

# JOURNAL

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL  
INSTITUTE OF CANADA



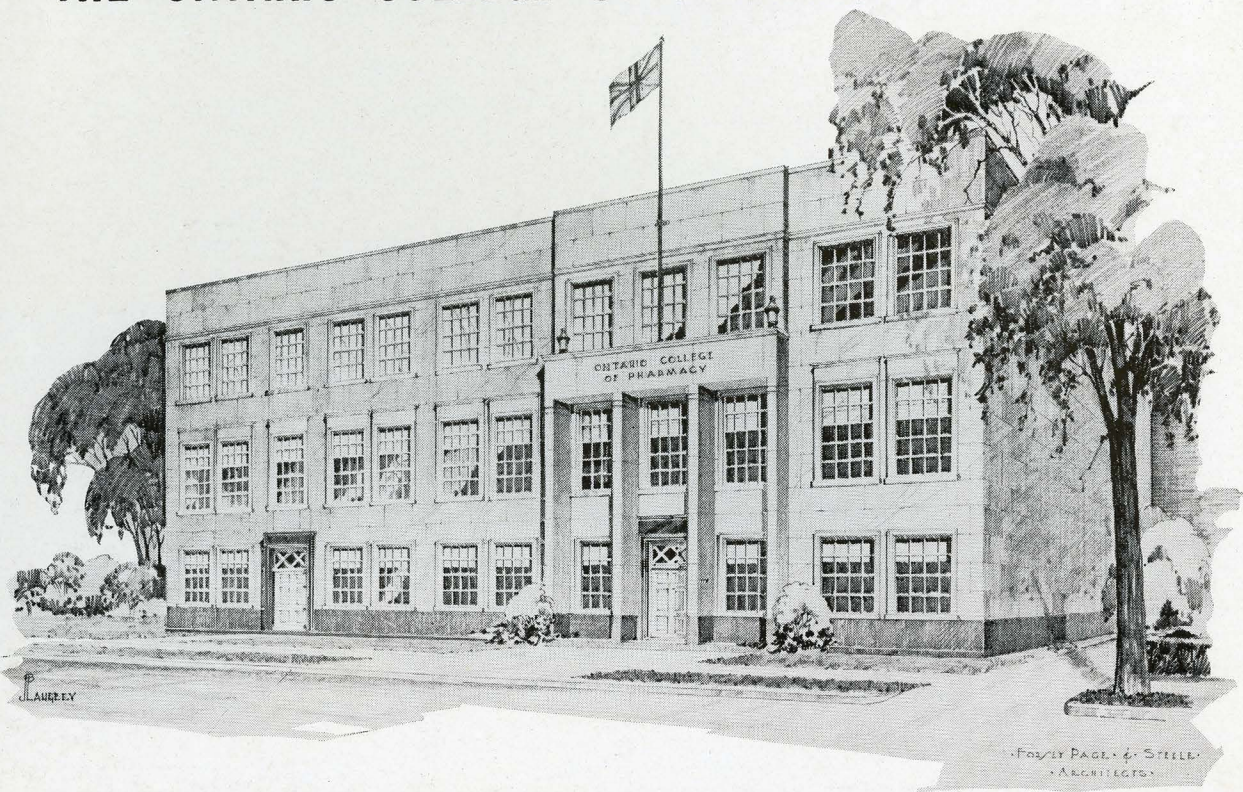
VOL. 19

TORONTO, MARCH, 1942

NO. 3



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GORDON McL. PITTS, M.Sc., B.Arch., F.R.A.I.C.  
PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

**G**ORDON McL. PITTS is the new President of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. It is one of the sure signs of strength in a democracy that in times of crisis great leaders emerge to save us from disaster. We see it in Britain and in the United States, and, in the relatively microscopic affairs of the architectural profession in Canada, we see in Mr. Pitts both a President and a symbol. No matter received more attention at the annual meeting of the Institute than the position of the architect in a changing world. For several thousand years he was the master builder, he was competent to design Cathedrals and no one will question the greatness of the Gothic Cathedrals; he designed houses, towns and villages that are the cultural heritage of all nations. But the industrial revolution came, with mass production and the introduction of iron and steel as building materials. The 19th century architect failed to adapt himself to the change, but slowly, for the habits and traditions of several millennia are not easily broken, a new breed of architect has arisen in whom are all the hopes and aspirations of the old architects coupled with a new concept of architecture as a building science. It is so in Europe, the United States and the British Dominions. It is a new religion in most of the Schools of Architecture, and rendered skies and inflated elms are heresies not to be tolerated. Architectural education of the present and future should aim at giv-

ing the student all the instruction that he needs as an engineer along with a training in planning, and a point of view on sociological problems that will make him a master builder and a first class citizen.

To have at this critical time a President who is both architect, engineer, and a good citizen is something of inestimable value to the profession, and when that person is Gordon Pitts, one receives a new insight into the inscrutable workings of Providence and a new faith in democratic institutions.

Our new President was born in Fredericton, New Brunswick, where he received his early education. In 1904 he entered McGill University, graduating in 1908 with the degree B.Sc. with honours in the theory of structure. He served under John Pearson at Ottawa during the construction of the Parliament Buildings, and later entered the firm of Edward and W. S. Maxwell. His ability was soon shown and the firm became Maxwell and Pitts. The wide range of Mr. Pitts' activities is indicated by the fact that he is also a Member of the Engineering Institute of Canada and is President of the Graduate Society of McGill University. All his faculties and energies will be brought into bringing the architectural profession into its proper place in society and, more immediately, into the war effort. We shall all be behind him in his task.

—*Editor.*



# THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

THE inaugural session of the Thirty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada was held at the Faculty Club, McGill University, Montreal, on February 20th, 1942, at 1.30 p.m., Mr. Burwell R. Coon, President, in the chair.

## REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

On behalf of your Council I give you a cordial welcome at this our Thirty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

The Executive of your Council has guided the activities of the Institute through another wartime year, and, although we have been endeavouring to promote the traditional functions of the Institute, we have been more active in furthering the usefulness of the profession in connection with the war effort, and considerable thought is also being given to planning for post war reconstruction. It is hoped that out of this Annual Meeting will come suggestions that will be of assistance and an inspiration to our incoming Council.

There has, of course, been some reduction in our active membership, and the coming year will no doubt show a further decrease owing to the increasing numbers of our members who are being absorbed on active service in His Majesty's forces.

Ten per cent. of our members are registered with us as being on active service in the army, navy and air force. This number is constantly increasing, and it can also be reasonably stated that the great majority of the remainder of our members are either completely or in part engaged in architectural work directly or indirectly connected with the war.

We have to report with sorrow and regret the death of fifteen of our members during the past year: The Most Honourable The Marquis of Willingdon, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., former Governor-General of Canada and an Honorary Fellow of our Institute, Mr. S. G. Curry, Honorary Fellow, Toronto; Mr. B. Evan Parry, (F), Toronto; Mr. Geo. W. Wood, (F), Montreal; Mr. A. E. Cockburn, Niagara Falls; Mr. J. M. Cowan, Toronto; Mr. Frederick Dumfries, Montreal; Mr. J. G. Hedges, Toronto; Mr. H. A. Magoon, Edmonton; Mr. J. A. Monette, Montreal; Mr. Kenneth G. Rea, Montreal; Mr. Norman B. Robinson, Toronto; Mr. Walter Scott, Hamilton; Mr. E. D. Vernon, Truro; Mr. Ewart G. Wilson, Toronto; also Mr. John W. Smart, a former member of the Manitoba Association of Architects and its President at the time of the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada held in Winnipeg. The passing of these members, many of whom have been active in our Institute, is a very serious loss to the architectural profession, and a very personal loss to their many friends.

Your Executive has made an effort to establish a form of Architects' certificate as one of the Official Documents of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, but it has been found that as such a document is based on the Agreement between the Architect and Client and the Agreement between the Contractor and Owner, that the three documents should be reviewed and revised to make them consistent. Some study has already been given to these revisions and it is hoped that they will be made ready for publication this year.

The annual pro rata fees to the Institute from the Provincial Associations have been reduced from \$5.00 to \$2.50

for each member of the Association who is in His Majesty's forces and who has been exempted from the payment of fees to his Provincial Association for the period of such service. These deductions are to be made from the fees payable to the Institute in 1942 based on the membership of the Associations as at December 31st, 1941. This of course means that our operating revenue will be somewhat reduced this year. Fellows who have been exempted from the payment of their Provincial Association fees are also exempt from Annual Fellowship dues for the same period.

We congratulate the Editorial Board, the Editor and Publisher on the high quality of the *Journal* that they have been able to maintain, and also on the fact that in spite of war conditions the financial revenue in 1941 was greater than in any previous year.

Your Executive communicated with the National Research Council in Ottawa, recommending that a conference be called of representatives of the Architects, Engineers, Doctors, Chemists, Public Utilities, and all others interested in the organization of Civilian Defence, in order that the efforts made along this line might have the co-operation of all parties concerned. At the same time the Provincial Associations were notified of our action and their suggestions solicited.

It appears that up to the present time the National Research Council has not obtained the authority to call such a conference, but when it does, it is our hope to be of assistance in this matter. It has been intimated in our correspondence from the various Provincial Associations that there are some members of the opinion that the prime movers in any civilian wartime defence should be the military authorities, but there is also the opinion that architects can, if permitted, be of great service in taking what steps are necessary in the design of new buildings and the adapting of old buildings for A.R.P. Up to the present it is noted that very little thought has been given to this matter in the design of wartime industrial and government buildings. Since the appointment of Dr. R. J. Manion as Director of Civil A.R.P. for Canada, we have offered the services of our organization to assist him in any way possible. A member of the O.A.A. Committee to study this problem, Mr. Fred Lassere, who is an authority on A.R.P., having been with Tecton Architects on A.R.P. schemes for London, and was co-author of "Planned A.R.P.", is in touch with Dr. Manion as our representative.

In accordance with the recommendation from the last Annual Meeting your Executive withdrew our resignation from the National Construction Council. We are co-operating with this organization to prepare a programme on a national scale for post war rehabilitation in so far as the construction industry is concerned.

For the convenience of the members of the Institute and of the Provincial Executives, Mr. Gordon McL. Pitts (F), is preparing an article condensing those sections of the Acts of the Provincial Associations relating to requirements for temporary licenses to practise, for members from other Provinces.

A Canadian number of the "English Architectural Review" has been sponsored by the Institute, and Mr. Anthony Adamson with the assistance of a committee of architects, collected photographs and compiled, with an immense amount of work, the material required. We have been informed that the material has arrived safely in England, and the members will be notified through the *Journal* when the number will be

published so that they may procure copies of what should prove to be a valuable addition to an architect's library.

Steps have been taken to register all architects as to their age, qualifications, experience, occupation under normal conditions and occupation at present, and it was decided to co-operate with the Wartime Bureau of Technical Personnel, from whom each member of our Institute received a questionnaire during the past year. The files of this Bureau are available to our Institute, and when complete this information will enable your Executive to be of broader service to the Government and to the architects throughout the country.

At the present time this registration is not complete owing to the fact that many members did not return the questionnaire, and we would urge upon those members who have neglected this duty, to co-operate by immediately obtaining copies of the forms and making a complete and immediate return.

Your Executive has had several requests for architectural and engineering assistance from different sources in the Government and has been successful in fulfilling these requests, but we have been handicapped without a complete knowledge of every member of our Institute.

The Wartime Bureau of Technical Personnel sent out 47,500 questionnaires of which 24,500 were completed and returned, and of these about 15,500 are members of professional bodies. Only 50% of the architects have so far returned their completed forms.

The Executive co-operated with members of the Ottawa Chapter and the Department of National Defense Naval Services to augment the Architectural Branch of that service in order to meet an emergency in that Department, as a result of which many architects are very busy on navy work in Ottawa under an arrangement that is producing results exceedingly satisfactory to the Government.

An effort is also being made to decentralize this work as much as possible so that such architectural work can be done in other centres as well as in Ottawa.

We are very fortunate in having Mr. W. L. Somerville, a Past President of the Institute and Dean of the College of Fellows, as a very active Vice-President of the "Wartime Housing Limited" Company.

During the year the Institute has co-operated with the Company in providing them with architects wherever required throughout the Dominion, and we have also provided the Company with a Schedule of Minimum Fees for architects supervising the construction of Wartime Housing.

Many architects have closed their offices, submerged their identity and without regard for personal gain are working in Government controlled war offices and munitions industrial organizations as designers, draughtsmen, specification writers, supervisors and inspectors. There are others who have been retained professionally and have enlarged their organizations by the addition of their brother architects, to produce in a highly co-operative way in the quickest possible manner millions of dollars worth of industrial buildings for war purposes. It can be truly said that the architects of Canada have risen to great heights of patriotic service, unobtrusively and sometimes in obscure places, giving unselfishly and unstintingly of their time, their knowledge and training, in the service of our country.

The successful and speedy carrying out of the great building programme necessitated by the war, for army, navy, air force, industry and housing could not have been possible without the unified efforts of the architects, and this experience in sacrifice and co-operation, if extended to promote post war rehabilitation, will insure the happiness of the democratic state for which we are fighting.

On behalf of the Council I wish to thank President Charles David, F.R.A.I.C., of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects, his Council and members for their co-operation with us and their delightful hospitality to the R.A.I.C. delegates at the luncheon today. As you know, the members of the R.A.I.C., from other Provinces will be the guests of the P.Q.A.A. at an informal dinner tonight, and tomorrow at noon all of the members of the R.A.I.C. will be the guests of the P.Q.A.A. at their formal luncheon in this building.

I wish also to express our gratitude to Mr. Gordon McL. Pitts and his Committee of Arrangements for all of the very excellent work they have done in arranging this Annual Meeting.

We are greatly indebted to the Faculty Club of McGill University and also the Cercle Universitaire for their generosity in permitting us the use of their premises, facilities and personnel, all of which contribute to the pleasure and profit of our Annual Meeting.

#### ARCHITECTURAL TRAINING

Mr. Murray Brown (F), Chairman of the Committee on Architectural Training, reports as follows:

This Committee was of the opinion that perhaps the architectural students of our Universities were not being adequately trained in structural engineering and other technical subjects. This matter was discussed at some length by your Committee, and the heads of the various Schools communicated with. A letter from Mr. Martin Baldwin on the subject appeared in the *Journal* recently, along with interesting replies to same from the heads of the Universities. This subject is vital and we hope will be carried further in the near future.

The exhibition of the students' work from the four architectural schools will be held as usual this year, based on somewhat broader lines than hitherto, in that there will be fewer limitations to the number of drawings exhibited, and that working drawings prepared by the students during the year will also be exhibited, and perhaps students' structural studies. The exhibition will be on a non-competitive basis, which proved last year to be so much more satisfactory. A limited number of water colour and pencil sketches will also be included. The suggestion was made that the exhibition would perhaps have a better general appearance if the drawings were of a uniform size, but it was decided that this was impractical.

As the result of recommendations made in the report of Mr. John B. Parkin, who acted as the official representative of the R.A.I.C. at the Annual Convention of the National Fire Protection Association held in Toronto during the week of May 12th, 1941, an effort was made by this committee, on Mr. Parkin's suggestion, to obtain information relating to the training of students in architecture in various schools in the States in Fire Protection Engineering, with the purpose of instituting such training in the Canadian Schools of Architecture. A letter requesting this information was addressed to Mr. Walter R. McCornack, Dean of Architecture of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Chairman of the N.F.P.A. Committee on Fire Protection Engineering, and no reply has at this date been received.

#### ART, SCIENCE AND RESEARCH

Mr. W. J. Abra (F), Chairman of the Committee on Art, Science and Research, reports as follows:

Our regular reports during the year have been submitted to the Executive Committee and, when they have been of sufficient interest to the profession, the *Journal* has published them. This in our opinion is the best way to bring our activities to the membership.

We are hoping to arrange with the Architectural Research Groups in Montreal and Toronto to secure their co-operation



with our Committee and in this way keep the Institute informed as to anything of general interest.

Arrangements are also being made with some of the Government Research officials to provide us with articles on their various activities for publication. Mr. Eric Temple of our Committee is at present reviewing some interesting plans of early buildings and we hope to publish some of his articles in the near future.

We would again place on record our sincere appreciation of the assistance given us by the various Research Departments of the Dominion Government.

#### NATIONAL BUILDING CODE

Mr. W. J. Abra (F), your Representative on the Advisory Committee of the National Building Code, reports as follows:

The work of the National Building Code Committee is rapidly being completed, the task of editing and publication is now well on its way and the full Code should be available very shortly for distribution to all interested parties. The full Code will be very complete and will compare favorably with any publication of its kind.

Arrangements have been made to have the Administrative Committee carry on permanently and prepare the revisions that may be necessary from time to time to keep the Code thoroughly up to date. Your Representative has been included in this Committee.

Various members of our profession have served on the different panels dealing with the various divisions of the Code and their work has been very much appreciated by the Research Council who undertook the preparation of a Canadian National Building Code.

#### JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE R.A.I.C. AND THE CANADIAN CONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION

Mr. A. S. Mathers (F), representative on the Joint Committee of the R.A.I.C. and the Canadian Construction Association, reports as follows:

As representative of the Institute on the Joint Committee, I have undertaken to re-draft the following documents of the Institute:

1. Contract Agreement forms for both Stipulated Sum and Cost Plus Contracts.
2. The General Conditions governing both of the agreement forms.

At this time the drafts of the proposed revised documents have been prepared and are ready for presentation to and consideration by the Executive Committee. Your representative urges that the incoming Committee set aside sufficient time at an early meeting to deal with the drafts in detail and that an authorized draft of each document be ready for printing by June next when it is expected that the present supply of printed documents will be exhausted.

#### EDITORIAL BOARD

Mr. Forsey Page (F) Chairman of the Editorial Board of the *Journal*, reports as follows:

The steady improvement in the financial condition of the *Journal* which has continued through the four years since its reorganization with gratifying results, is now feeling the effects of war conditions and has been for the first time seriously checked. Advertising commitments, particularly of the larger industrial firms which are operating almost entirely as producers of armaments and other necessary war commodities, have been in many cases curtailed altogether. The Editorial Board once more reiterates its plea to members to make every effort to keep before the representatives of smaller firms the advantage of using the advertising pages of the *Journal* to keep architects throughout Canada informed of their products.

The Editorial Board has a further appeal to make to the membership in the matter of text material and photographs, sources for which are now, of course, greatly limited and the co-operation of the architects everywhere in Canada is necessary to ensure continuation of the high standard of the *Journal* pages.

During 1941 the Board has organized the publication of several special issues; the students' number in February as well as the April, June and August numbers which were each compiled entirely by one or more of the Provincial Associations in turn. It is expected that this very successful policy will be continued.

Of interest also are the publication of biographical sketches and photographs of Provincial Presidents, the complete list of members of the R.A.I.C. on active service appearing with the President's message in the Christmas number, discussions by the heads of the Architectural Schools on various matters of interest in the training of architects, and the presenting of subscriptions without charge to various clubs, universities, as well as to students in the fourth and fifth years in the Schools of Architecture.

#### COMMITTEE ON HOUSING

Mr. William H. Holcombe, Chairman of the Committee on Housing reports as follows:

In the annual report of the Committee on Housing for the year 1940 it was suggested that "Research Committees for the consideration of local problems of location and construction created by the emergency of war and future reconstruction, be sponsored by the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada in the various associations and Chapters of Architects", and this committee has attempted to institute this suggestion principally along the lines of reconstruction and development after the war.

The May report of the Committee on Housing proposed that "these committees would co-operate and consult with local authorities on building, sanitation, health, education, social welfare, etc., and with the committees of various professions interested in building, lighting and landscape gardening, endeavouring to form with them committees to investigate all matters effecting the present and future good of the people. This larger committee sponsored by the various organizations interested would co-ordinate the whole effort locally."

In the larger centres of population much of the machinery exists for the formation of this larger, more comprehensive committee. Many organizations, associations and committees are now more or less actively engaged on some part of the problem and others are being organized and it is to combine their efforts, give constructive guidance and fill the gaps to complete the survey, that will be the objective of this combined committee. The ultimate objective of the whole must be something broader and higher than the single objective of any one of the organizations engaged in the survey: "the making of this country and of the whole world a better place in which to live."

The Committees appointed by or organized within the various Provincial Architectural Associations and Chapters would investigate particularly those matters connected with the profession and would appoint delegates to the combined committee. Copies of reports from architectural committees would go to their various local organizations and then to the R.A.I.C.

It would be necessary to organize a central committee with delegates from the different organizations interested, or appointed by the Federal Government with representation from these organizations, to receive all reports and prepare them for presentation.

Wide publicity should be given to the whole matter through radio, press, educational and service organizations and the public made conscious of the desire for uplift.

Careful attention should be given to the organization of committees and members of committees should be appointed for terms possibly of three years, in a manner to preserve the continuity of the committee and to preserve its activities.

An outline of the proposed activities of the Architectural Committee would include the following surveys:

Business, Industry, Housing, Distant Transportation, Educational Activities, Social Activities, Religious Activities, Recreational Activities, Public Health Services, other public or semi-public services such as water supply, sewage disposal, electricity, gas, etc., Historic sites and structures, Parks, Museums, etc.

The architectural committees would consider these various sections from the standpoints of building, use of material, housing, town planning, etc., and will have the findings of other committees to draw from toward a more perfect solution.

Before a proper solution of the problem of a better place to live in can be made, not only must as much information as possible be gathered but the people who are to make use of the finished product must be educated up to it and become part of its objective.

After consideration by the individual members of the Executive of the Institute the May report was passed by the Council and sent to each member of the Committee on Housing for comment. The questions and comment of this Committee were incorporated into a report for the September meeting when it was received and copies of both reports sent to the executives of the various Provincial Architectural Associations for action.

The Provincial organizations have special committees working towards the ends of this programme. The Province of Quebec Association of Architects have taken up the matter of planning for reconstruction most seriously and a lengthy report has been received; the Architectural Institute of British Columbia report progress and other Provincial Associations are seeking further information.

Since it is possible to include in this report only a brief synopsis of what has been already accomplished, the interest aroused cannot be better indicated than by quoting from a letter received from the President of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects: "The Council endorses this report and supports enthusiastically the suggestion that the architects, through the R.A.I.C. and the provincial associations, should originate a programme along the general lines outlined in the Housing Committee reports. It strongly urges that steps be taken at once to put such a programme into operation."

#### PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

Prof. Milton S. Osborne (F), Chairman of the Committee on Professional Practice reports as follows:

The work of the Committee on Professional Practice of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada for 1941 was concerned mainly with a programme for the development of a series of articles on the subject of Professional Practice which would be published from time to time in the *Journal* of the R.A.I.C.

The purpose of the series is to provide students of architecture with a handbook of useful information on the practice of the profession they are about to enter. Such a handbook would answer questions on the procedure to follow in carrying out an architectural commission, legal problems of the profession, social responsibilities of the architect, professional ethics, etc. Some of the members of the committee feel that this is not the time to carry out a project of this kind, that the war will doubtless effect many changes in our conception of the architect's relation to his client and the community, and that it would be better to reserve the discussion of certain portions of the series to a later time. However, the chairman has compiled considerable data on the first article of the series

which is concerned with the architect's education and hopes soon to submit this material to the Editorial Board of the *Journal* for approval and publication. Later articles on the architect's responsibility to his client, contractor, and community, the employment of the architect, the carrying out of the commission from sketches to final certificate of payment, office procedure, legal aspects of the profession, etc., we hope will follow in due course.

The project is one that will take considerable time and study on the part of those who will be willing to assume the responsibility of preparing the articles required for the complete handbook, but it is a project that is well worth doing and should be of genuine value to a young man or woman about to enter the profession of architecture.

#### SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES

Mr. A. J. Hazelgrove (F), Chairman of the Committee on Scholarships and Prizes, reports as follows:

Awards of R.A.I.C. medals were made to the following outstanding graduates of the Schools of Architecture in 1941:

Mr. Ernest F. Smith ..... Ecole des Beaux-Arts.  
Mr. John Cecil Haddon Porter... McGill University.  
Mr. S. B. Barclay ..... University of Toronto.  
Mr. Douglas W. Jonsson ..... University of Manitoba.

The annual dues of the Fellows are now credited in full to the Scholarship Fund. It has long been desired to augment the fund to an amount which will provide one or more substantial bursaries or travelling scholarships. Your Committee suggests that the Provincial Association might be interested in the Scholarship Fund, on the principle that the pooling of resources would be more conducive to effective results. Your Committee hopes that consideration will be given to the suggestion, which might well result in scholarships being available within the next few years, rather than await the plaudits of posterity.

Posterity is obviously predicated on mortality. Your Committee hopes that it is not inappropriate to suggest that bequests to the Scholarship Fund of the R.A.I.C. will ensure a vicarious interest in matters architectural, when the donors have passed to what must obviously be a better form of existence.

#### COLLEGE OF FELLOWS

Mr. A. J. Hazelgrove (F), Registrar of The College of Fellows, reports as follows:

The Council has been pleased to confer Honorary Life Fellowships on Professor Ramsey Traquair and Professor C. H. C. Wright for their invaluable work in the development of architectural education in Canada. Mr. Hugh Vallance has also received an Honorary Life Fellowship and Mr. Eden Smith an Honorary Fellowship in recognition of their outstanding contributions in the field of architectural design.

The revised by-laws covering administration of Fellowships have worked out most satisfactorily. As a result certain dormant Fellowships have been revived and the list thus augmented by the following names:

Mr. C. J. Burrill  
Mr. D. R. Brown  
Mr. D. S. McIlroy  
Mr. F. H. Portnall  
Mr. R. B. Pratt  
Mr. Arthur Vincent

The Right Honourable the Earl of Athlone, Governor-General of Canada, has been pleased to accept Honorary Fellowship of the Institute.

The College of Fellows has suffered loss by the death of three members, Lord Willingdon, formerly Governor-General of Canada, and an Honorary Fellow of the Institute, Mr. George W. Woods and Mr. B. Evan Parry, Fellows of the Institute. It is with great regret that we record their passing.



By ballot of the Fellows, Mr. Frederick C. Bodley and Mr. John Roxburgh Smith are Fellows-elect and they will be received into the College of Fellows at the Convocation to be held during this Annual Meeting.

#### COUNCIL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

Mr. H. L. Fetherstonhaugh (F), Representative on the R.I.B.A. Council, reports as follows:

The reports of the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects show the increasing share of national work being undertaken by the Royal Institute of British Architects. This work is partly in connection with defence, health and housing but serious study is also being given to problems of reconstruction which have arisen during the war and which will be more acute when it is over.

In following the reports of these meetings, your representative has the clear impression that the Council is in close contact with all government departments affecting their work and that the co-operation of the architects with the government is given in unstinted measure. While many problems have arisen in England which do not present themselves in Canada as yet, the close contact of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada with the Dominion Government is a condition which we should do everything possible to further.

We record with admiration the increasing number of members of the Royal Institute of British Architects in the Active Forces. For the years that lie ahead, we express to them our deepest wishes for the victory and peace for which all are working.

#### CANADIAN ENGINEERING STANDARDS ASSOCIATION

Mr. C. J. Burritt (F), Representative on the Main Committee of the Canadian Engineering Standards Association, reports as follows:

At the close of the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1941, the various committees of the C.E.S.A. had a total membership of 814, of which the Main Committee comprised 75.

The total of sustaining memberships was 224 at the end of the year, representing 117 member organizations.

During the year the Association published 25 new standards or revisions to existing standards as follows:—

Section "A"—Civil Engineering .....	1
Section "B"—Mechanical Engineering .....	5
Section "C"—Electrical Engineering .....	15
Section "S"—Steel Construction .....	4
	25

These have been prepared with the co-operation and approval of both manufacturing and purchasing interests and of trade associations, educational institutions, the railways, insurance interests and interested departments of Dominion and Provincial governments.

Standards have been discussed under various headings by appropriate committees during the year and such progress has been made that it is anticipated they will be published as new or revised C.E.S.A. standards during the coming year. The several headings with the number of standards discussed under each are as follows:

Section "A"—Civil Engineering .....	4
Section "B"—Mechanical Engineering .....	6
Section "C"—Electrical Engineering .....	32
Section "S"—Steel Construction .....	1
	43

Authorization has been given for the establishing of standards on building materials. Preparatory committees are to be organized and investigation and drafting of specifications will commence shortly on approximately thirty subjects under the direction of the Sectional Committee on Civil Engineering.

Arrangements have been made for the Canadian Engineering Standards Association, exclusively, to handle the distribution in Canada of the Manuals of the American Iron and Steel Institute.

It is recommended that every manufacturer employing iron and steel in the manufacture of his products should be in possession of a copy of each of these, since they contain information that is extremely valuable to designing, manufacturing, fabricating, and inspection interests.

A complete list of these manuals, 18 in number, are now in stock at the C.E.S.A. office, lists are available on application to the Secretary, C.E.S.A., and Manuals are available at 25c each, postpaid.

Address all enquiries to C.E.S.A. Secretary, National Research Building, Ottawa.

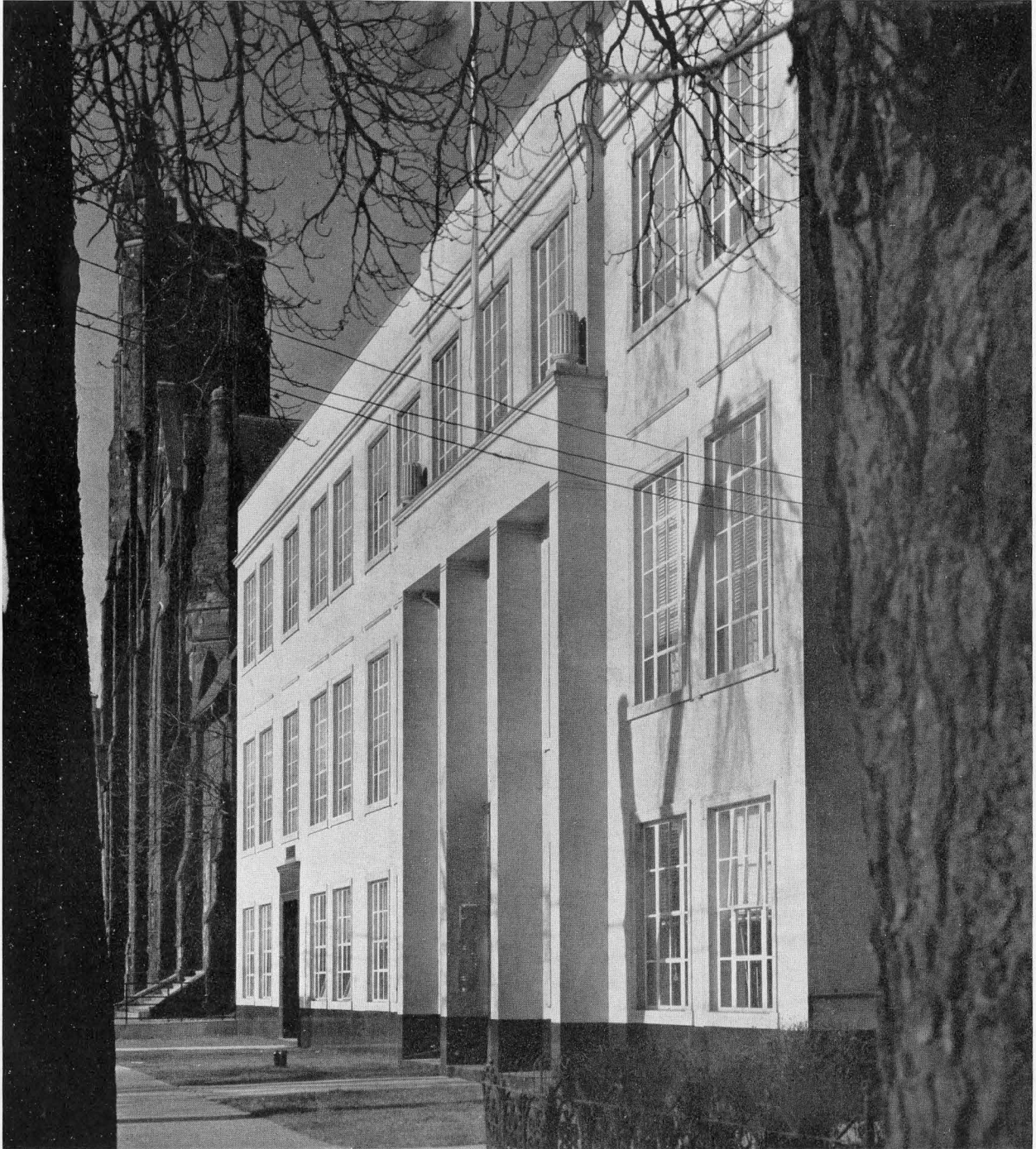
#### FINANCIAL REPORT

The following is a summary of the Auditor's Report to December 31st, 1941:

<i>General Account</i>	
<i>Revenue:</i>	
Pro rata contributions received from Component Societies .....	\$4,798.00
Fellows 1939 Annual Fees fully reserved for at December 31, 1939, paid during 1941 .....	90.00
Sale of Contract Forms .....	270.74
Sundry Receipts .....	2.98
<b>Total Revenue .....</b>	<b>\$ 5,161.72</b>
<i>Expenditures:</i>	
Secretary's Salary .....	\$1,171.00
Convention Expenses .....	1,254.78
Travelling Expenses .....	535.40
Rent—Toronto Office .....	\$ 156.00
Toronto Board Room .....	50.00
Montreal Office .....	50.00
	256.00
National Construction Council Assessment .....	100.00
Printing, Stationery and Office Expense .....	222.35
Telephone, Telegrams, etc. ....	219.10
Scholarship and Competition Awards .....	23.61
Printing Contract Forms .....	144.25
Insurance .....	12.00
Storage—A. Chausse .....	60.00
Audit Fee .....	50.00
Legal Expense .....	85.00
Sundry Expense .....	57.29
English Architectural Review (Canadian Number) .....	74.71
Re "The Journal, R.A.I.C." .....	217.90
<b>Total General Expenditure .....</b>	<b>\$4,483.39</b>
Provision for depreciation of furniture and fixtures—Toronto office .....	38.08
	4,521.47
<b>General Surplus .....</b>	<b>\$ 640.25</b>
<i>Summary of Assets</i>	
Cash in General Account .....	\$2,789.10
Capital Account (Bonds, cash in bank and Fellowship Entrance Fees) .....	5,926.94
Scholarship Account (Bonds, cash in bank and Fellowship Annual Dues) .....	3,237.61
<b>Total assets in cash and bonds .....</b>	<b>\$11,953.65</b>

In submitting this report of some of the activities of your Council, let me express my personal thanks to the members of Council and Chairmen and members of Committees, and especially to the members of the Executive of the Council and the Assistant Secretary, all of whom have given so freely of their time and ability in our efforts over the past year to carry on the traditions of the profession in Canada and to organize and unify the resources of our training and experience for the greatest possible use to our country during this time of trial.

BURWELL R. COON, *President.*



ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, TORONTO, ONTARIO

PAGE AND STEELE, ARCHITECTS



DEAN'S OFFICE

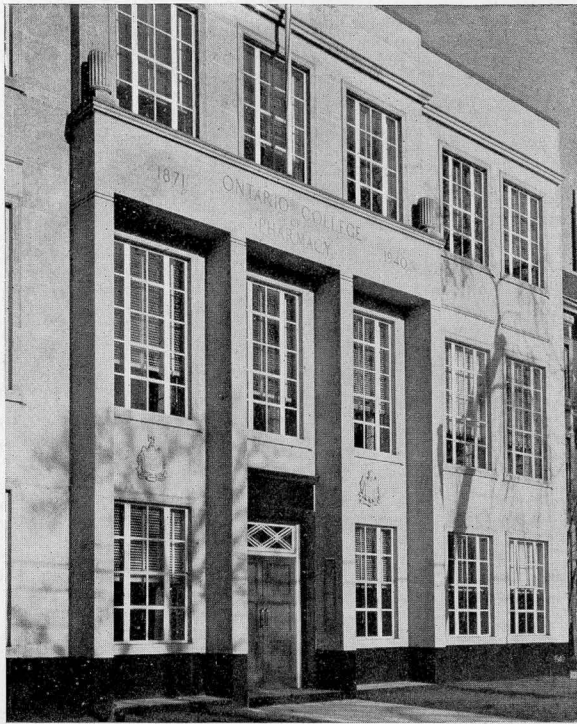


LIBRARY

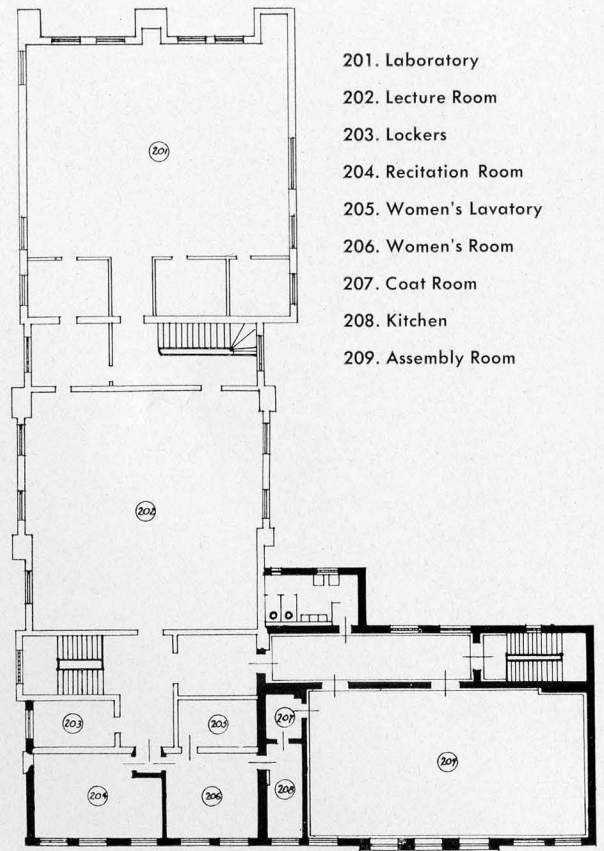


BOARD ROOM

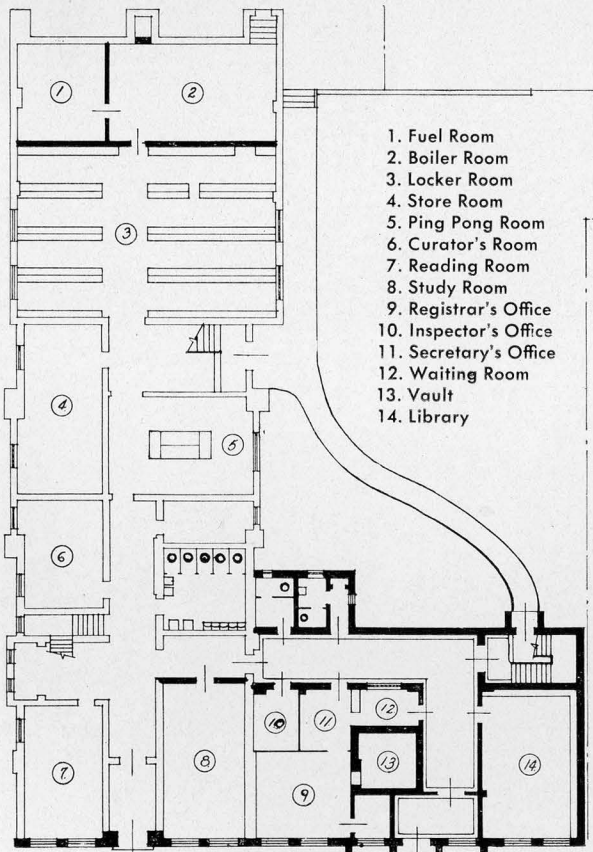




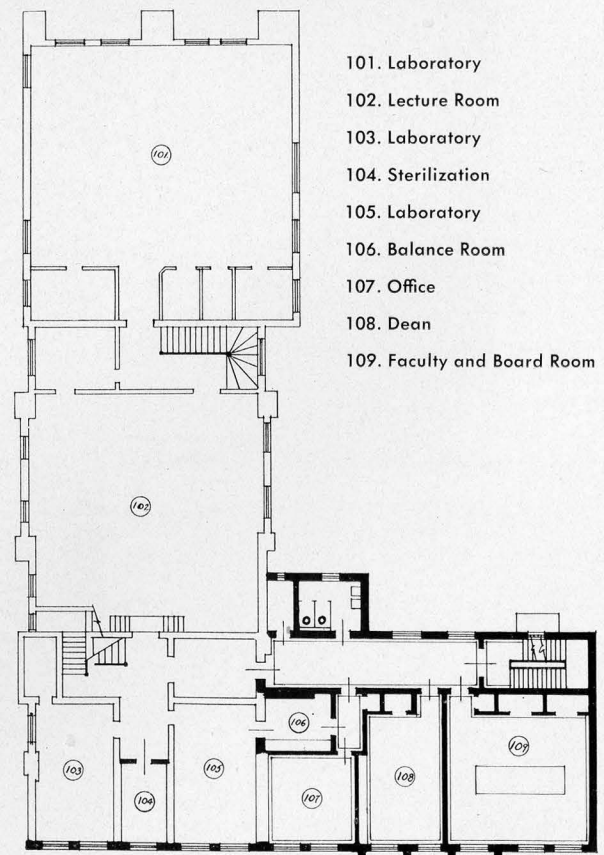
DETAIL OF FRONT ENTRANCE



THIRD FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



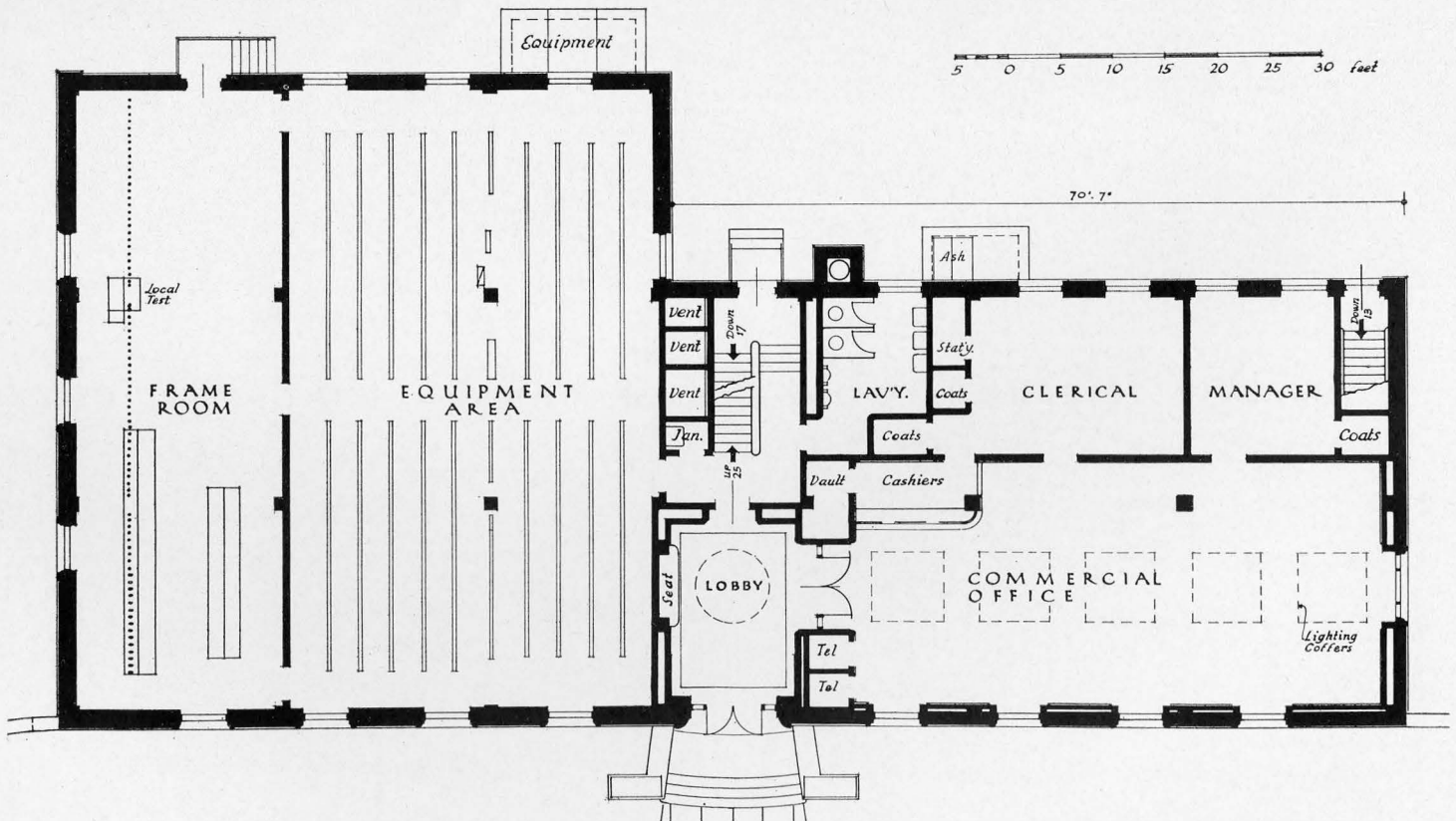


THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA, KINGSTON, ONTARIO

F. J. MACNAB, ARCHITECT



INTERIOR: COMMERCIAL OFFICE



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



# CIVILIAN DEFENSE AND A. R. P.

By FRED LASSERRE

A COUNTRY which has not complete civilian and military mobilization today, stands in grave danger of defeat and of severe suffering. Civilian defense is an integral part of this mobilization, a most essential part.

Germany, mobilized since 1934, realized from the beginning that civilian defense was necessary. It was the principal guarantee that the Reich's Wehrmacht would be able to maintain its efficiency and thereby increase the odds in favour of victory. From 1934 the Deutsche Kultur Kammer ordered that all new buildings should have a strengthened room in the basement to be fitted as an Air Raid Shelter. This room was to be made gas-proof. Simultaneously, existing buildings were ordered to clear their top storeys of all inflammable material, debris and junk. In the basement provisions had to be made for a shelter which was also to be gas proof. Severe penalties were imposed if this work was not completed within three months. (It is three months ago that Japan entered the war.)

## *Urgent Problems*

This article, the first in a series, will only touch upon the more urgent features of Civilian Defense of which A.R.P. is an important section. The most urgent of these features is the awakening of the Canadian people to danger and to the necessity of doing away with further procrastination. When, for example, the Mayor of one of Canada's largest cities suggests cutting down on fire stations, it becomes a matter of gravest concern to all that the attitude to Civilian Defense be disciplined into reality.

Our whole nation can make civilian defense a reality. Since 1934 Germany had almost every fourth grown civilian connected with some branch of civilian defense work. A delegation of British Wardens went to Moscow to teach the Russians some of their findings on A.R.P. during the Blitz in London. Upon their return they reported: "we didn't find much to teach them, but they taught us a lot. Their organization and fire-fighting squads were exemplary. Everybody was in Civilian Defense."

As had Republican Spain, when fighting fascist invasion a couple of years previously, England produced from the midst of its agony a Civilian Defense and A.R.P. which have become models of thoroughness. The terrifying days of September and December in 1940 exposed some serious shortcomings which the English with typical determination set about correcting. England and particularly London had been completely disorganized. At the height of the blitz the people took matters into their own hands and abandoned the "official" shelters provided and raided the "officially banned" underground stations which at least seemed safe to them. As a result the Government revised its civilian defense policy as it has revised its military policies. The cost of the waste implied by this revision in money, time, and labour and materials is incalculable. This problem had to be dealt with when all energies should have been directed to the more positive side of defense—defensive military war work.

Britain's plight had been the result of its appeasement mentality, of Chamberlain's "Peace in our Time" pathetic eye wash. In Canada we are conscious of the war—but certainly not as conscious of its implications as we should be—as we have to be.

## *Canada is Vulnerable*

Alexander P. de Seversky, famous aviation designer, writing in the American Mercury, says — "I contend that those who deny the practical possibility of an eventual air attack on America are lulling the American people into a false sense of safety as dangerous as the 'Meginot Line mentality' that cost France its independence." He also envisaged aircraft with a range of 25,000 miles as a practical immediate possibility. The Japanese have the long distance flying record of 7,000 non-stop miles. The bomber's range has extended from about 600 miles in the last war to over 4000 miles at present.

Are we to imagine that the situation is going to remain static? Are we wise to recline on our convictions of eventual victory? We most certainly are not. We must admit that we have had a knack for under-rating the enemy. This was exemplified in Winston Churchill's admission on the night "impregnable" Singapore fell, not to the "little yellow bellies" but to an oft laughed-at and ignored Japanese warrior race of extreme intelligence. The Prime Minister said: "I shall frankly state to you that I did not believe it was in the interests of Japan to burst into war both upon the British Empire and the United States. I thought it would be a very irrational act. . . . Tonight the Japanese are triumphant. They shout their exultation around the world. We suffer. We are taken aback. . . . No one must under-rate any more the gravity and efficiency of the Japanese War Machine."

In a recent radio broadcast, G. B. Ferguson, Managing Editor of the Winnipeg Free Press, after analyzing the remarkable successes of the Japanese, particularly in the rapid victory over Java and its 45,000,000 inhabitants and untold natural resources, pointed out to his radio audience that complacency about Japan's advances in "other directions than in ours" had no place in Canada. It actually seemed to him, in Japan's advantage to turn upon this continent before we got ourselves completely mobilized and fortified.

The House of Representatives Appropriations Committee in voting \$100,000,000 for civilian defense on Feb. 6th said: "Enemy air raids upon continental United States are to be expected." To give grim reality to this warning enemy activity has increased along the shores we so long considered untouchable.

Where and how the enemy will attack our continent is a matter of speculation. However, a look at the map gives us some idea of a probable plan of attack. Canada's sparsely populated flat-lands offers an ideal driveway into the United States. It is the nearest American country to enemy territory, the entrance from the north is wide open, and its coasts offer many a desolate landing place. We are vulnerable.

*Everything must be done to protect our country and its population against any form of attack.*

## *Civilian Defense*

"Civilian Defense", according to Mr. Binger, Chairman of the National Technological Civil Protection Committee of the United States, "is the maintenance, during and between air raids, of cities, towns, and the means of transport, in a condition as nearly normal as possible." Civilian defense should also adapt new conditions created by the war so that these will fit normally into the social and economic picture of the locality. For example, a new factory employing 8,000 workers will completely disrupt the services and lives of a

community, not only diminishing working efficiency but also creating a definite hazard during the chaos of an air raid.

Mr. Binger's definition should also add "the continuous rapid production of materials of warfare must be guaranteed." This would cover a most important point. In England the men at the machines found it necessary to have confidence in the protection their family was receiving. They themselves had to have reasonable comfort. Intolerable conditions existed in many factories due to lack of ventilation during black-out hours. Transportation to and from factories and other places of work and residence must be rapid and uninterrupted. In London, when the Elephant and Castle Circus (Place) was bombed the traffic was so disorganized that people gave up for days trying to reach their place of work. The congested detours required by the effect of a couple of bombs was so extensive that a half a day was lost in travelling. You can imagine how this would handicap the fire services if they should be called out.

Civilian Defense means that no matter what takes place either due to your own or to enemy action the community and the individuals within it will continue to lead normal, healthy lives *guaranteeing a maximum efficiency on the part of both.*

#### *Air Raid Protection*

A.R.P. is a basically technical problem involving both planning and rationalization. A.R.P. is the protection of structures and of life against bombs and shells.

Again we dare not leave this definition in its present baldness. What is included in A.R.P.?

Black-out is the first thought when A.R.P. is mentioned. J. B. S. Haldane in his book "A.R.P.", puts his finger on the important factor of black-outs when he lays the emphasis on the blacking out of towns in the country and of factories and important military objectives. Any city on a lake or near large bodies of water would find it futile to be blacked out. On the other hand, camouflage partial blackouts to mislead the bombers would be of great value. One must keep in mind that blind bombing is common practice and that the most damage during this war was done at night.

Camouflage is of great value, both for night and day. Even when the bomber flies blind he makes a last minute visual check-up—if possible. At that moment if a second of doubt can be created in his mind as to the location of his objective it is sufficient for him to let the bomb fall wide of its mark.

A.R.P., however, primarily deals with the effects of fire bombs, gas bombs, and various types of explosive bombs—and how to protect against these effects. When bombing comes to us—and it most likely will, the bombs will be first directed at our sinews of war and at our transportation nerve centres and bridges. Next, and a bomber may carry some of these along with the high explosive bombs, fire bombs would be dropped fairly widely on areas which appear inflammable.

In England, land mine bombs have destroyed from 100 to as many as 600 homes. Yet the ravages of these bombs have not meant the suffering and destruction which an equal weight of fire bombs have produced.

The building by-laws throughout the country must be revised to strengthen the "adhesive" character of structures, reduce the inflammability of the roof and provide for a protected room in the basement to be made suitable for an air raid shelter. The continuance of constructions built near the seaboard should be under immediate control so that they will be built of tested materials and construction following bombing tests with explosive and fire bombs. No houses should be placed in the immediate neighbourhood of factories.

All buildings should be surveyed for A.R.P. treatment. *No building should be allowed to be built without full con-*

*sideration having been given to A.R.P.* A few hours and a few dollars spent now will be amply rewarded when the bedlam of air attacks start.

Public Shelters should also be considered. Surely there are a number of buildings required in the nature of public utilities and services (garages, libraries, recreation centres, W.E.A. centres, etc.) which would be of use to the community normally and could be converted into Air Raid Shelters when air attacks were imminent. As early as 1935 Switzerland was placing Public Air Raid Shelters under new buildings and preparing other basements for this purpose. A new Church would, for example, build a large auxiliary room under the body of the church, with heavy concrete protection overhead and made gas proof.

These points will be dealt with in more detail in another article. In the meantime what can we consider as the plan Canada should develop in its A.R.P. work.

The country should be zoned in accordance to the likely paths of attack. Complete protection is to be provided for the most vulnerable centres. At the same time work must be started throughout the country on a complete survey of communities and especially of vital plants, etc., which would be the first likely targets. This survey should bring forth a complete picture of what work must be carried out for a planned A.R.P. and Civilian Defense scheme for all communities, installations and buildings. In the light of this survey, work should be proceeded with as rapidly as possible to provide the required protection and defense construction. The sequence of work should be regulated in order of the vulnerability of the district and of the buildings within that district.

Two points must be brought out at this juncture. Firstly, no materials or energy must be diverted from purely military work. This need not happen as there is a slackening of building which will release materials as well as labour for this work. Secondly, shelters provided, and work done in connection with A.R.P. should have a peace time use in as many cases as possible. Shelters in factories could be recreation rooms, canteens, etc. This point is of special value in civilian defense buildings where First Aid Clinics, Creches, Fire Stations, etc., should be installed in each A.R.P. sub-division—or in each district it could best serve in peace time.

#### *Architects and the War*

A.R.P. and Civilian Defense is a field of work which belongs to the architect in collaboration with the engineer. To be effective it must be planned, planned nationally, regionally, and communally. The Architectural Profession is organized in a parallel manner and is imminently suited to do this research, planning and execution. It is to be hoped it will take steps to avail itself of this opportunity to perform a national service and to take charge of a work for which it is best suited.

Post-war Reconstruction is a pleasant dream which springs to Architects' drafting boards during periods of calamity. But we have other work to do today, urgent work. In dealing with this urgency, in joining up with the social forces of today, in leading the work on socially necessary developments we will lay the foundation stones for a post-war period which will recognize the Architect as one of its members. In Wartime Housing we have an excellent example of a defense job which arose independently of the Architectural Profession and yet which will have a tremendous bearing on post-war building. Where was the Architectural Profession when the need for Defense Housing arose?

Will we ask the same question when Civilian Defense and A.R.P. are in full swing? If we show energetic action now, the Government will, in time, turn to us for assistance. We have a contribution to make—let us make it now!



# PROVINCIAL PAGE

## ALBERTA

The 31st annual meeting of the Alberta Association of Architects was held in Edmonton on Jan. 30th, 1942. In his presidential address to the meeting Mr. John Martland welcomed the new members and reviewed the present world situation as it affects the architectural profession. Some of the special points in the address were:—

"We are confronted with conditions which are very grave. The utmost chaos prevails. We find it difficult to maintain our ideals and traditions and we need to exercise our utmost courage in this testing time of our faith and fortitude. Perhaps we need a fresh conception of faith, a fresh conception of courage, a fresh conception of character and a fresh conception of our ideals. If today, unfortunately, we find a suppression of moral and intellectual matters and an eclipse or obscuring of our ideals, it must be that we are not living up to the best that is in us. We must remember that citizenship is stewardship and stewardship carries with it important responsibilities.

"In view of the present world conditions and the seeming domination of evil, it is well to take a retrospective view of things in general, particularly so when we consider the transformation that has taken place with respect to the material side of our existence. A consideration of the other side of our existence would seem to raise a question of the progress made since the opening century of the Christian era. During the Classical Age there were many great achievements and attainments in Art, Literature, Philosophy and Religion, but more recently the greatest triumphs have been won by the Scientist and the Technologist. One wonders, however, what the chemist, the engineers and the technologist are aiming at. Let us hope that their aim is a simple one, viz.: to make life more worth living. Their successes have been outstanding, and when the things produced are rightly used they add materially to the people's comfort. Unfortunately, this material development has not been accompanied by a corresponding moral development. The proper application of the successes attained should give to the ordinary individual more comfort and leisure, but all depends on the application to a good purpose.

Tribute was paid to one member who died during the year 1941,—Herbert Alton Magoon.

Subjects discussed during the meeting were;—Post-war Reconstruction,—Licensing and Collaboration of Architects,—Violations of the Charter of the Association. All members present took an active part in these discussions.

Officers elected for 1942 were:

President, J. Martland; 1st Vice-President, C. S. Burgess; 2nd Vice-President, J. M. Stevenson; Honorary Secretary, M. C. Dewar; Honorary Treasurer, J. U. Rule; Member of Council, V. E. Meech; Member of Council, R. P. Blakey; Auditor, T. G. Aberdeen.

Nominations to the Board of Examiners:—C. S. Burgess, J. U. Rule, R. P. Blakey, M. C. Dewar and J. M. Stevenson.

Representative on the Senate of the University of Alberta:—C. S. Burgess.

Delegates to the Council of the R.A.I.C.:—J. Martland and J. U. Rule.

—Cecil S. Burgess.

## MANITOBA

The Annual Meeting of the Manitoba Association of Architects took place in January last, at which was held the election of officers. The personnel of the Executive Council for 1942 is: Messrs. Gilbert Parfitt, President; Robert E. Moore, Vice-President; A. E. Cubbidge, M. S. Osborne, F. N. Ruttan, W. P. Over, E. Parkinson, D. A. Ross, J. A. Russell, and E. Fitz Munn, Secretary.

The Meeting was held in the rooms of the Winnipeg School of Art, and amid such artistic surroundings with Venus de Milo looking down on us, the business could not be otherwise than placid and serene. Mr. Norman Russell, however, did express his opinion that the practice of architecture was becoming mired, and he thought the Council should get their coats off, and rescue it from its inevitable doom.

A report on the activities of the Council during the past year was given by Mr. Gilbert Parfitt on behalf of the President, who is engaged on military duties. The report summed up the business done by the Council, which showed much work but little encouragement.

Prof. Osborne outlined the work of the Architectural Department at the University of Manitoba. The wide-spread service the Department is rendering is apparent in the fact, that it has enrolled this year five students from British Columbia, three from Alberta, six from Saskatchewan, one from Ontario, and one from England.

The scholarship to the University was renewed for the coming year, and our Secretary was instructed to purchase a Victory Bond, when the issue comes on the market.

Mr. D. W. Bellhouse, who is well over eighty, had retired from practice during the past year, and he was presented with a Life Membership as a token of appreciation for his work during the formation of the Manitoba Association of Architects.

The Annual Dinner, which followed, was held at the Manitoba Club, and our members spent an enjoyable evening. Mr. K. Williams, K.C., was the guest speaker, and gave a history of Architecture and Architects from a lawyer's point of view. The other guests were: Mr. C. V. Attenbring, President of the Manitoba Professional Engineers; Mr. H. E. Beresford, President of the Manitoba Land Surveyors Association; and Mr. J. C. Grant, past President of the Winnipeg Builders Exchange.

—E. Fitz Munn.

## ONTARIO

In last month's issue this space was given over to a very brief review of the Annual Meeting of the O.A.A. As a result, the Annual Meetings of the Windsor and Hamilton Chapters had to pass without notice. The new officers of these Chapters are as follows:—

### *Windsor Chapter*

Chairman, Hugh P. Sheppard Secretary, J. P. Thomson

### *Hamilton Chapter*

Chairman, Herbert E. Murton Secretary, W. H. Holcombe  
Vice-Chairman, Alvin Prack Treasurer, C. H. L. Macdonald

Other members of the Executive Committee:

Charles Lenz R. E. McDonnell Ray M. Hall

The new Chairman of the Registration Board is W. Bruce Riddell, with Lieut.-Col. H. H. Madill as Vice-Chairman.

Three other Ontario men are in the spotlight—Forsy Page, the new Honorary Treasurer of the R.A.I.C., C. H. C. Wright, former Professor of Architecture at the University of Toronto, and Eden Smith, who was at one time President of the Eighteen Club, which was active in architectural circles in the early nineteen-hundreds. Professor Wright and Mr. Eden Smith received Honorary Fellowships in the R.A.I.C. We feel sure that these honours carry with them the congratulations and good wishes of the profession at large.

In an exceedingly interesting talk at the January Luncheon of the Toronto Chapter, Prof. A. F. Coventry, of the Department of Biology, University of Toronto, dealt with the alarming inroads of soil erosion in certain areas in the southern section of the province. With maps and coloured slides he showed the disastrous effects of that thorough-going destruction of forest which used to be considered an essential preliminary to good farming, and demonstrated that nothing less than an equally thorough-going reversal of the process can prevent the spread of conditions which are already serious enough. The speaker at the February Luncheon was Prof. C. R. Young, Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering, University of Toronto. His theme was the broad field of engineering as applied to the war, and the Dean fully lived up to expectations in his handling of it.

One of the matters discussed at the Annual Meeting of the O.A.A., and not mentioned in last month's issue, was a proposal to equip a sample room for the use of the students at the School of Architecture, University of Toronto. Substantial grants from the Association and the University are now being supplemented by contributions from manufacturers and supply houses, and there is little doubt that a first-rate idea will shortly be translated into an accomplished fact.

—Gladstone Evans.

## QUEBEC

Le congrès annuel du R.A.I.C. semble avoir été un succès complet, dans une collaboration étroite et un allant qui ne s'est pas départi un seul instant. L'assistance aux différentes réunions a été nombreuse et fort animée. Le Faculty Club où siégeaient les comités, où eurent lieu les différentes manifestations, réunions, déjeuners, etc., est une somptueuse bâtisse à donner des regrets aux architectes qui n'ont guère en ce moment la chance de programmes aussi larges.

Je signale en particulier la fête organisée par les élèves de McGill et des Beaux Arts; chaque groupe apportait une gaieté très soutenue, si différente de l'une à l'autre que non seulement elle se différencie par le langage et la tournure d'esprit mais encore peut-être davantage par une sorte de décalage dans le temps; l'un montrant les élèves entre les murs de leur école tel qu'ils s'amuse; l'autre tel qu'ils sont entr'eux, marqués déjà du signe professionnel, et sous les blagues beaucoup plus sérieux et plus graves que les apparences.

Les travaux d'élèves nombreux et en général bien présentés formaient un ensemble compact et soutenu. Rapprochements heureux par les comparaisons possibles, pourvu que l'esprit soit bon. Emulation entre McGill et Toronto dans le temps présent. L'ouest en compromis; et la palme à notre école des Beaux Arts, telle qu'en elle-même, enfin, l'éternité la change qui redit—avec le poète: "Je hais le mouvement qui déplace les lignes."

L'annonce de l'élection à la présidence de M. Gordon Pitts a soulevé un tonnerre d'applaudissements qui n'a surpris personne, l'activité intense et le dévouement qu'il manifeste depuis tant d'années, étant parfaitement connus et appréciés de tous.

Le dîner au Cercle Universitaire, très digne, se trouva cependant ramené à des proportions plus modestes par l'absence de son Excellence Lord Athlone, retenu par la maladie

et qui exprima ses regrets dans une lettre très charmante lue par le Président.

A la fin de ce dîner, un jeune journaliste d'Ottawa, M. O'Leary fit une causerie d'une extraordinaire netteté où les aperçus sur la situation actuelle en Angleterre ont donné aux faits un relief saisissant. M. O'Leary évidemment, s'est rendu compte qu'il s'adressait à des hommes habitués à aborder les questions de front et à leur donner une solution franche et précise; tous ceux qui étaient là lui sont obligés de cette franchise et de cette netteté. Elle nous a permis de constater la solidarité de tous les éléments de l'empire quelles que soient les apparences et en certains lieux, les commentaires.

Les membres de l'Editorial Board se sont trouvés réunis en comité plénier et je pense qu'il en a été pour tous comme pour moi: cette occasion de se connaître et de se rapprocher et de savoir quelle est l'enveloppe physique de chacun, ne peut en précisant—si j'ose dire—les contours qu'aider à la collaboration.

Signalons une initiative intéressante; la représentation au dîner de clôture des corps professionnels. Je sais par le représentant du Canadian Medical et du Barreau que l'impression a été extrêmement heureuse et qu'elle donnera suite à une semblable attitude de la part des autres sociétés.

Depuis le congrès, l'association de la province de Québec s'est maintenue sous pression. Mardi, le 3 elle inaugurerait une exposition de planches explicatives, dessins et photographies sur Stockholm, ville moderne. Le Consul de Suède avait bien voulu dire quelques mots et il l'a fait avec beaucoup de bonne grâce en anglais et en français. Nous espérons qu'elle aura plein succès vis à vis du public. Cette architecture suédoise, très sobre, est un exemple qui se justifie très bien à nos yeux; les programmes réalisés sont tout à fait analogues à ce que nous pouvons espérer.

Voici quelques semaines, l'association reprenait aux Magasins Dupuis, dans la partie française de la ville, cette exposition du A.R.G. "La Cité où vivre" qui a déjà commencé son tour de ville et qui continuera d'ici la fin de l'année de se déplacer.

—Marcel Parizeau.

## BOOK REVIEW

"SPACE, TIME AND ARCHITECTURE"

By S. GIEDION

Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A. Price \$5.00

THIS is not a book that can be reviewed in a hurry, and this must serve as a preliminary notice. The book consists of 601 pages beautifully illustrated. The author analyzes modern architectural design, follows its development and shows its relationship to the arts of painting and sculpture. Every university library should possess a copy. If architectural students were to ask me which book was an essential part of their library, I would say this was it.

—Editor.

## OBITUARY

HERBERT E. MATTHEWS

We regret to announce the death in Winnipeg, Manitoba, of Mr. Herbert E. Matthews, in his 74th year. Mr. Matthews was one of our members from the earliest beginnings. He was actively concerned in the formation of the Architects' Association in Manitoba, in 1906, and also in the passing of the Architects' Act, in 1914. Mr. Matthews was President of the Architects' Association, in 1914, and also the first President of the Board of Examiners of Architects.

Mr. Matthews discontinued private practice in 1921, and was appointed Resident Architect for the Dominion Government.