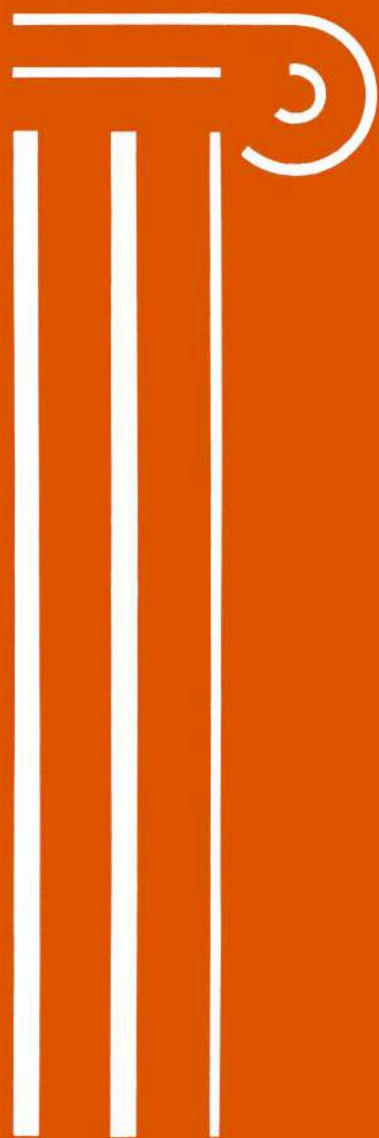


# JOURNAL

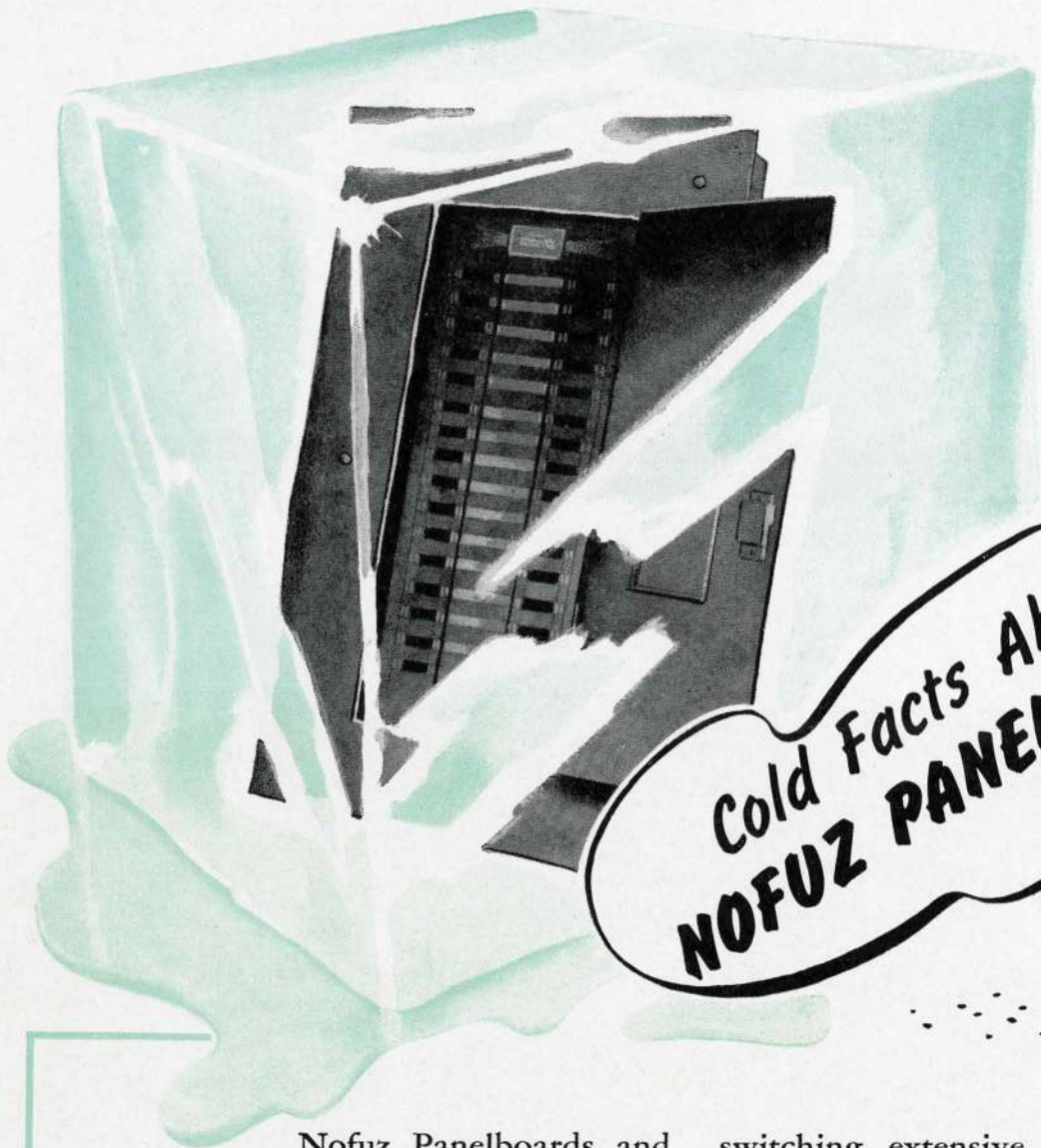
ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL  
INSTITUTE OF CANADA



VOL. 20

TORONTO, MARCH, 1943

NO. 3



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# JOURNAL

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

Serial No. 211

TORONTO, MARCH, 1943

Vol. 20, No. 3

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**B**EFORE the last Annual Meeting of the R.A.I.C. fades into oblivion it may be as well to examine annual meetings in general from the point of view of the ordinary delegate. It seems to this member, who is neither a fellow nor a member of council, that over a period of years, the schedule of proceedings has become crystallized into a pattern which ignores the purpose for which the Institute was founded and for which an Annual Meeting of the Members is held. The Annual Meeting has become the occasion for a full dress meeting of Council and the College of Fellows. Both are held in camera, and old and new Councils occupy so much of the two day session that ordinary members are free till 12.30 on the first day, and all day Saturday. So fixed have these arrangements become that no member of Council is at all conscious of the fact that members from coast to coast of Canada are all day Saturday walking the streets, sitting in hotel bedrooms or being entertained by other members in the city in which the meeting is held. They have all shown their interest in the affairs of the Institute by coming hundreds of miles to be present, and one may well enquire whether the Institute can afford to ignore such interest and such loyalty. There is one session given up to members and free discussion, but that is marred by the fact, as in Montreal, that the subject discussed was a report known only to the Council. The heat and irritation engendered at that meeting arose wholly from the fact that it had been first discussed in secret. It was a truly British reaction on the part of the members who were prepared to argue the matter to the death even if the subject had been Perpendicular Gothic. Such a fiasco need never happen again if Council Meetings were open to all, like meetings of City Council. Members need have no voting powers and would remain silent, but they would know what was going on and could speak intelligently later in open discussion.

This feeling of frustration and futility is still further aggravated by the disappearance of the fellows to their Convocation. This is, in effect, another Council Meeting at which Institute affairs are discussed. Of that upper chamber only vague rumours reach the proletariat, usually from some unhappy, self-conscious peer in unaccustomed ermine. Fellowship in the R.A.I.C., as in any other learned society, is the reward of outstanding service, but the segregation of the fellows in any upper chamber is surely undesirable and undemocratic, and likely in time to undermine that dominion wide unity which those same fellows and their predecessors have sought to build up. Fellowship, as I understand it, is an honour conferred by the membership at large on individuals for such qualities as leadership and service. Councils come and go, but the fellows are the elder statesmen, and the watch dogs and guardians of our liberties. It seems to me that their present remoteness is the anti-thesis of their proper function. Any addition to their present dignity can only detract from it.

Lastly, and a minor matter, is the Annual Dinner. It surely indicates the cast iron mould into which our meetings are set that no one has suggested that the dinner be held on the Friday instead of the Saturday. The annual spectacle of the out-of-town members walking out of a dinner to catch a train under the eyes of distinguished guests, and during the speech of the evening is surely an unnecessary embarrassment. It is true, to change it, we should have to walk out of a meeting at which Mr. Cobb would perform on his saw. We have come to look on him and it as two great unifying forces for the rank and file, and we would leave him with regret, but think of him for another year with affection and regard.

If there was ever a time in our history when we needed the support of every member, a meeting at which nothing was secret; papers were read followed by free discussion and hearty debate, it is now.



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

THE inaugural session of the Thirty-sixth Annual Meeting of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, was held in the McGill Union, McGill University, 690 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, on February 19th, 1943, at 1.30 p.m. Mr. Gordon McL. Pitts, President, in the Chair.

## REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

On behalf of your Council I extend to you a most cordial welcome to this, our Thirty-sixth Annual Meeting of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

Another year of conflict, toil and stress is behind us, a year in which the Executive Committee of your Council has endeavoured to guide the affairs of the Institute under increasingly difficult and confused conditions. New situations continue to arise with new problems calling for solution. The normal practice of our profession is seriously circumscribed under the necessities of our war effort.

Our normal routine has been increasingly disrupted. Many of our younger men have stepped from our ranks to fill important places in the fighting forces of the nation. Some members have closed their offices to do their bit in accelerating Canada's industrial war effort, while others, under many difficulties, are endeavouring to maintain their offices and service to the public against the day when our profession will be called upon to do its share in the building of a post-war world.

Notwithstanding many impediments and curtailments, there are indications that at last we are coming to the light, and that we can face the future with confidence in the firm assurance that the days ahead are full of promise for the profession. To realize this promise we must recognize our opportunities, and as individuals and as an Institute prepare ourselves to take advantage of them to the fullest extent. We must not be discouraged when the ignorant or the incompetent attempt to usurp our function or frustrate our efforts. Let us remember with pride and encouragement that the magical development of Canada's war industries which will play an important part in an Allied Victory, could not have been achieved without her architects, who have made their technical contribution in every capacity. It is hoped we will be permitted to make an even greater contribution to the happiness and well-being of our fellow-Canadians in the "brave new world" we are promised with the peace.

During the year just completed, your Executive and the standing and special committees of the Institute, in addition to their specific duties, have given much study to the future possibilities and activities of the profession, and the reports which will be presented to you today will indicate both the nature and the progress of their efforts.

Each successive annual report shows an increasing number of our members as being absorbed into His Majesty's armed forces, and the following are those who have been so registered with us to this date:—

## LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE R.A.I.C. ON ACTIVE SERVICE, JANUARY 30th, 1943

### Alberta

Pilot Officer Donald A. Freeze, Instructor in Navigation, R.C.A.F.  
Lieut. Lloyd G. MacDonald, 10th Field Engineers, R.C.E. (Overseas).  
Lieut. John Stevenson, R.C.E.  
Flying Officer G. K. Wynn, Instructor in Navigation, R.C.A.F.

### British Columbia

Flying Officer W. H. Birmingham, Instructor in Navigation, R.C.A.F.  
Lieut. D. D. Carpenter, 10th Fortress Signals, R.C.C.S.  
Sub-Lieut. Hugh Farmer, R.C.N. (Student).  
Lieut. H. C. Hammond, 1st Corps Field Survey Coy., R.C.E. (Overseas).  
Sub-Lieut. C. P. Jones, R.C.N. (Student).  
Sgt. Donald H. McCain, H.Q.'s, 3rd Division Engineers, R.C.E. (Student) (Overseas).  
Pte. Roland McGee, R.C.E. (Student).  
Sub-Lieut. Peter M. Thornton, R.C.N.

### Manitoba

Lieut. H. H. G. Moody, H.Q., 3rd Division, R.C.E. (Overseas).  
Squadron Leader Gordon Ritchie, R.C.A.F.  
Lieut.-Col. J. N. Semmens, O.C. Winnipeg Grenadiers.  
Lieut. John A. Chivers, R.C.E.

### New Brunswick

Lieut.-Col. W. W. Alward, 16th Cost Brigade, R.C.A.

### Nova Scotia

Major C. A. Fowler, O.C. 10th Searchlight Battery, R.C.A.

### Ontario

Capt. M. F. Allan, No. 2 Detachment, R.C.E. (Overseas).  
Sub-Lieut. R. J. K. Barker, R.C.N.  
Flight Lieut. Gordon Bazeley, Administration Branch, R.C.A.F.  
Lieut. Victor P. Belcourt, C.O.T.C.  
Capt. John T. Bell, Royal Hamilton Light Infantry (Overseas).  
Squadron Leader Roy H. Bishop, Administration Branch, R.C.A.F.  
Capt. J. F. Brennan, 53rd Bty., 5th Field Regiment, R.C.A. (Overseas).  
Wing Commander H. J. Burden, Air Training Command, R.C.A.F.  
Flight Lieut. Cyril J. Carroll, Air Force H.Q., D.C.A.S. (D.W.B.).  
Capt. Ronald W. Catto, No. 6 Coy. Veterans' Guard.  
Second Lieut. J. H. A. Collins, No. 7 Detachment, R.C.E.  
Lieut. J. V. Connor, No. 10 Basic Training Centre.  
Lieut. David L. Cowan, 4th Bn. R.C.E. (Overseas).  
Major James H. Craig (Overseas).  
Flying Officer E. J. Crone, No. 33 Air Navigation School, R.C.A.F.  
Flight Lieut. Arthur W. Davison, No. 2 Training Command, H.Q., R.C.A.F.  
Lieut. H. E. Devitt, R.C.A.  
Capt. J. Edwardes-Evans, 110th Coy., A.M.P.C., B.E.F. (Overseas).  
Flying Officer F. C. Etherington, R.C.A.F.  
Lieut.-Col. A. J. Everett, M.C., V.D., Director of Mobilization and Recruiting.  
Capt. Richard A. Fisher, No. 2 Detachment, R.C.E.  
Major W. E. Fleury, 4th Field Battery, R.C.A. (Overseas).  
Lieut. Logan V. Gallaher, No. 6 Detachment, R.C.E.  
Brigadier E. W. Haldenby, O.C. 9th Infantry Brigade (Overseas).  
Lieut. H. G. Hughes, O.T.C.  
Major L. B. Husband, C.A. (B) T.C.  
Lieut. A. G. Keith (Student).  
Capt. J. W. Leighton, Essex Scottish Regiment.  
Flight Lieut. Harle B. Long, Western Air Command H.Q., R.C.A.F.  
Lieut.-Col. H. H. Madill, O.C., C.O.T.C., University of Toronto.



Wing Commander F. H. Marani, No. 1 Air Training Command, R.C.A.F.

Second Lieut. F. D. Mathias, R.C.A.

Lieut.-Col. George Y. Masson, 11th Army Tank Bn. (Overseas).

Second Lieut. H. M. McLaughlin, R.C.E.

Flying Officer D. G. W. McRae, R.C.A.F.

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

Major R. A. V. Nicholson, Geographical Section, General Surveys, No. 3 D.D.

Second Lieut. G. K. Pokorny, R.C.E.

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

Pilot Officer S. G. Richards, R.C.A.F. (Student).

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

Lieut. H. H. Roberts, R.C.E. (Student).

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

Flight Lieut. J. Ryrie, No. 4 Training Command H.Q., R.C.A.F.

Lieut. Dyce C. Saunders, No. 23 Basic Training Centre.

Lieut. R. D. Schoales, No. 2 Light Field Ambulance, R.C.A.M.C. (Overseas).

Flight Lieut. Gordon S. Screamon, Administration Branch, R.C.A.F.

Flight Lieut. S. K. Sinclair, No. 1 Training Command H.Q., R.C.A.F.

Lieut. J. E. Assheton Smith, C.A.T.C.

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

Lieut. F. O. Templeton, 2nd Bn., R.C.E. (Overseas).

Lieut.-Col. Mackenzie Waters, M.C., V.D., O.C. 3rd Anti-Tank Regiment, R.C.A. (Overseas).

Major F. Hilton Wilkes, "A" Branch H.Q. Staff.

Capt. J. D. Wilson, 2nd Divisional Signals, R.C.C.S. (Overseas).

Flying Officer W. H. Workman, Air Force H.Q., A.M.S. (D.S.A.), R.C.A.F.

Prisoner-of-war: Lieut.-Col. Douglas E. Catto, Royal Regiment of Canada.

Missing: Capt. John A. Willis, Essex Scottish Regiment.

#### Quebec

Lieut. Comdr. P. C. Amos, R.C.N.V.R.

Major J. Paul Bastien, No. 4 District Depot.

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

Lieut. R. E. Bolton, R.C.N.

Squadron Leader E. C. Cox, R.C.A.F.

Capt. Emile Daoust, R.C.E.

Lieut. H. E. Devitt, R.C.E. (Overseas).

Lieut. Comdr. A. T. G. Durnford, R.C.N.V.R.

Major N. A. Fellowes, 34d Bn. Black Watch.

Sub-Lieut. R. S. Ferguson, R.C.N. (Student).

Second Lieut. Philip Freedlander.

D. K. Gowans, R.C.E.

Lieut. W. J. Hart, R.C.A. (Student).

Capt. Stuart S. Hawkins, R.C.E.

Second Lieut. H. Gordon Hughes, O.T.C.

Major Paul Lambert, F.M.R. (Overseas).

Flying Officer H. B. Long, R.C.A.F.

Second Lieut. Max A. Louis, R.C.E., O.T.C.

Second Lieut. Raymond Martineau, R.C.A.

Monsieur Gerard Masson

Lieut. F. D. Mathias, R.C.A. (Overseas).

Lieut. H. Stirling Maxwell, R.C.A.

Capitaine Antoine Monette.

Officier Pilote Jacques Morin, R.C.A.F.

Lieut. Francis J. Nobbs (Overseas).

Second Lieut. George W. Peck, R.C.E.

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

Officier Pilote Paul Rousseau, R.C.A.F.

Capitaine E. W. Tremblay, R.C.A. (Overseas).

Lieut. R. R. Tourville.

R. S. M. Gerard Venne.

Sargt. Louis Verreault, R.C.A.F.

Squadron Leader G. E. Wilson, R.C.A.F.

Sub-Lieut. James Woollven, R.C.N.

#### Saskatchewan

Flight Lieut. F. G. Martin, R.C.A.F.

It is with the deepest regret that we have to report the death of eight of our members during the past year.

Lorenzo Auger, Bellechasses, Quebec.

J. Francis Brown, Toronto, Ontario.

Kenneth Mowatt Campbell, Fredericton, N.B.

Jules Caron, Three Rivers, Quebec.

Benjamin Dillon, Brockville, Ontario.

Ralph Carl Ham, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Gordon J. Hutton, Hamilton, Ontario.

Robt. H. Macdonald, F.R.A.I.C., F.R.I.B.A., Montreal, Quebec.

The passing of these members, many of whom have been active in our Institute, is a very serious loss to the architectural profession, and a very personal loss to their many friends.

The report on the Requirements for a Temporary Licence to practise Architecture in the various provinces of Canada, under the provisions of their respective Provincial Charters, as they apply to a member of an Architectural Association of another province, has been duly completed, and will shortly be published in the *Journal* of the Institute for the information of the membership.

In the matter of the recognition of the Diplomas granted by the four Canadian Schools of Architecture, as qualifying candidates for admission to the various component Associations of the Institute, we are pleased to report that all Associations, with one or two exceptions, have agreed to this principle, and discussions are continuing with a view to making it universally accepted. The deliberations of the Architectural Training Committee in its current study of the curricula of the Architectural Schools may assist in bringing this matter to a satisfactory conclusion.

The Canadian number of the English "Architectural Review" sponsored by the Institute, and compiled by Mr. Anthony Adamson, assisted by a committee of our members, was published in England in April, 1942. The idea which promoted the publication of this number was to bring Canada and its architecture before the architects of Great Britain. The publication was so well received that the suggestion has been made by the Honourable Vincent Massey, Canadian High Commissioner in London, that the material be reproduced in the form of a pocket booklet for general public distribution throughout the British Isles.

The Institute was represented at the convention of the Dominion Fire Prevention Association at the Seignory Club on May 18th-20th, by Mr. John B. Parkin, who submitted to the Executive a comprehensive and valuable report on the deliberations of that meeting. This report has been referred to the Architectural Training Committee for consideration in connection with the School curricula, as fire protection is an important feature of practical design.

The National Building Code, on whose advisory committee the Institute was represented by Mr. W. J. Abra, has now been published and issued. This has proved to be a most comprehensive document and a very complete compendium on sound building practice. This Code should be included in the library of every Canadian architect. It is fortunate that this information is made available at a time when it can be of great assistance in post-war planning. It should be noted that many architects assisted in various capacities in the preparation of this Code, and through their technical training and practical experience contributed materially to its success.

The Mechanics' Lien Act of Ontario, No. 21, whereby the contract price of a project is created a trust fund, was considered by your Executive and referred to the component Associations for their information and study, in relation to their local conditions.



It was decided that a resume of the meetings of the Executive Committee should be printed in the *Journal* in order that the membership may have first-hand information on matters under consideration and the general progress of the work of the Institute.

During the year the Royal Institute of British Architects has honoured your Institute by conferring Fellowships upon Mr. Burwell R. Coon, immediate Past-President, and Mr. Gordon McL. Pitts, President.

The fees of members on Active Service again came before the Executive for consideration in view of the lack of uniformity which appeared to exist among the various component Associations on this matter. It was decided that the present arrangement should be carried on for 1942, but that beginning with January 1943, each Provincial Association would be billed for their full membership pro rata contribution at five dollars for each member, and that the amount to be forwarded to the Institute for each member on Active Service would be left to the discretion of each individual Association.

The Institute has given the fullest co-operation to the War-time Bureau of Technical Personnel in its various activities related to the profession. It has assisted in the registration of our members with the Bureau and, under date of May 27th, issued a circular letter to the membership requesting them to complete and return their questionnaire forms as soon as possible. At this date the registration of architects has been practically completed.

The Institute has appointed Mr. A. J. Hazelgrove as its representative to assist the Bureau in the allocation of architects to positions where their particular training would be of the greatest value in the war effort.

Your Executive, with the assistance of our legal advisers, gave careful study to the implications and requirements of Order-in-Council No. P.C. 638 of 1942, effective March 23rd. There seems to be a feeling that the provisions of this Order are restrictive and impractical to a degree, and that their strict application makes the practice of our profession unnecessarily difficult and involved. Further, it acts as a great deterrent toward any actual planning of post-war work. Your President, after several conferences with officials of the Bureau in Ottawa, was assured that certain features of this Order would be rescinded, but to date no action has been taken on the matter.

Under date of July 4th, the Wartime Bureau of Technical Personnel, in a circular letter to the members of the Institute, offered to provide refresher courses in Structural Engineering under conditions therein set forth. This letter by the Bureau was further amplified by a letter from your President, under date of July 9th. By July 17th, advice was received from the Bureau that the course would be abandoned on account of the lack of applicants. As it was felt that such an opportunity should not be lost to those architects in a position to take advantage of the Government's offer, arrangements were made with the Bureau whereby the Institute would determine, through its own facilities, how many of its members could take such a course. To this end your Executive circularized the membership under date of September 10th, and the returns indicated some fifty-two candidates as anxious to take the course. This information, in the form of a schedule, giving details of each applicant, was forwarded to the Bureau under date of October 21st, but nothing further has been heard in the matter.

The Institute made representations to the Honourable J. L. Ilsley, Minister of Finance, urging that an application be made to permit the extension of the National Housing Act, in view of the great demand for low-cost housing, which does not come under the purview of Wartime Housing Limited. The Minister advised this matter was receiving intensive study.

After due deliberation your Executive made recommendations to the Federal Government favouring the adoption of the "pay-as-you-earn" income tax plan, and has been advised

that the Government is introducing legislation for the payment of income tax on the "pay-as-you-earn" basis.

The Institute, in co-operation with the Engineering Institute of Canada and the Canadian Construction Association, made representations to the Prime Minister recommending the creation of a suitable organization to expeditiously repair damage to important structures and services through enemy bombing. The above organizations have been advised that the Government has this matter in hand.

Many discussions have taken place, both in the Institute and in the Councils of the component Associations, as to the most practical and effective way of bringing the architectural profession before the public. Many suggestions were received. The Institute finally decided to publish special numbers of the *Journal* devoted to subjects of public interest related to the architectural profession. The first of these special issues was the "A.R.P." number published in May. This was given wide circulation to members of Governments, public officials and many influential private citizens. The response was most satisfactory and encouraging and resulted in the publication of another special number in September devoted to aspects of the Reconstruction problem. It was impossible to give this number as wide a circulation as we would have liked, on account of the limited funds available, but again the returns were most encouraging. Many compliments were received on the general presentation and set-up of the *Journal* and it is the opinion of the Executive that with sufficient funds the *Journal* would provide a most satisfactory medium for publicity purposes. The Editorial Board, the Editor, and the Publisher, are to be heartily congratulated on the high quality of the *Journal* through these difficult times.

A special committee of the Institute on A.R.P. work, under the chairmanship of Mr. A. S. Mathers, was instituted for the preparation of the May issue of the *Journal* referred to above, and as a direct result several of our members have been requested to give practical talks on the technical features of Civil Defense to C.D.C. groups and other organizations.

A special Reconstruction Committee has been formed to study post-war planning. This has been divided into two sections, one in Montreal and one in Toronto. It is hoped that similar groups may be organized in other centres throughout Canada. As a first step in our Reconstruction programme, the Institute has drawn up for submission to the Federal Government, "Recommendations Relative to the Organization of a Central Authority on Post-War Planning" which will be submitted to this Annual Meeting.

Professor Eric Arthur has been appointed a member of the sub-committee of the Federal Reconstruction Committee responsible for post-war housing. Appreciating the importance of town and community planning well in advance of the actual execution of post-war construction, he has circulated to the membership, through the medium of the *Journal*, a questionnaire designed to obtain essential information as to the present state of town-planning throughout the Dominion. It is hoped that every member of the Institute will co-operate in seeing that these questionnaires, as they relate to his community, are returned to the Institute at the earliest possible date.

As town-planning is a primary and important feature of Reconstruction as it applies to a housing development programme, and as it is a technical function of our profession, your Executive feels that it is imperative our members be fully conversant with the latest developments in this phase of the profession, and that immediate steps should be taken to make such information available. This matter is also receiving attention at the conference of the Architectural Training Committee.

In co-operation with the National Construction Council, the Institute is conducting a survey among its members of work which has been postponed, either on account of the War or construction controls, which will proceed on the cessation of



hostilities. It is hoped that this information will give an indication of the back-log of construction work at present dormant in the offices of Architects, which can be counted upon to make a substantial contribution to post-war building activity.

On behalf of the Council I wish to thank President Robert E. Bostrom of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects, his Council and members, for their co-operation with us and their delightful hospitality to the R.A.I.C. members at the luncheon today. Members of the R.A.I.C. from other provinces will be the guests of the P.Q.A.A. at an informal dinner tonight, at the Faculty Club of McGill University.

I wish to express our thanks to the Committee of Arrangements for all the very excellent work they have done in arranging this Annual Meeting.

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

#### ARCHITECTURAL TRAINING

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

During the Annual Meeting of last year, this Committee discussed at some length the adequacy of the training in structural engineering, etc., given to students at our four Universities, and the Executive Committee was good enough to give us permission to have Professor R. F. Legget investigate this subject and furnish us with a report. This report was first of all presented to the Committees in draft form and, after consideration by the members, (apart from the members who are Heads of the four Schools), in consultation with the Professor, he has now submitted his final report. This forms a most interesting document and will be discussed in full detail by this Committee at an all-day session to be held on Thursday, February 18th, prior to the Annual Meeting.

It is hoped that this conference will have the benefit of some recommendations from Professor Milton S. Osborne, who is at present making a tour of the Architectural Schools of the United States.

This Committee will also consider the advisability of including some course of lectures in Fire Prevention and Safety of Buildings, in the University curricula. The status of the courses in Town-Planning in the various Schools will come up for special consideration.

The arrangement for the last exhibition of Students' Work was considered to be fairly successful, so it is the intention of this Committee to carry out an exhibition on similar lines this year, which will be on a non-competitive basis and will include working drawings prepared by the Students during the year, as well as structural studies. Water colour and pencil sketches will also be included.

#### ART, SCIENCE AND RESEARCH

Mr. Charles David (F), Chairman of the Committee on Art, Science and Research, reports as follows:

The work of this Committee during the year was confined to the study of the various publications issued by the Department of Mines and Resources of the Dominion Government; some Building Abstracts compiled by the Building Research Station at Watford, England; bulletins from the Canadian Engineering Standards Association; and from the University of Illinois.

All these referred to research work on certain building materials. Lists of these publications appeared in the *Journal* of the Institute in order that members might obtain copies if they so desired.

Unfortunately articles promised by Government research officials for publication in the *Journal* were not received during the year, but your Committee is hopeful of securing and publishing this desirable information during the course of 1943.

Your Committee wishes to express its appreciation for the assistance received from the various Research Departments of the Federal Government at Ottawa.

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

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

Considerable study has been given to the official documents of the Institute, and particularly to the development of a form of Architect's Certificate which would satisfactorily meet the requirements of the standard agreements between the Architect and the Client, and between the Contractor and the Owner, and which at the same time would satisfy the majority of the profession in its general form. Several suggestions have been studied by your Committee, one of which was published in the *Journal*, for the purpose of critical analysis and comment before a final decision is arrived at.

Your Committee has also under advisement a revision of the General Conditions of the standard form of Construction Contracts No. 12 and 13. Drafts of the proposed revisions have been prepared and reviewed, but this matter is in abeyance though it is hoped that an approved document can be issued during the coming year.

#### EDITORIAL BOARD

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

Your *Journal* has come through another year, a difficult one, with many congratulatory letters and comments, particularly in connection with the special numbers, the A.R.P. issue and the Reconstruction issue, but even yet with plenty of room for improvement in the financial affairs. If it were not so abundantly clear that the falling off in revenue was the direct result of less advertising, it would be discouraging to realize that in a year productive of some of the best numbers, the finances were not more satisfactory.

However, at the time of writing this Report the war news is definitely encouraging and it may be that we can look to a resumption of peace-time publication sooner than we would have dared to hope, a year ago. That this feeling is spreading is indicated by considerable present-day advertising by progressive, forward-looking concerns that seek to keep their products before the public although not at the moment engaged in the manufacture of those products. That is a field of advertising to be further explored during this year.

The Board believes sincerely that the *Journal* has a high function as the organ of a Royal Professional Institute and as such that it should be the mouthpiece of the profession on public matters affecting the building industry; that it should be a forum in which the ideas of members could be expressed and that it should show leadership in the industry in such matters as Reconstruction. The present Council has shown a broad and sympathetic view on social problems affecting us as architects. With such encouragement the *Journal* has published several articles on housing which indicate the responsibility of the State toward the shelter of citizens in certain income groups. In pursuing the course, the Editorial Board is aware that it does not speak for all the architects in Canada; that there are many who believe the greatest hope for the profession, and even for those of the general public in the low income groups, lies in the triumphant survival of private enterprise. It seems clear, however, that private enterprise has not concerned itself with the problem of shelter for the lowest income groups, nor that it is likely to do so. The pages of the *Journal* are open to every architect in Canada who has a point of view to express.



Once again the Board makes grateful acknowledgment to the members who sent photographs and articles, to the willing writers of the Provincial Page, to the memory of the late R. H. Macdonald who was never too busy to help the *Journal*, to our Publisher who has laboured early and late, to our Printers, the Davis Co., for their continued co-operation in improvements of typography, to all those who in their various capacities contributed to whatever measure of success was attained during the year 1942.

#### EXHIBITIONS AND AWARDS

Mr. R. S. Morris, Chairman of the Exhibition and Awards Committee, reports as follows:

This Committee has been inactive during the past year, all plans for exhibitions having been deferred until after the War, by special resolution of the Executive Committee.

#### COMMITTEE ON HOUSING

Mr. Harold Lawson (F), Chairman of the Committee on Housing, reports as follows:

The major activity of the Housing Committee during the year has been the study and development of a proposal for the setting up of a Central authority for Post-War Planning and Construction "to organize and regulate a reconstruction planning policy for the post-war period in national, provincial, civic and private fields."

This work was started early in the year when the Institute's Committee on Reconstruction had yet to be formed. The first report was issued in June and during subsequent months has gone through a process of modification, through collaboration with the P.Q.A.A. committees on reconstruction and town planning, until it has reached its present form. If this proposal is accepted by the Government, at least in principle, and actively implemented, we believe it will have far-reaching results in many quarters. It is of significance and special interest to architects and the construction industry generally.

It is obvious that large scale housing programmes must be among the big objectives in the critical period following the war. The Committee feels that housing must not be considered by itself but as a part of the pattern of community planning or as a part of urban replanning. Architects everywhere should familiarize themselves with conditions affecting their environment and, if physical planning or replanning is required in the community, be prepared to take a leading part.

#### PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

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

The preparation of a text-book for the teaching of Professional Practice in the schools is progressing very slowly. It seems, in fact, to be relegated to the Never-never Land of "after the war". Thus far there has been little interest on the part of my Committee in the writing of the various chapters for the *Journal* that would be compiled into a text-book. I have been encouraged, however, in looking over the revised edition of the "Handbook of Architectural Practice" that has just been published by the American Institute of Architects. The material has been reorganized and much that is out-of-date has been eliminated. It gives our Committee a goal that I hope we may be able to reach.

Certain phases of our school training in Professional Practice should be given greater emphasis. The students should be made to appreciate their opportunities and to understand their responsibilities as architects. It is not always done as sincerely as it should be. Over-emphasis on the deficiencies of the fellow-architect not only develops a sense of inferiority in the student but destroys public confidence in the architect as a responsible craftsman. The young architect should be made acquainted with his logical place in community and civic affairs and the importance of his contribution to society.

As I study the American system of registration for practice I am more than ever convinced of the responsibility of the schools in the future of the profession in Canada. Our registration laws throw the responsibility directly upon the school rather than upon the profession. As long as we are unable to control the two years of apprenticeship it is bound to be so. And as long as the apprenticeship period is looked upon as an opportunity by some practitioners to exploit the young graduate under the guise of practical training we must weigh our training very carefully.

One of the profession's most serious indictments of the schools is the apparent lack of proper training in structural engineering. This has been exaggerated by the emphasis upon the quick and the temporary of the present emergency. The schools have the opportunity to train not only the architect but the engineer to understand and appreciate the part each profession must play in the business of building the bright new world. There is a definite place for both, even though their fields of service may often seem to overlap. Friendly co-operation and mutual respect will accomplish much more than suspicion and bitter competition.

#### SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES

Mr. J. Roxborough Smith (F), Chairman of the Committee on Scholarship and Prizes, reports as follows:

The following outstanding graduates of the Schools of Architecture in 1942 were awarded R.A.I.C. medals:

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

(No nominations for these honours were received from the University of Toronto or McGill University during 1942).

The policy of allocating the annual Fellowship dues to the Scholarship Fund, as indicated in last year's report, gives promise of building up a capital account in this Fund which should assure for the future a realization of the ideal that the Fund will ultimately provide bursaries of such substance as to make possible travelling scholarships. A further \$1,000 has been earmarked for the purchase of bonds in the next Victory Loan to add to the capital of the Scholarship Fund.

The suggestion that the Provincial Associations might interest themselves to a greater extent in this Fund has not been overlooked, but due to circumstances the matter has not been pressed. At the same time the idea has not been lost sight of that individual members of the profession, who are interested in the future of architecture, might feel impelled to leave a bequest in the interests of Scholarships, and it is hoped with the return of normal times that this source of augmenting the Fund may be realized.

These R.A.I.C. awards to outstanding students are drawn to the attention of the young architects and their teachers, in the hope that with proper encouragement they may be stimulated to take advantage of every opportunity presented to augment their knowledge in the many arts of which architecture is composed.

#### NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION COUNCIL

Mr. Burwell R. Coon (F), representative on the National Construction Council, reports as follows:

A. S. Mathers, F.R.A.I.C., was again elected president, and is to be complimented on the activities of the Council for the past year.

When the government order was put into effect extending licensing to cover all construction work costing over \$5,000, the Council communicated with the Hon. Mr. Howe, approving this action.

The problem of post-war reconstruction was given a great deal of consideration, and it was proposed that a survey of deferred building projects be made. The R.A.I.C. offered to



carry out this survey as far as the architects were concerned, and questionnaires were sent to all members of the R.A.I.C. The returns of these questionnaires were disappointing, only 15 being completed, but these totalled \$15,000,000. The R.A.I.C. has been asked to pursue this questionnaire further as the government committee intimated that such information would be of value in the forming of their plans for reconstruction.

The president accepted an invitation to appear before a sub-committee of the government's committee on reconstruction, to explain the organization and objects of the National Construction Council and present their views.

At the request of Dr. O. J. Firestone, who is making a study of the construction industry as a field for post-war employment for the government committee on reconstruction, the N.C.C. provided him with a copy of their 1933 Brief to the Prime Minister in which the N.C.C. advocated a public works programme as a means of relieving unemployment at that time.

The N.C.C. made representation to the Director of the National Selective Service, pointing out the impracticability of some of the National Selective Service requisitions as they applied to the construction industry, particularly the item with regard to "the seven-day notice to employees."

The National Construction Council was concerned about the rumour that Wartime Housing intended to enter the permanent housing field, but the Council was authoritatively informed that Wartime Housing had no such intention except in a few isolated instances where the housing situation in war industrial centres was so acute that something had to be done without delay to alleviate the situation. It was decided, however, that if any attempts were made to expand the scope of Wartime Housing into the permanent housing field, appropriate action should be taken by the Council.

#### COLLEGE OF FELLOWS

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

At the Convocation held in the McGill Faculty Club on the 21st day of February, 1942, the following gentlemen were received into the College of Fellows:

*Fellows.* Mr. Frederick C. Bodley (In absentia, owing to illness, and through his proxy, Mr. W. Bruce Riddell.)  
Mr. John Roxburgh Smith.

*Hon. Life Fellows.* Mr. Hugh Vallance, Prof. Ramsay Traquair,  
Prof. C. H. C. Wright. (All in absentia).

*Hon. Fellow.* Mr. Eden Smith. (In absentia).

The Executive Committee of the Institute after mature consideration, recommended the names of certain members as worthy of election to Fellowship. A ballot of the Fellows was conducted in the manner prescribed by the by-laws, and the following gentlemen, having received a favourable vote, will be received into the College of Fellows at the forthcoming Convocation.

Mr. Raoul Chenevert  
Mr. A. T. Galt Durnford  
Mr. Hugh A. Richards  
Mr. David Shennan  
Mr. Eric E. Temple  
Mr. Bruce H. Wright.

It is with profound regret and a feeling of personal loss that we record the death of Mr. Robert H. Macdonald, who passed on to the final Convocation on 16th of December, 1942.

He leaves a fragrant memory of kindness, gentleness, and selflessness which many will cherish and all might emulate.

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

Mr. G. McL. Pitts (F), representative on the R.I.B.A. Council, reports as follows:

Notwithstanding the difficulties and hazards of sea transportation, the correspondence, reports and periodicals of the Royal Institute of British Architects continue to arrive in regular course.

From these sources it is evident that the R.I.B.A. is not only maintaining, but ever increasing its contribution to the national effort and toward the well-being of the profession and its members. Its organisation and progressive administration are an encouragement and a shining example to all sister professional organisations throughout the Empire.

Out of a total of some 11,000, over 3,000 members and students of the R.I.B.A. are serving with the armed forces, while of the remainder, practically all who have the opportunity and are fit, are actively engaged in the Home Guard Observation Corps, or on Civil Defence duties.

Before the war, members of the profession took a leading part in the formulation of the policy for structural air-raid precautions. In the summer of 1940 when heavy bombing began, the Architects found themselves fully occupied with "First-Aid" or permanent repairs for their private clients or local authorities and Government departments. At one time when the bombing was most severe, there was an acute shortage of technical men for this work in some of the larger towns. Salaried posts in Government and other public offices are largely filled through the medium of the Central Register, a register of all members of the profession combined by the Professional Institutions and administered by the Ministry of Labour and National Service, in consultation with the Institutions.

A strict licensing system for the control of building came into operation in October, 1940, which permitted only repair work or work forming a direct part of the Government programme. As far as possible this work was carried out through the medium of architects in private practice, under the direction of the Ministry or Department concerned.

Architectural education in Great Britain is continuing and all Architectural Schools have been kept open, the admission of younger students having increased in many cases. It is evident that there will be a great demand for this type of technically-trained men after the war.

In all activities of the Government in which it is possible for the Architectural Profession to be of service, the Council of the R.I.B.A. and its various special Committees have co-operated in every practical way, and have carried out studies and investigations designed to achieve the most satisfactory results from the national viewpoint.

The Reconstruction Committee of the Institute, together with its sub-committees, have been most active and submitted its first general statement of conclusions in July, 1942. The Committee is continuing its studies.

The Special Committee on Architectural Education is considering the whole field and is preparing recommendations for any changes or improvements that may be indicated as the result of the experience of the last twenty years in the training of architects.

The Demobilization Committee is engaged in most important work related to the release of architects and architectural students from the armed forces at an early date, to assist in the rapid prosecution of the actual plans for reconstruction.

The Architectural Science Board is providing a series of post-graduate lectures on the results of recent scientific research which are of interest to architects. This course is proving most interesting and instructive and is being very largely attended.

The Institute is following very closely the proposals of the Ministry of Works and Planning charged with the responsibility of reconstruction, which is being supplanted by a new Ministry under the title of "The Ministry of Town and Country Planning." Careful study has also been given to the Barlow, Scott and Uthwatt Reports on the establishment of a central planning authority.



We are all following with much interest and profit the progress being made by the R.I.B.A. and we feel that this Empire-wide Institute of our profession is entitled to our most profound admiration and support for the magnificent way in which they have functioned under the most difficult conditions and for the incalculable benefit which their experience has been to the architects of other countries.

#### CANADIAN ENGINEERING STANDARDS ASSOCIATION

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

The activities of the Association increased during the past year, due to additional responsibilities associated with the war effort.

At the close of the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1942, the various committees of the Canadian Engineering Standards Association had a total membership of 824, of which the Main Committee totalled 82.

The total of sustaining memberships was 239 at the end of the year, representing 132 member organisations.

During the year the Association published 20 new standards and revised editions of existing standards.

Section A—Civil Engineering.....	3
Section B—Mechanical Engineering.....	2
Section C—Electrical Engineering.....	15

Publication A23—1942, dealing with Concrete and Reinforced Concrete (2nd ed.) is of particular interest to architects.

Following are a few of the proposed new standards and revisions to existing standards which have been the subjects of discussion by appropriate C.E.S.A. committees and sub-committees during the past year, and such progress has been made that they may be published during the next fiscal year.

- Timber Piling.
- Preservative Treatment of Various Species of Timber.
- Building Materials (various subjects).
- Strengthening of Cellars in Houses.
- Blackout of Buildings.

Many other items are omitted in order to keep this report within bounds.

At the end of the fiscal year a very full programme of C.E.S.A. activities for the ensuing year was apparent. The probabilities are that many unforeseen obstacles will present themselves and will result in changes of programme from time to time by the introduction of new projects that may be more urgent in nature than items contained in the existing programme of work. It is possible that a greater number of emergency groups may be required, with power to make urgently required decisions relative to at least temporary revisions to existing codes and specifications to meet the demands of constantly changing conditions concerning the supply of materials and manufacturing practices. The C.E.S.A. has so far met

these requirements to the best of its ability, and although a broadening of scope may be involved it will probably be in a position to cope with future demands.

#### FINANCIAL REPORT

The following is a summary of the Report of the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. Forsey Page, as confirmed by the Auditor:

#### General Account

##### Revenue:

Pro rata contributions received from Component Societies .....	\$4,535.00
Sale of Contract Forms.....	151.65
Sundry Receipts.....	12.63
<b>Total Revenue.....</b>	<b>\$ 4,699.28</b>

##### Expenditures:

Secretary's Salary.....	\$1,074.10
Convention Expenses.....	903.04
Travelling Expenses.....	627.11
Rent—Toronto Office.....	\$156.00
Mrs. A. Chausse, storage.....	45.00
Montreal Office.....	100.00
<b>National Construction Council Assessment.....</b>	<b>301.00</b>
Printing, Stationery and Office Expense.....	100.00
Telephone, Telegrams, etc.....	266.60
Scholarship and Competition Awards.....	362.73
Printing Contract Forms.....	38.43
Insurance.....	147.38
Audit Fee.....	12.00
Legal Expense.....	50.00
Sundry Expense.....	50.00
Re "The Journal, R.A.I.C.".....	195.69
Total General Expenditure.....	579.04
Provision for depreciation of furniture and fixtures	
—Toronto Office.....	\$ 38.08
<b>General Deficit.....</b>	<b>\$ 45.92</b>

#### Summary of Assets

Cash in General Account.....	\$2,792.07
Capital Accounts (Bonds, cash in bank and Fellowship Entrance Fees).....	6,260.67
Scholarship Account (Bonds, cash in bank and Fellowship Annual Dues).....	3,696.28
<b>Total Assets in cash and bonds.....</b>	<b>\$12,749.02</b>

In submitting this report on the activities of your Council may I express my thanks to the members of Council, the Chairmen and members of Committees and especially to the members of the Executive of the Council and the Executive Secretary, all of whom have laboured so earnestly and faithfully at a time in the history of the Institute which calls for our best efforts, wisest decisions and greatest sacrifice in the interests of our country and of our profession.

GORDON McL. PITTS, *President.*



# RÉSUMÉ OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

On the day prior to the Annual Meeting, February 18th, a special conference of the Architectural Training Committee, including the Heads of the four Schools of Architecture, and members of the Council was held in the Faculty Club of McGill University to consider the report on the curricula of the Schools as they pertain to the training of architectural students in structural engineering subjects, which was prepared and submitted by Professor R. F. Legget of the Department of Civil Engineering, University of Toronto.

Those present included Mr. Murray Brown, Chairman of the Committee on Architectural Training; Professor E. R. Arthur, representing the University of Toronto School of Architecture; Professors Milton S. Osborne and J. A. Russell, University of Manitoba Department of Architecture; Professor John Bland, McGill University School of Architecture; Mr. C. Maillard and Professor Emile Venne, Ecole des Beaux-Arts; Messrs. Robert E. Bostrom, Andrew R. Cobb, Charles David, Leslie R. Fairn, E. J. Gilbert, H. R. Little, A. S. Mathers, Forsey Page, R. S. Morris, Gordon McL. Pitts, J. Roxburgh Smith, all members of the Council; Professor R. F. Legget; and Miss M. Elmslie, Secretary.

Professor Legget was invited to read his report in which he had extensively outlined his survey of the various engineering subjects taught in each of the four Schools, derived from a study of their examination papers and calendars, and in which also he included a chart showing not only a comparison of the four Schools as to the number of hours spent in lecture room and laboratory in each subject and in each year, but showing also his suggestion for an ideal course in structural engineering for architectural students. Many valuable observations and suggestions concluded the report.

The representative of each School in turn was then invited to comment and make suggestions as a result of his previous study of the report as it pertained to his particular School, after which the meeting adjourned for lunch.

As the result of the lengthy afternoon discussions, the following resolutions were passed:

MOVED by Mr. Mathers, seconded by Mr. Smith, and carried, that this meeting recommends to the Council that efforts be made to have the requirements for entrance to courses in architecture in all four Schools include Senior Matriculation or its equivalent and that instruction in the architectural courses be commenced and maintained at University level.

MOVED by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. David, and carried, that the consensus of opinion of this meeting is that the present situation in which there are four Schools of Architecture in Canada is highly desirable.

MOVED by Mr. Mathers, seconded by Professor Bland, and carried, that it is the consensus of opinion of this meeting that the setting up of any ideal course for the Schools of Architecture is beyond the powers of this Committee at the present time; nevertheless, this meeting desires to recommend that the Heads of the Schools be asked to give careful consideration to the recommendations incorporated in Professor Legget's report and report to this Committee at the conclusion of a year's consideration the adaptability of those recommendations to their respective courses; further, that they be requested to collaborate, one with another, in studying the various aspects of the report, and that the Secretary be instructed to request progress reports from each school every three months.

MOVED by Mr. Smith, seconded by Professor Osborne, and carried, that, in view of the efforts being made by the R.A.I.C. to raise the standards of architectural education (particularly with reference to engineering subjects),

this meeting is of the opinion that, in provinces which have no Architectural School and perhaps an apprentice system in force, apprentices should be encouraged to take Senior Matriculation and at the same time to take advantage of the University Engineering facilities offered in these centres with the view of endeavouring to equalize architectural training conditions throughout Canada, particularly in the way of fundamentals.

MOVED by Professor Bland, seconded by Professor Arthur, and carried, that the R.A.I.C. investigate the possibility of setting up a joint examining board for entrance to the component associations in order to unify standards of admission to practise in this country; and that the representative from each of the component associations be represented on the board.

Other matters on the agenda were discussed briefly and the meeting adjourned at 5.10 p.m.

The first day's sessions of the Annual Meeting were held at the McGill Union, McGill University, opening at 9.00 a.m. with registration of members, followed by a meeting of the 1942 Council; in the afternoon the General Session was well attended, as was also the informal dinner held at 7.00 p.m. in the Faculty Club of McGill University.

All eight Provincial Associations were represented at the various meetings and those present at the meeting of the 1942 Council were Messrs. Gordon McL. Pitts, President; Charles David, Honorary Secretary; Forsey Page, Honorary Treasurer; O. Beaulé (Quebec), Murray Brown (Ontario), G. Buller-Colthurst (Ontario), Andrew R. Cobb (Nova Scotia), Burwell R. Coon (Ontario) Past President of the Institute; Leslie R. Fairn (Nova Scotia), J. K. Gillies (New Brunswick), A. J. Hazelgrove (Ontario), W. H. Holcombe (Ontario), Harold Lawson (Quebec), A. S. Mathers (Ontario), Robert E. Moore (Manitoba), H. Claire Mott (New Brunswick), Milton S. Osborne (Manitoba), J. Roxburgh Smith (Quebec), C. St. John Wilson (Nova Scotia), Bruce H. Wright (Ontario); and Miss M. Elmslie, Secretary.

Several matters of business were discussed briefly and recommended for the consideration of the 1943 Council, namely: publicity for the profession through radio broadcasts and a Gallup poll on the housing problem; a complete registration of all R.A.I.C. members; reorganization of the National Construction Council's regional committees; questionnaire on deferred construction projects submitted by the Federal Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Mathers, President of the National Construction Council, supplemented the report of the representative on the N.C.C., Mr. Burwell R. Coon, with the information that returns up-to-date on the R.A.I.C.'s questionnaire on a survey of deferred construction projects in architects' offices now total approximately \$37,000,000.

The Annual Report of the Council was presented by the President and appears elsewhere in this issue, incorporating Reports of the Chairmen of the various standing committees as well.

An amendment to the By-Laws, providing for the continued assistance and advice of the Past President by officially appointing him a member of the Executive Committee, was ratified by the Council at this meeting.

The greater part of the discussion was centred on the memorandum to the Government recommending establishment of a Central Building Authority which was submitted by the P.Q.A.A. for consideration of the Council. Many and diverse were the opinions expressed and the memorandum was finally referred to the General Session and the 1943 Council for further con-



sideration, with the suggestions that the Government be recommended to establish a Ministry of Reconstruction and that it be indicated that none of this Ministry's functions be directed against re-establishment of private enterprise, but for the purpose of extending and assisting private enterprise.

In moving a vote of appreciation on behalf of the general membership of the successful activities of the Executive Committee during the past year, Mr. Coon drew attention to the growing interest in the affairs of the Institute shown by the large attendance at this meeting.

The final meeting of the 1942 Council ended its discussions at 1.00 p.m.

At the General Session in the afternoon of February 19th, the President read the Report of the Council which gave rise to discussion particularly on such subjects as the town-planning questionnaire published in the November issue of the *Journal*, returns on the questionnaire on the back-log of construction projects (discussed at the morning session), the memorandum from the P.Q.A.A. recommending to the Government establishment of a Central Building Authority, the activities of the Architectural Training Committee and of the Editorial Board, establishment of a trades school system in every province.

Members were urged to direct their attention to both questionnaires discussed and make their returns complete as soon as possible.

Discussion on the post-war construction problem was summarized in a resolution made by Mr. Forsey Page, seconded by Mr. Burwell R. Coon, and carried, that as far as the Building Industry is concerned, with the exception of financing of low-cost housing and town-planning, the efforts of this Institute should be directed toward encouraging the successful revival of Private Enterprise.

Another resolution, made by Mr. A. J. Hazelgrove, seconded by Mr. John B. Parkin, was carried, under the head of post-war reconstruction, to the effect that any approach of the Institute to the Government be made in co-operation with the National Construction Council, and that our representatives on the National Construction Council be instructed to exert every effort to assure that the Council will become the definite voice of a unified construction industry.

The memorandum presented by the P.Q.A.A., recommending to the Federal Government establishment of a Central Building Authority, aroused considerable discussion but space will not permit a detailed report. Subsequently, however, a resolution was moved by Mr. Harry Mayerovitch, seconded by Professor John Bland, and carried, that this Institute propose, the provisional draft report being of special importance to the architects in their post-war planning efforts, that it be submitted to the general membership, either through the medium of the *Journal* or through mimeographed copies forwarded by the incoming Council, in order that the Council might have the benefit of the opinions of the membership at large.

Mr. Leslie R. Fairn moved a resolution, which was seconded by Mr. A. S. Mathers, and carried, that the Council be recommended to present to the Government, through the National Construction Council, a request for consideration of the establishment of a trades school system in each province.

The General Session adjourned at 5.30 p.m. and the members met again, in still larger numbers, at the Faculty Club at seven o'clock for the informal dinner tendered out-of-town delegates by the P.Q.A.A. Mr. Aime Cousineau, director of the town-planning commission of the City of Montreal, was the principal speaker at this function, and gave a most interesting address on the urgent need for intelligent planning of the city and suburban areas of the Island of Montreal. Professor Anderson of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a special guest at the dinner, outlined methods being used to meet similar problems in the United States and with the able chairmanship and entertaining abilities of Mr. Andrew R. Cobb of Halifax,

1942 Vice-President of the Institute, the evening was a highly enjoyable one.

Saturday morning's sessions opened with a meeting of the Editorial Board of the *Journal* at which were present the Chairman, Mr. Forsey Page; the Editor, Professor E. R. Arthur; the Publisher, Mr. J. F. Sullivan; Messrs. R. P. Blakey, L. G. Bridgman, Andrew R. Cobb, G. Buller-Colthurst, Leslie R. Fairn, E. J. Gilbert, J. K. Gillies, Harold Lawson, Robert E. Moore, H. Claire Mott, Milton S. Osborne, John B. Parkin, J. A. Russell, Emile Venne; and Miss M. Elmslie, Secretary.

Various items on the agenda, listing material for the forthcoming issue of the *Journal*, were discussed briefly, but the main topic of the meeting was the question of Editorial Board policy and representatives present from almost all parts of Canada were invited to take advantage of this one opportunity during the year to express their views on Editorial Board policy at a meeting of the Board. For the most part only expressions of satisfaction with the present policy, particularly with regard to such special issues as those on Air Raid Precaution and Reconstruction, were voiced by the representatives from afar. Several interesting suggestions will be referred to the Editorial Board at its next meeting.

Members voted in favour of continuing publication of the minutes of Executive Meetings, Mr. Anthony Adamson's column "The Periodicals Shelf", an effort to obtain letters from members on active service, the proposed "Armed Services" Number, special issues on the scale of the Reconstruction Number.

The Meeting adjourned with an urgent appeal from the Editor for more co-operation from provincial representatives in the collection of text and photographs.

The 1943 Council opened its meeting at 10.30 a.m. with the annual election of officers. Present were Messrs. R. P. Blakey (Alberta); E. J. Gilbert (Saskatchewan); Robert E. Moore, Milton S. Osborne, J. A. Russell (Manitoba), L. G. Bridgman, Murray Brown, G. Buller-Colthurst, Burwell R. Coon, A. J. Hazelgrove, W. H. Holcombe, A. S. Mathers, Forsey Page, (Ontario); John Bland, Charles David, Eugene Larose, Harold Lawson, Maurice Payette, G. McL. Pitts, J. Roxburgh Smith (Quebec); J. K. Gillies, H. Claire Mott (New Brunswick); Leslie R. Fairn (Nova Scotia); and Miss M. Elmslie, Secretary.

The following are the officers of the Institute for 1943:

President: Gordon McL. Pitts (F), Montreal;  
First Vice-President: H. Claire Mott (F), Saint John;  
Second Vice-President: Robert E. Moore, Winnipeg;  
Honorary Secretary: Charles David (F), Montreal;  
Honorary Treasurer: Forsey Page (F), Toronto.

The Budget of Receipts and Expenditures for the year 1943, as recommended by the 1942 Council, was considered in detail and adopted, honorarium to the Editor of the *Journal* for the coming year was approved, the firm of Allen, Miles & Fox were appointed again as auditors, powers of administration of the Council were officially delegated to the Executive Committee. The place of the next Annual Meeting was referred to the Executive Committee with the recommendation that it be held in Toronto in February, 1944. Appointment of Chairmen and members of Standing Committees was also referred to the Executive Committee.

The problem arising from the regulations of Provincial Associations regarding the exemption from payment of fees of members "on active service" was discussed at some length. A motion was passed whereby this Council is to suggest to the Provincial Associations that their regulations be amended to provide that all members on active service who are liable for income tax be required to continue their support of their professional association by payment of a \$5.00 fee to cover contributions to the R.A.I.C. whose continued activities during war-time are invaluable in holding the profession together and which depends entirely on these pro rata contributions from the Provincial Associations.



Action in connection with the questionnaire forwarded by the Federal Reconstruction Committee with regard to a proposal for appraising the value of construction projects in relation to their value to the country as a whole, was referred to the Executive Committee, as were the matter of appointments of representatives on the Canadian Engineering Standards Association and the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Further consideration was given the proposed memorandum to the Government recommending the Central Building Authority and after much discussion it was agreed that the memorandum be sent back to the P.Q.A.A. Committee to be recast in the light of the various resolutions and suggestions made in this connection at the General Session and meetings of the 1942 and 1943 Councils.

A resolution was presented by Professor John Bland, Director of the McGill School of Architecture, proposing that the Institute "investigate the possibility of organizing a National Building Materials and Trades Exhibition, to be held in a suitable Canadian centre during the second year following the conclusion of the war". The proposal is to be given careful consideration by the Executive Committee.

Mr. Hazelgrove moved "An omnibus vote of thanks from everybody to everybody", followed it with a special vote of thanks to the Secretary and congratulations on her "change of status", and the meeting adjourned.

The College of Fellows convened in the Faculty Club, Montreal, on the 20th February, 1943. Unfortunately, the Chancellor, Mr. H. L. Fetherstonhaugh, was unable to be present although we are happy to note that he is convalescing after his recent illness. Mr. W. L. Somerville, the Dean, was also absent. Mr. Charles David and Mr. Forsey Page were elected as Acting Chancellor and Acting Dean respectively.

The following members of the Institute were installed in the College of Fellows, in ceremonial form:

Mr. Raoul Chenevert  
Lieut. Commander A. T. Galt Durnford, R.C.N.V.R.  
Mr. Hugh A. Richards  
Mr. David Shennan  
Mr. Eric E. Temple, F.R.I.B.A.  
Mr. Bruce H. Wright

At the meeting of the Fellows following the Investiture some interesting suggestions were advanced with respect to the form and character of future annual meetings, for consideration by the Council of the Institute. It was felt that a minimum of routine and a maximum of round table discussion and educational features would appeal to the members of the Institute, many of whom travel great distances to attend the annual meeting. Another interesting proposal was that the Institute encourage the adoption of an initiatory ceremony and the swearing of a professional oath by young architects entering the profession.

The College of Fellows also recommended to the Executive Committee that the venue of future annual meetings be chosen with the view of achieving a minimum of perambulation. The bewildering change of scene for each act, and the annoyance of trying to adhere to a split second schedule which entails a hundred yard dash every few hours, all tend to disrupt continuity of effort. These comments are not made in criticism of the Montreal arrangements, but rather in the thought that we shall not progress by standing still.

The proceedings of the Thirty-sixth Annual Meeting were brought to a happy conclusion in the Annual Dinner held at the Cercle Universitaire on Saturday evening, which proved to

be one of the most largely attended functions of its kind. The presence of the ladies added greatly to the pleasure of the occasion.

The guest of honour and speaker of the evening was Dr. F. Cyril James, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University and Chairman of the Committee on Reconstruction at Ottawa.

The other head table guests were: Charles David, Honorary Secretary; Professor Milton S. Osborne, representing the A.I.A.; Aime Cousineau, Director of the Department of Town-Planning, Montreal; Professor Lawrence B. Anderson, School of Architecture, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Professor P. E. Nobbs, President, R.C.A.; Mrs. A. J. Hazelgrove; John B. Stirling, President, C.C.A.; Mrs. K. M. Cameron; A. S. Mathers, President M.C.C.; Mrs. R. E. Bostrom; Burwell R. Coon, immediate Past President of the Institute; Mrs. F. Cyril James; Gordon McL. Pitts, President; Dr. F. Cyril James; Mrs. Gordon McL. Pitts; Kenneth M. Cameron, President, E.I.C.; Monseigneur Maureault, Rector of the University of Montreal; Mrs. J. B. Stirling; W. P. Dobson, President, D.C.P.E.; R. E. Bostrom, President, P.Q.A.A.; Professor R. F. Legget, University of Toronto; H. Claire Mott, Vice-President of the Institute; Professor Philip J. Turner, representing R.I.B.A.; A. L. Fleming, K.C., Toronto; A. J. Hazelgrove, Registrar, College of Fellows.

One of the features of the evening was the presentation of the Fellowship Diplomas to the following newly-elected members of the College of Fellows, under the direction of the Registrar, A. J. Hazelgrove, assisted by Acting Chancellor Charles David, and Acting Dean Forsey Page:—Raoul Chenevert, A. T. Galt Durnford, Hugh A. Richards, David Shennan, Eric E. Temple, and Bruce H. Wright.

Following this ceremony, Vice-President Claire Mott introduced Professor Philip J. Turner, representing the Royal Institute of British Architects, who made the presentation of R.I.B.A. Fellowship Diplomas to Burwell R. Coon, immediate Past-President of the Institute, and Gordon McL. Pitts, President.

In token of the appreciation of the Institute for the very fine assistance rendered to our Architectural Training Committee in its study of a revised curriculum for our Architectural Schools, the President presented a silver salver to Professor Robert F. Legget, with the thanks and good wishes of the Institute.

Mr. Robert E. Bostrom proposed a toast to the Guests in a most appropriate manner, to which Monseigneur Maureault replied. The toast to the Ladies was proposed by Mr. Charles David, and acknowledged by Miss Pauline Roy, the first woman member of the P.Q.A.A.

The President introduced Dr. F. Cyril James, who emphasized in his address the place and responsibility of the community and of private enterprise in the planning and execution of post-war reconstruction. He deprecated any plan or policy predicated upon the cost, the initiative and the execution being left exclusively to the Dominion Government. The Institute was highly honoured in having the opportunity of hearing the views of the Chairman of the Reconstruction Committee, on a subject so intimately related to the architectural profession. In thanking Dr. James, Professor Milton S. Osborne expressed in most appropriate terms, the appreciation of the Institute for the privilege of hearing such an able address.

Charles David, Honorary Secretary of the Institute, introduced the new officers for the year 1943, and the President extended the thanks of the Institute to the retiring officers and members of Council.

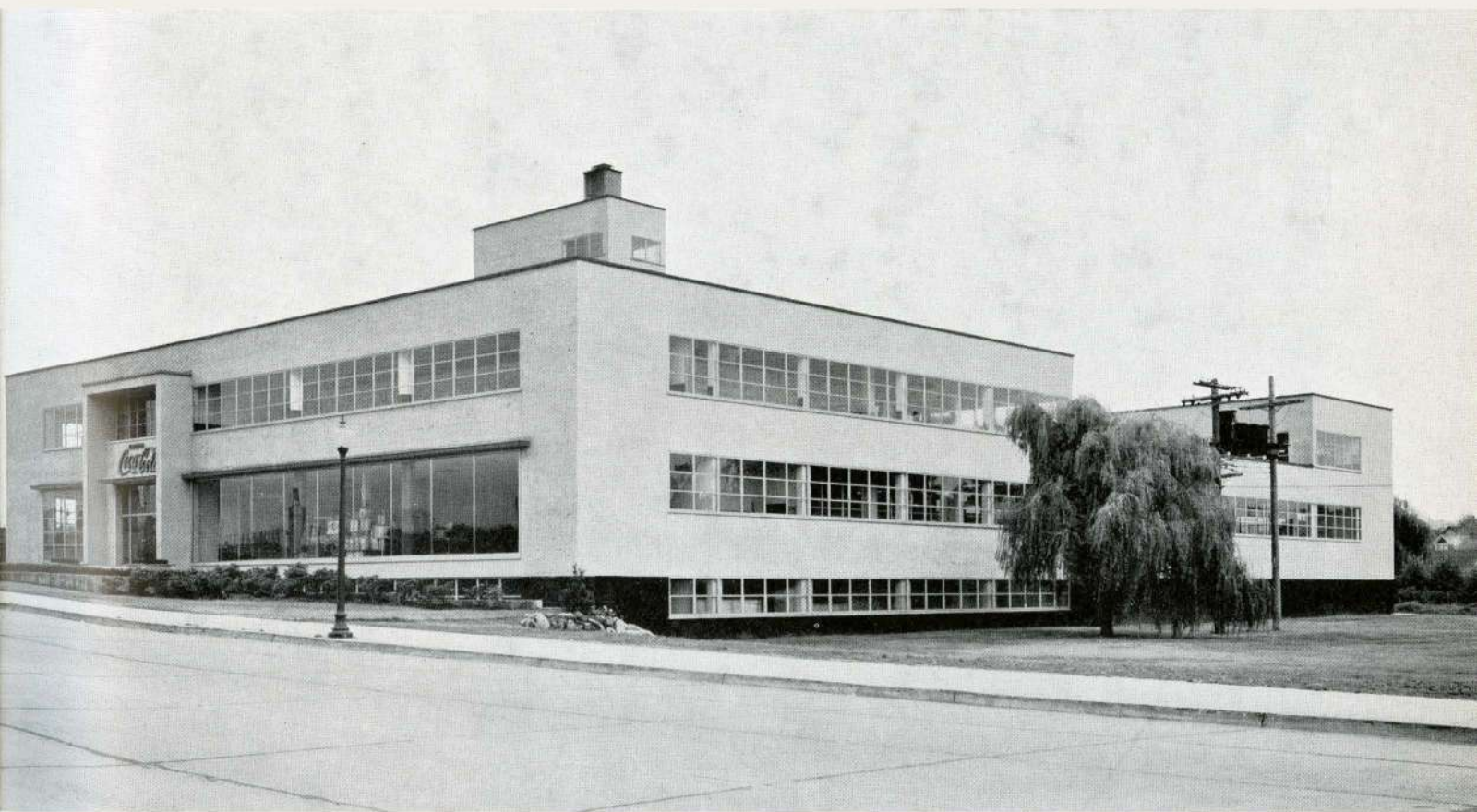
Following the dinner the guests were invited to remain to enjoy an informal evening of dancing.





ENTRANCE FRONT, VIEW FROM NORTH-EAST

VIEW FROM NORTH-WEST

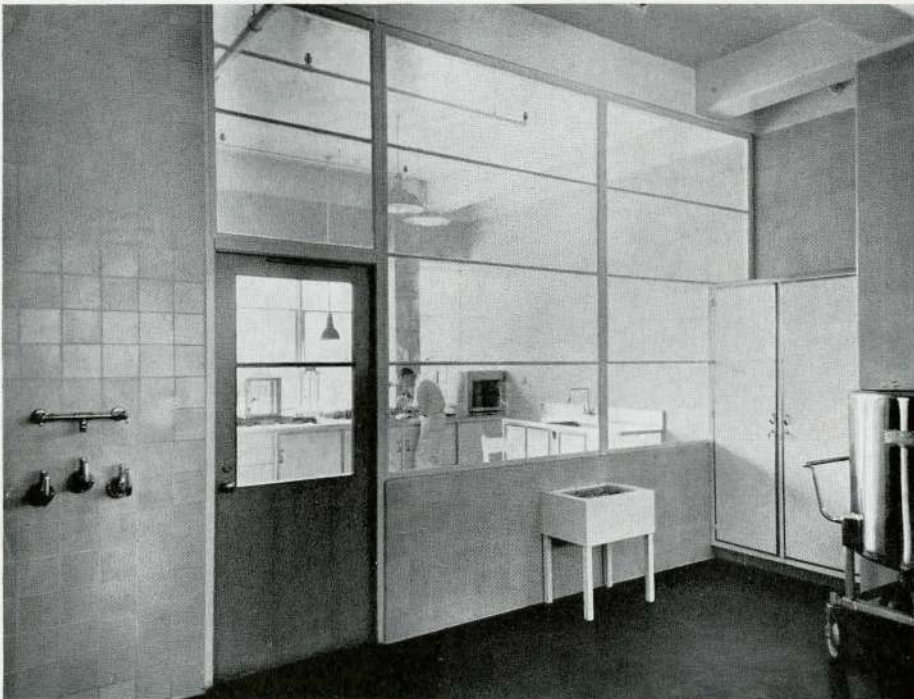


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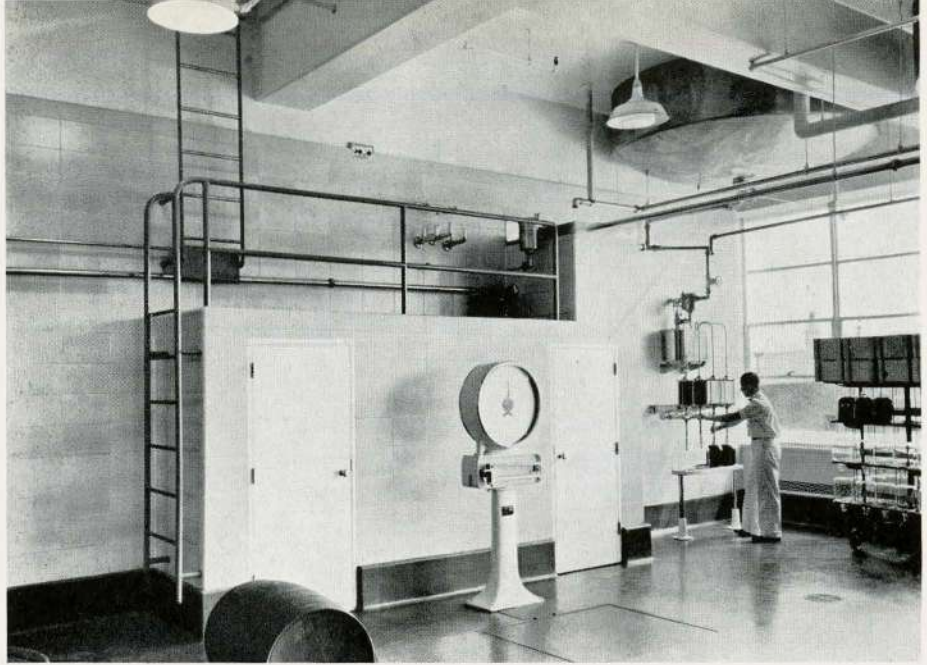
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ENTRANCE LOBBY, MAIN STAIR



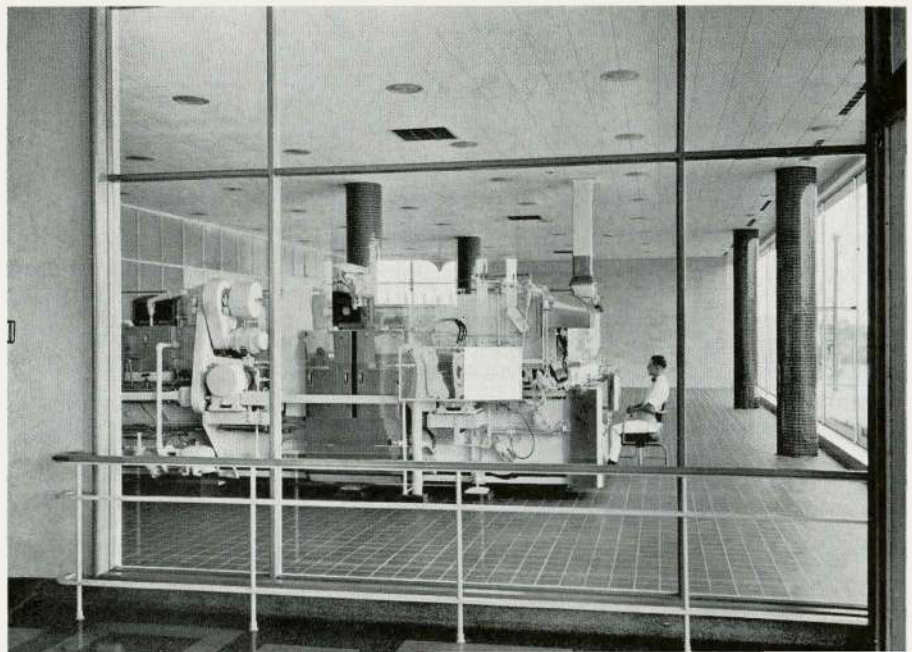
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VIEW OF BOTTLING ROOM  
FROM ENTRANCE LOBBY



BOTTLING ROOM, DELIVERY  
SIDE, BOTTLING MACHINES





# ADDRESS OF DR. F. CYRIL JAMES

at the thirty-sixth Annual Dinner of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, February 20th.

## "STAINED GLASS"

As my friend Stephen Leacock suggested so brilliantly a little while ago, the layman might almost imagine that the professional architects of Great Britain had been waiting impatiently for this war to occur. They have pointed out with jubilation that the Battle of Britain has cleared out of English cities most of the things that they did not like, and that the conclusion of hostilities will offer an opportunity unprecedented in the annals of architectural history for a major splurge of physical reconstruction. They have rejoiced equally over Paternoster Row and Bermondsey, and as I walked a little sadly through remembered streets in London last year, I thought I detected in the eye of my architectural companion a fire of enthusiasm which was not there during the years before this war began. Although he did not, so far as I know, actually pray for more air raids and block busters of greater potentiality than any yet known, he was appreciative of the small extent to which science had been applied in the last three years to the solution of architectural problems.

Frankly, I do not begrudge that enthusiasm. The record that has been written in brick and stone by the construction industry of Great Britain during the past 150 years is one to make any sensitive person shudder. The grim backs of the houses that border the railway line from Southampton to the capital, the congested areas of slum dwellings in most industrial cities, and the deterioration to semi-slum boarding houses of buildings that once deserved a higher tribute, has depressed successive generations of men and women. Even in the matter of schools and other public buildings, the phrase "cheap and nasty" which was applied by the aesthetes to the products of the industrial revolution would be equally applicable. We have learned slowly, and at great costs, that houses of the kind provided by speculative builders during the days of our grandfathers are as bad for public health as they are for the cultivation of the human spirit. Even though Charles Dickens may have splendidly survived the grim environment which poverty dictated a century ago, no sane man would suggest that he was better for that experience, or that the children of future generations should be subjected to it.

The architects of Canada seem to be fired with a spark of the British spirit, even though this Dominion has fortunately been preserved from physical devastation up to the present time. You recognize, if I judge aright, a comparative misfortune, in that none of the Canadian cities have yet been levelled by the war, but are eager, as soon as war has finished, to wipe out much that is unsatisfactory from one end of this Dominion to the other, in order that you may rebuild effectively the cities and communities of which you have long been dreaming. By and large, conditions in many parts of Canada have not in the past been noticeably better than those in Great Britain, from the viewpoint of an architect. Some of our public buildings are magnificent, but there are many which constitute an eyesore.

Some of the recent housing developments have evoked envy from many who dwell in less satisfactory conditions, but there are, literally, tens of thousands of dwellings in the cities, and in the rural areas, of this Dominion, which constitute a challenge to any man who has the social and economic welfare of the Canadian people at heart. Contemporary discussions have indicated that the house of the future, by using new materials and modern appliances, can be infinitely better than anything which exists at the present time, and far-seeing men are already aware of the fact that the maximum advantage from such modern houses can only be obtained by the average individual if whole communities, with their conveniences of parks and roads, are planned as a unit.

Those visions of community planning, both urban and rural, are splendid. I want to take advantage of this occasion to offer to Canadian architects my sincere congratulations on the work that many members of your brotherhood have carried on persistently and patiently through the years that lie behind us. Out of that work definite conceptions are now emerging, and many individuals who are not themselves architects are eager to co-operate in the work that you have begun. That is no small accomplishment, but the time has now come when we must undertake the task of realizing in practice the fruits of these dreams and discussions.

That, I think, is preeminently the responsibility of the architectural profession, in the planning of policies by means of which this Dominion can adequately solve the problems that it will confront during the period of reconstruction. Several of your members are participating in the work of the special Sub-Committee on Housing and Community Planning which has been set up by the Advisory Committee on Reconstruction and is now sitting in Ottawa under the Chairmanship of Professor Curtis of Queen's University, and all of you, I am sure, realize that if Canada is to be in a position to undertake housing and other construction developments after the war, careful and accurate plans must be developed with no loss of time. It has frequently been pointed out that construction policies of this kind are important for economic as well as social reasons. The activity of the construction industry can provide jobs for some of those who seek gainful employment during the immediate post-war period, providing that projects are available for immediate action. It will be too late on the morrow of victory for us to sit down and begin the task of writing detailed specifications for projects of this kind, since the immediate post-war period will in many ways constitute as great an emergency as the mobilization period which occupied the first two years of war. During that emergency, Canada must be in a position to act promptly in regard to many phases of the reconstruction programme, so that it is of vital importance to the future of community planning that all of us in this present moment should be eagerly at work on the detailed problems which are closest to us. I recognize that this suggestion reverses the routine of the



architectural profession. In normal times it is customary for the architect to wait until he has been commissioned by some individual or group able to finance new construction; but in present circumstances I am calling upon you individually and as a group to undertake responsibilities for investigation and planning long before there is any question of formal professional commissions. Each of us, no matter what his calling, is equally interested in the future of Canada, and all must work generously, and without thought of immediate reward.

In this regard, I should also like to offer what seems to me a word of necessary caution. Many discussions of community planning to which I have listened during recent months seem to have been conducted on the assumption that a bottomless Treasury of the Dominion Government can be called upon to foot all of the costs. That is a pleasant, but, to my mind, fallacious, assumption. The Treasury of the Dominion Government contains no money excepting that which is taken out of the pockets of individual taxpayers, together with that which those same taxpayers have lent to the Government by purchasing government securities. To advocate complete Government responsibility for community planning, and all other aspects of reconstruction, is simply to suggest that a group of parliamentarians and civil servants is able to spend our money for us better than we know how to spend it ourselves—which is to me an utterly untenable assumption. It cuts at the root of all the traditions on which our Western civilization has been developed. It denies the value of personal responsibility and individual initiative, just as effectively as the doctrines of National Socialism in Germany have denied it. The Nazis have, unquestionably, built splendid houses and constructed magnificent roads from one end of their country to the other: these accomplishments, in fact, were held up to us before the war as the virtues of the Nazi form of Government. But we have gradually come to realize the terrific cost to the German people, and even to the whole world, of these modest benefits.

Important as community planning is to Canada, it would be dearly purchased by the sacrifice of our way of life. The practical task that confronts us is not that of drawing up elaborate programmes which can be thrown into the lap of the Dominion Government. We must think, instead, about the traditional Canadian pattern of economic activity, under which the greater part of housing and other construction projects have been carried out by private individuals, by business enterprises, or by local authorities. Community planning, in fact, under our constitutional system, is the sole responsibility of cities and provinces: the Dominion Government has no legal right to impose such plans or to interfere in any way with the plans that a community has already developed. The Dominion Government, naturally, has direct responsibility for construction projects within its own field of responsibility, and may perhaps, after the war, expand somewhat the extent of the work which it undertakes; but it is one among many parties whose agreement is required for the effective attainment of the plans now projected. Architects, together with national, provincial and local authorities, as well as individuals and business concerns interested in new construction, constitute a group which must work co-operatively for the attainment of the common goal. No single party in this group can predominate, since each has an

important and necessary contribution to make. Indeed, I am inclined to think that the aggregate expenditure on construction activities from private individuals, business enterprises and provincial governments will exceed substantially the aggregate expenditures by the Dominion Government.

This problem of finance raises a question that is even more pervasive than the accounting entries in a ledger. Some of you may remember that Mr. H. G. Wells, returning to London during the blitz after a visit to the United States, pointed out that Americans were much more interested in success than in stained glass, and deprecated pontifically the extent to which British writers were mourning the destruction of splendid buildings and historic landmarks. I do not know whether Mr. Wells appraised American public opinion accurately, but his judgment, which seems so splendidly objective, is potentially dangerous.

Although we have learned many things which we did not appreciate in 1939, human nature, at the end of this war, will have much still in common with people's thoughts and feelings during the quieter years before hostilities began. We have not yet reached a millennial frame of mind, through which men and women have attained perfection; and, to be perfectly frank, I am not greatly impressed with the advance publicity for the millennium which has appeared in the pages of its most vocal prophets. Neither the brave new world of Mr. Aldous Huxley, nor the shape of things to come as Mr. Wells foresees them, makes me wish for a life that would extend into that, I hope, distant day, when their prophecies have been fulfilled. Strangely enough, most of our prophets seem to look backwards in terms of human philosophy, even when they appear to be peering into the dim, future mists of laboratory science.

This war is refining in the furnace some of the fundamental traditions and ideals of the human race, and those ideals are not utilitarian. In the community planning of the future, as in the wider realms of all social planning, we must remember the traditional values enshrined in the institutions of home, school, and church. It is difficult, in the English language, to express intangible ideas, and many of you who have seen at close quarters the splendid reaction of very ordinary men and women to the challenge of this war, have felt the impossibility of expressing in a phrase the high nobility of character revealed. I think that Mr. Wells would include most of these intangibles under his categoric definition of "stained glass"—the things which are not easily weighed on the scales in economic reckoning, and the qualities which, although they make a man, do not make an automaton which fits smoothly into the mechanistic society of the scientific millennium.

If community planning is to satisfy the souls of men, as well as the dreams of aesthetes, it must take continuous account of these habits and traditions. It must recover for us the reality of home influences in moulding character, and of church and school in shaping the further development of human life. If the things which Mr. Wells discards as "stained glass" are not the fundamental verities of Western civilization, I do not know for what we are fighting.



# PROVINCIAL PAGE

## ALBERTA

The Province of Alberta and in particular the city and district of Edmonton have, during the past winter, been beset by a sea of troubles. The weather has been the most severe since 1906. During November a twenty-inch snowfall smothered the street railway lines and citizens had to tramp into town and back through deep trodden channels in single file. Later a gas main broke. The majority of residences are heated by gas furnaces. The outlook appeared bleak, with temperatures far below zero. The break was detected and located in a matter of minutes and repaired in a few hours. Next, a coal shortage was threatened owing partly to lack of miners but more perhaps because country roads were blocked with snow. The city services and the local coal dealers rose to the occasion supplying small quantities to necessitous cases, tiding over the period of urgency. On February 9th a thirty-inch water main broke where pressure was high and the whole city was without water for more than four hours. The break was on the low flat lands near the water supply tanks and the power house. Forty or fifty small houses had their cellars flooded and their furnaces extinguished. Digging out a score or more of valves from deep snow at forty below zero the city engineer's department switched on a full supply from alternative branches and set to work to repair the broken main. Meanwhile an area of three or four blocks was thoroughly flooded with water which quickly became ice. Steam heated buildings had to extinguish their furnaces. Schools were closed for the day.

All through the winter fresh arrivals of people, largely personnel of American firms working on contracts over many thousands of miles of the northland, have been pouring into the city. It is estimated that from this cause the population has been increased by ten per cent. Offices are at a premium, alterations have been made, storeys added and new buildings erected, whole institutional buildings have been taken over. The need for more housing has been acute. Not more than \$500.00 has been permitted for new house building whilst building materials have been pre-empted for other purposes. Many of the Americans have brought their wives and families. The presence of these is welcome but house room is a real problem. Themselves squeezed they squeeze also the city people. Incidentally their children have been having the time of their lives revelling in the snow and enjoying the school life. It is now said that wives and children not specially employed are to be ordered to return to their homes in the United States. Some have given up these homes. They have our sympathy; but what can we do? Wartime Housing are understood to be prepared to offer some assistance. Amidst these troubles are we downhearted? No, sirs. When those men at the front return they will find here homes fit for heroes. We have great attractions to offer to heroes.

—Cecil S. Burgess.

## ONTARIO

So far as discussion is concerned, Post-War Housing really came into its own at the Annual Meeting of the O.A.A., held in Toronto on February 27th. The entire afternoon was given over to a round-table conference on the subject, at which so many different points of view were presented that it is quite impossible to give any adequate summary in the space available. That there was nothing one-sided or cut-and-dried about the affair is evident from the list of invited speakers, which included one Member of Parliament, (Mr. Rodney Adamson); a member of the Ontario civil service, (Mr. A. J. B. Gray, Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs); a city Alderman, (Rev. C. J.

Frank); and a representative of Labour, (Mr. Alfred Ward). Miss Catherine Bauer, author of "Modern Housing", held a watching brief for the technical experts and did a great deal to give order and perspective to what might otherwise have become a rather chaotic presentation.

In the evening, members and guests numbering about one hundred and fifty, gathered at the Toronto Club for dinner. Miss Bauer was the guest speaker, and her address covered the whole field of housing for low-income groups, from initial promotion to final administration, in a manner that was as lively and entertaining as it was comprehensive. She outlined the methods by which such projects are carried out in the United States, offering suggestions for adapting them to our own needs and circumstances, and for avoiding the pitfalls which their experience has revealed. In confessing that the work done so far has not always been as satisfactory—from the point of view of aesthetics—as it might be, she urged the architects to insist upon a much greater degree of freedom, so far as design and site planning are concerned. Miss Bauer is not over-impressed by prefabrication, and she thinks that too much emphasis can be placed upon low initial cost. She believes, also, that when the needs of the low-income groups have been met something will have to be done for those unfortunate people whose earnings are a little higher, but still not high enough to place them in the market now catered to by the speculative builder. It is safe to say that only an enthusiast—and an enthusiast with a sense of humour—could have handled the subject as she did.

—Gladstone Evans.

## QUEBEC

Another R.A.I.C. Annual Meeting (in Montreal) has come and gone. J. Roxburgh Smith, F.R.A.I.C., has already reported it, informally, in the Thursday column of *The Daily Commercial News*, and in due course some one else may write a digest of the proceedings for those who could not come.

In the meantime it is tempting to note a few of our impressions. Thanks to the dynamic energy of our president, Gordon McL. Pitts, assisted by the local committee, a full schedule went through like clock work and a lot of official business was completed. The working committee members put in three full days, and as far as we know nobody collapsed, though the president had tired rings under his eyes by Saturday night. Bert Hazelgrove didn't feel so "good" either but, as registrar, attended to his duties at the convocation of Fellows with his customary efficiency.

The informal dinner, Friday evening, was a pleasantly crowded genial occasion, with good food, good addresses, and to finish off, mystifying feats of magic by the versatile chairman, Andrew Cobb. Aimé Cousineau, the Director of the City Planning Department, spoke of organization, duties, and aims of his department, and L. B. Anderson, professor of design of the School of Architecture of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, gave a resumé of city planning courses in some American universities.

At the formal dinner, Saturday evening, the chief speaker, Principal James of McGill University, spoke on that most timely of all subjects, Post War Reconstruction. The President of the Institute, Gordon McL. Pitts, presided at a long head table, filled with notable guests and ladies, and in the course of his duties presented certificates to the newly-created Fellows of the Institute: Eric E. Temple, F.R.I.B.A.; B. H. Wright, B.A.Sc.; H. A. Richards, B.Arch.; David Shennan; Lieut. Commander A. T. G. Durnford, B.Arch., A.R.I.B.A.; Raoul Chenevert of Quebec.



While the general meeting fulfilled, in form, its legal functions as outlined in the by-laws, it failed to bring out discussion of live professional problems to a degree that one would expect at such a meeting. There was but one subject brought up under "New Business", and this was incompletely debated by a mere handful of those present. When architects from all parts of Canada meet only once a year, no such golden opportunity for free interchange of ideas should be missed. There must be a lot of thinking going on in the profession. Let's hear about it. The pages of your *Journal* are open for constructive criticism and suggestion.

—Harold Lawson.

## THE PERIODICALS SHELF

By ANTHONY ADAMSON

Owing to the premature efficiency with which this *Journal* goes to press and the languorous attitude of columnists, the reader or readers of this column last month faced deprivation. We have therefore this month to present a double bill.

The *January Record* and *Pencil Points* give great coverage to the Architecture of Brazil—and the Architecture of Brazil is really something. The *February Forum* followed with, I presume, some form of a scoop with the Ministry of Education and Health at Rio. This building is so remarkable that its illustrations should be seen. The open ground floor plan is a unique thing and unlike much in the elevations is entirely applicable to Canada's climate. If you have not seen it you should. Of other remarkable buildings being shown these last two months is, of course, the Pentagon building at Washington. It is the Largest Ever. If the corridors were placed end to end they would, no doubt, reach plumb to hell, but as actually constructed in four concentric wings they never stop, the effect being however, quite similar. The plan is best illustrated in the *January Record*. The T.V.A. Trailer House is shown again in the *February Record*, as contrast possibly, but it is worth noting.

*Pencil Points* for February goes in for colour again after a lapse of some time and does it very agreeably. They have 42 pages on shop fronts, shop plans, shop interiors (ditto for shoppers). It is all excellent. These shops are echoed in the *February Record*, though not as well, with the results of a Beaux Arts shop front competition.

As for technical articles the series on Prefabrication in the *Forum* reaches with the February number lap 3 (concrete). Previous laps were origins and ideas. They are good. In the *February Record* is a really excellent article on "Equipment for Factories", 13 pages in length, reported by the technical specialists of Albert Kahn Assoc. Architects and Engineers than whom none could say better.

As for articles of general architectural interest, the *R.I.B.A. Journal* for December has an excellent description of "the Architect's Part in Municipal Affairs" with the remark "architects cannot afford to ignore politics". It applies to us. Then in the *January Record* is a very easily read article by Prof. Hudnut called "Art in Housing". Any architect who is puckered by the aesthetic problems of modern architecture and planning should read it. It is prettily illustrated. There is also in this same number two articles on community planning, one a good account of Willow Run and the other an account of planning the post-war community. All who are becoming housing experts and town planners should read both these two and Hudnut, and it would not hurt them to read "Four Viewpoints on Architecture and Planning" in the *February Pencil Points*.

As for articles on happy culture promoting subjects there are few this month. For two shillings and sixpence in *The*

*Architectural Review* for February you can learn about old English pennies and ha'pence.

*Pencil Points* has a cultural bit, but for culture see under *Country Life* again, remembering to read, of course, all you can about the Helicopter in the *Atlantic Monthly*, etc., which is about to alter all our models of living and architecture.

## OBITUARY

### DR. A. H. HARKNESS

The many friends of Dr. Andrew H. Harkness were saddened by the news of his sudden death on the 23rd of February at the age of seventy. One of the outstanding structural engineers of Canada he was a member of the firm of Harkness and Hertzberg, Toronto. The structural work on many of Canada's most noted buildings was designed by his firm. Among them, in Toronto, were the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the C.P.R. Building, the Canada Life Building, Toronto Western Hospital, the east block of the Parliament Buildings, Queen's Park, and he designed the structural features of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa.

The structural work on two of the largest buildings in Montreal, the Sun Life Building and the Canadian Bank of Commerce, was designed by his firm. In Winnipeg, he was responsible for the structural work of the Confederation Life Building and the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and in Halifax, the General Hospital.

In 1935 the Sir John Kennedy medal, the highest honour the Engineering Institute of Canada can bestow, was granted to him in recognition of outstanding merit in his profession. In 1937 he was honoured with the degree of Doctor of Engineering by the University of Toronto. He was past vice-president of the Engineering Institute of Canada and past president of the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario.

A number of Toronto architects recall classes in structural design and graphic statics organized some forty years ago with Dr. Harkness as instructor. These classes were held under the auspices of the Ontario Association of Architects affiliated with the School of Practical Science.

Extremes met in the character of Dr. Harkness. His life-long devotion to the science of structural engineering dealing with hard, cold, concrete and steel contrasted strongly with his great spare time hobby, his garden, where he revelled in the cultivation of flowers with their delicate fragrance and beauty.

—A. H. Gregg.

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