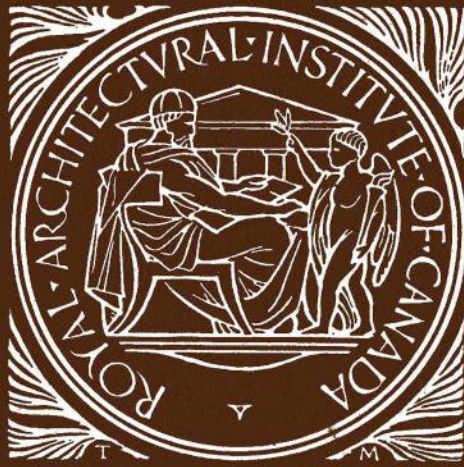


THE
JOURNAL
ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL
INSTITUTE OF CANADA



Vol. X, No. 8

AUGUST, 1933

TORONTO

• U N I T Y •



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*Duluth Building,
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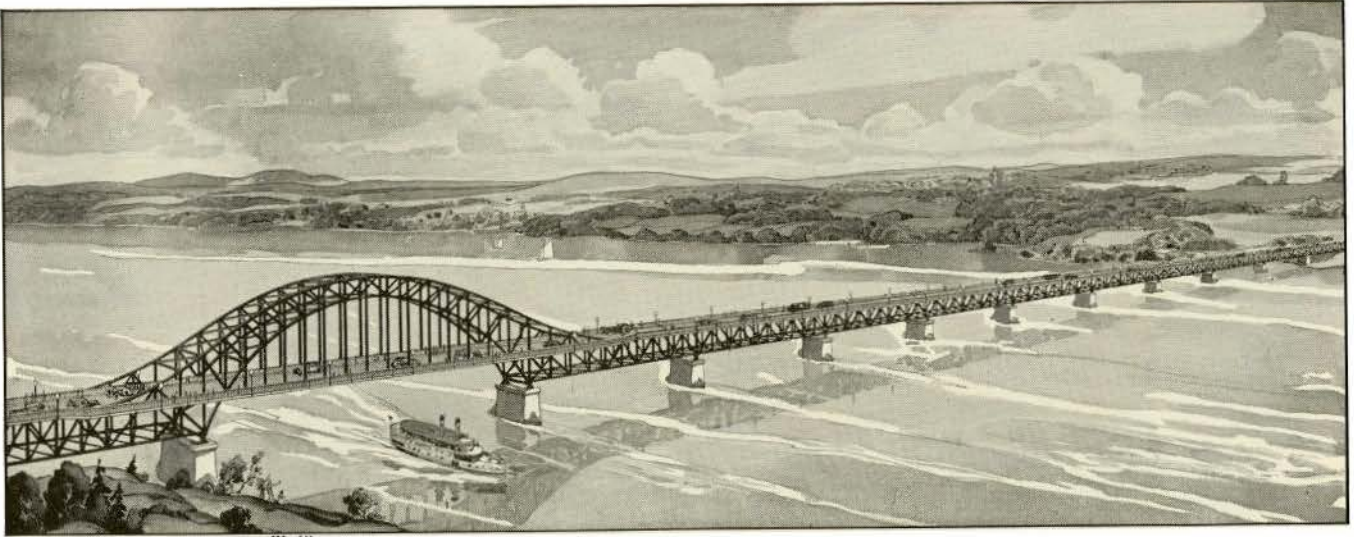
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Beautiful new head office building of
building of
NORTH AMERICAN LIFE
has MONEL METAL equipped
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New head office building of the North American Life Assurance Company, Toronto.

When a great Canadian insurance company builds, it builds for generations. The North American Life Assurance Company, and the architects who planned this magnificent new building, wanted to make it the last word in beauty, dignity, efficiency, as well as ultimate economy. It was only natural that Monel Metal should play such a prominent part in the kitchen and cafeteria equipment.

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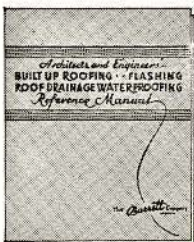
Barrett Roofs offer a degree of certainty in roof performance that finds few parallels in the building industry. For each Barrett Roof is built with every thought directed toward owner-protection . . . and to the continuation of Barrett's enduring reputation as "the greatest name in roofing."

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THE JOURNAL

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

Serial No. 96

TORONTO, AUGUST, 1933

Vol. X, No. 8

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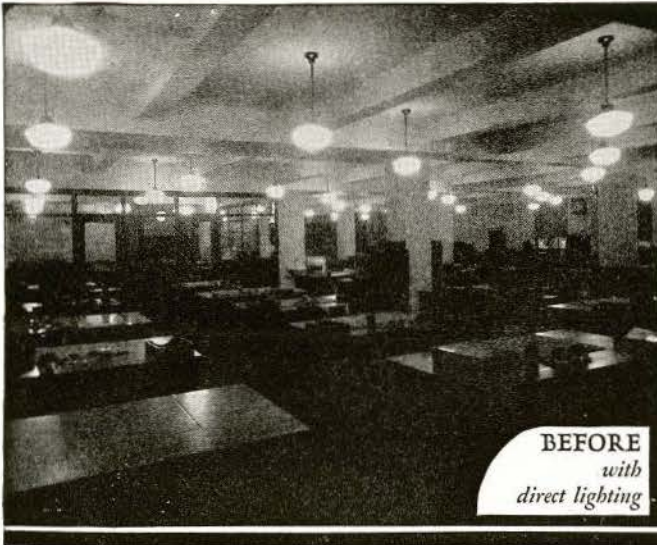
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Both installations use the same wattage lamps. Absence of glare and good light distribution is to be noted in the illustration on the right.

What is your prospective tenant's **FIRST IMPRESSION?**

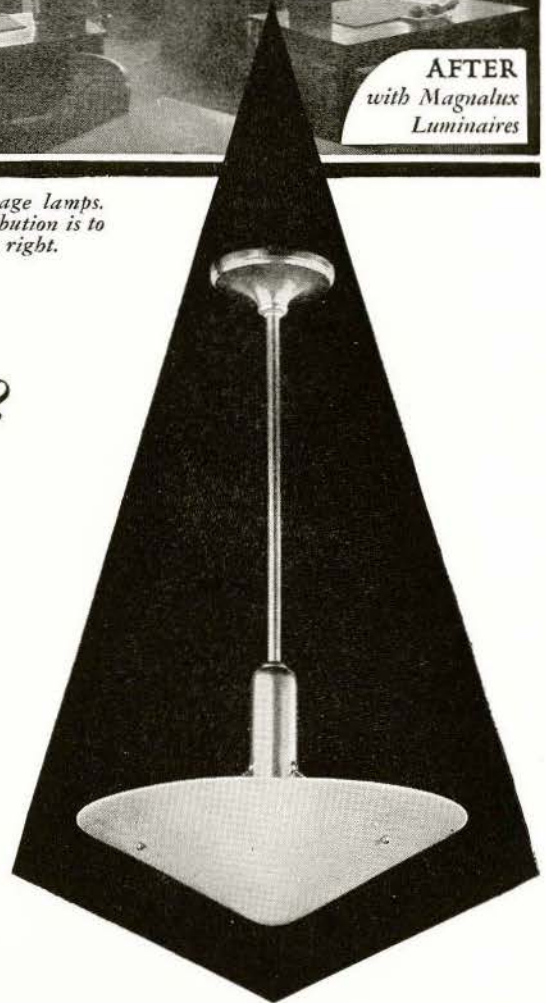
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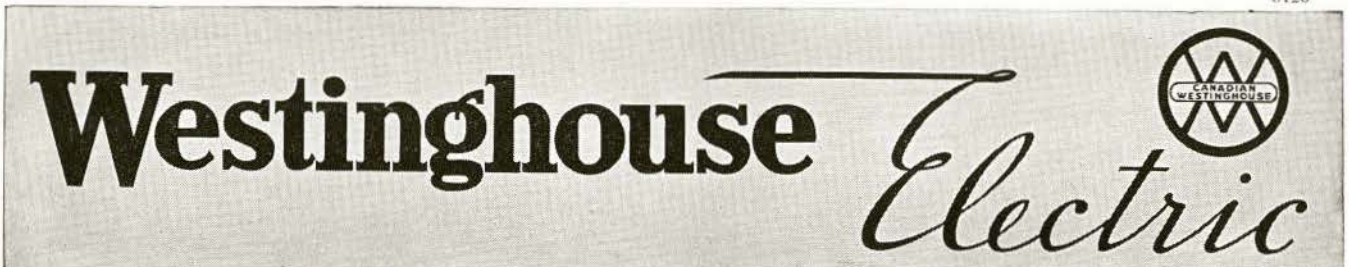


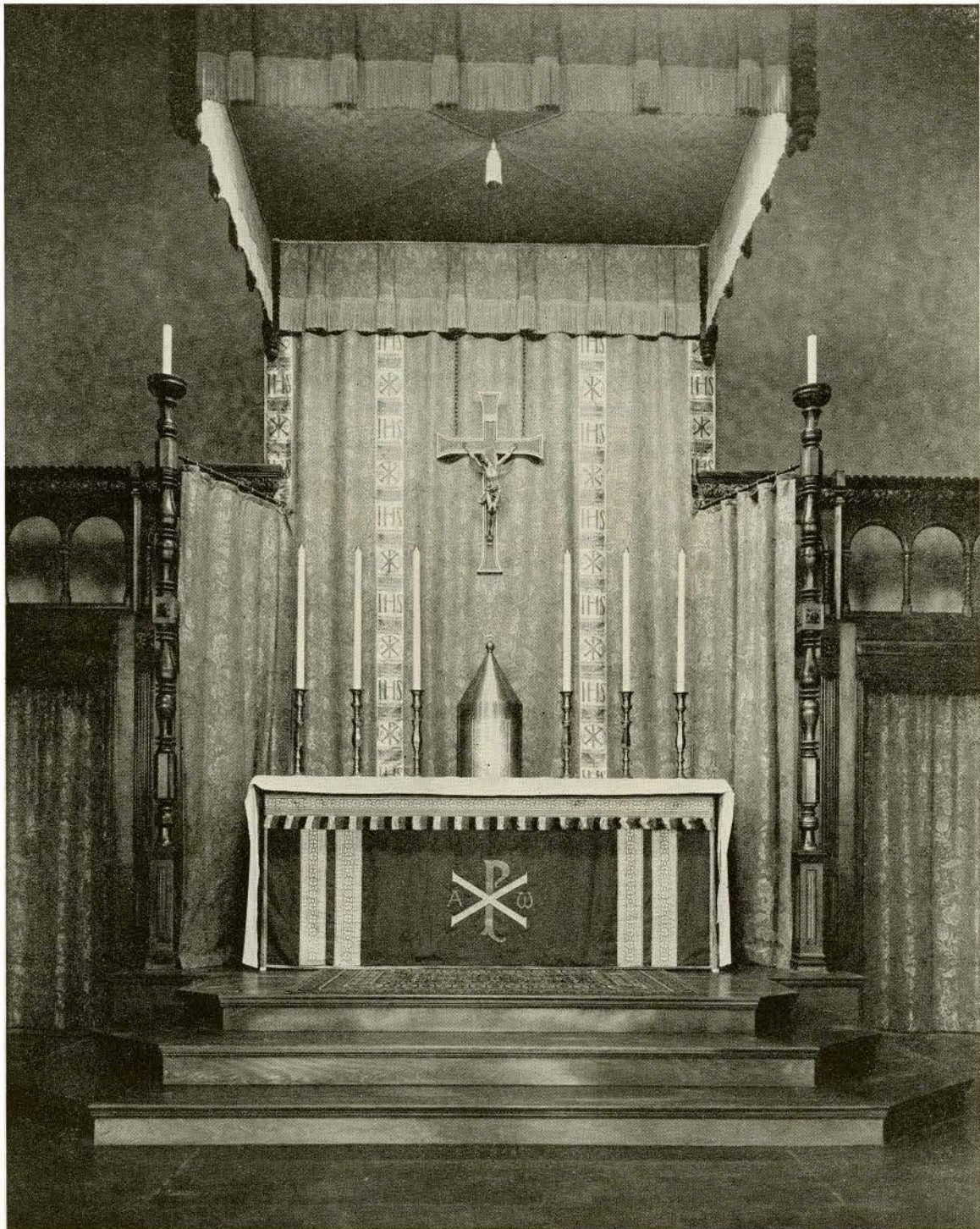
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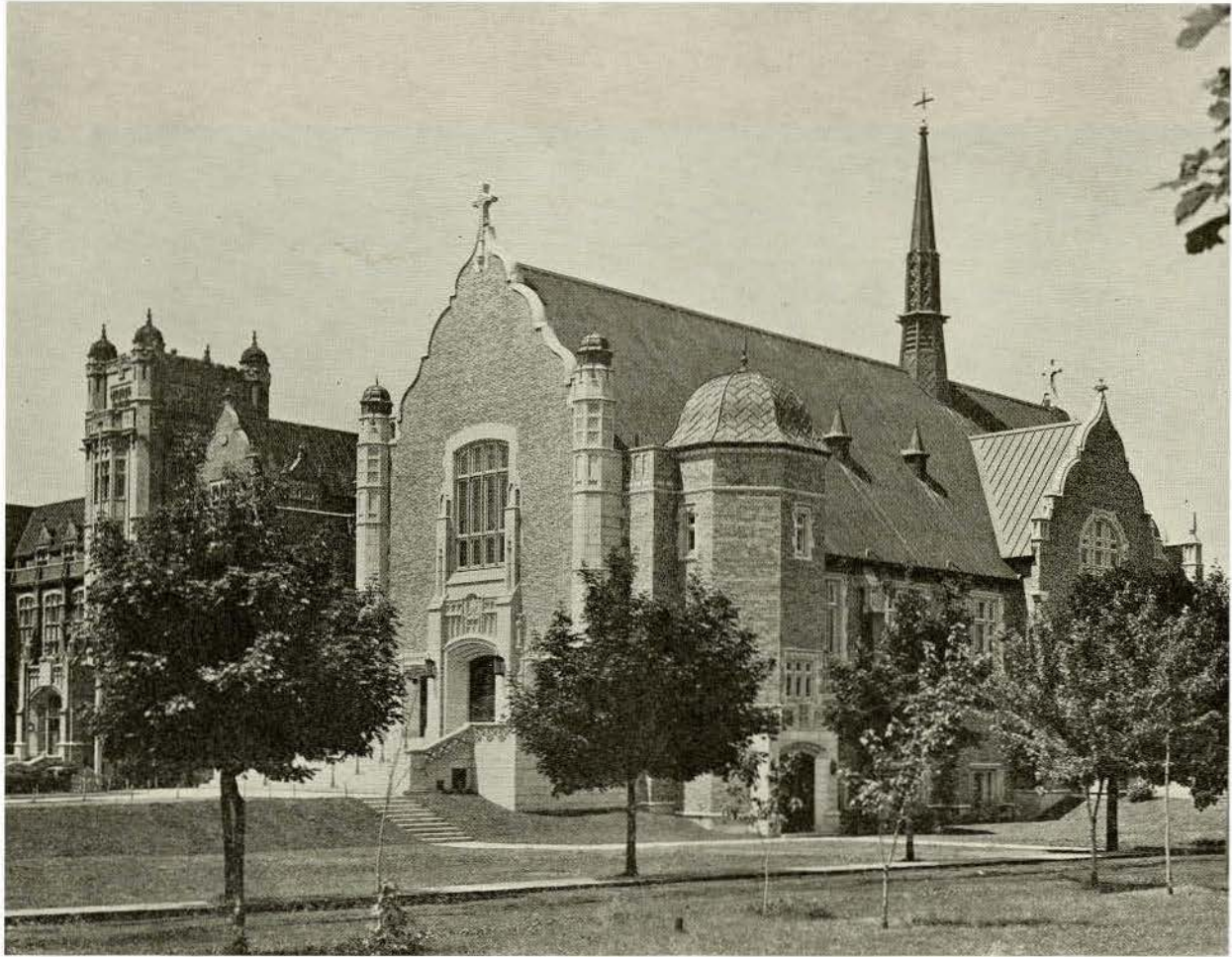
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DETAIL OF ALTAR AND TESTER
THE CHAPEL OF LOYOLA COLLEGE, MONTREAL

Henri S. Labelle, M.R.A.I.C., Architect



VIEW FROM THE EAST ON SHERBROOKE STREET

THE NEW CHAPEL OF LOYOLA COLLEGE MONTREAL

HENRI S. LABELLE, M.R.A.I.C., ARCHITECT

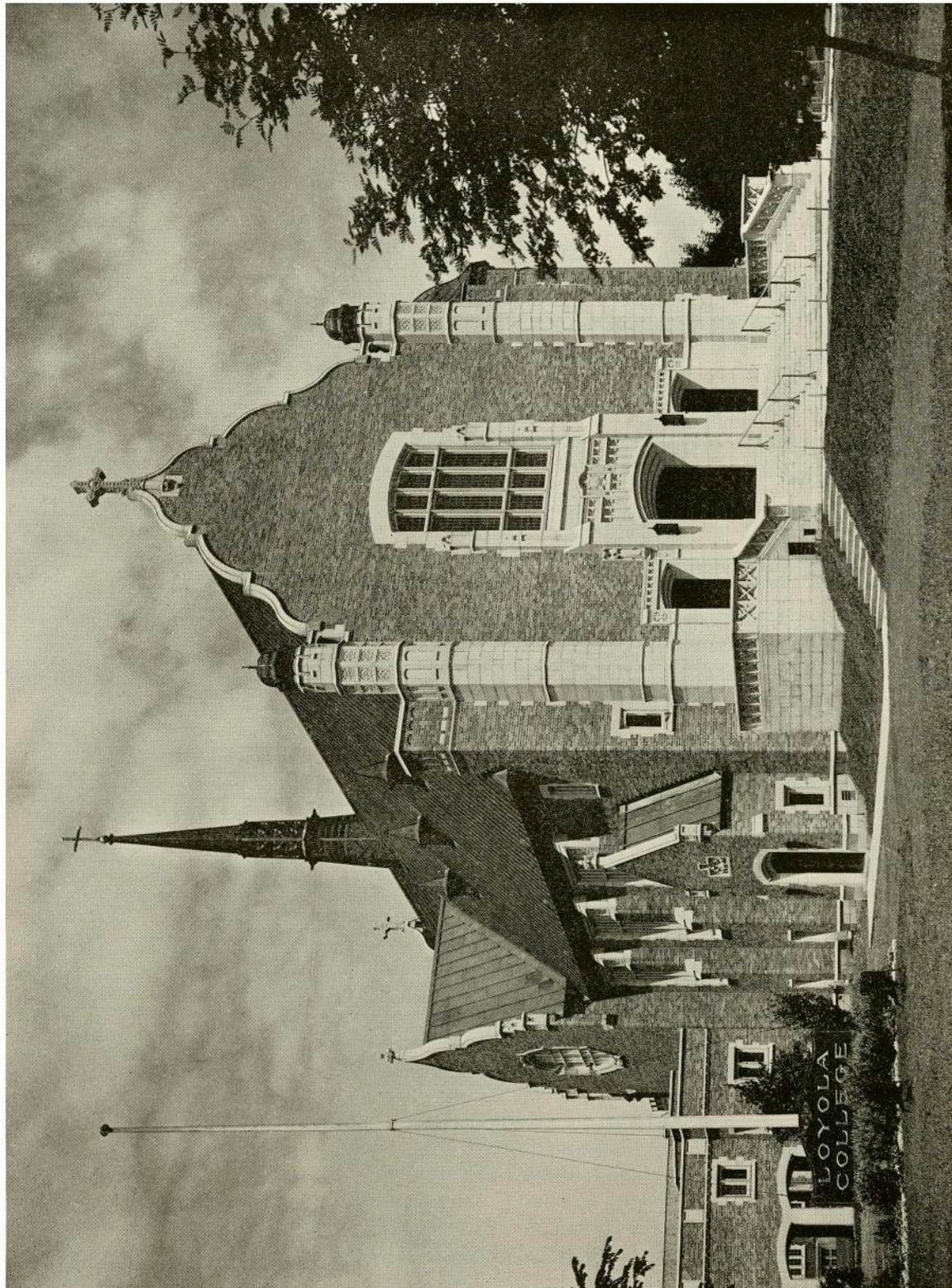
THE new Loyola Chapel and St. Ignatius Parish Church stands to the east of the Administration Building with which it is connected by an enclosed cloister, and is set back sufficiently far from Sherbrooke Street to give the perspective necessary to appreciate the architectural features of the building. The style is Tudor, with Dutch influence, and follows the general lines of the existing buildings. The main gable, with its deeply recessed doors surmounted by the insignia of the Society of Jesus, and its large mullioned window, has two slender turrets on either side, giving bold relief to the otherwise undecorated facade.

The general motifs of the decorative scheme have been inspired by the coat-of-arms of the family of St. Ignatius of Loyola. This consists of two wolves rampant over the traditional "pot-au-feu," sym-

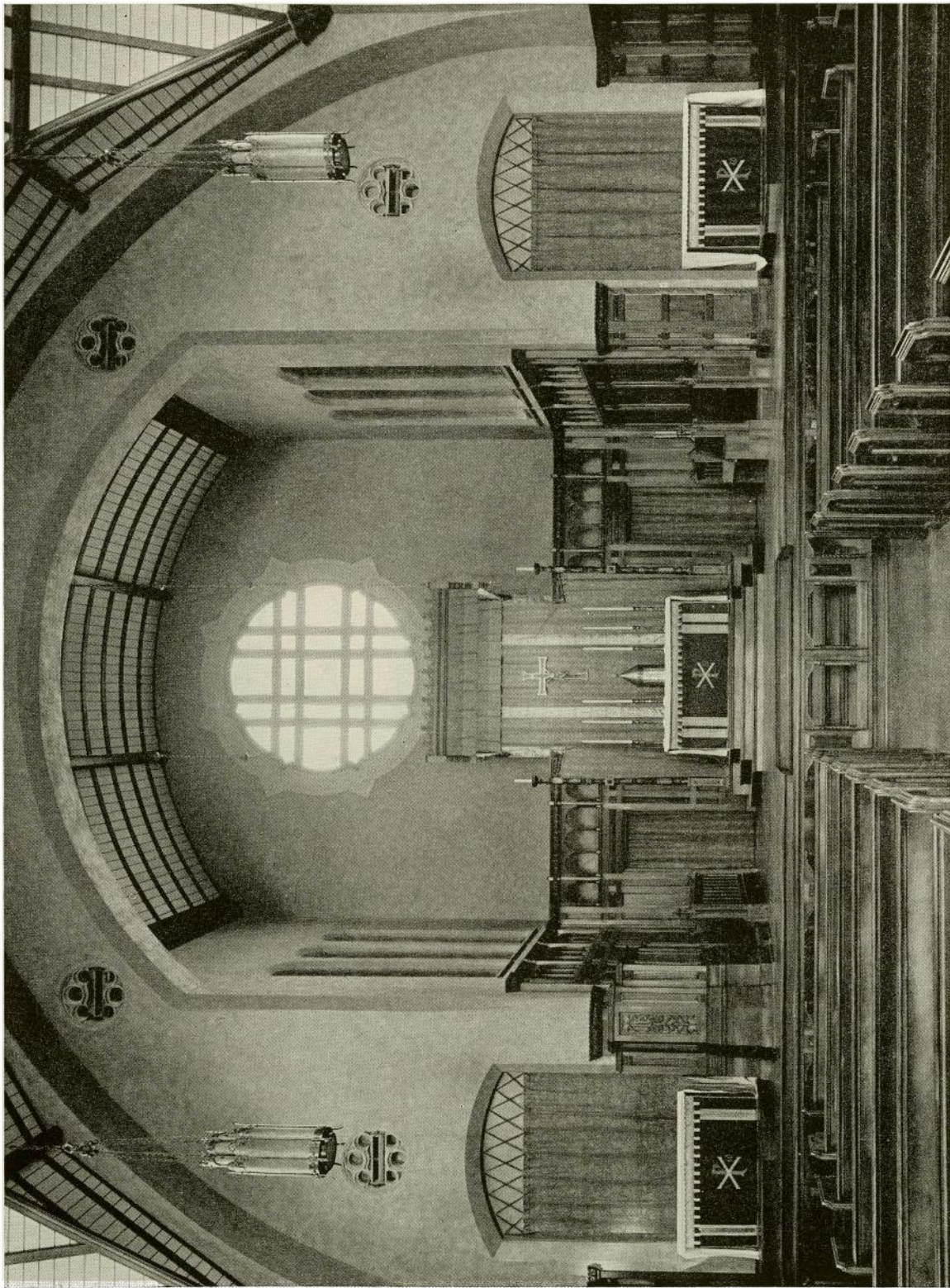
bolic of the generosity of the Loyola family. The interpretation is that the lords of Loyola kept open table for their retainers, and so lavish was the fare, that there was always an abundance left over for the wolves.

A notable feature of the external design is the slender fleche terminated by a brilliant ball and cross which rises from the intersection of nave and transept, following medieval tradition and inspired by the famous fleche of the Sainte Chapelle in Paris.

Through the main portals one enters the narthex with its antique tiled floors and decorated heavy beams. The general lines of the interior are simplified Gothic consistently carried through the entire scheme. The whole design is carried out in a colour symphony of a warm brown shading from dark to light as the composition gradually rises to the apex of the vault.



VIEW FROM THE WEST ON SHERBROOKE STREET
THE CHAPEL OF LOYOLA COLLEGE, MONTREAL
Henri S. Labelle, M.R.A.I.C., Architect



INTERIOR LOOKING TOWARDS CHANCEL
THE CHAPEL OF LOYOLA COLLEGE, MONTREAL
Henri S. Labelle, M.R.A.I.C., Architect

Canadian lumber is used exclusively throughout the chapel, the use of linen-fold panelling recurring in the various features. A departure from the standardized chancel design has been made, and considerable care and study has been devoted to the liturgical arrangement of the altar, which satisfies in all details the requirements of the Sacred Congregation of Rites. The communion rail and pulpit have been designed along somewhat original lines, and are ornamented with delicate woodcarvings in novel adaptation of Gothic precedents. The crucifix and tabernacle are of solid bronze with hand-chased silver ornamentation. These, as well as the main altar and pulpit, have been donated by friends of the college. The Stations of the Cross are unusual in this, that they form an integral part of the structural scheme of decoration.

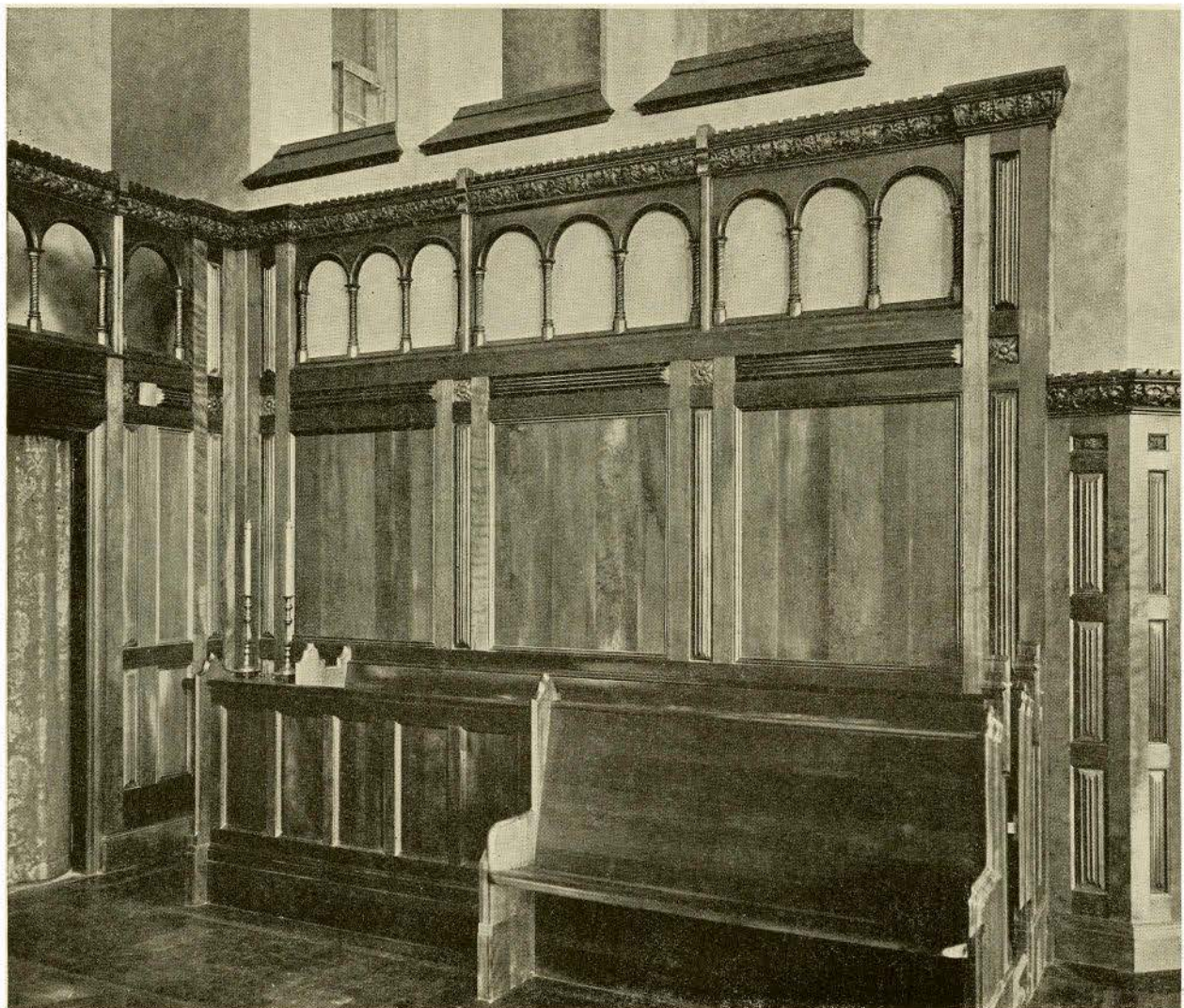
The chapel is equipped with a balanced ventilating system which automatically maintains a uni-

form temperature. The heating system is so designed as to guarantee a constant temperature, and by an ingenious barometric control takes care of any emergency which might be brought about by a sudden change of weather conditions.

Considerable attention has been given to the acoustic properties of the building. The parabolic curve of the vault has been established to nullify reverberation, and furthermore the materials of which the ceiling has been constructed have been selected for their sound absorbing qualities. The thick cork-tiled floor, cemented to the concrete structure, is also sound absorbing.

Every precaution has been taken to secure complete fire-protection. The pews empty into five broad aisles. Five large doors, one in each transept and three in the nave, equipped with specially designed hardware, afford adequate emergency exits.

The building was constructed by Anglin-Norcross, Quebec, Limited.



DETAIL OF CHANCEL WOODWORK
THE CHAPEL OF LOYOLA COLLEGE, MONTREAL

Henri S. Labelle, M.R.A.I.C., Architect

GOVERNMENT COMPETITION WITH PRIVATE ARCHITECTS

IN a recent issue of the *Octagon*, the Journal of the American Institute of Architects, there is published an excerpt from the report of the Shannon Committee, which was appointed by the House of Representatives in May, 1932, to investigate government competition with private enterprise. The report of the committee, of which the Hon. Joseph B. Shannon of Missouri is chairman, was submitted to the House of Representatives at the last congress. The report is most interesting and is worthy of study, especially that part which gives the findings of the committee with respect to government competition with the architectural and engineering professions.

Space does not permit the quotation of the relevant portions of the report, but the several sections which are of special significance to architects and engineers are printed herewith:

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS¹

The committee, after analysis and consideration of the oral testimony and formal exhibits supplemented by the data from questionnaires on important topics sent out by the committee itself, has reached certain conclusions relative to complaints presented to it. They are as follows:

1. Architects and engineers.—The committee recommends that all architectural supervision, including the activities of the Supervising Architect's Office, of the Treasury, the Veterans' Administration, the War, Navy, and other departments, should be centralized and stress placed upon general administration, rather than upon the drawing of plans and local supervision. We recommend that in the drawing of plans and in arranging for supervision of construction in different sections of the country, that provision be made for the employment of resident architects of ability.

The same principle should be followed by the Supervising Architect's Office, and other departments of the government, in employing engineering assistance. Wherever practicable local engineers should be retained.

ARCHITECTS²

Representatives of the American Institute of Architects and allied organizations, including the building industry of the country, plead for a greater degree of consideration on the part of the government in the designing and construction of public buildings. Referring to the number of bureaus in Washington responsible for the design and erection of public buildings, they state they have no thought of impugning the personnel of those bureaus. They do feel, however, that this policy

is an infringement of the individuality of our citizens, and an encroachment on private initiative. As in the production of commodities, the government thus places itself in direct competition with the taxpayers who supply the money for these buildings.

They contend that local atmosphere is a necessary element in the creation of a structure designed to be expressive of the community which it serves. This element can only be woven into the plans and design by men who have a thorough knowledge of the surroundings. Architecture originating from a central bureau inevitably reflects its bureaucratic origin and tends to become stale and more or less standardized, whereas buildings designed in the localities they are to serve reflect local needs and local pride. Nor does the present policy secure the advantages which would result from a thorough knowledge of local materials, labour, soil, climatic conditions, and local interest.

The American Institute of Architects sets forth the following advantages of such a policy.

(1) The country will benefit by utilizing the services of the ablest architects and engineers in the nation. Their employment will result in a more living and vital architecture, appropriate to the localities in which federal buildings are erected;

(2) The employment of architects and engineers outside of the treasury department and resident in different localities will bring to the service of the government the abilities of men familiar not only with local conditions and customs, climatic factors, methods of construction, the appropriate and economical use of local materials, but also of men highly trained in design and capable of bringing a fresh point of view to the problems intrusted to them. Such employment will result not only in buildings of better design, but also in buildings of more economical and reasonable construction;

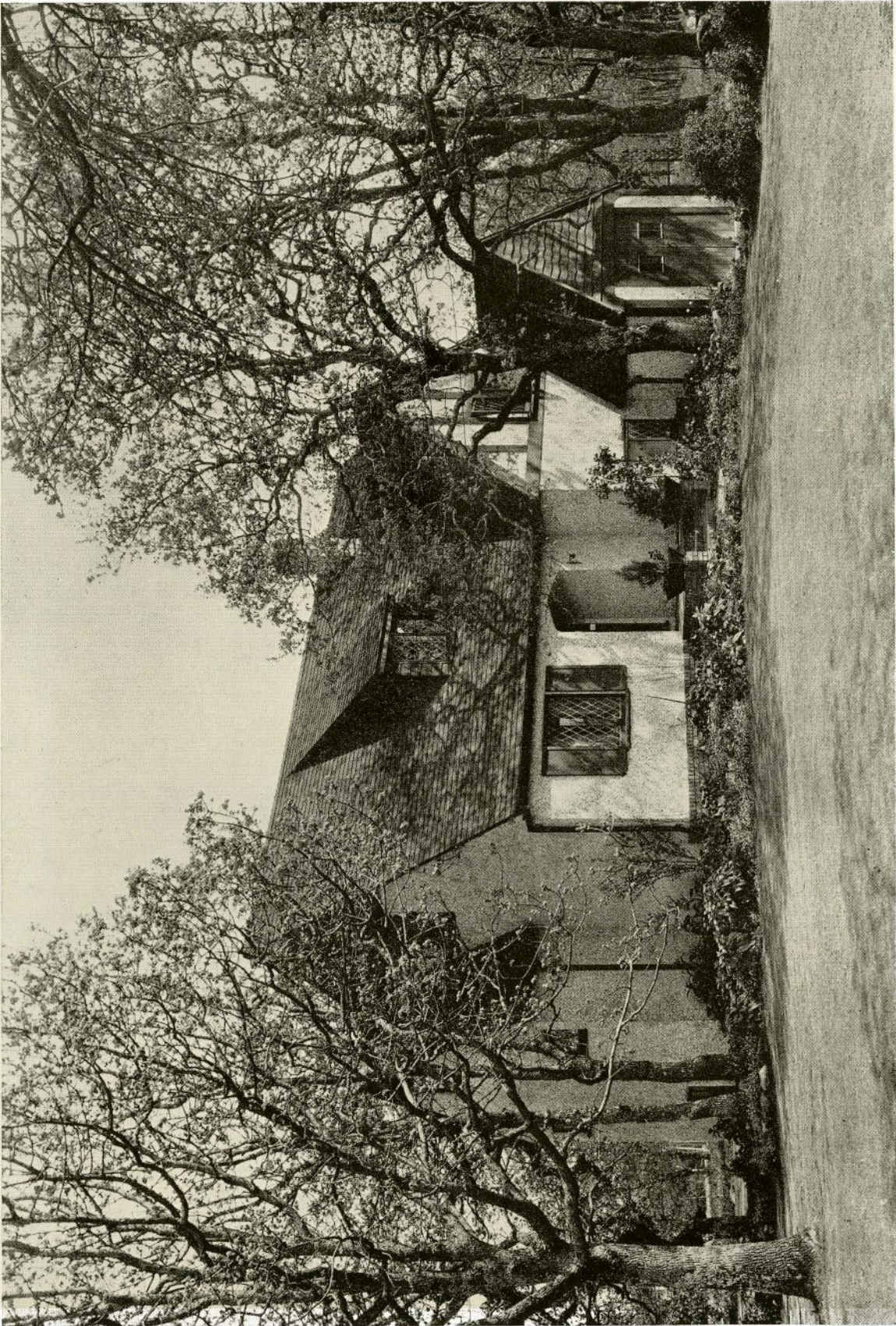
(3) The growth of bureaucracy is an infringement on our republican ideal of encouraging private initiative, and, as it encroaches upon the professions of architecture and engineering, should be checked;

(4) In times of emergency, speed as well as efficiency will result from the prompt allocation of projects to architects and engineers resident in the localities in which public buildings are to be built.

The profession recognizes the necessity of maintaining the office of supervising architect in Washington for general administrative purpose and for maintenance and repairs to federal buildings.

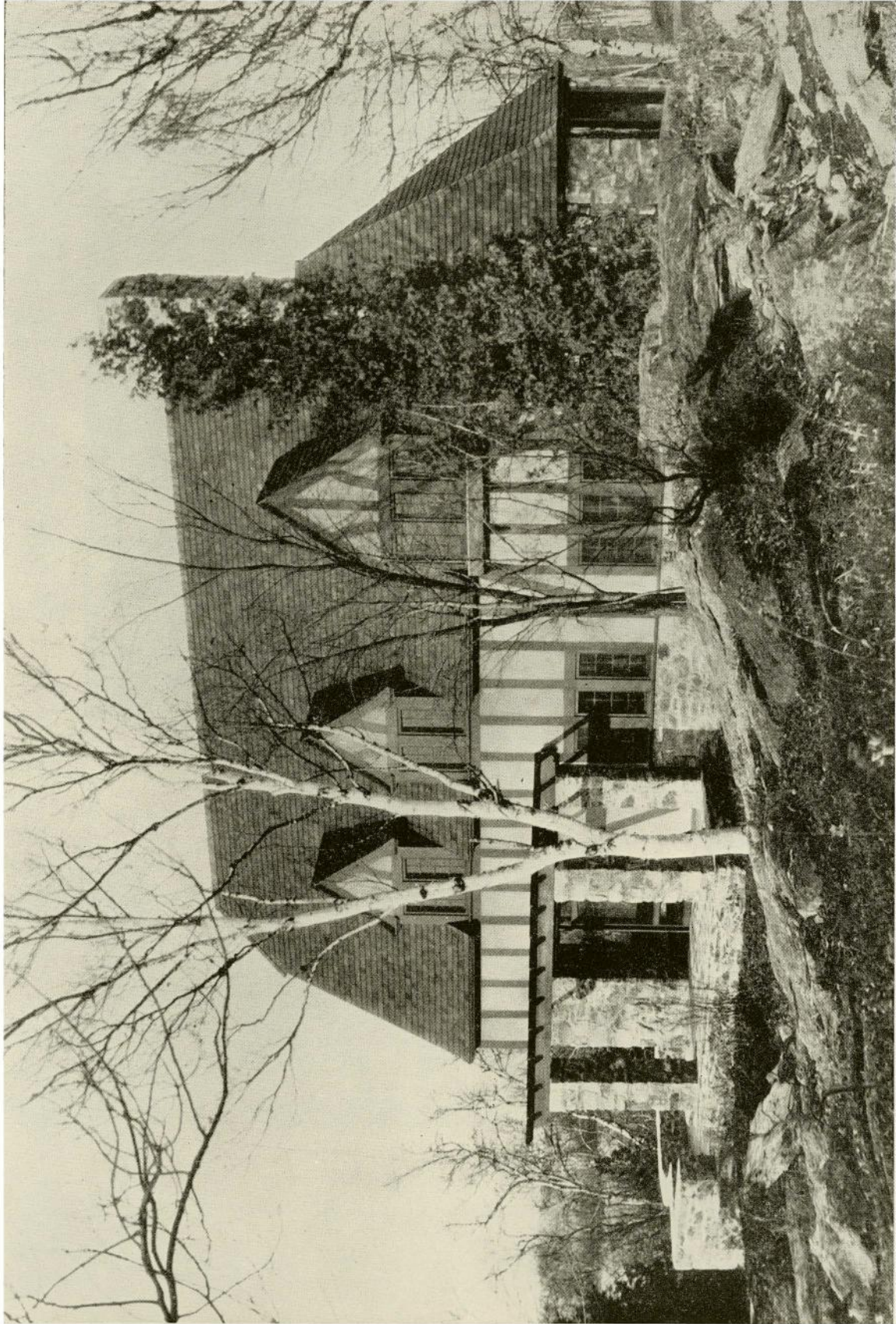
The committee believes that a more general use of private architectural talent should be employed for local plans and supervision. It also thinks that the present federal construction program would be expedited if such a policy was in force.

¹From the Report, page 21. ²From the Report, page 31.



RESIDENCE OF HOWARD M. ARCHIBALD, ESQ., UPLANDS, VICTORIA, B.C.

P. Leonard James, F.R.A.I.C., and Hubert Savage, M.R.A.I.C., Architects



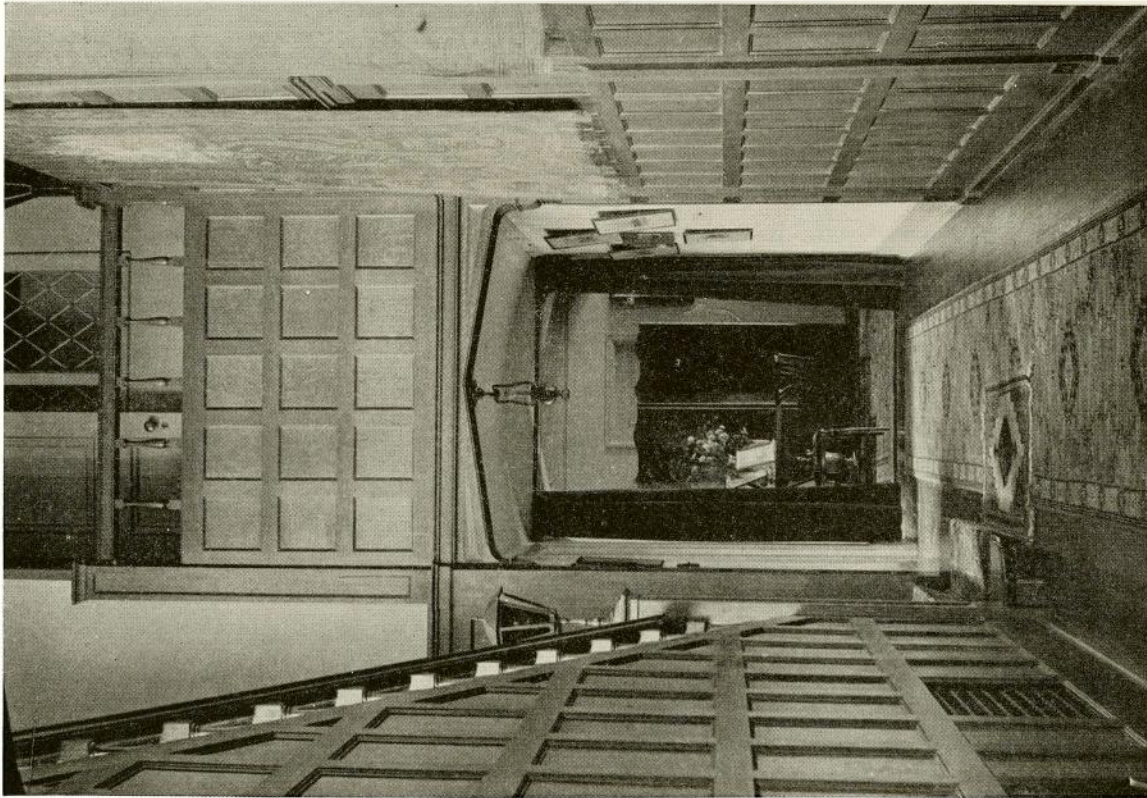
COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT KNOWLTON, QUE.

J. Melville Miller, M.R.A.I.C., Architect



ENTRANCE FRONT
RESIDENCE OF COL. A. A. SHARLAND, QUEENSWOOD, VICTORIA, B.C.

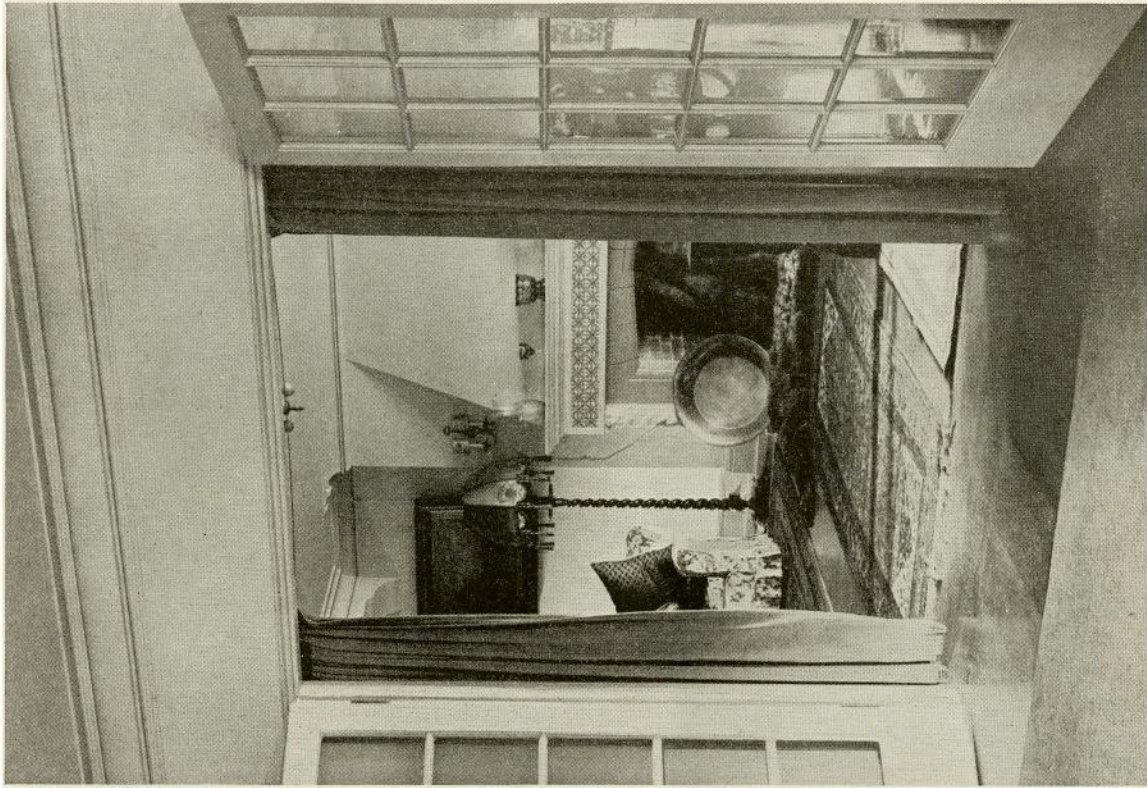
P. Leonard James, F.R.A.I.C., and Hubert Savage, M.R.A.I.C., Architects



STAIRCASE HALL

RESIDENCE OF COL. A. A. SHARLAND, QUEENSWOOD, VICTORIA, B.C.

P. Leonard James, F.R.A.I.C., and Hubert Savage, M.R.A.I.C., Architects



DRAWING ROOM FROM MAIN HALL

ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION COUNCIL

A meeting of the National Construction Council was held in Toronto on Wednesday, July 26th, at which representatives of all constituent organizations were present. The report submitted by the survey committee indicated that construction projects to the value of five hundred million dollars had been deferred since January 1st, 1930. The research committee reported that an effort was being made to obtain from the Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa, the number and percentage of unemployed dependent on the construction industry, also the number of employees, their payroll and the value of raw and finished products used in construction, all of which, it was thought, would have an important bearing in emphasizing the importance of the construction industry.

Sub-committees of the council are to be formed in the various provinces. These committees will be constituted along similar lines to the National Construction Council and will assist the council in any work that may have to be undertaken in its behalf in their respective localities.

It was reported that the council had sent a letter of protest to the Minister of Labor with reference to the use by the government of single men on relief on the construction of public buildings at the rate of twenty cents per day and camp board, as it was felt that this deprived married men ordinarily engaged on such undertakings of employment at a fair wage.

The council gave consideration to the agreement recently made between the Dominion and Provincial Governments whereby they had each agreed to contribute one-third of the cost of the direct labor employed in the construction of municipal works for the purpose of providing work to relieve unemployment. While the agreement appeared to concede the principle that the creation of work through construction was desirable, the council felt that the terms of the agreement would lend very little encouragement to municipalities to proceed with needed construction inasmuch as one-third of the cost of the direct labor would represent approximately only eleven per cent of the total cost of a projected work.

SIR GILES GILBERT SCOTT ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE R.I.B.A.

Sir Giles Gilbert Scott was recently elected president of the Royal Institute of British Architects in succession to Sir Raymond Unwin who occupied the presidency for the past two years. Sir Giles was born in 1880 and comes from a distinguished family of architects, his father, George Gilbert Scott, and grandfather, Sir George Gilbert Scott, R.A., being famous architects. Sir Giles won the competition for the new Liverpool cathedral at the age of twenty-three years, he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1918, and became

a Royal Academician in 1922. In addition to the Liverpool Cathedral, other well-known buildings designed by Sir Giles are the new University Library at Cambridge, the Chapel at Charterhouse School, the new Church at Ampleforth Abbey, the Church of Our Lady at Northfleet, the new buildings of Clare College, Cambridge, the William Booth Memorial Buildings at Denmark Hill, the new Whitelands Training College at Putney, and the additions to Magdalen College and Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford.

NOTES

A meeting of the executive committee of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada was held at the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, Centre Island, Toronto, on Tuesday, August 15th. Following the meeting, the members of the executive were guests of the president at dinner.

* * * *

Dr. John A. Pearson, F.R.A.I.C., represented the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada at the British Architects' Conference held at Cambridge, England, from June 21st to 24th, 1933.

* * * *

Messrs. George E. deVarenes and J. H. Lascelles, architects of Montreal, announce the formation of the firm of deVarenes and Lascelles, with offices at 10753 Berri Street, Montreal.

* * * *

F. G. Gardiner, M.R.A.I.C., of the firm of Gardiner and Mercer, Vancouver, left recently on an extended trip to England. Mr. Gardiner expects to return about the end of October.

* * * *

Mr. E. Linden Bouillon of Paspebiac, Quebec, was recently elected a member of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects.

A banquet was tendered to Mr. Irene Vautrin, past-president of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects, by the members of the 1932 and 1933 councils of the P.Q.A.A., on Wednesday, July 26th, at the Laval-sur-le-Lac Golf and Country Club, in honor of his recent election to Fellowship in the Royal Institute of British Architects.

* * * *

The congratulations of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada were cabled by the president of the Institute to Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, on his election to the presidency of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

OBITUARY

S. A. FINLEY

Mr. S. A. Finley, former Montreal architect, died at Monte Carlo on June 18th, 1933, at the age of sixty years. Mr. Finley was formerly in partnership with Mr. D. J. Spence, architect of Montreal, and had retired from active practice about fifteen years ago. He was a charter member of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects.

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with **TEN-TEST**



ARCHITECT: *Henri S. Labelle, Esq.*

CONTRACTORS: *Anglin-Norcross, Quebec, Limited*

Loyola College Chapel Montreal Canada

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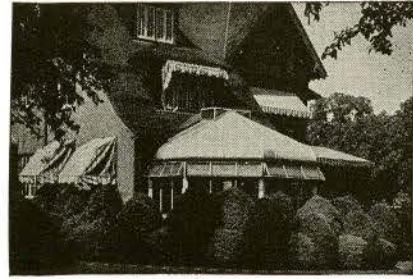
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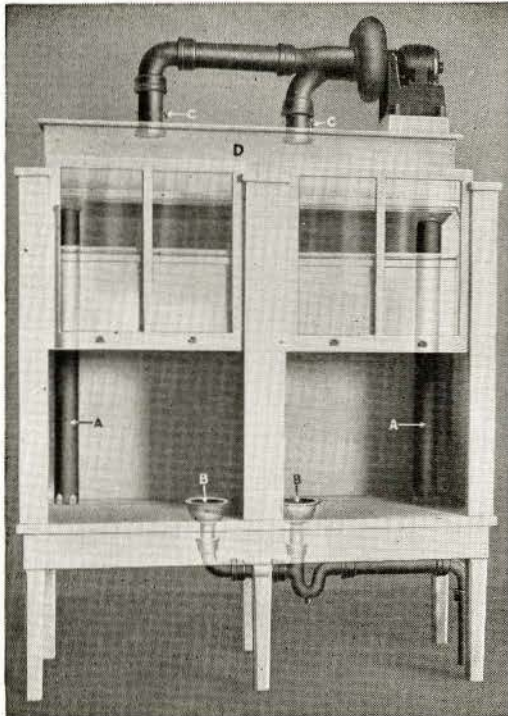
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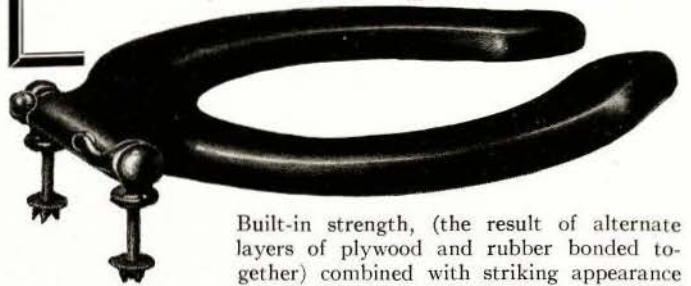
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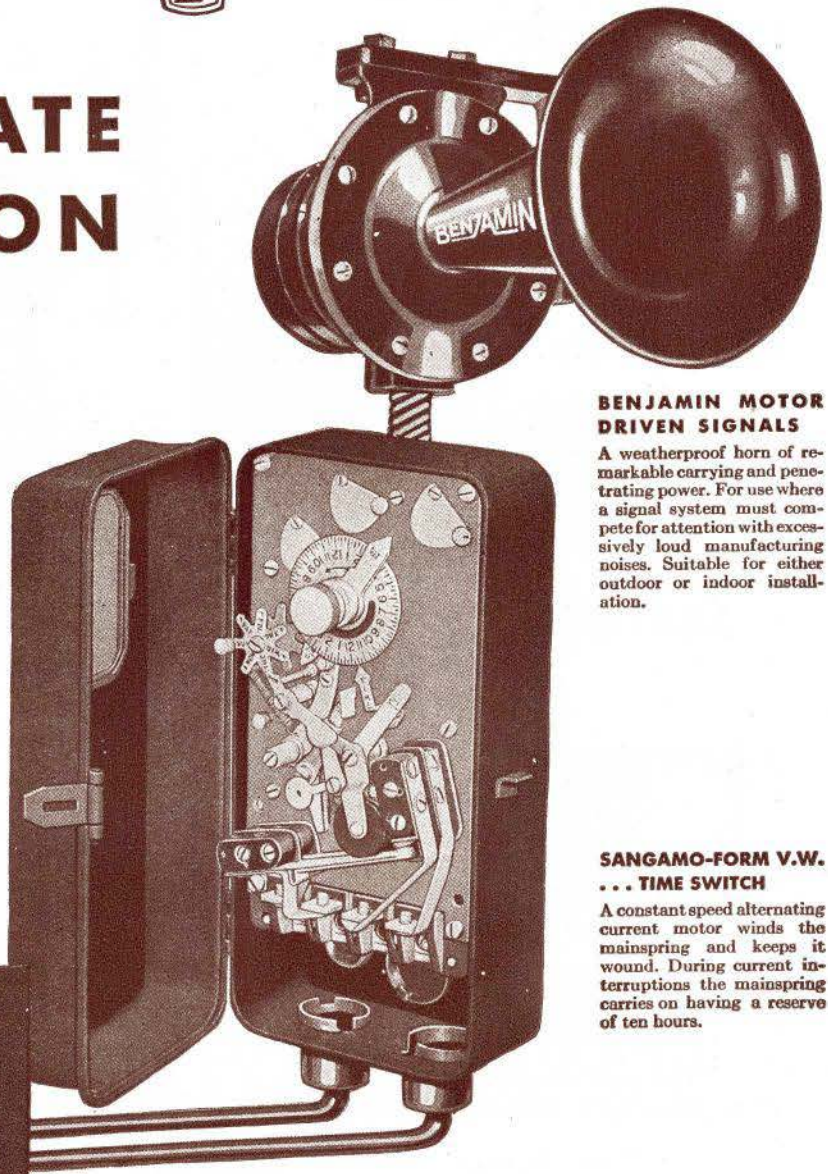
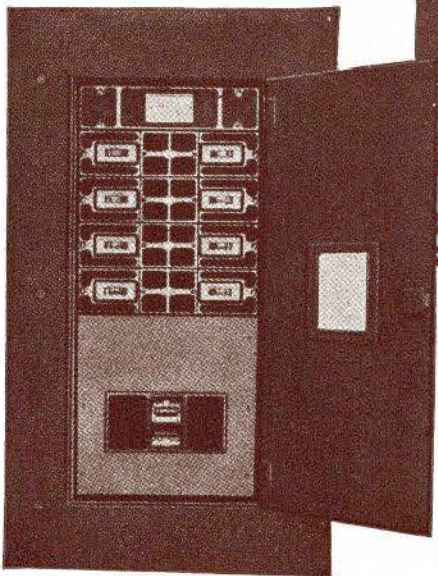
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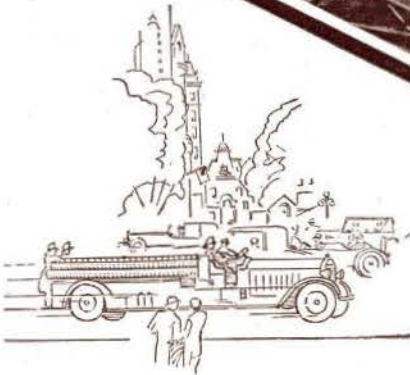
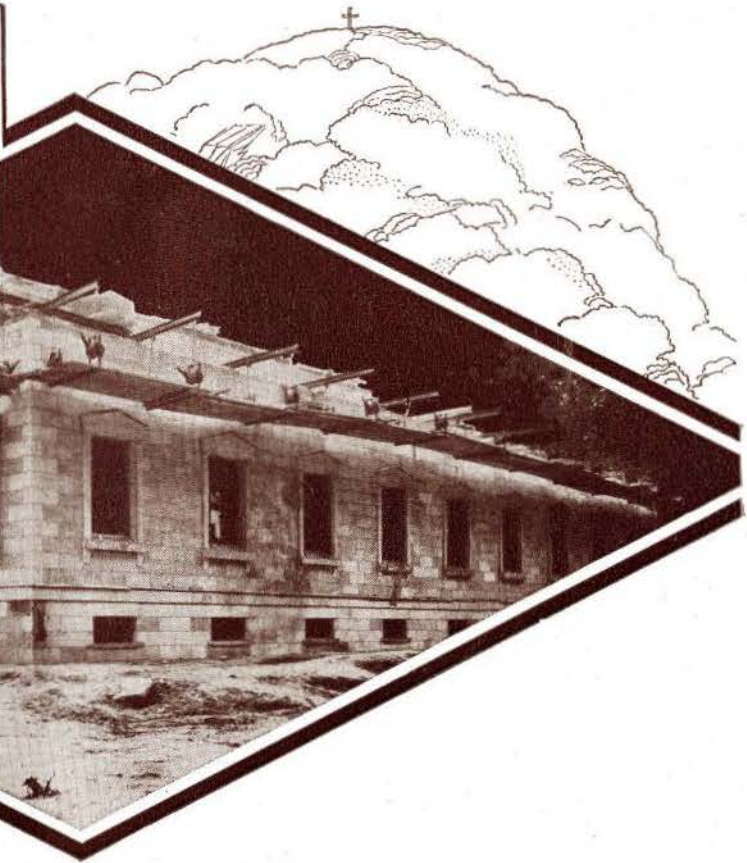
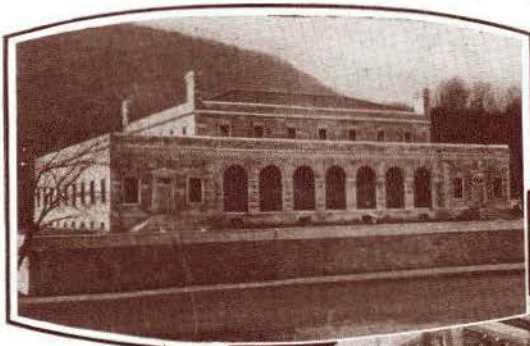


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