Nobbs & Hyde	H. T. Davis
Ross & MacDonald	Kenneth Rea
H. L. Fetherstonhaugh	Barott & Blackader
Hugh Vallance	D. R. Brown

Six of these firms entered the competition and their designs were judged by a board of assessors composed of Mr. Dawes, chairman of the board of trustees; John S. Archibald, architect, of Montreal, (appointed by the congregation); and Henry Sproatt, architect, of Toronto, (nominated by the competitors).

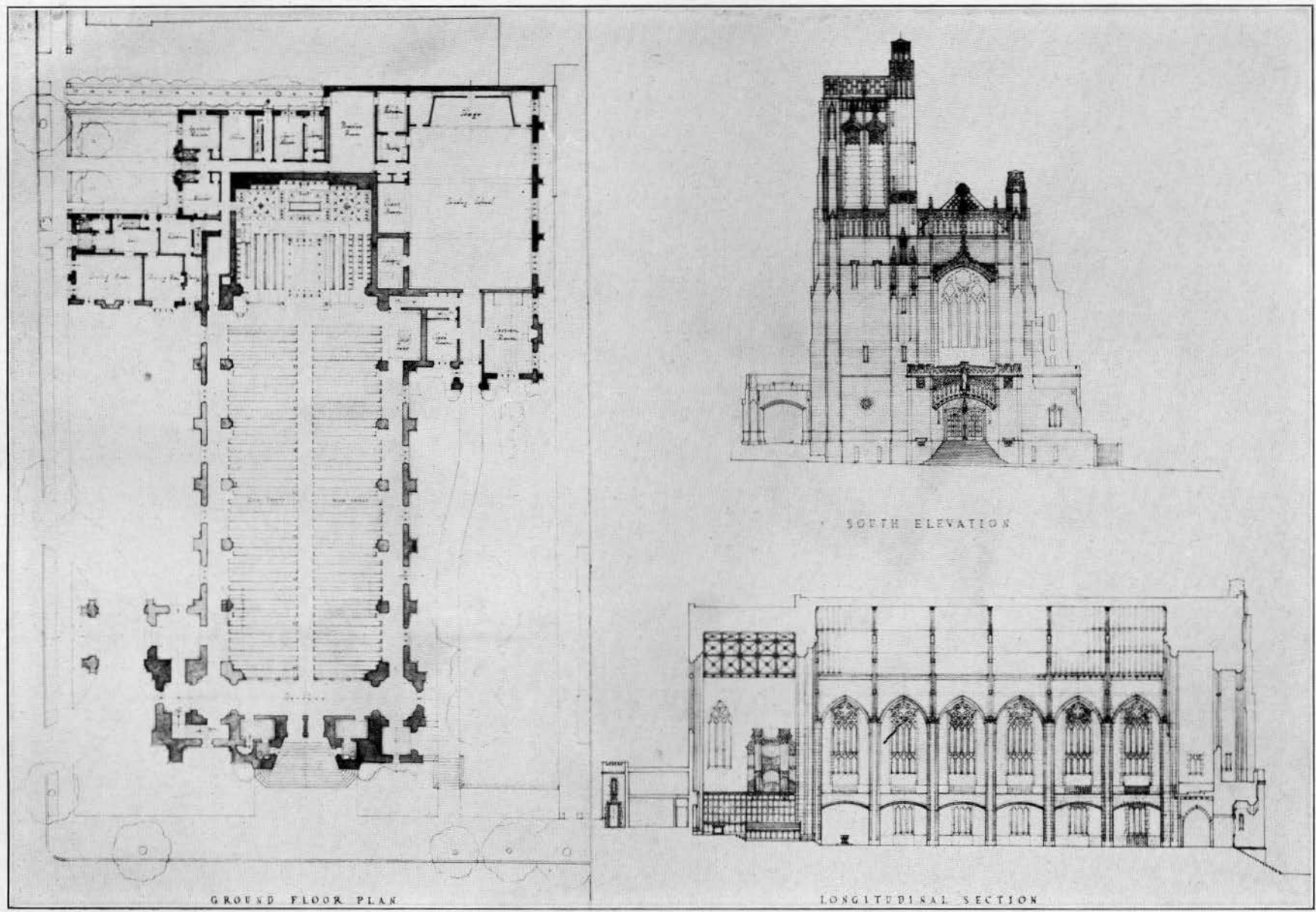
The competition closed on November 1st, 1929, and after careful consideration of all the designs submitted, the assessors unanimously decided upon

scheme No. 6, which afterwards turned out to be that of Mr. H. L. Fetherstonhaugh.

The conditions of the competition stipulated that the competitor whose design was placed first would be appointed the architect of the building, and that the unsuccessful competitors would each receive the sum of \$200.00.

The total cost of construction as announced was to be approximately \$500,000. This was to include the church, manse and caretaker's house. 1,200 seatings in the church were to be provided, all of which were to be on the auditorium floor. There was also to be a Sunday school with accommodation for 400 pupils, a class room, session room, choir rooms, offices, kitchen, pantry, lavatories, cloak room, etc.

The conditions further stipulated that a tower was to be incorporated into the design of the new church, and that the memorial leaded glass windows in the present church building at the corner of Dorchester and St. Monique Streets were to be reinstalled in the new building.



WINNING DESIGN—COMPETITION FOR THE CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW AND ST. PAUL, MONTREAL
H. L. Fetherstonhaugh, Architect

The Quebec Architects' Act

Incorporated under Acts 54 Victoria, 1890, chap. 59; 61 Victoria, 1898, chap. 33; 5 Edward VII., 1905; chap. 25; 7 George V., 1916, chap. 39; 8 George V., 1918; 16 George V., 1925; 19 George V., 1929.

AN ACT RESPECTING THE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

1. This act may be cited as the "Architects' Act." R.S. (1909), 5236.

DIVISION I.

DECLARATORY PROVISIONS

2. The corporation created by the act 54 Victoria, chapter 59, under the name of "The Province of Quebec Association of Architects" is continued with all rights and privileges with which it is vested by the acts constituting it, and with its head office in the city of Montreal. R.S., 5237.

DIVISION II.

CORPORATE POWERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

3. The said Association shall have power:

(1) To acquire and hold all property, moveable and immoveable, necessary and required in order to carry out the objects and purposes of its incorporation, provided that the annual value of the real estate, held at any one time for the actual use of the Association, shall not exceed five thousand dollars; and shall also have power to sue and be sued, and implead and be impleaded in its corporate name;

(2) To make and pass by-laws, in accordance with this act, for the direction and management of the Association, and for the admission to the study and practice of the profession of architecture; and all rules that may be deemed necessary for the maintenance of the dignity and honour of the said profession; and to alter or amend the same when deemed advisable. R.S. (1909), 5238.

DIVISION III.

COUNCIL OF THE ASSOCIATION

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 Québec), 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. R.S. (1909), 5239; 19 Geo. V. (1929), c. 67.

5. The Council may make such by-laws as may be necessary for the government of the Association, subject to ratification at the next annual meeting of the Association. R.S. (1909), 5240.

DIVISION IV.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

6. (1) The following persons shall be members of the Association:

(a) Any person who, on the 30th of December, 1890 (the date of the coming into force of the act 54 Victoria, chapter 59) was practising as an architect in the Province, and who within the six months next following the notice in the Quebec Official Gazette that the Association had completed its organization, caused his name to be registered with the secretary of the Association and paid to the secretary the fees exigible under a by-law to that effect or otherwise;

(b) Any person who, on the 30th of December, 1890, had regularly attended an architect's office for four years, and who was registered as a member of the Association, in the office of the secretary of the Association, on complying with the above formalities.

(2) The Council may also in its discretion admit to membership all members of associations of architects in any other province of Canada, also members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and of foreign associations of architects of equal standing, on presentation of their credentials. Architects not members of such associations, who have practised for five years, on proof to that effect, are admitted to the Association provided they have made a written application to the secretary of the Association between December 22nd, 1916, and March 22nd, 1917, namely, during the three months following the sanction of the act 7 George V., chapter 39, and have paid, within the

LOI CONCERNANT L'ASSOCIATION DES ARCHITECTES

1. La présente loi peut être citée sous le titre de "Loi des Architectes." S.R. (1909), 5236.

SECTION I.

DISPOSITIONS DECLARATOIRES

2. La corporation constituée par la loi 54 Victoria, chapitre 59, sous le nom de "L'Association des architectes de la province de Québec" est constituée en existence avec tous les droits et privilèges dont elle est revêtue par les lois qui la constituent, et le bureau principal de l'association est dans la cité de Montréal. S.R. (1909), 5237.

SECTION II.

DES POUVOIRS CORPORATIFS DE L'ASSOCIATION

3. L'association peut:

(1o) Acquérir et posséder tous les biens meubles et immeubles requis et nécessaires pour atteindre le but et l'objet de sa constitution en corporation, pourvu que la valeur annuelle des biens-fonds possédés par l'association, pour son usage réel, n'excède, en aucun temps, la somme de cinq mille dollars; et l'association peut également poursuivre et être poursuivie et plaider en son nom corporatif;

(2o) Faire et adopter des règlements suivant les dispositions de la présente loi, pour la gouverne et l'administration de l'association, l'admission à l'étude et à la pratique de la profession architecte, et pour sauvegarder la dignité et l'honneur de ladite profession avec le droit de modifier ou amender ces règlements lorsqu'elle le juge à propos. S.R. (1909), 5238.

SECTION III.

DU CONSEIL DE L'ASSOCIATION

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. S.R. (1909), 5239; 19 Geo. V. (1929), c. 67.

5. Le conseil a le pouvoir de faire les règlements nécessaires pour la gouverne de l'association sauf à les faire ratifier à la plus prochaine assemblée annuelle de l'association. S.R. (1909), 5240.

SECTION IV.

DES MEMBRES DE L'ASSOCIATION

6. (1) Sont membres de l'Association:

(a) Toute personne exerçant la profession d'architecte dans la province le 30 décembre 1890, (Date de l'entrée en vigueur de la loi 54 Victoria, chapitre 59), qui, dans les six mois de la publication, dans la Gazette Officielle de Québec, de l'avis que l'organisation de l'Association a été complétée, a fait inscrire son nom chez le secrétaire de l'Association et a payé au secrétaire les honoraires exigibles en vertu d'un règlement à cet effet ou autrement;

(b) Toute personne qui avait, le 30 décembre 1890, suivi régulièrement pendant quatre ans un bureau d'architecte, et qui s'est fait inscrire comme membre de l'Association, chez le secrétaire de l'Association, en suivant les formalités ci-dessus.

(2) Le Conseil a également discrétion pour admettre dans l'Association tous les membres d'autres associations d'architectes appartenant aux provinces soeurs, ainsi que les membres de l'Association dite "Royal Institute of British Architects" et de toute association étrangère d'architectes d'égale importance, sur présentation de leurs lettres de créance. Les architectes qui, sans être membres de ces associations, exercent leur profession depuis cinq ans, sur preuve de ce fait, sont admis à faire partie de l'association, pourvu qu'ils en aient fait la demande écrite au secrétaire de l'association entre le 22 décembre 1916 et le 22 mars 1917, c'est-à-dire dans les trois mois de la sanction de la loi 7 George V, chapitre, 39, et aient payé dans le même délai, les droits d'entrée et les honoraires de l'année courante. S.R. (1909), 5241; 7 Geo. c. 39.

7. Toute autre personne qui demande à être inscrite sur la liste des architectes, doit être agée d'au moins vingt et un

same delay, the admission fee and the annual dues for the current year. R.S. (1909), 5241; 7 Geo. V., c. 39, s. 1.

7. Any other person applying for admission to registration as an architect shall be not less than twenty-one years of age, and shall have served as a student not less than four years with a principal or principals entitled to register under this act, or with any other principal or principals approved by the Council, and have passed the qualifying examinations required by the by-laws of the Association, except in the cases provided for by this act. R.S. (1909), 5242.

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, or 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. 19 Geo. V. (1929), c. 67.

DIVISION V. STUDENTS

8. The Council shall admit, as students associates, those desirous of entering the profession of architecture.

Candidates must give one month's notice to the secretary, giving their full names.

They shall pay such fees and submit to such examinations as shall be necessary in that behalf.

Graduates in arts, sciences and letters of any university in His Majesty's Dominions, or of the Polytechnic School of Montreal, shall not be required, however, to pass any preliminary examinations.

Every student shall serve such term of studentship as is required to be served by the provisions of this act, under indenture to a registered architect, which indenture and any assignment thereof, with affidavit of execution thereto attached, shall be filed with the secretary upon payment of such fee as the Council may by regulation direct.

The Council may, however, shorten the period of studentship to a term of not less than three years in favour of graduates of any recognized college or school of architecture or technology.

The Council shall admit, after sufficient examination, every graduate of a recognized college or school of architecture or technology, after one year's study under a principal approved by the Council, provided the course of studies followed by such candidate shall have been not less than four years. R.S. (1909), 5243.

DIVISION VI. EXAMINERS

9. The Council shall appoint an examiner or examiners for the purpose of ascertaining and reporting on the qualifications of all persons who present themselves for admission to the study or practice of architecture.

The Council shall also prescribe the subjects for such examinations, which shall take place in January and July or on the days previously fixed and advertised by the Council. R.S. (1909), 5244; 19 Geo. V. (1929), c. 67.

DIVISION VII. TARIFF

10. The Council shall fix a tariff for the services of members of the Association, which, when approved of by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and published in the Quebec Official Gazette, shall be accepted in all courts of law as evidence of the value of such services, unless there be an agreement in writing to the contrary. R.S. (1909), 5245.

DIVISION VIII. ANNUAL MEETINGS

11. The time and place for the annual meeting of the Association and of special meetings thereof, and for meetings of the Council, shall be fixed by by-law, as also the mode of summoning and conducting the same.

In the absence of any rule or regulation as to the summoning of meetings of the Association or of the Council, the president, or, in the event of his absence or death, the secretary, may summon the same at such time and place as he thinks fit, by circular letter to be mailed to each member. R.S. (1909), 5246.

ans, et avoir fait une cléricature d'au moins quatre ans, sous un ou plusieurs patrons ayant droit à l'inscription en vertu de la présente loi, ou sous tout autre patron ou tous autres patrons acceptés par le conseil, et subir les examens qui peuvent être exigés par les règlements de l'Association, sauf les cas exceptés dans la présente loi. S.R. (1909), 5242.

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. 19 Geo. V. (1929), c. 67.

SECTION V. DES ASPIRANTS

8. Le conseil doit admettre, comme étudiants agrégés ceux qui désirent embrasser la profession d'architecte.

Les candidats doivent donner un mois d'avis au secrétaire, en y insérant leurs noms et prénoms.

Ils payent les honoraires et subissent les examens nécessaires à cette fin.

Les gradués ès arts, ès sciences et ès lettres de toute université des possessions de Sa Majesté ou de l'Ecole polytechnique de Montréal ne sont tenus de subir aucun examen préliminaire.

Tout étudiant doit faire la cléricature exigée par les dispositions de la présente loi, sous brevet passé avec un architecte régulièrement inscrit, lequel brevet, ainsi que tout transport qui peut en avoir été fait, avec une déposition sous serment attestant son exécution et qui y est annexée, doit être produit entre les mains du secrétaire, sur paiement des honoraires fixés par règlement du conseil.

Le conseil peut limiter la durée de la cléricature à une période qui, cependant, ne doit pas être moindre de trois ans, en faveur des gradués de tout collège ou école reconnue d'architecture ou de technologie.

Le conseil doit admettre, après examen satisfaisant, tout gradué d'un collège ou d'une école reconnue d'architecture ou de technologie après un an d'étude sous un patron accepté par le conseil, pourvu que le cours de tel aspirant ait été de pas moins de quatre ans. S.R. (1909), 5243.

SECTION VI. DES EXAMINATEURS

9. Le conseil nomme un examinateur ou des examinateurs chargés de s'assurer et de faire rapport des qualités des personnes qui se présentent pour l'admission à l'étude ou à la pratique de l'Architecture.

Le conseil fait aussi le choix des matières sur lesquelles se font ces examens, qui doivent avoir lieu en janvier et en juillet ou aux jours fixés et annoncés par le conseil. S.R. (1909), 5244; 19 Geo. V. (1929), c. 67.

SECTION VII. DU TARIFF

10. Le conseil établit, pour les services des membres de l'Association, un tarif, qui, une fois approuvé par le lieutenant-gouverneur en conseil et publié dans la Gazette Officielle de Québec, est accepté, devant toutes les cours de justice, comme preuve de la valeur de tels services, à moins de convention contraire par écrit. S.R. (1909), 5245.

SECTION VIII. DES ASSEMBLÉES ANNUELLES

11. La date et l'endroit de l'assemblée annuelle et des assemblées spéciales de l'Association, aussi bien que des assemblées du conseil, sont fixés par règlement, ainsi que la manière de convoquer et de tenir ces assemblées.

A défaut de règle ou de règlement, concernant la convocation des assemblées de l'Association ou du conseil, il est loisible au président, ou, dans le cas d'absence ou de décès du président, au secrétaire, de convoquer ces assemblées pour la date et à l'endroit qui lui paraissent convenables, au moyen d'une circulaire envoyée par la poste à chaque membre. S.R. (1909), 5246.

12. Nulle personne, sauf si est elle architecte-paysagiste, ne peut prendre ou employer le nom ou le titre d'architecte, soit seul ou joint à quelque autre mot, nom, titre ou désignation, ni agir comme tel, soit directement ou indirectement, à moins qu'elle ne soit enrégistrée comme membre de ladite Association.

12. No person, unless he be a landscape architect, shall take or make use of the name or title of architect, either singly or in connection with any other word, name, title or designation, nor act as such either directly or indirectly, unless he be registered as a member of the Association.

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 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. R.S. (1909), 5247; 7 Geo. V., c. 39, s. 2; 8 Geo. V., c. 58, s. 1; 19 Geo. V. (1929), c. 67.

DIVISION IX. PROSECUTIONS

13. Prosecutions for the recovery of any fine imposed under this act may be instituted by the Association or by any person before the Magistrate's Court, the Circuit Court or the Superior Court having jurisdiction according to the amount claimed. R.S. (1909), 5248.

14. All fines payable under section 12 shall belong to the Province of Quebec Association of Architects, to form part of its general funds. R.S. (1909), 5249.

DIVISION X. REGISTERS

15. The secretary shall, in every year, cause to be printed, published and kept for inspection at his office free of charge, under the direction of the Council, a correct register of the names, in alphabetical order according to the surnames, with the respective residences, according to form 1, or to the like effect, of all persons appearing on the general register on the first day of January in every year, and such register shall be called the "Architects' Register," and a copy of such register for the time being, purporting to be so printed and published as aforesaid, shall be prima facie evidence in all courts and before all justices of the peace and other magistrates, that the persons therein specified are registered according to the provisions of this act; provided always that in case of any person whose name does not appear in such copy under the hand of the secretary, the entry of the name of such person in the register shall be evidence that such person is registered under the provisions of this act.

The secretary shall keep a similar register of student associates. R.S. (1909), 5250.

16. The Council may direct that a name be removed from the register in the following cases, that is to say: at the request or with the written consent of the person whose name is to be removed, or where the name has been incorrectly entered, or where a person registered has, after the thirtieth day of December, 1890, been convicted, either in His Majesty's dominions or elsewhere, of an offence which, if committed in His Majesty's dominions, would be an indictable offence, or where a person registered is shown to have been guilty after his registration, either in His Majesty's dominions or elsewhere, of any breach of the by-laws, orders or regulations of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects, or, of conduct derogatory to the honour of the profession.

When the Council shall have removed the name of any person from the register, the name of such person shall not be again entered upon the register, except by a resolution of the Council or by an order of a Court of competent jurisdiction.

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 amount of the fees in arrears or unpaid, and one additional renewal fee, as the Council may fix; and the secretary shall restore the name accordingly.

The name of any person removed from the register at the request of such person, or with his consent, shall, unless it might, if not so removed, have been removed by order of the Council, be restored to the register, on his application and on payment of such fees, not exceeding such fees as shall be in arrears and one additional registration fee, as the Council may fix.

In the event of expulsion an appeal shall lie to the

Toute personne qui, n'étant pas enregistrée comme membre de ladite Association, prend ou emploie 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 de paiement immédiat de l'amende et des frais, d'un emprisonnement durant un terme n'excédant pas quatre-vingt-dix jours, à moins que cette amende et les frais ne soient plus tôt payés. S.R. (1909), 5247; 7 Geo. V., c. 39, s. 2; 8 Geo. V., c. 58, s. 1; 19 Geo. V. (1929), c. 67.

SECTION IX. DES POURSUITES

13. Les poursuites pour le recouvrement des amendes imposées en vertu de la présente loi peuvent être intentées par l'Association ou toute autre personne devant la Cour de magistrat, la Cour de circuit ou la Cour supérieure ayant juridiction, suivant le montant réclamé. S.R. (1909), 5248.

14. Les amendes payables en vertu de l'article 12, appartiennent à l'Association des Architectes de la Province de Québec pour faire partie de ses fonds généraux. S.R. (1909), 5249.

SECTION X. DES REGISTRES

15. Le secrétaire doit, chaque année, faire imprimer, publier et garder dans son bureau, pour l'information du public sans charge d'honoraires, et, sous la direction du conseil, un registre exact contenant par ordre alphabétique de noms de famille, avec mention de leurs résidences respectives, suivant la formule 1 ou toute autre formule équivalente, les noms de toutes les personnes figurant au registre général le premier jour de janvier de chaque année; ce registre s'appelle "registre des architectes," et une copie de tel registre, paraissant avoir été ainsi imprimée et publiée comme susdit, est considérée, à première vue, dans les cours de justice et devant les juges de paix et autres magistrats, comme une preuve que les personnes mentionnées audit registre y sont inscrites conformément aux dispositions de la présente loi; mais s'il arrive que le nom de quelque personne ne figure pas dans ladite copie sous la signature du secrétaire, l'inscription du nom de cette personne dans le registre même est considérée comme la preuve que cette personne a été inscrite conformément aux dispositions de la présente loi.

Le secrétaire tient également un registre des étudiants agréés. S.R. (1909), 5250.

16. Le conseil peut ordonner qu'un nom soit rayé du registre dans les cas suivants, savoir: à la demande ou avec le consentement par écrit de la personne dont le nom doit être rayé, ou lorsque le nom a été inscrit d'une manière inexacte, ou lorsqu'une personne inscrite a, après le 30 décembre 1890, été trouvée coupable, soit dans les possessions de Sa Majesté ou ailleurs, d'une infraction qui, commise dans les possessions de Sa Majesté, constitue un acte poursuivable par voie d'acte d'accusation, ou lorsqu'il est établi qu'une personne inscrite s'est rendue coupable, après son inscription, dans les possessions de Sa Majesté ou ailleurs, de quelque contravention aux règlements, règles et ordonnances de l'Association des Architectes de la Province de Québec, ou de conduite dérogatoire à l'honneur professionnel.

Lorsque le conseil a rayé le nom de quelque personne du registre, le nom de cette personne n'y est inscrit de nouveau que sur résolution du conseil ou sur ordre d'une cour de juridiction compétente.

Le conseil peut, par résolution, ordonner au secrétaire de réinscrire dans le registre tout nom rayé, sans honoraire ou sur paiement d'un honoraire n'excédant pas le montant des honoraires déjà dûs ou non payés, et d'un honoraire additionnel fixé par le conseil; et le secrétaire réinscrit le nom conformément à telle résolution.

Le nom de toute personne rayé du registre à la propre demande de cette personne ou avec son consentement est, à moins que, s'il n'eût été rayé, il aurait cependant pu l'être par ordre du conseil, réinscrit au registre à la demande de telle personne et sur paiement d'honoraires déjà dûs ou non payés, et d'un honoraire additionnel d'inscription fixé par le conseil.

Dans le cas d'expulsion, il y a appel à l'Association qui, dans une assemblée générale, peut renverser la décision du conseil. S.R. (1909), 5251.

Association, which, at a general meeting, may reverse the decision of the Council. R.S. (1909), 5251.

17. The secretary shall keep the registers in accordance with the provisions of this act, and the by-laws, orders, and regulations of the Council.

All deeds of the Association shall be signed by the president and secretary, and sealed with the common seal of the Association. R.S. (1909), 5252.

DIVISION XI.

FEEES

18. Members and students associates shall pay after registration such annual fee as shall be required by the by-laws.

The names of those in arrears shall be removed from the registers by the secretary, after one month's notice to the parties, and shall not be reinscribed except upon the payment of all arrears, and such fine, if any, as may be imposed by the by-laws of the Association. R.S. (1909), 5253.

19. All moneys arising from fees payable on registration or from the annual renewal 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, for defraying the expenses of registration, and the other expenses of the execution of this act, and, subject to the other provisions of this act, 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.

The Council may invest any unexpended moneys in such securities as shall be approved by the Government of the Dominion of Canada or of the Province, in the name of any three of their number appointed by the Association; and any income derived from such invested sums shall be added to and considered as part of the ordinary income of the Association.

The Association may also use surplus funds or invested capital for the rental or purchase of land or premises, or for the building of premises to serve as offices, examination halls, libraries, or museums, or for any other public purpose connected with architecture. R.S. (1909), 5254.

DIVISION XII.

PUBLICATION OF NOTICES

20. Subject to the other provisions of this act, notices and documents, required for the purposes of this act to be sent, may be sent by post, 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.

Such notices and documents may be in writing or in print, or partly in writing and partly in print, and when sent to the Council or other authorities, shall be deemed to be properly addressed, if addressed to the said bodies or authorities, or to some officer of Council or authority, at the principal place of business of the Council or authority, 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 registered in the register of the Association. R.S. (1909), 5255.

DIVISION XIII.

RECOVERING OF FEES

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. 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. 19 Geo. V. (1929), c. 67.

DIVISION XIV.

INTERPRETATION

Nothing in this act shall be interpreted as affecting in any manner whatsoever the rights and privileges conferred by law upon the members of the Corporation of Professional Engineers of Quebec. 19 Geo. V. (1929), c. 67.

17. Il est du devoir du secrétaire de tenir les registres conformément aux dispositions de la présente loi et des règlements, règles et ordonnances du conseil.

Tous les actes de l'Association sont signés par le président et le secrétaire, et scellés du sceau commun de l'Association. S.R. (1909), 5252.

SECTION XI.

DÉS HONORAIRES

18. Les membres et les étudiants agrégés payent, après telle inscription, un honoraire annuel qui est fixé par règlement.

À défaut de paiement, leurs noms sont rayés des registres par le secrétaire, après un mois d'avis aux intéressés, et n'y sont reinscrits que sur demande de tous les arrérages et de l'amende s'il y a lieu, qui peut être imposée par des règlements de l'Association. S.R. (1909), 5253.

19. Toutes les sommes provenant des honoraires payables pour l'inscription ou des honoraires de renouvellement annuel d'inscription, ou de la vente de copies de registre ou d'autres sources, sont payées au secrétaire du conseil et par lui remises au trésorier, qui les emploie, conformément aux dispositions des règlements passés par le conseil, à payer les frais d'inscription et les autres dépenses occasionnées par la mise à exécution de la présente loi, et, sans préjudice des dispositions de la présente loi, à maintenir des musées, des bibliothèques ou des cours publics, ou à atteindre tout autre objet d'intérêt public se rapportant à la profession d'architecte ou de nature à favoriser le développement des études et de l'instruction en ce qui a trait à l'architecture.

Le conseil a le droit de faire, avec les deniers non dépensés, tous placements qui sont approuvés par le gouvernement du Canada ou de la province, au nom de trois des membres nommés par l'Association, et tout revenu provenant de ces placements est ajouté au revenu ordinaire de l'Association et considéré comme en faisant partie.

L'Association peut aussi disposer de l'excédent de ses fonds ou du capital placé pour le loyer ou l'achat d'un terrain ou d'un local, ou pour la construction d'un local pouvant servir à l'installation de bureaux, de salles d'examen, de bibliothèques, de musées ou pour toute autre fin publique se rapportant à l'architecture. S.R. (1909), 5254.

SECTION XII.

DE LA PUBLICATION DES AVIS

20. Sans préjudice des autres dispositions de la présente loi, tous les avis et documents qui, pour les fins de son exécution, doivent être envoyés au dehors, peuvent l'être par la poste, et sont censés avoir été reçus au temps où la lettre contenant ces avis et documents a dû être livrée suivant le cours ordinaire du service postal; et, pour prouver tel envoi, il suffit d'établir que la lettre contenant lesdits avis ou documents a été préalablement affranchie, régulièrement adressée et mise à la poste et recommandée.

Ces avis et documents peuvent être écrits à la main ou imprimés, ou en partie écrits à la main et en partie imprimés, et lorsqu'ils sont envoyés au conseil ou à d'autres autorités, ils sont censés régulièrement adressés s'ils le sont à ces corps ou autorités, ou à quelque officier des conseil ou autorisés, au principal bureau d'affaires desdits conseil ou autorités, et, s'il sont envoyés à une personne inscrite conformément aux dispositions de la présente loi, ils sont censés régulièrement adressés s'ils le sont à son adresse telle qu'inscrite au registre de l'Association. S.R. (1909), 5255.

SECTION XIII.

DU RECouvreMENT DES HONORAIRES

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 actions intentées par les architectes en recouvrement des sommes d'argent à eux dues pour services professionnels sont considérées comme matières sommaires et sont inscrites comme telles, de même que si elles étaient mentionnées à l'article 1150 du Code de procédure civile. 19 Geo. V. (1929), c. 67.

SECTION XIV.

DÉS DROITS SAUVEGARDES

Rien dans la présente loi ne devra être interprété comme affectant de quelque façon que ce soit les droits conférés par la loi aux membres de la corporation des ingénieurs professionnels de Québec. 19 Geo. V. (1929), c. 67.

Activities of Provincial Associations

The Ontario Association of Architects

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

A meeting of the Council of the Ontario Association of Architects was held in Toronto on November the 27th, at which many matters of routine were taken up. It was decided to hold the next Council meeting in Ottawa on December 14th.

The following have been elected to membership in the association:

Members: Frederick Harrison, P. Alan Deacon, J. Pender West, Toronto; C. H. L. Macdonald, J. D. Kyles, Hamilton.

Associate Members: R. Schofield Morris, Richard A. Fisher, Toronto; Cyril J. G. Carroll, Sudbury.

The Province of Quebec Association of Architects

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

L'Assemblée Générale Annuelle de l'Association des Architectes de la Province de Québec, aura lieu au Château Frontenac, Québec, le 25 janvier 1930, à 9.30 a.m.

Les examens pour l'admission à l'étude et à la pratique de l'architecture dans cette province, auront lieu le 13 janvier 1930 et les jours suivants, dans les salles de l'association, 1410, rue Stanley, chambre 407, Montréal, à partir de neuf heures du matin, chaque jour.

Les témoignages d'étude devront être remis au bureau de l'association, à Montréal, le ou avant le 8 décembre prochain. Ces témoignages d'étude devront être accompagnés d'un honoraire de dix dollars (\$10.00) pour les examens d'immatriculation et d'un honoraire de vingt-cinq dollars (\$25.00) pour les examens à la pratique de l'architecture.

The General Annual Meeting of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects will be held at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, January 25th, 1930, at 9.30 a.m.

The examinations for the admission to the study of architecture or registration, in this province, will be held on the 13th January, 1930, and the following days, in the association's rooms, 1410 Stanley Street, Room 407, Montreal, at 9 a.m., each day.

Testimonies of study shall have to be delivered to the said association, on or before the 8th December next. The said testimonies to be accompanied by a fee of ten dollars (\$10.00) from candidates for the matriculation and a fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) from those for registration.

Saskatchewan Association of Architects

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

The Annual Meeting of the Saskatchewan Association of Architects was held in Regina on Monday, October 28th, 1929.

Sixteen architects from various parts of the province were present. Reports from the auditors, secretary-treasurer, library board, Year Book committee and by-laws committee were read and adopted. The Year Book committee's report showed that material for the new book was well in hand and that the contract for printing had been let.

The proposed new by-laws of the R.A.I.C. were presented to the meeting and discussed at length. A committee, consisting of Frank P. Martin, David Webster, and Prof. A. R. Greig, of Saskatoon, was appointed to deal further with the by-laws and report direct to the R.A.I.C.

The election of members to the Council by the general meeting resulted in the return of M. W. Sharon and E. J. Gilbert for another term. The Council met forthwith and the election of officers resulted as follows:

President: David Webster, Saskatoon.

1st Vice-Pres.: W. G. VanEgmond, Regina.

2nd Vice-Pres.: M. W. Sharon, Regina.

Secretary-Treasurer: E. J. Gilbert, Regina.

Prof. Greig and Frank P. Martin were reappointed to the library board. The seventh mem-

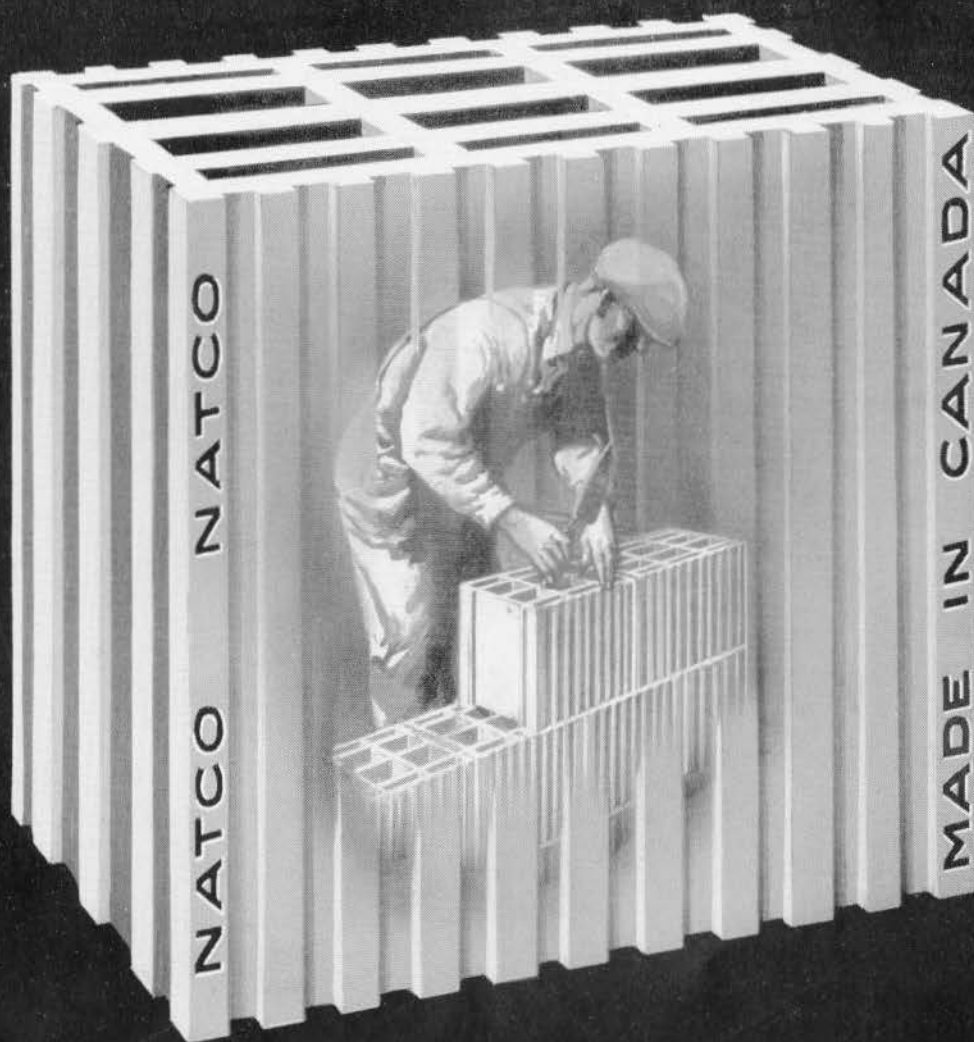
ber of the Council is the past president, F. H. Portnall.

The annual banquet was held at the Hotel Saskatchewan at 7 p.m., and all those present at the annual meeting re-assembled with the exception of Prof. Greig, who was unable to be present. The draftsmen of the city were the guests of the association, twenty persons being seated at one long table. Those present were: David Webster and F. P. Martin, Saskatoon; Norman L. Thompson, Moose Jaw; Wm. Swan, Punnichy; W. G. VanEgmond, M. W. Sharon, Stan. E. Storey, F. H. Portnall, W. R. Reilly, J. A. Clokie, E. E. Delay, Chas. Coxall, F. J. O'Leary, H. C. Flack and E. J. Gilbert, of Regina. Draftsmen: Harold Bishop, Lloyd Gallagher, Ted Dunderdale, N. F. Kirja and S. Collins, all of Regina.

The new president, Mr. Webster, expressed appreciation of the honor bestowed upon him by the Council. In welcoming the guests, he stated that he believed this informal meeting of architects and draftsmen would do much to foster a spirit of fellowship and co-operation. Personally, he welcomed the opportunity thus afforded of meeting the younger men connected with the profession. He then invited each draftsman to rise and address the meeting. Although taken by

(Continued on page xxviii.)

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Activities—Continued

surprise, they responded to a man and demonstrated that in the part of public speaking, at least, they can hold their own with members of the association.

Mr. Emile Delay was then called upon and in his own inimitable manner expressed his pleasure at again being present at the annual gathering. (Mr. Delay is a native of Paris and is a graduate of the Ecole de Beaux Arts). During his remarks he raised the question, "What is the Mission Style?" This, he declared, was not included in his course of study. It proved to be a lively topic for discussion.

Mr. O'Leary was next called upon and expressed his pleasure at again attending an annual banquet after an absence of fifteen years, the latter five of which were spent in Florida. He spoke in a humorous vein and ended his remarks by a dissertation on the magic numbers 101.

The past president, Mr. Portnall, was asked to repeat for the benefit of those present some of his remarks made at the afternoon meeting. He responded by saying he believed it the duty of all practising architects to take a greater interest in the young men who are engaged as draftsmen and who are desirous of entering the profession. He suggested that, in view of the difficulty of obtaining good draftsmen in this western country, those now working here should be offered every inducement to make it their home. Much could be accomplished by exchanging draftsmen as the press of work varied in the different offices. He expressed a desire that the Regina Chapter of the association be again organized and an *atelier* established where those draftsmen desirous of

working on problems and having their work criticised by the older men, could do so.

His remarks were heartily endorsed by Mr. VanEgmond and it is hoped that the suggestion will be carried out during the coming winter.

NOTES

A special meeting of the council of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada will be held in Montreal on December the 28th, 1929, for the purpose of adopting the new by-laws of the Institute.

* * * *

Mr. R. G. Bunyard, architect, has given up his practice in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, and has left for an extended trip through England.

* * * *

Word has just been received of the formation of an Indian Institute of Architects. This Institute has been developed from the Bombay Association of Architects which was established some years ago and includes the whole of the Indian Peninsula.

* * * *

Edmund Wylie Grier, R.C.A., of Toronto, was elected president of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts at the recent annual meeting of the Academy at Montreal, succeeding Henry Sproatt, R.C.A., LL.D., also of Toronto. Mr. Grier was born in Melbourne, Australia, and came to Canada in 1876. He was president of the Ontario Society of Artists from 1908 until 1913.

(Continued on page xxx.)

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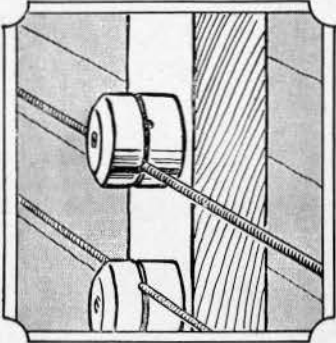
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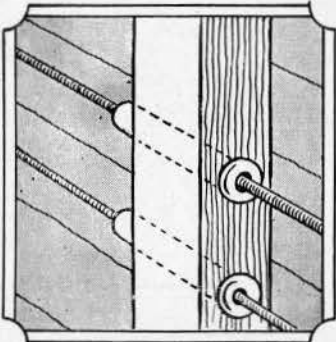
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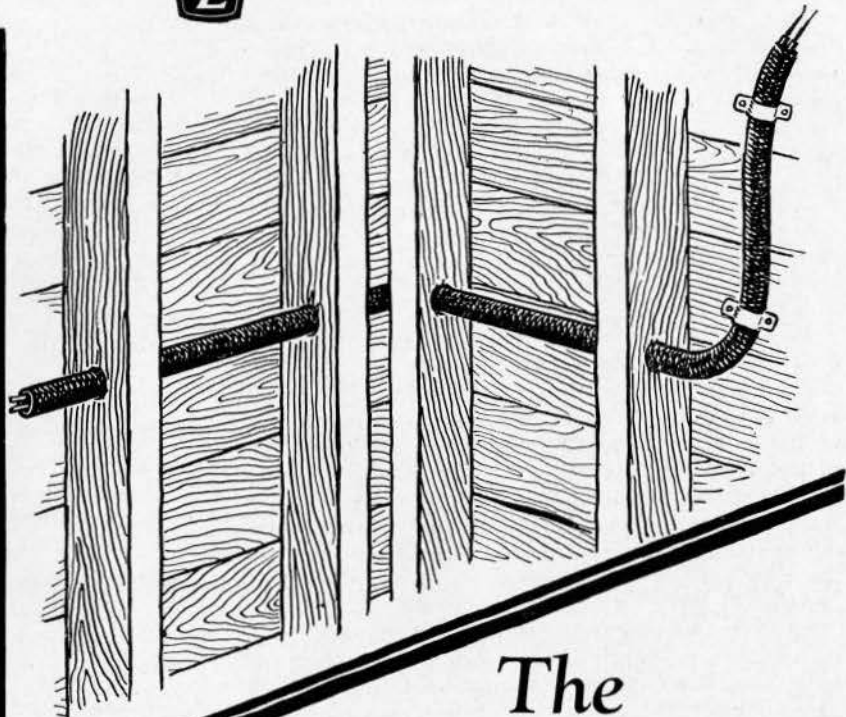
2 OLD METHODS



To attach wire to beam or surface



To pass wire through a beam



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Notes—Continued

Mr. John Pearson, architect, of Toronto, has been elected an associate member of the Royal Canadian Academy.

* * * *

Mr. Percy Scott Worthington, M.A. Oxon, Litt.D., F.S.A., of Manchester, England, has been nominated by the council of the R.I.B.A. for the 1929 Royal Gold Medal. The medal has been conferred on many distinguished architects, including several from foreign countries. The only Canadian to receive this high honour was the late Mr. Frank Darling, of Toronto, who was the recipient in 1915.

* * * *

Wm. Adams Delano, of the firm of Delano & Aldrich, architects, New York, was recently elected president of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. President Hoover has also appointed Mr. Delano a member of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission to succeed the late Milton B. Medary.

* * * *

The Sixth Street Bridge at Pittsburgh, Pa., has received the first award of the American Institute of Steel Construction as being the most beautiful steel bridge built in the United States during the past year. A public celebration was held at the bridge on December 4th, at which time the bronze plaque citing the award was unveiled.

* * * *

The Architectural League of New York will hold a series of "one man" exhibitions during the coming

year. The first of these will include the work of Messrs. Holabird & Root, architects, of Chicago, and will be shown in the exhibition rooms of the Architectural League for one month commencing November 12th, 1929.

* * * *

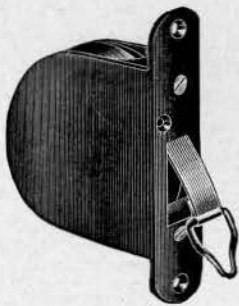
The New York State Architects Registration Board has recently approved an official seal for use on drawings. The Registration Act in that State provides that all working drawings and specifications prepared by an architect shall be stamped by a seal containing the name of the architect and the words "Registered Architect, State of New York."

* * * *

Emile Antoine Bourdelle, the distinguished French sculptor, died suddenly in October. He was born at Montauban and was 68 years of age at the time of his death. M. Bourdelle was well known in England, being a frequent exhibitor at the Royal Academy.

ERRATA

In publishing a note of Mr. Thomas Hastings, death in the November issue of THE JOURNAL, we inadvertently stated that Mr. Eustace G. Bird was associated with Mr. Hastings in designing the building formerly known as the Traders Bank Building, Toronto. Credit should have been given to the late Mr. F. S. Baker, who was associated with Carrere & Hastings in the designing of this building.



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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.

LES TEMPLES DE KARNAK (In French). Fragment of George Legrain's work, (270 pages, 10 x 13 inches, and 163 photographic reproductions). Published by Vroment & Co., 3, rue de la Chapelle, Brussels, Belgium.

Price \$11.00

This very interesting book, published under the auspices of the "Fondation Egyptologique Reine Elisabeth," and under the direction of Jean Capart, contains portions of George Legrain's last works. As stated by Jean Capart in the "Avant-Propos," George Legrain, who was "Directeur des travaux du Service des Antiquités de l'Egypte," died while he was engaged in the long and difficult task of unearthing and of repairing the Temples of Karnak. This man, who devoted so much of his life to the restoration of the Great Temple of Amon, gave to science the greatest part of his work. He arrived at Karnak on the 7th November, 1895, where, during twenty-two years of intensive effort, he issued numerous reports of his excavations with notes explaining his work and giving the results of his historic research. While this book does not contain all which had been prepared by George Legrain, it is not without emotion that we read this instructive volume. Though Legrain could not finish the work, he had prepared an elaborate programme which the inspectors of Karnak are now following in order to preserve these immense ruins from destruction. They are now consolidating the edifice and since the death of George Legrain, the work of reconstruction of the Great Temple of Amon has been going on.

This instructive volume gives a detailed review of the many Egyptian art treasures discovered during the progress of the work. It describes and illustrates the quays and canal of the Great Temple of Amon of Karnak, the first porch and the great masses of raw (uncooked) brickwork,

the great court yard of the Temple of Amon, the castle of Sethi-Mer-En-Ptah in the residence of Amon, the second porch of the Temple of Amon, and the Great Hypostyle Hall. Both the text and the photographic reproductions are clear and this book should be in the hands of all those who are interested in, and who love, Egyptology.

—ALCIDE CHAUSSE.

THE OLD COTTAGES AND FARM-HOUSES OF NORFOLK. By Claude J. W. Messent, A.R.I.B.A. Published by H. W. Hunt, Norwich, England.

Price \$3.00

The use of the word "homeliness" by the author in the first chapter of his book in describing the old cottages and farm-houses of Norfolk must not be construed as meaning ugliness, the interpretation given that word in this country. On the contrary, the charming simplicity, as Mr. Messent points out, of these fine old places nestling in the villages and hamlets up and down the country, are quite characteristic of that part of England, and are a delight to the eye of the observant traveler.

What strikes one more forcibly than anything else is that they have an individuality all their own. This is probably due to the fact that nothing but local materials were used in the old days, as transportation was then very difficult. Flints (cobblestones) and bricks of various colours were mostly used for wall construction, while the roofs were generally thatched with reed or straw or covered with tiles. Other materials used were Carstone (soft, coarse-grain sandstone) and Clay Lumps (clay mixed with a binding agent and then moulded into blocks).

There are also a few fine examples of timber-framed buildings but as Norfolk did not possess large forests in the middle ages, they are not to be found in large numbers.

Mr. Messent, in addition to giving a description of the materials employed in these houses, has by means of pen and ink sketches illustrated some of the finest examples. The volume also includes interesting chapters on dove cotes and old village shops.

The book is 7½" x 10½" in size and contains 248 pages.

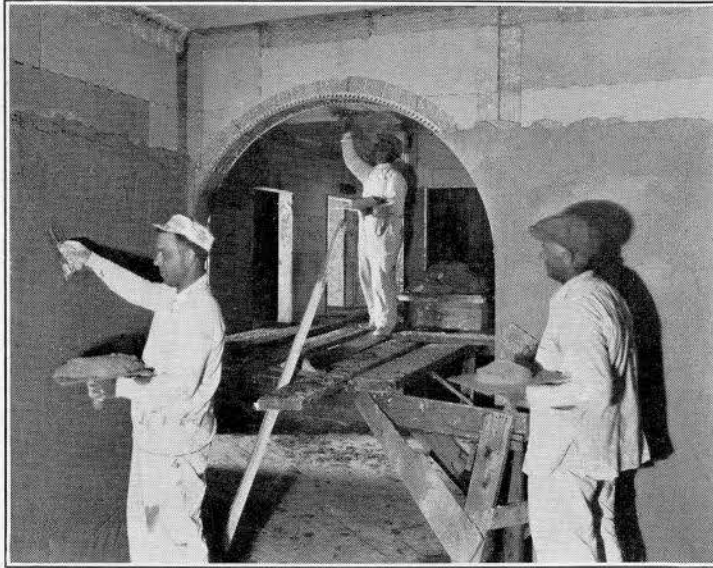
—I. M.

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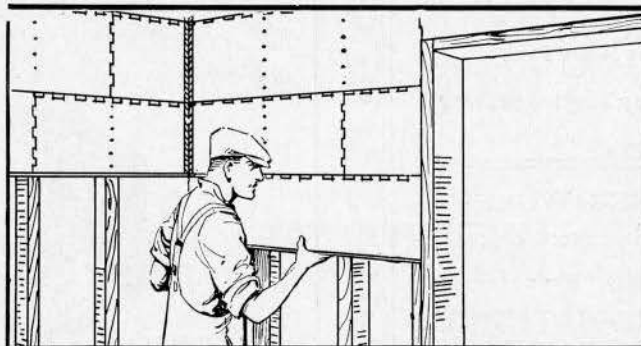
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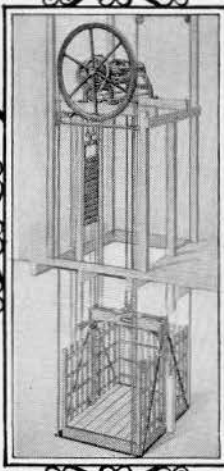
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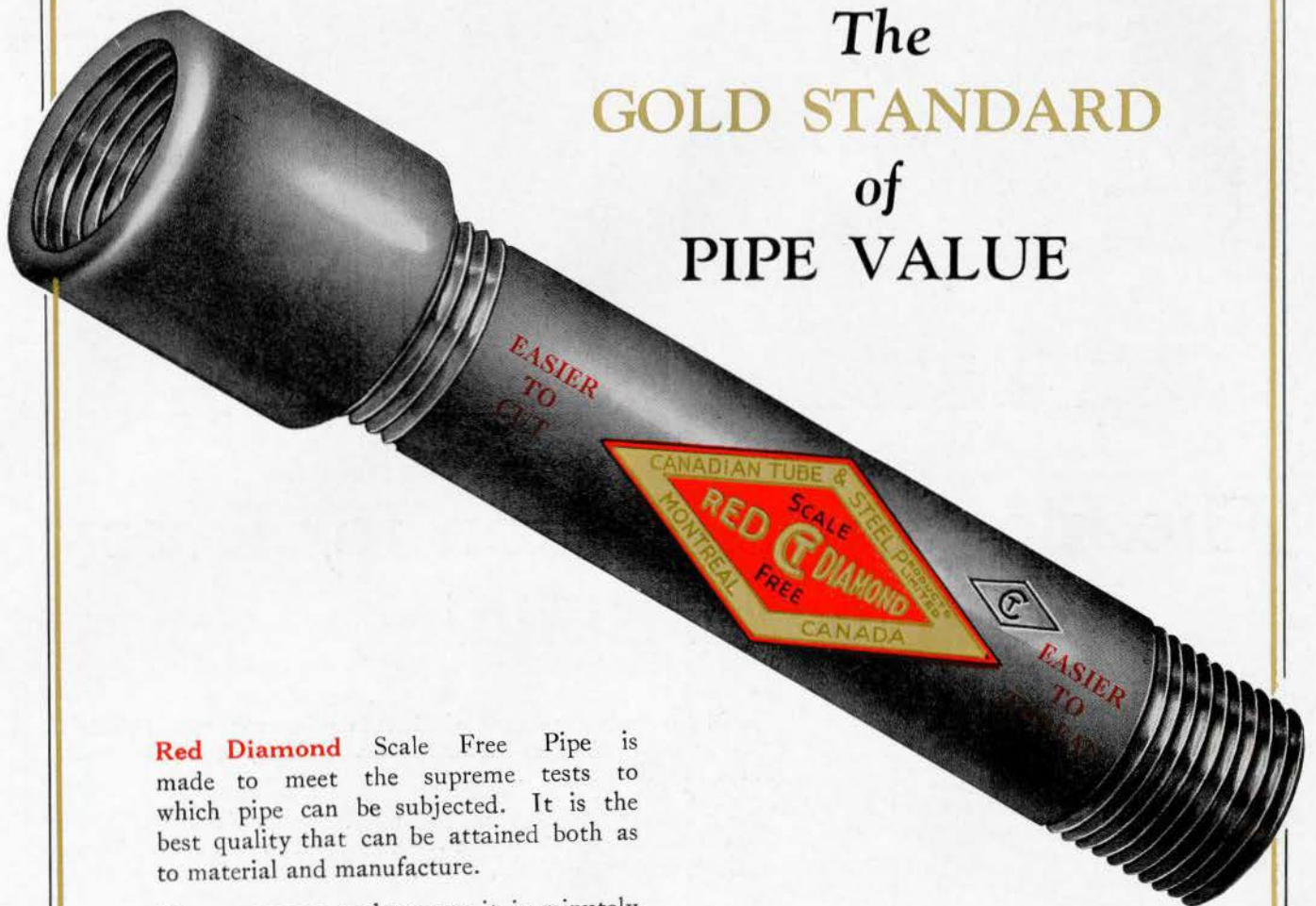
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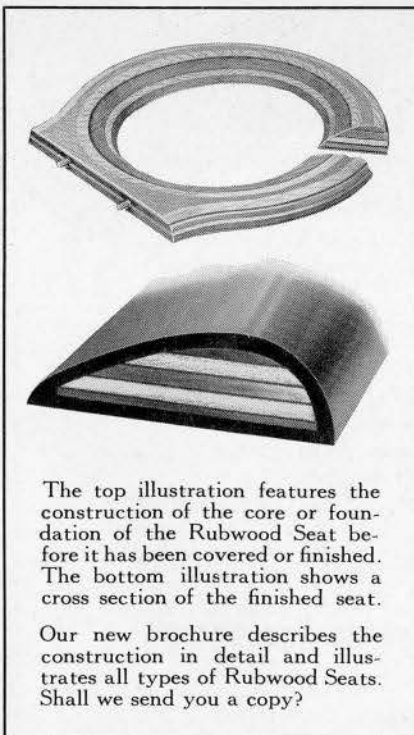
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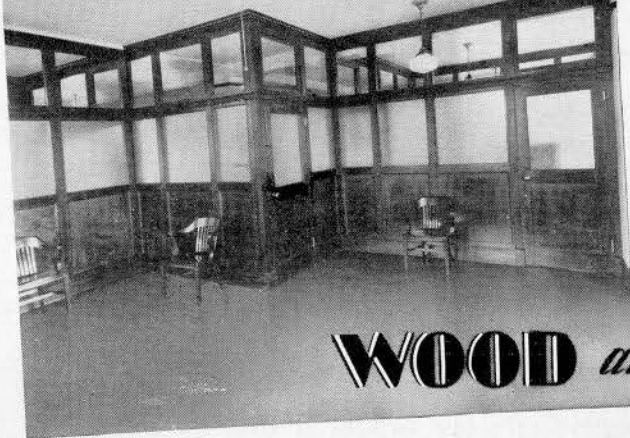
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THE JOURNAL

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

VOLUME 6, 1929

THE ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA
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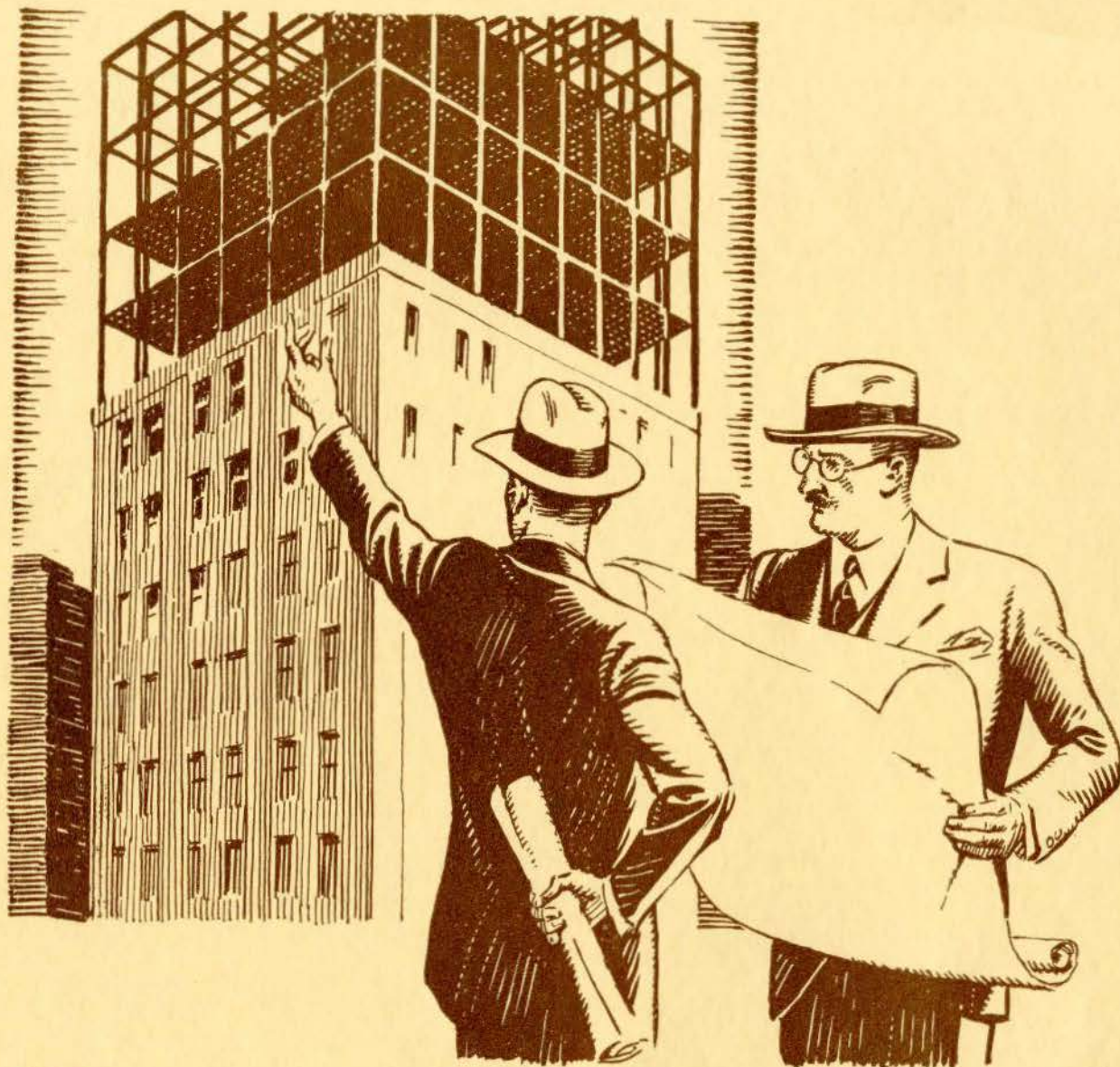
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The Frontispiece in the April, 1929, issue, is folioed in error as Page 124. It should be Page 130.
The issue for August, 1929, is folioed in error as Pages 243 to 276. It should be Pages 273 to 306.
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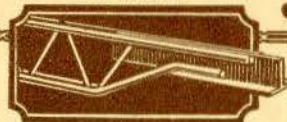
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