

JOURNAL

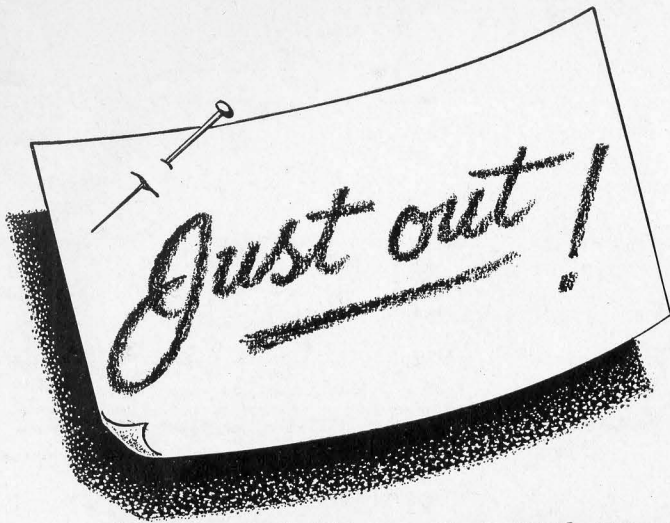
ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL
INSTITUTE OF CANADA



VOL. 19

TORONTO, JULY, 1942

NO. 7



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JOURNAL

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

Serial No. 203

TORONTO, JULY, 1942

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WE have felt for some time we should pay our respects on this page to the architects of Russia. We published the exchange of New Year Greetings between the R.I.B.A. and the architects of U.S.S.R., and we have more than once mentioned the excellent *Journal* which we receive from Russia in exchange for the *Journal*. The architect in all countries takes to military and naval studies and duties like a duck to water. We think of our own friends of all ranks in the army, the navy, and the air force, and we watch with sorrow, not unmixed with pride, the casualty lists of this Institute and the R.I.B.A. We read recently of an architect turned flier, who was decorated for gallantry in the daring raid on Augsburg from which so few returned, and we think often of our brother architects, not of military age, who help the firefighters around St. Paul's. But for every British architect who has seen fighting in this war, there must be many in Russia who are now fighting, and many who have given their lives. If there is any way of reaching them, we should like them to know that the architects of Canada send them their best wishes. This somewhat tardy expression of admiration for Russian architects comes from a reminder that Russia is not unmindful of us. In spite of all their suffering and in spite of the terrific energy that they are putting into their war effort, and the equally terrific onslaught of the enemy, there is somewhere in Moscow an organization still interested in the arts of peace and in construction rather than destruction. We have just received a request from Moscow for two copies of the *Journal* each month. The address is Mezhdunarodnaja Kniga, Kuznetski Most 18, Moscow, U.S.S.R. That little item should remove any lingering doubt as to the value of the Russian experiment to Russia or the greatness of the Russian people.

We regret to announce the disappearance, for the duration, of the *Journal* of the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects. The Editor hopes that we shall continue to send him our *Journal*, and pays us the compliment of classing us with our distinguished contemporary the South African Architectural Record. We shall not fail him. The students in Australia publish an annual or bi-annual magazine that should be better known. We have received two, one called "Lines" and the latest "Smedges". They are exceedingly well done and preach open rebellion against the established orders, be they Doric, Ionic or Corinthian. We feel confident that while war may ration their paper, their enthusiasm for modern architecture will continue to be unlimited.

The *Journal* would like to publish letters from architects on active service. We have received letters recently from Lt.-Col. Waters and Major W. E. Fleury, who are, like many others, interested in what we are doing, and their accounts of the buildings and places that they see would add to the value of the *Journal*. We should like the opinion of members as to whether such letters might not occupy a column or even greater space in occasional issues.

We make no apology for again bringing up the question of housing. Too great a pre-occupation with the planning of houses and too little, if any opportunity, to deal with housing has prevented the majority of architects from forming opinions on this vitally important subject. If we are not careful, the whole field will be open to the speculative builder. We have to correct an impression that cheap houses without planning either individually or in groups can solve our slums or our post-war problems. Housing is, if anything is, an architect's job, but unless we do something to show that it is, and has been, in every civilized community, we shall find the most plausible, anti-social arguments submitted to prove that it is not. We recommend for every architect's summer reading, Catherine Bauer's "Modern Housing", and "What Housing can do for your community", published by the U.S. Housing Authority (price 20 cents). "Modern Housing" should be available in every good library. So far as we know, no better book has been written anywhere on this subject.

PRICE CONTROL IN WARTIME

By R. S. MORRIS

Editor's Note—Mr. Morris, in addition to being President of the Ontario Association of Architects, is Deputy Administrator of the Construction Products Division of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. The following is an address recently delivered to the Lumbermen's Credit Bureau, Inc., at Toronto.

THE primary purpose of price control is, of course, to prevent inflation,—the Fifth Horseman of the Apocalypse—hitherto the inevitable accompaniment of war. Some of the hazards of war, such as pestilence, which always before killed more men than bullets, have been brought under control. The means to control inflation are equally well known but never before has any attempt, such as ours, been made to bring it under control.

According to those who know, inflation is an immediate and present threat on this continent; and while some may feel that more than enough has already been said upon this subject, it is necessary to keep on reminding ourselves of what it is that we are fighting against. If we do not keep our objective in mind, we may begin to think of the burdensome requirements and restrictions—many of which will seriously affect our livelihood—as things in themselves, and to lose track of the reasons and objectives behind these controls.

Economic control is one of the essential instruments of modern war. Perhaps the most tragic failure of mankind in readjusting itself after the last war was an economic failure. Inflation in Germany and France had very different results. Out of the post-war despair in Germany, where inflation had reached its ultimate limit in the complete collapse of money values, there resulted the rise to power of the Nazi party. It was in this ground, fertilized by the demoralizing effects of economic collapse, that the seeds of Nazi philosophy were nurtured. In France, inflation struck at the core of French society, which had in the past been the rock on which France had firmly stood. Being a thrifty race, there were countless numbers of small people who had accumulated savings. These savings were almost wiped out. The strain of the war had left these people an easy prey to disillusionment and the wiping out of their savings completed their demoralization. The result was, practically, the complete acceptance of the philosophy of defeat.

The same process went on in all countries to varying degrees. Violent fluctuations in prices have been the aftermath of every war since there was an economic system which could be recognized as such. The index of wholesale prices in the United States in 1811 stood at 88 as compared with 100 for 1926. In 1814 it was 125 and after the war in 1820 it was 70. In 1861 the index stood at 62; in 1863, due to the disastrous Civil War, the index stood at 163, but by 1880 it was back again to 62. In 1914 this wholesale commodity index stood at 70; in 1920 it had more than doubled to 154 and one year later was back to 98, and in 1932 it was down to 65. These are violent fluctuations in the prices of things which we buy and such violent fluctuations are always the result of wars. No group of people are more at the mercy of price fluctuation than those who buy and sell building materials.

Violent deflation causes almost as much distress as inflation. Last year, due to the effects of the war, we are told that 10,000 companies in England closed their doors; but in 1921, due to deflation more than 21,000 companies in Canada went into liquidation. These are the things which

we are seeking to avoid. The uncontrolled effects of this war would be much greater than those of the last, because the dislocations of this war are much greater. At no time in the last war was there more than 10% of the national income devoted to war purposes. In 1941 we devoted 40% to war purposes and it is thought that this year the figure may be 50%. This means that even now, of every \$100 we earn only \$60 worth of goods are available for purchase.

There is another side to the picture and that is the necessity for organizing our whole country on a war basis. It is impossible to defeat the totalitarian nations without using the same weapons which they are using against us, and using them more effectively and more intelligently than they are capable of doing. This is the challenge to the democratic system of government.

Thinking back to three years ago we realize that great changes have already taken place and none more so than the relationship of government and business. This has been brought about by a spirit of co-operation which it is hard to realize exists, unless one has been brought into close contact with it as I have. I am no believer in government control in normal times but the focusing of almost all our energies in one direction is doing violent things to "Business as Usual". A good many apple carts are being upset and price control is one way of helping to pick up the apples.

Don't judge the programme hastily; as Mr. Chisholm, the Wholesale Administrator, said recently: "Many a man has gone to Ottawa with indignation in his heart and a panacea in his brief case. Almost always he comes away sobered and sold that this plan of inflation control is not only sound but the only plan worth trying."

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board was established by Order in Council late in 1941, and given sole and complete over-riding authority in respect to all prices, as well as power to control supply of all goods and services. In thirteen key cities across Canada, offices have been opened in charge of Prices and Supply Representatives who represent both the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and The Wartime Industries Control Board. These Representatives are, in effect, branch officers of the Boards with respect to price control and supply. They deal directly with the Board, handle local problems and work with the Administrators.

In general, the Board's policy is to leave to the Co-ordinators and Administrators as far as possible the work of applying and carrying out the price ceiling operations in their various industries and divisions of trade. The Co-ordinators and Administrators have been selected, in most cases, by the industries concerned.

Ceiling prices are automatically set by Order in Council. Administrators have no authority to allow ceiling prices to the ultimate consumer to be raised. When so-called squeezes occur it is necessary to work from the consumer ceiling price back to the primary producer, requiring each link in the chain of production to absorb as much of the squeeze as it is able to bear. Should an obstacle be encountered in working out such a squeeze, which it is impossible to overcome, then the Government steps in and takes up the burden by direct subsidy or by reduction of duties and taxes of various kinds. Incidentally, there is a mistaken idea abroad that business is the sole beneficiary of subsidies. In reality, it is you and I, the consumers, who get the benefit, because the purpose of subsidies is to preserve the retail price level.

Industry itself is expected to make such adjustments with the help of the Administrator concerned and in the case of intermediate price ceilings the Administrator has the authority to make adjustments. In addition to prices, Administrators are also concerned with all problems of supply and production within their industries, as well as possible economies and shortages of essential materials. It is also their duty to keep the Board informed about any matters connected with their industries which might affect general policy, either of the Board or of another Administrator.

The construction industry is at the present time under very complete control, especially since the passing of the new regulations which require a license for any project costing more than \$5,000. It is the opinion of those who are in a position to know that the volume of construction is probably going to decrease. This will be due to two causes: (1) direct restrictive controls, and (2) shortages of certain building necessities.

At the present time shortages are the limiting factor rather than restrictions. In time such shortages may be overcome and, should the war go on long enough, a minimum of civilian building might be reached; a minimum organized on an orderly basis with sufficient supplies coming forward when needed. Unfortunately, there is no such condition in sight at the moment and we must look forward to a very difficult year for most of those engaged in the construction industry.

The first function of Administrators is price control, but their own duties and responsibilities go much farther and cover all phases of production and supply. One of the chief

concerns of the Board at the moment is the elimination of wasteful practices and "frills". The elimination of unnecessary expense will help industry to come through the difficult times ahead. Committees in each industry have been set up to study this problem. Already great headway has been made, particularly in the textile industry, where ranges of style have been drastically cut. Similar efforts are expected of the building industry. Sand and gravel and crushed stone don't come wrapped in cellophane, but over-lapping sales, unnecessary use of transit facilities and uneconomic competition do exist. In some cases an unnecessarily wide range of products is manufactured.

There are two things which should govern all our actions now. One, we must do everything we can to *get this war won*; to make sure that we will win and win quickly. Two, we should do what we can now to make sure we will be fit to undertake the great responsibilities of the after-war period. There is a tremendous building era ahead of us after the war. Changing society is creating a tremendous demand for new building. Reconstruction and rehabilitation will also make tremendous demands upon us. We must be sure we are prepared and able to do this work.

The construction industry has already made a great contribution towards winning the war, but the part that hurts is yet to come. Each man who moves from an unessential job to an essential one brings the end of the war that much nearer. We must get this war won and won quickly and get back to our work of building this country.

REPORT OF THE R.A.I.C. COMMITTEE ON HOUSING, APRIL 11th, 1942

BY way of preamble to a short report: unless time is taken to write to out-of-town members of committees, receive replies, and collate information and opinions, reports of chairmen have a tendency to represent personal opinions or that of a small group in the same city. This is that kind of a report, but correspondence with members of the Committee on Housing will be undertaken soon and it is hoped before long to present a programme for 1942 as suggested by the Secretary.

We have as a legacy from last year's Committee under the excellent chairmanship of Mr. Holcombe of Hamilton a comprehensive programme of surveys to serve as a basis for studies and recommendations to the proper authorities if means can be found to carry them out. Mr. Holcombe in his further comments of Sept. 26th, 1941, enlarges on seven points of the programme of surveys and one of the most important seems to be that the R.A.I.C. should not undertake the programme alone, but in co-operation with Engineering, Building, Social and Educational organizations.

If such surveys are to be national in scope every important industrial and population centre should be included. The immensity of the task is apparent at once, even if help be given by all municipal departments and all professional and social groups that may be called in collating, sifting, analyzing, charting, reviewing and so forth, would require full time services of a staff. See Mr. Holcombe's report and comments on seven points in the April *Journal*.

For further amplification and to help clarify your opinions you are invited to read carefully the three reports of the Reconstruction Committee of the P.Q.A.A. dealing with the profession and its relation to post-war reconstruction. This also appears in the April issue.

Admitting the need of comprehensive surveys along the lines suggested and the development of a definite Post-War Reconstruction policy channelling all activities which interest architects (and that includes almost every economic and

social factor) a realistic view suggests two main practical needs.

1. Trained personnel intelligently guided.

2. Money for full time services, office and travelling expenses. In regard to 1, there can no doubt be found within the ranks of the profession special talent and experience to undertake such work. In regard to 2, it is doubtful if the profession could support in a material way a full programme as suggested. There may be small, willing groups ready to work voluntarily, but they could hardly adequately cover the field working in spare time and in any case there is an impermanence to voluntary groups that handicaps long range projects.

There are nevertheless many reasons why the Architectural profession should take a leading part in this. Rather than take a passive attitude or to confine our activities to round-table discussions and reports, a beginning might be made by appointing an active executive secretary on a salary basis and to provide funds for mailing, printing, subscriptions and travelling. Such an appointment would require special qualifications for the unique work involved, but given support by the voluntary committees in the different provincial bodies as well as the R.A.I.C. considerable progress could be made within a comparatively short time, and perhaps to demonstrate our seriousness and intelligent approach to the Post-War Reconstruction Problem as it affects all kinds of planning that Government support would be forthcoming for the full scale effort.

For our encouragement—or if you like for a spur—we must always keep in mind that Building will be the biggest social force in the Post-War Economy. Wholesale destruction, dilapidation of cities, and population movements, added to the urgency of finding labour markets and outlets for the output of expanded industries will impell unprecedented activity in building.

(Continued on page 147)

... AS A RESULT OF ENEMY ACTION

By ANTHONY ADAMSON

4. Beauvais Cathedral

THE history of Beauvais Cathedral is so gloriously Gallic and is one of such complete bathos that its heroic end in battle was an unfitting climax unless it be remembered that the enemy may not there be now regarded as an enemy. Beauvais must have been seen by many a Canadian architect especially from Quebec and some obituary of it should be noted in this *Journal*, even though its dust was tidied up two years ago. It is doubtful if any building of man so stupefied the senses as the Beauvais choir. Unexpected tourists upon entering would often shake their heads in shock and break into defensive laughter. Neither statistics nor photographs can give the true feel of Beauvais. The vaulting was 153 feet high which though it may or may not have been the highest vault in the world gives little idea of its truer effective height which was to a worshipper or a gaper as high as heaven. The height certainly appeared to be greater than the choir's length and the width appeared minuscule; everything seemed designed to express one emotion only—exaltation. The insinuating incessance of the verticals, the stilted lancets of the ambulatory arches, the gay lightness of the clerestory combined with the incredible legerdemain of the construction to form the quintessence of Gothic art. The thought of its stones now lying in dun piles of rubble amid the ruins of a slovenly little town leaves an aching blankness in the hearts of all who are proud of a Europe that was once, to all of us, ours.

The Beauvaisois were a people of vaulting ambition. They seem at all times to have been proud and independent and to have had the Gallic capacity to conceive the stupendous. They built their cathedral to the glory of God and to show the Joneses where they got off at. The Joneses being at first the people of Amiens and at second Michael Angelo and the modernist popes. Unfortunately all through their history they had insufficient resources and at their cathedral's end they had even less.

The urge to outdo the people of Amiens seized them in 1222 and they began a cathedral that if it had been built would have outdone that of every great centre of Christendom. It was to be not only dimensionally superior but it was to be superior in every respect. Even the aisles had clerestories and triforiums, and the main choir triforium was glazed. It took them fifty years to build their choir and then in one day the delicate balance of the immense flying buttresses became disturbed and the roof, vault, pinnacles, but-

resses and the whole complex mass of little interlocking stones tumbled earthwards. Sad but courageous, they rebuilt the great glass house with the number of columns and buttresses doubled and there the building rested for over two hundred years. In 1500 they began the transepts, a date so late that it is a wonder they were Gothic at all. These took them fifty years, then the nave began. But just at this time they heard the sounds of admiration that were greeting the great dome recently completed at Rome for St. Peter's. Le Cathédrale de St. Perre de Beauvais—was it to be thought inferior to il duomo di San Pietro at Rome? Not if the Beauvaisois knew it. So up went a magnificent tower 455 feet high, considerably higher than the top of the cross on the Roman dome. But this great creation, perhaps the last great expression of mediaevalism, lasted only a few years. Then one night a terrible roar shook the sleepers in their little town and dawn found them white-faced and dispirited around a small hill of rubble. The single bay of the nave which was all they could afford to build to hold the westward thrusts of their tower had been insufficient. The transepts were sadly patched up and the truncated church so stood till a summer's day in 1940 when the fragile, roaring Junkers wrought their havoc on the town and the people of Beauvais, the work of the past and even the spirit of France and laid them all in the dust of ignominy.

It has been said that the ideal cathedral would consist of the choir of Beauvais, the nave of Amiens, and the facade of Rheims. The geometrical tracery of the Beauvais clerestory was called by experts the finest ever set. The stained glass, though only a broad band of colour across the towering lights was excellent in the most excellent period. No prayer said in Beauvais by the meanest could have failed to reach the throne of heaven by reason of the exaltation there engendered. And no designer of buildings could fail to feel the sense of eminent rightness in the construction of the 16th century transepts which were building at a time when monstrous Italians were digging up their old columns and mouthing for the first time that word "architecture."

*The capering buttress' skyward flight
The response of thrust on thrust,
The hanging hat in the towering height
Of a Cardinal gone to dust,
The echoed prayers of man to God
The answering stir in man,
They all now rest upon the sod
On which they all began.*

REPORT OF THE R.A.I.C. COMMITTEE ON HOUSING, APRIL 11th, 1942

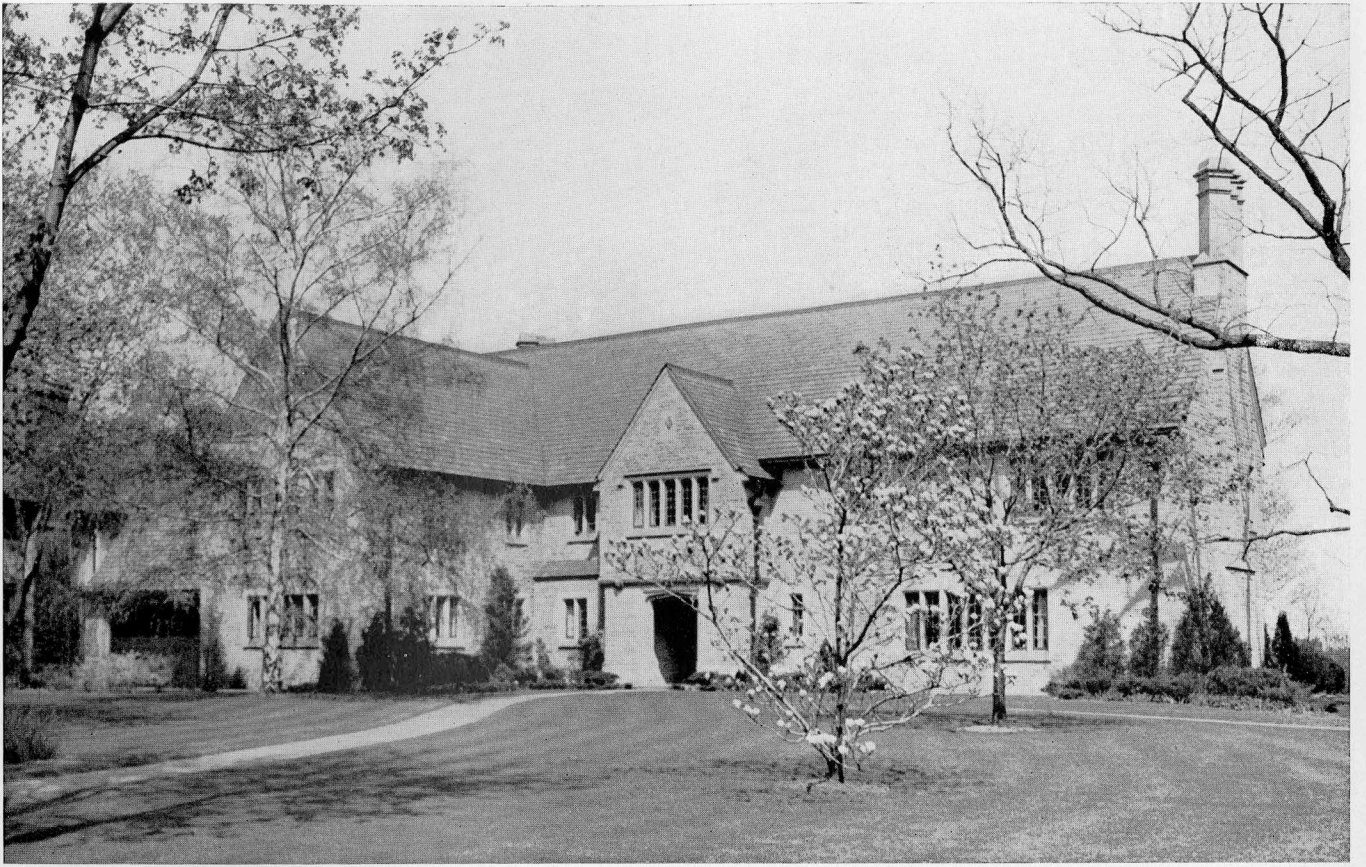
(Continued from page 146)

By starting now, by thinking deeply and intelligently, by preparing ourselves so that we may be fit, by acting co-operatively and making our influence felt we can have an important part—perhaps a leading role—in Post-War Reconstruction.

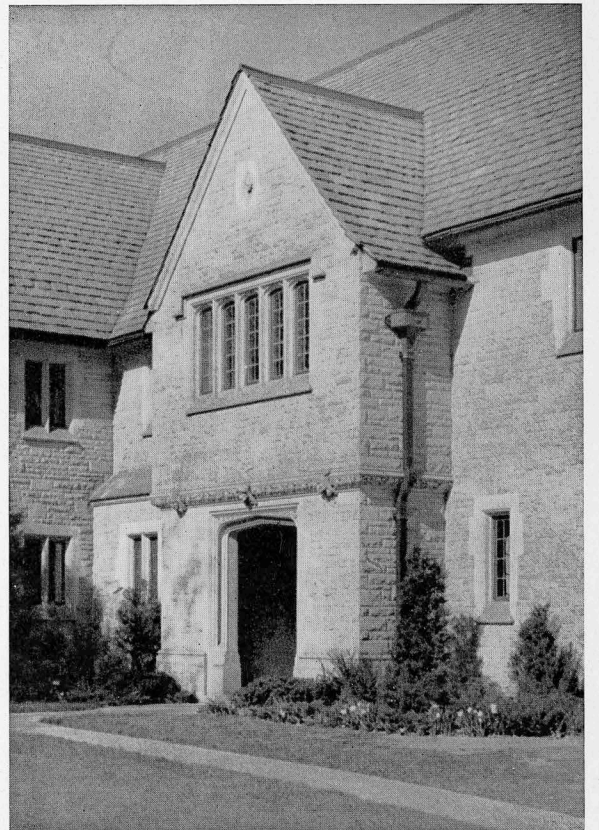
No doubt millions of people are even now thinking if huge sums can be raised for destruction why can't they be

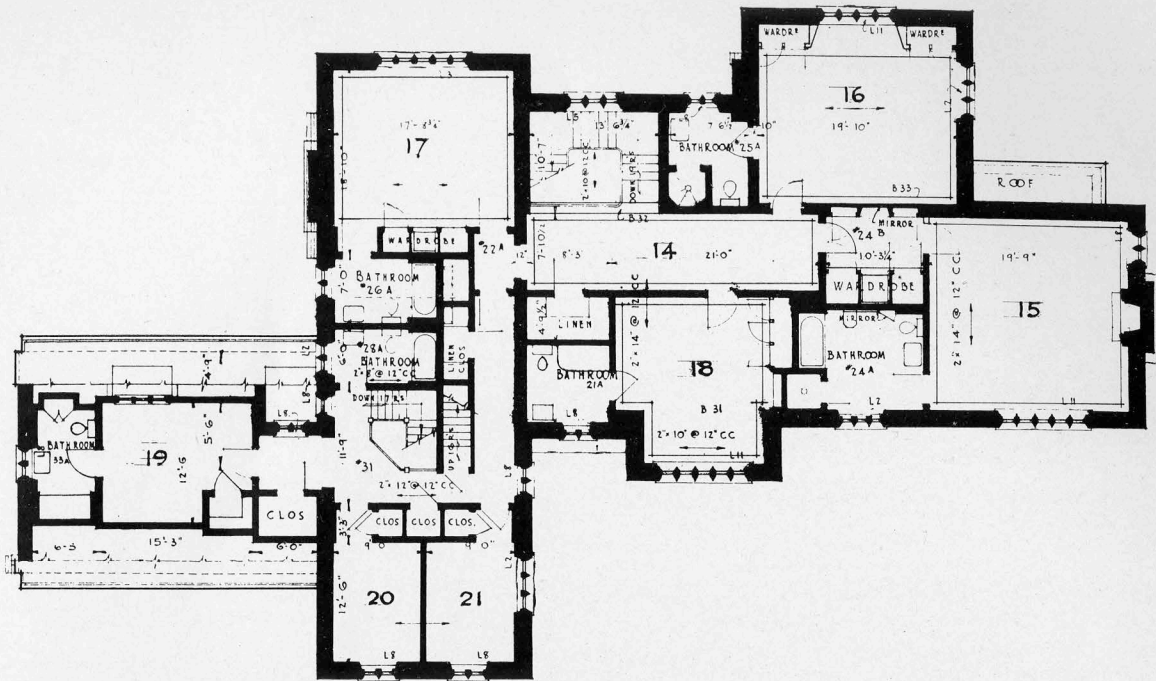
raised for construction. It is certain that there will be more collective effort in many fields after the War. The scope and scale of building will be no exception. There will be opportunities without number and many that we can create in (to quote Mr. Holcombe), "The making of this country and of the whole world a better place in which to live."

—Harold Lawson.

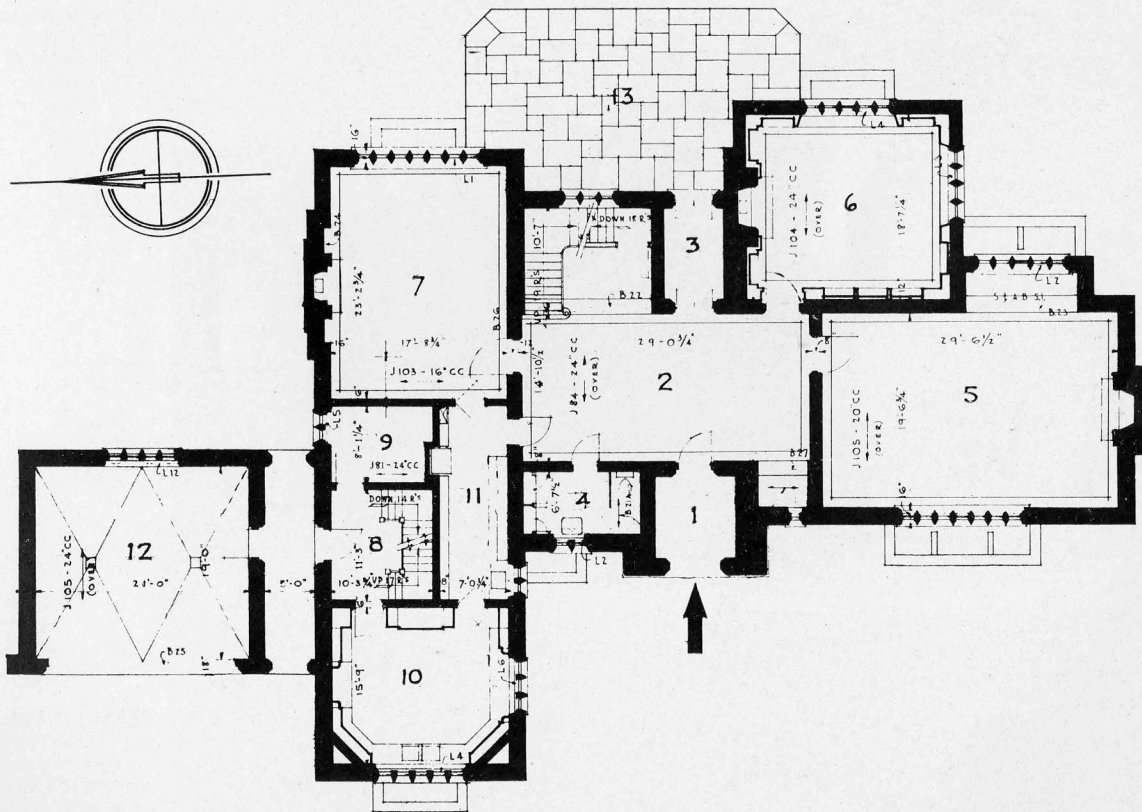


HOUSE OF MR. R. A. BRYCE, TORONTO, ONTARIO
SPROATT AND ROLPH, ARCHITECTS





SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

- 1. Entrance Porch
- 2. Hall
- 3. Garden Entry
- 4. Cloak Room
- 5. Living Room
- 6. Library
- 7. Dining Room
- 8. Service Entry
- 9. Maids' Room
- 10. Kitchen
- 11. Servery

- 12. Garage
- 13. Terrace
- 14. Hall
- 15. Owner's Bedroom
- 16. Bedroom
- 17. Bedroom
- 18. Bedroom
- 19. Maid's Bedroom
- 20. Maid's Bedroom
- 21. Maid's Bedroom

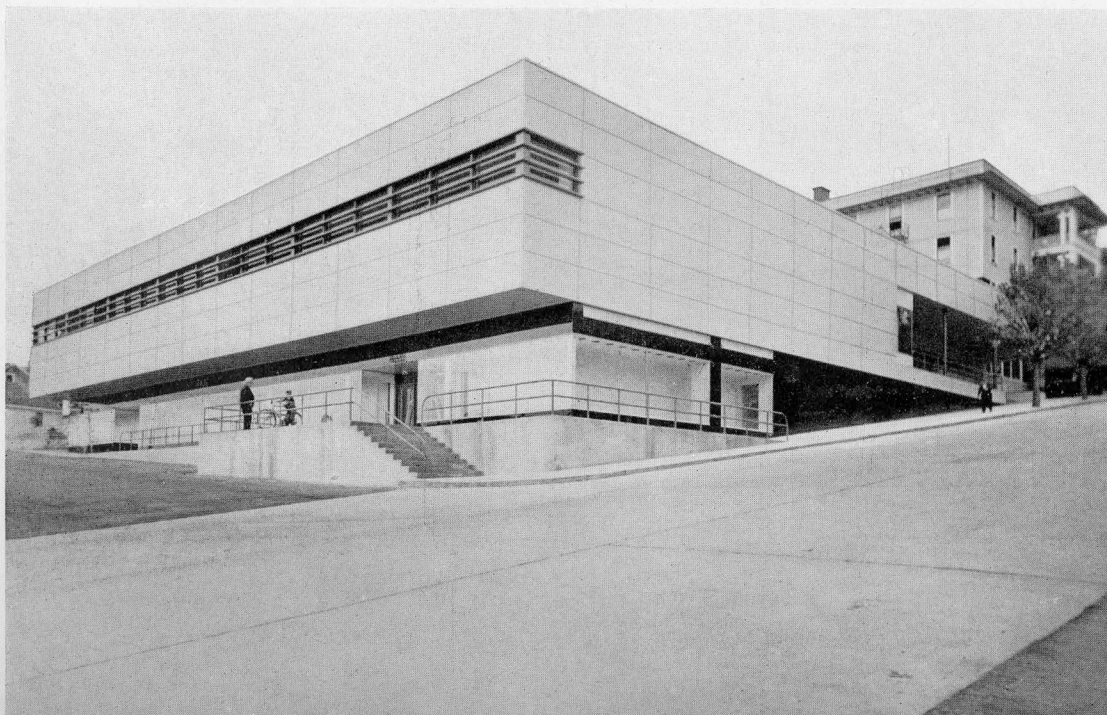
P O W E L L R I V E R S T O R E S L I M I T E D

P O W E L L R I V E R , B R I T I S H C O L U M B I A

C . B . K . V A N N O R M A N , A R C H I T E C T



WALNUT STREET FACADE, showing the cantilever second floor, with louvered lights to second floor display. These windows, on second floor, were kept high so as to allow merchandise to be placed against this outside wall at a height of 6'6".



WALNUT STREET and SECOND AVENUE VIEW, showing the entrance to second floor from the upper end of SECOND AVENUE. This entrance forms an arcade 60 feet long, finished in green vitrolite. The exterior of the second floor is finished in grey weather-board plywood and the entire ground floor is finished in maroon marbelized Carrara glass. The grade here is 12½%, necessitating split sidewalk and the interesting treatment of stairs.

MAIN STAIRCASE leading to second floor, finished in vertical grained Primavera flush panelling, which blends with honey coloured birch showcases on ground floor. Stair treads are grey rubber, with blue risers to tie in the tan flooring of the ground floor with the blue Mastic tile on the second floor.



HARDWARE DEPARTMENT on the second floor. The colour scheme is blue marbelized Mastic tile, with light grey fixtures and column casing, with pale yellow walls and ceilings.



FRUIT AND VEGETABLE DEPARTMENT on second floor. Same colour scheme as above.

All departments are equipped with the latest merchandise display ideas and equipment.

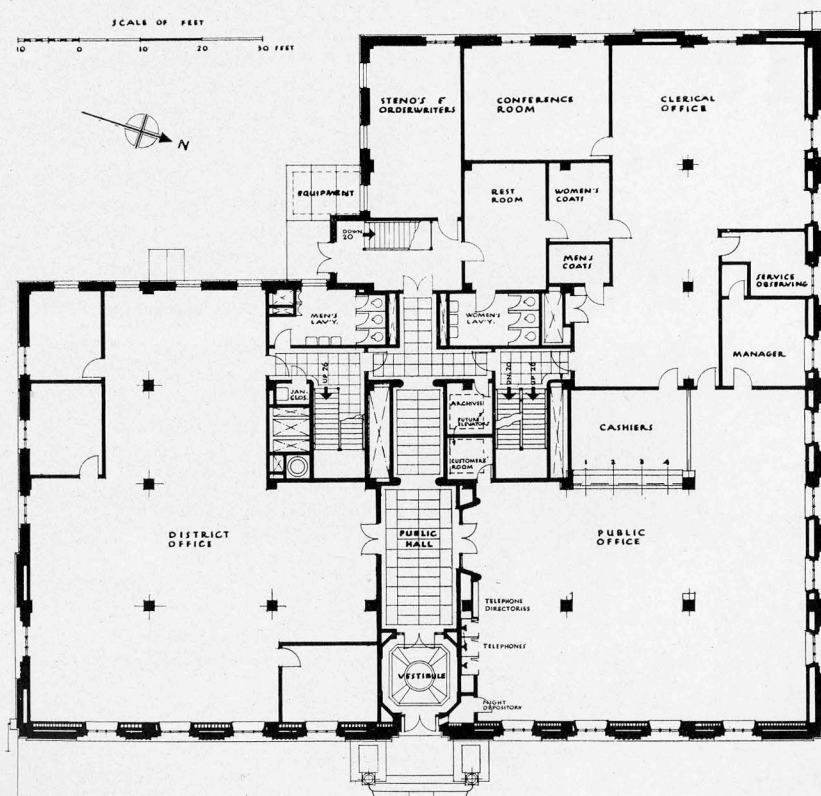
The general lighting of the store is incandescent semi-flush fixtures, with fluorescent on the merchandise only.





THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA, LONDON, ONTARIO

F. J. MACNAB, ARCHITECT



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

DOMINION FIRE PREVENTION ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING

By JOHN B. PARKIN

IT IS indeed unfortunate that whenever reference is made to the Architect at these meetings it is usually in a derogatory way. This may be largely attributable to the fact that questions have been raised involving the efficiency of the Architect with respect to the fire prevention precautions in building construction. Mr. T. A. Fleming of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, New York, repeated statements to this effect which he had previously made at a meeting held some two years ago. The R.A.I.C. representative therefore had an opportunity of expressing the willingness of the Institute to co-operate in every way possible to assure that all architects would be impressed with the importance of this matter and further that they would efficiently and conscientiously apply such principles to the design of buildings.

As a definite step in this direction the question of introducing fire prevention engineering courses into the curricula of the recognized Canadian Schools of Architecture was discussed with the Ontario Fire Marshal, Mr. W. J. Scott. (His official capacity naturally confines his activities to the Province of Ontario, although undoubtedly other Provincial Marshals would be willing to co-operate.)

He offered upon request to furnish lecturers (Engineering graduates) to give such a course at the School of Architecture at the University of Toronto; reductions in his staff due to war conditions caused him to add that it would be difficult to start such a course at present. In spite of this it would seem that all necessary arrangements should be made so that they could be put into effect at the first opportunity.

It might appear to some Architects especially those whose practice is principally residential in character, that fire prevention engineering is the concern of those who design large mercantile and industrial buildings. This is definitely not so. This fact is emphasized by the report of Mr. G. B. Finlayson, Superintendent of Insurance, Ottawa, wherein he states, "It is apparent therefore that weight of losses has been transferred during the past fifteen years from mercantile and manufacturing classes to the residential and institutional classes."

Architects, therefore, regardless of their type of practice, can ill afford to ignore the study of fire prevention engineering which is so important in the development of Canada, as a safeguard to both its property and the lives of its citizens.

BOOK REVIEW

THE OLD CHURCHES OF LONDON

By GERALD COBB

Published by B. T. Batsford, Ltd., London

Price 15/-

ONE has nothing but admiration for Messrs. Batsford for carrying on a great tradition of publishing even in war time. Mr. Cobb has crowded into a book of 108 pages a mass of information and a great many illustrations that should be of interest to all lovers of London. It is not so much a book to read as a book of reference that might well be studied by students of the 17th and 18th centuries in the School of Architecture.

Many interesting items are quoted from parish records such as the following: "Pd. for a hogshead of claret presented to Sir Chr. Wren—£9-10-0; and Wren's own expenses in 1690, "Pd. for the Parish dinner on Holy Thursday Surloyne of beef weighing 4 pounds & 5 stone

(without suett)	11 shillings
Basket of asparagus	3 shillings
Tobacco	5 shillings
Wine	£6 4 shillings
Fowles	1 18 shillings
Cook	3 0

In 1673 the Church Wardens of St. Stephen's entertained Dr. Christopher Wren at the Swan in Old Fish St. Mrs. Wren was also a guest and was presented with "20 ginnes in a silk purse" to "incuridg & hast in ye rebuilding ye church." Historians have neglected the influence of that lady over her husband, but it was evidently judged highly by the Wardens of St. Stephen.

St. Swithun's may not have been alone in providing drink for women on Holy Days

1715 pd for canary to give the women & children in church on Ascension Day.....	1 - 0
1717 To Mr. Read for seven bottles of sack for the children in the Vestry	14 - 0

Less cheerful reading in the same parish are accounts of payments to get rid of the very poor or the sick to prevent their becoming charges on the church

1679 pd for clearing the parish of a woman bigg with childe	1 - 0
1702 Coach hire to carry a poor woman to prevent her dying in ye parish	

It is customary for reviewers to say that a book is "timely" even though it is difficult, often, to see why. With so many of Wren's churches in ruins it is, in this case, no mere figure of speech.

—E. R. A.

FURTHER LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE R. A. I. C. ON ACTIVE SERVICE

Alberta

Lieut. John Stevenson, R.C.E.

Lieut. H. E. Devitt, R.C.A.

Lieut. H. G. Hughes, O.T.C.

Flying Officer A. C. Rieder, R.C.A.F.

Lieut. H. H. Roberts, R.C.E.

Student

Manitoba

Lieut. John A. Chivers, R.C.E.

Major L. B. Husband, C.A.(B) T.C.

Capt. W. N. Moorhouse, R.C.O.C.

Lieut. John B. Roper, R.C.N.V.R.

Flying Officer Harry P. Smith,
R.C.A.F.

Ontario

Lieut. Victor P. Belcourt, C.O.T.C.

Major James H. Craig (Overseas)

Flying Officer Gordon B. Pritchard,
R.C.A.F.

Pilot Officer S. G. Richards, R.C.A.F.

Student

Quebec

Lieut. Raymond Martineau, R.C.A.

These names are an addition to those of December, 1941, page 197.

PROVINCIAL PAGE

ALBERTA

The following quotations from R. M. MacIver's "Society" may provide some food for reflection on the subject of civic development.

"Today we find, what never existed in primitive societies, local areas which seem to lack the other considerations of social coherence necessary to give them a community character. The residents of a ward or a district of a large city may lack sufficient contacts or common interests to constitute a community, to possess a community spirit. Here the physical neighbourhood has lost much of its significance. Its social value, if not lost, as some think, is transferred to the larger community and to the various associations which have come to supplement the social bonds of the community proper. Such cases illustrate the fact that locality, though a necessary condition, is not enough to create a community. A community is an area of common living. There must be common living as well as the common earth."

"The smaller communities, although they cease to be integral, do not disappear through absorption in the larger. As civilized beings we need the smaller as well as the larger circles of community. Living in the smaller we find the nearer, more intimate satisfactions; but the larger bring to us opportunity, stability, economy, the constant stimulus of a richer, more varied culture."

What, then, can be done in our chaotic cities to establish some coherence of civic sentiment and effort? This cannot be artificially manufactured. It must be cultivated from such elements as already exist and show evidence of natural vitality. Such elements exist in all cities, but in each city they take different forms. It will be well to take note what these are and how they may be made the most of.

We have all decided that, after the war, things will be different all round throughout the whole world. But the basis of civilized society will continue to be the family; as it is biologically so must it be socially. All social qualities have their root in the family and civilization consists in the expansion of the family idea to the whole of society. There is no special promise (or threat) of attaining perfect harmony in this, for we know that certain things will happen in the best regulated families. Nor does it suggest any all round levelling, for families have heads,—indeed two to each,—with problems involving stresses and strains. They have also the workers and the worked-for, the helpful and the helpless, all sorts and sizes with progressive problems to be settled by continual trial and adjustment.

As an example, looking around at my own city, Edmonton, I find that there are no less than 26 "Community Leagues" and there is a "Federation of Community Leagues" giving the various constituent leagues some leadership and voicing their opinions and needs to the public and to the city management. How do these leagues come into being? What functions do they exercise? What social value do they have?

The usual start of a league is a skating rink. This is a pressing local need; for winter is long and outdoor exercises for children must be provided for. Practically every member of a family is interested in skating. It is quite a family affair. Any group of residents may form a league and, through the federation, may obtain at a nominal rental playing-space suitable for its purpose on the following basis:— Class A, being residents undertaking to maintain a rink of 12,500 sq. ft. are granted free water and light to the value of \$100.00 and may expend, in addition, \$75.00 granted by the School

Trustees; Class B, a rink of 10,000 sq. ft. utilities \$50.00, expenses \$50.00; Class C, a rink of 8,000 sq. ft. utilities \$25.00, expenses \$50.00. A small league may do no more than carry on a rink with a small shelter and a stove. The more enterprising go farther. In summer the skating rink may become a tennis court. This generally calls for a clubhouse with showers. Four or five leagues have bowling greens. Each community develops its ground according to its own ambitions, enterprise and financial ability. All are centres of local activities of various sorts. Some have erected small halls, all arrange social parties. Some extend their interest beyond their own grounds and, in co-operation with the city, undertake the improvement of odd corners in their neighbourhood, just out of local pride.

It might be thought that churches or schools would be in a position to form stronger nuclei. In point of fact they do not do so. The leagues are free from denominational sentiment. The school system does not seem to be flexible enough to lead in this sort of enterprise. Some school teachers do indeed give admirable service to local leagues; but this is an individual matter.

Special provisions are made otherwise for such sports as baseball, cricket, swimming, football, hockey, curling, golf, etc., but these, in this city at any rate, have not the intimate social value of the Community Leagues, nor do they foster public spirit in so genuine a sense. Architects will do well to study the growth and operation of such local communities as thrive in their own localities; for, if our cities are to function in a truly vital manner, they must take shape around a series of associations which ultimately draw their civic virtues from those of the family circle; for this is the root of all, supplying the vital sap to the outermost branches of society. Such institutions as the above must definitely affect the form of residential districts both by their methods of operation and by their influence in forming public opinion and sentiment.

—Cecil S. Burgess.

MANITOBA

Our monthly letter this time is overshadowed by the death of Ralph Ham, a member of the firm of Green, Blankstein, Russell and Ham of Winnipeg. Mr. Ham was a greatly respected member of the Architectural Profession, and his loss will be felt keenly by his brother Architects, his firm, and friends, generally, of whom he had many. The writer was speaking to him a day or so before his death, and he said with his broad smile that he was "feeling fine". However, the war and conditions going with it take a greater toll than is at first realized.

I want to take this opportunity of congratulating the editor and staff of the Journal for the splendid May number. This congratulation is extended to include the members of the Committee for the Study of Protection of Buildings Against Aerial Bombardment, and the Design of Shelters and Bomb Resistant Structures. Their names are written on page 71 of the May issue, but they should be written on a monument of those who do not fear work. It took endless hours to assemble the information, photographs and designs; and the June number came to me before I could half absorb the A.R.P. Issue. My only hope is that the shelters and the structures will never have to be tested in Canada.

The City of Winnipeg are revising the Plumbing By-law, and Architects William Fingland and D. A. Ross, who have

done such good work before in connection with the Building By-law, have been asked to again represent the Architects, and add the benefit of their long experience towards making the By-law as near perfect as possible. Even in these trying days, we are looking ahead to the time when private building will be in full swing again, and we do not want to be bothered with such things as plumbing regulations.

To all my fellow architects, who have sufficient gas coupons left and who, after studying the income tax feel they can afford them, I wish pleasant summer holidays.

—E. Fitz Munn.

ONTARIO

It looks as though the housing situation in Toronto is in for another thorough airing, and in time something may even be done about it—though, mindful of the fate of the Bruce Report, it would be well to keep one's fingers crossed on that. At any rate, a Committee has been set up, as a result of a recent meeting between the Board of Control and various organizations and individuals interested. They will study a Report presented by Controller Duncan, and any other relevant proposals submitted to them. Controller Duncan's suggestions include the erection of one thousand houses by Wartime Housing Ltd. to provide for the more immediate (and presumably temporary) requirements of the outlying war plants, and the re-constitution of the Toronto Housing Commission to deal with the more permanent angles of the problem. There is likely to be a good deal of opposition to the first of these proposals, on the grounds that temporary housing represents a waste of labour and material, and that it may prove to be considerably less temporary than is desirable for this locality. As for the Housing Commission, the snares and pitfalls that lie ahead of it are legion. They will include the misfortunes of a previous venture of similar type, the demands of private enterprise, (in spite of its admitted inability to provide for low-income groups), and objections from more than one quarter to the whole idea of subsidized housing. Among the members of the Committee will be Wing-Commander F. H. Marani, representing the Toronto Chapter, and Prof. Arthur, representing the City Planning Commission.

The profession continues to scatter to the four winds, the latest to take flight being Col. A. J. Everett, whose appointment as officer in charge of administration at Atlantic Command Headquarters, in Halifax, was recently announced by the Minister for Defense. He was formerly director of mobilization and recruiting at National Defense Headquarters, Ottawa. Very evidently, there *are* times when Ottawa knows a good man when it sees one, even though he may be an architect in civil life!

The annual golf tournament of the Toronto Chapter took place at the Cedar Brae Club, and proved to be no less enjoyable than in former years, though it was not as well attended. A stiff breeze kept the heat within bounds, besides providing an alibi for some of the high scorers. The Chapter Cup was carried off by John B. Parkin, and the Hiram Walker Trophy by Earle C. Morgan; the prize for low net, guests only, went to Irving D. Smith, while the after-dinner story contest was won by A. S. Mathers, who was laps ahead of his nearest opponent and apparently in shape to go on all night.

—Gladstone Evans.

QUEBEC

Les journaux montréalais ont publié qu'il manquait de quoi loger plus de cinq cents familles en tenant compte des réclamations. Il en manque certainement davantage: l'été venu plusieurs familles se logent à la campagne et reviendront à l'automne réclamer leur place; il y a lieu également de remarquer qu'un grand nombre ont bien pu ne pas protester

officiellement; d'autre part on sait que beaucoup de ménages avec ou sans enfants sont logés en commun dans des pièces exigües. Enfin, il a fallu aménager des espaces, réservés aux magasins et au commerce, pour satisfaire une partie peu nombreuse apparemment de ceux qui sont tenus à des loyers modestes.

La question en est donc rendue à un point critique et on voit se manifester à l'évidence ce que les urbanistes et tous ceux que préoccupent le développement d'une grande ville comme Montréal annoncent depuis longtemps. Nous ne touchons là cependant qu'à un faible pourcentage de l'espace requis pour loger la population croissante: les mariages restent nombreux et la proportion des naissances se maintient; le surplus de population apporté par la guerre n'est pas le moindre coefficient. On voit enfin l'inquiétude s'emparer des pouvoirs publics qui décident d'aborder le problème. Malheureusement le délai est très court et il faut aller au plus pressé. Dans cette intention, le service d'urbanisme a formé un comité d'urgence chargé de trouver une solution rapide, recommandable au Comité Exécutif de l'Hôtel de Ville qui doit faire les démarches dans le plus bref délai possible. Cette réunion qui se tenait sous la présidence de M. Aimé Parent, à laquelle assistait le directeur des services M. Honoré Parent, a immédiatement recommandé qu'on demande au Gouvernement Fédéral de maintenir en force la section No 1 du "Dominion Housing Act" et de continuer les prêts pour aménagements aux immeubles existants afin de permettre leur transformation en petits appartements. Le comité suggère que l'on obtienne d'Ottawa d'étendre à cet usage les droits de priorité pour les matériaux, —actuellement exclusifs aux oeuvres de guerre. Il est également suggéré au Comité Exécutif d'examiner avec le War Time Housing Limited la possibilité d'appliquer à Montréal même, le principe de construction par lequel jusqu'ici cette corporation a construit pour les buts de guerre, aux alentours des usines, de nombreux logements occupés par les ouvriers. En conclusion le service d'urbanisme a été prié d'examiner dans quelle mesure, il pourrait recommander la suspension temporaire de certains règlements—au mérite, et dans le but de passer à l'action le plutôt possible. Le Directeur des services municipaux, le Président du Comité Consultatif et le Directeur du Service d'Urbanisme ont été délégués à Ottawa par le Comité Exécutif pour discuter la question avec les Autorités Fédérales. Nous souhaitons qu'il soit enfin possible d'accéder, à Montréal—fusse par la petite porte—au Housing.

En attendant, la construction depuis le début de l'année 1942 se ressent des circonstances.

Voici un tableau des permis, qui établit sommairement la situation depuis le début de l'année—Janvier-Juin, 1942:

Construction		
Janvier	47	\$ 528,076.00
Février	70	351,220.00
Mars	65	410,077.00
Avril	135	1,784,610.00
Mai	138	722,595.00
Juin	155	736,979.00
Total	610	\$4,533,557.00
Réparations		
Janvier	101	\$ 316,758.00
Février	115	196,344.00
Mars	182	350,790.00
Avril	243	284,151.00
Mai	299	304,776.00
Juin	293	245,256.00
Total	1,233	\$1,698,075.00

Ces permis (réparations et constructions) se sub-divisent de la façon suivante: maisons 298, logements 822, hangars 121, garages 106, usines 14, glaciers 5, édifices à bureaux 5, magasins 2, entrepôts 24, maison d'appartements 16, écurie 1, divers (estrades etc.) 429.

Sauf quelques contrats de guerre pour le Gouvernement Fédéral qui dépassent le million, le reste de la dépense se compose de sommes relativement peu importantes (quelques milliers de dollars) jusqu'aux plus modestes (moins de cent dollars) appliquées à l'entretien indispensable,—réfection ou rafraîchissement — et surtout à l'édification de logis à prix moyens dont nous voyons, plus haut, qu'à l'heure actuelle le besoin est si pressant. Ceci confirme sans ambiguïté à quel point est urgente une politique raisonnée, dans la construction des petits logements à prix modérés; mais il faut éviter à tout prix que la hâte conduise au pis-aller.

Les travaux de fin d'année à l'Ecole des Beaux Arts, section Architecture, nous ont paru en général bien présentés avec ce sérieux imperturbable, marque distinctive de la maison—peut-être à tout prendre en excès; quelques élèves fort habiles, excellents dessinateurs, font avec dextérité, les sacrifices nécessaires propitiatoires au dieu médiocre de la pratique future. Le dieu s'en montrera-t-il touché ou n'est il pas déjà hors d'atteinte, en direction contraire? Toutefois, le fond reste excellent: bon terreau, travaillé à l'ancienne, avec prudence, sagesse, science et conscience et dévouement.

—Marcel Parizeau.

FROM AN ARCHITECT'S COMMONPLACE BOOK

"When I think of your responsibility I tremble for you. The mistakes of the lawyer can be overruled, the mistakes of the painter can be put aside, the mistakes of the doctor can be buried, but the mistakes of the architect remain with us and endure. On the other hand, the glory of the lawyer may be out-moded by circumstance, that of the musician may be dependent on future executants, the glory of the singer, the orator and the actor fade into mere tradition, but the glory of the architect endures, and your privilege is that your imagination enriches all." —*The late Lord Josiah Stamp.*

Courtesy the Architects' Journal.

REPORT OF THE ART, SCIENCE AND RESEARCH COMMITTEE

June 13th, 1942

It is a pleasure to report that the former chairman of this Committee is going to further lend his assistance in keeping in close contact with the Government Department in Ottawa in order to secure additional lists of publications that might be of interest to the profession.

We would suggest that the following pamphlet be added to the lists already published by the *Journal* in last year's issues of July and October.

- (a) Building Science Abstracts of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, published by His Majesty's Stationery Office, London, England;
- (b) Canadian Engineering Standards Association—quarterly bulletins.

These publications contain scientific data of interest to the profession throughout Canada.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES DAVID,

Chairman.

June 13th, 1942

ANDREW RANDALL COBB, A.R.C.A.

MEMBERS of the Institute will take much pleasure in the election of Mr. Andrew Randall Cobb to Associate Membership in the Royal Canadian Academy. Mr. Cobb's work must be well known to the Academy, but his ability as an entertainer is better known to his friends and members of the Institute. As one who has had the privilege of meeting him only once a year (such are the great spaces that divide us) we do him a grave injustice in always associating him with brightly coloured handkerchiefs, rabbits, playing cards, and a melancholy saw. Mr. Cobb's remarkable accomplishments show that versatility in an artist did not die with Leonardo or Michelangelo.

Very reluctantly and after weeks of entreaty on the part of the Secretary, Mr. Cobb has given us a brief account of his other professional achievements, which we give here in his own words.

"After completing the junior or third year in Arts at Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S., I commenced my course in Architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, doing architectural problems under the direction of Constant Desire Despradelle, and was awarded the following degrees in Architecture — B. Sc. 1903, and M. Sc. in 1904.

"In the summer of 1904, I found myself in Cleveland, Ohio, working on the Cuyahoga County Court House in the office of Lehman and Schmitt; in 1905, in the office of Milton Dyer where I worked for a year and a half, and at the end of this period, in the office of Waterson and Schneider.

"Then in 1907, I sailed for Antwerp, spending a month in Belgium on my way to Paris. In the Fall Entrance Examinations, at the Ecole des Beaux Arts (1907) I was successful, and remained a student there for two years, entering the atelier of M. Duquesne; I might add that in my architectural design problem, I was fortunate enough to have my drawing hung first in line in a group of several hundred competitors, sixty of whom were successful. During vacations, I spent my time as follows: six months in Italy, four of which were spent in Rome making architectural drawings and colour notes, while during the other two, I lived and worked in that part of Italy between Rome and Milan. I also made many visits to the chateau towns of France, and took a bicycle tour through England, making many studies of architectural monuments. Since returning, I have continued to carry on my architectural practice in Halifax, Nova Scotia."

The Royal Canadian Academy is not the first Institute to recognize the position which Mr. Cobb occupies in the Architectural profession in Canada. He is a Fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects. There can be few other fields left for him to conquer.

—E. R. A.

QUESTIONNAIRE

In this issue of the *Journal* you will find a form which the Reconstruction Committee of the Institute has prepared, and which it urgently requests every Architect to complete as soon as possible.

The information which the Committee desires to obtain will be recorded by the Committee who, working through the Agency of the National Construction Council, will then be able to advise the Government as to when and where public funds should be expended on construction projects undertaken in the Post-War period.

G. F. DRUMMOND

Appointment of G. F. Drummond to the position of Assistant Chief Architect of the Canadian National Railways, with office at Montreal, is announced by John Schofield, Chief Architect of the National System.

George Fairly Drummond was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on September 10, 1891, and received his architectural training in the Old Country, being a graduate of the Royal Technical College and the Glasgow School of Art. A short while later, he came to Canada and joined the staff of one of the largest architectural firms in Montreal. After service overseas with the Canadian Field Artillery, he returned to his former position and soon became chief designer, being responsible for the design of many important buildings throughout Canada.

In October, 1927, Mr. Drummond joined the Architectural Department of the Canadian National Railways and two years later was promoted to assistant architect, which position he held until his present appointment. Since joining the Railway he has been associated with the design and construction of all the important Railway Hotels, Stations, Office Buildings and the modernization of passenger car equipment, and is well known to the architectural and building trades throughout the Dominion. He is a member of the Quebec Association of Architects and also the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

OBITUARY

GORDON J. HUTTON

Gordon J. Hutton was born in Hamilton sixty-one years ago, and practised his profession for thirty-five years in that city, and for twenty-five years in the present partnership with William R. Souter.

Surviving in the firm are Mr. Souter, and Mr. Hutton's brother, Amos. The firm has designed a large number of Hamilton's war industry structures for Canadian Westinghouse Company, Limited, Otis-Fensom Elevator Company, Limited, National Steel Car Corporation, Limited, at Hamilton and Malton (near Toronto) and The Steel Company of Canada, Limited. Earlier Hutton and Souter had been responsible for plans for the Leamington, Ontario plant and expansion for H. J. Heinz Company, the Windsor plant of Chrysler Corporation of Canada, Limited, the Oshawa and Regina plants of General Motors of Canada Limited. Among the firm's best known buildings are the Basilica of Christ the King, in Hamilton, the Hamilton Post Office, and the Royal Connaught Hotel.

J. FRANCIS BROWN

J. Francis Brown died on Thursday, May 7th at the Toronto General Hospital, in his seventy-sixth year. He had been ill for some months.

Mr. Brown had practised as an architect in Toronto for fifty years, and had specialized in the designing and building of churches. He was prominent as a layman in the Baptist Church.

He was born at Levis, Quebec, his father, the late John Brown of the Royal Engineers, having been sent from England to build the Citadel at Quebec. He received his education in England and returned to Canada in 1882. During the following ten years, he was associated with various architectural offices and in 1892 established his own business.

He was associate architect in the building of the new McMaster University at Hamilton and, in partnership with

his son, F. Bruce Brown, had built in the past ten years more than twenty-five churches. Included in churches built were Park Road Baptist, Runnymede Baptist, Kingsway-Lambton United, Kingston Road United, Leaside United, Forest Hill United, and a number of churches in other Ontario cities and towns.

"NEW LONDON" MAY LOOK LIKE TORONTO

Smoke and Slums to Vanish from "Victory Capital"

London, June 29th, (CP)—The Victory Capital that will rise from the ruins of bomb-wrecked London is rapidly taking shape on paper.

Its planners picture a bright, smokeless city, of wide streets and avenues, modern business buildings, airports, and "drudgery-proof" homes.

The architects and builders think in terms of fast-moving traffic, accessible suburbs and beautiful show places. Their plans call for "air-taxi" ranks sprinkled about the city, and a great central airdrome for international airlines.

The vast undertaking includes reconstruction of bomb-torn historic buildings and beautification of their sites. Roofs may be stretched across the tops of railway yards to serve as the runway for some of the "air-taxi" fields. Others will be built in parks.

Through women's organizations who are questioning women all over the country, the new homes will be designed largely according to the practical ideas of housewives.

From the *Toronto Daily Star*, Tuesday, June 30th, 1942.

London papers please copy.—*Editor*.

PROBLEM

Fifty years ago in Quebec. Examination in Arithmetic set by the Province of Quebec Association of Architects, Aug., 1894.

1. Add 52 multiplied by 321 to 87 multiplied by 139, divide by 12 multiplied by 7, and subtract 13 multiplied by 8.
2. Divide 19 multiplied by 158 by 44 multiplied by 7.
3. The following deposits are made in a bank:
\$10.00 at 4% for 1 year.
\$16.00 at 5% for 3 years.
\$26.00 at 6% for 8 months.

What is the amount of interest on deposit?

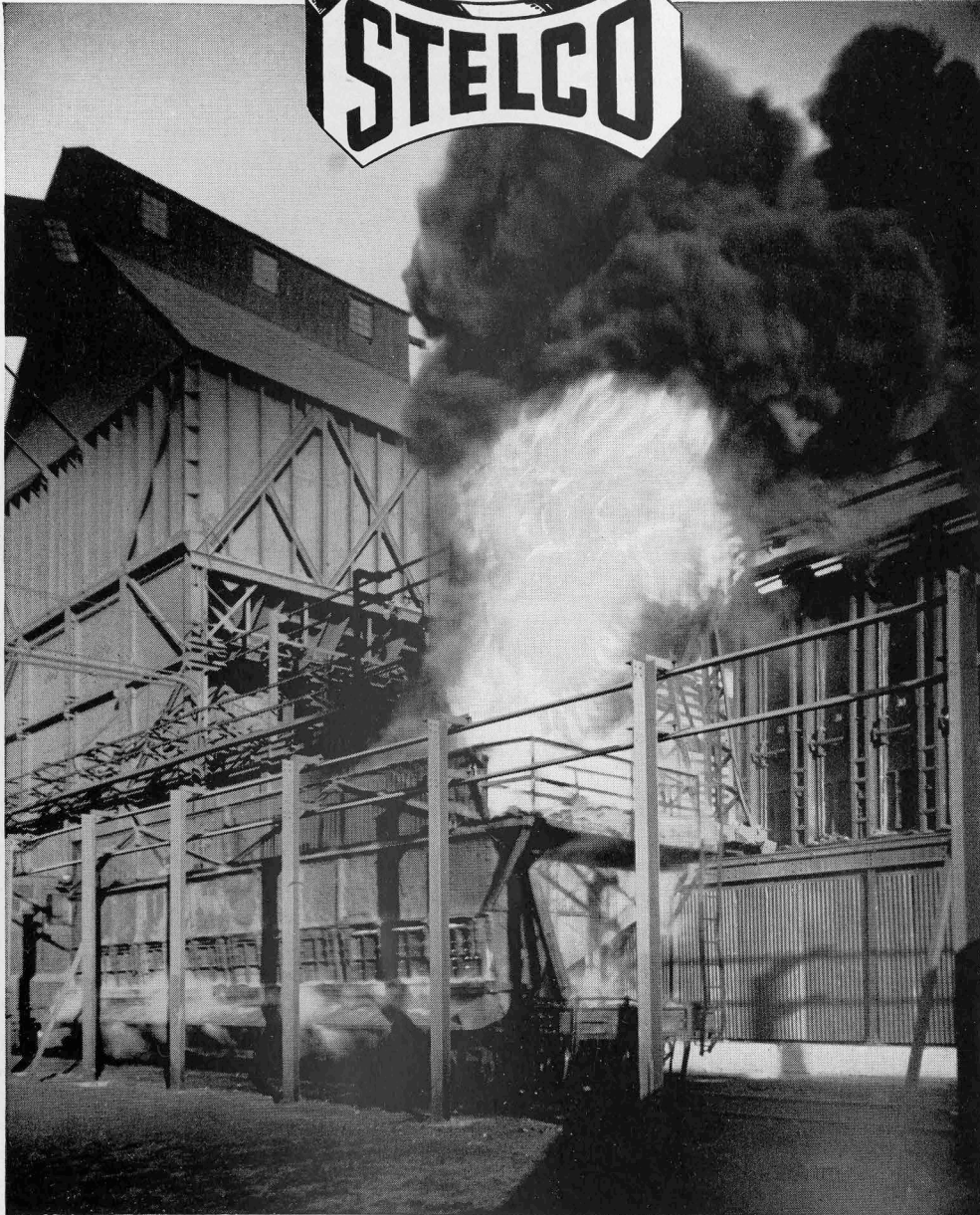
4. Bricks cost at the yard \$7.00 per M and \$1.00 for cartage. What will be the cost of 142,700 bricks at the building.
5. Find the number of rolls of paper required to paper the walls of a room 21 feet square and 10.6 high from top of skirting to ceiling, a roll of paper being 8 yards long by 18 inches wide.

THE INSTITUTE STUDENTS' MEDALS

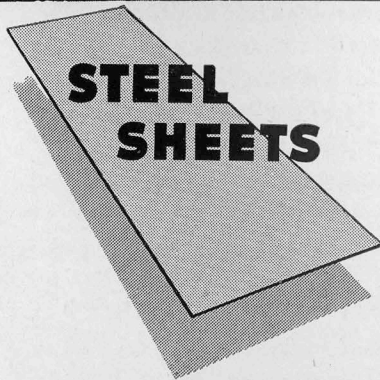
On the recommendation of the Schools concerned, the Institute has awarded Medals to the following students in the fifth year.

University of Manitoba — Charles Edward Craig.
Ecole des Beaux-Arts — Maurice LaPerriere

STELCO



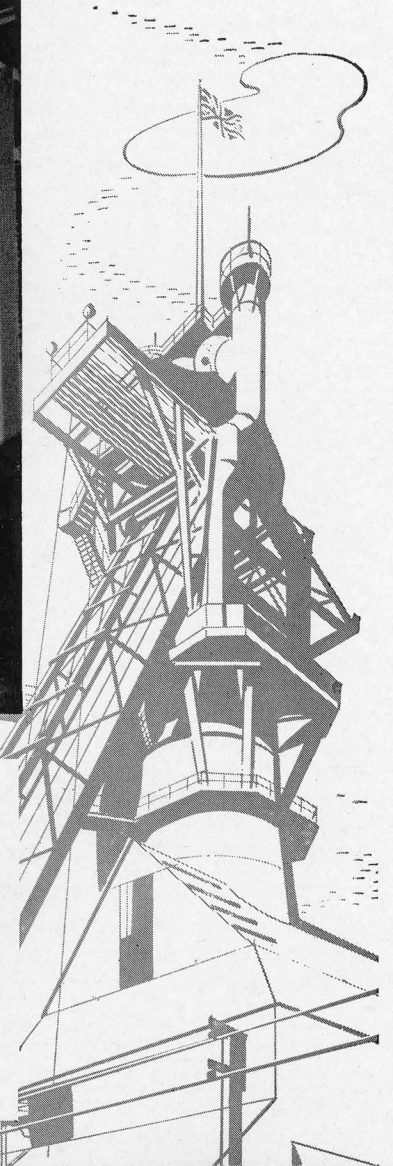
Flame and smoke burst forth as another carload of Stelco Blast Furnace Coke leaves the oven.



STEEL SHEETS

A typical Stelco Product

Many a manufacturing headache has resulted from the swing to war production. If YOU are a manufacturer of war materials—whether you use Stelco products or not—we will gladly help solve your steel problems. Because we are familiar with every phase of steel manufacture from ore to finished products our metallurgists may be able to give you helpful advice on how to speed up forging, save time in welding, reduce machining schedules or make other suggestions leading to modifications in methods to meet the exacting standards and the high physicals vital to all-out war production. This service is part of Stelco's all-out war effort—it's yours for the asking.



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