

JOURNAL

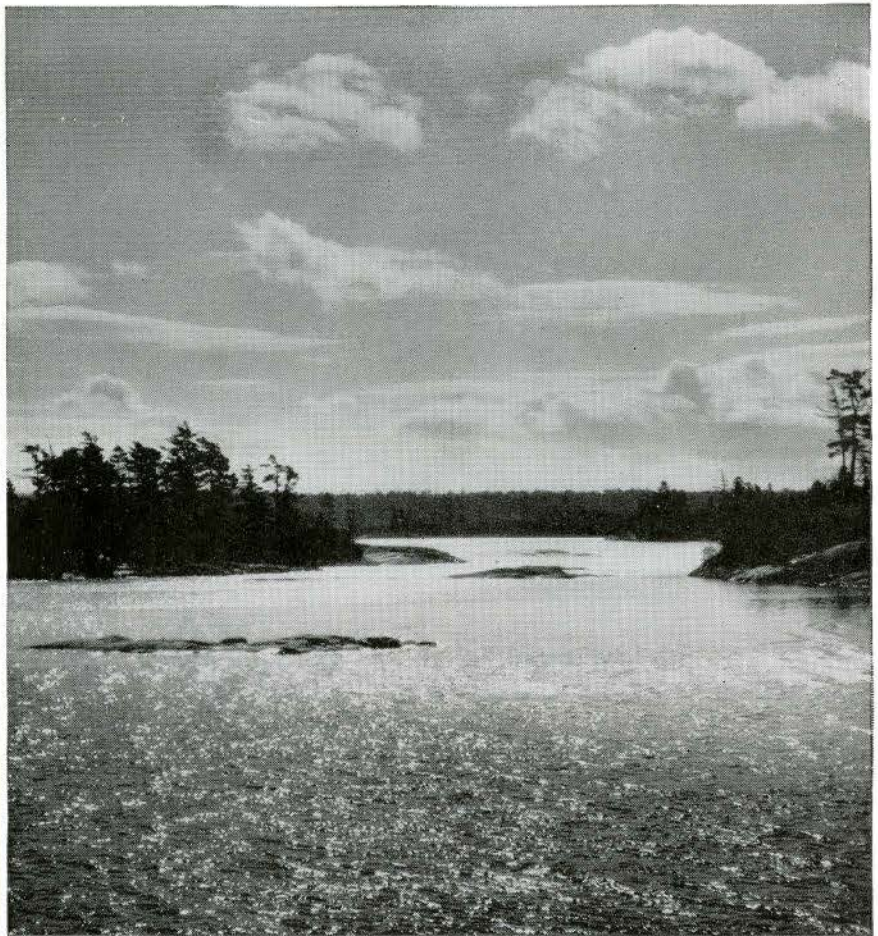
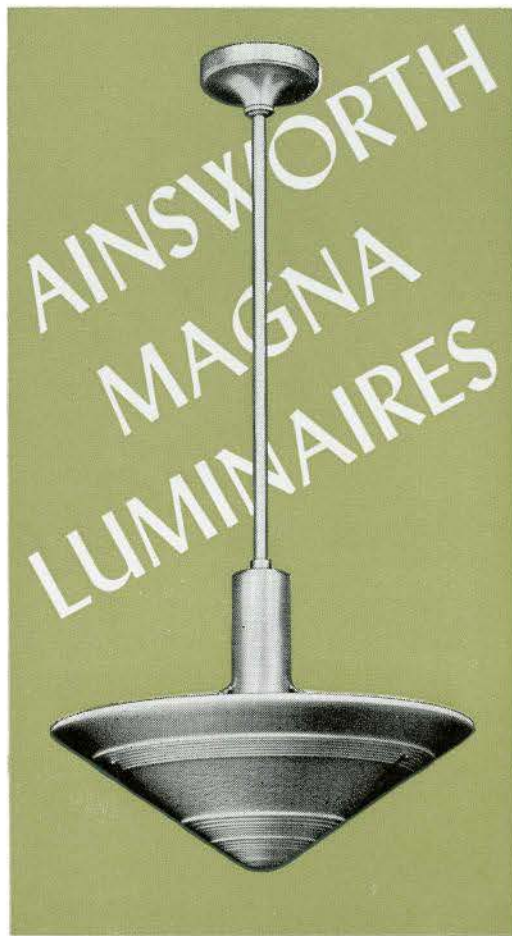
ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL
INSTITUTE OF CANADA



VOL. 18

TORONTO, SEPTEMBER, 1941

NO. 9



The NEAREST THING TO NATURE'S LIGHTING

A revolution has been quietly going on throughout this continent. More and more leading firms have been changing over to the *restful, plentiful* lighting which is designed to help busy eyes which must work indoors. The revolution began when George Ainsworth, internationally-known illumination engineer, developed a lighting unit which was intended to help *seeing*—and *not* merely to be admired as a piece of pretty “furnishings.”

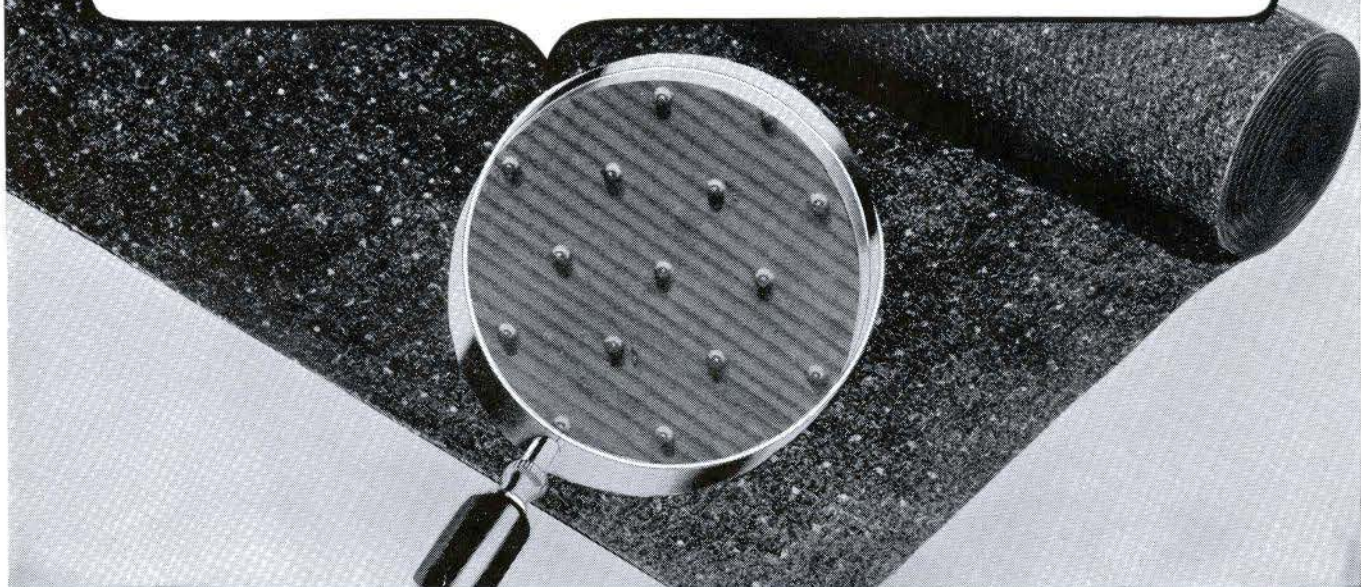
The Ainsworth Magna Luminaire has a special *soft-lite* bowl, a *silver-satin* hanger. It is scientifically designed to blend inconspicuously with the ceiling—to eliminate distracting highlights and shadows—to provide *the closest approach to Nature's lighting yet produced*. If you are thinking in terms of modern lighting, be sure to ask us for the complete story of this revolutionary lighting unit which “brings Nature's light indoors!”

Amalgamated Electric Corporation Limited, Toronto and Montreal. Western Divisions: Langley Electric Manufacturing Co. Limited, Winnipeg; Langley Electrical Co. Limited, Calgary; Langley Manufacturing Co. Limited, Vancouver.



AMALGAMATED
ELECTRIC CORPORATION LIMITED

MILLIONS OF TINY HOLES
... Make a BETTER ROOF!

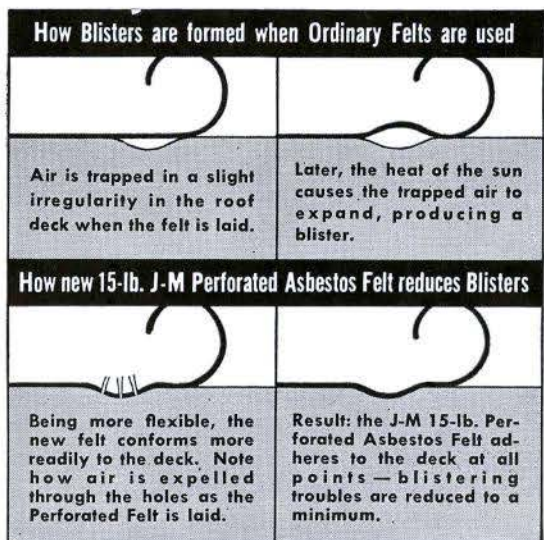


J-M PERFORATED ASBESTOS FELT

Today's Newest Roofing Development . . . Minimizes "Blistering"
The Ideal Felt for New Roofs and Re-Roofing

Long famous for fire-, weather- and wear-resisting built-up roofs, Johns-Manville now offers a *new kind of roofing material!* It's called *15-lb. Perforated Asbestos Felt and it increases roof service by reducing blisters—defying roofing's Enemy No. 1, the sun. A glance at the diagram shown here tells you how this improved felt helps to make a better, longer-lasting roof.

Important, too, is another feature of this radically new felt. It can be applied *speedily* and at *lower application costs!* Today, especially—with skilled labour at a premium and most construction jobs demanding speed and more speed—this is, indeed, a valuable asset. As an architect, you will want complete information and data regarding J-M 15-lb. Perforated Asbestos Felt. Write today for full details on this newest roofing development which not only assures highest possible protection against fire and ordinary wear, but also against roof-destroying "blisters". Canadian Johns-Manville Co., Limited, Toronto, Ontario.



* New 15-lb. Perforated Asbestos Felt is recommended for use wherever 15 or 20-lb. asphalt saturated asbestos felt is ordinarily specified.

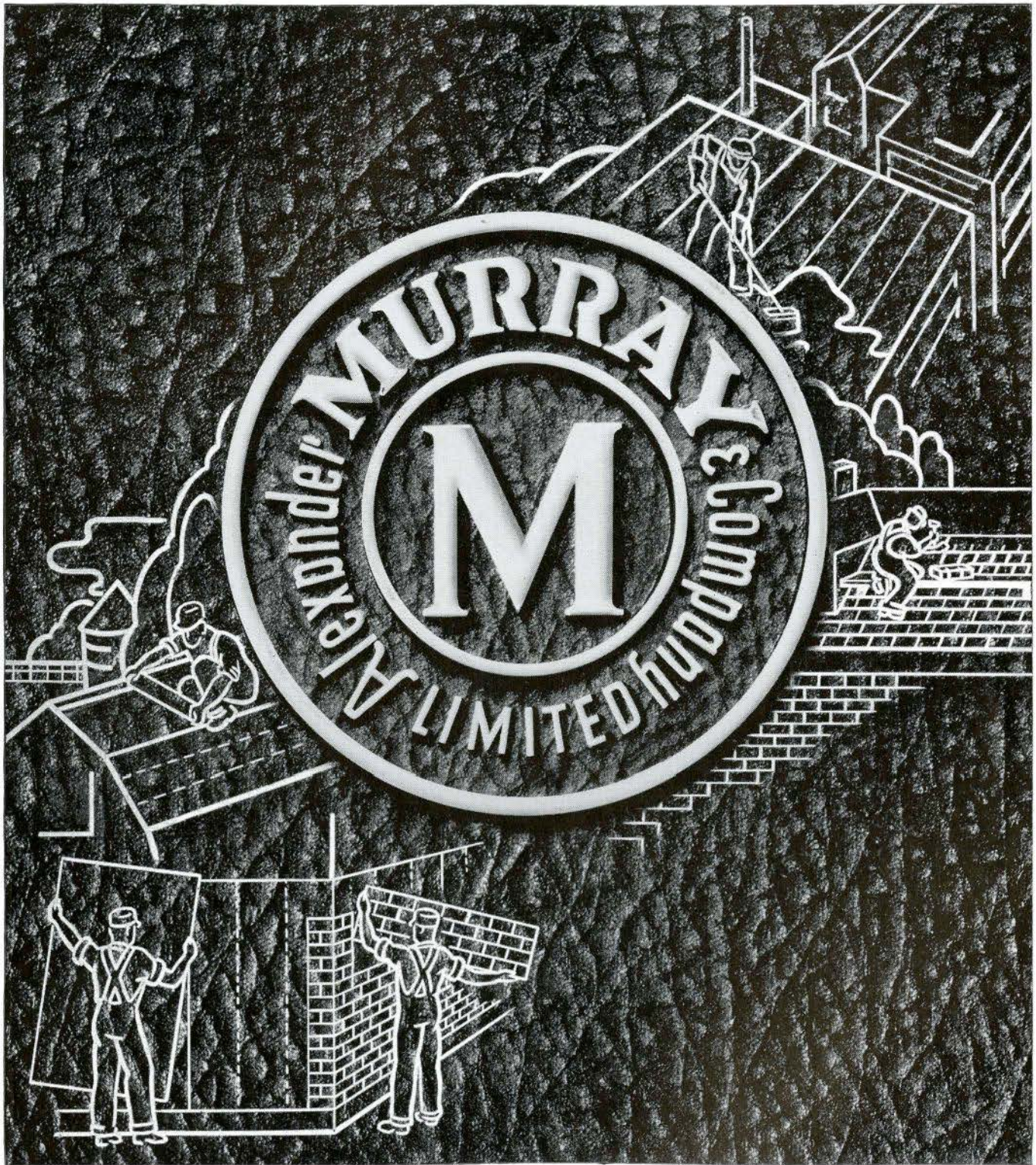


CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO. LIMITED

Mine and Factory at Asbestos, P.Q.
 Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver

JOHNS-MANVILLE

* J-M BUILT-UP ROOFS * J-M CORRUGATED TRANSITE SIDING * J-M INDUSTRIAL FLOORING * J-M INSULATING BOARD PRODUCTS * J-M ASBESTOS WALLBOARDS * J-M ROCK WOOL INSULATION * J-M INDUSTRIAL INSULATIONS * J-M REFRACTORIES * J-M ACOUSTICAL SERVICE AND MATERIALS * J-M PACKINGS AND GASKETS AND OTHER ESSENTIAL MATERIALS FOR FACTORY, MILL, SHOP, OFFICE



Before Murray roofing and insulation materials are stamped with the well-known Murray trademark, they must measure up to the most rigid standards of safety, comfort, appearance, value. That's why purchasers are completely satisfied, and that's why such splendid relationships exist between the Murray Company and users or distributors of its products.

Donnacona Insulating Board and Plaster Base—Donnacona Hardboard—Donnacousti (for noise quieting)—Murray Built-Up Pitch and Gravel Roofs—Murray Asphalt Shingles—Roll Roofing and Building Papers—Fibreen—Insulated Brick Siding—Waterproofing and Preserving Coatings, Paints and Stains—Rotar (for better roads).

Alexander **MURRAY** & Company
LIMITED

MONTREAL • TORONTO • HALIFAX • SAINT JOHN • WINNIPEG • VANCOUVER

AFFILIATED WITH DOMINION TAR & CHEMICAL COMPANY LIMITED and CANADA CREOSOTING COMPANY LIMITED



The outdoor thermostat, which automatically provides MORE or LESS heat according to the weather, is an important part of the Webster Moderator System of Steam Heating.

New building of the General Hospital at Edmonton.

Architects:
MacDonald & Magoon, Edmonton.

Consulting Engineer:
H. H. Angus, Toronto.

Heating Contractors:
Lackert & Hole, Edmonton.



EDMONTON General Hospital *harnesses the Weather!*

THE heating system in this new, modern building at Edmonton General Hospital is automatically controlled by the outside temperature. This is accomplished by the Webster Moderator System which includes the outdoor thermostat illustrated above.

The difference between this unique system which provides MORE or LESS heat, and the ordinary thermostat control which simply provides ALL or NONE, is an important one to the property owner seeking comfort and heating economy.

The Webster Moderator System of Steam Heating is now in use in many Canadian buildings of various types. Write for Bulletin No. SS12D giving full information, free on request.

DARLING BROTHERS LIMITED
140 PRINCE STREET - MONTREAL

Halifax, Saint John, Quebec, Ottawa, Toronto, Fort William, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, St. John's, Nfld.

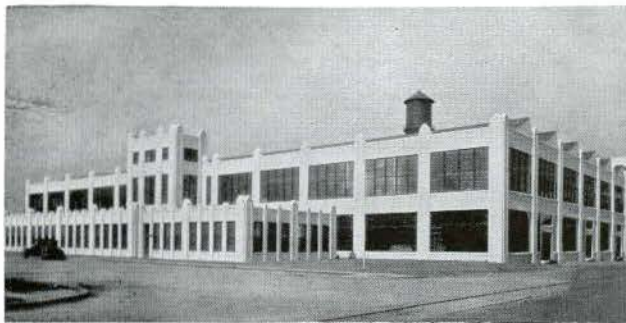
OBTAIN Brantford QUALITY IN BUILT-UP ROOFING

● Quality is the outstanding feature of Brantford BUILT-UP ROOFS. The same high standard of workmanship and raw materials that have made other Brantford products popular, ensure satisfaction in Brantford Built-Up Roofs.

There's a Brantford Built-Up Roof for every purpose:

1. *Tar and Gravel* for flat roof construction.
2. *Built-Up Asphalt Roofs* for decks having a slight slope.
3. *Slate-surfaced Selvedge Edge Roofs* for steep slopes.

Brantford Built-Up Roofs are guaranteed for a period of 10, 15 and 20 years, depending on the type used. During the guarantee period you will be free from the cost of repairs and upkeep expenses.



(A MODERN PLANT ROOFED WITH BRANTFORD)
Type of Brantford Built-Up Roof: 20-year Carco Felt and Gravel Roof;
Brantford approved N.I.S. 10-year roof.

BRACO INDUSTRIAL FLOORING

Combines a superior trucking surface with sound-deadening qualities. Braco is dustless — relieves fatigue of standing workers. Used in schools, armouries, industrial plants and basements of all types.

Brantford Roofing Company Limited

BRANTFORD

ONTARIO

Branch Offices and Warehouses:

WINNIPEG TORONTO MONTREAL SAINT JOHN HALIFAX

MODERNISTIC



The Modernistic Design

FITTINGS

*for that
Look
of
Smartness*



The Emco Modernistic and Art designs of Fittings add a look of distinction to Bathroom and Kitchen Fixtures.

These Fittings are beautifully designed, of the best quality, and will give years of unexcelled trouble-free service.

Emco Fittings are made in a wide range of styles, for every type of installation.

Architects and their clients will be made most welcome at any of our showrooms, where Emco representatives will be glad to discuss problems and make suggestions.

Specify Emco Fittings—your clients will appreciate it.

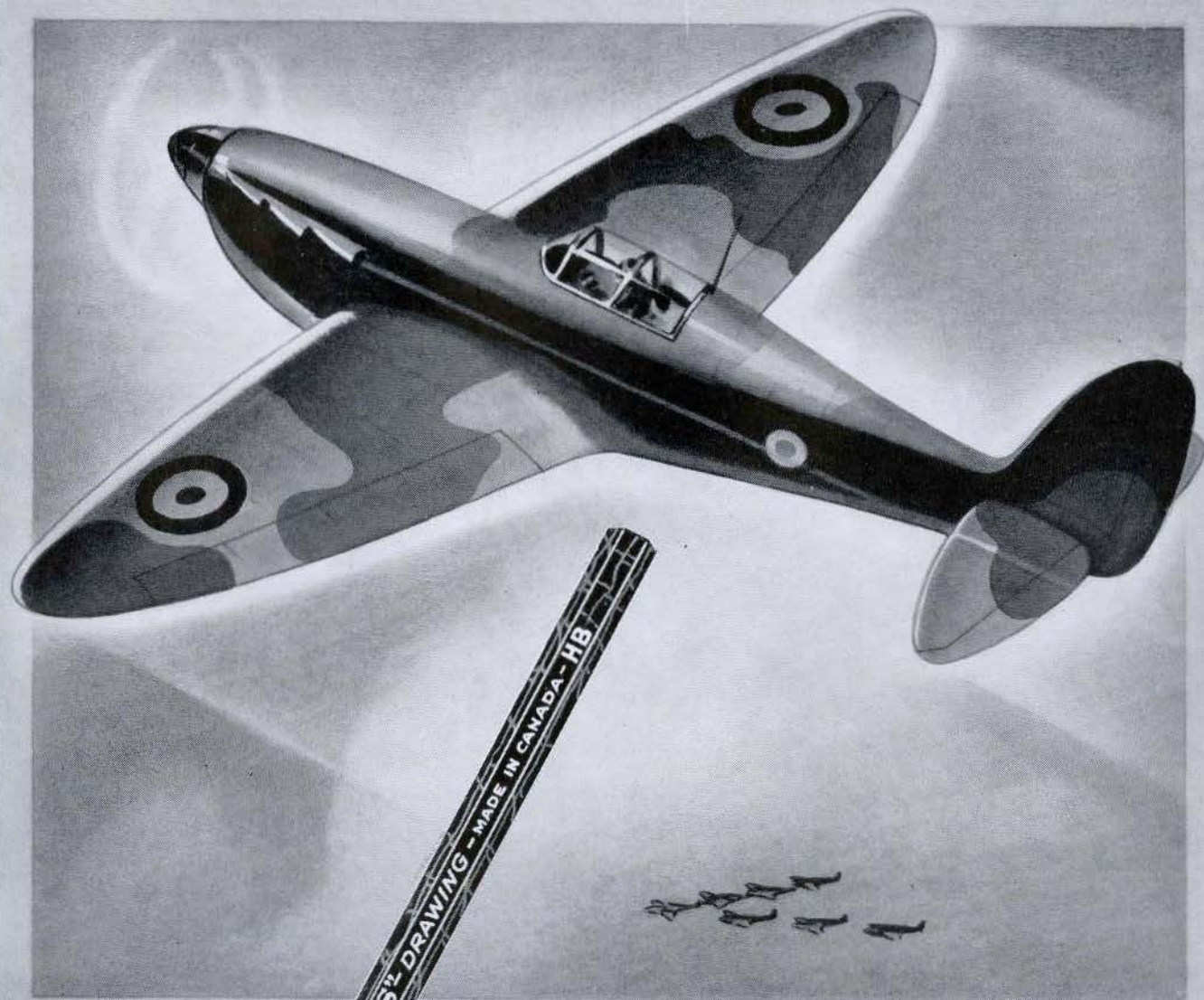


EMPIRE BRASS MFG. CO., LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, LONDON, CANADA

Warehouses:

TORONTO HAMILTON SUDBURY WINNIPEG VANCOUVER



LEADERS...
THE WORLD OVER



VENUS



DRAWING PENCILS 10¢

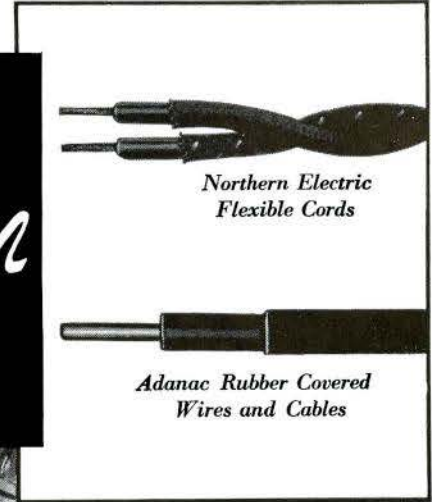
Canada's Largest-Selling Quality Pencils

MODERN

WIRING



FOR THE
Modern
HOME



Complete wiring for the New Home, from the underground cable entering the basement to the radio antenna concealed in the roof. Your plans should provide adequate wiring for future new uses of electricity and Northern Electric quality for long life. Consult the nearest branch of Northern Electric Co. Limited for complete information on all types of wiring.

WIRE AND CABLE DIVISION

14-406R

Northern COMPANY  *Electric* LIMITED

A NATIONAL ELECTRICAL SERVICE

HALIFAX
SAINT JOHN, N.B.
QUEBEC
TROIS RIVIERES

SHERBROOKE
MONTREAL

OTTAWA
VAL D'OR

TORONTO
HAMILTON

LONDON
WINDSOR

KIRKLAND LAKE
TIMMINS

SUDBURY
PORT ARTHUR

WINNIPEG

CALGARY
REGINA

EDMONTON
VERNON
VANCOUVER
VICTORIA

*From modest 5-room bungalow
to 10-storey building . . .*

WARDEN KING

heats both efficiently

Large "Viking" Boilers, installed in series, for public and industrial buildings . . . compact, 3½-foot-high "Viking Junior" Boilers for low-cost homes—within these two extremes the heating engineer has ample choice of Warden King installations of every capacity, for every type of fuel.

On radiators, too, Warden King meets the demand for more efficient heating with the "Convection" type radiator, occupying 1/5 less space than regular radiators of the same capacity; answers the trend toward more attractive interiors with concealed and cabinet models (many pleasing effects can be obtained in millwork while war restrictions prevent use of metal); provides a complete range of special Convection and standard type radiators for hospitals.

In a word, you can standardize on Warden King's complete line of heating equipment, simplifying your planning and also ensuring your client's permanent satisfaction.



"Viking Junior" Boiler—specially designed for low-cost homes. Provides for up to 620 sq. feet of radiation. No basement required.

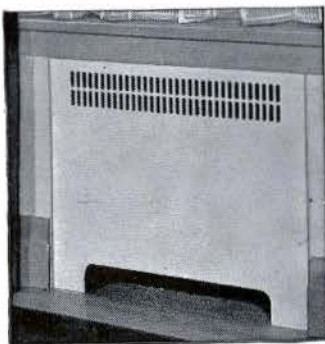
Warden King LIMITED

TORONTO
299 Adelaide St. W.

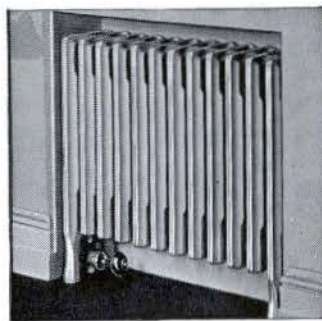
MONTREAL
2104 Bennett Avenue



34" "Viking" Square Sectional Boiler, for large installations. Adaptable to all types of automatic firing. These large "Viking" boilers can readily be connected in series for large volume heating.



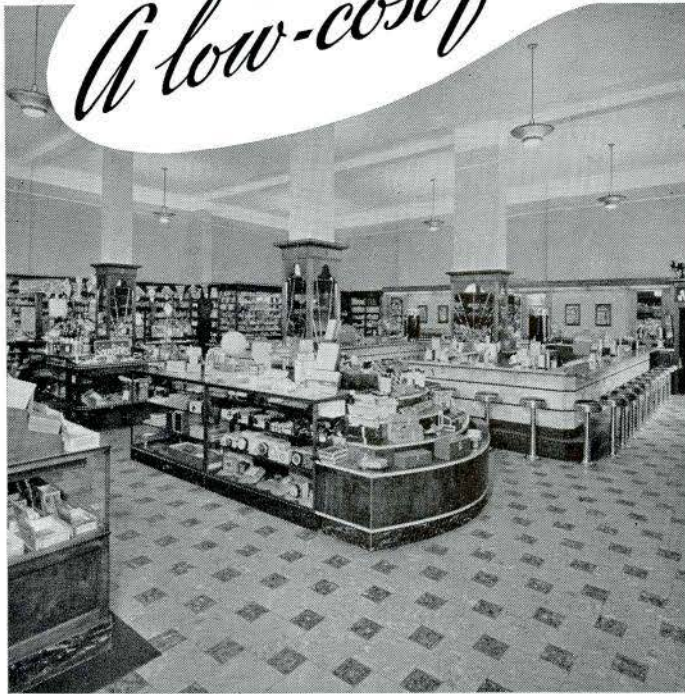
Concealed radiator with panel front. Attractive . . . in harmony with modern decorative schemes.



"Convection" type radiator, recessed, yet providing radiant heat. Space-saving—out of the way.

LOOKING FOR

A low-cost floor?



It will pay you to consider the advantages of Armstrong-Stedman Reinforced Rubber Tile

THERE'S a real *price-advantage* in Armstrong-Stedman Reinforced Rubber Tile. The cost of this durable, attractive flooring compares most favourably with that of any resilient material on the market!

Armstrong-Stedman Reinforced Rubber Tile has an important *maintenance-advantage*, too. The only care required is a daily sweeping and occasional washing and waxing. Expensive refinishing is unnecessary, because this flooring is highly resistant to wear . . . resists scuffing through its high resiliency. The colourings can't wear off, because they run through the full thickness of the material.

A wide range of beautiful patterns and colours are available in Armstrong-Stedman Reinforced Rubber Tile Floors. Write today for complete information.



**ARMSTRONG CORK
& INSULATION**

COMPANY LIMITED

MONTREAL • TORONTO • WINNIPEG • QUEBEC

Photographs Aid Architect, Engineer, Contractor!



An ASN photograph—courtesy, Cassidy's Limited.

★ Whatever your profession in the building field . . . architect, engineer, contractor . . . you can make ASN photographs work for you! With them, you can capture the beauty of architectural line, the detail of sound construction which originated on your drawing board. Classified photographic files and portfolios, which accurately record completed projects, help to turn your prospects into new clients!

Let fine quality ASN photographs, clear cut in every detail, build sales for you, too. Made by skilled operators using the finest equipment, ASN quality photographs are your assurance of satisfaction.

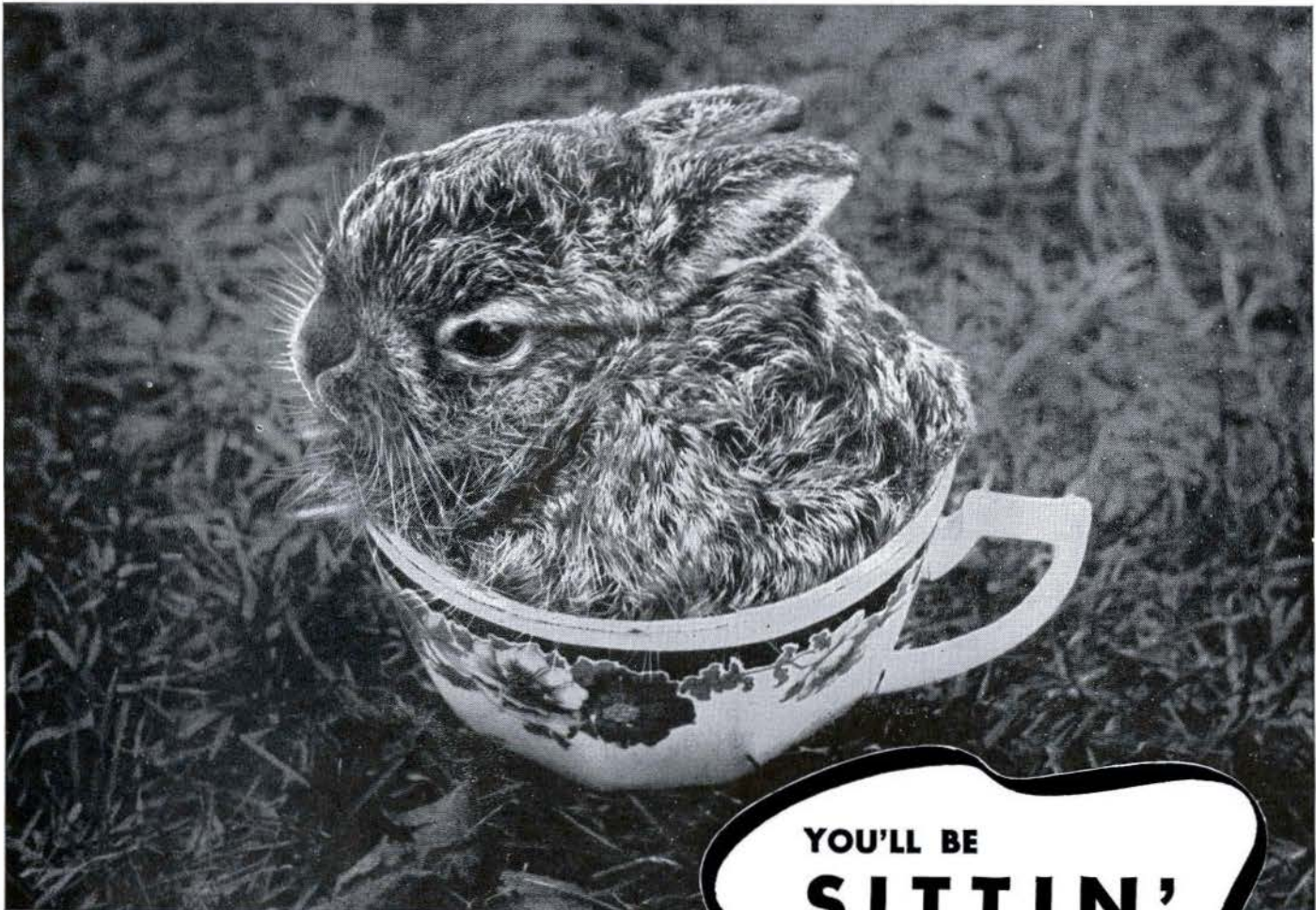
For full information, write or phone:

**ASSOCIATED SCREEN
NEWS LIMITED**

TORONTO
100 Adelaide St. W.

MONTREAL
5271 Western Ave.

VICTORIA
Empress Hotel



YOU'LL BE
**SITTIN'
 PRETTY**
 TOO IF YOU—



"Heat-Speed" Horizontal Unit Heater



"Heat-Speed" Vertical Unit Heater

— use Chatco Heat-Speed Unit Heaters for heating industrial, commercial and storage buildings, where large areas present heating problems. Chatco Horizontal Unit Heaters and Chatco Vertical Unit Heaters combine to solve these problems.

The heating elements in Chatco Heat-Speed Unit Heaters are entirely copper, that is why they transfer heat to air faster and more economically. Behind them are thirty-four years' heat engineering experience.

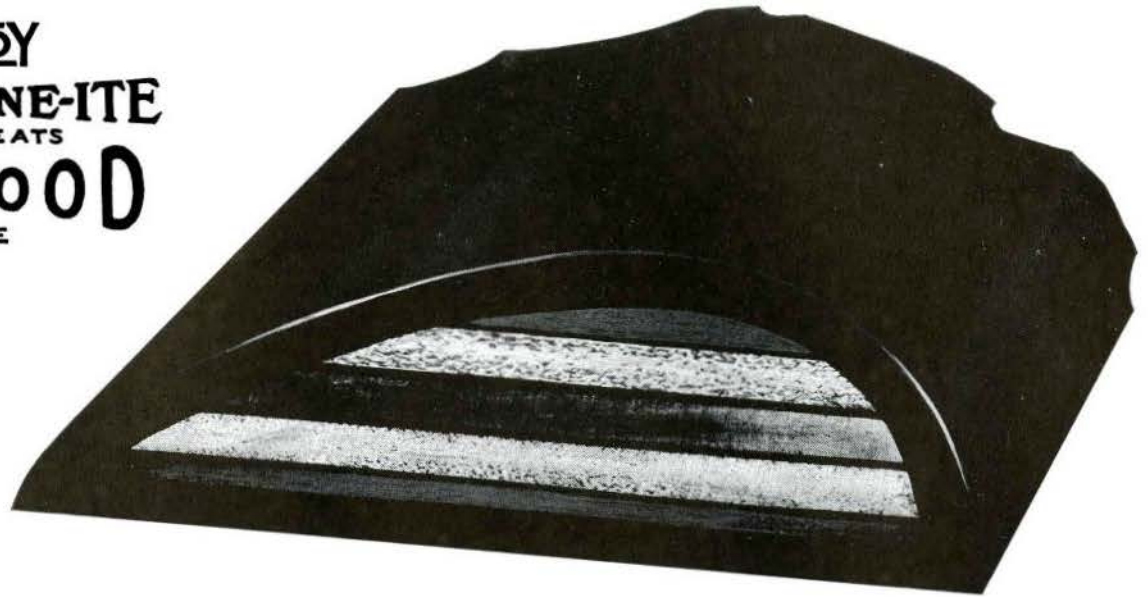
You are invited to write us about your heating problems without obligation.

**CHATHAM
 MALLEABLE
 & STEEL
 PRODUCTS
 LIMITED**
 CHATHAM ONTARIO

**CHATCO HEAT-SPEED
 UNIT HEATERS**

Plant and Head Office: Chatham, Ont. • General Sales Office: C.P.R. Bldg., Toronto, Ont. • Branches: Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

VICEROY
WHALE-BONE-ITE
REG'D
 TOILET SEATS
 WITH
RUBWOOD
REG'D
 CORE



THIS cross-section view shows the construction of Viceroy Rubwood Toilet Seats. The core, built up of alternate layers of plywood and rubber, in which the five layers of wood are placed with grain crossed, is vulcanized together under tremendous heat and pressure. A thick, hard rubber covering is then vulcanized to the core and highly polished, forming a one-piece unit that is indestructible, resistant to acids and the strongest disinfectant and will not absorb moisture or odors.



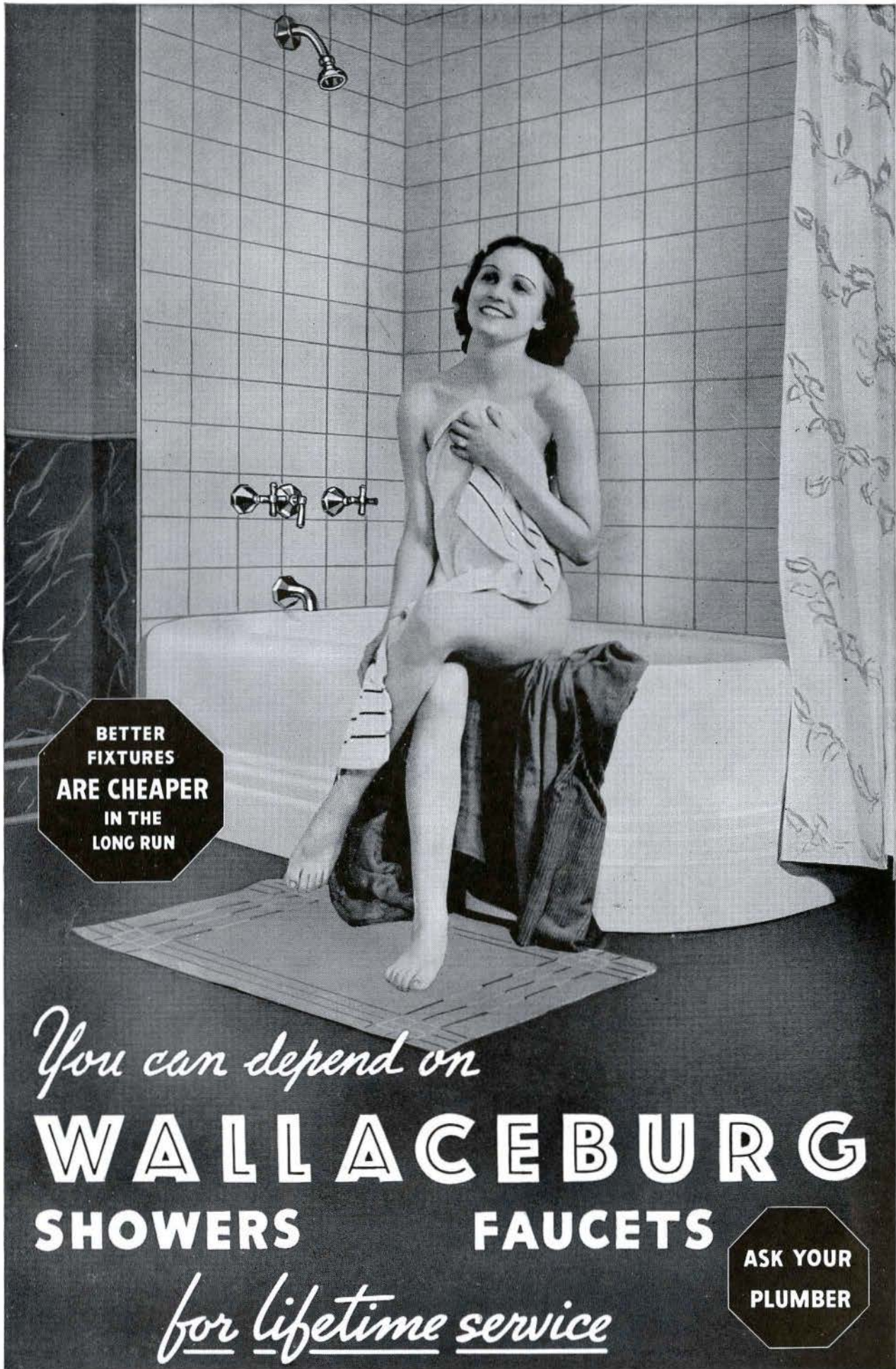
Write for Descriptive Folder

WHERE specifications make quality the first consideration, Viceroy Rubwood Toilet Seats are your assurance of a satisfied client. They have those features which quality demands . . . Long Life . . . Low Maintenance . . . Good Appearance . . . Sanitation. Made to fit all types of bowls.

MADE IN CANADA

VICEROY MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED

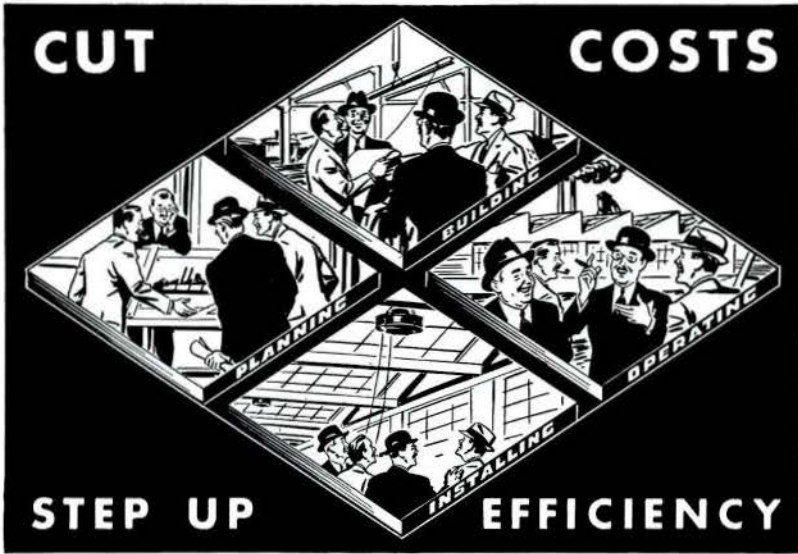
WEST TORONTO



**BETTER
FIXTURES
ARE CHEAPER
IN THE
LONG RUN**

You can depend on
WALLACEBURG
SHOWERS FAUCETS
for lifetime service

**ASK YOUR
PLUMBER**



WITH TRANE PRODUCTS AND FOUR SQUARE SERVICE

If you have a problem in heating, cooling or air-conditioning, Trane will help you solve it. If you're building a new plant, modernizing one of your departments or adding to your present facilities, now's the time to prevent future problems and make sure of satisfaction year after year by taking advantage of Trane FOUR SQUARE service.

This service is FREE. Trane representatives co-operate with you...they co-operate with your architect...they co-operate with your contractor—at every stage from first plans to final operation—Trane representatives study your requirements, specify the products to suit your *exact* needs, supervise the installation of equipment to make sure that specifications are carried out *to the letter*, check the final job to make sure everything is operating to your complete satisfaction.

That's why, industry says, "If it's Trane it *has* to be right, because it's RIGHT—from the start."

**IN HEATING . . . IN COOLING . . .
AND IN AIR-CONDITIONING . . . IT'S TRANE!**



TRANE PROJECTION HEATERS



TRANE COILS FOR HEATING, COOLING AND AIR-CONDITIONING



TRANE CABINET CONVECTORS



TRANE CLIMATE CHANGERS



TRANE COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

24 Mowat Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

Please send FREE LITERATURE about:

- HEATING COOLING
 AIR-CONDITIONING

Name

Address

Trane
COMPANY OF CANADA
LIMITED
MOWAT AVENUE TORONTO

JOURNAL

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

Serial No. 193

TORONTO, SEPTEMBER, 1941

Vol. 18, No. 9

CONTENTS

Editorial	146
. . . As a Result of Enemy Action, by Anthony Adamson	147
"City For Living," an Exhibition on City and Regional Planning Produced by the Architectural Research Group, Montreal	149
Greetings from the U.S.S.R. Academy of Architecture to the R.I.B.A.	151
Frank J. Martin, President of the Saskatchewan Association of Architects	157
Welded Steel Features in a New Cleveland Church	157
A Letter from H. M. The King	158
Provincial Page	159
Licensing of Commercial and Industrial Building Projects	160

PLATES

The A. R. G. "City for Living"	152
The Guildhall, Cambridge, England	154

THE INSTITUTE DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR THE OPINIONS EXPRESSED BY CONTRIBUTORS

OFFICERS

President.....BURWELL R. COON (F)	First Vice-President.....WILLIAM FREDK. GARDINER
Second Vice-President.....ANDREW R. COBB (F)	Honorary Secretary.....ALCIDE CHAUSSE (F)
Honorary Treasurer.....G. McLEOD PITTS (F)	Secretary.....MARY ELSMLIE

COUNCIL

JOHN MARTLAND JOHN U. RULE Alberta Association of Architects	KENNETH CAMPBELL H. CLAIRE MOTT (F) Architects Association of New Brunswick	O. BEAULE ALCIDE CHAUSSE (F) ERNEST CORMIER (F) CHARLES DAVID (F) H. L. FETHERSTONHAUGH (F) R. H. MACDONALD (F) G. McLEOD PITTS (F) Province of Quebec Association of Architects
H. BLACKADDER WILLIAM FREDK. GARDINER GEORGE F. NAIRNE Architectural Institute of British Columbia	A. E. PRIEST C. ST. JOHN WILSON Nova Scotia Association of Architects	
C. W. U. CHIVERS (F) MILTON S. OSBORNE (F) J. N. SEMMENS Manitoba Association of Architects	W. J. ABRA (F) MURRAY BROWN (F) BURWELL R. COON (F) JAMES H. CRAIG (F) A. J. HAZELGROVE (F) W. H. HOLCOMBE A. S. MATHERS (F) FORSEY PAGE (F) Ontario Association of Architects	F. J. MARTIN J. H. PUNTIN Saskatchewan Association of Architects

EDITORIAL BOARD

FORSEY PAGE (F), Chairman		
CECIL S. BURGESS (F), Edmonton R. A. D. BERWICK, Vancouver DAVID COLVILLE, Vancouver MILTON S. OSBORNE (F), Winnipeg H. CLAIRE MOTT (F), St. John LESLIE R. FAIRN (F), Wolfville	GORDON S. ADAMSON, Toronto MURRAY BROWN (F) Toronto GLADSTONE EVANS, Toronto JOHN LAYNG, Toronto JOHN B. PARKIN, Toronto	W. C. BEATTIE, Ottawa OSCAR BEAULE, Quebec RICHARD E. BOLTON, Montreal HAROLD LAWSON (F), Montreal MARCEL PARIZEAU, Montreal ROBT. F. DUKE, Saskatoon

ERIC R. ARTHUR, EDITOR

Editorial and Advertising Offices - - - - - 57 Queen Street West, Toronto

J. F. SULLIVAN, PUBLISHER

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Canada and Newfoundland—Three Dollars per year. Great Britain, British Possessions, United States and Mexico—Five Dollars per year. All Other Countries—Six Dollars per year. Single Copies—Canada 50 Cents; Other Countries 75 Cents.

WE REGRET that we were unable to send our promised Editorial to the *Journal* for July from St. Paul's Cathedral. We had not counted on spending thirty days at sea and when we did stand, note book in hand, beneath the dome of that sacred and solemn edifice, we realized that neither by air nor by sea, could an article reach Toronto in time for publication. So instead, we sent the President a cable explaining our hopeless state and our inability, in face of wars, geography and censorship, to get six hundred words to Toronto in twenty-four hours.

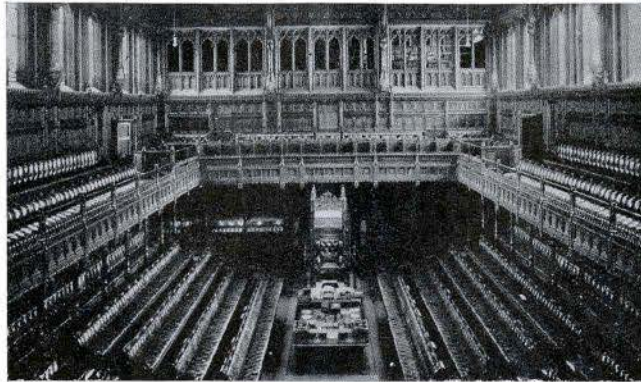
The Germans, like Cromwell, have treated the Church of England as a military objective. We have seen churches hit fair and square in half a dozen cities between Glasgow and London, and we have seen power plants and factories, next door, entirely missed. And yet St. Paul's stands in all its nobility, practically unscathed, with all around it in ruins. The immunity of the Cathedral is all the more remarkable when one remembers the narrowness of the surrounding streets, and the effectiveness of concussion and flying metal in a horizontal direction from bombs five hundred pounds and over. The only external damage that we saw was at the east end, where it was more noticeable than serious. The stone is pockmarked by metal and the holes are a gleaming white against the sooty background of Portland stone. A few sections of cornice have been broken and will have to be replaced, but the holes may be left as a reminder to posterity of the savagery of the enemy and the gallantry and bravery of the defenders. Everywhere round the building are great tanks of water with fire fighters standing by with their equipment. One of them, the son of a distinguished architect, told us that he will never forget the night of the big raid, the shattering noise of exploding bombs, the flames and billows of smoke and the pungent odours of gas and roasting pigeons. All those on duty worked like infuriated ants against the immensity of the Cathedral, while incendiary bombs dropped in hundreds, and buildings crashed in flaming ruins on all sides. If the British firefighting companies had Colours, St. Paul's would certainly be among their battle honours.

Inside, we felt we were seeing the building as Wren must have seen it on many an occasion. All the Gibbons panelling had been removed and there was a fine kind of plaster dust on the floors; and in the air, the mysterious blue shafts of light, which we remembered, were alive with a million particles of dancing dust. We were just one visitor among many. Fathers and mothers were there with their children, all with little suit cases and lunch parcels as though they had come from the country for a holiday "in town". All were gaping at the dome as though they were seeing it for the first time, and one group was being shown the sights by the verger. We caught an occasional phrase and found it hard to believe we were "at the front" in a real war. Two high explosive bombs hit St. Paul's. One fell in the North Transept and ruined a marble portico and the other fell in the choir. Of the latter the English Architectural Review says "The reredos, by Bodley and Garner, 1888, an elaborate but muddle-headed design which interferes with the clarity of Wren's architecture, was practically undamaged, nor did any part of the main structure suffer severely." We have always had a passion for memorials, especially in crypts, but the time did not seem suitable for such light-hearted pursuits. Otherwise we should have taken a last look at "Sir" Richard Whittington, Florence Nightingale, Sebba, King of the East Saxons, Sir John A. Macdonald, prime minister of Canada, Sir Anthony Van Dyke and, in front of the altar rails, Sir Arthur Sullivan. We went out into the bright light of a summer's day to see the firefighters again, the legless man making chalk drawings on the pavement, the flower sellers, the men selling toys that jump on a string and we felt that all was well.

We carried with us to England a letter of greeting to the Royal Institute of British Architects from the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. An urgent call to our ship in Scotland prevented us from delivering this in person (in the clothes we had slept in for three weeks) to Sir Ian MacAlister, but we posted it in London. We know, from a letter from Sir Ian, that our extraordinary behaviour was not misunderstood, and that the greetings of the Institute were appreciated. We have hopes of making a proper call next summer.

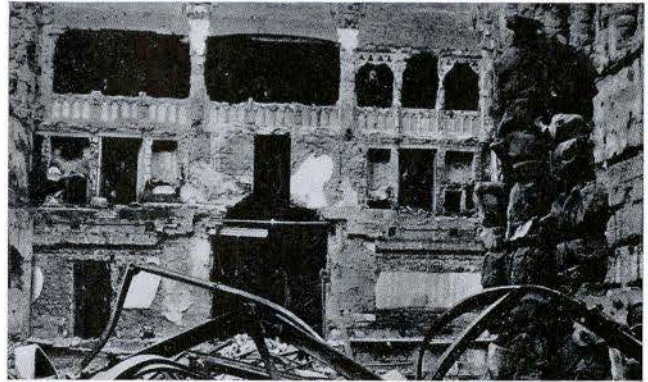
. . . AS A RESULT OF ENEMY ACTION

By ANTHONY ADAMSON



BEFORE

Courtesy The Illustrated London News.



AFTER

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, WESTMINSTER

3. *The Houses of Parliament, Westminster.*

THE Houses of Parliament, or the New Palace at Westminster is the finest of the great buildings built since the climacteric of our present civilization's architecture in the 14th Century. Many will disagree with that statement but those who do will be hard pressed to agree on a rival. Most of the great churches built since the Gothic taste died blazing on the Cathedral at Milan are inferior in design or lack a unified composition, St. Paul's being among those excepted. None of the empty palaces of Europe's despots that dot that continent from the Escorial to the Peterhof including the Louvre, Chambord and Versailles, is or ever was as satisfactory in function or in mass as the Houses of Parliament. Only one of the now equally empty democratic palaces is comparable, the Parliament at Buda-Pest and it fails where it ceases to imitate Westminster. The commercial palaces of the New World, of which perhaps Radio City is the best exemplar, have beauty, have mass, have function, and are glorious tokens of man's technical ability, but the Queen Mary has equal beauty, greater mass, finer function, and propels itself besides. It comes hard to put a Victorian Gothic building before all the shining beauty of the Renaissance, but no buildings that strive for bookish perfection so assiduously as those of Palladio can be regarded as supreme achievements of the human spirit. Most pre-Palladian buildings are gems too small to set against the glare of our tiara.

It is not to be denied that within half a mile of the Houses of Parliament in Westminster are two or three buildings which are architecturally superior in their limited spheres. Henry VII's Chapel, the Banqueting House, Whitehall and perhaps the Horse Guards. Had Henry VII been able to rebuild Westminster Abbey after the style of King's College Cambridge to the size of St. Paul's it would have been a surpassing thing. But had Inigo Jones been allowed to build on London soil his monstrous palace there is great doubt if it would have been a thing of greater beauty than the Houses of Parliament despite the charm of his Whitehall fragment.

The "Old Palace" at Westminster was destroyed one October night in 1834 leaving but one building of a heterogeneous collection that had been there continuously since Canute.

Fortunately this building was Westminster Hall. St. Stephen's Chapel where the House of Commons had sat since 1547 was gutted. Had the old Palace been burnt ten years earlier the Mother of Parliaments would have been sitting today in some staid Grecian ranges by Cockerell, had it been burnt ten years later it would have been sitting in true mediaeval quaintness in a building by Pugin or Street. But it was not and the Royal Commissioners entrusted with the rebuilding decreed a competition for a palace in the "Tudor or Perpendicular Style" as it was an "English Style". The classicists had then run the whole gamut and some were now wandering among the Egyptians. Ninety-seven architects entered and the competition was won by Charles Barry.

The building that began under his guidance in 1840 was finished in 1867, two years after the dome of the Capitol at Washington. It is eight acres in area which makes it one of the largest buildings in Europe and has a facade three hundred yards long, several hundred feet longer than Versailles or the U.S. Capitol. It has 11 courts, 100 staircases, over 100 principal rooms, and two towers over 300 feet high. Its plan is superb and upon it is built a picturesque but orderly grouping directly expressive of it and incorporating prominently old Westminster Hall, the oak-roofed masterpiece of an earlier England. The two dissimilar towers are extremely happily placed both for their effect and function, the Victoria Tower over the great Royal Entrance arch and Big Ben's tower by the side of a great traffic artery. The regularity of the Thames facade with its great terrace, its six square towers and the lantern tower over the octagonal Central Hall is a purposeful and ingenious foil to the romantic placing of the great towers. The foundations of St. Stephen's Chapel were used for St. Stephen's Hall which runs at an angle from the West porch of Westminster Hall to the Central Octagon on the main axis of the building. The detail of the building is wide open to the charge of redundancy but not mediocrity. Examined minutely it is not exquisite and it is not coarse, there is just rather too much of it. There are 500 statues alone of the British great from Boadicea upwards.

The Houses of Parliament being the great shrine of Democracy will undoubtedly be further damaged in the course of the war. As they stand today, the hall of the House

of Commons and the central lantern tower are completely destroyed, the Cloister Court is very badly damaged, one bomb has gone through the roof of Westminster Hall, the Big Ben tower is nicked and there is external damage near the base of the Victoria Tower. It took three years of intermittent bombardment to destroy the Cloth Hall at Ypres and it will take many many more nights of bombing to create havoc at Westminster, but obituary notice must be taken of the parts already lost.

The room of the House of Commons was only 70 feet long, 41 feet high and 45 feet wide and it had today nearly 200 too few seats for its members. The general view of its interior is known to us all. It was a domestic clubby room and its Gothic detail less lavish than the House of Lords and generally more business like. Much of the detail was designed by Pugin who at that time in his busy enthusiastic life was working for Barry and is quite good if we can forget the prejudices with which we were architecturally suckled. By day it was lit by twelve stained glass windows showing the armorial bearings of Parliamentary boroughs. By night it has been lately lit from illuminated glass panels in the ceiling. Barry gave it air conditioning with a system which included cooling by ice in the English summer but it never worked well and much pains had been expended since in bettering the ventilation. The room itself like the institution it housed could have been built only in England. While her very name then was almost enough to constrain aggression on this planet, the room in which supreme power was enacted was panelled quietly in oak on an essentially human scale and there was scarcely enough gilt to decorate a Reich-Marshall's uniform. Many have criticized this room and pointed to it as an example of typical English lack of imagination. Many have explained how superior is the semi-circular auditorium plan of other Parliaments. It is to be greatly doubted whether "lack of imagination" which are the weasel words for "balance" had anything to do with the unimportance of the House of Commons' room. Where it was right and proper to be pompous, Barry was pompous, the Royal Gallery only used for the Royal Progress to and from the House of Lords at the opening of Parliament and at Coronations is nearly twice as large as the House of Commons and the arch at the Royal entrance is half as high again as its roof. These differences were expressly made. As for the auditorium plan it went counter to at least 300 years' tradition and would have abolished the Woolsack. Nevertheless if a part of this great building had to be destroyed the House of Commons was the least architectural loss. It was undoubtedly too small, badly ventilated and had poor acoustics.

The Cloister Court was a bit of romantic frivolity filling in the unrectangular shape that lies between the South side of Westminster Hall and the East side of St. Stephen's Hall. It had two floors of large glazed tracery, arches lighting small committee rooms and on the North there jutted out into the court an apsidal ended conference room. The damage done to the exterior near the base of the Victoria Tower was caused probably by the same bomb that damaged Henry VII's Chapel and bent Richard I's sword for all the newspapers to photograph. It is inconsequential and the future will point to these scars of the past with pride. The loss of the lantern tower with presumably considerable damage to the central hall beneath it is great but it can be rebuilt. It is, however, Westminster Hall which if it is badly damaged will be a far greater loss than the complete destruction of the House of Commons.

Westminster Hall was begun by William II (Rufus) in 1097 and was probably finished with a double row of columns and a basilican plan. It was badly burned in 1291 and

was half heartedly restored from time to time till poor Richard II took it in hand in 1398. He remodelled it, removing the columns and had erected the finest and largest wooden roof in existence. It is a beautifully carved hammer beam oak with a span of 68 feet. In its 550 years it had not been damaged except by beetles till this year, though it had been repaired on occasions. The Hall is crowded with historic associations and shares with Westminster Abbey the highest national respect of all Britons. All the greatest legal, national, royal and parliamentary functions took place in it up till the time of the Stuarts. Edward II was deposed in it. Edward III gave a great banquet in it for the two Kings of France and Scotland that he had captured in battle. Its first use after its remodelling was for the deposition of its remodeller. Charles I was condemned to death in it. Cromwell in purple and ermine, carrying a bible and sceptre, was made Lord Protector in it. Eight years later and for nearly thirty years afterwards his head decorated the roof of it on a spike till it blew down and was sold by a sentry. William Wallace, Saint Thomas More, the Earl of Essex and Guy Fawkes were condemned in it. Coronation festivals were held and the King's Champion challenged in it up till George IV. For hundreds of years it was a great law court. Under it is a chapel built by King Stephen. It was altogether an ideal target for German Kultur.

Sir Charles Barry's incorporation of this historic hall in his great building was masterly. He profoundly respected it. He also profoundly respected the Abbey and St. Margaret's Church and resisted what must have been the greatest temptation to an architect to put a fine facade on the Northern side. He had three million pounds to spend which was much more than it is now and the chance to make his great building dominate the great buildings of historic England. Yet he made no attempt to do so. Nor did he with excellent wisdom attempt symmetry on the North. It has never been the architectural fashion to praise English architecture. The English do not do it themselves. But we have to admit that they are never led into vagaries. "Flamboyant Gothic", "Baroque" and lately the "International" concrete box have left English cities singularly undisturbed. There has only been one time when the bridle was not held tightly on English taste and that was during the Gothic Revival which originated in England, possibly the only style that did. There is little dangerous enthusiasm in the Houses of Parliament. Barry was a classicist and mistrusted the whole Gothic "bag of tricks", he probably left the detailing to Pugin and others and there are few buildings whose decoration can be summed up so concisely by that contemporary word "spinach". Yet the building is perfectly functional and has lasted a hundred years of change with the need of only slight modification, its massing is beautiful whatever we take that word to mean, its "spinach" a wondrous source of amazement and admiration, its reticence and dignity as a great unit in a city is supremely English, and when the present day has crowned it with the noble scars of history the sons of those who pay us for our stark and dated boxes will see in it a beauty beyond our visibility.

The "House of Commons" is not a house nor a group of mortals, it is a pliable vital force. Shakespeare has said about another living English thing and it is equally applicable to it:

*"When wasteful war shall statues overturn,
And broils root out the work of masonry,
Nor Mars his sword nor war's quick fire shall burn
The living record of your memory.
'Gainst death and all oblivious enmity
Shall you pace forth; your praise shall still find room
Even in the eyes of all posterity
That wear this world out to the ending doom."*

"CITY FOR LIVING"

An Exhibition on City and Regional Planning produced by The Architectural Research Group, Montreal

WITHIN the past few years, in various parts of the world, there have been a number of "planning exhibitions", promoted and produced by architects. The underlying idea in each has been threefold: education of the public; expansion of the scope of the architect's services, and publicity for his profession.

The vast majority of people have virtually no knowledge of how the conditions under which they live have developed; of how their own daily lives, their health and wealth, are affected by their surroundings, or of how this environment might be controlled in order to check its evil effects and gradually promote a better life. Without public education in these matters there can obviously be no public demand for the planning and control necessary. Even though there be trained technicians and enlightened authorities, no progress can be made until public opinion becomes stronger than the voices and the purses of the few whose private interests would be jeopardized by any activity toward the general good.

Why have some architects made it their business to teach the public these things? Firstly, because they have recognized the fact that the architect, just as the doctor, has important social responsibilities. He has the responsibility of giving form to the environment which moulds the life of each citizen. He has the technical training and ability to plan the physical surroundings of the people so that their lives may be healthier and happier. He has the knowledge to put an end to the warping, stifling chaos of cities and towns, and to the destructive blight which creeps out into the countryside. All this is as surely a part of the architect's responsibility as public health is of the doctor's.

Secondly, the architect has long realized that his position in the community, instead of gaining in importance with the growing problems which should be his to solve, has been sinking into insignificance. For years, he has complained bitterly against the trends and conditions which he claimed were responsible for his waning prestige, failing to recognize the new fields which these very developments were opening before him.

Many methods have been used in the attempt to interest the public in architecture—the limited architecture of embellishing individual buildings. But the public is notably interested in nothing that cannot readily be recognized as affecting the public. In this matter of living environment, of city and regional planning, is to be found the one logical meeting place for the interests of a bewildered public and of the devitalized profession of architecture. The public needs city and regional planning and, when it is taught why, will demand it; the architect is the organizer with the technical equipment to provide it.

This, broadly, is the reasoning that has resulted in the various town-planning exhibitions which have recently been reported in the architectural journals, and which has interested the Architectural Research Group, since it was formed, in producing such an exhibition in Montreal.

Shortly before last Christmas, the Group decided to attempt the project. Much discussion had taken place concerning the advisability of such a move at a time when the

public is, or should be, primarily war-conscious. It was agreed, however, on the basis of "when at war prepare for peace," that this was actually the logical time for the effort, in order that people might be brought to think of the subject and that preliminary steps might be taken—organizations formed and plans prepared—so that, when peace comes, the necessary machinery will have been set up ready to operate without delay. If the mistakes and the lack of foresight which accompanied the development after the last war are to be avoided after this one; if post-war reconstruction is to be properly planned, and if the present chaos is to be corrected, there is no time to be lost and the preparatory work must be started now.

In this connection, the present preparations for post-war planning in England are noteworthy, and it is interesting to read in the London "Architects' Journal" of May 8th, that the "1940 Council" has launched an exhibition, under the name, "Living in Cities", the aim of which is "to persuade as many people as possible that planned reconstruction and development after the war is both desirable and possible." Also, in the May 1st issue of the same paper, the aims of a newly formed Planning Committee of the Manchester Society of Architects (reprinted elsewhere in this number of the Journal) set another stimulating example to the Canadian associations.

Preparation

The first step taken by A.R.G. towards a planning exhibition was to prepare a study in the form of a large book of photosketches, and a small-scale model, illustrating roughly the general subject matter and the approximate design of the exhibition. These were used to interest various individuals and organizations in the project. Early reactions were encouraging. When the P.Q.A.A. voted \$750.00 and the City Improvement League of Montreal followed with \$250.00 to round out the estimated material cost of the work, the way was clear and A.R.G. set to work.

Various authorities were consulted and gave valuable assistance in crystallizing the subject matter and in providing facts and figures relating to the different problems of which they had expert knowledge. Public-health doctors, educationists, social scientists and welfare workers were represented in these discussions.

While the theme and content of the exhibition was taking shape, photographs, maps and diagrams were being selected, and the panels which were to carry them were being built. Most of the photographs were enlarged photostatically, though a few were actually "blown up" to as large as 40 in. by 60 in.

About six weeks before the exhibition was to open, a suitable workshop was found; materials and equipment were moved in, and the work of "production" began. At this stage the Group was assisted, from time to time, by a number of individuals who gave active expression to their interest by helping to paint the panels, and mount and colour photographs and maps. The work was done almost entirely in evenings and on week-ends. The final week-end before the Opening followed the sleepless tradition of architectural competitions.

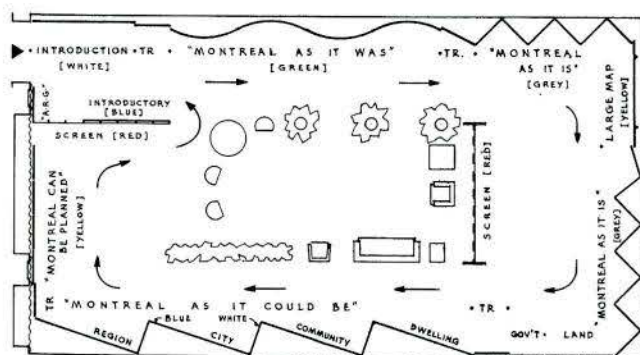
On Monday, May 12th, the completed panels were transported to the Galleries of the Montreal Art Association, and set up—the work being finished only an hour before the time set for the Opening. Against the Ionic facade of the Art Gallery was erected a bright red iron staircase, typical of thousands of tortuous exterior stairs peculiar to the residential districts of Montreal. This bore the sign which announced the exhibition, and served well in advertising it and in attracting people into the Gallery. That evening, with over three hundred guests present, the Mayor of Montreal opened the exhibition. Addresses were given by several prominent citizens, including an excellent one by President J. R. Smith of the P.Q.A.A.

"City for Living" was seen by about six thousand Montrealers during its three weeks' showing at the Art Gallery. Since then, it has spent a week in the Salle d'Honneur of the City Hall, where it was viewed by the City Council and by the new Town Planning Commission, which was appointed the day the exhibition was opened, as well as by other civic employees and more of the public. [It is gratifying to report that the City Council passed a motion thanking A.R.G. for its work.] At the time of writing, "City for Living" has been set up at the Province of Quebec Handicrafts' Fair where it will remain for two weeks, and where very large attendance is expected. From there it is hoped that it will travel to other parts of the city, and it has been suggested that it be sent to other cities and towns of the Province. This the Group is anxious should be done, and it would be glad to discuss arrangements with any group of architects who would be interested in using the exhibition in their community.

The exhibition has received good publicity, including several newspaper editorials, photographs, numerous miscellaneous items and letters in the press, and two radio talks on town-planning in general and the exhibition in particular. Altogether, A.R.G. is gratified and encouraged by the reception that has been accorded what it believes to be the first architecturally promoted planning exhibition in Canada, and it is hoped that steps may be taken to form a Montreal City and Regional Planning Association—consisting not only of architects and technicians, but of all individuals, organizations and professional groups whose interests relate to the subject in any way. Such an association should ensure continuity in the work of creating public interest, as well as provide a meeting place for discussion of the problems, and make it possible to produce a master plan for the area.

Description

The exhibition takes Montreal and its region as its object lesson. The photographs and maps, except in one section, are all of Montreal. Nevertheless, what is shown and the conclusions drawn could be applied equally to any other city in this country, or, for that matter, on this continent.



Plan of the Exhibition as set up in the Montreal Art Gallery.

After an introductory or title panel, the exhibition divides itself into four sections, each heralded by a single red panel bearing white lettering, and reading, respectively: "Montreal as it was", "Montreal as it is", "Montreal as it could be", and "Montreal can be planned".

The introduction panel carries a five foot photograph of a "happy family", as it came to be known during production. This happy family reappears later in the "Tomorrow" section. On this panel is also a selection of a number of photographs of existing Montreal conditions which will be seen later in the "Today" section. The exhibition title, "City for Living", appears at the top, and below a broad statement to the effect that healthy cities are essential to healthy citizens, whereas much of Montreal does not provide the requirements of healthy life.

The "Montreal as it was" section outlines the history of the city from the time that Jacques Cartier discovered the green island in the St. Lawrence up until today, ending by picturing the present sprawling greyness of a chaotic metropolis. This section is made up of curved green panels bearing prints of engraved maps and drawings of the city's growth, and colour sketches of famous events in its history. It concludes that though the city became a great commercial, industrial and transportation centre, with mighty buildings, yet it has not produced good living conditions for its citizens.

The next section, "Montreal as it is", consists of seventeen grey panels arranged in zig-zag formation. It shows various aspects of the city as it affects the people who have to live in it. It asks personalized questions and answers them photographically: the answer to the question, "Who are we?" analyzes the main trades and occupations of the citizens; to the question, "Where do we live?" shows housing conditions and how they affect living; to the questions, "Where do we work?—play?—learn?" illustrates the surroundings provided for these pursuits. Other panels in this section outline the city's health conditions, the public services, the use of land, and functioning of the many governing bodies which control the metropolitan region. One very large panel shows by a map that there are too many such political units to allow a comprehensive regional plan, and that a central co-ordinating planning authority is necessary. Other maps show population densities, types of building development, land values and centres of employment. The question, "Is this the best we can do?" is emphasized by repetition throughout this section.

The third section, "Montreal as it could be", is composed of 12 ft. by 6 ft. blue panels alternating with 4 ft. by 6 ft. white panels at right angles. The smaller panels carry reproductions of the "happy family" of the introduction, and state that the family unit determines the dwelling unit, thence the community, thence the city, and thence the region. The large blue panels illustrate and suggest sound planning methods for each of these extensions of living space, in turn, with pictures of actual achievements in other parts of the world.

Finally, there are four yellow panels suggesting the methods by which a master plan will be made possible: through public understanding of the problems and demand for their solution; by conferences, lectures, exhibitions, planning centres, libraries. The end panel carries a framed mirror, and below it challenges, "Here is the person to do it!" (In passing it may be recorded that this "stunt" worked reasonably well; most men were caught and registered, though many women were seen adjusting their hats in the glass before walking out onto the street.)

It should be noted that one of the main technical difficulties in this exhibition was found to be in carrying the text in both French and English. This was achieved more

or less satisfactorily by keeping, wherever possible, the two languages in different coloured lettering. One or two other technicalities may be of interest to some readers. For the large lettering, at top and bottom of the panels, 3 in. and 2 in. cut-out cardboard letters were glued on, 1,000 of the former and 1,500 of the latter. Other lettering was applied by stencil. The photographs and maps were mounted with ordinary casein paste, which proved, on experiment, very much more satisfactory than rubber cement. The panels were painted, by spray gun, with flat oil paint. The panels themselves are ¼ in. beaver board, almost entirely in stock sizes, nailed and glued to 2 in. by 1 in. stripping with diagonal bracing. Each panel was edged with ¼ in. by 1¼ in. hardwood strip. Some panels rest directly on the floor, others are up two feet on 2 in. square legs, but the tops of all, except the 14 ft. map, are eight feet above the floor, the varying plan shapes serving to break the line. Owing to the difficulty of stowing such large panels and yet keeping them readily accessible in the studio, they were stood on edge on floor cleats and slid in and out between separating nails. Many of them warped threateningly until they were hinged together or bolted to legs, since when they have given no

trouble. Apart from some half-dozen cut-out letters being knocked off (they are retrieved or replaced from a spare stock), there have been no mishaps whatever in the three moves the exhibit has undergone to date. The three rooms in which it has been shown so far have been quite different in shape and size, but it has been possible each time to arrange the panels well and to give a successful general appearance. The Art Gallery room is about 40 feet by 70 feet and the exhibit was arranged around the walls. In the City Hall it was set up as an island in a room about 100 feet by 35 feet.

A.R.G. considers itself most fortunate in the encouragement and support it received from organizations and individuals during the production of "City for Living". It hopes for further co-operation in circulating the exhibition wherever it may be of value. This exhibition, however, is but a first step, and must be followed up by continuous efforts toward public education in town and regional planning; toward broader architectural services, and wider recognition of the profession. The opportunity is now; and it may be the last. The work must be done—NOW.

—A. R. G.

TIMELY GREETINGS

THE following cablegram has just been received from Moscow by the President of the Royal Institute of British Architects:—

President, Royal Institute of British Architects, London: We send through you friendliest greetings to Architects of Britain. We have a common foe; a foe bringing in his wake bestial hatred of human liberty and culture, a foe striving to destroy everything created by human endeavour in our centuries' old history. All progressive forces of the world must rally against this foe. We architects have placed ourselves at disposal of our Government which leads the people to battle against the rapacious aggressor. We are filled with firm assurance of complete and final victory over the mortal enemy. In this historic hour we express our deep friendship for our British colleagues and for the people of Britain.

Victor Vesnin, President U.S.S.R. Academy of Architecture.

Alabyan, Vice-President U.S.S.R. Academy of Architecture, Secretary Union of Soviet Architects, Honorary Corresponding Member R.I.B.A.

Boris Yofan, Member U.S.S.R. Academy of Architecture.

Sergei Charnyshev, Member U.S.S.R. Academy of Architecture, Chief Architect of Moscow.

Alexei Shchusev, Member U.S.S.R. Academy of Architecture.

Arkin, Corresponding Member U.S.S.R. Academy of Architecture, Honorary Corresponding Member, R.I.B.A.

The following reply has been sent:—

Victor Vesnin, President U.S.S.R. Academy of Architecture, Dmitrovka 24B Moscow. Thank you for friendly greetings: we join with you in resolution never to cease fighting until victory over aggressor is assured. William Ansell, President Royal Institute of British Architects.

IAN MACALISTER, *Secretary*.

OBITUARY

J. G. HEDGES

Mr. Hedges was born and educated in Toronto. He started practising Architecture in 1912 and in 1925 took a position with the Toronto Harbour Commission. On the outbreak of war he went to the Department of National Defence and supervised construction work at Camp Borden, Dunnville, Fingal, Trenton and Clinton. While Mr. Hedges resided in Toronto, he died suddenly in Clinton on the 18th August, 1941, in his fifty-second year. Mr. Hedges was held in high esteem in his profession and was a Member of the Ontario Association of Architects and of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

J. M. COWAN

Mr. Cowan was born in Jarvis, Ontario, and educated in Toronto. He started the practise of Architecture in Toronto in 1907 and continued to practise until his death, in his sixty-first year, on the 2nd July, 1941. Mr. Cowan was for many years the Architect for the Separate School Board of Toronto, and enjoyed a wide practice throughout the Province in Roman Catholic Schools and Churches. He was a Member of the Ontario Association of Architects and of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.



GALLERY OF THE MONTREAL ART ASSOCIATION

PART OF THE "HISTORY" AND "TODAY" SECTIONS

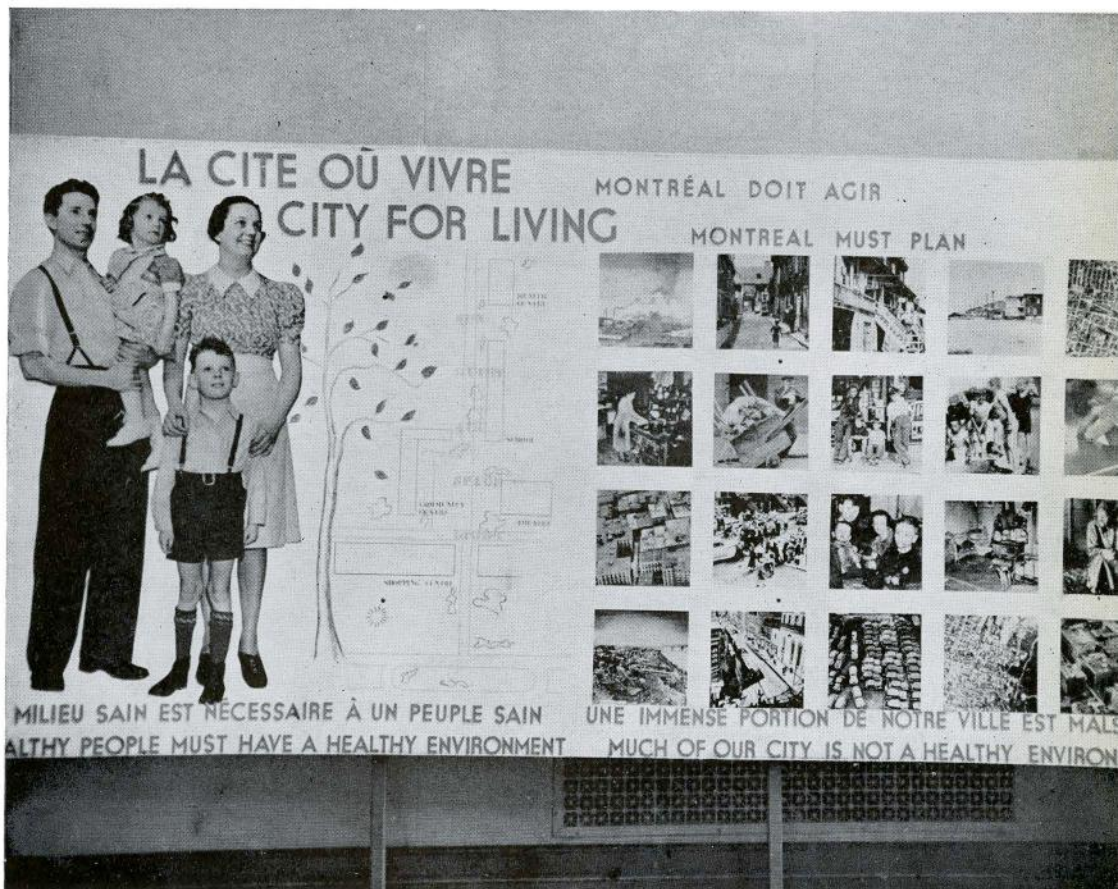


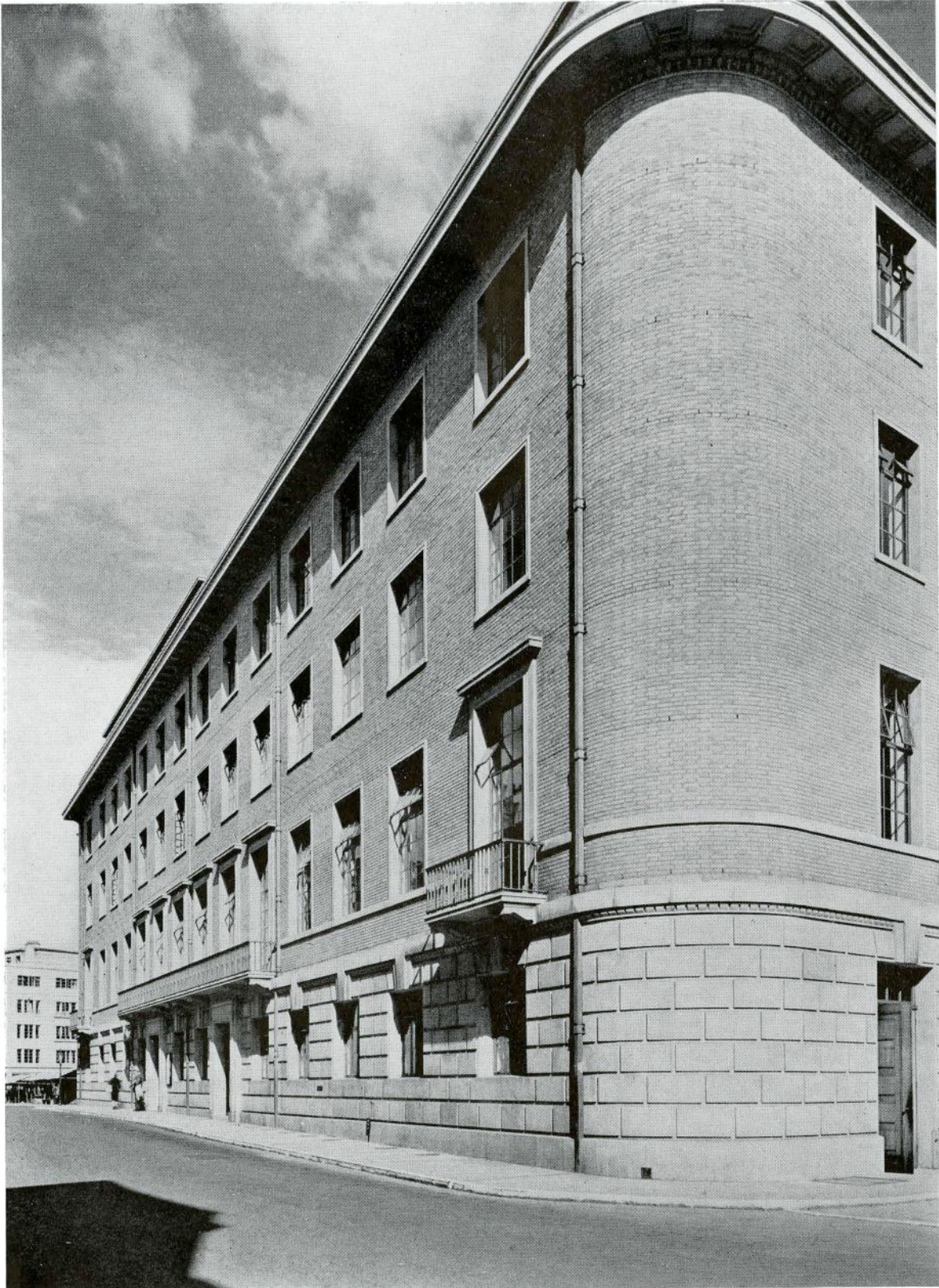
PART OF THE "TOMORROW" SECTION

AN END WALL, WITH THE
ENTRANCE TO THE RIGHT



THE INTRODUCTION PANEL





THE GUILDHALL, CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND

CHARLES COWLES-VOYSEY, ARCHITECT



DETAIL OF NEWEL OF MAIN STAIRCASE



THE GUILDHALL POLICE COURT

DETAIL OF MAIN ENTRANCE



FRANK J. MARTIN

President of The Saskatchewan Association of Architects

FRANK J. MARTIN, President of the Saskatchewan Association of Architects, was born at Brighton, England, 37 years ago and moved to Saskatoon in 1909 with his parents. He received his primary and secondary education in Saskatoon and graduated from the College of Engineering, University of Saskatchewan, in 1928.

He attended the School of Architecture, University of Washington, and returned to Saskatoon on the death of his father in



1932. He wrote his final examinations for registration in Saskatchewan the same year and since that time has carried on the practice established by his father.

On August 1st, he joined the R.C.A.F. with the rank of flying officer and is at present located at North Battleford, Sask., as Works Officer.

Mr. Martin is married and has two sons and a daughter.

WELDED STEEL FEATURES IN A NEW CLEVELAND CHURCH

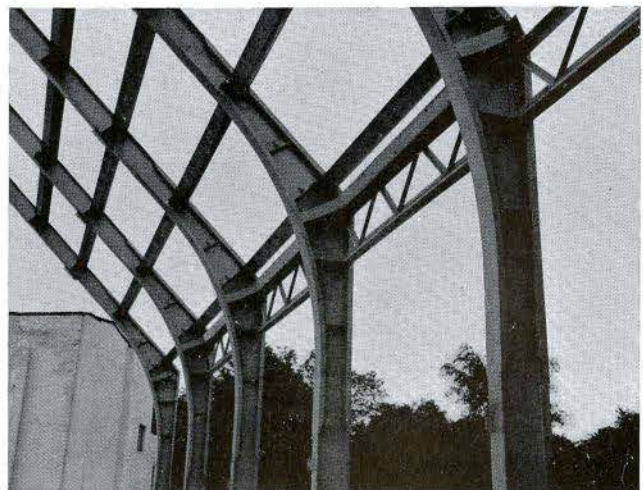
THE pitch (45°), plus wind and slate loads, necessitated greatest possible rigidity and gave rise to the unique feature of the design—the use of bent channels and plate arc welded to form the haunch section of columns.

Fabrication of a haunch consisted of cutting a V into each channel, bending to desired contour, placing the two bent channels together with a cut plate in a special jig, the plate touching each channel at centre line of web, then fillet welding at each side of the plate. There is no lateral bracing whatever.

Columns and roof frames being I-beams, (18-inch x 70 pound), the haunch section web plate was butt welded to webs of columns and beams while the haunch channel flanges abutted the I-beam flanges in a V-shaped joint.

Column, haunch and roof frame, comprising one half a frame bent, constituted one fabricated unit. They are trucked to the site.

In erection, the two halves of a bent were placed, held in position until the other was erected then both were allowed to assume positions, butting together at the peak. It is interesting to note that all steel was placed in less than two days, with the observation by the erector, that one day would be more than ample for a second job of the same type.



Courtesy The Lincoln Electric Co. of Canada Limited, Leaside, Ontario.



BUCKINGHAM PALACE

Dear Sir,

I am commanded by The King to convey to the Members of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada His Majesty's sincere thanks for their message of loyal assurances.

The King deeply appreciates such messages which, in these anxious days, are a source of great encouragement to him.

Yours very truly,

A. H. H. Hawzi

The President,
The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada,
Office of the President,
4 St. Thomas Street,
Toronto.

The above is the reply of H.M. The King to the message of loyalty and devotion from the Members of the R.A.I.C. at the Annual Meeting, Toronto, February 22nd, 1941. The message from the Institute reads as follows:—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

May it please Your Majesty:

The members of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada now assembled for their annual meeting, desire humbly to approach Your Majesty with a renewed expression of their devotion and loyalty to the Crown and to the Empire, a willing service which their ancestors declared in times of peace and displayed in time of war and which the present generation purposes steadfastly and faithfully to maintain.

We pray that in this hour of trial, Divine blessing may rest upon Your Majesty, Her Gracious Majesty The Queen, and The Royal Princesses. By your example of confident faith and courage you have strengthened beyond measure those bonds of affectionate respect and esteem with which your subjects throughout the Empire are joined to you in unswerving loyalty.

Burwell R. Coon, President.

Toronto, the twenty-second of February, Nineteen Hundred and Forty-one.

PROVINCIAL PAGE

ALBERTA

In these letters as well as on other pages of the *Journal* the general shortage of housing has time and again been brought to attention. We hear talk of social reconstruction after the war. The whole system of living, it is hoped, is to be put on a better basis. In Britain much was actually done after the last great war, but apparently not enough. Even whilst an all out effort in a great war is now being made we hear of strikes in Canada, sometimes of a very determined character. Our first reaction to news of a strike is indignation at the want of patriotism shown. If we enquire what is the underlying cause of these strikes a glance over the balance sheet showing the family expenses of an industrial worker with something less than \$1500 a year and with a family of four or more children will incline us to open our eyes and to close our mouths. Men do not strike simply for the pleasure of handling so many bills nor, indeed, merely to secure the basic necessities of life, but to get a share of the requirements of civilized life.

If we are to improve the structure of society we must have a clear knowledge of how society is at present constructed and where and what evils exist in it. We know that there is a shortage of housing, but we do not know how much shortage. We have no definite idea of what is needed to make up the shortage, what number of individual houses of two, three or four bedrooms, what number of apartments, providing what extent of accommodation and so on. Farther, we need to know what incomes the humbler workers have and how much they must spend on other things besides taxes or rent. If society is to be constructed on improved lines this surely implies that we must insure some definite standard of living conditions for all people who are essential to industry of all kinds. The federal census makes some enquiries into the number of rooms that families occupy and certain other matters that seem to most people irrelevant. These enquiries evidently have the ultimate object of acquiring the information that is needed for a reconstruction of society. It would seem, however, that even more particular enquiries have to be made, and that not so much by federal as by local authorities. Interest in these things and plans for improvement must be local in order to elicit the personal support that is needed as the motive power for action.

The primary need is for complete and intimate statistics of living conditions covering not merely basic necessities of life but also civilized needs. Such statistics must not be made for their own sake. Decades might be spent in compiling statistics and yet result in nothing. They must be currently diagnosed to indicate the sources of trouble and the remedies required. On such a basis only can intelligent plans for the future be made. The way our poorer people are actually conditioned is no credit to our civilization.

All this may seem far from the usual sphere of the architect. It is still farther removed from that of any other organized profession. It is a sphere requiring practical creative ability and one that has an important future as a separate profession. This profession may rightly be called town planning, but the meaning of that term requires a wide expansion from that in which it is usually understood. Architecture is the profession which stands nearest to it and it would be well that architects should lend their aid in developing its study.

Cecil S. Burgess.

ONTARIO

Mounting difficulties in the way of all construction which is not more or less directly connected with the prosecution of the war are making themselves felt. The proposal to add extensive accommodation to McKellar General Hospital at Fort William is now reported to have been modified, with a view to spreading the work over four years; while the projected additions to Barton Street Hospital in Hamilton are expected to be postponed for the duration. On the industrial and governmental fronts, however, activity still seems to be at a high level. Contracts have been awarded for two more units of temporary offices at Ottawa, at a total cost of nearly three-quarters of a million dollars; and another quarter of a million is estimated to be required for additions to the Jackson Building there, for which tenders are being taken. At Chatham the Chrysler Corporation of Canada, Ltd., is considering large-scale extensions to its plant, for which it has had plans prepared by Hamilton architects; and an abrasives plant at Brantford is reported as likely to be enlarged in the near future.

In Toronto, work is now under way on additions and alterations to the old Normal School, which is to be taken over by the R.C.A.F. as a training centre. Until it is known what changes are to be made, and how permanent they will be, comment must be withheld, of course; but it is permissible to hope that time-honoured landmarks such as this may survive these hectic days in a recognizable form, or else be entirely removed. Still speaking of Toronto, one imagines that the authorities of Trinity University are congratulating themselves on having started their extensions when they did. The new dining-hall and residence wings are to be formally opened by His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, toward the middle of this month.

At this time of the year, of course, all roads in this part of the world lead to the Canadian National Exhibition. While there is little of architectural merit throughout the length and breadth of the grounds, the six small homes in the International Building are worth a visit. For convenience of circulation, two floors and basement have to be displayed on one level—a device which inevitably mutilates the planning and plays hob with the architecture in general. They attract a good deal of public interest, however, from which idle curiosity is largely eliminated by a small admission fee. From the architect's point of view they would be much more satisfactory if erected outside, complete from footings to roof, as was done at the New York World's Fair; but one hesitates to think of the stairs, after two weeks of the intensive use to which they would be subjected at the C.N.E.!

We regret having to end on a sour note—sour, that is, from our own provincial point of view. According to statistics published in "Building in Canada", for the first six months of this year Quebec is ahead of us in contracts awarded by a cool thirty per cent!

Gladstone Evans.

QUEBEC

Congratulations to all who contributed to the excellent Western Issue. There can be no greater compliment than to state it was up to *Journal* standard in every respect.

It would add to the interest if some of the photographs of new work were accompanied occasionally by a paragraph by the architects giving us an "inside" story of its development

from draughting-room to site. It should not be done too often, but it could be very interesting and at times funny.

Meetings of Council were held every month throughout the summer—and it was a hot one in our part of the country. The routine business of the Association has been attended to and our affairs are in good order. By this I mean our internal affairs. So far as external affairs are concerned and our relations with society in general, including "government" and "business"—well, that's another matter.

Mr. Charles David, a director of War Time Housing and one of our own members, reports that several hundred houses are either out for tender or actually under construction in localities where most needed. These places include Hull, Brownsburg, Valleyfield, Quebec City and a few others. So far these houses have been built on existing sub-divisions or contiguous, and consideration has been given to proximity to schools, churches, and stores as well as distance from the plant. It is a comfort to learn that architects have been engaged for the supervision of the work. After disappointments in the past we may perhaps be excused if we are a bit touchy on the subject of employment of architects on any kind of War Time Housing.

Mr. John Bland, Head of the Department of Architecture of McGill University, has supplied a few notes with reference to the approaching term. Later more definite information concerning instructors and enrollment will be available. "Of the six students who graduated from the school of architecture in May this year, three are on active service. John Porter and Henry De Pierro are with the R.C.E. and Stuart McNab is with the R.C.A.F. Bob Esdaile has joined the staff of the British Ministry of Aircraft Production and is stationed at Newfoundland. John Darby is with the C.I.L. in Montreal and John Ross is with his father. Two first year students, Pat Stoker and Bill Ralston have joined the R.C.A.F. Others may have joined up too during the summer.

Arrangements are being made for the new session commencing September 29th. Mr. Taylor is planning to conduct the regular sketching school commencing September 15th. Outdoor sketching is not without its hazards these days. One used to be an object of curiosity, but now sinister suspicion is attached to anyone who looks too closely at a tumbledown house. Twice Mr. Taylor has been carried away by the vigilant squad. One student last year was locked up for a day—the story is that a St. John's Ambulance Brigade Badge, the kind that is worn skiing in the mountains, was mistaken for the insignia of a subversive organization. It is hoped that this year nothing unfortunate will happen, as Mr. Taylor will no doubt be instructed by the police as to what is artistic and not strategic, and what is strategic and not artistic—or something of the sort."

Harold Lawson.

LICENSING OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL BUILDING PROJECTS

Toronto, July 11, 1941.

Hon. C. D. Howe,
Minister of Munitions and Supply,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

The National Construction Council at its last annual meeting held in Toronto instructed me to write to you regarding the Order in Council which provides for the licensing of commercial and industrial building projects.

The Council unanimously endorses the action of the government in placing restrictions on the use in private building,

of labor and materials required for war purposes. However, it also realizes that as a result the building industry faces serious, if not disastrous, curtailment of its activities and that unemployment amongst certain sections of the industry must inevitably be faced when the pace of war purpose construction slows down and the new munitions plants go into production.

The Council therefore, feels that a public statement should be made at once by the government as to the policy which the Priorities Officer is to follow in granting or withholding licenses, so that permissible private construction be not unnecessarily abandoned due to ignorance of government policy.

The Council is also of the opinion that arrangements should be made in each of the large centres of the country to provide for prompt decisions on applications for licenses and that such decisions could thereby be influenced to some extent by local conditions and unnecessary hardships avoided.

Assuring you of the earnest support of the Council, I am

Yours very truly,

A. S. MATHERS,

President,

National Construction Council of Canada.

Ottawa, July 18, 1941

Mr. A. S. Mathers,
President,
National Construction Council of Canada,
74 King Street East, Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Mathers:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 11th inst., and appreciate the comments of your Council on the licensing of commercial and industrial building projects. When the Order in Council governing construction control was considered, we were fully aware that there would be some dislocation in many branches of the construction industry but nevertheless were of the opinion that the present emergency necessitated the limiting of undertakings not essential to our war effort.

The policy governing construction control is well set out in Order in Council P.C. 3481, and I am sure you appreciate the difficulty of issuing a complete statement of policy, as this is changing daily to suit the changing conditions. However, I would like to point out that it is not our intention to disturb or curtail any projects where it would appear desirable to have the work proceed at this or any specified time. I would also advise you that in approving of the issuance of a license, account is taken of the special circumstances relating to local and area conditions.

Although the Government is desirous of building up a backlog of construction for the post war period, we realize the desirability of maintaining at all times, a certain flow of construction activity and our policy will be adjusted from time to time to meet the changing conditions. Therefore, projects that are deferred during the present period might be reconsidered at some later date.

In reference to local representation, I would advise you that this is under consideration and it is only a question of deciding on the method that will give the best results. In the meantime, I understand that there is very little delay in dealing with applications. Some cases require special investigation and study, but the majority of applications are dealt with within twenty-four hours of their receipt by the Priorities Officer.

Yours very truly,

C. D. Howe.

serVice - with a capital V. . .

A Shift of Emphasis

This new serVice, as we see it, means the greatest possible effort to quickly produce material vital to the national war program.

With a flexible organization and plant designed for "peak load" production, we are producing our lines not only for war purposes but also for civilian consumption without delaying either.

Now that the tank and ship-building program is swinging into full stride, steel will not be so available for civilian materials.

Therefore, we wish to urge postponement of non-essential buying or at least where postponement is not possible, planning ahead so that required deliveries will not interfere with war work.

We believe this interpretation of serVice is also the greatest Service we can render our regular customers, and that we are following their wishes in giving national necessities right of way over individual requirements.

Our salesmen are, as usual, at your command, but routine calls have been discontinued to conserve gasoline.

Richards-Wilcox Canadian Co. Ltd.

Montreal

Toronto

LONDON

Winnipeg

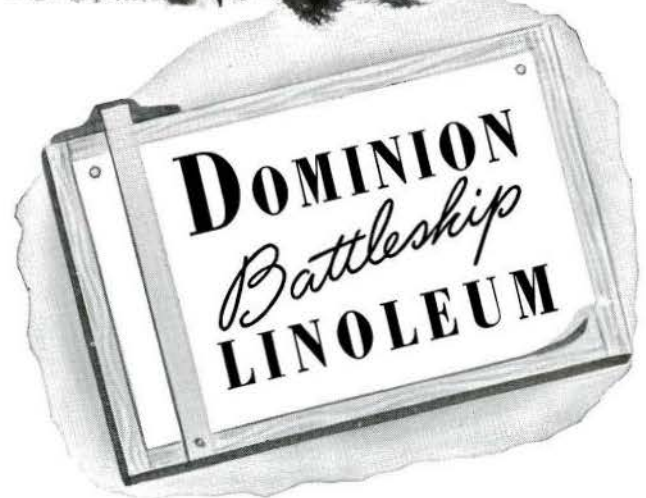
Vancouver

DEPENDABLE "ALL CANADIAN" DOORS AND HARDWARE FOR EVERY PURPOSE

“Boy!
did they like
that idea!”

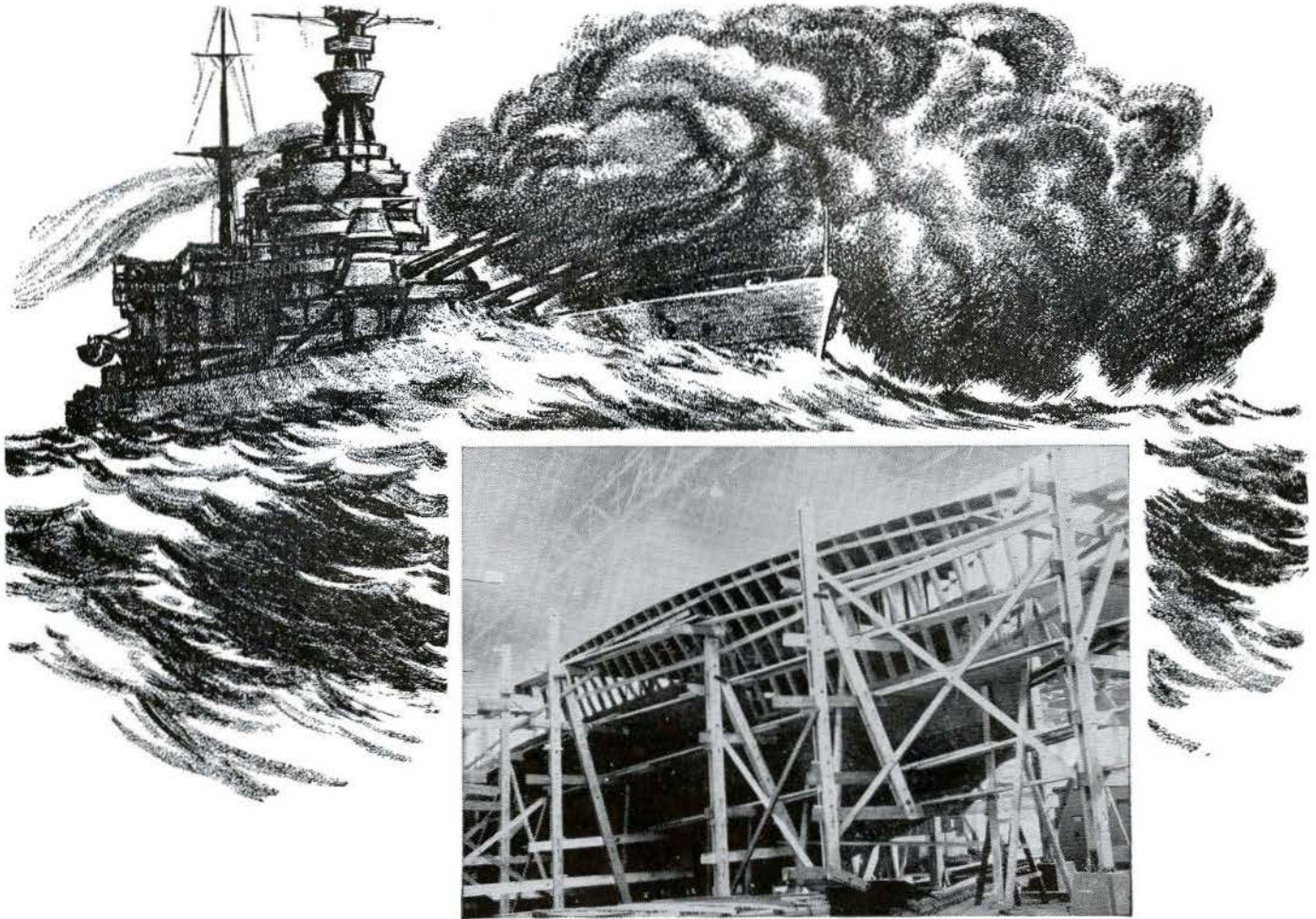


“The family argument was over when I suggested Battleship Linoleum and Marboleum as the base floor right through the house. Both the husband and the wife like the idea of their bright appearance, ease of maintenance and economy over the years. They’re agreed that their home is going to have a comfort and a character all its own. Dominion Battleship Linoleum and Marboleum supply the real answer to arguments regarding floors!”



DOMINION OILCLOTH & LINOLEUM COMPANY LIMITED, MONTREAL

Barrett Protects Canada's Vital Industries



Photo—Public Information

Ships - and More Ships...

Britain has asked for them and, to the best of her ability, Canada will supply them . . . ships, tanks, aircraft, guns and the men to man them. No contribution or sacrifice is too great to ask, to hasten the day of Victory . . . to preserve the free way of life.

To fulfill this obligation, the industrial production of Canada has been stepped up to an all time high, but further expansion will be necessary. To house these vital war industries, old buildings must be renovated and new extensions built. These buildings will need complete protection from the weather.

This is no time to risk roof failures — valuable

stocks may be ruined or production slowed down. The best safeguard is a Barrett Specification Roof. The combined experience of architects, engineers and roofing contractors over the past eighty-seven years has proved the outstanding qualities of Barrett felt, pitch and gravel built-up roofs. The materials, specifications and application methods used in these roofs assure a durable, serviceable, stable and practical type of roofing membrane that defies the weather. Today, there are many Barrett roofs 30, 40 and 50 years old and still giving trouble-free service.

For new construction or reroofing work specify — "Barrett Specification — no equal".



"Between the World and the Weather Since 1854"

The BARRETT COMPANY LIMITED

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

*Trade Mark Reg'd

GYPROC WOOL

THE *IDEAL* INSULATION
FOR ALL TYPES OF BUILDINGS



RESILIENT . . .

Gyproc Wool batts are remarkably resilient, and as a result retain their full thickness after installation.

FIREPROOF . . .

Gyproc Wool will not burn, and will check the spread of fire.

SANITARY . . .

Gyproc Wool is a mineral. It is permanent, sanitary and vermin-proof.

MOISTURE-REPELLENT . . .

A special treatment renders Gyproc Wool moisture-repellent. The waterproof paper backing is an approved vapour-barrier.

ECONOMICAL . . .

By means of Gyproc Wool, an adequate thickness of effective insulation can be obtained at low cost.

**GYPSUM, LIME & ALABASTINE
CANADA, LIMITED**

Vancouver Calgary Winnipeg Toronto Montreal

TILE BY

Frontenac

ASSURES

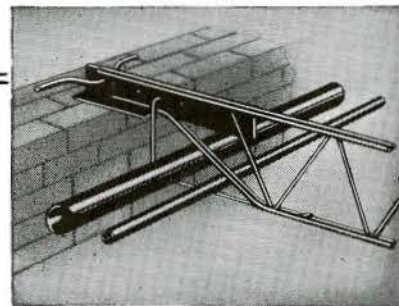
- BEAUTY
- CLEANLINESS
- SANITATION
- ENDURANCE

FOR FLOOR AND WALL

*Samples and full particulars available
through your Tiling Contractor*

**FRONTENAC FLOOR AND WALL TILE CO.
LIMITED**

KINGSTON - - ONTARIO



MASSILLON BAR JOISTS The Original
Open Web
Steel Joist

The efficient performance of MASSILLON BAR JOISTS is fully substantiated by thousands of successful applications which also establish that their design and construction with round and flat bars of new billet steel, attains the highest engineering efficiency.

The economy, flexibility and simplicity of this type of construction offers many advantages.

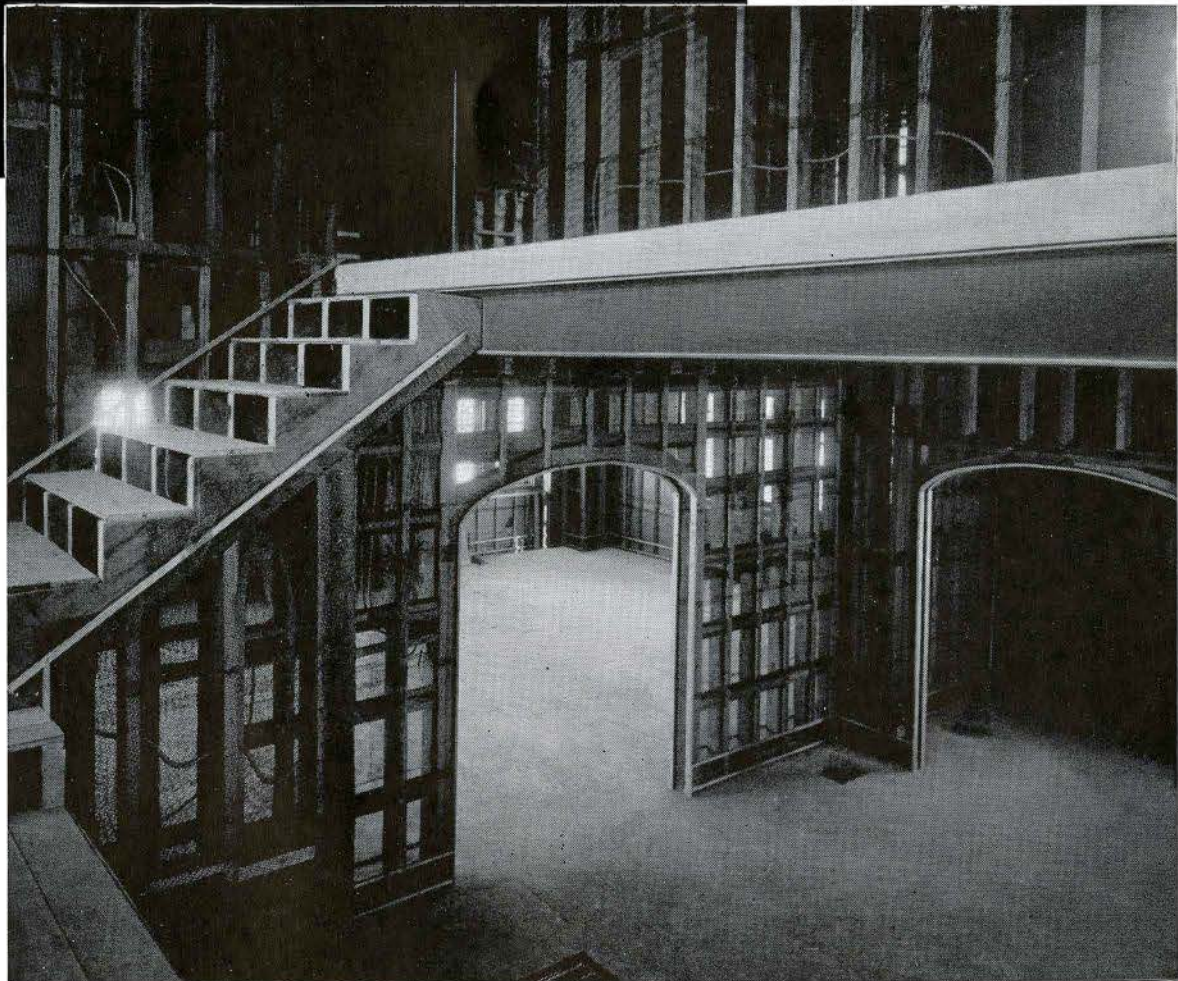
MASSILLON ROOF TRUSSES, incorporating the same principles of design, are available for clear spans from 28 feet to 100 feet.

A booklet containing load tables and dimensions for Massillon Products, will be mailed on request; while our Engineering Department will be glad to work with you on any problems. Inquiries invited.

**SARNIA BRIDGE
CO., LIMITED**
SARNIA • CANADA

Branch Offices: Toronto and Montreal

CONCRETE FIRST FLOORS reduce the fire hazard



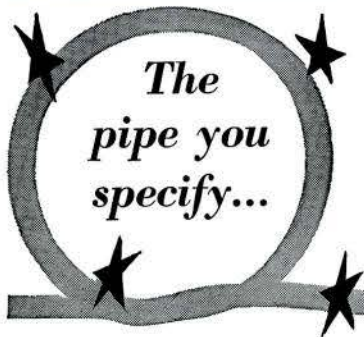
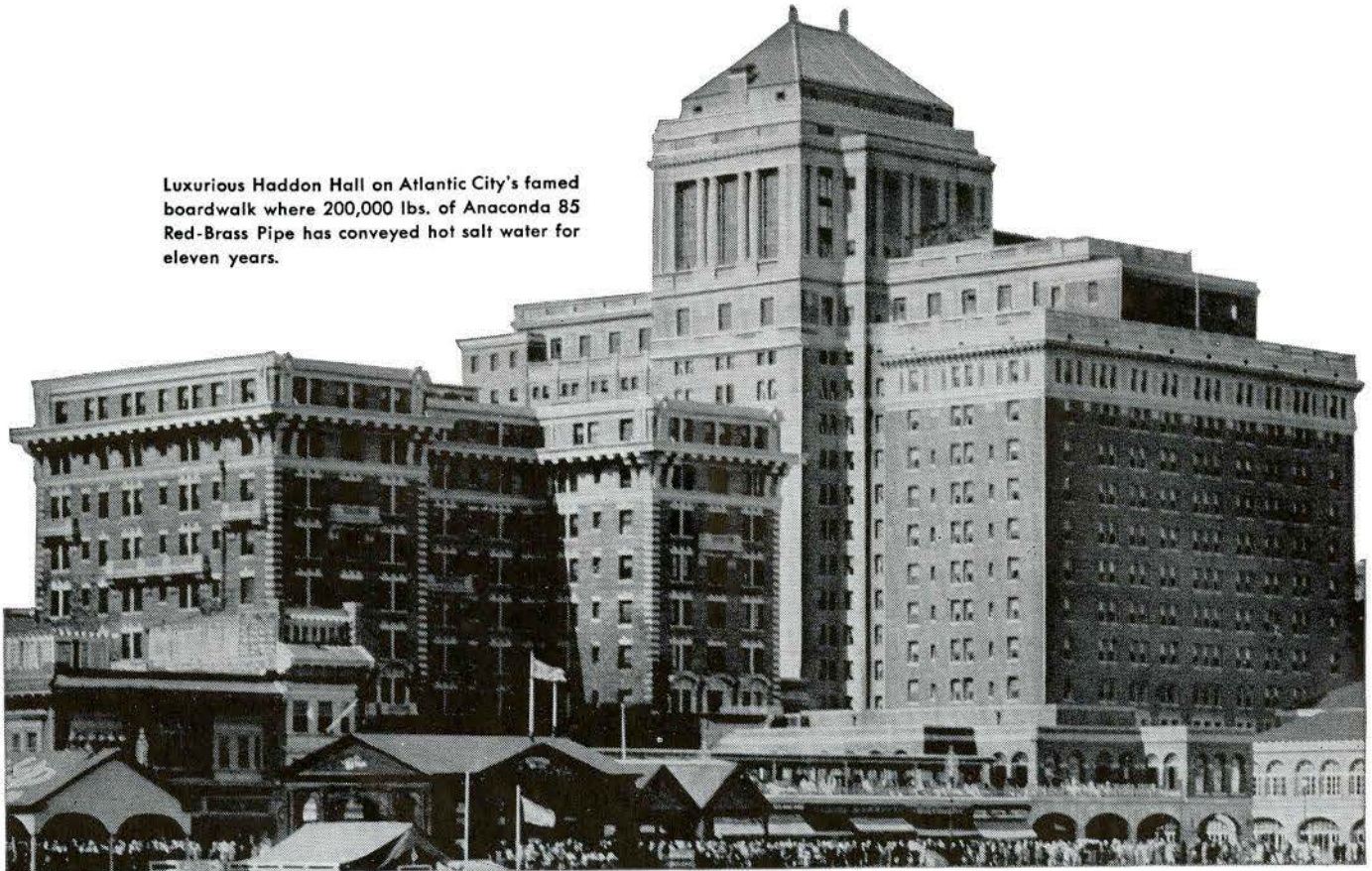
The wider the use of concrete in home construction, the greater degree of fire-safety assured. First, the trend was towards concrete foundations until these became practically universal. Now builders are turning more and more to concrete for the first floor as well and often, as in the house illustrated here, to concrete for *all* floors. Write us for full information on concrete and its many applications to home construction.

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

Canada Cement Company Building Phillips Square Montreal

Sales Offices at: QUEBEC MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG CALGARY

Luxurious Haddon Hall on Atlantic City's famed boardwalk where 200,000 lbs. of Anaconda 85 Red-Brass Pipe has conveyed hot salt water for eleven years.



The
pipe you
specify...

Can it match this record of dependable service?

"In over thirty years experience with hot salt water, we believe Anaconda 85 Red-Brass is the best material for the purpose. Since 1929 when the large addition was completed at Haddon Hall, we have had practically no repairs to this hot salt water piping."

William H. Ledshaw, Chief Engineer

It's no picnic when piping fails due to rust or corrosion. For when it does, there is the expense of ripping out walls, the cost of replacing the rusted-out pipe and of replastering and painting. Add these expenses to the price of rustable piping

and compare the total with the price of Anaconda 85 Red-Brass Pipe. You'll find that the Anaconda product *costs much less*.

The experience of the last twenty years has proved that Anaconda 85 Red-Brass Pipe offers the greatest resistance to

corrosion of any water pipe commercially obtainable at moderate cost. Since no other material can match this record of dependability, there is no doubt that Anaconda 85 Red-Brass Pipe has no superior for plumbing lines.

C-4123



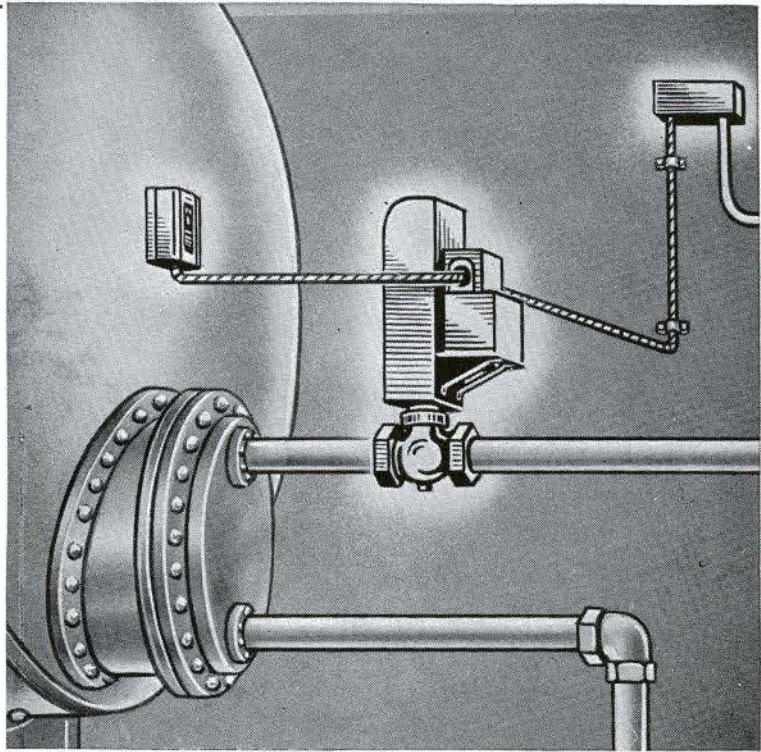
Anaconda "85" Red-Brass Pipe

ANACONDA AMERICAN BRASS LIMITED (Made-in-Canada Products)

Main Office and Mill: New Toronto, Ont.

Montreal Office: 939 Dominion Square Building

BANISH HOT WATER PROBLEMS



With the M-H TANK REGULATOR



When a client demands a hot water supply within close temperatures, never scalding . . . never too cold . . . you'll find the answer by putting a Minneapolis-Honeywell Tank Regulator in control. The unit of this ingenious control set, responsible for such unusually close control, is the especially sensitive immersion Aquastat which, by opening and closing the motorized valve on the line to the heater, at just the right time, provides ample hot water at the temperature you select.

Then, too, the M-H Tank Regulator is simple to adjust . . . a visible calibrated scale affords ease of temperature selection.

No matter what steam pressure you have to work with, an M-H Tank Regulator may be installed, for there are four valve models, one of which will do the job, the way it should be done.

Easier Installation . . . Lower Upkeep

Besides its closer control of water temperatures, the M-H Tank Regulator is especially designed for ease of installation, in that each control is a separate unit and may be installed in the location that is most convenient. Its lower maintenance costs are due to its Positive Valve Operation and the complete elimination of wire drawing . . . two factors that are responsible for high upkeep.

In all, the M-H Tank Regulator will do the job you want it to . . . properly, and inexpensively. So, let us send you our new bulletin covering the facts . . . write for it today.

MINNEAPOLIS-HONEYWELL REGULATOR COMPANY LIMITED

117 Peter Street, Toronto - Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver

The Ideal Plant Insulation



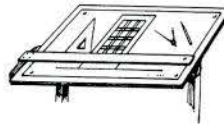
IT'S DIFFERENT

● Non-corrosive to metals — fire-proof — vermin-proof — light and springy — easily installed — permanent — Spun Rock Wool is made from shale rock only by our special electric furnace process. Its long, resilient fibres are shock and vibration proof — actually expands under vibration. Unequaled for sound, cold and heat insulation (up to 1,000° F.) In bulk, batts, pipe coverings and in blankets, any size and thickness. For bulk wool samples and full information, write

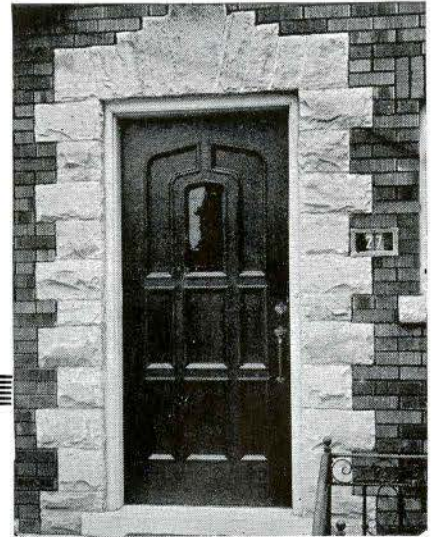
SPUN ROCK WOOLS LIMITED

THOROLD, ONTARIO

Distributors for Eastern Canada
F. S. Bridges Limited, 8 Marlborough Ave., Toronto 5
Agents, Montreal District
Asbestos Limited, 1418 Notre Dame St. W., Montreal



Special plans and designs executed to exact specifications.



LLOYD Doors

*Quality Doors for
Over Half a Century*

Lloyd Craftsmen are especially qualified to perform exacting work in door construction. Architects can entrust their most intricate work to them with perfect confidence. Every detail will be incorporated and the completed work will reflect the original thought and intention of the designer.

C. LLOYD & SON LIMITED

WINGHAM

ONTARIO

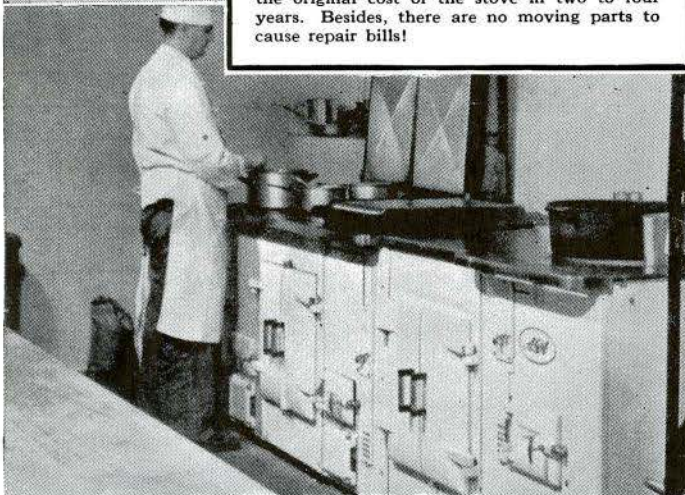
Toronto Office: 81-83 ST. NICHOLAS ST.
Kingsdale 4156

- BROCKVILLE
- KINGSTON
- PICTON
- BELLEVILLE
- TRENTON
- COBOURG
- NEWCASTLE
- OSHAWA
- SCARBORO
- TORONTO

AGA COOKER

is the money-saving choice
IN HOTELS FROM
TORONTO TO BROCKVILLE

Good eating on Ontario's highway No. 2 owes a lot to Aga Cookers. For these unique cookers are on duty 24 hours each day to keep food hot, but not dried out. For instance, meat shrinkage is reduced 10% to 15%. And hotelmen say this British made cooker cuts fuel bills unbelievably, sometimes by 50% when compared to other types of cooking. In most hotels, this reduction in fuel costs has paid off the original cost of the stove in two to four years. Besides, there are no moving parts to cause repair bills!



AGA HEAT (CANADA) LIMITED, 34 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont.
638 Dorchester St. W., Montreal — 1227 Howe St., Vancouver



There's a Big Demand for Small Homes!

Housing problems are confronting many communities. Construction of new homes has increased. There is also a market for re-modelled houses, over-coated with stucco, applied on

PEDLAR'S UNIVERSAL METAL LATH

This mesh reinforcing, with its waterproof backing provides insulation against dampness and heat loss. It is the ideal lath for walls and ceilings.

We also make Rib Lath, Corner Bead, Holo-steel Studs, Channels, etc., Write for samples and prices.



THE
PEDLAR
PEOPLE
LIMITED

Head Office, Oshawa, Ont.
Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto,
Winnipeg, Calgary,
Vancouver

PEDLAR

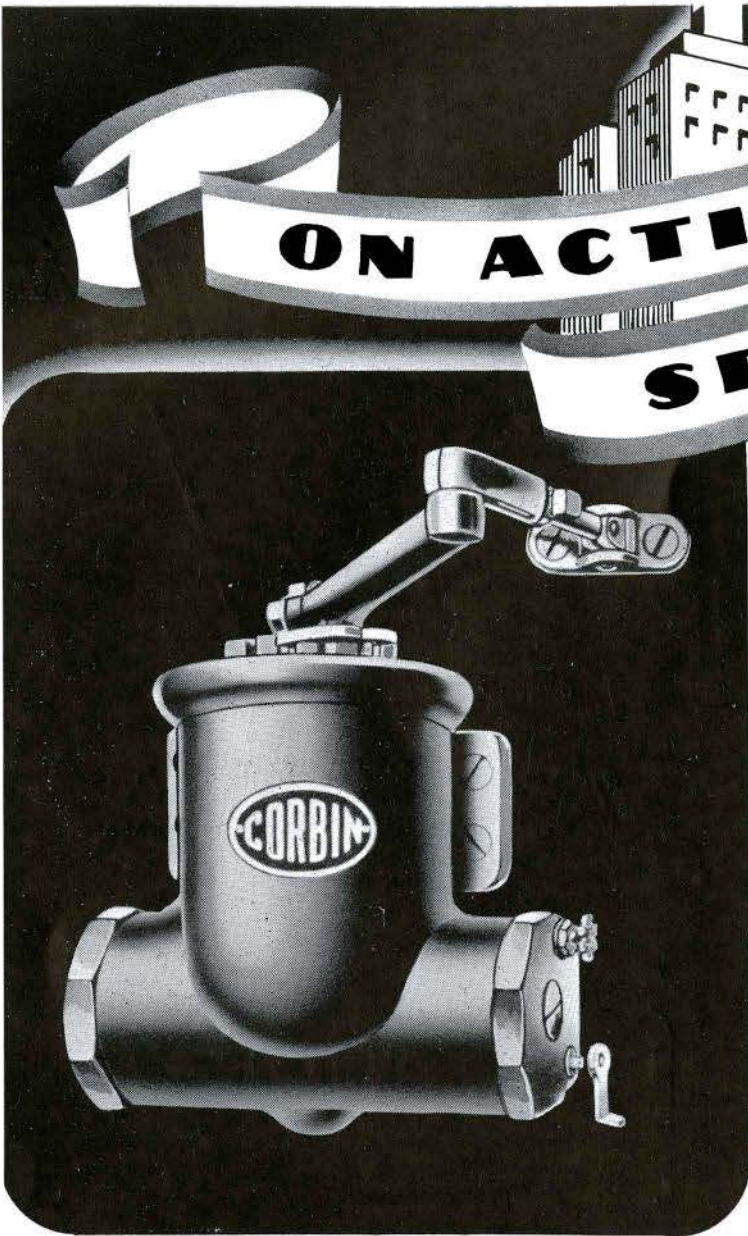
MAKERS OF METAL-BUILT PRODUCTS FOR 80 YEARS

**ON ACTIVE
SERVICE**

IN
**CANADA'S
Finest
BUILDINGS**



DOOR CHECKS

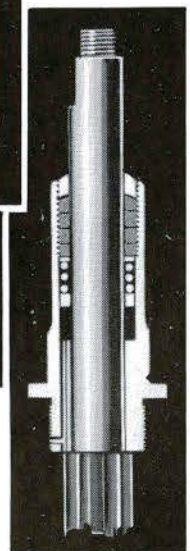
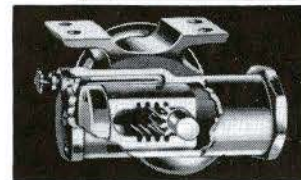


● On the busiest doors in Canada's finest buildings, Corbin Door Checks are giving quiet, smooth, trouble-free service. There is a wide variety of models for every need—each one made in Canada by skilled Canadian craftsmen for Canadian buildings.

Only Corbin Door Checks offer all these Features!

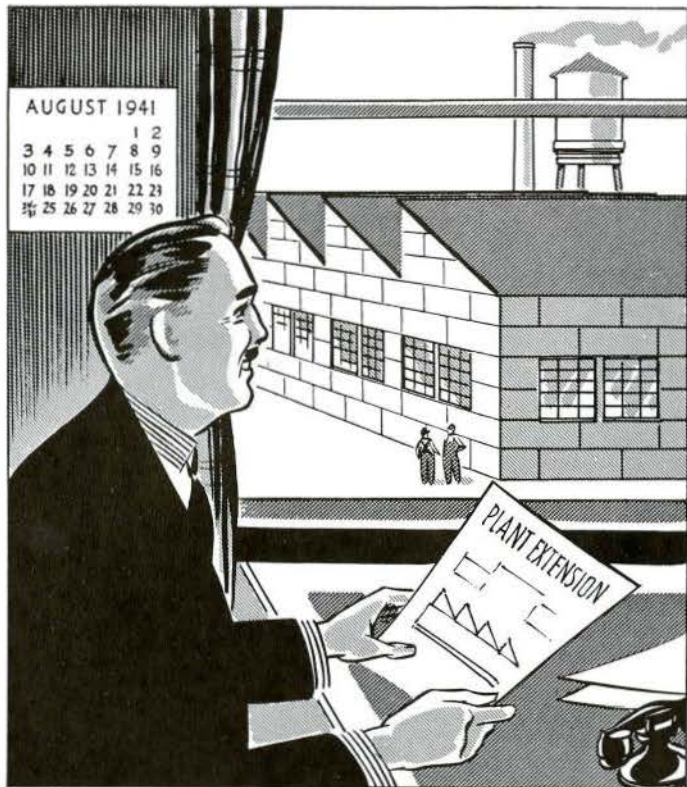
- Dual Valve Control by which speed of operation is regulated.
- Corbin Flat Coil Spring.
- Leak-Proof Cap.
- Metal-to-Metal Spring.
- Extra Long Gland.

We will gladly send you full information on your own specific requirements.



CORBIN LOCK COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED
BELLEVILLE ONTARIO

GOOD BUILDINGS *deserve* GOOD HARDWARE



FINISHED ON TIME *with*

SYLVAPLY WEATHER-BOARD SHEATHING

SPEED, the controlling factor in construction jobs these days, reaches its peak with SYLVAPLY WEATHER-BOARD SHEATHING panels used as combined sheathing and siding. These giant panels (up to 48" x 120") give you a sealed exterior in one application.

SYLVAPLY WEATHER-BOARD SHEATHING makes walls SIX TIMES more rigid than horizontally-applied boards; absence of open joints ensures tight-fitting insulated construction; saves forty per cent. in nails (by number and weight). Waste is eliminated (1,000 square feet covers 1,000 square feet).

As to permanence and weatherproof qualities, SYLVAPLY WEATHER-BOARD SHEATHING, being hot-pressed and bonded with phenolic resin adhesives, is not only waterproof but boil-proof and bake-proof as well — the plies will not separate under any weather conditions.

5/16", 3/8", 7/16" three-ply } In panels up to
1/2" to 3/4" five-ply } 4 feet by 10 feet.

THE LAMINATED LUMBER THAT IS ALWAYS SHIPPED DRY



BRITISH COLUMBIA PLYWOODS LIMITED
VANCOUVER, CANADA

Ontario Office and Warehouse: 26 Ernest Ave., Toronto, KE. 8545
Quebec Agents: H. R. MacMillan Export (Quebec) Limited,
308 Coristine Building, Montreal

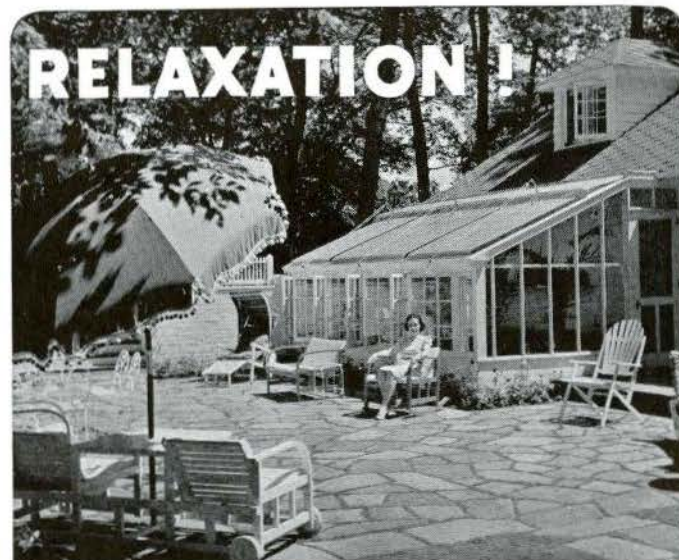


AIR-CONDITIONING MOTORS

*We offer our services as
consultants to architects*

The Robbins & Myers Co. of Canada
BRANTFORD Limited CANADA

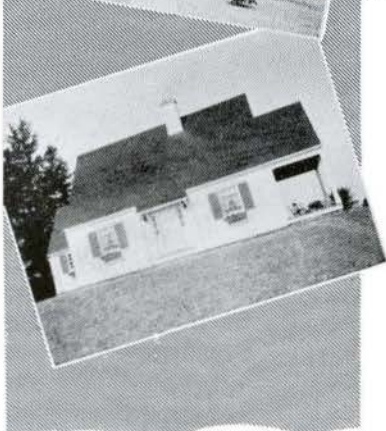
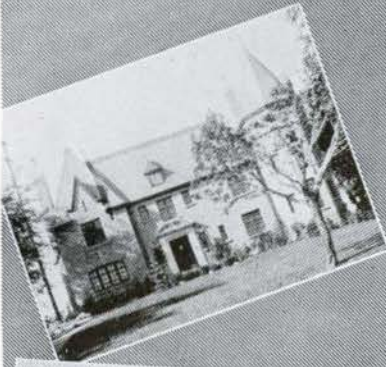
Toronto Sales and Service: 197 Adelaide Street West
Montreal: Canada Cement Building
In Winnipeg: Mumford, Medland Limited
In Halifax: George G. Reid, General Trust Building



MANY values have undergone radical revision, these days; but life's finer things persist. Every garden room built means relaxation—an antidote to the exacting times. Our experienced services are available to you through offices in Toronto (Harbour Commission Building) and St. Catharines, Ontario.

Lord and Burnham
COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO AND ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO
GREENHOUSES • HOME CONSERVATORIES • SWIMMING POOLS

The Heart of the
MODERN HOME
 IS A
M^cCLARY AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEM!



For small homes or big homes the fuel savings with a McClary Air-Conditioning System makes a "hit" at a time like this when "savings" are so important.



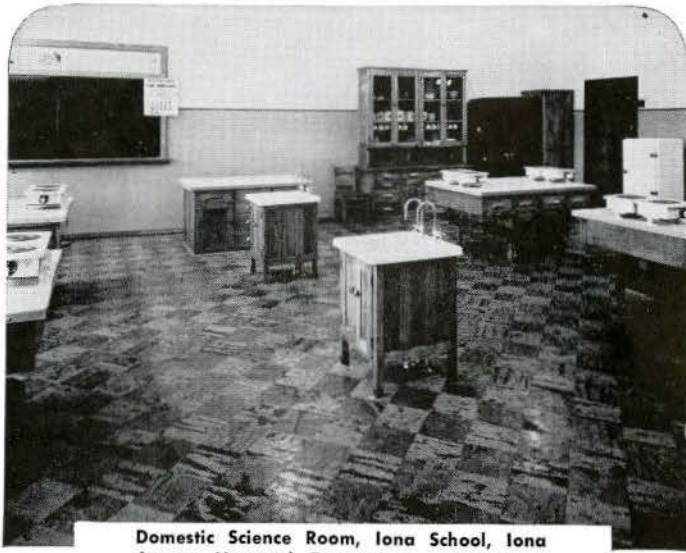
**CLEANER, HEALTHIER (SUMMER AND WINTER)
 PROVIDES GREATER COMFORT
 PLUS . . . AMAZING FUEL SAVINGS ! ! !**

♥ Enthusiastic owners report better health since their McClary Air-Conditioning System was installed—cleaner homes—better control of heat in winter—greater comfort in summer—plus a truly remarkable cut in fuel bills in practically every instance. Features like these mean higher rentals in properties . . . higher re-sale value for owners' homes. And another feature . . . whatever method of firing you suggest to your client . . . the McClary will handle it. Write for full particulars.



**GENERAL STEEL WARES
 LIMITED**

MONTREAL · TORONTO · LONDON · WINNIPEG · CALGARY · VANCOUVER



Domestic Science Room, Iona School, Iona Avenue, Montreal. Protestant Board of School Commissioners
B. P. Flexible Tile Flooring Tanager and Goldenrod 9 x 9

B.P. TILE FLOORINGS

FOR SCHOOLS THE TREND IS TILE

- Colourful
- Resilient
- Firesafe
- Water-proof

Floors For Schools

Classrooms Gymnasiums
Corridors Offices

School authorities welcome the easily maintained sparkling floor cleanliness of B. P. TILE FLOORINGS

Applied Directly Over
Wood or Concrete
To Provide Bright, Quiet,
Sanitary, Durable Floors.

Wire for Information, Colour Charts and Samples

PRODUCED



IN CANADA

BUILDING PRODUCTS LIMITED

MONTREAL
WINNIPEG

TORONTO
SAINT JOHN

HAMILTON
HALIFAX

Specify **CANADIAN LUMBER**

*at Every
Opportunity!*

By using the products of Canadian Forests wherever possible in your projects you release materials urgently required for the manufacture of the sinews of war as well as bolster the Nation's war-time economy.

**YOUR CO-OPERATION IS AN
EXTREMELY IMPORTANT
CONTRIBUTION TO THE
NATIONAL WAR EFFORT.**

Do not hesitate to ask us to assist you in the search for ideal alternative materials.

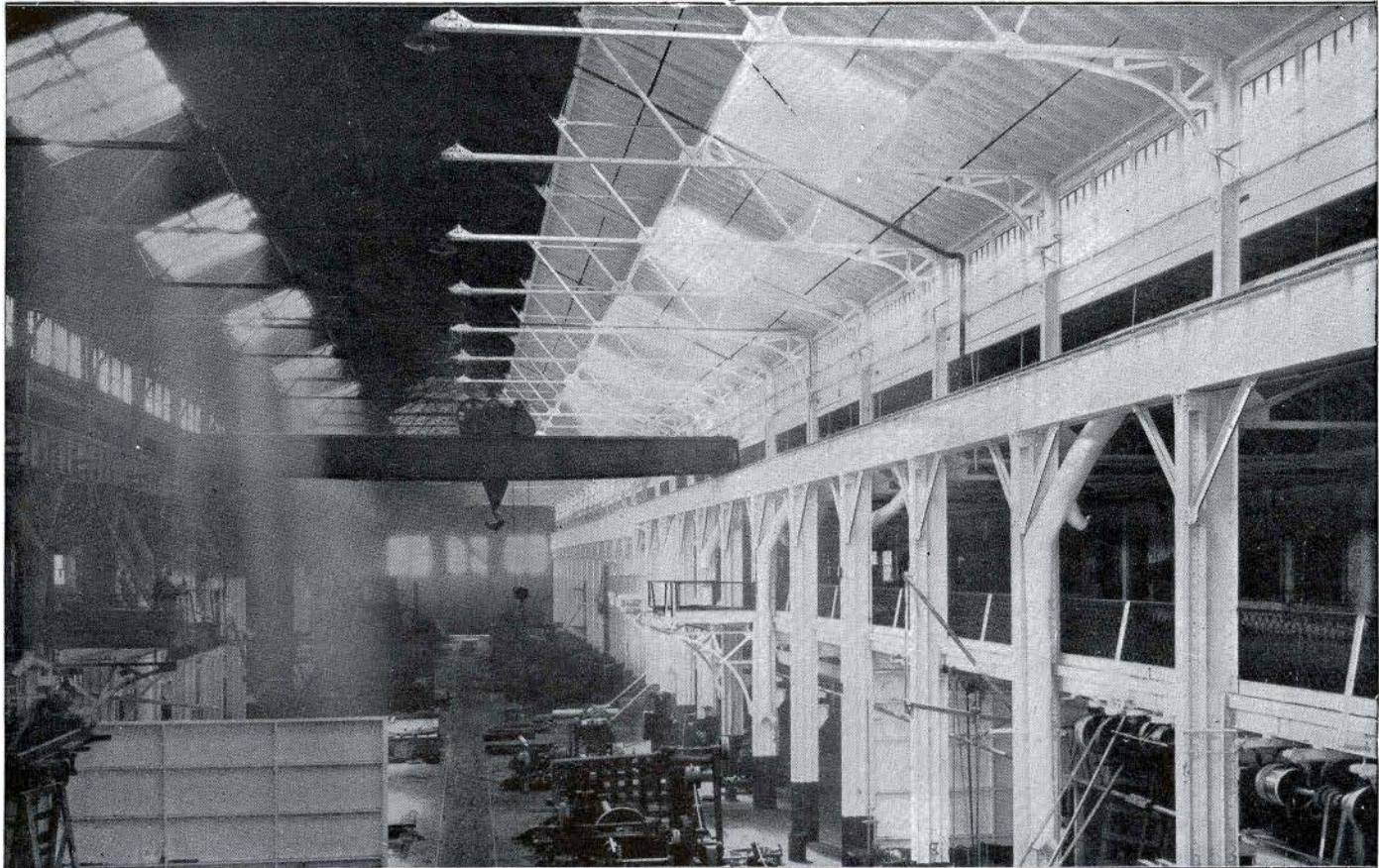
**WHITE PINE BUREAU
VICTORIA BUILDING + OTTAWA, ONT.**

SEE HOW SCARFE'S EXTRALITE MILL WHITE ENAMELS IMPROVE WORKING CONDITIONS

— improved conditions mean greater efficiency

BEFORE Scarfe's Extralite Mill White Enamels were Used.

AFTER Scarfe's Extralite Mill White Enamels were Used.



SCARFE'S EXTRALITE MILL WHITE ENAMELS banish dark, gloomy interiors. Brighten up your plant with MORE light and improve working conditions . . . speed production and increase profits! Scarfe's Extralite Mill White Enamels are used profitably in

factories, offices, hospitals, dairies, bakeries and packing houses. Let brighter walls work for YOU in YOUR plant. Full particulars on request about Scarfe's Extralite Enamels — available in flat, semi-gloss and gloss finishes. A finish for every surface!

SCARFE & CO.

Limited

HEAD OFFICE

BRANTFORD

Branches:
Hamilton

Montreal
St. Catharines

Ottawa
Brantford

Peterborough
Kitchener



North Bay
Windsor

Toronto
Winnipeg

NOTICE

TO OUR ADVERTISERS:

Every ARCHITECT in Canada subscribes to the JOURNAL of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

ARCHITECTS, through their selection and specification of materials, equipment and furnishings used in buildings, form one of the largest purchasing groups in the Dominion.

The presentation to the ARCHITECTS, of your product through the pages of their official publication, impresses them favourably and familiarizes them with it.

Thus, the JOURNAL is one of the best means of advertising for the building industry in Canada.

TO THE ARCHITECTS:

Study carefully the advertising pages of your JOURNAL.

Make yourself familiar with the products offered by our advertisers by writing for their catalogues and literature, always referring to their advertisement in the JOURNAL.

In so far as practicable, without prejudice to the interests of your clients, specify and purchase the products of our advertisers.

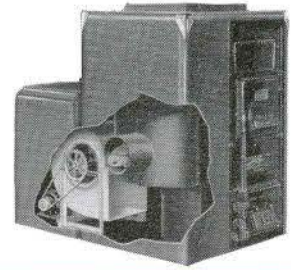
If your supplier is not already an advertiser in the JOURNAL, invite him to "play ball".



WARM AIR FURNACES
(All Types)



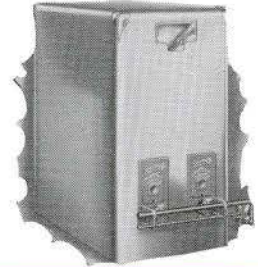
OIL FIRED
Air Conditioning System



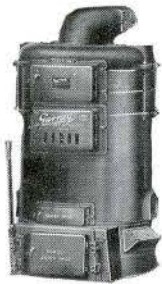
COAL FIRED
Air Conditioning System



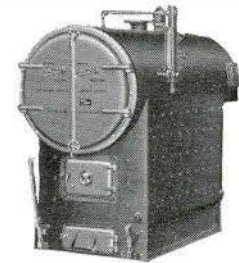
HOT WATER HEATING
SYSTEM
SQUARE BOILER with Jacket



GAS FIRED
Air Conditioning System



HOT WATER HEATING
SYSTEM
Round Boiler Style



STEEL HEATING
BOILERS
For Larger Installations



DOMESTIC HOT WATER
HEATERS

Gurney

Heating Systems

... The Most Complete in Canada

99 Years of Experience and Progress!

Before deciding on any Heating Equipment investigate what Gurney have to offer and obtain their advice on the relative merits of the various systems available. Gurney manufacture them ALL so can advise you impartially!

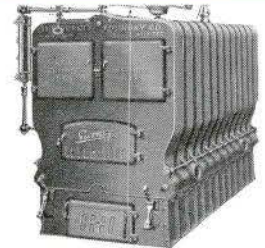
Best efficiency is obtained when equipment is especially

designed for each fuel's requirement.

Gurney offer the most efficient equipment available for all types of buildings from the smallest bungalow to the largest residence and all types of industrial factories, military buildings, apartments and schools.

GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., LIMITED

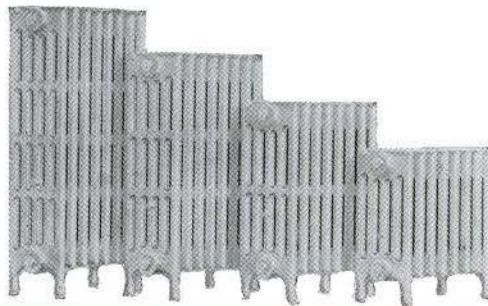
Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver



Cast Iron
STEAM OR WATER
HEATING BOILERS
For Larger Installations



Panel Convection Type
Radiators



RADIATORS
Free Standing — Wide Range of Sizes



Concealed or Cabinet Type
Radiators

TURQUOISE



COMES CLEAN

QUICK, CLEAN ERASING saves time and often saves redrawing. Since the opaque blackness of TURQUOISE lines is achieved by skillful blending of the graphite, without the addition of any chemical that penetrates or attacks the paper, the lines stay on the surface for rapid, complete erasure. Errors on tracing cloth or paper can be easily removed without leaving pale remnants of corrected lines on the blue print.

In addition, the close-textured, non-crumbling TURQUOISE leads deposit the graphite so uniformly that even the softest grades leave no excess graphite on the paper to smear and smudge when you start erasing. With the proper eraser, corrections in big areas of black shading are easily made without damage to the drawing surface.

But ready erasability is only one TURQUOISE advantage. You'll like, also, the accurate grading of its 17 evenly spaced degrees . . . the extra point strength built in by our patented, super bonding process . . . and the effortless flow of line from its smoother lead.

SEND FOR A FREE SAMPLE pencil or lead. Specify the grade desired, this publication and the name of your regular supplier.



for DRAUGHTSMEN'S LEAD HOLDERS

You can now obtain TURQUOISE grading, smoothness and erasing quality in the new TURQUOISE DRAWING LEADS . . . five inches long, made in one diameter to fit all standard holders. Grades: 2B to 6H.

MADE IN CANADA

EAGLE PENCIL COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

217 BAY STREET, TORONTO



EAGLE "Chemi-Sealed" TURQUOISE 2H