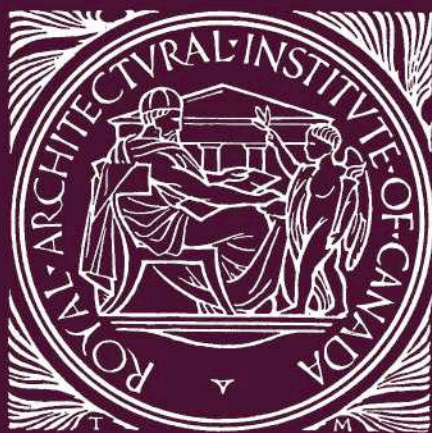


THE
JOURNAL
ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL
INSTITUTE OF CANADA



Vol. XIV, No. 2

FEBRUARY, 1937

TORONTO

1864

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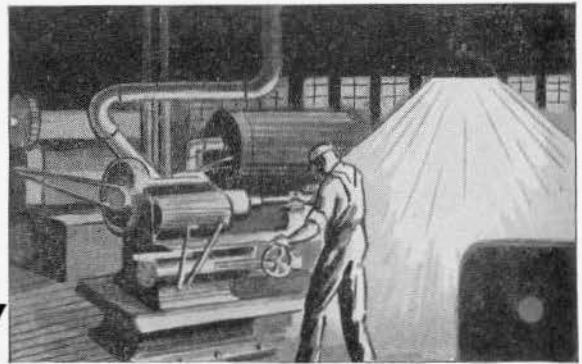
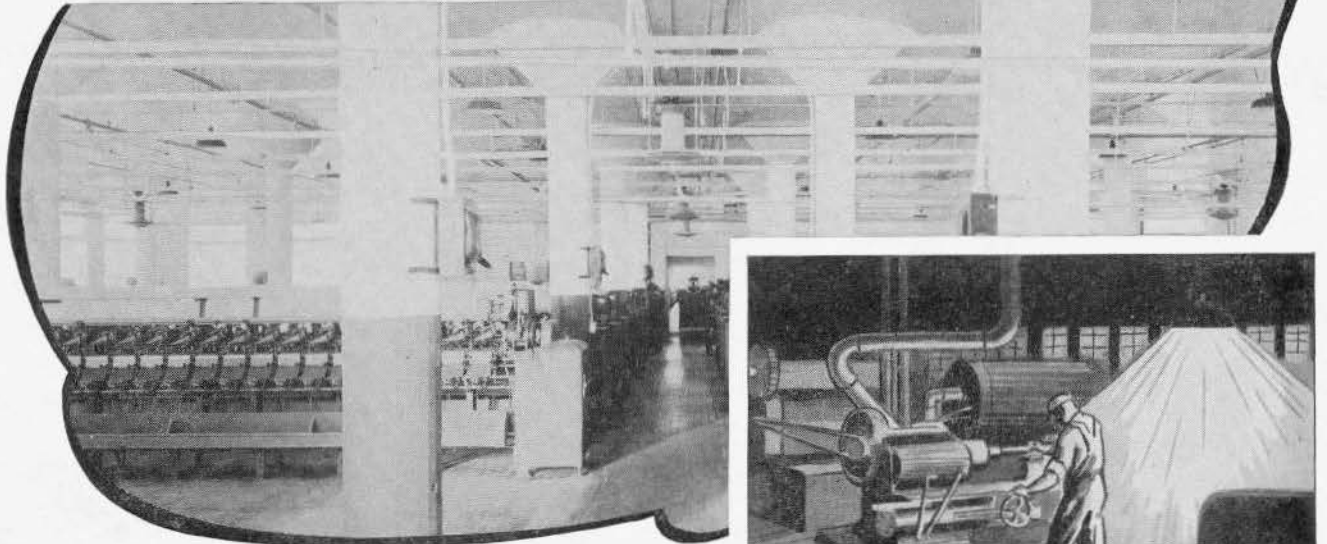
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LOWER LEFT: Maple Leaf Gardens, Toronto, Ont.

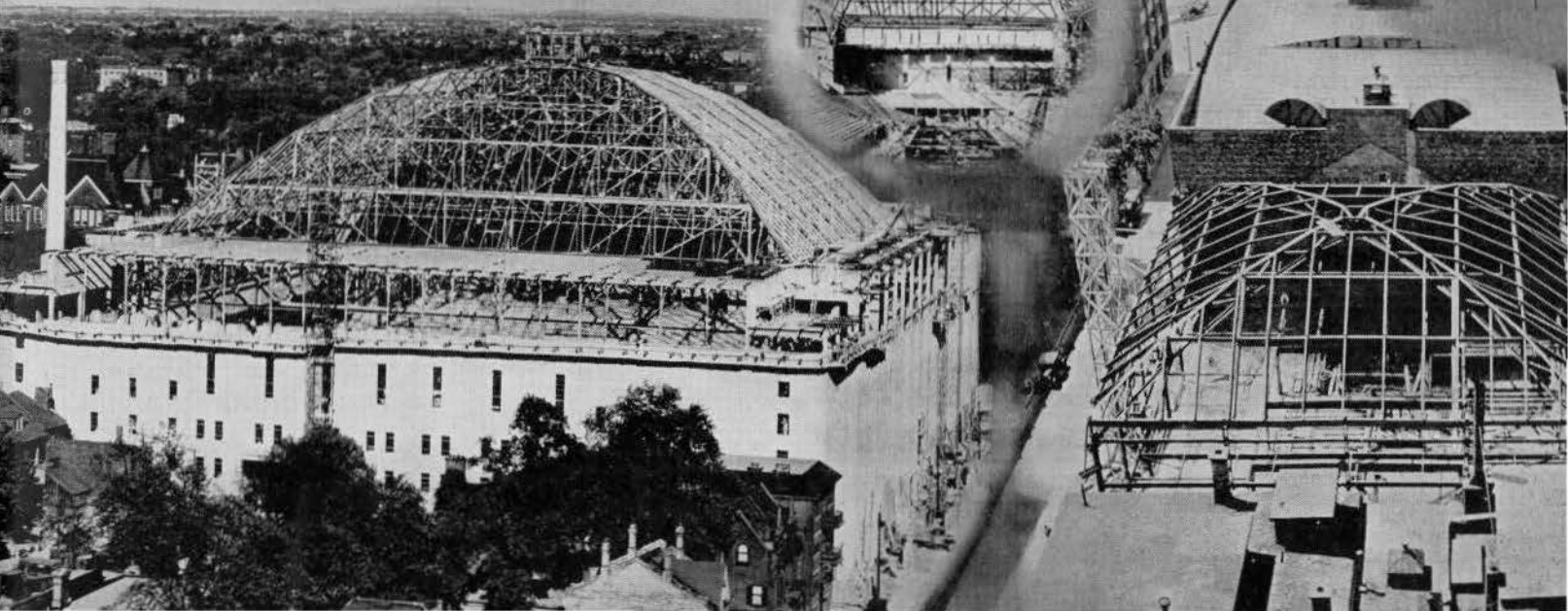
INSERT: Roof Construction, Maple Leaf Gardens.

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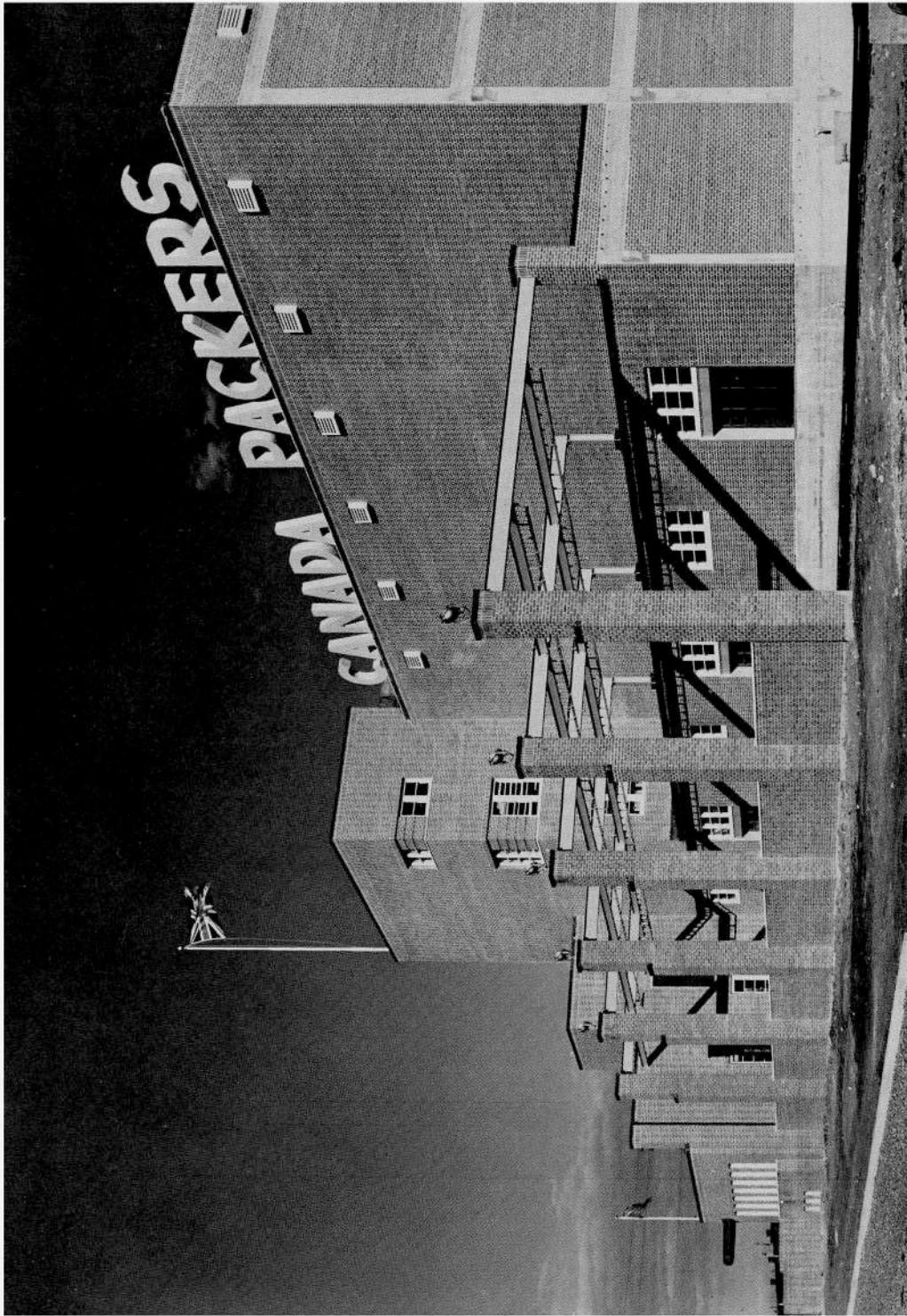
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F. R. Arthur, M.R.A.I.C., and A. P. C. Adamson, M.R.A.I.C., Architects

Awarded Gold Medal at the Toronto Chapter Exhibition of Architecture and Allied Arts

REVIEW OF THE SIXTH BIENNIAL TORONTO CHAPTER EXHIBITION

BY ERIC R. ARTHUR, M.A., M.R.A.I.C., A.R.I.B.A.
PROFESSOR OF ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

NOW that the captains and the kings have departed we can visit the Art Gallery in Toronto and see just what sort of show we have in this sixth biennial exhibition.

For those in remote parts of this Dominion who have not seen placards on street cars and in stores; for those who have not seen newspaper announcements or who have not heard CRCT proclaiming this great exhibition from the roof tops, we beg a little space to mention the distinguished side exhibits from all over the world.

From Germany, through the courtesy of the German State Railways, we received the "House of German Art" from Munich. This model is nine metres by five metres and takes a whole gallery to show it, and that inadequately. It consists of a great building on two floors flanked by Doric (or are they Tuscan?) columns providing two monumental porticoes down each side. When one wishes to exemplify the might and importance of a nation in a building, there is no style like the Greek Revival with which to do it. It was done in the British Museum and the Euston Station, and it was done in the Brandenburg Gate and the Germans are doing it again with a vengeance. This building is not archaeology in the manner of the Nineteenth Century but has a definitely modern air to it in its stark simplicity. It appealed very much to so discerning a student of architecture as His Excellency the Governor General. Many were disappointed who came looking for a "house". It is a house in the same sense that St. Peter's, Rome, is a house of God.

Too high praise could not be given to the Steuben glass exhibit. It combines beauty of material in flawless glass with exquisite craftsmanship. We have always been proud that in a long life we have never had the desire to collect. But now, if we could afford it, we would buy a piece of Steuben glass every Saturday night.

Through the kindness of the Cunard White Star Line and Mr. G. Grey Wornum, we were able to show the artists' sketches and cartoons for the decoration of the "Queen Mary". These naturally are of more than ordinary interest and attract much attention, especially the delightful sketches of the sisters Zinkeisen.

The T. Eaton Company, as in the past, came nobly to the assistance of the Chapter with two comparative rooms, 1887-1937. Each room is an exact counterpart of the other in floor area and the

illusion of space in the modern over the Victorian is quite remarkable. The former seems several feet longer than the latter and, if one can make a few criticisms of the modern room, the object lesson in space alone is worth the effort of the Company.

Professor Burden's shop fronts for the E. Phillips Glass Company are a show in themselves, reflecting credit on both designer and maker. We don't suppose finer models in glass (straight and curved) and metal (of jeweller's dimensions) have ever been made. They should certainly tour the Dominion.

Numerous other models by members are arranged in one gallery. Of these the one that appealed most to this reviewer was that by Allward and Gouinlock for a residence at York Mills (model by F. Coates). This is our opportunity to express regret that the above firm is not represented in the show. Their work shows an increasing familiarity with materials and a sure touch in the handling of masses. We predict that the house shown by the model will take an important place in the next exhibition.

The main exhibition to the architect is, of course, the galleries of photographs (16" x 20" on cream mounts) of which there were, we believe, nearly two hundred. We might as well, at this point, make a clean breast of the fact that we won the Gold Medal. It is therefore understood that if we say that the standard of design was never so high as in this exhibition, or some such statement, no member of the R.A.I.C. will laugh. We bespeak your kind sympathy and understanding. The standard of design was very high and (we were going to say "but") along traditional lines. It has been true of all architectural styles that beginnings were made in interiors. We suppose people lacked courage in the early Renaissance—they certainly lacked it in the early Gothic Revival; and in the latter period, to which we are devoted, noblemen and smaller fry "did over" rooms and built furniture in the manner of the Middle Ages long before daring spirits like Beckford did Gothic houses. And so we find in this sixth biennial exhibition no modern houses in the European manner, but many interiors. Of these interiors a particularly beautiful room was a bedroom in the house of Mr. D. C. Mulholland, by Molesworth and Secord. We recall with some amusement the fact that four years ago Mr. Secord made the astonishing suggestion, at an

annual meeting, that houses should be grouped in classes—Tudor, Georgian, American Colonial, etc.—and awarded prizes in each class. He and his partner, like most of us, had tried their hand at each style with varying success, but let me assure them that in this house they have found their true home. If they are not careful, they will find themselves in the English Architectural Review with caption by F. R. S. Yorke, than which there is no greater honour.

We must refer also to Saunders and Ryrie. It is not necessary to pick on anything for special praise because in all their modern rooms there is a stamp of Saunders and Ryrie. It is that quality of continuity in design which has characterized the work of the great furniture designers and architects. Too often today, with a multitude of periodicals to draw from, our architects adopt one "modern" manner for this house and an entirely different one for the next. The poison of copying (to use Mr. Saarinen's phrase) is just as common today as it was a hundred years ago. On the other hand we recognize rooms and furniture by Mr. Lyle and half a dozen other of our contemporaries, and that in itself is a compliment to genius.

Mr. Mackenzie Waters submitted several fine interiors. Every architect, we suppose, has his master, and Mr. Waters shows unswerving loyalty to Sir John Soane. Sir John was always ahead of his time. He liked lines, whether ribs or flutes—he liked things to be masculine with a certain delicacy rather than robustness of handling. Above all he demanded either taste or absolute co-operation on the part of the client. No client of Sir John Soane or Mackenzie Waters ever spoiled a room with a Jacobean chair. We tremble to think what would happen if he did.

Messrs. Mathers and Haldenby, while we are on the interiors, show some splendid views of the Carlton Club. Our appetite is whetted for a closer inspection of the Snack Bar.

Messrs. Catto and Catto have done a fine job for Dorothy Jane, her bedroom and dressing room. They differ from other good rooms in the exhibition in being sumptuous rather than bare, but sumptuousness coupled with good taste is a difficult combination, in this case, happily achieved.

The bronze medal went to the interiors of Kaplan and Sprachman's Eglinton Theatre. We are not a competent person to pass judgment on this building since we have seen it, and have sat in it. That, as a rule, is a help to a critic, but in this case we are reminded of an Arabian Night's dream of colours which we found unnecessary, if not positively distracting, for the proper contemplation of Miss Mae West. The outside is a combination of all the colours we dislike with the exception of magenta which is absent. Having made all these irrelevant observations let us hasten to say

that we congratulate Messrs. Kaplan and Sprachman on the *design* of their interior which we thought first class.

There is no doubt that for economic reasons architects lead double lives. We think in terms of modern architecture which we welcome as a fresh wind in a dusty world, but to satisfy our clients we design in one of the many styles with which Mr. Batsford beguiles us. When the architects of Canada had a free hand, when it was all in the family so to speak, they presented the judges in the Federal housing scheme with some three hundred out of five hundred designs in the modern style.

It is only in interiors that the average Canadian will allow his architect to "run a little wild". As we have said earlier, the interiors were outstanding in the domestic class. The exteriors contained the usual number of conservative designs, ranging from the bloody Tudors to the psalm singing Colonials. Amongst it all were a number of interesting buildings in which as Mr. Ruskin said "There seemed to be a springing of seed rather than a shaking among bones". Of these we noted past president Brown's house for Mr. C. D. Kaeding at Port Credit, and another for Mr. J. E. Sampson. One of P. P. Brown's houses had the strangest white bandage round the chimney as though to keep it warm or clasp it the firmer to the bosom of the house. In any case it struck us as being medical rather than architectural.

Still with the interesting ones we would mention the very sensible and pleasing cottage by S. B. Coon & Son for Mr. M. R. Wadd at Georgian Bay. The strangest photograph we ever saw, by the way. It must have been taken by a local Indian.

We liked also the house for Mr. R. R. McLaughlin by Mathers and Haldenby, it was surely worth an honourable mention, though that I hope is not the purpose of an exhibition! Molesworth and Secord's house for Mr. D. C. Mulholland; Mackenzie Waters' "House on Dunvegan Road" and "House at Murray Bay."

Some day Craig & Madill's Thomas Foster Memorial will be in the histories of architecture as the last monument of the Romantic movement. We were shocked in reading Mr. Craig's description of the Mausoleum in the December issue of THE JOURNAL to read in one breath of the Pagan styles which were eliminated as unsuited to a "Christian" building and in the next of the River Styx in marble over which the bier passes to its final resting place. (*Editor's note: For "Styx" read "Jordan"*)

The same firm exhibited the Dominion Public Building, Toronto, which we thought extremely good—in fact, of all the public buildings in the last two years we do not know of a better. Forsey



GORE DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING,
GALT, ONTARIO

Marani, Lawson and Morris, M.M.R.A.I.C., Architects

Awarded Silver Medal at the Toronto Chapter Exhibition of Architecture and Allied Arts

Page and Steele show only one view of the Forest Hill Preparatory School, a most competent piece of Georgian design.

We now come finally and reluctantly to the Silver Medal—the Gore District Mutual Fire Insurance Building, Galt, Ontario, by Messrs. Marani Lawson and Morris. We heard a young architect say that this firm has never done anything that

wasn't good. In that we concur whole-heartedly. We are quite sure, in the case of the Silver Medal, that the building has only one weakness. The portico is both pretentious and unnecessary, and if from the detail of the back door we may judge that it is the central feature of a long unbroken facade, we can only regret that that was not the elevation selected for the exhibition.

Editor's Note: A review of the R.A.I.C. Exhibition will be published in the next issue of THE JOURNAL.

AWARDS AT THE TORONTO CHAPTER EXHIBITION OF ARCHITECTURE AND ALLIED ARTS—1937

Approximately two hundred photographs of work executed by members of the Toronto Chapter O.A.A., as well as approximately forty photographs of work of members of the R.A.I.C. outside of Toronto, are included in the current exhibition of architecture and allied arts of the Toronto Chapter and the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. The exhibition, which was formally opened on February 5th by the Governor-General of Canada, is attracting much public attention.

The work exhibited was judged by a jury of award consisting of Ernest I. Barott, D.F.A., F.R.A.I.C., F.R.I.B.A., A.R.C.A., of Montreal; Lester B. Husband, B.Arch., M.R.A.I.C., of Hamilton; and Ludger Venne, M.R.A.I.C., of Montreal. The gold medal, given at each chapter exhibition for the most meritorious work exhibited, was awarded to E. R. Arthur and A. P. C. Adamson for the Canada Packers Plant, Edmonton; the silver medal to Marani, Lawson and Morris for the Gore District Mutual Fire Insurance Company Building, Galt; and the bronze medal to Kaplan and Sprachman for the interior of the Eglinton Theatre, Toronto. In addition to the medals, the following honourable mentions were also awarded: Gordon Adamson, for exterior of house for Mr. T. S. Parkinson, Orangeville, Ont.; E. R. Arthur and A. P. C.

Adamson, for bathroom in residence of Mrs. Eugene Hawke, Toronto; Murray Brown, for a detail of the house for Mr. J. E. Sampson, Toronto; Murray Brown, Mississauga Road elevation of house for Mr. C. D. Kaeding, Port Credit; Catto and Catto, for the front view of house for Mr. Robert Arnold, Toronto; Catto and Catto, for the interior of Dorothy Jane's dressing room, for the Hon. J. Earl Lawson, K.C., M.P., Toronto; Craig and Madill, for the Dominion Public Building, West Toronto; Mathers and Haldenby, for the entrance doorway of house on South Drive, Toronto; Mathers and Haldenby, for an exterior detail of the office building for the T. Eaton Company, Limited, Toronto; Mathers and Haldenby, for the Snack Bar in the Carlton Club, Toronto; Forsey, Page and Steele, for the Forest Hill Preparatory School; W. L. Somerville, for the house of Mr. R. F. Unsworth, Toronto; Saunders and Ryrrie, for the house of Mr. J. G. Glassco, Toronto; Mackenzie Waters, for a house on Dunvegan Road, Toronto; Bruce Wright, for the stair hall in a house in Alexandra Wood, Toronto.

The awards in the R.A.I.C. exhibition will be announced on the first day of the forthcoming annual meeting of the Institute to be held in Toronto on Friday and Saturday, February 19th and 20th.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S ADDRESS AT THE OPENING OF THE TORONTO CHAPTER EXHIBITION OF ARCHITECTURE AND ALLIED ARTS

I AM honoured to be asked to open the exhibition of your Association. I am always honoured to be asked to do something for which I am manifestly unfitted, since the invitation implies a compliment to a knowledge which I do not possess. But architecture is one of the arts in which every man must have a personal interest. It affects us all in our common life. We may be blind to the beauty of pictorial art; we may be totally deaf to music; but we must have a roof to cover us, and the most

complete Philistine must have some interest in architecture.

I have no technical knowledge of the subject, but I would venture to offer you, with profound respect, a few observations. I was brought up in a country, Scotland, which has comparatively few old buildings of any architectural pretensions. What between fighting England and fighting among ourselves, and being a little too vigorous at the Reformation, we managed to destroy most of the architectural achievements of our ancestors. I



INTERIOR—EGLINTON THEATRE, TORONTO, ONTARIO

Kaplan and Sprachman, M.M.R.A.I.C., Architects

Awarded Bronze Medal at the Toronto Chapter Exhibition of Architecture and Allied Arts

have spent most of my life in a country, England, which has happily many noble relics of the past. And in my youth I spent some years in a country, South Africa, which did not destroy her old buildings, for the simple reason that she never had more than a few. I have, therefore, been led to reflect a good deal upon what any architectural tradition means in a country. It seems to me that you may have too much in the way of a tradition, and you may have too little. The world moves fast, human needs change their character, new mechanical inventions develop. If you are bound hard and fast by a narrow tradition you will be apt to produce buildings which do not truly serve the needs of the community. On the other hand, if you reject tradition altogether you are in danger of falling into a narrow utilitarian groove and rejecting beauty.

Today we hear a great deal about the functional purpose in architecture. Well, that is a perfectly reasonable point of view as long as we do not interpret the word too narrowly. The first duty of an architect is to build something which will exactly fulfill its purpose. I can think of some recent buildings which have every merit except that they do not meet the purpose for which they were erected. For all their magnificence they are a serious handicap to those who have to work in them. But let us not interpret the word "functional" too narrowly. Beauty of line, an appropriateness to its setting, is as much a function of an edifice as its practical utility.

But there is just as much danger on the other side. A good tradition may be so slavishly followed that it becomes wholly inappropriate, both to the modern landscape and to modern conditions of life. I could give examples of many modern Scottish country houses in which the Scots baronial style has become a thing of pepper-box turrets and sham battlements; or some of the hideous specimens of bastard Gothic in Oxford today. But all the same it is a great thing to have a tradition behind you. How much of the beauty of much modern architecture in the United States is due to the fact that they have had their colonial tradition behind them? A good instance is South Africa. The simple Doric of the old Dutch farm-houses has been adapted by Sir Herbert Baker into some of the most beautiful dwellings that I know. The point about a tradition is that it should be a grow-

ing thing, elastic, adaptable, a principle and not a pattern. A sound tradition must be adapted not only to fit modern needs, but to suit its environment, whether in town or country.

Here in Canada, it seems to me, you have a great chance. You are not under the bondage of any one tradition. You have a variety to choose from, and the opportunity of working out a new tradition for yourselves. You have excellent local materials in stone and timber. You have a variety of landscapes, so you cannot be bound to one form. What is in place among the wooded hills of the east would not be right for the prairies, or for the Pacific coast. Most of your cities are still growing, and you have a magnificent chance of town-planning, for you have not the congestion of space which makes that difficult in the Old World. I would cite Regina as an example of what can be done by a little care, with very few natural advantages. With a little pain I think that Ottawa and Vancouver could be made among the most beautiful cities in the world. I speak, as I have said, without any knowledge, and am only giving you the views of a most friendly spectator. But I have seen many new buildings in Canada which greatly pleased me—country houses and camps which melted into the landscape; and an urban building like the new auditorium at Winnipeg which has high merits, it seems to me, both of function and of art. I like, too, enormously what I suppose would not be generally classed as architectural achievements—I mean the grain elevators in the west. I have seen few things which pleased me more than those tall white towers and domes, carrying the eye from the great flat spaces of the prairies up to the blue prairie sky.

And lastly let me say one word about bridges. Canada must always be a country of bridges, and a bridge is, to me, one of the most beautiful of human creations. I hope that our architects will give their mind to this subject, for they have a tremendous chance. With modern materials bridge-building has become a thing of infinite resources, and I want to see everywhere in Canada bridges worthy of their superb natural setting. We are today a nation of road-makers, as the Romans were. I want us to be like the Romans, also, a nation of bridge-builders, and to leave behind us things of enduring value and beauty.

DEPARTMENT OF ART, SCIENCE AND RESEARCH

CONDUCTED BY B. EVAN PARRY, F.R.A.I.C.

BUILDING SCIENCE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

DECAY OF REINFORCED CONCRETE BUILDING

A firm of contractors asked for advice on the treatment of a reinforced concrete building erected sixteen years earlier, which now showed the following defects:—

1. *The window sills at the lower edges were broken away exposing one of the reinforcing bars which was flaking with rust.*

2. *Parapet copings were similarly affected.*

3. *The vertical faces of piers and walling around dormer windows had pieces of concrete 5 inches and 4 inches in diameter falling away and exposing the reinforcing bars.*

4. *Cracks and flaking had been noticed in a beam acting as a stay to a high chimney. The reinforcing bars were not yet exposed in this position.*

Where flaking had occurred, the steel reinforcement appeared never to have had more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch of cover and there was no external rendering. The surface of the concrete was decaying generally, showing the rough surfaces of the large broken stone aggregate.

REPLY:—

The decay and corrosion are considered to be due to a lack of adequate concrete covering to the steel, with the likelihood also that a poor quality concrete was used. It is not possible to be quite definite without an inspection of the building in question, but comparison with similar cases of failure previously investigated affords grounds for the expression of this opinion.

With regard to remedial treatments, it is suggested that the parts affected be hacked out and made good with new concrete. The steel need not be thoroughly cleaned though loose rust flakes should be removed. In applying the new concrete it is suggested that the suggestions put forward in Bulletin No. 9 of this Station, "Bonding New Concrete to Old," should be adopted.

It is probable that trouble will continue at other parts of the building unless it is rendered with a good mortar rendering which will afford further protection to the steel reinforcement. If such a rendering is adopted, it is considered that a Portland cement: lime: sand mortar should be used. The proportions by volume which have been found most satisfactory in work at the Building Research Station are 1 part cement, 2.5 parts dry hydrated non-hydraulic lime, 8-10 parts sand. After the cement has been added to the mixture of sand and lime, the mortar should be used within two hours. The rendering should be applied in two coats, finished with a wood float, and the undercoat should be allowed to dry thoroughly before the second coat is applied.

SOUND TRANSMISSION THROUGH FLOORS

An architect required information with regard to the sound transmission through various types of concrete floors, particularly precast floors.

REPLY:—

The question of the transmission of sound through floors is being investigated, and, although the work on this subject is far from completed, the following general comments can be offered with some confidence.

IMPACT NOISES

The most important consideration in the case of floors is usually the provision of insulation against impact noises, such as footsteps. Generally speaking, the noise transmitted to the room below a bare reinforced concrete slab or hollow tile floor is about as loud as the noise created by the impacts in the room above, and no significant differences are found with different thicknesses of floor. There is good reason to suppose that the same would apply to precast floors of the tubular or "I" beam type or of any other type which provides a rigid link between the upper and lower surfaces.

It may therefore be assumed that no type of structural reinforced concrete floor provides in itself any useful insulation against impacts. Such insulation must be obtained by treatment of the upper or lower surface. Although a considerable variety of coverings applied direct to the upper surface have been tried in the course of the investigations in progress, none has proved satisfactory. The softer coverings, such as carpet, are effective against light blows, but of little use against heavy dull blows such as heavy footfalls. Up to the present the only form of treatment found to give satisfactory results against all types of blow is the superposition of a properly designed independent finish "floating" on resilient pads out of rigid contact with the main floor. Certain forms of suspended ceilings give some benefit, but the floating floor is probably to be preferred in that impact vibrations are thereby cut off at their source from the main structure of the building.

The question of the design of floating floors is at present under investigation. Results which it is thought would represent useful insulation in residential buildings have been obtained in the laboratory by supporting a 2 in. concrete slab or 1 in. cubes of rubber spaced at 2 ft. centres. Better results are obtainable, however, with a heavier floating slab and by increasing the space between this slab and the main floor.

Several proprietary systems adopt the floating floor principle, and good results are known to be obtained in some cases.

AIR-BORNE NOISE

A definite relationship has been found to exist between the weight of a floor or wall, and the insulation it provides against the transmission of air-borne sounds, this being that the insulation afforded is very approximately proportional to the logarithm of the weight per square foot of floor, the heavier the floor the better being the insulation. However, in the range of weights found with most normal thicknesses of solid or hollow reinforced concrete floors, only large increases of weight significantly improve the insulation and it may be said as a rough general approximation that most concrete floors provide insulation of the same order as that given by brickwork $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick.

Improvement in the insulation against air-borne sound can be obtained by the introduction of discontinuity in the construction, e.g. by the addition of a floating floor and indeed any measures taken to improve insulation against impacts are likely also to effect an improvement as regards air-borne sound.

It must be remembered, however, that sound is often able to pass from one room to the room below by paths other than directly through the floor.



SHOWROOM AND OFFICES FOR THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY

SHAWINIGAN FALLS, P.Q.

THE LATE F. G. ROBB, M.R.A.I.C., AND G. K. CROWE, M.R.A.I.C., ARCHITECTS

WHEN the local unit of the Commercial and Distribution Department of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company found it necessary to provide new quarters in Shawinigan Falls, it was with commendable civic pride that the company decided to erect a building consistent with the rigid economy demanded of all public utilities in these days. The result is small in size, but of considerable interest.

The owners, in proposing the building, wished to obtain an exterior of pleasing effect and a dignified showroom to set off their sales displays with accommodation for the payment of accounts and offices for the various technical services and staff. The architects were requested to incorporate the electrical heating and lighting as an integral part of the design, and in both the design and construction of the building they were asked to take into consideration the possibility of a future addition at the rear of the building and of a future third storey over the complete structure.

The architects were given a free hand in the matter of design, and on the whole a conscientious

effort was made to achieve a truly functional solution of the problem, not forgetting that the most important function of the building was the selling of equipment.

The exterior walls are of brick and artificial stone facings. The show windows are of stainless steel on wood cores. An interesting feature of the exterior street facade is the exposed horizontal tubes on metal wiring-raceways incorporated in the upper aluminum drip and lower stone sill-course, which illuminate the stone spandrels and silhouette the projected aluminum signs. On the central pavilion, there are several vertical fixtures consisting of tubes behind heavy ribbed diffusing glass.

In the showroom and vestibule the floor is of Roman Travertine marble field with Belgian Black strip and Verde Antique border and Belgian Black skirting. The stairs have Travertine treads and landings with Belgian black risers and strings. The dado is of American walnut veneer in horizontal panels separated by fine maple strips. The wall finish is of thin "Prima Vera" wood veneer applied over brown paper on the plaster in squares of alternate horizontal and vertical grain.



DETAIL AT REAR OF SHOWROOM—BUILDING FOR THE SHAWINIGAN
WATER AND POWER COMPANY, SHAWINIGAN FALLS, P.Q.

The late F. G. Robb, M.R.A.I.C., and G. K. Crowe, M.R.A.I.C., Architects



CHURCH AT BUDAPEST, HUNGARY

Bertalan Arkay, Architect

A Roman Catholic parish church for two thousand people, on the outskirts of Budapest. The belfry which, like the church, is of reinforced concrete contains 5 rooms which serve as the headquarters of various parish activities. At the top is an open belfry stage. The tower is joined to the church by a cloister. The windows between the side chapels curve over towards the nave as also does the large west window. The diffusion of light obtained by this device is remarkably effective. The walls of the church are 12 inches thick and of a semi-porous concrete to deaden external sound.

Photographs and descriptive notes of the Church at Budapest by Philip J. Turner, F.R.A.I.C.

(Top) The east end showing the sacristies flanking the sanctuary. The four bays on the south side are recesses off the main aisles from which project small bays containing the chapel altars. These have low windows on each side which are filled with a kind of lattice tracery in concrete. The concrete finish is natural coloured and bush hammered.



(Bottom) The nave is 98 feet long, 36 feet wide and about 41 feet high to underside of beams. The internal finish is bare concrete with the ceilings picked out in red and yellow. The floor and pews are grey. The columns are 14 inches square forming aisles; beyond these again are outer aisles occupied by chapels and confessionals. The stained glass windows are in strong primary colours, but lustres of tubular lamps hang between nave columns. The sanctuary is emphasized internally and externally by its additional height, while its floor is five feet above that of the nave.

CATHOLIC CHURCH AT BUDAPEST, HUNGARY
Bertalan Arkay, Architect



INTERIOR—CATHOLIC CHURCH AT BUDAPEST, HUNGARY
Bertalan Arkay, Architect

ACTIVITIES OF THE INSTITUTE

A meeting of the executive committee of the council of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada was held in Room 306, 74 King Street East, Toronto, on Thursday, January 14th, 1937, at 10.00 a.m.

Present: Messrs. W. L. Somerville, president; H. L. Fetherstonhaugh, honorary treasurer; Burwell R. Coon; R. E. McDonnell; Allan George; A. J. Hazelgrove; L. Gordon Bridgman; and I. Markus, secretary.

Reports of Standing Committees:

Architectural Training: The secretary reported that copies of the programmes for the Class "A" and Class "B" R.A.I.C. student competitions had been sent to the recognized schools of architecture on December 31st, 1936, and that this year a sufficient number of copies of the programmes in both English and French had been forwarded to the schools in order that each participating student would have a copy. He further reported that all of the architectural schools had agreed to participate in the competitions with the exception of McGill University.

Scholarships and Prizes: Mr. Fetherstonhaugh informed the meeting that he considered it inadvisable to approach some of the large industrial corporations with a view to having them donate travelling scholarships and studentships for graduates of the recognized schools of architecture until he had first ascertained from the architectural schools the type of scholarship or studentship they considered desirable. The meeting concurred in the opinion expressed by Mr. Fetherstonhaugh.

The opinion of the executive committee was also requested by Mr. Fetherstonhaugh regarding a suggestion to change the conditions governing the award of the R.A.I.C. medal to outstanding graduates of architectural schools to permit the award of the medal to students taking only the fourth and fifth years, instead of the entire course as now required. After some discussion it was decided to refer the matter to the annual meeting for discussion.

A communication was read from the American Institute of Architects advising the R.A.I.C. that in addition to Mr. Kent Barker of Toronto having been awarded an Edward Langley scholarship, Mr. Pierre Morency, a graduate of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Montreal, had also received a similar award and that he was taking his post graduate course at Harvard University.

Art, Science and Research: The secretary reported having had a conversation with General A. G. L. McNaughton, president of the National Research Council recently, and that General McNaughton had promised that a start would be made within a very short time to deal with some of the problems of the construction industry, also that he would let the R.A.I.C. have a list of the building materials and equipment on which research had already been carried out by the National Research Council.

Exhibitions and Awards: The meeting was informed that a selection had been made of the preliminary photographs submitted for this year's exhibition, and that it had been decided to invite the architects in other provinces to send in the enlargements which they exhibited at last year's R.A.I.C. exhibition in Montreal.

The meeting was further informed that the jury selected by the Toronto chapter to judge their exhibition would also make the awards in the R.A.I.C. exhibition, but that the R.A.I.C. awards would not be announced until the evening of the first day of the convention, when the members will officially gather to view the exhibition.

Programme for Annual Meeting: The secretary reported that the chairman of the arrangements committee had appointed the following members to his committee: Messrs.

Murray Brown, W. N. Moorhouse, E. R. Arthur, B. Evan Parry, F. Hilton Wilkes, A. S. Mathers, Alcide Chaussé, H. L. Fetherstonhaugh and Lucien Parent.

A programme for the annual meeting was submitted to the executive committee and approved by the meeting. The secretary was instructed to have it published in the January and February issues of THE JOURNAL.

Fellowships: Letters of resignation from fellowship in the Institute from Mr. David R. Brown of Montreal and Mr. D. S. McIlroy of Calgary were read to the meeting, and on motion duly moved, seconded and carried, were accepted.

General Code of Professional Practice: The president reported having prepared a document entitled The Basis of Professional Practice which would be submitted to the committee on professional usages for their consideration.

Standard Forms of Contract: The secretary submitted a report on the sale of contract forms for the year 1936, the receipts from which amounted to \$214.53, as compared with \$91.75 for the previous year.

The meeting was informed that copies were now available of the "Stipulated Sum" and "Cost Plus" forms of contract printed in French, and that a supply of these forms had been sent to the office of the province of Quebec Association of Architects.

Employment of Private Architects on Public Works: The president informed the executive that following the last meeting, at which he was requested to write to the minister of public works with reference to the employment of private architects on public buildings, he had considered it preferable to interview the minister personally. Unfortunately, however, he had been unable to contact the minister, but Mr. R. H. Macdonald had interviewed Mr. C. D. Sutherland, chief architect of the department of public works, and had outlined to him the Institute's point of view in connection with fees paid private architects engaged to design public buildings. It was considered advisable by the meeting that this matter should be the subject of discussion at the annual meeting, and Mr. Hazelgrove was requested to prepare the necessary data.

Home Improvement Plan: A letter under date of December 30th was read from Mr. Arthur B. Purvis, chairman of the national employment commission, expressing his appreciation of the Institute's kind offer of co-operation in connection with the home improvement plan.

National Construction Council of Canada: Mr. Gordon M. West, president of the national construction council, who was present at the meeting at the invitation of the president, gave a verbal report of the work of the council during the past year and stressed its importance to the profession. He also outlined to the meeting the reason for the formation of the national construction council and pointed out that it was organized in such a way as to strengthen the influence of the Institute in its approach to the government and other national bodies.

Duty on Plans: The attention of the meeting was drawn to certain changes recently made in the basis of appraising architects' and engineers' plans imported into Canada, particularly to item No. 4 of Appraisers' Bulletin No. 4494 which states that "Engineering plans covering the construction of such structures or buildings as paper mills, power plants, mining and smelting plants, etc., may be provisionally valued at 1% of the estimated cost of the structure or building to be erected." As all architectural plans had formerly been appraised for duty at 3% of the cost of the proposed construction, the president and secretary were requested to prepare a letter to the department of national revenue pointing out that this item might provide an opportunity of bringing

in architectural plans at a 1% valuation instead of the former 3%.

Group Insurance for Architects: A letter under date of January 13th, 1937, from Professor E. R. Arthur was read, informing the executive committee the Academy of Medicine was also considering the matter of group insurance for its members and that he would prefer to await their conclusions before submitting his recommendations to the R.A.I.C.

R.I.B.A. Matters: The secretary reported that upon instructions from the president he had written to the component societies asking if they would agree to the appointment of Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel as the official representative of the Institute and the component societies on the allied societies conference, and that the majority of them had agreed to the suggestion.

The Late A. Frank Wickson: Deep regret was expressed by the members of the executive committee at the loss suffered by the profession in the death of Mr. A. Frank Wickson of Toronto, a Fellow and past-president of the Institute. The secretary informed the meeting that flowers had been sent in the name of the president and council of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, and that the condolences of the Institute had been conveyed to the family.

Miscellaneous: A letter under date of December 29th, 1936, was read from Mr. Percy E. Nobbs suggesting that as a

circular had been sent by the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors of England to members of the R.A.I.C. urging them to become members of that association, it would be well to point out through THE JOURNAL that this organization has no connection with the R.I.B.A. and that its examinations are not recognized by the R.A.I.C. or its component societies. It was the opinion of the meeting that it would be unlikely that any of the members of the R.A.I.C. would take out membership in the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors.

A letter under date of December 2nd, 1936, was read from Mr. Philip J. Turner suggesting that in the architect's liability insurance policy issued by Lloyds of England, instead of the right being given to the president of the R.I.B.A. to nominate a referee in the event of any claim being made on Lloyds by a Canadian architect, this right be granted to the president of the R.A.I.C. as he would be in a better position to know the man best qualified for such work. Mr. Turner's suggestion met with the approval of the meeting.

Financial Report: The secretary presented a comparative budget of estimated and actual receipts and expenditures for the year 1936 which indicated that the executive committee had kept within the budget and had finished the year with a small surplus.

Adjournment: The meeting adjourned at 6.45 p.m.

ACTIVITIES OF PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATIONS

MANITOBA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

The annual meeting of the Manitoba Association of Architects was held on January 18th, 1937, at the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg. The retiring president, Professor Milton S. Osborne, occupied the chair and gave a report of the activities of the Association during the past year. The holding of the annual meeting at the University of Manitoba enabled the members to make an inspection of the work done by the architectural students and proved most interesting as the walls were lined with drawings, works of art and exhibits of decoration, there were also several models of houses and other buildings on display. The Association showed its interest in the work by donating a scholarship to be won by the students.

Officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows: President, Herbert H. Moody; vice-president, Fred W. Watt; secretary-treasurer, E. Fitz Munn; councillors: C. S. Bridgman, Wm. Fingland, Milton S. Osborne, W. P. Over, E. Prain, and J. H. G. Russell.

The meeting was followed by a dinner at which Professor Herriott, president of the Manitoba Land Surveyors, Mr. Pat. Cavannah, president of the Professional Engineers, and Mr. Walter Hall, president of the Winnipeg Builders' Exchange, were guests.

ARCHITECTS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW BRUNSWICK

The fourth annual meeting of the Architects' Association of New Brunswick was held on January 15th, 1937, at the office of the secretary, 13 Germain Street, Saint John, N.B., with the president, H. S. Brenan, in the chair, and a representative number of members present.

In presenting his annual report, the president pointed out that during 1936 there had been an increase of 52% in building permits issued in Saint John over the previous year. He stressed the importance of the Home Improvement Plan as a means to stimulate employment throughout the Dominion, and urged that the Plan be given every support.

The annual report submitted by the secretary-treasurer indicated that the Association had finished the year with a small surplus.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, H. S. Brenan; vice-president, J. K. Gillies; secretary-treasurer and registrar, H. Claire Mott; auditor, J. K. Gillies; delegates to the R.A.I.C. council, H. S. Brenan and H. Claire Mott.

ONTARIO ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

The forty-seventh annual meeting of the Ontario Association of Architects was held at Hart House, University of Toronto, on Saturday, February 23rd, 1937. A large number of members from various points throughout the province attended the meeting. The retiring president, Mr. Murray Brown, presented his annual report in which he outlined the activities of the Association during the past year.

Mr. J. P. Hynes, secretary of the Association, reported that there had been twenty-nine applications for membership in the Association during the past year, and that the total membership at the end of 1936 was 449.

Mr. B. Evan Perry submitted the report of the committee on Public Relations in which reference was made to the series of broadcasts being sponsored by the University of Toronto under the auspices of the Association. He also submitted a brochure containing an outline of the services rendered by an architect which his committee proposed to distribute to the public.

Reports were also submitted by other committees of the Association, as well as by the Chapters in the various centres.

Following the business sessions, the annual dinner was held at the University Club which was featured by a debate on Modern Architecture vs. Traditional Architecture.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, A. S. Mathers, Toronto; vice-president, John M. Watt, London; honorary treasurer, W. H. Holcombe, Hamilton; secretary, J. P. Hynes, Toronto.

(Continued on page 34)

ACTIVITIES OF PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATIONS—Continued from page 55

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

The forty-sixth annual general meeting of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects was held at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, on Saturday, January 23rd, 1937, with the retiring president, Mr. Ludger Venne, in the chair. In his annual report, Mr. Venne pointed out that the Association had had an active and profitable year. He paid tribute to those members who had devoted so much time and effort in conducting the activities of the Association.

The report of the membership committee indicated that 26 new members had been admitted during the year, and that the membership at the end of 1936 was 299, compared with 277 at the end of 1935.

Reports of the town planning, legislation, by-law, library, and year book committees were also presented to the meeting. The honorary treasurer's report revealed a substantial surplus of revenue over expenditures for the past year.

One of the features of the meeting was the annual luncheon, at which the Hon. Maurice Duplessis, Premier of the Province

of Quebec, was the guest speaker. Mr. Duplessis assured the Association that the government fully understood the problems of the profession and concluded his very complimentary remarks to the Association by soliciting the assistance of the architectural profession in the proper guidance of the affairs of the province. Among other guests present at the luncheon were Albini Paquette, provincial secretary; Ivan E. Vallee, Deputy Minister of Public Works of the province; and the mayor of the city of Quebec.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, H. L. Fetherstonhaugh, Montreal; first vice-president, J. Simeon Bergeron, Quebec; second vice-president, R. H. Macdonald, Montreal; honorary treasurer, Jean Julien Perrault, Montreal; honorary secretary, Maurice Payette, Montreal; councillors: P. C. Amos, P. Roy Wilson, Henri S. Labelle, Charles David, A. J. C. Paine, R. E. Bostrom, Lucien Lemieux and Sydney Comber of Montreal; and Oscar Beaulieu and Gabriel Desmeules of Quebec; delegates to the R.A.I.C. Council: H. L. Fetherstonhaugh, W. S. Maxwell Ludger Venne, Alcide Chaussé, Charles David, and Philip J. Turner.

NOTES

H. L. Fetherstonhaugh of Montreal, honorary treasurer of the R.A.I.C., was elected president of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects at the annual meeting of that body held in Quebec on January 23rd, 1937.

* * * *

At the annual meeting of the Ontario Association of Architects held in Toronto on Saturday, January 23rd, A. S. Mathers, M.R.A.I.C., of the firm of Mathers and Haldenby, architects of Toronto, was elected president of the Association for the ensuing year, succeeding Murray Brown, F.R.A.I.C., who has occupied the presidency for the past two years.

* * * *

Herbert H. Moody, M.R.A.I.C., of Winnipeg, was elected president of the Manitoba Association of Architects at the annual meeting of that Association held on January 18th, 1937.

* * * *

Prior to the opening of the Exhibition of Architecture and Allied Arts at the Art Gallery of Toronto on February 5th, 1937, the Toronto Chapter O.A.A. entertained His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Tweedsmuir at a dinner in their honour at the Toronto Club.

* * * *

H. S. Brenan, M.R.A.I.C., of Saint John, N.B., was re-elected president of the Architects' Association of New Brunswick at the annual meeting of that body held in Saint John, on January 15th, 1937.

* * * *

Mr. William Lescaze of New York, celebrated architect in the modern style, will give an address on Modern Architecture at the Art Gallery of Toronto on Friday evening, February 19th.

* * * *

An exhibition of drawings in coloured crayons of the small houses of St. Joseph du Lac, Two Mountains, P.Q., by

J. Roxburgh Smith, M.R.A.I.C., will be opened at the Arts Club, Montreal, on February 18th, 1937. The opening of this exhibition will coincide with a lecture to be given by Professor Ramsay Traquair on French Canadian Architecture.

* * * *

Marc Aurele de Foy Suzor-Cote of Montreal, noted French Canadian painter and sculptor, passed away in Florida on January 29th, 1937, at the age of sixty-six. Mr. Suzor-Cote first achieved fame by winning the Grand Prix of the Salon de Paris' Annual Exhibition when he was twenty-eight years of age.

* * * *

G. J. Desbarats of Ottawa, former Deputy Minister of Finance, was elected president of the Engineering Institute of Canada at the annual meeting of that body held in Montreal on January 29th and 30th, 1937.

* * * *

The annual gathering of members of the construction industry of the Quebec District was held at the Clarendon Hotel, Quebec, on February 6th, 1937, under the joint chairmanship of J. Simeon Bergeron, first vice-president of the P.Q.A.A., and Col. J. M. Dussereault. A hockey game between the architects and contractors preceded the dinner, resulting in a score of 3 to 0 in favour of the architects.

* * * *

Loans made under the Home Improvement Plan to the end of 1936 totalled 3,159, amounting to approximately two million dollars. The Home Improvement Bill received its first reading in the House of Commons on January 29th, and in addition to the provisions previously announced, the Bill provides for loans for improvements to multiple dwellings up to a limit of \$1,000 per family unit, plus \$1,000 on the property as a whole. The time for the repayment of loans exceeding \$1,000 has been extended from three years to five years.

Members of the Institute are urged to attend the Thirtieth General Annual Meeting of the R.A.I.C. to be held in Toronto on February 19th and 20th, 1937. A very interesting programme has been arranged for this meeting, details of which will be found on the outside back cover of this issue.

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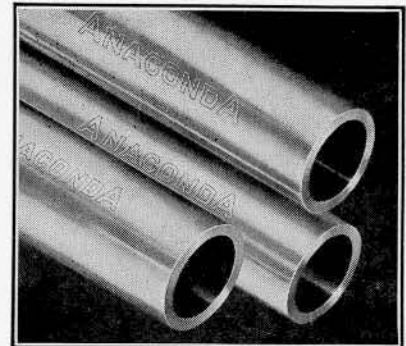
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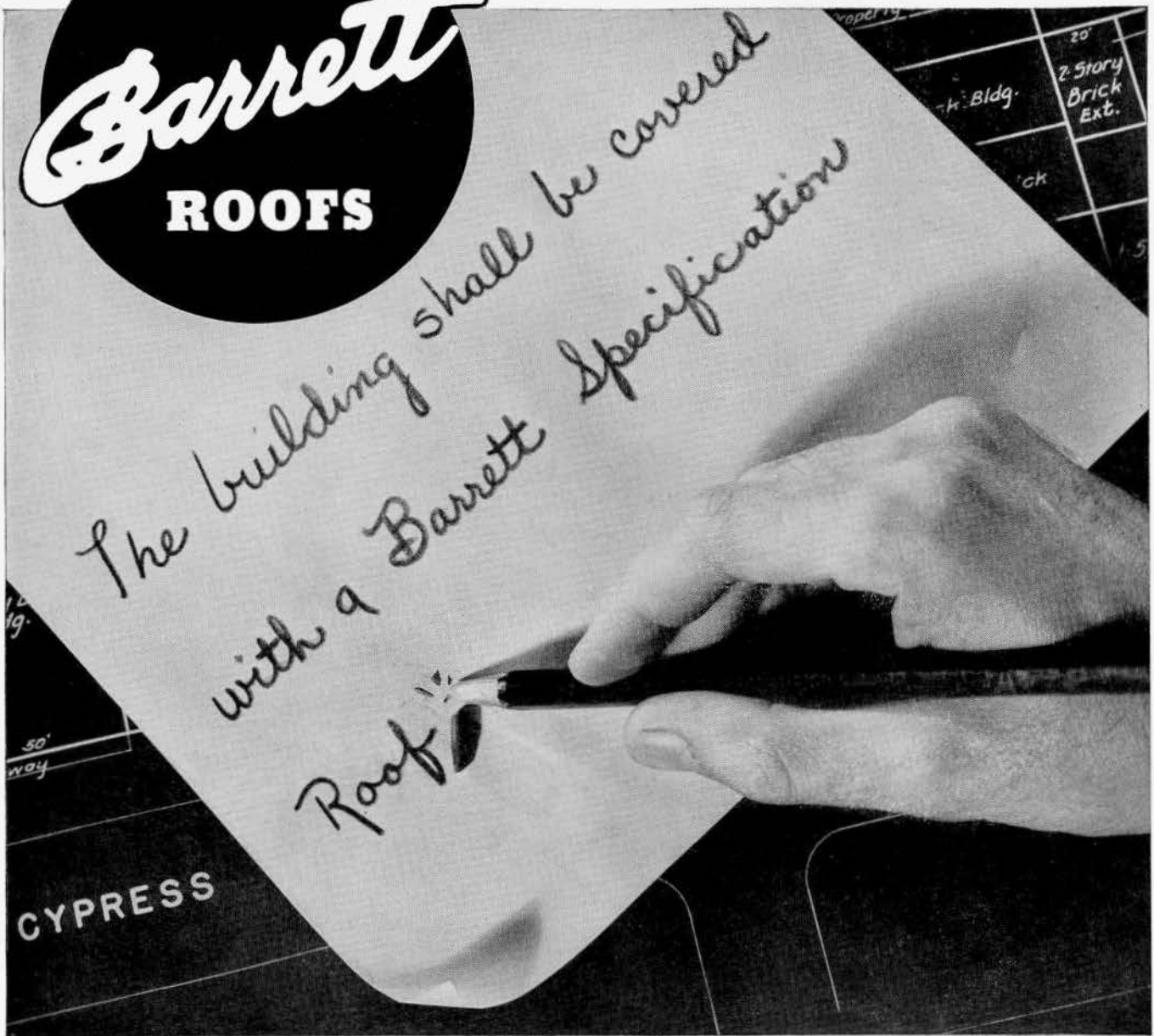
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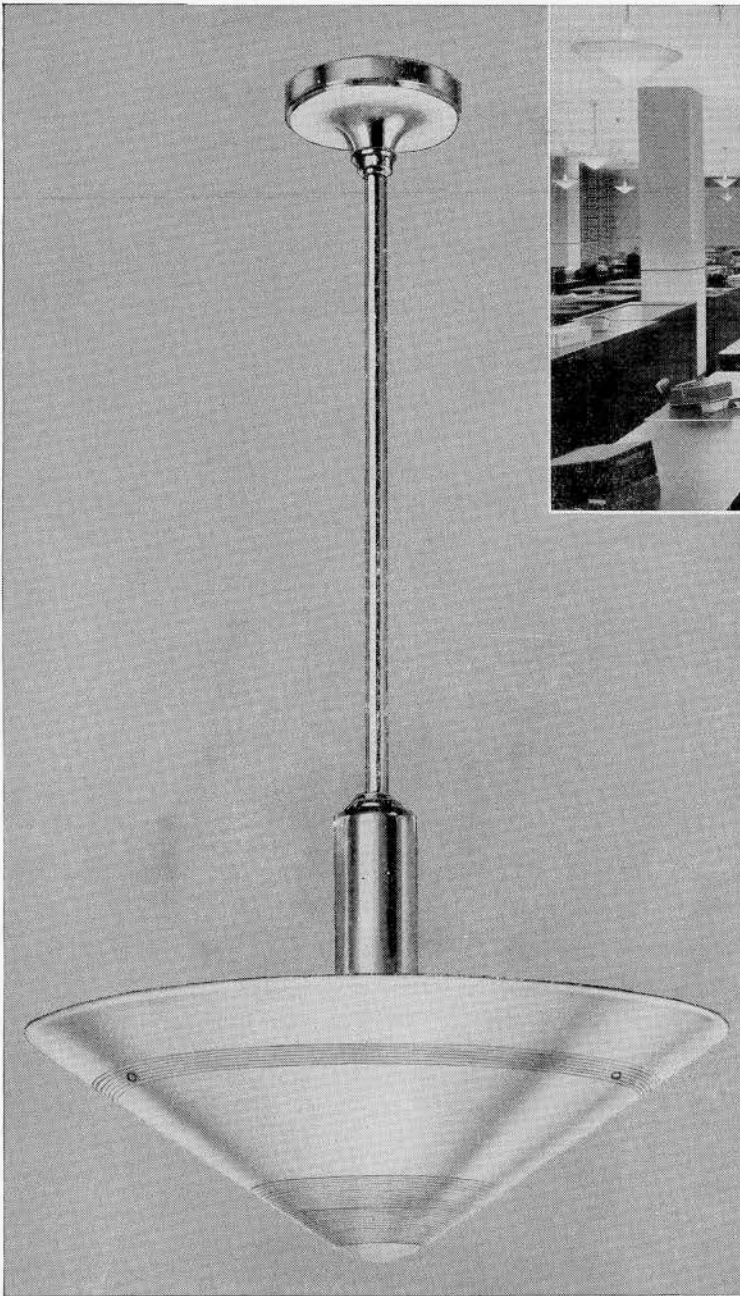
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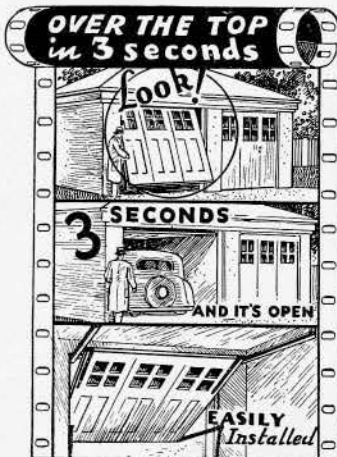
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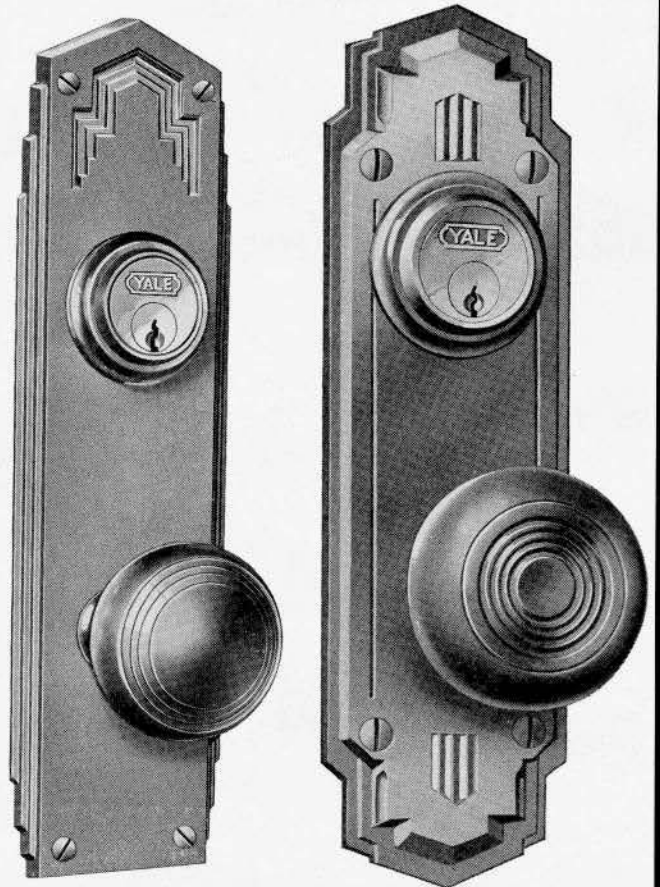
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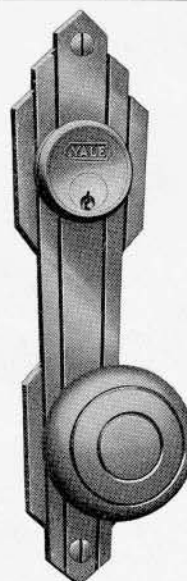
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THIRTIETH ANNUAL MEETING

AT THE

ROYAL YORK HOTEL, TORONTO, ONTARIO

ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, THE 19TH AND 20TH FEBRUARY, 1937

Programme

FRIDAY, THE 19TH FEBRUARY, 1937

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| <p>9.30-11.00 A.M. — Registration of Members and Delegates. Tudor Room, Mezzanine Floor, Royal York Hotel.</p> <p>9.30 A.M.—Meeting of the retiring Executive Committee of the Council. Tudor Room, Royal York Hotel.</p> <p>11.00 A.M.—Meeting of the retiring (1936) Council. Tudor Room, Royal York Hotel.</p> <p>12.00 Noon—General get together, in room to be designated.</p> <p>1.00 P.M.—Luncheon—Royal York Hotel.</p> <p>2.30 P.M.—Visit to new Toronto Stock Exchange, Bay Street.</p> | <p>3.30 P.M.—Cars will leave Stock Exchange for Plant of Staunton's Limited, Leaside.</p> <p>6.00 P.M.—Meeting of the Fellows, Arts and Letters Club.</p> <p>7.00 P.M.—Dinner at the Arts and Letters Club, Elm Street, Toronto. (Informal.) A Programme of entertainment will follow the dinner, including a short film on the R.I.B.A. Building entitled "Why the Oak Beams."</p> <p>8.30 P.M.—Lecture on Modern Architecture by William Lescaze, Architect of New York, at the Art Gallery. R.A.I.C. and Toronto Chapter O.A.A. Exhibition of Architecture and Allied Arts.</p> |
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SATURDAY, THE 20TH FEBRUARY, 1937

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| <p>10.00 A.M.—Inaugural session of the Thirtieth Annual Meeting of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. Library, Royal York Hotel.</p> <p>(a) Reading of the Minutes of the Twenty-Ninth Annual Meeting held at Toronto, Friday and Saturday, February the 21st and 22nd, 1936.</p> <p>(b) Report of the Council.</p> <p>(c) Discussion on the report of the Council.</p> <p>(d) Reports of Standing Committees:</p> <p>(1) Architectural Training, Mackenzie Waters, Chairman;</p> <p>(2) Scholarships, H. L. Fetherstonhaugh, Chairman;</p> <p>(3) Art, Science and Research, B. Evan Parry (F), Chairman;</p> <p>(4) Professional Usages, W. L. Somerville (F), Chairman;</p> <p>(5) Public Relations, Eric W. Haldenby, Chairman;</p> <p>(6) Editorial Board, "The Journal—R.A.I.C.", Burwell Coon, Chairman;</p> <p>(7) Joint Committee of R.A.I.C. and C.C.A., A. J. Hazelgrove, Chairman;</p> <p>(8) Exhibitions and Awards, Eric W. Haldenby, Chairman.</p> <p>(e) Reports of Special Committees.</p> <p>Housing, F. H. Marani, Chairman.</p> <p>(f) National Construction Council of Canada, Gordon M. West (F), President.</p> <p>(g) Report of the Honorary Treasurer, including the Auditor's Report. H. L. Fetherstonhaugh, Honorary Treasurer.</p> | <p>(h) Report of the Election of the Delegates from the Component Societies to the 1937 Council of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. Mr. Alcide Chausse (F), Honorary Secretary.</p> <p>1.00 P.M.—Luncheon—Royal York Hotel, tendered by the Ontario Association of Architects and the Toronto Chapter, O.A.A.</p> <p>2.00 P.M.—Business Sessions.</p> <p>(i) Unfinished Business from previous session.</p> <p>(j) New Business.</p> <p>4.00 P.M.—Meeting of the (1937) Council.</p> <p>(1) Election of Officers.</p> <p>(2) Appointment of the Executive Committee.</p> <p>(3) Budget for 1937.</p> <p>(4) Appointment of an Auditor.</p> <p>(5) Appointment of Standing Committees.</p> <p>(6) Delegation of powers of the Executive Committee of the Council.</p> <p>(7) Authorization for the Honorary Treasurer to pay certain expenses.</p> <p>(8) Place of next Annual Meeting.</p> <p>(9) Other Business.</p> <p>5.00 P.M.—Meeting of the (1937) Executive Committee of the Council.</p> <p>7.30 P.M.—Annual Dinner at the University Club, University Avenue (Formal Dress). Announcement of awards in R.A.I.C. Student Competition. Presentation of Honorary Fellowship.</p> |
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The drawings submitted in connection with the R.A.I.C. Student Competitions will be exhibited in the Tudor Room, Royal York Hotel, on Saturday, February 20th.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS

Messrs. Mackenzie Waters, Chairman; Murray Brown, W. N. Moorhouse, E. R. Arthur, B. Evan Parry, F. Hilton Wilkes, A. S. Mathers, Alcide Chausse, H. L. Fetherstonhaugh, and Lucien Parent.

This Programme may be subject to changes which will be announced at the Business Sessions.

A group photograph of the members will be taken immediately following the Luncheon on Saturday, February the 20th.

Toronto, January 15th, 1937.

W. L. SOMERVILLE, President.
ALCIDE CHAUSSE, Honorary Secretary.