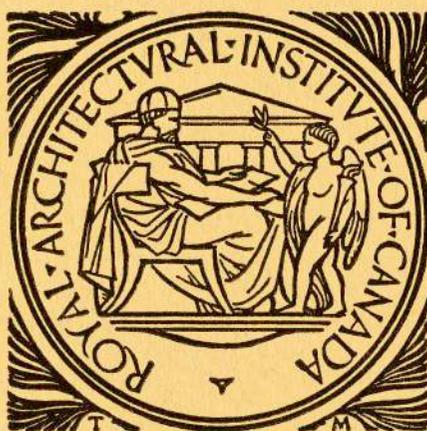


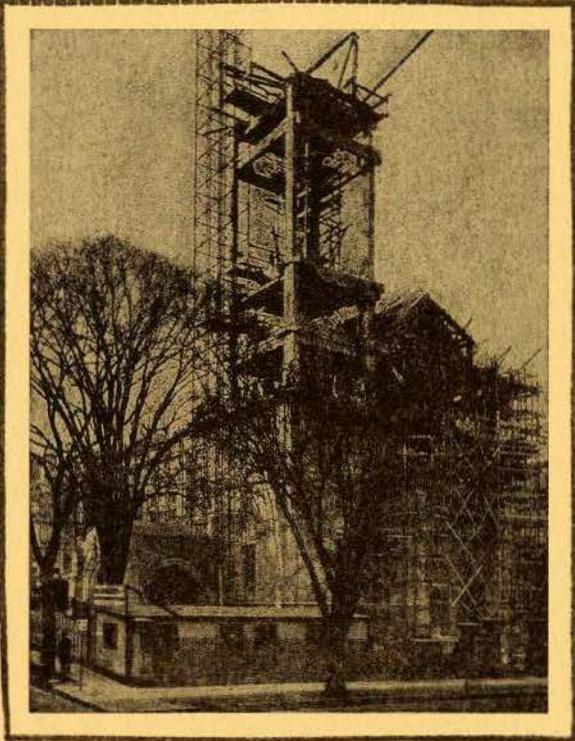
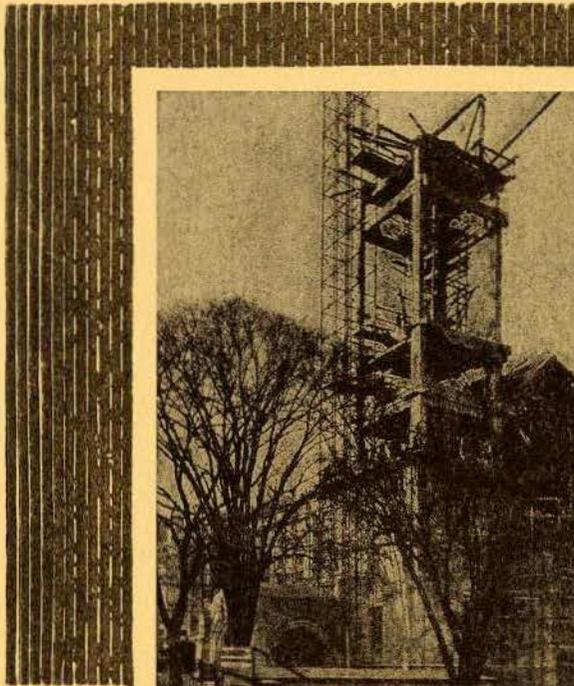
THE
JOURNAL
ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL
INSTITUTE OF CANADA



JANUARY, 1932

VOL. IX. No. 1

TORONTO



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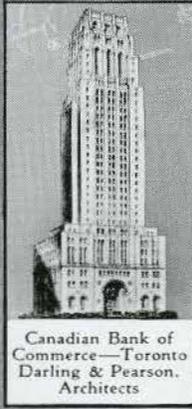
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Vancouver
John S. Archibald and John
Schofield Associate Architects



Sun Life Building—Montreal
Darling & Pearson, Architects,
A. J. C. Paine, Associate



Canada Life Building
Toronto
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Canadian Bank of
Commerce—Toronto
Darling & Pearson,
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Aldred Building
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F. Hilton Wilkes,
Architect



Star Building
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Medical-Dental Building
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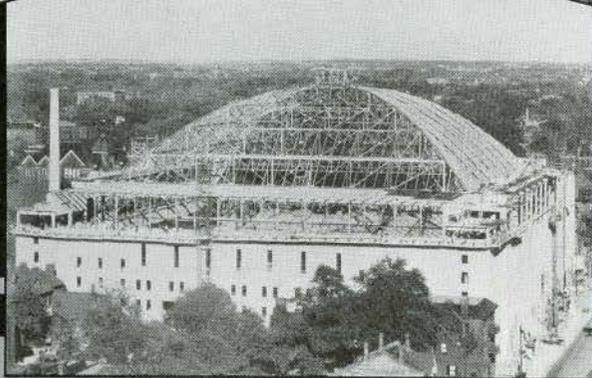
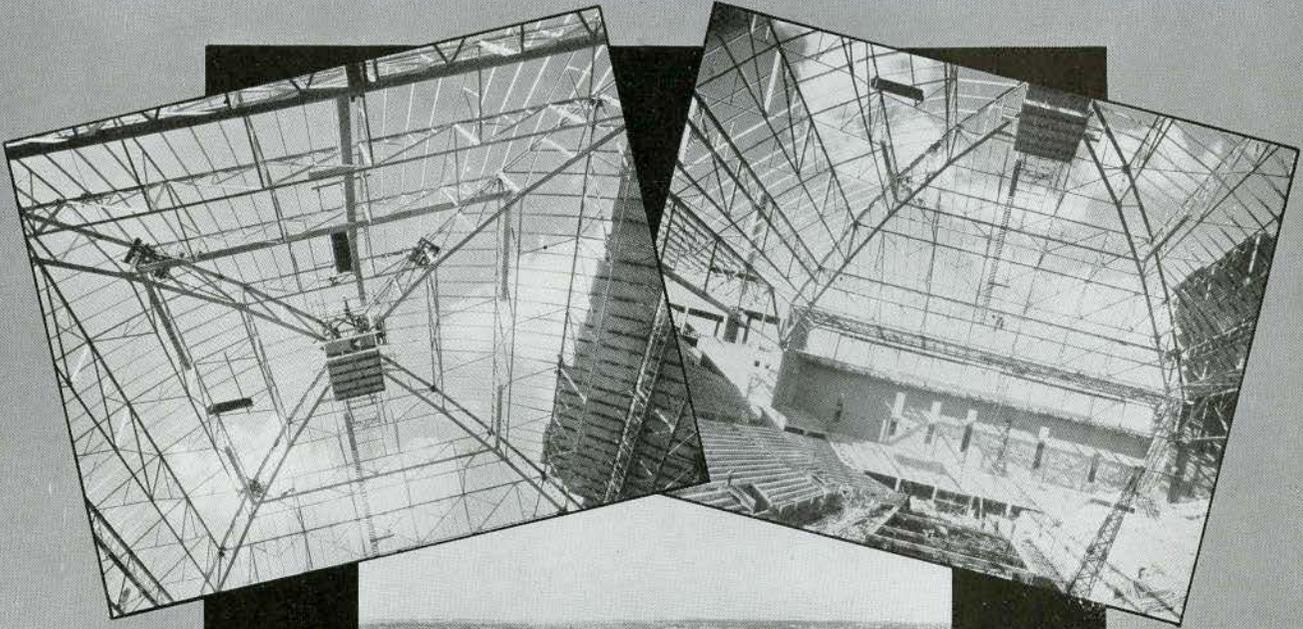
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STEEL



The assembly of the steel work commenced on August 14 and was completed on September 18.

*Ross & Macdonald, Architects
Jack Kyrie, Mackenzie Waters,
Associate Architects*

Thomson Bros. Limited, General Contractors

The New Maple Leaf Arena, Toronto

¶ 760 tons of structural steel were used in the construction of this 350 ft. by 282 ft. Arena. It has seating capacity for 13,000 people. The distance from the floor to the centre of the roof is 140 ft.—more than the height of a ten-storey building.

¶ An unobstructed view of the sports area is obtained from every seat, due to the entire absence of columns. This is made possible through the use of a great domed roof, the steel work of which comprises two arch ribs spanning the rectangle on the 306 ft. diagonals, and carried on shoes at the four corners of the rectangle. The structure is tied together by a series of horizontal trusses, which support the rafters carrying the steel deck roof.

¶ The design and erection of the Maple Leaf Arena was made possible by the use of structural steel, which was supplied and erected by Dominion Bridge Co. Limited.

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STRUCTURAL CLAY TILE DATA

LOAD-BEARING WALL TILE USED AS A BASE FOR STUCCO

LOAD-BEARING
WALL TILE

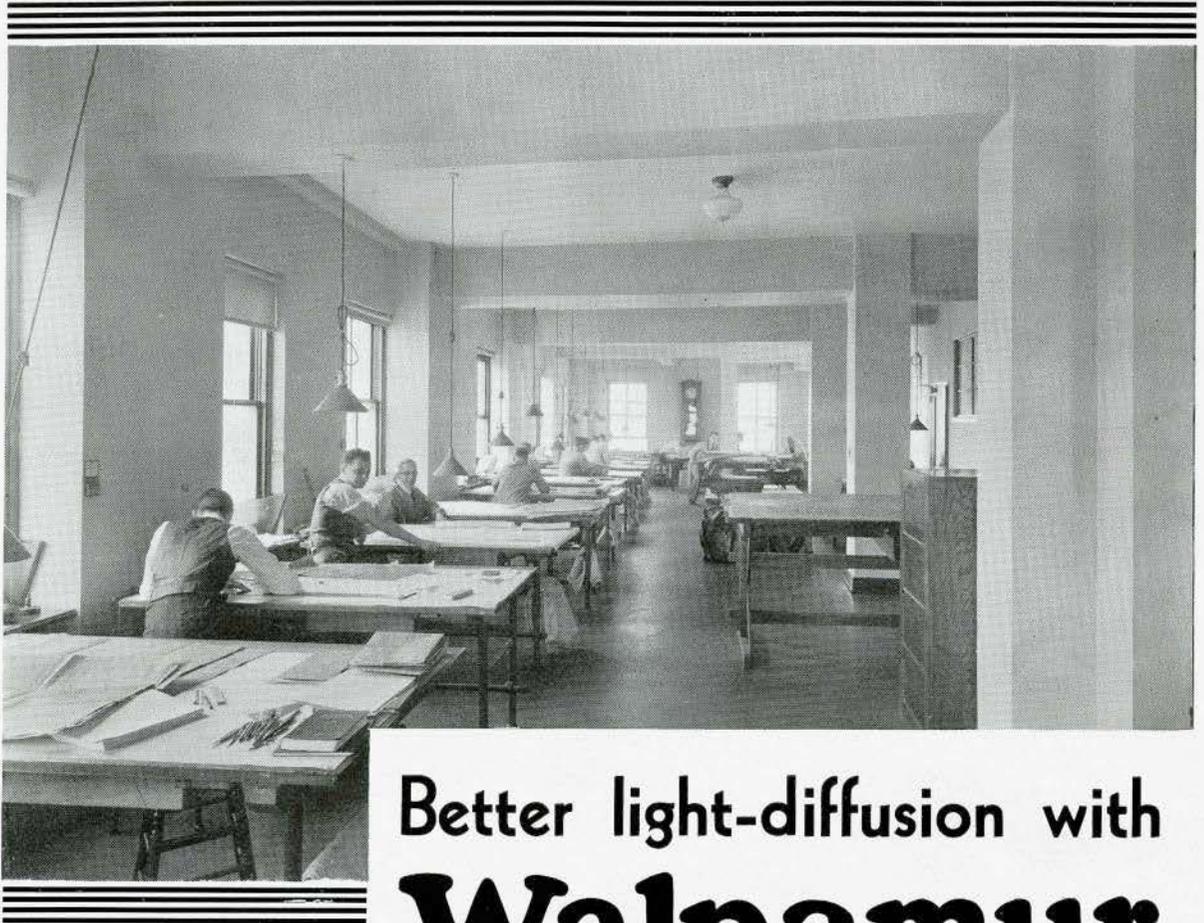


Walls of Load-Bearing Structural Clay Wall Tile provide an excellent base for the direct application of Portland Cement Stucco; they are highly rated as fire retardants and insulate against heat and cold by the means of the air cells in the tile.

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A.I.A. FILE NO. 10.
STRUCTURAL CLAY TILE



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The Architects Building



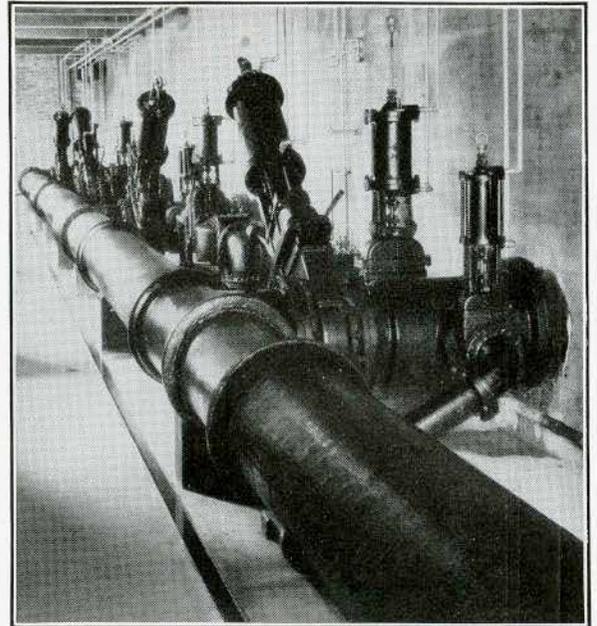
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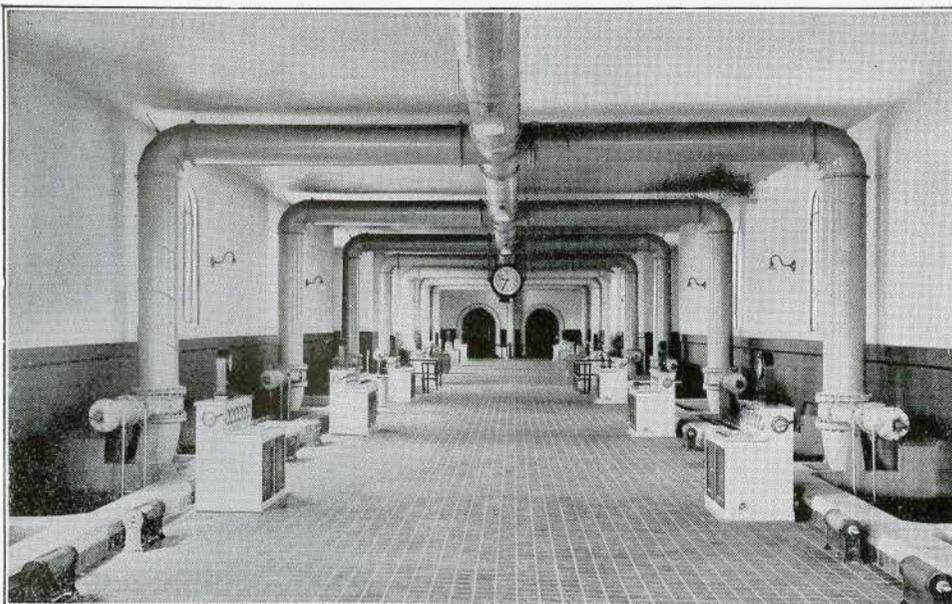
Showing a battery of Jenkins Hydraulically operated Filter Valves in the Filter Line at City of Brantford Filtration Plant. Jenkins Filter Valves in sizes 6", 10", 16" and 18" are installed.



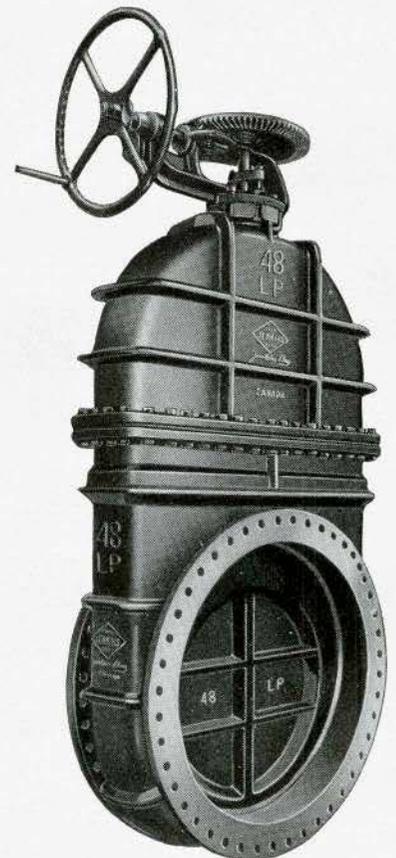
Made in Canada by

Jenkins Bros., Limited

Montreal, Que.



The filter gallery at the City of Montreal Filtration Plant. The view shows an installation of 14 Jenkins hydraulically operated Filter Valves.



One of the 48" low pressure, gear operated valves now being installed in the City of Ottawa Filtration Plant.

JOHNSON

Periodic Flush Systems



Johnson Pneumatic Time Flush Clock, Warren Telechron Driven.



Johnson Flush Clock, for alternate flushing.



Johnson Pneumatic Multiple Time Flush Clock, Warren Telechron Driven: (Point Flushing Clock Illustrated above. 2 Point Flush Clock Illustrated below.)



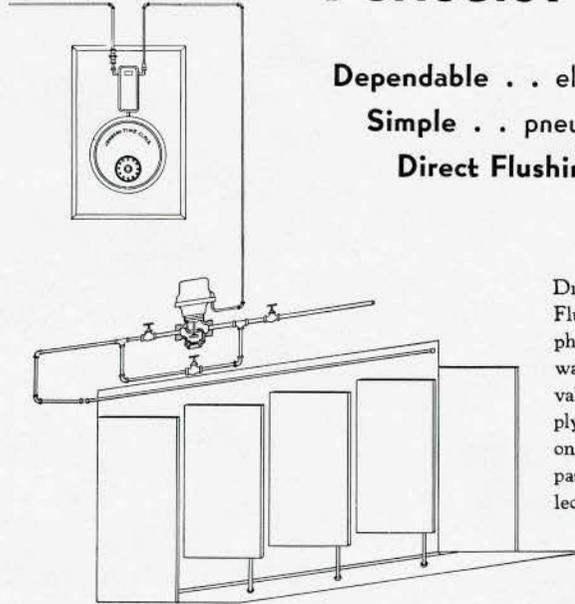
A Sloan Royal Flush Valve With Johnson Air Motor.



Watrous Flush Valve With Johnson Air Motor.



A Standard Johnson Syphon Reverse Valve.



Dependable . . . electric clock control.

Simple . . . pneumatic valves and relays.

Direct Flushing . . . from city water supply.

Diagram shows a Johnson Single Time Flush System. Normally closed diaphragm valve insures against waste of water in case of trouble. Time flush valve by-passed so that continuous supply may be had. Lock-shield gate valves on each side of flush valve and in by-pass. A switch may be arranged to select manual or clock operation at will. Johnson Multiple Time Flush Systems are described in Bulletin C-301.

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SEND for Bulletin C-301 which illustrates and describes in every detail the various interesting features of

Johnson Periodic Flush Systems . . . both single and multiple. Become posted at once on this important new advancement. A card will bring Bulletin C-301.

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THE JOURNAL

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

Serial No. 77

TORONTO, JANUARY, 1932

Vol. IX, No. 1

CONTENTS

Detail of Main Entrance, Bank of Nova Scotia Building, Halifax, N.S.	Frontispiece
President's Message	3
Speculative Builders, Loan Companies and the Architects	4
The Bank of Nova Scotia Building, Halifax, N.S.	5
Fifty-Second Annual Exhibition, Royal Canadian Academy of Arts, By <i>W. S. Maxwell, R.C.A.</i> ..	14
A Challenge to the Architectural Profession, By <i>James H. Craig</i>	22
Activities of the Institute	24
Activities of Provincial Associations	25
Obituary	26
Notes	26
Books Reviewed	26
Manufacturer's Publications Received	26

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IN THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA---HALIFAX

The ceiling fixture and one of the wall brackets in the manager's office of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax — part of a contract for special lighting fixtures executed by The Robert Mitchell Company. Below, one of the main entrance lanterns.

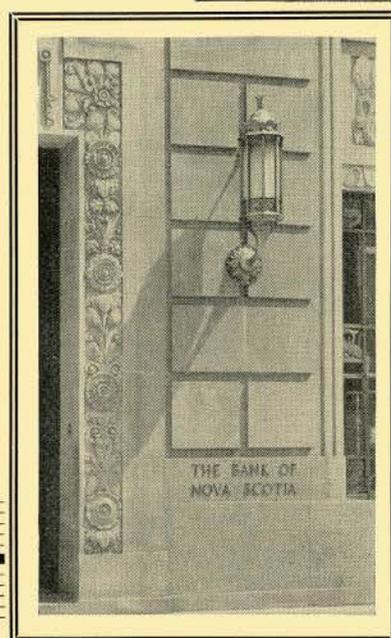
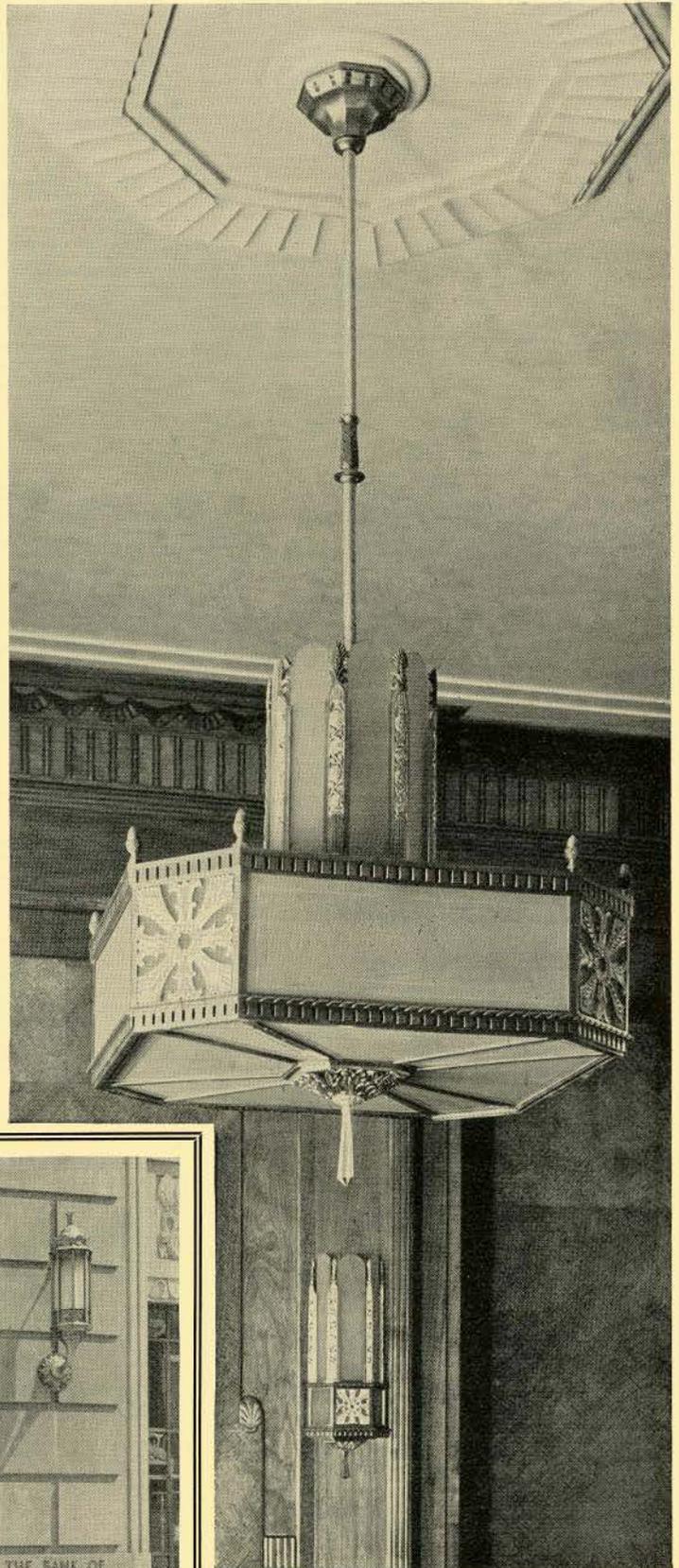
The lanterns are bronze — the interior fixtures bronze with the ornament picked out in gold and silver.

THE ROBERT MITCHELL COMPANY LIMITED

Architectural Bronze & Iron Division

MONTREAL

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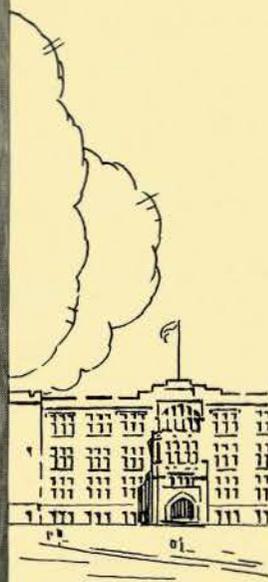
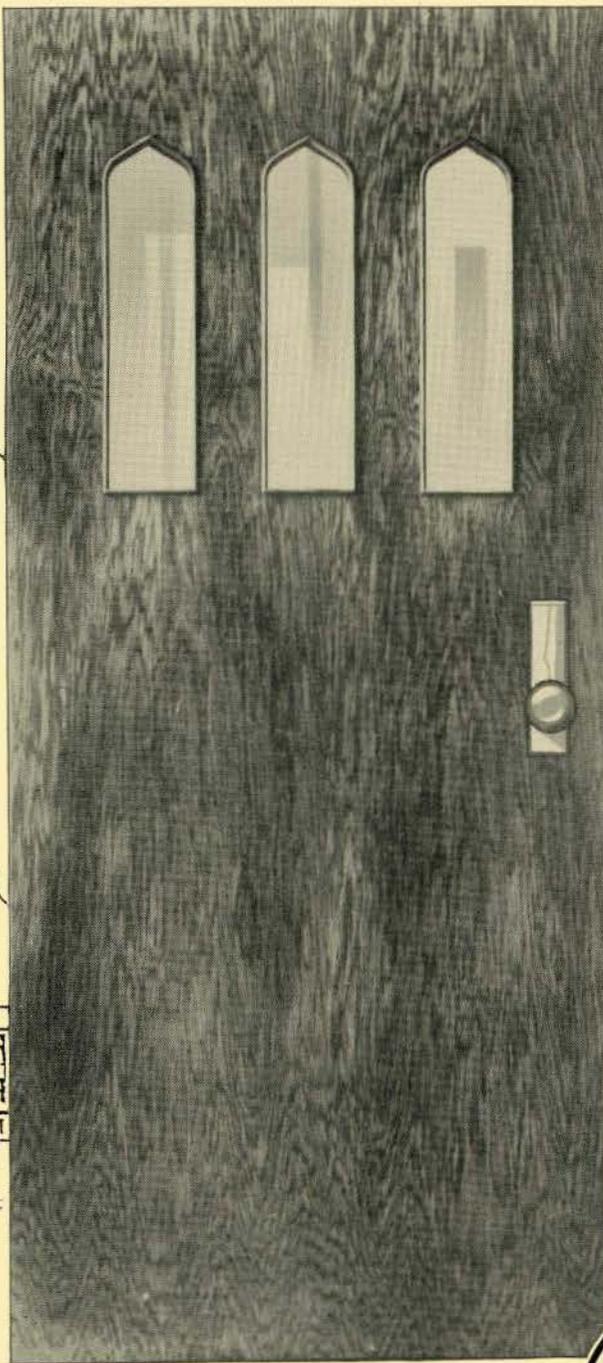


JOHN M. LYLE, F.R.I.B.A.,
R.C.A. - TORONTO
Architect

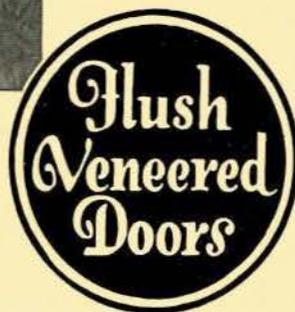
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**DETAIL OF MAIN ENTRANCE.
BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA BUILDING, HALIFAX, N. S.**

*John M. Lyle, Architect
Andrew R. Cobb, Associate Architect*

THE JOURNAL

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

Serial No. 77

TORONTO, JANUARY, 1932

Vol. IX, No. 1

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

January 1st, 1932

FOR the last time I have the honour of sending a New Year's message to the members of the R.A.I.C. as their President. The only reference I need make to the disastrous effect of the depression on the businesses of so many architects is to wish you all better things for 1932, and to say that the best means of maintaining morale is to absorb energy in seeking physical fitness.

Your executive committee has been much occupied on three matters arising out of the difficulties of the times; a survey of unemployment in the profession; an investigation of the amount of foreign products used in Canada with special reference to the U.S.A. as a source of supply; and an effort to deal with speculative jerry builders and loan companies. These are all rather depressing subjects, partaking of the nature of "Post Mortems." I venture to hope that they have been disposed of in such a way that no further time need be spent upon them at the Annual Meeting, and that when we all meet at Lucerne-in-Quebec in February, we may bend our minds to those problems which bear directly on the solidarity of our profession, with the utmost confidence in the future of Canada.

PERCY E. NOBBS,
P.R.A.I.C.

Speculative Builders, Loan Companies and the Architects

EDITOR'S NOTE—The following letter has been sent by the President of the Institute to the Presidents of the Boards of Trade in the various cities throughout the Dominion. Its purpose is to point out to the investing public the dangers connected with certain classes of speculative building, and the ease with which many of the speculative "jerry" builders secure their funds from loan companies.

CERTAIN aspects of the speculative building business have been drawn to the attention of the Executive Committee of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada by several of the component societies of the Institute. These matters affect the investing public, the financiers, the supply men, the manufacturers, and all who have a stake in the conservation of urban values, and in the aggregate their interests far surpass those of the architects.

Signs are not wanting that a considerable volume of speculative building in the lower categories—apartments, tenements, etc.—is going on and projected. High-class speculative building, in connection with which architects are usually employed, is meantime at a stand-still.

The speculative builder who does not employ an architect is usually a contractor, but seldom a member of a local Builders' Exchange or of the Canadian Construction Association. With these bodies the architectural organizations are on terms of perfect amity, and it is with their members that the architects habitually do business.

Now, the speculative builders of the class complained of appear to be having little difficulty in getting financial accommodation from private individuals and from loan companies unconnected with any national organization. Otherwise these remarks would be addressed to any professional organization to which they belonged.

The first point I wish to make on behalf of the architectural profession is that all loan companies would be well advised to see that reputable and competent architects are employed for full professional services (design and superintendence) in all cases where money is advanced for the purpose of building. As in all our provinces, from Quebec westwards, the architectural profession is highly organized under provincial statutes, members of the profession are in the position of having passed tests and are amenable to professional codes; their reputability and competence are thus generally of a highly satisfactory standard, and their employment to design and superintend works is a considerable guarantee of a sound building investment as the basis for a loan.

The kind of speculative building done without the intervention of the architect in design and superintendence, is, as a general rule, ill-planned and jerry-built, both as to materials and workmanship. More often than not, it is also ill-judged, from the point of view of town planning, tending to destroy rather than to conserve existing values in its neighbourhood, and with its rapid deterioration to promote slum conditions.

There are other aspects of the wild exploitation of land, materials and labour, which run counter to wholesome development in the building industries. Speculative builders who have failed, not once but again and again, seem to have no difficulty in raising building loans. Sometimes a condition of the loan is that the supply men will not put a lien on the building. There is thus evidently an irresponsible element in the supply business which gayly risks bankruptcy at the expense of the manufacturer.

Now, all this makes legitimate speculative and other building so much the more costly.

My confreres in certain provinces wish that the loan companies would, to some extent, protect both themselves and those who invest with them, by seeing to it that in all cases architects are employed; but it seems that something more is required. Some cities insist on the employment of architects in the preparation of plans submitted for permits, but it is doubtful whether that can be a very sure means of getting better value in building unless superintendence is also obligatory. Statutory remedies of this kind may be in order.

The country is suffering from three classes of persons, the speculative jerry builder, the irresponsible supply men, and those loan company directors who do not give enough weight to good design and sound construction in the case of buildings offered as security for loans.

At a time when a great deal of urban land can be picked up at bargain prices, particularly in Western cities, there is surely every reason to discourage the activities of these three classes, when they co-operate to cumber our cities with structures lacking in all those qualities and values which the architectural profession exists to provide.

There are in Canada something over 500 firms of independent practising architects, and a very much greater number of assistants. In one province no architects or assistants, other than salaried officials, are employed today. In the others, the percentage of individuals more or less employed varies from 10% to 30%. Within two years the actual reduction in value of building entrusted to these independent architects (that is, work on which fees are paid) has averaged about 65% over Canada as a whole.

And now we are threatened, in certain parts of the country, with a small boom in the kind of building on which it is too often supposed an architect is not needed, whereas in fact he is as much needed in that class of building as in any other.

The Bank of Nova Scotia Building, Halifax

THE problem presented was to design a building which was a combination of banking premises and four storeys of office units, the banking premises

windows should give into the main banking room off this vestibule. As it was necessary to have a court on one side of the banking room this shifted



HOLLIS STREET ELEVATION
BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA BUILDING, HALIFAX, N.S.

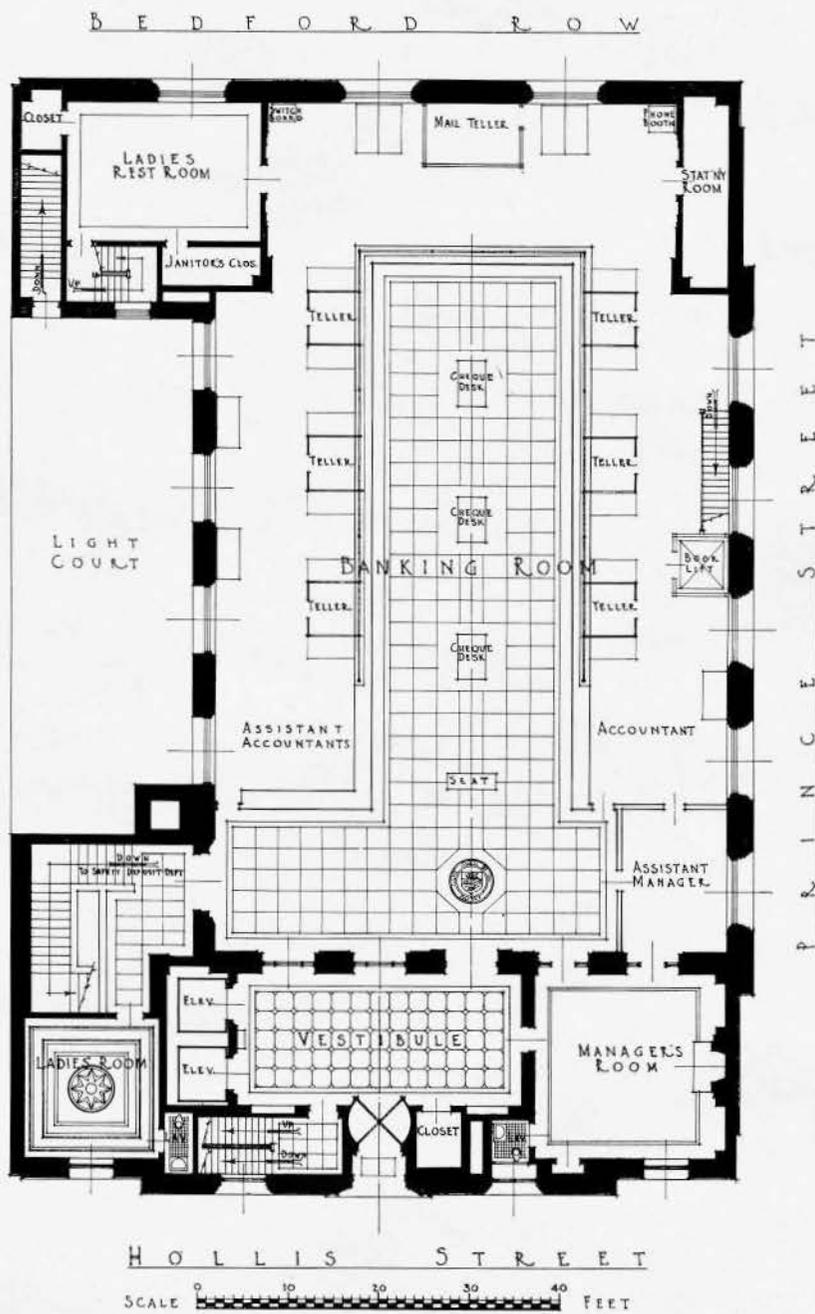
John M. Lyle, Architect

Andrew R. Cobb, Associate Architect

to consist of a safety deposit section, main banking room, manager's office, ladies' retiring room and board room. A departure from the ordinary type of banking plan is that the office entrance and banking entrance come into a large common vestibule with the elevators and staircase to the left of the entrance to the banking room—off axis with the main door. The bank desired that large

the axis of the banking room proper off centre with the main entrance from the street. By opening up the large windows into the banking room the change of axis is not noticeable and a view of the whole banking room is obtained from the vestibule.

In designing the exterior we were anxious to strike a modern note but owing to the fact that the Parliament Building was just across the street we



GROUND FLOOR PLAN
 BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA BUILDING, HALIFAX, N. S.
John M. Lyle, Architect *Andrew R. Cobb, Associate Architect*



THE MAIN ENTRANCE

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA BUILDING, HALIFAX, N. S.

John M. Lyle, Architect

Andrew R. Cobb, Associate Architect



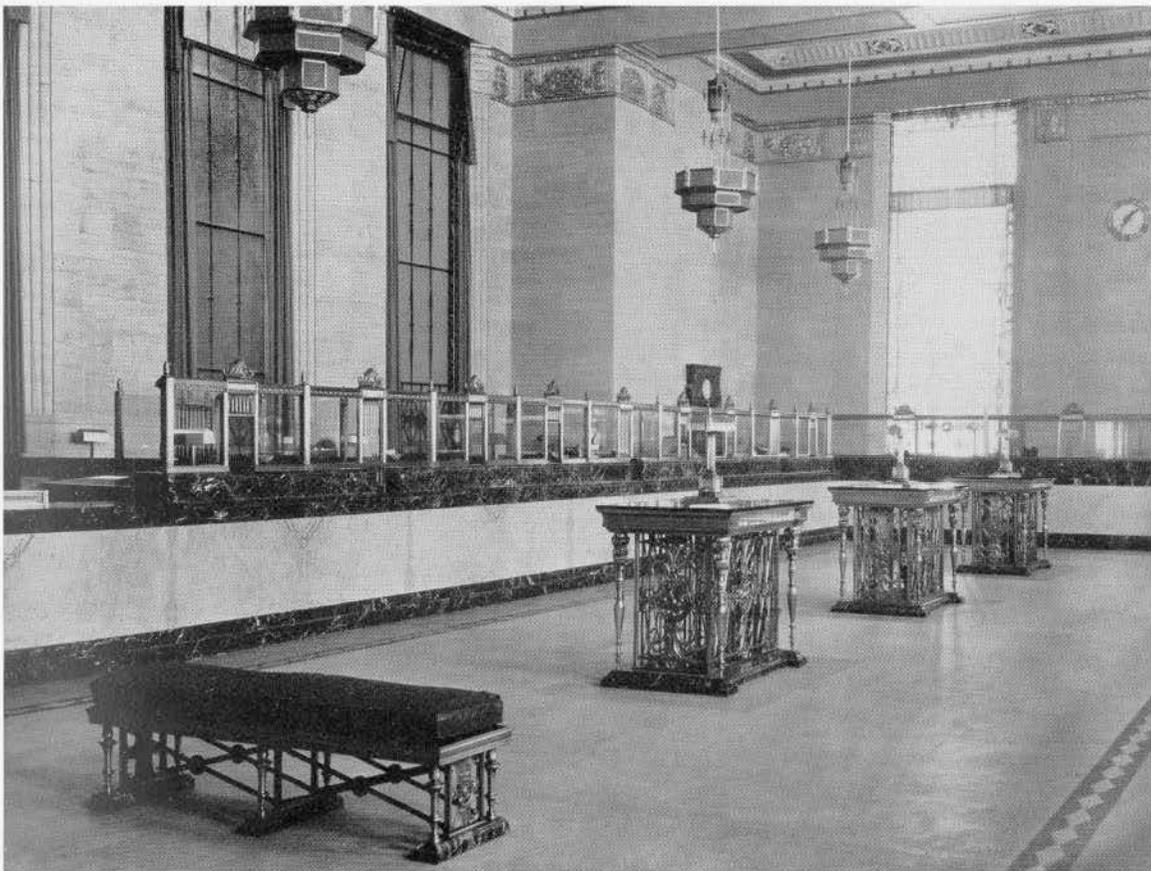
WINDOW GRILLE

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA BUILDING, HALIFAX, N.S.

*John M. Lyle, Architect**Andrew R. Cobb, Associate Architect*



FIREPLACE IN MANAGER'S OFFICE



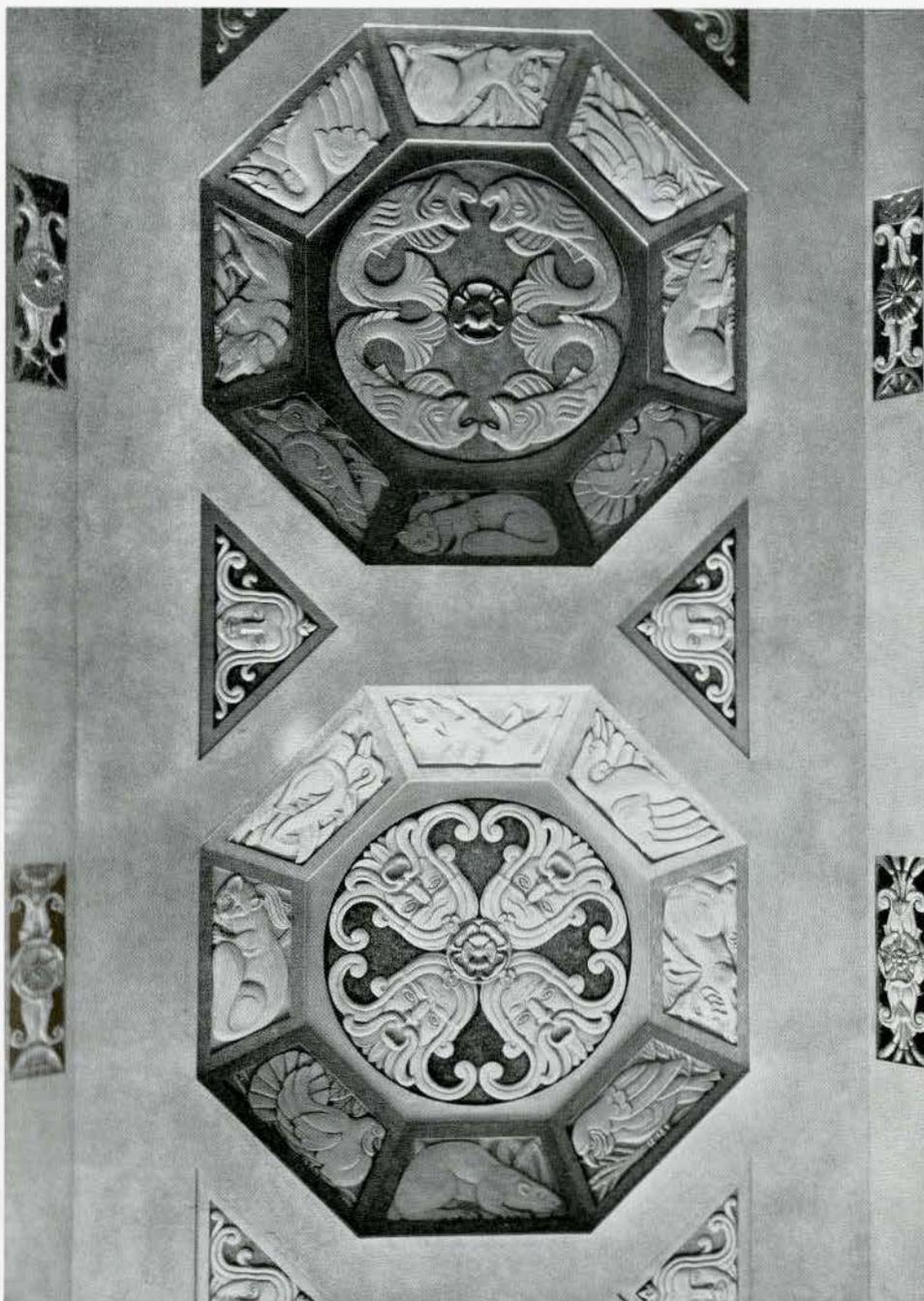
MAIN BANKING ROOM



DETAIL IN LADIES' ROOM

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA BUILDING, HALIFAX, N. S.

*John M. Lyle, Architect**Andrew R. Cobb, Associate Architect*



DETAIL OF CEILING, MAIN BANKING ROOM
BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA BUILDING, HALIFAX, N. S.

John M. Lyle, Architect

Andrew R. Cobb, Associate Architect



SPANDREL PANELS

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA BUILDING, HALIFAX, N.S.

Upper Panel—TURKEY *Centre Panel*—CANADA GOOSE *Lower Panel*—BEAR

felt that certain characteristics of this very fine building should be echoed in the new building. So we adopted the parti of recalling the channellated lower storey of the Parliament Building using a classic base on which to develop our design and by the use of Canadian forms endeavoured to strike a personal note.

We found it an extremely difficult problem to treat on facade owing to the fact that the banking room being 32 feet high demanded large scale windows to light this area, the marriage, therefore of the office units to the main banking room floor was complicated because of the four storeys of small unit fenestration. In order to marry the scale of the banking room floor to the four storeys of office units, we decided to tie these four storeys together by fluted piers, crowning the whole building with a wide simple frieze decorated with medallions of old Canadian coins. One of the interesting features of this building is the large simple scale of the exterior treatment.

Both on the exterior and in the interior we endeavoured to use Canadian fauna, flora, bird and animal life and marine life as symbolism in our decorative features using eighty-six different Canadian motifs from the small trailing arbutus—the floral emblem of Nova Scotia—to the sunflower, and from the sea-gull to the Canada goose, the bear, the silver fox, the codfish and

crab also lent themselves to the decorative scheme. In every case we studied the natural forms, translating them into conventionalized ornament for wood, stone, plaster, bronze or iron.

The ornament on the exterior stone work was treated in the modern manner, quite flat with softened arrises with occasional crisp, sharp notes as accents. The effect of this treatment in the wall is to make the ornament plastic in character and married to the wall surface without undue play of light and shade.

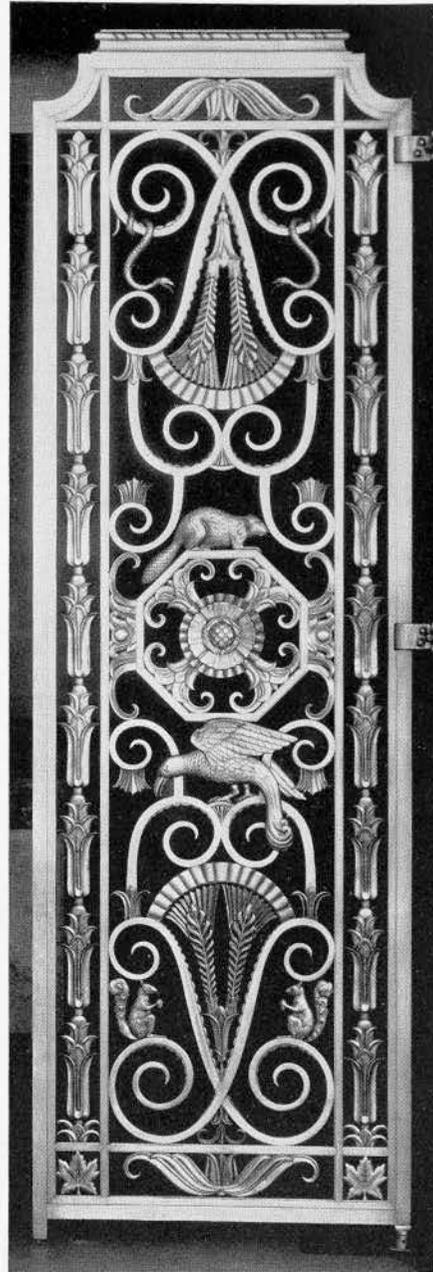
The walls of the vestibule are panelled to the ceiling in marble with bronze doors leading into the different rooms—the floors are Roman travertine. The banking room floors and walls are Roman travertine.

All the interior metal work is a combination of bronze and Monel metal, the Monel metal being used in the decorative forms.

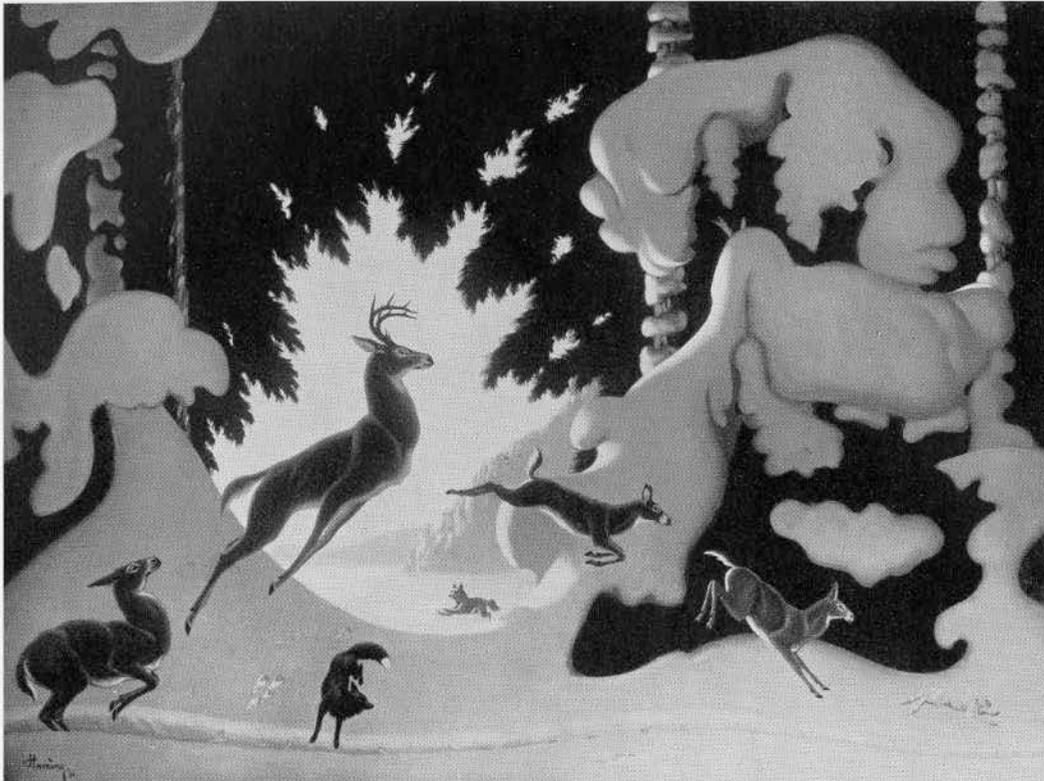
The manager's room is panelled to the ceiling in butt-ended maple treated in the modern manner. The board room is pine, antique finish. The ladies' room is a painted room in shades of jade green and silver antique finish.

The general colour scheme of the main banking room is bright and gay. It is flooded with light and a distinct note of cheerfulness is in evidence.

—John M. Lyle



ONE OF A PAIR OF GATES TO SAFETY
DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT



WHERE THE RED GODS LIVE
By Arthur Heming

Fifty-Second Annual Exhibition, Royal Canadian Academy of Arts

By W. S. MAXWELL, R.C.A., F.R.I.B.A., F.R.A.I.C.

THIS year's exhibition is well up to the average standard, and in quantity of submitted and accepted works exceeds any in the history of the academy.

The hanging committee deserve a word of appreciation for their good work, the general appearance of the walls is pleasing and with few exceptions there is an absence of discordant notes. This may be due to the greater purity of colour in the canvasses of what we may sometimes refer to as the "conservatives" and to the skilful placing of the more vigorous abstractions of the younger painters.

The centre and the east gallery are devoted to works in oil and the west gallery to a special exhibition of photographs of work done by architects who are members of the R.A.I.C. In the gallery at the head of the main staircase and on the walls of the staircase hall are paintings and sculpture. Two subsidiary galleries facing Ontario Avenue are devoted to water-colours, drawings, designs and illustrations, etc., and to the showing of architectural work.

It is a source of satisfaction to the architectural profession to be more closely associated with and more fully represented in the Royal Canadian Academy Exhibition. This is the second year in which the R.A.I.C. has taken an active part by exhibiting enlarged photographs entered in a competition limited to its members and for which awards were made under seven classifications. The high quality of the work exhibited has merited the genuine interest shown by the public. As this aspect

of the exhibition has been already covered by an illustrated article in *THE JOURNAL*, there is no reason for going into a detailed consideration of its merits, but the fact remains that the work of mural painters is evident in only one of the many interiors shown. This absence of painted mural work is quite out of alignment with the great art periods of the past, and one may in truth say at variance with the best precedent of today.

A painter who has a true feeling for mural decoration contributes an element of beauty that is of greater decorative and human interest than the work of craftsmen usually employed in the conventional embellishment of our public and other buildings. Architects are realizing the virtues of the sister art of sculpture and significant and beautiful results have already been achieved in some Canadian buildings. To the end that a revived interest be aroused in mural decoration, the suggestion is offered that the R.C.A. should give the subject consideration and arrange for illustrated lectures and magazine articles covering modern as well as old work.

From time to time one hears the call for a true Canadian school of painting, just what this means at the present time I do not know. The present exhibition is to all intents and purposes wholly Canadian. Among the oil paintings there are 116 works showing landscapes, marines, and other city and town subjects, which are Canadian, and if the portraits and figure subjects are included it becomes preponderatingly a national show.



NOON
By F. S. Coburn, R.C.A.

Great variety in subject and technique is evident. The 19th century, with its conscientious literalism and emphasis on detail, rubs shoulders with the vigorously patterned work of the inheritors of the Tom Thomson mantle. Between these extremes there is an abundance of good, sound work, and if there are few outstanding achievements there is at least evidence of progress that bodes well for the future of Canadian art.

The extremes of European modernists such as Picasso and Braque have had little influence on the

work of Canadian artists, and in a way, this is no great loss. It is significant that the Canadian paintings of men such as Jackson and Holgate are now generally understood and receive the appreciation which should always be given to capable personal work based on the truths of nature.

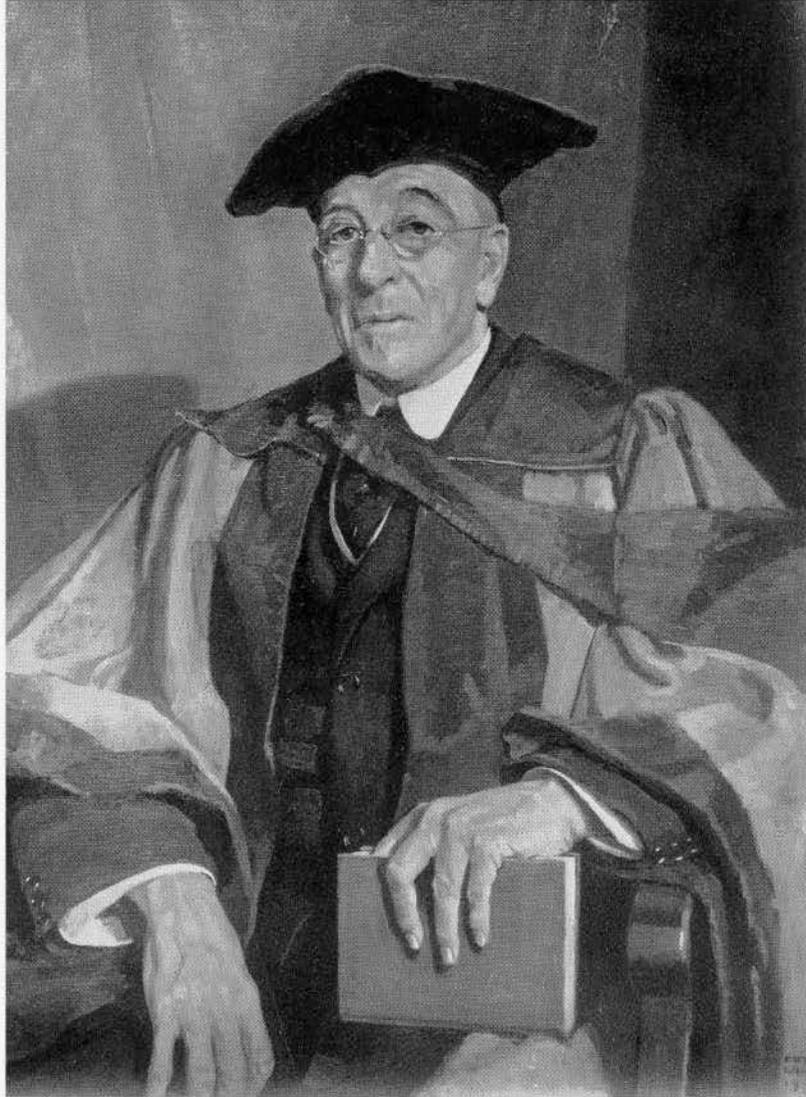
There is a noticeable tendency to paint pictures which are primarily intended for exhibition purposes, and while admitting the desirability of continuing the practice, there is a tendency to exaggeration of scale and the use of technical methods



THE HOUSE OF SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN, HAMPTON COURT
By Richard Jack, R.A.

which are more suitable for other purposes. In stained glass the lead comes are an essential part of the design, their function is a structural, as well as an aesthetic one, and they are an inherent part of the technique of the craft. In the exhibition there are paintings in which dark outline functions in the same manner as in the art of stained glass. This technical aberration varies from thin lines to some that are a full quarter of an inch wide. One may adopt the attitude that it is results we are after in this eclectic age, and that the end justifies the

public's weakness for the anecdotal and sentimental. Unfortunately the late Victorian work, and the Continental for that matter, was accompanied by an over-emphasis on accessories and an absence of good painting, story telling was the theme and had the right of way. In the works of Velasquez, Jan Steen, Hogarth, Rowlandson, Chardin, Daumier, Forain, and others, the pictorial quality seldom suffered at the expense of the human relationships shown in their work. Our country has been discovered in so far as the richness of its



PROFESSOR IRVING H. CAMERON, M.B., F.R.C.S., LL.D.
E. Wyly Grier, P.R.C.A.

means, but why introduce into painted canvasses a technique which appertains to poster work and stained glass?

Several painters have found inspiration in the north, or what has all the appearance of virgin country. They have shown canvasses of great decorative interest and emotional content. For some, the scene has been resolved into splendid patterns, interlacements of leafless trees, swirling waters, majestic cliffs, mountains with mist and cloud that have drifted into alluringly decorative shapes.

There are few paintings shown in which figure work is an important element. This is to be regretted and may be due to the ridicule directed against the work of painters who traded on the

outdoor material is concerned, from the point of view of historic and genre painting only the fringe has been touched.

The tendency to send in large, vigorously painted canvasses has continued to the point that it is out of alignment with the requirements of the purchasing public. Admittedly the exhibition has the appearance of a stunning show on first inspection. With recurring visits and the opportunity of quieter and more intimate study, a reevaluation of first impressions takes place. The stunning canvasses are reviewed in relation to their possible introduction in our homes and are usually considered ineligible because of their size and very vigorous technique. Artists are surely aware of the fact that

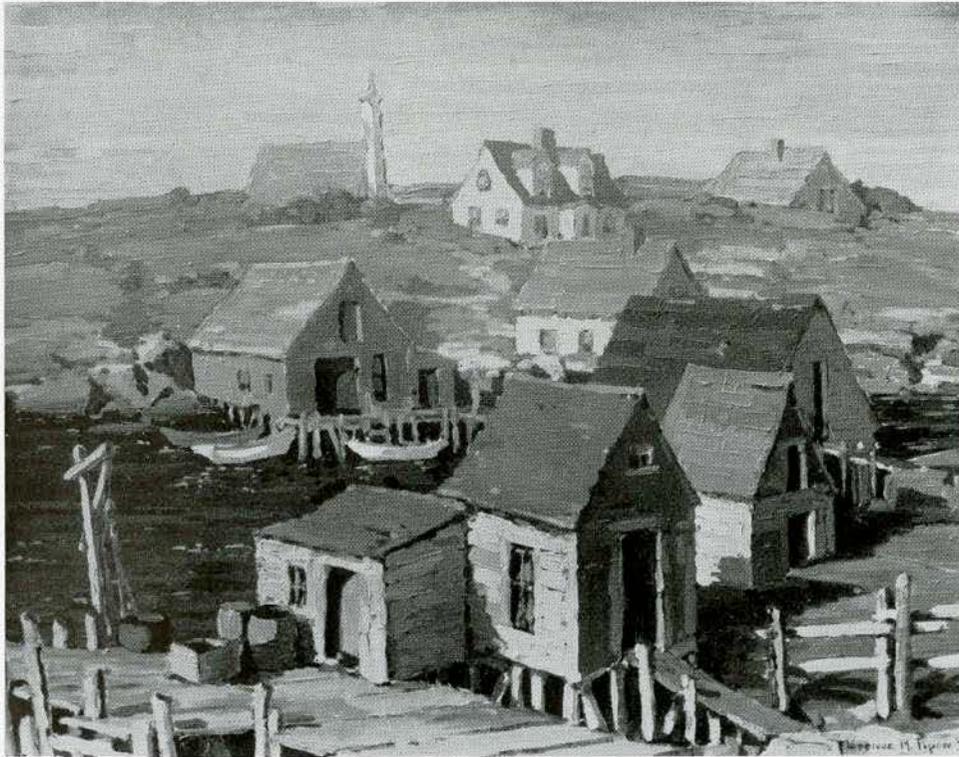


SAILORS SAND BAR, FRASER CANYON, B.C.
By J. W. G. MacDonald

we are becoming a nation of apartment house dwellers, living in comparatively small rooms. If painters would bear this in mind and if the academy would hang the small and the moderate-sized pictures in a separate gallery, the results would be of greater interest to the public and more pictures would be sold. The desirability of a simple neutral background is evident, and the walls should not be overcrowded.

In "Thirty Years of British Art," Sir Joseph Duveen, Bt., says "Incidentally it may be remarked

that practically all the greatest artists of the nineteenth century, from Corot to Whistler, established their fame by paintings of quite moderate dimensions." No painter should be urged to deviate from his conception of what he shall paint or how he shall do it; but the old viewpoint may be raised as to whether art is not an expression of a civilization and really very closely related to it. Art is becoming more and more a matter of interest to the general public, and many art galleries have been recently erected on this



HERRING COVE, NOVA SCOTIA
By Mrs. Florence M. Pison

continent. Today Canadians spend very much more on imported paintings than on Canadian ones, and several reasons for this may be advanced. Foreign paintings are selected in relation to the tastes of the dealer's clientele and are displayed without overcrowding. There is an entire absence of the "exhibition" and "public gallery" type and in the ensemble there is achieved a quality of unity, whether the show be confined to conservative or advanced modern work. The average R.C.A. Exhibition would not suffer if fewer works were selected, if less effort were made to attract atten-

No. 40, "Noon," the landscape is indicated with freedom and the two resting horses painted in the masterly way one expects from this artist.

Mr. Maurice Cullen, R.C.A., is represented by a pastel, No. 54, "The Echo River near Banff," an accomplished, dignified composition, low in key, with fine reflections in the water.

Mr. J. Horne Russell, R.C.A., has confined himself to Marines this year. His No. 256, "Crescent Beach, N.S." has been acquired by the Art Association of Montreal. The movement of waves and the reflections on the beach are very well indicated.



PORTRAIT STUDY

By Frederick H. Varley, A.R.C.A.

tion by exaggerations in scale and technique, and if conditions of background and hanging were more closely related to those in our own homes.

A review of the paintings shown in the Exhibition is of little value unless related to accompanying illustrations. The nine selected give but a hint of the good work that was received.

The president, Mr. E. Wyly Grier, shows two good portraits, No. 95 of Prof. Cameron is well painted, has character, and the difficult problem of a red robe with blue trimmings has been solved by good composition and handling. Photographs have an embarrassing habit of showing up weaknesses, in this case the excellence of the original portrait is confirmed by the reproduction.

The paintings of Mr. F. S. Coburn, R.C.A., are well up to his accomplished average, and in

His No. 255, "Crescent Beach," has fine qualities.

Mr. A. Y. Jackson, R.C.A., shows two winter scenes and one autumn landscape. No. 137, "The Road to Ste. Fidèle," is well composed, interesting in colour, and has fine qualities in the foreground and middle distance, but the sky gives the impression of being a bit anchored. The mood of this desolate winter scene is well expressed, and the painting has distinction and character.

"Champlain Dreams of the Way to Cathay," by Mr. G. A. Reid, R.C.A., illustrates the theme very well. An intelligent selection and use of accessories adds interest to a well-conceived work which is of historical interest.

"Waning Winter," by Mr. Homer Watson, R.C.A., is hung between two winter scenes by Mr. A. Y. Jackson, R.C.A., and the resulting group is

quite satisfying. This large painting was loaned by the National Gallery and assumedly was painted some time ago. In composition it may fail to make a popular appeal, but when examined at a suitable distance one feels its sincerity and the great distinction of the foreground and middle distance. It is the work of an artist who sees Nature with a personal vision and a depth of feeling that are seldom evident in the more decorative and technical works of modern exponents of painting.

Mr. J. W. Beatty, R.C.A., has, in No. 19, "In the Laurentians, Winter," a well-painted, finely coloured work. Its composition would have presented many difficulties to a less capable and experienced painter. The transition from a sun-lit road across fields of snow in shadow, a tree-covered distance which is a mass of warm colour, and into a patterned sky, is achieved with rare skill.

The portrait of T. P. Foran, K.C., by Mr. Ernest Fosbery, R.C.A., is a capable bit of painting in which the character of the sitter appears to have been ably achieved.

Mr. F. S. Challener, R.C.A., has four exhibits which are of a somewhat smaller size than is usually associated with the work of an artist who has achieved distinction in mural painting. His "Franciscan Patriarch," No. 35, has character and is well painted.

Four water-colours represent Mr. C. W. Jeffreys, R.C.A. One senses in his accomplished work an influence from the finer water-colours of Cotman and other lights of the earlier English school. His brush work, good draftsmanship, and clear expressive washes are well shown in No. 142, "Woodland Pasture and Hill, Montague, Jamaica."

In No. 253 "Hillside Farm, Bolton, P.Q.," Mr. Albert H. Robinson, R.C.A., has produced a colourful canvas with interesting curvilinear qualities of composition.

One misses a fuller representation from the accomplished artist Mr. F. McGillivray Knowles, R.C.A., who is represented by only one picture "Percé Rock in Moonlight."

Mr. John Hammond, R.C.A., shows one picture, No. 105, "Canton from the West River, China," a glow of warm light suffuses this picturesque composition.

Mr. Charles W. Simpson, R.C.A., shows four canvasses in which his fine sense of decoration and personal vision of colour are well exemplified. No. 275, "1831-1931, Montreal," has in the foreground the old fort on St. Helen's Island with modern Montreal seen in the distance across the St. Lawrence River, an interesting conception, ably carried out.

This year two associates were added to the Academy, and on the basis of their very satisfying exhibits, the election of Miss Stella Grier and Miss Dorothy Stevens will add lustre to the Academy. Miss Grier shows two portraits. In No. 96, "Early Victorian," the head is very well painted and the much be-ribboned gown creditably done. In "Sylvia and Sootie," No. 97, she has produced a group distinguished in colour and handling, the black dog "Sootie" adds interest to the unusual composition.

Miss Dorothy Stevens, who is also well known for her etched work, shows two oils. In No. 281, "Amy, Picanniny," the character of the little coloured girl is achieved with good painting and rare insight. Her other work shown is a well-composed "Portrait of Mrs. George Ross."

Mr. Robert W. Pilot, A.R.C.A., shows three well-painted landscapes. In No. 234, "The Parliament Buildings, Quebec," the sky and the architecture are particularly well done, and there is an autumn glow of colour in the foreground trees.

An exceptionally good portrait, No. 79, "Augustus Bridle, Esq.," a well-painted composition of a young lady on horseback, and "In the Rockies" are shown by Mr. Kenneth K. Forbes, A.R.C.A.

Mr. Alphonse Jongers is represented by "Portrait of Capt. T. T. McG. Stoker," a very accomplished work painted in a low key.

No. 290, "Portrait Study," by Mr. Frederick H. Varley, A.R.C.A., has a very unusual opalescent colour quality, is painted with freedom, and is one of the interesting canvasses shown in the Exhibition.

Mr. A. Sheriff Scott achieved character and good painting in his rather low-keyed portrait of "Mr. J. M. Morris, M.C."

In quite a different vein are the portraits by Mr. Charles F. Comfort, in which contributory symbolism adds interest. In No. 42, "Brothers," the two boys are seated back to back, facing outwards. This unusual composition, with its rather evident background of symbolic objects, is interesting because of its able technique and the character achieved in the painting of the figures. No. 43, "Chuhaldin (Water-colour)," is a capable bit of character painting and is technically brilliant.

Mr. R. S. Hewton, A.R.C.A., is very well represented this year by three large canvasses in which are evident good figure painting, agreeable colour, and a penchant for sensing the decorative possibilities of a subject. Talent such as this should be given an opportunity to express itself in mural decoration. His fine composition, No. 121, hung in the centre of the wall at the head of the staircase, is excellent in colour and handling.

Mr. Richard Jack, R.A., who now lives in Canada, shows a very fine interior, No. 134, "The House of Sir Christopher Wren, Hampton Court." In colour and technique it is one of the most brilliant and sound bits of painting in the Exhibition.

In No. 12, "The Room of Black Rivers," Mr. Archibald Barnes has achieved with a Vermeer-like quality a very attractive picture in which good composition and painting are accompanied by pleasing colour.

Mr. Arthur Heming's No. 117, "Where the Red Gods Live," is well painted and very successful in its imaginative and technical qualities. A series covering Canadian legends and folklore, if carried out as well as the example illustrated, would be most suitable for reproduction in book form and prove of the greatest interest to lovers of fine books.

Mr. F. W. Hutchinson, A.N.A., is represented by No. 131, "Village Street," showing a well-painted and pleasing scene in which the picturesque qualities of a Quebec village set among hills are ably depicted.

Mr. Edwin H. Holgate's only exhibit, "Laurentian Snow," is a well-composed, sincere work. A satisfying relationship exists between the subject and its technical representation. It appears to be a bit low in key which may be due to glazing or the warm colour of the frame.

As the space available for this article is being rapidly consumed an apology is offered for the condensed references from this point on.

Mr. Valentin Shebaeff's No. 266, "Hunting in XVI Century in Russia," is an excellent decorative work, rich in colour and suggesting Byzantine

influence. Mr. Frank Hennessey's "The Home in the Hills," is of human and picturesque interest and decidedly Canadian in subject. Mrs. Florence MacDonalds Pipon, who exhibits for the first time in the Academy, shows well-painted Nova Scotia scenes. Mrs. Jean Munro shows a fine "Winter Landscape, Que." Elizabeth S. Nutt, A.R.C.A., in "Above the City" and "Derelicts," has two well-conceived sincere works. "Lunenburg Harbour" by Mr. Harry Britton, A.R.C.A., is excellent, and among the works of painters who find their material in the more rugged parts of our country mention should be made of "Sailors Sand-Bar, Fraser Canyon, B.C." by Mr. J. W. G. Mac-

ing in its depiction of modern commerce and composition of angular motifs. Miss Clara Hagarty, A.R.C.A., in No. 101 "A Bunch of Flowers" and Miss Beatrice Robertson in No. 250 "Phlox and Old China" are represented by ably-painted and charming canvasses.

The art of painting in water-colour shows signs of revived interest and a creditable average of work is shown. Mr. A. C. Leighton's "Lake of the Hanging Glacier" is a splendid bit of colour and expressive direct technique.

"African Day" by Mr. Will Ogilvy is unusual in composition and quite personal in presentation. Accomplished work is shown by Professor P. E.



CHUHALDIN

By Chas. F. Comfort

Donald; "Dark Autumn" by Mr. J. E. H. MacDonald, A.R.C.A.; "Peaks of Silence" by Mr. W. P. Weston; "Timberline" by Mr. Franz Johnston, A.R.C.A., and Mr. George D. Pepper's "Indian Smoke-Houses."

Mr. Paul B. Earle, A.R.C.A., shows three well-painted landscapes glowing with mellow colour. Characteristically good work is shown by Mr. Wilfred Barnes, A.R.C.A. and Mr. Hugh Jones, R.C.A., who in addition to being a well-known architect, is a painter of merit.

Decorative distinction is achieved by able painting, agreeable colour and a fairly vigorous technique in "Fishing Boats" and in "Seaport" by Mr. Peter C. Sheppard, A.R.C.A.

Mr. George Fox has two marines in which the movement of water is well analysed and indicated. Of the canvasses showing harbour scenes, Mr. Adrien Hebert's "Hangars et Elèveur" is interest-

Nobbs, R.C.A., P.R.A.I.C.; Mr. Ernest Cormier (Architect elect); Mr. W. J. Phillips; Mr. Stanley Turner, A.R.C.A. and others.

Of etchings, drawings, designs and illustrations, fewer are shown than is the case when the Academy Exhibition is held in Toronto. Assumedly this is due to the many publishing concerns having their headquarters in Toronto. Mr. Arthur Lismer, A.R.C.A., shows three fine drawings which give evidence of the sincere study which is back of his paintings.

Mr. Edwin Holgate is represented by a fine drawing of a head and a good lithograph—a medium which is being taken up by several of Montreal's younger artists. Mr. Ernest Newman shows a portrait of Rabbi Stern, a sincere drawing in which character is achieved. Mr. Herbert Raine, R.C.A., shows four etchings that are among his best achievements. Among other good works

are a fine etching of "The Rock at Percé, P.Q." by Mr. S. H. Maw; colour prints by Mr. W. J. Phillips; lino-cuts by Mr. Tom Roberts and Mr. Felix Shea. A symbolic composition "Science" by Mr. Walter Lohse is very modern in conception and largely geometric in its composition. Good examples of the Art of Manuscript Illumination are shown by Mr. J. Charlebois.

concentrated in any one place, adds interest to the ensemble of the galleries. Mr. George Hill, R.C.A., shows four reliefs of the "James Mitchell Memorial Fountain, Sherbrooke, P.Q." Ably modelled graceful figures, they might have stepped out of the Sixteenth Century, but the modern types and personal treatment of details precludes this assumption. Mr. Emanuel Hahn, R.C.A., has a



AUTUMN

SUMMER

FRAGMENTS OF THE JAMES MITCHELL MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN, SHERBROOKE, QUE.

G. W. Hill, R.C.A., Sculptor

The showing of Architecture, apart from the room devoted to the R.A.I.C. special exhibit is small in extent and not as good as it should be. Undoubtedly the division of exhibits has affected it. In the future the Association of Architects functioning in the city in which the R.C.A. Exhibition takes place, should make it their business to round up the good work available and see that it is shown.

The Art of Sculpture is well represented, the general disposition of the exhibits, which are not

good head of "Stefansson" and a charming "Canadian Deer." Miss Elizabeth Wyn Wood, A.R.C.A., shows a particularly fine bust of "Narcisse Pelletier" modern in treatment. By Miss Florence Wyle, A.R.C.A., "Study of a Girl" is excellent. Among other exhibits of merit are works by Mr. A. Laliberte, R.C.A.; Mr. Henri Hebert, R.C.A.; Mr. Charles Adamson and Mr. Fred Winkler who shows a very spirited decoratively conceived "Seagull."

A Challenge to the Architectural Profession

From an address given by James H. Craig, President of the Ontario Association of Architects at a Joint Meeting of the Council and the Ottawa Chapter, O.A.A., at Ottawa, on December 15th, 1931.

THE sphere of usefulness of any association or body of men is limited only by the vision of its membership. When conditions of living are such that a man has employment which will ensure his family and himself the degree of economic independence to which habit has accustomed him to consider his just right, most men are satisfied. Their vision is circumscribed by the horizon of immediate personal and family requirements. At best a feeling of patriotism at times widens the horizon to include the well-being of one's fellow countrymen. It is only at times of economic depression such as that through which we are passing that we are disposed to take stock of the conditions under which we live, with the object of bringing about needed reforms and, as self preservation is the first law of nature, we do so, not so much from altruistic motives but because of dire necessity.

The present economic depression which is world-wide, has taught us one fundamental lesson—that national boundaries no longer provide security from the economic ills which affect our neighbours. With the advent of fast steamship service, aerial transportation, wireless, radio and wireless telephones, the world has grown smaller. A revolution in South America or a war in China at once re-acts on security values throughout the world. The progress of scientific discovery and industrial development has outstripped man's ability to adapt himself to the fast changing cyclorama of events. Old forms of government are being taxed to the breaking point to cope with the new conditions, but radical changes in government and economic systems must be made, if the new world, which has been created by such unparalleled scientific and industrial changes is to be successfully governed.

It was formerly the object of every nation to maintain a favourable balance of trade in order that her currency might be at a premium in the world's markets; that is to say, that other countries must pay in gold rather than in kind for the commodities purchased from the favoured nation. The fallacy of such a policy is evident from the position which is occupied to-day by the United States. The treasuries are filled with the world's gold, but the factories are idle. The Canadian dollar is worth only eighty cents in New York funds, and as a result Canadian dollars are being spent at home and the American factories remain idle.

It is high time that our governments recognized the application of this same principle, in distributing to architects in private practice commissions to plan and supervise the construction of public buildings; why the architect, who is a tax-payer, should be discriminated against and his services usurped by governments which he helps to maintain, is difficult to understand.

In the City of Toronto, the following situation exists: The Provincial Government designs and supervises the construction of public buildings through its own departments. The Provincial Hydro-Electric Commission has been adopting the same principle. The Toronto Hydro-Electric Commission has followed a similar policy as has also

the Toronto Transportation Commission. The Toronto Board of Education and the City of Toronto have been guilty of accepting taxes from Toronto architects, demanding payments in gold and refusing payments in kind. When the schools attempted to compete with the public which supported them in the sale of confections there was a strong protest, but architects have too long been content to accept what has been, as a condition which cannot be altered.

However, we have come to the cross roads, and out of the gloom of this depression will dawn a brighter day for architects practising in this province. Our present Provincial Government has shown its sympathy with our profession in passing the Architects' Act at the last session of the legislature and it is to be congratulated for doing what its predecessors in office failed to do. In Toronto we have a municipal government which is not unmindful of our claims to recognition, and during the past week, the preparation of plans for four municipal buildings has been entrusted to architects in private practice.

But without an active provincial association and active chapters in each municipality where a number of architects are in practice, such results cannot be obtained. As you have learned, representations have been made to the Provincial Government asking for the awarding of commissions to architects in private practice. The policy of employing architects in private practice is one which has, in a measure, been successfully adopted by our Dominion Government, witness the magnificent Parliament Buildings for which Mr. John Pearson was the architect. It is gratifying to every member of the profession in this province, that Mr. Pearson, a recognized leader of the profession, should have accepted the chairmanship of the Architects' Registration Board and should devote so much time and energy to this branch of public service, which he has undertaken.

The planning of the National Research Building has also been entrusted to a nationally known firm of architects in private practice. It is not to be implied that because architects in private practice wish to serve the country in designing and supervising the construction of its major public buildings, that there will be nothing remaining for departmental architects to do. There is, in fact, much beneficial work to be done by such departments which is not at present being attempted. There is no adequate provincial system of plan examination. The collection of data relating to materials to be used to reduce the first cost and the lower maintenance costs of buildings towards which the government contributes grants, would be a legitimate field in which the government departments might function. The maintenance of advisory services such as the Dominion Government's Department of Hospital Advisory Service would provide another function in which the Provincial Government might ably participate. Such services as those of collecting data relating to the use of economical materials of construction and advisory services, should prove of special benefit to small

municipalities and to the architects practicing in such centres.

At the present time, owing to our limited organization, it is difficult to institute changes which the members of our profession know would be in the public interest, so that the need of extending and strengthening our present organization becomes the more apparent. At the present time there is not an architect member in the Provincial Legislature, nor in the Dominion House of Commons. The years of study in planning, the study of the economics of construction and the high ethical standards maintained by members of our profession are lost to the governments at a time when planning the reconstruction of the economic fabric is the chief task of governments and when the integrity of public servants was never more vital to the nation's well-being.

Sir Francis Bacon, who was Great Britain's Chancellor during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, published a volume two years prior to his death entitled "The New Atlantis." Will Durant, in his *Story of Philosophy*, relates of the New Atlantis that a ship set sail from Peru for China and Japan by the South Sea, and after various calamities and vicissitudes when the crew were upon the verge of death, they saw, almost unbelieving, a fair island looming up under the sky. This was the New Atlantis. Weeks of convalescence were spent upon the Island and the habits and customs of the inhabitants revealed a Utopian state of civilization far beyond the conditions prevailing in Europe. Solomon's House, in the New Atlantis, took the place of our House of Parliament and formed the home of the island government. To quote:—

"But there are no politicians there, no insolent 'elected persons,' no 'national palaver,' as Carlyle would say; no parties, caucuses, primaries, conventions, campaigns, buttons, lithographs, editorials, speeches, lies and elections; the idea of filling public office by such dramatic methods seems never to have entered the heads of these Atlantans. But the road to the heights of scientific repute is open to all, and only those who have travelled the road sit in the councils of the state. It is a government of the people and for the people by the selected best of the people; a government by technicians, architects, astronomers, geologists, biologists, physicians, chemists, economists, sociologists, psychologists and philosophers. Complicated enough; but think of a government without politicians."

We may agree that Utopian states are quite impossible of attainment in an age which has so recently experienced a cataclysm such as the World War, but when we read of Bacon's Utopia we are disposed to marvel at our own gullibility and lack of imagination.

The chief object of present governments throughout the world would appear to be that of restoring agricultural, industrial and commercial activities which would result in happier economic conditions. To this end an intelligent observer would expect to see the producer or the potential producer predominate in the councils of state. He might reasonably expect to find among elected representatives trained economists who would function with the authority of legislators as well as in an advisory capacity. Also he would expect to find architects and engineers experienced in supervising

expenditures of large sums of money in conformity to the laws of structural economics. As it is, you can each answer for yourselves from what profession most elected servants of the public are derived. They are not even from the ranks of the producers. It is perhaps only natural that so many legislators should be selected from the legal profession, for traditionally government was largely a matter of law making. To-day, conditions are different and government has become chiefly concerned with the economic life of the state.

It is gratifying that our present Dominion Government has taken the initiative in calling a conference of representatives from the governments of component parts of the Empire, to arrive at an exchange of commodities. A world conference is at present impracticable, but should the Empire conference arrive at a satisfactory basis of reciprocal trade, it is not too much to hope that other nations will in time join with those of the Empire in working out a basis for exchange of commodities.

At such times as these, we need not relinquish our admiration for our own institutions and for constitutional procedure, when we look about us to observe what changes are taking place elsewhere in methods of government. To shut our eyes to the experiments which are in progress in Russia and Italy is to fear them. In modern Italy every citizen belongs to a syndicate or group composed of members of the same trade, vocation or calling. Our own association of architects might be considered analogous with one of these syndicates. Within the group, problems concerning the group are discussed and suggested solutions outlined. These groups are united in a federation and from the federation members are elected to the government. The various industries of the country are then given representation in accord with the numbers of people employed in the industry.

As architects, we in Ontario belong to the construction industry and as a class are dependent for our economic welfare upon the welfare of the industry as a whole. Several times during my year of office as president of the association, we, as an association, have worked in collaboration with the Canadian Construction Association. One fruit of this collaboration may have been the decision of our Provincial Government of expending a portion of the funds for unemployment relief in the construction of buildings. Deputations from our two associations waited upon the Premier, advocating this expenditure and the government subsequently decided upon the policy. In this connection the untiring efforts of Mr. H. P. Frid of Hamilton, the president of the C.C.A., must be commended.

At the present time the building industry is faced with a very serious problem by reason of the legal decision made in the case of *John Inglis vs. Queen's Park Plaza*. As a result of the decision, loans on various building projects are being held up by loan companies and the builders who have been carrying on in good faith that funds would be forthcoming are now in many cases facing financial ruin.

The renewal of mortgages which are coming due, by Insurance Companies and Loan Companies, at the former rates where obligations have been met, would be expected at a time when living costs are reduced, earning powers reduced and rents lowered. But this is not the case. Interest rates are increased and re-payments of principal are

demanding in excess of former demands. There would appear to be something sinister in this attitude of financial institutions at such a time, but these people who are not producers are well organized and present a united front. Whereas producers in the past have been organized only in factions and small groups.

It has become axiomatic that the last industry to recuperate after an economic depression is the building industry. At best in a climate where the winters make the industry in a measure a seasonal one, the problems to be solved are many and warrant the concerted study of all parties concerned.

Gentlemen, I am firmly convinced that the new times which have come upon us require new methods and should I receive the support of this meeting, I propose to extend to the Canadian Construction Association and to all provincial bodies which are in any measure associated with the

building industry an invitation to send duly accredited delegates to meet with the object of discussing the advisability of forming a Provincial Council of Construction Industries, which will unitedly represent the whole industry in all matters of common concern.

Such a body should include not only delegates from manufacturers, contractors, architects, engineers, and supply houses, but also delegates from the various trade organizations which form the other ranks of the construction army. The problems of the rank and file in the army during the war were the very real problems of their officers. The other ranks of the construction industry need us to help solve their problems and we require their support in attacking the problems of the industry.

The architect, if he be the true head of the building industry, should be the prime mover in bringing about such an organization and with your support I am willing to take the initiative.

Activities of the Institute

A meeting of the executive committee of the council of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada was held at the office of the Institute, 627 Dorchester Street West, Montreal, Quebec, on Thursday, December 17th, 1931, at 4.00 p.m.

Present: Percy E. Nobbs, president; Alcide Chausse, honorary secretary; W. S. Maxwell; E. I. Barott and I. Markus, secretary.

Reports of Standing Committees:

Architectural Training: Mr. Maxwell reported that as a result of negotiations with the accredited schools of architecture, the proposed R.A.I.C. competitions would be arranged so as to fit into the regular work of the schools. It was intended to hold two competitions, one open to fourth and fifth year students, and the other open to second and third year students. Three cash prizes to be awarded in each competition.

The secretary advised the meeting that the drawings submitted in the W. S. Maxwell prize competition had been recently exhibited at the University of Manitoba.

Art, Science and Research: The secretary read a letter from the Canadian Engineering Standards Association advising that the first meeting of the proposed conference on the standardization of building materials would likely be held in Toronto at an early date and asking the Institute to appoint two delegates. The president informed the meeting that he had requested Mr. J. H. Craig and Mr. H. E. Moore to represent the Institute, and that they had agreed to attend the first meeting.

Professional Usages: The president reported that the O.A.A. and the P.Q.A.A. were taking steps to jointly consider a uniform schedule of fees.

Exhibitions and Awards: In the absence of Mr. Turner, the president advised the meeting that the R.A.I.C. exhibition now being held in the Montreal Art Gallery was very successful and that the jury of award had submitted their report embodying certain recommendations for future exhibitions which would be considered at the next annual meeting.

It was decided to offer the photographs of the eighteen buildings which received awards at the exhibition to the component societies and schools of architecture for exhibition.

Public Relations: In the absence of Mr. West, the secretary reported that letters had been received from the Canadian Manufacturers Association, Produced in Canada Quebec Association, Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada Crushed Stone Corporation and the Board of Trade of the City of Toronto, commending the action of the Institute in publishing an editorial on "The Architects' Responsibility." He also advised the meeting that press notices relative to this editorial had appeared in several newspapers and trade publications.

Fellowships: The secretary reported the death of Frank P. Martin of Saskatoon, a Fellow of the Institute. The meeting recorded its deep regret, and requested the president to convey the condolences of the council to his family.

Proposed Amendment to the By-Laws: The honorary secretary presented a proposed amendment to clause 16 of the by-laws of the Institute.

The principal of the proposed amendment was approved by the executive committee, and the president and honorary secretary were requested to re-draft the clause in simpler form and give notice of motion to the council.

Use of Canadian Materials: The president reported the printing and issue of the booklet containing data on foreign building products used in Canada provided by Mr. Norman Holland, chairman of the Industrial Commission on Unemployment for the City of Montreal, which also included a letter to the members of the Institute from the president, urging them to specify building products of Canadian manufacture wherever possible. He further reported that copies of these booklets had been distributed to the members on December 15th.

The Financing of Speculative Buildings by Loan Companies: The president read a draft of a letter which he had prepared relative to the activities of speculative builders who secured their funds from

loan and mortgage companies, to be sent to the boards of trade in the various cities throughout the Dominion. The letter met with the approval of the meeting and the secretary was instructed to have a copy of it published in the next issue of THE JOURNAL.

Miscellaneous: A letter was read from G. Roper Gouinlock (M) of Toronto, regarding Income Tax paid by members of the architectural profession. The letter pointed out certain injustices in the present basis of payment of Income Tax by architects. Mr. Gouinlock's letter was referred

to the president for reference in the annual report of the council so that the matter might be brought up for discussion at the next annual meeting.

Budget for 1932: The secretary presented a budget of estimated income and expenditures for 1932. After certain revisions, the secretary was instructed to present the revised budget at the next meeting of the council.

Date and Place of Next Meeting: It was decided to hold the next meeting of the executive committee in Montreal on Thursday, January 14th, 1932.

Note to Members, R.A.I.C.

For the information of the members of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, the following details will be of some use to those who intend to be present at the twenty-fifth general meeting on Friday and Saturday the 19th and 20th February, 1932, at the Log Chateau, Lucerne-in-Quebec, Montebello, Que. Ladies are cordially invited and special entertainments will be provided for them during the two days of the annual meeting. Montebello is on the Montreal-Ottawa North Shore line of the Canadian Pacific Railway who provide good transportation facilities from Montreal and Ottawa. The rates at the Log Chateau will be as follows: American plan, \$8.00 per person, per day, two in a room, and \$10.00 per person, per day, one in one room. There will be no extra charge for the Annual Dinner. As a record attendance is expected, it is advisable to make your reservations as early as possible with the secretary, R.A.I.C., 74 King Street East, Toronto.

Activities of Provincial Associations

Architectural Institute of British Columbia

About thirty-two members attended the annual meeting of the Architectural Institute of British Columbia which was held at the Empress Hotel, Victoria, B.C., on December 2nd. The retiring president, Mr. Andrew L. Mercer, was in the chair, and after the various reports for the past year had been presented, the election of officers took place for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows: president, John Y. McCarter, Vancouver; vice-president, Hubert Savage, Victoria; honorary secretary, S. M. Eveleigh, Vancouver; honorary treasurer, Theo Korner, West Bay; secretary, E. B. McMaster, Vancouver.

The Ontario Association of Architects

Several council meetings have been held recently, including one at Hamilton during November, and another at Ottawa on December 15th. A representative gathering of architects from Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, Brantford, Galt and Kitchener attended the meeting in Hamilton and were given first hand information regarding the policies and activities of the Association under the new regulations. The meeting at Ottawa was very successful, the members of the Chapter being entertained by the Council at a luncheon held at the Laurentian Club, and the chapter acting as hosts to the council at a dinner held at the Chateau Laurier.

The council has decided, in view of the difficult times which architects are now experiencing and in consideration of the fee payable to the Architects Registration Board, that no membership fees shall be charged for the five months from July 31st to December 31st, 1931. It has also been decided to change the financial year to correspond with the calendar year.

The next annual meeting of the Association will be held at Toronto on February 17th, 1932. The meeting will be followed by a dinner at which Mr. George Oakley, M.P.P. will be the guest of honour in appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him in piloting the Architects' Act, 1931, through the legislature.

OTTAWA CHAPTER, O.A.A.

The annual dinner meeting of the Architects Club of Ottawa was held at the Chateau Laurier on December 15th, with the president, Lt.-Col. C. J. Burritt in the chair. The officers elected for the coming year were as follows: president, Lt.-Col. C. J. Burritt; first vice-president, W. C. Beattie; second vice-president, A. W. Horwood; secretary-treasurer, B. Evan Parry; executive members, A. J. Hazelgrove, A. D. Anderson and H. J. Morin.

The occasion was of twofold importance as the council of the Ontario Association of Architects held a meeting in

Ottawa on the same day and were the guests of the Ottawa chapter at the annual dinner.

The council also entertained the chapter to a luncheon at the Laurentian Club following which there was a general discussion on matters of importance to the Association.

It was decided to hold the next meeting of the club at the Chateau Laurier on Tuesday, January 19th.

TORONTO CHAPTER, O.A.A.

A special luncheon meeting of the Toronto chapter, O.A.A. was held on December 21st at the King Edward Hotel, with the chairman, Mr. F. H. Marani in the chair. About one hundred and twenty-five members and guests attended the luncheon, the main object of which was to pay tribute to the Mayor, Wm. J. Stewart and the members of the Board of Control for their farsightedness in seeking the co-operation of the architects in connection with civic improvement. The Mayor addressed the meeting at some length and after outlining what the City Council had endeavoured to do in the way of civic improvement, appealed to the members of the chapter for their co-operation and advice. Following his address, a vote of thanks was tendered the Mayor on motion by Mr. John A. Pearson, chairman of the Ontario Architects Registration Board, which was seconded by Mr. John M. Lyle. Both Mr. Pearson and Mr. Lyle assured the Mayor that members of the Toronto chapter could always be relied upon to give the city their utmost co-operation in any matters pertaining to town-planning and civic beautification. Mr. H. B. Dunnington-Grubb, landscape architect, also spoke on the importance of developing the approaches to the city.

Province of Quebec Association of Architects

At a recent council meeting of the Association, the following architects were elected to membership in the P.Q.A.A.: Rene Blanchet, Georges Blache, Richard E. Bolton, M. M. Kalman, Louis Nicolas, J. Eugene Perron, Paul Rousseau, R. Allan Scott, Hazen Sise, and J. A. G. Vallerand.

A series of competitions for unemployed draftsmen has been inaugurated by the council of the Association. The first of these competitions was held on December 17th at the rooms of the Association. The subject given was "A Gasoline Station" and the competing draftsmen were required to start on the drawings at 9.30 a.m. and have them finished by 5.30 p.m. of the same day, with an hour and a half allowed for lunch. Awards were made as follows: first prize, \$15.00, Hugh A. I. Valentine; second prize, \$10.00, Moise Tremblay; third prize, \$5.00, Felix Racicot. About thirteen draftsmen took part in the competition.

Obituary

FRANK P. MARTIN, F.R.A.I.C.

Frank P. Martin, architect of Saskatoon, died of a heart attack at his home on December 1st, 1931, in his forty-ninth year. Mr. Martin had been experiencing ill health for some time and was on the eve of an extended holiday to the South when death overtook him.

He was born at Maidstone, Kent, England, and practised his profession at Lindsay, Ontario, before locating in Saskatoon where he practised continuously for over twenty years.



THE LATE FRANK P. MARTIN

He was an energetic worker and in Saskatoon and the northern part of Saskatchewan, many fine buildings stand to his credit.

He was a charter member of the Saskatchewan Association of Architects and occupied at various times every office in the Association, including the Presidency during 1922. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada in 1930.

Besides his widow he is survived by two sons, both of whom are students in architecture, one at the University of Washington and the other at the University of Manitoba.

ZOTIQUE TRUDEL, M.R.A.I.C.

Mr. Zotique Trudel, architect of Montreal, passed away very suddenly on December 19th, 1931. Mr. Trudel was fifty-nine years of age at the time of his death, and had been a member of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects since 1898. He was born in Sorel, Quebec, and was a graduate of the University of Montreal.

Notes

Mr. John Y. McCarter, of McCarter and Nairne, architects of Vancouver, was elected president of the Architectural Institute of British Columbia at the annual meeting of that body held at Victoria, B.C., on December 2nd.

The next annual meeting of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects will be held at the Association rooms, 627 Dorchester Street West, Montreal, on Saturday, January 30th, 1932, at 6.00 p.m.

Philip J. Turner (F), architect of Montreal was the guest of honour at a meeting of the Architectural League of New York on December 17th.

The next annual meeting of the Maritime Association of Architects will be held in Moncton, N.B., on Tuesday, January 12th, 1932.

* * * *

Messrs. Ross and Macdonald, architects of Montreal, announce the retirement from their firm of Mr. W. J. Armstrong, formerly in charge of their engineering department. The engineering department will be continued as heretofore, but Mr. Armstrong will practice as a consulting engineer on his own behalf.

* * * *

Philip J. Turner (F), architect of Montreal, delivered a lecture on "The Building of a Cathedral, Liverpool," at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, on December 19th, under the auspices of the National Council on Church Architecture. On December 20th, Mr. Turner also addressed the congregation of Christ Church, Staten Island, N.Y., on the same subject.

Situation Wanted

Situation wanted as assistant in an architect's office by an experienced architect, diplomed by the French Government; speaks French, English, Italian and German; willing to accept small salary for permanent position. Address: Architectural Studio, Regina, Sask.

Books Reviewed

GEORGIAN ENGLAND. By A. E. Richardson, F.R.I.B.A.
Published by B. T. Batsford, Limited, London.

Price \$6.50

In this volume Professor Richardson has endeavoured to present an intimate picture of the life, work and arts in England between the years 1700 and 1830. His knowledge of Georgian England is very profound, in fact, he is considered to be one of the foremost living authorities on the subject, and his record of the more salient features and characteristics of the age is most fascinating.

Although the author has not attempted to confine himself to the architecture of the period, he has succeeded in tracing the influence exerted on the arts by the life and customs of the people of the times. Professor Richardson, in his very interesting book, reviews the social life throughout the period as it affected every class of Englishman; he tells us how he lived and dressed, how he furnished his house, and how he amused himself. Following this he discusses the arts and their subsidiary crafts, including the building crafts, interior decoration, the decorative arts, painting, sculpture, the theatre, music and literature. There is also a very interesting chapter describing the methods of building construction and the materials used during the period, including masonry, brickwork, tiling, slating, stuccowork, ironwork, leadwork, glass, plasterwork and woodwork.

The book is replete with illustrations of every variety, a large number of them representing the actual work of artists, architects and craftsmen of the time. It is 6½" x 9¼" in size, contains 210 pages and 253 illustrations from contemporary prints, drawings, paintings and photographs.

Manufacturers' Publications Reviewed

NATIONAL FIRE PROOFING COMPANY OF CANADA

The National Fire Proofing Company of Canada, Limited has recently issued a booklet containing a report of a test made on a Natcoflor panel by the Canadian Inspection and Testing Company, Limited. This test was carried out on October 30th, 1931, in the presence of a large number of architects and engineers who journeyed to the plant at Aldershot, Ontario, to witness the test.

The Natcoflor panel tested was a one way reinforced floor slab construction using a specially designed unit in combination with concrete joints. The purpose of the test was to show that the tile and the concrete work together in carrying compressive and shearing stresses.

The report, which is most informative in character, is presented in a commendable manner. It describes the test structure, the loading of the panel at the beginning of the test of 110 lbs. per square foot, the final loading of 468 lbs. per square foot in an effort to break the slab, but which to this date has carried the load without failure, and the conclusions arrived at by the Company carrying out the test.

The booklet, which is of standard filing size, contains 28 pages and includes, in addition to the report of the test, a complete description of Natcoflor. Copies may be obtained from the office of the National Fire Proofing Company of Canada, Limited, Dominion Bank Building, Toronto.

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 FULLER, T. W. Department of Public Works, Ottawa
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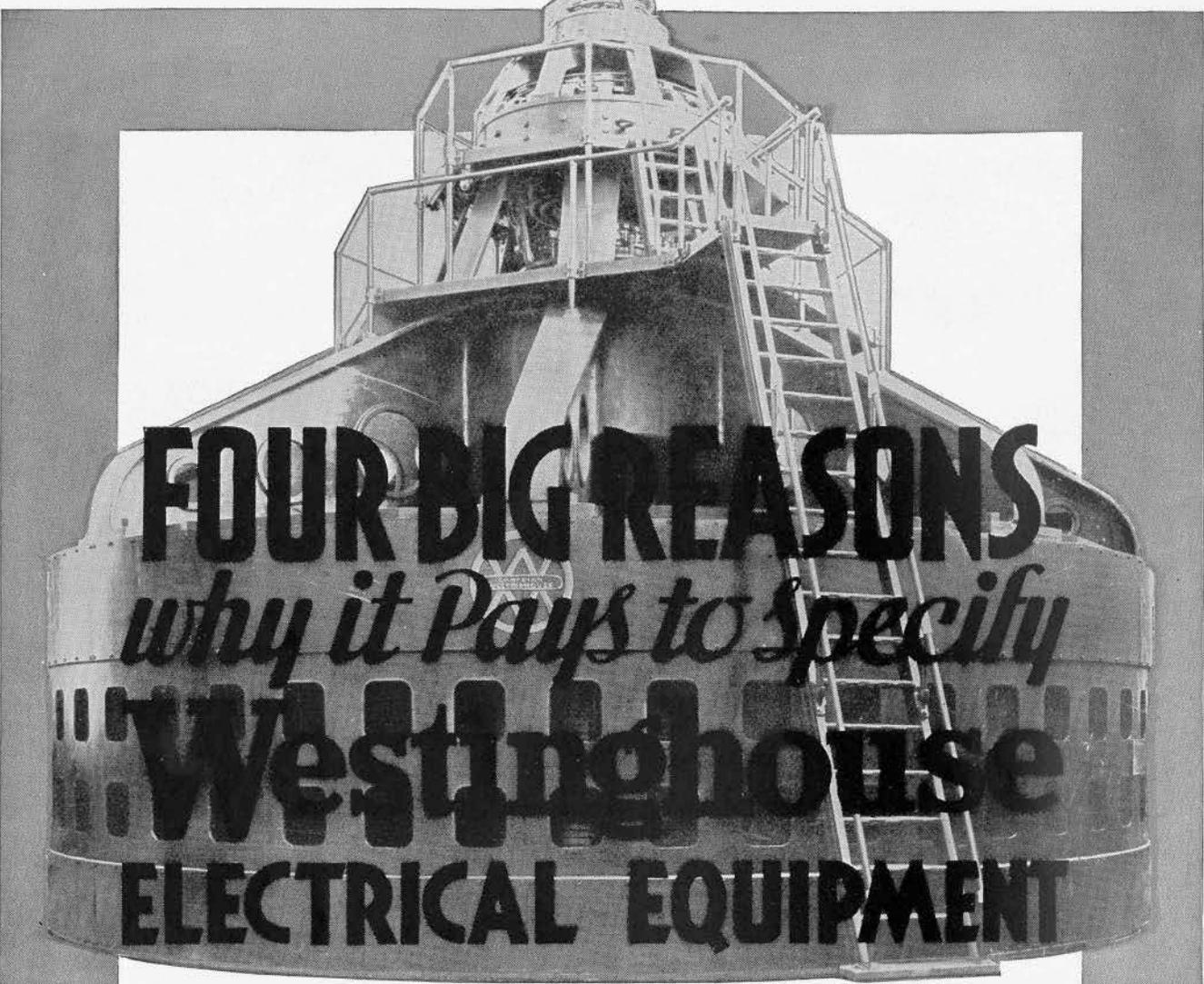
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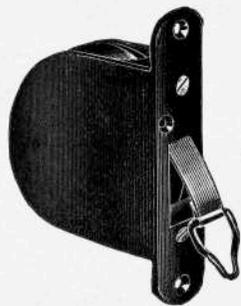
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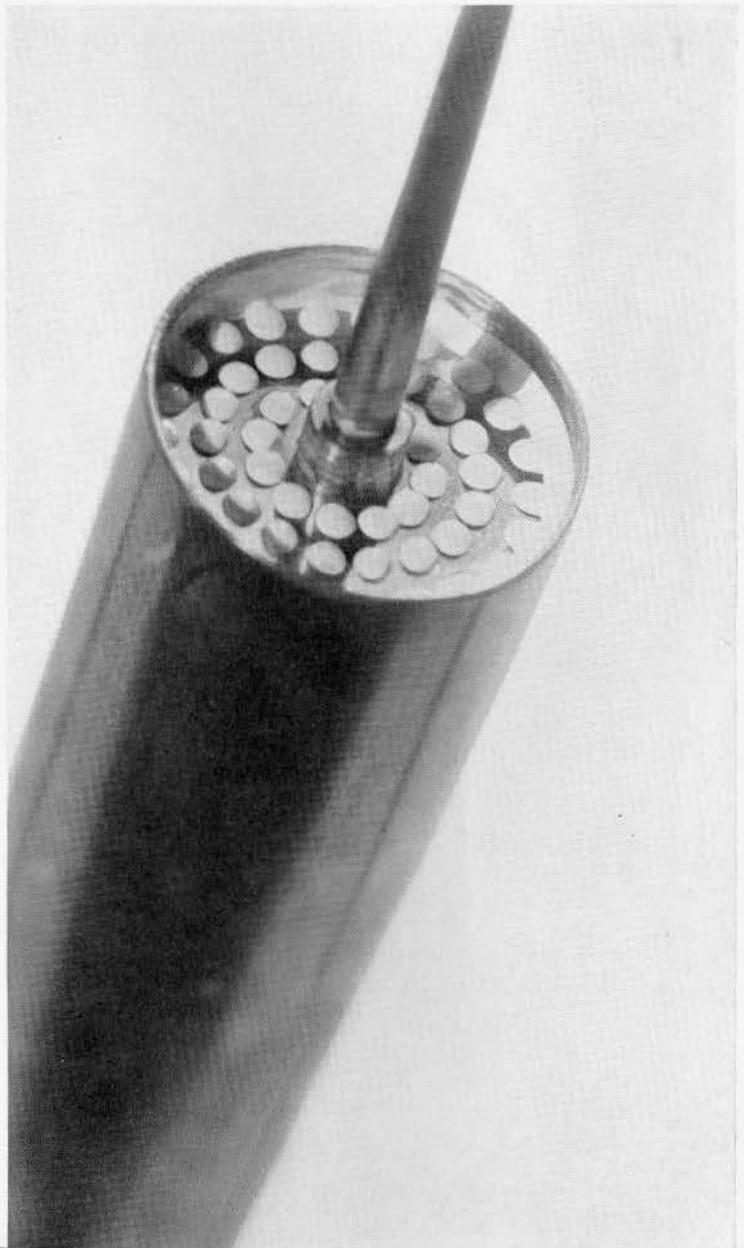
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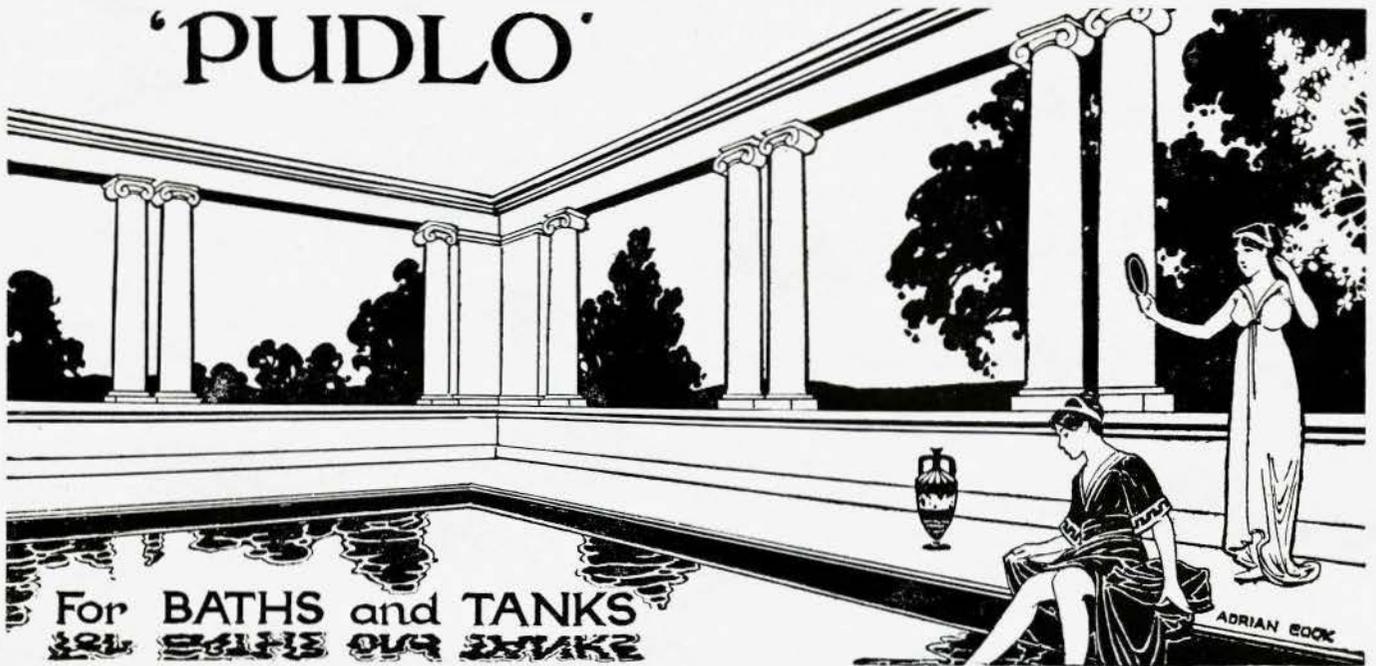


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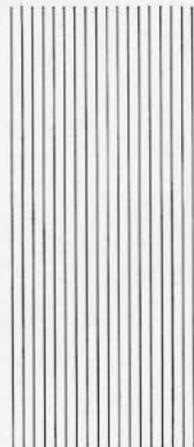
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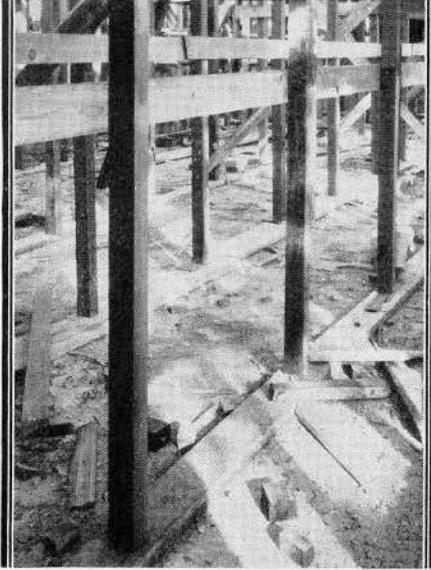
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AT THE

LOG CHATEAU (LUCERNE-IN-QUEBEC), MONTEBELLO, QUE.

ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, THE 19TH AND 20TH FEBRUARY, 1932.

Programme

FRIDAY, THE 19TH FEBRUARY, 1932

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| <p>9.30 A.M.—Registration of Members and Guests at the Information Office on the Rotunda Floor.</p> <p>10.00 A.M.—Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council in Room 215, Rotunda Floor.</p> <p>11.00 A.M.—Meeting of the (1931) Council in Room 215, Rotunda Floor.</p> <p>12.00 Noon—Inaugural session of the Twenty-Fifth General Annual Meeting of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada in Ball Room, Mezzanine Floor.</p> <p>(a) Reading and adoption of the Minutes of the Twenty-Fourth General Annual Meeting of The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, held at Montebello, (Lucerne-in-Quebec) on the 20th and 21st February, 1931;</p> <p>(b) Business arising out of the Minutes;</p> <p>(c) Report of the Council.</p> <p>12.50 P.M.—Group photograph to be taken.</p> <p>1.00 P.M.—Luncheon.</p> <p>2.30 P.M.—Business session.</p> <p>(d) Discussion on the report of the Council;</p> | <p>(e) Reports of the Standing Committees;</p> <p>(1) Architectural Training,
Mr. W. S. Maxwell (F), Chairman;</p> <p>(2) Scholarships,
Mr. J. Cecil McDougall (F), Chairman;</p> <p>(3) Art, Science and Research,
Mr. B. Evan Parry (F), Chairman;</p> <p>(4) Professional Usage,
Mr. Percy E. Nobbs (F), Chairman;</p> <p>(5) Public Relations,
Mr. Gordon M. West (F), Chairman;</p> <p>(6) Editorial Board, Journal, R.A.I.C.
Mr. J. P. Hynes (F), Chairman;</p> <p>(f) Report of the Honorary Treasurer, including the Auditor's report. Mr. Gordon M. West, Honorary Treasurer;</p> <p>(g) Reports of the Election of Delegates from the Component Societies to the (1932) Council of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.</p> <p>7.30 P.M.—Dinner and Address by John M. Lyle (F).</p> <p>9.00 P.M.—Meeting of the Fellows of the R.A.I.C.</p> |
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SATURDAY, THE 20TH FEBRUARY, 1932

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| <p>9.30 A.M.—Sports, etc.</p> <p>10.30 A.M.—Business Session.</p> <p>(h) Unfinished business from previous session;</p> <p>(i) Discussion on Professional Charges;</p> <p>(j) New business.</p> <p>1.00 P.M.—Luncheon.</p> <p>2.30 P.M.—Meeting of the (1932) Council in Room 215, Rotunda Floor.</p> <p>(1) Election of Officers;</p> <p>(2) Appointment of the Executive Committee;</p> <p>(3) Budget for 1932;</p> <p>(4) Appointment of an Auditor;</p> | <p>(5) Appointment of Standing Committees and the Editorial Board of "The Journal, R.A.I.C.";</p> <p>(6) Delegation of powers to Executive Committee;</p> <p>(7) Authorization for the Honorary Treasurer to pay certain expenses;</p> <p>(8) Place of next Annual Meeting;</p> <p>(9) Other business.</p> <p>2.30 P.M.—Outdoor Sports for those not attending Meeting of the Council.</p> <p>7.30 P.M.—Annual Banquet.
Presentations.</p> |
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LADIES

Special arrangements will be made for the entertainment of the ladies attending the convention and they are also invited to be present at the Banquet.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS

Messrs. Percy E. Nobbs, Gordon M. West, W. S. Maxwell, J. Cecil McDougall, J. J. Perreault, Philip J. Turner, Ludger Venne, W. L. Somerville, B. Evan Parry and Alcide Chausse.

This programme is subject to change. Announcements of changes will be made at the Business Sessions.

627 West Dorchester Street,
Montreal, 1st December, 1931.

PERCY E. NOBBS, *President.*
ALCIDE CHAUSSE, *Honorary Secretary.*