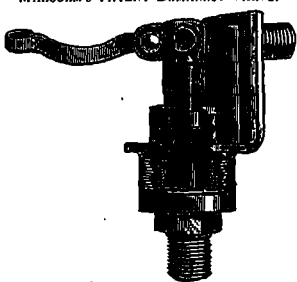


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The accompanying cut represents a PATENT RUBBER SEATED VALVE, or BALL COCK. All plumbers, and quite a large proportion of the public, know that the ordinary Tank Ball Cock will leak and give trouble in a comparatively short space of time, and will require repairing. Therefore, to save expense and trouble, use MALCOLM'S PATENT RUBBER SEATED VALVE BALL COCK. Over three thousand (3,000) of them now in use, and THEY ARE GIVING UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION. It is safe to say that it will wear at least three times longer than any other Ball Cock in the Market; IN FACT, IT DOES NOT REQUIRE ANY REPAIRS.

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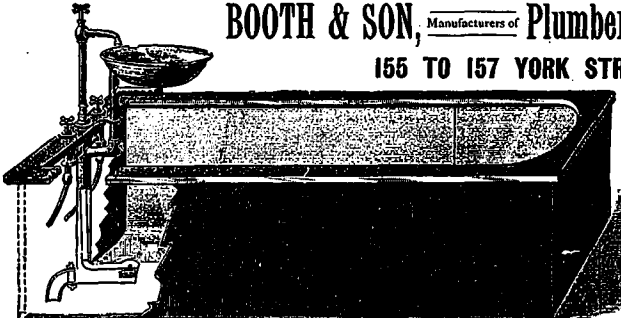


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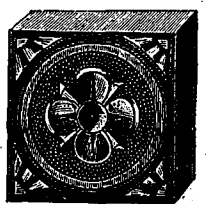
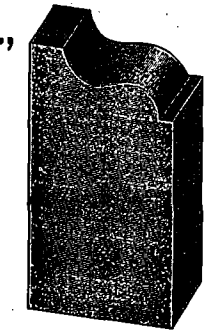
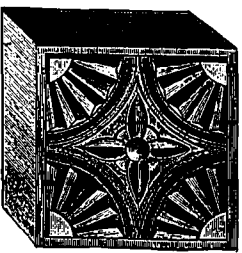
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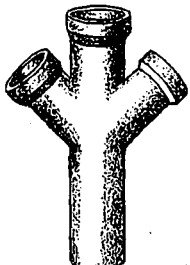
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Hull Cement or Water Lime,
Scotch Fire Brick and Clay,
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Plaster of Paris,
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Flushing and Self-Cleaning Trap.

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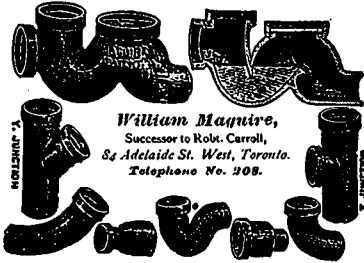
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Fire Brick,
Fire Clay.

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AND
NATIVE CEMENTS

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PLASTER PARIS, GREY AND
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OTTAWA OFFICE: 16 METCALFE ST.

Prices of Building Materials.

LUMBER.

1 1/2 and thicker clear picks, Am. Ins.	\$30 00	32 00
1 1/2 and thicker, three grades, 1st. In.	27 00	27 00
1 1/2 and thicker, pickings, Am ins.	27 00	27 00
1 x 10 and 12 dressing and better	18 00	20 00
1 x 10 and 12 mill run	12 00	12 00
1 x 10 and 12 dressing	14 00	16 00
1 x 10 and 12 common	12 00	13 00
1 x 10 and 12 spruce culls	10 00	11 00
1 x 10 and 12 maple culls	8 00	9 00
1 inch clear and picks	28 00	30 00
1 inch dressing and better	18 00	20 00
1 inch siding, mill run	14 00	16 00
1 inch siding, common	11 00	12 00
1 inch siding, ship culls	\$10 00	\$11 00
1 inch siding, mill culls	8 00	9 00
Cull scantling	8 00	9 00
1/2 and thicker cutting up plank	22 00	25 00
1 inch strips, 4 in. to 8 in. mill run	14 00	15 00
1 inch strips, common	11 00	12 00
1 1/2 inch flooring	14 00	15 00
1 1/4 inch flooring	14 00	16 00
XX shingles, sawn	2 30	2 35
XX shingles, dressed	1 30	1 35

W. G., per square	6 00
Eastlake galvanized steel shingles, 26	4 00
W. G., per sq	5 00
Eastlake painted steel shingles, per sq	4 50
Round pointed galvanized steel shingles, per sq	6 00
Round pointed, unpainted, Terne tin shingles	4 00
Manitoba galvanized steel shingles, per sq	5 00
Manitoba painted steel siding, per sq	3 50
Painted sheet steel pressed brick	3 40
Painted crimped steel shingles	3 50
Price of Copper shingles according to weight.	

YARD QUOTATIONS.

Mill cull boards and scantling	10 00
Shipping cull boards, promiscuous	13 00
Shipping cull boards, stocks	14 00
Hemlock cantling and joist up to 16 ft.	11 00
" " " " " 20 "	12 00
" " " " " 24 "	13 00
Scantling and joist, up to 16 ft.	14 00
" " " " " 18 ft.	15 00
" " " " " 20 ft.	17 00
" " " " " 22 ft.	19 00
" " " " " 24 ft.	21 00
" " " " " 26 ft.	23 00
" " " " " 28 ft.	25 00
" " " " " 30 ft.	27 00
" " " " " 32 ft.	27 00
" " " " " 34 ft.	29 00
" " " " " 36 ft.	31 00
" " " " " 38 ft.	33 00
Cutting up planks, 1 1/2 and thicker, dry	25 00
" " " " " board	18 00
Cedar for block paving, per cord	5 00
Cedar for Kerbing, 4 x 14, per M.	14 00

1 1/2 inch flooring, rough, F. M.	28 00	31 00
1 1/2 inch flooring rough, B. M.	18 00	22 00
" " " " " dressed, F. M.	25 00	28 00
" " " " " dressed, B. M.	18 00	19 00
" " " " " undressed	18 00	22 00
" " " " " undressed	12 00	15 00
Beaded sheathing, dressed	22 00	25 00
Clapboarding, dressed	12 00	14 00
XXX sawn shingles, per M, 16 in.	2 65	2 75
Sawn lath	2 00	2 20
Red oak	30 00	40 00
White	20 00	45 00
Baswood, No. 1 and 2	18 00	20 00
Cherry, No. 1 and 2	70 00	70 00
White ash, No. 1 and 2	25 00	25 00
Black ash, No. 1 and 2	30 00	30 00
Dressing stocks	16 00	22 00
Picks, American inspection	40 00	40 00
Three uppers, American inspection	50 00	50 00

BRICK—3 M

Common Walling	\$7 50
Good Facing	9 00
Sewer	8 50
Pressed brick	
Plain brick, f. o. b. at Milton, per M.	\$17 00
" " and quality, per M.	10 00
" " 2nd	10 00
Hard Building	8 00
Moulded and ornamental, per 100	\$3 10
First quality, f. o. b. at Campbellville, per M	15 00
2nd	13 00
3rd	10 00
Hard Building	8 00
Ornamental, per 100	\$3 10
Tiles	24 00

Stones:	
Common Rubble, Per Toise, delivered	14 00
Large flat " " "	18 00
Foundation Blocks " Cubic Foot.	35
Slate: Roofing (8 square).	
" red	16 00
" purple	9 00
" unsliding green	9 00
black slate	7 50
Terra Costa Tile, per sq.	25 00
Ornamental Black Slate Roofing	8 00
Sand:	
Per Load of 1 1/2 Cubic Yards	1 25

PAINTS. (In oil, 3 M.)

White lead, Can	6 25	6 50
" zinc, Can	6 12	7 50
Red lead, Eng.	3 75	6 25
" " " "	1 00	1 25
" vermilion	90	1 00
" Indian, Eng.	10	1 25

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Yellow ochre.....	5	10
Green, chrome.....	15	20
Paris.....	7	12
Black, lamp.....	15	40
Blue, ultramarine.....	11	27
Oil, linseed, raw (6 Imp. galton).....	65	75
" " boiled.....	75	85
" " refined.....	78	80
Putty.....	2 1/2	3 1/2
Whiting, dry.....	75	75
Paris white Engr. dry.....	75	1 00
Litharge, Am.....	6 1/2	8
Sienna, burnt.....	15	20
Umber.....	1 1/2	18

CEMENT, LIME, etc.

Lime, Per Barrel of 2 bushels, Grey.....	40	55
" " White.....	45	60
Plaster, Calced, New Brunswick.....	2 00	2 00
" " Nova Scotia.....	2 00	2 00
Hair, Plasterers', per bag.....	1 00	1 00
Cement, Portland, per bbl.....	2 80	3 00
" Thorold, ".....	1 50	1 50
" Queenston, ".....	1 50	1 50
" Napanea, ".....	1 50	1 50
" Hull, ".....	1 50	1 50

HARDWARE.

Out Nails:

American Pattern, 1 1/2 inch, per keg.....	4 05	4 05
" " 1 3/8 to 1 3/4 inch, per keg.....	3 30	3 30
Canadian Pattern, 1 1/2 inch, per keg.....	3 55	3 55
" " 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 inch, per keg.....	2 01	2 01
" " 2 to 2 1/2 inch, ".....	2 01	2 01
" " 2 1/2 to 3 inch, ".....	2 01	2 01
" " 3 inch and larger.....	2 85	2 85
Steel nails 10c. per keg extra.....	5 6c	5 6c
Finishing nails, 1 inch, per keg.....	1 95	1 95
" " 1 1/2 inch, ".....	4 40	4 40
" " 1 3/4 " ".....	4 15	4 15
" " and larger.....	3 00	3 00

MONTREAL PRICES.

Lumber, etc.

Ash, 1 to 4 in, M.....	\$13 00@18 00
Birch, 1 to 4 inch, M.....	15 00 25 00
Basswood.....	10 00 20 00
Walnut, per M.....	50 00 100 00
Butternut, per M.....	23 00 40 00
Cedar, flat.....	00 04 00 06
Cherry, per M.....	60 00 80 00
Elm, soft, dit.....	15 00 17 00
Elm, Rock.....	25 00 30 00
Maple, hard, M.....	40 00 25 00
Maple, Soft.....	16 00 18 00
Oak, M.....	40 00 95 00
Pine, select, M.....	35 00 40 00
Pine, 2nd quality, M.....	20 00 25 00
Shipping Culls.....	13 00 16 00
Mill Culls.....	8 00 10 00
Lath, M.....	1 30 1 50
Spruce, 1 to 4 inch M.....	10 00 12 00
Spruce Culls.....	4 50 6 00
Shingles, 1st quality.....	2 00 3 00
" " and.....	1 25 1 50

Cement, etc.

Portland Cement, per barrel.....	\$ 2 70@ 3 00
Roman.....	2 70 3 00
Fire Bricks, per M.....	20 00 30 00

Out Nails:

Hot-cut Am. or Can. pattern, 3 inch and above.....	1 75 \$2 85
Hot-cut Am. or Can. pattern, 2 1/2 inch and above.....	3 00 3 95
Hot-cut Am. or Can. pattern, 2 1/2 and 2 inch.....	3 25 4 20
Am. pattern, 1 3/4 and 1 1/2 inch hot-cut.....	3 50 5 50
" " 1 1/2 inch.....	4 25 5 20
Can. Pattern, cold-cut, 1 1/2 and 1 3/4 inch.....	3 25 4 45
" " 1 1/2 inch.....	3 75 5 95
Finishing Nails, per 100 lb. keg, 1 1/2.....	75 cents
Finishing Nails, per 100 lb. keg, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 inch.....	advance on
" " and 1 3/4 inch.....	Hot Cut
nishing Nails, per 100 lb. keg, 2 inch and up.....	Nails.

Paints, etc.

White Lead, pure, 25 to 100 lb. kegs.....	6 50 7 00
" " No. 1.....	5 25 5 50
" " No. 2.....	4 35 5 00
" " No. 3.....	4 00 4 50
" " dry.....	5 25 5 75
Venetian Red, English.....	1 50 1 75
Yellow Ochre, French.....	1 25 3 00
Whiting, London, washed.....	0 50 0 65
" " Paris.....	0 15 1 25

Oils:

Linseed, raw.....	0 61 0 65
" " boiled.....	0 65 0 68
Olive, pure.....	1 10 1 15
" " machinery.....	1 00 1 05
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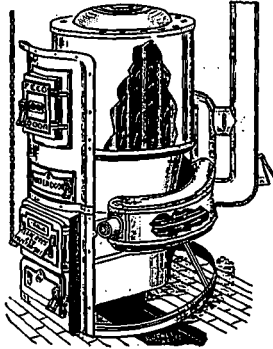
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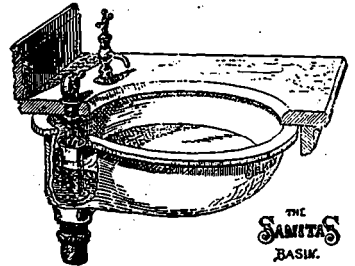
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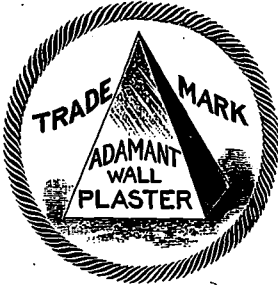
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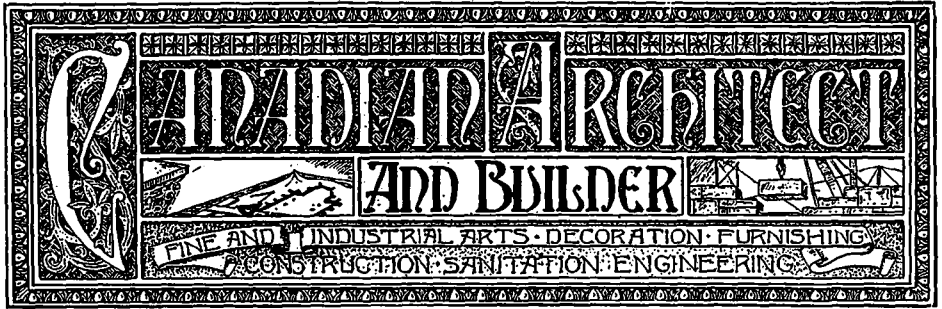
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VOL. III.—No. X.

TORONTO AND MONTREAL, CANADA, OCTOBER, 1890.

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The CANADIAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDER will be mailed to any address in Canada or the United States for \$2.00 per year. The price to subscribers in foreign countries, is \$2.50. Subscriptions are payable in advance. The paper will be discontinued at expiration of term paid for, if so stipulated by the subscriber; but where no such understanding exists, it will be continued until instructions to discontinue are received and all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Prices for advertising sent promptly on application. Orders for advertising should reach the office of publication not later than the 15th day of the month, and changes of advertisements not later than the 5th day of the month.

EDITORS' ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Contributions of technical value to the persons in whose interests this journal is published, are cordially invited. Subscribers are also requested to forward newspaper clippings or written items of interest from their respective localities.

The "Canadian Architect and Builder" is the official paper of the Architectural Associations of Ontario and Quebec.

The publisher desires to ensure the regular and prompt delivery of this Journal to every subscriber, and requests that any cause of complaint in this particular be reported at once to the office of publication. Subscribers who may change their address should also give prompt notice of same, and in doing so, should give both the old and new address.

IT is satisfactory to learn that the request of the company which proposes to pipe natural gas from wells on the Niagara peninsula to Buffalo and other places, for the admission duty free of pipe ordered from American manufacturers, will not be complied with. Why was not this pipe procured from Canadian manufacturers? The practice of sending abroad for that which is being produced at home, is one that ought to be discouraged by every person who desires to witness the development and prosperity of the Dominion.

THE Master Plumbers' Association of Toronto has been requested to appoint a committee to confer with the Journeyman's Association on subjects affecting the interests of both. The journeymen are desirous that means should be adopted regulating the number of apprentices and improvers, and that consideration should be given the question of extending the half holiday on Saturday throughout the year, the eight hour day proposal, and the desirability of fixing the maximum rate of wages at 30 cents per hour. The master plumbers have as yet taken no action in response to this request, but it is to be hoped a clear understanding will be arrived at before the new year opens, in order that all possibility of a difficulty arising in the spring may be avoided.

THE Medical Health Officer for the City of Toronto has resigned his position, and in doing so has undoubtedly served the citizens better than by continuing in office as the head of an important department without giving proper attention to its duties. Between neglect of duty on the part of the Medi-

cal Health Officer and refusal on the part of the Council to supply the funds necessary for carrying out his recommendations, the public health has to a large extent been left to take care of itself. It is satisfactory to observe that the civic authorities have shown their appreciation of the importance of securing as the head of this department a man of undoubted ability by asking leading members of the medical profession to assist in making the selection. Under these circumstances it is not too much to hope that the choice will be a wise one. We observe that Ald. Ritchie, a practical plumber who has recently been acting as chairman of the Local Board of Health, is reported to have made the discovery that incapacity marks also the plumbing inspection department. If this charge be well-founded, no time should be lost in demonstrating the fact, in order that steps may be taken to secure efficiency in every branch of the service.

THE action of the Brick Manufacturers' Association of New Jersey in refusing to ship brick to New York City until the boycott instituted by the labor unions against four firms belonging to the Association for refusing to discharge their non-union employees, has had the desired effect. The boycott having been raised, the supply of brick is forthcoming as usual, and building operations are again in full swing. The New Jersey brickmakers are worthy of congratulation, not only on having put a check upon the dictatorship of the walking delegates, but also on having shown to employers elsewhere the advantages to be derived from an exhibition of backbone. Whether as the result of their example or otherwise, a disposition to submit no longer to such dictatorship has extended to Canada also. Mr. Davie, of Levis, P. Q., who contemplated employing a large number of men in the dry dock at that place during the coming winter, was recently waited on by representatives of the Knights of Labor and urged to either dismiss those of his employees who were not members of that organization, or use his influence to compel them to join. Mr. Davie properly enough refused to interfere in any way with the choice of his employees, and to threats of a strike responded that if any attempts were made to coerce him, he would abandon the work entirely. A few such instances of determination on the part of employers to retain the management of their business in their own hands, will have a tendency to keep within reasonable bounds those who so frequently misrepresent the interests of labor.

ONE of the crying needs of our cities and towns is a system of public baths. We have organized systems of scavenging whereby our lanes and back yards are kept measurably free from pollution. We have organized systems of police surveillance protecting us as a rule from serious loss of property. We have systems of waterworks so generally distributed that rich and poor can enjoy its lavish use, while our roads and sidewalks are made and kept in order by the municipality. True, we pay for all these conveniences by being taxed our due proportion, but how infinitesimal is the cost to the individual as compared to what like service would cost him were it supplied independently. Why then should we not have our public baths? We endeavor to keep our cities clean and think we are highly civilized, and yet we allow our poor to go unwashed from January to December. A few members of the male sex may, during the summer months, obtain a dip in lake, river or bay, but at an expenditure of time and money that can be ill afforded by the very poor, while often the need of cleansing is in inverse ratio to the ability to obtain it. We should take a lesson from the Romans who provided most liberally and even sumptuously in this respect. We have appliances far superior to the ancients for procuring, storing and heating the water, and yet, as a rule, we do nothing or wait for private liberality or enterprise to supply this great want. The baths need not necessarily be absolutely free. That which costs nothing is apt to be unappreciated, and it would tend less to

pauperism if a nominal sum were charged, say enough to pay for attendance, towels and soap, while the swimming baths might be free during certain specified days of the week.

An architect who tries to do all his own designing, and to conscientiously superintend his own work, has his hands full indeed. It is useless to endeavor to disguise the fact that some one phase of his work must suffer if he has attained to a reasonably successful practice—successful in the sense that his income approaches in amount that of his peers in the profession of law or medicine. Either his designs will be commonplace and dull, lacking that element of progress which a growing man should evince, or his details will be stereotyped, the same year in and year out, such as succeeding generations of pupils have copied, and which might be labelled, "No. 1, newel for a house costing \$5,000; No. 2, for one costing about \$7,000," etc.; or his supervision of the work of the builder will be perfunctory of necessity, for every hour spent away from the office means an equivalent of time, after office hours, spent in the weary endeavor to keep abreast of his ever-increasing pile of drawings to be made or revised, correspondence to be answered, or builders' accounts adjusted. The tendency of the times, when everything is done with a feverish rush, is to divide business into specialties. There is not time for an architect nowadays to become a "good all-round man." By the time he became such he would be a hoary-headed patriarch, with one foot in the grave. The time is approaching when Canadian architects, if they will be abreast of the times and in a position to undertake the best work, must be prepared to pay such salaries as will command competent assistants in all branches of their work, or they must combine in partnership men trained in such specialties as design, construction, supervision and office management.

We are pleased to be able to lay before our readers a fairly complete report of the proceedings in connection with the organization of The Province of Quebec Association of Architects. We regret that owing to the inadequacy of our reporting facilities, a full translation of the speeches delivered in the French language cannot be given. We shall make the necessary provision in this respect on future occasions. The substance of these speeches has, however, been given. The length of the report has rendered necessary the omitting of a number of interesting articles on other subjects which otherwise would have appeared in this number: They will not suffer in interest however, by being held over for a subsequent issue. Lack of space and the late date at which the report of the meeting in Montreal reached us, renders impossible any lengthy comment upon the proceedings at the present time, but occasion will be found in the future to again refer to the subject. Meanwhile, we can only congratulate in the heartiest manner possible the architects of Quebec upon the success which has crowned their united efforts to bring into existence an organization designed to promote the interests of the noble profession in which they are engaged. Considering the large membership with which the newly formed Association enters upon its career, the unanimity which characterized the proceedings of the inaugural meeting, and the desire for harmonious and progressive action for the future marking the utterances of every speaker, there is little reason to fear that the Association will not live to achieve many if not all the desirable objects which its promoters design it should accomplish. The Ontario Association of Architects, we are quite sure, appreciate and reciprocate fully the many kindly sentiments expressed towards them by their brethren in the Province of Quebec, and the time will no doubt come in the near future when the members of the two organizations will know more of each other. To the Committee of Organization, Messrs. J. Nelson, A. Raza, A. E. Hutchinson, J. B. Resther, J. W. Hopkins, A. F. Dunlop, W. C. Doran, C. Cliff, and A. P. Taylor, are due in a very large measure, the credit for bringing about the union under such happy auspices of the architects of the Province of Quebec. They have accomplished a good work, which entitles them to the esteem of their professional brethren of this and future generations.

THE condition of affairs which has recently prevailed in connection with the water supply of the City of Toronto, is indeed of a serious character. That the city was in danger of being suddenly reduced to such an extremity, seems not to have been considered by the citizens to be possible, much less probable. Their refusal to vote the money for additional pumps would seem to show that they stood in no fear of a failure of the supply. The repeated endeavors of the Superintendent of the Waterworks Department to secure increased pumping capacity shows plainly enough that the situation of affairs was not unknown to him. The carelessness displayed by the contractor who drove a pile through the intake pipe, simply precipitated a crisis which sooner or later was certain to come. While the responsibility for the failure to provide the means to protect the city against a water famine clearly rests with the citizens themselves, who refused to authorize the appropriation of funds for

that object, the management of the Waterworks Department seems to be deserving of censure for having neglected for eight years the cleaning of the reservoir. It is impossible to say how much longer this necessary duty would have been deferred had not the reservoir been emptied by the inability of the pumps to keep up the supply, thereby revealing to public gaze the accumulated mass of filth of which it was the receptacle. It is impossible not to believe that sickness and death have been the result of this neglect in the past; let us hope that for the future the cleaning process will be performed at much shorter intervals, say once a year. There is little doubt that having had their eyes opened to the danger to which the city is exposed, the citizens will no longer refuse to authorize the expenditure necessary to insure an ample supply of water to meet all requirements. The present system of supply is a most expensive one, but so much of the city's money is invested in plant, etc., that nothing we suppose remains to be done but to increase the pumping facilities from time to time as the growth of population may demand. The idea of spending about \$50,000 per year for all future time for the coal necessary to force the water uphill, not to mention salaries and other expenses incident to the operation of the pumping machinery, is not a pleasant one to contemplate from an economical standpoint. The belief is gaining ground that the city's interest would have been better served by the adoption of the plan presented some years ago for obtaining the necessary water supply from Lake Simcoe. The first cost would certainly have been great, but the cost of subsequent operation would have been nothing as compared with the present system.

WE are asked by an architect in a letter appearing in this issue above the *nom de plume* of "Five Per Cent.," to express our opinion of the architect who pays commissions to those who bring work to his office and accepts commissions from contractors in return for specifying their goods. Our correspondent also wishes to know how long the Ontario Association of Architects would tolerate a man guilty of such practices. In reply we have simply to say that professional etiquette forbids an architect to adopt the trader's method of employing persons to drum up business for him. Apart altogether from the question of professional ethics, it is difficult to see how an architect could afford out of his commission of five per cent. to pay for such service, without resorting to dishonesty in some form or other. The person claiming to be an architect who will seek to enrich himself by accepting bribes in the shape of commissions from contractors, lacks the principle which distinguishes the honest from the dishonest man in every walk of life, and brings disgrace upon a noble profession. Undoubtedly it is the proprietor who suffers from such dishonorable practices, therefore one of the most important things to be considered in the employment of an architect should be the integrity of his character. So far as the Ontario Association of Architects is concerned, it is not disposed to tolerate unprofessional conduct on the part of its members. It must not be forgotten, however, that in the formation of the Association it was not possible to exclude any practising architect. Consequently, it is more than probable that through the widely opened door there entered some whose code of practice is not what it should be. The weeding out process must begin at no distant day, but the eradication from the membership of the Association of all unworthy persons will be the work of time. Meanwhile, for the benefit of young architects and others who may be anxious to speedily attain to a large practice, it should be said that ultimate disappointment and failure is certain to be the reward of a departure from the honorable principles which have governed the practice of the great architects in all ages. Seeming prosperity may for a time attend such a departure, but the architect who is desirous of reaching a position of permanent honor and emolument must depend only upon his integrity and ability.

THE TORONTO ARCHITECTURAL SKETCH CLUB.

ON Monday evening the 6th of October was held the second annual meeting of this progressive Club, when a large amount of business was transacted. Before settling down to work the members were entertained by the humorous versatility of Mr. J. A. Radford, his many points being fully appreciated.

The report of the treasurer made a very fair showing for the Club, considering the many financial drawbacks of a first year, and credit is due to Mr. E. Wilby for the zealous way in which he looked after the "filthy lucre." The retiring President, Mr. Chas. Lennox, made a very concise and pertinent speech, in which he took occasion to remark on the successful work done by the Club during the past year, and the very gratifying prospects for the future, there being no reason why it should not be equal to any on the continent; indeed the general improvement noticed in the work of the members since the first competition seemed to indicate that this was fast becoming the case. He also referred to the help afforded the club by the CANADIAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDER.

After some amendments to the constitution had been adopted,

the election of officers took place, the result being as follows:— President, Mr. S. G. Curry; Vice-President, Mr. A. H. Gregg; Secretary, Mr. C. H. Acton-Bond; Treasurer, Mr. A. Clarence Barrett; Directors—Messrs. H. W. Matthews, Henry Simpson, and W. R. Mead.

The President elected made a few remarks in which he pointed out the desirability of forming classes in construction and mathematics, especially in view of the approaching examinations for registration.

The Club is to be congratulated on its new president, who is everywhere known as a "pusher." The next meeting of the club will be held on Tuesday, the 28th inst., when the drawings of the competition for a cottage by the sea, for which prizes have been offered by Miss M. Radford, will be on exhibition, and a lecture will be given by Mr. Sam. M. Jones on "Stained Glass as a Decorative Art."

An invitation is extended to all who are in any way interested in architecture to attend this meeting if possible.

DISHONORABLE PRACTICE.

Editor CANADIAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDER.

SIR,—If an architect to obtain business pay a commission to any party who provides clients for his office, or if an architect give his services to his clients *far* below the regular commission of 5%, calculating to make up the difference, or even more than the difference, by receiving commissions (or blackmail) from the contractors, or those furnishing material, or receiving from his client the full rate of 5% for his services, then the architect, in addition to his full commission as paid to him by the proprietor, accepts 5, 10, or even as high as 20 and 25%, as the case may be, from the contractors, or those furnishing material upon the contracts, in what esteem should he be held? And should an architect carrying on his profession in any such disreputable manner be unfortunately found within the ranks of the Ontario Association of Architects, how long do you suppose the Association would tolerate him within that body? Who, in the end, is the real sufferer from such dishonorable practices; the contractor, or the proprietor? I think I hear you say, the proprietor, every time.

I have no doubt your answers to and comments upon the above queries will be very interesting to the members of the Association, and to architects generally throughout the country, and furthermore they should produce a very beneficial effect, at least I hope so, for the general welfare and honor of the profession.

Yours truly,

FIVE PER CENT.

SCHOOL ARCHITECTURE.

THE issue of *Architecture and Building* for October 4 is specially devoted to school-house architecture, and contains some 21 designs, many of which are by well known names. The letter press also is almost entirely devoted to articles relating to school architecture, and is replete with practical hints and details.

The leading article occupying the first page is a good, yet brief, *resumé* of the best practice and ideas that are now embodied in school-house construction. The five important points touched upon are first, lighting; second, amount of floor space to each pupil; third, ratio of cubic feet of space to each pupil; fourth, methods of heating and ventilation; fifth, architectural design.

Among the other interesting articles are, "The Growth of School Architecture"; "The New York Trade Schools"; "Sanitation in New York Schools"; and "Heating and Ventilation of School Houses."

The designs are, on the whole, disappointing, and the planning in a large number defective in some one important point. It is perhaps almost impossible to obtain the ideal school house with a great aggregation of rooms economically disposed in regard to construction, heating and administration. Probably the limit is reached in a school-house having not more than three or four rooms on each floor.

An attempt has been made in several instances to introduce the unilateral system of lighting without reference to aspect. No room with its longer side having a sunny aspect is suitable for lighting on one side only. The rays of the sun for some hours of the day will necessitate the shutting off of a large amount of light by means of blinds, making the farther side of the room dark, and straining the eyes of the pupils.

Some of the plans show unilateral lighting from the long end of the room, one especially erring conspicuously in this respect, indicating to what bad uses an otherwise good idea may be put by a thoughtless follower. Others of the designs have windows facing the scholars, apparently for the simple purpose of fenestration and regardless of the comfort and eyesight of the children.

Some architects seem to regard a blank wall with abhorrence—perhaps because "nature abhors a vacuum," and from a desire to be "near to nature's heart." It is a poor school design which cannot stand a few square yards of plain wall surface.

One design shows how windows may be "grouped" without

interfering with the best requirements in regard to lighting. Another design is seriously defective in the location of two rooms on each of its six stories, in that these rooms derive their light and air solely from a well about 12 feet wide, and the nearest window being removed at least 22 feet horizontally from unobstructed light. While the rooms in the two upper stories at most might receive a fair quantity of light, one may imagine the state of gloom resting upon the children assembled say in the ground floor class-rooms—such rooms would be simply nurseries for the propagation of defective vision.

With regard to exterior design, as we said before, the illustrations are as a rule disappointing, but at the same time a decided advance upon the type in vogue a few years ago.

The most satisfactory and the most simple withal are, we think, those by Stevens & Cott and J. A. Schweinforth, and one or two of the prize designs for low-cost school buildings.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Sept. 26, 1890.

Editor CANADIAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDER.

DEAR SIR,—Would you kindly tell me in the next number of your journal the load a juniper post or pile 10" diameter and sunk 3'6" in hard ground will sustain before sinking into the earth or otherwise failing. The post is set in an ordinary post hole, and filled in around with earth well rammed in the usual manner.

Yours truly,

C. B. CHAPPELL.

[We are not familiar with juniper wood in this region, but presume the writer refers to "juniperus Virginiana," a species of red cedar.

The writer does not give the height of the post above ground or the character of the soil. If the post is chiefly in the ground, the question of the amount of load it will sustain of itself is immaterial, as its strength is enormously greater than the bearing capacity of the soil on which it rests.

If the soil is coarse gravel or sand, the safe load would be 2,500 to 3,500 lbs. to the square foot, and if of clay, 4,000 lbs. A 10" post would therefore carry about 2,200 lbs. in the former and 3,000 lbs. in the latter soil.

The post itself would safely carry about 25,000 lbs., and to reach a like carrying capacity on the part of the soil, it would be necessary to form a bearing surface two and a half feet square, which could be accomplished by means of a large flat stone which would require to be 10 to 12 inches in thickness in order to avoid a tendency to break off at the point of bearing of post.

A white-wood post 12 feet long 9½ inches in diameter tested at the U. S. Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., required a crushing load of 180,000 lbs. before signs of failure became manifest, while in the case of a pine column of similar size the crushing load was 265,000 lbs.—Ed. C. A. B.]

ST. THOMAS, ONT., Oct. 5th, 1890.

Editor CANADIAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDER.

DEAR SIR,—Can you oblige me with a receipt for red brick coloring? I want to stain white brick to red.

Yours truly,

ALFRED HORTON.

[We are not familiar with any receipt for staining white brick. The Collegiate Institute on Jarvis St. Toronto, was treated with a stain manufactured by Cabot, of Boston, and which is fairly satisfactory. We understand the cost was not greater than the cost of a single coat of oil paint, while the effect is equal to two coats. Reference to our advertising columns will give the address of the Toronto agents of this stain.—Ed. C. A. & B.]

APARTMENT HOUSES.

WHY should not cities such as Toronto, London, Ottawa, Hamilton or Kingston, have apartment houses? The old time citizen accustomed to his "bit of garden" is apt to hold up his hands in holy horror at the suggestion, forgetting that times have changed, and that these places have got beyond the village conditions.

It is contended that there is no privacy in these great piles, that there is no place for children, and that many other things are lacking to the man who considers his home his castle. But what are the conditions and surroundings of the average citizen in Toronto, for instance, who pays from \$15 to \$30 per month rent? He is squeezed into a narrow slice of building say 12 to 16 feet wide—one of perhaps a dozen domiciles in one long uninteresting block. If the house faces east or west he gets some sunshine in the morning and a glint in the evening for a few moments between the long rear extensions which have a space of from 3 to 5 feet between each. If the house faces south he gets no sun whatever in the rear, and *vice versa*, except perhaps for a few moments of a summer evening. He cannot stroll in his 12 x 20 back yard without feeling that he is exposed to the gaze of

the occupants of half a dozen houses, and his children must romp in the public streets.

It may be a surprise to some, but it is a fact that nearly one half the cubic contents of an ordinary house may be classed as unavailable, that is, taken up by cellerage, halls, stairs and roof space. The proportion of unavailable space in an apartment house is not more than one-fifth as much.

With a well laid out apartment house, a greater proportion of sunlit living rooms may be obtained, while a well-lit court beautified with flowers and a fountain would replace the narrow and ill-kept backyards.

Labor saving appliances in the apartment house may be multiplied at small cost. The host of furnaces with their dust, dirt, ashes and care, are dispensed with, a central heating plant being substituted, while every apartment may have its own automatic heat regulator. Lifts, electric lights, and speaking tubes would take the place of the wearisome and cumbrous methods of life at present in vogue.

The buildings could be made far more attractive architecturally, both inside and out, while the sanitary appliances could be of a description far superior to those which obtain in an ordinary house. Isolation could be better secured—thick walls and sound-proof floors taking the place of flimsy dividing walls through which an ordinary conversation may be heard.

The worry and labor of house-keeping would be much reduced. In certain cases the kitchen could be omitted and co-operative cooking and washing adopted, still further reducing the labor and responsibility of the housekeeper.

Available space equal to that in the ordinary house, plus the advantages above remunerated, could be obtained with no more, and probably less cost.

The advantage of families being able to obtain just the number of rooms required is another point in favor of the apartment house. Quite a percentage of small families of moderate income are compelled for the sake of respectability and decency to lease houses larger than their needs or resources warrant, and to eke out the rent have to let furnished rooms or take in boarders. To these the apartment house would be a great boon.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO.'S BUILDING, CORNER ST. ALEXIS AND NOTRE DAME STS., MONTREAL.

The basement is built of Thousand Island granite, and the superstructure is faced with light yellow sandstone from Alnwick, England. The building is intended to be a thoroughly fireproof one. The Sun Life Assurance Co. will occupy the first and second floors, which will be handsomely fitted up to suit their requirements. The ground floor, basement, and two top floors will be let out as general offices. All fittings throughout the building will be of the latest and most approved description.

RESIDENCE FOR M. D. BARR, ESQ., TORONTO.—SPROATT & PEARSON, ARCHITECTS, TORONTO.

"CANADIAN ARCHITECT & BUILDER" COMPETITION FOR INSIDE FINISH—SUBMITTED BY "ECHO."

PUBLICATIONS.

"Brickmaking and Burning." T. A. Randall & Co., publishers, Indianapolis, Ind., price \$2.50. This work is a handsomely bound and valuable work being a practical treatise on brickmaking and burning, and the management and use of different kinds of clays and kilns for burning brick with a supplement for new beginners in that work and hints to bricklayers and builders. The author, J. W. Crary, Sr., is a successful brickmaker of many years experience, and in this book has given in a plain, practical way his views and experiences in all the details of the work. The book is a veritable storehouse of knowledge on the subject and should find a place in the library of every worker of clay. There is also much in the work of interest to architects and builders.

Captain Charles King, who recently visited St. Paul and Minneapolis for the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, has prepared for that monthly an illustrated article entitled "Twin Cities of the Northwest" which will prove interesting reading not only to the citizens of these two cities, but also to a great number of readers scattered throughout the country who have watched with astonishment the marvellous growth of these towns. His article will appear in the October issue, which will also contain the second part of a story by Julien Gordon, the *nom de plume* of one of New York's famous society women, a story which has attracted wide attention throughout the east, the writer bidding fair to make a reputation far in advance of Amelia Rives, or any of the American stars appearing upon the literary horizon within the past two or three years.

Mr. Frank Darling, of the firm of Darling & Curry, architects, Toronto, has been spending the last three months in Europe.

It is a pleasure to learn that Mr. W. A. Edwards, architect, of Hamilton, is fast recovering from a serious attack of typhoid fever.

ORGANIZATION OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS.

IN response to a circular sent out by the Committee of

Organization, the following architects assembled in the Mechanics' Institute building, 204 St. James Street, Montreal, on the 10th inst., with the purpose of organizing an Architectural Association for the Province of Quebec: Messrs. A. C. Hutchinson, J. Nelson, Chas. Baillairge, J. F. Peachy, A. F. Dunlop, A. Raza, M. Perrault, J. W. Hopkins, V. Roy, W. T. Thomas, W. E. Doran, F. X. Berlinguet, W. McLea Walbank, Jos. Verne, A. J. Pageau, S. Lesage, J. A. Proudfoot Bulman, J. Z. Gauthier, A. J. Taylor, J. Y. Resther, Theo. Daoust, G. E. Tanguay, D. Oulette, J. H. Bernard, J. Wright, L. R. Mont-hiault, G. G. Languedoc, J. A. Chause, R. Findlay, A. Gendron, L. C. Everest Page, H. Stavely, J. B. Resther, Chris. Clift, W. H. Hodson.

Letters were received from Mr. Fowler and Mr. Bertrand, regretting their inability to attend.

It was moved by Mr. Dunlop and seconded by Mr. Clift, that Mr. A. C. Hutchinson take the chair. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Peachy, and seconded by Mr. Bulman, that Mr. Clift act as Secretary. Carried.

The Chairman ably passed a few remarks on the desirability of forming an Association, after which it was moved by Mr. Hopkins, and seconded by Mr. Berlinguet, that we organize under the name of "The Province of Quebec Association of Architects." Carried.

The Chairman then laid the Constitution and By-laws as prepared by the Montreal Organizing Committee and amended by the Quebec architects before the meeting. They were dealt with clause by clause, being read in English and French, as follows:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—The name of this organization shall be "The Province of Quebec Association of Architects.

Agreed on unanimously.

ARTICLE II.—The objects of the Association are to facilitate the acquisition and interchange of professional knowledge among its members; to promote the artistic, scientific and practical efficiency of the profession, and to endeavor to obtain by legislation the power to regulate future admissions to the study and practice thereof.

Agreed on unanimously.

ARTICLE III.—The Association shall consist of three classes: Members, Students, Associates, and Honorary Members. Members shall be those engaged in the active practice of architecture in the Province, and who shall join this Association within six months of its formation, and those who shall be hereinafter admitted according to the By-laws governing the same. Student Associates shall consist of employees, and students actually engaged in the offices of members for one year previous to the foundation of this Association, who shall be admitted on the certificate of their patrons. Future Student Associates shall be admitted on passing the examination required by the By-laws to govern the same. Honorary Members shall be persons not following the profession but interested in the study of Architecture, who by their connection with Art or Science are qualified to concur with Architects in the advancement of professional knowledge, and who are unconnected with any branch of building as a trade or business. They shall be elected in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

Agreed on unanimously.

ARTICLE IV.—The status of an Architect is defined as follows: An Architect is a professional person, whose occupation consists in the artistic and constructive designing of buildings and in supplying the drawings, specifications and other data required for carrying such design into execution; also in exercising administrative control over the operations of contractors employed in the construction of said buildings; in officiating as arbitrator of contracts, and stipulating terms of obligations between proprietor and contractor.

Agreed on unanimously.

ARTICLE V.—No member shall accept of any pecuniary consideration or emolument from any builder or other tradesman whose works he may be engaged to superintend, nor shall he have any interest in any trade contract, or materials in any works the execution whereof he may be or have been engaged to superintend.

Moved by Mr. Roy, seconded by Mr. Baillairge, that the words "or emolument" be struck out. Carried.

ARTICLE VI.—The business of this Association shall be managed by a Council of ten. The Council to consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, and six members, all of whom must be members of the Association in good standing. The officers and three members of the Council to be elected by ballot at the annual meeting; the other three members to serve in the Council by rotation, in the manner provided for by the By-laws.

Moved by Mr. Clift, seconded by Mr. Dunlop, that there be a "Council of eleven," making Secretary and Treasurer two separate officers. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Doran, seconded by Mr. Dunlop, that this clause be added to the end of this article: "The Council shall have power to name Committees for special purposes." Carried.

ARTICLE VII.—It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Association and Council. In his absence the chair shall be taken by the 1st Vice-President, and in the absence of the 1st Vice-President by the 2nd Vice-President.

Agreed on unanimously.



ACCEPTED DESIGN FOR SUN LIFE ASSURANCE Co.'s NEW BUILDING, MONTREAL.

ROBERT FINDLAY, ARCHITECT, MONTREAL.

ARTICLE VIII.—It shall be the duty of the Secretary-Treasurer to keep the minutes of the meetings and conduct the correspondence of the Association subject to the Council; to collect all funds and disburse the same on the order of the Council, when countersigned by the Chairman. In the absence of the Secretary or in the event of his inability to act, the Council shall have power to elect an assistant to supply his place *pro tem*.

Moved by Mr. Clift, seconded by Mr. Bulman, that this article be made to read thus: "It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep the minutes of the meetings in English and French, and conduct the correspondence of the Association subject to the Council; to collect all funds and hand them to the Treasurer, taking his receipt for the same. In the absence of the Secretary, or in the event of his inability to act, the Council shall have the power to elect an assistant to supply his place *pro tem*. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive all funds, giving a receipt for them to the Secretary, keeping proper accounts of the same. All disbursements to be made on the order of the Council when countersigned by the President and Secretary." Carried.

ARTICLE IX.—Two Auditors shall be appointed at each annual meeting to audit the books of the Association and report at the next annual meeting.

Agreed on unanimously.

ARTICLE X.—Should any member fail for one year to pay his dues, the Council may at its discretion drop his name from the roll after due notice, and he shall be re-admitted upon payment of all arrears.

Agreed on unanimously.

ARTICLE XI.—Should any charge of professional misconduct be made against a member, it must be in writing and signed by the person making it. The Council at its next meeting must take the matter up, but if the majority of the entire Council find the charge frivolous it shall drop. If the Council decide to further investigate, two weeks notice shall be sent to the incriminated member with a copy of the charge against him, and he shall be given an opportunity to be heard in his defence. If the Council, by a full majority, find the charge substantiated, they shall at their discretion censure the offending member or demand his resignation, and in the latter case, if the resignation be not forthcoming within one week, the said member shall be expelled. The Council may also take cognizance of, and deal in a similar manner with, conduct on the part of any member derogatory to his professional character when the same shall be of public notoriety, even though no specific charge may have been made. The decision of the Council in all such cases shall be final and absolute, and shall be communicated to the Association at its next meeting.

Agreed on unanimously.

ARTICLE XII.—The Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the votes cast at any annual meeting, or at a special meeting called for the purpose. Notice in writing of such proposed amendment must be given to the Secretary not less than thirty days before the meeting. The Secretary shall transmit a copy of such notice to each member of the Association at least fifteen days previous to the meeting. Any member who from unavoidable circumstances is unable to attend a meeting of the Association at which it is proposed to amend the Constitution, may vote by proxy. The authorization to vote by proxy must be made in writing on a form prepared for the purpose. Such authorization must be made within one month of the date of the meeting.

Agreed on unanimously.

This finished the discussion on the Constitution, which was adopted as amended.

BY-LAWS.

SECTION I.—The Annual Meeting of the Association shall be held on the second Thursday in September, or at such other time as the Council may appoint. At this meeting the annual report shall be submitted together with the Treasurer's statement of accounts duly audited. The place of meeting to be determined at the previous annual or at a general meeting by a majority of members present.

Moved by Mr. Perrault, seconded by Mr. Doran, that the annual meeting of the Association shall be held on the 2nd Thursday in September, "or at" etc. Carried.

SECTION II.—A special meeting of the Association may be called at any time by the Council, or upon a requisition to the Council signed by ten members in good standing. Fifteen days notice of special meetings shall be given to the members. The business to be considered at such meeting, to be stated on the notice. None but members shall be allowed to vote at any meeting of the Association. The Council shall meet quarterly at such time and place as may be agreed upon. Special meetings may be held at any time on the call of the President, or on the requisition of three members of the Council.

Agreed on unanimously.

SECTION III.—Fifteen of the members shall form a quorum for the transaction of business at meetings of the Association, and five shall be a quorum of the Council.

Agreed on unanimously.

SECTION IV.—The meetings of this Association shall be conducted in accordance with "Todd's Parliamentary Practice."

Agreed on unanimously.

SECTION V.—At the annual meeting the officers and three members of the Council shall be elected by a majority vote. The other three members of the Council shall consist of the senior members of the Association who shall not have already served on the Council. Should the election, for any reason, not be held at the annual meeting, it shall take place at a special meeting held for that purpose. Vacancies during the year shall be filled by the Council from amongst the qualified members of the Association.

Moved by Mr. Clift, seconded by Mr. Doran, that the second clause be made to read thus: "The other three members of the Council shall consist of the three senior members of the Association who have been practising the longest space of time, and who shall not have already served on the Council." Carried.

SECTION VI.—All papers, books and other records shall at all times be open to the inspection of members of the Association.

The words "at all times" were unanimously agreed to be struck out.

SECTION VII.—The annual fees for the different classes shall be as follows: Members, \$30; Student Associates, \$5; Honorary Members, \$0. These fees to be paid not later than the day of the meeting of each year. Members admitted subsequent to the period fixed by Article III of the Constitution shall also pay a registration fee of \$50, and Student Associates a matriculation fee of \$10. Members in arrears shall not be entitled to vote at the annual meeting.

Moved by Mr. Doran, seconded by Mr. Peachy, that this section be made to read thus: "The annual fees of the different classes shall be as follows: Members, \$10; Student Associates, \$3; Honorary Members, \$5; those fees to be paid not later than the 1st January of each year. Members joining within the delay fixed by Article III of the Constitution, shall pay a registration fee of \$10, and members admitted thereafter, \$25. Student associates shall pay a matriculation fee of \$10. Members in arrears," etc.

SECTION VIII.—The Council shall appoint each year a board of three examiners, who shall meet semi-annually at Montreal and Quebec alternately. Candidates as Student Associates shall be admitted by the Council if graduates in Arts or Science of any University in Her Majesty's Dominions, or in Polytechnic School of Montreal, and registering their names with the Secretary at a matriculation fee of \$10. All candidates shall present themselves before the Board of Examiners after having given one month's notice to the Secretary (accompanied by the matriculation fee), and shall be required to pass in the following subjects: English or French Composition, Arithmetic, Mensuration, Algebra, Geometry, Freehand and Linear Drawing. Student Associates who shall have served five years with members, shall be admitted as members on passing the final examination in the subjects to be prescribed by the Council. The Council shall admit to membership all members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, as so members of Associations of Architects of the sister provinces on their presenting themselves with their credentials. Architects not members of these Associations, who shall have practised for five years, shall be admitted without serving as student, but shall be required to pass the final examinations. Registration fees must be paid to the Secretary previous to the final examination, but one-half will be returned to unsuccessful candidates.

Moved by Mr. Doran, seconded by Mr. Taylor, that the clause reading: "The Council shall admit," etc., be made to read thus: "The Council shall have power to admit to membership all members of Associations of Architects in the sister provinces, also members of the R.I.B.A. and of foreign Associations of Architects of equal standing on their presenting their credentials." Carried.

SECTION IX.—The Association may admit as honorary members such persons as are qualified by Article III of the Constitution who shall have been proposed at a previous meeting. The vote to be by ballot, one contrary vote in every five to exclude. One week's notice of proposals must be sent by the Secretary to each member of the Association accompanied by an initialed ballot. Members of the Council unable to be present may return the ballot sealed, which shall then be deposited with those of members present. No one shall be proposed as a honorary member without his consent in writing being signified to the Secretary. The form of proposals and ballots shall be prescribed by the Association.

Agreed on unanimously.

SECTION X.—The ordinary travelling and hotel expenses of officers and committees on business meetings shall be defrayed out of funds in the treasury of the Association subject to the approval of the Council.

Agreed on unanimously.

SECTION XI.—The By-laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the votes cast at any annual meeting, or a special meeting called for the purpose. Notice in writing of such proposed amendment must be given to the Secretary, not less than thirty days before the meeting. The Secretary shall transmit a copy of such notice to each member of the Association, at least fifteen days previous to the meeting.

Agreed on unanimously.

This finished the discussion on the Constitution and By-laws. They were then unanimously agreed on as amended.

The Chairman then requested that the members present sign the roll book under the following heading, as moved by Mr. Clift and seconded by Mr. Bulman: "We the following architects practising in the Province of Quebec, do hereby agree to become members of The Province of Quebec Association of Architects, and also agree to conform to the Constitution and By-laws of the Association." All the architects present then came forward and signed their names.

The Chairman announced that the election of officers would now take place.

It was moved by Mr. Clift and seconded by Mr. Doran, that Article 6 of the Constitution and Section 5 of the By-laws be suspended for this meeting only, and all the members of the Council for this year be elected by ballot. Carried.

The Chairman appointed Messrs. Staveland and Gendron scrutineers, and having a pressing engagement, was forced to vacate the chair.

On motion, Mr. Nelson was asked to take the chair.

To facilitate matters and hurry through the work, the Chairman elected two others scrutineers, viz., Messrs. Kaza and Walbank, thus making two to each ballot.

The scrutineers reported to the Secretary and he to the meeting, the result of the balloting, when the following officers were declared duly elected:

President, J. W. Hopkins, R.C.A.; 1st Vice-President, F. X. Berlinguet; 2nd Vice-President, Victor Roy; Members of

Council, A. C. Hutchinson, R.C.A., A. F. Dunlop, R.C.A., A. Raza, A. T. Taylor, F.R.I.B.A., M. Perrault, J. F. Peachy; Treasurer, W. E. Doran; Secretary, C. Clift.

Moved by Mr. Taylor and seconded by Mr. Dunlop, that Messrs. J. Nelson and C. Baillairge be the auditors for the ensuing year. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Clift and seconded by Mr. Perrault, that we adjourn until to-morrow a.m. to-morrow (Saturday). Carried.

SECOND DAY.

The adjourned meeting resumed labor at 10:30 a.m. the President, Mr. Hopkins, taking the chair.

It was moved by Mr. Oulette and seconded by Mr. Perrault, that the place of next annual meeting be Quebec. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Clift and seconded by Mr. Hutchinson, that the Act of Incorporation be left to the Council, and that the Council be instructed to at once prepare an Act to lay before the Government. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Clift and seconded by the entire meeting, that the thanks of this Association be tendered the Province of Ontario Association of Architects and their Secretary, Mr. Townsend, for the assistance they have rendered us in the formation of ours. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Perrault and seconded by Mr. Staveley, that a vote of thanks be tendered Mr. Hutchinson and Mr. Nelson for kindly officiating as Chairmen at the present meeting. Carried.

Mr. Taylor then moved that this Province of Quebec Association of Architects having learned that it is the intention of the Montreal Board of Trade to throw the proposed new building open to competition, and that they have requested five architects in the States to send in designs, granting them \$300 each towards their expenses, and that they propose throwing the competition open to all other architects without payment of any expenses, thus discriminating against the Canadian architects in favor of the five American ones, that this matter be referred to the members of the Council resident in Montreal to make immediate enquiries as to these facts, and take such action thereon as they may deem fit. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Jos. Verne, and seconded by Mr. J. Z. Resther, that the whole matter of competitions be left to the Council to take action as they may deem fit. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Perrault, and seconded by Mr. Dunlop, that we the Architects of the Province of Quebec now assembled in convention, being satisfied that the CANADIAN CONTRACT RECORD affords us direct communication with the contractors, Resolved, that we pledge our support to it by using its columns when calling for tenders. Carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr. Gendron and seconded by Mr. Lesage, that the thanks of this Association be tendered Messrs. Nelson, Taylor, Hutchinson, Dorn, Dunlop, Raza, J. B. Resther, Clift and Hodson, the Organizing Committee. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Oulette, and seconded by Mr. Perrault, that the minutes of this meeting be printed in English and French, and sent to every architect in this Province. Carried.

The President then asked if there was any further business to bring before the meeting. There being no response, the meeting closed by the visiting architects being invited to a drive and luncheon.

DRIVE AND LUNCHEON.

The drive around the city was very much enjoyed by all, but especially by the visitors from Quebec, who were thus given the opportunity of witnessing the rapid progress which Montreal is making and the handsome specimens of modern architecture lately erected or in process of erection. The luncheon provided by direction of the Montreal architects at the Windsor hotel, was of a character which left nothing to be desired. Considerable time was spent in discussing its merits, following which came the "feast of reason and flow of soul."

The Chairman: The toast which I now have the honor of proposing, is one which I am sure all our Montreal friends will drink with the greatest zest. We are very glad to welcome those who visit us on this occasion, and I think we happen to strike upon about as many genial men as we could possibly meet. (Cheers.) In our proceedings, in the matter of professional etiquette, there has not been a hitch all through, and I think the greatest cordiality prevails, and I hope it may continue. Without any further comment, I give you, "Our Cotrades from Quebec." (Cheers, and singing "They are jolly good fellows".)

Mr. Berlinguet, speaking in French, returned thanks on behalf of the members of the Association from Quebec. He expressed the hope that the society had been formed on a solid foundation. He called upon Mr. Baillairge since to the association that he had, in French.

Mr. Baillairge: Mr. Berlinguet has just been addressing you in a very eloquent manner. He says that he is unaccustomed to public speaking. However, he seems to have acquired a command of language by attending meetings of the Board of Trade, and he and Mr. Peachy, as you will understand just now when you hear him, belonging to the city council, are able to express their thoughts fluently. Architects, as a rule, are not much given to public speaking. I sincerely thank you for the manner in which you have received this toast, and of course my feeling is participated in by all the Quebec members. I thank you heartily for the cordiality and princely nature of your reception. I think that the Association, as Mr. Berlinguet says, has been started on a good basis, and that it will increase in strength. Many of you may not be aware that about twenty-five years ago I formed one of a deputation from Quebec, and a meeting was held, I think in the Mechanics' Hall, with a view to form an association of architects at that time, but we were not successful. I suppose we were not numerous enough

to combine. I feel satisfied that on this occasion our friends will be more successful. (Cheers.) Mr. Baillairge then spoke in French.

The Chairman: The next toast is one that affects us all as a body. It is "The success of the Institution which we have this day inaugurated." I think we have done our work thoroughly, and as Mr. Berlinguet says, "the society has been established on a solid basis." I am in hopes that when we meet again, about this or any other festive board, we shall have the same feeling that we have done a good week's work, at any rate a very good day's work. I am sure that nothing will give all of us greater pleasure than to find that we are helping one another. It may induce a great many to join—perhaps not all—but I am of the opinion that it will show the younger men that there is something to be gained by pursuing a straightforward, honorable course, and I think it will be an incentive to them to study hard and fit themselves for a position which will not only be satisfactory to themselves, but which will make them respected by their employers and the public generally. (Cheers.)

Mr. Roy commenced to speak in French, but on being requested to address the meeting in English, said: To speak in both languages is a difficult task for a French Canadian who is accustomed to speak only in his mother tongue.

Mr. Brown: Then talk in your father's language.
Mr. Roy: Or to speak in any other than his father's language either. I am greatly pleased to see how this new institution has been established in one day. We have managed to unite here nearly forty members of the profession, and the membership will increase rapidly in the future. (Cheers.) But do not imagine that our work is at an end when the Association is organized. For some time we are to be commencing, and before next year is over all our tariffs will be established on a good basis, all the endurances which cause so much annoyance to contractors and architects and proprietors, shall be settled on a basis which cannot be understood in two ways, which will put an end to all this trouble that has existed up to the present time. Our next work at the next annual convocation I should like to be the bringing about of a conference of all the architects on this side of the Atlantic. This may appear to some of you a difficult thing to accomplish, but the architects of Montreal can do it if they try, and I believe they will. It would have the effect of showing the public that on this continent the noble Association of Architects, which has been unknown up to this day, has become an important institution. We have now forty members; next year we will number seventy-five. With that membership we ought to be able to collect ten or fifteen dollars the year to invite members of the architects of this continent to be invited in Montreal, the city of the city of the continent. (Cheers.) Our Association would be the first on this side of the Atlantic to attempt such a thing. It would bring great credit to the architects of the Province of Quebec and it would unite all architects—American, English, French—architects of any nation, for I maintain that an architect cannot have a nationality. He does not gather his ideas here, he receives them from above, from the spirit of the universe, the spirit of the city of the nation, from God, the Architect of the Universe, and then from Adam, but there is a third architect, whose name he forgot to mention—Noah. (Laughter.) To my mind the first real architect was Noah. It was he that first constructed a naval building.

A voice: That was a ship.

Mr. Roy: It was not a ship, it was a floating house.

Mr. Brown: He wanted the stock.

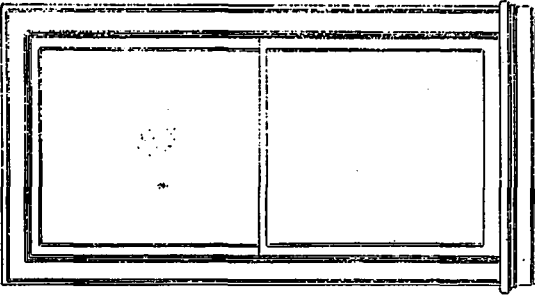
Mr. Roy: I am delighted to see the architects of this Province say "unite," and to know that everyone of us is ready and animated by the same spirit and determined to achieve success. (Applause.) There can be no doubt that we will succeed; then we will undertake the Association on a sound basis, and next year I hope we shall undertake to have a conference of the architects on this side of the Atlantic. Successful union on this side of the united, and it will be a credit to this city to have the first international gathering of the kind. I thank you for your kind attention, and I hope we shall always continue to endeavor to increase our membership and to carry out the plans for which we have united.

Mr. Roy followed in French.

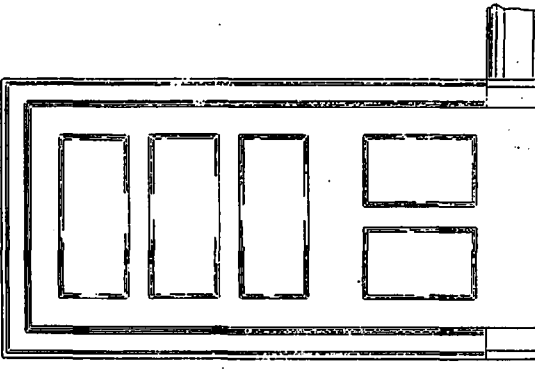
Mr. Hutchinson, R.C.A., on rising to speak was received with cheers. He said: I did not expect to be called upon to speak at this stage of the proceedings, but I am very glad to do so. I am sure that so many of our architects meeting together for a common object—namely, the interests of the architects and forming an Association for the advancement of all the interests connected with building. This it has been my wish for many a year to see, and I have talked to many of my cotrades about it in the past, but the time never seemed opportune until the present. Starting the Association as we have done, with such a large number of members, I think its success is assured. However, that success will depend a great deal on the members themselves, in working out the objects of the Association and getting into fair working order. There may be some friction at the outset, but I hope that members will drop anything that might appear harsh or personal to themselves, and do everything that they can for the advancement of the interests of the Association. (Cheers.) While I look upon the formation of this Association as a most desirable thing to the interest of the profession, I think that among other things the bringing of us together as architects in a social capacity is one of the best objects that we could have in view. (Applause.) I have practiced my profession in Montreal for a number of years—not so many years as some of my cotrades who are present, but a quarter of a century now, and this is the first time that I have met in social capacity with any of my cotrades. I hope from year to year that we will meet in this social capacity and form friendships and make acquaintances among our members, some of whom we have hardly known to speak to before. I also look to another object that the Association should have in view, and it is one that I have had in my thoughts for some time as to how it should be brought about. In the formation of this Society I see some hope of that project being carried out, means at his command will enable him to do so. I have long been in the profession of architecture in Canada. (Cheers.) I mean to say specially, that up to the present time we have had no means of giving any young man who wishes to learn the profession, a systematic training. It is true that young men may enter the office of an architect and spend a few years there, and pick up a knowledge of drawing and of architecture as far as the means at his command will enable him to do so, but to any systematic teaching, it has been completely ignored—in fact, there are no means of providing it. I know that I have time after time refused young men whose parents or friends have begged me to take them into my office, for the purpose of teaching them architecture. I have been obliged invariably to refuse, for the simple reason that anyone actively engaged in the profession as I am, has no time to teach. For my own part, I never thought of teaching, but I mean to say that I would be very glad indeed to teach the art—it would be utterly impossible for me to do so and to carry on my business, and for that reason I have invariably refused to take any young

C.A.&B. COMPETITION
FOR INSIDE FINISH
SUBMITTED BY ECHO

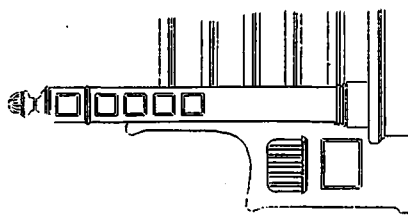
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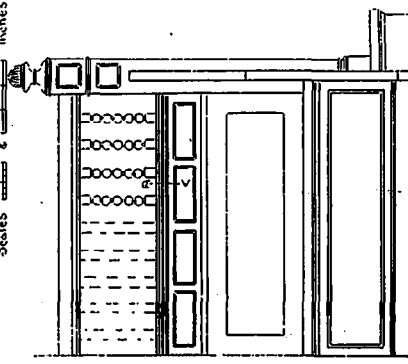
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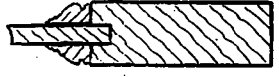
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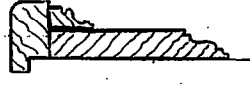
Showing Post and Base



Front Elevation



Door Mouldings



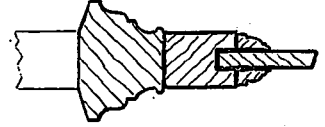
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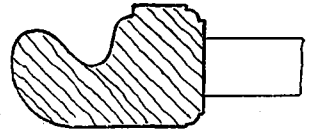
Architrave



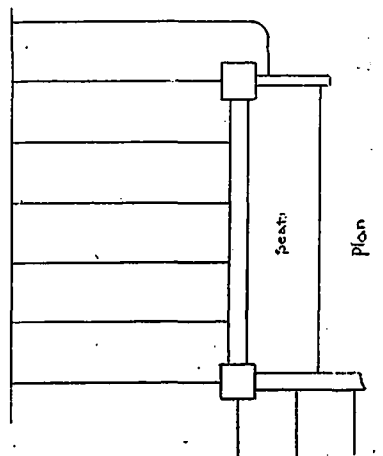
Base



Section A-A

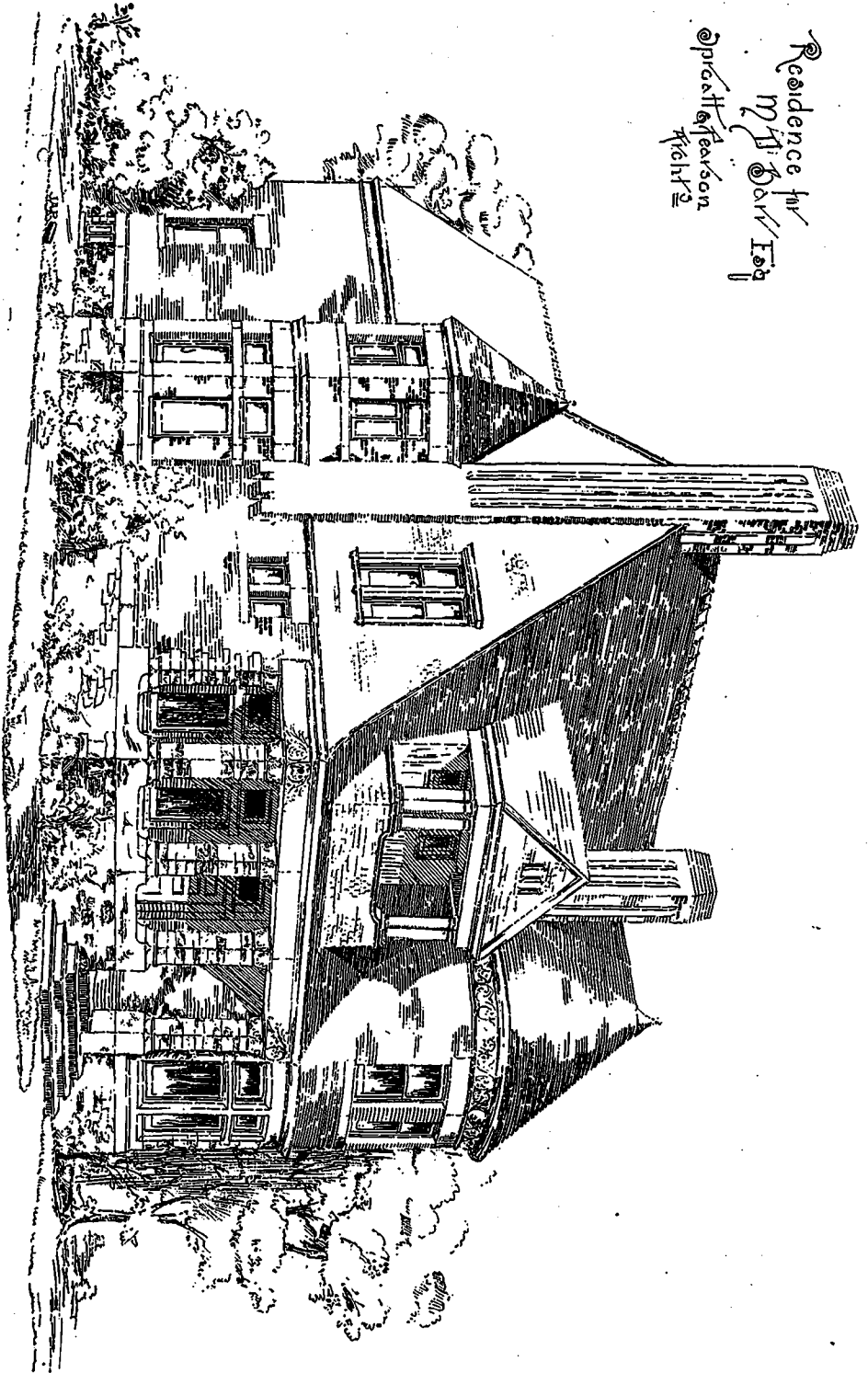


Rail



Plan

Residence for
M^r & W^{ife} Davis Esq
Spratt & Pearson
Rich^d



man into my office with the idea that I would teach him architecture. What could I do? Nothing! And none of my coferes would do any better than I could myself. I have often advised young men who wished to become a knowledge of the art of architecture. I have advised young men to obtain an education there, because they could not obtain one in Canada. I have advised young men to go to Boston and other cities in the United States, to receive an education which they could not get in Montreal. It should be one of the early objects of the Association to establish some means of founding a college or providing other ways of giving young men a systematic training in architectural art, and until that is done, our profession will never be what it should be. It is true we have a College of Technology in Montreal, but I do not think architecture forms any part of the subjects taught there. It might be made part of the course, and now that our McGill College here, through the munificence of some of our citizens of Montreal, been so largely endowed in the Science Department, and where there are so many subjects that would be common between architecture and engineering, I hope the time is not far distant when we shall have a Chair of Architecture or lectures on architecture in connection with the Science and Art Departments. (Cheers.) Independent of the other benefits to flow from the formation of an Association such as this, I look upon that as being one of the most important—the establishment of some means whereby our young men can obtain a proper education in architecture, and I shall do my best, Mr. President, to carry out this object when it comes before us.

Mr. Brown: Mr. President and gentlemen,—In the outset I may as well say that I have nothing to offer to the amalgamation of these Societies, but I have a few words of advice to give them. First of all, I am only too pleased to see you gentlemen gathered together here around one table. I never expected to see so many sit at the same table, joining in one idea and embracing each other's thoughts. The great trouble with the profession in Montreal—I am sorry to say in Canada—is animosity and jealousy. I, as one of the senior members of this profession, have nothing to say about it. It has been tempered with, but I thought at it. The young members of this Association have a lot to learn. They have to learn this that they have got to join their seniors in carrying out the different works, instead of making fun of their seniors. I am very sorry to say that I have seen a good many members at this Board appear in court, in cases where I have been obliged to sue for payment of my professional services, and swear that my services were worth nothing, but the judge told them that they were of great value, and that they were not the value of my services. I hope that this Association will be the foot-stone to an architectural monument that will be lasting for our time at least. (Applause.) I hope that we will not be content merely to gather together at the table, where the fruits and the grand things of the time to come will be spread before us, but that we will meet together for mutual benefit and instruction, because neither you nor I can do without the other. We all members of one family, and we should be united in our opinions and in the value of my services. I hope, gentlemen of my profession here, that you will look forward to the promotion of a noble cause, that you willarken to the advice of those that surround you, and that you will take many a hint from those that can aid you, and that you will give hints to those who may require them. There is a great deal to be done, and it seems to me there is a field large enough for us all. I hope we will join hand in hand, under one flag, and that we shall, by mutual understanding, agree to meet one point at a time, not architects on one basis and with one thought and one idea, and that that support each other at any time we may be called upon to do so. (Cheers.) I have seen for years past, as Mr. Baillairge has said, the need of a Society like this. I have reluctantly thought that it never could be formed, because as I have said, jealousy is a strong feeling amongst us all; but I repeat, there is room for us all, and room for five hundred and a thousand more in Canada. If we will for one band and work together successfully in one cause. The great trouble and dissension among the architects in past days, has been to vie with each other as to how much more work one would do than the other for nothing, and how much they might do to try and keep others from getting employment. I have opposed from the first and I still oppose—I might as well tell the members of the Association who are present—entering into any competition, and I would not be paid for my services, but I paid for his ideas. (Applause.) I for one am willing to sign a document, adhering to my views, that I will enter into no competition unless those that enter into it with me are paid the same as I am paid, and then that a professional brother will be selected as an expert to decide which is the best design. (Applause.) In doing this, it is not because I expect I will be the successful competitor, but because I am willing to bow with due deference to the decision of any one that this Association will appoint, and it is with the idea of giving the public of Montreal to understand that the architects of this province have brains which they are not willing to have doled out as though they were so many scavengers expecting work. I received a notice the other day to enter into a competition, and they calmly told us that they had selected the leading architect of Montreal. I think they should have stated that they would pay the architect for his services, but the trouble, and would appoint a leading architect to decide as to which design was best. I do not think that they should select some one who, if presented with a sketch of a dog and a little child on a footpath, for instance, will turn it upside down and adopt that design. I for one want to enter into the competition with my brethren on fair terms. There is to be a competition shortly in Montreal and I was waited upon and asked to enter into it. I said, "I am willing to enter into competition on one condition, and that is, that the design which may be adopted shall not exceed ten per cent. on the estimates." They said, "would it not be better for the architect to carry out the design for the man employing him?" I said, "No, the man of genius who is competent to prepare such a design, is not a contractor." They should not be under the thumb of the general public. I wish this Association to understand that if any man wishes to do any work, that we will endorse him, and the charges will be held to hold to each other and let them know that we have a claim for our ideas and for what we have to go through—for the experience that we have dearly bought. All that a young man has to do now-a-days to become an architect is to enter an architect's office and then after three or four months experience he hangs up his shingle and professes to be an architect. I, as one of the profession, protest against that, and I suggest that any man who wishes to enter this Association should have studied in an architect's office for at least five years. (Cheers) and even five years, I may as well say, is a very short term. Although I am a comparatively young man, I have been over thirty years practicing in Montreal, and I know that I have a lot to learn about the business yet, but the young men think they have nothing to learn and do not wish to study. I have seen a young man who has just been established at once, and a class of instructors in "Hutchinson's" suggests, and that each one of us should take his term—say a fortnight or week—and train these young men who have talents, and who show some capacity

for the business and let them understand how much they have to learn, instead of letting them go away with the idea that they know as much as they think they do. The longer we live, the more conscious we become of the extent of our own ignorance. I have seen several clauses in our law which are immensely injurious to us. One is that a contractor and an architect are placed on the same basis, in reference to anything that may happen during the construction of a work. Some contemptible proprietor who expects to put up a building for nothing, employs an architect of some standing; he will not give him sufficient means to carry out his design and being a layman, the architect naturally dislikes the idea of losing the work, nevertheless, he is held responsible for the work for ten years. The law should be repealed at once, and I think that this Association will have sufficient influence to have that law removed or amended. (Cheers.) In reference to strength, I consider that unity is required, and I agree with Mr. Roy when he says that not only the architects of Canada, but the profession throughout America should go hand in hand—should unite as one man and let the world know that we are not divided—that we are not the "spalpeens" that we are supposed to be. Let us show them that the architects are an educated class. I contend that no architect can be fitted for his profession unless he is educated, because wherever art is appreciated, education must come in first. We know perfectly well that it takes a lifetime of study to make an architect, and when a man becomes an architect, his services should be appreciated. Instead of being a contractor and being a layman, the architect naturally dislikes taking such a position as we have never held in this country. I am glad to see my Quebec brethren here, and to know that they are joining with the profession in Montreal, heart and hand, and uniting for the purpose of advancing the interests of the profession. This is the first gathering of this kind that we have had, and I hope the longer we live the more thoroughly will we realize that this Association is doing good, not only to its members, but to the profession throughout Canada. (Cheers.)

Mr. Dwan: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen—Rising after so many of my seniors sit at a loss to know what to say, but I will begin by stating that I heartily endorse everything that my coferes have said—firstly, that we have commenced upon a solid foundation; that being assured, I think we need have no fear of the ten years law as regards the stability of our institution. (Cheers.) I think none of us will be afraid to guarantee its stability, provided we go on in the same spirit in which we have commenced—provided we carry up the structure upon the firmest foundation, cemented by brotherly union and cemented by the proper professional spirit. I am glad to see that there is a field for us all, that we are engaged in the same noble task, and all take our inspiration from the great architect of the Universe—that profiting by the world's hostility in the past, we are prepared to go forward. It is necessary also that we should provide for the education of our younger brethren, of those anxious to join the profession, in order that they should be able to do so as members of the profession. I say that it is necessary to go further. A great object has been attained merely by the formation of this Association, merely in the drive through the streets to-day, small as it may appear to be. It has excited a certain amount of wonder and comment. The question will be asked "who are these?" I hope the words will be "who are the gentlemen that compose that distinguished body of men?" (Laughter.) The answer will be, it is the architects of Montreal and Quebec who are united together in an association. The public has a great deal to learn as to what constitutes an architect. To a young country like this, where there are no dilettantes in the art, and the public do not understand that architecture is an art and profession at the same time—do not understand that it requires a mere combination of the artist and business man. The artist is responsible not only for the artistic and the scientific character of his work, but he has also to be a man of business, to understand the ways and means of things and the necessities of those for whom he has to think—that he has to be, as it were, a Father Confessor to the world at large. The trouble is that people do not as a rule understand what an architect's duties are. I have had clients of mine come in and haggle about fees, and after they saw the amount of work and responsibility thrown upon they have said, "I did not know you had so much trouble as that; I had no idea that you had so much work to do as I thought." When I give a single business man to take out a building and that your work was then done, and I was under the impression that you were an exorbitant fellow to charge me \$100 for a thing like that. I had no idea of the responsibility there is on an architect." It is necessary that we should educate the public as to what an architect really is, and then there will be no trouble in establishing a tariff. The tariff will come by the good sense of our patrons, who will understand that it is better to pay a fair compensation and get full value for their money. Let them understand that the architect is not paid merely for his plans. Some of our clients often want to claim the plans when the work is done; they say "I paid for that plan and it is mine. Let such a man understand that he is not paying for a plan, but that he is paying the architect for knowing how to make one. They are merely paying the man who knows how, paying him for the service that he gives, and not for the business of the architect. I have seen only architecture but to become proficient in any profession, and every true architect is learning all the time. When the Association is properly formed as it has been to-day commenced—when it ceases to be in a chaotic condition, the public will understand what the profession of an architect is. They will learn that it is not merely necessary for a man to know how to draw a plan—because many a school boy can do that—that does not constitute an architect. When they know that work an architect really has to do they will then be satisfied, as I say, to pay a man not only for what he does—which is merely his tools to show what he has conceived in his brain—but to pay him for knowing how, and to reward him for the lifetime of study he has devoted to his profession. This I think our Association will in a great measure succeed in doing, and the other we meet the better we will become recognized. Let the show impress us to-day in private conversation, and let us see the importance of our work, the better our standing will be. Even in our fair city of Montreal the idea prevails that all that is necessary to be done to put up a building is to set a lawyer at work. The lawyers will have to recognize that there is a part of jurisprudence belonging to our profession as much as medical jurisprudence belongs to the medical profession. Until we respect ourselves we cannot expect the public to do so. Our friends in the Brown meeting to-day in private conversation told me I am sorry that he did not make the same statement in his remarks just now—when asked about his nationality, that he was half American and half Irish, and that he had the American capacity for blowing. (Laughter.) We must all learn that, and we need not go to our neighbors to the south for it. When we establish this College of Architecture, I propose that Mr. Brown should give the lectures (laughter), and that we should have had sufficient to let the public understand what constitutes an architect; the profession will cease to be deserving of the remark that was formerly made about school teaching in England. In the old country it became a proverb

at one time that when a man was fit for nothing else he might turn school master. In Canada when a man is fit for nothing else, it is supposed that he can turn architect. When we have blown our horn and blown it long and loud, we need care for no ten year law. An American friend said to me once, "You architects can knock a hole through anything in the way of a building." I said, "If we cannot knock a hole through anything there is no use in our trying to make a speech saying that today we can knock holes in walls and stones?" These projects which have been suggested are all in the bud—I mean the project of having a chair of architecture in McGill College, and a course of lectures on architecture: When the Association is established it will enter into the head of some plutocrat that the best thing he can do with his money is to endow a chair of architecture. We can go to the Local Legislature and to the Dominion Government and say, "Why are we behind the rest of the world in not making a hole in the wall to let in the light and stones? How is it that we can tell the crushing weight that European and American stones will stand, and do not know anything as to the qualities of our own building material? Throw open your library at Ottawa, at least the few works on architecture that you have there, for the benefit of architects throughout the country and not keep them there merely for the use of members of Parliament who never look at them. You need never look proud for talent; you have enough of it in Canada if you utilize it well." Mr. Hutchinson has remarked, those who study the profession in Canada are necessarily self made men. When we have such advantages as those which may be found in other countries, the day will come when the petty jealousies which have been spoken of to-day will cease. When we have a basis of union we will unite, but as we were before, our seniors must not blame us for the failure and not saying that today we can knock holes in walls and stones? Let us hope that a bright day is dawning for the future of architecture in the Dominion. I beg to thank you for the attention with which you have listened to my remarks. (Applause.)

Mr. Perrault: I propose, in revenge for the motion that I lost yesterday, when I proposed that we should have twenty instead of fifteen, that we can reach the twenty just as well as this, and I have had my photograph taken and sent to the Secretary who, if you adopt the idea, could have a group picture made by Notman. It could be done just as well in that way as to photograph the group, and it would be a souvenir worth preserving. It could be kept in our offices or private rooms, and it would show that we are not merely individual architects, but that we are members of one large family.

Mr. Coast of the President, Mr. Hopkins, was then given.
Mr. Hopkins, R.C.A.: Gentlemen, I assure you that I find it difficult to return thanks in proper terms for the very cordial manner in which you have drunk my health. Though an old man in years, this is the first time that I have sat at the head of a table in this capacity, and anything I say must be taken with a certain allowance for my inexperience. As I have already told you, I am willing to be the subject of the subject of the Association. I would much rather that the choice of President had fallen on some one more able to fill the position. (Cries of "no, no.") I know that my antique face and long connection with the profession in Montreal has had something to do with the selection; at the same time I feel as much flattered as if I were a young fellow getting his degree. I shall never forget it, and I shall always point to it with pride when I speak of my career to my children. I have a great liking for the profession, and it will be an ambition for him to hope some time to fill the same position. It was totally unsought by myself, and I can hardly find words to express the kind feelings that I have towards every gentleman at this table. This meeting has brought us together. I have made the acquaintance of many whom I had not known before, and of some whom I had only met casually. As Mr. Hutchinson has said, we have been thrown together in the past, there will be the same excuse if the toast should be sung in the future. We must not mind from time to time, and I hope that the same good feeling which has prevailed at this meeting will exist at all our gatherings, whether for business or otherwise. Enough has been said by those who have preceded me as to how the Association should be carried on, and what should be done to promote the interests of the profession, with all of which I am fully agreed. I think you will be thrown together in the future, and I hope that the toast was proposed. Permit me to propose a toast which occurred to me yesterday: "We often drink 'to absent friends and ships at sea.'" With this toast I wish to couple the name of an old coferee, who through ill-health has had to leave the city for a time—I allude to Mr. Steele. (Applause.) I only hope that the sojourn on the other side will re-establish his health. He has that about him which will make a long life honored. I hope that Mr. Hutchinson in writing to him, will mention that he was not forgotten at our meeting. (Cheers.)

A. T. Taylor, F.R.I.B.A.: Mr. President and gentlemen of Quebec and Montreal, my professional brothers: I think you have had enough speechifying to-day without listening to anything that I could say. What I should like to have said has been much better said than I could state it. The field has been well covered. I join in congratulating the meeting on the success of our first annual meeting and the launching of this Association. I have felt, in common with all of us, that we have been far too much apart. We have all been like stars shining each in his own sphere—spheres of the first magnitude, no doubt, but still apart. We have been brought together now, and I hope we shall be able to shine in a glorious constellation, making such an illuminating display as will be the lightest and best of our work. (Applause.) We have listened with pleasure to those who have said that they hoped all jealousies and ill will would disappear. That has been the base of our profession. I trust from this time forward you will all join in a loyal comradeship, and will do everything you can to advance the interests of architecture. We must not say that we are of Quebec and you of Montreal; architecture is above and beyond all cities. We must not say I am of one and you of another. The Dominion of Canada is above and beyond all nationalities. (Cheers.) We must not say, "I am of one language and you are of another," because architecture has a language of its own; and had a language before spoken or written language had appeared. I trust we shall be able to join together, sinking all our petty differences, and show to the public that we are comrades standing shoulder to shoulder, and advancing hand in hand. The Dominion of Canada is large enough for all our efforts. We hope to see the time when from the Atlantic to the Pacific this country will be studded with noble buildings. We are the men to do it. We do not need to go across the border or across the Atlantic to find men for the work. We are just as well qualified, or ought to be as well qualified, as they are for our work. We have the noble examples of the Gothic and the Norman styles, and the Gothic and the Renaissance, as well as others of the present day? I hold that we can, and it is our duty to show to the public generally that we can. We have not only our own history to conserve, but we have the honor of each other and of the Association to uphold. I trust it will be a thing of the past when any of us

will attempt to underrate or detract from the reputation or good name of any member of the Architects' Association. I have listened with the greatest pleasure to those who have spoken as to what is needed in the way of training our young members. I have tried for some time to have something done in this direction. I have brought the subject to the notice of the governors of McGill College, and tried in every way to get a chair of architecture established there. I hope the influence of this Association will be sufficiently powerful to bring that to a successful issue, and that we shall be in a position to train our young men here without having to send them abroad for an education. I will not trouble you further, but thank you for the honor you have done me, and hope that we will have many pleasant reunions such as this. (Cheers.)

Mr. Hutchinson, R. C. A.: I should like to propose a toast. We have this day a great feast of the Association, but I think there is another occasion whose success is bound up in ours, and ours in theirs. I refer to the Ontario Association of Architects. Of course they have taken the lead in the formation of a society in Canada. They are much larger in numbers than we are, but I hope that the two societies will be found working together in harmony, with the object and aim of eventually amalgamating together in one Dominion Association. That is the object that we should all endeavor to bring that to a successful issue, and that we shall be in a position to train our young men here without having to send them abroad for an education. I will not trouble you further, but thank you for the honor you have done me, and hope that we will have many pleasant reunions such as this. (Cheers.)

Mr. Roy: I perceive that we have almost forgotten one of the principal toasts of the day, that is to the Committee on Organization, which, as you all know, has merited from us all our unqualified thanks for the work that they have done in bringing together and organizing such a large number of architects for the first time. I call upon Mr. Nelson to respond.

Mr. Nelson, R. C. A.: I beg to thank you, on behalf of the Committee of Organization for our kind remembrance of us. Speaking for the absent ones as well as for myself, I may say that we had a good deal of work to do. It was done with great pleasure, and I am very happy indeed that it has resulted in the organization of the society. I agree with almost all that has been said so ably by those who have preceded me, and I will not take time further but thank you for your kindly recognition of the services of the Committee of Organization.

Mr. Dunlop, R. C. A.: Gentlemen, I have great sympathy with this Association. It has been a very sore point with me, coming to Montreal as I did from the States, after I had served my time, to see that architects coming as strangers to this city were looked upon as interlopers. When I went to Detroit a young man, though unknown to the architects there, I was received with open arms by the Detroit Association. I hope that this Association will be the same to the architects who are present here, and of architecture at heart, as that which I received at Detroit. The architectural profession is different from almost any other profession in the world. It is one to which no man can be educated unless he is born an architect. I hope that this chair at McGill College which Mr. Hutchinson has spoken of, and also a French chair at Laval Institute, will soon become a fact, and that we shall call on the Quebec Government to assist the project. (Cheers.) Moreover I would say that the architects who are present here would all be willing to subscribe to a chair, and if there should be competitions, that we should subscribe so as to enable students to have the privilege of studying free if they should be winners. The architects of Montreal have been looked down upon, and I think it is time that they should assert their dignity. I for one would be willing at any time to subscribe to establish a chair at Montreal, and I would suggest that the order of architects, and I would suggest that the Association should form a library, and the citizens of Montreal should be asked to assist them in establishing it, to enable students to have the best facilities for studying their profession. I know the disadvantages that we labor under in Montreal. In Europe and in the United States, students have a great advantage over Canadian students. Canadian architects are in a lower position than their brethren in the neighboring country, not because they have less talent, but because we have not such good opportunities for studying. I would suggest that the Council should take that subject into their serious consideration in order that students may be given every possible opportunity to educate themselves and become eminent architects, which I have no doubt many Canadians have the privilege to become. (Cheers.)

Mr. Peachy followed in French.

Mr. Perrault: There is one toast that we have overlooked. If we want to succeed, we must give time and means to accomplish the result, but that is not enough; we must make known to the world what we are doing. I therefore propose "The Press of Canada," represented here by the CANADIAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDER.

Mr. Mortimer, the representative of the CANADIAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDER, responded, wishing the Association a long and successful career.

The visitors having to leave the city by the evening boat for Quebec, the luncheon was brought to a close by the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" and "God Save the Queen." The visitors were accompanied to the boat by the President, the second Vice-President, and Messrs. Dunlop, Perrault, Resther, Doran, Cliff, Daoust, Venne and others, who gave them "three cheers and one cheer more" as the steamer left the wharf.

PERSONAL.

A meeting of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers was held at Montreal recently for the purpose of presenting a congratulatory address to the President, Sir C. S. Gzowski, who recently had conferred upon him by the Queen the Order of Knighthood. The proceedings terminated with a dinner at the St. James Club.

The architectural firm of Hutchinson & Steele, Montreal, has been dissolved, owing to Mr. Steele's ill-health, and his determination to reside in England for the future. Much regret is expressed at his departure from Montreal, and at the circumstances which have rendered it necessary. A pleasant feature in connection with his removal, however, was the presentation to him by Mr. George Roberts on behalf of the city contractors, of a gold watch, chain and pendant bearing a suitable inscription.

QUEBEC.

(Correspondence of the CANADIAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDER.)

THE designs received in competition for the proposed new City Hall number seven, four of them being contributed by local architects. The Road Committee, who have the matter in charge, will shortly appoint three experts to examine and report on the various plans submitted.

The Fortress Hotel Company's invitation for competitive plans for their new building has brought out four competitors. A sub-committee of three directors has been named to examine the plans and report to a meeting of the full Board at an early date. American as well as Canadian architects are represented in this as well as the first named competition.

The work of extending the water and drainage systems of the city to the newly annexed wards formerly comprised in the municipality of St. Sauveur, is being actively carried on. The work is in charge of Mr. Chas. Balllaige, City Engineer, with Mr. J. Gallagher as assistant engineer, and Mr. Andrew Hatch, chief foreman. The principal main is a 12" one, fed from both the 30" and 18" mains from Lorette, from whence the city supply is obtained, 8 miles distant. Either or both of the mains may be with connected with the 12" pipe. Distributing mains of 8", 6" and 4" are being laid through the side streets—very little of the latter size being used. These distributors are supplied by four intersecting 8" mains. Stop cocks are so arranged as to shut off but a small portion of any part of the wards in the event of repairs being made. About 100 two branch post hydrants are being placed so as to secure adequate fire protection. The iron pipes are of Canadian manufacture, and are being supplied by Messrs. Drummond, McCall & Co., of Montreal.

The main drain is built of brick, and is oval in section, 3' 9 in. high and 2' 6 in. wide. Into this are connected 18 in., 15 in. and 12" branch drains made by the Standard Pipe Co., of St. Johns, P. Q., and furnished by G. M. Webster & Co., of this city. All the work (except the main brick sewers and all excavations) is being done by the corporation by day's work, this, from past experience having been proved to be the better way to secure good work at a moderate cost. It is expected the cost will be about \$250,000 for the entire system. The population of the two new wards is about 22,000.

The travel this year to the great fishing lakes in the lake St. John district has been so great that the hotel at Roberval, the terminus of the road, has been found entirely too small, consequently the proprietor, Mr. H. Beemer, has decided to add two wings, three stories in height, 103 feet long

and 37 feet wide, giving 95 additional bed rooms and a long dining room of 70 x 35 feet. In addition, there is also to be a billiard room and a bowling alley. The whole frontage towards the lake will measure 174 feet, and towards the railroad 103 feet. The plans have just been completed by Mr. Sarey, architect. The work will be done by day's work.

Mr. J. Y. Peachy, architect, has now in hand the various works required in the completion of St. John's Church, including the plastering of the interior, new pews, etc., the congregation hitherto having been obliged to use the church in its unfinished state owing to lack of funds. The cost of the present undertaking will be about \$20,000. This church it may be remembered was destroyed in the great conflagration of June 8th, 1881, when a large part of St. John's ward was burned.

There is a great dearth of plasterers here. All work in that line proceeds in an extremely slow way. Good hands are receiving \$3 per day.

It is expected that a general meeting of all architects practising in the Province of Quebec will take place in Montreal on October 10th to form a Province of Quebec Architects' Association, the preliminaries thereto having been agreed upon by correspondence between the architects of Montreal and Quebec.

The offices of the Toronto Pressed Brick Company have been removed from the Quebec Bank Chambers to No. 52 Adelaide St. east, ground floor.

The Adamant Manufacturing Company's premises in Toronto were again visited by fire last month, and their stock damaged to the extent of about \$1,500. The effects of the occurrence having been overcome, business is again being proceeded with as usual.

The incorporation is announced of the Richmond Slate Quarrying and Asbestos Company, of Richmond, Que., capital stock \$150,000, to manufacture roofing slate, slabs, and other products of slate, clay, asbestos, etc.

Incorporation has been granted the British Columbia Pottery and Terra Company, Victoria, B. C. New machinery has been ordered and new kilns are being built. The company will manufacture sewer pipe, flower pots, drain tile, chimney pots, tiles, terra cotta, etc.

Mr. F. J. White, of London, Eng., proposes to organise a company in Canada for the manufacture of a new kind of brick, the patent of which he is said to have sold in the United States for \$750,000. This brick, which is styled granite, is manufactured from silica, resembles marble, has a very smooth surface, and can be highly polished.

THE CROMPTON SYSTEM

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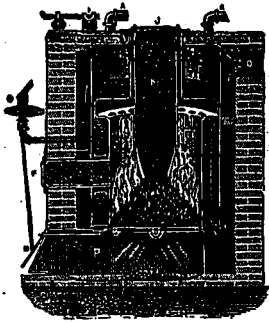
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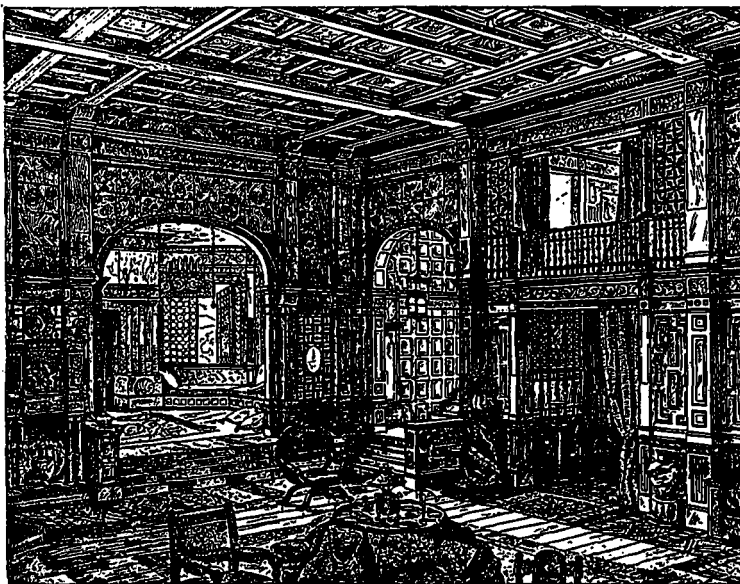
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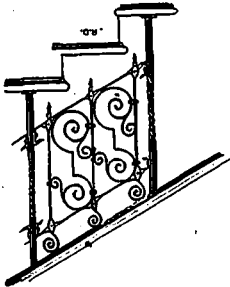
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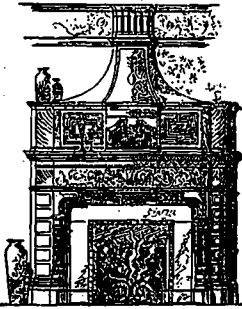
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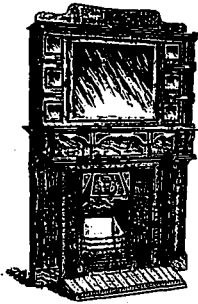
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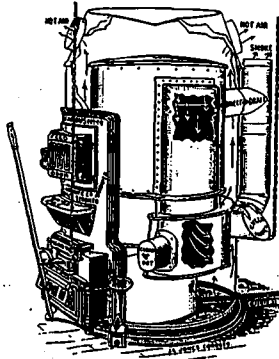
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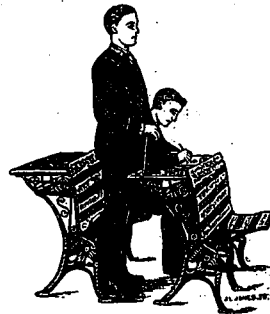
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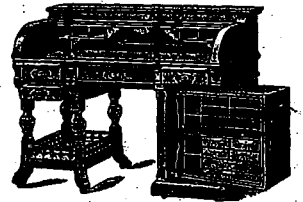
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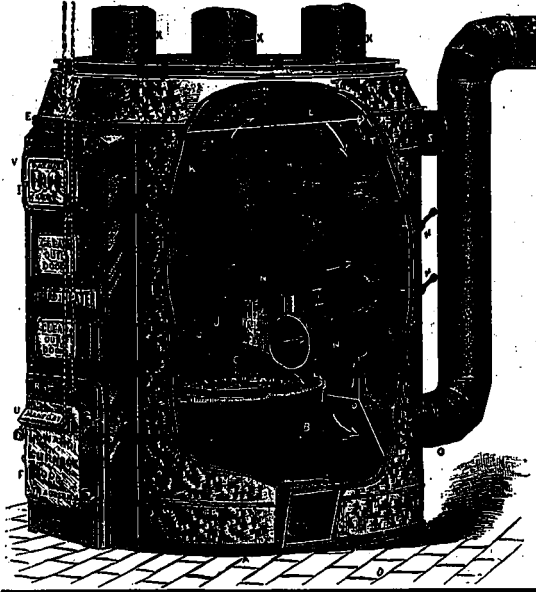
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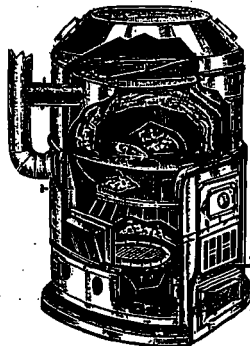


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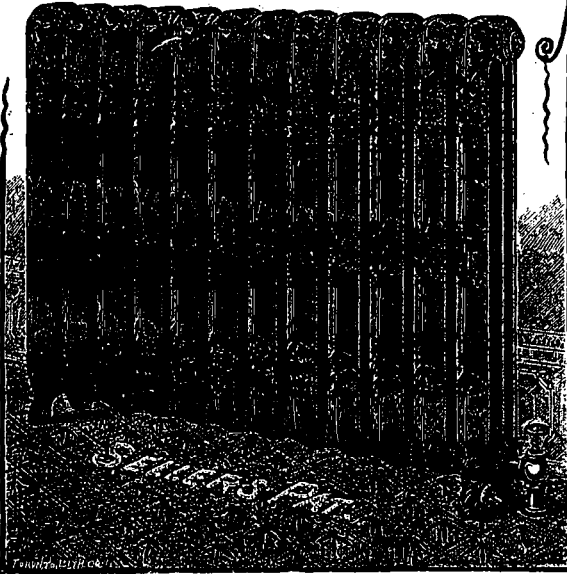
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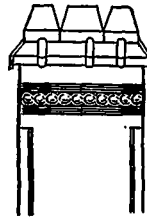
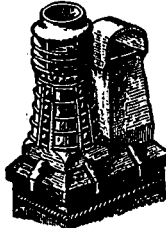
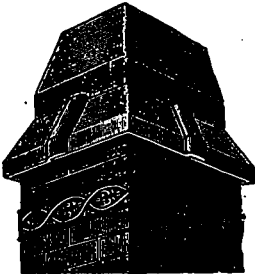
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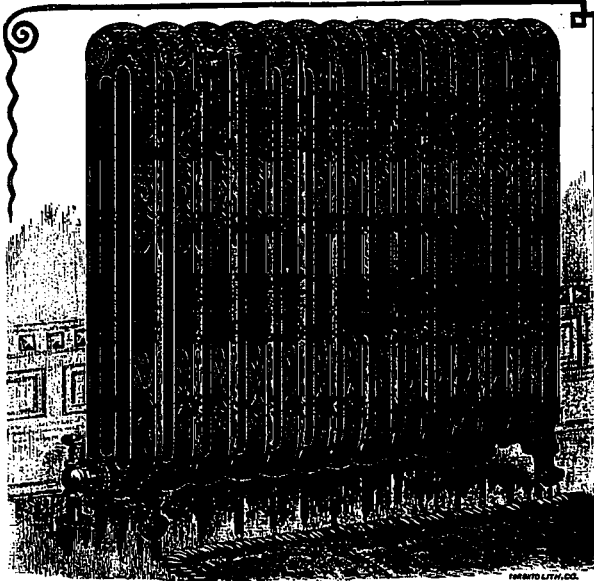


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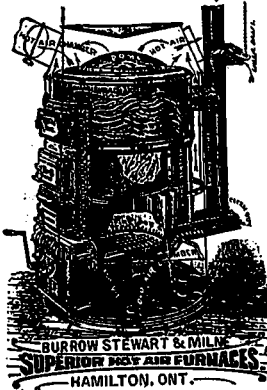
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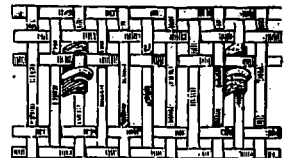
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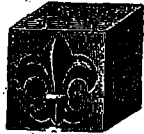
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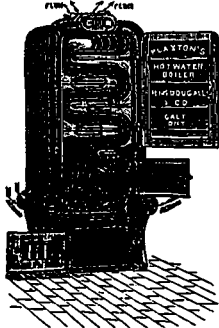
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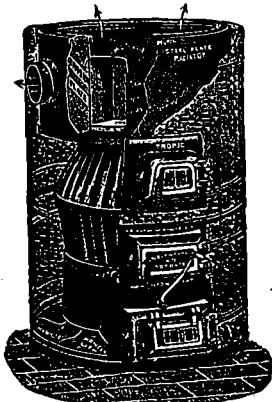
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