

but who is prepared to find fault and object to everything that is done, is not worthy of being called an architect.

The object of the Association is to advance the interests of architecture by educating its members to a knowledge of the work which as architects they are called upon to perform. By architects studying each other's work and exchanging ideas, the profession will attain to a higher standard of general proficiency which will raise its members from among the careless, ignorant, or for-gain-only architects of the present day.

The architect who follows his profession simply as a means of livelihood will see no benefit in any Association if it does not increase his income. Personal gain is his only object, and to obtain it he is prepared to erect any manner or description of building, from the most dangerous to life to the most artistic conception that man can be guilty of designing.

The object of the Association is not to determine a tariff of fees and insist on its members maintaining them, but to work earnestly to raise the members to a higher standard of architectural knowledge, so that they may be enabled to demand and obtain just and reasonable remuneration through the fact that their services are absolutely necessary to the successful erection of every important building, if it is to serve the purpose for which it is being erected.

There are some who think that the architect who has a large practice is more interested in the success of the Association than the average member. This is far from true, for the man with a good practice is independent of any Association, and the more inferior in ability his opponents remain the better it is for him. It is the average man and the young architect who will benefit through the success of the Association and the general advancement of the profession.

Do not let any man think that he is unable to assist in the work of the convention. Every one can do something, and out of love to his profession let each member do all that lies in his power.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH COMPETITION.

WE write to draw the attention of our readers to this competition. The Presbyterian Church recognizes that the architecture of its churches is not creditable, and desires to bring about an improvement. The method decided upon is to issue a pamphlet with short essays upon architecture, to instruct the congregations as to what is good church architecture. To do this, thoroughly good designs are absolutely necessary for illustration, and such can only be obtained from architects.

The church can not afford to pay for designs for publication in the pamphlet in the usual way, so it was decided to ask the assistance of the architects. This assistance is now asked, and it is hoped a hearty response will be made by the architectural profession. The profession is interested in this movement, and should give it reasonable assistance and support.

There are many architects who are not any too busy at present, who should be able to send in good and suitable designs. Some may say that they will not do so because they will not receive any recompense. Well, such is a fact, but have they not in very many instances to the injury of the profession persisted in preparing designs and forcing them upon prospective clients when they were not asked to do so in the hope of being able to obtain a commission? Now in this instance, the preparing of a design may lead to a commission, possibly to many commissions, and there is nothing small nor lowering in the transaction, but the opposite, as the Presbyterian Church will be assisted in their effort to improve the church architecture of this country, and the competitor will have the pleasure of feeling that he did what he could.

There are many young men, and for that matter draughtsmen in offices, who could enter this competition with advantage to themselves and very probably with advantage to the object of the competition. Young men should seize this opportunity to find out just how they stand in comparison with their confreres.

We strongly urge upon all architects and draughtsmen to render every assistance that may lie in their power to make this effort on the part of the Presbyterian Church a success.

A GOOD CEMENT.—For a glass-metal cement insoluble in carbon bi-sulphide, alcohol, water, etc., dissolve gelatine in water, add a small percentage of glycerine, and also a small quantity of potassic bichromate.

MONTREAL.

(Correspondence of the CANADIAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDER.)

THE hardware manufacturers and dealers of this city have started the circulation of a petition to the Government asking that a uniform appraisalment of articles charged duty under the same clauses of the tariff at various ports of entry throughout the Dominion be arranged. The complaint is made that much inconsistency is shown by appraisers, and that in consequence of imperfect knowledge on the part of appraisers, imports at small ports enter at lower rates than in the cities.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS.

The semi-annual examination for admission to study and for registration of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects, will be held at the Parliament Buildings, Quebec, on Monday, 25th January, at 10 a. m. Intending candidates are required to give one month's notice to the secretary, Mr. Chris. Clift, accompanied by the necessary fees: For admission to study, \$10; for registration, \$25.

A meeting of the Council of the Association was held on the 7th inst., the president, Mr. Berlinguet, presiding. It was decided to have a printed list of the names of all registered architects sent to members, that reasonable time should be allowed members to pay their fees, and should any fail to pay arrears within the specified time, their names will be struck from the roll.

In compliance with a request received from the Ontario Association of Architects, a Committee was appointed to arrange for the reading of a paper by a member of the Quebec Association at the approaching annual Convention of the Ontario Association.

It was agreed that all monies paid into the Association by students should be used directly for their benefit.

The Committee on tariff legislation reported that on account of the unsettled state of political affairs in the province at present, action by the Government had been delayed, but the indications are that if the tariff is not fixed too high, it will receive the sanction of the legislature.

Messrs. Dunlop and Maxwell have now a class of twenty-one students. It is the intention when the students are sufficiently advanced to take them out on sketching tours.

A paper was to have been read by Mr. Hayes, but the author found himself unable to prepare it before the next meeting.

BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING.

The sum of \$200,000 has been subscribed towards the erection of the Board of Trade building. This is less than half the amount required, and judging by the difficulty experienced in obtaining it, considerable effort will be required to secure the balance. In a wealthy commercial centre like Montreal, money should be freely forthcoming for an enterprise of this kind. The methods of the Building Committee reassembling so closely those of the Toronto Board of Trade, it may be that like results are expected to follow, which may possibly account in some measure for the tardiness with which the subscriptions have come in.

CANADIAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

The annual meeting of the above society took place on the 13th and 14th inst. Time forbids more than a brief outline of the proceedings.

The question of co-operating with American societies in entertaining members of foreign engineering societies at the World's Fair was not favorably regarded, but was left in the hands of the council.

Mr. D. H. Keely's paper on "Developments in Telegraphy" was awarded the Gzowski gold medal.

A committee was appointed to consider and report upon the standard system of testing, and also the tests upon Canadian and foreign cement, and report at the next annual meeting.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, John Kennedy, Montreal; Vice-Presidents, P. A. Peterson, Montreal; W. T. Jennings, Toronto; Thomas Muaro, Coaticum; Treasurer, Herbert Wallis, Montreal; Secretary, Clement H. McLeod, Montreal; Librarian, Wm. McNab, Montreal; members of the Council: H. T. Bovey, Montreal; J. Johnson, Hamilton; H. G. C. Ketchum, Fredericton, N.B.; H. N. Rutan, Winnipeg; P. W. St. George, Montreal; C. E. W. Dodwell, Halifax, N.S.; H. L. Gamble, Vancouver, B.C.; K. W. Blackwell, Montreal; C. H. Keeler, Toronto; H. D. Lumsden, Toronto; F. W. Gisborne, Ottawa; A. McDougall, Toronto; J. D. Barnett, Stahord; F. C. Gamble, Victoria, B.C.; E. A. Hoare, Quebec.

SANITARY HOUSE DRAINS.

IN dealing with the question as to the proper size of drainage pipes for houses, Col. George E. Waring expresses a decided preference for soil pipes of small bore, his own dwelling being furnished with a soil iron pipe from above the roof to outside the building line, of three-inch diameter, this being connected with the street or main sewer by a three-inch earthen sewer from the building line; there is a fall of nearly half an inch to the foot, the distance outside from the house to the main sewer being 110 feet; on this three-inch line, with its two water closets, bath tub and kitchen sink, there have been during ten years' use not more than five or six obstructions, mainly due to the presence of the running trap on the main drain. In proving to his own satisfaction the inability of a three-inch soil pipe and house drain to carry off the sewage and waste matter of a private dwelling of average size, Colonel Waring does not recommend the use of three-inch pipe, but considers that a four-inch soil and drain pipe is sufficient for all dwelling houses, a four-inch being able to carry nearly 80 per cent. more than a three-inch pipe. In the same manner he declares in favor of a six-inch pipe for street sewers, though circumstances may exist where a larger pipe should be used.