

JOURNAL

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL
INSTITUTE OF CANADA

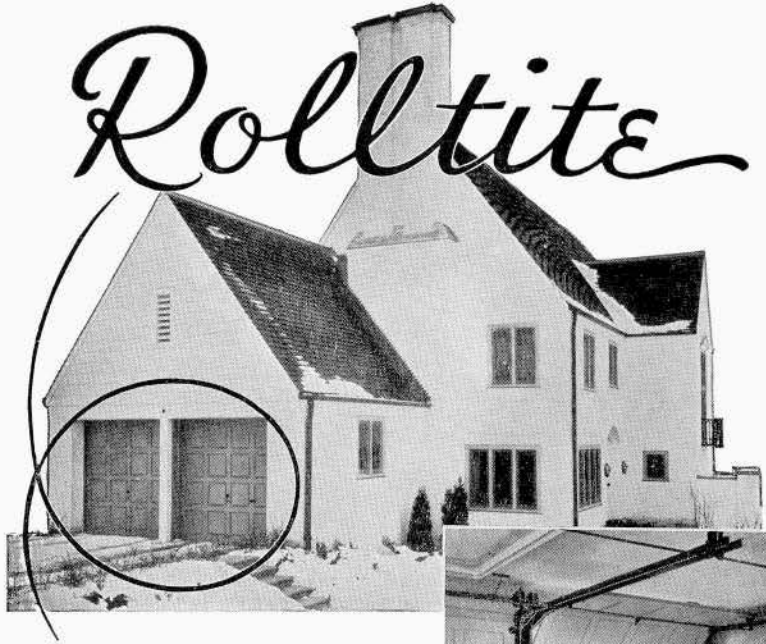


VOL. 15

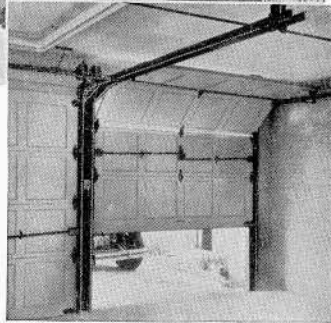
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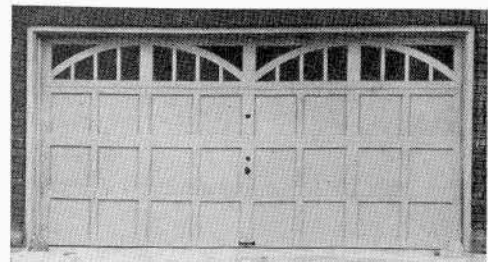
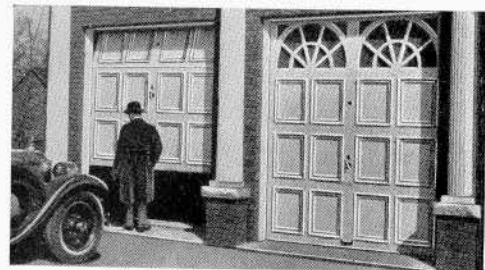
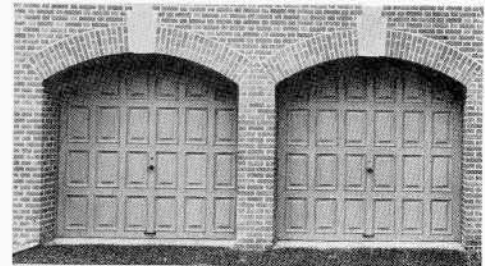
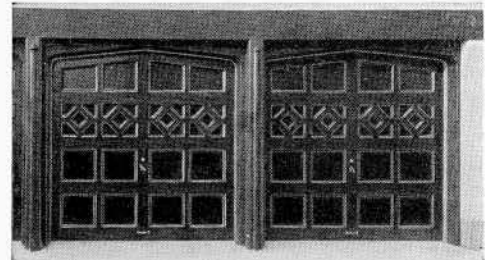
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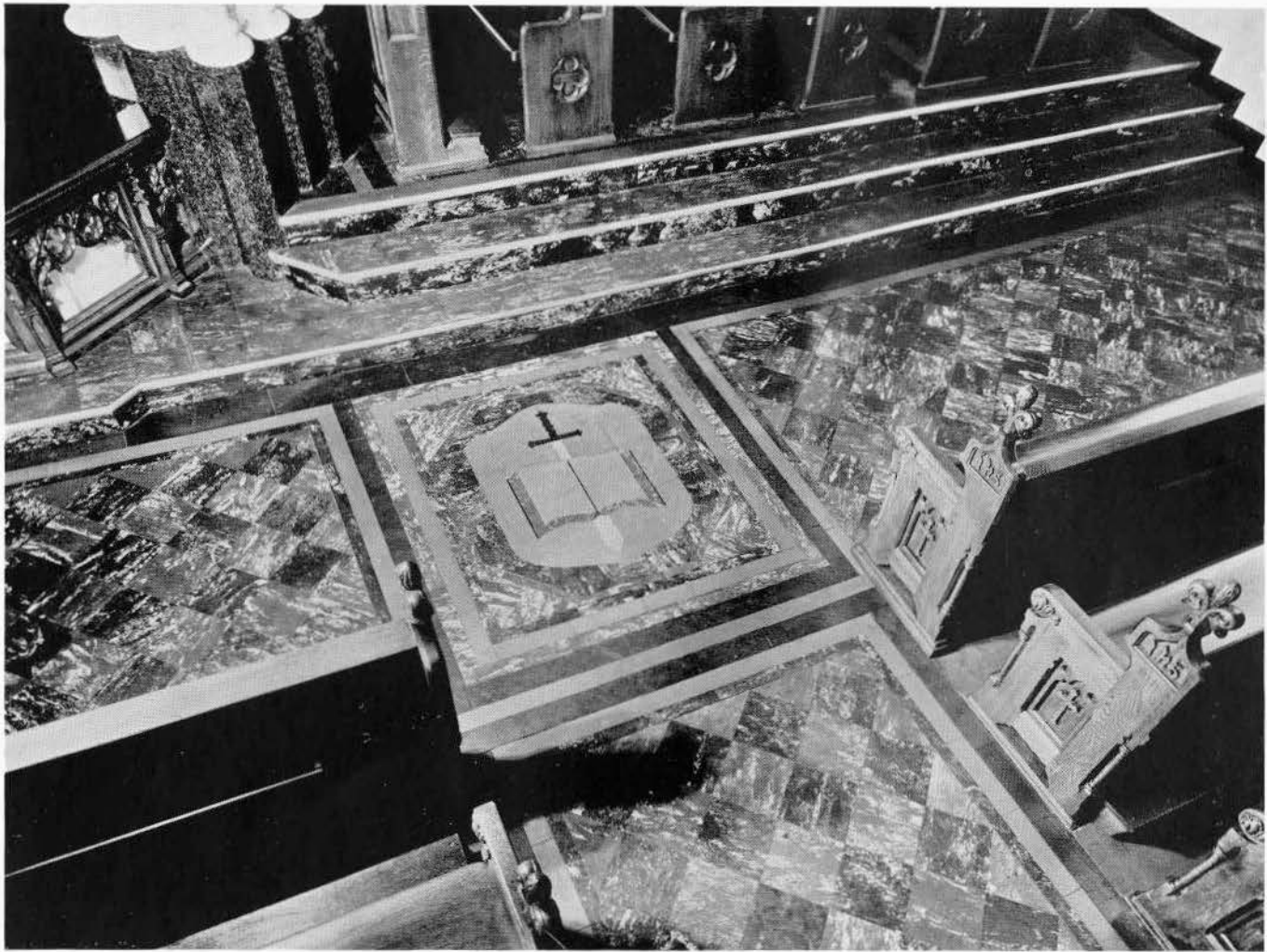
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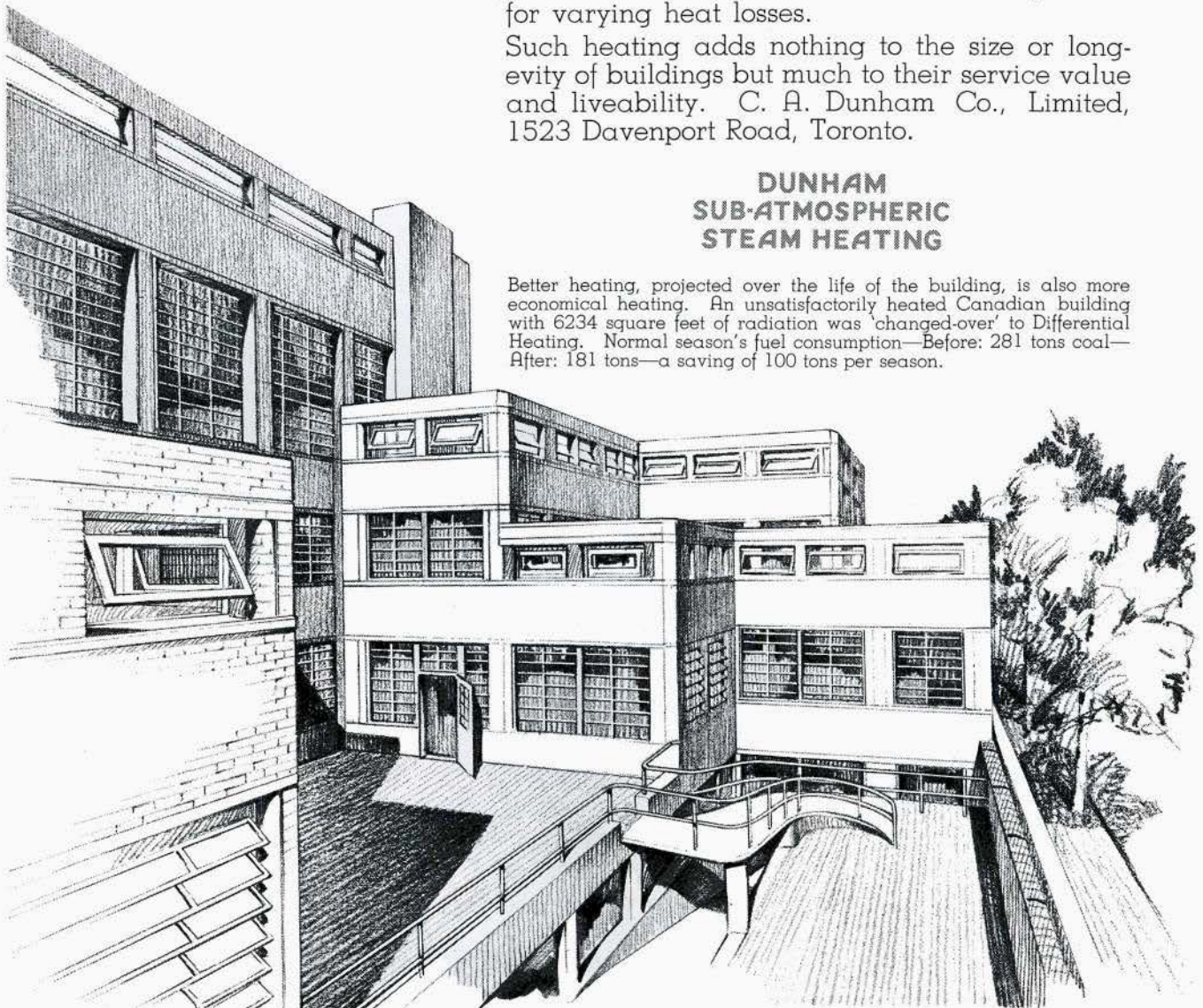
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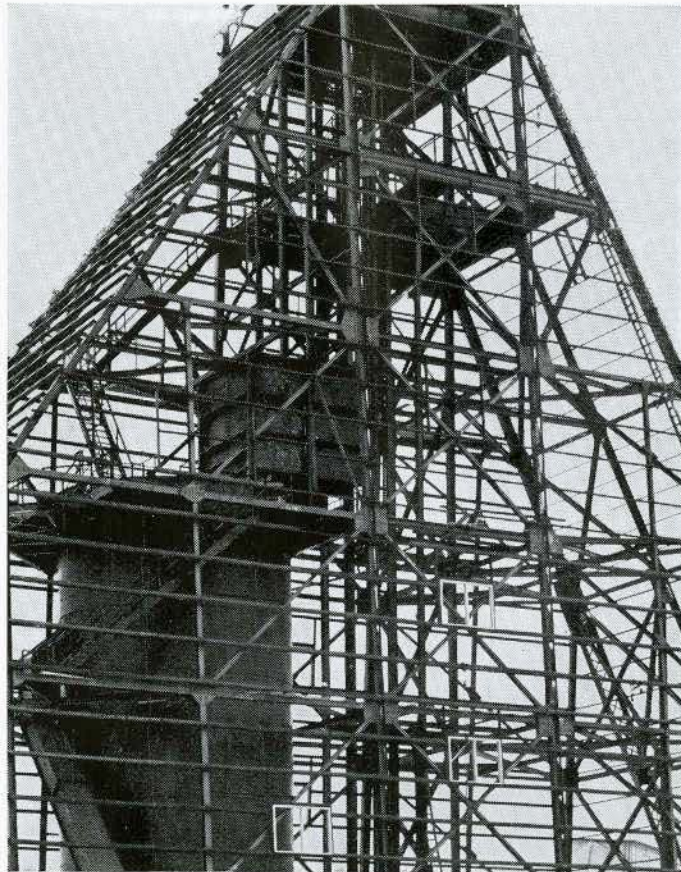
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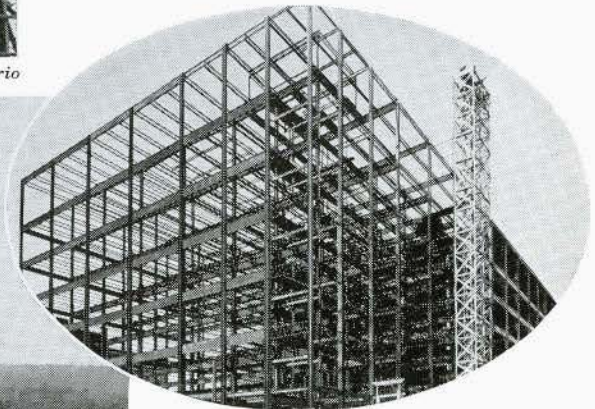
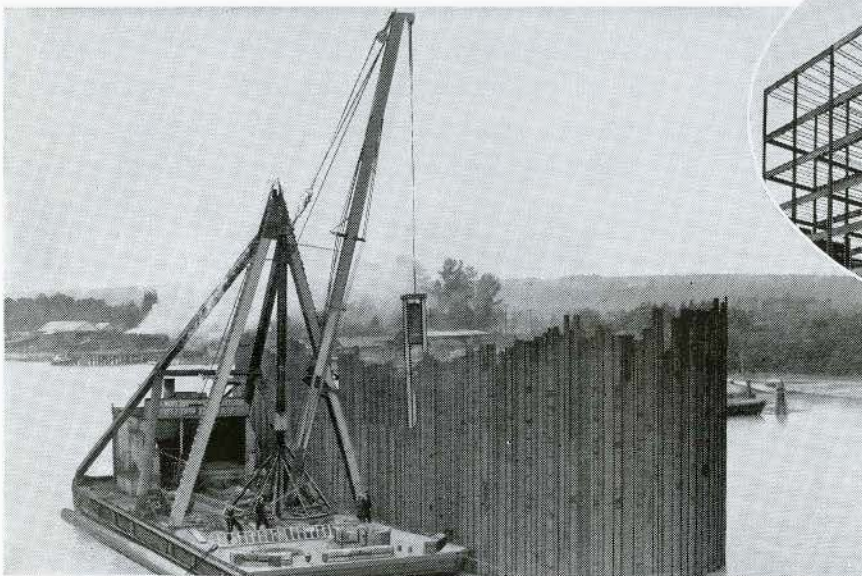
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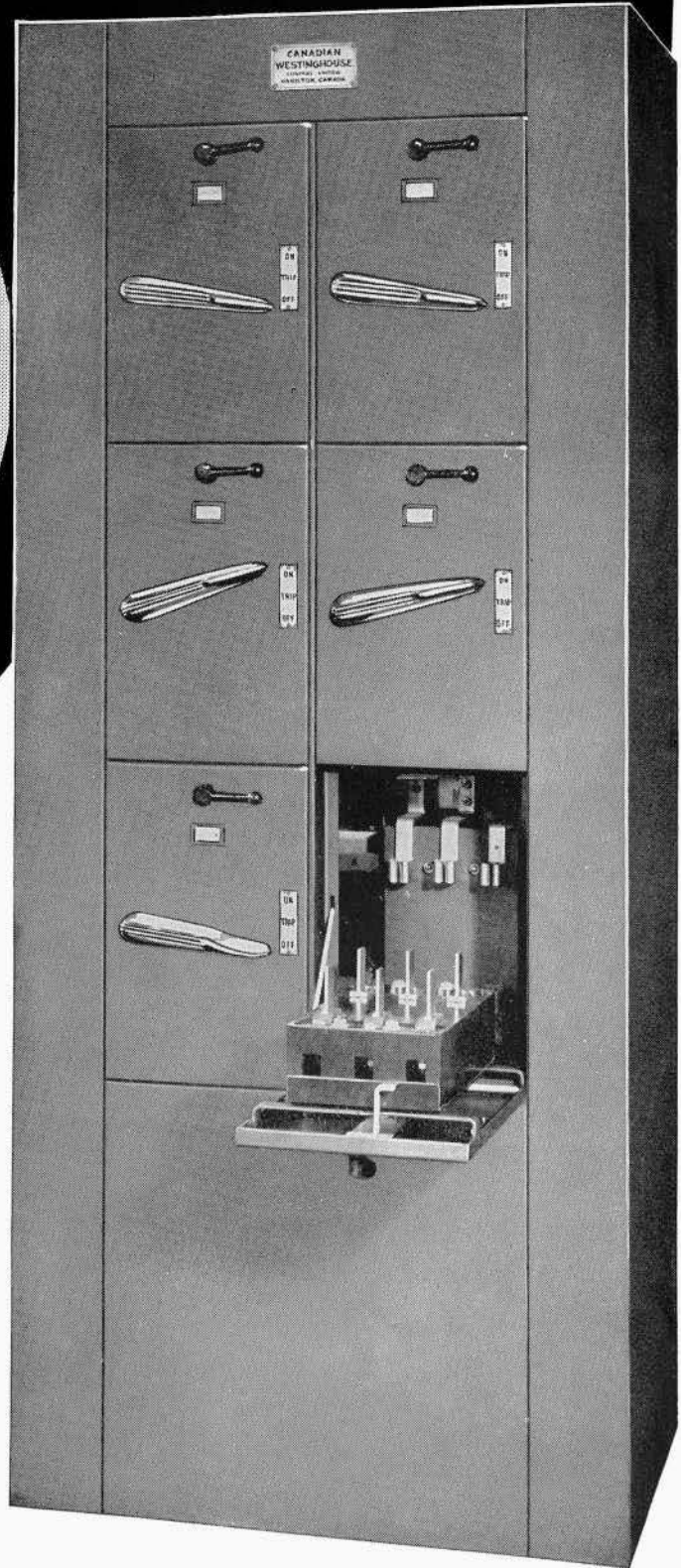
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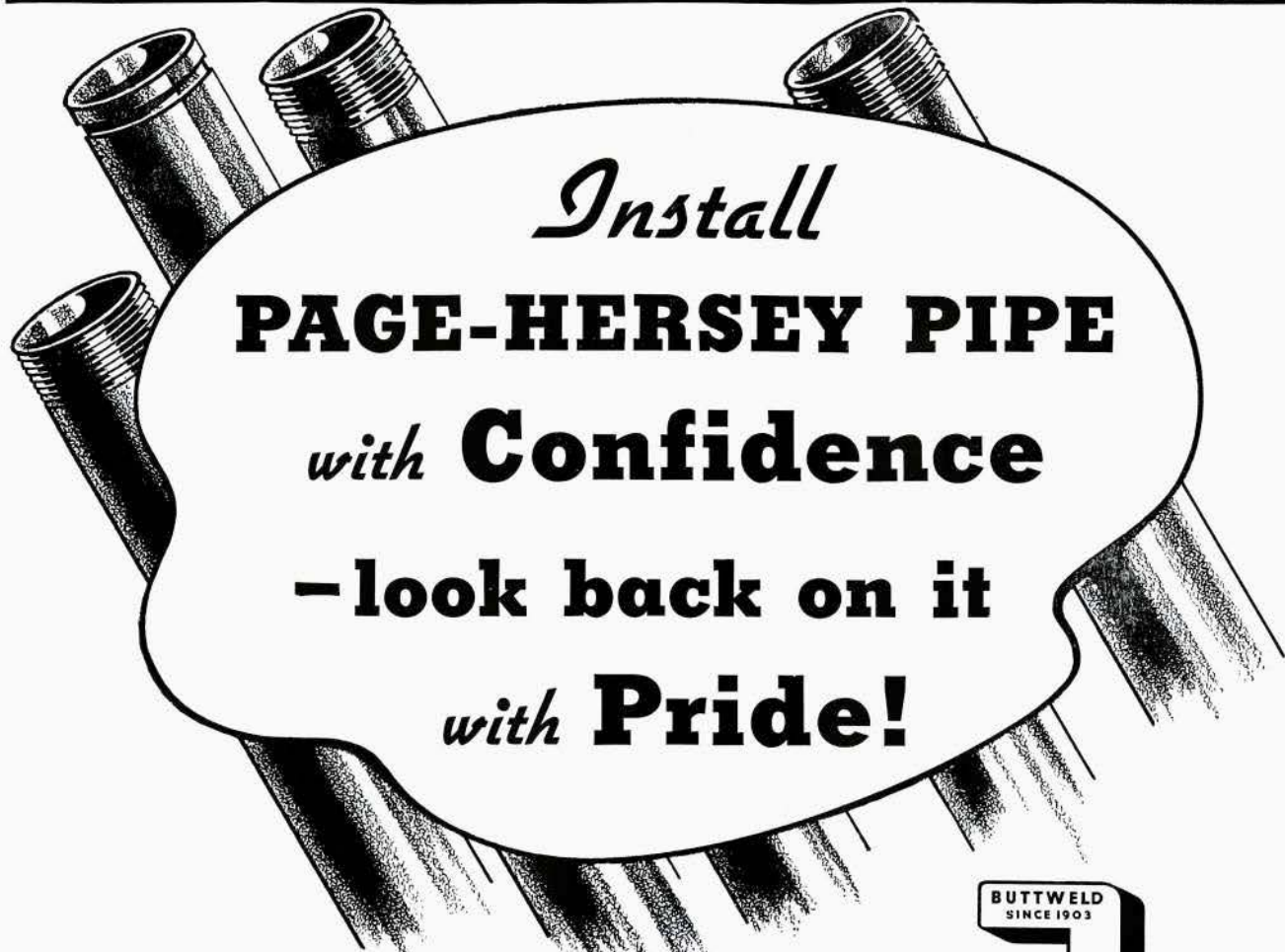


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Journal, Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, March, 1938

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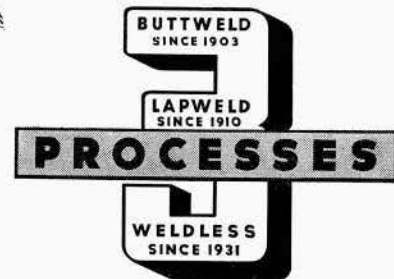
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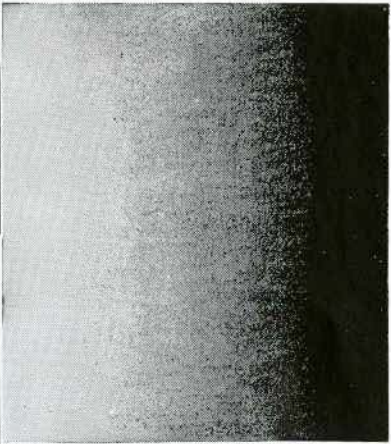
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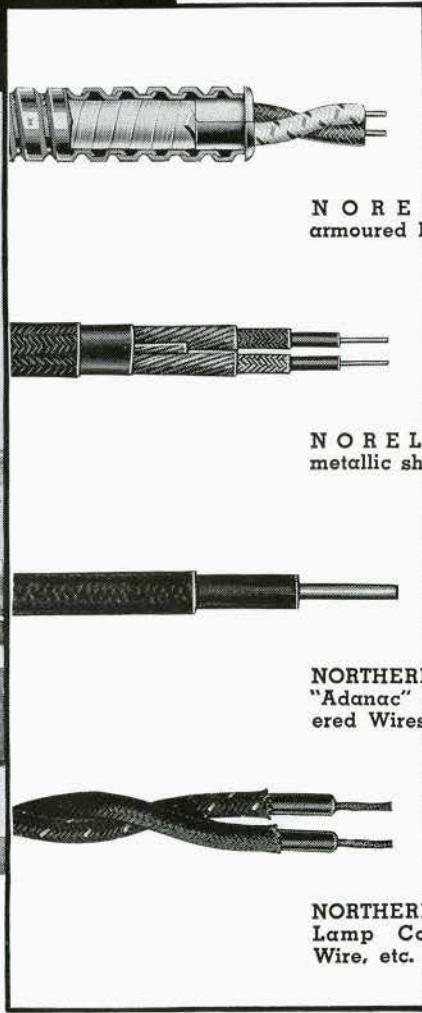
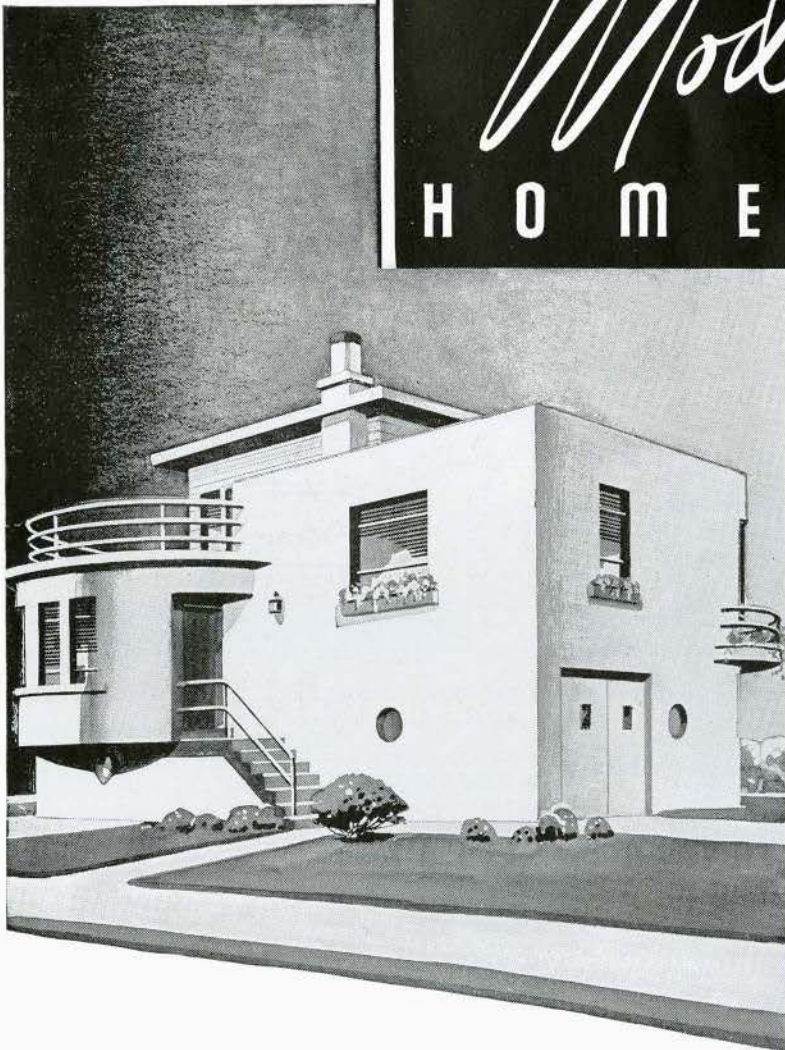
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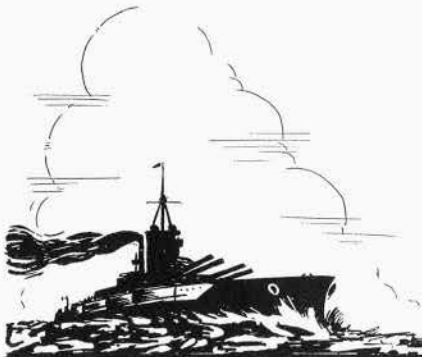


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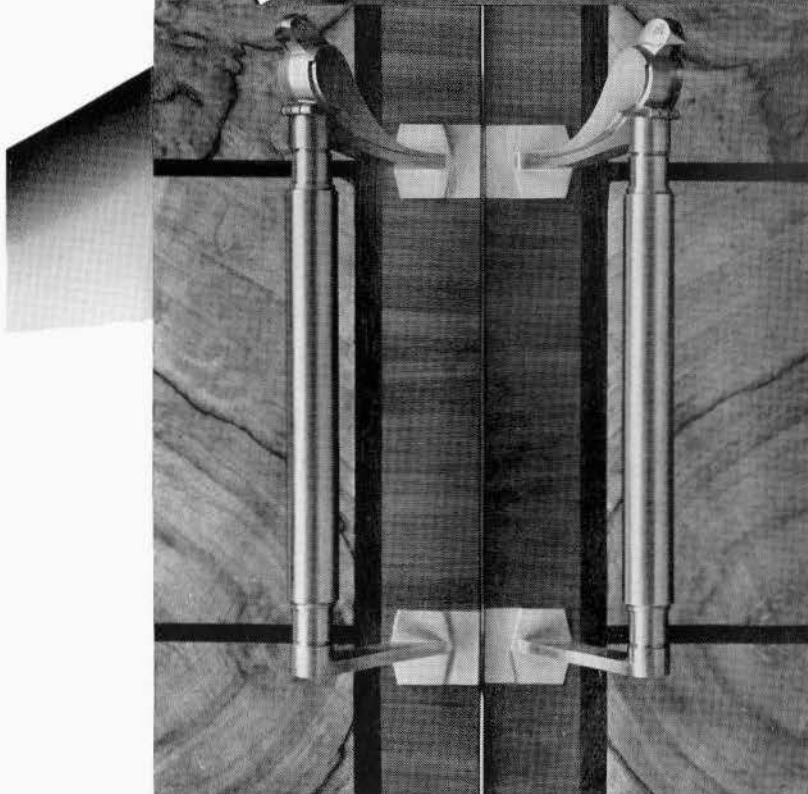
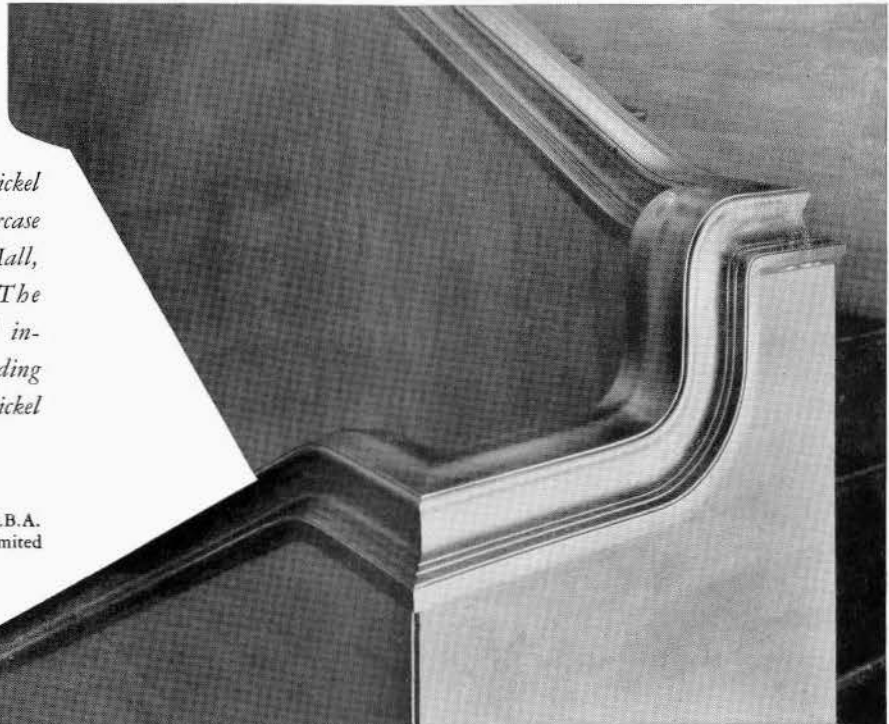
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JOURNAL

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL
INSTITUTE OF CANADA

Serial No. 151

TORONTO, MARCH, 1938

Vol. 15, No. 3



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HAROLD LEE FETHERSTONHAUGH,
M.C., B.A.R.C.H., F.R.I.B.A., A.R.C.A.
President of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada

AT no time in the history of the architectural profession in Canada have the architects enjoyed such universal respect. Governments seek their advice and assistance and, on all committees working in the public interest on subjects like town planning and housing, an architect is to be found. Along with this growing prestige we have been developing a type of diplomat architect to grace and guide the Council of the Institute. We think of W. S. Maxwell, of William Lyon Somerville as men of this type. Both had qualities as presidents which one finds in so high a degree in Mr. Goodhart-Rendel and Mr. Charles D. McGinnis. With Harold Lee Fetherstonhaugh, as President of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, we are confident that this tradition will be preserved. We know of no architect, English or French speaking, who is so generally admired in Quebec, where he is a Past President of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects.

The autobiographical notes which he gave us are extremely modest and we give them here much as we received them. Fetherstonhaugh was born in Montreal in 1887. He graduated from McGill University in 1909 and spent the following two years in offices in Montreal and New York. During 1911-13 he travelled abroad and studied in the Atelier Laloux. He had been in practice but a year when he joined the

Canadian Field Artillery and served as an officer from the outbreak of the war till demobilization. During this time he acted as a Staff Captain in addition to serving with the 30th Battery. He was awarded the Military Cross. He resumed practice in May, 1919, and is now practising in the partnership firm of Fetherstonhaugh and Durnford. At the moment of writing we lack any complete list of Mr. Fetherstonhaugh's work, but Douglas Hall, which gained a medal at the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada Exhibition, may be taken as typical of the scholarly Georgian work which one always associates with the name of his firm.

It is appropriate here that we record with gratitude the splendid treatment of the delegates by the committee of arrangements of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and particularly of the P.Q.A.A.

The dinner, which we understand was arranged entirely by French-Canadian members, was one of the most interesting and impressive we ever attended, and Mr. Charles David's "M. le Président—le Roi" was typical of the precision and dignity of the whole proceedings. If a hundred years from now an R.A.I.C. building is to be built in Canada we hope it will be in Montreal, because there the best traditions of England and France find expression in occasions such as we have just witnessed.

—Editor.



L'HONORABLE LEON PATENAUDE,
P.C., K.C., LL.D.
Lieutenant-Gouverneur de Québec

LE DISCOURS DE SON HONNEUR AU TRENTE-ET-UNIÈME DÎNER ANNUEL
DE L'INSTITUT ROYAL D'ARCHITECTURE DU CANADA
au Cercle Universitaire de Montréal le dix-neuf février mil neuf cent trente-huit

Monsieur le Président, Monseigneur et Messieurs —

JE vous sais gré d'avoir profité de votre réunion dans la cité de Montréal pour m'inviter très aimablement à l'assemblée annuelle de votre Institut. Vous me fournissez ainsi l'occasion de vous connaître mieux et, en même temps, de vous exprimer toute l'estime et tout l'encouragement que l'Institut Royal des Architectes Canadiens mérite à un si haut degré.

L'Architecture occupe un rang éminent parmi tous les arts et la profession d'architecte ne le cède en importance à aucune autre. S'il est vrai de dire que l'homme de loi doit avoir des clartés de tout, peut-être est-ce à l'architecte que cette nécessité s'applique le plus rigoureusement. En effet, il a besoin d'être au courant de l'histoire pour connaître non seulement les monuments remarquables que, depuis les temps anciens, l'art

a élevés dans tous les pays, mais encore la physionomie et les caractères des différents peuples et les tendances des diverses époques. Il lui faut connaître les causes qui ont marqué partout les oeuvres architecturales de différences essentielles: variation des procédés, des connaissances et des climats. L'architecte ne doit rien ignorer des sciences connexes à son art, telles que les mathématiques, la physique, la chimie, l'hygiène, l'économie sociale et même l'astronomie.

L'Architecture tient compte des besoins variés de l'homme, dans sa vie familiale, sa vie sociale et, de nos jours, dans le développement de ses entreprises industrielles et commerciales. C'est elle qui a su revêtir de formes et de lignes appropriées les édifices exigés par les activités et le progrès des temps modernes. Et elle y fait resplendir à la fois la mesure des proportions en même temps que la solidité et la destination de l'en-

semble. L'art architectural nous avait déjà valu ces palais, ces monastères, ces hôpitaux et tous ces monuments où se sont symbolisés si magnifiquement les oeuvres législatives et sociales des siècles passés. Et c'est à lui encore que nous devons ces temples d'une perfection telle qu'ils n'ont cessé, depuis leur création, de faire l'admiration de tous les peuples et de toutes les époques.

Tous les arts, au sein d'un peuple, apportent leur contribution à la création du beau, à l'éducation du goût et à la valeur d'une civilisation propre. Mais il me semble que peu d'arts ont, pour ce faire, la puissance de l'architecture. Celle-ci, en effet, par le reflet d'idéal, le sens des proportions et de la mesure dont elle enveloppe ses oeuvres fait resplendir et aimer partout les qualités de l'ordre. Les hommes les plus humbles aussi bien que les plus fortunés, le citoyen modeste non moins que l'homme d'Etat sont à même d'admirer et de goûter, selon le cas, l'équilibre, l'éclat ou la grandeur de ses réalisations.

Tandis que la poésie et la musique, par exemple, manifestent leurs charmes exquis de façon intermittente à ceux-là seuls qu'une culture spéciale a préparés, l'architecture ne cache plus un instant ses chefs d'oeuvres une fois qu'elle les a mis devant les yeux de

tous. C'est pourquoi son influence me paraît particulièrement grande, surtout de nos jours où les hommes peuvent, en peu de temps, visiter de nombreux pays et admirer partout les monuments si variés de l'Architecture de tous les siècles.

Je félicite donc volontiers votre très distingué président, M. Somerville, pour les paroles fort à propos qu'il prononçait l'an dernier, à votre assemblée annuelle. Sans négliger l'étude du passé si puissante à former l'architecte complet, vous estimez que, dans ses oeuvres, l'Institut Royal des Architectes Canadiens se doit maintenant d'envisager surtout l'avenir. Les fondations de vos diverses associations provinciales sont solidement assises; beaucoup d'obstacles à vos travaux professionnels sont disparus; les écoles spéciales de préparation à la science et à la pratique de votre art ont pris de l'envergure, et vous entendez désormais grandir votre belle profession, faire resplendir de plus en plus ses oeuvres chez-nous et favoriser le développement d'un art proprement canadien. Je vous en félicite.

Pour le bien de tout notre pays, pour le progrès constant de l'art au Canada, je souhaite à vos travaux et à tous et à chacun des membres de votre Institut et de vos associations, un succès toujours grandissant.

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THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

THE Thirty-first Annual Meeting of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada was held at the R.A.I.C. headquarters, 627 Dorchester Street West, Montreal, Quebec, on Saturday, February 19th, 1938, under the chairmanship of Mr. W. L. Somerville, president of the Institute.

After the president had extended a welcome to the delegates, he presented the following report of the Council for the year 1937:

"In presenting this the annual report of the Executive Committee at this our thirty-first general meeting, I should like to be permitted to make a few observations.

Before holding office in the Institute I used to wonder why so much time should be devoted to what were apparently humdrum matters of routine. The same questions seemed to arise for discussion year after year. Progress on Institute affairs seemed to be hardly perceptible and architecture seldom received any attention. Many of you may still have these same impressions. May I, therefore, take this opportunity to point out how we may be in error?

The purpose of the Institute is primarily for the advancement of the Art of Architecture through education and the improvement or advancement of the interests of our profession, particularly in all matters of Dominion-wide importance. The Institute has grown in importance from year to year and today, on the threshold of an era which promises to be one of the most extensive periods of construction in the history of the Dominion, has a great national responsibility as well as a magnificent opportunity.

The magnitude of this volume of construction would be a detriment if it were not for the existing widespread appreciation of the value of good architecture. Observers qualified to voice an opinion, state that not since the 18th century has there been in evidence the interest and appreciation of architecture that exists today.

The responsibility of our profession is therefore greatly increased. It is our duty to guide and direct this appreciation and the duty of the Institute is to maintain and advance the high standard of our profession.

In accordance with the modern tendency to break loose from tradition, when there does not seem to be any good reason for not doing so, I am confining this report strictly to the activities of the Executive Committee, leaving the reports of the various committees to enlighten you as to the results of their work. I am doing this in an effort to shorten the time usually taken up with reports, thus allowing more time for those present to express their opinions and to bring new business before this meeting.

During the past year, as you all know, we have been passing through a period of reorganization and, I am happy to say, one of financial recovery. We have had to stick to a policy of rigid economy and have been successful in reducing our expense without unduly interfering with our activities or usefulness to the profession.

A special effort has been made to bring all of the provincial organizations into closer contact with the work of the Executive and we have consequently, on all important questions, consulted the members of the Council, as far as possible.

The Coronation of Their Majesties, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, was the outstanding event of Empire interest and in accordance with the expressed wishes of the last Annual Meeting to have the Institute represented on this occasion, Major Haldenby, as my representative, attended the ceremony at Westminster Abbey. An illuminated address was also presented to His Majesty.

The Institute has continued its efforts toward the employment of architects in private practice on Dominion Government projects and with encouraging results.

Through our effort a competition for the selection of a Canadian architect for the proposed Canada Building at the forthcoming Exhibition to be held in New York in 1939, has been announced. In order to take full advantage of the opportunity to show what Canadian architects can do, all members are urged to enter as a duty to the profession.

It is also proposed to hold an Exhibition of the work of Canadian architects in connection with Canada's exhibits.

The National Research Council have undertaken the preparation of a National Building Code and for this purpose have formed a committee. At the invitation of the Council the Institute appointed Mr. W. J. Abra of Ottawa as our representative. This is a very important and difficult undertaking and of particular interest to the profession.

As a result of numerous telegrams and 'phone calls from various provincial organizations, the president, with representatives from the P.Q.A.A., conferred at Ottawa with the Housing Director and Dr. Clark of the Department of Finance, with regard to revisions to the conditions as originally announced for the competition for small house designs. This conference resulted in the removal of most of the objections raised.

Taking advantage of their presence in England during the Coronation, Col. Mackenzie Waters and Major Haldenby discussed a number of matters of mutual interest with the Council and Officers of the Royal Institute of British Architects, which should result in greater co-operation and simplification of procedure.

In submitting this report I wish to take advantage of the opportunity afforded to thank the members of the Executive and of the various committees for their splendid enthusiasm and generous sacrifice of their own time devoted to the work of the Institute, and last but not least, to the Editor of the *Journal*, Prof. Arthur, to whom we owe a great debt of gratitude for the splendid work he has done."

Following the report of the Council, the president called on Colonel Mackenzie Waters of Toronto, chairman of the Committee on Architectural Training, to present his report:

ARCHITECTURAL TRAINING

"In addition to the preparation of the programmes for the Annual Student Competitions, the main object of your committee during the past year has been to try and have the School of Architecture at McGill University re-enter the competition.

A meeting was held after the Annual Meeting last year, of the representatives of the various competing schools, and the reasons for McGill dropping out were considered carefully. This year's programmes were arranged so as to circumvent

McGill's objections, and it is the sincere hope of your committee that they will once again take part.

Mr. Martin Baldwin, curator of the Art Gallery of Toronto, and for many years an architect, was kind enough to prepare the programme for the "A" problem—"A National Gallery for Canada." His experience in Art Galleries, coupled with his training as an architect, made him peculiarly fitted to write this problem and we wish to thank him for the great amount of time and energy he has put into it.

Mr. Richard Fisher was kind enough to take on the preparation of the "B" problem "An Exhibition Building". Mr. Fisher is a skilful designer and is also interested in architectural education, and this year is Honourary President of the Architectural Club of the University of Toronto.

As in the past, it is almost impossible to arrange these programmes with other members of the committee who are not resident in the same city as the chairman, and I trust that the members of this committee who have not heard from me in connection with these problems will not feel slighted, as from past experience, I know that it is a one-man job.

Your committee, in the selection of juries, has endeavoured to combine the practical appreciation of the subjects involved with the sympathetic understanding found in those still in touch with scholastic training.

In moving the adoption of this report, I would like to add the most sincere thanks of the committee to the men who prepared these problems and to those who were kind enough to give their time in judging them."

The president then called on Mr. H. L. Fetherstonhaugh, of Montreal, to present his report on scholarships and prizes.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES

"During the year 1937 there were no additions to the Scholarship and Prize Fund.

Four of the recognized schools of architecture selected a student to receive the R.A.I.C. Medal of Award for outstanding graduates in architecture.

The medals, suitably engraved, were awarded as follows:

Raymond Martineau—Ecole des Beaux-Arts de Quebec.

Victor Evelyn Meech—University of Alberta.

H. C. Hammond—McGill University.

W. E. Fleury—University of Toronto.

The Institute was not advised of the respective awards in time to have the medals ready for presentation to the successful students at the convocation exercises."

The secretary then read the report of Professor Milton S. Osborne, chairman of the Committee on Art, Science and Research.

ART, SCIENCE AND RESEARCH

"During the past year the *Journal* published several articles of special concern to this committee and to other members of the profession interested in scientific and research problems connected with the practice of architecture. Several of the articles covered the use of modern materials in architectural design, such as the article on "Brickwork" by A. S. Mathers, on "Chromium and Glass" by W. L. Somerville, and "Stone" by W. H. Lindsay. There were also a great variety of articles on various problems of planning which might well be considered as purely of a research nature.

Several reports on building materials and methods of unusual interest have also come to my attention, including "The Interim Report on Foundations in Winnipeg" by a committee of architects, engineers and builders under the chairmanship of Prof. A. E. Macdonald. Another report on "Condensation in Walls and Attics" by Lawrence V. Teesdale, of the Forest Products Laboratory of the U. S. Depart-

ment of Agriculture, should be of interest to Canadian architects who are encountering problems of this nature in connection with air-conditioning.

Mr. J. H. Whittaker reported on the new three-ply fir board, "Firply", which he considers the greatest advance of the year in constructional materials.

Mr. B. Evan Parry informed the committee on the progress made by the Dominion Government in furthering the work of research on building materials in their research department. At the present time the research department is conferring with other associations upon a standard code for the Dominion. The National Research Council intends to draw up a model building code to serve as a guide for municipalities which lack financial resources to carry on their own investigations. The code is intended to cover problems of health and sanitation as well as to provide for the requirements of good construction.

It has been suggested that the Research Council enlarge the scope of its work to include the study of problems of modern housing in Canada, particularly those problems relating to design. This is a subject that might well be considered in detail, for no specific work has been done which includes our unusual climatic conditions, the social and racial requirements in various sections of the country, and such local problems as wages, taxes and building costs.

If houses are to be built within the financial reach of low wage earners, a careful study might reveal the fact that living standards may have to be adjusted or that building may not only have to be done under a government subsidy, but may have to be maintained in the same way.

In another field of research, a study was made by M. S. Osborne of the historical background of the architecture of Manitoba and published in "Manitoba Essays" under the title of "The Architectural Heritage of Manitoba".

In order to preserve its architectural unity and to insure the most effective development of the City of Ottawa, it is respectfully suggested that a Fine Arts Committee be appointed by the Dominion Government to consider future problems of design and location of buildings, public monuments and other architectural and decorative features that might in any way detract from the artistic design and development of the city. Such a commission might be made up of representative architects, painters and sculptors selected for their interest in town planning and the designing and decorating of monumental buildings.

In conclusion, I would beg that members of the Institute pass on to this committee or send to the secretary data of interest on the construction of buildings in their neighbourhoods. It is only through such whole-hearted co-operation that the committee can be of service to the Institute."

Under the heading of Professional Usages, the president presented the following report:

PROFESSIONAL USAGES

"The work of this committee on the preparation of a General Code of Professional Practice, in the course of preparation for some time, was completed and distributed to the various provincial organizations.

This code was undertaken at the request of the Architectural Institute of British Columbia in an effort to make the ethics of the profession more uniform throughout the Dominion.

The regulations of each provincial association were carefully studied and the recommendations contained in the code follow as closely as possible those already in force, thus minimizing changes necessary to attain uniformity."

Mr. Eric Haldenby of Toronto was then called upon to present his report on Public Relations:

"I have the honour to submit the following report on behalf of the Committee on Public Relations.

Your committee was concerned during 1937, firstly, with the question of the requirements of the Department of Public Works in connection with architectural service. Mr. Abra saw Mr. Charles Sutherland, the chief architect of the department, and the department has agreed to ask for 15 copies of blue prints and 25 copies of specifications in place of the 60 sets previously required. Any additional sets will be paid for by the department. Mr. Abra also took up the question of the adjustment of the portion of the fee allowed for detail drawings and the department promised to give this consideration.

Mr. Abra also saw Mr. Parmelee of the Department of Trade and Commerce and made two requests in connection with the World's Fair in New York in 1939.

First, there should be an Exhibition of Architectural Drawings at the Fair and, second, that there should be a competition for the design of the Canadian Building. With regard to these requests, Mr. Parmelee was very much in favour of the exhibition of drawings. He was doubtful as to the possibility of the competition. However, he promised to put this matter before the Minister of Trade and Commerce.

The president then wrote to the Department of Trade and Commerce definitely asking for a competition. I followed this by seeing the Honourable Mr. Euler in Ottawa and obtaining a definite promise to allow us to hold the competition. The Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce asked for a meeting on February 9th. Messrs. R. H. Macdonald, A. J. Hazelgrove and Eric W. Haldenby saw the Minister and the Deputy Minister and arranged the details of the competition. The chief difficulty was the necessity for very quick action, due to the requirements of the World's Fair authorities. The department insisted on the drawings being mailed by March 5th. The department agreed to the winner being given the commission to prepare the plans and specifications. A second prize of \$300.00 and third of \$200.00 was also approved. The committee was asked to have a programme prepared as soon as possible. This programme was prepared by the members of the Council in Toronto and approved by Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Hazelgrove. However, the department required some changes and these were finally agreed upon on February 17th. The programmes have now been mailed to all members of the R.A.I.C. in Canada. In addition, photographs of the models of the adjoining building and large block plans are being mailed to all associations and chapters.

It is earnestly requested that as many architects as possible enter the competition even though the time is very short."

Mr. Barott: I move a vote of thanks to Hon. Mr. W. D. Euler.

Mr. Noffke: I second that motion.

The Chairman: All those in favour?

The vote is not taken for the meeting is unanimously in favour of the motion.

Mr. B. R. Coon: I wonder if we could send an expression of our appreciation to Minister Euler at Ottawa. Actually, it was his friendly determination to keep his word that got us this competition. I think we could write a letter of thanks to show our appreciation.

The Chairman: I refer this to the meeting.

The meeting assents.

Mr. Burwell R. Coon of Toronto was then asked to present the report of the activities of the *Journal* for the past year:

"The Editorial Board consists of at least one representative from each component society, and there is an Executive Committee of the board whose five members are in Toronto. All of the members are appointed by the Council of the Institute.

Thirteen hundred copies have been published each month and were issued to nine hundred and eighteen architects and three hundred to other paid subscribers, business executives and clubs.

The chief sources of income are from the advertising and from the \$2.00 subscription per member, which is paid by the Institute.

All members and component societies should use their influence with advertisers by showing their appreciation to those who do advertise in the *Journal* and suggesting to those who do not that the *Journal* is the best means of reaching the entire architectural profession in Canada.

A year ago the Board suggested certain changes in the structure and policy of the *Journal* and the 1937 Council of the Institute were unanimous that these changes should be made. In order to carry out those suggestions the Executive of the Council terminated the Institute's contract with Architectural Publications Limited and the former editor and, after calling for tenders on a definite specification, made a satisfactory contract with J. F. Sullivan, publisher, whose tender was the most attractive. (*Prolonged applause.*)

Under the first six months of this arrangement, which is naturally the most difficult period, the Institute has enjoyed a very gratifying profit.

During this six months' period the *Journal* averaged over forty-nine pages per issue as compared with an average of thirty pages in the same period of 1936, and the advertisements averaged twenty-one and two-thirds pages as compared with slightly over eleven in 1936.

We were fortunate in obtaining the services of Professor E. R. Arthur as Editor, who very unselfishly undertook these duties although the Council was in no position to offer any remuneration. It is expected, however, that the Editor can be reasonably reimbursed hereafter.

In accordance with the definite advertising commitments for 1938 already made by our publisher, we can very conservatively estimate that the Institute will receive a net profit of over \$1,500.00 from the *Journal*. (*Loud applause.*)

Under the new policy you will have noted that there has been an entirely new set-up of the *Journal*—the new cover, the new class of printing and the engraving. These are matters that you have clearly before you and, although we have received many compliments with regard to the change, we welcome any constructive criticisms that you may be able to give us.

We are pleased to report that the public are taking a great interest in the *Journal* and that it is to be found in a great many private homes and clubs, as it appears to be more interesting and readable to an increasing number of people, and our efforts have been flatteringly recognized by such publications as the *Toronto Saturday Night*.

We have been greatly disappointed in the lack of co-operation from the various provinces in supplying us with articles and illustrations, but we are looking for some improvement in this as the interest in the *Journal* increases.

The Provincial Page is slowly but surely growing, but there should be a contribution from every province every month. These letters are now entirely too long; the ideal letter might be from one hundred to two hundred words.

It is suggested that the active Toronto members of the Board be reduced from five to three and that the chairmen of

local chapters and presidents of provincial associations be made responsible for the appointment and functioning of an Editorial Board member in his chapter or association, and such member must make a written report to the Editor each month.

We have now the complete co-operation of the English *Architectural Review* and of all the outstanding architectural magazines of the world, which contributes to the increasing value of our *Journal*. We are planning feature numbers on architectural sculpture, war memorials, broadcasting stations, reinforced concrete and factory buildings. Suggestions from members for future numbers will be greatly appreciated.

The Board wishes to express thanks and appreciation to those who have been contributing articles and material, and particularly to Professor E. R. Arthur for his capable and untiring efforts as Editor. We are also particularly pleased with our new publisher and the co-operation he gives us. "Our Foreign Correspondent", as a regular contributor, deserves great credit for taking so much time during his extensive travels to write for us his interesting and instructive impressions."

(Commenting): I might add personally to this report something that can't be really written satisfactorily, and that is the fact that we are absolutely indebted to our Editor for the success of the *Journal*.

Without his ability and very great effort and great amount of time—I had no idea the time it takes—we would not have the *Journal* we have today, and I think it is very important that his work should be appreciated. *(Prolonged applause.)*

Mr. A. J. Hazelgrove, chairman of the Joint Committee, R.A.I.C. and C.C.A., then presented the report of his committee:

JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE R.A.I.C. AND C.C.A.

"It was decided that the main work of this committee for the year should be the revision of the Standard Form of Agreement, presently issued under the joint auspices of the C.C.A. and R.A.I.C.

The agreement, while good in many respects, in practice has been found to be ambiguous in some of the phrasing, and the clauses dealing with the status of the architect are unsatisfactory to certain of our professional brethren. Be it understood, however, that no criticism of those responsible for the original draft is implied; but of necessity increasing use of the agreement has brought details to light which could usefully be clarified.

A new draft has been prepared. It embodies the revisions suggested from the angle of the architect. It is our understanding that the C.C.A. has some revisions in mind, but, unfortunately, we have not been able to complete the matter in time for this meeting. We can, therefore, report progress only, and after the C.C.A. Annual Meeting, we hope that our confreres will be in a position to resolve the points in which they are interested, so that the complete draft can be submitted to legal opinion."

After some discussion the president called on Dr. E. I. Barott to present his report on Exhibitions and Awards.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXHIBITIONS AND AWARDS

"The main function of this committee was to make arrangements for the Annual Architectural Exhibition, to be held February, 1938, at the time of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada Annual Meeting in Montreal.

The detailed announcement prepared for the last exhibition was repeated with only minor changes. It was given

publicity in the columns of the *Journal* and through the courtesy of the *Daily Commercial News*. Copies of the announcement were posted to the secretaries of the provincial associations.

Approximately ninety photographs were selected from the preliminary 8" x 10" prints submitted, and the architects concerned were notified to prepare the final enlargements.

Messrs. Hugh G. Jones, Ernest Cormier and E. R. Arthur consented to act as judges for the exhibition.

Again, as in recent years, the relatively small number of photographs submitted reflects the continuing subnormal conditions in the profession.

It was arranged to hold this exhibition in the Gallery of the Montreal Art Association in connection with an exhibition of photographs of old Quebec architecture sponsored jointly by the Provincial Government and the Province of Quebec Association of Architects."

Mr. A. J. Hazelgrove's report on Housing was then presented to the meeting.

HOUSING

"It was the original intention to make a Canadian-wide survey of the housing situation, but it was decided that this was impracticable with the resources at our disposal. Several of the Ottawa members of the committee have been largely responsible for the survey of housing conditions in Ottawa conducted by the local group representing the National Construction Council, and with this experience in mind, more mature consideration deemed it unwise to add to the voluminous piles of statistics already existing.

A systematic study of developments has been conducted and it may fairly be said that the Government is decidedly more housing-conscious than it was two years ago. The recent competition for minimum cost house designs is a direct result of the increasing applications for loans under the Dominion Housing Act for houses of this type, and the consequent anxiety on the part of the Government to promote the best possible architectural standards consonant with minimum cost.

It is the opinion of my committee that the housing problem is so connected with the problem of inequitable taxation that no solution is at present possible on an investment basis. The early history of housing on a large scale is definitely linked with the philanthropy of private individuals or public bodies, and it appears that today such support is equally necessary.

The high cost of sound building, the inequitable imposition of nearly all taxation on real estate and the consequent impossibility of showing even a reasonable return on rented property, all are factors in perpetuating a situation which is not creditable to civic consciousness. Added to which, we as a people are so strongly individualistic that we cannot forego the idea that mass housing is a restriction of the liberty of the subject, and that the circumscribing of personal pecadilloes is of necessity another step towards regimentation."

Mr. Hazelgrove *(commenting)*: There are some terrible words here. I didn't practise reading this, and in the absence of my teeth I have some difficulty reading this report. *(Loud laughter.)*

Reading of report continued:

"Criticism has been made of the Scandinavian housing schemes on such grounds, but we submit that such schemes commend themselves as vigorous strivings towards an ideal in striking contrast to our present policy of drift and ineptitude. Granted that costly and grievous mistakes have been made in the past, there is room for action on modern and

scientific lines by governing bodies alive to their responsibilities and the opportunities thus afforded to build better Canadian homes for a better Canada.

We regret that we have nothing more constructive to offer; the architectural profession is in the position of being equipped and waiting for high authority to institute and carry out a programme which will bring solution to this problem, and minor salvation to the construction industry in general. We recommend that strong resolutions to this effect be presented at the forthcoming Annual Meeting."

The report of Mr. Alcide Chausse, chairman of the Committee of Duty on Plans, was then presented:

DUTY ON PLANS

"The attention of the Executive Committee was drawn to certain changes recently made in the basis of appraising architects' and engineers' plans imported into Canada, particularly to item No. 4 of Appraisers' Bulletin No. 4494, which states that 'Engineering plans covering the construction of such structures and buildings as paper mills, power plants, mining and smelting plants, etc., may be provisionally valued at 1 per cent. of the estimated cost of the structure or building to be erected.' As all architectural plans had formerly been appraised for duty at 3 per cent. of the cost of the proposed construction, the president and secretary were requested to prepare a letter to the Department of National Revenue pointing out that this item might provide an opportunity of bringing in architectural plans at a 1 per cent. valuation instead of the former 3 per cent.

The Ontario Association of Architects enquired whether duty had been collected on plans prepared by a firm of Detroit architects for the erection of a brewery at Windsor, Ontario, the Department of National Revenue replied: "The department has been informed that the brewing company passed an entry on the 11th December, accounting for payment of duties and taxes on the plans in question."

Mr. Somerville pointed out that, upon enquiry, the Institute had been informed the reason for the change in tariff was due to the fact that there was a good deal of other structural cost: for instance, pipe-lines and that sort of work.

The report of Mr. Herbert E. Moore, chairman of the Committee on the Standardization of Structural Timber, was then presented, as follows:

STANDARDIZATION OF STRUCTURAL TIMBER

"Reporting on the Standardization of Structural Timber, I am pleased to inform you that the form prepared and submitted by the committee has been approved and published by the Canadian Engineering Standards Association as a Standard Document."

In the absence of Mr. Gordon West, representative of the R.A.I.C. on the National Construction Council, the chairman read a brief outline of the activities of this body.

NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION COUNCIL OF CANADA

1. The National Construction Council of Canada was organized early in 1933. It grew out of an organization formed in 1932 known as the National Committee on Construction Recovery.

2. The Council is composed of representatives of the following national organizations:

Canadian Construction Association

Canadian Institute of Plumbing and Heating

Canadian Manufacturers Association

Engineering Institute of Canada

Royal Architectural Institute of Canada

Trades and Labour Congress of Canada

Asphalt Roofing Manufacturers of Canada

Canadian Lumbermen's Association

Canadian Paint, Oil and Varnish Association

Brick Manufacturers' Association

Canadian Council of Master Painters and Decorators

Canadian Founders and Metal Trades Association

Structural Clay Tile Association

In addition to representatives of the organizations noted above, several well-known men connected with the construction industry have been appointed to the Council as ex-officio members.

3. The problem of financing the National Construction Council, which is not a very serious one, is taken care of by annual assessments paid by the constituent organizations. The constituent organizations are divided into three classes, according to their importance in the construction industry, namely (a), (b) and (c). The present annual assessment for Class (a) organizations is \$100.00 per annum, Class (b), \$75.00 per annum, and Class (c), \$40.00 per annum.

4. Regional committees have been appointed by the Council throughout the Dominion. These committees are composed of representatives of the various sections of the construction industry in their respective localities.

5. The objectives of the National Construction Council are set out in the Constitution.

6. The first official action by the Council was taken in February, 1933, when a deputation from the Council waited on Mr. Bennett, then Prime Minister of Canada, and submitted a memorandum setting forth the importance of the construction industry as an employer of labour and emphasizing the urgent need of assisting the industry through the medium of an extensive construction programme.

7. A survey was completed with the assistance of the twenty regional committees of the Council of all needed federal, provincial and municipal construction projects in the Dominion.

8. In January, 1934, the Council submitted the results of the survey to the Prime Minister with a recommendation that a public works programme be undertaken to assist the construction industry and to stimulate the commercial recovery of the country. The Council also urged the Government to engage architects and engineers in private practice to prepare the plans for these projects.

9. A Bill providing for the construction of certain public works throughout the Dominion at a total cost of \$40,000,000 was passed by the House of Commons on June 30th, 1934.

10. Following further representations, an additional programme of public works amounting to \$18,000,000 was undertaken in 1935.

11. The National Construction Council, in September, 1933, submitted a comprehensive brief on behalf of the construction industry in Canada to the Royal Commission on Banking and Currency, setting out the position the industry holds in the economic life of the country, the internal conditions existing in the industry, and some of the major problems which confront it.

A second brief on housing was also presented to this commission.

12. In the fall of 1934 the Research Committee of the Council gave a great deal of study to the subject of housing, and early in 1935 made representations to the Dominion

Government suggesting the appointment of a Housing Commission to deal with the matter of housing in all its phases.

13. Early in 1933, the Prime Minister announced the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee on Housing and invited the Council to present their views on the subject of housing and slum clearance to this committee.

14. On March 12th, 1935, a delegation from the National Construction Council presented a comprehensive brief on housing to the Parliamentary Committee on Housing at Ottawa. The committee was so impressed with the information contained in the brief that the Council was requested to submit some further recommendations relative to the organization of a federal housing body, the appropriations required for a national housing and slum clearance programme, and the rehabilitation of existing dwellings: also specific information on the cost of different types of housing. The second brief was then prepared embodying this additional information, which was submitted to the Parliamentary Committee on Housing on April 2nd, 1935.

15. On June 25th, 1935, a Bill, cited as the Dominion Housing Act, was passed by the House of Commons, the object of which was to assist the construction of houses. In this connection the Council co-operated with the Government in setting up certain minimum standards of construction for houses built under the Act.

16. In December, 1935, a memorandum was submitted to the Hon. Norman Rogers, Minister of Labour, for the consideration of the Conference of Provincial Premiers, which was held in Ottawa on December 9th, 1935. The memorandum set forth the desirability of making some effort to stimulate employment in the construction industry and called for the study of the problem of low cost housing and the modernization and rehabilitation of existing buildings.

17. In January, 1936, further representations were made by the National Construction Council to the Ministers of Labour, Finance and Public Works at Ottawa in behalf of the construction industry, particularly with reference to modernization and rehabilitation, amendments to the Dominion Housing Act and the subject of realty taxation.

18. In April, 1936, the Council was advised of the appointment of the National Employment Commission headed by Mr. Arthur B. Purvis. A conference was arranged with Mr. Purvis and other members of the National Employment Commission on July 2nd, 1936, at which a memorandum was submitted by the Council strongly urging the adoption of a rehabilitation and modernization programme as a means of stimulating the construction industry.

19. On November 2nd, 1936, the chairman of the National Employment Commission announced the Home Improvement Plan, which was later adopted by the Government under the title of the Home Improvement Loan Guarantee Act. The National Construction Council assisted in drafting the conditions of the plan and played an important part in its promotion.

20. In 1936, the Research Committee of the Council held a number of conferences with the National Research Council with the object of evolving a plan for the carrying out of research work on construction and construction materials.

21. During the past few years the National Construction Council has made a number of representations to government bodies pointing out the retarding effect on construction of the present high taxation of real estate and has strongly urged the Government to study the problem.

22. In the Fall of 1937 the Council was advised of the appointment of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations and that the terms of reference provided

for the study of the subject of realty taxation. For the past few months the Council has been engaged in preparing a comprehensive and authoritative brief on the present system of realty taxation and its retarding effect on the construction industry. This brief will be submitted to the Royal Commission in April, 1938.

23. The foregoing covers the more important matters dealt with by the National Construction Council during its five years of existence. Many other matters relative to the construction industry have received the attention of the Council."

After considerable discussion with regard to the brief which the N.C.C. had prepared for presentation to the Rowell Commission, it was decided that representatives from each of the provinces withdraw from the meeting to study the contents of the brief and make a recommendation to the Council for its acceptance or refusal, at the afternoon business sessions. A suggestion was made at this time that the Institute consider withdrawal from the N.C.C.

REPORT OF THE HONOURARY TREASURER

Mr. Fetherstonhaugh presented the auditor's report for the year 1937, which showed a total revenue of \$5,248.00 and expenses of \$4,415.45, leaving a surplus of \$832.55. The report indicated that the surplus at the beginning of the year was \$153.18 and, after adding surplus for the year 1937, the net surplus at the end of the year was \$985.73.

Prof. M. S. Osborne: I see by the report that there has been no addition to the Scholarship Fund at all. As chairman of the committee, I must in one sense take responsibility. There is not enough initiative to try to get funds.

I had an interview with someone I thought might give some good ideas and it was suggested that we go to the different industries and companies with whom we are in contact, and try to get funds for scholarships for deserving students.

For my part, I am not in deep sympathy with the plan, but the prizes and scholarship matter is very urgent. For instance, any company that gave money for this purpose would want their name attached to the scholarship. At present it seems very improbable that anyone would give an endowment to the R.A.I.C. to dispose of as they saw fit. They want to have their say as to what university it should go to, in what manner it should be awarded, etc., either through loyalty to their old school or through preference of one institution to another.

Be that as it may, the best result, it seems to me, would be to approach the different companies dealing in building materials.

Mr. Maxwell: Mr. President, is it in accordance with professional ethics, or whatever you want to call it, to approach these companies or industries with whom we are dealing for building materials? I think it is a breach of etiquette.

The Chairman: We have considered that question quite fully, and we went to a lot of trouble to enquire from similar bodies as to what their attitude was, and, apparently, the R.I.B.A. is recognized as having high standards, and they have no objection whatever, provided it is not done by an individual.

It would not do for you to go to an industry as an individual and ask for something, but if you represent the whole body and talk in regard to education, I don't think it would be considered as a question of ethics.

There being no further discussions, the meeting adjourns at 12.45 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION

At the opening of the afternoon session, the chairman called on Mr. R. H. Macdonald to give the report of the special committee appointed to study the brief.

Mr. R. H. Macdonald: Your special committee, appointed to read and report upon the brief to be presented by the National Construction Council to the Rowell Commission, submits the following statement thereon:

This brief recognizes the Royal Architectural Institute as one of the associations embodied in its membership, which may be taken as an acknowledgment of the part our Institute had in the organization of the Council when it was initiated at a time of anxiety and stress throughout Canada, particularly as it affects all interests related to the building industry.

With reference to the brief above-mentioned, and to its contents, we find ourselves in general agreement with it, as a presentation of matters bearing in large measure upon the taxation of real estate and the consequent effect upon building construction.

In its nature, it bears upon commercial aspects of a situation that should be improved, and which might have an indirect or remote value to the practice of architecture. In other words, it is commercial in its nature and purpose, whereas our contacts and any presentation which this Institute, in its wisdom or under necessity might care to present, would be entirely different in purpose and in the method of approach.

I would therefore move that this opinion receive the endorsement of this meeting and be passed on to the incoming Council for appropriate action.

After some discussion, the meeting recommended the acceptance of the brief for the further action of the Council. The matter of withdrawal of the Institute from the National Construction Council was referred to the Executive Committee for future consideration.

Mr. Hazelgrove: Mr. Chairman, I want to make reference to Mr. Turner. He was always a keen member of the Institute and for several years he was chairman of our committee. I think the meeting should send Mr. Turner an expression of its sympathy in the trouble he is having from his accident, and our sincere wishes for his complete recovery.

Mr. Hazelgrove's motion is unanimously carried by the meeting.

Mr. Waters: Mr. Chairman, before we break up, I want to move a vote of thanks to the Province of Quebec Association for the lunch, the fine way they entertained us, and for all their kindnesses.

Mr. Noffke: I second it.

Prof. Osborne: I would like to third it. (*Applause.*)

The motion is carried by the meeting.

Mr. J. R. Smith: Gentlemen, I would like to move a hearty vote of thanks to the Council for all the work they have done, and the Executive and Mr. Somerville in particular, because I am sure you will all agree with me, that in spite of what happens at a meeting, in whichever direction the wind blows, Somerville, if I may say so, always has his smile, even under the most trying circumstances. It is invaluable and a comfort to us.

I would like very much if you give a hearty vote of thanks to the retiring Executive. (*Hear, hear, applause.*)

The motion is unanimously carried.

The Chairman (Mr. Somerville): I am sure we appreciate very much the nice things you have said about us.

We have been very fortunate in having such an active, hard-working Executive. I have never had any trouble making them work. They have been very busy this last year, and we would never have been through our work if it were not for the fine co-operation they gave us. In fact, they set a pretty fast pace for me. The Executive is a credit to the Institute. (*Prolonged applause.*)

Mr. Leslie R. Fairn: In view of the splendid showing made by the *Journal*, I want to move a sincere vote of appreciation of the services of Prof. Arthur and Mr. Burwell Coon. I want to move a vote of appreciation for all they have done to improve our *Journal* and finances. (*Applause.*)

Seconded by Mr. Booth and unanimously carried by the meeting.

Mr. Maxwell: I would like to express appreciation and recognition of the work of the various bodies of the R.A.I.C. and provincial bodies for the work of the *Commercial News*. I think it should be recognized and a vote of thanks should be moved.

Seconded by Mr. Little and carried unanimously by the meeting.

Mr. B. R. Coon: May I say a word about the *Journal*? There is no better opportunity than just now, when we are all together. Although we have made a written report, that is not very impressive, and I would like Prof. Arthur, the Editor, to say a few words to this group.

Prof. Arthur: Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen—The circumstances are rather different from those in British Columbia. But I did try to point out there the need for co-operation outside of Toronto. A large representative province like Quebec is not giving us the co-operation one would expect from it. It is not giving us more support than the Province of Nova Scotia, where a great deal less work is done.

We receive the support of almost all the *Journals* of the world, even from as far away as Australia. I believe those places seem to be ready to do a great deal more work than our own members, and part of Mr. Coon's report deploras this apathy and makes a suggestion for the proper carrying on of the *Journal*. It asks that chapter chairmen and provincial presidents see that the Editorial Board members make a written report each month to the Editor. If this be done, we shall be overloaded with material.

It is our wish, certainly, to publish foreign and Empire material, because we have access to *Journals* that few offices have. But we should always strive to show Canadian work. (*Applause.*)

It has been our aim to have a series of articles and we intend to have feature numbers on sculpture, broadcasting stations and other buildings. In the next number you will find plans on moving picture houses.

I would like to express my appreciation of our indefatigable "Foreign Correspondent". As a regular contributor, he deserves much credit for his brilliant work. (*Hear, hear, applause.*)

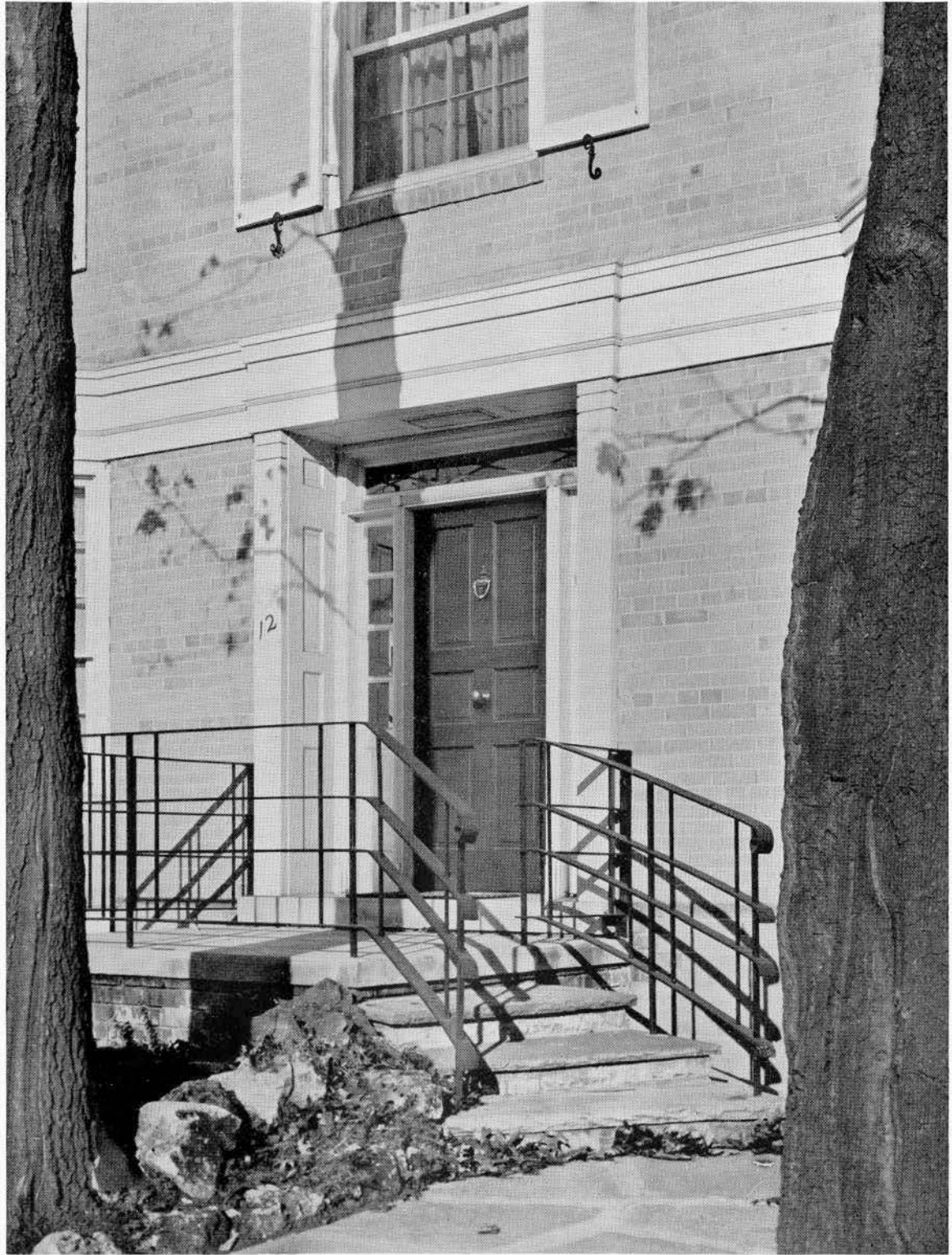
There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 4.00 p.m.

QUEBEC



DOUGLAS HALL, MCGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL
FETHERSTONHAUGH AND DURNFORD, ARCHITECTS

Awarded Silver Medal at the Seventh Annual Exhibition of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada

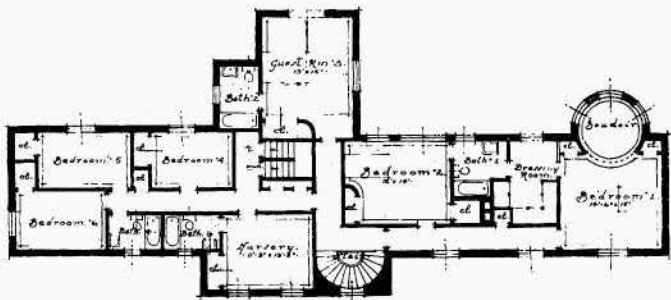


ENTRANCE DETAIL,
HOUSE OF MR. R. C. BANNISTER, TORONTO
MACKENZIE WATERS, ARCHITECT

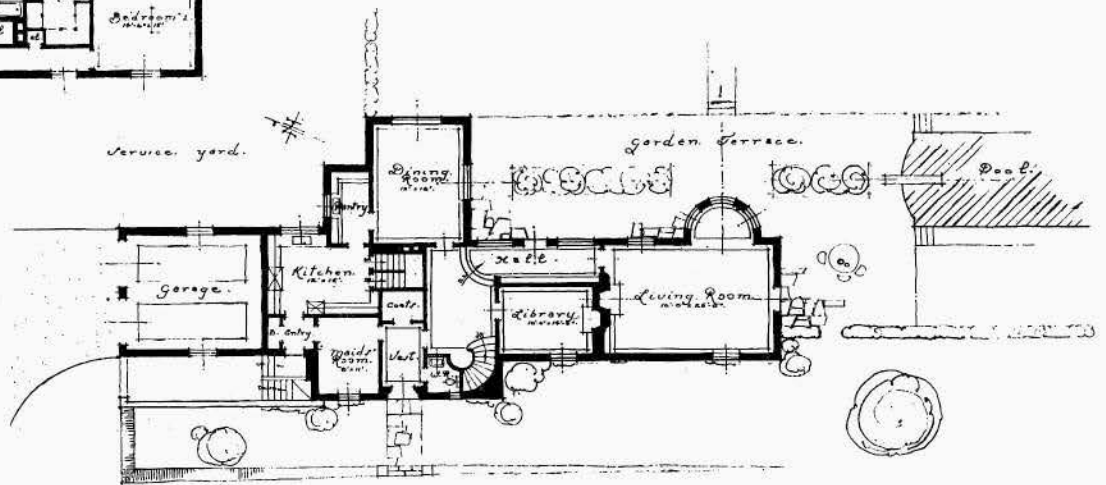


HOUSE OF MR. J. S. DUNCAN, BAYVIEW, TORONTO

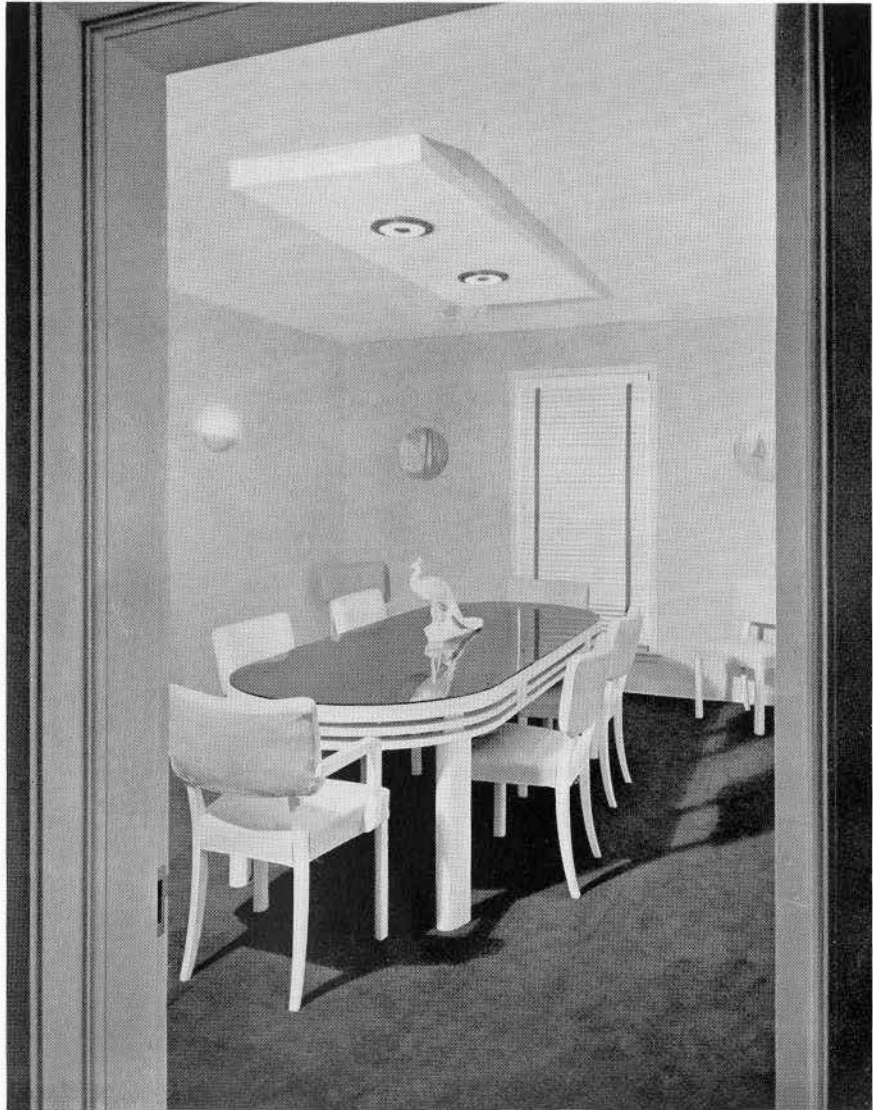
ALLWARD AND GOUINLOCK, ARCHITECTS



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



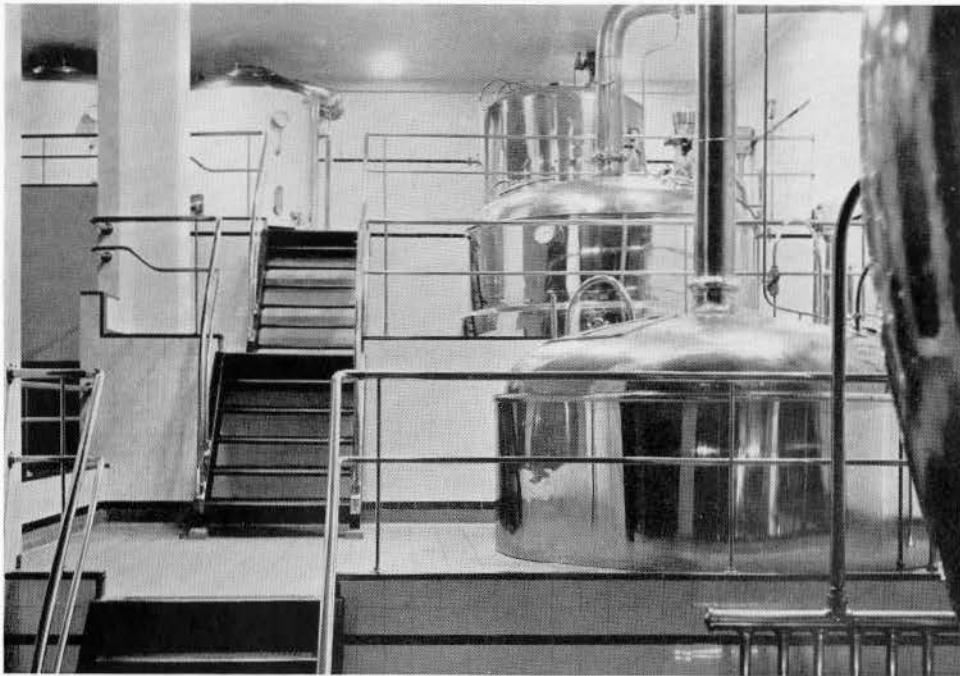
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



DINING ROOM



ENTRANCE HALL



QUEBEC

VIEW OF KETTLES



AMOS AND AMOS,
ARCHITECTS

ENTRANCE HALL

DAVES BREWERY, EXPERIMENTAL PLANT, MONTREAL

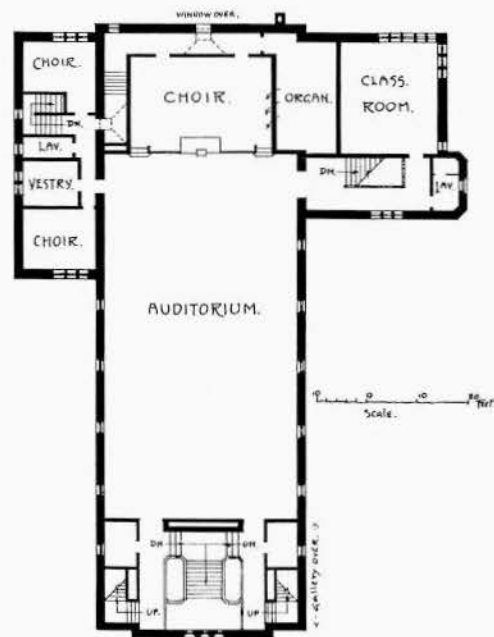


CHOWN UNITED CHURCH, VANCOUVER

SHARP AND THOMPSON, ARCHITECTS



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



CHURCH FLOOR PLAN



ITALY

MARMOREA FOUNTAIN, MUSSOLINI FORUM, ROME
MARIO PANICONI AND GUILIO PEDICONI,
ARCHITECTS



POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES, NAPLES
GIUSEPPE VACCARO AND GINO FRANZI,
ARCHITECTS



SANTA MARIA DELLA SALUTE, VENICE

ITALY

FIRE STATION, VIA ANTONIO CANTORE, ROME



GIOVANNI BERTA COMMUNAL STADIUM, FLORENCE
PIER LUIGI NERVI, ENGINEER



INSTITUTE OF PHYSIOLOGY, ROME
MICHELUCCI, ARCHITECT



These photographs were taken on a recent trip abroad by Mr. John Layng, B. Arch., of Toronto. He has very kindly placed his whole collection at the service of the "Journal".

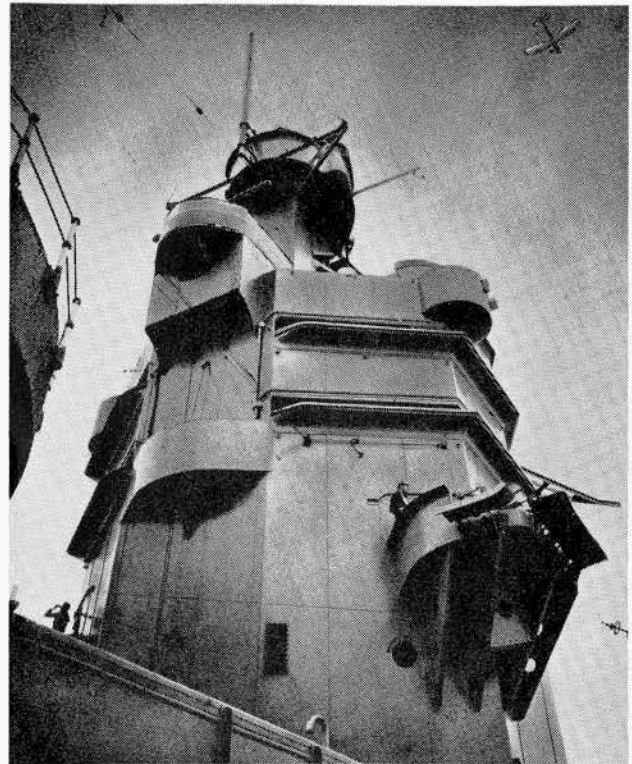
FROM "OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT," ABOARD SHIP

NO one who has ever been on a large modern ship can have been unimpressed with the complexities that face the naval architect. We dry land architects think we have a monopoly of the word architect and have a tendency to put the ship's designer into the lesser category of engineers. But he has an historic right to his name almost as long standing as our own. Many think he has made a better job of his profession than we have done of ours. Certainly his technical and structural problems are paramount and have kept him from the fads and fancies that beset us. No clients want Georgian or Elizabethan ships. But we, having few technical problems, cherish our fancies and rightly, for if the modernists have their way, gone will be the problem of balancing the two living-room windows with the two in the pantry and kitchen without unduly affecting their amenities, and then we will have no problem at all.

When you consider that a naval architect has often to design a structure as large as a skyscraper to be entirely subservient to the watery whims of oceans, you have to admire him. We have all had our troubles with water in one of its three forms and now that air conditioning is so firmly among us we know what utterly beastly stuff it is. We have to admire the naval architect also in a field in which we in our artiness consider ourselves pre-eminent, draughtsmanship. The curves of a ship are far more complex than those of a Greek entasis. Since the bottom fell out of the dome market we have come almost exclusively to use the compass when drawing a curved surface. Personally, we still draw a toilet on plan free hand with its double ogee, but many of you now just draw a symbolic circle.

Most civil naval architects are employed in shipyards by great shipbuilding firms, although we remember one naval architect's charming Adam office in the London Adelphi. There are institutes of naval architects in the most important countries, whose duties are similar to our own architectural institutes. Examinations are held and letters after the name authorized. Many receive their training apprenticed in offices as there are only five schools of naval architecture in the world and one of these is in Tokyo, which almost cuts it down to four. It is beyond possibility for any but a Japanese to work out structural formulae full of sin O's and big and little E's, not only backwards and vertically, but with hieroglyphs and a paint brush as well.

The principal working drawings prepared for ship construction are the Sheer draught, the Profiles and the Deck Plans. The Sheer draught is the long elevation showing the longitudinal contour, the position of the main frames, the decks and the floating line, as well as two series of vertical and horizontal lines called square



CONTROL TOWER OF H.M.S. "RODNEY"

stations and water lines. The Profiles are vertical sections along the square stations and horizontal sections along the water lines. The Deck Plans are deck plans.

As soon as these drawings are ready a wooden model of half the exterior surface of the hull is built, usually to the scale of a quarter of an inch to the foot. On the surface of the model, which is called the Half Block, is marked the position of the main frames, the edges and butts (vertical lapped joints) of the plates, the decks and port holes. "Laying-off" is the term given to the preparation of the shop drawings for the curved frames and scantlings which are usually drawn full size in chalk on a smooth black floor of such a size as to be as wide as the full depth of the ship. The building containing this floor is called the Mould Loft and is an important part of a naval architect's office. The lengths of the plates are measured from the Half Block and their breadths from the Mould Loft floor. With the full size drawings and the plate dimensions the steel may be ordered and construction started. But there are also great numbers of complete mechanical systems generating their own source of power for which the naval architect must prepare plans and specifications.

Most commercial ships are now built of mild steel with a working stress of 7 or 8 tons per square inch. Special high tensile steel, with a working stress of 15 tons and an ultimate of 40 tons, is used in battleships

and in special points of a liner or freighter. The stem, stern and rudder frames and hawse pipes are of cast steel. The cables and davits are of wrought iron. Aluminium, copper and nickel alloys are used in fittings. Wooden decks are teak.

The whole ship must be flexible to withstand the sagging in the middle or the hogging of the ends when ploughing through rough weather. There are five kinds of vibration to which a ship is subject even in smooth water. When in motion there are shearing and bending moments in three dimensions. These engineering problems, combined with the simple ones of making rivet holes watertight and constructing a horizontal structure on a slope of about five-eighths of an inch to a foot run for launching purposes, give an idea of what a naval architect has to face.

There have been some notable advances in naval construction recently. Fifty per cent. of all ships being built today are internal combustion motor driven. There is an increased use of the type of construction originally designed for oil tankers, which has the framing running longitudinally instead of the ordinary practice of framing at right angles to the keel.

Battleship construction is a science apart and a secret one. All warships must be prepared to carry on even if severely damaged at any point. The armour plating of high tensile steel is almost too great to be believed. H.M.S. "Rodney" has a belt of armour over the more vulnerable part of her hull 14" thick. The armour on the turrets is 16". The decks are 6¼" of solid steel, too, and capable of bouncing the largest bomb ever dropped. We don't know what the "Rodney" cubed at, but it cost £7,617,799 and to fire a salvo from one of its triple turrets costs £700. The Japanese, who are reported to be building two battleships mounting 18" guns and weighing 48,000 tons, are able, because of their small size, to put a fast one over on the other great naval powers by building their warships with 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. less space provided for their men. By building ships with less than six-foot head-room for

the sailors they save a whole deck on a capital ship and so arm them with larger calibre guns than the equivalent size ships of other powers.

It is only right, in any description of ships, to mention some of the names of our semi-colleagues who designed them. If we omit Helen of Troy, whose face launched a thousand ships, the first naval architect of historic importance was that Jack of all trades Archimedes. Rome suffered from an extreme lack of naval architects and it was absurd of them not to have discovered America or at least India. Henry VIII gets the credit for making holes in the sides of his ship "The Great Harry" and running cannon through them! An eighteenth century Swedish architect called Chapman was the Hugo Jones or Brunelleschi of shipbuilding. He broke away from the mediaeval tradition of guilds and family firms. Our own personal favourite among the old naval architects was a Dutchman, Van Drebel, who built a submarine manned by twelve rowers that navigated for several hours below the surface of the Thames. King James I is said to have been a passenger on one occasion.

The American, Fulton, was the most successful of the earliest steamship pioneers. We don't know the name of Canada's most famous naval architect in Quebec, who built the "Royal William", which was in 1833 to be one of the very earliest ships to cross the Atlantic under steam. Brunel was the architect of that historic failure, the "Great Eastern". M. Paixhans, the Frenchman, was the pioneer in iron-clad, turret-gunned warships which held the seas till the advent of Fisher's H.M.S. "Dreadnought". Sir Joseph Isherwood is the naval architect lately to perfect the oil tanker. Sir E. Tennyson-D'Eyncourt is the architect of H.M.S.S. "Rodney" and "Nelson".

One of the unsung heroes of the last war is the man who developed the Dazzle Department for the camouflage of ships. It may spread to buildings in the next war, but even if it does not, this department is supremely fitted for mobilized lubber architects in war time and we should all get our names down early.



THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE R.A.I.C. AT THE CERCLE UNIVERSITAIRE OF MONTREAL

PROVINCIAL PAGE

A representative of the Editorial Board has been asked to write a letter each month to the Journal in order that members may know something of the activities of Provincial Organizations throughout the Dominion. The monthly letter may come from any member, but the representative of the Board is responsible. It is hoped that this page will become of increasing interest to members.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Victoria Chapter held a meeting on January 21st, having as their guests a delegation from the Associated Plasterers of the city.

This body presented their views to the Chapter, in which it was suggested our members get behind the members of this association, with a view to obtaining better plastering, by reputable men. The Chapter was in full sympathy with their objects and suggested they approach the general contractors through the Building Exchange with a view to a further meeting with the plasterers, Builders' Exchange and architects and, if necessary, other sub-contractors.

It was felt that greater co-operation with the members of the building industry and the architects would improve the relations between these bodies and incidentally raise the status of the work being carried out on the building projects in this country.

Mr. Whittaker advised the members of his correspondence with the Editorial Board re photographs for submission for inclusion in the *Journal*. It was felt this procedure would meet the general views of our members.

Considerable optimism was felt for the continued activity in the building industry, and offered the assistance of the Chapter in any way to promote the furtherance of the Dominion Housing Act.

Hy. Whittaker,

President, Victoria Chapter, A.I.B.C.

MANITOBA

The shoring up of building foundations goes on in Winnipeg. From the weekly reports of building permits issued it would seem that this represents a high percentage of the construction work being done. This is no new condition, for back in 1869 J. J. Hargrave wrote in his book "Red River": "... one of the objections to the use of stone in building in Red River (the name given the settlement along the Red River Valley in the early nineteenth century) rises from the depth of earth composing the soil, rendering the task of excavation reaching to the solid rock one not to be contemplated ... the surface of the ground is said to be ever slightly altering in a manner which in course of time might cause fissures." We know now that it does cause fissures. Many of the fine residences built twenty or thirty years ago along the Assiniboine River have been condemned because of damage done through movement of foundations. Many others have to be constantly repaired and may eventually have to be abandoned. A careful study of sub-soil conditions along both the Red and Assiniboine Rivers should be made in order to try to find some remedy for the situation, and it should be done

immediately, for both architects and engineers must work pretty much in the dark until they have definite information.

There is considerable discussion in Winnipeg as to where the new city tax will fall. Property and business concerns may have to bear the brunt of it, which might well have its repercussions in building. Real estate agents say that owners are getting little return from blocks and rented houses and that an additional tax may have serious results. There are several large building projects in sight for the year and there are high hopes that they may go ahead.

The firm of Moody and Moore are to be congratulated on the Honourable Mention they received at the Annual Exhibition for their Gymnasium for Ravenscourt School.

The students of the Department of Architecture and Fine Arts of the University did a splendid piece of work under the able direction of Assistant Professor John A. Russell on the settings for the University Glee Club's Opera "The Gondoliers". The settings have always been highly commendable, but these were particularly fine.

The Department's Annual Beaux Arts Ball was held in Picardy's Salon on February 25th. The motif was Greek and the hall was resplendent in Greek Ionic pilasters, classic medallions and figures. The attractive home-made costumes, with their helmets, shields and highly-decorated tunics, accentuated the prosaic dullness of the few tuxedos that had the temerity to invade the sanctity of the Olympian heights.

The annual exhibition of student work at the Hudson's Bay Company store was very successful in introducing the work of the department to the public and in showing prospective students what a course in architecture or interior decoration includes.

Milton S. Osborne.

ONTARIO

The bitterness of the architect's lot is, perhaps, most acute at this season, when he sees the more fortunate members of other professions taking flight to the West Indies or Florida, while he anxiously watches the office door for the first client of Spring. At such a time the cheerful note would seem to be in order, but our hitherto unimpeachable reputation for veracity compels us to admit the difficulty of striking it.

For instance, the C. B. C. has recently taken note of our broadcasting, and mentioned the sordid matter of payment—payment *to*, not *by*, the C. B. C., of course. It is with pride that we record the prompt acceptance of the challenge by the O.A.A., so that the remainder of the programme will be carried out as planned.

Then there is Mr. Arthur Fleming's address at the last luncheon of the Toronto Chapter. Interesting and instructive

as it was, it certainly left the impression that our position under the law of this province needs to be clarified—if one may use a word with such ominously totalitarian associations. Incidentally, Mr. Fleming deserved a much larger audience.

Even the competition for the design of the Canadian Government Pavilion at the World's Fair in New York has its gloomy aspects. Dark hints as to "simplicity of form" and "modern lines", restricted cost, and the incorporation of the owner's glass bricks and other impedimenta, will by now be torturing the dreams of designers all over the country; with the closing date to haunt their waking hours.

To finish with, one cannot help but envy the engineering fraternity, for whom the forces of nature have been working overtime this winter in the neighbourhood of our honeymooners' paradise. With what fortitude could we view the spectacle of a tremendous ice jam moving relentlessly down Street, Avenue or Boulevard, as the case might be, sweeping before it all that had not been designed with beauty and built with truth. (The reader, if any, is invited to fill in the blank for himself.)

Gladstone Evans.

QUEBEC

Professor Phillip Turner, who has been contributing the monthly letter, had a bad accident last month, slipping on the sidewalk and breaking his leg. We are all delighted to know he is now making a rapid recovery, and will be out of hospital this week. His many friends at the convention have expressed their sympathy and best wishes.

The Annual Meeting, January 25th, was largely attended and, in addition to committee reports, an interesting discussion on association fees and the Government Low Cost Housing Competition took place. At the luncheon which followed, over 125 members were present. The retiring president, H. L. Fetherstonhaugh, presented the association medal to our five senior members—Messrs. Alcide Chausse, Robert Findlay, George Wood, Rawson Gardiner and Arthur Vincent. The new P.Q.A.A. membership diplomas were destroyed in a fire, and the presentation at the luncheon could not take place. J. Simeon Bergeron of Quebec made a very appropriate speech in both French and English on his installation as president. For this meeting an exhibition of members' work was held in the council room. Photographs, oils, water colours, pencil drawings and portraits gave splendid evidence of the talent of the members.

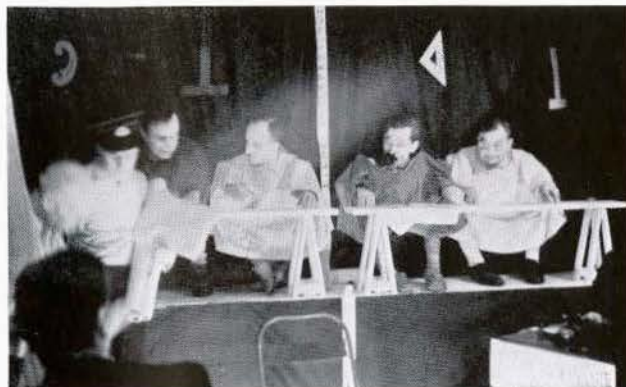
On February 1st, the first new council meeting was held. The new officers are: J. Simeon Bergeron, president; R. H. MacDonald, first vice-president; Mr. J. J. Perrault, second vice-president; J. R. Smith, honorary treasurer; Maurice Payette, honorary secretary. Committees were appointed and another active year of work commenced with the association in very capable hands and a satisfactory condition from all points of view.

The balance of February was largely taken up with preparations for the R.A.I.C. Convention just concluded.

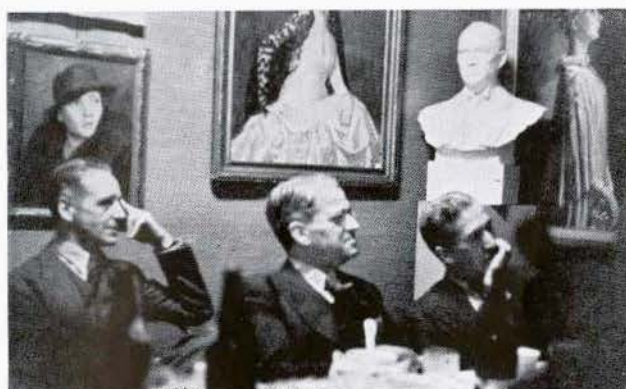
The Quebec members of the R.A.I.C. are delighted it was so well attended and to welcome their confreres from out of town. Details of these meetings will be found elsewhere in the *Journal*.

T. Henry Mace.

"O, CANADA"



THE MONTREAL-TORONTO AXIS



MR. R. B. BENNETT AND LADY



MR. CHARLES DAVID AND FRIEND



RAKED JOINTS

The delegates relax at the Arts Club, Montreal

AWARDS AT SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

AT THE ART ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL—FEBRUARY, 1938

The Judges were Hugh Jones, Ernest Cormier and Eric Arthur

Silver Medals were awarded to:

Douglas Hall, McGill University, Montreal, Fetherstonhaugh and Durnford
Holt, Renfrew & Company Building, Montreal, Ross and Macdonald

The Buildings listed below received Honourable Mention in their various classes:

PUBLIC BUILDINGS	- - -	Toronto Stock Exchange	- - - - -	George and Moorhouse S. H. Maw, Associate
		Montreal General Hospital		
		Private Patients' Pavilion	- - - - -	Cecil McDougall
EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS	-	Gymnasium, Fort Garry	- - - - -	Moody and Moore
INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS	- -	Dawes Brewery, Experimental Plant	- - - - -	L. A. Amos and P. C. Amos
COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS	-	Florist Shop, Cote St. Luc	- - - - -	Maxwell M. Kalman
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		Parker House, Westmount	- - - - -	Wilson and Auld
		"Greenways", Surrey, England	- - - - -	John B. Parkin
DETAILS	- - - - -	Neurological Hospital,		
		Main Entrance Doorway	- - - - -	Ross and Macdonald
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CRAFTSMANSHIP	- - - - -	Stalls—Halifax Cathedral	- - - - -	A. D. Thacker, in collaboration with E. L. Wren
INTERIORS	- - - - -	Bell Telephone Building, Ottawa	- - - - -	Ernest Barott and F. J. Macnab
		M. L. C. Mather House, Montreal	- - - - -	Fetherstonhaugh and Durnford

R.A.I.C. STUDENT COMPETITION—FEBRUARY, 1938

Twenty-three designs were submitted in the Class "A" Project, and twenty-three in the Class "B" Project, from the following schools:

University of Manitoba
University of Alberta
University of Toronto
McGill University

Judges in Class "A" Competition were Messrs. Martin Baldwin, A. T. Galt Durnford and R. R. Tourville, and in Class "B" Messrs. R. A. Fisher, Marcel Parizeau and H. Ross Wiggs. The awards were as follows:

CLASS "A"

First Medal—Mr. C. E. Pratt, University of Toronto.

First Mention—Mr. Victor Boyd, University of Manitoba.

Mention—Miss Joan Harland, University of Manitoba.

Mention—Mr. Dexter Stockdill, University of Manitoba.

CLASS "B"

First Medal—Mr. Beverly Booth, University of Manitoba.

Second Medal—Mr. Frank Alsip, University of Manitoba.

First Mention—Mr. B. H. M. Tedman, University of Toronto.

Mention—Miss Norah Patterson, University of Manitoba.

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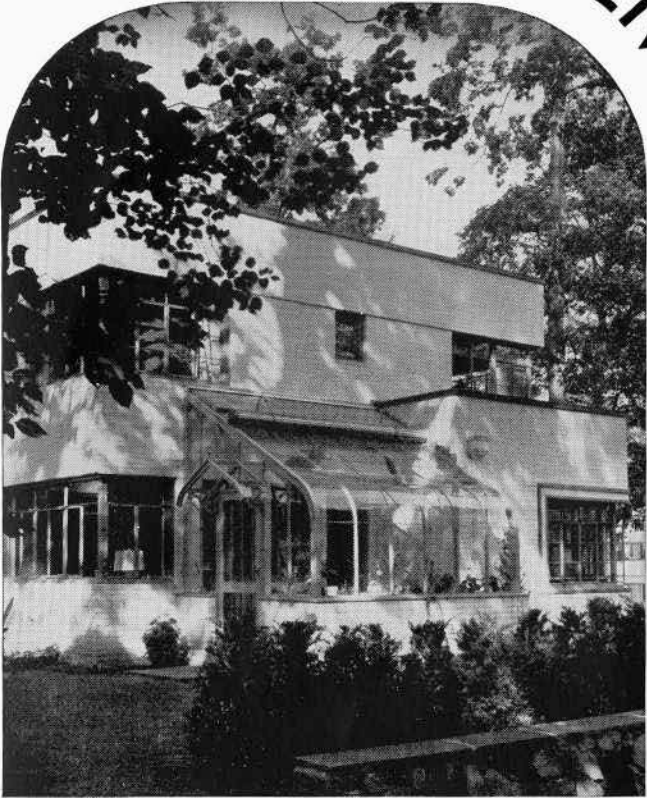
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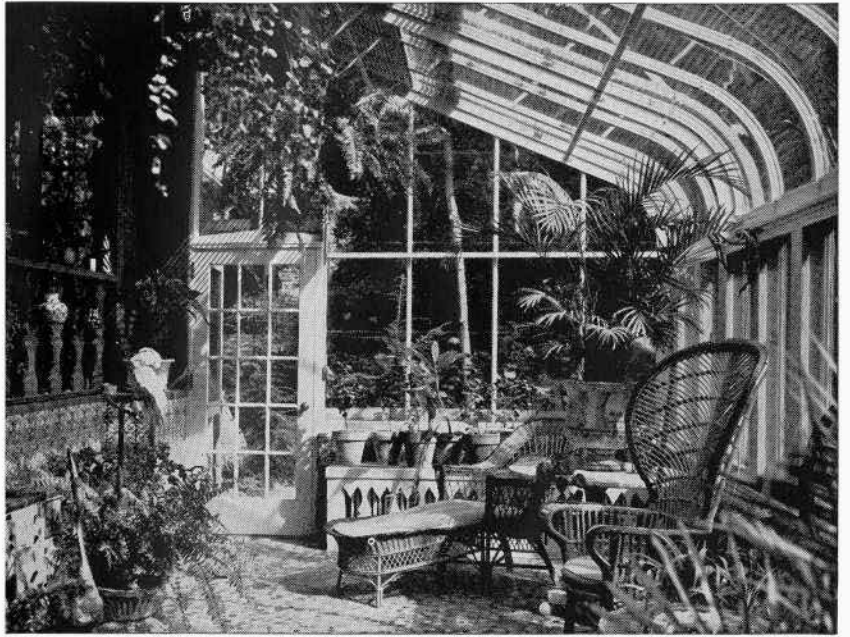
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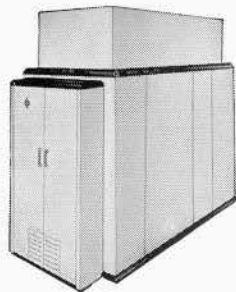


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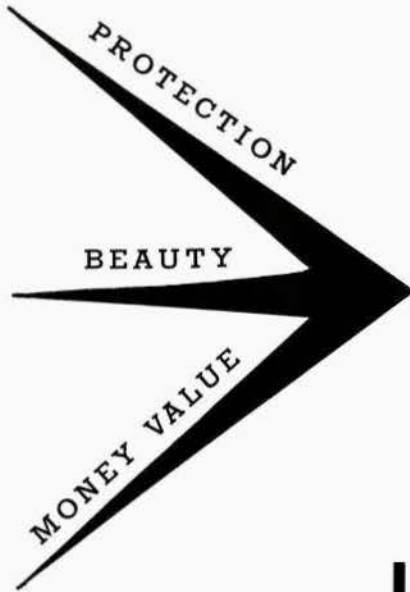
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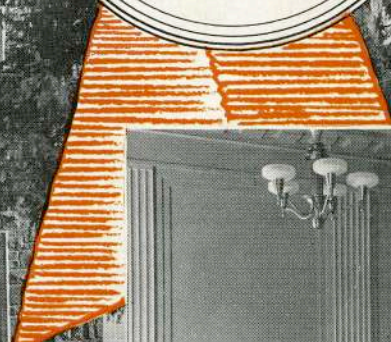
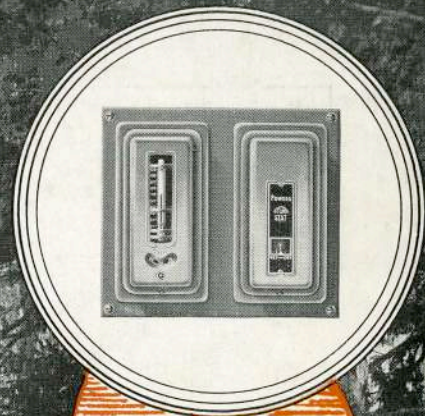
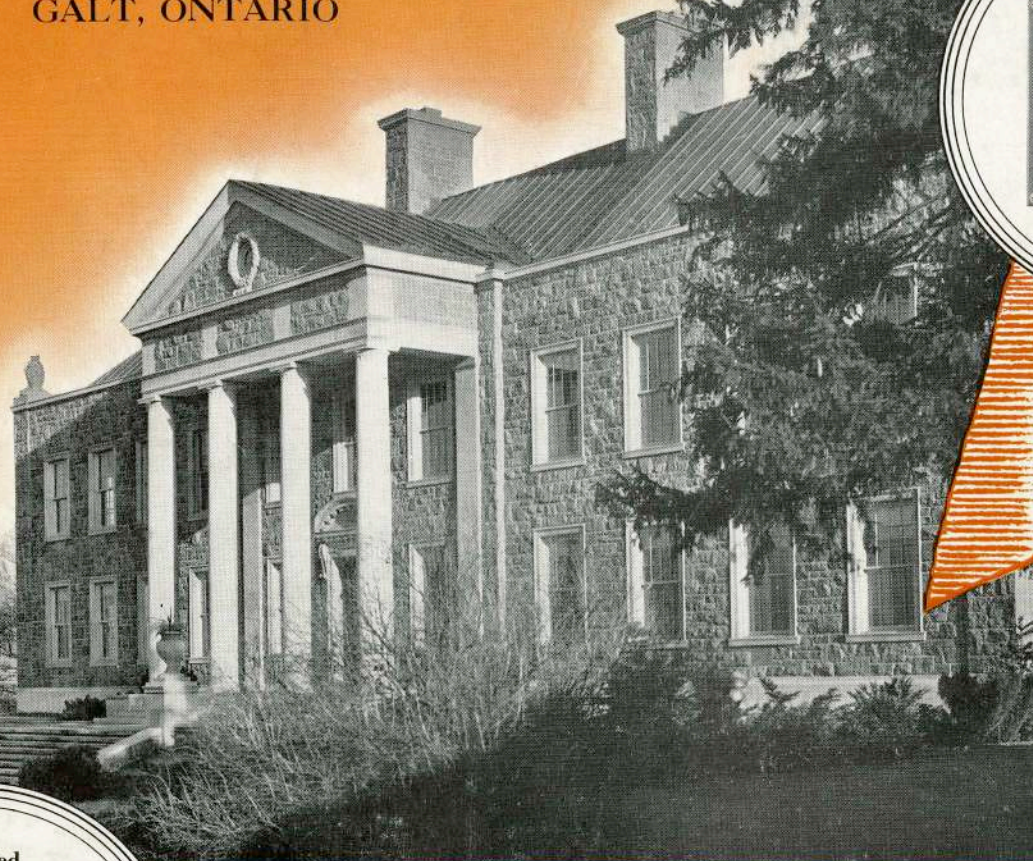
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