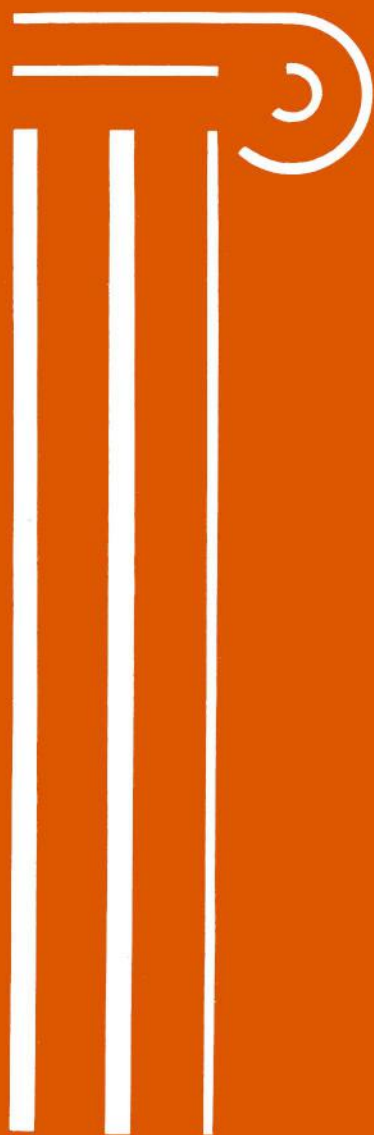


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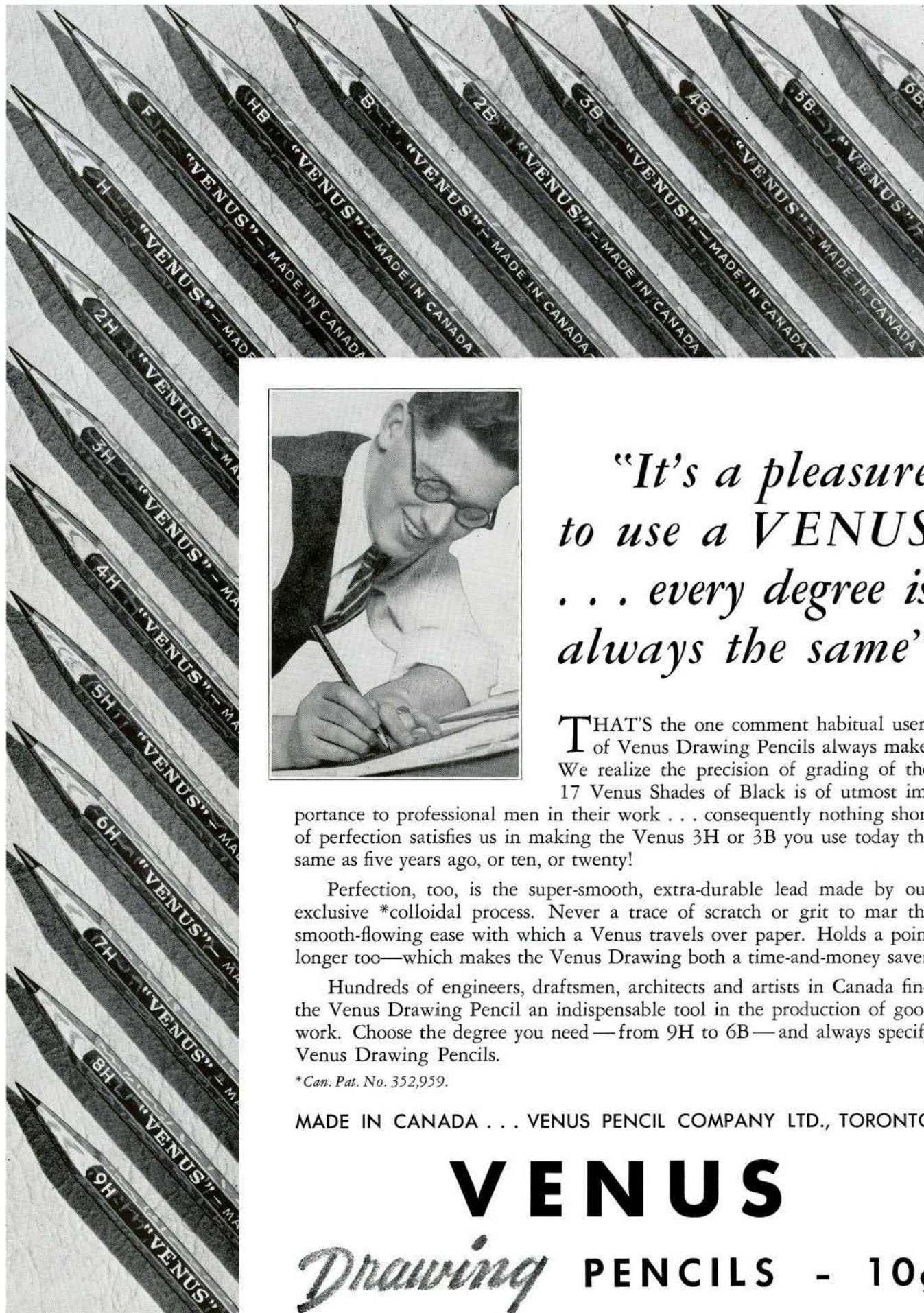
ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL
INSTITUTE OF CANADA



VOL. 17

MARCH, 1940

NO. 3



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ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

Serial No. 175

TORONTO, MARCH, 1940

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BURWELL RANCIER COON, B. A. Sc.
PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

BURWELL RANCIER COON, Bachelor of Applied Science of the University of Toronto, is the new President of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. He has given me a few biographical notes which read like an *apologia pro vita sua*. Such a modest statement is characteristic of him, and I shall ignore his notes even though they were written in ten times the time that he would take to write a specification of ten times the length. His training has been much like other Canadian architects in that following graduation he spent a year in a New York office, that of Mr. John Russell Pope, and about half a year some time later on a tour of Europe.

I can remember, with some pride, that Colonel Waters and myself launched Burwell Coon on his architectural political career by nominating him to the Committee of the Toronto Chapter. Little did we think that our infant protege would become Chairman of the Chapter, Chairman of the Editorial Board, Treasurer of the Institute and finally, because there were no other architectural worlds to conquer, President of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. But so it was and it was all deserved.

Mr. Coon's election to the Presidency should be a matter of congratulation for all the Associations of

the Institute. He is wholly impartial, and his interests are the interests of the profession as a whole. His desire for the happiness of the architects in British Columbia is as keen as for those of Nova Scotia.

Burwell Coon is in some ways a new type of President—he is definitely and peculiarly a Canadian, rather than an R.I.B.A. product. He is invaluable on a committee because he has the tenacity of a bulldog and the curiosity of a magpie. We remember in our lowly sphere of the Toronto Chapter, the oft repeated words "Hold on there. I want to get this straight," and we don't imagine he has changed in the intervening decade. He will be the first President in a long time who will be addressed as "Dear Burwell" in official letters and he will like it. At the same time we remember with what dignity and with what happy choice of words he introduced Sir Raymond Unwin to a distinguished gathering at a dinner in Toronto.

We predict for Burwell a most successful period of office in a most difficult time, and we wish him all possible good fortune, knowing that the good fortune he would wish for himself would be the goodwill of every architect in Canada.

—*Editor.*

THE THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

THE inaugural session of the Thirty-Third Annual Meeting of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada was held at Hart House, Toronto, on February 17, 1940, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Mr. H. L. Fetherstonagh, President, in the chair.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

It is my privilege, on behalf of your Council, to extend a cordial welcome to all our members at this Thirty-third Annual Meeting of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. We are particularly fortunate in having architects from all Provincial Associations across Canada and we deeply appreciate their presence with us.

The year just concluded has been such an unusual one that, with your permission, the routine activities of your Council will be reported here as briefly as possible to give time for comments on the unusual actions due, many of them, to Canada's entry into the War.

The programme planned for 1939 was quite an extensive one and reflected a feeling of optimism which was spreading throughout the country and a sense of unity and confidence to which the visit of Their Majesties, King George and Queen Elizabeth, gave a great impetus.

By the end of the summer our participation in the International Congress of Architects in Washington was well organized, our travelling exhibition of Canadian Architecture was being assembled and a visit by your President to the Western Architectural Associations was on the point of being undertaken. By the Declaration of War our plans were changed overnight and your Council concentrated their efforts in an endeavour to see in what measure the architects of Canada could help in the sudden emergency which had arisen.

A voluntary registration form for national service was quickly circulated and immediate visits were made to Ottawa, with the President of the National Construction Council and the Executive Committee, to present a scheme for the use of the whole building industry to help in the tremendous war effort Canada was to make. I shall not again detail the steps taken, as they have already been reported in the Journal, but I am compelled to report that, beyond adding a few architects to the Departmental staffs, the Government has not indicated any way in which the ability of our architects in private practice can be used to help in the rush for projects required for war purposes.

Our registration forms were forwarded to the Department of Voluntary Registration and a letter has been received, expressing the hope that some use can be made of the information in the near future. At this meeting which is so widely attended, we should discuss and decide whether further representations to Ottawa should be made as before in conjunction with the National Construction Council, or whether we should concentrate on presenting the case for architects in private practice.

The question arose immediately as to what effect the war would have on our financial situation. A quick study of this question did not reveal any change in the immediate future. However, it appeared wise to husband our limited resources and three decisions, with this end in view, were immediately taken.

(1) Our participation in the International Congress of Architects in Washington was regretfully given up. (Later the Conference was cancelled.)

(2) The travelling exhibition of architectural subjects was postponed.

(3) The visit to the Provincial Associations was cancelled.

The question of abandoning a Convention this year and holding a minimum Council Meeting in its place was also considered. In view of the serious situation which our profession faces, it was decided to use what funds were available to help in bringing representatives from all across Canada to this meeting and the representatives, numerically and geographically, at the present meeting are the best we have had for many years.

By arranging suitable dates with the Ontario Association of Architects we effected certain other economies and have enjoyed the privilege of attending the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Ontario Association of Architects. We wish to congratulate them heartily on the work they have accomplished and thank them for the splendid support they have always given the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. We wish them many happy returns and an ever increasing success and influence in all these spheres of activity which concern the architects of their Province.

During this year, time has also been spent in (a) studying and clarifying the functions of our evergrowing number of committees, (b) obtaining provincial recognition of degrees from Canadian Universities as a part basis for entrance into all Provincial Associations, (c) arranging for the collecting and filing of a short record of all court cases which concern architects or architectural associations, (d) a study of fellowship fees, and (e) studying a more correct set-up of funds in our financial statement.

From the reports you will later receive and the unusual calls for action due to the war, our members will realize that the Council has had a very busy year and I wish to take this opportunity to extend its sincere thanks for the assistance and help it has had from the Provincial Associations and all members who have been asked in any way to assist in this year's work.

The Editorial Board have again given us a Journal in which we can take just pride and, in spite of changed conditions, we have every assurance that the outlook for the coming year will be very satisfactory. One other participation for which we wish especially to express our appreciation is the entry by all Universities into the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada's Student Competition.

As your representative on the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects, I would like to report how friendly the relations between us remain. We send them a message of cordial good will with our wishes that, throughout this time of trial, they may be able to continue the splendid work they have always done for our profession.

It is difficult to make an annual report brief and I am making it more so by adding some personal remarks before closing. Firstly, I wish to thank you for the honour I received in being your President for two years and for all the friendly help given me during my term of office. It is an experience which has made me realize how much there is to be done for our profession and how essential, for accomplishment, is the

development of this sense of unity and a point of view based on the knowledge of our needs from coast to coast. This unity and understanding are things this Council has endeavoured to promote.

In the situation which the profession now faces, there is not only a war to consider and the dislocation of ordinary practice, but the increasing tendency of governments throughout the world to organize architectural departments which seriously restrict the field of the architect in private practice. Happily, our government has not yet gone as far as those in many other countries, but we should realize this problem and demand, as tax-payers, from our government that, if they are to assume responsibility for architectural departments, the works they execute should express the stage of civilization which, technically and architecturally, we have reached.

While we must consider the present situation, let us not fail to look ahead and see if there will not be a different set of conditions before very long.

There are many indications that Canada has a period of expansion ahead of it which will result in an increase in the building industry. The first phase of this increase will be for war-time necessities, but let us consider other pertinent facts. We have had ten years of abnormally low volume of construction, there is already a lag in many buildings required for public services: housing and transportation, many vital schemes for slum removal, town planning and zoning call urgently for solution. During a war such as the present one, these matters are put aside; when peace comes there is bound to be a revival of building connected with these purposes. We should also realize that this country, to the people of Europe, is a haven of refuge and, with wise use of our opportunities, a large number of desirable immigrants with capital will come here in the numbers our government will permit. Our own population has steadily grown in the last decade and in certain types of building where over-expansion existed are becoming noticeably fewer.

The future at some unpredictable time agreed, due to the above conditions, appears brighter but it is the present problems we are facing which press on us so heavily. I have no solution to offer, but a few ideas I would like to leave with you. We must endeavour by meritorious performance to gain the position in the industrial field which is an acknowledged sphere for the most competent of our European confreres. We should strive as individuals and associations to promote the public demand for good work, whether it be for a small house, a jail or a flying field. We must convince our public that while the practice of architecture is our way of making our living, we have ideals for the development of this country, which, if realized, would make it a healthier, happier and more pleasant one to live in.

While we strive with the new problems which confront us at this time, let us for a moment pause and recall with admiration and affection those of our members already on active service. Their problems are different; let us send them our warmest greetings and wishes for success and a safe return.

H. L. FETHERSTONHAUGH, F.R.A.I.C.
Retiring President.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES

During the past year there were no acquisitions to the scholarships and prize funds. However, recommendation is being made at the Annual Meeting by a special committee appointed to investigate the financial structure of the Institute, regarding the restoring of certain funds drawn from the Scholarship account to maintain the "Journal" during a difficult period.

Medals to outstanding graduates in each of the following schools of architecture were suitably engraved, awarded and presented to the following winners:

University of Alberta—Peter Leitch Rule, Gold Medal.

University of Manitoba—Frank Alsip, Gold Medal.

McGill University—R. S. Ferguson, Gold Medal.

Ecole des Beaux-Arts—Gabriel Jarry, Gold Medal.

Respectfully submitted,

GORDON McL. PITTS, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ART, SCIENCE AND RESEARCH

The one particular qualification that led to my appointment as Chairman of this Committee was the fact that I lived within the shadow of the National Research Laboratories and should be able to easily obtain knowledge as to the investigations carried on by that institution. This is good theory, but quite often the man who lives nearest the church is the last to arrive for the Sunday morning service. Although the activities of the Laboratories have largely been devoted to special war work since last September, they have been able to carry out considerable work in connection with problems pertaining to different phases of building construction. The extent of their activities can be best reported by giving a list of these investigations without comment as to their content, or value to the profession. These are given by title only. In some instances publications are available, but some of the investigations have been carried out at the request of industrial firms, and the results are not generally available. In the latter case, however, the findings of the Research Council are quite often published by the firms requesting the information, and in this way are obtainable by anyone interested.

The following is the list of investigations that have been conducted and the observations published in the Research Council:

- (1) Survey of permeability of water vapour through different building materials in order to determine their value as a vapour barrier.
- (2) Study of general theory underlying movement of water vapour in hygroscopic materials.
- (3) Studies of optimum thickness of insulation for Canadian homes.
- (4) Design of small cold stores for farmers.
- (5) Heat loss through windows—a summary of available information (revised edition of previous publications).
- (6) Model Zoning By-law, prepared by the National Building Code Committee.

LABORATORY INVESTIGATIONS

(The observations on these subjects have not been published by the Council)

- (1) Measurement of thermal conductivity of materials by means of the hot plate and hot box.
- (2) Studies of heat loss through floors in refrigerated stores.
- (3) Sound attenuation in ducts.
- (4) Measurement of sound absorption materials and sound transmission through walls.
- (5) Acoustical correction of rooms.
- (6) Investigation of properties of oxychloride cements for flooring.
- (7) Development of fire-resisting insulating boards.

(8) General research on formulation of protective paints and improvements of methods of test, particularly accelerated tests.

(9) Determination of best types of paint for special purposes, as well as for the protection of structural steel and wood.

In addition to the above research work, there has been an immense amount of work carried on under the auspices of the Research Council, in connection with the National Building Code. This Code will, in all probability, be ready for the Editing Committee very soon, and should prove to be a valuable contribution to municipalities all over Canada, and means improved construction wherever it is used.

In the February number of the R.A.I.C. Journal there is an article, "Some Observations as to Frost Actions", prepared by A. F. Gill and J. F. J. Thomas; this was secured by your Committee and if found of interest to the profession may be the forerunner of articles of equal interest.

The Committee have obtained copies of some of the publications mentioned in the above list and have them on hand for examination by the members of the Institute. Any that are of interest may be secured from the National Research Council at a very nominal fee.

In conclusion we would like to suggest:

(1) That the Committee should be named The Science and Research Committee;

(2) That the duties of this Committee be clearly defined and placed on record, for the benefit of incoming Committees and posterity in general;

(3) That the value of the Committee to the Institute might be greatly enhanced and its work helped wonderfully by more co-operation on the part of the members and the bringing to the notice of the Committee any scientific data that they may have unearthed or discovered. They might also help by making requests for information that may be within the scope of the National Research Council's investigations.

Respectfully, submitted,

W. J. ABRA, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC RELATIONS

We, the Committee on Public Relations, beg to report that our main activity for the year has been the preparation and submission to Council of a new code for the conduct of competitions. It is hoped that this code will be adopted by all component associations so that ambiguities arising out of multiple provincial codes will not present difficulties in the case of competitions of more than provincial scope. It is also to be hoped that there will be a competition sooner or later.

Your Chairman has been called upon as in past years to sit on a technical board of the Civil Service Commission when appointments to the Architectural branches of Government services are under consideration.

There is a sincere desire on the part of the Commission to make membership in the R.A.I.C. a necessary qualification where architectural appointments are concerned. There is a difficulty, however, in the case of the Junior Architects under the Government classification, as the requirements for such positions are of a grade below that necessary for admission to provincial societies, and hence to the R.A.I.C.

This problem does not crop up with engineering positions as the Engineering Institute has a junior classification which corresponds to the junior government positions.

We consider the Council of the R.A.I.C. should give this matter some consideration as the recognition of membership in the Institute in the senior classifications is a step which we should not disregard.

We have been asked for suggestions as to the future usefulness of this Committee. Frankly, we think it is mis-named, as many of the duties to which it is assigned have little to do with public relations. The big job ahead of the profession is the preservation of its existence. If the Committee can function or assist as a clearing house for the Dominion-wide enquiry into the state of the profession and the reasons therefor, it would justify its existence — otherwise, nothing remains but to, Micawber-like, await what turns up.

Respectfully submitted.

A. J. HAZELGROVE, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE JOURNAL

Since the last Annual Meeting, building in Canada, and consequently the work of architects, has steadily declined. This condition has caused your Editorial Board no little worry, for the months preceding the war were ones of great uncertainty and what might happen, no one could foretell. I am happy to report that in spite of the outbreak of war, our annual statement, which is attached and will be dealt with by the treasurer, shows a balance comparable to last year and particularly favourable, considering the trying months we have been through.

I have gone into the matter of our future with the publisher and although one never likes to make promises unless one is certain, I am assured by him that unless conditions become much more desperate than we can foresee, that by balancing our contents and advertising, we may hope to carry on without material loss of income.

The real problem with which your next board will be faced will be that of keeping up the same high standard of publishing nothing but the best and most interesting work in the years to come. As you know, we have shown our members what we considered the best European work. From now on, this source will be practically wiped out and for some time we will have to be content with the work of our cousins to the south and what little is done here in Canada.

A service which your Board felt they might render the country as well as the members of the Institute was the inclusion in the September issue of a registration form setting out the capabilities of every architect in Canada. This was largely subscribed to and the information contained therein was put at the disposal of the proper authorities in Ottawa, with the result that we have got nowhere.

The Editor not only welcomes, but desires letters from all parts of the country on any subject dealing with the profession. Naturally, we cannot guarantee the publication of these, but they furnish us with material from which editorials are built and policies enunciated.

In concluding this report, I would like to point out that your Editor does a tremendous job of work and with the enthusiastic co-operation of our publisher and the valuable assistance that is rendered by the other members of the Board, I have no fear for the future of the Journal.

Respectfully submitted,

MACKENZIE WATERS, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EXHIBITIONS AND AWARDS

This Committee consists of: Messrs. P. C. Amos, Alan George, P. R. Wilson, R. S. Morris and the Presidents of the various Provincial Associations.

This Committee was under the chairmanship of Colonel Haldenby until the end of last year when he left to proceed overseas.

A communication from the International Congress of Architects at Washington, D.C., was received, inviting the R.A.I.C. to participate in a meeting of the Congress to be held in Washington in the late summer of last year and to send an exhibition of photographs of recent Canadian work. The invitation was accepted and the Committee was instructed by the Executive Committee to collect suitable material to be sent to Washington. When war broke out the meeting of the Congress was cancelled. At that time a certain number of photographs were in the hands of the Committee which were intended to be sent to Washington. It was at first the intention of the Executive Committee to show this material on the occasion of the Annual Meeting. After further consideration, however, and on the recommendation of this Committee, it was decided not to hold an Exhibition this year.

In former years difficulties have been encountered in obtaining a representative showing of photographs and many suggestions have been made as to how these may be overcome. The following recommendations are submitted:

1. That the Committee include the Chairman of, or a representative from, each Provincial Association.
2. That the Chairman be a member of the Executive of the Council.
3. That the co-operation of the several Provincial Associations be enlisted for the purpose of surveying all architectural work proceeding in their respective Provinces. That the Provincial Committees be requested to communicate with every architect producing work of importance and that he be asked to provide the Provincial Committee with a suitable photograph of the finished work at the earliest possible date.
4. These photographs, having been obtained from the Provincial Committees should be sent forward to the R.A.I.C. Committee for selection and used as they may decide for purposes of exhibition or for illustration in the Journal.
5. Photographs submitted in the first instance need not be of expensive size and proper enlargements could be arranged after selection.
6. The above method of procedure in the collection of illustrations is designed to do away with the present system of voluntary submission.
7. That the pictures be sent to each Province as a travelling exhibition.

Some difficulty has been encountered by the fact that photographic material which has been selected for one Province has not been available in others. Where this is the case arrangements could be made to have enlargements made in the place where the exhibition is to be held.

At least two months' notice should be given to allow those at a distance to exhibit.

It would be of great assistance if Provincial Associations would urge their members to have 8" x 10" photographs taken of their work as a matter of routine for exhibition and for publication in the Journal.

R. S. MORRIS, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR DUTY ON PLANS

The Committee for Duty on Plans received an inquiry from the Ontario Association of Architects as to whether Customs Duty had been paid on plans and specifications for the bakery addition for Brown's Bread, Limited, Toronto. We were informed by the Department of Customs and Excise that upon importation of the plans duty and taxes were paid in accordance with the estimated cost of the alterations, according to the information available at that time. When the alterations have been completed, adjustment will be made

with regard to the actual full cost. It is believed a small amount of additional duty and taxes will then be found to be required.

Inquiry was also made into the plans for the addition to the Proctor and Gamble office in Hamilton. We were informed that the plans in question were prepared in Canada; that no plans were received from the Head Office of the company mentioned. Recommendation was made to the Ontario Association of Architects that this matter be carefully investigated.

Respectfully submitted,

ALCIDE CHAUSSE, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOUSING

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

At our last Annual Meeting, the discussion following the presentation of the Report on Housing finally led to a decision to appoint a special Committee; their duty was to consult with the Administrator of The National Housing Act, with a view to ensuring more co-operation between the Institute and his office.

Later on the Executive of the Institute decided that the regular Committee appointed as a Housing Committee should take on this work and the Chairman was so instructed.

Shortly after this, the Chairman of this Committee was in touch with Mr. Nicolls and we were to get together as soon as it was possible for Mr. Nicolls to prepare an outline of his ideas, for the betterment of relations and more co-operation between the Architects and The National Housing Administration.

Unfortunately, we were unable to arrange this meeting before war was declared and since that time so many new duties have been added to Mr. Nicolls' regular work, that we are not expecting that he will be able to devote much time to anything outside of his regular work in the Civil Service.

The general idea among all ranks of Canadians seems to be that the war should mean the curtailment of any and all construction work. The unfortunate part of this tendency seems to be that it is in the form of noxious gas and penetrates everywhere, forcing itself even into the high places of our land.

It was therefore rather encouraging, and certainly most enlightening to run across the following item in The Canadian Churchman of February 8th, 1940:

"Great Britain is an amazing country. In the midst of a tremendous war she carries on a great deal of the normal and even exceptional peace-time activity. The St. Marylebone Housing Association had undertaken to erect one hundred and fifty flats or houses in the Portland Town area and in spite of the war has just completed fourteen and is working on the remainder. There are one hundred and fifty applications already in for the new homes when they are completed and it is anticipated that more will be undertaken in the drive against slums. Recently £50,000 has been raised for this work and this in spite of unprecedentedly high taxes and a war. Truly this is a great country."

There is surely no need of comment on this. Publishing of such facts should do a great deal towards the combating of the general fallacy that all construction should cease when war starts.

In conclusion, we would suggest that definite outline of Committee duties should be prepared by the Executive of the Institute for the guidance of any future Housing Committee, in order that uniformity of purpose and conciseness of reports may be readily obtained.

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. ABRA, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE R.A.I.C. REPRESENTATIVE ON THE CANADIAN ENGINEERING STANDARDS ASSOCIATION

As representing the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada on the Canadian Engineering Standards Association Committee on Safety Code for Mechanical Refrigeration, I beg to report the activities of this committee as follows:

As the result of two years of study and discussion, the committee charged with the preparation of a suitable code that might be recommended as the basis of provincial inspection of construction and installation of mechanical refrigeration equipment, submitted a final draft of such a code in April, 1939.

Subsequent approval of the C.E.S.A. Sectional Committee on Mechanical Work and of the Main Committee with authority to publish it as a C.E.S.A. standard, has now made available a code that not only embodies safety measures, but also much useful information of a general nature that will, unquestionably, be of value to the manufacturer, consumer and inspection authority alike.

This Code was prepared in close co-operation with a committee engaged in similar work in the United States, and is consistent with the important elements of standard codes of practice relative to mechanical refrigeration in effect in British and foreign countries.

This important addition to the list of C.E.S.A. Standards is now available on application to the C.E.S.A.

Respectfully submitted,

C. J. BURRITT, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION COUNCIL OF CANADA

The Executive of the Council is made up as follows: President, Mr. E. P. Muntz, representing The Engineering Institute of Canada; Vice-President, Mr. A. S. Mathers; Secretary, Mr. I. Markus; Mr. Gordon West, ex officio; Maj. G. M. Thomson, representing the Canadian Paint, Oil and Varnish Association; Dr. John M. R. Fairburn, ex officio member; Mr. E. Ingles, representing Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; Mr. Burwell R. Coon, representing The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada; Maj. J. L. Anthes, representing the Canadian Manufacturers Association; Mr. John W. Gooch, representing the Canadian Construction Association.

The Council was formed in 1933 and was very active in promoting the federal public works programme of fifty-eight million dollars.

The Council's influence in 1934, 1935 and 1936 was used with the Government to obtain the Home Improvement and Housing legislation which to date has resulted in nearly one hundred million dollars being spent under these Acts.

In 1936 and 1937 the Council worked with the National Research Council and Canadian Engineering Standards Association to intensify research on construction and construction materials.

In 1938 the Council submitted a brief on realty taxation to the Rowell Commission and made recommendations with regard to taxation which would have a beneficial effect on the building industry.

In 1939 the most outstanding effort of the Council was the submission of a brief to the members of the Federal Government and the Chairman of the War Supply Board, offering the services of the construction industry to the nation for war purposes. This necessitated several visits to Ottawa by a Committee consisting of Mr. Muntz, the President, Dr. Fairburn, Mr. Fetherstonhaugh, Mr. Harrington and Mr. Ingles.

Unfortunately, thus far Architects and Engineers in private practice have not been given an opportunity to be of use for

war construction purposes. The majority of work, however, has been let by tender to contractors rather than by day labour, which may have been due somewhat to the influence of the National Construction Council.

The policy of the Council at the present time is to continue to keep before the Government the advantages of doing most construction work through the recognized channels of the building industry; that is, through the offices of Architects, Engineers and qualified Contractors. The Council, however, does not wish to harass the Government or its representatives to an extent that could be construed in any way as retarding the nation's war effort.

The Council is also concerned with the difficulties which may be experienced by the construction industry on the return of peace and they are also concerned about the growth of Governmental Departments which may be necessary during war and may be continued after the war.

The recent criticism of the construction industry in the press is also being countered by the Council with a view to finding a means to counteract the adverse public opinion that may have been created.

Your representative is of the opinion that if the National Construction Council continues to be as active as it has in the past few months, its financial income will have to be increased by enlarged subscriptions from the various member bodies and we should have an expression of opinion from this meeting.

BURWELL R. COON, *Representative.*

REPORT OF THE PAST PRESIDENT OF THE A.I.B.C. AND FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE R.A.I.C.

Mr. President, Officers, and Members of the R.A.I.C.:

It is with regret that Mr. George Nairne, who recently succeeded me as President of the A.I.B.C., and the new 1940 Council which I was re-elected to, did not see fit this year to send a member from the Council to your Annual Meeting, feeling that owing to the war and consequently the uncertainty of its membership during 1940, the Institute's budget should be carefully reserved for any emergency.

It will hardly be necessary for me to tell you, therefore, how very disappointed I am that I shall not have the opportunity of personally joining in the discussions on matters of common interest to our profession as a whole and, further, being deprived of again renewing the wonderful friendship of my eastern brother architects which it was my pleasure to meet at our last meeting in Ottawa.

Mr. McMaster, our Secretary, is fortunately attending the Canadian Travellers Association annual meeting in Toronto on the 19th and 20th and we have arranged for him to leave Vancouver a few days earlier to enable him to attend the Annual Meeting.

In addition, I am taking this opportunity of sending you a short written report as your First Vice-President.

May I first express to the members again my sincere appreciation for the honour in appointing me First Vice-President at the last Annual Meeting, which appointment I sincerely hope you and your splendid executive felt justified, now that my term is drawing to a close. Much correspondence has passed between myself and your President and Chairmen of the many Committees during the year dealing with matters discussed at the Executive Committees of the Council affecting our common interests, resulting in most cases to our mutual advantage.

Referring to the Journal, may I express on behalf of the members here our sincere appreciation to the Editor, Mr.

Eric R. Arthur, for the splendid plates and contents it now contains.

The articles are instructive and the editorials full of interest and as a whole could not be improved upon. The Provincial Page, I am glad to see, has been well subscribed to by the provincial Institutes and I hope will be continued during 1940.

Public Relations. Mr. Pitts, who ably reported (October 2nd) to this Committee, is to be congratulated in advising and finally establishing through the Provincial Associations recognition of University diplomas admitting students into Provincial Associations without further examinations. For many years this question has caused considerable concern, owing to each Association in the many Provinces administering under its own Provincial Act.

Our own understanding is, however, in accepting the recommendation set out in Mr. Pitts' report where it is possible within our Act, that we will now admit students from the defined universities in Canada into our Association with the understanding that at least one year must be served in a registered practising architect's office before application is made for registration to practise.

Exhibitions. It is regrettable that the western Architects have not responded more freely to the opportunity afforded them by contributing to the Annual Exhibition, though I feel sure a fairly good representation of designs from the west would have been forwarded this year had not the Annual Exhibition been cancelled.

We welcome, however, the suggestion of sending the exhibition of photographs collected by Mr. Haldenby for the International Congress of Architects to the Provincial Associations and trust at your Annual Meeting this will be approved of. I might mention I can arrange to have these exhibits hung in our own Art Gallery if we are fortunate in receiving them. I am also of the opinion this should be made an annual affair for future exhibitions.

Department of National Defence. It is interesting to note that 500 out of a total membership of 970 Architects and Draughtsmen responded to the registration forms for national service sent out by the R.A.I.C. at the commencement of the war, but unfortunately without any effectiveness to date. I sincerely trust, however, that this will not discourage the efforts of the Executive but rather encourage them to pursue their objective not only in the interest of our members but in the best interests of the state as well as the Department of National Defence.

Many other important recommendations during the year have been discussed by correspondence with me dealing with the Journal, the National Construction Council of Canada, awarding of fellowships, etc., which I need not enlarge on as these will, no doubt, be referred to in detail in the President's Annual Report.

Concluding, Mr. President, I want to particularly congratulate you upon your very able administration during your two years in office which I know every member throughout Canada fully appreciates. Your unselfish time and efforts which you have given I am sure will more than be repaid you by the esteem and respect you have earned from every Architect throughout the whole Dominion, though many personally are not known to you.

May I also express my thanks to Mr. Coon, Col. Mackenzie Waters, Professor Turner, Mr. Pitts, Mr. Maxwell and others I would like to mention who have devoted their time and energy to the R.A.I.C. during 1939. Therefore, Mr. President, on behalf of the Architectural Institute of British Columbia, I express my sincere appreciation to you, your officers and Council.

Wishing the members a very successful and enjoyable Annual Meeting and a continuous, Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM FREDK. GARDINER,
First Vice-President, R.A.I.C.

CANADIAN CONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION
February 15th, 1940

The request was received from the Canadian Construction Association that we endorse a qualifying clause in contracts regarding costs of labour and materials to meet war conditions. As the Provincial Associations were not unanimously in favour of this clause being included, we advised them that the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada could not give its endorsement.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE R.I.B.A. AND THE R.A.I.C.
AND ITS COMPONENT ASSOCIATIONS

The Executive Committee of the Council of the R.A.I.C. has been of the opinion for some time past that the relationships between the R.I.B.A. and the R.A.I.C. with respect to membership qualifications, should be clarified.

To this end, various investigations have been carried out during the past two years and reports made to the Committee. So far these activities have not been productive of very definite results and the Executive has decided to make a general review of the situation.

In the R.I.B.A. we have a world-wide architectural organization centralized in Great Britain with allied societies located throughout the British Empire. Its membership may be divided into the following classifications:

1st—*Probationers.* This is the entrance class to the profession. Its standing corresponds to the entrance examinations for any recognized School of Architecture.

2nd—*Student Class.* This is the intermediate stage and its standing can be best exemplified by the fact that after three years of the course in Architecture at the Universities of Manitoba, McGill or Toronto, the candidate is entitled to exemption from the examinations of this class.

3rd—*Associates.* This is the final stage for admission to membership. The standing of this class of member is indicated by the fact that the R.I.B.A. recognizes the diplomas granted by Universities having a five-year course in Architecture such as the Universities of Manitoba, McGill and Toronto. In addition, the candidate for Associateship must be twenty-one years of age and have had twelve months' practical experience.

4th—*Licentiate'ship.* In this class the candidate has to be a British subject, be thirty years of age, been in practice as a principal for five years, or engaged at least ten successive years in the practice or study of Architecture.

5th—*Fellowship.* Fellowship in the R.I.B.A. can only be obtained by those who are already Associates or Licentiate's of the R.I.B.A. Age and period of membership are the governing factors, with examinations required under certain conditions. In the case of the Overseas Dominions, the Council of the R.I.B.A. will grant Fellowships to members of allied societies where there is a unanimous recommendation received from the Council of such allied society.

This outlines the condition of preliminary study and admission to the membership of the R.I.B.A. It does not differ materially from the procedure followed for admission to the component Associations of the R.A.I.C. As a rule of comparison it might be pointed out that the R.I.B.A. accepts as quali-

fication for admission as an Associate without further examination, the Diplomas granted in Architecture by the Universities of Manitoba, McGill and Toronto.

A review of the Charter and By-laws of the various component Associations of the R.A.I.C. indicates that these Associations extend the privilege of membership to Associates of the R.I.B.A. without further examination and upon presentation of their credentials. In a few of the Provinces such as Nova Scotia and Alberta, full membership can only be granted to Architects domiciled in these provinces. All the other provinces have provision in their By-laws and Charters which make it possible for non-resident architects to become full members.

At this time the various Canadian Associations are establishing a uniformity in admission standards through the recognition of the Diplomas of the three Universities already recognized by the R.I.B.A., with the additional proviso in practically all cases, of at least one year's indenture and an examination in professional practice.

Under the conditions outlined above it would seem reasonable for the R.A.I.C., on behalf of and with the consent and support of the various component Associations, to make direct application to the R.I.B.A. for reciprocal membership privileges.

It should be understood and agreed that residents of Canada may become members of the R.I.B.A. only through membership in the Association of the Province in which they are domiciled.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the R.A.I.C. held on December 8th, the undersigned was directed to investigate all matters related to this question of inter-Institute recognition, and under date of January 18th, a letter was forwarded to all the Provincial Associations asking for an expression of opinion by their Council as to what policy it favoured under the circumstances.

The Province of Quebec Association of Architects passed a resolution setting forth their desire for reciprocal privileges as to membership with the R.I.B.A.

Advice was received from the Saskatchewan Association that they admitted R.I.B.A. members to their Association and approving the resolution of the Quebec Association.

The Architects' Association of New Brunswick approved the views expressed in the resolution of the Quebec Association.

The Architectural Institute of British Columbia accept R.I.B.A. qualifications for membership and desire a reciprocal arrangement with the R.I.B.A.

The Alberta Association of Architects accept A.R.I.B.A. members if domiciled in the Province of Alberta. They left the question of admission of their members to the R.I.B.A. in the hands of the Executive of the R.I.B.A.

The Ontario Association accepts members of the R.I.B.A. on the same conditions as the R.I.B.A. extends privilege to members of the Ontario Association. The Registration Board of the O.A.A. declines to endorse an application for membership in the R.I.B.A. by a person domiciled in Ontario unless such applicant is a member of the O.A.A. The Council and Registration Board will consider the Quebec resolution at their next meeting.

The Council of the Nova Scotia Association has not yet had an opportunity of considering and passing upon the principle involved.

No report has been received as to the attitude of the Council of the Manitoba Association on this matter.

While the above cannot be considered a complete and concise report of the opinions of all the component Associations on the question of reciprocal relations with the R.I.B.A.,

it gives a fair indication of the trend of opinion which may be more definitely crystallized in the light of the discussions which take place at this Annual Meeting.

Respectfully submitted,
GORDON McL. PITTS.

REPORT ON THE FELLOWSHIPS OF THE R.A.I.C.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada held in Montreal on Monday, June 5th, Mr. G. McL. Pitts was delegated to prepare a report on the fees and methods of nomination to membership in the Fellowship classification of the R.A.I.C.

Mr. Pitts' report under date of August 7th, 1939, was submitted to the Executive Committee meeting of August 9th, and it was decided that a copy of this report be sent to all members of the Council for their consideration. A copy of this report is attached herewith.

Nineteen replies were received from the twenty-one Councillors of the Institute. Of these nineteen replies:

12 agreed to the revision to the By-laws indicated in the report.

6 agreed with modifications, 4 of which recommended that the entrance fee be retained at \$50.00. Two other suggestions that had to do with conditions relative to a Fellow subsequent to his retirement from practice.

1 reply favoured the elimination of the entrance fee altogether.

The replies and recommendations of the various Councillors are attached herewith.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council held on Friday, January 26th, 1940, Mr. Pitts made a report on the opinions of the Councillors received in reply to his letter of August 7th, 1939, and presented for the approval of the Executive proposed revisions to the By-laws of the Institute, putting into effect the recommendations as approved by the Council members.

The Executive Committee approved the proposed revisions to the By-laws as presented and referred the same to the forthcoming meeting of the Council and of the Fellows.

The By-law revisions proposed are as follows:

8. Upon his election, a candidate for Fellowship shall pay to the Institute an entrance fee of Seventy-five Dollars, and annual dues of Ten Dollars for a period of ten years thereafter, after which he shall pay Five Dollars per annum as long as he remains a Fellow and in practice.

10. (b) He shall be exempt from the payment of further dues.

(c) He may subscribe to the Journal at the regular subscription rate.

Respectfully submitted,
GORDON McL. PITTS.

REPORT ON RECOGNITION OF DIPLOMAS IN ARCHITECTURE OF CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES

The Executive Committee of the Council of the R.A.I.C., having discussed the question of uniform standards of admission to the various Provincial Professional Associations, it was finally decided that if the eight Provincial Associations would co-operate to the extent of accepting the Diplomas in Architecture as granted by the four Canadian Universities,—McGill University, the Ecole des Beaux Arts, the University of Toronto and University of Manitoba, a great advance would be made toward achieving this objective.

At its meeting of October 3rd, 1939, the Executive Committee decided that a letter be addressed to the Presidents

of the component Provincial Associations, setting forth this suggestion of University recognition, and requesting them to place the matter before their respective Councils with the hope that each Association might find itself in a position to still further strengthen and facilitate the national organization by accepting this principle.

As an example of the procedure which the Executive Committee considered as effective in meeting the requirements of the situation, the resolution passed by the Province of Quebec Association of Architects was quoted for the information of the other Associations. A copy of the letter forwarded to the Provincial Presidents was published in the November issue of the "Journal".

The replies received to date from the various Provincial Associations may be recorded as follows:

Quebec. The Charter and By-laws of this Association provide for the acceptance of Diplomas in Architecture granted by Universities approved by their Council and the Council by resolution and in accordance with such Charter and By-law provisions, has recognized these four Canadian Universities.

Ontario. The authority vested in the Registration Board of the Ontario Association of Architects gives them the right to accept the Diplomas granted by Schools of Architecture approved by the Board, and it is understood that this Association has duly approved the four Universities in question.

New Brunswick. The charter of this Association gives their Council authority to accept the Diplomas of such Schools of Architecture as they shall approve and on November 1st, 1939 by a resolution similar to that passed by the Quebec Association the Council of the New Brunswick Association accepted the Diplomas of the four Universities in question.

British Columbia. Under date of January 9th, 1940, the Council of the Architectural Institute of British Columbia approved the recommendations set forth in the letter of October 2nd, reserving the rights for further examination, oral or otherwise, in professional practice, or, if found necessary, any further examination.

Saskatchewan. The Council of this Association advises that under their Act the authority for accepting the Diplomas of the Universities in question rests with the Senate of the University of Saskatchewan, but have no doubt that they (the Senate) would approve. This Association calls for one year's indenture and an examination in professional practice and submission of specified drawings.

Alberta. The Council of this Association is of the opinion that Section 8, sub-section (c) of the Alberta Architects' Act covers the suggestion as outlined in the letter of October 2nd, 1939. The authority for accepting the Diplomas of the Universities in question is vested in the Senate of the University of Alberta.

Manitoba. The authority for accepting the Diplomas of the four Universities in question by this Association is vested in the Council of the University of Manitoba and it appears that this Association is agreeable to the suggestion of October 2nd. They require two years' indenture and an examination in professional practice.

Nova Scotia. No definite reply has been received from this Association on the question of University recognition. The Council has the authority under the Act of prescribing the examination requirements and therefore of accepting these

Universities. They do not require any indenture period for admission.

Whereas this report indicates good progress is being made some further time will be required to get the necessary approval from the various Provincial Universities involved and from the Councils of those Associations which have the authority but have not yet passed the necessary resolutions of recognition.

Respectfully submitted,

GORDON McL. PITTS.

RESOLUTIONS:

That the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada in Annual Meeting expresses its sorrow and its high sense of loss at the death of Baron Tweedsmuir of Elsfield, Governor-General of Canada and Honorary Fellow of the Institute; during the whole tenure of his office Lord Tweedsmuir showed an active interest in the arts of the Dominion and the many organizations and societies to which he gave his patronage will, like ourselves, deeply regret his passing; we offer our sincere sympathy with the Lady Tweedsmuir in her bereavement.

That this Institute recognizes the good work performed by the N.C.C. in furthering the interests of the construction industry in Canada; and that this meeting commends and votes its appreciation of the efforts of this Council; that this meeting instructs its representatives to bring up at the next meeting of the National Construction Council the question of revision of its by-laws to include a larger representation of organizations in its membership. If such a revision is made, this organization recommends to its Provincial Associations that they take an active part in furthering the work of this Council in their respective provinces.

That this Annual Meeting of the R.A.I.C. deplors the policy advocated by certain of the Daily Newspapers and others to discourage all building at the present time which is not connected with war; the Institute would naturally like to see our war effort prosecuted as vigorously as possible but it feels that all building should be strongly encouraged rather than discouraged so long as the war objects are not in any way jeopardized.

It is recommended that a committee be appointed to formulate recommendations to improve the condition of architects in private practice, particularly with reference to overcoming the encroachment on the field by the architectural staffs of large manufacturing firms and of Government departments, Dominion and Provincial; further, that the possibility of assisting provincial associations in taking legal action to protect the profession be considered.

That the R.A.I.C. in Annual General Meeting assembled is of the opinion and resolves that; in view of the tremendous expenditures being made by this country in the prosecution of the War, and in view of the limitations that this must, of necessity, place upon the spending capacity of the Government; that this Institute is of the opinion that the Government should promote Housing as a national effort in the interests of the economic and social welfare of the country.

The Editorial Board was of the opinion that 100 pages of reports and discussions could not be published in the Journal and that to condense this matter into a reasonable space was impossible. The reports and resolutions appear in full.

—Editor.



The Barnum House, at Grafton, Ontario, was built in 1817 by a Mr. Barnum on the site of an earlier house burned in the war of 1812. It is no exaggeration to say that there is no finer house of its size in the colonial architecture of the United States. Money, it is hoped, will soon be raised for the decoration and rehabilitation of the house and efforts are being made to furnish it with furniture of the period.

THE Barnum House at Grafton, along with the farm of 97 acres, has been purchased by a number of public spirited citizens and presented to the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario. A statement to that effect was made at the Annual Meeting of the O. A. A. to which body the Conservancy is indebted for the first, and perhaps most important, subscription of \$25.00, which put an option on the property for one month. Many members were unaware of the existence of the Conservancy, and suggested that an account of its activities, and a brief statement of its objects might not be out of place in the Journal.

The Conservancy, which takes its name from the Thames Conservancy, is "a society incorporated in 1933 for the preservation of the best existing examples of the early architecture of the province, and for the protection of its places of natural beauty". The Barnum House is the first property to be placed under the ownership and protection of the Conservancy, but by public addresses, newspaper articles and by correspondence, a good many owners have been made to feel the responsibility of owning a fine old house. The Conservancy may take some credit for the preservation of St. Andrew's Church, Niagara-on-the-Lake, which was restored through the generosity of Mr. Thomas Foster. The School of Architecture in the University of Toronto has been closely identified with the Conservancy and has, over a period of years, recorded several hundred buildings by photograph and measured drawings, and several brochures on old Ontario buildings have been published by the School of Engineering Research.

The Conservancy has about 100 members of whom about 10% are architects. It is perhaps the healthiest sign for the future that such a movement should receive its impetus from men and women who are not architects but who have a sound appreciation of architecture and an interest in our heritage of early buildings. At the same time 10% is a small representation of architects in a society of 100 members and any architects who would like to become members should write Mrs. F. K. Carlisle, B.Arch., enclosing \$2.00 for their annual subscription.

The Conservancy's motto, "Take care for common-weale", is taken from the epitaph of John Shute, an Elizabethan architect who wrote the first book on architecture in English, "The First and Chief Groundes of Architecture".

The Conservancy is interested in lands and beauty spots just as much as in buildings. Anyone who has visited some of our northern lakes after a period of years will see how great the need is for control or public ownership of property which the speculator and the tripper have not yet succeeded in destroying. The Conservancy is without funds but it can effectively draw the attention of the press and the public to the destruction or desecration of either houses or beauty spots. It has proved its usefulness in the present case by the purchase of the Barnum House, which we hope will be the forerunner of much useful work in the future.

E. R. ARTHUR, *Honorary Secretary,*
The Architectural Conservancy of Ontario.



ANNAPOLIS ROYAL CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL, ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, NOVA SCOTIA

LESLIE R. FAIRN, ARCHITECT



ENTRANCE DETAIL

REPORT OF THE JURY OF AWARDS, R.A.I.C. COMPETITION, 1940

A PRELIMINARY judging was made at each university or school by a jury of their own choice. From this preliminary judgment three competitors for each class were selected from each university or school, and forwarded to the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, for final judgment by the Jury of Awards. This method of preliminary selection undoubtedly simplifies the work of the final jury.

The jury is of the opinion that the standard of work submitted in Classes A and B, with one or two exceptions, was not as high as in a number of previous competitions, there seemed to be less variety in the solutions of the problems involved.

In the Class B Problem, which was essentially one of plan, the similarity of many of the projects is understandable, but this argument does not apply to the solutions presented in Class A. The jury cannot help feeling that in future programmes the competitors should be allowed greater scope and encouraged to use their imagination and skill as designers rather than have the programmes too definitely outlined.

In the Class A Programme, it seems to us that it was unnecessary to devote any time to presenting a detailed plan of the customs and immigration offices. Surely this building could be simply indicated in block form. There are such slight variations owing to the definite requirements of this small building that all plans were practically alike with minor differences which would not in any way have affected the final judgment.

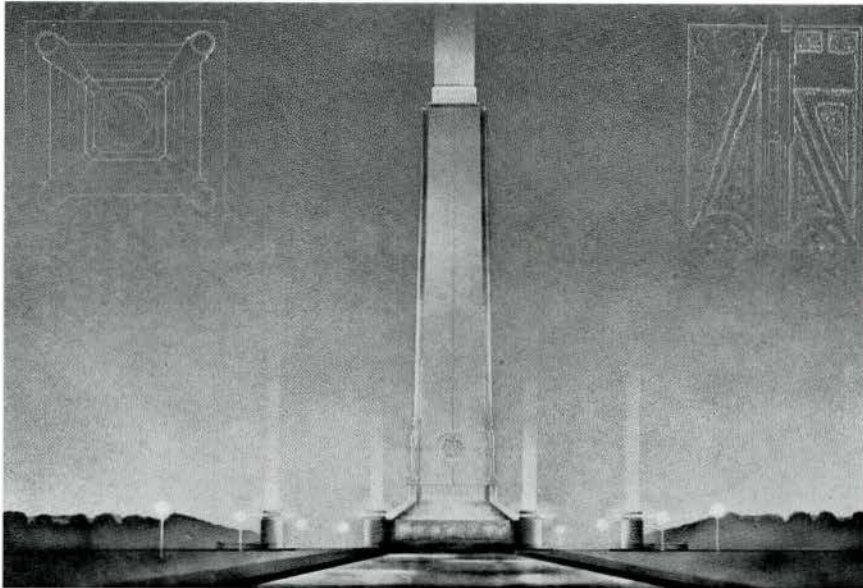
The Class A Problem presented a dramatic opportunity to the competitors in the design and approaches of a memorial to be erected on the border line between the United States of America and Canada.

The jury were at a loss to understand why the competitors in this Class did not give more consideration to the development of the park areas surrounding the monument. Surely a monument of this importance set in an international park, demanded serious consideration, both as to landscaping, plantations, parking, areas for promenading and seats for those desiring to view the monument from different angles.

The problem distinctly says that the memorial should be designed in such a way that it will be clearly visible for some considerable distance along the highway. It also says that the monument should have either over-head bridges or gateways with under-passes connecting the two sections of the international park.

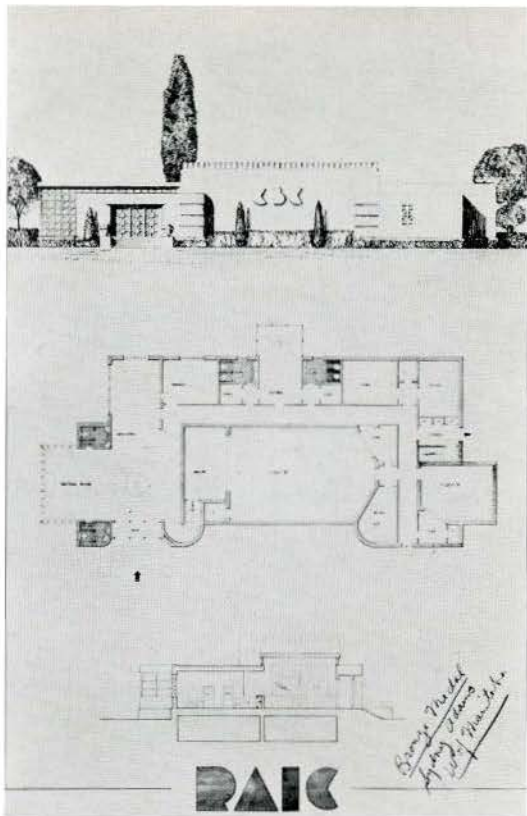
All competitors, with the exception of Mr. Frank Newton, University of Manitoba, winner of the Silver Medal, used the bridge method of crossing over between the two sections of the international park. Mr. Martin Lloyd of the University of Manitoba, winner of the Bronze Medal, adopted a compromise solution by dropping his roadway some six or seven feet below the mean level of the terrain. This enabled him to drop his bridge approaches, stepping them up from a low level to the level of the memorial proper, he then terraced his grass slopes on either side of this cut.

(Continued on page 44)

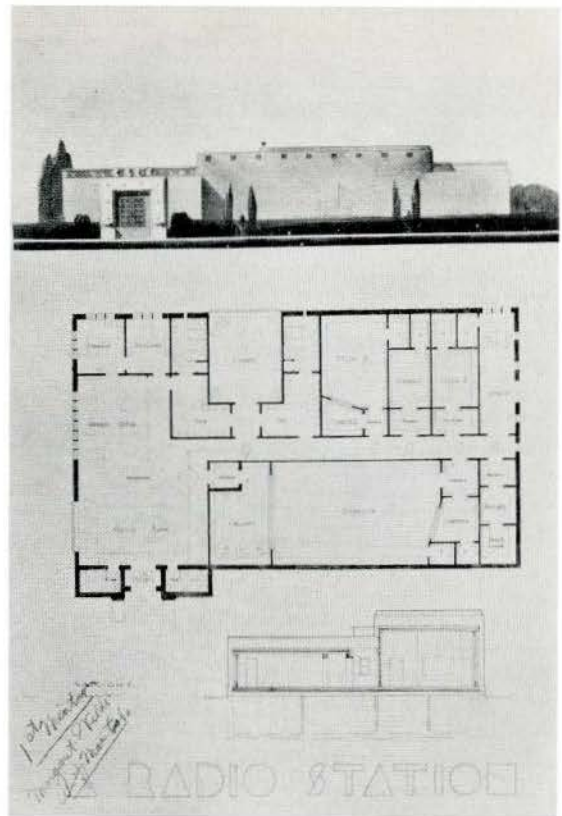


SILVER MEDAL—Class A—Awarded Frank Newton, University of Manitoba. A simple, well-proportioned pylon shaft, splayed base with symbolic frieze on plinth; pools at the base of the monument run parallel with the line of travel; monument placed at level of driveway with by-pass underneath. Driveways marked by vertical beacon lights as well as horizontal flood lights, the latter lighting giving a rosy hue on the lower part of the monument. Vertical beacon light at the top of the monument. This shaft has fine scale and is extremely simple in its treatment, owing to great height it should be visible from a long distance.

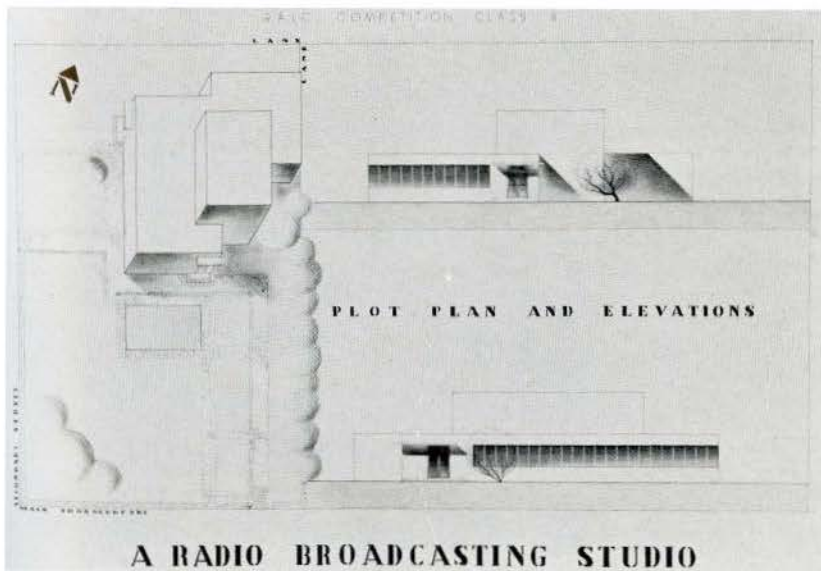
A very fine rendering in graded tones of green and grey with rose tints at the base and top of memorial—night effect.



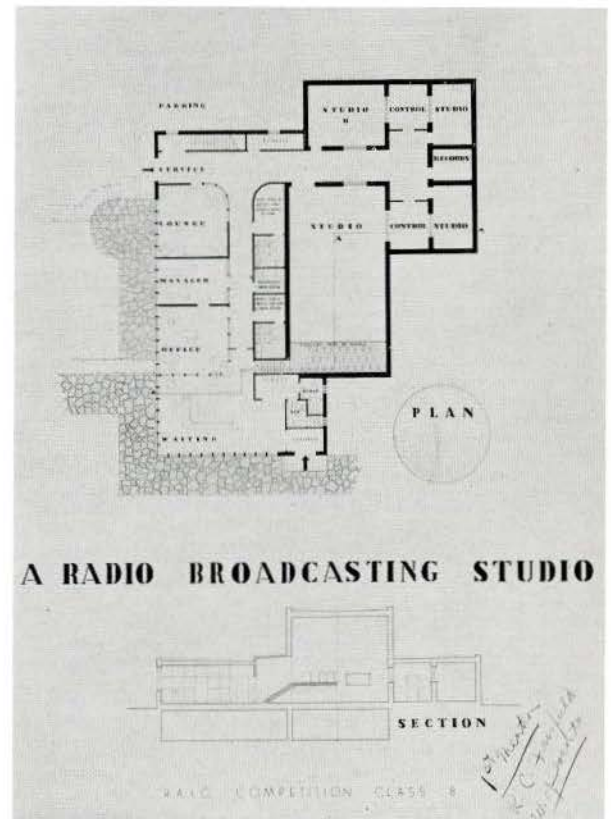
BRONZE MEDAL—Class B—Awarded Sidney Adams, University of Manitoba. This competitor seems to have spent far too much time on his plan and evidently was in a great hurry to finish his side elevation. The front elevation has simplicity of mass and would make a contribution to the architecture of the community. In plan the waiting room is placed on the side of the travel movement, the general office controls the waiting room and entrance to gallery and Studio A, also the working corridor, giving access to the studio. The artists lounge is somewhat far away from the service entrance which comes from a lane on the right. No separate entrance has been provided for the staff and artists, which the Jury feel is a lack on several of the plans presented. The lavatory accommodation for the public would seem to be inadequate and too much in evidence from the waiting room.



FIRST MENTION—Class B—Margaret Wilde, University of Manitoba. Entrance off the main street and service off lane to the right. The objection to this plan was that the circulation interfered with the privacy desirable in a waiting room, which was too much in the line of travel. The artists lounge was placed some distance from the service corridor; the control from the office was satisfactory. The treatment of the corridor was open to criticism. Public lavatories badly placed in relation to waiting room. Elevation has distinct merit and would be a contribution to the architecture of a small community. Rendering too vague and foggy.



FIRST MENTION—Class B—Awarded R. C. Fairfield, University of Toronto. Plan well presented, waiting room, office, manager and artists lounge well placed. Service entrance from secondary street. Studio B and two minor studios grouped around working corridor with direct entrance from service. This plan has much to commend it. The elevation seems to lack dignity and is very badly presented. The long battery of windows on the front and sides giving a most monotonous type of fenestration.



The jury felt that bridges in a level area were unsightly, unnecessary, more costly and rather meaningless as a method of by-passing a highly travelled area.

There is also a very serious objection to the bridge scheme from the point of view of the motorist. If any of the competitors have ever been obliged to drive on a wet, foggy night or on an icy day, he would undoubtedly view with some trepidation his approach to a bridge with abutments just clearing a highway of 20 feet in width.

As a whole, the plans of the competitors in Class B were very much better than their elevations, particularly in their presentation and handling of the masonry. They forgot that the programme distinctly stated that the building should be of stone and of such a design as would contribute to the architectural dignity of the town.

In several instances it was evident that the designers had been carried away with the modern idea of long batteries of windows, in some cases forming a large part of the exterior wall treatment. The jury suggest that this type of wall treatment is extremely costly and most impracticable for our climate, with its extreme heat in the summer and cold in the winter. While agreeing with the modern point of view that a greater percentage of glass area is often desirable, we feel that common sense should be the main approach to Canadian architecture and that we should not allow ourselves to be carried away by the theorists and extreme functionalist schools of architecture.

—John M. Lyle.
W. S. Maxwell.
L. G. Bridgman.

CLASS A

Silver Medal

Frank Newton, University of Manitoba

Bronze Medal

Martin Lloyd, University of Manitoba

First Mention

Louis Gauthier, University of Manitoba

Mention

John C. H. Porter, McGill University

CLASS B

Silver Medal

J. A. Murray, University of Toronto

Bronze Medal

Sidney Adams, University of Manitoba

First Mention

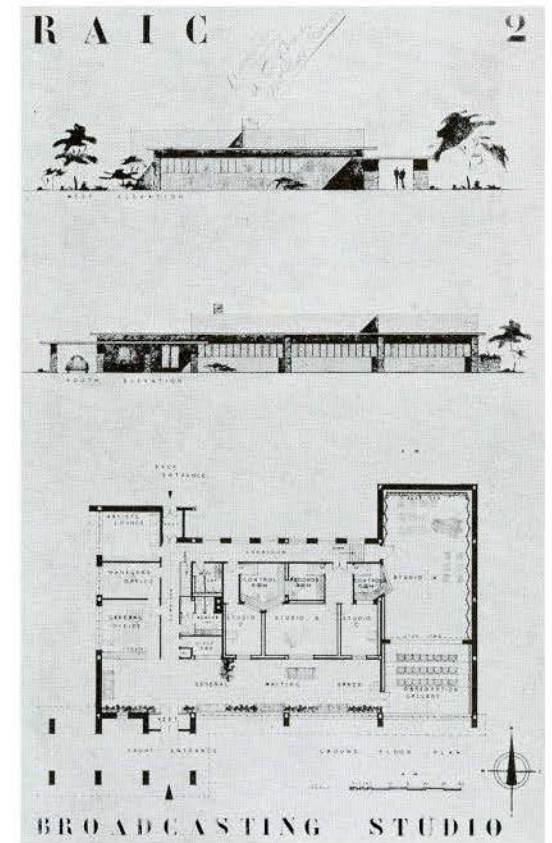
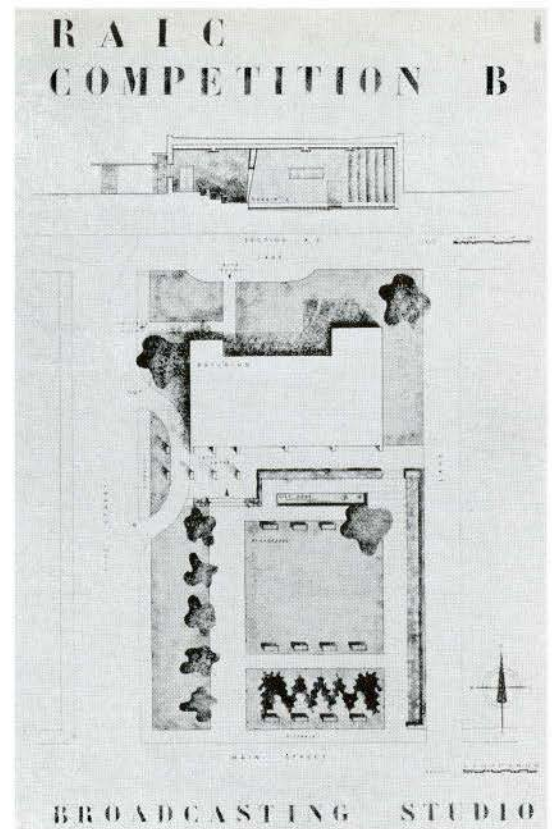
R. C. Fairfield, University of Toronto

First Mention

Margaret Wilde, University of Manitoba

Mention

A. C. Lewis, McGill University



MENTION—Class B—A. C. Lewis, McGill University. This plan somewhat of a departure from the others presented, the waiting room being thrown directly across the front of the building as far as the entrance to Studio A. Location of general office, manager's office and artists lounge good; working corridor well placed. In order to work out this scheme the designer was obliged to sacrifice the lavatories for the public, combining them with the staff and artists lavatory accommodation. This is, of course, a distinct weakness in this plan. Plan well presented, elevations badly presented and uninteresting as to architectural treatment.

ONTARIO ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

FIFTIETH ANNUAL MEETING, FEBRUARY 16th, 1940

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

Fellow Members,

Even as one of the prerogatives of the Presidential Office is the preparation of an Annual Report, so one of the penances for attending an Annual Meeting is to listen to that Report being read by the President.

This is, in a sense, a very special Annual Meeting, for only once in a while do we celebrate a Jubilee of any kind, and the conjunction of the words Jubilee and Golden indicate a ripe maturity to which, I fear, I cannot do full justice.

The history of our Association is not well known to many of our members. It is one of which we may be proud, and I ask your indulgence while I mention some of the personalities and incidents which concern the birth and infancy of this Association. In compiling this brief review, I have drawn heavily on the sketch prepared by the late Mr. W. A. Langton which prefaced the printed proceedings of the Annual Meeting of 1900.

In the summer of 1887 some of the Architects of Toronto decided to dine together once a month and talk over matters of professional interest. At the fourth dinner this movement which had grown to include twenty-four members, adopted a Constitution and name, calling itself the Architectural Guild of Toronto.

The Guild became so active that when in the following summer, the Minister of Education for Ontario, the Hon. G. W. Ross, wished to establish a Chair of Architecture at the School of Practical Science in Toronto, he invited the advice and co-operation of the Guild. A Committee met the Minister at his office on October 29th, 1888. At that Meeting was suggested the advisability of the Architects of the Province of Ontario becoming incorporated as a Society or Association with power to examine and licence persons desirous of practising in the Province.

At the monthly dinner of the Guild, held November 8th, 1888, the idea was put into action by the appointment of a Committee to draw up a scheme for the formation of an Association which would be the first step toward attainment of incorporation.

The Committee consisted of the following members of the Guild: Messrs. E. Burke, S. G. Curry, Frank Darling, D. B. Dick, A. R. Denison, H. B. Gordon, Henry Langley, W. A. Langton, E. J. Lennox, Wm. G. Storm, W. R. Strickland and S. H. Townsend and reported finally on the 14th March, 1889.

Today it is only fitting that we should pay due honour to Mr. S. G. Curry and Mr. H. B. Gordon who alone of that famous Committee survive, to see the Association grown to years of maturity, and, we hope, to years of discretion. To these gentlemen we extend felicitations and grateful thanks for all that they have done, during the course of a long life, for the furtherance of the profession of architecture.

Two other original or charter members survive: Messrs. Grant Halliwell and G. W. King.

On the 21st March, 1889, sixty-two architects practising in the Province of Ontario, met at the Queens Hotel, Toronto, and agreed to the formation of an Association according to the plan proposed, passing at the same meeting a Constitution and By-laws and electing officers as recorded in the minutes of that meeting. The first President was Mr. W. G. Storm,

and at the instance of the newly formed Association a bill was brought before the Ontario Legislature in the session of 1890 by which bill it was proposed that the title "Architect" should be restricted to members of the Association.

Unfortunately, the bill was amended by the legislature, giving a distinguishing title to Architects who had passed the qualifying exams of the Association. The bill was amended in Committee as to make the distinguishing title of members of the Association not "Architect" as desired, but "Registered Architect" and in this form it was assented to on April 7th, 1890. The effect of this change was to kill the movement as conceived, as a universal movement towards the advancement of Architecture, and to leave the Association with a struggle before it to attain even the partial effectiveness of a voluntary Association. It proved to be impossible to elevate an arbitrary title over the accepted title; or in other words to degrade the title "Architect" by law without there being any other reason for its degradation.

A bill to amend the Act by making "Architect" instead of "Registered Architect" the exclusive title of members of the Association was introduced in 1893 but withdrawn.

In 1896 it was again introduced and referred to a Committee by whom it was reported to the House, but only on condition that it be then withdrawn.

In the following year the bill received support both inside and outside the House; indeed the Association was assured there was a palpable majority in favour of acceptance, but the same Committee was appointed to deal with the bill, and this time they dismissed it finally.

It seemed to be impossible for anyone to grasp the idea that Architects in urging a bill to improve architecture could be thinking of anything but their own immediate advantage.

With the failure of its effort for comprehensive registration the Association became a voluntary Association in purpose, as before it had been in fact. Still, however, although down it was not out. By monthly meetings for members, classes and examinations for students and the maintenance of a studio for design at 94 King St. West, the light of the Association was kept burning.

From 1900 on, we have a permanent record of the proceedings of the Association, as a printed report was prepared each year which contained not only a verbatim report of the annual meeting, but also reprints of papers which had been delivered during the year.

At the 1901 meeting, held under the presidency of Mr. Frank Wickson, the membership stood at two honorary members, 33 resident members, 27 non-resident members, five travelling members. Total 67.

Our predecessors took their Annual Meetings seriously, for the two day sessions were not only devoted to the business of the Association, but two and sometimes three lengthy and highly technical papers were presented by competent authorities, and at the conclusion of the papers the subjects were earnestly debated by the assembled members.

It is a sad commentary on human mortality to note that very few of the participants in these early debates are now living, but we rejoice that there remains with us the revered Dr. John A. Pearson, whose name precedes some of the most pungent comments in the old records. Another familiar name

which occurs occasionally is that of Mr. J. P. Hynes, who figures as a visitor from the "Eighteen Club".

It is a happy commentary on human forgiveness that the "Eighteen Club", which was an opposing factor to early legislation was absorbed holus bolus by the Association about the year 1909 or 1910. I have not been able to discover the exact date, but I do recall that at the Annual Meeting held in Ottawa in 1911, certain ribald poetry was recited which made reference to the absorption of the "Eighteen" as an accomplished fact.

It is a melancholy commentary on human error that in a discussion at an early Annual Meeting, a Toronto member advanced the opinion that it was impossible ever to expect any influx of members from such places as Hamilton or Ottawa, as these men were practising under such violent and vindictive conditions that they would cross the street to avoid each other, rather than exchange a grudging salutation.

This grain of truth in a barrel of error so stirred the assembly that measures were taken to prove that no such hopeless condition existed, with the result that Ottawa in the year 1906 formed the second Association Chapter, and in 1908 the Annual Meeting was held in that city. Hamilton followed suit at a later date; here again I regret that I cannot give the year, but if there was any irregularity about it, it has been long since debarred by the Statute of Limitations or by Presidential dispensation.

The struggle for legislative recognition was long and disappointing. Time does not permit a recital of all the difficulties which were met, and eventually surmounted, but in perusing the records, one cannot but admire the pertinacity with which our predecessors clung to objectives which, to them, but nebulous, are to us, accomplished facts.

Few of the fathers of this Association survived to see the after results of their labours, but in justice to their memories, it may fairly be stated that the Architects' Act of 1935 and the amended Act of 1938 rest on the safe and sure foundation laid by the originators of this Association.

When their names and personalities are no longer even a remembrance, by their works will they still be known.

Leaving the past, let us now review briefly the work of the Association in general, and of the Council in particular, during the past year. During the time I have been privileged to sit on Council, one of my great regrets has been that through pressure of other business, it has not been possible to more fully implement all the objects of the Association as defined in the Architects Act.

OBJECTS

The objects of the Association shall be to promote and increase the knowledge, skill and proficiency of its members in all things relating to the profession of architecture, and to advance and maintain a high standard in the practice of architecture in Ontario.

The promotion and increase of the knowledge, skill and proficiency of our members in *all* things relating to the profession is surely of primary importance, but it has of necessity been relegated to the secondary position because so much of the time of the Council has been occupied with consideration of complaints as to infractions of the Act. The Council considered fifty-one such separate matters during the past year and each of these matters averaged three appearances on the agenda of Council meetings; the greater number of these cases, of course, concerned infractions of the Act by non-members, and many arose out of ignorance of the Act and its provisions. Probably as the law becomes more widely known, the number of such cases will diminish.

The Council cannot delegate its powers, but the formation of a Practice Committee to study complaints and advise the Council would leave the latter body free for duties more

pleasant to themselves, and more profitable to the members at large.

Last summer it was my privilege to meet many of our members in the northern part of the Province. It was an inspiration to see some of the excellent work carried out by these men and the high standard achieved, in many cases under conditions of the greatest difficulty.

On the 10th day of March, 1939, your Council held a meeting jointly with the Registration Board in an endeavour to arrive at a clear definition on the subject of fees for sketch plans, particularly with reference to schools. After a lengthy session it was decided to amend the schedule in so far as it relates to preliminary services, and the members were circularized to that effect. Despite the explicit definition embodied in the amended paragraph, several members wrote me, asking for further clarification. To these members I can only express regret on behalf of the Council for lack of ability to express ourselves.

It is my own feeling (and I say it without intending offence) that if the schedule is followed in spirit as well as in letter, no difficulties should arise. The schedule was drawn to protect the profession, and therein it indicates corresponding professional obligation. The terms are clear, and personally I find it hard to understand how interpretation can be made which is foreign to the printed text and the obvious intention.

During the year your Council was active in protesting certain proposed amendments to the Quebec Architects Act, which amendments would have resulted in injustice to our members who practise in both provinces, and in the disruption of the reciprocal arrangements now existing between the P.Q.A.A. and the O.A.A.

Our representations were very sympathetically received by Mr. R. H. MacDonald, President of the P.Q.A.A. The bill, however, was thrown out on the first reading after a slashing attack by the then Premier of Quebec.

One of the most useful things accomplished during the year, was the permission granted by the Board of Control of the City of Toronto for our representatives to inspect plans deposited for permit, with the object of finding out whether the provisions of the Architects Act were being carried into effect. We must thank the Toronto Chapter for initiating this move, and also for the more recent formation of a Committee to deal with local matters affecting the relations of Architects, engineers and construction men.

It is axiomatic that more can be accomplished by friendly co-operation than by reducing one's more heated reactions to cold print, and the Toronto Chapter has set an excellent example for other Chapters who are doubtless subject to occasional differences of opinion with allied vocations.

It is unnecessary to record in detail the many matters affecting the profession which have been dealt with during the past year. We have endeavoured to maintain the standards of our predecessors; if we have failed it is because of human frailty rather than from insincerity of intention.

The 1940 Council will miss Mr. William H. Holcombe who has well and worthily represented the Hamilton district for the past three years. In addition to his duties as a regular member of Council, he had held the additional office of Chancellor of the Exchequer and custodian of the Treasury. Mr. Holcombe has been a most faithful attendant at our Council meetings; although precluded by the Act from further service on the Council until the expiry of a period of reflection, it was the wish of other members of Council that Mr. Holcombe's experience and capacity for work should not be lost to the Association. We have therefore appointed him as one of our representatives on the R.A.I.C. Council. I am sure you will join with me in an expression of sincere thanks to Mr. Holcombe for his unselfish service.

To Mr. Fred'k C. Bodley who succeeds Mr. Holcombe, we extend a sincere welcome. We hope that Mr. Bodley will both endure and enjoy his associations with your other representatives, and if he finds his duties are somewhat arduous, may he receive strength in the knowledge that his predecessor admits that he's a better man for having served three years with hard labour.

Now, as to things to come—I have not hitherto referred to the fact that Canada is in a state of war, that several of our members are on active service, and a great many more are wondering whether Architecture in this country is due to give up the ghost completely.

It is not my place to report on the measures which have been taken by the National Construction Council to bring before the Government the relation of construction both to war effort and to private incentive in wartime. The subject is on the agenda of the R.A.I.C. Annual Meeting tomorrow and I trust the members of this Association will participate in the discussion.

Architecture, as a profession has always been menaced by something or other. Today it is by the growth of the bureaucratic spirit. Bureaucracy has a tendency to complacently admire its own reflection, and with increasing admiration comes a decreasing regard for opinions or actions originating outside the charmed circle. We must be on our guard lest bureaucracy disguised as benevolent paternalism usurp our legitimate prerogatives as the practitioners of a free profession.

In common with the Presidents of other professional Associations. I wrote to the Minister of National Defense, offering the services of this Association in any pertinent problems arising out of emergency construction. My letter was gratefully acknowledged by return of mail. After that came the long silence. Other Associations have had similar experience but are hopefully expecting to be called to do their bit when the Government gets around to it. We know that Governments have been busy, and we have been told recently that the best brains of the country are attending to the business of Government. I have yet to hear of a prominent Architect being used as a professional adviser to the Government in its emergency construction, much of which would be the better for professional guidance in the field of architectural economics.

In the year 1876, the famous Professor Huxley, then President of the Royal Society, laid the foundation stone of a new university. He addressed the crowd assembled in these terms —

"Whenever you begin to build, get an honest bricklayer and make him build you just such rooms as you really want, and a century hence, if you have a few hundred dollars you don't know what to do with, send for an architect and tell him to put up a facade."

This pungent satire, if it be satire, reflects the attitude of the official mind towards architecture in the present troublous times.

Leaving emergency construction aside, I cannot subscribe to the "stop building" attitude evinced by the Government. It is surely not predicated on panic, but it does set a most panicky example to private interests.

Even in Great Britain, the Government is not discouraging the development of trade and industry and I read only last week that programmes of housing and slum clearance are "carrying on".

The idea that construction incident to industrial expansion will take up the lag caused by the stoppage of public or private works has so far proved to be nothing but a theory, but its repeated publication even as a theory is but another nail in the coffin of all that pertains to construction.

It may be argued that this Association does not exist to provide work for its members. This is a perfectly tenable position, but on the other hand the Association cannot exist without members and the members cannot exist if authority not only ceases to build but exercises its weight to discourage others from building.

If your patience is not utterly exhausted, I will briefly touch upon another matter which should receive consideration. I refer to "Housing" for people who are not in the preferred financial position required by the National Housing Act. The problem of providing satisfactory and adequate low rental housing has not been scratched in this country. We shall never eliminate slum conditions by expecting the slum dwellers to put up 10 or 20 per cent. of the cost of a new home. Indeed, I doubt the wisdom of requiring any such deposit from people whose conditions of employment may require a nomadic type of existence, unhampered by the mill-stone of real property. Nevertheless, these people are entitled to decent living amenities, and the only way they can obtain them is by the development of housing schemes which cover housing and not just houses.

If example be needed, look to the Northern European countries and again to Great Britain. Even during the turmoil and trial of the Great War, Britain found it possible to achieve housing on a big scale in connection with munition plants.

I believe that in "Housing" in the true sense of the word, lies not only the present salvation of the construction industry but very largely the solution of the problem of social unrest. As an Association of Architects, we should see to it that this movement of urgent necessity is not pigeon-holed through lack of a responsible champion.

In the early years of this Association the Presidential reports were frequently tinged with pessimism, and the discouragement of the times probably justified that characteristic. Nevertheless, the Association has grown lusty and strong. If this present report also has its pessimistic strain, one can only hope that in turn it may be the prelude to another fifty years' progress in the general direction of the millenium.

A. J. HAZELGROVE, *President*,
Ontario Association of Architects.

PROVINCIAL PAGE

ALBERTA

Mid-winter is naturally a season of little building activity in Alberta and at present, although general business is fairly good, the uncertainty occasioned by the war does not encourage preparation of plans for the future.

The Federal government proposes to spend \$300,000 on new facilities at the Edmonton air-port. This will be welcomed by the building trades but architects will probably not benefit. The Edmonton air-port is a particularly prosperous one and has since its start steadily increased in importance, serving as it does the whole region of the great Mackenzie and Peace River districts and Yukon as well as Great Bear Lake, from the last of which radium ore is continuously shipped by plane. Mail service is a minor part of the business. It is understood that the federal government will take over the management of the port for the commercial interests and will pay the city one dollar per year. At the end of the war the port will be returned to the city. It is expected that at least six new hangars will be built; there are at present three.

The city of Edmonton has taken advantage of loans under the federal home improvements plan to an extent probably greater than proportionate to the size of the city. From the commencement of the scheme \$1,191,185 has been borrowed on this account, a sum only exceeded by Toronto, Montreal and Winnipeg. Vancouver is the fifth largest borrower with \$1,081,142. During the year 1939 Edmonton's share was \$450,832. Whilst this money does not go entirely into new building it has been responsible for the extension and improvement of many existing buildings.

As regards building permits issued during January; in Edmonton the total value amounts to \$37,675, about \$10,000 less than in the same month of 1939. Of this sum \$22,550 is for alteration jobs.

In Calgary the total value is \$22,829 against \$12,776 in 1939. Of this, total alterations account for \$13,247. These figures would seem to indicate that the federal home improvements plan continues to be an appreciable stimulant to the building trade. "Home improvements" is fairly liberally interpreted and is responsible for the transformation of demodded houses and buildings of other classes into suites of apartments and has occasioned considerable activity in this line of work.

—*Cecil S. Burgess.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Mr. William Fredk. Gardiner, past president of the A.I.B.C., attended the meeting of the Washington State Chapter of Architects at Seattle, January 27th.

Mr. Gardiner as one of the principle speakers, outlined the advantage of such fine co-operation between the Architects of the State of Washington and the members of the A.I.B.C. He also explained that the large sums of money being spent by England and Canada for war supplies may benefit the American Architects in business expansion as so much of this money is being spent in the United States.

The A.I.B.C. have been interviewing members of the War Supply Board as to the possibility of the B.C. Architects doing more of the Government work. Members of the A.I.B.C. are certainly ready to take their place but it seems impossible with no co-operation from the Government.

Six new members were admitted to the A.I.B.C. in Feb-

ruary. John Howard Wade, A.R.I.B.A. of England, who has entered partnership with E. D. King and will be practising in Vancouver. Peter Thornton, A.R.I.B.A., educated at the Architectural Association, London, England; Herbert Hammond, B.Arch., McGill 1936; C. E. Pratt, B.Arch., U. of Toronto 1939; Ross McKee, B.Arch., U. of Washington 1939, all to practise in Vancouver.

Mr. C. Stockdill of Victoria was also admitted and will practise in Victoria.

—*Robert A. D. Berwick.*

MANITOBA

There has been a great deal of discussion in the Council meetings of the Manitoba Association of Architects regarding the reciprocal by-law proposed at the Annual Meeting of the M.A.A. There is a great deal to be said in its favor, of course, the old Mosaic law of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, doing unto others, etc., and the primal laws of self-preservation, but in another way it seems too bad that such a law should be necessary.

If one province builds such a high wall around itself that it is impossible or impractical for men of other provinces to do work there, that province should expect nothing else than reciprocation or should we say retaliation. I can visualize the little countries in the Balkans being subdivided into areas by the feudal lords, each one exacting tribute if another tried to enter his sphere of influence. That sort of thing leads only one way, the way of disunion, bitter competition and misunderstanding.

It is not only in the profession of architecture that such practices are carried on, but it would be to our mutual advantage as a profession if somehow we could find our way clear to call a halt to a procedure that is bound in time to lead to provincial barriers that may go much farther than we can visualize now. It is clearly a matter that should receive close scrutiny and considerable study by the Executive Council of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. That is the body that should be able to arrive at some unbiased opinion and propose some reciprocal agreement between the provinces that will do away with all this back-biting and ill-feeling. It would help to raise the ethical standards of the profession and have a salutary effect on public opinion.

It would be a good idea if every member of the R.A.I.C. might have the privilege of attending at least one annual meeting of the R.A.I.C., not alone to see the governing body in action but to see the honest effort that is put forth in trying to solve some of the problems of the profession. We do take our meetings seriously and the discussions show some thought and consideration for our mutual problems. It was good to see representatives from all the western provinces, more this year than I have ever seen before.

As a profession we continually grump at the inroads of the lumber companies into the field of small house design, and in the next breath we admit that no architect can handle small house work and make any money. I wonder if we could not, with some honest effort, make an arrangement with the lumber companies as to the maximum size or cost of a house that they should handle. I have heard many say that they would like nothing better than to be able to say honestly to a client that they are not allowed by agreement with the architects to design a house of a certain size. It would be worth trying.

—*Milton S. Osborne.*

ONTARIO

The Golden Jubilee of the Ontario Association has now passed into history, with tumult and shouting somewhat moderated by the gravity of the times, and the necessity of conserving energies for the meeting of the Institute on the day following. The President, in his address at the Annual Meeting, sketched the history of the Association from its beginnings as an informal dinner club, and took occasion to emphasize the difficulties which now, after half a century of steady progress, threaten its very existence. Some of these—such as the increasing use of architectural departments by governments and corporations, and the exceedingly unsatisfactory status of the profession in the public mind—were later discussed at some length. It was resolved to make the improvements of public relations a cardinal point of policy during the year; and a committee was appointed to deal specifically with the thorny problem of the small house, its report to be sent out in a circular letter to all members.

A message of condolence was sent to the relatives of Mr. Cecil C. King, whose death—only a week before the annual meeting—came as a shock to the many who knew him. Mr. King had been a member of the Association since 1924. He was for some years in partnership with Messrs. George and Moorhouse, and at the time of his death was serving his second year as President of the St. George's Society of Toronto.

At the first meeting of Council, A. J. Hazelgrove was re-elected as President, Bruce H. Wright was elected Vice-President, and F. C. Bodley, Treasurer. Dinner at the Arts and Letters Club was more informal than usual, but none the less festive. Delegates from other provincial associations to the R.A.I.C. were among the guests. Entertainment included an amusing skit on the Registration Board, a speech in rhyme by Mr. C. D. Goodman, of Montreal, and a quiz which revealed a rather surprising knowledge of the profession from coast to coast.

The Ottawa Chapter held its annual luncheon meeting early in February, and re-elected W. J. Abra as Chairman. Other officers elected were H. J. Morin, Secretary, and A. K. Mills, Treasurer.

A contract has been signed for the completion of the Administration Building of the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario. Six storeys of the building were erected in 1934, the remainder being deferred as an economy measure. The new portion has been re-designed by the architects, with a view to bringing it more into line with current trends. It is to be hoped that this contract will stimulate activity in some of the projects now being held in abeyance. If that happens, the outlook hereabouts will be very greatly improved.

—Gladstone Evans.

QUEBEC

L'initiative prise cette année par le "Journal" va certainement enchanter tous mes confrères de la province de Québec. Je suis bien certain d'exprimer, auprès de la direction de la revue, un sentiment d'unanime satisfaction. Cet éclectisme supprime le handicap de la rédaction en anglais, qui a certainement jusqu'ici mis un frein aux meilleures intentions et prévenu—soit par timidité, soit par la complication qu'elle imposait au journaliste improvisé—des communications intéressantes.

Je suis très sensible à la marque d'estime que me donne mes confrères du conseil québécois en me confiant le soin de cette chronique française. Davantage peut-être de partager avec le maître Harold Lawson, mon très respectable aîné, dont l'amitié, la bienveillance et l'inusable jeunesse me fait refouler au subconscient, le complexe, — naturel et fréquent en pareil cas—d'infériorité.

L'A.A.P.Q. commence une année sous la présidence d'un homme actif, dans un moment difficile où le gouvernement fédéral doit appliquer la plus grande partie de ses ressources à des entreprises où, semble-t-il, il ne s'agit guère de réclamer l'architecte. A ce titre, la résolution passée au Congrès annuel de la R.A.I.C. à Toronto, qui attire l'attention du gouvernement fédéral sur la situation ainsi créée, reçoit l'assentiment général.

Je relève, dans le discours du trône au Parlement de Québec, l'intention exprimée d'apporter une attention particulière à l'enseignement primaire, aux arts et métiers, à l'artisanat. Outre les possibilités d'édification qu'elles laissent entrevoir, ces intentions paraissent annoncer, pour une part, un effort de redressement éducationnel, dans la formation des corps de métier. C'est une question qui pour les architectes est d'un intérêt considérable, dont nous sentons tout le prix.

A la dernière livraison, on citait ici même les paroles du Maire de Montréal. Elles ont fait naître chez les architectes de la région un grand espoir, non égoïste, mais généreux. Il semblait, grâce à la possibilité d'utiliser une somme de cinq millions, que les efforts de vingt années dans le domaine de l'urbanisme et du housing, allaient trouver leur premier débouché et s'exprimer dans une forme concrète. Il reste jusqu'au trente-et-un mars. D'ici là l'espoir même reste permis. On me signale la présence à Montréal d'un architecte londonien très connu dans les questions de housing, Monsieur Serge Chermoeff, de passage parmi nous. Sans doute aurons-nous l'occasion de résumer quelques unes de ses opinions dans un avenir prochain, si je me reporte aux précédents qui ont accompagné la présence à Montréal d'urbanistes éminents à qui l'on a demandé des conférences sur le sujet.

En terminant ces notes, je veux faire un crochet du côté du Art Gallery où nous trouvons l'exposition de peintures anglaises réunies au New York World's Fair. Présentée avec un soin remarquable, l'exposition a une belle tenue; l'intérêt est soutenu et varié, mais l'ensemble donne une impression triste, la couleur générale est plutôt sombre et terne. Il semble un peu étonnant que cela représente vraiment toute la peinture anglaise contemporaine.

—Marcel Parizeau.

SASKATCHEWAN

Building activity in Saskatchewan is still on the low side and it is with considerable perplexity that these meagre lines are written but with the thought of spring ahead, there is always the hope that this will be the beginning we have so long been looking for. It would be greatly appreciated if the members of the Saskatchewan Association would forward me various information, items, data, photographs, etc., on work from their offices for publication in the Journal, as it would appear that ye goode Editor has been wondering if we have dropped out of the picture.

We note that the contract for a swimming pool addition to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police gymnasium has been let in Regina from the plans by W. G. Van Egmond and Stan E. Storey. The construction of a one storey brick Post Office is under way at Nipawin and Lanigan while the one at St. Walburg will get an early start in the spring.

—Robert F. Duke.

NEWS NOTES

At a meeting of the Edmonton Town Planning Commission on January 9th, Professor Cecil S. Burgess was appointed Honorary Secretary and Town Planner.

We have pleasure in announcing Mr. H. Claire Mott's (F) election to a Fellowship in the Royal Institute of British Architects.



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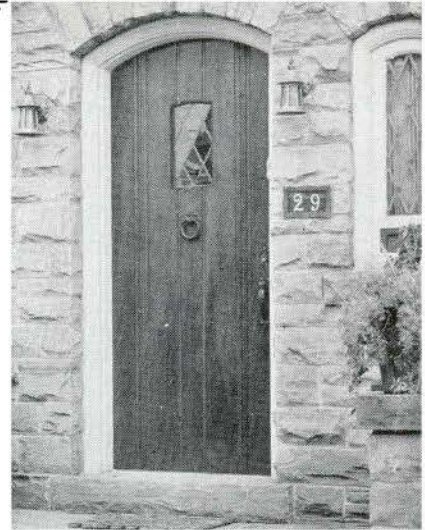
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