

THE
JOURNAL
ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL
INSTITUTE OF CANADA

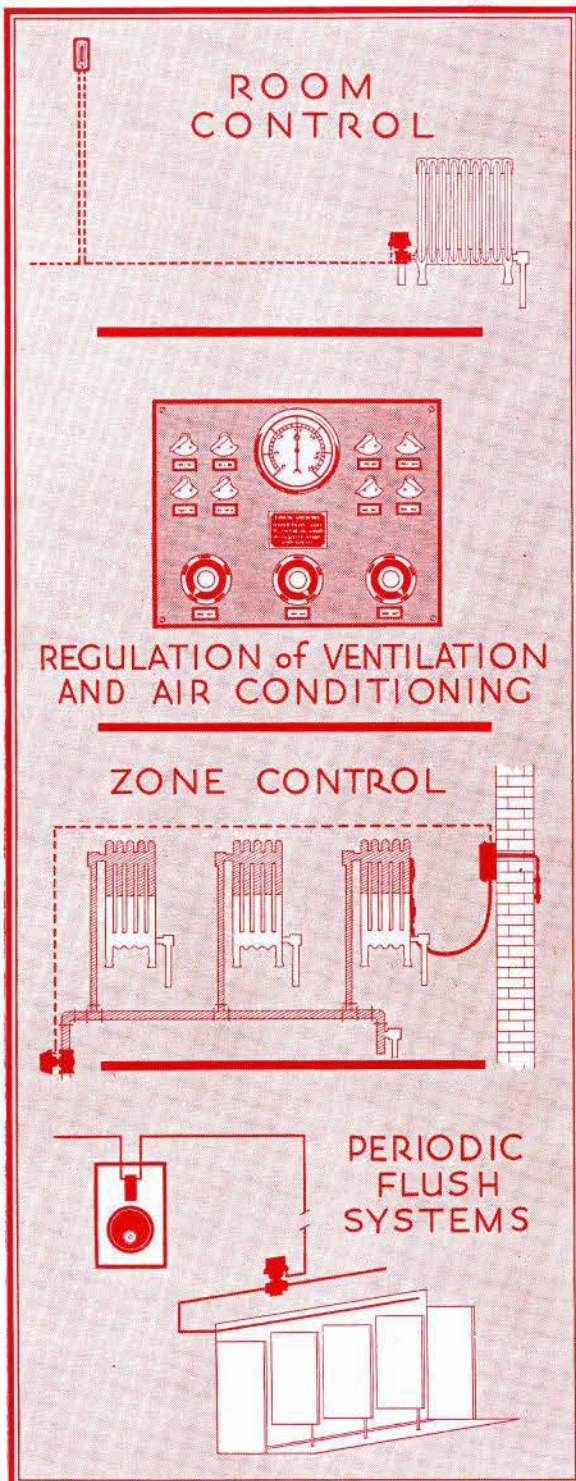


Vol. X, No. 12 DECEMBER, 1933 TORONTO

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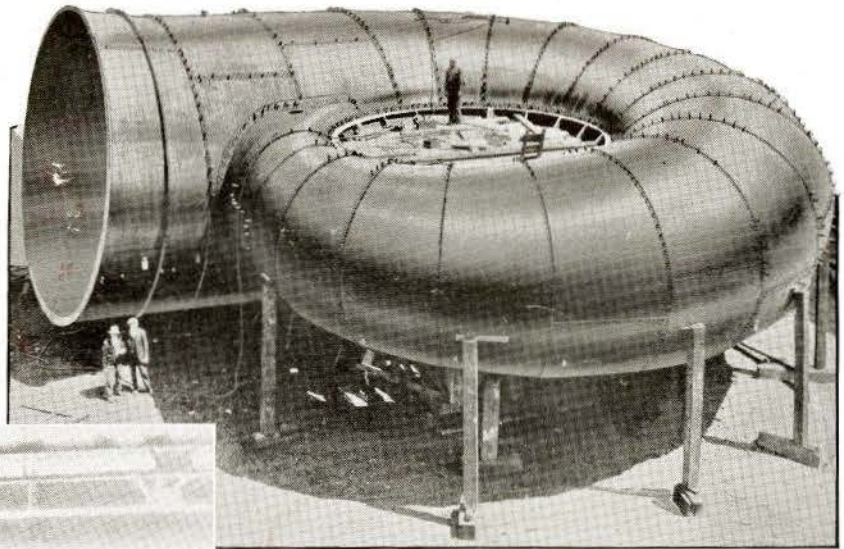
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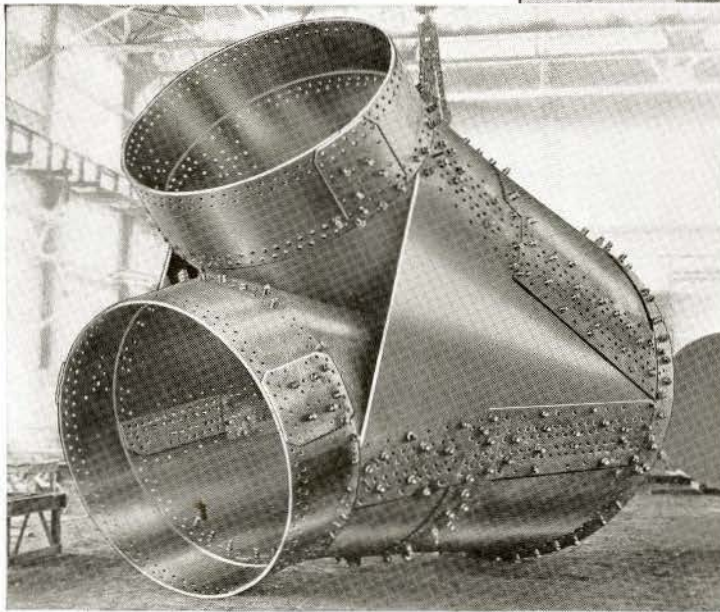
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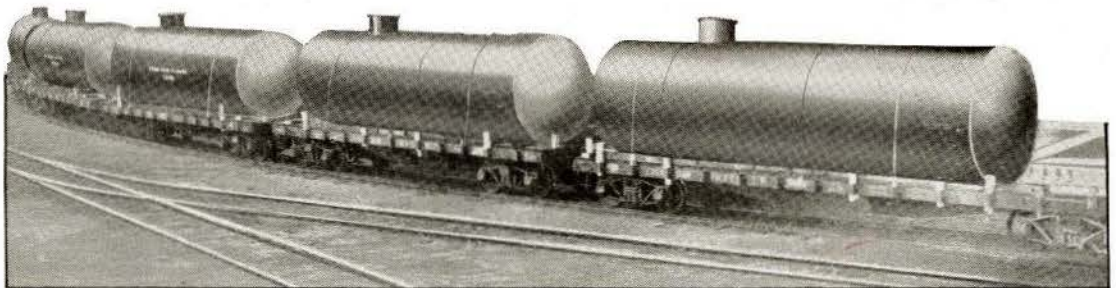
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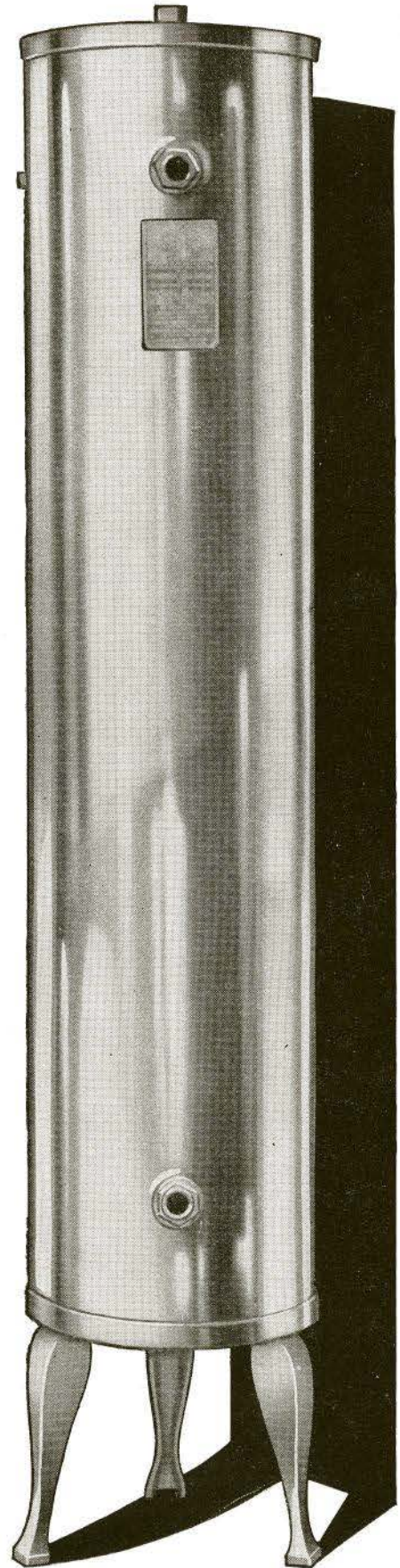


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THE JOURNAL

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

Serial No. 100

TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1933

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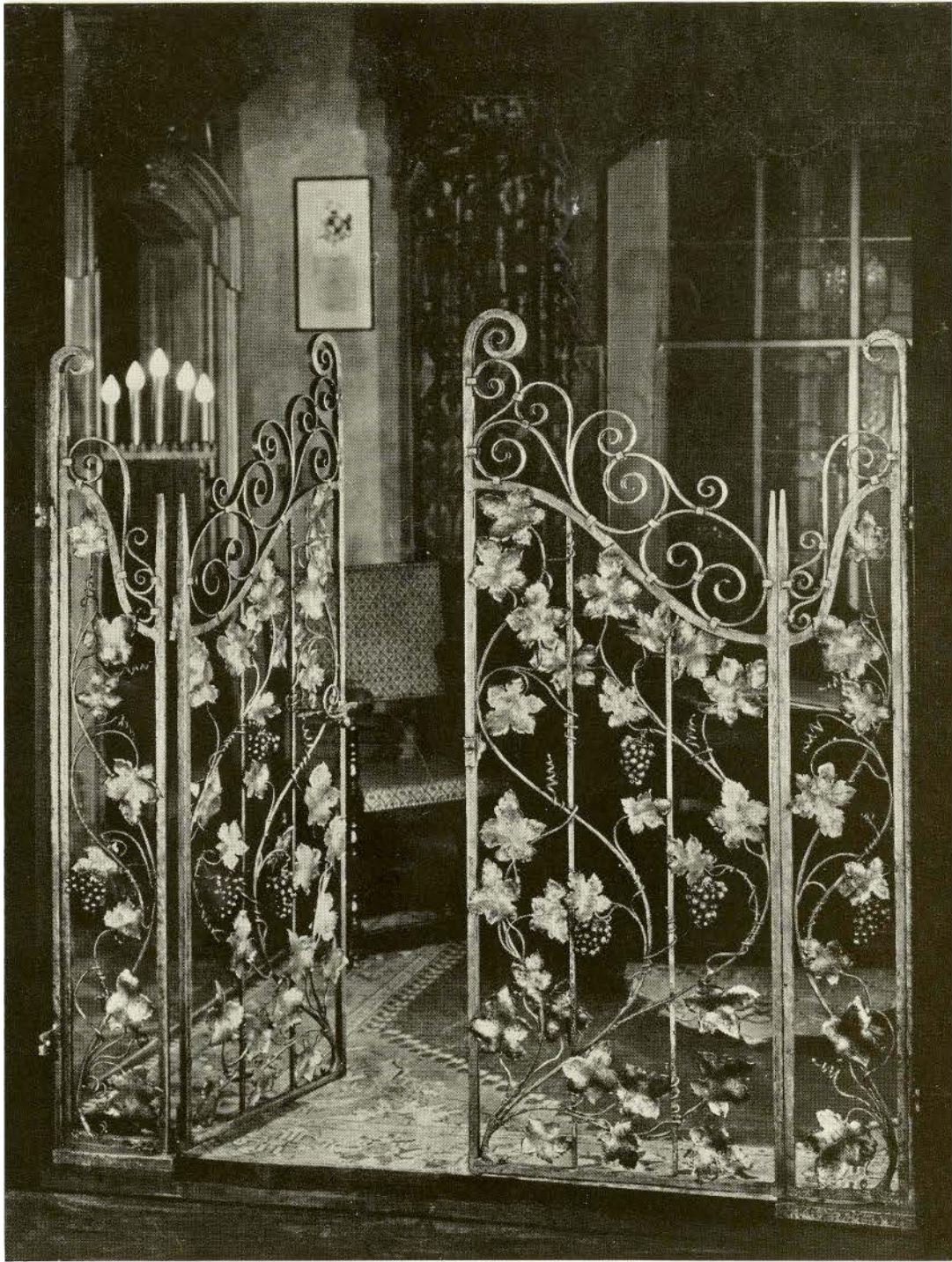
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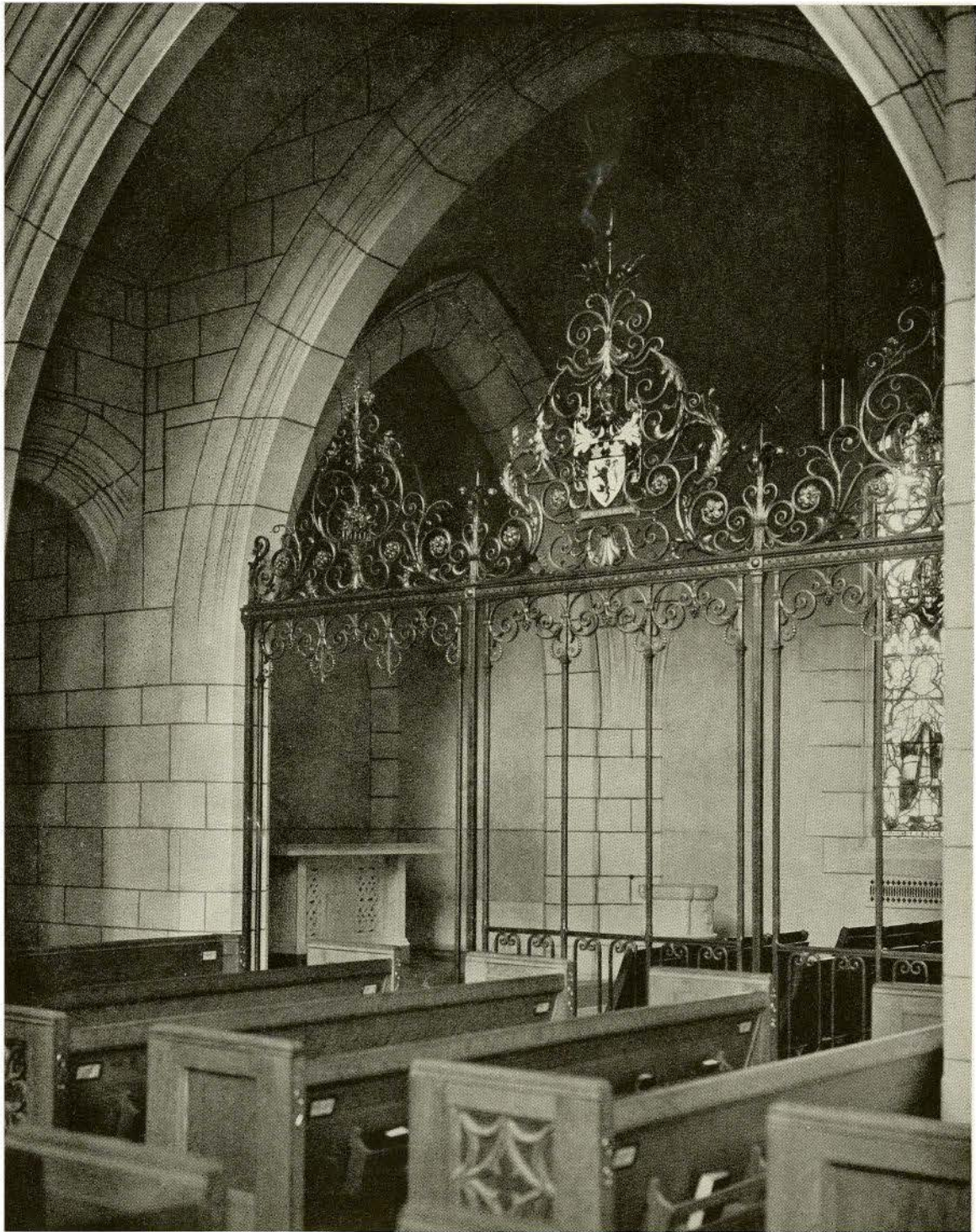
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MEMORIAL SCREEN—CHAPEL OF YOUTH
CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW AND ST. PAUL, MONTREAL, P.Q.

H. L. Fetherstonhaugh, M.R.A.I.C., Architect

HONOURABLE MENTION—CRAFTSMANSHIP (METAL WORK)

THE R.A.I.C. EXHIBITION IN MONTREAL

BY E. R. ARTHUR

WHEN I wrote a year ago that the R.A.I.C. Exhibition in Toronto was a pretty poor show, and that we were but an appendage to the Academy, I was told by the editor that I should see Montreal before passing judgment. I can now say, after seeing the present exhibition in that delightful city, that only one thing would prevent me from wishing the disappearance of the annual R.A.I.C. exhibition, and that is that I should never be asked again to act as a judge. I shall never forget the kindness and hospitality of the Montreal architects. It is possible, of course, that I should not be asked anyway and can only say with Nell Gwynne when she was going to be stoned in her carriage in mistake for Madame Querouaille, Duchess of Portsmouth, Charles II's mistress—"Have mercy, gentlemen, I'm just the English whore—not the French one." It seems a waste of ink to wish either disappearance or improvement for the R.A.I.C. exhibition. The Montreal show was exactly like the Toronto one, the room was bigger but paintings by old masters took up a fair part of it, and I never saw more than a sprinkling of people in it when the other galleries were jammed. It is like the Grand Jury in Ontario which annually prayed for its own demise and the improvement of the gaols without avail or thanks from the government.

I have serious doubts as to whether any jury is competent to judge an R.A.I.C. exhibition. People have said that our own Toronto Chapter exhibition is like a dog show because of the great number of classes and tickets. On the other hand, while the judges are thus given more work, they are not asked to assess the value of a little skiing lodge against a stone mansion. In Montreal the domestic class could cover everything from a dog kennel to a palace. Mr. Galt Durnford's Skiing Lodge was quite as good a skiing lodge as Messrs. Mathers & Haldenby's Wood House was a house, and yet the jury was asked to decide on such widely different types. We reluctantly turned away from the poodles and decorated the Great Danes. I should like to have seen Mr. Forsey Page's own house get a prize, but only one photograph was shown. (I presume that the number of our canvases was cut down to limit us in space.) One could not argue very seriously about the house because, though it has a distinct charm, its faults were hidden by foliage in the photograph. It is a composition which demands absolute symmetry for success and actually has wings of different lengths with one

dormer on one side and two on the other. To have given it an award one would have been influenced by actual knowledge of its merits and not on the photograph submitted.

The value of jury judging may well be questioned in the case of the Wood House by Mathers and Haldenby. A Toronto jury consisting of one Toronto man and two Montreal men saw little merit in this house—at any rate it was not given a prize, while the Proctor House in the same class which was first in Toronto, received no prize at all in Montreal. (The latter did get an award but for craftsmanship in iron). I don't think even the architects would defend the Wood House in point of style. We can't seriously, in 1933, go back to Tudor England or Francis Ist unless a client demands it. I believe the Wood House was judged unfairly in Toronto on the grounds of suitability as though the architects judging had never encountered the client with romantic tastes. I have never discussed the Wood House with the architects and may be quite wrong in my assumption, but, knowing their work intimately, I would say the style was not of their choosing. We had only to judge the finished product (as represented by one photograph) and the jury was unanimous in commending it. I don't know of a house in that manner on this continent which so completely catches the spirit of the Tudor House.

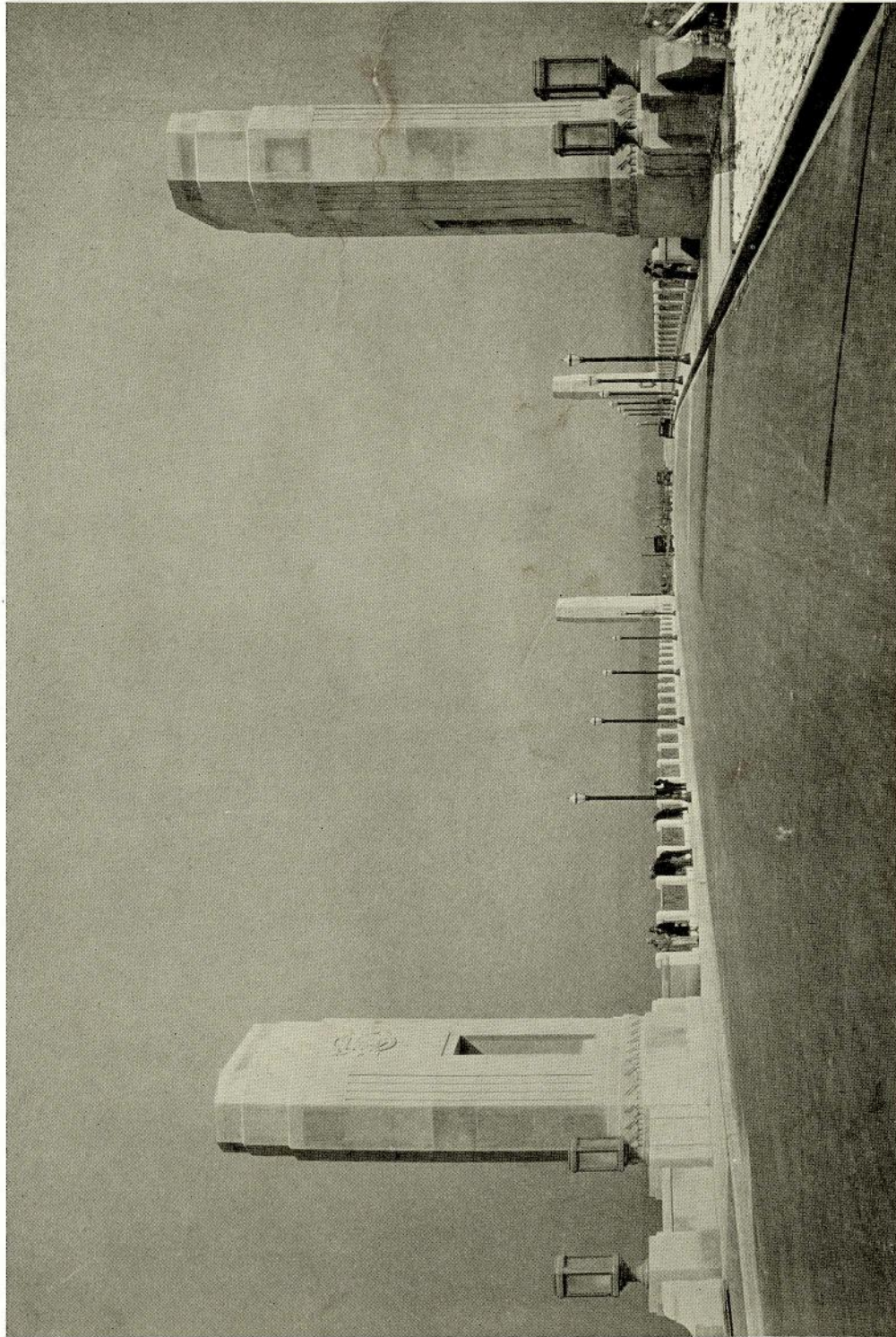
The Proctor House carried romanticism to a degree. I confess to being an enemy of romanticism in all its architectural forms. I admire the Wood House because, like St. Paul, "It almost persuadeth me to be a *Romanticist*;" but the qualities of the Proctor House are literary rather than architectural—it is an Edmund Dulac house in a fairy tale book. It has a well (or has it not?) and I suppose a bucket, though "bucket" seems a coarse word in such a connexion. Chalice would sound better. It has a stair after Mellor, Meigs & Howe, lit by candles. The stair is a fine stair but in view of its doubtful paternity we warded off possible libel action for the custody of the prize, by giving it to craftsmanship, which I thought was quite Machiavelian. It is now some years since Mr. Howe gave up a lucrative practice which was built up on duck ponds (if only Mr. Allward could have had a duck pond!) wavy ridges on his roofs and "historical associations." Mr. Allward has the ability, and we may yet see him follow his friend, Mr. Howe, into a world in which architecture stands on its own feet and is admired for its own sake.



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING FOR THE PROTESTANT BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.

J. Cecil McDougall, F.R.A.I.C., Architect

HONOURABLE MENTION — PUBLIC BUILDINGS (EXTERIORS)



HIGH LEVEL BRIDGE — HAMILTON, ONT.

John M. Lyle, F.R.A.I.C., Architect

HONOURABLE MENTION — PUBLIC BUILDINGS (EXTERIORS)



RECEPTION ROOM
MOLSON'S BREWERY, MONTREAL

Barott & Blackader, Architects

HONOURABLE MENTION — PUBLIC BUILDINGS (INTERIORS)



DETAIL OF BOARD ROOM
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING FOR THE PROTESTANT BOARD OF
SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.

J. Cecil McDougall, F.R.A.I.C., Architect

HONOURABLE MENTION — PUBLIC BUILDINGS (INTERIORS)



MAIN STAIR
 RESIDENCE OF A. H. C. PROCTOR, ESQ., TORONTO
Hugh L. Allward, M.R.A.I.C., Architect
 HONOURABLE MENTION — CRAFTSMANSHIP (METAL WORK)

The other honourable mention by Robert and F. R. Findlay was also a Romantic House, though in a heavy middle aged kind of way. Ours will be a strange age for the historian of the future. We think of it as a hard realistic world devoid of romance. Perhaps it is and to the south your hard boiled banker or broker, at heart sentimental and spiritually starved, rushes into the arms of Mr. Frank J. Forster who provides him with a haven, perfectly done, where he can imagine himself a Henry VIII and in clouds of cigar smoke, see Catherine of Aragon. Fierce battles will rage between the historians of the future when a bold young man claims in a Ph.D. thesis that Messrs. Forster & Cormier were contemporaries. His evidence is based on the slender clue of a champagne bottle of a vintage dated 1933 found in the ruins of Mr. Cormier's house. The house on Pine Avenue has been mentioned before in these pages, but it has to be seen to be fully appreciated. I had that privilege when in Montreal and can only add that it more than realized my expectations. It is the strongest case, on this continent, if not abroad, for a return to those masculine qualities which make great architecture. It is, as Mr. Cormier himself says, a traditional house. There

are other traditionalists but they forget that a tradition is a line sketching back into history—we may be at this end of the line, as he is, or half way or at the far end.

I regret personally that in the educational class, Upper Canada College did not receive a prize. I can only say, with my better knowledge of the building, that it was inadequately shown by one photograph. A building of that size, and an alteration too, would require at least four photographs to do it justice. Whether it indicated lack of interest on the part of the exhibitors or a decision of the hanging committee, I do not know.

In the same class McMaster University, by W. L. Somerville and his associates, was shown for the first time. Where buildings are concerned, there is no more romantic body of men than your older university professors. Their thoughts turn immediately to the Middle Ages—to Oxford, Cambridge and Heidelberg and the architect is powerless against the weight of opinion of so august and dignified a body as his board of governors. The finished product looks so often as though medieval details like buttresses were dragged in for their own sake regardless of structural needs—ornament is hard and mechanical because the guilds have



BLUE ENAMELLED CABINET IN A DRAWING ROOM
RESIDENCE IN WESTMOUNT, P.Q.

Maxwell and Pitts, F. & M.R.A.I.C.

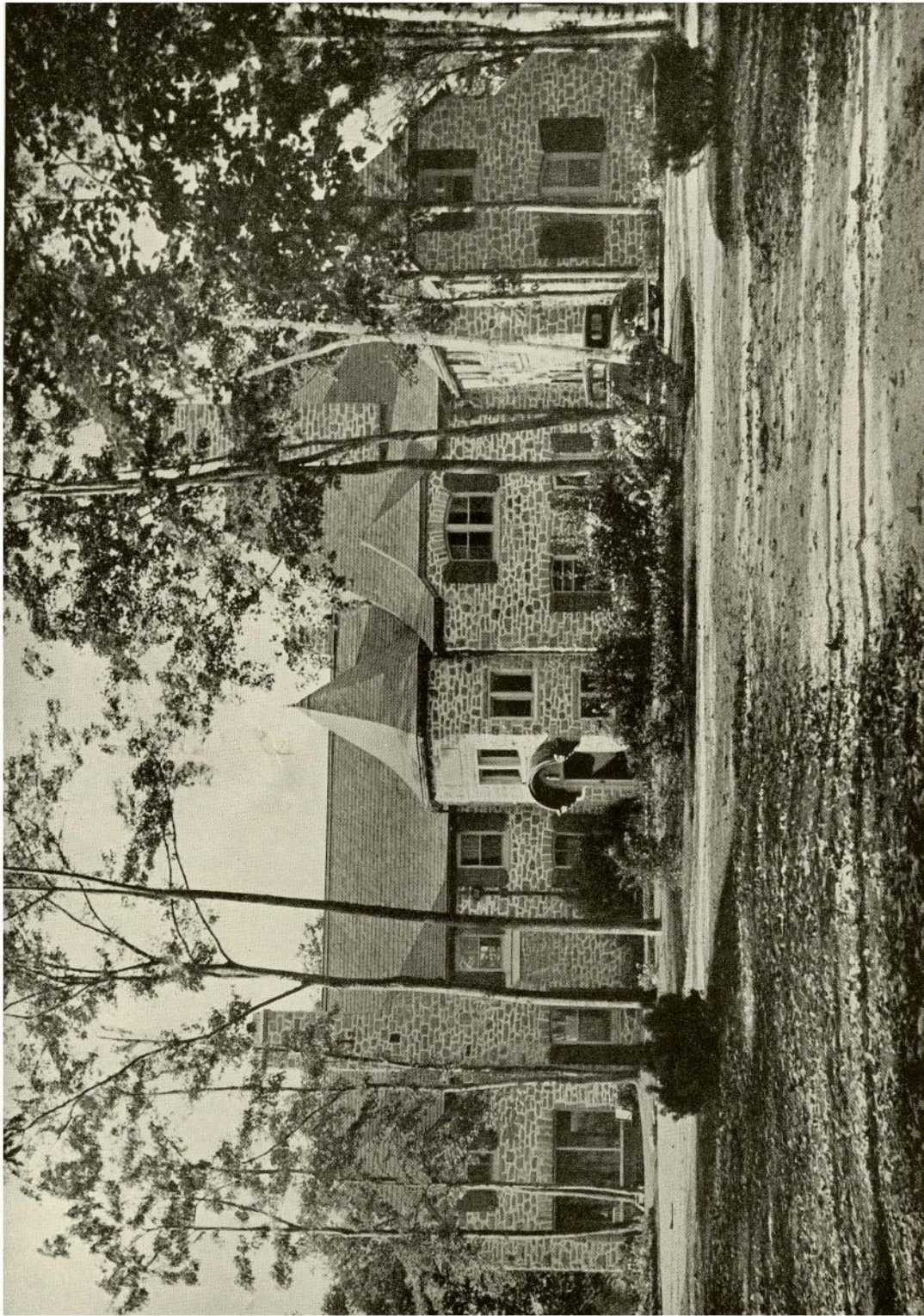
HONOURABLE MENTION — CRAFTSMANSHIP (FURNITURE)

gone and *leisure* has gone with them. The governors shout with joy that they finished in so many months what should have taken years. But to return to McMaster, Mr. Somerville and his associates seem not to have overlooked any opportunity for using tracery or ornament which time and modern tools would permit. There should be a papal ban, or whatever the Baptist ban is, on crocketed finials. Not only can they not be justified on artistic grounds, but the crockets are unhappy in this climate and rapidly deteriorate. I know of one famous tower where a boy is employed to sweep up the crockets every morning.

Mr. Lyle's Bridge at Hamilton was given an honourable mention in the public buildings class. It was, of course, a unanimous award because it is so much better than most of our engineers' bridges in Canada. At the same time it has faults which I have not seen mentioned on the various occasions when it has been illustrated. A minor fault lies, I think, in the great lanterns in the foreground of the picture which are surely out of scale, not so much with the pylons, as with the other lamps which are made to look thin and inadequate. The major fault lies in the pylons themselves. It is an established modern practice (if not an ancient

one, as in Wren's entrance to Greenwich Hospital) to indicate by asymmetrical masses that a gateway is but an entrance to something beyond. The bridge, however fine, cannot, or should not, stand as a thing in itself. Hamilton, after all, is the goal.

There is something very fine about Marani, Lawson & Morris's North American Life Building. The outside is particularly pleasing—it is fresh and spontaneous and perfect scale is preserved in all its parts. The inside shows less spontaneity and possibly more book learning. I do not mean that it is copy work, but that it was perhaps over studied. It does not show the joy in creative work which makes the exterior outstanding. We once, and the writer was one of them, felt a reverence for McKim, Mead & White and York & Sawyer little short of gods. A reaction has set in and now we look at the immediate post war work of those masters with "cold lack lustre eyes." I saw some light bronze newels and balusters in the Royal Bank in Montreal with fine arabesques carved on them and could hardly help shedding a tear. It seemed such a pathetic waste of time. I once, as a student, cut out beer and starved myself for a month to buy half the McKim plates, so I know whereof I speak. Over study and too much



COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF W. W. OGILVIE, ESQ., SARAGUAY, P.Q.

Robert & F. R. Findlay, M.M.R.A.I.C., Architects

HONOURABLE MENTION — RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS (EXTERIORS)

learning were rapidly reducing us to the level of archaeologists instead of creative artists. The reaction which followed the Palladians has now followed the McKimians. A tassel of the mantle of Charles Follen has fallen on Marani, Lawson & Morris but I feel confident they can shake it off. I would suggest to assist them, a closed season on Greek frets for twenty-five years.

There was a good little Montreal building by Mr. McDougall, the Protestant Administration Building, which gained an honourable mention with the North American Life in the class of public buildings. It had undoubtedly a Canadian air and the ornament, though somewhat "spidery," was not of the standard "lightning" type. The interiors were not uniformly good, but in the board room, which is here illustrated, Mr. McDougall is to be congratulated on a spirited, dignified job in a restrained modern style.

Something should be said about Molson's Reception Room by Barott and Blackader. It is a noble room. The pity is that it was not treated in a more modern way. The walls are beautiful and deserve something better than the lighting fixtures and the very commercial looking furniture in the Italian Jacobean manner.

In the craftsmanship section Mr. Featherstonhaugh's Iron Grille in the Chapel of Youth, Church

of St. Andrew and St. Paul, was outstanding. One feels, on seeing it, a certain pride in Canadian architects and Canadian craftsmen and I should like to have seen the craftsman's name somewhere in the catalogue. Mr. Featherstonhaugh would, I am sure, if it had been possible, wish to have seen himself given his due credit. Equally deserving of praise is the clergyman who ordered it. He is in the direct line of William of Wykeham, Cardinal Wolsey and Cosmo di Medici.

I have heard it said that the jury were unusually timid and failed in their duty in not giving first prizes and a medal of honour. I can only say, as one member of the jury, that the classes were too small, except in domestic work where buildings were inadequately shown, to warrant more than honourable mentions. No jury can be asked to put two tickets on a class of three photographs. There was such inequality shown in the number of photographs of different buildings from one to four or five that the medal of honour could not have been awarded without grave injustice. I would like to leave the suggestion that red seals as honourable mentions should in the future be the only awards in each class, with a medal of honour for work of outstanding merit as shown by at least three photographs which should include one interior.

AWARDS AT THE FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

The fourth annual exhibition of the R.A.I.C., now being held in conjunction with the Royal Canadian Academy exhibition at the Montreal Art Gallery, consists of approximately ninety photographic enlargements, representing some forty-three buildings designed by members of the Institute.

Prior to the opening of the exhibition on November 16th, the buildings were judged by a jury of award consisting of Messrs. Percy E. Nobbs, and J. O. Marchand of Montreal, and Professor E. R. Arthur of Toronto. After giving careful consideration to the buildings exhibited, the jury decided not to award the Gold Medal this year. Other awards, however, were made as follows:

PUBLIC BUILDINGS—EXTERIORS

Honourable Mention—North American Life Building, Toronto—Marani, Lawson and Morris, Architects.

Honourable Mention—Administration Building for the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, Montreal—J. Cecil McDougall, Architect.

Honourable Mention—High Level Bridge, Hamilton, Ontario—John M. Lyle, Architect.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS—INTERIORS

Honourable Mention—Board Room, Administration Building for the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, Montreal—J. Cecil McDougall, Architect.

Honourable Mention—Reception Room, Molson's Brewery, Montreal—Barott and Blackader, Architects.

ECCLESIASTICAL BUILDINGS

Honourable Mention—Chapel of Loyola College, Montreal—Henri S. Labelle, Architect.

RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS—EXTERIORS

Honourable Mention—Country Residence of W. W. Ogilvie, Esq., Saraguay, P.Q.—Robert & F. R. Findlay, Architects.

Honourable Mention—Residence of Thomas H. Wood, Esq., Toronto—Mathers and Haldenby, Architects.

CRAFTSMANSHIP—METAL WORK

Honourable Mention—Memorial Screen, Chapel of Youth, Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, Montreal—H. L. Featherstonhaugh, Architect.

Honourable Mention—Main Stair, Residence of A. H. C. Proctor, Esq., Toronto—Hugh L. Allward, Architect.

CRAFTSMANSHIP—FURNITURE

Honourable Mention—Furniture in a Residence, Westmount, P.Q.—Maxwell and Pitts, Architects.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTEMPLATES PROGRAMME OF PUBLIC WORKS

Following representations made by the National Construction Council urging the federal government to undertake a programme of public works, the Prime Minister has intimated to the Council that an intensive study of the situation will be undertaken very soon by a special committee of the cabinet.

The Prime Minister further indicated in a general way the position of the government regarding a public works programme and expressed his appreciation of the assistance rendered and efforts made by those connected with the construction industry to improve present depressed conditions.

In a radio broadcast on November 20th, Mr. Bennett dealt with the matter in the following words:

"While at the moment it is difficult to forecast with any degree of assurance what the future may be, the steady improvement of the past few months,

in our opinion, warrants the view that we may be able, with the return of spring, to undertake a reasonable policy of public works in every province of the Dominion that will substantially assist in stimulating private enterprise, increase purchasing power, provide employment, and hasten the return to prosperity."

The National Construction Council has expressed to the Prime Minister deep gratification with the above announcement, and has offered to furnish the government, when required, with the results of the recently completed survey of deferred federal, provincial and municipal construction projects.

The Council has also pointed out that the effectiveness of such a proposed programme will be seriously jeopardized unless preparations are undertaken at once, as it takes several months to get plans for reasonably large buildings in shape for the calling of tenders.

CIVIC PLANNING

Sir Raymond Unwin, past president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, in an address delivered at Convocation Hall, University of Toronto, on November 20th, condemned crowding as extravagant and disorderly. He denounced vertical over-crowding as well as horizontal, thereby expressing his displeasure of skyscrapers. He asserted that: "Just as a house has different rooms for different uses, so the town or city should be laid out in zones.

"There should be a distinction in roads used for commercial traffic and roads for pedestrians," he stated. "We shall have to adopt a distinction between roads used for traffic and roads to serve the frontage of buildings. It pays a motorist to go miles out of his way to save being held up by signals. You here are cursed with the checkerboard system of planning. It is far more costly than our even more haphazard system of planning. It is common for you to occupy one-third of your land area in road space. And there is no more expensive way in which you can put your land to use. You have to treat all streets as traffic streets. It approaches more nearly chaos than any other plan.

"What would you think of anyone constructing a human frame that set out to plan veins and arteries on the checkerboard system?" asked Sir Raymond.

Attacking over-crowding and stating there was no need for it, Sir Raymond said: "Crowding is a superstition which derives its force from a competitive spirit and the lack of order of men. The question of crowding is ludicrous. I have found no method of over-crowding that does not involve greater losses, greater congestion of traffic, than an orderly, comfortable arrangement. You on this continent have practised vertical over-crowding as well as horizontal. You do not reduce space nor the distances you travel, nor do you lessen traffic congestion. Nothing is gained by over-crowding. It is a curious thing that landowners haven't tumbled to this fact.

"The amount of loss in value which resulted from a haphazard expansion of cities was great," said Sir Raymond.

"Towns need zoning so as to set aside residential sections safe from the intrusion of factories, business districts, etc. A city should have a central nucleus, and when the town grows to 50,000 or 100,000, for example, a halt should be called. Separate units should be arranged gradually about this circumference, each one in ring fashion and each self-contained as far as possible so as to save transportation."

ROYAL CANADIAN ACADEMY OF ARTS

The general assembly of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts was held at the Art Association of Montreal on Friday, November 17th, 1933. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

E. Wyly Grier, Toronto, president; W. S. Maxwell, Montreal, vice-president; C. W. Simpson, Montreal, treasurer; and E. Dyonnet, Montreal, secretary. Council (one year): C. W. Simpson, Montreal; John M. Lyle, Toronto; E. Fosbery, Ottawa; and Emanuel Hahn, Toronto. (Two years) J. W. Beatty, Toronto; E. Dyonnet, Montreal; A. H. Robinson, Montreal; Percy E. Nobbs, Montreal; F. S. Coburn, Montreal; and F. S. Challener, Toronto.

Fred S. Haines, principal of the Ontario College of Art, Kenneth K. Forbes, and Marion Long of Toronto were elected to full membership in the Academy. Walter J. Phillips of Winnipeg was elected an academician engraver and Archibald Barnes of Toronto was elected an associate painter.

The fifty-fourth annual exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy was officially opened by the Earl of Bessborough, Governor-General of Canada, on Thursday evening, November 16th, at the galleries of the Art Association of Montreal. The exhibition will remain open until December 17th.

ACTIVITIES OF THE INSTITUTE

A meeting of the executive committee of the council of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada was held at the office of the Institute, 74 King Street East, Toronto, on Monday, November 20th, 1933, at 10.00 a.m.

Present: Messrs. Gordon M. West, president; Alcide Chaussé, honorary secretary; W. S. Maxwell, honorary treasurer; J. P. Hynes; W. L. Somerville; Herbert E. Moore; James H. Craig; B. Evan Parry; Murray Brown, and I. Markus, secretary.

Dinner to Sir Raymond Unwin: The president advised the meeting that on learning of Sir Raymond Unwin's expected visit to Toronto, he had arranged a dinner in his honour to take place prior to his lecture at Convocation Hall on the evening of November 20th. He further advised the meeting that the University of Toronto would confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Architecture on Sir Raymond Unwin immediately following the dinner.

R.A.I.C. Student Competitions for 1934: Mr. W. S. Maxwell reported that conditions and programmes for the R.A.I.C. student competitions for 1934 would be prepared shortly and sent to all the recognized schools of architecture inviting them to take part.

Fourth Annual Exhibition of the R.A.I.C.: Mr. Maxwell reported that the Fourth Annual Exhibition of the Institute had opened at the galleries of the Art Association of Montreal on November 16th in conjunction with the Fifty-fourth Annual Exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy. Ninety photographic enlargements of buildings executed by members of the Institute during the last three years were exhibited, representing the work of twenty-four architectural firms, thirteen of which were from Toronto, eight from Montreal, one from Vancouver, one from Ottawa, and one from Quebec. He further reported that a hanging committee had been appointed consisting of Messrs. E. I. Barott, chairman, Ernest Cormier, David Shennan, H. P. Illsley, and Paul M. Lemieux, and that the buildings were judged by a jury of award consisting of Messrs. Percy E. Nobbs and J. O. Marchand of Montreal, and Professor E. R. Arthur of Toronto. After careful consideration, the jury had decided not to award a medal of honour this year. Eleven honourable mentions had, however, been awarded in the following classes (see page 205).

A letter was read from the Saskatchewan Association of Architects under date of November 13th suggesting that in order to foster a wider interest in the R.A.I.C. competitions and exhibitions, two competitions and exhibitions be held, one for the east and one for the west, with separate prizes and awards, thereby giving the western members an incentive to take an active interest in the exhibition and also give them an opportunity to attend. It was decided to refer the suggestion to the committee on exhibitions and awards for considera-

tion. The opinion was expressed, however, that the R.A.I.C. exhibitions should be kept national in character, but that there would be no objection to sending the photographic enlargements to the various provinces for exhibition if so desired.

Fellowships: The attention of the executive was called to a number of Fellows who were not now in active practice but who desired to retain their Fellowship in the Institute. In this connection the honorary secretary gave notice that he will move at the next annual meeting of the council that the by-laws be amended to provide for the establishment of a Retired Fellows class. The new section to be inserted between sections 10 and 11 of the by-laws and to read as follows:

10(a) Retired Fellows:

Any Fellow who has reached the age of fifty-five and has retired from practice may, subject to the approval of the council, be transferred without election to the class of "Retired Fellows," but in such case his interest in, or claim against the property of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada shall cease. The amount of the annual fee payable by such "Retired Fellow" shall be ten dollars, or such amount as may be determined by resolution of the council, excepting in the case of those who have been members of the Institute for thirty years, and who shall be exempt from further payment. A "Retired Fellow" shall have the right to use the affix "F.R.A.I.C." with the word "Retired" after it; shall be entitled to receive the publications of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada; shall have the right to attend general and annual meetings, but shall not be entitled to vote. A "Retired Fellow" shall not engage in any avocation which in the opinion of the council is inconsistent with that of architecture. A "Retired Fellow" need not be a member of a component society.

It was unanimously resolved to send this proposed amendment to the members of the council and to the component societies, requesting them to consider same and send their recommendations thereon as soon as possible, as the proposed amendment will be considered by the council at its meeting to be held at Montreal on Friday, the 23rd February, 1934.

Report of Committee re Fund Subscribed for the Promotion and Study of the Economics of Architecture: Mr. B. Evan Parry reported on behalf of Professor H. H. Madill, chairman of the special committee appointed at the last meeting to investigate the possibility of initiating a series of lectures on architectural economics at the recognized schools of architecture. The report stated that after carefully reviewing the correspondence and suggestions relative to the matter, it was felt that the suggestion made by Mr. Philip J. Turner, president of the P.Q.A.A., that a course of lectures on the subject be given, preferably by Mr. Robert H. Macdonald,

at the recognized schools of architecture, be adopted. The committee further recommended that copies of the lectures be printed in THE JOURNAL for the benefit of the members.

National Construction Council of Canada: The secretary advised the meeting that the National Construction Council had presented a brief in behalf of the construction industry before the Royal Commission on Banking and Currency on Friday, September 8th, which seemed to have been favourably received.

It was further reported that copies of the brief had been sent to the Prime Minister of Canada and several members of his Cabinet, and as a result, the Prime Minister had requested the National Construction Council to submit to him a considered plan of public works. The council felt that before such a plan could be prepared, it would be necessary to interview the Prime Minister in order to obtain his views on certain phases of the proposed plan. In the course of a subsequent interview, the Prime Minister had expressed himself in favour of a public works programme and promised to create a committee consisting of three of his Cabinet Ministers who would confer with representatives of the National Construction Council and make a study of all available data and submit to him definite recommendations for a public works programme.

Low Cost Housing: Mr. Craig drew the attention of the meeting to what was being done in England and the United States in providing low cost housing in industrial areas. He suggested that the Institute should advocate low cost housing schemes in various parts of the Dominion, and that some publicity should be given to the movement. The suggestion met with the approval of the executive, and a special committee consisting of Messrs. James H. Craig, Gordon M. West and J. P. Hynes, was appointed to give the matter further consideration.

Employment of Private Architects on Public Works: The president reported that he had written to the Prime Minister of Canada with reference to the employment of private architects on government work and that he had received a reply assuring him that "While the subject presented certain difficulties, every reasonable effort would be made to see that an opportunity is afforded to architects and engineers to share in any benefits that may accrue to the community affected."

Printing of Standard Forms of Contract in French: The secretary informed the meeting that in accordance with his request, the Canadian Construction Association had submitted draft copies of the proposed French translation of the standard forms of contract and that the draft had been submitted to Mr. J. Cecil McDougall, the Montreal member of the joint committee of the R.A.I.C. and C.C.A., who recommended that before any translation of the documents

was printed, they should first be submitted to a bilingual lawyer for review. Mr. McDougall's suggestion was accepted by the meeting, and the secretary was instructed to secure an estimate of the cost involved.

Proposed Standard Form of Tender: Mr. W. L. Somerville advised the meeting that the proposed standard form of tender, together with further suggested changes, would be given consideration by the joint committee of the R.A.I.C. and C.C.A. at a meeting to be held in Toronto on December 4th.

Establishment of a Bureau for Research Work on Building Materials: The secretary advised the meeting that in accordance with the opinion expressed at the last meeting of the executive committee, some effort should be made by the Institute to get the Dominion Government to make a special appropriation to cover the establishment of a bureau by the National Research Council for the purpose of carrying out research work on building materials. After some discussion, the president was requested to take whatever action he considered necessary in order to bring the matter before the Minister of Trade and Commerce when preparing his estimates for next year's budget.

Uniformity of Building Codes: Mr. J. H. Craig reported that all the component societies had been sent a copy of the report which he submitted at the last meeting. He quoted from a number of replies received from the provincial associations which indicated almost unanimously that a uniform building code would not be practical owing to the variation in climatic and other conditions existing throughout the Dominion. In view of the opinions expressed by the component societies, it was considered inadvisable to proceed further at the present time with the establishment of a uniform building code for the whole Dominion, but that some effort should be made to bring about greater uniformity in the required physical properties of building materials, and to this end it was suggested the matter be drawn to the attention of the National Research Council for consideration.

Date and Place of Next Annual Meeting: It was moved by Mr. J. P. Hynes, seconded by Mr. Murray Brown, and carried, that the next annual meeting of the Institute be held in Montreal on Friday and Saturday, February 23rd and 24th, 1934.

A committee of arrangements was appointed consisting of Mr. Gordon M. West, president of the Institute, and the Quebec members of the council, namely, Messrs. Alcide Chaussé, W. S. Maxwell, E. I. Barott, Ernest Cormier, H. L. Fetherstonhaugh, Percy E. Nobbs, Irene Vautrin and Ludger Venne.

Adjournment: The meeting adjourned at 5.30 p.m.

NOTES

Messrs. Hutton and Souter, architects of Hamilton, Ontario, announce the removal of their office from the Bank of Hamilton Building to the Pigott Building.

* * * *

Professor C. H. C. Wright, M.R.A.I.C., head of the School of Architecture, University of Toronto, will, according to an announcement recently made by the University, retire at the end of the present term. Professor Wright has been at the head of the School of Architecture since 1901.

* * * *

Percy E. Nobbs, past president of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, delivered an address over the radio on November 20th on the subject of Slum Clearance. Mr. Nobbs, in his remarks, outlined what was being done in

London, England, in connection with slum clearance and housing, and emphasized the necessity of the City of Montreal taking similar action. The broadcast was given under the auspices of the Graduate Society of McGill University.

* * * *

The members of the council of the Nova Scotia Association of Architects motored to Hubbards, a seaside resort thirty-five miles from Halifax, on October 27th and were guests at luncheon of the president, Major H. E. Gates, at his country place "Grovehurst." Following the luncheon, a regular meeting of the council was held.

* * * *

E. J. Gilbert, M.R.A.I.C., secretary-treasurer of the Saskatchewan Association of Architects, addressed a dinner meeting

of the Gyro Club of Saskatoon on November 16th. In the course of his address, Mr. Gilbert, who is also secretary of the Saskatoon regional committee of the National Construction Council, pointed out that the stimulation of the construction industry through the medium of a public works programme throughout the Dominion, would contribute materially to the commercial recovery of the country.

* * * *

Following a dinner tendered in his honour by the executive committee of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, on November 20th, Sir Raymond Unwin was presented by Dr. H. J. Cody, president of the University of Toronto, for the honorary degree of doctor of architecture which was conferred upon him by Sir Wm. Mulock, chancellor of the University. Sir Raymond is the second architect to receive this degree, Dr. John A. Pearson having been similarly honoured in 1932.

* * * *

The Beaux Arts Shop, which is sponsored by the Toronto Chapter of the Ontario Association of Architects, has recently been re-opened in Toronto. The purpose of the shop is to provide an outlet for the sale of prints, water colours, metal work and novelties produced by the unemployed draftsmen.

Miss Marion Long of Toronto, who was recently elected to full membership in the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts, is the first woman in more than fifty years to be honoured in this way by the Academy, the last occasion being in 1880 when Charlotte Schreiber of Toronto, a painter of historical subjects, was elected an academician.

* * * *

This issue contains the index to THE JOURNAL for 1933. Care has been taken in its compilation to make the finding of any article or illustration comparatively easy. Both issue and page have been enumerated so that both those who bind THE JOURNAL and those who keep the monthly issues separate will have a means of locating the desired reference.

* * * *

A dinner in honour of Sir Raymond Unwin, past president of the Royal Institute of British Architects was given by the Toronto Chapter of the Ontario Association of Architects at the National Club, on Saturday evening, November 18th. Among those who spoke at the dinner were Sir Raymond Unwin;

Dr. John A. Pearson, chairman of the Ontario Architects Registration Board; Forsey P. Page, president of the Ontario Association of Architects; B. K. Sandwell, editor of the Toronto Saturday Night; Noulan Cauchon, chairman and technical adviser of the town planning commission of Ottawa; and the Mayor of Toronto. Mr. Burwell R. Coon, chairman of the Toronto Chapter, presided at the dinner.

THE ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

Twenty-Seventh General Annual Meeting

Montreal, Quebec
23rd and 24th February
1934

The Twenty-Seventh General Annual Meeting of The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada will be held at Montreal on Friday and Saturday, the 23rd and 24th February, 1934.

ALCIDÉ CHAUSSE,
Honorary Secretary

NOTE: The full programme for this meeting will be published in the next issue of The Journal.

OBITUARY

EDGAR PRAIRIE, M.R.A.I.C.

The death of Edgar Prairie, architect of Montreal, occurred on November 25th, 1933. Mr. Prairie had been a member of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects since 1915 and was fifty-one years of age at the time of his death.

Mr. Prairie started his architectural career in 1906 when he entered the service of the Quebec Government to prepare the plans for the sixty-fifth regiment armoury. He was also responsible for the design of a number of public buildings in the Province of Quebec.

J. O. TURGEON, M.R.A.I.C.

Mr. Joseph O. Turgeon, architect of Montreal, passed away very suddenly on December 6th. Mr. Turgeon was in his fifty-ninth year at the time of his death, and had been a member of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects since 1898. Mr. Turgeon was born and educated in the City of Montreal and designed a large number of ecclesiastical buildings throughout the Province of Quebec.

HENRY H. WESTINGHOUSE

The death of Henry H. Westinghouse, chairman of the board of the Canadian Westinghouse Company, occurred at his home at Goshen, N.Y., on November 18th. Mr. Westinghouse was eighty years of age at the time of his death, and was a brother of the late George Westinghouse, founder of the Westinghouse industries.

BOOKS REVIEWED

THE CARILLON. By Frank Percival Price, MUS.BAC. (Toronto); Preface by Herbert Austin Fricker, MUS.DOC., M.A.(Camb.), F.R.C.O.; illustrations by Leonard Eldon Shore, B.ARCH., M.R.A.I.C. Published by the Oxford University Press, London. Price \$7.50

The Carillon during the past fifteen years has received more attention from architects than it did during the previous fifty, particularly on this continent. Dr. Fricker says in his preface, "We can safely say that no art (with the exception of the radio which is more a science) has developed so rapidly or taken such a hold upon the public since the Great War.

This book is unique in being without exception the only publication dealing with the Carillon from its architectural and musical aspects. It contains a wealth of information for architects regarding the construction and design of towers for the installation of carillons as well as many fine drawings of both ancient and modern carillon towers.

Mr. Price is the Carillonneur of the Peace Tower at Ottawa, and has spent some time abroad in study and research work before writing this important addition to musical and architectural publications.

Mr. Shore, who prepared the many beautifully made drawings for illustration, is a graduate of the School of Architecture, University of Toronto, and a member of the Ontario Association of Architects.

—W. L. Somerville, F.R.A.I.C.

THE JOURNAL

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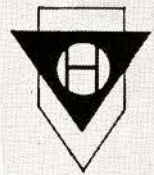
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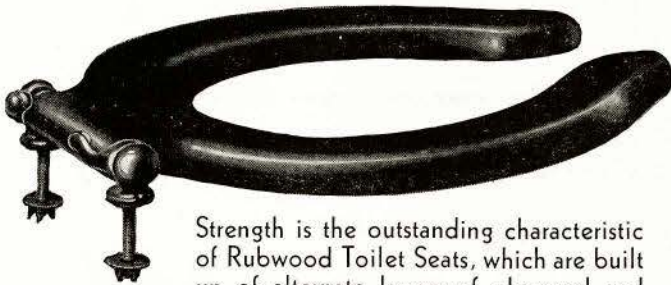
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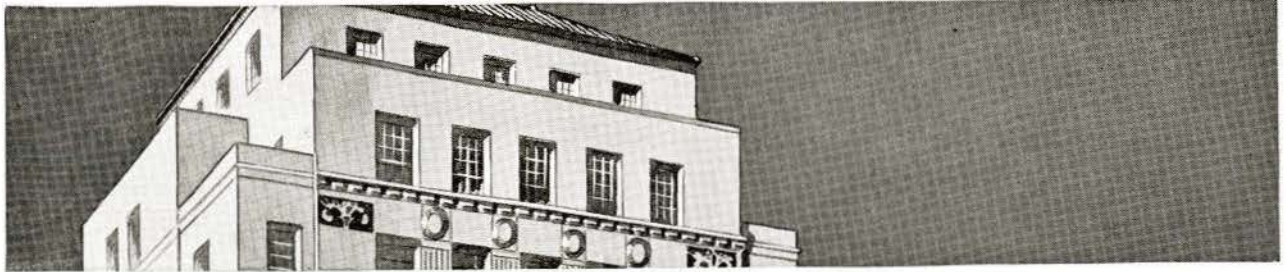
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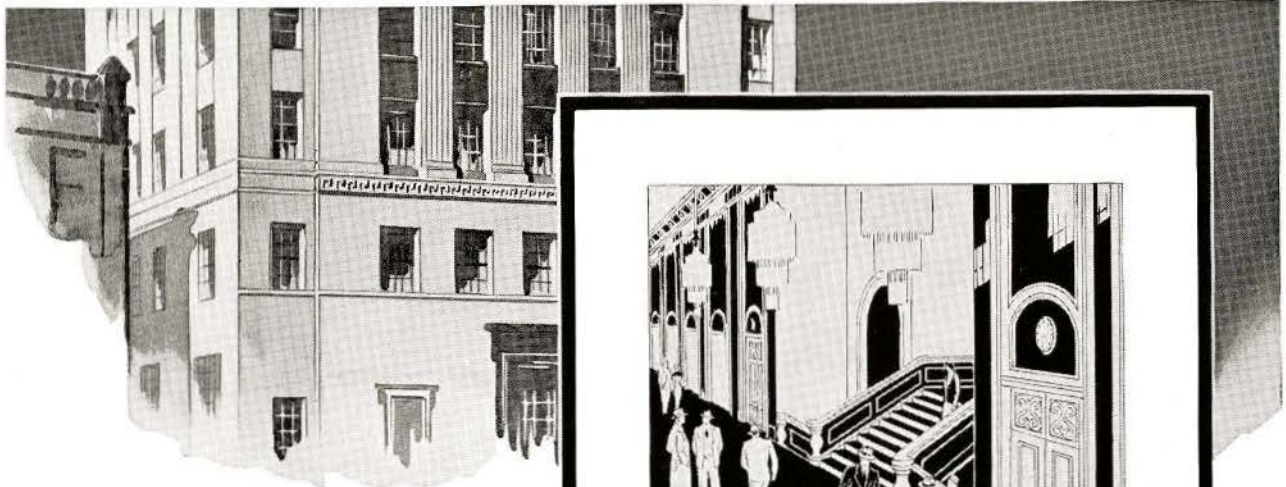
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IN 40 ARTISTIC SHADES AND WHITE



P R O T E C T I O N

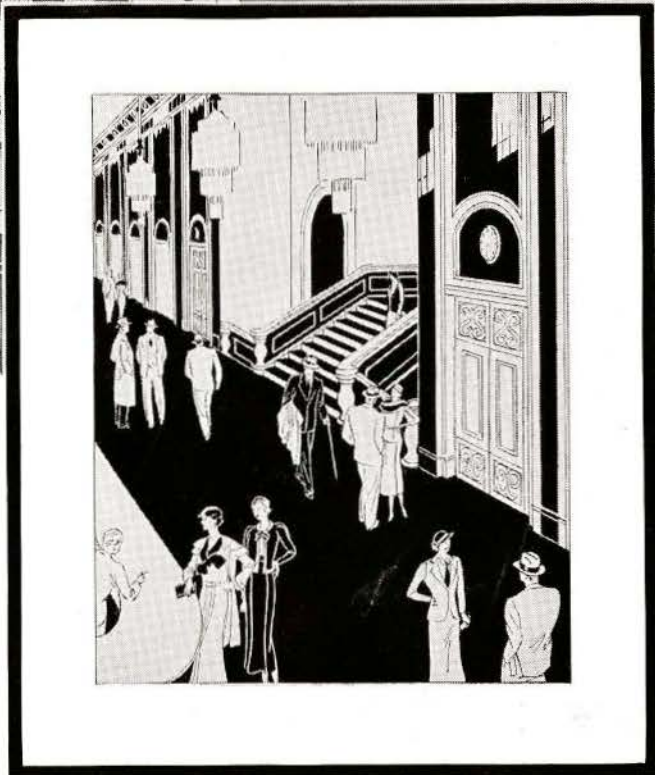


NORTH AMERICAN LIFE BUILDING,
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This recent addition to the Queen City's fine buildings features Barry and Staines Super Battleship Linoleum throughout.

Architects:

Marani, Lawson & Morris



BARRY AND STAINES Super Battleship Linoleum *Insures the Life of Floors!*

The policy of leading architects to specify Barry and Staines Super Battleship Linoleum is simply one of "Protection".

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HOSPITAL BUILDING IS DAMAGED BY FIRE

London Blaze Fails to Disturb Patients—Loss \$1,000.

WIRES ARE BLAMED

Negotiations Are Attempted in Cairo School Dispute.

Special to The Mail and Empire. London, Sept. 18.—A lively fire in the attic of the four-storey wing formerly used as a nurses' home at Victoria Hospital gave firemen a stiff 30-minute fight late this afternoon, but without inconvenience or injury to patients or staff.

The loss, estimated at about \$1,000, was attributed by investigators to electric wiring. Fused wires were located by Chief Charles Scott in the attic, and were later examined by Inspector W. E. Rider of the electrical inspection department. The possibility that a circuit had been overfused was being probed this evening.

The fire was discovered by a member of the staff who found smoke issuing from the attic. Firemen attacked the blaze from three sides, while a class of probationer nurses evacuated rooms below in anticipation of serious trouble. They returned soon to their quarters, however, and according to hospital officials none of the patients was disturbed.

Yes, blame the wires!

What is overfusing? Making the wires carry more current than that for which they are safely rated. The result is that at some weak part there is going to be overheating, with the inevitable fire. The trouble with fuses is that they can be replaced by higher capacities than the wires can safely carry. They can be entirely *bridged* thereby destroying all protection.

NOFUZ

Nofuz is non-tamperable. It is installed at a definite rating. *The wire is protected at all times.* Ask your electrical jobber for full details.

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