JOURNAL

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

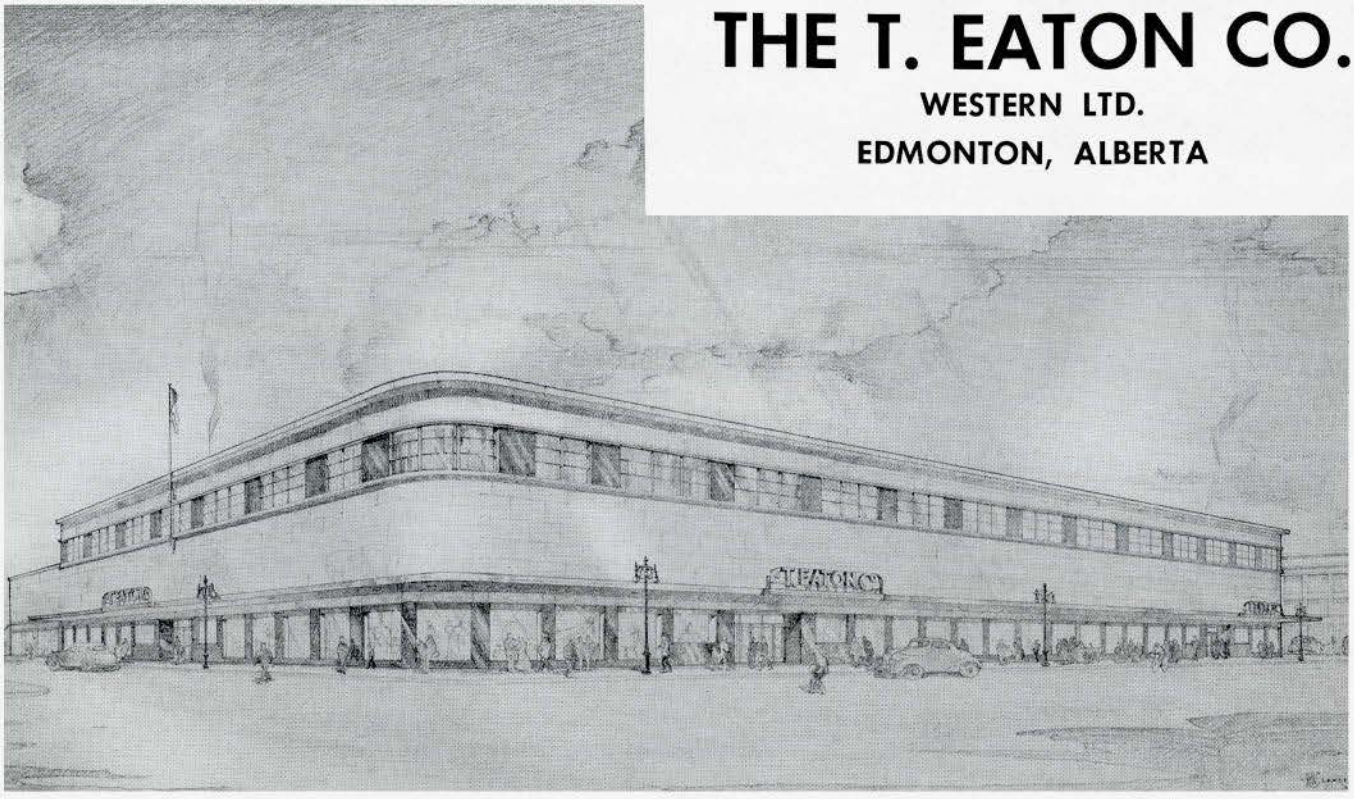
VOL. 16 DECEMBER, 1939 NO. 12

NEW STORE for . . .

THE T. EATON CO.

WESTERN LTD.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA



NORTHWOOD & CHIVERS, *Architects*
W. G. BLAKEY, *Associate*

started with a pencil

MAN'S indispensable servant whenever he sits down to plan, to create, to give form to ideas is... *the Pencil.*

And, among the men who work with pencils . . . architects, draftsmen, artists and engineers . . . *Venus Drawing* is first choice. That is why *Venus Drawing* is the largest selling quality pencil in the world.

The reason? You can rely on Venus grading. Each of the 17 degrees is made by the Colloidal Process (Canada Pat. No. 352,959)—each is uniformly, precisely graded—each is triple tested by experienced lead testers. The result is a uniformity and a smoothness that really helps you put ideas to paper.

Why not benefit from *Venus Drawing's* superiority? Why not use *Venus Drawing* yourself?

VENUS *Drawing* **PENCILS**

MADE IN CANADA - VENUS PENCIL COMPANY LIMITED, TORONTO

"...This up-to-the-minute building service is brought to you by C J M . . . over a nation-wide *Network*"

Part 12 in the Story of Johns-Manville

TO paraphrase the familiar words of the radio broadcasters, the Johns-Manville organization in Canada is a "national network".

It starts back in Asbestos, Que., where Johns-Manville operates the world's largest asbestos mine and has its mill and factory. From Asbestos, the organization runs its lines to the four principal J-M district offices, each representing "building materials headquarters" in its respective section of the Dominion. Located in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, these branches are fully-equipped, fully-staffed, self-contained organizations, rendering 100% service in their territories.

This yellow and-blue sign identifies the J-M dealer in your community. Here you can obtain accurate information on costs and materials—and quick service.

Out of each of them works a corps of highly trained J-M representatives who collectively travel the length and breadth of Canada. In addition, Johns-Manville has resident company representatives in many towns and cities. And closing the last gap between maker and user, hundreds of Johns-Manville Building Materials dealers dot the map from coast to coast.

J-M dealers are trained experts on modern materials and sound construction methods. Many have attended the courses of the famous J-M Housing Guild School.

Your local J-M dealer is a good man to know for several reasons. As a salesman, he can frequently put you in touch with businessmen and home builders who require architectural services. As a J-M dealer, he is a business leader in the community as well as local headquarters for materials of outstanding quality and value. And thanks to the manufacturing resources of the company behind him, he can give prompt quotations and delivery on the building materials needs of your clients.

Please take full advantage of this J-M "national network" of district offices and dealers. Write, wire or telephone anytime to your nearest J-M office for special information you may require. And look on your local Johns-Manville dealer as a businessman fully equipped to serve you and your clients in a thoroughly efficient and friendly way.

Christmas Greetings and a Happy New Year to All

CANADIAN

JOHNS-MANVILLE

Co., Limited

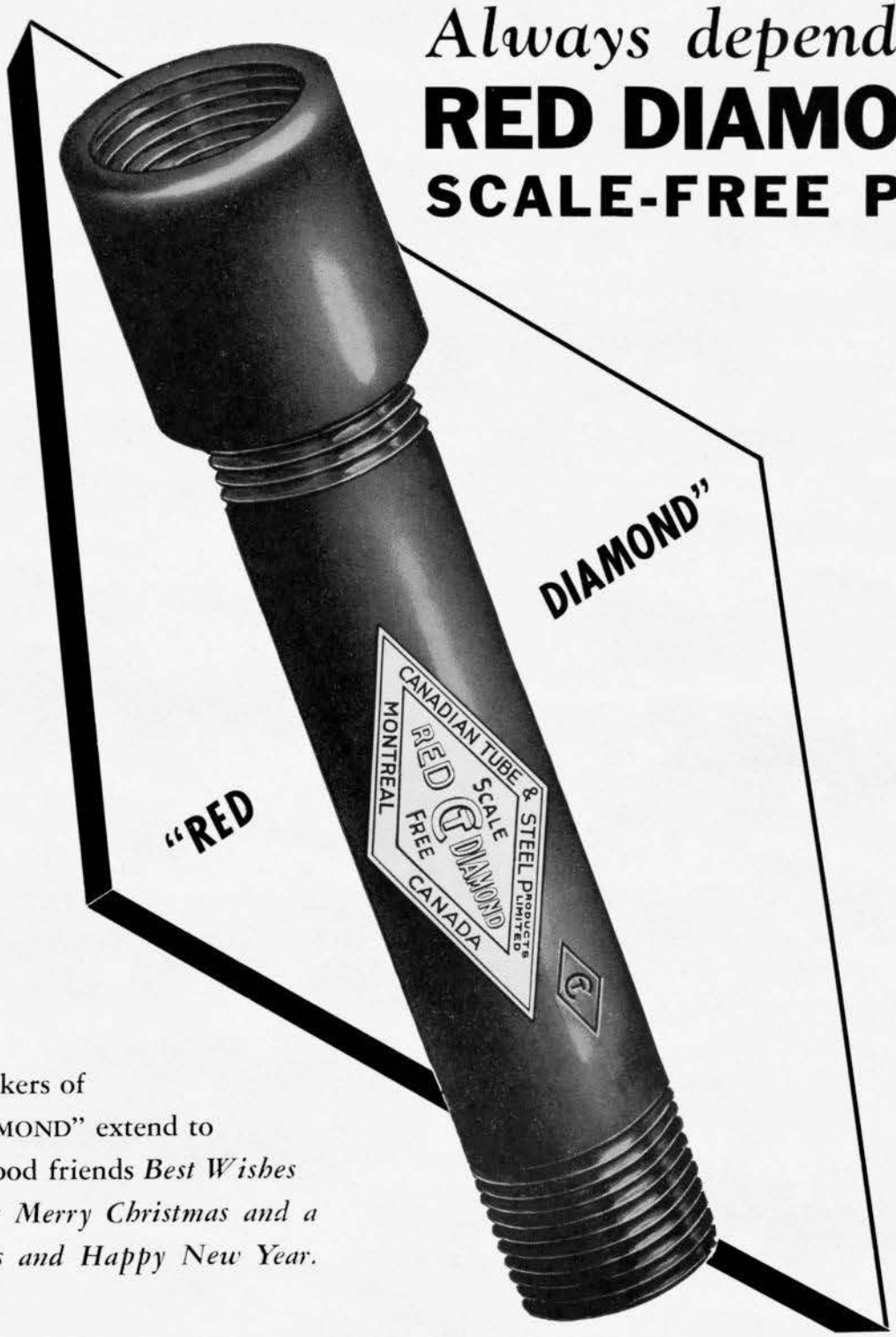
Mines and Factory at Asbestos, Que.

MONTREAL - TORONTO - WINNIPEG - VANCOUVER

AJ-912

Always dependable

RED DIAMOND
SCALE-FREE PIPE



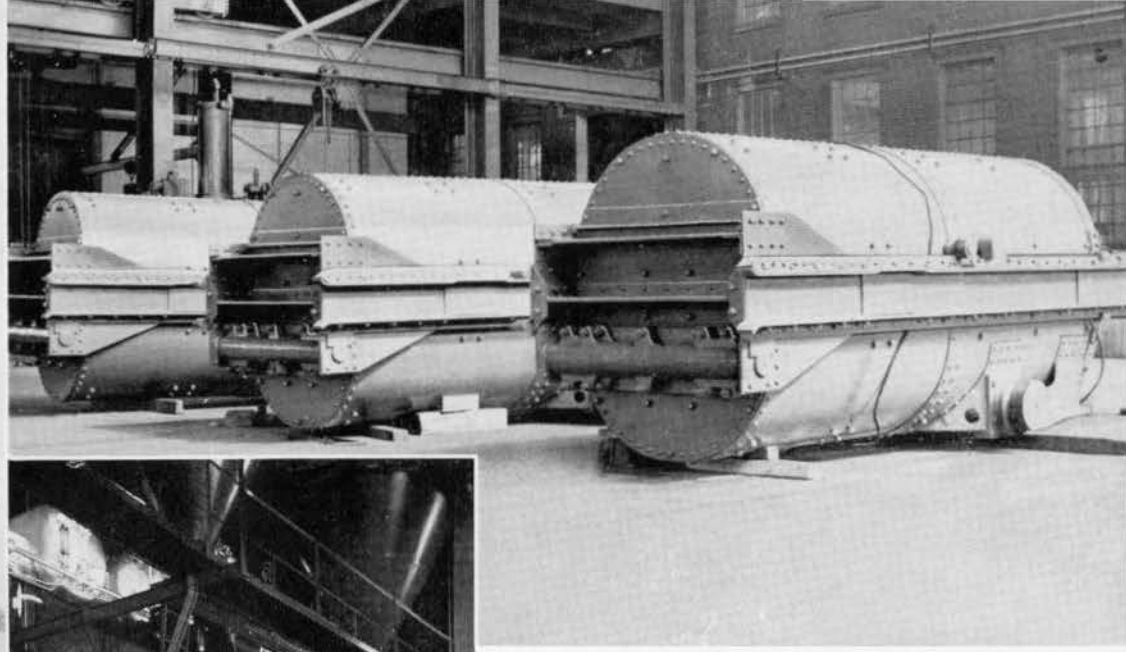
THE makers of
"RED DIAMOND" extend to
all their good friends *Best Wishes*
for a Very Merry Christmas and a
Prosperous and Happy New Year.

CANADIAN TUBE & STEEL
PRODUCTS LIMITED—MONTREAL

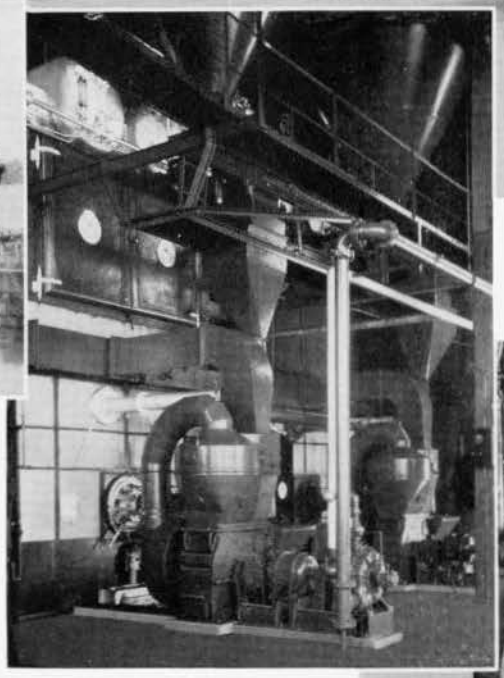
5997

Above: WILLIAMS BUCKET — Capacity 6½ cubic yards. Weight approximately 17 tons. Built for J. P. Porter & Sons Ltd., general contractors, for use in harbour work on our Atlantic coast.

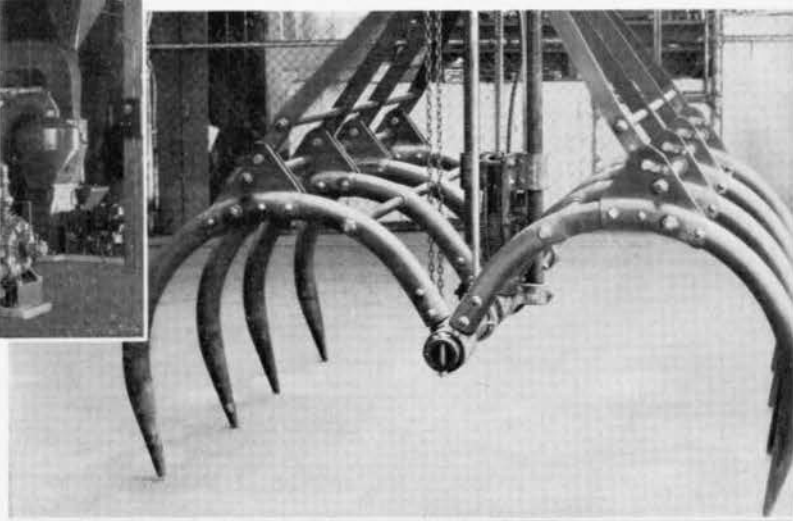
Right: DOMINION UNIPULVO COAL PULVERIZING INSTALLATION at Molsons Brewery, Montreal, Que.



Above: MINE SKIPS built for The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited, for use in Finland.



Below: SUGAR CANE TONGS constructed for the Sugar Industry in Barbados, B.W.I.



Throughout Canada —AND ELSEWHERE

Throughout every province of Canada and beyond her borders—for almost every industry — Dominion Bridge leads the way in supplying practically every type of steel structure and equipment.

To facilitate distribution of this wide range of production and to better serve industry, complete engineering and plant facilities are maintained at key centres across Canada.

Above: PENSTOCK SECTION for Brazil, South America.

DOMINION BRIDGE COMPANY LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: LACHINE (MONTREAL), QUE.

Branch Offices and Works: OTTAWA • TORONTO • WINNIPEG • CALGARY • VANCOUVER

Agencies: REGINA • EDMONTON

Associate Companies:

DOMINION ENGINEERING CO., LTD. MONTREAL, QUE.

ROBB ENGINEERING WORKS LTD., AMHERST, N.S.

EASTERN CANADA STEEL & IRON WORKS LTD., QUEBEC, QUE.

DOMINION HOIST & SHOVEL CO., LTD., MONTREAL, QUE.

McGREGOR-McINTYRE IRON WORKS LTD., TORONTO, ONT.

SAULT STRUCTURAL STEEL CO., LTD., SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT.

MANITOBA BRIDGE & IRON WORKS LTD. WINNIPEG, MAN.

MANITOBA ROLLING MILLS CO., LTD., WINNIPEG, MAN.

RIVERSIDE IRON WORKS, LTD., CALGARY, ALTA.

STANDARD IRON WORKS LTD., EDMONTON, ALTA.

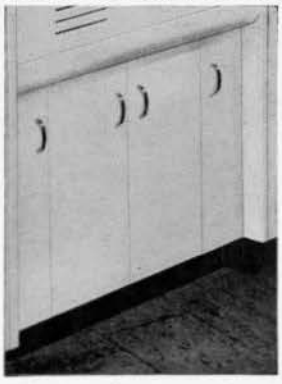
ARCHITECTS helped to write this success story . . .

In building the "KITCHEN QUEEN" Sink, Crane designers were helped in no small measure by hints and suggestions given Crane representatives by Architects. It is because the "KITCHEN QUEEN" embodies so many really *practical* advances that its success has been so great. Among these improvements are low 4" back, layout of storage space, and the other features illustrated below. We shall be glad to send you full details of this "architects' sink".

FEATURES OF THE "KITCHEN QUEEN" SINK

Cup strainer can be lifted out and emptied like a cup.

A sliding cutlery compartment in upper drawer.



This recessed centre panel provides knee room, permits correct posture and lessens fatigue.

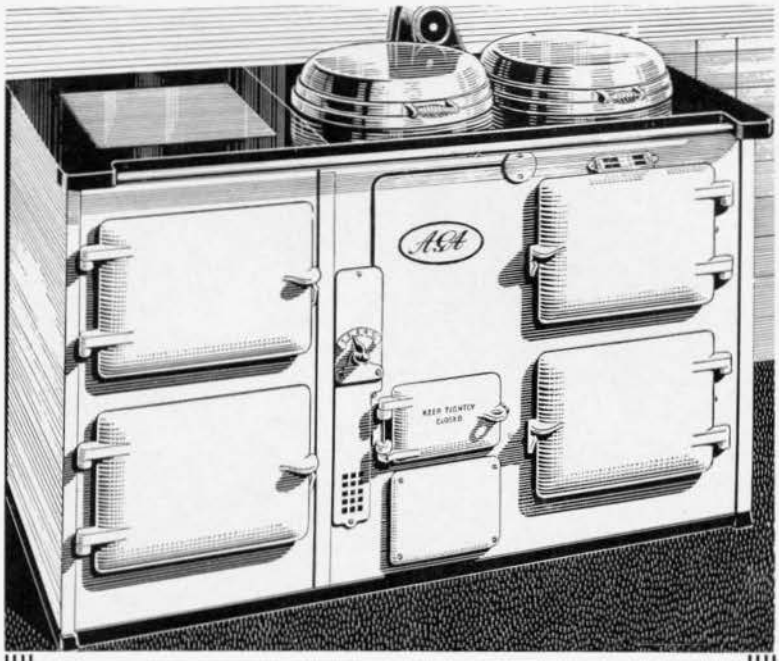
Recessed sub-base provides ample toe room.

Drainboards are depressed 1". Safe ...no overflowing!

You are cordially invited to visit your nearest Crane showroom where you will find a *complete* line of Plumbing and Heating fixtures for every type of installation.

CRANE

Crane Limited; Head Office: 1170 Beaver Hall Sq., Montreal
Branches in 19 Cities in Canada and Newfoundland



MOST PRACTICAL OF ALL

Because the AGA Cooker was designed by a great scientist, Dr. Gustaf Dalen, it is intensely practical and modern. The AGA burns anthracite or coke in such a way that you know exactly how much your fuel bill will be per year. Furthermore the AGA burns day and night and is always ready for instant use. It will boil a pint of water in 50 seconds. It is thoroughly insulated, contains no moving parts to grow obsolete or wear out. It is clean, simple to operate and attractive in appearance. The AGA is particularly ideal for large estates —but there are models for any type or size of kitchen. In addition to its many mechanical features, food cooked on the AGA is far superior to that done on any other type of stove. A demonstration will convince you.

Full details and costs will be gladly sent on request. When planning kitchens recommend the AGA.

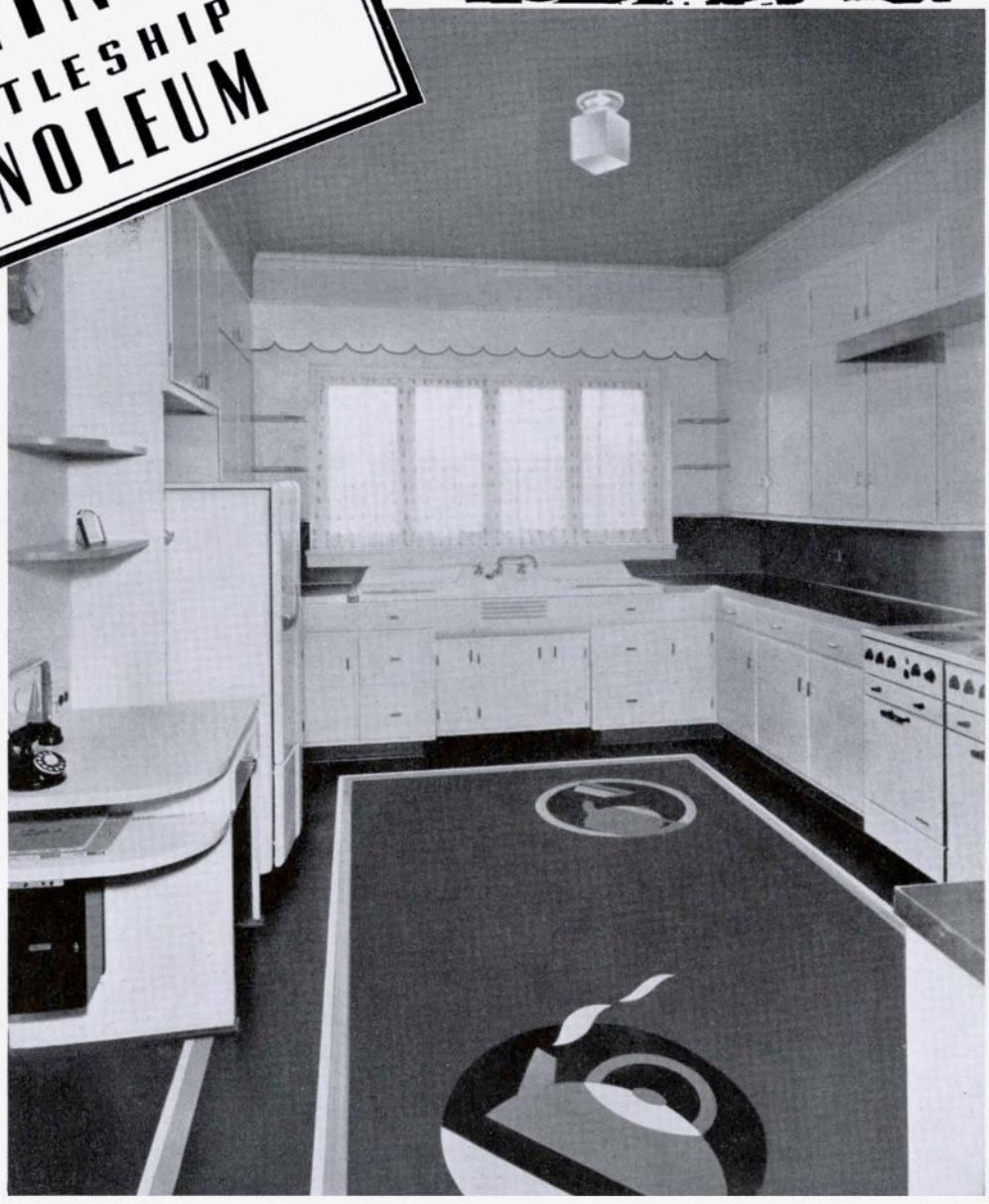
AGA COOKER

AGA HEAT (CANADA) LIMITED
34 BLOOR ST. WEST, TORONTO

•

638 Dorchester St. West, Montreal
1276 Howe Street, Vancouver

DOMINION "BATTLESHIP" LINOLEUM



for an ULTRA-MODERN FLOOR

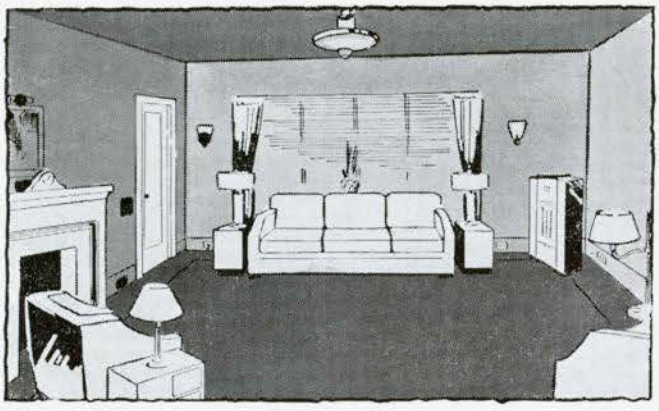
PICTURED here is a typical example of the kitchen *moderne* with its Dominion Battleship Linoleum floor in green and yellow and the "kettle" insignia in ivory, yellow and black. Similar smart designs may be developed for *any* room with the same, permanent, easily-cleaned material. Dominion Battleship Linoleum comes in a wide range of colours and effects and may be laid with or without border or interlining or in tile or other designs. Ask about our 5-year Guarantee.

"How Much of Your Overhead is Underfoot?"

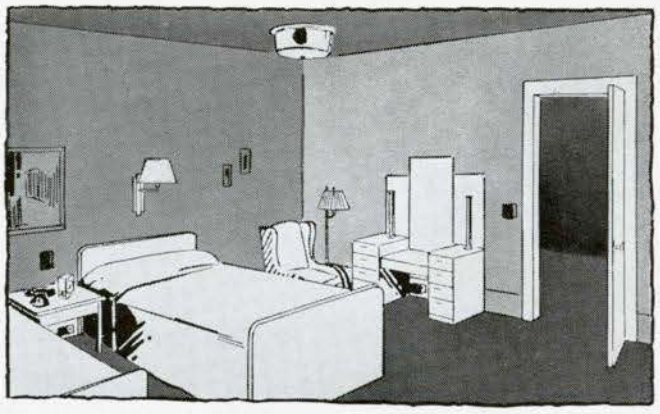
DOMINION OILCLOTH & LINOLEUM CO., LIMITED — MONTREAL

PLAN *"Adequate Wiring"* FOR YOUR CLIENTS

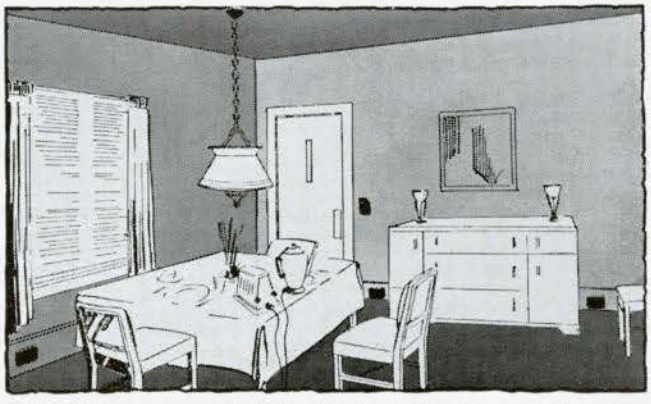
Plan a "Path of Light" throughout the home with switches at each door to turn on lights ahead. Provide for plenty of baseboard outlets to plug in lamps and appliances wherever your client pleases. Specify large enough wire to properly carry all the current that will be needed today and tomorrow.



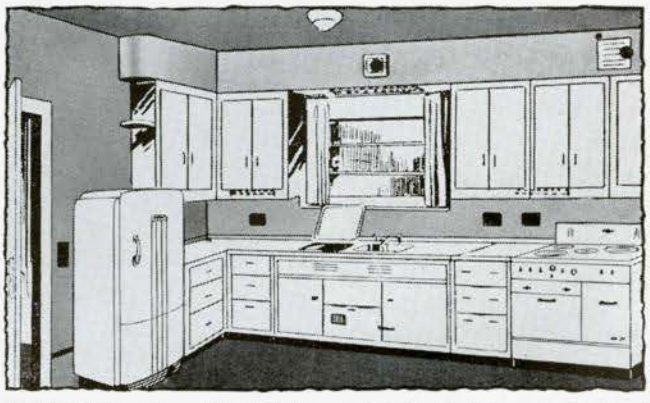
In the living room five or six baseboard outlets should be provided, allowing the use of shorter, tidier cords and the arrangement of furniture without being tied down by the location of outlets. Don't overlook the special radio outlets to provide ground and aerial wires.



In the bedroom enough outlets are needed for a bedside lamp and heating pad, regardless of where the bed may be placed . . . for heater, sunlamp, curling iron, etc., and an outlet for an extra radio. Don't forget an automatic door switch for the closet.



In the dining room specify "Two-Way" switches for each entrance for the "Path of Light" . . . the outlets essential for toaster, percolator, etc. . . . and a floor outlet for kitchen service bell.



In the kitchen plan "Two-Way" switches at all doors . . . plenty of light over working surfaces . . . and *lots* of outlets. This is the workshop of the home where electrical servants are concentrated. Provide for refrigerator, mixer, clock, exhaust fan . . . and another radio outlet.

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED

39-JB-11

Sydney, Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Montreal, Ottawa, Noranda, Toronto, New Liskeard, Hamilton, Sudbury, London, Windsor, Fort William, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Lethbridge, Edmonton, Calgary, Trail, Kelowna, Vancouver, Victoria.

JOURNAL

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

Serial No. 172 TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1939 Vol. 16, No. 12

CONTENTS

Editorial, by the President, H. L. Fetherstonhaugh - - - - - - - - - - - - - 250
Address Given by Mr. Fred S. Haines, P.R.C.A. - - - - - - - - - - - - 251, 252
N. C. C. Draft Report - 253, 254
Letter to the Editor, by John Layng, B.Arch. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 254
In the Exchequer Court of Canada - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 255, 256
Provincial Page - 262, 263
Index to Volume 16 - 264, 265

PLATES

The T. Eaton Company Western Limited, Edmonton, Alberta - - - - - - - - - - 257
Wagner Brake Service Company Limited, Toronto, Ontario - - - - - - - - - - 258
Addition to Plant, C. A. Dunham Company, Limited, Toronto, Ontario - - - - - - 259
House of Mr. Bethune L. Smith, Toronto, Ontario - - - - - - - - - - - - 260, 261

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

OFFICERS

President ..... H. L. FETHERSTONHAUGH (F)
Second Vice-President ..... S. P. DUMARESQ (F)
Honorary Treasurer ..... BURWELL R. COON
First Vice-President ..... WILLIAM FREDK. GARDINER
Honorary Secretary ..... ALCIDE CHAUSSE (F)
Secretary ..... M. Elmslie, 74 King St. E., Toronto

COUNCIL

R. P. BLAKEY
J. MARTLAND
Alberta Association of Architects

S. M. EVELEIGH
WILLIAM FREDK. GARDINER
GEORGE NAIRNE
Architectural Institute of British Columbia

R. C. HAM
PROF. M. S. OSBORNE (F)
E. PRAIN
Manitoba Association of Architects

J. L. HEANS
H. C. MOTT (F)
Architects Association of New Brunswick

S. P. DUMARESQ (F)
L. R. FAIRN (F)
Nova Scotia Association of Architects

W. J. ABRA
L. GORDON BRIDGMAN
MURRAY BROWN (F)
BURWELL R. COON
ALLAN GEORGE
ERIC W. HALDENBY (F)
R. E. McDONNELL
MACKENZIE WATERS (F)
Ontario Association of Architects

P. C. AMOS
ALCIDE CHAUSSE (F)
ERNEST CORMIER (F)
H. L. FETHERSTONHAUGH (F)
GORDON McLEOD PITTS (F)
PHILIP J. TURNER
Province of Quebec Association of Architects

F. J. MARTIN
STAN. E. STOREY
Saskatchewan Association of Architects

EDITORIAL BOARD

MACKENZIE WATERS (F), Chairman

CECIL S. BURGESS (F), Edmonton
R. A. D. BERWICK, Vancouver
DAVID COLVILLE, Vancouver
MILTON S. OSBORNE (F), Winnipeg
H. CLAIRE MOTT (F), St. John

LESLIE R. FAIRN (F), Wolfville
GORDON S. ADAMSON, Toronto
GLADSTONE EVANS, Toronto
RICHARD A. FISHER, Toronto

H. GORDON HUGHES, Ottawa
RICHARD A. BOLTON, Montreal
SYLVIO BRASSARD, Quebec
HENRI S. LABELLE, (F), Montreal
ROBT. F. DUKE, Saskatoon

ERIC R. ARTHUR, EDITOR

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

J. F. SULLIVAN, PUBLISHER

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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

IN October I had the opportunity, through this page, of telling our members what steps had been taken to learn how architects could be of national service during the war. In reading over what I then said, I feel the enthusiasm of our members to help, may in some way have prevented me from obtaining a clear view of the situation, and I welcome this opportunity to report on the situation as I now see it. May I first state that at the beginning of the war, there were certain misconceptions, which many shared, regarding the Government programme of emergency work. The amount of work which the Government plans to carry out is not by any means as extensive as originally reported. The countless additions to industrial plants are in most cases being erected by private enterprise. The enlargement of our aviation centres is being accomplished by additional stock hangars—and additional typical recreation, dining and living quarters to accommodate the personnel. Certain defense works are under construction, and it is obvious these projects must remain under the department in the Government which is responsible for them. Practically all this work is being planned in the Department of Defense and there appears to be no indication of any change in these arrangements. We do not know, the Government probably does not know, when the pressure of war needs will demand greater building programmes and increased speed in production of drawings and in construction. If the Building Industry is ever put to such a test, it will have to be done, if it is to be successful, through the architectural profession in collaboration with private engineering firms.

We may take some consolation from the minutes of the "First Wartime Informal Meeting" of the R.I.B.A. where in answer to questions, difficulties like our own are apparent, and the short circuiting of the Architects Register by Government Departments is frequently mentioned. The difference there is, of course, that the architectural profession is, (over age 30) a reserved occupation, and the effects of large scale bombing of London or other cities will have to be met by architects in private practice.

In the meantime, in Canada, we are of the opinion that negotiation will do more than carping criticism to gain an end which we firmly believe is in the national interest as well as our own; and while building being done is of a temporary character we can be paving the way for professional participation in a great governmental construction programme when, and if, it comes.

It is once again a war time Christmas in Canada, and our thoughts turn to so many of our confreres here and in England, who are with the Active Forces. On behalf of our Council, I wish them success and a safe return—and to all—a Merry Christmas.

H. L. FETHERSTONHAUGH.

ADDRESS GIVEN BY MR. FRED S. HAINES, P.R.C.A.

Principal of the Ontario College of Art, Toronto, at Luncheon of Toronto Chapter

WE are entering an era which notably shall be characterized by design in four specific phases—design in social structure to ensure the organization of people, work, wealth, leisure—design in machines that shall improve the working conditions by eliminating drudgery—design in all objects of daily use, that shall make them economical, durable, convenient, congenial to everyone — design in the arts, painting, sculpture, music, literature and architecture that shall inspire a new era.

Probably all works of man were ugly at first. Even in the days of handcraft each new implement or tool was crude in its original conception, was refined and took on the semblance of design only when its usefulness had reached the maximum. The jar, the wheel, the ladle, the rug, the bracelet, the reaping hook, hand-made products of an earlier age, whose shapes we admire, did not start with those graceful and seemingly inevitable forms. The potter made a vessel that would hold water, but he carried it no further. It was a second step to realize that the bottle or jar could be a pleasing shape. These little processes of refinement went on for ages following the introduction of each new device. They were the result of evolution over a long span of years. Being made by hand one at a time, improvement could begin anywhere. Each successive craftsman added something.

Not so with the products of machines. Once the pattern is set, no change can be made, short of scrapping the machines. The process is instantaneous—the result permanent. All the more need, then, of some influence brought to bear on the man at the top, the manufacturer, when the pattern is made. He must be willing to consult artists to design his pattern. He must be impressed with the economic value of beauty to the extent of scrapping costly machine tools. Manufacturers are doing that very thing. One spent 70 million dollars to alter his shops solely to make a better-looking product. We passed from the hand to the machine; we enjoyed our era of the machine; we acquired wealth, and with wealth, education, travel, sophistication, a sense of beauty, and then we began to miss something in our cheap but ugly products. We had ceased to be content with mere productivity. We were no longer satisfied with the fact that the devices worked. We awoke to a conviction that we were surrounding ourselves with divers ingenious devices and contraptions that greatly eased the friction of living, but which were in the mass, ugly. Or, if not ugly, cold and commonplace. It was not altogether the absence of beauty. There was an oppressive utility about these things that was disturbing. Efficiency was not enough. The machine did not satisfy the soul. Man could not live by bread alone. And thus it came about that beauty—or what one conceived as beauty, became a factor in the production and marketing of goods.

The longing for beauty is instinctive. It may be unsuspected, but it is there. It is stronger in some who have cultivated their tastes, but we all have the need, and sometimes desire for a measure of beauty in our lives. Those who are called artists are more sensitive to it, and some are able to create it, but the surest guarantee of beauty in this modern mechanistic and somewhat muddled world is the growing recognition that it has economic as well as spiritual value—that beauty pays. This explains the increasing demand for good taste in the furniture of living which has led to calling on the artist to assist the engineer in styling the products of industry. The influence at work making over so many kinds of manufactured goods is putting a new power behind the wheels of industry. The men called in to re-design the product are the same artists who have been creating new techniques for the presentation of goods. They have been introduced to industry by the door of advertising. Many a colour scheme put forward tentatively in an advertisement has been adopted at the factory. Production is living up to its advertising,—advertising designed by artists, young, alert, keenly aware of their world, who are at once practical and imaginative.

A few years ago we reached the highest pitch of material well-being the world has ever known, but we missed something. We made a prosperous world with our machines, but it is still an ugly one. The next step is to beautify it. And it is more than possible that we shall find in that beautification the key to our riddle, one of the movements that will lead us out of the depression. No purely material civilization survives. "Where there is no vision, the people perish." Theology, religion, faith have lost somewhat of their power over us, but beauty remains—beauty that has endured as an ideal in men's minds for thousands of years. In the middle ages, religion was an ideal—and men made it pay. Today beauty is an ideal, and we can make it pay.

Business may expect to find in Art the same practical help it has received from science. When laboratories were first being established as an adjunct of manufacturing businesses, and with the frank object of increasing profits, fear was expressed by some scientists that the pursuit of the dollar would stifle the spirit of pure research. The exact contrary has been the result. Not only have employers shown a liberal and open mind, but the kind of men they have employed have been superior to all temptation to degrade their fields of research. Now there are half a dozen laboratories in America where scientists, untrammelled by the necessity of earning dividends for their employers, explore the invisible spectrum, or evolve theories about electrons gambolling in atoms. No longer is the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake the monopoly of universities. The corporation laboratory has become a recognized research institution. Big business and the professors have discovered that they once misunderstood each other.

Business has thus rendered a signal service to science, and served its own ends, at the same time. It is conceivable that it will do as much for art with equally happy and lasting results. Industrial art is as natural and logical an expression of this age as was religious art of the 15th century. The artist depicts what people believe in most. In the middle ages the church was the only big business except war. The church was a powerful influence, one that dominated men's minds and conditioned their thinking. It naturally drew art to its propaganda, as it drew wealth, politics, literature and even war.

Today business offers the artist an inviting opportunity. He is asked to re-design the products of industry. The only patron who is disposed to pay for that beautification is business. And art supported by business has within itself the seeds of perpetuation. If beautiful things are more profitable to the makers than ugly things, as I believe they are, then we can confidently hope for the artistic betterment of our physical environment.

A really beautiful factory building is worth more, has more influence than a museum full of the choicest art of antiquity.

The former is at least vital, living, and the mere fact of its existence is precursor of others. The latter is dead, inert, exotic, preserved for the curious eyes of those of us who have the interest to examine it, but which we have no hope, no need, and no desire of equalling. Each age must work out its own beauty from its own environment. Hence the advent of modernism into modern industrial production is an omen of great portent.

The Canadian Exhibition at the Tate Gallery in London has again emphasized that Canada has in painting an art of which to be proud. One distinguishing characteristic of that art is its decorative quality. I know of no western school of landscape painting more outstanding in this respect. Yet what opportunities have Canadian artists had for decorating public or private buildings? Fine decoration does not come as a first effort, but I am convinced that if the Canadian artist or designer is given a chance he will measure up to the fine things being created elsewhere, and what is certainly of much more importance, create a native style which will have a greater significance on our own environment.

We cannot escape great landscape art if our artists are at all sensitive or alive. We have a country rich in inspiring material and rich, too, in motifs for the designer. It is our responsibility to exert every influence in our power to hasten that day when our planned communities shall be of Canadian-designed buildings, furnished with craft designed with Canadian motifs, by Canadians.

In closing, I should like to read to you a challenge by René Clarke:—

"Bring me Idealism — I'm tired of things that look like things as they are. Have you buried your heart like pots of gold in the earth? You who are entrusted with the responsibility of showing others what they cannot see for themselves. If your eyes see only what is seen by others, from where will vision come? You who have been so disdainful of the ordinary, will you stand aside now and let the ordinary lead you back to the paths that stretch up to the heights? You claimed to be the leaders, the gifted, sensitive few, who discerned and brought into being the beauty that is truth. The quality of leadership is tested by adversity. Because we have adversity, do you renounce your leadership and hoard your visions against that time when someone else has made a market for your talent? Is your sense of beauty so delicate that it cannot be exposed to the frost? Will you come out again like house flies at the first warm touch of prosperity's spring?

"Bring me Courage—I'm tired of conformity that hides behind the general use. It is indeed a low level that parallels the taste of the throng. If we all conform, wherein will the crowd find guidance away from the common level. You say it narrows your market. Nothing of worth has been created with one eye on one's market. One needs both eyes and yet more, to see into one's heart, and it is from there that truth is born. Courage walks alone, even in the market places. The crowd must follow where the trail is blazed. Look at your idols. Did they hesitate because no one had been that way before? Did they wait for acceptance before they advertised their principles?

"Bring me Imagination—I'm tired of today and want to see tomorrow. I need an image, not of what I am, but of what I hope to be. Put away the mirror; set up the telescope. Was it not yesterday you boasted that your soul had wings, that you could penetrate rare atmospheres where the rest of us could not exist? Fly now, and bring us down a measure of that ozone. Bring us back from those excursions of the mind, which are the responsibility of your guild, a portion of wine to wash down our dry daily fare—wine from the vineyards of romance and imagination. If you bring us only bread, you become mere housewives serving the needs of the body, and we recede step by step from that estate which breeds the very license of your occupation. Have you no contacts with the gods that you only recite the conversations of the world? What binds you to this circling round and round? Can you not stretch your tether ever so little that the next circle would be trod on untrampled ground? Do not listen to those who counsel return to something which we had, but have lost. That is the creed of those who lack imagination or courage, and the refuge of those without plan. What we had we have not now. It belongs to yesterday, not today nor tomorrow. Others may lean on and borrow from the past, but you may not. Yours is the responsibility to create the new, the fresh, the vital vision of tomorrow, what we hope to be."

We offer our sincere congratulations to Mr. Haines on his elevation to the Presidency of the Royal Canadian Academy.
—Ed.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE S.A.A.

The annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Association of Architects was held in Regina, on November 9th, in the Legislative Building, with Mr. George J. Stephenson of Saskatoon as President. Mr. Stephenson was re-elected President of the Association for the coming term. The other officers elected were: F. H. Portnall, Regina, First Vice-President; F. J. Martin, Saskatoon, Second Vice-President; E. J. Gilbert, Saskatoon, Secretary-Treasurer. The councillors for the coming term are: W. G. VanEgmond, Stan. E. Storey, and J. G. Puntin, of Regina, and Professor R. A. Spencer, Saskatoon, of the University of Saskatchewan. F. J. Martin was chosen to represent the Saskatchewan Association on the Council of the R.A.I.C., while F. H. Portnall was re-appointed to the Senate of the University.

The question of examinations for registration was discussed at some length and the board of examiners, under the chairmanship of Professor Spencer, was asked to obtain all data possible toward standardizing the examinations of the four Western Provinces, and submit a report in full.

The revised handbook of the Association was completed during the past term, and the results, both actual and financial were gratifying.

Unfortunately, building activity in Saskatchewan is still on the quiet side and the general discussions were of a routine nature.

The Association is pleased to hear of the election of Mr. J. G. Puntin as a Fellow of the R.I.B.A. and offers its congratulations.

Regina's weather was rather rough, but was more than made up for by her cordial hospitality.

The next annual meeting will be held in Saskatoon, where we would certainly like to see every member of the Association.

— Robert F. Duke.

N. C. C. DRAFT REPORT—METHODS OF HANDLING EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION

Presented to the Government, September 13th, 1939

Preamble

The National Construction Council was formed six years ago for the purpose of meeting emergencies. For the construction industry it co-ordinates and speaks for Architects, Engineers, Contractors, and Manufacturers of Building Materials, as well as Supply Organizations and Labour. It is the official voice of the largest industry in Canada.

We have in mind, and know by personal experience, the terrific waste in the last war due to lack of fully organized means for placing the best qualified men in positions requiring high special qualifications. Our proposal, hereinafter described, will overcome this difficulty and will expeditiously execute emergency construction.

Request

Our Council asks that an organization as outlined below should be set up with the advice of the construction industry to supplement and co-operate with the existing civil and military services of the Government.

Our Council also asks that the following policy be adopted under the new Department of Munitions and Supply, or such other body as the Government may appoint.

Policy

The services of all thoroughly competent professional Engineers and Architects, who are available under this plan, will be used to the fullest extent possible for design and supervision to supplement existing Departmental Staffs.

It is realized that *where time permits* contracts for emergency construction will be let in the ordinary way as provided in the Act, and to bona fide contractors.

Where time does not permit the calling of tenders, bona fide contractors will be employed to the fullest extent possible. The Government will pay the cost and the profit allowed in the Act, subject to the safeguards given below and given in the Act.

All material and supplies will be purchased from regularly established sources at prices fixed and published from time to time by the Fair Price Board. (A system, similar to that used in England during the last war for the supply of supplementary rations, would prove efficient).

Organization

A suggested outline of adequate organization for this plan (authority for which already exists) follows:—

A National Director of Construction with two assistants reporting to the Defence Purchasing Board.

A District Director of Construction in each Military District who will co-ordinate works within his District and organize each project, reporting to the National Director.

Co-operation

The National Construction Council is available for consultation with the National Director.

Regional Committees of the National Construction Council have been used effectively in the past, particularly in advising on local matters. Each District Director can thus have an Advisory Committee embracing each branch of the industry.

Each Regional Committee could co-operate with representatives of the Departments of Labour, and Fair Price Boards or War Purchasing Board, as may be determined.

Provision should be made so that the District Director may avail himself of the services of any firm, its personnel and supplies. This Council offers to recommend to its members that all private contracts should contain a clause whereby the requirements of the Department of Defence or other Governmental authority shall receive priority. It is hardly necessary to say that a firm's personnel will not be disrupted nor private work interrupted needlessly.

Safeguards

All work undertaken without tender will be subject to fair material prices as fixed by the Fair Price Board on the advice of the local Committee, and subject to the prevailing wages in the locality, and further subject to a continuous audit by a properly qualified accountant, under the supervision of a representative from the Auditor General's Department.

The Council, with its broad and intimate knowledge of the qualifications of the leaders in its own industry, and believing it is fundamental to secure the best qualified men, offers its services for consultation in the selection of men for the various positions. The Council, of course, does not presume to suggest it should assist in the selection of Departmental representatives nor auditors.

The District Directors should be selected preferably from the District in which they reside, because of detailed personal knowledge of local conditions and the qualifications of the individuals and firms available.

Advantages

The District Director can at once be in touch with available personnel, etc., anywhere in the country through the National Director or the National Construction Council.

Such an organization will complete work in a minimum of time with best results and at least cost. Man power and materials will be conserved and properly directed for the sole purpose of producing efficient results.

This plan provides for organizing and employing that part of the personnel of the country who can best perform construction work.

Persons unfit for military duty because of age or minor infirmities, but otherwise good workers, can be used efficiently. Considerable man power is thus made available immediately, relieving younger men for military duty.

Military engineering services are relieved of emergency construction. They are therefore in a much better position to carry on training and organization for war purposes.

This plan does not conflict with existing departmental services but rather supplements those services. It undoubtedly guarantees immediate utilization of the most effective personnel and equipment in the construction industry in co-operation with the military services.

As the Council is an operating organization, the proposed plan can be put into effect quickly.

Conclusion

The Council hopes that the plan will be found acceptable to the Government, and that it will be given immediate approval. The Council assures the Government of its full co-operation in any adjustment of this plan or in the successful prosecution of any other plan which may be decided upon.

CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS OF THE NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION COUNCIL OF CANADA

Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.
Engineering Institute of Canada.
Canadian Construction Association.
Canadian Institute of Plumbing and Heating.
Canadian Manufacturers Association.
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.
Asphalt Roofing Manufacturers of Canada.
Canadian Lumbermen's Association.
Canadian Paint, Oil and Varnish Association.
Dominion Council of Professional Engineers.
Brick Manufacturers' Association.
Canadian Association of Master Painters and Decorators.
Canadian Founders and Metal Trades Association.
Structural Clay Tile Association.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

The Editor,
Journal of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

Sir:

Before the echoes of our latest Toronto Chapter meeting die away, I should like to attempt a development of its basic theme, *Plans by Departmental Staff*, if I may.

First, however, allow me to say that, since the outbreak of this War, a reticence, somehow wavering between loyalty and politeness has kept us from grumbling too much about our own grievances. We believed, perhaps, that alleviated pressure on the Government would assist it to carry its difficult War work to a successful conclusion, more expediently.

Facts, on the other hand, would seem to laugh at our timid politeness. The considered opinions of the allied professions of architecture and engineering, sincerely put forth in a spirit of national co-operation, have been overlooked, deliberately or otherwise. Now we must stand to clarify a situation that has remained obscure to the public and even to our indifferent selves, too long.

Plans by Owner's Staff (Departmental becomes Owner's when a Department assumes possession of the Work) is indeed an ominous phrase, as far as the architectural and engineering professions are concerned. It implies here, that a governmental administrative body has engaged in competitive practice with established and trained professions on works which belong to the Country as a whole, and in contravention to the original objects of democratic concept. It is a regrettable commentary that administration seems to be unable to appear busy without embracing a function which was never intended for administration.

More than that, it implies that ordinary productive work has been steered out of its natural guiding channels only to be subordinated to the highly political conditions of officialdom. Construction production is exposed to all the weaknesses of bureaucracy; delay, faulty judgment, expensiveness, lack of personal responsibility, and ends in the dissatisfaction of an unimaginative, mechanical result. This official system usually divorces the problem too much from the conditions of a specific locale. It loses character and variation. Moreover it provides any politics toadying group with too much power to do the wrong thing. In fact it is an experiment dangerous to democracy.

More important than any one incident now, however, is the scope and trend of this situation. Those of us who have daily charted its course for some time, realize the extent and the possible eventual outcome. It presupposes that there is not a better alternative. It almost sanctions consent when any offensive is inaudible. But each of us must understand what is happening.

We can accept it and finally arrive at a time when most architects and engineers will be forced to be employed (not commissioned) by the State at the expense of everything except a dubious security, or we can object to it, *in concert*, and once more be free, creative professions at work.

The surrender of our privileges to the first would be both deplorable and disastrous. The achievement of the second is decidedly possible, given strong leadership to present the case forcibly and unflinchingly to the Government. Not until then can we effectually deal with the planning problems of this Country as we should in War and Peace.

John Layng.

November 25th, 1939.

IN THE EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA

BETWEEN:

MURRAY BROWN,

Suppliant,

— and —

HIS MAJESTY THE KING, herein represented by the Honourable, the Minister of Public Works,

Respondent.

MACLEAN, J.

(Judgment rendered May 26, 1939)

IN 1935, under the provisions of the Public Works Construction Act, 1934, and The Supplementary Public Works Construction Act, 1935, the Governor in Council determined upon the construction of a post office building in the City of Toronto, known as Postal Station K. The Minister of Public Works was charged with the execution of this work, and parliament made the necessary appropriation therefor.

In July, 1935, the suppliant, Mr. Murray Brown, an architect practising in the City of Toronto, a member of the Ontario Association of Architects, was asked by the Chief Architect of the Department of Public Works, by letter, if he would prepare the plans and specifications and supervise the construction of the proposed Postal Station K, "on the attached terms and conditions on which outside architects are being engaged by this Department." One of such terms and conditions was that the total fee for all services rendered should be five per cent of the actual cost of the building, as should be determined by the Department of Public Works, and this fee was to include various mentioned services to be performed, such as the preparation of the plans and specifications, the detail drawings, and the testing and inspection of all material entering into the construction of the building.

The suppliant, by letter, agreed to prepare the plans and specifications, and supervise the construction of the proposed building, "in accordance with the terms and conditions on which outside architects are being engaged by your Department." On the recommendation of the Chief Architect and the Deputy Minister of Public Works, the services of Mr. Brown were engaged, and this recommendation was approved by an Order of the Governor in Council.

The suppliant in due course proceeded with the preparation of the plans and specifications of the proposed building, the cost of which he estimated at $180,000.00. In September, 1935, on completion of the plans and specifications, he rendered an account to the Department of Public Works for one-half of his fee, $4,500.00 that is 2½ per cent of $180,000.00, which amount the account stated was then due, and later he was paid $2,000.00 on account. In the meanwhile tenders had been solicited for the construction of the proposed building, the lowest of which was $149,229.00, and this tender was accepted. In February, 1936, the Department paid Mr. Brown an additional sum of $1,730.75, making $3,730.73 paid him altogether, the same being 2½ per cent of the contract price of $149,229.00. Apparently it was the practice of the Department to pay to outside architects engaged by it one-half of the stipulated fee upon completion of the plans and specifications of any proposed building, and this would seem to be the practice among architects.

In May, 1936, the Chief Architect advised the suppliant, by letter, that the Department had decided to appoint a Clerk of Works to supervise the construction of the Postal Station, and that his services to supervise the work would not be required. And he was advised, at the same time, that he would be paid 2½ per cent for the preparation of the plans and specifications, and ¼ per cent for the preparation of the necessary detail drawings, both payments to be based on the amount of the lowest tender, namely, $149,229.00, less payments previously made to him. The suppliant acknowledged receipt of this letter and enquired on what basis the ¼ per cent was arrived at, "as the Quebec Schedule of fees calls for this to be 20 per cent of the fee which would be 1 per cent". The Chief Architect replied that it was the practice of the Department to pay outside architects 2½ per cent for the "preparation of plans and specifications ready for tenders", under the Public Works Construction Act, and ¼ per cent for the preparation of detail drawings. No further communications passed between Mr. Brown and the Department in respect of the termination of his services. The suppliant was later paid $373.08 for the preparation of the detail drawings, made at the request of the Department, that amount being ¼ per cent of the contract price, which payment Mr. Brown accepted, though questioning its sufficiency. The Department took the position that this was the fee paid for such work to other architects in private practice.

In March, 1937, the suppliant rendered an account to the Department of Public Works in which he claimed a fee of $7,162.99 for the sketch plans, working drawings and specifications, and some other items, based on the Schedule of Professional Charges of the Ontario Association of Architects, aggregating in all $7,550.99, less the payment of $3,730.73 already received by him, and this account the Department declined to pay. The suppliant's claim then passed into the hands of his solicitor, and later this petition followed. Before passing on I might say that the contract price for the construction of the Postal Station was reduced by $4,500.00 by reason of the substitution of reinforced concrete construction for steel construction.

Apparently the suppliant visited the building almost daily during construction, and advised the contractor in the interpretation of the plans and working drawings, during the construction of the building, but he did not advise the Department that he was doing this, though possibly the Department's supervising architect resident in Toronto had knowledge of it. However, the suppliant was very frank in stating that he rendered such assistance to the contractor voluntarily and because of his sentimental interest in a building which he had designed, and he is not now putting that forward as a claim against the Department, and consequently this does not call for any further discussion.

The suppliant contends that a contract was entered into, on terms, between the Crown represented by the Department of Public Works and himself, to prepare the plans and specifications and to supervise the construction of the building, which contract the suppliant was willing at all times to carry out, and that the Department of Public Works had not the right to alter the terms of the contract, or to terminate it; and by reason of the breach of the contract the suppliant by his petition now claims damages in the sum of $3,357.64, or in the alternative a fair and reasonable compensation for the work actually done and services rendered by him, in accordance with the Schedule of Professional Charges of the Ontario Association of Architects. The alternative claim I do not propose to entertain and shall not again refer to it. On behalf of the Crown, it was conceded by Mr. Jennings that a contract was entered into between the parties for the perfor-

mance of the services and duties mentioned, but, it is claimed, that the professional services of the suppliant were retained as any other public servant or employee of the Crown is retained, and which services might be terminated by the Department at any time; that the suppliant acquiesced in the termination of the contract; and that the contract was a divisible one, which, I assume, is intended to mean that the preparation of the plans and specifications was one thing, and the supervision of the construction of the building another thing.

It is hardly open to debate, I think, but that here a contract was entered into between the Department of Public Works and the suppliant, and which contract was authorized by the Governor in Council. Neither is there room for debate for the proposition that the Crown is liable in damages for a breach of contract, just as is the subject, and I need not pause to make reference to the authorities supporting that proposition. And I cannot think it arguable that the contract here was a divisible one. The terms and conditions of the contract required the suppliant to prepare the plans and specifications and to supervise the construction of the building, and to perform other duties as well. It probably was the understanding, though it is not specifically mentioned in the terms and conditions which accompanied the offer of the Department, that the suppliant was to be paid one-half of his stated remuneration upon the completion of the plans and specifications, which appears to be the practice in such cases, and which would seem to be a very just and reasonable practice; the parties to the contract seem to have expected that such a payment would then be made, but that is in respect of remuneration, and does not make the contract a divisible one. I do not think there is substance in this contention. Neither do I think that the suppliant stood in the relation of a public servant or employee to the Crown, and therefore a line of cases referred to by Jennings are not here applicable. Their relations were contractual. The suppliant contracted to perform certain services but that does not make him a public servant, or one in the service of the Crown, in the popular or legal sense. I see no distinction between the position of the architect of a building, the suppliant here, and the contractor who constructs it, and I can hardly conceive of the latter being designated as a public servant, and whose contract might be terminated, with or without cause, on the ground that being a public servant his contract might be terminated at any time.

At the conclusion of the trial I was rather strongly inclined to the view that the suppliant must fail on the ground that he had acquiesced in the termination of the contract, but upon a further consideration of the matter I feel compelled to depart from that view. I have since considered the important portions of the evidence, particularly that of the suppliant, and I find nothing therein that on any fair construction can be described as acquiescence on the part of the suppliant in the termination of the contract, or as a waiver of his legal rights thereunder. It is true that he made no formal protest to any officer of the Department of Public Works when advised that his services would not be required for supervising the construction of the building. It is also true that thereafter he prepared the detail drawings, or shop drawings, at the request of the Department, and for which he was paid, but I do not think it can be said that this constitutes acquiescence in the termination of the contract. It might as fairly be said that this constituted a resumption of the contractual relations between the Department of Public Works and the suppliant, and a cancellation of the notice to terminate the contract. It was a part of the work he was to perform under the contract. The fact that the suppliant rendered an account for work actually done and services rendered, not according to the terms of the contract, but according to the schedule of fees laid down by the Ontario Association of Architects, does not constitute acquiescence in the breach of the contract, though it is a recognition of the fact that the contract had been ended. It was because the contract was ended that this account was rendered, and on a basis of remuneration different from the terms provided by the contract, which, I think, cannot be supported, but that does not destroy the legal rights of the suppliant. Upon a careful consideration of the evidence I do not think it can be said that the suppliant acquiesced in the termination of the contract, or that he waived his rights thereunder. It would be rather unusual that he would so lightly assent to this. Contract rests on the agreement of the parties; as it is their agreement which binds them, so by their agreement they may be loosed. I do not think the suppliant ever agreed to discharge the contract. I think the suppliant must succeed.

Now, as to the amount of damages to which the suppliant is entitled, and the basis for the assessment of the same. The suppliant was to be paid a fee of 5 per cent upon the actual cost of the building, which amount was to be determined by the Department, and which was finally determined to be $145,529.05. The rule of the common law is, that where a party sustains a loss by reason of a breach of contract, he is, so far as money can do it, to be placed in the same situation, with respect to damages, as if the contract had been performed. The suppliant agreed he would employ, at his own expense, an inspector who should be on the work continuously during all working hours, and during the construction of the building, and that he should test and inspect all material entering into the building. This would have necessitated, so far as the evidence informs me, an expenditure of $1,325.00, and a deduction from the stipulated remuneration must be allowed in that amount. I make the total fee that would have been earned by the suppliant if the contract had been fully performed to be $7,276.45, from which there must be deducted the amount already paid, $4,103.81, and the sum of $1,325.00 just mentioned, leaving a balance of $1,847.64, which would have been paid to and received by the suppliant had the contract been fully performed. Further, by reason of the termination of the contract the suppliant was relieved of certain responsibilities and contingent liabilities, for which, I think, some deduction should be made, but that, in all the circumstances of this case, should not be any large amount, and this I fix at $200.00. I therefore find that the suppliant is entitled to damages in the sum of $1,647.64. If it should transpire that my calculations upon the foregoing basis are in any way in error the same may be adjusted on the settlement of the minutes of judgment.

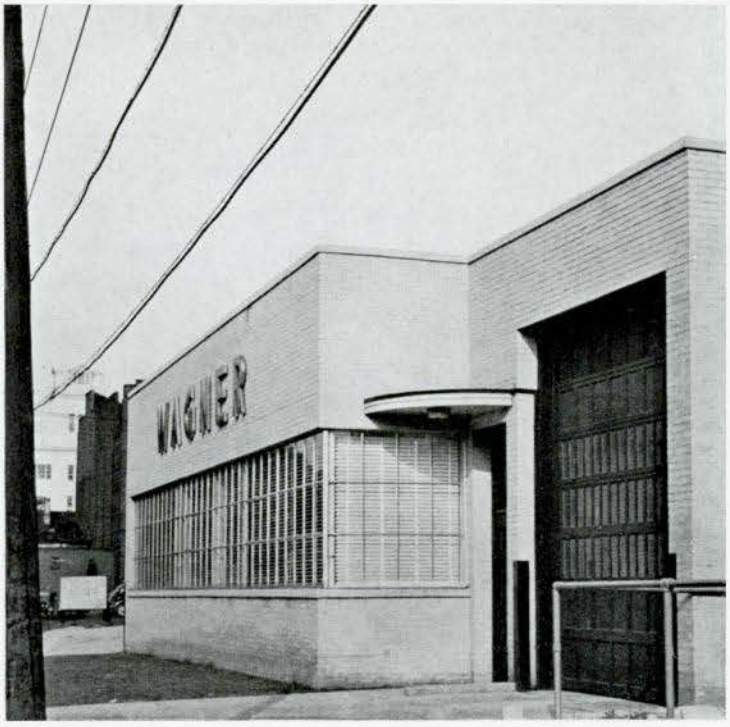
The suppliant will have his costs of the petition.

THE T. EATON COMPANY WESTERN LIMITED, EDMONTON, ALBERTA

NORTHWOOD AND CHIVERS, ARCHITECTS

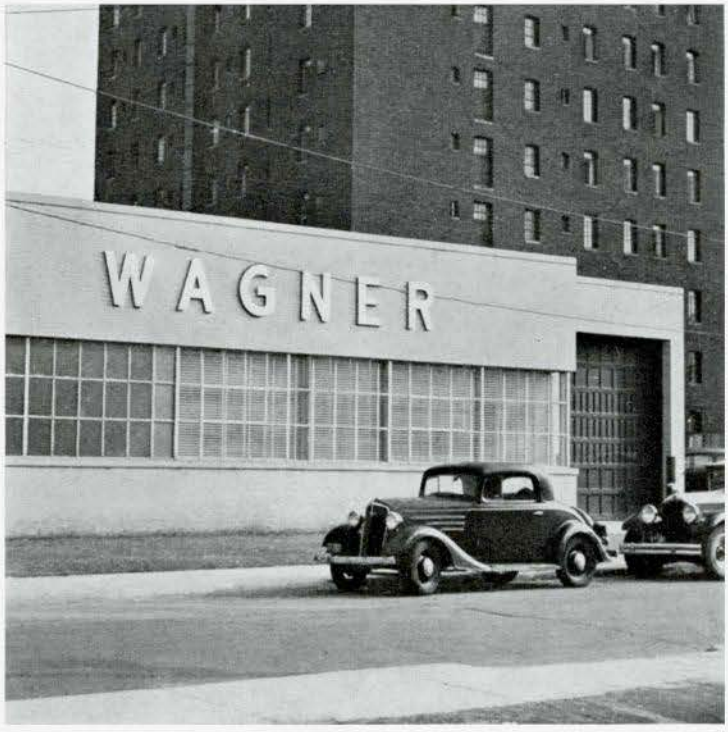
MAIN STAIRS

INDUSTRIAL



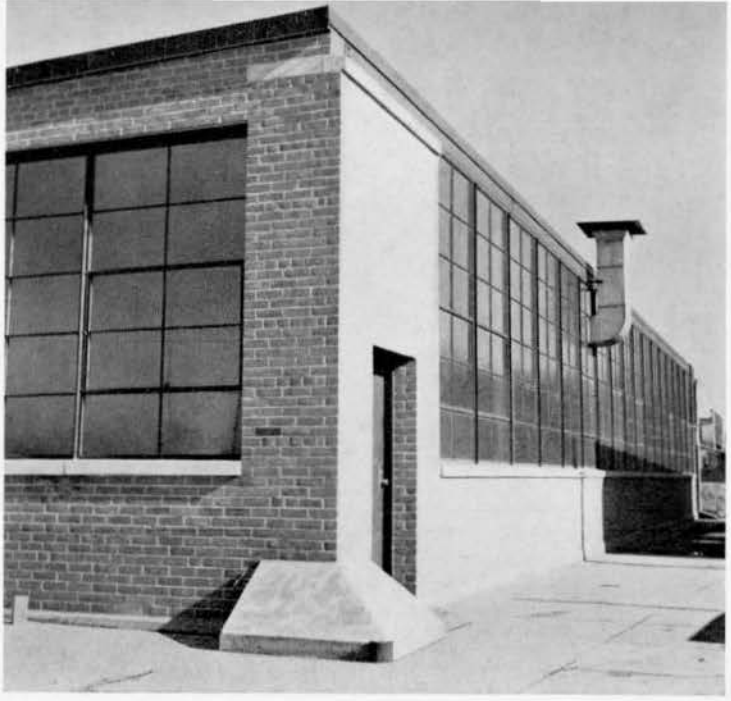
WAGNER BRAKE SERVICE
EDWARD STREET
TORONTO, ONTARIO

One storey, seventy by one hundred feet, steel frame, bearing concrete block and pressed brick walls. Floors of reinforced concrete slabs in service area and of hardwood in office. Roof of two by four laminated wood covered with four-ply felt and gravel. Standard steel sash. Heating by unit heaters in service area and by air conditioning in office with steam provided by fully automatic heavy oil burning equipment.



MACKENZIE WATERS,
ARCHITECT

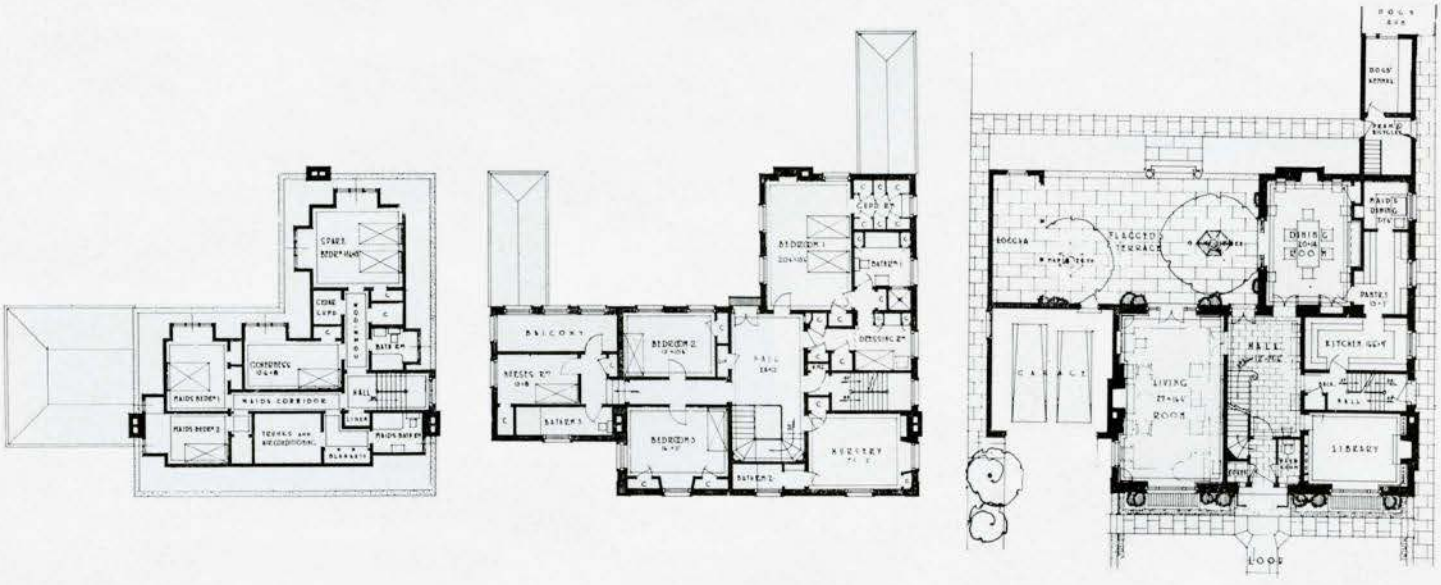
ADDITION TO PLANT
C. A. DUNHAM COMPANY, LTD.
DAVENPORT ROAD
TORONTO, ONTARIO



One storey, sixty by one hundred feet, steel frame saw-tooth type construction designed for future extension in two directions. Brick curtain walls with precast concrete sills. Standard side-wall steel sash, with one-quarter inch rough wired glass, hung independently of bay spacing and clear of columns. Windows in monitor elevation mechanically operated. Roof of two by six, tongue and grooved spruce on fir purlins. Five-ply tar and gravel roofing on flat and on twenty-three degree slope. Roof insulated with one-inch corkboard. Floor of five-inch reinforced concrete with metallic hardener on monolithic finish surface. Heating by four Dunham unit heaters by means of Dunham differential sub-atmospheric steam system, each unit heater thermostatically controlled.

HOUSE OF MR. BETHUNE L. SMITH, TORONTO, ONTARIO

SAUNDERS AND RYRIE, ARCHITECTS



THIRD FLOOR PLAN

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

ENTRANCE DETAIL

Walls — Brick, painted white

Floors—Wood (Burnut), except hall which is Zenitherm

Windows—Wood, painted white

Porch—Cast iron, painted black

Roof—Shingle

PROVINCIAL PAGE

ALBERTA

For such building work as is going on the season has been very favourable. After one short cold spell, in October, in which the temperature went below zero, the rest of the season, so far, has been exceptionally mild. This creates a general feeling of satisfaction that the long winter is being cut into at the start.

The alterations on the lower floors of the Tegler Building, Edmonton, to be occupied by the Zeller Co. and general business offices, are going forward quickly. It is expected that the store will be open for business about the middle of December. Messrs. MacDonald and Magoon are the architects.

Additions to the Misericordia Hospital, Edmonton, are now well advanced. The cost has been in the neighbourhood of $145,000. The architects are Messrs. Rule & Wynn, Edmonton. The same firm has been in charge of a new Hospital for the Sisters of the Assumption at St. Paul, just completed.

In Red Deer there has just been finished a new hotel for about 50 guests. The architects are Messrs. Fordyce & Stevenson of Calgary. In the same town contracts have just been settled for a new hospital, the cost being between sixty-four and sixty-five thousand dollars. Mr. William G. Blakey of Edmonton is the architect. It is understood that the actual construction will be held over till spring. Red Deer is achieving a reputation as a public spirited and enterprising little town.

—Cecil S. Burgess.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Architectural Institute of British Columbia will hold its Annual Meeting and Dinner in the new Hotel Vancouver, on Friday, 8th December.

Arrangements are being made for a large gathering, to which twenty-five guests will be invited, including His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, Eric W. Hamber, who is an Honorary Member of the Institute.

A special feature will be made of the dinner programme, towards the success of which the Vancouver Chapter is collaborating with President William Fredk. Gardiner and the Council of the Institute.

Honorary Membership will be conferred on Mr. W. Ridgway Wilson, who will be presented with his certificate of membership at the dinner.

The Vancouver Chapter of the Institute enjoyed a very interesting and instructive tour of the plant of B.C. Plywoods, Limited, last month, when members had the opportunity of observing the process of manufacture and varied application of this modern product of the building industry.

The Building Industry of British Columbia has been organizing recently in a drive to support the efforts of their Vancouver Committee to introduce a Bill before the Provincial Legislature with the object of enacting legislation to provide for the licensing of members of the industry.

—David Colville.

MANITOBA

I went to the New York World's Fair chiefly because it happened to be located in New York. By that I do not mean that it was not well worth an architect's time attending it, for there is something in seeing what manner of exhibition attracts people's attention. Certainly an architect should learn from the Fair how much people are attracted by models. It is quite true that the most popular models were the working kind, with objects moving or lights changing or the "before and after" variety. But everything is better understood if seen in the usual way we all look at objects—in three dimensions. If simple models were used more often by architects in presenting their ideas to their clients, there would probably be fewer misunderstandings when the building goes ahead.

The New York Fair was too large, particularly if you had a limited time in which to see it. The planting added greatly to the general effect, and it is to the credit of the designers that they were able to effect the change from a public dumping ground to a park in so short a time. But the radial scheme was not efficient as far as time or space was concerned. It is true there were advantages in the open spaces which allowed for benches and open circulation, and there was no time when I was at the Fair that I was even aware of the three hundred thousand people present at the time. But from the point of view of control as well as effective and easy circulation from one exhibit to another it seems to me that individual buildings might have been a series of connected units, giving the spectator a general view of a certain field of industry or art.

The use of flags was very effective, particularly against the white or light background of the exhibit buildings. The contrast between the garish hues of the Chicago Fair buildings and those at New York is the answer to the question of the use of many different contrasting colours in building design. Accents do very well, in flags, towers, or in bright coloured wall decoration, but the colour must be accent, not broad wall areas. Heavy colour dissolves silhouette and forces the building into the background, something the Greeks discovered centuries ago.

It was a satisfaction to find that the inner man could be cared for reasonably. In fact, it seemed to me that prices for food and drink were unusually cheap, and that, from the experience of other such Exhibitions, is unusual. The grounds were well kept and clean. An army of uniformed men were busy clearing up after lunches which were eaten anywhere, apparently, the need or the inclination required.

The Fair is an interesting diversion of the moment. The lasting contribution New York is making to the world of tomorrow is best seen in the magnificent highway system that leads into the city from the west and the north. I was working in the Office of the Regional Plan of New York and its Environs when the entire scheme was first conceived on paper. It is nothing less than thrilling to see its gradual development.

—Milton S. Osborne.

ONTARIO

Any lingering doubts as to the reality of the war have now been removed by two recent announcements; one to the effect that the first overseas unit of the 48th Highlanders will be commanded by a Toronto architect, Major E. W. Haldenby;

and the other giving notice of a decision of the Registration Board to exempt from payment of fees all Members of the O.A.A. on active service with His Majesty's armed forces. (It must not be inferred that we suggest any connection between the two.)

The war also provided the subject for discussion at the November luncheon of the Toronto Chapter. One of the largest gatherings so far recorded heard Mr. E. P. Muntz, President of the National Construction Council, describe the efforts of the Council to persuade Ottawa that it could profitably avail itself of the services of the N.C.C. in dealing with construction problems arising out of the national war effort. Mr. Muntz made it clear that, while the government's reception of the deputation was all that could be desired, their subsequent actions were at some variance with it; since the first and most important appointment in the field of war-construction was made without any reference whatever to the N.C.C. He was of the opinion that the position of the council would be greatly strengthened if its representation of the construction side of the industry could be made more complete.

The problem of publicity for architecture and architects continues to be, apparently, almost insoluble. Some time ago, the Council of the O.A.A. secured the services of a firm of publicity specialists; but the results were so inadequate that the arrangement has been terminated. The trouble seems to be that our professional activities have comparatively little "news value"—as the press understands that term. Whether the press is accurate in its estimate of the public intellect may be a debatable point; but as its decision is "final and binding", the only hope seems to be for architects to take up some more spectacular form of activity outside of office hours. Perhaps a few more burly architects in kilts would do the trick.

A short time ago the writer had the pleasure of seeing Dr. Willinsky's coloured motion-pictures of his trip to South America, taking in Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires and Montevideo. The pictures themselves, with their brilliant sunlight, riotous colouring and spectacular architecture, made a truly wonderful show, which no one should miss if the opportunity is presented. For us, however, the highlight of the evening was the statement that "in South America architects are more highly esteemed than doctors"—and the very evident impression which this state of affairs had made upon the speaker, himself a distinguished Canadian surgeon. As he was quite ignorant of the fact that a layman had crept into his audience, the inescapable inference must be forgiven him; but it leaves us all on the horns of a dilemma—whether to stay in Canada and do the best that is in us for an unappreciative public, or emigrate to South America and do the reverse.

—*Gladstone Evans.*

QUEBEC

In the competition that was open to the members of the P.Q.A.A. for the proposed headquarters of the Association, the design of Messrs. Shorey and Ritchie was placed first. Congratulations are due to them for an excellent scheme, and also to Messrs. Sproule and C. Douglas, who obtained second and third places.

At a special and well attended meeting held at the Windsor Hotel, on October 16th, a lengthy discussion took place on the question of whether it was a wise policy or not to build at the present time. After many ideas had been presented for consideration, it was decided to rent suitable quarters, and to wait until the situation with regard to the war had clarified before embarking upon a more ambitious venture.

A photograph in a recent issue of an English architectural *Journal* shows the main entrance doorway of the R.I.B.A. Headquarters being built up solid in brickwork. Such is war! However, one is glad to read that the decision of the R.I.B.A., made in the first week of the war, to close their offices, and to cease publishing their *Journal,* has been rescinded. Most of the activities of the London Institute will now be continued as usual, including the Library, and the work of the Board of Architectural Education. It is encouraging to find that the principals of all the recognized schools of architecture are unanimously of the opinion that education should continue, and also that almost all the schools are open for the present session; although several of them have found it necessary to evacuate. As some one said recently, "The training of architects is as necessary in times of war, as in times of peace, it concerns our immediate war efficiency, and our post-war reconstruction".

On November 8th, at the M.A.A.A. Club on Peel Street, a successful luncheon meeting was held. Mr. Conrad D. Harrington, president of the Canadian Construction Association, was the guest speaker, and took for his subject, "The Building Industry of Canada and the War". This meeting was the beginning of a series of others of a similar character that are to be held regularly during the winter, under the auspices of the Entertainment Committee, and they deserve the support of the whole profession.

The chapter on "Construction", that appears in the Canada Year Book for 1939, contains much useful information and interesting statistics on the Building Industry, and the National Housing Act, the Government Home Improvement Plans, etc. Value of Building Permits obtainable from 35 cities in Canada during the last 10 years are given as follows to the nearest millions of dollars: 1929 (boom year), 214; 1930, 152; 1931, 102; 1932, 38; 1933, 20; 1934, 25; 1935, 43; 1936, 36; 1937, 50, 1938, 55.

Westmount, which is Montreal's high class residential district, is in the peculiar situation of being a city within a larger city, as the metropolitan city of Montreal completely encircles it. According to a recent Montreal weekly paper, Westmounters are in a class by themselves, and revel in a welter of superlatives. They are the wealthiest per capita of any city dwellers in the Dominion, and have the lowest of all crime records. More automobiles and more radios are owned here per capita than in any other city in America. Westmount had a population of 24,235 at the 1931 census and is therefore about the size of Kingston in Ontario. The inhabitants preen themselves particularly on their municipal record. Their City Council works without pay and sets another precedent by collecting through its competent city manager and staff more money than it spends. The Public Library is the most up-to-date of its kind in the province. Its public gardens and parks receive general admiration, and are the envy of other municipalities.

Its street equipment and snow removal system are said to be the most efficient in Canada, 264,498 cubic yards of snow are quoted as having been removed last winter. This is equivalent to 10 yards per inhabitant! The streamlined garbage trucks carried to the city's incinerators last year 10,010 tons of refuse, or almost half a ton per inhabitant!

As to matters architectural, it may be said that Westmount has one of the best building codes in Canada, and a Fine Arts Commission of Architects who have to approve all designs before permits can be obtained. As a consequence Westmount contains some of the finest, if not the best, modern residences, churches, and schools that can be found on the Island of Montreal.

—*Philip J. Turner.*

JOURNAL

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

INDEX

VOLUME 16, 1939

	Month and Page
Address given by Mr. Fred S. Haines, P.R.C.A.	Dec. p. 251, 252
Address of Mr. Graham F. Towers at the Toronto Chapter Exhibition of Architecture	Feb. p. 25
Address of Mr. Henry H. Saylor at the Annual Dinner of the Ontario Association of Architects	Feb. p. 36-38
Address of Mr. H. P. Hill, K.C.	Mar. p. 45-48
A message from the President, by H. L. Fetherstonhaugh	Oct. p. 216
An Architect Looks at Trinidad, by A. Mackenzie Brydon	Oct. p. 226, 227
Architectural Aspects of the Highway, by John Layng	July p.153, 154
Awards at the Eighth Annual Exhibition, R.A.I.C.	Mar. p. 55
Book Reviews, Gardens in the Modern Landscape, by Humphrey Carver	July p. 172
" " History of Spanish Architecture, by Milton S. Osborne	Jan. p. 22
" " Housing for the Machine Age, by Mckenzie Waters	Sept. p. 213
" " Model Building Byelaws Illustrated, by Walter N. Moorhouse	Sept. p. 212
" " New Sights of London, by Philip J. Turner	Jan. p. 22
" " Quantities, by J. Irving Lawson	Sept. p. 212, 213
" " Serious Pleasures, by Philip J. Turner	Jan. p. 22
" " Suffolk Churches and Their Treasures, by Philip J. Turner	Jan. p. 22
" " Tales of Old Inns, by Philip J. Turner	Sept. p. 212
" " Week-End Houses, Cottages and Bungalows, by W. E. Fleury	Sept. p. 213
" " Working Details, Part 1: Domestic, by George H. Piersol	Nov. p. 248
"B" Versus A.I.B.C.	Sept. p. 200
Canada at the Fair, by Humphrey Carver	Aug. p. 184, 193
Children's Camps	Oct. p. 217-221
Church of St. John the Baptist, The, by Ramsay Traquair	Feb. p. 26-34
Condensation Problems in Modern Buildings, by L. V. Teesdale	July p. 165-169
Co-operation with the Architect by Mr. Pierre Blouke	May p. 117-119
Copy of Letter Sent to Presidents of Provincial Associations, by Gordon McL. Pitts	Nov. p. 248
Cure of Smoky Chimneys, The	Feb. p. 40, 41
Doit-on Employer un Architecte? by Henri S. Labelle	Jan. p. 6, 7
Editorial	Jan. p. 2; Feb. p. 24; Mar. p. 44; Apr. p. 70; May p. 94; June p. 122; July p. 152; Aug. p. 180; Sept. p. 196; Nov. p. 230
Editorial by the President, H. L. Fetherstonhaugh	Dec. p. 250
Edward Langley Scholarships, 1939	Jan. p. 23
External Stucco Finishes, by William Allen	May p. 95-97
Facts on Industrial Daylighting, by John W. Gooch	Sept. p. 201
Flat Concrete Roofs, by William Allen	Mar. p. 64-67
Fort Henry, Kingston, Ontario	June p. 136
Fort Lennox, Ile Aux Noix, Quebec	June p. 132, 133
Fort Prince of Wales, Churchill, Manitoba	June p. 144, 145
History of the Carillon Barracks Museum, by Francis J. Nobbs	June p. 138-141
Index to Volume 16	Dec. p. 264, 265
In the Exchequer Court of Canada	Dec. p. 255, 256
Letter to the Editor, by John Layng	Dec. p. 254
List of Awards, Toronto Chapter, O.A.A. Seventh Biennial Exhibition	Feb. p. 38
List of Members, 1939	July p. 174-179
National Housing Conference, 1939, The, by Humphrey Carver	Apr. p. 71-78
N. C. C. Draft Report	Dec. p. 253, 254
Notes	July p. 172, 173
Notice, R.A.I.C. Exhibition	Aug. p. 195
Officers and Members of the R.A.I.C. Council for 1939	Mar. p. 67
Personally Conducted Tour, by N. or M.	Nov. p. 232, 233
Preface to Safety Code for Passenger and Freight Elevators	Apr. p. 79
Programme for R.A.I.C. Annual Meeting	Jan. p. 16
Provincial Page	Jan. p. 20-22; Feb. p. 42, 43; Mar. p. 68, 69; Apr. p. 91, 92; May p. 120, 121; June p. 149, 150; July p. 170, 171; Aug. p. 194, 195; Sept. p. 214, 215; Oct. p. 228, 229; Nov. p. 246, 247 Dec. p. 262, 263
R.A.I.C. Annual Meeting	Feb. p. 39
Ramsay Traquair, Hon. M.A., F.R.I.B.A., by Percy E. Nobbs	June p. 147
Results of the Questionnaire—and some comments	Jan. p. 17-19
Review of Student Competition, R.A.I.C. 1939, by Richard Fisher	Apr. p. 85-88
Skyline in Flushing, The, by Lewis Mumford	Aug. p. 181-183
Some Impressions of the 71st Convention of the American Institute of Architects, by Cecil S. Burgess	Nov. p. 231
Some Notes on Weatherings, by William Allen	Sept. p. 197-200
Sound Transmission in Buildings, by William Allen	Nov. p. 243-245
Studies in Insolation, by William Allen	Jan. p. 3-5
Thirty-Second Annual Meeting of the R.A.I.C.	Mar. p. 49-54
Vive Monsieur Chaussé, by Anthony Adamson	Apr. p. 89, 90
XVth International Congress of Architects, Washington	Aug. p. 195

ILLUSTRATIONS

	Month and Page
Beth Israel Temple, The, Melbourne, Australia, J. Plottel, Architect	Oct. p. 222
Bishop Burroughs Memorial Church of the Epiphany, Gipton, Leeds, England, N. F. Cachemaille-Day, Architect	Apr. p. 82, 83

Month and Page

Central Cleansing and Transport Depot for the City of Westminster, England—London Architectural Medal Award, Grey Wornum, Architect, Lionel Smith, Assistant ..... Nov. p. 240-242
Church of St. John the Baptist, The, St. Jean Port Joli, Que. ..... Feb. p. 26-34
Citadel, The, Quebec, Que. ..... June p. 128-130
Court House, The, Saint John, N.B., Thomas Rust, Architect ..... June p. 142

Deck, The, Elgin House, Lake Joseph, Muskoka, Ont., Mackenzie Waters, Architect ..... July p. 155-157
Dunham, C. A., Company, Limited, Addition to plant, Toronto, Ont., Mackenzie Waters, Architect ..... Dec. p. 259

Eaton, The T., Company Western Limited, Edmonton, Alta., Northwood and Chivers, Architects ..... Dec. p. 257
Erskine and American United Church, Montreal, Que., Nobbs and Hyde, Architects ..... Apr. p. 80, 81

Fort Henry, Restoration of, Kingston Ont., Office of W. L. Somerville, Architects; Associates: Ronald L. Way, M.A.; W. E. Carswell, B.Arch. ..... June p. 136, 137
Fort Lennox, Ile Aux Noix, Que. ..... June p. 132, 134, 135
Fort Prince of Wales, Churchill, Man. ..... June p. 144, 146
French Legation, Ottawa, Ont. ..... Mar. p. 56-62

Garden at "Parkwood", Oshawa, Ont., John M. Lyle, Architect ..... Mar. p. 63
Garden Court Apartments, Leaside, Ont., Forsey Page and Steele, Architects ..... Nov. p. 234-239
Government House, Halifax, N.S. ..... June p. 131

House at Lethbridge, Alta., Fordyce and Stevenson, Architects ..... May p. 102
" in Barrie, Ont., Wilkes and Fisher, Architects ..... May p. 108
" in Manitoba, Green, Blankstein, Russell and Ham, Architects ..... May p. 102
" in Toronto, Ont., Allward and Gouinlock, Architects ..... May p. 110
" in Toronto, Ont., Bruce H. Wright, Architect ..... May p. 112
" near Halland, Sussex, England, Serge Chermayeff, Architect ..... July p. 162-164
" of Dr. J. Edouard Morin, Quebec, Que., Sylvio Brassard, Architect ..... May p. 115
" of Mr. R. C. Bannister, Toronto, Ont., Mackenzie Waters, Architect ..... May p. 111
" of Mr. D'Arcy Bocue, Montreal, Que., Norton A. Fellowes, Architect ..... May p. 114
" of Mr. G. V. Brown, Vancouver, B.C., C. B. K. Van Norman, Architect ..... May p. 99
" of Mr. Murray Brown, Toronto, Ont., Murray Brown, Architect ..... Sept. p. 204, 205
" of Mr. J. D. Carruthers, Manitoba, A. E. Cubbidge, Architect ..... May p. 102
" of Mr. Franco Consiglio, Hampstead, Que., Franco Consiglio, Architect ..... May p. 116
" of Mr. E. G. Crutchley, Gravenhurst, Ont., Mathers and Haldenby, Architects ..... Sept. p. 208
" of Mr. Leonard D. Dueck, Vancouver, B.C., William Fredk. Gardiner, Architect ..... May p. 99
" of Mr. G. Collin Grant, Toronto, Ont., Earle L. Sheppard, Arhitect ..... May p. 113
" of Mr. G. E. Guest, Gravenhurst, Ont., Forsey Page and Steele, Architects ..... May p. 113
" of Mr. G. E. Hackney, Seigniory Club, Que., Lawson and Little, Architects ..... May p. 114
" of Mr. C. D. Hill, Vancouver, B.C., R. A. D. Berwick, Architect ..... May p. 100
" of Mr. W. Marsh Magwood, Toronto, Ont., Catto and Catto, Architects ..... May p. 111
" of Mr. C. George McCullagh, Thornhill, Ont., Mackenzie Waters, Architect ..... Jan. p. 8-11
" of Mr. A. M. Patton, Tuxedo, Man., Moody and Moore, Architects ..... May p. 105
" of Mr. John M. Plaxton, St. Vital, Man., Moody and Moore, Architects ..... May p. 103
" of Mr. Alex Robertson, Tuxedo, Man., Moody and Moore, Architects ..... May p. 104

Month and Page

House of Mr. Bethune L. Smith, Toronto, Ont., Saunders and Ryrie, Architects ..... Dec. p. 260, 261
" of Mr. G. P. Speirs, Toronto, Ont., Murray Brown, Architect ..... May p. 109
" of Mr. H. W. Vanstone, Toronto, Ont., Gordon S. Adamson, Architect ..... Sept. p. 206, 207
" of Mr. J. W. Walker, Toronto, Ont., Saunders and Ryrie, Architects ..... May p. 106
" of Mr. J. A. Whealy, Toronto, Ont., Allward and Gouinlock, Architects ..... Sept. p. 209
" of Mr. L. T. Willoughby, West Vancouver, B.C., R. A. D. Berwick, Architect ..... May p. 100
" of Mr. L. P. Young, Vancouver, B.C., C. B. K. Van Norman, Architect ..... May p. 100
" of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Laroque, Outremont, Que., Marcel Parizeau, Architect, (G. A. and A. Monette—Marcel Parizeau) ..... Sept. p. 202, 203
" of Mrs. R. Crosby, Vancouver, B.C., R. A. D. Berwick, Architect ..... May p. 98
" of Mrs. George H. McCullagh, London, Ont., W. Stuart Pavey, Architect ..... May p. 107
" of Mrs. R. H. Pringle, Toronto, Ont., Gordon S. Adamson, Architect ..... May p. 110

London, Midland and Scottish (Rly.) School of Transport, The, Derby, England, William H. Hamlyn, Principal Architect to the L.M.S. ..... Apr. p. 84
Lower Fort Garry, near Winnipeg, Man., formerly a Hudson's Bay Post ..... June p. 143

McDougall Residence, Vancouver, B.C., Theo. Korner, Architect ..... May p. 101
Medal Awards in the Exhibition of the Toronto Chapter, Ontario Association of Architects ..... Feb. p. 35
Bank of Canada Ottawa, Ont., Marani, Lawson and Morris, and S. G. Davenport, Associated Architects ..... Feb. p. 35
House of Mr. C. George McCullagh, Thornhill, Ont., Mackenzie Waters, Architect ..... Feb. p. 35
Postal Station K., Toronto, Ont., Murray Brown, Architect ..... Feb. p. 35
Metropolitan Water Board New Laboratories, London, England, Stanley Hall & Easton and Robertson, Architects ..... Jan. p. 14, 15
Montreal Decorations ..... June p. 123

New York World's Fair ..... Aug. p. 185-192

Public Library, Norris Green Branch, Liverpool, England, L. H. Keay, Architect ..... Sept. p. 210, 211

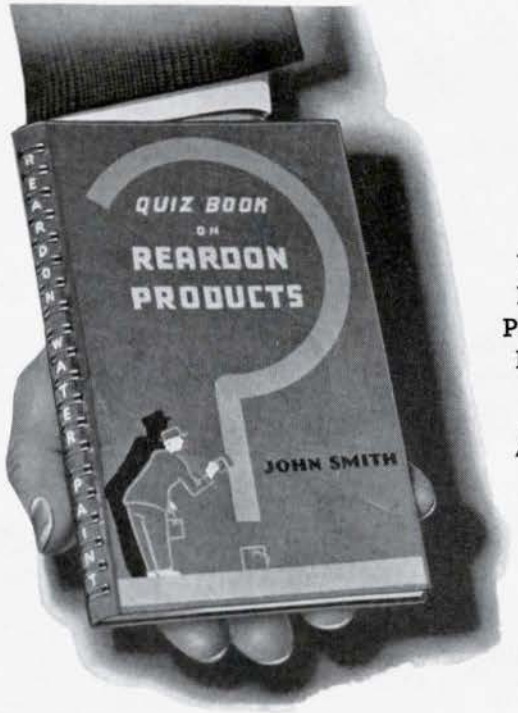
R.A.I.C. Student Competition, 1939—Class "A" ..... Apr. p. 85, 86
R.A.I.C. Student Competition, 1939—Class "B" ..... Apr. p. 87, 88
Rideau Hall, Ottawa, Ont. ..... June p. 126, 127

"Sandro Mussolini" Summer Colony, The, For Delicate Children, at Cesenatico, Italy, Guiseppe Vaccarro, Architect ..... Oct. p. 224, 225
Store at Lethbridge, Alta., Meech and Meech, Architects ..... Oct. p. 223
Store Front at Toronto, Ont., Allward and Gouinlock, Architects ..... Oct. p. 223
Summer Church, Sturgeon Point, Ont., Wickson and Gregg, Architects ..... July p. 158
Summer Cottages ..... July p. 159
Summer Furniture ..... July p. 161
Swimming Pool and Bath House, Royal Canadian Yacht Club, Toronto, Ont., Marani, Lawson and Morris, Architects ..... July p. 160

Toronto Decorations ..... June p. 124, 125

Wagner Brake Service Company Limited, Toronto, Ont., Mackenzie Waters, Architect ..... Dec. p. 258
Whitehall Apartments, Toronto, Ont., Forsey Page and Steele, Architects ..... Jan. p. 12, 13
Wiley Residence, West Vancouver, B.C., Theo. Korner, Architect ..... May p. 101

Give Yourself This Christmas Present!



YOUR NAME PRINTED HERE!

Send for Your FREE Copy of This Money Making Book

Here's a "big" little book crammed with information gathered from expert craftsmen, laboratory experiments and fifty years of manufacturing experience. It answers your questions about exterior and interior painting on all types of surfaces. Note these comments of some enthusiastic owners:

You really did something when you got up the Reardon QUIZ BOOK. C. A. S.

Best book of the kind—very comprehensive—a little giant of information. E. W. Y.

Very complete and concise—fills a much-needed want. E. F. G.

One of the most outstanding booklets ever put out for salesmen. R. S. M.

Give yourself a break! Get your own personalized copy of the Reardon QUIZ BOOK. Use the coupon, no cost or obligation.

SEND COUPON—THAT'S ALL!

THE REARDON COMPANY, LIMITED 201
146 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL, QUEBEC

Please send me a personalized copy of the Reardon QUIZ BOOK.

Name_____
(To be printed on my copy)

Address_____

City_____ State_____

Dealer's Name_____

NO wonder he's sitting in the middle of the street to get a little peace and quiet! Noise measuring tests show that a busy office with typewriters working is about as noisy (70 decibels) as a street with heavy traffic along an elevated line (75 decibels). And noise reduces efficiency.

Those who have the deciding word, who are building or remodelling homes, offices, schools or institutions, have found the solution . . . Armstrong's Corkoustic ceilings. They reduce noise approximately 50%.

The fame and efficiency of Armstrong's Corkoustic is spreading rapidly throughout the country. Why not discover for yourself the possibilities of this fine, modern Cork product?

Write for full information today.

ARMSTRONG
CORK & INSULATION
COMPANY, LIMITED
MONTREAL - TORONTO
WINNIPEG - QUEBEC

A WESTINGHOUSE SPECIFICATION MEANS LONG-TERM BUILDING INSURANCE

WESTINGHOUSE

"Straight across the board"

•

"Westinghouse throughout" gives full protection for contractor and owner

WORK moves without a hitch when Westinghouse is specified. Westinghouse supplies every electrical product required. Makes on-the-dot deliveries. Furnishes practical help as the work proceeds.

In no other building equipment is unit responsibility so vital. One electrical product usually depends upon many others for perfect functioning. With each unit playing its proper part the whole system makes good. Then too, Westinghouse Service Shops will always respond promptly to your calls.

For co-operation "straight across the board" in your electrical installations, call your nearest Westinghouse office.

A FEW TYPICAL PRODUCTS IN THE COMPLETE WESTINGHOUSE LINE FOR THE BUILDING INDUSTRY

NOFUZ SWITCHING EQUIPMENT
- Panel Boards

LIGHTING EQUIPMENT
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Floodlighting

MOTORS AND CONTROL for
- Compressors
- Elevators
- Fans and Blowers
- Fuel Handling
- Refrigeration
- Water and Sump Pumps

TRANSFORMERS
- Distribution
- Power
- Instrument

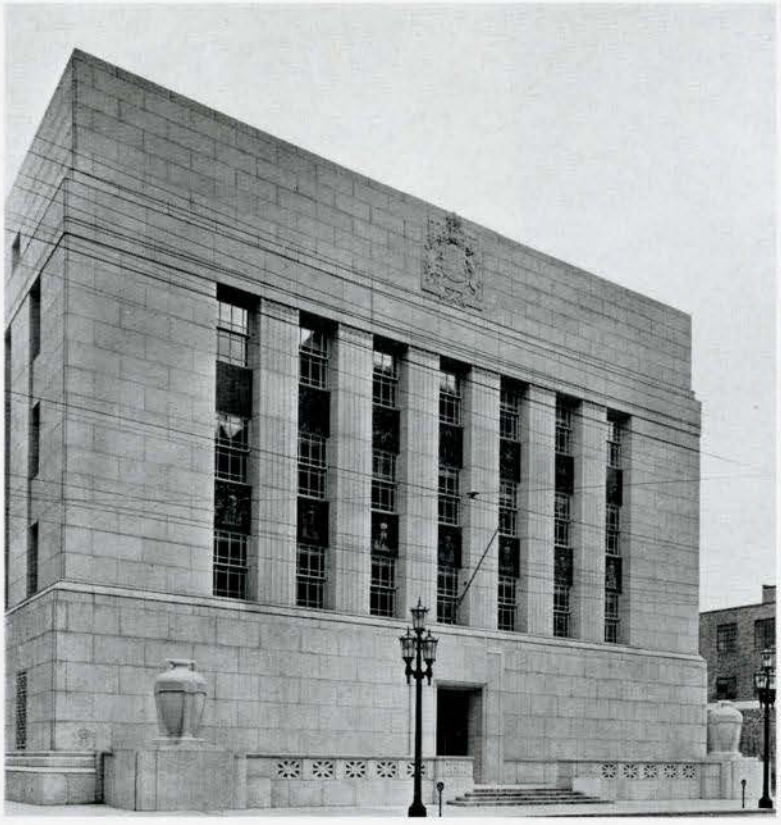
CANADIAN WESTINGHOUSE COMPANY, LIMITED
Hamilton - Ontario

SALES, ENGINEERING OFFICES AND REPAIR SHOPS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Westinghouse

The name that means everything in electricity

8302



BANK OF CANADA, OTTAWA

Architects: Marani, Lawson & Morris and
S. G. Davenport, *Associate*

HEES VENETIAN BLINDS

are selected by architects as worthy equipment in Canada's finest buildings.

Whether for residence, institution, industrial or public offices, these blinds are ideal in every respect, not only from the standpoint of appearance, but for the comfort of light control, and for their guaranteed reliability. Architects can specify HEES VENETIAN BLINDS with every confidence.

You are invited to write for our special book of sample colours, specifications and measuring tables, etc.

Sold by leading housefurnishings stores and interior decorators.

MANUFACTURED AND GUARANTEED BY

GEO. H. HEES SON AND COMPANY LIMITED

TORONTO MONTREAL

THE GRADUSTAT—
The pneumatic thermostat with the famous Helmet Seal construction

There **IS** *a Difference*

Control units may be similar in basic principle, but there is a vast difference in the results and performance produced by the Gradutrol System compared with conventional types of pneumatic control. The new M-H Gradutrol Thermostat is as improved in performance as it is in appearance. The Gradutrol System as a whole brings a new and astounding degree of accuracy and responsiveness to pneumatic control as a result of 26 distinct improvements engineered by Minneapolis-Honeywell since its entrance into this branch of the control field. The Gradutrol System actually gives to pneumatic control an outstanding new performance hitherto believed impossible.

"Five Star" Control for Large Space Heating

★ **COMPLETE LINE . . .** Minneapolis-Honeywell is the only manufacturer with a complete line of simplified control units, both pneumatic and electric.

★ **IMPARTIAL ENGINEERING . . .** Having all types of control, M-H Engineers can make impartial recommendations in the selection of equipment . . . either pneumatic, electric or a combination of both.

★ **OPERATING EFFICIENCY . . .** M-H Precision Control enables heating or air conditioning systems to deliver economically all the comfort and convenience for which they are designed.

★ **UNDIVIDED RESPONSIBILITY . . .** By completely engineering a control system from start to finish, responsibility in every M-H installation is undivided.

★ **DEPENDABILITY AND SERVICE . .** M-H controls are the result of more than 54 years of leadership and the largest, most modern research and manufacturing facilities. Service is available through an international network of branch offices and distributors.

When you install Minneapolis-Honeywell Automatic Controls on your heating or air conditioning system, you know you are getting a control system backed by an engineering responsibility which insists that the best is none too good. M-H Engineers stand ready to work with your architect, engineer, or contractor in solving your control problem . . . Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company Limited, 117 Peter Street, Toronto. Branches: Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver.

RECENT M-H PNEUMATIC INSTALLATIONS

Copper Cliff High School	Copper Cliff, Ont.
Dovercourt School	Toronto, Ont.
Premier Trust Bldg.	Toronto, Ont.
F. W. Woolworth Store	Montreal, Que.
Northern Electric Co., Office	Montreal, Que.
Trenton Public School	Trenton, Ont.
King George School	Kirkland Lake, Ont.
Federal Townsite School	Kirkland Lake, Ont.
Noranda Public School	Noranda, Que.
Arts and Trades School	Rouyn, Que.
Chatham Public School	Chatham, Ont.
Ontario Mental Hospital Blocks C and D	St. Thomas, Ont.
Westminster Hospital	London, Ont.
W. K. Kellogg Power Plant	London, Ont.
Camosun School	Vancouver, B.C.

MINNEAPOLIS-HONEYWELL

Gradutrol System
.... OF PNEUMATIC CONTROL

SPUN ROCK WOOL

Reg'd.

—the finest INSULATION against COLD

This resilient, long-fibred bulk rock wool keeps homes comfortably warm in winter at reduced fuel costs.

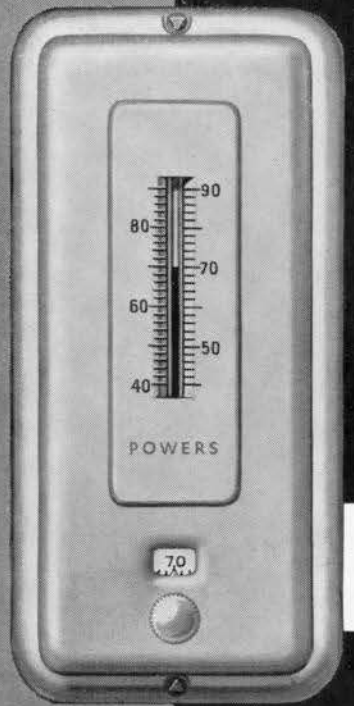
Light in weight, easily installed, fire and vermin-proof—it is guaranteed to stay in place, regardless of vibration.

Also in Batts, Blankets and Pipe Covering

Write for bulk wool sample and full information to:

SPUN ROCK WOOLS LIMITED
THOROLD, ONTARIO
or
F. S. BRIDGES, LTD., 8 Marlborough Ave., Toronto, 5
Distributor for Eastern Canada

GRADUAL CONTROL



has been an outstanding feature of Powers regulation since 1891. With this type of control, valves or dampers are opened or closed **gradually,** which results in exceedingly close regulation and the maximum of comfort obtainable with automatic control.

● THE CANADIAN POWERS REGULATOR CO., Ltd., 195 Spadina Avenue, TORONTO. See your phone book. 43

WRITE FOR BULLETIN NO. 200

POWERS TEMPERATURE *and* HUMIDITY CONTROL

Proved in every climate

FOR TROUGH, PIPE AND AIR CONDITIONING

Sold by all Jobbers

Eastern Representatives: A. C. LESLIE & CO. LIMITED, Montreal

LYSAGHT DOMINION SHEET METAL CORPORATION LIMITED
HAMILTON ONTARIO

WALLACEBURG FIXTURES *are built* RIGHT

There are never any short cuts — never any skimping anywhere. They're right from the raw material up. No WALLACEBURG fitting has ever been designed to compete with cheap, inferior products.

All WALLACEBURG showers, faucets and other fixtures are built for a lifetime of completely satisfactory service. Of course they may cost more than some others. They're worth more.

DEPENDABILITY FOR 34 YEARS

ASK YOUR PLUMBER

WALLACEBURG

TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Now... SMART, COLORFUL TILED ROOMS

TO FIT THE SMALL-HOME BUDGET

THE beauty and color of decorative tile-effects may now be had for very little more than the cost of plain walls by using SYLVA-TILE panels. The tile patterns, in small squares for walls and larger squares for ceilings, are obtained by vee-grooving standard SYLVAPLY wall panels (size 48″ x 96″). This is done at our factory and the SYLVA-TILE panels are delivered to you smoothly sanded and ready for painting. By finishing in solid paint or enamel, or stippling with rag or paper, the panels may be easily made to harmonize, in texture and color, with any desired interior scheme.

Joints between SYLVA-TILE panels are rendered invisible by running one-half of the vee-groove along all edges of every panel, so that adjoining edges form one complete vee-groove.

● Copies of folder No. BCP-78, illustrating uses of SYLVA-TILE and with details of paint finishes, are available on request. State quantity needed.

SYLVA-TILE

Another SYLVAPLY *product*

Manufactured by

BRITISH COLUMBIA PLYWOODS LIMITED

VANCOUVER, CANADA

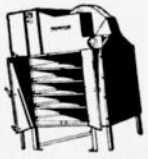
Ontario Office and Warehouse: 26 Ernest Ave., Toronto—KE. 8545
Quebec Agents: H. R. MacMillan Export (Quebec) Limited, 308 Coristine Building, Montreal

WE GLADLY CO-OPERATE with ARCHITECTS

LET STURTEVANT HANDLE YOUR AIR-MOVING PROBLEMS

STURTEVANT EQUIPMENT INCLUDES—

HEATING
Rex Vane Heaters
Floor Type Speed Heaters
Suspended Central Systems



DRYING
Drying Systems
Unit Dryers
Lumber Dry Kilns
Textile Equipment

VENTILATION
Centrifugal Fans
Propeller Fans
Ventilating Sets
Unit Ventilators

AIR CONDITIONING
Fans and Air Washers
Cooling and Heating Surface
Industrial Systems

MECHANICAL DRAFT
Draft Fans
Steam Turbines
Water Economizers

Sturtevant
PUTS AIR TO WORK

THE B. F. STURTEVANT COMPANY OF CANADA Limited

Sales Offices: 137 Wellington St. W., Toronto, Ont.
553 New Birks Bldg., Montreal, Que.
Factory: Galt, Ontario.

Western Representatives:

Scott, Foster & Company - - - - - - - - - Vancouver, B.C.
Mackay-Morton Limited - - - - - - - - - Winnipeg, Man.
Precision Machine & Foundry Ltd. - - - - - - Calgary, Alta.
H. Kelly & Company - - - - - - - - - - Edmonton, Alta.

Eastern Representatives:

W. J. Banks - - - - - - - - - 140 St. John St., Quebec, Que.
E. S. Stephenson & Co. Limited, Saint John, N.B. and Halifax, N.S.

ESTABLISHED 26 YEARS IN CANADA
The World's Largest Makers of Air Handling Equipment

INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

	PAGES
Aga Heat (Canada) Limited	4
Amalgamated Electric Corporation, Limited	Back Cover
Armstrong Cork and Insulation Co., Limited	8
British Columbia Plywoods Limited	13
Burlington Steel Co., Limited	Third Cover
Canadian General Electric Co., Limited	6
Canadian Johns-Manville Co., Limited	1
Canadian Powers Regulator, The, Co., Limited	12
Canadian Tube and Steel Products Limited	2
Canadian Westinghouse Co., Limited	9
Crane Limited	4
Dominion Bridge Company, Limited	3
Dominion Oilcloth and Linoleum Co., Limited	5
Hees, Geo. H., Son and Company, Limited	10
Lysaght Dominion Sheet Metal Corporation Limited	12
Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., Limited	11
Reardon, The, Company, Limited	8
Spun Rock Wools Limited	12
Sturtevant, The B. F. , Company of Canada Limited	14
Venus Pencil Company, Limited	Second Cover
Wallaceburg Brass Limited	13

Burlington

RAIL STEEL
REAL STRENGTH

RAIL STEEL REINFORCEMENT

O'KEEFE HOUSE
TORONTO

Architects:
Chapman & Oxley

Contractors:
The Foundation Company of Ontario, Limited

ONE of the first buildings in Canada in which high early-strength concrete was used on the superstructure . . . *O'Keefe House* marks another step forward in the reinforced concrete construction field.

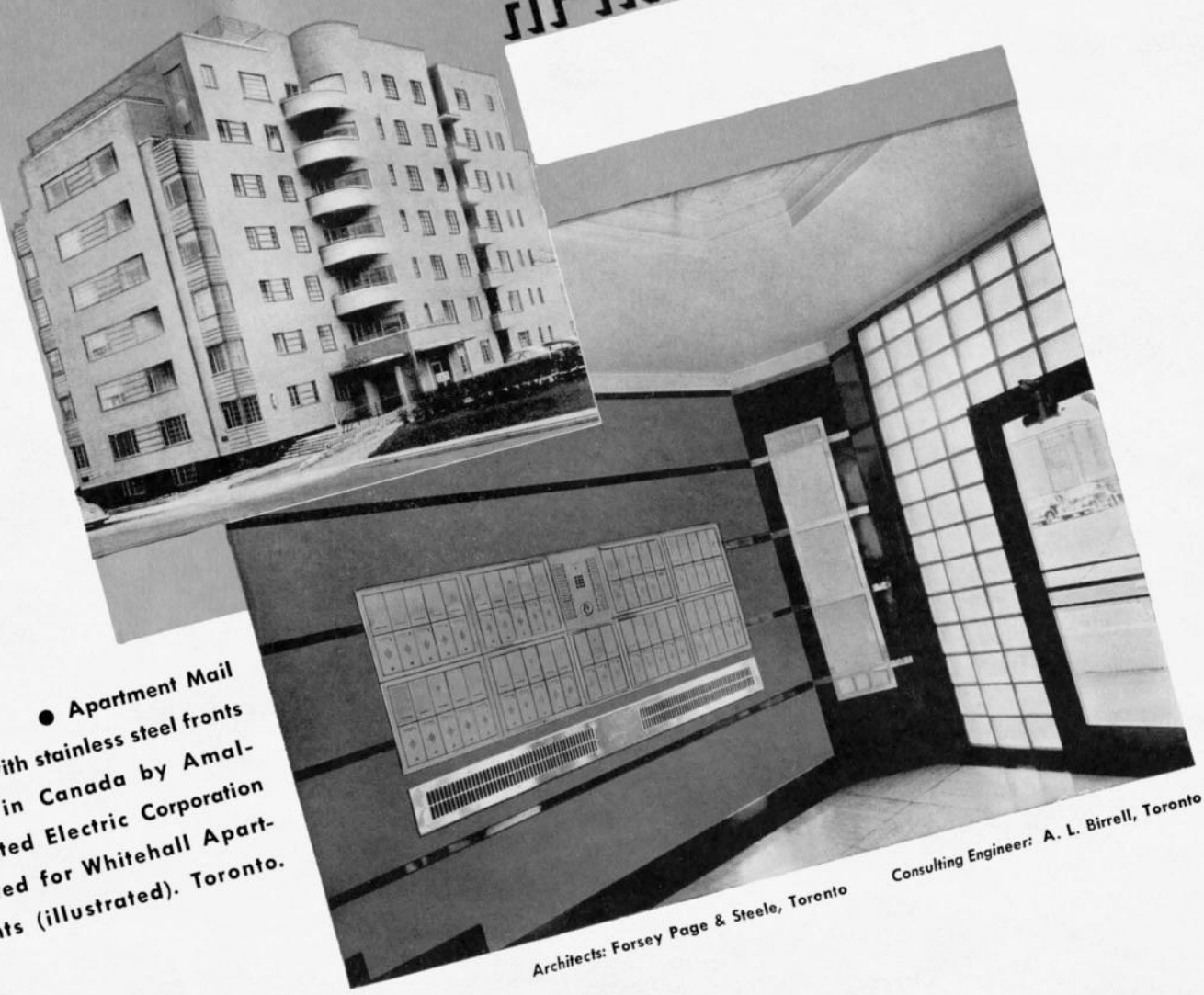
It is significant that BURLINGTON RAIL STEEL REINFORCEMENT was used in this construction. The toughness and high elastic quality of Burlington Rail Steel Reinforcement bars furnish a wide margin of strength that can be used either for load carrying or extra safety factor. Burlington is specified by leading architects and contractors for modern construction.

BURLINGTON STEEL CO. LIMITED - HAMILTON, ONT.

Burlington - Good Steel - Good Service

A·E· CORP'N LTD.

STATIONARY MAIL BOXES *for* APARTMENTS



● Apartment Mail Boxes with stainless steel fronts made in Canada by Amalgamated Electric Corporation Limited for Whitehall Apartments (illustrated). Toronto.

Architects: Forsey Page & Steele, Toronto Consulting Engineer: A. L. Birrell, Toronto

Amalgamated Electric Corporation Limited

TORONTO - MONTREAL

Langley Electric Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Winnipeg

A·E· CORP'N LTD.

Langley Electrical Co. Ltd., Calgary

Langley Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Vancouver