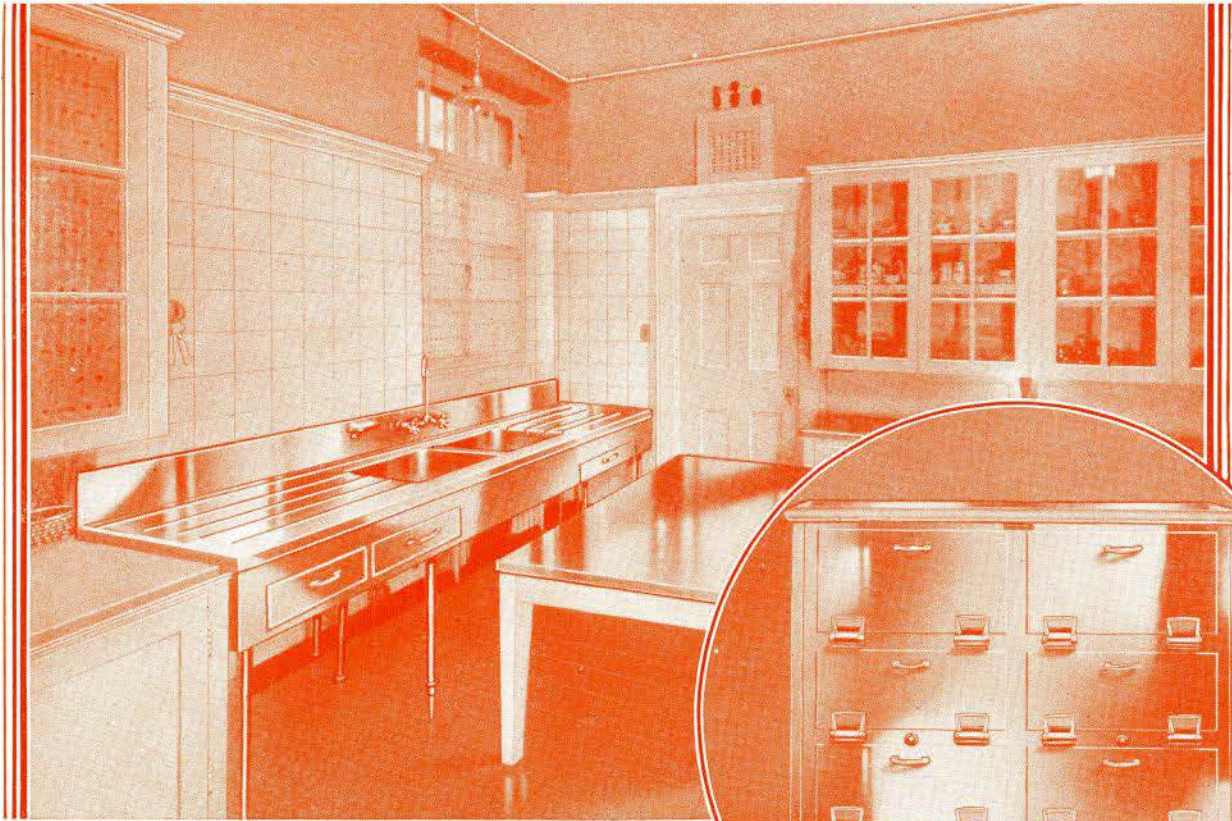


THE
JOURNAL
ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL
INSTITUTE OF CANADA



Vol. X, No. 9 SEPTEMBER, 1933 TORONTO



Interior of kitchen in home of Mr. R. S. McLaughlin, Oshawa, showing Monel Metal sink and table top. The complete installation included one 12' kitchen sink, one 10' pantry sink, the kitchen table top which is approximately 50" x 60" and the electric food warmer. This equipment was fabricated and installed by Modern Kitchen Equipment Company, Toronto.

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MONEL METAL is rapidly becoming recognized as the most beautiful, most serviceable, most durable of all kitchen working surfaces, and is being specified by architects, and requested by the owners of Canada's finest homes. The kitchen in the beautiful residence of Mr. R. S. McLaughlin in Oshawa was recently modernized with Monel Metal sinks, table top and other equipment.

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harmonizes contrasting colors. Monel Metal is immune to rust, and is highly resistant to the corrosive attacks of food juices. Its smooth, non-porous, glass-like surface is the easiest of all materials to keep clean. It is solid metal, like sterling, with no coating to chip, crack or wear off.

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Full information regarding the application of Monel Metal to food service equipment, architectural metal work, or other uses, will be supplied on request.

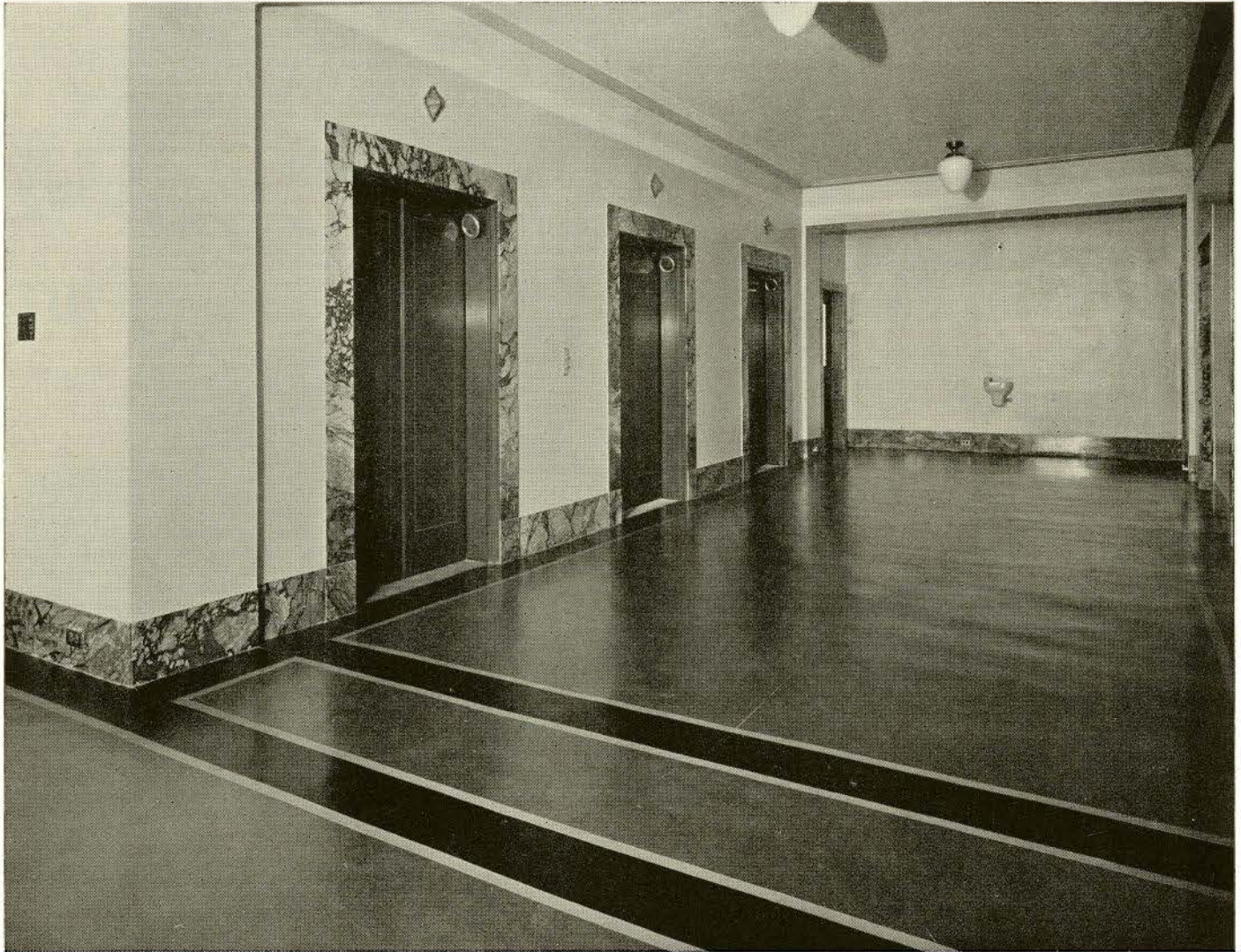
Automatic electric food warmer in Mr. R. S. McLaughlin's home. Designed, fabricated and installed by Modern Kitchen Equipment Company, Toronto. This food warmer is made entirely of Monel Metal.



Monel Metal is a registered trade-mark owned by International Nickel and is applied to an alloy containing approximately two-thirds Nickel and one-third Copper. Since it is the product of Canadian mines, the greater use of this metal means a greater measure of prosperity for Canada.

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to specifications) by the Dominion 5-year Guaranty Certificate.



THE TORONTO HYDRO-ELECTRIC BUILDING
Chapman & Oxley, Architects

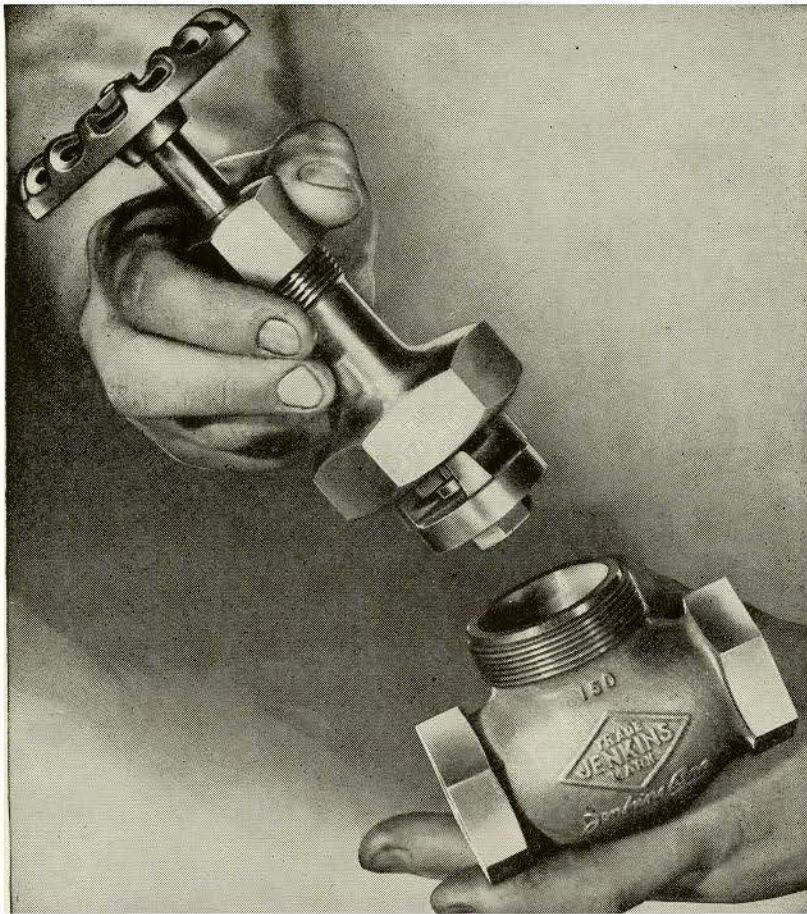
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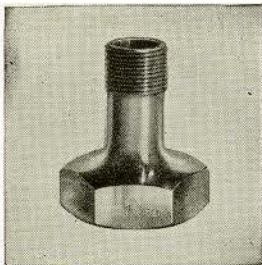
Makers of Floor Coverings for over 60 Years

**FIGURE
106-A**

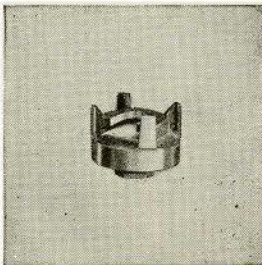
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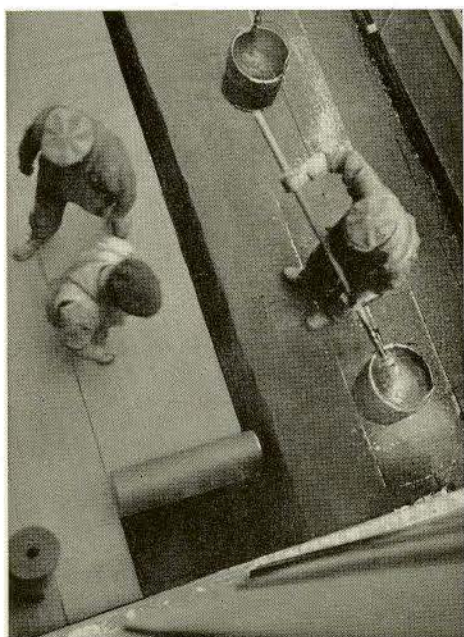
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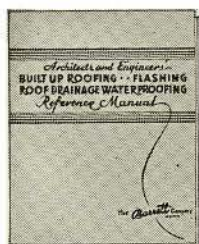


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MONEL

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 HAND RAILING
 SHOW CASES
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ALUMINUM

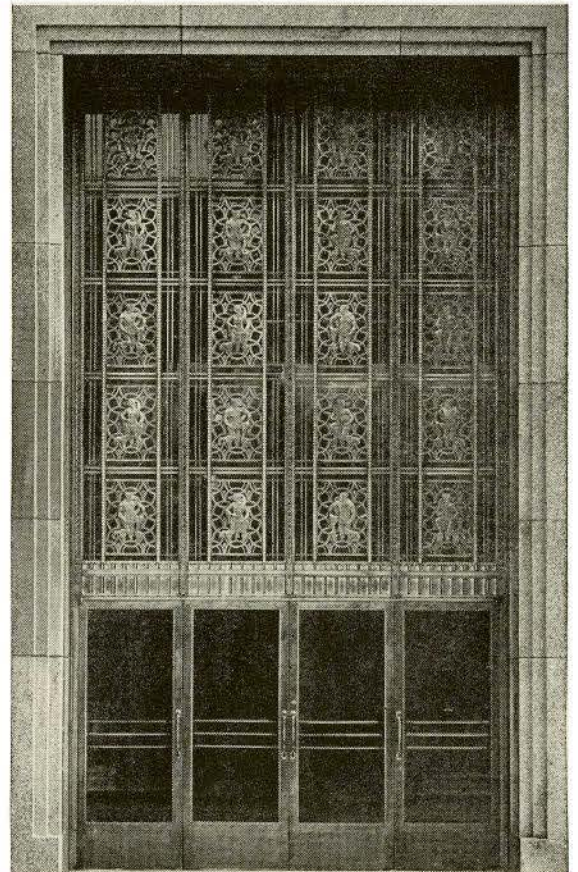
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 IS COMPLETELY EQUIPPED TO PRODUCE FINE
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THE JOURNAL

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

Serial No. 97

TORONTO, SEPTEMBER, 1933

Vol. X, No. 9

CONTENTS

NOTICE RE MEDAL OF HONOUR OF THE ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA	151
THE NEW TORONTO HYDRO-ELECTRIC BUILDING	152
AWARD IN THE BEGG MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN COMPETITION	157
A SOUTH AFRICAN PROFESSOR'S OPINION OF ARCHITECTURAL SCHOOLS IN CANADA	157
ACTIVITIES OF THE INSTITUTE	160
DEPARTMENT OF ART, SCIENCE AND RESEARCH	162
ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION COUNCIL	163
NOTES	163
OBITUARY	163

PLATE ILLUSTRATIONS

WINNING DESIGN—COMPETITION FOR BEGG MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN, ORILLIA, ONT	150
DETAIL OF MAIN ENTRANCE—TORONTO HYDRO-ELECTRIC BUILDING	153
INTERIOR OF STORE FROM MAIN ENTRANCE—TORONTO HYDRO-ELECTRIC BUILDING	154
ENTRANCE FRONT—RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH SIMARD, ESQ., WESTMOUNT, P.Q.	158
WEST FRONT, OVERLOOKING LEXINGTON AVENUE—RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH SIMARD, ESQ., WESTMOUNT, P.Q.	159

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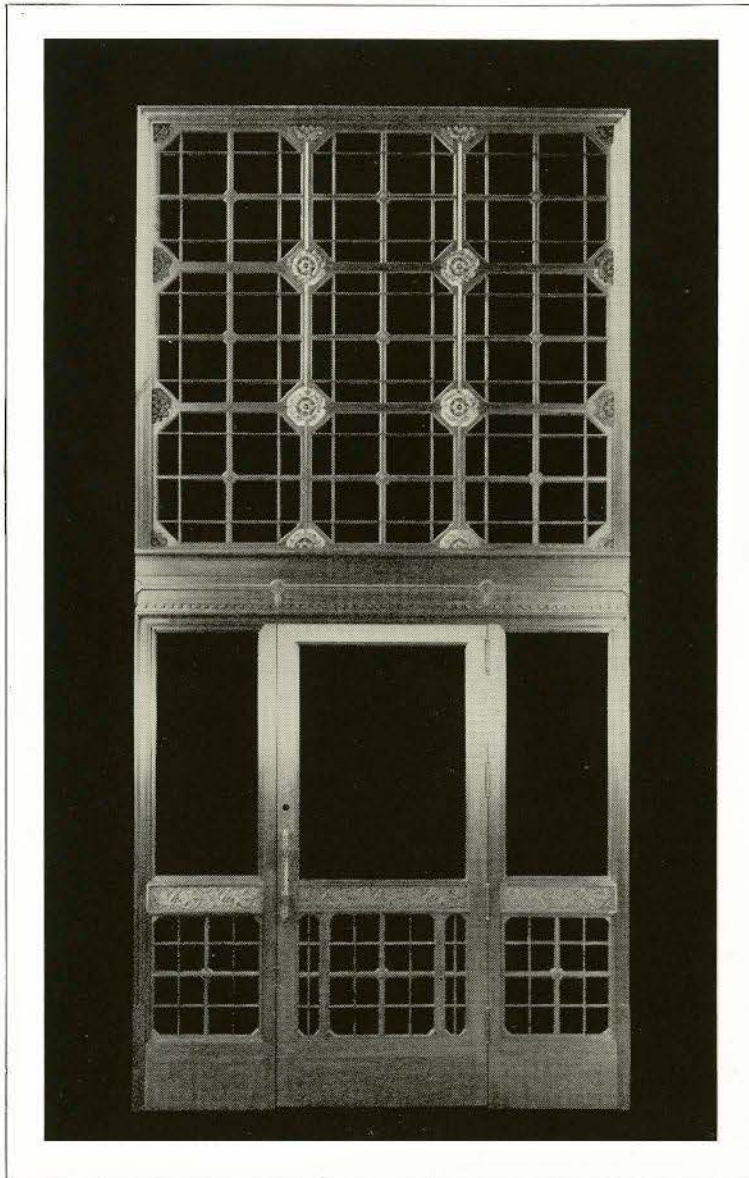
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METALWORK IS ESSENTIAL TO MODERN ARCHITECTURE



DOMINION PUBLIC BUILDING, WINDSOR, ONT.

T. W. FULLER, Chief Architect, Department of Public Works, Canada.
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One of the main entrances in bronze for the new Dominion Public Building at Windsor, Ont. The bronze work for this building was entrusted to Mitchell Craftsmen, and includes bronze doors and frames, radiator grilles, ornamental hand rails, crests and windows.

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WINNING DESIGN—COMPETITION FOR BEGG MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN, ORILLIA, ONT.

Allan A. Cameron, Sculptor

(See article on page 157)

MEDAL OF HONOUR

OF THE

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

To be awarded at an Architectural Exhibition to be held in the Galleries of the Art Association of Montreal in conjunction with the Fifty-Fourth Annual Exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts, November, 1933.

I. A Medal will be awarded for the building of most outstanding merit completed by a member of the Institute within the last three years.

II. Additional awards of merit will be made for those subjects considered of highest standing in the various classes to be determined by the jury of award. Honourable mentions may also be given at the discretion of the jury. The jury, however, reserves the right to withhold the medal or the award in any class, if the exhibits, in their judgment, are not of a sufficiently high standard.

III. Last year's classifications were public buildings, residential buildings, ecclesiastical buildings and educational buildings. This year will be added arts and crafts, such as furniture, metal work, etc., designed by architects.

The jury of award may, at its discretion, re-adjust the classifications to accord with the quantity and the nature of the work submitted.

IV. All photographs must show work completed within the last three years. Photographs of work shown in the 1931 exhibition in the Gallery of the Art Association of Montreal are not eligible. Work shown in the Toronto Art Gallery last year is eligible, but if it received an award it is to be considered *hors concours* (out of competition) in its class, but is eligible for consideration in the medal of award.

V. Those wishing to compete for the medal and awards of merit are requested to submit a number of preliminary photographs (8" x 10" glossy prints), on the back of which the exhibitor shall place a number identifying the photograph, also the title of the subject and the name of the architect which should be clearly stated. This information will be used for the catalogue. From these photographs, a selection will be made for the exhibition and the exhibitor will then be notified to have enlargements made of the photographs selected. (Not more than three photographs of any one building will be exhibited).

VI. All preliminary photographs should be sent to the committee on exhibitions and awards, c/o secretary, R.A.I.C., 74 King Street East, Toronto, not later than Tuesday, October 10th, 1933.

VII. In submitting the preliminary photographs, exhibitors are requested to present their subjects adequately to enable the jury to judge the merits of the building. They may also submit a plan of the principal floor on paper of the same size (drawing, photostat or photograph).

VIII. All photographic enlargements must be black and white prints (16" x 20") on cream paper mounted on cream coloured cardboard of the following dimensions:

Vertical mounts	23" wide x 28" high
Horizontal mounts	27" wide x 24" high

This will give a 3½" border at the top and sides and 4½" at the bottom. On the mount, immediately next to the print, there shall be a black border ½" wide.

The titles are to be typewritten in sepia on cream coloured labels. These will, on receipt of the information, be typed and supplied by the secretary of the Institute.

IX. Both the preliminary photographs and the enlargements will be used by the jury in making the awards. Preliminary photographs will also be used for any reproductions that may be made in the catalogue or for the press.

X. Photographs of more than one building may be submitted for consideration in any classification.

XI. All enlargements must be delivered on or before Monday, November 6th, 1933, addressed to the secretary, R.A.I.C., c/o The Art Association of Montreal, 1379 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal.

XII. The R.A.I.C. reserves the right to exhibit any of the photographs submitted at other centres in Canada following the close of the exhibition.

NOTE—The Exhibition Committee regrets that exhibits in past exhibitions have been principally from Montreal and Toronto. Members in other cities are urged to co-operate in order that this year's exhibition may be representative of all our affiliated Associations.



VIEW OF THE TORONTO HYDRO-ELECTRIC BUILDING FROM THE SOUTH-WEST

*A. H. Chapman, F.R.A.I.C., and J. Morrow Oxley, Architects
H. A. Bodwell and A. E. Salisbury, M.R.A.I.C., Associated*

THE NEW TORONTO HYDRO-ELECTRIC BUILDING

THE function of the organization housed in the new Toronto Hydro-Electric Building might, for architectural purposes, be divided into three classes. The greatest of these is to give efficient and economical accommodation for the army of clerical and technical workers that are necessary for the distribution and servicing of electricity throughout the city. The second is the store for the selling and the encouragement of the use of electrical appliances. This, owing to its necessary appeal to and contact with the public, calls for an architectural dominance

greater than its relative economic importance would otherwise justify.

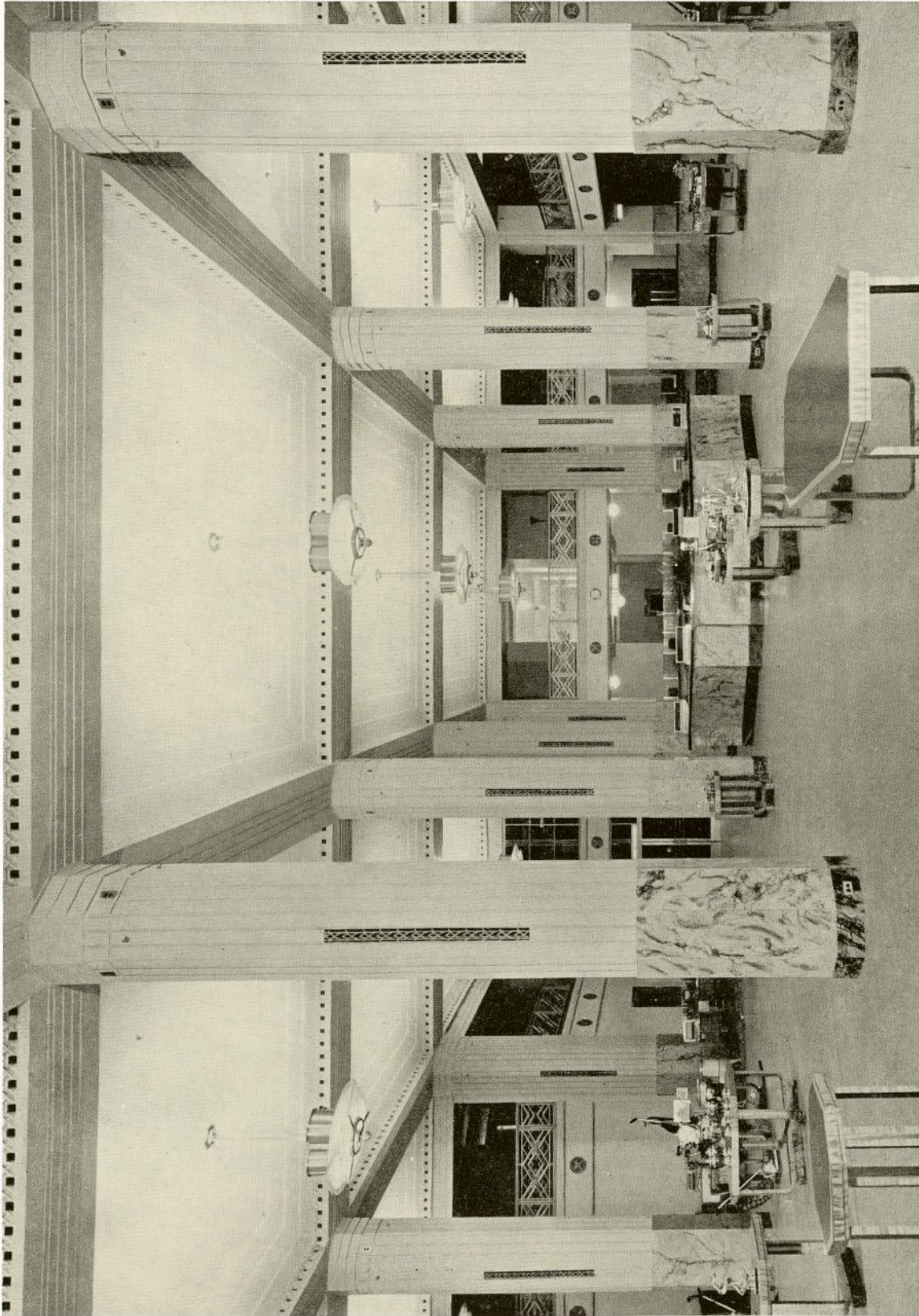
A certain amount of the architectural dominance of the store is justified by the third classification of function performed by the organization, and this is the receiving and adjusting of bills that takes place in the store and necessitates accommodation for a considerable number of people at certain times. This double function of the store space is an element that has modified the character and importance given to it.

One of the most vital and difficult problems the



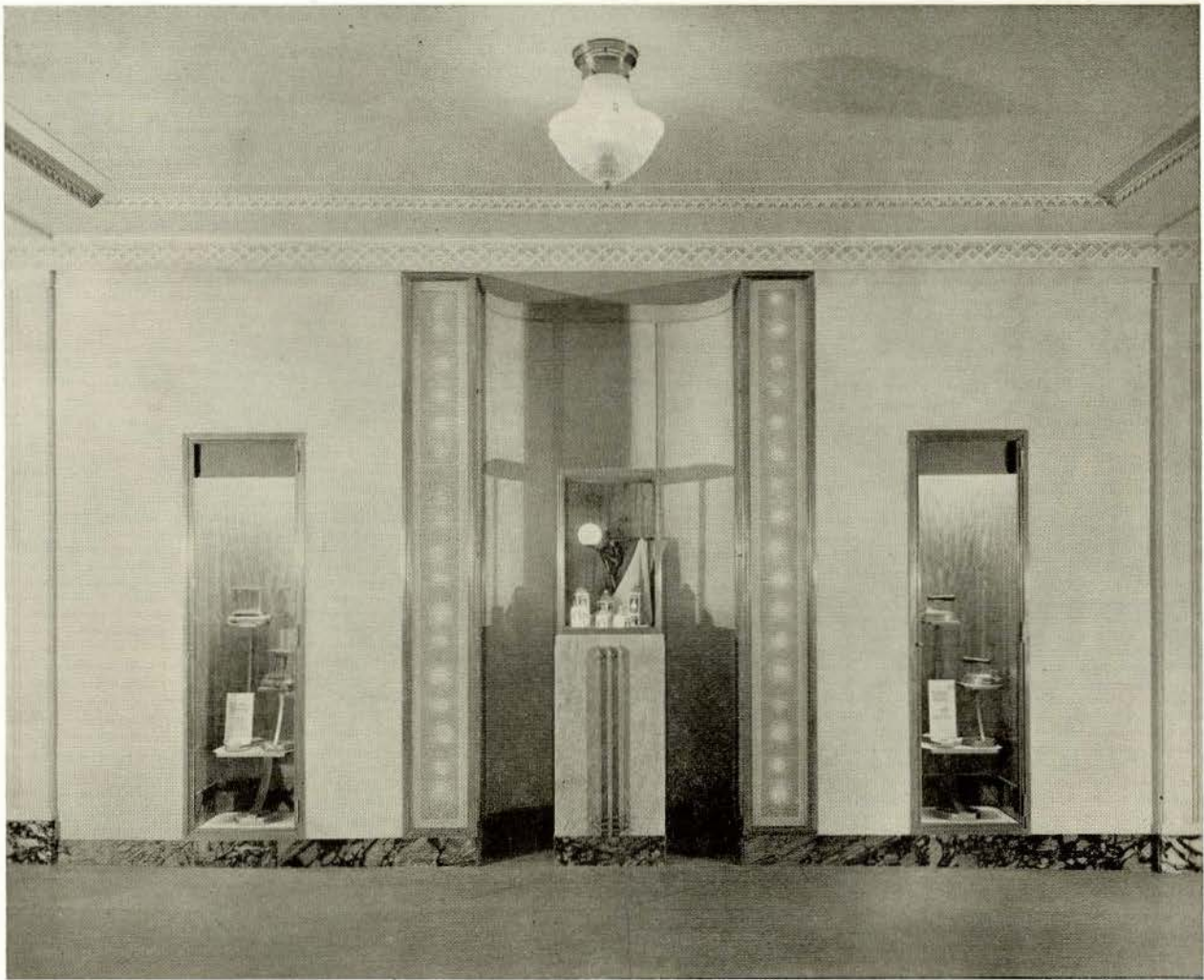
DETAIL OF MAIN ENTRANCE
TORONTO HYDRO-ELECTRIC BUILDING

*A. H. Chapman, F.R.A.I.C., and J. Morrow Oxley, Architects
H. A. Bodwell and A. E. Salisbury, M.R.A.I.C., Associated*



INTERIOR OF STORE FROM MAIN ENTRANCE
TORONTO HYDRO-ELECTRIC BUILDING

A. H. Chapman F.R.A.I.C., and J. Morrow Osley, Architects *H. A. Bodwell and A. E. Salisbury, M.R.A.I.C., Associated*



DISPLAY WINDOWS IN CORRIDOR LEADING TO ELEVATORS
TORONTO HYDRO-ELECTRIC BUILDING

*A. H. Chapman, F.R.A.I.C., and J. Morrow Oxley, Architects
H. A. Bodwell and A. E. Salisbury, M.R.A.I.C., Associated*

owners had to contend with was the amount of provision that might be required for future extension of accommodation. This important public service develops in relation to the growth of the city, and also in relation to the increasing consumption of electricity in the home and factory as new uses and appliances are discovered.

The building is designed so that when completed, the lower floor areas will be increased more than one-third and the plan above the second floor will take the form of two E's back to back, with the central portion continued up to a height three times that of the existing building. Thus both in plan and elevation, the building now built is only a portion of the completed scheme. This will explain the somewhat abrupt termination of the vertical motif, which in the completed design, will be continued up on the superstructure although on a different plane.

The show windows necessary for the store, together with the feeling that the expense of heavy

monumental architecture was not justified for this public service, led to the character of street architecture adopted. Commercial street architecture is so confused by the close juxtaposition of different kinds of buildings, the variation of the show windows with their awnings, the traffic and other disturbing elements, that it was felt that plain surfaces would give a relief and emphasize the essential elements of entrances and show windows. This was the reason extreme simplicity was sought, obtaining effect by proportion and a few emblematical spots or ornament so low in relief that they would give the appearance of etching on the plain surface of the large scale masonry.

The problem of the interior of the store was to obtain accommodation and scale suitable to its double function of display of electrical equipment and space for the public when paying and adjusting their accounts. The irregularity of the lot was taken up in the first bay along Carlton Street, thus simplifying the construction and eliminating

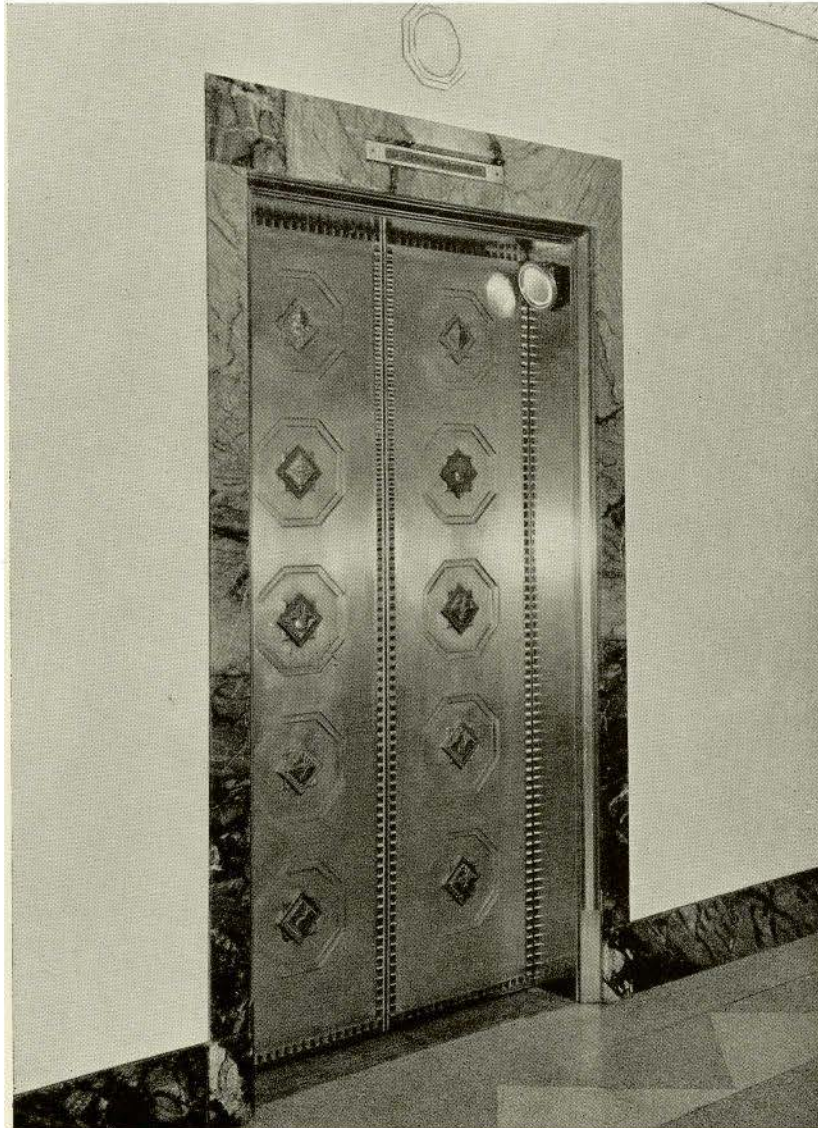
irregularity in the body of the store and permitting the development of a degree of dignity and scale consistent with its function as a public service. An endeavour was made to keep the architectural detail in harmony with the equipment on display and with the modernity associated with electricity and for which there is no traditional suggestion.

The long hall leading to the elevators, which at

present would seem to be a defect in the plan, will, it is hoped, find its full justification and reason in the next extension of the building.

Canadian marble was used in the interior and Queenston Limestone on the exterior, and the total expenditure was kept down to an amount that was felt to be justifiable for the function the building had to serve.

—A. H. Chapman



ELEVATOR DOOR
TORONTO HYDRO-ELECTRIC BUILDING

*A. H. Chapman, F.R.A.I.C., and J. Morrow Oxley, Architects
H. A. Bodwell and A. E. Salisbury, M.R.A.I.C., Associated*

AWARD IN THE BEGG MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN COMPETITION

Of the fifty-seven designs submitted in the competition for the Begg Memorial Fountain to be erected at Orillia, Ontario, the one by Mr. Allan A. Cameron, young architect-sculptor, of St. Lambert, Quebec, received first award for "a well developed scheme in which architecture and sculpture are happily combined, individual in conception, modern in handling and satisfactory in scale." On the recommendation of the jury, the whole work will be carried out in granite.

The jury of award consisted of Mr. W. S. Maxwell of Montreal, representing the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, chairman; Mr. W. Bruce Riddell of Hamilton, representing the

Ontario Association of Architects; Mr. H. O. McCurry, assistant director of the National Gallery, Ottawa; Mr. Frederick Haines, director of the Ontario College of Art, Toronto, representing the Sculptors' Society of Canada; Col. D. H. McLaren, of Barrie, and Mr. C. H. Hale, Orillia.

Mr. Cameron was born in Chicago, and came to Canada as a child in 1912. He studied architecture at l'Ecole des Beaux Arts, Montreal, and sculpture at the Art Institute at Chicago under Albin Polasek. He has exhibited work at the American Exhibition of Painting and Sculpture, Chicago, at the National Gallery, Ottawa, and at the Montreal Art Association during the past two years.

A SOUTH AFRICAN PROFESSOR'S OPINION OF ARCHITECTURAL SCHOOLS IN CANADA*

What I have to say to you this evening is more in the nature of a chat than a comprehensive survey of the American Universities and their schools of architecture.

My time in the United States and Canada was somewhat limited and it was only possible to visit twelve universities and thirteen schools of architecture. Actually there are fifty-two institutions in the United States offering organized professional courses in architecture leading to an academic degree. There are six in Canada. Their growth dates from 1865 when a course was established in Boston at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. . . .

The trip from Boston to Montreal was glorious. It had been snowing heavily and I struck a brilliant sunny day for my journey so spent most of the time in the observation coach at the end of the train. We passed many lakes frozen over and it was interesting to see sleighs and snow shoes in use.

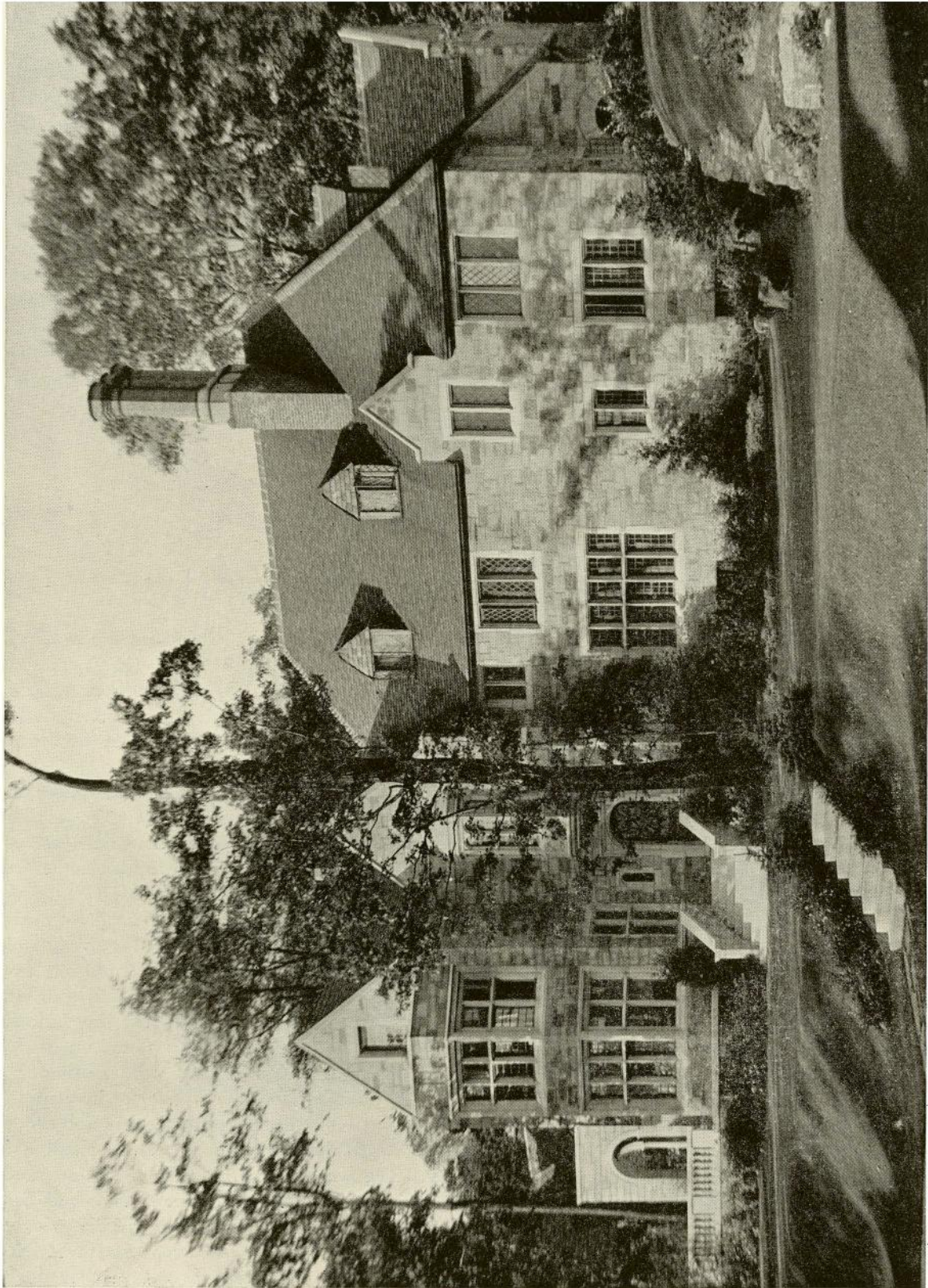
The Canadian university schools of architecture, at least those which I visited, McGill and Toronto, are like ourselves affiliated to the R.I.B.A., and consequently follow to a large extent the English system of training. I felt that I had not very much to learn from them. They both stress the practical side of architecture as much as possible. In Montreal there is a French school of architecture which seemed to be very thorough

and whilst I was in Canada their students won the competition in design open to all the Canadian schools of architecture. Their work is more akin to that of the Paris Ecole and they work to some of the programmes of the Beaux Arts Institute in New York.

McGill University, is, I believe, the oldest in the British Empire and their system of education appeared to me to be very much the same—some-what antiquated. I had a warm welcome at Toronto, in spite of the snow, and found that one of the professors of architecture was a New Zealander, the others being Canadians, a very keen and enthusiastic staff, who, I feel sure, will produce excellent results in the near future. We felt that we had much in common as representing the various dominions. The research being done on early Colonial buildings was particularly interesting.

I stayed at Hart House, a wonderful institution with its great hall, theatre, gymnasiums and other rooms for athletics, including even a small art gallery. The warden was, I believe, at one time head of one of the English public schools and has built up this institution so that it is very widely known. There are a few guest rooms attached to Hart House, one of which I was privileged to occupy. Eminent men from all parts of the world have stayed here including some of our South African cabinet ministers. In the great hall are the arms of all the British universities and also those of the Allies during the Great War.

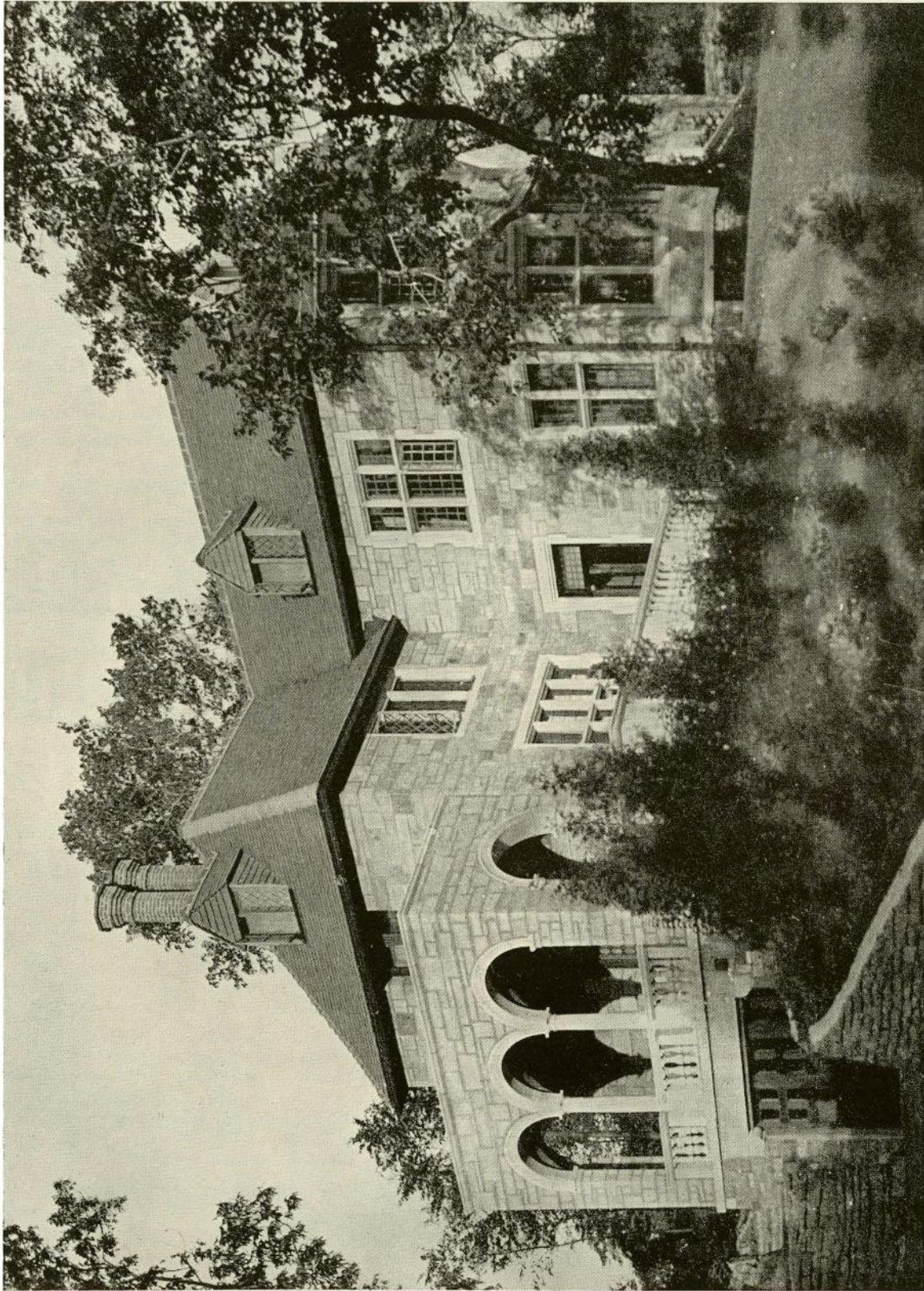
* Excerpt from a paper read before the Architectural Students Society, University of Witwaterstrand, by Professor G. E. Pearse, and published in the June 1933 issue of the South African Architectural Record.



ENTRANCE FRONT—RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH SIMARD, ESQ., WESTMOUNT, P.Q.

Perry & Luke, M.M.R.A.I.C., Architects

*The walls are squared stonework employing several different kinds of stones with a variation of surfaces.
Trim—Queenston Limestone. Roof—English Tile. Windows—Steel Casement with 3/4" Lead Came.*



WEST FRONT, OVERLOOKING LEXINGTON AVENUE
RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH SIMARD, ESQ., WESTMOUNT, P.Q.
Perry & Luke, M.M.R.A.I.C. Architects

ACTIVITIES OF THE INSTITUTE

A meeting of the executive committee of the council of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada was held at the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, Centre Island, Toronto, on Tuesday, August 15th, 1933, at 2.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Gordon M. West, president; W. S. Maxwell, honorary treasurer; W. L. Somerville; James H. Craig; J. P. Hynes; B. Evan Parry; Herbert E. Moore; and I. Markus, secretary.

Reports of Standing Committees:

Architectural Training: The question of continuing the R.A.I.C. Student Competitions for the coming year was given consideration by the meeting, following which it was decided to hold another architectural competition open to students in the recognized schools of architecture, and that medals be awarded to the authors of the prize winning designs.

Scholarship Funds: In discussing the disposition of the fund subscribed for the promotion and study of the economics of architecture, it was decided to appoint a committee of three to consider the possibility of initiating a series of lectures on architectural economics in the recognized schools of architecture and the publication of these lectures for the benefit of the members of the architectural profession. The following members were appointed to the committee: Professor H. H. Madill, chairman, Mr. B. Evan Parry and Mr. G. Roper Gouinlock. The recommendations of the committee to be submitted to the executive before any definite action is taken.

Public Relations: Mr. Craig submitted a comprehensive report which had been prepared by his committee dealing with the proposal that the Dominion Government initiate a programme of public works as a means of stimulating activity in the construction industry. To bring about a revival in the construction industry, the report pointed out, it would be necessary that the suggested government programme of public works be accompanied by a general loosening up of funds for building purposes by loan companies. It also stressed the point that the present financial system did not provide adequate funds for either a public or a private programme of construction, and therefore some national measure would have to be instituted to correct the present situation. The report further stated that in the opinion of the committee, the most effective avenue for presenting the claims of the construction industry where they would receive fair and effective consideration was afforded by the sessions now being held in various parts of the Dominion of the Royal Commission on Banking and Finance presided over by Lord MacMillan.

The report having been duly received, a very lengthy discussion took place, following which it was moved by Mr. J. H. Craig, seconded by Mr. B. Evan Parry and carried:

That the subject matter of this report be forwarded to the National Construction Council with the recommendation that it form the basis of representations to be made before the Royal Commission on Banking and Finance by the National Construction Council.

Art, Science and Research: Mr. Parry reported that Mr. Philip J. Turner had pointed out that a series of questions and answers concerning building materials appeared regularly in the R.I.B.A. Journal which he considered would be of interest to members of the R.A.I.C. Mr. Parry undertook to review these for publication in THE JOURNAL.

Exhibitions and Awards: Mr. Maxwell advised the meeting that he had undertaken to act as chairman of the committee on exhibitions and awards following a conference with Mr. Philip J. Turner.

On motion by Mr. W. S. Maxwell, seconded by Mr. W. L. Somerville, it was decided to accept the invitation of the

Royal Canadian Academy to hold the R.A.I.C. exhibition in conjunction with their fifty-fourth annual exhibition, which will be held at the galleries of the Art Association of Montreal during the month of November, 1933.

In discussing the arrangements for this year's exhibition, it was suggested by Mr. Maxwell that an additional class be provided for craftsmanship which would include photographs of furniture, wrought metal, etc., executed from architects' designs. This was approved by the meeting.

The appointment of a hanging committee and a jury of award was left to the next meeting of the executive committee.

Joint Committee of the R.A.I.C. and C.C.A.: Mr. Somerville reported that two meetings of the joint committee had been held on June 12th and June 14th, at which the following matters had been considered:

1. Proposed standard form of tender;
2. Approval of standard forms of contract by the C.E.S.A.;
3. Adoption of standard forms of contract by the Engineering Institute of Canada;
4. Recommendation to the National Research Council;
5. Architectural monographs and year books supported by advertising;
6. National Construction Council of Canada.

National Construction Council of Canada: The secretary reported that a meeting of the National Construction Council of Canada had been held on July 26th at which it was reported:

1. That the recent survey made of deferred construction since January 1st, 1930, amounted to approximately five hundred million dollars;
2. That an effort was being made to determine the number and percentage of unemployed dependent on the construction industry, also figures that would indicate the importance of the construction industry as an employer of labour;
3. That sub-committees of the council were now being organized in the various provinces which are to be constituted along similar lines to the National Construction Council;
4. That the council had supported a protest made by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada to the Minister of Labour against the employment of single men on relief on the construction of public buildings at the rate of 20 cents per day plus camp board;
5. That a publicity bureau had been established and that the Daily Commercial News had been appointed the official organ of the National Construction Council.

The president advised the meeting that a letter had been sent to the presidents of the component societies of the Institute urging them to take an active part in the work of the regional committees of the National Construction Council. In this connection the secretary advised the meeting that the following members had been appointed to represent the profession on the regional committees:

Halifax—Major H. E. Gates	Montreal—J. J. Perreault
Saint John—W. W. Alward	Winnipeg—G. W. Northwood
Quebec—J. P. Ouellet	Calgary—J. M. Stevenson

He further reported that no appointments had yet been made in Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Vancouver, as the organization of the sub-committees in these cities had not been completed.

Employment of Private Architects on Public Works: The secretary reported that an article entitled "Government Competition with Private Architects" which appeared in the official organ of the American Institute of Architects had been

reprinted in the August issue of THE JOURNAL for the information of the members.

The president submitted a draft of a letter to be sent to the Minister of Public Works by the Institute advocating the employment of private architects on public buildings contemplated by the government. The letter was approved by the meeting.

Standard Forms of Contract: A letter was read from the Canadian Construction Association under date of June 16th in which was enclosed copy of a letter from the Engineering Institute of Canada approving of the standard forms of contract for use on building operations by members of the E.I.C. provided that the word "architect" wherever it occurred in the form was replaced with the word "engineer". The letter further advised that the Canadian Construction Association was willing to grant permission to the E.I.C. to use the forms of contract changing the term "architect" to "engineer", provided that permission was also granted by the R.A.I.C. After some discussion, the secretary was instructed to advise the C.C.A. that as the present forms of contract did not appear to be applicable to engineering practice, the council could not see its way clear to grant permission to any change being made in these forms.

The attention of the meeting was drawn to an item which appeared in a recent issue of the Daily Commercial News to the effect that the standard forms of contract were being translated into French for publication by the C.C.A. The secretary was instructed to communicate with the C.C.A. pointing out that as the documents in question were under the joint copyright of the R.A.I.C. and C.C.A., that before any translation is made of them, the matter should first be brought to the attention of the R.A.I.C. council through the Joint Committee, as the Institute could not subscribe to any translation before it had given its approval.

Proposed Standard Form of Tender: Mr. Somerville advised the meeting that the proposed standard form of tender was given consideration by the joint committee of the R.A.I.C. and C.C.A. at meetings held on June 12th and June 14th, and that while the draft in its present form could be submitted to the executive committee of the Institute for approval, he did not think it advisable to do so as further suggested changes had been received from the manager of the C.C.A. and from Mr. J. Cecil McDougall. The proposed form of tender was therefore referred back to the joint committee for further consideration.

Establishment of a Bureau for Research Work on Building Materials: The president advised the meeting that a conference had been called by Dr. H. M. Tory at Ottawa on July 12th which he attended as the representative of the Institute. He submitted a brief report of the deliberations of the conference and advised the meeting that the following resolution had been adopted unanimously:

"That this conference recommend to the National Research Council that a Bureau be established for the purpose of carrying out research work on building materials."

It was the feeling of the meeting that the proposed bureau would not be established unless the National Research Council received a special appropriation to cover its maintenance and it was therefore considered advisable that the R.A.I.C. should approach the Dominion Government for the purpose of recommending such an appropriation when the next budget was being prepared.

Mr. Parry reported that Dr. G. Harvey Agnew had advised him that the Canadian Hospital Council would hold its annual meeting in September and that they were prepared to pass a resolution to be forwarded to the Dominion Government favouring the establishment of a bureau for the purpose of carrying out research work on building materials.

Uniformity of Building Codes: Mr. Craig reported that the public relations committee had considered the proposal referred to it that a need existed for a national building code to be uniform throughout the Dominion, and advised the meeting that the Ontario Association of Architects had circularized some fifty-four cities and towns in Ontario for the purpose of obtaining their reaction as to the desirability of establishing a uniform building code throughout the province. After carefully considering the replies received the committee had arrived at the following conclusions:

1. That in many respects a National Building Code was impractical owing to the various climatic conditions encountered throughout the vast area of the Dominion. In this part of Ontario the frost line is conceded to be four feet below the surface of the soil. In Winnipeg the frost sometimes penetrates to six feet. In Fort Churchill no footings can be installed at all by reason of the fact that the frost is always in the ground to a very considerable depth below the surface. Other factors, local conditions and requirements make the establishment of a uniform code governing the various requirements of construction work impracticable.
2. It is, however, the opinion of your committee that a degree of uniformity might be obtained with regard to engineering practices throughout Canada and it is possible that the R.A.I.C. might accomplish something in this regard through its research committee in collaboration with the National Research Council of Canada, the Canadian Engineering Standards Association, and the Engineering Institute of Canada.

Following some discussion, the secretary was instructed to send a copy of Mr. Craig's report to the provincial associations pointing out what the Ontario Association of Architects was doing in this connection.

Architectural Monographs and Year Books Supported by Advertising: A letter was read from the Canadian Construction Association under date of June 28th asking the Institute if any steps could be taken to curtail or prohibit the publication of architectural year books or pamphlets by individual architects or local chapters, advertisements for which were being solicited from their members. The secretary was instructed to advise the C.C.A. that such publications did not receive the sanction of the R.A.I.C. and that the Institute Journal was the one and only publication authorized.

R.I.B.A. Matters: The meeting was advised that Messrs. Gordon M. West and Irene Vautrin had recently been honoured with Fellowship in the R.I.B.A. The executive committee expressed its gratification of the honour conferred on the president of the Institute and Mr. Vautrin, and extended their personal congratulations to Mr. West and instructed the secretary to also convey their congratulations to Mr. Vautrin.

Mr. West informed the meeting that he had received a letter from Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, newly elected president of the R.I.B.A., extending his greetings and assuring the R.A.I.C. of continued co-operation, and that he had replied extending the felicitations of the R.A.I.C. to Sir Giles upon his election to the presidency of the R.I.B.A.

A letter was read from the secretary of the R.I.B.A. under date of August 3rd with reference to the application for Fellowship in the R.I.B.A. of an architect in Edmonton. The secretary advised the meeting that this gentleman was a member in good standing of the Alberta Association of Architects and that notice to this effect had been sent to the R.I.B.A.

A letter was read from the secretary of the R.I.B.A. with reference to the application for associate membership in the R.I.B.A. of an architect in Montreal. The secretary advised the meeting that he had informed the R.I.B.A. that no official

ACTIVITIES OF THE INSTITUTE—Continued

action could be taken in the matter by our Institute as this gentleman was not a member of a component society.

The president advised the meeting that he had received a letter from the R.I.B.A. Board of Architectural Education advising him that following a visit from Mr. V. D. Horsburgh, the honorary secretary of the R.I.B.A. in Canada, it had been agreed not to undertake to conduct R.I.B.A. examinations in Ontario, but that when the occasion arises arrangements will be made with the Ontario Association of Architects.

The secretary informed the meeting that a copy of a document covering the scale of professional charges recently issued by the R.I.B.A. had been received, as well as a scale of architects' fees for speculative builders' work. It was decided to refer this document to the committee on professional usages for its information.

Miscellaneous: Mr. Maxwell reported that he had been appointed by the president to represent the R.A.I.C. on the jury of award in connection with the competition for the Begg Memorial at Orillia, Ontario, and that the competition had been conducted in a very satisfactory manner, and the award made to Mr. Allan A. Cameron of St. Lambert, Quebec.

Date and Place of Next Meeting: The date for the next executive meeting was left to the call of the president.

Adjournment: Before adjournment, the executive committee expressed its appreciation to the president for arranging the meeting at the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, and for his hospitality in entertaining them at dinner. The meeting adjourned at 10.45 p.m.

DEPARTMENT OF ART, SCIENCE AND RESEARCH

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

The following specifications published by the British Standards Institution are now available, and it behooves members of the profession to obtain copies inasmuch as the data is valuable and applicable to Canadian conditions, namely:

- No. 65 Salt-Glazed Ware Pipes.
- 144 Creosote for the preservation of Timber.
- 146 Portland-Blastfurnace Cement.
- 187 Sand Lime (Calcium Silicate) Bricks.
- 402 Clay or Marl Plain Roofing Tiles.
- 405 Expanded Metal (Steel).
- 449 Use of Structural Steel in Building.
- 459 Doors (Morticed, Dowelled, and Ledged and Braced) for Internal and External Purposes.
- 473 Concrete Plain Roofing Tiles.
- 476 Definitions for Fire-Resistance, Incombustibility and Non-Inflammability of Building Materials and Structures.
- 486 Asbestos Cement Pressure Pipes.

* * * *

For the information of the members of the R.A.I.C., it is considered opportune to call attention to a supplement issued by the Journal of the R.I.B.A. under the caption of "Building Science Questions and Answers." These questions and answers cover multitudinous phases of construction, and consequently their value will be evident. In brief some of the questions and answers published in the supplement to the July 22nd issue of the R.I.B.A. Journal are:

1. Plaster setting Coat Failures.
2. Suitability of Sands for Concrete Work.
3. Damp Penetration.
4. Thermal Movements of Concrete Promenade Covered with Asphalt.
5. Failure of Artificial Stone Paving.
6. Heat Expansion of Concrete Roofs.

* * * *

A brochure published by the American Welding Society Journal 1932, calls attention to the applications of stainless steel in architecture. The author describes the properties and uses for architectural and industrial purposes of a new stainless steel. Amongst other claims, it is said that this product retains its colour and lustre indefinitely, and that if after long exposure it becomes dirty the original metallic sheen can be restored by simple washing with soap and water.

An interesting reference is made to a suggestion for classifying building ground by the measurement of vibrations, published by the International Association for Bridge and Structural Engineering, Publications, 1932. The suggestion states that it is already possible, from the results of dynamic researches on building sites which have been carried out during recent years, to classify soils according to (1) resilience as determined by the coefficient of elasticity and the elastic modulus, (2) the damping, expressed by a damping factor and the amount of energy transformed into heat in one vibration, and (3) phase lag relative to a fully elastic material.

* * * *

The British Standards Institution, 1932, published a brochure covering British standard definitions for fire-resistance, incombustibility and non-inflammability of building materials and structures (including methods of test). This is a standard specification laying down requirements for certain types of construction for elements of structures and certain properties for the structural or decorative materials to be used therein. It also contains provisions covering scope, definitions and tests. Methods of test are prescribed for load-bearing and non-load-bearing walls and partitions, columns and piers, beams, floors and roofs, ceilings, doors and shutters, and glazing. The tests include fire-resistance tests on elements of structures, a test for materials for flues, furnace-casings, hearths and similar purposes and tests for incombustibility and non-inflammability of materials.

* * * *

Researches on the fire-resistance of building materials, compiled by O. Graf, covers an exhaustive study of this subject being carried out by the Technische Hochschule, Stuttgart, Germany. In the publication, a detailed description is given of the materials, methods, and apparatus used.

* * * *

A very interesting piece of research work has been carried out on a group of experimental houses at Munich, Germany, covering the determination of moisture and sound transmission of walls. The Technische Hochschule at Munich was responsible for this work. Moisture content was determined for various types of wall under different orientation conditions. Sound insulating properties were also investigated. Walls constructed of elements with large perforations and floor elements with large, enclosed air spaces are poor insulators.

ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION COUNCIL

A meeting of the National Construction Council was held in Toronto on Wednesday, August 23rd, at which representatives of all constituent organizations were present.

Following a recommendation made by the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, it was decided to arrange for a hearing before the Royal Commission on Banking and Currency at its sessions in Toronto, for the purpose of presenting a brief in behalf of the construction industry in Canada, pointing out the position which the construction industry holds in the economic life of the country; the internal conditions existing in the industry, and some of the major problems with which it is confronted; the brief to be prepared by a special committee consisting of Messrs. James H. Craig, W. L. Somerville, J. B. Carswell, J. M. Pigott and J. T. Stirrett.

The research committee reported that, according to a statement prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, of a total of 385,954 wage-earners employed in the construction

industry, 117,857 were unemployed on June 1st, 1931. A statement was also submitted to the meeting showing the value of construction in Ontario for the years 1926 to 1932, inclusive, and the first six months of 1933, as follows:

1926—	\$141,929,400
1927—	196,159,000
1928—	188,351,700
1929—	215,773,100
1930—	175,459,600
1931—	125,452,300
1932—	49,291,800
1933—	11,187,100 (first six months)

The meeting was advised that regional committees of the National Construction Council had already been formed in Montreal, Quebec, Saint John, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver, and that progress was being made in the formation of similar committees in Halifax, Regina, Saskatoon and Edmonton.

NOTES

The attention of the members of the Institute is drawn to the announcement on page 151 of this issue covering the conditions of the forthcoming R.A.I.C. architectural exhibition which is to be held in Montreal during the month of November.

* * * *

The members of the executive committee of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada were guests of the president, Mr. Gordon M. West, at dinner at the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, Centre Island, Toronto, on Tuesday, August 15th, 1933.

* * * *

The new schedule of professional fees adopted by the council of the Ontario Association of Architects last May has been printed and distributed to the members of that body.

* * * *

Philip J. Turner, F.R.A.I.C., president of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects, addressed a meeting of the Y.M.C.A. Fellowship Club of Montreal, on July 26th on the subject of "Old English Villages and Their Buildings."

* * * *

A selection of photographs of domestic work designed by members of the Ontario Association of Architects, was shown at this year's Canadian National Exhibition.

* * * *

P. Leonard James, F.R.A.I.C., of Victoria, B.C., left on August 25th for Glasgow, Scotland, where he expects to take up residence.

* * * *

The first meeting of the recently incorporated Architects Association of New Brunswick was held in Saint John, N.B., on August 29th, 1933. At a meeting of the executive council, following the general meeting, officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows:

President—W. W. Alward, Saint John.

Vice-President—G. W. Wilson, Saint John.

Secretary-Treasurer—H. C. Mott, Saint John.

Examining Board—W. W. Alward, G. W. Wilson, H. C.

Mott, J. L. Feeny and J. K. Gillies.

* * * *

An excellent article by Professor Ramsay Traquair, M.R.A.I.C., appears in the September issue of the *Atlantic Monthly* under the title of "The Cult of the Rebel."

Dr. John A. Pearson, F.R.A.I.C., has recently returned from an extended trip to England.

* * * *

For the convenience of draughtsmen working in architects' offices and in order that students in architecture and draughtsmen who are not registered at McGill University may have an opportunity of attending the lectures on Professional Practice which are given every year by Professor Philip J. Turner, F.R.A.I.C., commencing the first week in October in the School of Architecture, McGill University, it has been arranged that the series of lectures will be given once a week at 9.00 a.m.

OBITUARY

R. K. SHEPARD, M.R.A.I.C.

We regret to record the passing of Mr. R. K. Shepard of the firm of Shepard and Calvin, architects of Toronto, who died on August 22nd after a long and trying illness.

Mr. Shepard was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., on June 3rd, 1874, and, after graduating from the Pratt Institute, worked for several New York architects including Ernest Flagg, and Carrere and Hastings, where he worked on the winning competition drawings for the New York Public Library. He also spent two and a half years in Paris at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, working in the Atelier of M. Lambert.

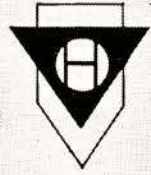
Mr. Shepard came to Toronto in 1909 and entered the office of Messrs. Darling and Pearson. Following this he was employed in the office of Messrs. Burke, Horwood and White, and in 1913 he commenced the practice of architecture in partnership with Mr. D. D. Calvin. He was elected a member of the Ontario Association of Architects in 1910 and took a very keen interest in its affairs, serving on the council and on the standing committees for a number of years.

The buildings designed by Mr. Shepard's firm include a number of branch banks in various parts of Canada, the Douglas Library and residence for women students at Queens University at Kingston, Ontario, the St. James Court apartments, and the Ancroft Place development on North Sherbourne Street, Toronto.

Mr. Shepard was a devoted member of the Arts and Letters Club, Toronto, having served as chairman of the house committee for a number of years. He was also a member of the Art Gallery, Toronto.

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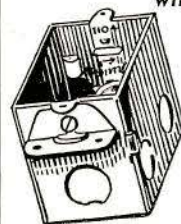
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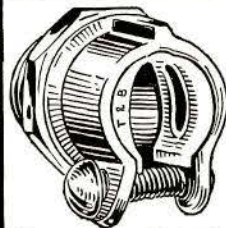
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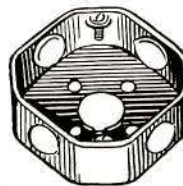
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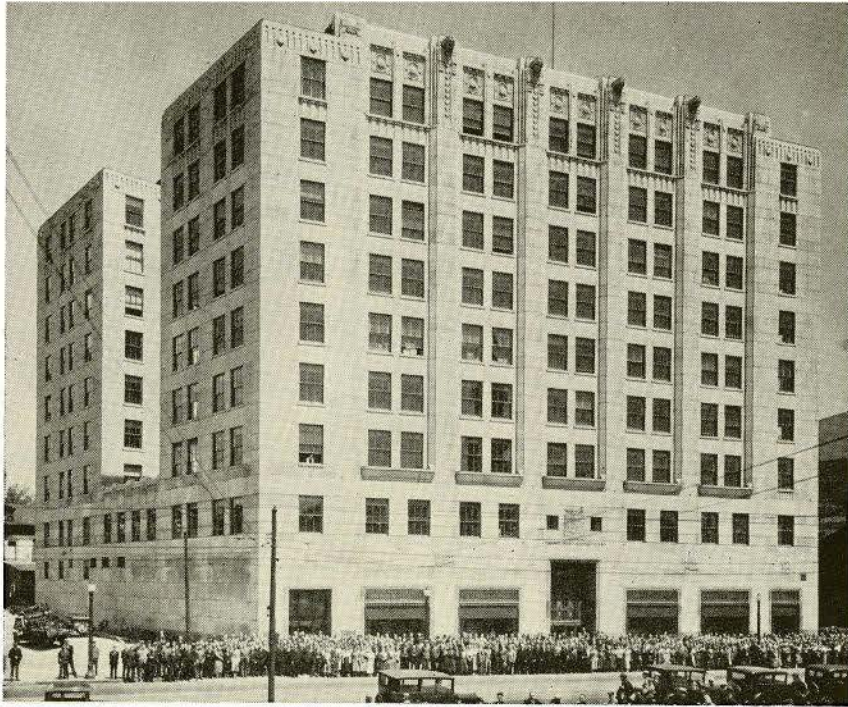
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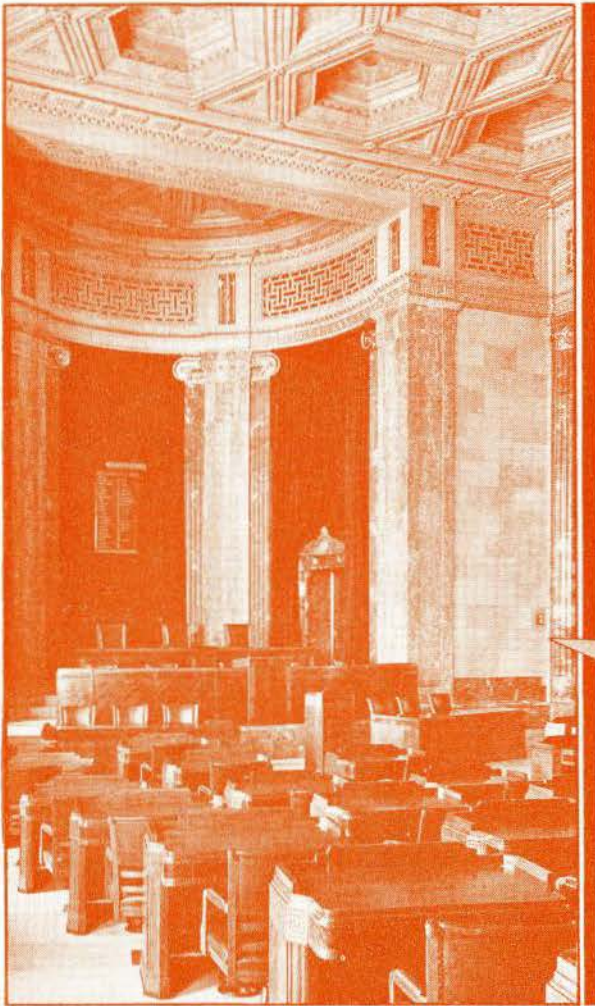
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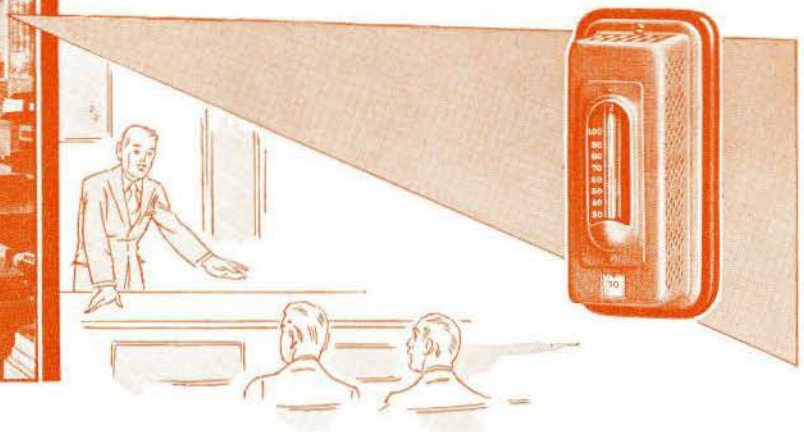
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