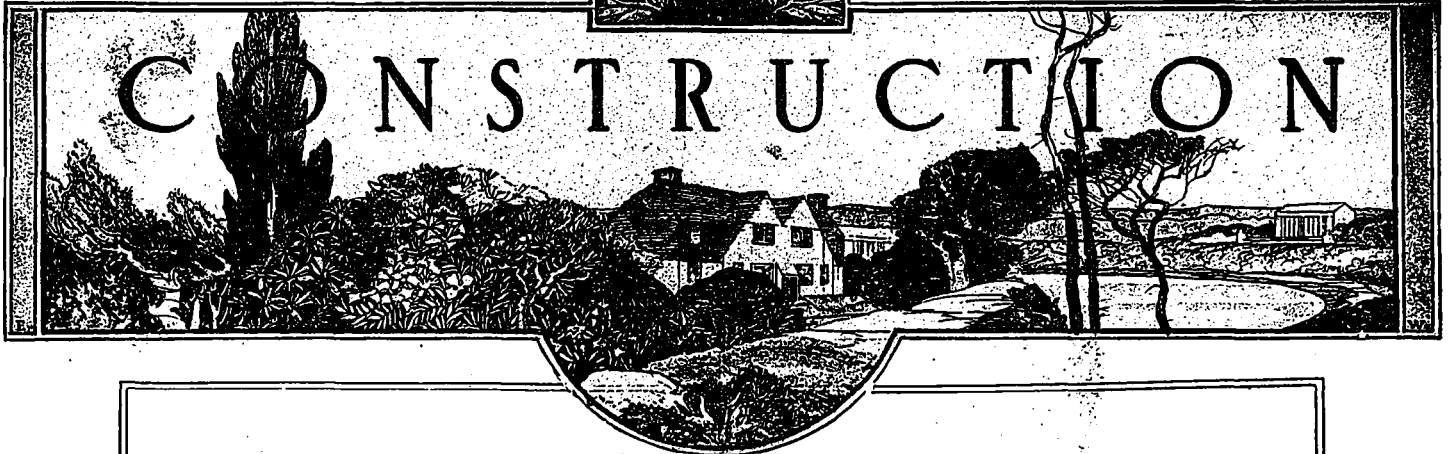


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CONSTRUCTION



Toronto, November, 1920

Vol. XIII., No. 11

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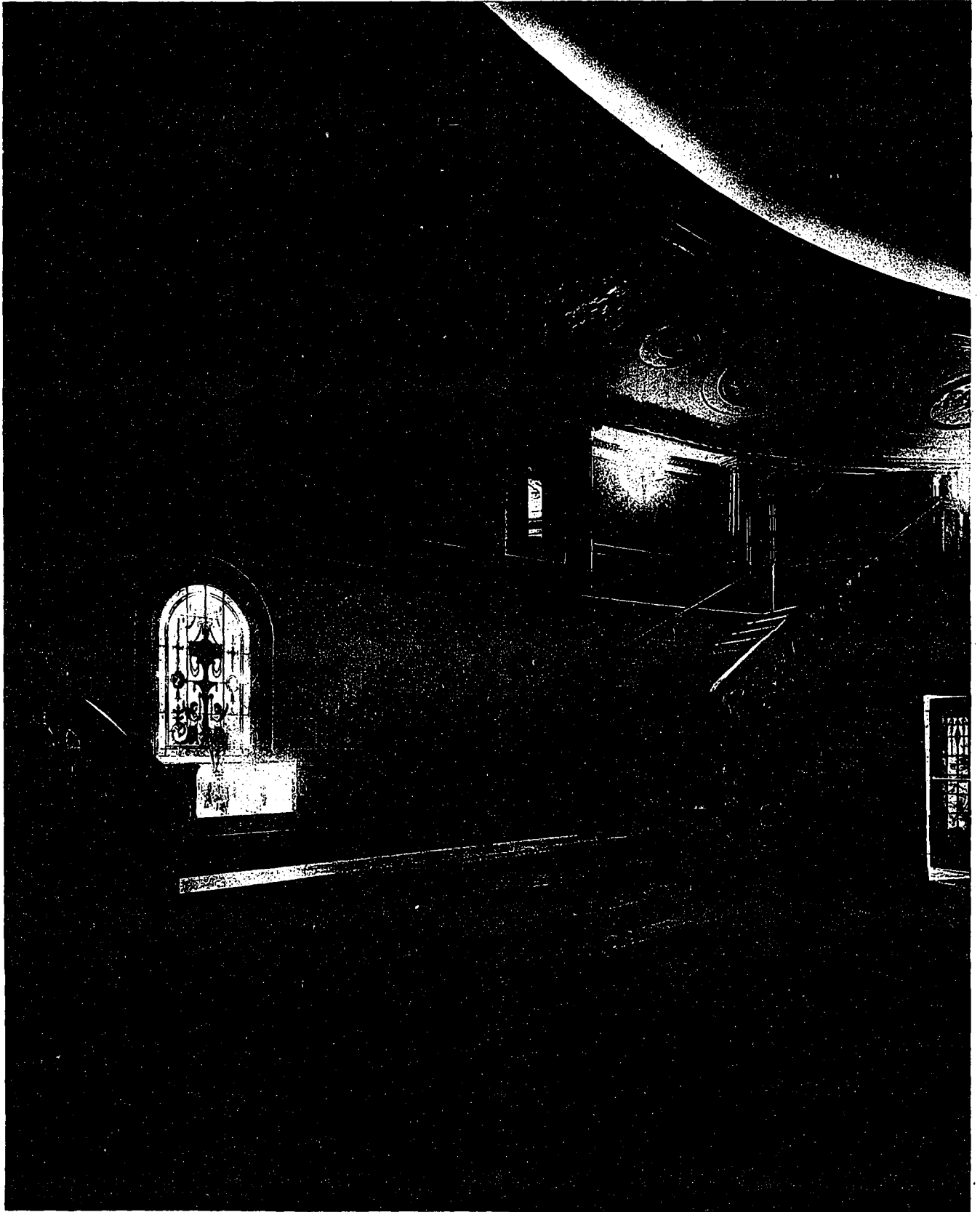
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BRANCH OFFICES

MONTREAL

NEW YORK



GRAND STAIRCASE

NEW PANTAGES THEATRE, TORONTO.

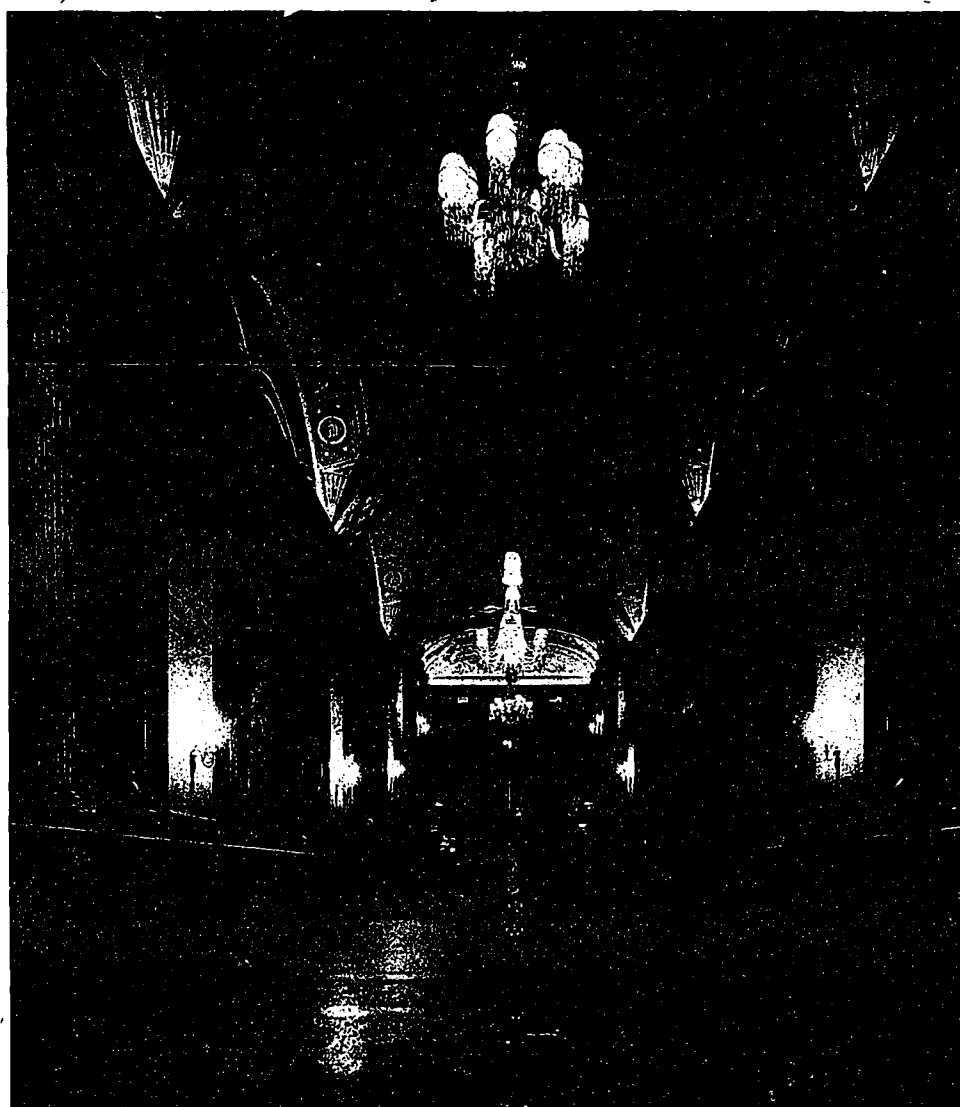
THOS. W. LAMB, ARCHITECT.



New Toronto Theatres

IN keeping with her architectural growth in other directions, and perhaps more so than any other Canadian city, Toronto has witnessed a development as regards theatre construction which can best be realized by taking into account the fact that as recent as a decade ago the city could boast of but five playhouses. Since then seven large downtown theatres have been built in addition to a dozen or more of high-class

problems differing in certain essentials of arrangement and decorative treatment. The similarity which exists is found mainly in the character of the facades in that in keeping to a large extent with the tendency in modern theatre construction, wide street frontages have been avoided. In other words the exterior in either case mainly serves to give entrance to the lobby connecting with the auditorium and is principally



ENTRANCE LOBBY: NEW PANTAGES THEATRE, TORONTO.

movie houses, not to include innumerable lesser houses devoted to the latter purpose which are now scattered throughout the city.

The Pantages and Loew's Uptown, recently opened, are the two latest to be added to the list, and are both quite deserving of the encomiums which have been bestowed upon them by the theatre-going public. The former is Canada's largest playhouse, and the latter what is termed Toronto's movie house de luxe. Both show a very successful solution of two like

denoted by embellishment of line and external electrical effects.

Each of the two playhouses, in fact, has its own distinct individuality, the respective schemes being so consistently marked with good taste that one instinctively feels a faith in all that has been said of the positive psychological effect of good architecture upon its beholder. The accompanying photographs by no means do justice to the subjects in that they fail to register the color harmony which exists and on



MEZZANINE
PROMENADE



NEW
PANTAGES THEATRE
TORONTO

THOS. W. LAMB,
ARCHITECT.

GENERAL
MEZZANINE VIEW

which much of the success depends; but they will at least suffice with a brief description to familiarize the reader with the general character of both houses.

The entrance of the new Pantages is located on Yonge Street, between Shuter and Dundas, in the heart of the shopping district, where an open vestibule leads to a spacious lobby elaborately decorated in the Adam style, with Ionic columns forming the divisions of the mirrored walls and rich draperies giving to the whole an intimate touch. The lobby itself is 22 ft. wide by 120 ft. long. Immediately at the rear a flight of marble steps give access to the mezzanine promenade which is likewise tastily carried out and forms the focal centre of the service of the theatre. Retiring rooms are provided off this promenade for both sexes, and from it access is obtained to both the balcony and the marble staircase leading to the main floor of the auditorium. This stairway descends in an elliptical well which gives the effect of extreme height to the rear of the house.

The auditorium proper also borrows from the Adam period and is decorated in general tones of blue and gold. Considerable study was given to the color scheme to eliminate the possibility of a cold feeling in the house due to the blue in the draperies and silk wall covering. An effect of warmth was obtained by the addition of gold to the blue, and by the use of warm colors in the decorative painting. This auditorium has the distinction of being the largest of any in the Dominion, containing 22,500 square feet, and seating thirty-five hundred people. One feature of the scheme is the organ, located behind plaster screens in the side wall of the auditorium near the stage, with an additional echo organ in the space above the main ceiling near the rear of the house. There is also a broad promenade at the rear of the main floor with additional retiring rooms for both men and women, while a separate entrance from Victoria Street

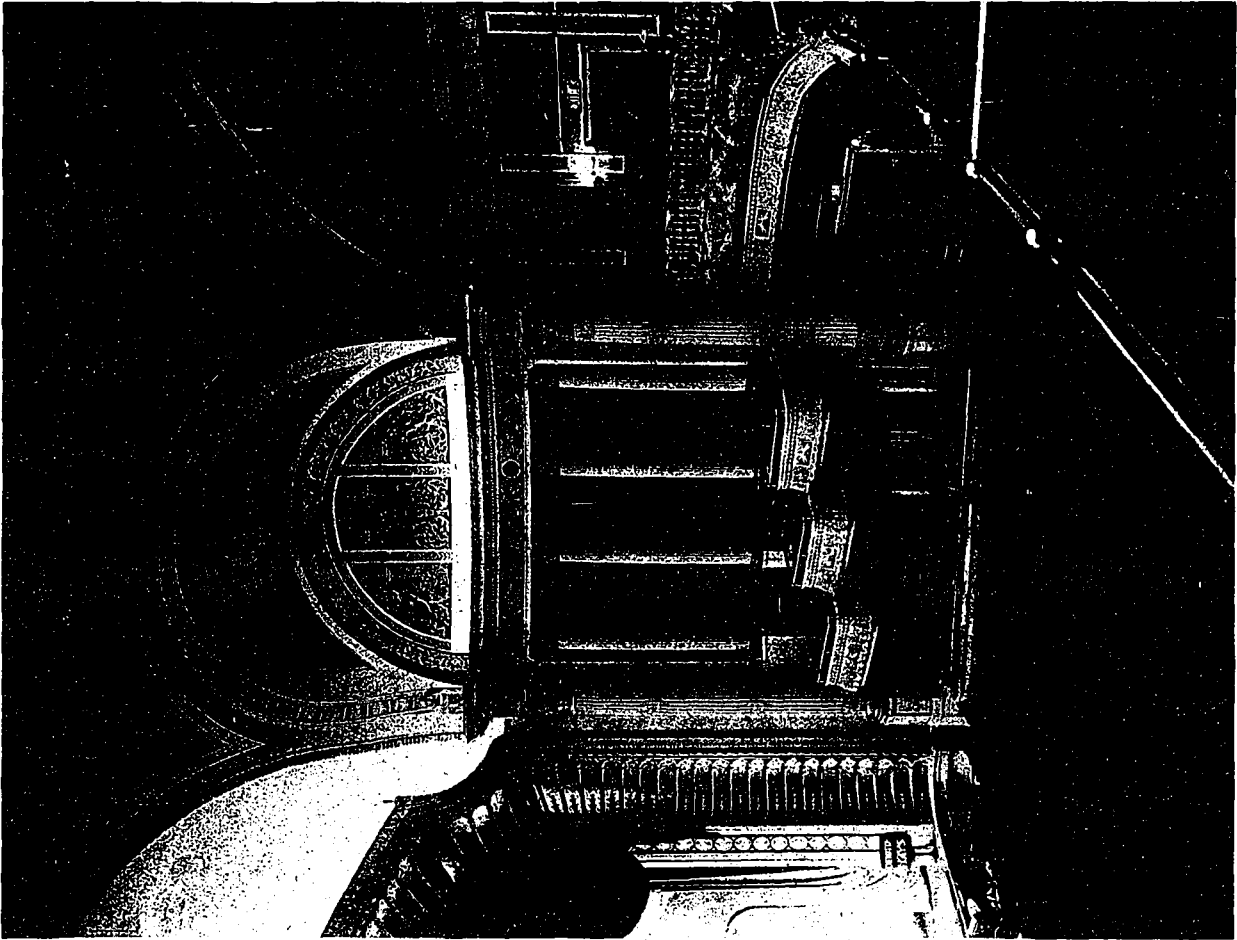


LADIES RETIRING ROOM: NEW PANTAGES THEATRE, TORONTO.

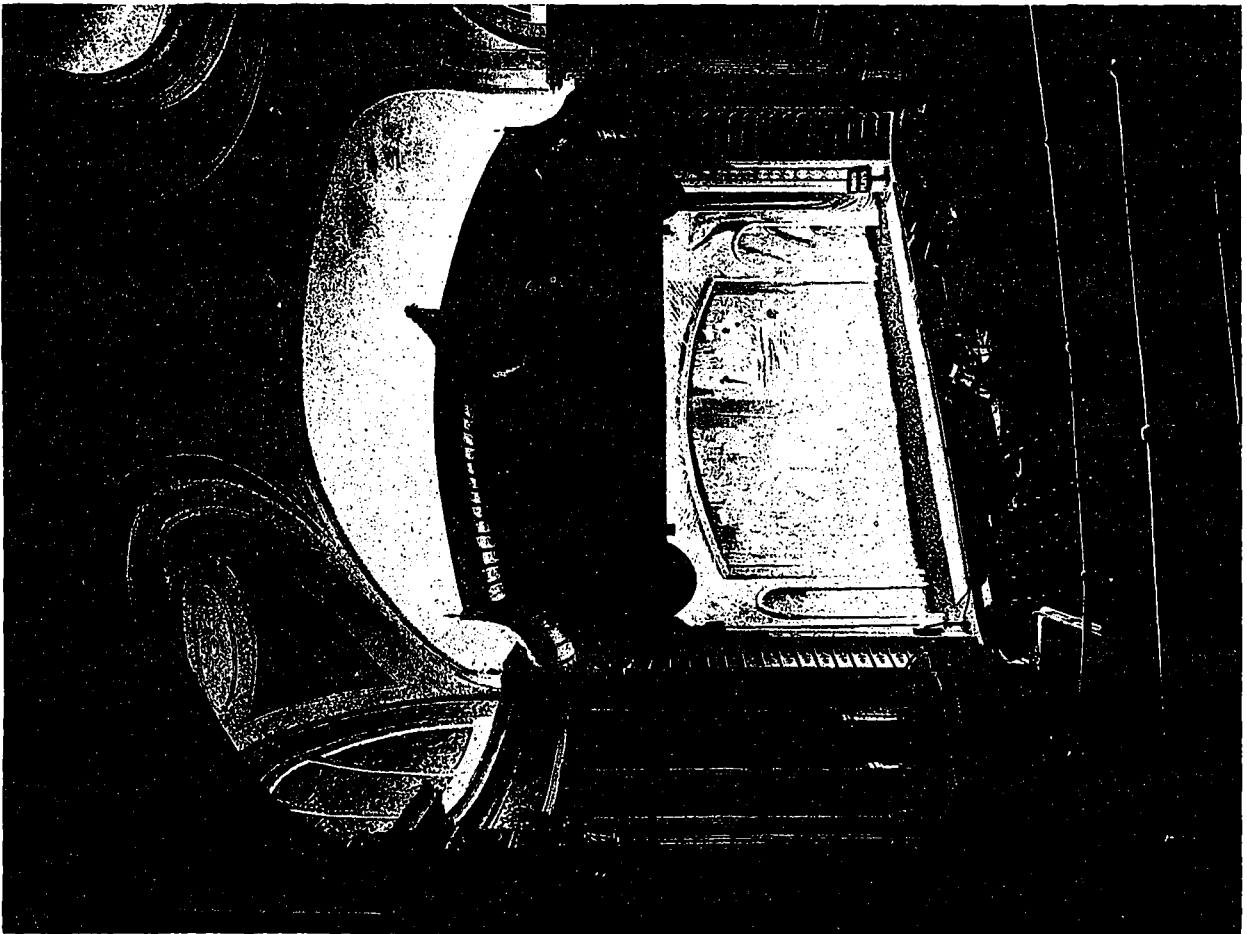
direct to the auditorium has been provided primarily for the accommodation of motorists.

The successful designing of a theatre, however, implies more than plan and decoration. Patrons must be able to see and to hear what is going on from all parts of the house. In both the Pantages and the new Loew's this important necessity has been most carefully considered and the acoustics and sight lines are so worked out as to leave little to be desired. Likewise especial care has been given to the design of the ventilating apparatus, the fresh air being brought in from the outside, washed and tempered, and forced through ducts into the auditorium and then expelled through vents in the ceiling.

The latter house is the pioneer of large theatres in uptown Toronto. The entrance is on the west side of Yonge Street, a few doors south of Bloor. The character of this theatre is similar to the other Loew houses in Canada. An open vestibule leads to the outer lobby which



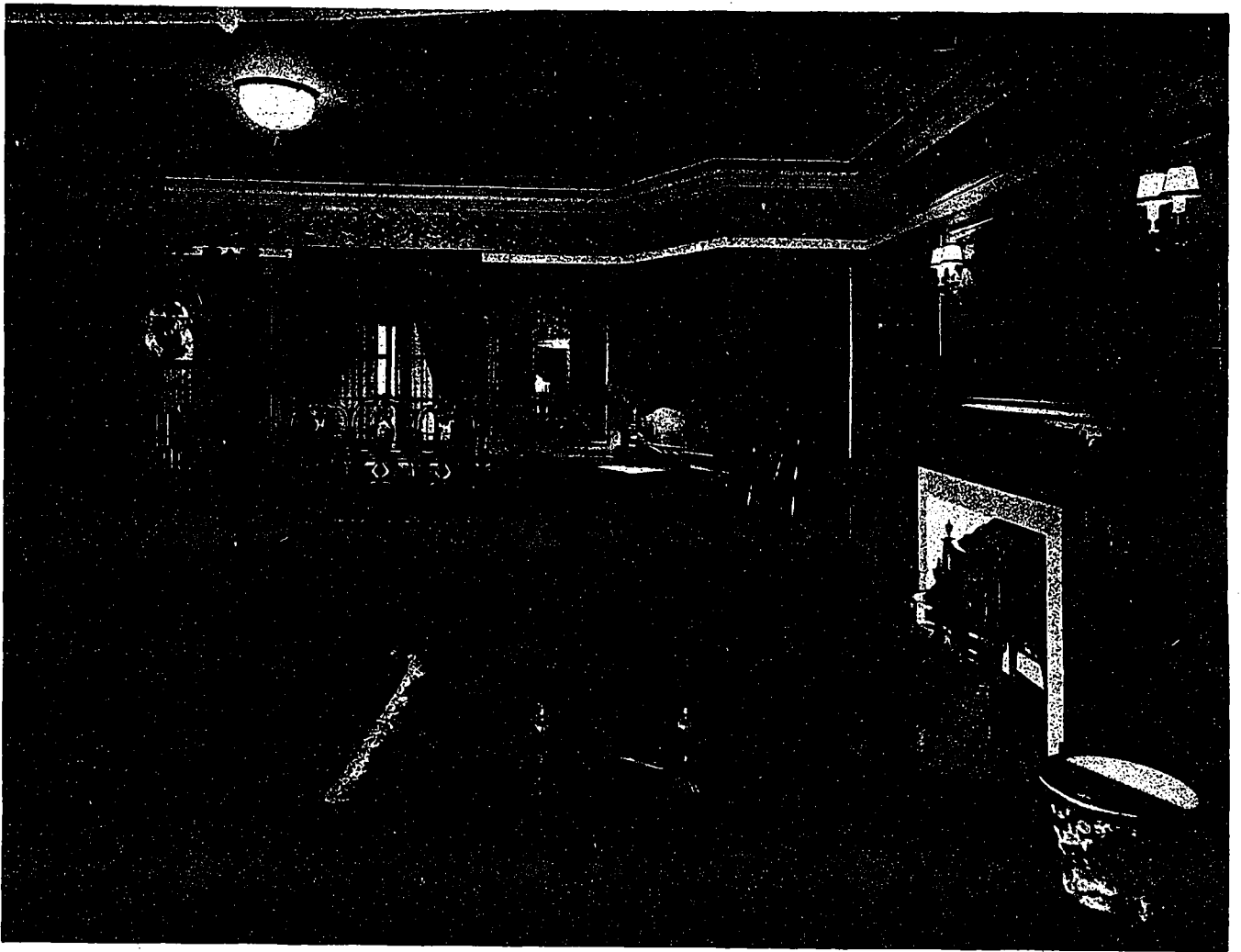
DETAIL OF BOXES.



DETAIL OF PROSCENIUM ARCH.

NEW PANTAGES THEATRE, TORONTO.

THOS. W. LAMB, ARCHITECT.



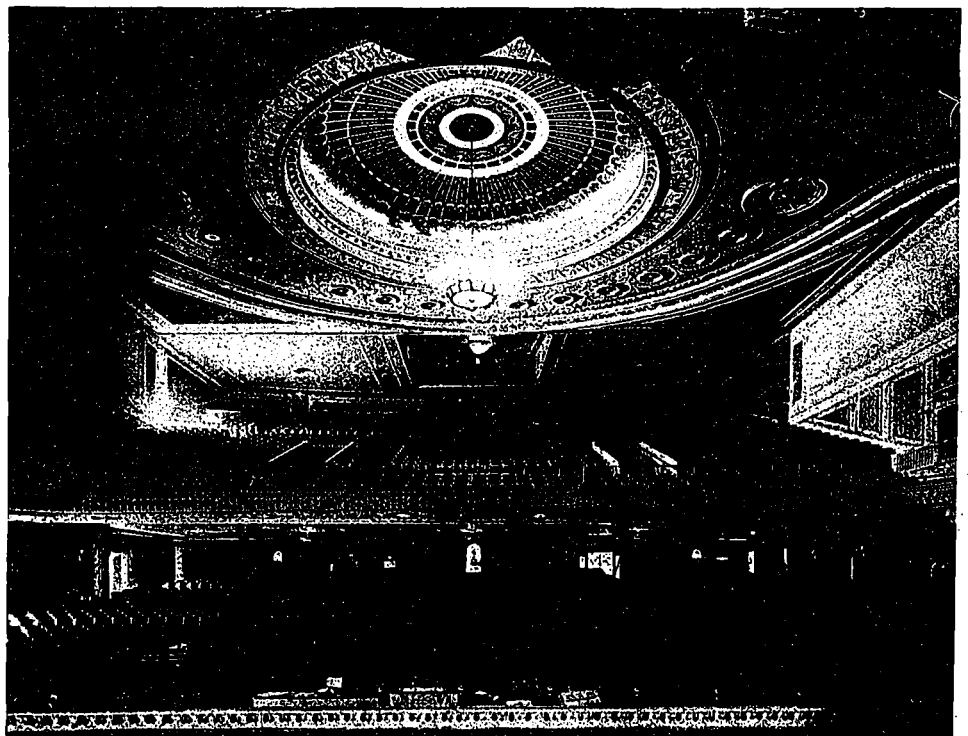
LOUNGE ROOM: NEW PANTAGES THEATRE, TORONTO.

in turn opens into the inner lobby, both of which have been carefully designed in Italian renaissance style of architecture.

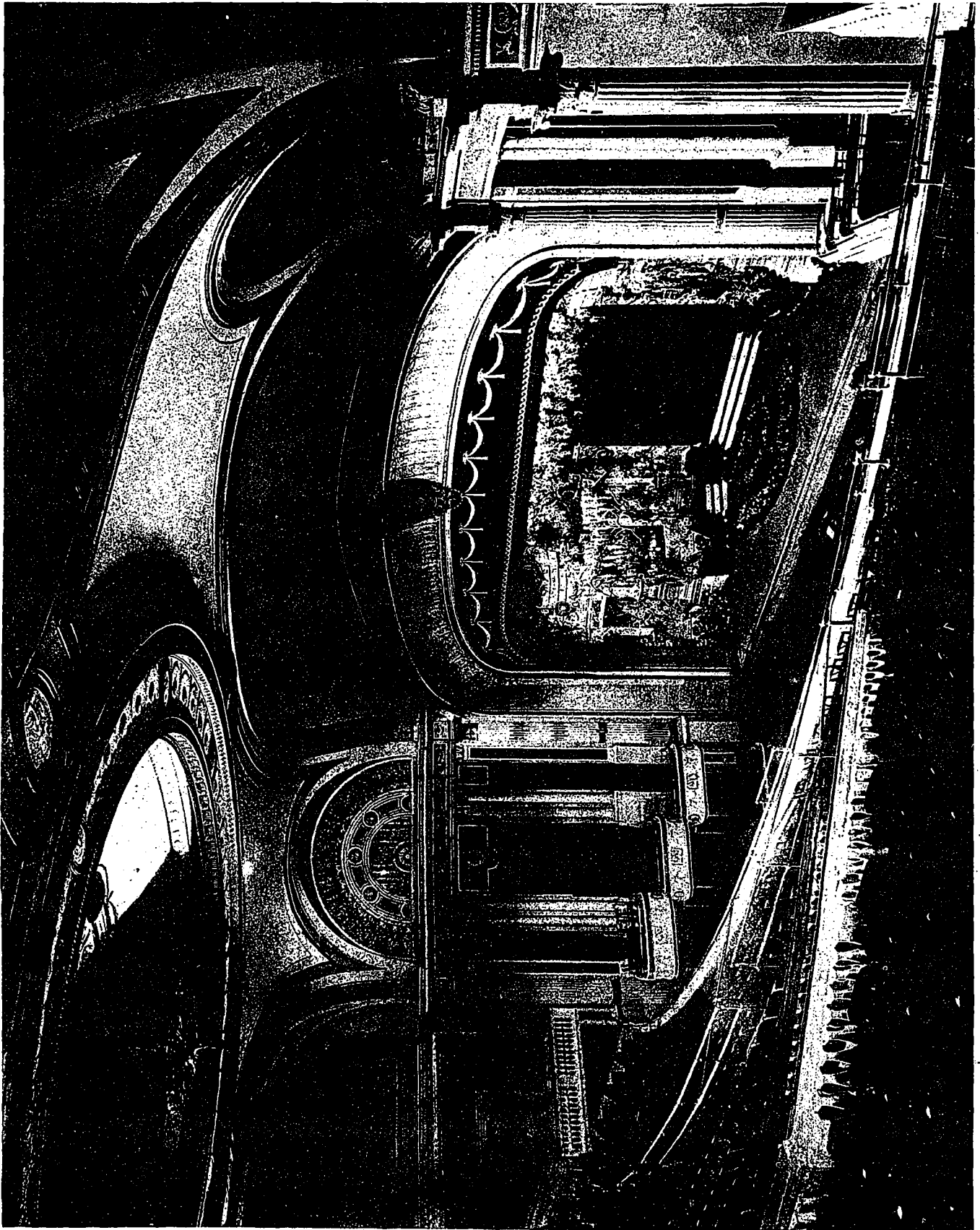
The inner lobby opens into the mezzanine promenade. This mezzanine floor is located between the orchestra and the balcony. It has an open well, 20 ft. wide by 40 ft. long, making it practically one floor from the orchestra to the vaulted ceiling of the mezzanine. Surrounding this open well is a broad promenade off of which opens retiring rooms for ladies and smoking rooms for men. Passages lead from this promenade to the lower part of the balcony, and stairways to the orchestra and to the upper part of the balcony.

The main body of the auditorium has a general

color scheme of old rose, carried out by means of draperies, velvet wall coverings and carpets.



AUDITORIUM: NEW PANTAGES THEATRE, TORONTO.



VIEW OF AUDITORIUM.
LOEW'S UPTOWN THEATRE, TORONTO.
THOS. W. LAMB, ARCHITECT.

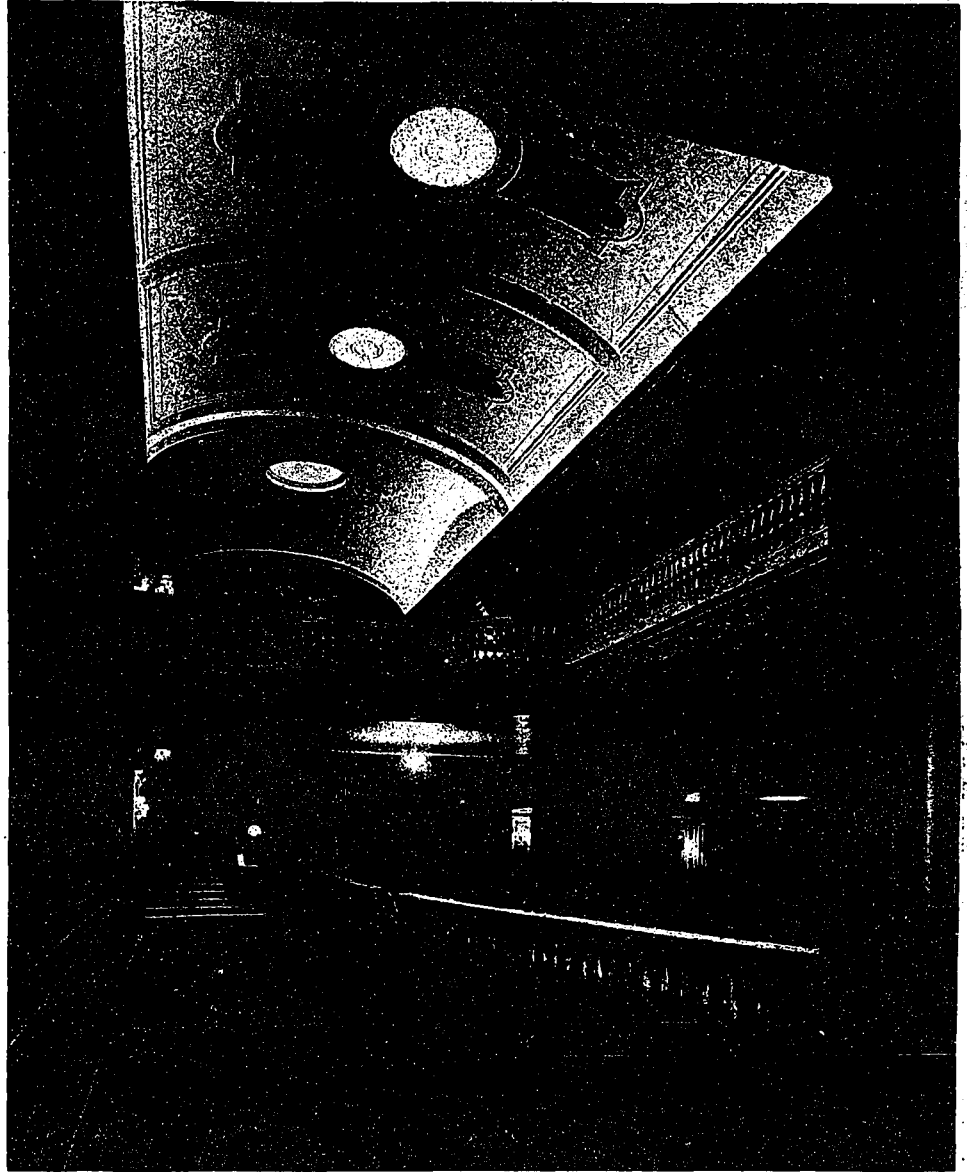
The auditorium is 120 ft. wide by 145 ft. deep, and seats three thousand persons. The furnishings of the house are in keeping with the general high standard set by the Loew enterprises and considerable thought has been given to making all parts of the theatre convenient and comfortable for its patrons.

A beautiful Japanese setting has been installed on the stage, immediately in front of which is the musicians' pit for the large concert orchestra.

While the theatre is primarily intended for use as a motion picture house, it has also been equipped with a completely rigged stage for the purpose of vaudeville performances if desired. A dressing room section has been provided giving comfortable accommodations for both actors and musicians.

Both playhouses are of the usual type of theatre construction and fire-proof in character, a structural feature of the Pantages being the concrete girder over the proscenium which is 13 ft. deep and 2 ft. 2 in. wide, and has a clear span of 51 ft., with a wall bearing at each end of 6 ft. 10 in.

condition differing somewhat from that presented by the legitimate theatre because sufficient light must be furnished to permit the audience of the photoplay theatre to find its way about,



PROMENADE: LOEW'S UPTOWN THEATRE, TORONTO.

How to Light a Movie Theatre

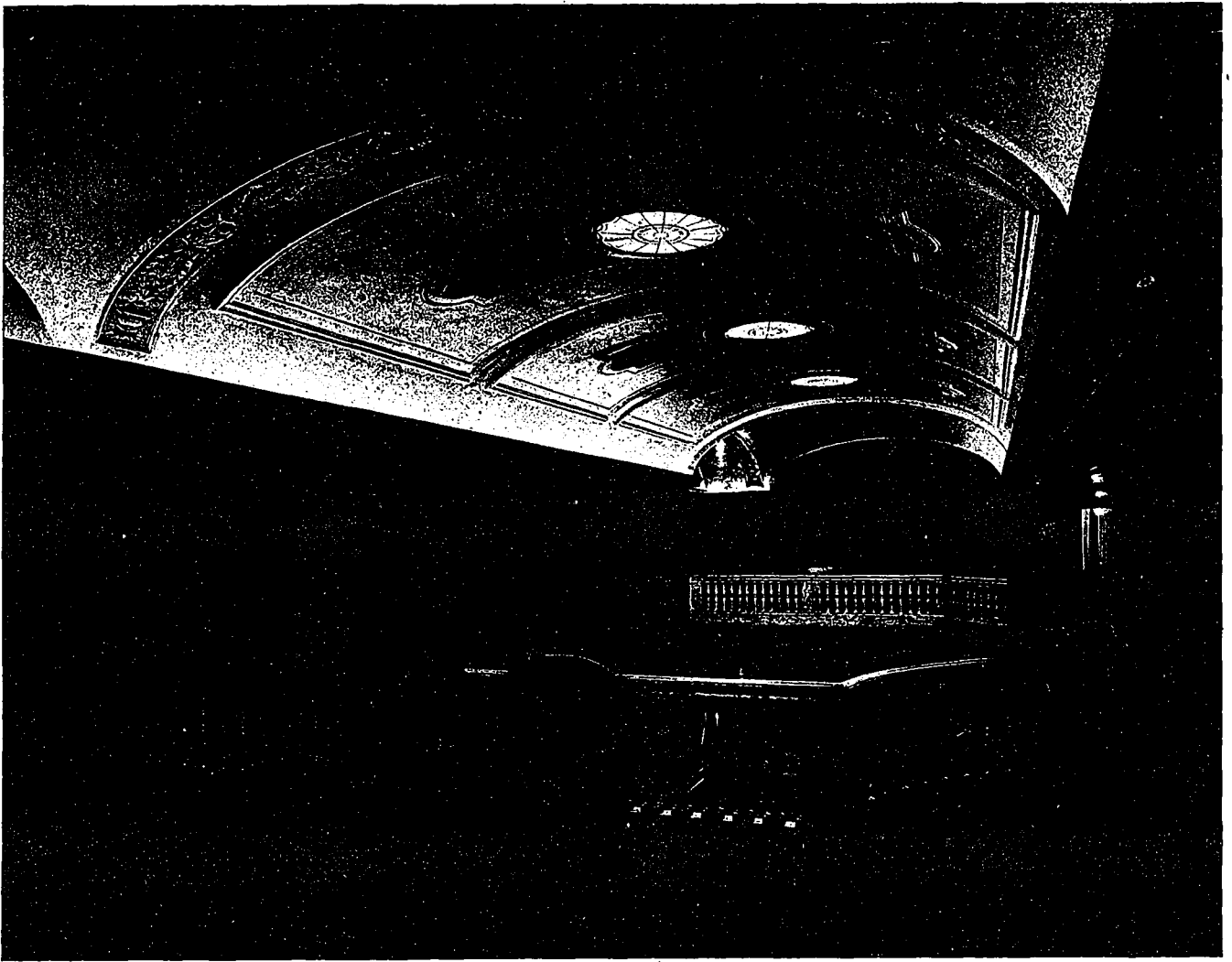
The old idea that a completely darkened room is required to show lantern slides clearly was disproved before the advent of the moving picture. It had been demonstrated that the only points to be watched were that the light from without should not fall directly on the screen itself nor shine into the spectators' eyes. Yet moving picture house managers have been slow to realize this. Some of their buildings are even now too dark for comfort. Since illuminating engineers have given much consideration to the topic, this is no longer necessary. Analyzing the problems involved, the "Electrical World" gives the following information:

"When lighting problems are considered, auditoriums of photoplay theatres present a

yet the distribution of this light must be such as not to interfere with the picture on the screen. The intensities in different parts of the theatre may be materially different, since the surface most vitally important is the screen. It is usually quite practicable to raise the illumination in the rear or at the entrance if the screen itself is properly submerged in darkness.

"In this way a person entering is not at first subjected to so low an intensity of illumination as he is after passing down toward the front of the theatre. The minute or two which elapses between the time of entering and the time of reaching an area of low illumination gives the eye time in which to accustom itself to the lower intensity.

"A second requirement of this type of light-



VIEW OF MEZZANINE: LOEW'S UPTOWN THEATRE, TORONTO.

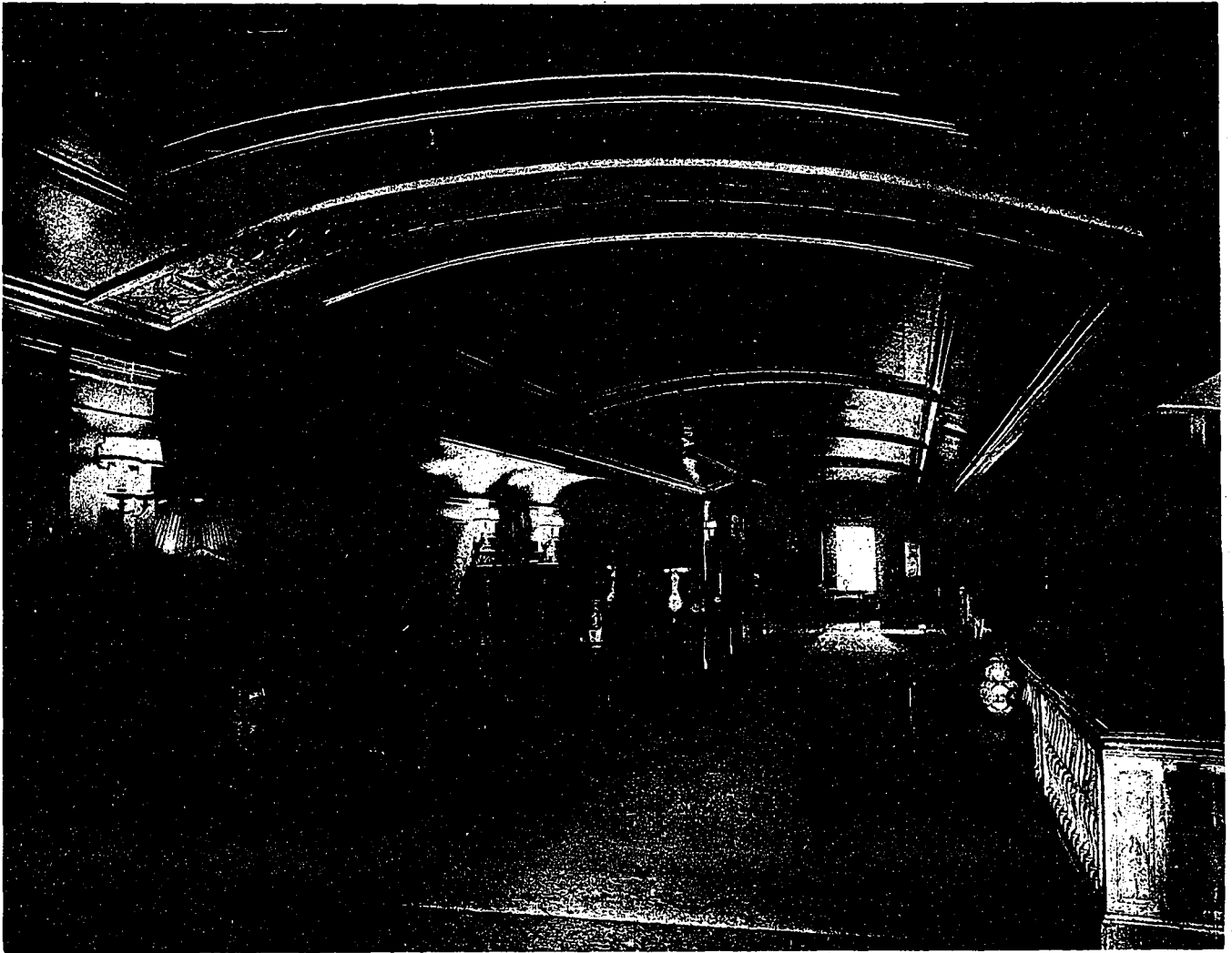
ing is that the greatest amount of illumination should be thrown upon the horizontal plane; that is, the seats and aisles. It is considered poor practice to throw any amount of light on the side walls because of the effect of reflection toward the screen. Moreover, such light serves no useful purpose. The third point to be considered is the elimination of sources of light from the field of vision. In this category fall such items as bracket lamps along the side-walls or lamps on either side of the screen, if the units are low enough to catch the eye. Such lamps not only tend to disturb the eye, but they also produce depression of vision and cause a diversion which distracts attention from the picture.

"As an example of a method by which such lighting can be worked out, an illustration is shown of a lighting installation at Escanaba, Mich. . . . The lighting is effected solely by means of artificial windows in the ceiling. Above these windows are long boxes approximately 18 inches (45 cm.) in height, painted white inside. These boxes act as diffusers, throwing the light through the windows into the auditorium. The type of glass used gives very good diffusion and efficiency. The lamps are arranged on three

separate circuits, allowing for the use of full intensity, a secondary intensity, or a very low intensity for photoplay work. The lamps on the circuit which give the lowest intensity have been so graded in size as to furnish a very low value of illumination near the front of the theatre and a higher value of illumination near the rear. This type of lighting directs the greater percentage of light where it is needed.

The Suspicious Client

Man is born to trouble as the sparks fly upward and even architects cannot escape the ills of humanity, while we might add that of late years between the Scylla of war restrictions and the Charybdis of Government interference and labor difficulties they have had possibly an unfair share of trouble. So writes the "Architect" of London under this heading. But these or some of them we may hope to see removed—if we have the patience of Job—but there is one trouble that most of us have experienced more than once, which may be always with us, and this may be defined as the Suspicious Client. The Suspicious Client can be divided into many



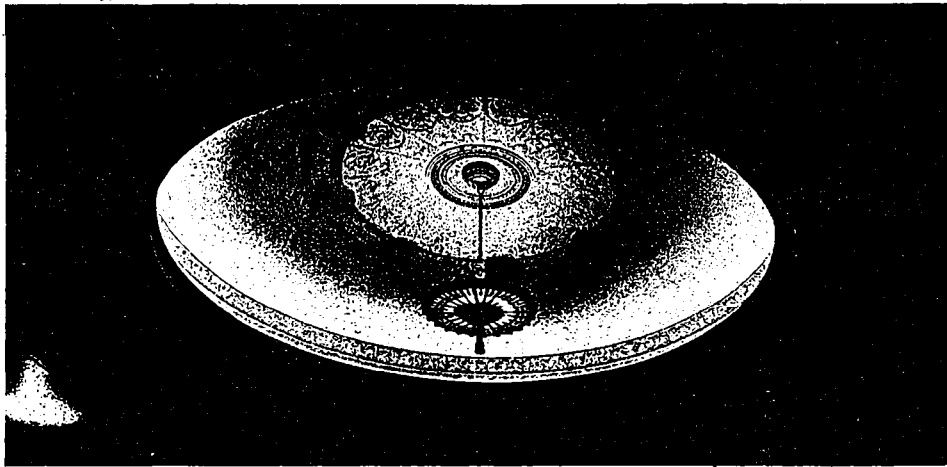
MEZZANINE PROMENADE: LOEW'S UPTOWN THEATRE, TORONTO.

classes. First, we have what may be termed the lower grade of business man who, conscious of his own customs and methods of doing business, cannot conceive of the average architect's standpoint. Such a man argues that because an architect controls the expenditure of considerable sums of money some of it must stick to his fingers. He would in truth more often than not condemn an architect for stupidity if he understood that nothing of the kind took place. We have known a member of an important public body who explained at a meeting of that body that it was necessary to go through an architect's specification in order as far as possible to eliminate his opportunity of taking secret illicit commissions as he said it was well known that this was a general practice in the profession. The architect in question being present remarked that the public body were unwise if they employed any man whose honor they had reason to suspect, and privately warned the speaker that a repetition of his remarks would be met by a demand for a written apology; but the remark was made in perfect good faith, and without the least intention of offending, and we believe the speaker afterwards thought that the

architect was very thin-skinned to have objected to such an imputation. It was well known to the town we are speaking of that many years ago there was an architect, wholly unqualified and a member of no professional body, who never gave a certificate to a builder without receiving a check for his condescension first.

But these incidents happened in the bad old days, which we hope are now past and at a distance from the sacred shrine at No. 9 Conduit Street.

Another variety of the Suspicious Client is more frequently met with nearer the haunts of civilization, and may be defined as the man who makes up his mind that the architect is anxious to induce him to spend more money and to incur extras. Of such a type was a well-known provincial solicitor who built himself offices. He told his friends that when his architect came to him, as he did on several occasions, with suggestions that would improve the design, he asked him whether they would increase the cost, for if so he did not wish to hear of or discuss them. The architect filled the highly colored role of the tempter; and was at once suspected, and the solicitor advised all his friends who



DETAIL OF CEILING LIGHT.

had to deal with the dangerous and uncertain race to follow his example.

A third variety of the Suspicious Client is the man who quickly begins to believe that architect and builder are plotting against him, and who covertly calls in other advice to see if he cannot trip up the malefactors. Such a man will never believe that he is receiving his money's worth, and spreads a doleful story of the architect's secret machinations. He has one consolation: it is true that the world must seem to him a very interesting place, beset as it is with lurid drama, but in the process he is a little trying to the architect who endeavors to do his best.

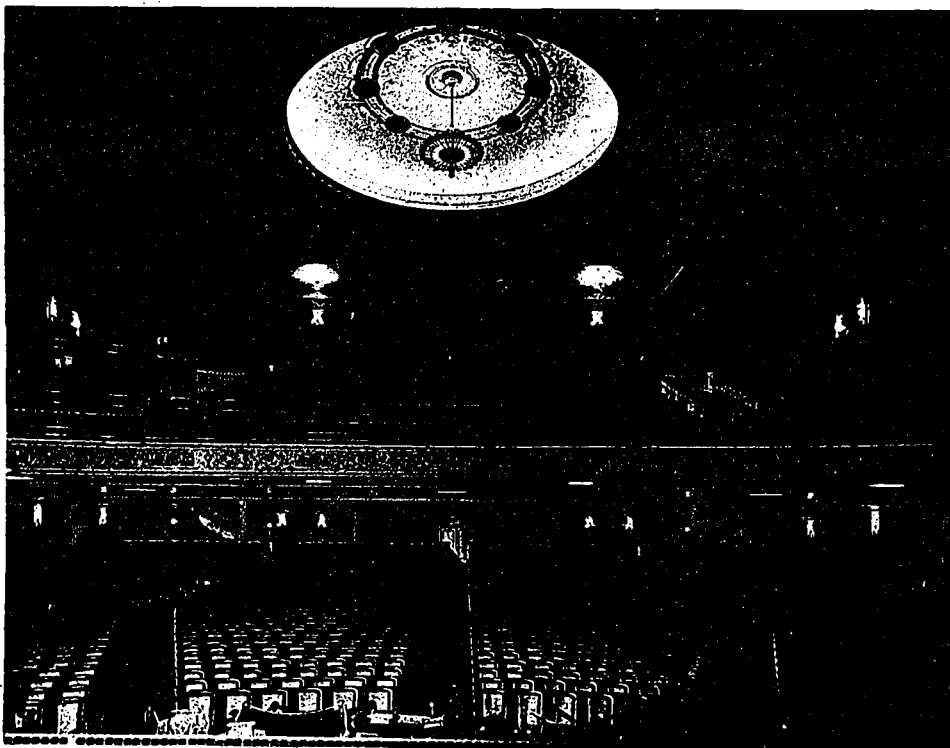
Yet another variety of the Suspicious Client has the overmastering conviction that the architect only cares about appearances, and is ready to sacrifice all material comfort and convenience in order to carry out his artistic ideas,

be a terror to deal with.

The man who builds and who cannot from drawings realize fully what he is going to obtain may frequently become in the end a Suspicious Client, and his suspicion may develop on any of the lines we have described, for this reason it is always well to be extremely careful in the case of the client who is disposed to leave everything to his architect's better judgment. The client may say at the beginning that he will leave everything to the architect, but the latter is wise if he does not assume that for that reason the client has forgone the Englishman's love of grumbling. An appearance of settled, fair weather at the commencement of a job is, in fact, more frequently than not the precursor of a stormy finish, for the client would be the last to admit that his architect had any justification for not giving him exactly what he imagines he

wanted all along. The architect is, therefore, prudent if he tries to force his client to understand at the beginning, and should refuse to take the *carte blanche*, which experience should teach him is never meant. Similarly the client who affects a sort of offhand indifference to questions of cost at the beginning often quibbles about the smallest item in the end.

Our picture of the architect's bugbear—the Suspicious Client—should make the rest of mankind feel how necessary it is to comfort and sustain the architect amidst his trials. To do this it is only necessary for the Ideal Client to come forward in large and in-



AUDITORIUM: LOEW'S UPTOWN THEATRE, TORONTO.

creasing numbers, to remove all restrictions, and to increase the architect's rate of pay, and in short to make the practice of architecture, as it should undoubtedly be, the happiest, noblest, and most lucrative calling the world. If this is done the occasional Suspicious Client whom we are compelled to meet and deal with will not bring us in sorrow to an early grave, though his efforts may induce the coming of silvery patches among our once raven-colored locks.

How the Egyptians Built the Pyramids

Much of mystery has always overhung the Great Pyramid—a structure so stupendous that the building of it in a primitive age, when no machinery was available, must, it is often asserted, have been accomplished by the use of mechanical powers now unknown.

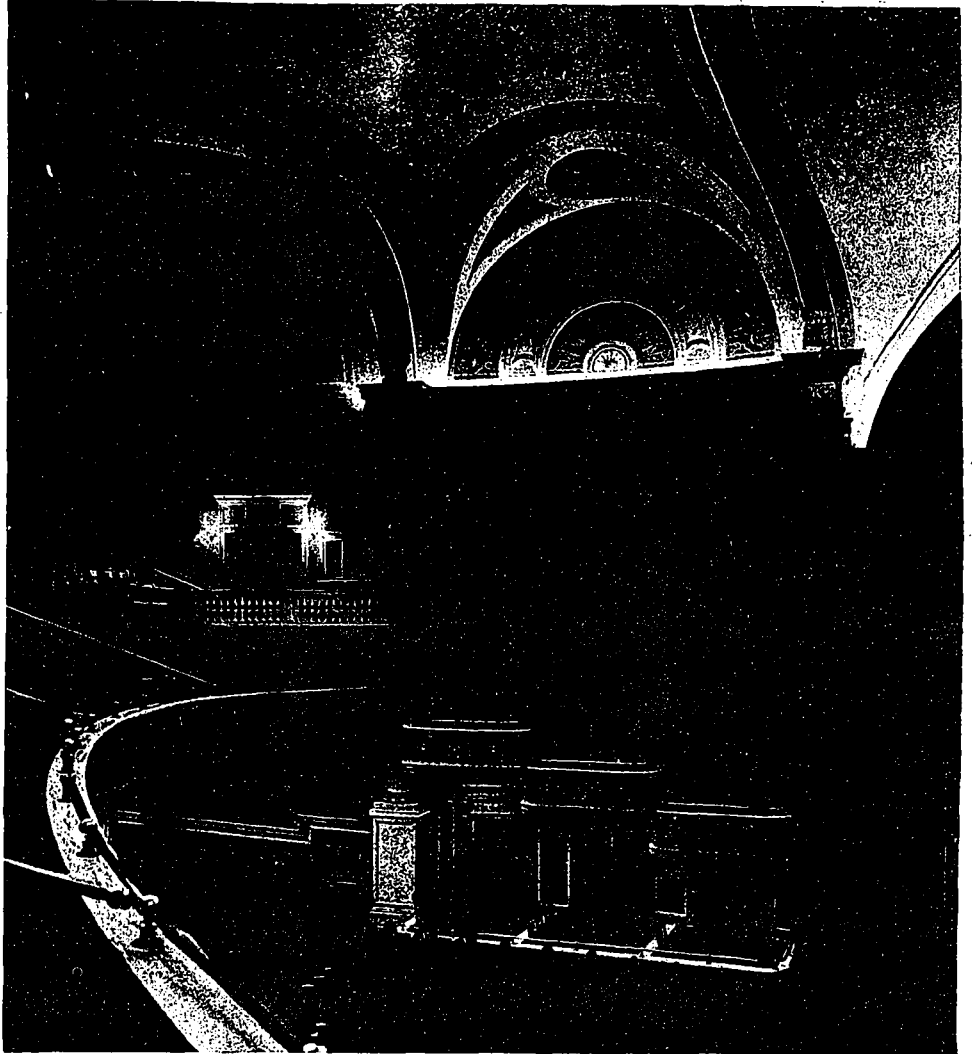
The Pyramid of Cheops—the only one that remains of the famous seven wonders of the world—is the largest work of man's hands on the globe. Originally 181 feet high, it covers almost 14 acres and contains 85,000,000 cubic feet of solid masonry.

But the mystery in relation to it has been swept away by recent scientific inquiry. In these days, helped by modern machinery, one-tenth as many men as Cheops employed could duplicate the structure in less than half the number of years, observes the Kansas City "Star."

The Great Pyramid is on the west bank of the Nile, across the river from Cairo. Ten miles farther up stream, near the east bank, are the quarries of Turra, which yield to this day a fine white limestone highly suitable for building purposes. It was from these quarries that the blocks for the pyramid were cut, to be thereupon loaded on rafts and floated down the river.

Lacking better means, the quarrymen got out the blocks by cutting deep grooves in the rock, inserting big wooden pegs at short intervals and pouring water upon the pegs, the swelling of which split the limestone neatly. The hardest rocks may be dealt with effectively by this means; with limestone it was easy.

The blocks weighed from ten to twenty tons apiece. On each of them projections or "legs" were left for the attachment of ropes. Man power was depended upon for hauling the big pieces of cut stone overland and the first thing necessary was to load the block upon a sled with the help of rollers. Then it could be dragged along by hundreds of toilers who manned the ropes, while "boosted" from behind by levers.



DETAIL OF BOXES: LOEW'S UPTOWN THEATRE, TORONTO.

Transported in this manner to the river bank, the stone block was pulled and pushed upon a raft which floated it down the river ten miles to the place of debarkation. There it was hauled off the raft, loaded again upon a sled and conveyed, in the same way as before, to the site of the pyramid.

It is believed likely the work of cutting and shaping the blocks was carried on while they were actually in transit by the workmen, who, perched upon them, could use their tools to excellent advantage, pecking with stone hammers, chopping with chisels of fire-hardened bronze, and giving a final polish with smooth stones and sand. It is estimated about thirty years were required to build the Great Pyramid and that 100,000 men may have been employed.

Battlefield Memorials

By Percy E. Nobbs, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., R.C.A.

An address delivered at the recent R.A.I.C. Assembly, Ottawa, incorporating evidence given before the Special Government Committee on Battlefield Memorials.

I PROPOSE to confine my remarks to the very practical question of the probable competitions in the near future, rather than to expatiate upon what I think and feel in regard to the various battlefield sites.

As you are all aware, a Commission was appointed in regard to this matter. You probably also know that a very substantial preliminary sum has been voted for the purpose of competitions, preparing the sites, etc. I have not met the Commission since it was appointed, and my relations with it have been purely honorary; that is to say, General Mewburn asked me to meet him and his associates in this matter and give some advice previous to the appointment of the Committee. Of course, I was very happy to do that. In so far as I found myself singled out to represent the views of the profession in this connection, I am now here to render an account of my stewardship in taking care of your interests, and to answer any questions you may ask as to why I recommended any particular thing.

The Commission has taken no action since it was appointed. The Minister of Militia, who is a member of the Commission, is abroad at present, looking over the sites among other things, and when he comes back some definite action will, I suppose, be taken.

I may or may not be associated with the Commission in the carrying out of the project, but so far as I know at the present moment, things will be carried out along the lines I have advised.

Perhaps the easiest and clearest way of placing the situation before you would be for me to read to you the evidence I gave before the Special Committee of the House last June.

The situation arrived at was this—the sites had been obtained on the various battlefields. The owner of Bourlon Wood presented a corner of the wood to Canada on which to erect a monument in connection with the Cambrai affair. Some other sites were bought. The sites of the proposed monuments are: St. Julien; Passchendaele, Crest Farm; Hill 62, Observatory Ridge; Hill 145, Vimy; Dury Cross Roads; Bourlon Wood; Courcellette, and Hospital Wood. Those sites have been obtained, and at the meeting at which I gave evidence there was some discussion as to whether we should erect seven monuments and one specially large one, or eight monuments of equal importance upon the eight sites selected. This is a question which will probably be decided at an early date. Sir

Arthur Currie gave his views on the subject, and I fancy the Minister of Militia will have a pretty clear idea of what to recommend, that is, whether it is better to have eight monuments of a kind, or seven smaller monuments and a large central one.

My evidence was as follows:

Mr. Nobbs—The last time I was here we discussed the advisability of one large monument and seven battlefield monuments. Of course it is for the Committee to decide whether they want one large and seven smaller monuments, or eight similar monuments, but I think really eight monuments should be erected in all. I have advised already that designs for the monuments should be obtained by means of a public competition. There would be no difficulty in naming eight separate competent architects in Canada, but as this is a public matter, there is a great deal to be said in favor of a public competition for selecting the designers to be honored with those commissions. The machinery for one large and seven smaller monuments would be very much the same. If a competition is to be started it is necessary to have professional architects appointed to judge the designs. It is absolutely necessary also for the Government in this competition to put itself right with the architects, and the essential thing which the profession requires is to see that the matter is decided upon the professional assessors' award, and a second thing is to see that the conditions of the competition are actually carried out.

There must be a distinct understanding in the competition, which must be a contract between the promoters—the Government—and the various architects—the persons to be entrusted with the carrying out of the work. That is a matter of technique that the professional assessors will have to carry out. I do not think it is necessary to go into details at this particular time.

When we come to consider, however, what the rewards are to be, that is a matter for the Committee to decide. Now, consider how many architects there are in Canada, and how desirable it is that every one of them should respond, as they will if the conditions are satisfactory. Probably this competition should be handled in two stages, the first as an open competition for the selection of a limited number of architects who would be asked to submit further designs and be remunerated for doing so in the second competition. I advise that in the first open competition the conditions should be as general as possible, merely indicating the number of cubic feet, or the number of dollars of expenditure, with some idea of how much stone the sum would buy, so as to give designers the utmost scope for making suggestions.

Of course, there will have to be assessors, probably three in number, to select perhaps fifteen architects for the second competition. The preliminary designs should not be of a very expensive nature. Then, when we have the fifteen architects, we can call them together and ask them for suggestions. By the time the professional assessors have looked over the suggestions they should be prepared to recommend the best type of monument. I do not think the question of type matters very much at the present time. The decision whether we should have obelisks or triumphal arches or pyramids is a matter that will result from the competition. Of course, the obelisk

type would give you greater height, the pyramids most mass, and so on; but this really does not make much difference at the present time when the first open competition is before us.

There is certainly a great deal to be said, however, for the final monuments conforming more or less to one type. There will be so many monuments in France that it is important to have a distinctive Canadian type and a series of monuments should be erected which will leave a certain impression upon the visitors of what the Canadian monuments look like. On the other hand, in order to get all those monuments really interesting in character they should be distinctive in matters of detail, that is to say, they should be the work of different designers.

There should be as many architects commissioned as you have monuments, and they should be selected by an open competition followed by a limited one.

Mr. Peck—Would you have them all exactly alike?

Mr. Nobbs—No, but a general ruling type should govern all those monuments, and possibly when you have actually selected your eight architects these gentlemen might meet together and decide among themselves upon certain governing characteristics. That is the advice I would give to this Committee in having the conditions of competition framed. There are a number of technical points connected with bringing this about, but I do not think it would be necessary to go into them now. For preliminary purposes the Committee should set a figure at a round sum, say, \$100,000, for each of the monuments.

The Chairman (interposing)—Pardon me, but would we be safe in setting a round sum at the present time as to what the cost of erecting these monuments will be?

Mr. Nobbs—There is very little to go on. I suppose you know building in France costs about half what it does in Canada at the present time. Here it is a little more than twice the cost that it was in 1914.

The competition is to establish a type. You must not consider that the competition is to absolutely fix the design of these monuments, rather you should regard the competition as serving two purposes, first, to find the designers, and secondly, to establish the type, and after that the final details of the design will have to be worked out with the organization, Commission Committee, or whatever you have in the way of machinery to work with.

There is one thing which should be done as a precaution in the last stage of the competition, if it is running in two stages. There should be some provision for the French authorities to have a final review of the designs, and my advice would be to have one Canadian assessor and one French, and one English architect associated with him, to review those final designs.

Mr. Mowat—Is it your idea that the assessors should be architects?

Mr. Nobbs—Necessarily.

Mr. Mowat—Then you must exclude them from the competition?

Mr. Nobbs—That is the trouble.

Mr. Mowat—How will you get around that?

Mr. Nobbs—Every architect does not need to compete. Some of them may act as assessors.

Mr. Mowat—It will be hard to keep them out.

Mr. Nobbs—If there are two or three other War Memorials going on, I think there would be no difficulty about it. If, for instance, there is to be a National Memorial here in Ottawa, I do not think it will work any hardship on some architects to act as assessors.

Mr. Mowat—And your advice is to get two architects from other countries, and one Canadian?

Mr. Nobbs—Yes. It is very important to have a French architect. The French are a very critical people, and they should have a say in the final selection. In

France there are, I believe, no War Monuments erected by private subscription until passed upon by an official architect. The French are a very critical people, and it is just as well to forestall public opinion by taking a French architect into consultation.

As to price I would suggest for the preliminary competition that you take \$100,000 or \$150,000 each as a preliminary figure, and multiply by eight, and you will see where you are.

Mr. Peck—You think \$100,000 for each of seven monuments, and \$500,000 for the greater central monument. Would that include ground?

The Chairman—We can eliminate ground, because we have that.

Brig.-Gen. Hughes—We must not forget there is landscape gardening to be done on those sites as well.

The Chairman—Could we ask seven at \$100,000 each, and one at \$500,000?

Mr. Peck—That is only approximate.

Mr. Nobbs—Yes. If you have a large monument and seven minor monuments, you would have two competitions, both of which should be carried out in this double barrelled way. I think that is the right way to obtain results.

The Chairman—What is your idea regarding General Currie's view about eight distinct memorials?

Mr. Nobbs—I think something very good can be got out of it. Something can be expressed by having a monument on each battlefield which you could never express by one single central monument.

It is a fact that the Canadians were fighting up and down the line—that is the historical fact—and I think if you made a series of these necessarily minor monuments it would have just as great an effect as one enormous monument. It would be a different kind of effect, but I think it would be just as great and just as strong, provided we had the designs distinctive enough in type and distributed over these three hundred miles of battlefield.

The Chairman—Would you concur in General Currie's view regarding that?

Mr. Nobbs—Regarding the desirability of eight monuments?

The Chairman—Yes.

Mr. Nobbs—I would say that I would like the eight. The view that a central one was not necessary was new to me. I had not heard the General express his opinion before. I would rather see the eight all along the line than a single one. One big monument is very tempting from an architect's point of view, but take the spirit in which the people are going to visit the battlefields. They are not going to stay in one place, they are going to travel up and down, and when they go from place to place, and see all these characteristic monuments, and perhaps see one from another on a clear day, I think they will get an idea of the scale of the Canadian effort, a much more general idea than they would if there were only one big central monument.

There is one point about materials which I think very important. One of the Committee spoke of where we will be in one hundred or five hundred years. I think it is most important to keep away from bronze. Let the sculpture be of stone, and use granite as much as possible. Take the old Greek buildings, for instance, all of the bronze and metal has been taken away. The walls of the Parthenon have been robbed of the bronze dowels, as have many of the other Greek buildings. You cannot leave metal lying about where a war may happen. I recommend the use of granite wherever possible.

(There will certainly be war over that area again. It has been happening for the last two thousand years, and it is going to happen again. Let us leave some monuments by all means, but do not leave any metal lying about.)

Mr. Peck—I raised the question at the last meeting, and I am very pleased to see General Currie is thinking along the same line. I think it is absolutely sound to have eight separate monuments all of equal distinction. That to me is the proper spirit. I think it will be better policy and less liable to cause a division of view for reasons that we all understand.

Mr. Power—For the purpose of discussion, you say you think \$100,000 or \$150,000 would cover the cost of each monument. Is it your intention to have the sculptors and architects submit a preliminary sketch, or something of that kind, which would give something upon which we could work, and then we could select a certain type from that? Surely you do not mean anything final about this \$100,000.

(Of course I do not know how much money they are prepared to spend, but I think if they put a couple of million dollars into the whole thing they would be doing very well. Don't you think so, Mr. President?)

The President—That is what struck me when I thought it over.)

Mr. Nobbs (continuing reading)—My idea is for a preliminary competition in order to prevent wild and extravagant ideas being promulgated, and when we restrict it to a matter of, say, \$100,000, which will put up twice as much stone or solid material in France as it will in Canada, we will be eliminating, perhaps, some very wild, extravagant schemes which might otherwise be submitted. Under a restrictive condition of this kind there is less danger of some architects running riot.

The Chairman—Would you give this Committee an approximate idea of what we should recommend as to the amount of money that should be appropriated in connection with this? These monuments will take some time to build, but we ought to have enough to go on with the roadways and competition prizes and so on, and then come down to the memorials a little later on; but, let us get something that we can present to this session of Parliament for some definite action.

Mr. Nobbs—If you are going to hold a competition the cost of the competition will comprise the payment of the assessors and the premiums for the architects competing in the second round of the competition.

The Chairman—Could you give me an estimate of what you would consider Parliament would vote as an adequate remuneration for designers and so forth in the second round? The first round I understand they do not get paid for.

Mr. Nobbs—No. In the first round they do not get paid, and the drawings should not be of an elaborate nature. If eight designs are then needed in the second round of the competition I should say an adequate reward would be anywhere from \$200 to \$500 each, to cover their expense getting out drawings, or possibly making models for say sixteen selected competitors.

The Chairman—You say \$500. That would be \$4,000 for that.

Mr. Nobbs—No. For eight monuments I would invite from sixteen to twenty. If you invite twenty architects for the final round, and give them \$500 each, there is no reason why they should not submit plaster models instead of drawings.

The Chairman—We should recommend some approximate sum for this purpose.

Mr. McCurdy—Let us total this up. You say there is \$10,000 to start with.

Mr. Nobbs—Yes. \$10,000 of premiums. That is in order to acquire plaster models and give the architects who are making the designs a chance to study their work carefully.

Mr. Peck—You are not going to confine it exclusively to architects?

Mr. Nobbs—No, architects, sculptors, and designers, but others than architects would have to associate themselves with architects in carrying the thing out.

The Chairman—We will start then with competition for designs, \$10,000?

Mr. Nobbs—Yes.

The Chairman—And for roadways, \$150,000?

Mr. Nobbs—Your assessors will cost you something. You will have to compensate these assessors, and as they may be chosen from the very men who would be likely winners of the competition, we will have to consider their professional time. In an ordinary competition you find an architect will get five per cent., and in such cases five per cent. of five per cent. is adequate assessors' remuneration. In this case we are not arriving at one decision. It is much more difficult to make eight awards. Allow between \$3,000 and \$5,000 for your assessors, depending upon the various conditions which may arise. I think you will be safe in using that figure.

Mr. Chairman—Of course the rules of the competition would have to be distributed, and we wanted to get a rough idea as to an amount to submit to the House now.

Colonel Osborne—Then there are travelling expenses to be considered.

Mr. Nobbs—Yes. It all depends on where you get your assessors from. Put that down as an item, then allow another item of contingencies of, say, 10 or 15 per cent. of the whole.

Mr. McCurdy—You advise one Canadian, one French, and one British assessor?

Mr. Nobbs—It is especially desirable in the second competition. I do not know whether these gentlemen should be brought in at the present stage of the competition, or whether their advice should be asked after the designs are actually accepted. It depends on who they are to be. You know they always speak in guineas on the other side, and you might put down another item of a couple of hundred guineas each.

Mr. McCurdy—That brings it just a little below the standard. A guinea is not worth a pound in our money.

Mr. Nobbs—You might add 200 to 300 guineas for fees to outside assessors. As I said before it is essential that you should have a French architect in the final stage.

Mr. Mowat—Did we eventually come to the conclusion that we were to have all Canadians?

The Chairman—We have not decided on anything yet.

Mr. Nobbs—It is very desirable to leave the final competition alone for the present. There are other things to occupy your time at this stage. You might get some very brilliant ideas from an unexpected source. Supposing you get twenty Canadian architects out of the first competition, it would seem to me very desirable to canvass their opinions about the whole thing before going on to the second.

(That was really the essential point I was driving at. To get the first open competition in a very fluid condition, and keep it that way, for the selection of the twenty architects for the final, and practically make those twenty competitors draw up their own conditions, particularly as to regulations, and see what conclusion they arrive at. Personally I would like to see them arrive at a decision among themselves.)

I think it would be quite possible in a case of this kind to have the competitors make a decision among themselves. There are two or three ways in which their voting could be arranged. I am quite convinced from my experience that the competitors know more about the problem than does the assessor. They must necessarily know more

about it, because they have had a closer study of the problem.

Now, can a competitor be sufficiently open-minded to see any good in any other design? I think he can. I think if you arrange a system whereby you would give each competitor three votes for the design he thinks best, saying to him, "Of course, we expect you to cast those three votes for your own design, but you have two other votes for the design you think next best, and one vote for the design you think third best. Now, go ahead and vote." I believe a satisfactory result would be arrived at.

There were some further discussions before the Committee on the question of cost, after which I said:)

Mr. Nobbs—I feel very strongly this should be restricted to Canadian architects and to Canadian designers.

Mr. McCurdy—All residents of Canada, or Canadian born?

Mr. Nobbs—Canadian architects and sculptors. I think the true test should be, does the man work in Canada. It should be for those men who are working, making their living in Canada. It has been mighty hard times for the architects during the last six years. It was all right for the younger men in the service, but for the older men it has been a pretty hard time.

Mr. Peck—I am ready to put a provision in that this be confined to Canadian designers.

Mr. Chairman—Mr. Nobbs, are there any other suggestions you can give us?

Mr. Nobbs—No, sir. If the Committee will decide definitely as to whether they want seven or eight of a kind—if that point is decided it will simply be a matter of redrafting the conditions accordingly.

The Chairman—The conditions were drafted on the assumption that we would have the seven and one larger.

It is recommended then that a sum of not less than \$250,000 be immediately voted to carry out the immediate construction of roadways, the cost of competitions, designs, and preliminary expenses. If we have \$250,000 right away we will not need the balance before the next session of Parliament.

I was then asked how long it would take to put the competition through, and I said if I were retained as professional adviser, and if they could get busy right away and have the assessors selected, the business could be proceeded with during the winter. There has been delay in the matter. The appointment of the Commission only went through the other day, so the whole thing is a little behind.

I fully expect the first stage of the competition will be dealt with at Christmas time. As to whether I shall have anything to do with it, I do not know.

As to other possible assessors, the probability is that the President of the Royal Institute of British Architects will be asked to appoint one, and the President of the Societie des Architectes Diplomes in Paris will be asked to appoint another. There is a possibility that the English appointment will be Professor Reilly of the School of Liverpool, and that the French appointment will be a very distinguished French Professor of Architecture in Philadelphia, Paul Cree, but nothing definite has been done.

I fully expect, although I have no authority whatever to speak definitely in the matter that the conditions of the competition will be printed

and published within a few weeks, and that the preliminary competition will be disposed of by Christmas.

If I have failed to make myself clear on any point, I would like you to draw it to my attention, and if there is any further information you care to have, I shall be only too pleased to give it to you.

Since the Commission has been appointed I have had no dealings with them. All I can do is to tell you how I advised them before appointment.

The President—This morning I think I made the statement that the conditions surrounding those proposed competitions were very hopeful indeed, and I think after the full description just given by Professor Nobbs you will agree with me that things are very promising.

Mr. Nobbs—There are two other points in connection with competitions in regard to which I would like to say a word. There are two other competitions on the horizon, which are much more serious as far as the financial point of view and the size are concerned, although certainly no more important from the strictly emotional point of view.

Firstly, there is the question of the Canadian National Memorial at Ottawa. A meeting was held in May composed of representatives of the various learned societies. I was present at that meeting in virtue of my membership in the Town Planning Institute. Professor Currelly, Director of the Toronto Museum, and Dr. Doughty, of the Archives, were present representing the Royal Society. Mr. Millson and I represented the Town Planning Institute. Mr. George Reid and Mr. Homer Watson represented the Royal Canadian Academy, and Mr. Meredith and Mr. Cromarty represented the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. We met at the Archives Building and discussed the situation with regard to a National Memorial, and the relation of such a memorial to the question of housing war trophies.

As you know Canada is possessed of a wealth of war trophies as a result of the successful termination of hostilities. Now, modern guns, for instance, will not last in the open air.

The meeting was a very interesting one, and while no one had any definite idea of the subject when the meeting was called, and no one had any intention of getting the whole meeting to look at the matter from his point of view, after a few hours of very interesting discussion under the able chairmanship of Dr. Currelly, we arrived at a unanimous decision, and that was that in our view the Canadian National Memorial should be at the same time a Museum. I forgot the exact phraseology of the decision, but that was the effect of it.

Mr. Cromarty kindly consented to act as Sec-

retary, and we went over and saw Sir George Foster, and Sir Henry Drayton. We had dinner in the evening with Mr. Rowell. I understand Mr. Cromarty sent an unofficial communication, but I do not think anything definite has been done. Professor Currelly has been away in Europe, and no doubt upon his return the question will be reopened.

Secondly, there is another competition in view in connection with a very large and ambitious scheme indeed, that is the City Hall at St. John. They had a beautiful old Court House at St. John, a perfectly splendid old piece of architecture, which made St. John at least fifty per cent. more attractive than it otherwise would be. This beautiful old building was burned out recently. The present proposition is to forget about the old building, and construct a new one. After all, a city must be trusted to look after its own affairs. At the same time, it is a pity historically that this beautiful old building should be sacrificed. After looking the situation over, I am afraid it is going to be sacrificed. I sent the authorities of St. John some copies of standard conditions of competition for their guidance in this connection, and this is what appears in the papers:

"A call for competitive plans for a new Court House and Municipal Building to replace the ruins now standing at the head of King's Square was approved at a meeting of the Building Committee of the Municipal Council held yesterday afternoon in the County Rooms, Prince William Street, with Commissioner Thornton presiding. As an incentive a cash prize of \$150 will be offered for the most satisfactory set of working plans. The competition will not be limited to local aspirants. . . ."

"The motion to advertise for competitive plans for the new Municipal structure was made by Mayor Schofield, and after long discussion it was adopted. The plans are to follow a form which will be prepared by Commissioner Thornton and a technical adviser on the lines submitted at a previous meeting of the City Council by the Engineering Institute of Canada and a firm of Montreal architects."

Now why should the Engineering Institute have anything to do with a job which is obviously our affair? They should, I think, have handed it over to us.

The President—They should have done so.

Mr. Nobbs—They probably did not because there were a few dollars in it. The Engineering Institute appear to have dealt with the whole thing without any reference to any architect whatever. If the professions are going to treat each other in that way for the sake of a few dollars commission, it is a most deplorable condition. The report continues:

"The Central building of the Court House and associated offices will be used as a working base, but the whole plan will take in the development of the block, and a premium of \$150 will be given to the person or persons submitting the best working plan. Several bids were received for the boiler which has been used in the old Court House. . . ." and so on.

I wish to apprise you all of the fact that a very interesting problem is there for solution. There will be a big competition resulting out of it, though the conditions of competition, as far as they have been reported, do not seem eminently satisfactory. I think this is a case where the President of this Institute should certainly offer his services with as little delay as possible.

The President—I am very glad Professor Nobbs has brought up this subject, because at the Council meeting at which our next President is appointed we can arrange to have him deal with it.

I presume you all know I have been in touch with Sir George E. Foster in regard to the Beaverbrook scheme.

Mr. Nobbs—No, I did not know about it.

The President—I have a letter from Sir George, under date July 8th, in which he says:

"In answer to your letter of July 2nd I do not know that there is any definite information which can be given with reference to the proposed Dominion War Memorial. The article in the 'Gazette' was probably based on the report that Lord Beaverbrook, who has collected a number of paintings, proposed the erection of a building for them in Ottawa, and had gone as far as to have plans prepared. These designs, however, have not been accepted by the Government, and I am not now in a position to say what will be done with reference to Lord Beaverbrook's plan. Different societies and associations appointed delegates to interview the Government with reference to the state of the whole question, and asked for a Commission for that purpose. The Government has taken no action with reference thereto, but I will endeavor as soon as possible to discuss the matter with my colleagues."

Mr. Nobbs—Is it the intention to have these competition matters discussed by the present Council or will they be taken up by the new Council?

The President—I should think the new Council would deal with it. The new Council will be appointed to-morrow morning, and can take up the question as soon as practicable.

Take Care of its Trees

The Hydro-Electric Commission and the Parks Department of the City of St. Thomas have placed the trimming of the trees on the streets where hydro wires are strung under the superintendency of the Horticultural Society. The St. Thomas Horticultural Society have as their chief plantsman, Mr. R. V. Smith, formerly superintendent of Parks of London, who is an expert along this line. The trimming is being done in a sane manner. That part of the work on the tree that it is necessary to remove to protect the wires is paid for by the Hydro Commission, and the balance of the work to make the tree symmetrical is paid for by the City Council. The spirit exhibited by these two municipal bodies is commendable.

R. A. I. C. Council Proceedings

THE following items of business were taken up for consideration by the R.A.I.C. Council at the recent Ottawa General Annual Assembly. Two meetings were held, one on each of the two days of the assembly, with the following members of the Executive in attendance: Messrs. A. Frank Wickson (chairman), W. D. Cromarty, John M. Watt, Chas. S. Cobb, H. E. Moore, David R. Brown, and Alcide Chausse (secretary).

At the first session the minutes of the Council meeting held at Montreal, July 10th, were read and approved. Mr. Chas. S. Cobb reported progress in reference to the R.A.I.C. Medal, and Mr. A. Frank Wickson as regards negotiations in reference to remission of R.I.B.A. dues.

Saskatchewan Association of Architects—Mr. Wickson stated that he was in communication with the Saskatchewan Association of Architects with respect to past dues. It was decided that an effort be made to have this matter arranged as soon as possible by the incoming Council of the Institute.

Battlefield Memorials—The Hon. Secretary reported that as decided at the last meeting of the Council, he wrote to the Clerk of the House of Commons requesting two copies of the "Report of the Special Committee on Battlefield Memorials," but received instead "Votes and Proceedings of the House of Commons, No. 47, Ottawa, May 6th, 1920." While attention was drawn to this error, the information asked for has not as yet been received.

R.I.B.A. Committee on Unification and Registration—The Secretary further reported that Mr. Andrew T. Taylor (retired F.R.I.B.A.) has acknowledged the confirmation of his appointment to represent the architects of Canada on the R.I.B.A. Committee on Unification and Registration, and that the first report of the proceedings of that committee has been received.

Duty on Plans—Mr. Cobb explained the recent increase in duty on imported plans, due to representations made to the Government, and the effort which is now being made to have an impost placed on specifications as well.

Rome Scholarship Competitions—A letter from Mr. Evelyn Shaw, Hon. Secretary of the British School of Rome, was read as follows: "With reference to your letter of July 21st, I am desirous of making one point clear on which apparently some misunderstanding has arisen. The Rome Scholarship in Architecture, like other Rome scholarships, is an open scholarship and any student may compete who complies with the conditions as to age and nationality. The Jarvis Studentship in Architecture is limited to students and associates of the Royal Insti-

tute of British Architects and is awarded at the discretion of the Faculty of Architecture of the British School at Rome to the student or associate of the R.I.B.A. who in the competition for the Rome scholarship is placed next in order of merit to the winner of that scholarship. It will, therefore, be clear that the two awards are made on the result of the same competition. I am requested to express regret that it is not possible to propose any alteration in the plan of holding the final competition in London, but the Faculty of Architecture will be asked to consider whether students and others of the allied societies of the R.I.B.A. can become eligible for the Jarvis Scholarship."

Canadian Engineering Standards Association—The Canadian Engineering Standards Association acknowledge by letter the receipt of correspondence from the Institute stating that the remarks contained therein would be placed before their committee at its next meeting. The letter assures the Institute that the fullest possible consultation was being carried on both with the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, regarding the question of a Canadian National Electrical Code.

Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries—A letter from the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries was received acknowledging information regarding the appointment of Messrs. Joseph Perrault and John M. Watt as representatives of the Institute to co-operate in the drawing up of a standard form of contract, and thanking the Institute for its prompt action. The chairman of the committee, Mr. H. T. Hazelton of Winnipeg, the letter states, has been notified as to the names of the representatives chosen.

Provincial Technical Associations—The secretary reported several replies to the letter sent out in reference to the formation of provincial technical societies along lines suggested at the previous meeting of the Council in a communication received from the British Columbia Technical Association. The British Columbia Architectural Institute being instrumental in forming the B.C.T.A., and a large number of its members belonging to the latter organization, *ipso facto*, endorses the idea. The Saskatchewan Association favored the formation of some such body as would eventually merge into a Dominion-wide organization. The Alberta Association felt that owing to their limited membership a more adequate degree of protection might result in uniting with kindred professions in their province, expressing at the same time the view that care should be exercised so that

such an amalgamation would not obscure or interfere with the identity of the architectural fraternity as a distinct organization. The Manitoba Association reported that inasmuch as the B.C.T.A. was made up mainly of members of the engineering profession, it did not consider that the Manitoba architects should take the initiative in a movement of the kind."

Other replies were received from the Quebec and Ontario Associations, stating that the matter would be given consideration by their respective councils.

It was resolved that the president appoint a member of the R.A.I.C. Council for each of the federated associations with the object of forming a committee to consider the question and report at the 1921 General Annual Assembly.

Nova Scotia Association of Architects—The following letter was also received from President R. A. Johnson of the Nova Scotia Association of Architects, in reference to the effort which is being made to secure registration in that province: "At the last session of the Provincial Legislature an attempt was made to obtain the passage of an Act similar to that in force in Saskatchewan, but it met with such determined opposition that we were unable to obtain anything. All architects in the province with one or two exceptions, are strongly in favor of registration and license to practice, but the politicians were too much for us. It is hoped at the next session of the Legislature to obtain an Act incorporating the Nova Scotia Association of Architects, but it will be impossible under present conditions to obtain any restrictive legislation."

It was decided by the Council to negotiate with the above organization with a view to inducing it to federate with the R.A.I.C., and to give full moral support to that body in the effort which is being put forth to secure registration.

Campaign of Publicity—Replies indicating the attitude of the following provincial associations on the question of a Dominion-wide publicity campaign were received in response to a communication on this subject recently sent out by the Council. The Manitoba Association of Architects who brought this matter to the attention of the R.A.I.C. favored such a campaign. The Architectural Institute of British Columbia is likewise unanimous that a form of systematic publicity would prove desirable. The Saskatchewan Association of Architects, while working at the present time on a scheme to be put in operation in that province about the first of the year along lines similar to those adopted in Ontario, are willing, if the other provinces wish to unite in a national campaign, to co-operate as far as their finances will permit.

Architects' Fees—The question of revising the schedule of professional charges was con-

sidered, it being pointed out in this connection that the Ontario Association of Architects had already adopted a new scale of fees. Attention was also drawn to the following schedule of charges recently adopted by the recently formed "Federation des Societies Francaises D'Architectes":

For the first 50,000 francs	7 %
For the following 50,000 francs	6 %
For the following 400,000 francs	5½ %
For the following 500,000 francs	5 %

There is also a special table showing charges to be made for various services that an architect is called upon to render.

It was resolved that this matter be further considered by the Council at its next meeting.

Action Against Dominion Government—Another matter before the Council was the pending litigation involving the rights of Messrs. Saxe & Archibald, Montreal, and others, in reference to the Ottawa Government Buildings Competition. The R.I.B.A. has decided to engage counsel to follow the case as a measure of assistance to the contestants, but does not desire to incur any unlimited liability, preferring if possible to make some arrangement whereby counsel would undertake the case for an inclusive maximum fee of one hundred guineas. The R.I.B.A. Council is of the opinion that their participation in this connection should be of benefit to the competitors, and that the moral effect would be still further increased, if similar action were taken by the P.Q.A.A. and other bodies whose members were directly interested.

Communications bearing on the case were received from Messrs. L. H. Jordon and A. Melville, of the Manitoba Association; S. M. Eveleigh of the B.C. Institute; David Webster, of the Saskatchewan Association; and Joseph Perrault of the Quebec Association of Architects.

It was resolved at the meeting that a committee be named by the president to confer and report on this question.

Other matters considered were the annual reports of the Hon. Secretary and the Hon. Treasurer.

The receipt of a prospectus, covering the course of architecture at the Liverpool University, was also reported.

COUNCIL MEETING, OCTOBER 2ND.

At the second meeting held at the conclusion of the Assembly, Mr. David R. Brown, the newly elected president, was invited to occupy the chair. Mr. Alcide Chausse, hon. secretary, and Mr. Chas. S. Cobb, hon. treasurer, were re-elected to office, and other executives chosen as previously reported in the October issue of CONSTRUCTION.

Pro Rata Contribution—The Council confirmed the increase recommended by the hon. treasurer and approved by the Assembly, fixing

the pro rata contribution of the provincial associations at \$5.00 a year per member, instead of \$2.00 as heretofore.

In this connection it is pointed out that of approximately 800 architects belonging to the provincial association at the time of federation (1913), this total membership has since been reduced almost one-half. This was entirely due to the disrupted period through which the country has just passed, and it was only through funds accumulated during the war when for a period of three years no general annual assembly was held, and of which only a surplus of \$220.14 now remains, has it been possible for the Institute to hold to the pro rata fee of \$2.00 up to now. The necessary expenses, with prospects of certain additional increases, were itemized as follows:

Rental of office	\$200.00
Assistant-Secretary	200.00
Travelling expenses of officers and members assembly and council meetings	450.00
Stationery, printing and postage	50.00
Reporting of Annual Assembly	180.00
Unforeseen expenses	100.00
	\$1,180.00

Disbursements—The hon. treasurer was authorized to pay the following accounts:

- (a) Annual office rent (Montreal) \$200.00
- (b) Services of Assistant-Secretary 200.00
- (c) Hon. Secretary's disbursements.
- (d) Necessary expenses in connection with the Thirteenth General Annual Assembly.
- (e) Actual travelling expenses of President and other executive on business of the Institute.
- (f) Bonus of \$25.00 to Assistant-Secretary in connection with the moving of the Institute offices.

Publishing Annual Proceedings—The hon.

secretary was authorized to make arrangements with the publishers of CONSTRUCTION to publish in pamphlet form the report of the Ottawa Assembly appearing in the October issue of that publication.

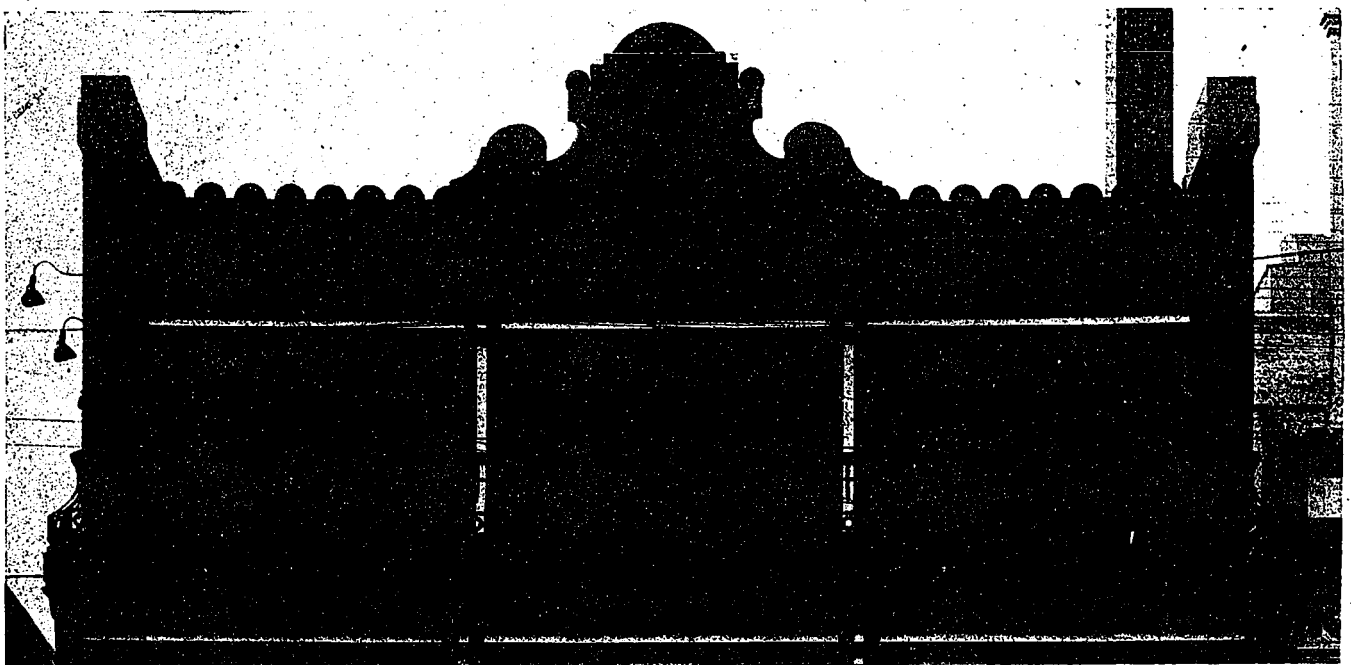
Finance Committee—Messrs. J. P. Hynes (chairman), Forsey Page and Gordon West were appointed members of the finance committee for the ensuing year.

Committee on Urgent Matters—Messrs. David R. Brown (chairman), Joseph Perrault, John S. Archibald, Chas. S. Cobb and Alcide Chausse were appointed a committee to deal with urgent matters which arise between Council meetings. It is understood that the decisions of said committee will be mailed by the hon. secretary to all members of the Council immediately after such decisions are made.

Revision of By-laws, Etc.—It was also decided to strike a committee to be named by the president, to deal with the proposed revisions of the by-laws, schedule of charges, and conditions of competitions.

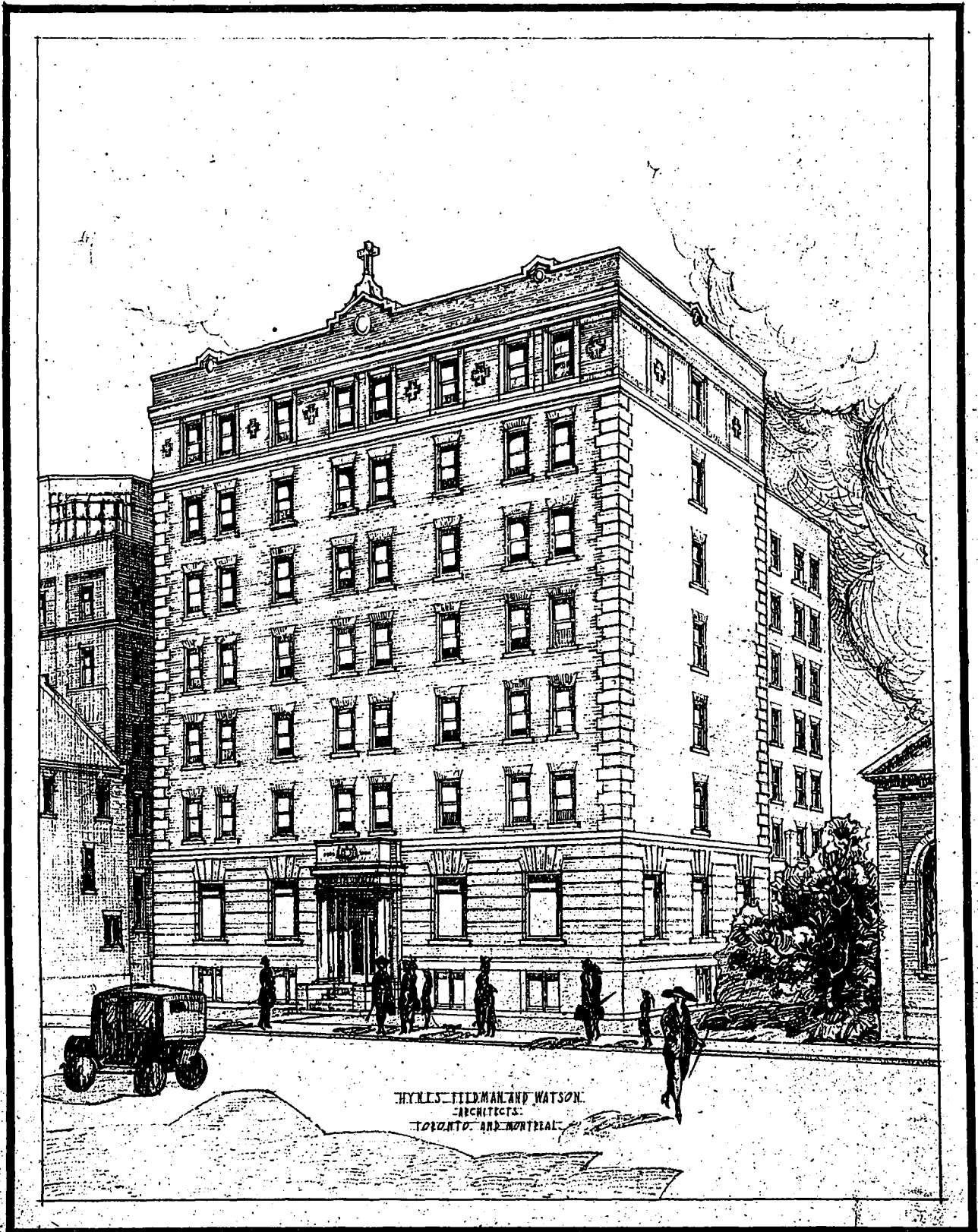
Publication of Year Book—The hon. secretary was instructed to secure the opinion of the several provincial associations in reference to the publication of a year book to contain the charters, by-laws; schedule of charges, code of ethics, conditions of competitions, and list of officers and members of all architectural organizations in Canada.

Next General Annual Assembly—The next general annual assembly is to be held at Winnipeg, subject to the approval of the Winnipeg members, the Council being empowered to make different arrangements in case the selection of some other city should be deemed necessary.



UPPER FACADE OF THE WM. DAVIES CO., LIMITED, QUEEN STREET STORE, TORONTO, WHICH WAS ILLUSTRATED IN THE JULY ISSUE IN AN INCOMPLETED STATE.

HYNES, FELDMAN & WATSON, ARCHITECTS.



PERSPECTIVE VIEW

NEW NURSES' RESIDENCE, ST. MICHAELS HOSPITAL, TORONTO, NOW IN COURSE OF ERECTION.

HYNES, FELDMAN & WATSON, ARCHITECTS.

Nurses' Home, St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto

The new Nurses' Home of St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, now in course of erection, will give accommodation for one hundred and fifty nurses, one hundred of whom will have individual rooms, while every nurse will have an individual clothes closet. These rooms occupy the six upper floors of the building, on each of which lavatories are placed permitting every floor to be used as a separate unit. The roof is laid with promenade tile and will be used for open air recreation, being accessible by the main stairs and an automatic electric elevator.

The ground floor has apartments for the head nurse, reception room and library for the nurses and also a large assembly room. The basement has a large room for the auxiliary, small kitchen and lavatory, and trunk and storage rooms.

The building has a frontage of 72 feet on Shuter Street and a depth of 100 feet. It is of reinforced concrete construction with hollow terra cotta tile walls, brick veneered on the external face. Two reinforced concrete trusses cross the first floor, giving a clear span to the ceiling of the assembly room while carrying the six upper floors of the building. The exterior of the front portion of the structure is faced with red pressed brick with stone trimmings, while the rear portion is faced with red stock brick.

The interior throughout is plastered in hard finish and oil painted, the doors, trim and floors being of selected birch finished a dead gloss in natural color. Electricity will be used for the lighting and a forced hot water system for the heating, the lavatory partitions throughout being of the sheet metal finished with white enamel.

Ancient Guilds & Modern Science

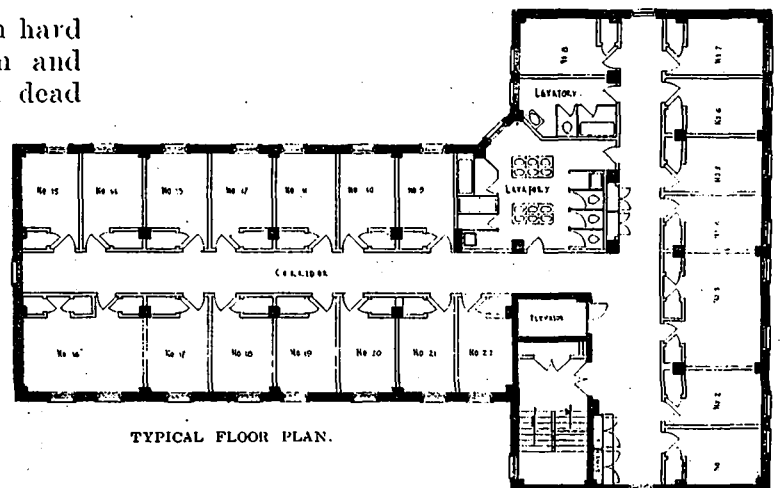
The ancient guilds of the City of London, England, are famous the world over for their historic traditions, their wealth, and the munificence of their gifts to education, charities, and public services in general. That they can move with the times is shown by the striking action of the "Worshipful Company of Fan Makers." For centuries this company has confined its attention to ladies' fans, but now it is taking within its range the ventilating fans designed by the engineer. A medal is being offered by the company for the best essay on a subject connected with the theory and practice of ventilation. The Fan Makers' Company has also decided to promote an exhibition in London of smoke-consuming and ventilating appliances for improving the atmosphere of towns and factories.

Antiquity of Stone-Paved Streets

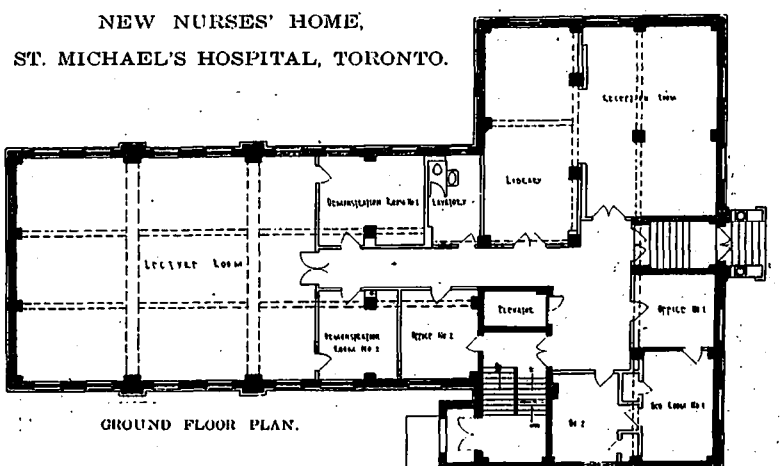
The paving of streets is by no means a modern invention, although in the last 30 or 40 years different materials and different methods have been used with more or less success. The people of Carthage are said to have paved their town; the Romans in the time of Augustus had pavements in many of their streets, the Appian Way in Rome, a paved road, was built in 312 B.C. Pavements of blocks of lava, worn into ruts by wheels, were found in Pompeii. Roads built of heavy flags of freestone, of unknown age 1,500 to 2,000 miles in extent, exist in Peru. In Mexico, among the ruins of Palenque, are found pavements of large square blocks of stones.—"Stone."

Damming the Clyde

A century ago the River Clyde was fordable at points close to where liners are now docked. Great as the transformation has been, it does not represent the last word in the enterprise of those concerned. The Clyde Navigation Trust, under whose auspices a long and magnificent series of improvements have been carried out, is considering the construction of a barrage at a point somewhere below the harbor to keep the water in the harbor at a constant high level. The question has been referred to a special committee which also has in hand important schemes for the construction of new docks.



TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

NEW NURSES' HOME,
ST. MICHAEL'S HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

Community Development

By Dr. C. A. Hodgetts, Department of Health, Ottawa.

An address delivered at the General Annual Assembly of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, recently held at Ottawa.

IN being honored by an invitation to speak before the Royal Architectural Institute, I fear my friend Mr. Meredith has committed an "architectural blunder." The opportunity, however, could not be let pass to meet members of your profession with whom I happily became acquainted while serving with the Commission of Conservation in pre-war days, engaged in the pleasant and fascinating task of directing public attention to the necessity of proper and adequate housing and some orderly scheme of town planning.

Whilst acting as Red Cross Commissioner overseas, I realized more than ever before the value of the architect in the designing, erecting and maintenance of temporary buildings for the care of the sick and wounded, for certainly, without the skillful guidance of the architect, my efforts would have been of little avail.

When it came to the building of a 600 bed hospital in Paris, the climax was reached, and I can now certify to the truth of the axiom "fools build," for all the conditions incident to work of this character had completely changed. To carry on work in times of peace in which two governments are interested, is no easy task; in war it is confusion worse confounded. Neither help you and both urge prompt action and immediately tie you up with all the red tape possessed by a War Department which prevents honest endeavor. It required a confirmed order to purchase a few yards of copper wire.

It is only proper to state that what was accomplished in hospital building was due to the skill and ability of the gentleman employed.

It may seem at first glance there is little in common to speak upon which is of interest alike to the members of your profession and that of medicine. As a sanitarian, I have always considered we had one important common interest, and the Great War in my judgment, based on personal observation, has fully demonstrated it to be a fact. For if medicine prevented the spread of disease amongst the millions on the great field of battle, to a degree never before experienced, it can be truthfully said that the proper housing of the soldiers and the multitude of war workers, enabled the performance of duty and service to be carried out to the highest degree of efficiency.

And now in these post-war times, when the struggle is for individual and national existence, and it may be added for the supremacy of a Christian democracy; when in the great upheaval of nations, we find medical thought and

action directed into the more practical and more important lines of prevention of disease and the maintenance of a physically efficient people, it must be brought home to each of us that we have much in common.

According to Ruskin, "the architect is one who so disposes and adorns the edifices raised by man, for whatsoever use, that the sight of them may contribute to his mental health, power and pleasure."

If the sight of things of architectural beauty has such an effect, how much greater must be the effect on the health and power of the nation when our homes, our offices, workshops and the many civic amenities are taken into account?

Evidently Ruskin did not consider that an architect's responsibilities, so far as sanitation is concerned, were not summed up in one word "drains."

Of the medical men, Dr. Knox said the lives, limbs, health and spirits of a great part of the subjects of a kingdom depend upon their skill and honesty.

We have, therefore, combined in the two professions more power to make or mar the physical condition of man than is possible by any other two; not even if we couple up law and divinity.

We do know something of the opinion and views of the dangerous leaders; of the still more subtle and dangerous principles which at present dominate in certain parts of Europe, so far as they relate to the doctor, but I have yet to read anywhere what they think of the members of your profession.

George Lansbury is credited by "John Bull" to have said when visiting British soldiers in Russian imprisonment "that the road sweeper should receive the same wages as the doctor, because the former kept down disease by cleaning up the refuse and was doing as much regarding the safety of the race as a doctor." By deduction, your architectural fees, limited as they are now, would be kept down to those of a "hod carrier," for he does much and is an essential factor in house building.

The great difference, however, between our two callings is, we bury our mistakes, whilst yours are perpetuated in costly marble, or to be less poetic and more correct, in ferro-concrete, bricks and mortar.

If statistics are correct, the truth is out, for the medical examination of the greater part of the male population reveals the fact that many of the men, at least, are physical unfits, and they

have become thus during a period when we prided ourselves we were becoming more highly civilized. The decadence is ascribed to various causes, amongst them are those of bad housing, environment and heredity, not to speak of his innate sin.

If the facts presented be true, and as one who has seen the evidence in England and Ireland whilst serving under the Ministry of National Service, I must say they are confirmed; it is quite apparent in the building up of this nation that we have each duties and responsibilities in regard to man and much that has to do with his physical condition and temporal happiness.

According to Aristotle, "Man is a civic animal," and we fear not even the so-called League of Nations or the League of the Red Cross with its untold millions, will accomplish much to improve his immediate condition and his natural frailties or induce him to return to a rural life. The evidence of his civic nature is before us everywhere we go, as witness our huge cities with their teeming millions packed, the most of them, like sardines in a box.

We see in our fair Dominion the rapid growth of Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, and hundreds of other lesser cities, and this too in a country which is calling for a larger rural population to develop our natural resources of which we so loudly and so proudly boast.

Because "man is nature's sole mistake" (and Canadians, being men, continue to err as their ancestors have done), does it follow that he must undergo a process of regeneration before we can hope for the adoption of general civic amenities by which alone the attainment of higher physical standards can be realized? This is no doubt in part true, but we fear there is more truth in the words of Southey that "man creates the evil he endures," and it is these evils of his creative genius which we have to contend against.

It is in the erection of the individual homes and buildings and their aggregation into towns and cities that our interest, though varied, meets, and that interest is the common object of providing the amenities for our fellow men. A town is not made by one man, or by one man's ideas; it is an organic thing; the product of the efforts, aims and desires of many men, and I would add "women." Its architecture is determined by material conditions, by the needs real or supposed, the traditions, the limitations and the culture of those for whom it is made and of those who make it.

In brief, it is the skilled cultivation of life, of experience, of opportunity which go to the making of a town, very similarly as they go to the making of man himself.

The concentration of industry, the growing contrast in the conditions of life offered in the country and town, have their influence in draw-

ing people in vast numbers to forsake the hill-side cottage, or the sleepy village, in favor of the dusty street in the overcrowded town slums.

We will not discuss the motives; time will not permit; but, whatever they are, it should be our aim to secure conditions in the growing city that they may find new ties, new interests and new hopes, and that general atmosphere which will create for them livable homes and new aspirations.

It must be our work to transform these mere aggregations of people into consciously organized communities. We must teach them to think in the words of Aristotle "that a city is a place where men live a common life for a noble end." We in Canada have become used to living amongst surroundings in which beauty has little or no place, so that we do not realize what a remarkable and unique feature the ugliness of modern town life is.

In the aggregation of our homes as we find them in our Canadian cities, we have neglected the amenities of life. We have apparently forgotten that endless rows of brick boxes looking out on dreary streets and backed by squalid backyards are not really homes for people, and indeed never can become such, however complete may be the drainage system or pure the water supply. There is more—these do not suffice—there is needed the modifying touch of art which will give completeness and increase their value.

"Art is the well doing of what needs doing," and much that has been done in the past lacked the insight of imagination and the generosity of treatment which would have constituted the work well done. It is from this well doing that beauty springs. It is the lack of beauty, of the amenities of life, more than anything else which obliges us to admit our work of town building in the past has not been well done.

We shall need to secure more open ground, air space and sunlight for each dwelling. We shall need to make proper provision for parks and playgrounds—to control our streets; to plan their direction, width and character so that they may in the highest degree possible minister to the convenience of the community.

We are too much given to regarding art as something added from without—some expensive trimming put on; rather art springs from the spirit of the artist; it comes from within and must permeate the work. Beauty is a necessity of life if we are to live as nature means us to, unless we are content to be less than men.

While the mass of people in hovels and slums and our children grow up far from the sight and pleasure of green fields and flowers, our land is laid out solely to serve the interests of individual owners, without regard to the common needs. We must lay a good foundation.

Does the town need a market place? If so,

build the best, most convenient and comely we can design—not erect a corrugated iron shed for the market and spend what would have done this work well in decorating the town park with ornamental railings and the like.

We may enact building and sanitary laws, which as a rule are altogether too rigid; we may propound sanitary theories and give the best advice both as architects and sanitarians, but unless we can persuade the general population that it is good for them to obey the laws

and follow the advice given, the upward movement will not follow and our homes will continue to be one of the causes of disease and physical disability.

We must teach the people that a nation is only truly great and worthy of the land and scenes it has inherited when by its acts and arts it renders them more desirable for their children; and what a noble heritage of both land and scenes this noble Canada of ours possesses!

O. A. A. Notes

As a result of the impetus given by the O.A.A. Council meeting in Hamilton on October 9th, the architects of that city have been busy re-organizing with a view to again putting the local chapter on a sound basis. Since then officers have been elected and two very successful meetings held. Stanley T. J. Fryer has been made chairman, George T. Evans secretary-treasurer, and B. Frank Kelly, Hamilton's representative on the O.A.A. Council, as a member of all committees ex-officio.

The first meeting was in the nature of a general invitation to all architects of the city to get together, and met with a very encouraging response, fourteen members of the profession attending an evening dinner held on October 12th at the Wentworth Arms.

The chairman spoke briefly of the benefits of membership in the O.A.A., and urged all present to make application or to qualify themselves for membership. He also explained that the meetings called by the Chapter were for the benefit of the entire profession in the city, and that all non-affiliated architects were invited to become club members, with all privileges except the right to vote on matters pertaining to the Chapter.

The second meeting, held at a subsequent date, consisted of a noon luncheon at the Wentworth Arms with fifteen architects in attendance. It was decided that each member should be assessed \$2.00 for present incidental expenses and that at the next meeting a definite yearly fee would be agreed upon, also that the club would take up the matter of permanent organization and arrange for regular meeting nights.

The secretary was instructed to secure information regarding suitable quarters for a permanent club room and to report at the next meeting.

As a result of the activities up to the present time, ten local architects have signified their intention of making application for membership in the association.

The secretary has compiled a complete list of all architects in the city together with ad-

resses and phone numbers. A complete list of all architectural draughtsmen in the city is now in course of preparation, and draughtsmen will be urged to report to the secretary when seeking a position or change.

The secretary has also interviewed the city editors of the local papers, outlining the aims of the association and enlisting sympathy and co-operation in the Chapter's activities, with very gratifying results.

A list of all books dealing with architectural and allied subjects in the public library will be compiled for the information of members.

ADVISORY CONFERENCE COMMITTEE DRAFT BILL.

A special meeting of the Council of the Ontario Association of Architects was held on November 17th to discuss the draft bill presented by the Advisory Conference Committee for an Act respecting the practice of architecture and engineering in the Province of Ontario. As no definite decision was arrived at and as the matter is still under consideration, a report on this subject will be issued by the Council at a subsequent date.

NEW MEMBERS.

New members of the Ontario Association of Architects reported by the Board of Admission are Gordon J. Hutton, Stewart McPhie and Herbert E. Murton, all of Hamilton.

Five additional applications have been received by the Board and are now being given consideration.

George E. Evans, associate, Hamilton, Ont., has been made a full member, and W. A. Langton, Toronto, nominated for honorary membership.

E. L. Horwood, Ottawa, having ceased practising, has withdrawn his membership in the association.

THE PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN.

No one can doubt the value of the publicity campaign of the Ontario Association of Architects to its members when it even attracts attention in so remote a place as California. A

recent letter received by the secretary from the city of Pasadena asks for detailed information as to the system of propaganda adopted. Moreover, considerable comment has appeared in the daily and technical press, while numerous enquiries have been received from architects in other provinces and elsewhere, all of which only tend to show that both in Canada and the United States the question of publicity is a live one with the profession. It is likewise apparent that if these advertisements are being read in other parts of Canada and the United States, they are to a greater degree read by the lay public of Ontario, and that is the main thing and the best reason why the publicity campaign should be continued.

U. S. Registration Laws

The following is a skeleton program of the St. Louis (Mo.) meeting of the Architectural Registration Boards in the United States, which is being held as this issue goes to press, and which in view of similar subjects now being discussed in Canada may be deemed of timely interest. The subjects being considered are:

1. A general survey of conditions affecting registration laws, an historical sketch of the movement and purpose of the Council of Architectural Registration Boards, by Emil Lorch, President of the Council, and Vice-President of the Michigan State Board for the Registration of Architects, Engineers and Surveyors.

2. A comparative study of architectural registration laws now effective in the United States, by William P. Bannister, Secretary of the New York Registration Board for Architects.

3. The proposed standard form of registration law of the American Institute of Architects, by Richard E. Schmidt, Chairman, Committee on Registration Laws, American Institute of Architects.

4. Joint laws for architects and engineers.

(a) Report on the recent conference between the committees on co-operation between engineers and architects representing Engineering Council and the American Institute of Architects, by Ernest J. Russell, St. Louis, one of the Institute representatives at the conference.

(b) The registration law for architects, engineers and surveyors in Michigan, by the Chairman.

(c) Are joint laws desirable? General discussion.

5. The administration of registration laws.

(A) This is taken up as a general subject with a view to bringing out the experience of registration boards as to form of organization, conduct of work, general and special problems, legal decisions, titles of firms, co-operation of tech-

nical organizations with registration bodies, evasions, etc.

(a) In Illinois, by Emery S. Hall, Chairman of the Committee of Architects, and E. C. Dodds, Superintendent of the Department of Education and Registration of the State of Illinois.

(b) In California, by Sylvain Schmittacher, Secretary California Registration Board for Architects.

(c) In Louisiana, by Charles A. Fevrot of the Louisiana Board for Architects.

(d) In Idaho, by Paul Davis, Director of Bureau of License, Department of Law and Enforcement.

(e) In New Jersey, by Hugh Roberts, Member of the New Jersey Board of Registration for Architects.

(f) In New York, by D. Everett Waid, President New York Registration Board for Architects.

6. General Topic: To what extent is reciprocity possible between States in which registration laws are in force? Each delegate is asked to present the attitude and practice of his Board with respect to the following:

(a) Under what conditions shall architects who have registered without examination in their State of origin be registered in other States?

(b) Under what conditions shall an architect who was qualified by examination be accepted in other States?

(c) To what extent is it desirable and possible to establish a common standard of examinations?

(d) What modifications should be made to existing laws to facilitate reciprocity.

(e) To what extent is it possible and desirable to establish a central clearing office for all architectural boards?

7. Reports of committees and miscellaneous business.

At the conclusion of the meeting the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects will meet with representatives from the middle west chapters.

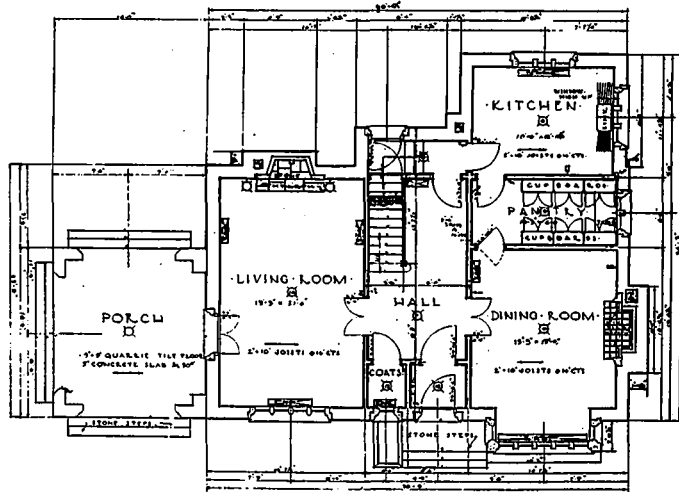
U. S. Industrial Plants in Canada

The reasons why American manufacturers are establishing plants in Canada at the rate of one a week, are summarized in a booklet just issued by the Union Bank of Canada entitled "A Canadian Plant—Why?" In the face of the growing strength of the "Made-in-Canada" movement and the extension of the British Preferential Tariff, Canada, the booklet claims, is the logical location for a plant with which to handle British and Canadian trade.



PERSPECTIVE.

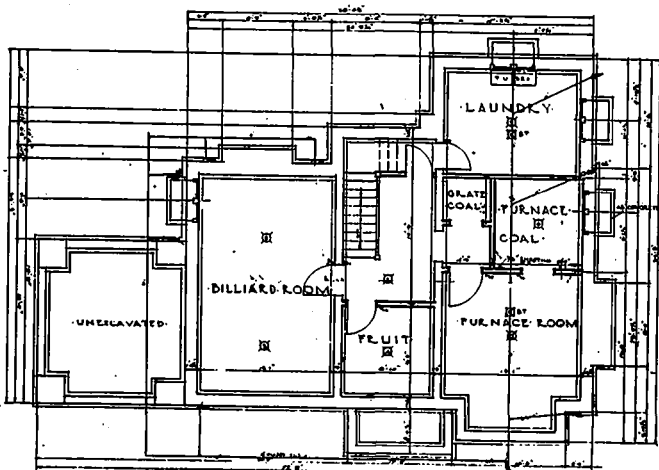
STUDENTS' WORK.
 SECOND YEAR CLASS,
 TORONTO TECHNICAL
 SCHOOL.



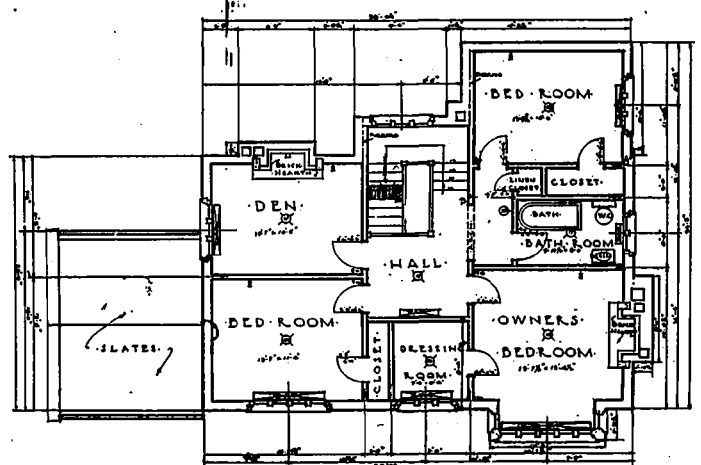
GROUND FLOOR PLAN

DESIGN BY
 FRANK B. THOMPSON.

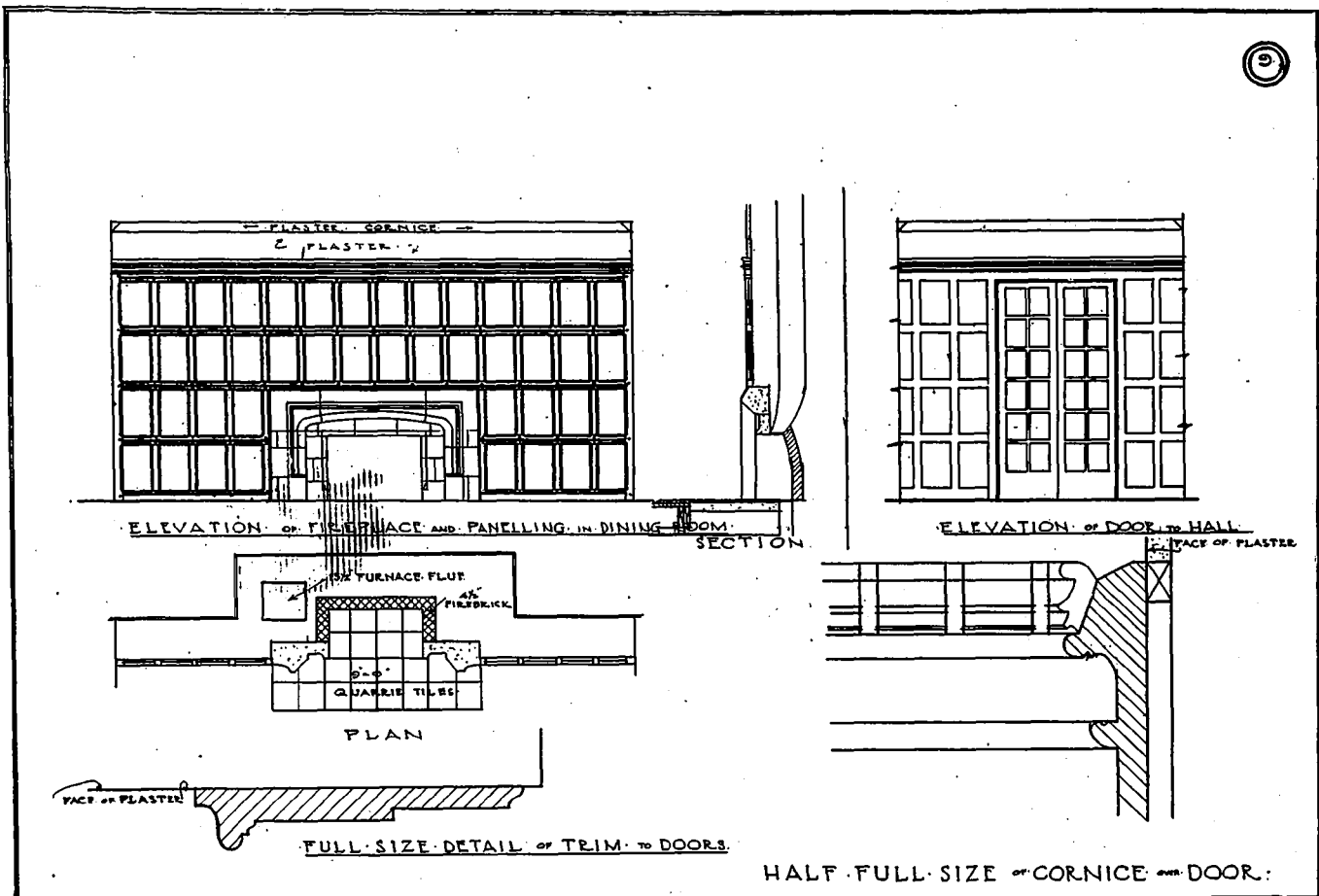
FIRST AWARD, (TERM OF
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 AND SECOND PRIZE FOR
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 HIBITION.



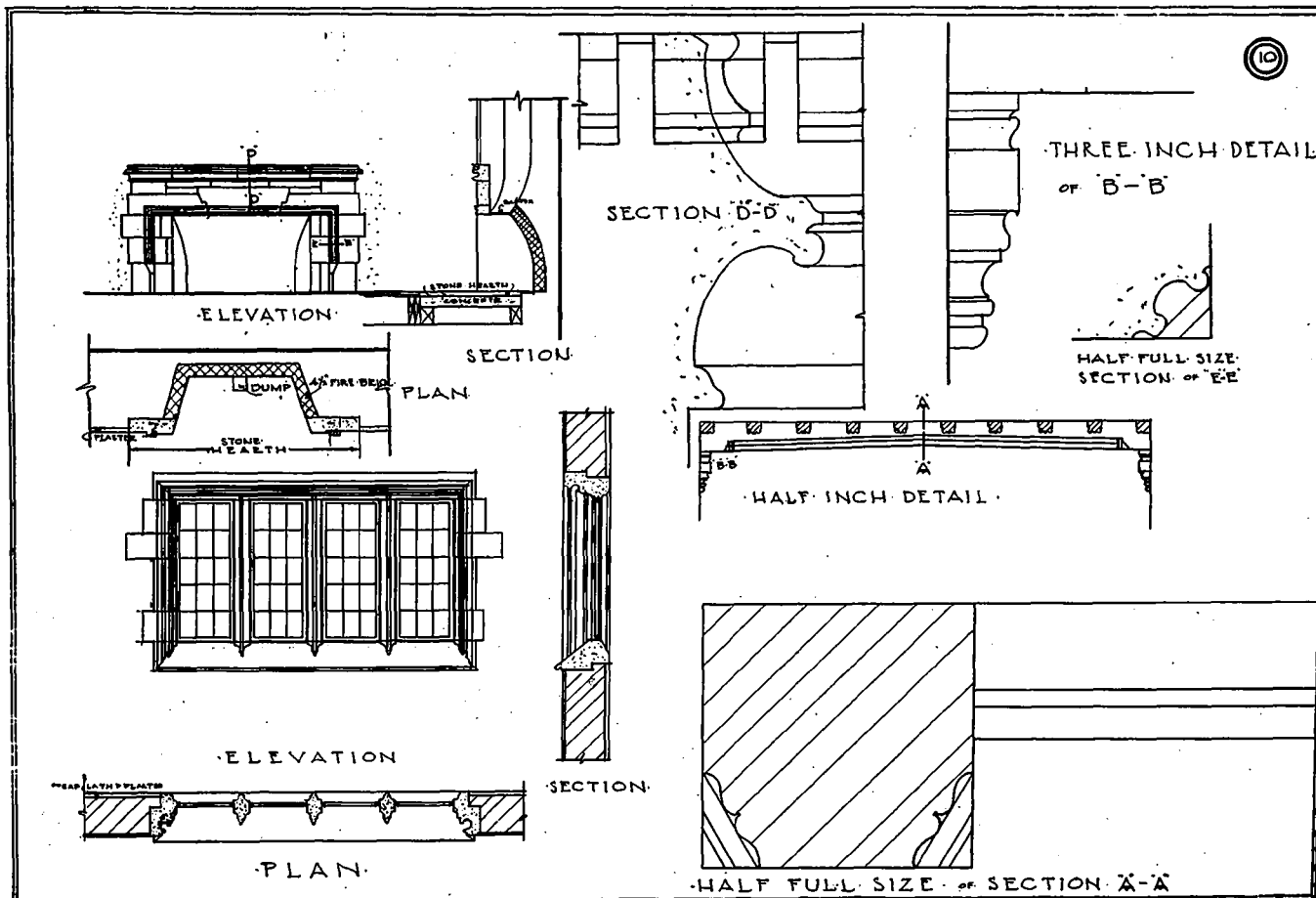
BASEMENT PLAN.



UPPER FLOOR PLAN.



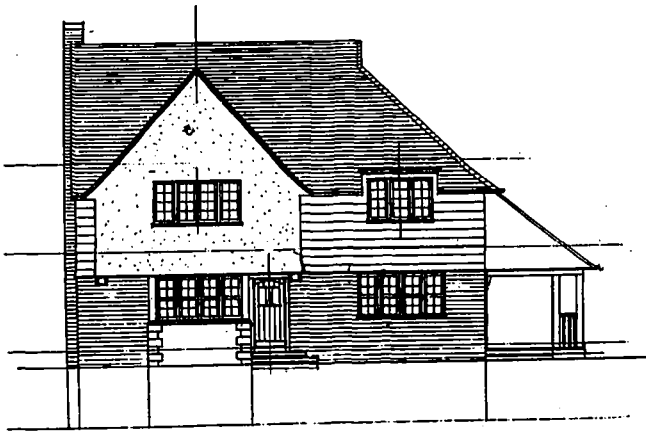
DETAIL OF DINING ROOM.



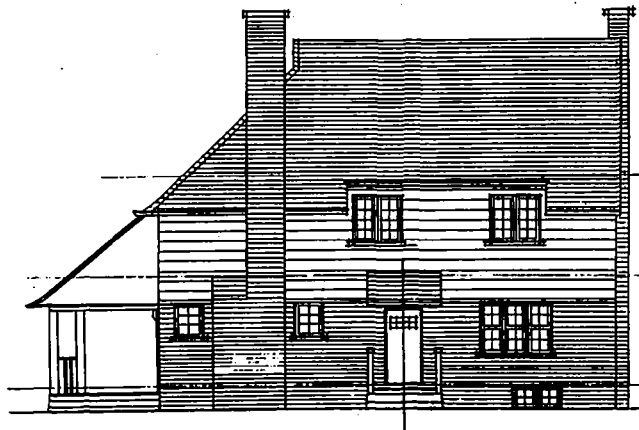
DETAILS OF LIVING ROOM.

STUDENTS' WORK, SECOND YEAR CLASS, TORONTO TECHNICAL SCHOOL, (TERM, 1919-1920.)

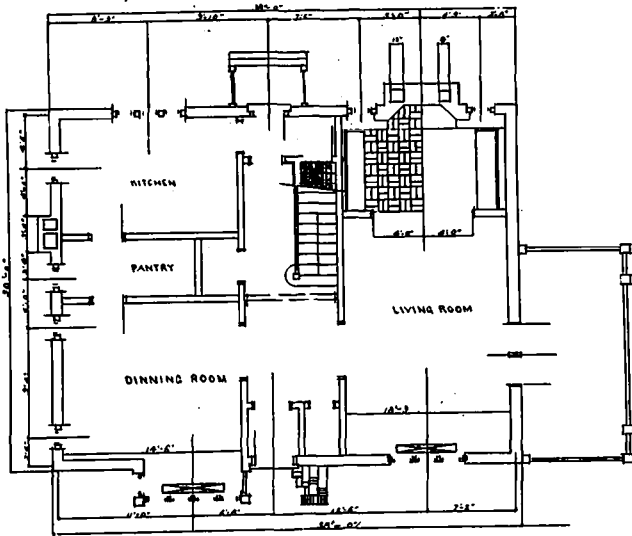
DESIGN BY FRANK B. THOMPSON.



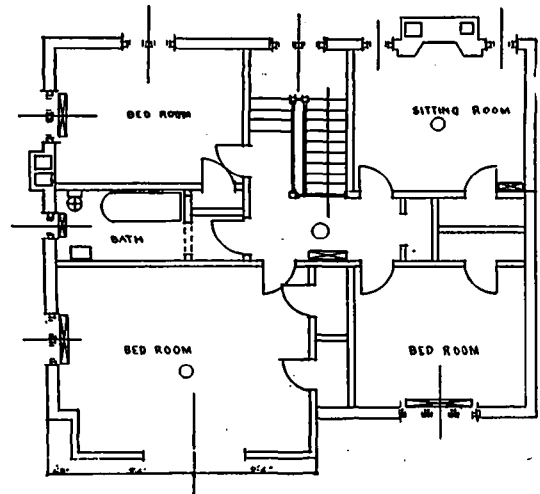
FRONT ELEVATION.



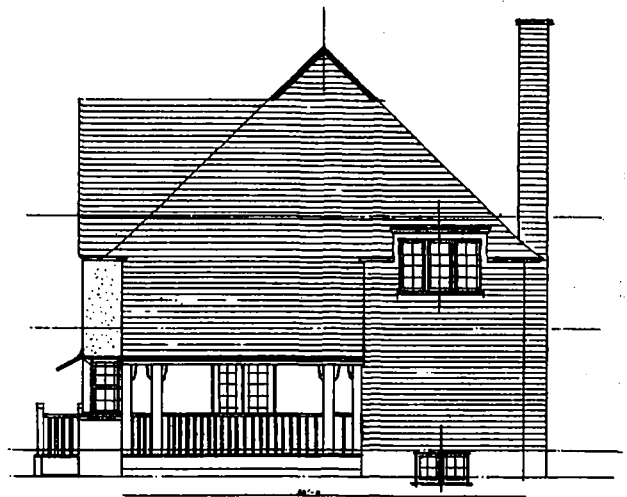
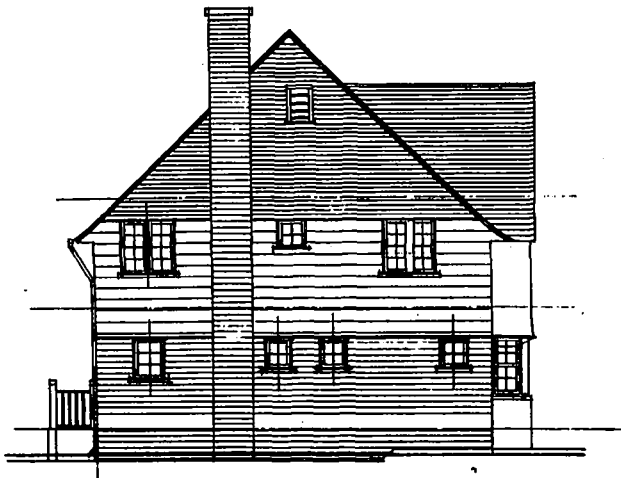
REAR ELEVATION.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



END ELEVATIONS.

STUDENTS' WORK, SECOND YEAR CLASS, TORONTO TECHNICAL SCHOOL, (TERM, 1919-1920.)

SECOND AWARD: C. D. STUART.

Hydro-Electric in Great Britain

Owing to the high cost of fuel and the demand for increased production, many British mill-owners are installing water turbines to use moderate heads of water and are using steam plant as an auxiliary. Both plants generate electricity, the hydro plant taking the constant

load and the steam plant dealing with additional demands in the busiest hours. The arrangements which several of the leading British electrical firms are making to carry out complete hydro-electrical installations of every size will encourage this movement towards power economy.

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CONTRIBUTIONS.—The Editor will be glad to consider contributions dealing with matters of general interest to the readers of this Journal. When payment is desired, this fact should be stated. We are always glad to receive the loan of photographs and plans of interesting Canadian work. The originals will be carefully preserved and returned.

Entered as Second Class Matter in the Post Office at Toronto, Canada.

Vol. XIII. Toronto, Nov. 1920 No. 11

The Live Stock Arena

The published perspective of the proposed Live Stock Arena to be built at the Canadian National Exhibition, possesses little of that standard of merit which one would expect to find in such an important structure as is intended. If carried out as proposed it will result architecturally in a building decidedly "Philadelphia Centennial" in type, or at least strikingly reminiscent of that period. Certainly it achieves no architectural distinction, and breathes none of that spirit which has made modern exhibition buildings in other countries such models of excellence in type. Perhaps the author has been influenced so that he was unable to give this structure the artistic consideration which it deserved, but inasmuch as it will be the first of a number of subsidiary structures, and will influence the design of the buildings to follow, it should be designed with a care as to dignity and chasteness. It not only has to please the people of to-day, but must also hold the admiration of

coming generations. The fact that the tender have doubled the appropriation voted by the Toronto ratepayers, gives the Exhibition Board an opportunity to reconsider the proposition in a more favorable light. It would indeed be advisable in this connection for the management to consult with the committee of architects recently appointed to devolve a more comprehensive scheme as to future extensions and developments at the Exhibition grounds. To do a thing well is to begin well, and the real beginning of a high standard of Exhibition architecture in Canada should start with the building in question.

Standard Code of Practice

The conference of the Canadian Building and Construction Industries to be held at Winnipeg, January 19, 20 and 21 next, will, among other matters take up the question of the pressing need in Canada of a standard code of practice which will be fair to owner, architect and material dealer, and also protect the general and sub-contractor. The subject is an important one, and will be widely discussed with a view to the adoption of such a code. A standard form of contract is another matter which will come before the conference and a very interesting committee report is promised on this subject. A large attendance of members is anticipated and other features of the programme are to be announced shortly.

Town Planning Journal

CONSTRUCTION extends hearty congratulations to Mr. Alfred Buckley, M.A., of the Town Planning Branch, Commission of Conservation, and to those associated with him editorially, on the very excellent character of the first issue of the "Journal of the Town Planning Institute of Canada."

It is not only a timely and informative publication, but is one which will serve a very necessary and useful purpose. The rather gratifying strides which town planning is making in Canada is perhaps best indicated by the growth of the Town Planning Institute itself which now has a membership of 117 reaching from the Maritime to the Pacific provinces. It is with a view to keeping its members informed as to town planning legislation and contemplated developments, as well as the large number of schemes in actual progress, that the journal is being published. It editorially deals with the general subject of town planning, the high taxation of cities resulting from the lack of proper and systematic growth, the millions of dollars of peoples' money being spent by municipalities in rectifying their own mistakes, and the special need in Canada for a broad consideration of proper methods of development and of men who are qualified to do this work.

Personal

Mr. Stanley T. J. Fryer, of the architectural firm of Fryer & Evans, Home Bank Building, Hamilton, Ont., is still receiving from time to time circulars and other matter, addressed Deputy Vocational Officer for Ontario, Dept. S.C.R., Toronto. Mr. Fryer wishes to advise manufacturers and others that he is no longer connected with that position, having resigned at the end of August when he returned to practice at the above address.

New Toggle Snap and Flush Switches

A new type of toggle surface switches which it is said electrically conforms to the most rigid requirements, besides being mechanically built to resist the most severe duty, is announced by the Harvey-Hubbell Company. The advantages claimed for these switches are (1) that they are more attractive and stronger than the ordinary switch; (2) that the movement is positive and the make-and-break of the circuit quick and snappy; and (3) that the switch is self-indicating, the position of the lever showing at a glance whether the current is "on" or "off" without any marker or dial. They are more fully described with price lists in Bulletin 16-18 which the company has just issued, and which is in loose-leaf form to permit of ready insertion in the Harvey-Hubbell catalogue No. 16.

Bulletin 16-12 gives similar information in reference to the Hubbell Toggle Flush Switches which the company has recently added to its various lines.

New Condulet Material

The Crouse-Hinds Company, Toronto, has recently issued "Bulletin 1000P" which describes metal reflectors and holophane vapor-proof reflectors for the V and VH series of condulets. Considerable information is given as to lamp sizes, reflector holders, reflectors, prices, etc.

Cement Association Opens Canadian Office

The Portland Cement Association, with head office at 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, announces the opening of a Canadian office in the Birks Building, 718 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C., in charge of A. E. Foreman as district engineer.

Mr. Foreman, who is a native of Canada, has since 1890 made his home in British Columbia, where he has become well known through numerous engineering connections, last of which was Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works, Victoria, B.C., which position he resigned to join the forces of the Portland Cement Association.

Mr. Foreman was graduated from McGill University in 1903. After a year's travel and several years spent in accumulating general business experience, he formed a connection with the Concrete Engineering and Construction Co. of Vancouver, of which firm he was Secretary and General Manager from 1907 to 1909. For a year following, he was a member of the firm of Dutcher & Foreman, Consulting Engineers of Vancouver. Since 1910 he has had various engineering connections, among which are following: Resident Engineer in charge of construction of Hydro Electric Power Development at Revelstoke, B.C.; Supervising Engineer on special harbor work for Victoria, B.C.; Assistant City Engineer, Victoria, B.C.

In addition to his many other activities, Mr. Foreman finds time to maintain official relations with a number of engineering and other societies, and at the present time is President of the Canadian Good Roads Association.

CONTRACTORS and SUB-CONTRACTORS

LOEW'S UPTOWN THEATRE, TORONTO.

General Contractors, P. H. Secord & Sons, Construction Co., Ltd.
 Carpets and Rugs, Murray-Kay Limited.
 Doors and Window Trim, Batts Limited.
 Concrete Work, P. H. Secord & Sons.
 Electric Fixtures, Black & Boyd, N.Y.C.
 Electric Wiring and Apparatus, Bennett & Wright Co.
 Metal Lath, Trussed Concrete Steel Co.
 Fire Alarm System, Dominion Messenger & Signal Co.
 Fire Doors, Robertson-Olsen.
 Fire Escapes, Luxfer Prism Co.
 Fire Extinguishers, American-La France Fire Engine Co.
 Furniture, Murray-Kay, Limited.
 Glass (Plate), Consolidated Plate Glass Co.
 Glass (Wired), W. E. Dillon.
 Hardware, Belleville Hardware Co.
 Hardware, Kent-Garvin.
 Woodwork, Batts, Ltd.
 Inter-Phone System, Northern Electric Co.
 Marble, Marbles & Tiles, Ltd.
 Ornamental Iron, Luxfer Prism Co.
 Painting (Decorative), A. Valerm.
 Painting (Exterior), L. G. Roberts Co.
 Plumbing, Bennett & Wright.
 Plaster Work (Ceiling), R. C. Dancy.
 Reinforcing Steel, Baines & Peckover.
 Radiators (Manufacturers), Dominion Radiators Co.
 Roofing, Barrett Specification.
 Roofing, Johns-Manville.
 Sprinkler Equipment, Bennett & Wright.
 Stone, Geo. Oakley & Son, Ltd.
 Structural Steel, Dominion Bridge Co.
 Hollow Tile, National Fireproofing Co.
 Vacuum Cleaners (Spencer Turbine), Bennett & Wright.
 Vaults, Goldie & McCulloch Co., Ltd.

PANTAGES THEATRE, TORONTO.

General Contractors, Jackson-Lewis Co.
 Brick, Don Valley Brick Works.
 Boilers (Spencer), A. Welch & Sons, Ltd.
 Carpets and Rugs, Murray-Kay, Limited.
 Doors and Window Trim, Batts, Ltd.
 Concrete Work, Jackson-Lewis Co.
 Electric Fixtures, Black & Boyd.
 Electric Wiring, Ramsden & Roxborough.
 Metal Lath, Trussed Concrete Steel Co.
 Fire Alarm System, Dominion Messenger & Signal Co.
 Fire Doors, Robertson-Olsen.
 Fire Escapes, Canada Wire & Iron Goods Co.
 Fire Extinguishers, America-La France Fire Engine Co.
 Furniture, T. Eaton Co., Ltd.
 Glass (Plate), Consolidated Plate Glass Co.
 Glass (Wired), Hobbs Mfg. Co.
 Hardware, Belleville Hardware Co.
 Hardware, Aikenhead Hardware Co.
 Heat Regulating System, Johnston Service.
 Inter-Phone System, Northern Electric Co.
 Marble, J. A. Billerman.
 Ornamental Iron, Canada Wire & Iron Goods Co.
 Painting (Decorative), Wm. Eckart Studios.
 Painting, Barrington Bros.
 Plumbing Fixtures, Maulson-Buchanan, Ltd.
 Plumbing, A. Welch & Sons.
 Plaster Work, W. J. Hynes, Ltd.
 Power Machinery, Canadian Westinghouse Co., Ltd.
 Radiators (Manufacturers), Gurney Foundry Co.
 Roofing, Keystone Fireproofing Co.
 Sprinkler Equipment, International Sprinkler.
 Stone (Artificial), Peerless Artificial Stone, Ltd.
 Structural Iron & Steel, Canadian Algis-Chalmers, Ltd.
 Tile, Ebsary Fireproofing & Gypsum Block Co.
 Vacuum Cleaners (Spencer Turbine), Bennett & Wright Co.
 Vaults, Goldie & McCulloch Co., Ltd.
 Woodwork, Batts, Ltd.