

**JOURNAL**

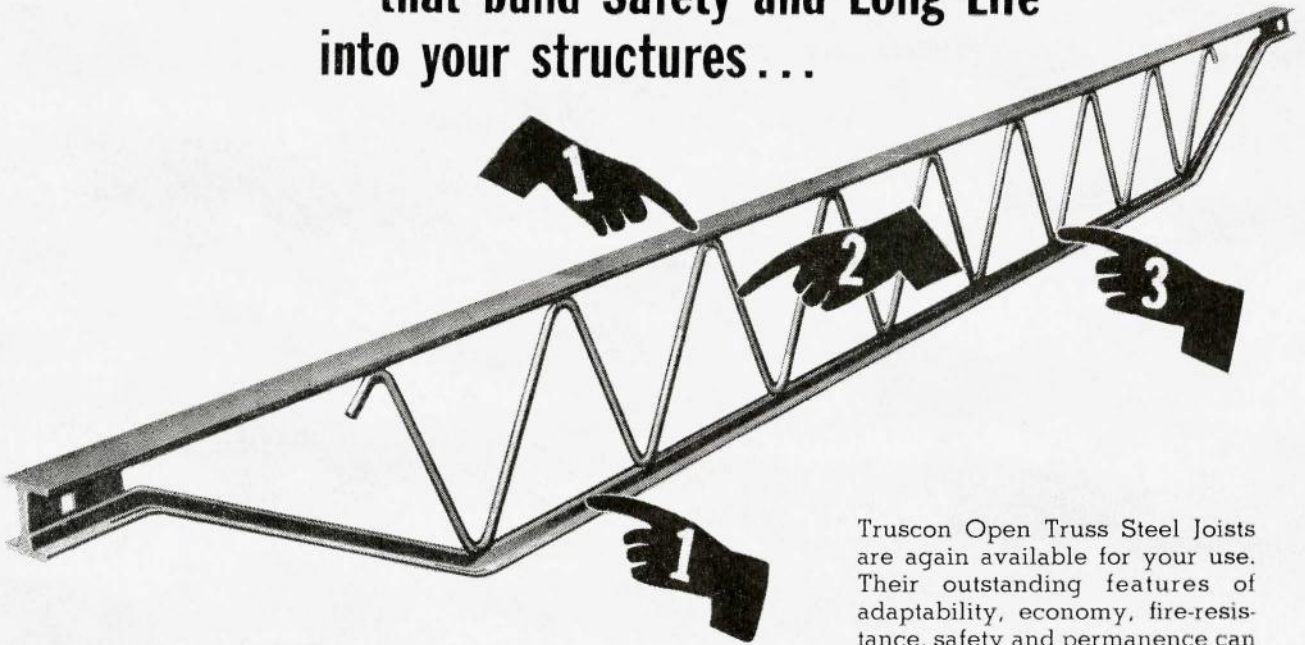
**ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL  
INSTITUTE OF CANADA**

**YEARS**

**VOL. 22 TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1945 NO. 12**

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# JOURNAL

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

Serial No. 244

TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1945

Vol. 22, No. 12

PRESIDENT, R.A.I.C., FORSEY PAGE (F)

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# R . A . I . C JOURNAL

DECEMBER 1945

**W**ITH this issue the *Journal* comes of age. Twenty-one years of continuous publication: twenty-one years of hard work, of striving to improve, frequently in the face of serious obstacles, but always with the certain knowledge that the need for such a publication existed and that the contribution which it should, and could, make to Canadian architecture was worth all the effort involved.

We are fortunate indeed that those to whom we owe a special debt of gratitude are still with us and still keenly interested. No account of the establishment of the *Journal* would be complete without mention, by name, of J. P. Hynes who started agitating for such a magazine shortly after the First World War and who persevered until his idea became a reality; of John M. Lyle who, a few years later, took up the torch and illuminated the path so brightly. We appreciate, too, the early interest of the present Chairman of the Editorial Board who, as a young man, upon his return from a year at the Fontainebleau in 1924, furnished very splendid architectural photographs at a time when such material was so greatly needed.

It is, therefore, the sincere hope of those at present charged with the responsibility for the conduct of the *Journal* that those good citizens, those stalwarts of the Profession who first conceived the idea of publishing such a magazine, and whose sound judgment and enthusiasm guided it successfully through the early difficult years, that they will feel they have not been let down; that, on the contrary, their ideals and ambitions have been regarded as a trust and that the utmost is being done to insure that this *Journal* will fill the honourable place that they intended it to occupy.

Editorially, it has exerted its influence on questions of National importance, it has striven to maintain literary standards of a high order and certainly its financial success is a matter of no little satisfaction. Heaven forbid, however, that we should become complacent: we are conscious of so much yet to be done. To mention one item only, that of photography, there is room for wide improvement. Measures for overcoming that weakness are receiving the careful attention of the Executive of the Editorial Board and definite proposals will be submitted to the Annual Meeting of the Board in February next.

This reference to the Annual Meeting brings up interesting information obtained in scanning early issues of the *Journal* which referred to such Annual Meetings as Annual Assemblies. Why that delightful and dignified term "Assembly" gave way to the more commonplace "Meeting" is not disclosed, but a return to the former would seem to be in order. Your Council would like to hear from "old-timers" on this question.

Having reached this important milestone in the life of the *Journal*, one's thoughts turn naturally to the future of the Institute itself, to its gradually widening influence, to its recognized authority in matters architectural. It is not enough that the Institute has stood as a refuge for the culture and ethics of the Profession, it should, more than ever before, extend its influence beyond the Profession and take a more and more vital part in the life of the Nation. Your attendance at the "Annual Assembly" in Quebec City in February and your active participation in the problems presented will accelerate that process.

When the time comes, very shortly now, for me to lay aside the mantle of the Presidency of the Institute, I will do so with a natural sense of relief but with the knowledge also that I have left much undone that should have been done. However, there will be many happy memories, not the least among which will be the recollection of time spent at Editorial Board meetings.

I am sure the members of the Institute join me in paying tribute to the Founders of the *Journal*, to those who worked so diligently for it over the years, and in expressing sincere thanks to the present Chairman and members of the Editorial Board, to the indefatigable efforts of the Editor and to the Publisher for a job well done and for having carried out so faithfully the task entrusted to them.

FORSEY PAGE, *President.*



## THE JOURNAL COMES OF AGE

The Editorial Board of the *Journal* had many plans before it for the composition of this issue, which celebrates the Twenty-first Anniversary of the *Journal*. The final decision was to let a condensation of the issues of 1924 form the bulk of the December *Journal*. At first sight, twenty-one years does not seem a long time, and the contents, and the people mentioned in 1924, seem but of yesterday; but that is the view of age. There are readers of the *Journal* who are not yet nineteen, and for them I do not doubt we are writing of the temples and the high priests of Isis and the "wilde enormities of ancient magnaminty".

For those of us who were in practice in 1924, and for those who were yet unborn, the succeeding pages in the *Journal* read strangely. The founders set out to publish a paper that would illustrate only works of national importance, and however much they were occupied in their professional life with the problems of house design, in their literary efforts, the house receives little mention. Mr. Fryer, at one point, regrets the failure of a small house competition in which the small houses were not small and cost was forgotten by the contestants. Nowhere is there mention of "gracious living, of machines to live in or even to bathe in, no inter-penetration of space—no Jehovah-like pronouncements on functionalism."

The selection made, from the year 1924, represents, we hope, a happy balance between the factual, and the theoretical and lyrical (to use a word which receives some prominence in one article, and may well describe the content of some others). Events like the recognition of a School of Architecture are recorded, and fragments of papers are given as best illustrating a change in architectural thought over a fifth of a century.

We recall with pride Mr. Somerville's winning of a Competition for a National Theatre in London, England. "A site has not yet been chosen, but Whitehall is suggested". Lord Gerald Wellesley is quoted from the *Spectator* on the Queen's Dolls' House with its "pleasing anachronisms and inconsistencies of style which render it typical of the furniture and decoration of the present day". St. Paul's was in danger. It was feared that the sinking of abutments in the wet sand and gravel below the foundations would have "disastrous consequences". The editor could not have foreseen that the dangers from below, grave as they were, were as nothing compared with the dangers from the air some sixteen years later. And St. Paul's still stands.

On the lighter side, if the term may be used, was a recurring preoccupation with ornament and style. We are particularly interested in Mr. Smethurst's article in which of three buildings his preference was for a factory, naked and unadorned. Such a view was exceptional. The war was over but a few years, but one is impressed by an atmosphere of economic security which seemed to surround the profession of architecture, which the boom years that followed did nothing to dispel. This atmosphere is reflected in the apparent light-heartedness of speakers both to the Institute and the Associations. Discussions on style and the cheering up of columns in existing buildings are, today, not fit subjects for a body of men who have passed through a depression and another war. The social implications of architecture have been brought home to us, and we make no apologies for sessions given up wholly to housing for the lower income groups. That has happened in the war years, and is probably the greatest contrast between the era of the nativity of the *Journal* and its coming of age. It is a contrast that is noticeable not only between professional groups over two decades, but between nations. The world has changed and with it the lives and responsibilities of architects.



It is curious to note that Russia was not admitted to the Tenth International Congress of Architects held in Brussels on the score that, along with Turkey, Germany and Austria, she "did not respect works of architecture". Canada, of course, had no hand in this, but from what we know, today, Russia was guiltless. Indeed, of all countries in the world Russia seems most respectful of its works of Architecture. If one were to venture a criticism of Russian Architecture, it would be that so much care and devotion has been spent in Czarist palaces, large and small, throughout the Union, that the Russian contribution to the development of modern architecture has been negligible. This is the more curious when one realizes how complete, politically, was the break with the past, and how unlimited seemed the possibilities, architecturally, for the future.

We recognize in the first issue many advertisers who are with us still, and they would be as interested as we were in noting the improvement in advertising copy over twenty years. One of our most loyal advertisers shows everything he made in 1924—some sixty illustrated articles along with seven monumental buildings on one page. The plumbing fixture trades showed the handsome matron in oversize gown either turning the tap for her bath—or watching intently from her bed while a well-groomed maid prepares the water with bath salts. The theme today is the same, but, with the years, the lady grows less matronly, and has shed her dressing gown along with her maid.

One is bound to notice, as an editor, that two individuals who wrote in 1921 are still writing today and with the same clarity and skill. Sir Charles Reilly and Professor Nobbs are two writers on architectural subjects that are always a pleasure to read both for what they have to say, and the charm with which they say it. Lieut.-Col. Walter Moorhouse, who, it is worth recording, rose to be a Lieut.-Col. in two wars, enlivened the *Journal* for a number of years with articles in which a "merrie wit" brought to light many of the weaknesses of our social and architectural orders.

And while we are praising famous men, we have reserved to the last the founders of the *Journal*. We cannot express sufficiently our indebtedness to the President and Officers of the Institute, who are mentioned elsewhere in this issue, but we write feelingly and with respect for Mr. J. P. Hynes, Mr. Jules Wegman and Mr. Ralph Shepard, who steered the *Journal* as a quarterly through the shoals of the first difficult years. Of those three, Mr. J. P. Hynes only, survives.

At various stages of our history as a profession it has been proper to record Mr. Hynes' services with gratitude and affection. As President of the Institute—as Secretary of the Ontario Association, he left a record of achievement and devotion to his calling that few of a later generation can hope to approach and none will likely surpass. But, however great his accomplishments on behalf of the profession and however great his influence for good on her contemporaries, those are things that are now part and parcel of the structure of the Institute. As individual achievements they are forgotten, except to a few. The *Journal* of which he was first editor is his monument. Starting as a quarterly, we can feel in the first issue the high hopes that it would become a monthly. As a monthly, the *Journal* has weathered a depression and a great war. It is dependent for its success today, as it was in 1924, on the Dominion-wide interest of the architectural profession. The cry that went out in 1924 for articles and photographs rings down the years, and must be answered if the *Journal* is to fulfil the praise of its founders. The future looks bright and if we all do our part we shall not have failed in the responsibility handed down to us by President Jordan, his Officers and his first Editorial Board.

Eric R. Arthur.

*The text that follows is taken from the issue of the Journal of 1924, and the illustrations represent, in chronological order, buildings that appeared in the Journal over twenty-one years.*



# THE ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

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Founded 19th August, 1907

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Incorporated by the Dominion Parliament 16th June, 1908,  
And 1st April, 1912

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ALLIED WITH THE "ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS"

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*Federation of*

The Alberta Association of Architects  
The Architectural Institute of British Columbia  
The Manitoba Association of Architects  
The Ontario Association of Architects  
The Province of Québec Association of Architects  
The Saskatchewan Association of Architects

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Jules F. Wegman

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## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The *Journal* of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada is born. Let us "rejoice and be exceedingly glad." May the newcomer have a steady and sturdy growth!

Year after year the question of publishing a *Journal* has come up for hopeful discussion at our meetings only to recede between times until we felt that we were pursuing a will-o'-the-wisp. But the evasive thing has at last been bagged and we are in possession of, and have before us in this initial number of the *Journal*, the materialization of our hopes.

Now that we have it, what shall we do with it and for it?

We are apt to find ourselves believing that there is something somewhere apart from ourselves that constitutes the Institute and with which we have an irresponsible connection. We speak of this supposed something as "head-quarters," "they," "the Institute," etc., and possibly expect therefrom a responsible service. There is, however, no such differentiated entity to be found. The Institute is ourselves, a democratic body of which each member is a unit of equal importance and responsibility.

The general officers, elected annually, are distributed through several provinces of the Dominion and never meet as a governing body. The Council, also elected annually and composed at present of 23 members scattered throughout all the provinces whose associations form the Institute, never meets as a whole. A fairly good number of the councillors get together at the time of the general annual meeting and a smaller number, perhaps a half dozen, meet say once, or possibly twice, during the year for routine work. A general meeting of the members is called once a year, the attendance consisting almost entirely of the general officers and of the members in the locality where the meeting is held. It is quite common for some of the provincial associations not to be represented at all at these meetings.

Between meetings there is practically no contact, the officers and members being scattered, each attending to his own personal affairs and the Institute probably out of mind. Under these circumstances is it surprising that interest lags, that one wonders what he is getting for the cost and if the Institute is really worth while.

It is opportune that the *Journal* should appear at this juncture to fulfil what is probably the greatest present need of our Institute, a practical means of systematic communication reaching every member.

The *Journal* is a forum for the exchange of views and the promulgation of original ideas; a place to record complaints and suggestions and to answer others; a general source of information; an educator; a messenger to remind us of our relationship and obligations to our profession and to our Institute, and a witness testifyng that the Institute has at least one activity that is producing. It is hoped that in all these capacities and others, the *Journal* will function to the full.

A copy of this issue will be sent to every member of the Institute, as will also a copy of three other issues this year, for the *Journal* is to be published quarterly. The *Journal* is starting without subscription price to Institute members, but the wisdom of continuing this policy may be questioned. If the *Journal* is to grow in usefulness, and if the Institute is to effectually undertake other aggressive activities for the benefit of its members, it is quite certain that more funds must be had than the present arrangement is providing. The question of what activities the Institute should engage in, and the problem of financing, could well be opened for discussion in the columns of the *Journal*.



The *Journal* will be just what the members make it by their active and financial support, and this applies equally well to every other department of the Institute. It has been proposed that each member, when he receives this first copy of the *Journal*, send it to the secretary of the Institute, as a voluntary contribution and as an appreciation, such an amount as he considers a fair annual subscription price for the *Journal*. This is merely as a suggestion cast upon the waters. It is also suggested that the members write in to the editorial department of the *Journal* giving their comments on the *Journal* and upon the other activities of the Institute. A degree of co-operative action in this respect will do wonders.

Even though there may be differing views on Institute matters, and different degrees of interest and action, the advent of the *Journal* indicates a spirit of progressive activity that surely must strike a responsive chord in every one of us. And to the extent that this response becomes motion, to that extent will The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada become a recognized benefit to the Canadian architect.

Just before sending the foregoing as copy to the editorial committee, a confrere was asked to look it over and, after reading it through, he remarked: "It's not bad, but no one will read it." He may have said something worth thinking about.

L. H. Jordan.

## EDITORIAL

It is perhaps too early in the first issue of the *Journal* to attempt to outline a policy for it. No doubt, one will develop from the experience it will bring to the publicity committee and from the discussions at the annual conventions of the Institute. Some few points of policy have, however, been guiding the efforts laboring the *Journal* into existence. The need of the *Journal* to stand for the existence of the Institute both to the members and the public has been long recognized; that it might stimulate the activities of the one and fittingly represent them to the other. This is perhaps the first objective to be attained. To stress both to the architect and the public that architecture is an art and as such is not to be overshadowed by the scientific and business activities that must accompany its practice, important as those may be admitted to be, is another. That the *Journal* may stand for architecture in Canada, it will be its aim to draw its illustrations principally from Canadian work of national importance. Illustrations of current work, excepting for some outstanding reason, will not be drawn on, in order to avoid any appearance of discriminating amongst the works of members of the Institute. It was the intention that this first issue should contain an article in French from one of our compatriots, but through no fault of theirs this objective has not been attained. It is hoped, however, that every future issue will have something of this character. For the present the *Journal* will appear quarterly with the objective of developing into a monthly issue that matters of current interest may be quickly circulated amongst the members. The appearance of the *Journal* brings an opportunity and a responsibility to every member of the Institute, and it is hoped that constructive criticism will be quickly offered by those who have it to make, for nothing could be as damaging to the *Journal* and the Institute as indifference on the part of the members.

When the publishing of the *Journal* was brought to the attention of the prospective advertisers it was represented to them that it would appear early in the year. Unfortunately, the publicity committee is being initiated in the journal business by this first issue and has been unable to command the fulfillment of its standard of what the *Journal* should be without taking extra time for it. The indulgence of the advertisers, whose patronage we very deeply appreciate, is asked on this point.



## POETRY OF ARCHITECTURE,

By MR. S. LEWIS MILLIGAN

"Architecture mirrors the soul of a nation," says Prof. Lethaby, of Liverpool University, I think. It would be interesting to ask: How does the soul of Canada appear in this mirror of architecture? It is difficult to answer this question because we cannot tell whether these fine buildings of ours are really reflecting the soul of Canada or merely the souls of Greece, Rome and Mediaeval Europe. We are fond of producing an indigenous Canadian literature, or Canadian art, but is such a thing possible? We not only owe so much to the past, but we are the very creatures of all that has gone before.

If one might dare to breathe a word about our belated Union Station, I would venture to suggest that the style of that building scarcely expresses the soul of Canadian enterprise. It is more suitable, it seems to me, for a museum or a mausoleum; certainly not for a gateway of commerce and travel. The Temple of Neptune, in the dead city of Paestum, is said to give the impression of "repose and eternal sleep"—and in this respect our new Union Station may be appropriate in style, for it has expressed the inertia of the powers that be. Could not something be done to enliven the severe and heavy front of this building? I might be a little amateurish in suggesting that a little carving on the pillars, or the insertion of panels in the walls, or a monument to Enterprise, or even an addition of several extra stories finished off with a dome or adaptation of some lighter and more imaginative style, might save the building from its present morgue-like appearance. A great opportunity has been lost to Canadian architecture in this instance, for there is great scope for invention in the designing of a modern railway station, when we regard it as the portal of enterprise and pleasure. What a poem could have been written in stone on the waterfront of this great city—a poem that would have inspired our citizens and the visitors from afar arriving in Toronto by boat or rail!

### LYRIC ARCHITECTURE

Gothic architecture is rightly regarded as the highest of all in spiritual or poetical expression. There is profound poetry in the Temple of Neptune, but it is Pagan, fatalistic, and didactic. There is rhythm in it, but it is the rhythm of the sea beating on a barren shore. It is the poetry of Stonehenge. The Grecian and Roman styles may be called the epic or blank verse of architecture; while the Gothic is lyrical in expression. It seems to me that the Gothic style lends itself to greater variation and development than any of the others. The Byzantians went as far as is possible in decorating the severe Greek forms, and some people think that they degenerated it in the process, but I would like to see some new experiments in a combination of Byzantine and Arabesque forms in Canada.

It would be a mistake to try to cultivate uniformity in architecture throughout Canada. Each province has its own peculiar contribution to make and the style should conform to the environment. The Maritime Provinces should reflect the rugged faith and culture of its people, and the rigor of its climate, in a strong Norman style, lightened by a touch of Gothic. Quebec could readily give expression to the soul of its people in French Gothic, strengthened by a touch of Romanesque.

Ontario might well develop a style of its own, as expressive of the pioneer and progressive characteristics of the people and the extremes of climate. Perhaps the variety that one finds in the styles of architecture in Ontario is expressive of that freedom and venturesomeness which characterizes the people of this province. I would suggest a combination of Gothic, Italian and Arabic for Ontario.



The Prairies, it seems to me, call for massiveness and height in all public buildings, in order to offset the absence of mountains. The lack of mountains must have been felt by the Egyptians when they built the pyramids, which are artificial hills. If I were a landscape-architect for the Prairie Provinces, I would stud those plains with high and massive towers or buildings of various styles, so that the traveller or the inhabitant would never be out of sight of a striking and inspiring human landmark which would catch the first gleam of dawn and hold the last ray of sunset. These, I think, might be illuminated at night. Human beings are apt to keep their eyes and their hearts too close to the earth when they have nothing to look up to. Those words of the Psalmist were the natural cry of the human soul: "I will lift mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help." If we can lift men's eyes up to a beautiful structure their gaze will wander to the stars.

This puts me in mind of something I heard on a train last year. One woman was saying: "I like the Prairies because you can see so far," and her companion, another woman, said: "Yes, and see so little." I think there is something in that. There is a lesson in that for our architects, I think. It would be a fine thing to have those prairie towers that would stand up there as landmarks to the traveller and to the people. They need something to look up to.

Winnipeg! how shall I sing of thee?  
A port far inland from the sea,  
Whose wharves of gleaming steel extend  
East and West, and whose garner send  
Life-giving streams of golden grain  
To myriads beyond the double main!

Hail! out-post City, uplifted high  
On the crest of a continent, where the sky  
O'er-canopies all with a perfect dome;  
Where the home-forsaking have made a home  
A-near the silences of the Pole—  
Hail! City of the untrammelled Soul,  
Fronting the future with rapt amaze,  
And daring God's free and untrodden ways!

British Columbia, on the other hand, should be a land of pointed Gothic and delicate Grecian architecture. Large domes would look rather foolish against those snow-capped heights; whereas delicate spires or clean-cut Corinthian masonry would stand out in contrast to the overpowering massiveness of the mountain background.

*From a paper read before the Joint Convention of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and the Ontario Association of Architects.*

## MR. VINCENT MASSEY ON ARCHITECTURE

Mr. Vincent Massey, in the course of remarks made at one of the Convention Luncheons, stated that he felt "there was no art that affects the average man so closely as that of architecture. He can avoid picture galleries if he wants to; but he cannot escape architecture. It hits him on every street, and that is all the more reason why everyone should give all the support possible to this profession.

"I had the pleasure recently of having a glimpse of the buildings of a dozen or more of the great European cities, and I had the interesting experience of coming back and checking up my impressions with what we have here. I was in Germany, France, Hungary, Austria, Poland and in Russia for ten days or more.



"As far as the new building is concerned in Europe, I feel it is true that what we are doing in this country will compare, if anything, favorably with what is going on in Europe.

"In England—some of you may not agree with me—as far as some of the monumental buildings in London are concerned, they are going in for a bizarre, jazzy sort of thing, which is false to the spirit of London.

"In Germany they have the unfortunate Teutonic characteristics of meretricious decoration and straining after originality, which is rather tiresome.

"Then in France you have the very ornate, rather debased French, which is used so badly in trying to imitate, and failing, the best Parisian.

"Here in Canada I think we are making tremendous strides. However, I don't think the Architect has a fair chance for various reasons. In Toronto, for instance, the streets are none too pleasing. My first impression upon returning to Toronto was that the residential streets were the most beautiful imaginable, but the business streets have a devastating ugliness, due, of course, to the telephone poles and their narrowness, and the difficulty of the architect to place the buildings.

"Individually the buildings here all show tremendous strides and great charm as compared to what is going on on the other side. There is a vitality, there is a life, a real feeling about the work of building here, which shows that there is all sorts of promise and life within."

## THE SIR WILFRID LAURIER MEMORIAL

John A. Pearson, architect, Toronto, Ont., has been appointed by the R.A.I.C. to assist the sub-committee of the Federal Cabinet and the Advisory Arts Council in judging the designs to be submitted for the Sir Wilfrid Laurier memorial.

### FIRST PRIZE

Emile Brunet, 675 Cote des Neiges Road, Montreal, has been awarded the design for the Dominion Government memorial to be erected on Parliament Hill in memory of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Prof. Antonio Sciortenio of Rome, Italy, has been awarded the second prize of \$1,000.

Brunet has caught the likeness of Sir Wilfrid with wonderful accuracy. There is a naturalness and freedom from stiffness that is characteristic of the subject. One can see him standing in a firm position, his right hand on his hip, his left arm bent as one often saw him on the hustings or in Parliament. He is wearing an overcoat over a morning coat. There is the familiar four-in-hand necktie with the horseshoe tiepin. He is standing at the side of his tribune of progress, justice, and patriotism in a firm position to follow his ideals. In front of him down below on each side of the Canadian coat of arms are the ornaments of the fleur de lys, the shamrock, the rose, and the thistle, representing the four races which Sir Wilfrid aimed to see gathered together. Two bas reliefs represent the work of Laurier. The left shows the maritime industry and the industrial progress and his representation of Quebec East for forty years. The right side represents the Manitoba question, the justice to the Metis, the division of the Northwest Territories, Saskatchewan and Alberta provinces, agricultural progress, and the Grand Trunk Pacific.



## SIR CHARLES REILLY VISITS MONTREAL

The most striking fact to the English visitor is the division of races. It is more complete than the separation between Northerners and Southerners in Ireland, but, though there are occasional incidents, neither side as yet has taken to burning down other folk's property as reprisals. Both civilizations in Montreal appear to grow and develop side by side, and one at least is 300 years old. Each, for instance, maintains its own university, the Scotch McGill, and French-Canadians Laval, and no one, professor or student, dreams of passing from one to the other. Nothing will bridge the chasm, neither sport nor literature, art or cocktails. I was soon made to understand that any efforts to do so would be looked on askance. They say religion has fixed the gulf, but that seems to me a libel on religion.

It was my good fortune to become acquainted with both the leading French architect and the leading Scotch one. Both were enthusiastic, successful men, approaching their prime, and had built for themselves houses within one hundred yards of each other. Though they met officially, till my visit neither had been inside the house of the other, and they were both very shy of doing so. Now, the house which an architect builds with no client to please but himself is always interesting, and these two were particularly so, for they seemed to sum up two different civilizations, two entirely different views of life. The Frenchman's house, with its discreet exterior, seemed to look in upon itself for its pleasures; the Scotchman's, perched on the mountain side, with its terrace and its wide windows, seemed in comparison ready to embrace the world. The Frenchman had centred his house in his studio, a fine apartment running through two storeys. It was at once his atrium or patio and his salon. Into it the other rooms looked, the ground floor ones through wide openings up a few steps and between some twisted columns from a Paris altar, those of the upper floor by means of the unexpected little balconies, from which one heard on entering the twittering of women's voices. One felt instinctively that the women's apartments were separate and not for the casual visitor. The studio itself was rich with French bronzes, Spanish pictures, Eastern china and rugs. It had, too, a blue and gold Italian Renaissance ceiling. The apartment was that of a man not only possessed of the taste and knowledge of the artist and the connoisseur, but of one who had behind him the civilizations of Rome, Italy, and France.

### A SCOTCH INTERIOR

The Scotchman's house was equally good, but of a totally different order. It was a tall, austere pile, standing out prominently on the mountain side, and commanding a vast view of the town, the St. Lawrence, and the distant mountains. The big, bare rooms, with their polished hardwood floors and an occasional choice rug, contained a few very good pictures. His rooms were inhabited by his wife and children rather than by bronzes and statuettes. It was a house full of modern conveniences, efficient in service, yet fine in its shapes, a notable if somewhat rare combination. Historically, its ancestry could be traced back to the Scotch castle and the Teutonic schloss, and, of course, ultimately to Italy.

I think these two houses are typical of the two aspects of Montreal, its French vivacity and gaiety, its Scotch fineness and solidity. The latter qualities are responsible for and very well shown in its great street of banks, St. James' Street. Here great pile after pile—buildings we should call skyscrapers if put up on this side—succeed one another. Each has a great banking hall on the ground floor, culminating in the finest banking hall in the world, that of the Bank of Montreal—alas, by an American architect. Though the streets of Montreal are often narrow and ill-paved, they are generally lined with a forest of great telephone poles, each with a giant birdcage on it, said to be a transformer. These telephone poles are so densely packed that I was told an Indian once blazed a trail through the city by means of them. The banks and commercial buildings, however, are on a scale unknown over here. They represent Scotch enterprise and worldly success, just as the big churches and convents,



the other most striking buildings in the town, represent the other-worldliness of the French-Canadians. This Scotch commercial part of the town is concentrated into a small space as is the Scotch suburb of Westmount—a separate municipality showing with its order and cleanliness what Scotch prudence can do when combined with a high rateable value. For the rest, there are great French districts of wooden houses and shops, open cafés, and even a French repertory theatre. The English-speaking portion of the city has to be content with the travelling companies London and New York care to send, though lately it has started some amateur community players, who give occasional performances of Shaw and Galsworthy.

#### A CITY OF CHARACTER

To the left and right stretch the suburbs, the neat bourgeois one of Outremont for the French, the palatial one of the Westmount for the Scotch. The slums lie between them, and nearer to the river, for Montreal, unlike American cities, has slums, and pretty bad ones. Someone has said that that is what endears it to Europeans and makes the Americans a little contemptuous. The real source of its attractions on the American Continent is that it is a city which has grown, and not one which has been artificially made by the real estate agent. Some of it is old and needs rebuilding, but all of it has character. An American town set out on a checker-board plan can never have character; when it grows it merely becomes bigger. It re-duplicates itself all the time. Montreal may have its dirty, tumbledown parts, but the central section of it will never have the block system. Unfortunately, the real estate agents, unconsciously copying those of the States, for no one would consciously do such a thing in Canada, are already seeing to it that the newer sections shall be all gridiron. I was told that the whole island, several square miles in extent, was not plotted up. It is a melancholy thought, though the Mountain, which belongs to the public, and the curves of the great river which encircles the town like a quadrupled Mersey, can fortunately never be brought into this rectilinear arrangement. These between them must ever make Montreal one of the most picturesque towns in the world.

#### SIR CHARLES VISITS TORONTO

Toronto is the most English in its sentiments of all the Canadian cities I visited and the most American in its appearance. It has its group of skyscrapers of varying height and design, as have most of the larger American towns. Its business streets have the same bustling appearance, while those along which the car tracks run have the same pitfalls for the pedestrian and would break the axle of any but an American motorcar. As far as nature allow it, it is planned on the block system, but, fortunately, nature has interfered with this considerably. The town is intersected with large and deep ravines, some perhaps a quarter of a mile wide and filled with trees and shrubs. Across one I saw an excellent road bridge of steel and concrete and yet a thing of beauty. These winding ravines mean winding streets, a few of which were packed with residences for the rich. The rich men in Toronto, and there are obviously a great number of them, build large detached houses on pieces of land which we should think just big enough for a gardener's lodge and a potato patch. It must be remembered, however, that in Canada, as in the States, it is bad form to enclose your land with a fence of any kind, so that the trim lawns are open to one another and to the road, and add to each other's size.

#### IMPORTANCE OF THE UNIVERSITY

Behind this business quarter lies a nondescript mass of small property, held, I imagine, by speculators for a rise, and calling loudly for destruction. It is pierced by two big streets, one of which I was informed was fifty miles long in one straight line—a trifle depressing one would imagine, connecting town after town. The other is a fine wide thoroughfare of normal length called University Avenue, which leads directly to the front of the Parliament buildings and to the University, which lies around and behind them. It is rather striking



that this most important street in the town, wider than Fifth Avenue and the main motor drive, should be called after the University, but in Toronto I was soon to discover that the University is considered by everyone as a very important institution indeed. In this highly-commercialized town it seems to play even a greater part than its sister universities do in the much older town of Montreal. If you looked at the newspapers, the activities of Toronto University seemed of more general interest than those of the Parliament of the province, functioning side by side with it. Its ice hockey matches against American colleges fill the imagination of the citizens and incidentally provide funds for new University buildings, while its experimental theatre provides an adventurous repertory experiment to which the town heartily responds.

## A LAYMAN'S VIEW OF ARCHITECTURE

Mr. Smethurst prefaced his address by saying he made no pretension to having any technical knowledge of architecture; he was free altogether from having any conscious predilection for any particular order or style. The real essence of beauty appertained to no particular style. It seemed to him that good architecture was not only beautiful, but given the same quality of labour and material it was with rare exceptions the cheapest. In Liverpool, recently, he was shown three buildings—two by one architect, and one by another. The two first buildings he had classified as "fair"; they had as features somewhat expensive ornament, and ranked with much that was only too common in English architecture. The third building was a factory of huge mass, and yet the architect, by fine proportions and almost perfect plainness, had succeeded in getting a really beautiful building of its class. The beauty in that case would endure as long as it existed. It seemed that much of the architect's work in the mid and later half of the past century was vitiated by an inordinate craving for ornament, which was piled on without rhyme or reason, and although always costly was invariably ugly.

He had said that beauty was often more a question of good proportion and grouping than anything else. The height and the breadth of every part should be what it ought to be; the windows, and the panes within them, should answer also to this law; the roof, the chimneys, the break in line of the building, should all be restful, harmonizing together to form a complete whole. What of ornament? It was a necessary part, but needed restraint in its use. Monumental buildings should have large and bold cornices, and nearly all buildings should have their plainness relieved by bands of suitable size and position. Doorways, pilasters, architraves (sometimes, but sparingly) aprons, were all things with which the skilled architect juggled. Then there were the colour effects, which were important, depending upon surroundings and background which no real artist would neglect.

## MILESTONES

Word has been received at McGill University that the Department of Architecture in the Faculty of Applied Science has been recognized by the Royal Institute of British Architects as a "recognized school." This recognition has been granted to only three other architectural schools outside of Great Britain.

The Department of Architecture created by the University of Manitoba, at the instance of the Manitoba Association of Architects, the year before the war, has now completed its eleventh session. Before it had fairly got under way its ranks were depleted at the call of duty, all of its students enrolling in the service. None of these who went overseas returned to finish the architectural course. A new body of students had to be built up and the number has gradually increased so that this year six men are looking forward to graduation. The graduating thesis have for subjects, each student choosing his own, a church, a community theatre, an office building, a medical college, a large school, and a community hall. These projects include in each case the calcula-



tion of typical features of the structure, walls, foundations, columns, slabs, girders, trusses, with details indicated on large scale drawings, and the working out of the schemes of heating and ventilation, electrical lighting, plumbing and acoustics, the whole embodied in the usual form in eighth-inch scale drawings traced on linen.

## OBITUARY

### CHAS. H. ACTON BOND, R. A. I. C.

Following an operation for appendicitis, Chas. H. Acton Bond, architect, of 8 Indian Grove, Toronto, died suddenly on April 29th, 1924, in St. Michael's Hospital.

The late Mr. Bond was one of Toronto's prominent architects and carried on practice at 2 Wellington Street East for over twenty-six years. Deceased was born at Chelsea, England, and came to Canada in 1886. Prior to coming to Toronto he had been in practice in New York City. Mr. Bond designed many large buildings in Toronto as well as the Canadian Power House at Niagara Falls, the Refectory Building at Queen Victoria Park, Niagara Falls, and many others.

For many years he was president of the Ontario Association of Architects. He was also a member of the Toronto Board of Trade, Arts and Letters Club, Board of Ontario School of Art and Design, and Secretary of the Public Schools Art League advisory board.

We regret to have to record the passing of the following prominent members of the American Institute of Architects:

### HENRY BACON

Born—1866. Died—February 16th, 1924.

Mr. Bacon started his career in the office of McKim, Mead and White. His work includes scores of public buildings designed in the classical form. Many of these beautiful edifices testify to his genius as an artist.

His most outstanding work was the Lincoln Memorial which besides being a mighty structure is enchantingly beautiful. The Lincoln Memorial was the culmination of his art and in this masterpiece he will be remembered for many years to come.

### PIERCE ANDERSON

Born—February 20th, 1870. Died—1924.

Received his early education in Harvard University. Took post-graduate degree in electrical engineering in John Hopkins University. Mr. Burnham, who afterwards became his partner, advised him to take up architecture, go to Paris, and enter the Beaux Arts. This he did, passing his examinations and becoming a member of the Atelier Paulin in 1894. He returned to America in 1900 and entered the office of D. H. Burnham and Company. In 1917, the firm of Graham, Anderson, Probst and White was formed. At the death of his chief, Mr. Burnham, Mr. Anderson was appointed by President Taft to fill his place on the Fine Arts Committee with Olmsted and St. Gaudens.

### LOUIS HENRI SULLIVAN

Born—In Boston, 1856. Died—In Chicago, April 14th, 1924.

Mr. Sullivan was known as the Dean of American Architects. He was educated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris. His style of architecture was original in its conception. To Mr. Sullivan sky-scrapers spelt opportunity, and many of them testify to his originality of design. Amongst important buildings he designed are the Trans-



portation Building for the Chicago World Fair; the Condit Building, New York; the Prudential Building, Buffalo; the Wainwright Building, and Union Trust Building, St. Louis.

### BERTRAM GROSVENOR GOODHUE

Born—1869. Died—In New York City, April 14th, 1924.

Mr. Goodhue was comparatively a young man and at the very height of his career. He has been called Master of Spanish Colonial and a Master of Gothic. His buildings, however, showed that he was also master of everything he essayed in creative art.

His churches, although based on the principles of Gothic, are in every way modern in their expression. Through Goodhue's work his personal influence so great in life will continue through the lasting monuments he has left behind him.

## LAND PIRATES

### BUILDING HEIGHT LIMITATION

By Lieut.-Col. W. N. Moorhouse, D.S.O., Chairman, Toronto Chapter, O.A.A.

An address given before the Joint Convention of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and the Ontario Association of Architects.

The next point is precedent—if you give a man a right to build a 20-storey building on a certain lot, why should not the other fellow have the same right? That is, the old story of visiting the sins of the City Fathers on the children unto the third and fourth generation. In other words, because our forefathers had a pail of whiskey at their logging bees, we should each of us be permitted to operate a private still. Now, I don't think that is a good argument, if the benefit of the community is in question.

With regard to our own city, I would like to give you a sort of mental picture of what goes on. The picture is of an office in lower Manhattan—there is a little group of land-pirates seated around a table—a map on the wall. The leader speaks: "We're done as far as the United States is concerned. They won't allow us to build over the whole lot. They won't let us go up indefinitely without stepping back. We can't put it over the public here. Where shall we go?" They study the map, and someone says: "Why, Toronto, that is the very place! They have a 130-ft. height limit there but anyone can bust that limit. We can get more floor area for our money there than anywhere in the world. Let's get it up before they tighten down."

As a result of Col. Moorhouse's address, the subject of Building Height Limitation was discussed by the Convention and the following resolution was unanimously carried:

Resolved, that the R.A.I.C. place itself on record as recommending the restriction of the height of buildings and the adoption and enforcement throughout Canada of By-laws limiting such height to a maximum of twice the width of the street in which the building is erected, with clauses limiting the projection of cornices over the street line, and requiring light courts of ample dimensions on all floors above the first floor, and such other reasonable restrictions as may be advisable.

## ARCHITECTURAL CRIMES

Probably the outcry over Regent Street was one of the factors which brought about the appointment of a Fine Arts Commission by the late Government. It has no disciplinary powers, but its services are at the disposal of every community and public body desirous of erecting statues, fountains or buildings and planning parks, streets or towns. But it may be too late to save the remainder of old Regent Street, and there is little likelihood that, out of defer-



ence to the Commission, speculative builders or unimaginative official bodies will spare the beauties of the past. In most parts of Canada the architecture of a former period, excepting odd buildings, left little worthy of preservation apart from sentiment, but when we are building for the future it is a pity that so much that is aesthetically worthless is growing up, even under public auspices. It is the more deplorable because architecture is a highly developed art in Canada. We have a school of architects whose work in classical design rivals that of older countries.—*The Toronto Globe*.

## THE ROYAL CANADIAN ACADEMY

Award in the first travelling scholarship in architecture offered by the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts was made to Leslie A. Perry, of Montreal, who last year attended the Faculty of Architecture of McGill University under Professor Ramsay Traquair and Professor Percy E. Nobbs. This travelling scholarship, of the value of \$1,500, has conditions which exacted that the candidate furnish drawings which show his acquaintance with modern and ancient monumental architecture; colour decoration in at least three media, as mosaic, fresco, stained glass, inlay, oil painting; ornamental form in such materials as wood, marble, granite, bronze; drawings from the life and figure sculpture, and a design, the subject at the option of the candidate.

The three other candidates for the scholarship were, W. B. Riddell, of Hamilton, Earle L. Sheppard, of Toronto, and J. B. Soucy, of Montreal.

The jury of selection in this competition were G. Horne Russell, president of the Royal Canadian Academy; Henry Sproatt, R.C.A.; W. S. Maxwell, R.C.A.; Percy E. Nobbs, R.C.A., and E. Dyonnet, R.C.A.

## THE EDITOR IS CONFIDENT OF THE SUCCESS OF THE JOURNAL

The writer has some faint recollection of his school days and of an attempt to produce a magazine for which he was solely responsible. It was a super-human effort but, alas! was not a success—the only copies now existing are (we understand) in the Assyrian Room at the British Museum (one's handwriting in those tender years left something to be desired). In the first number of the magazine a prize was offered for a poem (the prize was, we believe, two white mice that the Editorial household refused to tolerate any longer) and in the second number—published some months after the first—the prize poem duly appeared. We still remember the deathless lines though we cannot recapture the thrill that passed through our frame on opening the envelope:—

"Oh lovely rose, oh lovely rose,  
All in a garden fair thou grows,  
I sniff thy scent right up my nose,  
Oh lovely rose, oh lovely rose."

The point of this recital is, that even so poor a medium as a magazine conducted by the present writer needs must be, gave to the world the lines quoted above—it is, therefore, needless to embroider the fact that its brief career was not inglorious.

That the *Journal* of the Institute can be an even greater success goes without saying—for one thing it is to be printed and the vague delight of guessing what a given word written by the Editorial hand may be, will be gone although, of course, printers are the devil—and they will doubtless add something to the joy of life.

## CANADA IS REPRESENTED

During the sessions of the Tenth International Congress of Architects held in Brussels, Belgium, the "Comité Central des Congrès Internationaux des



Architectes" (Central Committee of the International Congress of Architects) was reorganized, with the following membership:

Belgium, four delegates; Denmark, two delegates; United States, from five to ten delegates; France, fifteen delegates; Great Britain, nine delegates; Canada, two delegates; Italy, eight delegates; Spain, six delegates; Mexico, two delegates; The Netherlands, three delegates; Portugal, three delegates; Switzerland, three delegates; Sweden, three delegates; Poland, two delegates; Uruguay, two delegates.

Until proper reparations have been made, it was resolved that the following countries which did not respect works of architecture could not be admitted into this Committee: Germany, Austria, Russia and Turkey.

## THE SECRETARY'S PAGE

One of the most important recommendations passed by the Convention was a request to the Council of the Institute to investigate fully the possibilities of the organization of an Architectural Association in the Maritime Provinces.

This recommendation was passed as a result of an appeal made by Mr. Claire C. Mott of St. John, N.B.

Mr. Mott, in the course of his remarks, stated that the Maritime Provinces do not enjoy the privileges of an Architectural Association. "A few of the individual members of the profession located there who are members of the Royal Institute, were taken in at time of incorporation. Our members are few and far between. We are separated by considerable distances, and it is rather difficult for any of us there to make any move toward organization.

"I think that the general public to-day look to the professional men to be allied in some way with people of their own profession, and I would appreciate any move that the Royal Institute might make toward helping us to organize down in the Maritime Provinces."

The following delegates have been elected by their Provincial Associations to the 1924-25 Council of the Royal Institute, as follows:

Province of Quebec Association of Architects: John S. Archibald, David R. Brown, A. Beaugrand-Champagne, Alcide Chaussé, P. E. Nobbs, Hugh Vallance.

Saskatchewan Association of Architects: Frank P. Martin, M. W. Sharon, David Webster.

Manitoba Association of Architects: Lewis H. Jordan, J. H. G. Russell, J. N. Semmens.

Alberta Association of Architects: W. G. Blakey, George Fordyce.

Ontario Association of Architects: L. Gordon Bridgman, J. P. Hynes, Stanley T. J. Fryer, D. W. F. Nichols, Walter M. Moorhouse, Forsey P. Page.

Architectural Institute of British Columbia: S. M. Eveleigh, J. C. M. Keith, Andrew L. Mercer, G. L. T. Sharp.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, John S. Archibald, Montreal; 1st Vice-President, J. P. Hynes, Toronto; 2nd Vice-President, W. G. Blakey, Edmonton; Honorary Secretary, Alcide Chausse, 490 Union Avenue, Montreal; Honorary Treasurer, A. Beaugrand-Champagne, Montreal.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The President, the Honorary Secretary, the Honorary Treasurer and those members of the Council residing in the same Province as the President then in office shall constitute the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall have power to administer the affairs of the Royal Institute as directed by the Council, the quorum of the meetings of the Executive Committee to consist of three (3) members present. The Executive Committee shall meet at the call of the President as often as the business of the Royal Institute may require and



shall report its proceedings to the Council. The President of the Royal Institute is the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

#### MANAGEMENT

5. (a) The Council shall meet at the call of the President, one (1) month's notice to be given to all members by letter. Five (5) members present shall constitute a quorum;

(b) Proxies properly certified by the Secretary of any Provincial Association may be given their representative attending any meeting of the Council to cast a number of votes equal to the legal representation of their Association as provided for in the Charter.

The following resolutions were approved:—

"(1) That an Editorial Board or Committee be appointed consisting of one member of the Institute from each Provincial Association for the purpose of reporting any activities and sending in any information or special articles dealing with Architecture. The Chairman of the Publicity Committee to be Chairman of this Committee, who will have the final decision as to what shall or shall not be published in the *Journal*.

"(2) That in order to keep in more constant touch with its members, the *Journal* be published bi-monthly instead of quarterly as at present, this to take effect beginning with January, 1925."

Adoption of the report of the Publicity Committee was moved by Mr. J. P. Hynes, seconded by Mr. Archibald, and carried unanimously. Mr. Archibald, in seconding the adoption of the report, expressed appreciation of the work done by Mr. Hynes, remarking if this had been the only work done by the R.A.I.C. the Institute would have justified its existence.

The sixteenth General Annual Assembly of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada will be held at Hamilton, Ont., sometime in the last week of August or the first week of September, the exact date to be decided by the Hamilton Chapter of the Ontario Association of Architects.

The Committee of Arrangements for the coming General Annual Assembly is composed of Messrs. Lewis H. Jordan (President), Stanley T. J. Fryer, Alcide Chaussé (Honorary Secretary) and two or more Hamilton members to be appointed by Mr. Stanley T. J. Fryer.

The Programme is being prepared and will contain amongst other important matters the amendments of the By-laws of the R.A.I.C.

Every architect should attend this coming General Annual Assembly.

The chairmen of the various committees of the R.A.I.C. are: Mr. David R. Brown, Legislative Committee; Mr. John S. Archibald, Committee on Relations; Mr. J. P. Hynes, Publicity Committee; Mr. Eugene Payette, Finance Committee; Mr. Andrew L. Mercer, Co-operation Committee; Mr. J. H. G. Russell, Practice Committee; Mr. Frank P. Martin, Research Committee; Prof. Ramsay Traquair, Educational Committee; Prof. Cecil S. Burgess, Standardization Committee.

Alcide Chaussé,  
*Honorary Secretary Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.*

## ALBERTA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

"Reports of the general meetings of the R.A.I.C. are also being received, and show signs of some activity. The project for the publication of the *Journal of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada* is now well advanced and it is the intention to publish the first number as soon after January 1st, 1924, as it is found possible."

The president's report was very favorably received and Mr. J. Henderson referred to the able manner in which Mr. Burgess had conducted the affairs of the association during the past two years with untiring zeal and care.



*Officers for 1924*—The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, W. G. Blakey; first vice-president, G. Fordyce; second vice-president, J. M. Stevenson; honorary secretary, E. Underwood; honorary treasurer, R. P. Blakey; representative to the Senate of the University of Alberta, C. S. Burgess; honorary auditor, J. Martland; honorary librarian, A. M. Calderon.

## MANITOBA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

There appears to be a general agitation amongst architectural bodies to establish the architect as the Master builder, the constructor of buildings rather than the man who makes "pictures" of buildings: as the well-balanced man of affairs rather than the interesting irresponsible artist. With this end in view, it is the intention of the Manitoba Association of Architects to hold an exhibition during the coming winter when the constructional knowledge of the profession will be made the feature. The difficulty arises, however, in the proper presentation of the knowledge. Working drawings well rendered would look very fine but nobody outside the profession would appreciate them and a full size detail would convey as much information as one speaking in an unknown tongue. A concrete mixer and a testing machine operating might be somewhat effective but difficult to stage. To throw light on our practical usefulness, however, in the common work-a-day projects is the problem that we have before us. As a preliminary step we must see that those of our members who prefer architecture to be recognized as an "art" are properly posted. The information that the profession will be more remunerative as a science than as an art would be a good starting point.

*Secretary, E. Fitz Munn, P.O. Box 1404, Winnipeg.*

## ONTARIO ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

The Atelier recently started by draughtsmen in Toronto did some very good work before the summer season came in, members secured two second mentions out of four designs sent in on one problem of the New York Beaux-Arts Society. In the Fall when their season starts up again, they will be very glad to have members, prizes or furniture added to their organization.

The small house plan book scheme has been held up temporarily. Owing to the Members who sent in designs paying no attention to the cost limits, most of the designs sent in are therefore impossible to use for the purpose intended.

A communication has been received from the Canada Retail Coal Dealers' Association, suggesting that fuel bins and facilities for the handling of ashes in many new buildings could be greatly improved. They mention that it is often made necessary to carry in fuel and to carry out ashes, causing a great deal of useless labour. More careful placing of the fuel bins, etc., would eliminate this.

*Secretary, R. B. Wolsey, 96 King Street West, Toronto.*

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

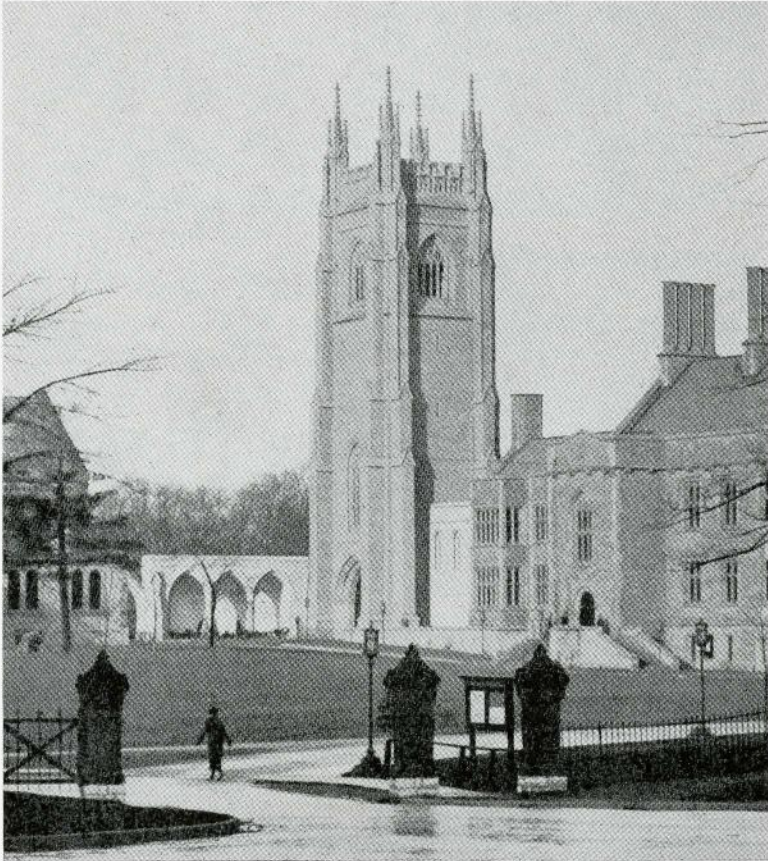
On the occasion of the annual conference of the Union of Quebec Municipalities, the President of the P.Q.A.A. was invited to accompany the party on the trip to Gaspé, and to speak on the subject of Town Planning. A resolution was subsequently passed, proposed by the Mayor of Montreal, seconded by the Mayor of Hull, urging the passage of a Town Planning and Zoning Act in the Provincial Legislature.

A Special General Meeting of the P.Q.A.A. was held on July 16, 1924, to discuss the question of the allocation of public sites for monuments, and it was decided to request the civic authorities to consider the appointment of a commission with jurisdiction in such matters. The immediate occasion of the meeting was the use of a site in Mount Royal Park, granted to the St. Jean Baptiste Society, for the erection of a 60-foot cross of steel framing, to be illuminated at night, the design of which was generally felt to be lacking in monumental dignity.

*Secretary, A. Beaugrand-Champagne, 345 Bloomfield Ave. Montreal.*



THE ILLUSTRATIONS THAT FOLLOW  
HAVE BEEN TAKEN FROM THE  
JOURNAL BETWEEN THE YEARS  
1924 AND 1945.



WAR MEMORIAL TOWER, FROM  
SOUTH-EAST—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO  
SPROATT AND ROLPH, ARCHITECTS



CRANE LIMITED OFFICE BUILDING  
MONTREAL, QUEBEC  
HUGH VALLANCE, ARCHITECT





EMPRESS THEATRE, MONTREAL, QUEBEC  
ALCIDE CHAUSSÉ, ARCHITECT



HEAD OFFICE BUILDING FOR  
PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED, UNIVERSITY AVE., TORONTO  
MARANI AND LAWSON, ARCHITECTS





ENTRANCE DETAIL, MASONIC TEMPLE,  
MONTREAL

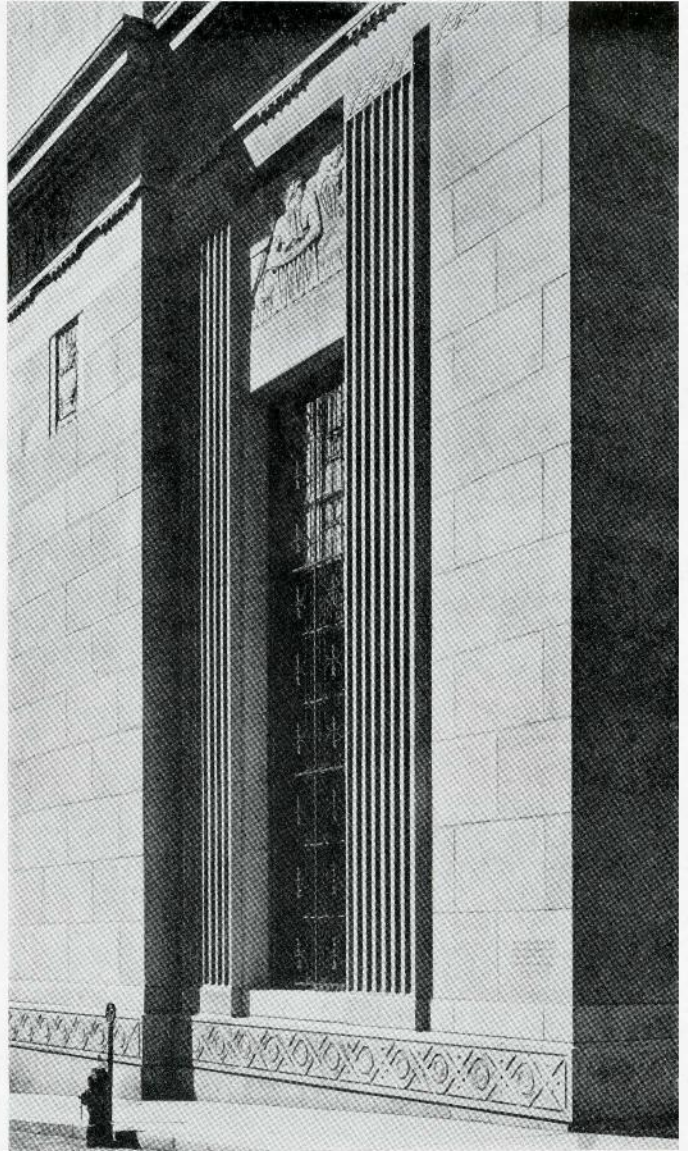
JOHN S. ARCHIBALD, ARCHITECT



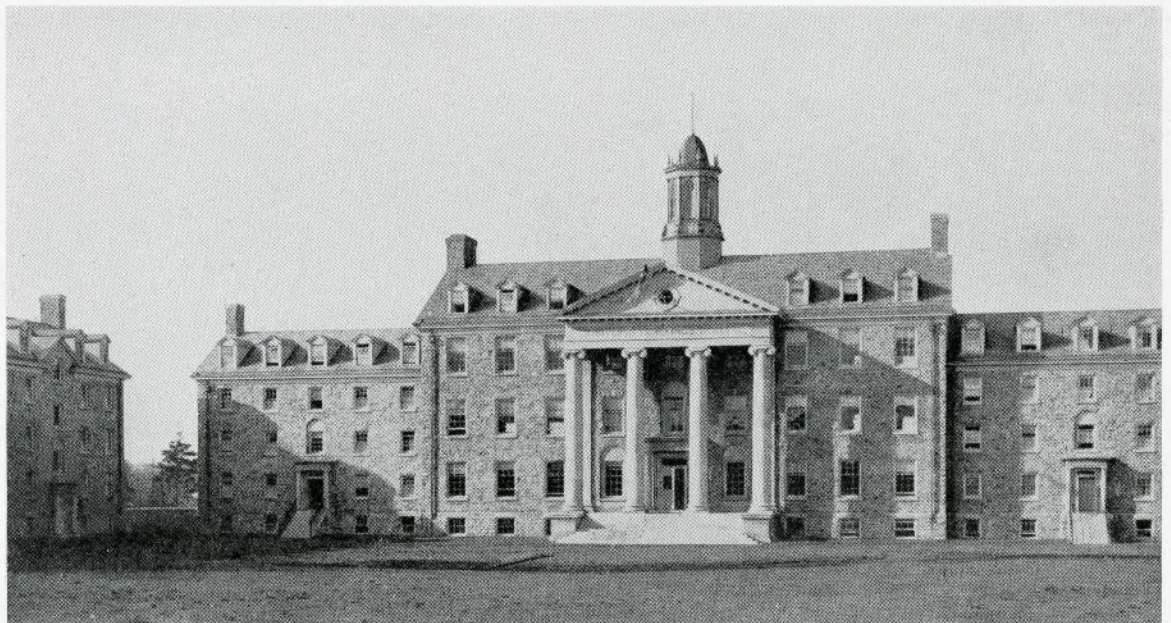
THE WILLIAM H. WRIGHT BUILDING, TORONTO

MATHERS AND HALDENBY, ARCHITECTS



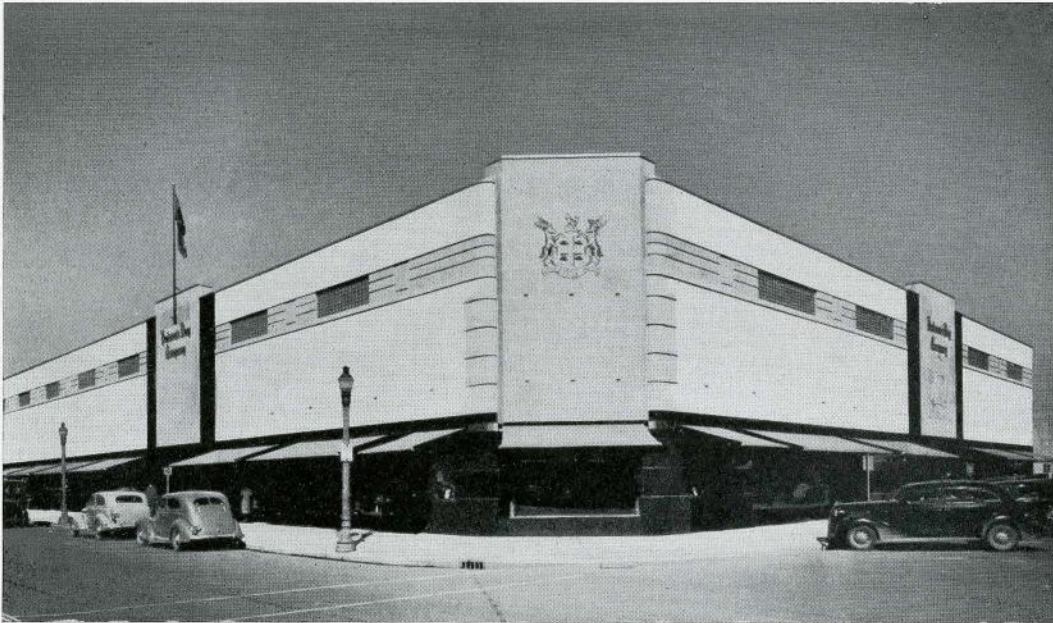


DETAIL AT NORTH-EAST CORNER  
BANK OF MONTREAL, OTTAWA, ON  
BAROTT AND BLACKADER, ARCHITECT

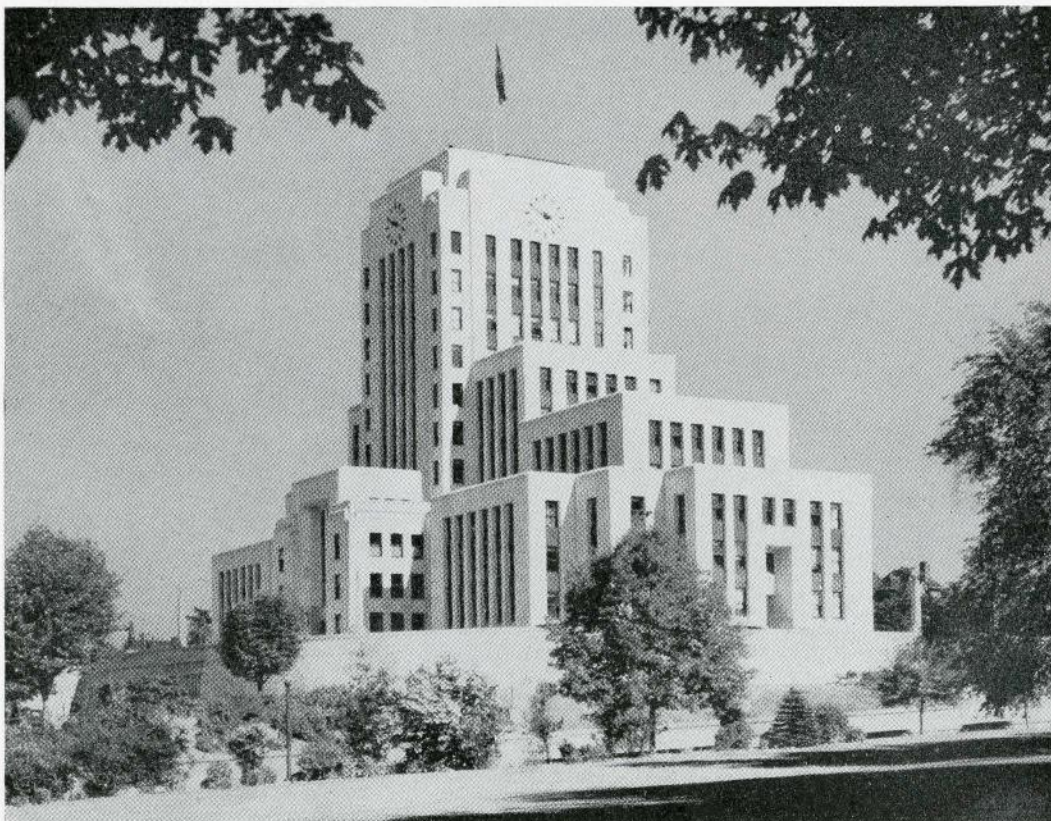


KING'S COLLEGE GROUP, HALIFAX, N.S.  
ANDREW R. COBB, ARCHITECT



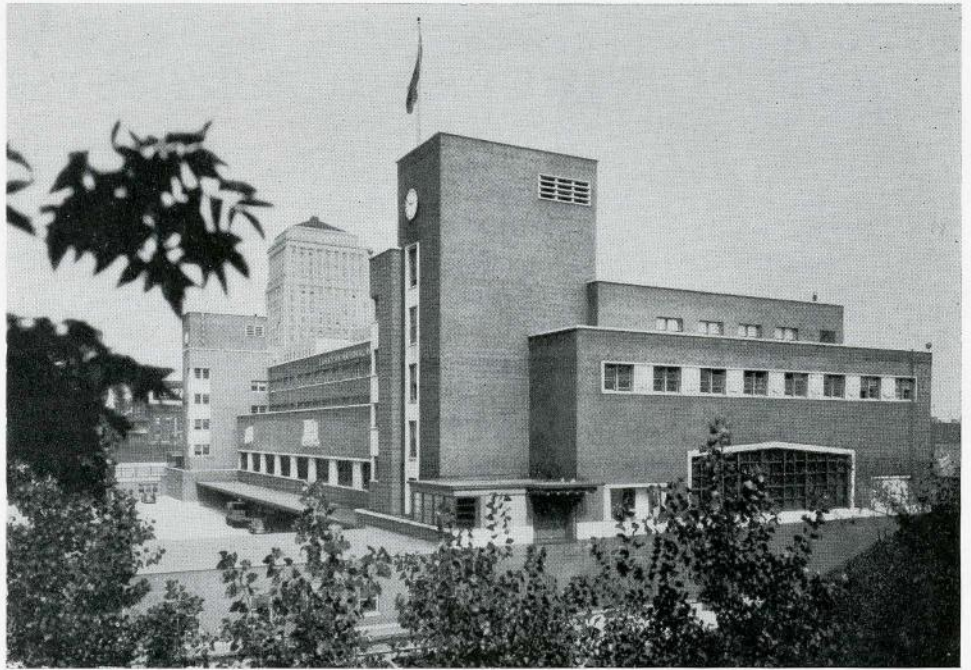


HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY STORE, EDMONTON, ALBERTA  
MOODY AND MOORE, ARCHITECTS

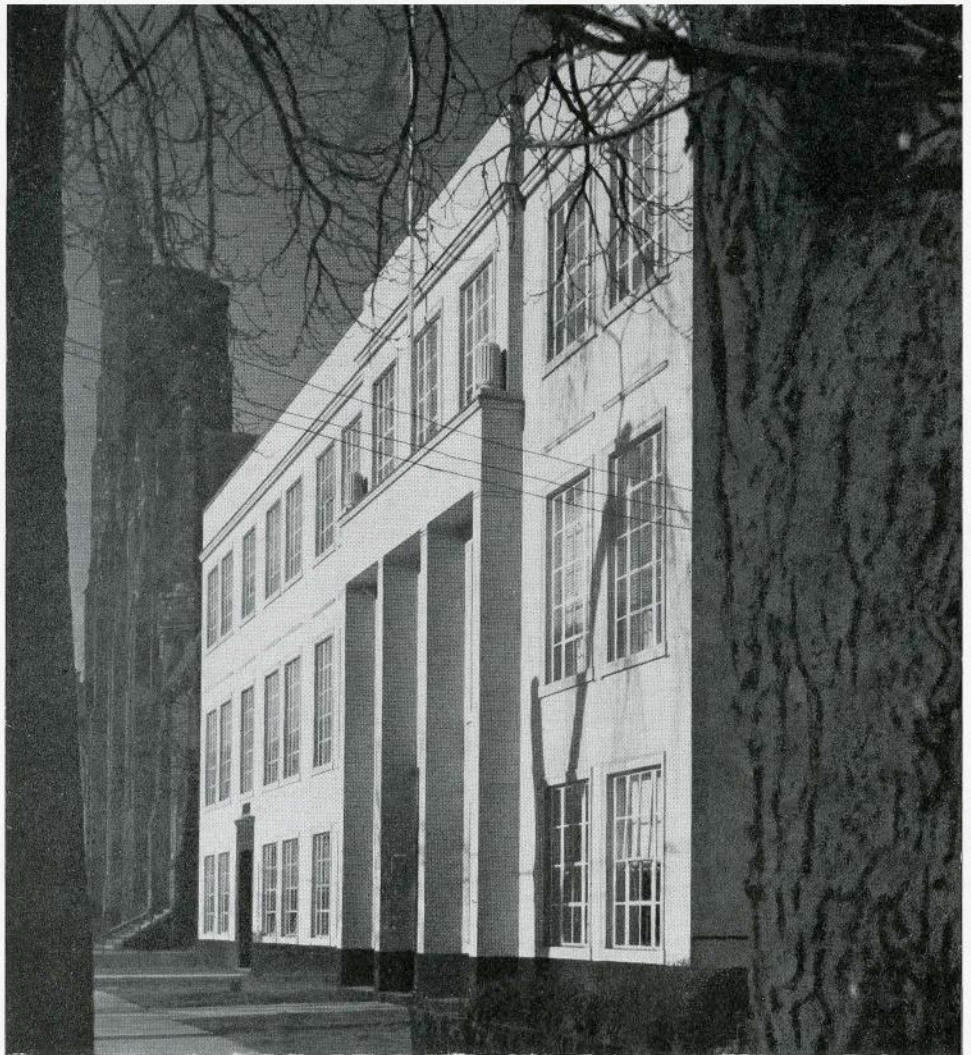


CITY HALL, VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA  
TOWNLEY AND MATHESON, ARCHITECTS





CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS STATION, MONTREAL  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ARCHITECT,  
JOHN SCHOFIELD, CHIEF ARCHITECT



ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, TORONTO  
PAGE AND STEELE, ARCHITECTS



## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

### THE LATE JOHN SMITH ARCHIBALD

The late Mr. John S. Archibald was born and educated at Inverness, Scotland, and came to Canada in 1893.

His first architectural employment in this country was with the firm of Edward & W. S. Maxwell, Architects, Montreal.

Also employed in this office was the late Charles Saxe with whom Mr. Archibald was to combine and form the partnership of Saxe and Archibald.

This firm came into being in 1897 and continued until 1915. The practice was a very active one and many important buildings were completed amongst which were large residences, office buildings and schools. Included in the latter is the Montreal Technical School, one of the large projects of the time.

The partnership was also placed in the competition held for the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, and was identified with many fine structures until the time of Great War I in 1914.

The firm was dissolved in 1915, and Mr. Archibald continued the practice under his own name and had with him Mr. David Shennan who had been with the former firm.

The termination of Great War I in 1918 marked the resumption of building and a large share of important projects in Montreal and throughout Canada were subsequently designed and carried out under Mr. Archibald's direction.

Included amongst these works were such structures in Montreal as the Baron Byng High School, Ballantyne School, Connaught School, additions to the Windsor Hotel and the Queen's.

The Manoir Richelieu for the Canada Steamships Company was followed by a chain of hotels for the Canadian National Railways including the addition to the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa; Halifax Hotel and Station; Bessborough Hotel, Saskatoon; Vancouver Hotel, Vancouver, B.C.

Hospital buildings included St. Mary's Memorial, Montreal; Montreal Convalescent, Royal Edward Institute.

The Masonic Memorial Temple, Montreal, was one of the outstanding public buildings designed in Mr. Archibald's office around that time, and other buildings included the Montreal Forum, Montreal Baseball Stadium, Athletic Building at Queen's University.



The late Mr. Archibald was frequently engaged in consulting work, and was associated with Mr. Hugh G. Jones on the Canadian National Terminal Building in Montreal as originally designed.

For many years he was vice-chairman of the Montreal Tramways Commission and was a director of many organizations.

He was president of the P.Q.A.A. in 1905, and first vice-president of the R.A.I.C. in 1924.

His death in 1934 brought to a close a very active life during which he saw the development of his adopted country, hardly to have been anticipated at the time of his arrival in Montreal from his native Scotland.

### ARISTIDE BEAUGRAND-CHAMPAGNE

Aristide Beaugrand-Champagne est né en 1876. Son père était médecin, son ancêtre, officier dans le fameux régiment de Carignan. Des études classiques lui donnèrent le sens de la culture et le goût des humanités.

D'instinct, il se destinait à l'architecture paysagiste, jardins, voies publiques, cimetières. De 1898 à 1902, il en étudia les secrets avec Auguste Verwoort, tandis qu'il s'initiait à l'architecture par les cours de l'I.C.S., à la construction en faisant la place: bureaux et bons chantiers.

Les temps n'étaient pas mûrs. A trente ans, marié, il s'inscrit, l'un des premiers, à l'Ecole d'Architecture ouverte en 1906 sous M. Max Doumic. Celui-ci, avant la fin de 1907, fit retenir M. Beaugrand-Champagne comme professeur de construction. D'élève à professeur.

Paysagiste: il dressa des plans de jardins, de parcs de plaisance, de cimetières au Canada, aux Etats-Unis. Entre autres: une piscine pour les concours internationaux à Ausable Chasm, N.Y., U.S.A.

Architecte: une centaine de maisons, l'intéressant Chalet du Mont-Royal, d'autres édifices, des travaux d'audace et de pionnier en béton armé, St-Michael (Montreal) première église voûtée, Amos (Abitibi) premier dôme en coquille simple de 100 pieds de diamètre. Une autre église à Swanton, Vt., U.S.A.

Compétent dans son art, avide de haute culture, il s'occupa d'archéologie et très particulièrement d'archéologie canadienne. Dans le premier CAHIER DES DIX,





compagnie d'érudits qu'il contribua à fonder, il publia une remarquable étude sur les Iroquois. Il professa l'histoire de Montréal à l'Université. Il est vice-président de la Société historique de Montréal et de la Société d'Archéologie et de Numismatique.

Un temps il s'occupa de l'Arts Club, fut secrétaire de l'A.A.P.Q., et trésorier de l'I.R.A.C., président de la Commission d'Urbanisme de Montréal.

Il a plusieurs enfants. Signalons Gilles, maître-ferronnier et maître-orfèvre d'art. M. Beaugrand-Champagne lui-même sait aussi, d'un marteau habile, à l'occasion, tirer des oeuvres d'art des métaux ordinaires et des métaux précieux. Un autre de ses fils, Jacques, a valeureusement servi dans les armes canadiennes au cours de la guerre.

A 69 ans, M. Aristide Beaugrand-Champagne a toute son activité, il professe toujours et, comme tout bon architecte, il travaille à bâtir.

### ALCIDE CHAUSSÉ

Alcide Chaussé was born at St. Suplice, in the county of Assumption, Quebec, on January 7th, 1868. He received his preliminary training in architecture in the office of Alphonse Raza, Montreal, after which he spent a couple of years in Chicago as a draughtsman. In 1888 he was admitted to the profession in Montreal, where he practiced.



Mr. Chaussé was appointed Building Inspector to the City of Montreal in 1900 and in 1914 became City Architect as well. These posts he relinquished in 1918 when he resumed private practice and consulting work. It was in 1906 that Mr. Chaussé published the Code of Building Laws of the City of Montreal, much worn copies of which are to be found as cherished possessions in the offices of Montreal architects, no revision or new edition of the City's building by-laws having appeared since, notwithstanding that in 1920 the City Council passed a resolution directed to that end.

A charter member of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects, Mr. Chaussé became its president in 1906 and the following year he fathered the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, becoming its Honorary Secretary, a post he held until 1942, although the Presidency was pressed upon him from time to time.

At the annual meeting of the Institute held at the Seigniory Club in 1932 when the fellowship of the R.A.I.C. was inaugurated, Alcide Chaussé was the first Fellow to receive the Diploma.

Mr. Chaussé was honoured by membership of one kind or another in many architectural and engineering bodies beyond the boundaries of his native land, some fourteen in all, among them the Royal Institute of British Architects, the American Institute of Architects, and La Societe Nationale des Architectes de France. He attended many of the International Conferences related to these bodies and was the author of numerous papers on technical subjects; also the Building Inspector's Handbook 1902, the Code of the Building Laws of the Province of Quebec 1906, the Code of Building Laws of Montreal 1906, and a supplement thereto in 1913. Mr. Chaussé was thoroughly bi-lingual and these works were published in both languages.

Mr. Chaussé died on October 7th, 1944, after a long and useful life of service to our profession.

### J. P. HYNES

It is fitting that the 21st anniversary of the *Journal* should be made the occasion for reference to the career of its promoter, Mr. J. P. Hynes, F.R.A.I.C. whose faith in the profession and untiring effort in its interest has won for him the respect of its members, and the distinction accorded through his election to high office in the many professional organizations for which he has done so much to develop.



At the time of his return from Philadelphia to his native city, where he opened an office for private practice, we find Mr. Hynes identified with the Civic Guild, and as Secretary of the Toronto Architectural Eighteen Club, a leftist group which seceded from the Ontario Association, but subsequently returned, like the prodigal son, to be received with open arms.

From here on, we find Mr. Hynes embarked on a career of intense application to the affairs of the profession, during which he has been honoured with the Presidency of the Architectural League of America, Town Planning Institute of Canada, Ontario Association of Architects, Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, and has ably and efficiently served as Secretary of the Ontario Association of Architects and Registration Board.

Perhaps the greatest achievement of Mr. Hynes' career was his leadership while Chairman of the Legislative Committee in obtaining for the Ontario Association the Registration Act of 1930. But the pleasant thing about all this is that Jim Hynes is still with us, and as Secretary Emeritus and Historian of the Ontario Association, we hope he may be able to relax and enjoy the fruits of his long and honourable service.



## LEWIS H. JORDAN

Mr. Lewis H. Jordan came to Winnipeg from the United States in 1914, and was associated with Mr. Percy Over for many years on the design of several very important buildings, among which was the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, the Travelers Building, the Spiers-Parnell Bakery, and the Mental Disease Hospital Buildings, at Brandon, Manitoba.

He was President of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada from 1922 to 1924.

He left Winnipeg about 1926, and was associated with Mr. Albert Kahn, of Detroit, on the design of the Fisher Building, and many other buildings for which this office is justly famous.



## RALPH K. SHEPARD

Mr. Shepard started his architectural education at the Pratt Institute in his native city of Brooklyn, New York, and later he studied at the Atelier Lambert of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris.

On returning to New York, he entered the office of Carrere and Hastings, and worked on the successful competition drawings for the New York Public Library.

In 1903 he came to Toronto and entered the office of Darling and Pearson at the time that that office was erecting the Toronto General Hospital. Later he was with Burke, Horwood and White, when the Hudson Bay Company Building was being erected in Calgary.

He formed a partnership with Mr. Calvin in 1913 for the practice of architecture under the firm name of Shepard and Calvin, which continued to the time of his death.

In the twenty years of this partnership they were architects for the Conservatory of Music, Toronto; the Library, and Women's Residence and Dining Room, Queen's University, Kingston; Bank of Nova Scotia, North Bay; Merchant's Bank, Niagara Falls; also buildings for the Bank of British North America, Bank of Montreal, Dominion Bank, and Bank of Nova Scotia, and the Gerrard Street Branch of the Toronto Public Library.

Mr. Shepard was an active member of the Toronto Arts and Letters Club. He was a veteran of the Cuban War in 1898, and a munition worker in 1916-1917.



## ISADORE MARKUS

This issue of the *Journal* would not be complete without mention of Mr. Isadore Markus, who was its first publisher, and guided it through its early and formative years.

Those who were members of the Editorial Board during his régime will remember his earnest and sincere efforts on the *Journal's* behalf.

Mr. Markus now divides his time and energies between his practice as an Architect in Toronto, and his duties as the able Secretary of The National Construction Council of Canada.



## JULES FREDERIC WEGMAN

Jules Frederic Wegman was born and educated in Switzerland. In his 'teens he emigrated to the U.S.A. and started his architectural career with Burnham and Root in Chicago. By invitation in 1906 he came to Toronto and entered the office of Darling and Pearson. In 1924 he was received into partnership and died in 1931.

"Weg" made regular pilgrimages to Europe and his album collections of architectural photographs of his travels were amazing. Ever a student, he would border the prints with thumb nail sketches and dimensions of some particularly interesting piece of detail.

He spoke fluently at least four languages, consequently he had no difficulty finding his way through Europe. France was particularly dear to his heart. Egypt and the Holy Land were also covered in his travels.

He was a prodigious worker, with a wonderful sense of proportion and a constructive critic.

His draughting was excellent and many will be surprised to know he used his pencil "chisel pointed". Every problem was tackled with enthusiasm, it was an inspiration to work with him. A few outstanding examples of his work in Toronto are: C.P.R. Building, King and Yonge; C.P.R. North Toronto Station; Dominion Bank, Head Office. All his work was created in an atmosphere of tobacco, a good cigar brought him inspiration.

He was deeply interested in music, sculpture, painting and good literature.

Possessing a kind and thoughtful disposition he left behind a cherished memory to his many friends and to the profession at large.





# THE PROFESSION AND THE PLANNING OF THE CAPITAL

55 Metcalfe St., Ottawa,  
December 1, 1945.

Editor, *Journal*,

Dear Sir:

Is there room in the *Journal* for discussion of the relationships between practising architects and practising town planners, and between both groups and those elected to advance the public interest?

Last February we could put the question to the Annual Meeting of the R.A.I.C. only in general terms. (But we did mention Ottawa specifically.) Now the problem is right on our own doorstep. The capital area seems likely to be the first in Canada where planners will set to work with a lively prospect of seeing their solutions applied. Ottawa will be the proving ground for Canadian administrative ability, and for the Canadian building profession, in the rehabilitation of all our cities. How are the professionals and the public authorities to be linked in appropriate working harness

A fortnight after V-J Day the government saw fit to re-engage a professional from France, which country has been developing this kind of harness for a quarter of a century. Then came a stream of comments on the appointment, including editorials in the *Journal*. The comments precipitated official declarations, and to that extent served a useful purpose. It is now clear that M. Gréber is here this time to help form a Canadian team of planners—a thing conspicuously lacking in 1938. Only a well-organized team can do the job. But who is to be on the team, and in what positions? It seems to us (and we don't think M. Gréber would disagree) that the next constructive move is up to the Canadian professions.

Architects may soon be asked to work on the Ottawa scheme, as consultants or as employees. Individually, we have little chance to find out what the offers may mean. Are Canadian professionals to rank as draughtsmen, or rather, as Royal Commissioners or honorary pall-bearers for the national memorial? Surely, through our Institute we should say how we can best serve, not only in this first determined effort, but in all the planning programmes to follow.

As a basis for argument, our group offers the following suggestions. They are set down much as we discussed them, and as (in fuller form) they were sent to the Council on November 1st, 1945:

## A. THE CAPITAL AREA HAS A DEMONSTRATION VALUE

Procedures as well as results in Ottawa will interest civic authorities and planners *a mari usque ad mare*. The administrative pattern should as nearly as possible fit a mould which other metropolitan areas in Canada can follow. This means the planning body should be separate from any government department.

An information branch should be part of the organization; it should publish both popular and technical material. This is essential, both to enlist the support of residents of the federal district, and to realize to the full the value of experience gained for all Canadians — professional or otherwise — who want to re-plan their own cities.

## B. THE STRUCTURE OF THE PLANNING AUTHORITY

The area to be developed covers some 900 square miles, and embraces a dozen municipalities, involving inter-provincial interests, as well as the capital itself. Much evidence indicates that the planning body will consist of two parts: (a) a representative board to define and review the main lines of the problem

and its solution, and (b) a technical staff to work out the details. The architectural profession has a stake in both parts.

### (a) *The Planning Board*

Board members will probably keep their normal jobs, and serve here on an honorarium basis.

If the most competent Canadians are to be enlisted, it must be made clear that the opinion of the Board cannot be ignored by the government or any other agency involved. This must be an Authority, not an Advisory Committee. Staff proposals should receive the Board's endorsement, and then be presented (with suitable explanatory material) for public approval, before the public's representatives vote funds to carry the proposals out. There are ample means to prevent abuse of this procedure.

### (b) *The Planning Staff*

The responsibility taken by the Board will relieve the full-time Staff from attempts at interference from other quarters.

Personnel in senior positions must meet certain standards of competence. While not all of them will be architects, the R.A.I.C. should assert itself (along with the Engineering Institute and social science groups) in setting these standards, and seeing that they are adhered to.

Greater efficiency will be achieved if at first the employees are engaged as Crown Companies and other public corporations engage their workers. Planning qualifications and scales of pay will be quite unfamiliar to the Civil Service Commission.

Particularly in its organizational stage, the technical Staff would logically include M. Gréber as its ranking consultant.

Members of the Institute have much to gain in seeing to it that professional opinion on these matters is soon crystallized — preferably in these pages, where we can all see it happening.

Architectural Research Group of Ottawa,  
Watson Balharrie, Secretary.

JACQUES GRÉBER  
c/o Minister of Public Works  
Hunter Building  
Ottawa Canada

Ottawa, November 19th, 1945.

Mr. Forsey Page, President,  
Royal Architectural Institute of Canada,  
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. President,—

I want to tell you again how well pleased I was to have a conference with you this morning, regarding the study of the master plan of the National Capital of Canada. I am sure that nothing will be more beneficial to the success of this great task than the friendly and full co-operation of the R.A.I.C. to this national work.

As I told you, I understood from the very first moment, when I received, in Paris, the invitation of the Federal Government, the importance of that work, specially as dedicated to a national war memorial. For that particular reason it must be a national scheme with the co-operation of Canadian architects, engineers and other competent technicians, under the guidance of a National Capital Planning Committee.

My part, in such a scheme, is that of the consultant, bringing from outside the advantage of considering the problem inde-

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# THE PROVINCIAL PAGE

## ALBERTA

In these days every resource is being ardently sought out to provide housing of any habitable sort. Shortage of new material leads to the salvaging of old material, especially to the purchasing of now disused war buildings and the reshaping of these for housing purposes. How best to dispose dwellings that can be contrived in this way is itself an important question which leads to the discussion of various types of dwellings and the possibilities of desirable groupings. Types of ownership, whether by government, the municipality, a landlord or the occupier enter into this discussion.

Choice of location or of arrangement may at first glance appear to be small. But careful scrutiny may reveal unsuspected opportunities. The first and most natural inclination is to pick out separate and scattered individual sites that chance has left vacant here and there. This contributes nothing to the development of any desirable principle or system.

The more these subjects are discussed the more varied aspects are brought under observation. Each of several methods will be found to have some kind of advantage. No single decision can cover the whole subject. The solution must be one that allows of an intermixture of all types of housing. Although methods of housing are varied and numerous, the most typical are apartment houses, row houses, group houses and individual houses. Of these apartment housing offers best scope for architectural treatment. Projects of this class are usually relatively large, containing many units in one considerable building. The occupiers of each unit have to conform to the general design. There is little objection to this on the part of those occupants whose needs are limited to a few functions. This is a fairly large class and their needs must be provided for. For family occupation, however, this is the least desirable type of housing. It is not suited to the bringing up of children, no matter how plentifully playing places may be provided. This objection increases in force with the size of the apartment block. To bring up a family of five or six children on a fourth or fifth storey must put a considerable strain upon any one's love of life. Farther, the apartment is definitely a financial investment. The occupant is not the owner. He has no pride of possession in his dwelling. Any improvements and even the good maintenance and repair of the place depend not on his will but on that of the owner. The effect of this upon personality and character is very great. Children brought up in circumstances where the blame for many real or imagined shortcomings is put upon the landlord are not thereby trained to self-reliance and individual enterprise. In later life they are apt to look upon the government as the original source of all human troubles and as something external to the individual will. Thus political malcontents are bred.

Next in order as affording architectural opportunity are row houses. These, too, offer some size and scope for architectural design. Here each unit of the row may have the value attaching to individual ownership. As compared with the individual house these offer economy in building, supposing that the dividing walls are common property. There are indeed objections which may be considered as of a minor nature, such as the difficulty of open passageway from front to rear, but, more especially, the lack of privacy incidental to closeness of proximity. No degree of mere wall insulation can overcome this. Sound will travel through open windows. There is a strong tendency for entrance doorways to be placed close together. This of itself interferes with real privacy. In Western Canada, at least this averseness to closeness of proximity is very strong. Row houses are, in Edmonton, banned by generally approved—and even demanded—regulation.

Group housing, too, offers fair scope for architectural design. The grouping may be that of a number of houses around a garden or open space round, square, oblong or what you will. This lends itself to some charming designed effects. Inasmuch as the implied open space is either common property or, as is more likely, civic property, there is an element here that is not of purely individual ownership. This type of arrangement is, nevertheless, a compromise that would prove most generally satisfactory if it could be generally adopted. Actually, it is very little adopted. It requires a pooling of several of the lots as usually laid out on registered subdivisions. Hence, it comes about that the overwhelming bulk of moderately priced housing is on the individual lot and individual house principle.

This, from the point of view of architectural design, is the most hopeless of all systems. Each individual builds his own house after his own notions. And this is liberty. No two people have similar notions. They deliberately differ for the mere sake of differing. If a man finds that his neighbour on the right has a red roof and he on the left has a brown one, then he feels himself compelled to have a green one. To differ may be better than to agree. But this is not the road to harmony. There is, indeed, a saving resource under these circumstances. Even this great discord may be harmonized by practically smothering the buildings in trees and bushes. When a street is boulevarded with trees we see the trees rather than the houses. These sink into relative insignificance. The most aggressive individuality cannot assert itself so much as to destroy the effect of great nature's work. This effect does not pertain to architecture. The landscape designer may approve it. Within this framework the expression and development of individual personality and character has considerable scope. Socially this is a high value for this is the chief end of life. As compared with the other systems of housing, this is the most favourable to the upbringing of children and, when the occupier is owner, to the development of self-reliant character.

Cecil S. Burgess.

## ONTARIO

The past month here has been a very interesting one, and this letter will be an attempt to outline some of the highlights as if it were a personal letter from the architects in Ontario to each architect in the other provinces.

The membership at large of the O.A.A. always looks forward with interest to the Annual Meeting, which is laid down by statute to be held in January of each year. This interest is not occasioned as you can well imagine, by the transacting of routine business, which, of course, is a necessary part of such a meeting, but by many other intangible results, which occur when any group of interested professional men gather together. Renewing of acquaintanceship and the resultant informal discussions of architects' problems during off moments is one factor but in recent years, and particularly last year, the routine part of the agenda was disposed of expeditiously and the remainder of the session given over to addresses by prominent persons on subjects of vital interest to architects. It is hoped that this year will be no exception, and this month the Council of the O.A.A. is making every effort to secure speakers for the afternoon and evening sessions of a high calibre, who can impart particular knowledge of their subjects in a way that may be of benefit to architects in the solution of planning problems. It is expected these speakers will be able to give us the psychological background of the improvements to be made in the field of elementary, junior and intermediate education, and in the field of public health, which includes welfare as well



as hospitalization. Another interesting innovation will be the presentation of new members' certificates of registration by one of the senior architects, accompanied, no doubt, by words of congratulation on entering so time-honoured a profession, as well as words of wisdom and warning to help steer their ships over, no doubt, all types of architectural waters.

The Ottawa Chapter, with which is closely affiliated the Argo Group, has been particularly concerned and very active regarding the proposed town-planning in that city. The Windsor Chapter, whilst small, has adopted the excellent idea of holding their evening meetings at the member's homes. It is suspected, however, that on cold nights rather than visiting the most recently completed building that probably a "full house" is more in order. The Toronto Chapter has inaugurated the new idea of holding an informal luncheon every Wednesday where the architects may gather, arriving and leaving at any time that business dictates during the noon-time. The topics of this construction world receive considerable attention, and the *esprit de corps* of the profession certainly does not suffer. A ready-made audience is therefore automatically assured should some architecturally prominent visitor arrive in Toronto.

In the services at one time there were seventy-five architects from Ontario, which represented about fifteen per cent. of the total membership. These men have been steadily returning to civilian life until at present there are only twenty-seven in uniform. This does not represent the whole picture as many others were employed with the Government or Crown companies, and the majority of these have returned to peacetime endeavours. Of these two groups, some are re-opening their offices, which were closed for the duration, and others are starting new firms, and have found things entirely different to pre-war days in that office accommodation is as difficult to acquire as residential shelter, that draughtsmen are scarce, that prospects are plentiful, that costs are difficult to estimate, and that the blueprint boy doesn't call as often as he used to.

One of the policies of the Provincial Government is an advancement in the whole matter of education below university level, and as one step, appointed a committee on Planning, Construction and Equipment of schools in Ontario. This committee presented an excellent Interim Report on Elementary Schools to the Honourable George Drew, Minister of Education, which was carried in the September issue of the *Journal*. Because of this interest, the increased grants and the great backlog of school construction due to the war, plans of schools are on the boards in many architects' offices.

The relaxing of construction controls has met with a varied reception but, in general, it is considered premature, as it is now possible to proceed with non-essential buildings, which with the present status of building material and skilled tradesmen, cannot help but penalize the construction of essential types of accommodation. By spring, when the pace of construction seasonally increases in tempo, the labour and material situation may be partially clarified.

The Department of Munitions and Supply has announced that Mr. John M. Kitchen, an Ottawa colleague, previously Deputy Controller of Construction, has been named as Chief Assistant to Mr. Jacques Gréber, recently arrived from Paris to prepare plans for the beautification of Ottawa.

It is gratifying to see that many architects in the south-western portion of the province are busily engaged in the preparation of plans for industrial plant additions and new commercial projects as well as re-conversion of existing plants.

This letter could not be closed this month without congratulating the *Journal* on its coming of age in such a mature manner. This congratulation of course embraces all the past and

present members of the Editorial Board, including the Chairmen, on whom falls a heavy burden of work, but I think it nothing but just that the present Editor and Publisher be singled out for special recognition of their untiring efforts to produce a superior publication. It is the sincere hope of the writer that this, the architects' mouthpiece, may continue to advance in stature now that it has entered manhood.

The festive season is almost at hand, and the architects of Ontario, through this column, extend to the architects, from Victoria to Halifax, Best Wishes for the first peace time Christmas in many years.

L. E. Shore.

(Continued from page 271)

JACQUES GRÉBER  
c/o Minister of Public Works,  
Hunter Building, Ottawa

pendently of any local or political preoccupation, and of giving to the Canadian talents the legitimate credit of being fully associated with the work.

This desire has been expressed by me already to the Right Honourable Prime Minister, on September 29th, on my arrival in New York, as well as to the press, on radio talks, and in several meetings with Canadian architects (Montreal, Society of Landscape Architects; Ottawa, Chapter of the R.A.I.C.).

I am sure there is absolutely no misunderstanding between the R.A.I.C. and myself on this important subject, and as it is my desire that the work of planning be done by Canadians, to that end your Institute will be invited to nominate competent architects from whom a selection will be made, of architects who will be incorporated into the actual executive group under my guidance.

There is no particular haste of appointing the different colleagues with whom we will be associated, as the only work now in hand is the preparation of surveys of the existing conditions and the accumulation of all necessary data. You will appreciate that no planning and no conception of a solution of this large-scale project can be commenced until the facts are assembled in proper form.

On the general question of the architecture of public buildings to be eventually included in the master plan, I make a recommendation to the Government, based on my experience, to the effect that the appointment of architects for public buildings by the Department of Public Works should be made on the basis of competitions among practising architects, conducted under the regulations of your Institute. These recommendations would prove of the utmost value in the development of Canadian architecture and the encouragement of young Canadian architects.

I shall have to go for a few weeks to Paris, where I have left certain questions to settle on my rather rapid departure in September last, and shall be back here during the month of January. During my absence, Mr. Edouard Fiset from Quebec, S.A.D.G. and M.R.A.I.C., will act as my representative. He has with him a staff of technicians and draftsmen employed to represent the various symbols of the analytical surveys, and will be glad to receive any suggestions that you may deem advisable.

Looking forward to the pleasure of seeing you again in January, believe me, dear Mr. President,

Very sincerely yours,

Jacques Gréber,  
Town Planner.



# JOURNAL

## ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

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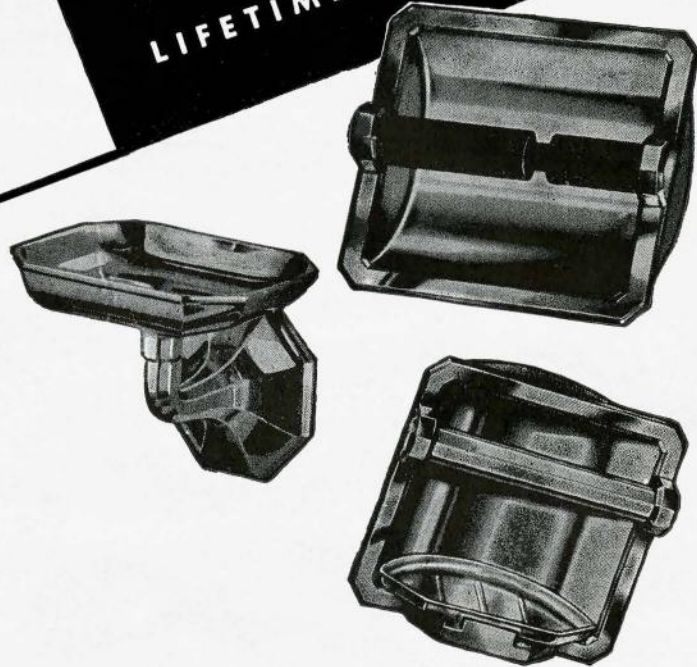
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