

THE  
JOURNAL  
ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL  
INSTITUTE OF CANADA



Vol. XII, No. 1

JANUARY, 1935

TORONTO

# RECENT ARCHITECTURAL BOOKS

The following is a partial list of architectural books which may be obtained from Architectural Publications Limited, at the published price, carriage and customs duties prepaid.

## RAMESES TO ROCKEFELLER

By Charles Harris Whitaker \$4.00

This book not only clarifies the meaning and tendency of architecture, but it establishes the relation of form to purpose and to the variegated pattern of human existence. It pays a glowing tribute to the anonymous craftsmen of the world who achieved, in post and lintel, arch and dome, buttress and pinnacle, the magnificence of Egypt, the glory of Greece, the folly of Rome and the sublimity of the Middle Ages. The tragedy of the craftsman's betrayal by speculator and usurer made inevitable the present-day confusion of purpose and irrationality of form in building. The story of architecture thus becomes the story of man, the record of his pilgrimage on earth and what he has made with his heart and mind and hand. It is told with the same grace and clarity and simplicity that give permanence to the work of the master builder.

## HOUSES OF THE WREN AND EARLY GEORGIAN PERIODS

By Tunstall Small & Christopher Woodbridge \$8.00

The aim of the authors has been to select a number of houses which are not only among the finest examples of the domestic architecture of the period, but are also comparatively little known; these have been recorded by means of specially prepared measured drawings of general elevations, gates and railings, exterior and interior doors, entrance halls, staircases, panelled rooms, fireplaces, etc., accompanied by photographs. The book contains 112 plates, photographs and drawings, and is bound in full cloth gilt. Size 10 in. x 13 in.

## KIDDER-PARKER ARCHITECTS' AND BUILDERS' HANDBOOK

Harry Parker, Editor-in-Chief \$8.00

An unequalled work-and-reference-book universally recognized as an indispensable aid for architects and builders. The authors have spared no pains to give sufficient detail and information for all ordinary purposes and the key to many of the larger problems that are met with during the course of professional practice.

## THE VILLAGES OF ENGLAND

By A. K. Wickham \$3.50

This book contains 64 pages of text and 107 photographic illustrations on 100 plates of which 16 are in colotype, of old villages, general and detailed views, etc., frontispiece in colour, 15 line illustrations in the text reproduced from pen drawings by F. L. Griggs, R.A., W. Curtis Green, A.R.A., Sydney R. Jones and others, and a special coloured geological map. The book is 6¼" x 9¼" in size.

## THE DESIGN OF LETTERING

By Egon Weiss \$5.00

This book presents the author's original, simple and practical method for the precision letter spacing of inscriptions and so forth by means of "Net Values" assigned to each letter in every alphabet. It contains Hebrew and Greek alphabets, Arabic numerals, Roman alphabets, Roman Minuscules, Gothic Uncials, Gothic alphabets, Italic and Script, Commercial and Single Stroke Letters, Numerals, Monograms and Initials. The book is 9" x 12" in size and contains 192 pages, 155 text illustrations and 29 plate pages showing fine examples of ancient and modern lettering.

## A MANUAL OF HISTORIC ORNAMENT

By Richard Glazier \$4.00

This book has been in constant demand over a period of thirty-four years since its first publication in 1899. The present edition, which has been thoroughly revised and brought up-to-date, now includes 16 photographic plates of about 50 objects, including Illuminated Manuscripts, Engraved and Modelled Ornament, late Gothic and Renaissance Wood and Metal Work, Oriental Fabrics, etc. The book is 6½" x 10" in size and contains 184 pages.

## HOMES AND GARDENS OF ENGLAND

By Harry Batsford, Hon. A.R.I.B.A., and Charles Fry \$3.50

This book contains 72 pages of text, and 175 photographic illustrations of 135 fine old country houses and their gardens, of the Mediaeval, Tudor, Stuart, and Georgian periods, with a few Victorian examples. With a frontispiece in colour, map, and numerous line cuts in the text. The book is 6¼" x 9½" in size.

## THE LANDSCAPE OF ENGLAND

By Charles Bradley Ford \$3.50

This book contains 80 pages of text, and 135 superb photographic views of the English countryside; its hills, valleys, woodlands, streams, mountains, lakes, coast and old buildings in their rural settings; with a frontispiece in colour and 25 pen drawings in the text reproduced from originals by Brian Cook. Also an index and 6 maps. The book is 6¼" x 9¼" in size.

## AMERICAN COUNTRY HOUSES OF TODAY

By James Ford \$8.00

In this volume are illustrated 112 beautiful small houses recently built throughout the United States, designed in all styles by 70 leading American architects. Each house is shown with a floor plan. A special section covers the prize winning houses of the last two years of the Better Homes in America Small House Competitions. The book is 8¾" x 11½" in size and contains 152 pages.

## MODERN ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

By Howard Robertson, F.R.I.B.A. \$4.50

This very practical as well as interesting volume is provided with a great many illustrations, excellently reproduced, of the most striking modern buildings in England and the continent, together with plans. The author deals in detail with planning, structure, materials and external details. The book is 6" x 9" in size and contains 240 pages.

## THE METAL CRAFTS IN ARCHITECTURE

By Gerald K. Geerlings \$7.50

Metal work, ancient and modern, in architecture and interior decoration has been reproduced in numerous photographs and drawings, and explained by an architect who has sought historic examples in Europe and America, and has obtained first-hand information by visiting the leading foundries and workshops. Each metal has been treated in a separate section, and among the headings are: Bronze, Brass, Cast Iron, Copper, Lead, Zinc, Tin, Lighting Fixtures, Preparation of Specifications, not to speak of current developments, such as enamelling and electrical aids in depositing metals. With about 300 photographs and drawings. 9 x 12 inches.

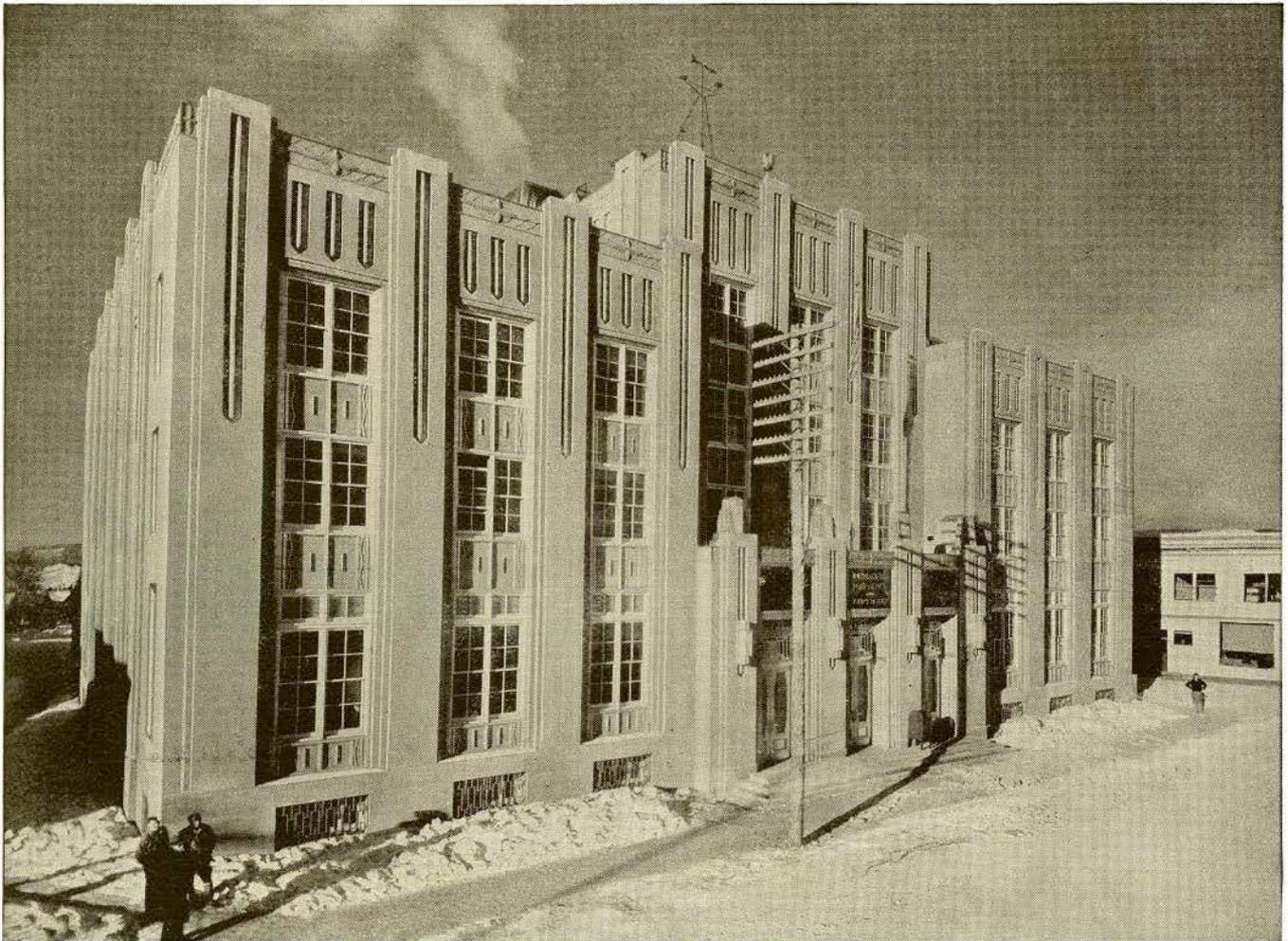
In addition to the above list, we carry in stock a large number of other architectural books which can be seen at the office of The Journal, R.A.I.C. A list of these books will be sent to architects outside of Toronto upon request.

## ARCHITECTURAL PUBLICATIONS LIMITED

74 KING STREET EAST - TORONTO, ONT.

Cheques payable to Architectural Publications Limited

# UNDER THE NORTHERN LIGHTS



## where the Mercury Rises to 100 and Falls to 60 Below . . . MONOLITHIC CONCRETE IS DEPENDABLE

**T**HE Federal Building in Fairbanks, Alaska, speaks volumes for the soundness of monolithic concrete. In that rigorous climate, where extreme temperatures range more than a 160 degrees Fahrenheit, building construction gets its most severe test. Yet, with modern methods of quality control, the durability of concrete is assured.

All concrete construction on this four-story building containing 725,000 cubic feet was crowded into

three months! That's speed! Working seasons are short and winter is *winter* in Fairbanks!

Designed by the U.S. Treasury Dept. Built by the Wm. MacDonald Construction Co., St. Louis, general contractor and Warrack Construction Co., Seattle, sub-contractor for concrete work.

\* \* \*

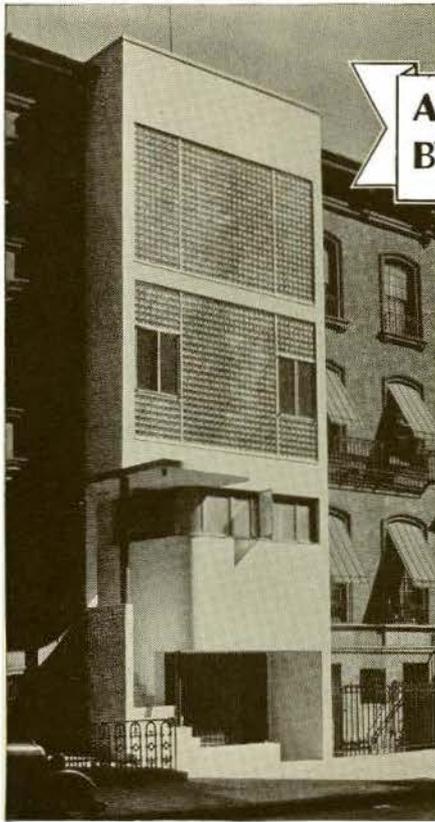
*The Portland Cement Association has complete information for architects and builders interested in monolithic concrete.*

**P O R T L A N D   C E M E N T   A S S O C I A T I O N**

Room 611—33 West Grand Avenue

Chicago, Illinois

# A "DOUBLE-SERVICE" Building



AN Office  
BY DAY.



A Residence  
BY NIGHT



## with JOHNSON "TRIPLE SERVICE" REGULATION

This studio-residence is thoroughly representative of modern trends in building design. JOHNSON systems of automatic temperature and humidity control are equally in tune with modern heating, ventilating, and air conditioning practise . . . Several rooms in this interesting building are equipped with unit air conditioning machines. JOHNSON *thermostats and humidostats* in these rooms perform three distinct functions of automatic control—heating, humidification and cooling. A central switch, operated once each season, shifts the entire regulation system to the proper hookup for either condition—heating or cooling. *Valves* on steam, water, and refrigerating lines operate automatically, effectively, silently, at the command of the control instruments. In rooms not air conditioned, *room thermostats* operate *valves* on steam supply

to radiators. A cumulative arrangement, connected to several of the room thermostats, controls the oil burner.

Special problems are not new to JOHNSON engineers and installation men. Whatever the means adopted to accomplish heating, cooling, humidification, and dehumidification, there are JOHNSON control devices, tried and tested, to secure the particular effect desired. A back-ground of fifty years, half a century of continual experimentation and development, is assurance to architects, engineers, and contractors who refer automatic control problems to JOHNSON. Their client, the building owner, benefits by the experience of a nation-wide organization devoted to just this one line of business.

**JOHNSON TEMPERATURE REGULATING CO., Limited**  
TORONTO—MONTREAL—CALGARY—WINNIPEG—VANCOUVER

*Pictured above: Combination office and residence, by and for Mr. W. E. Lescaze of the architectural firm of Howe and Lescaze, New York City.*

# THE JOURNAL

## ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

Serial No. 115

TORONTO, JANUARY, 1935

Vol. XII, No. 1

---

### CONTENTS

THE MACNAB STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.....	3
ORNAMENT IN MODERN ARCHITECTURE, BY KENNETH CLARK, M.A.....	7
CIRCUMSPICE.....	9
AWARDS AT THE TORONTO CHAPTER EXHIBITION OF ARCHITECTURE AND ALLIED ARTS—1935.....	10
NEW BUILDING MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT—AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY B. EVAN PARRY, F.R.A.I.C.....	11
RESEARCH IN THE BUILDING INDUSTRY.....	14
PROPOSED CONSOLIDATION OF THE ONTARIO ARCHITECTS' REGISTRATION BOARD AND THE O.A.A.....	14
ACTIVITIES OF THE INSTITUTE.....	16
ACTIVITIES OF PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.....	17
NOTES.....	18
OBITUARY.....	18
PROGRAMME FOR R.A.I.C. ANNUAL MEETING.....	19

### PLATE ILLUSTRATIONS

CHANCEL AND PULPIT—MACNAB STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, HAMILTON.....	FRONTISPIECE
GENERAL VIEW OF INTERIOR PRIOR TO INSTALLATION OF ORGAN IN 1887—MACNAB STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, HAMILTON.....	4
GENERAL VIEW OF INTERIOR AFTER ALTERATIONS—MACNAB STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, HAMILTON.....	5
DETAIL OF INTERIOR—MACNAB STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, HAMILTON.....	6
TEA GARDEN—DIANA SWEETS LIMITED, TORONTO.....	12
RESTAURANT—DIANA SWEETS LIMITED, TORONTO.....	13
BUNGALOW FOR SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, HOGG ISLAND, NASSAU, B.W.I.....	15

---

PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH FOR THE

## ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

*Editor*—I. MARKUS

### EDITORIAL BOARD

A. S. MATHERS  
PHILIP J. TURNER (*F*)  
JOHN Y. McCARTER  
EDWARD UNDERWOOD (*F*)

W. L. SOMERVILLE (*F*), *Chairman*  
FORSEY P. PAGE  
E. R. ARTHUR  
L. R. FAIRN  
E. J. GILBERT  
W. W. ALWARD

MURRAY BROWN (*F*)  
JULES POIVERT (*F*)  
C. W. U. CHIVERS  
H. L. FEATHERSTONHAUGH

PUBLISHERS: ARCHITECTURAL PUBLICATIONS LIMITED

*Publication, Editorial and Advertising Offices*.....74 King Street East, Toronto  
*Chicago Representative*.....Macintyre & Simpson, 75 East Wacker Drive, Chicago  
*Great Britain Representative*..C. Rowley Ltd., 53 & 54 Ave. Chambers, Southampton Row, London W.C.1, England

---

### SUBSCRIPTIONS

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





PHOTO — METCALF AND WILLIAMS

CHANCEL AND PULPIT  
MacNAB STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, HAMILTON

*W. L. Somerville, F.R.A.I.C., Architect*

# THE MacNAB STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

## HAMILTON, ONTARIO

**T**HE MacNab Street Church, as it is familiarly known in Hamilton, has been one of its landmarks for many years.

Externally it has undergone few changes since it was erected in 1857, and the corner-stone laid by the Hon. Isaac Buchanan. As a building, it is of course a mere infant, but as one of the first permanent ecclesiastical buildings in Hamilton, it is of special interest.

Built in the heyday of the Gothic Revival it is remarkable for the simplicity and good proportion of its exterior design. Its unknown architect was evidently a man possessing both skill and judgment to a greater extent than most of his confreres of that period. He was probably of Scottish origin. The stonework at any rate was certainly laid by Scottish masons, and is similar to that found in the older buildings in Hamilton, Dundas, Galt and Guelph.

Judging from early photographs of the original interior of the Church, there must have been church decorators even in the 60's. The architectural treatment of the interior had nothing in common with the simple restrained character of the exterior. It was exceedingly elaborated with decorative plaster, and no doubt plenty of paint. This ornate interior treatment may have been the reaction to the severity of Calvinistic Presbyterianism which for many years would not permit the use of a pipe organ or "kist o' whistles."

When finally an organ was installed, it was done in the manner then in vogue, namely facing the congregation, with a semi-circular bank of seats for the choir in front.

In 1930 a legacy fell to the church to be used at the discretion of the present chairman of the board of managers, Col. James Chisholm, K.C., and the treasurer of the church, the Hon. T. B. McQuesten, K.C., acting as trustees of the estate. Final arrangements made possible the reconstruction of the church. A building committee, under the chairmanship of J. Frank Duff was formed.

The architect appointed by the committee was the late Stewart McPhie of Hamilton whose family for many years had been members of the congregation. W. L. Somerville of Toronto was asked to act as an associate for the purpose of consultation on design. Mr. McPhie, who had been in poor health for some time, died suddenly before the contract for the work was let. The committee then appointed Mr. Somerville to complete the preparation of the design and supervise the work.

The original auditorium (it could not be considered as a nave in any sense of the word) was almost square and considerably less in height than width, surrounded on three sides by a gallery.

In order to obtain the necessary proportions for a nave, the apparent width was reduced by building piers with arches separating the side aisles from the central portion. To obtain sufficient height, the entire floor was lowered several feet, as it was found to be less expensive to do this than to raise the roof. The galleries were, of course, removed.

To further develop the conception of a Gothic interior, a chancel was extended in the traditional manner with the organ chamber adjacent and a screened opening in the side wall of the chancel. The chancel is designed to permit the future installation of oak panelling on the walls to the height of the chancel window sill.

The new ceiling is of selected white B.C. cedar without stain or other finish. The pews, pulpit and other interior woodwork are of rift sawn white oak filled with white wax.

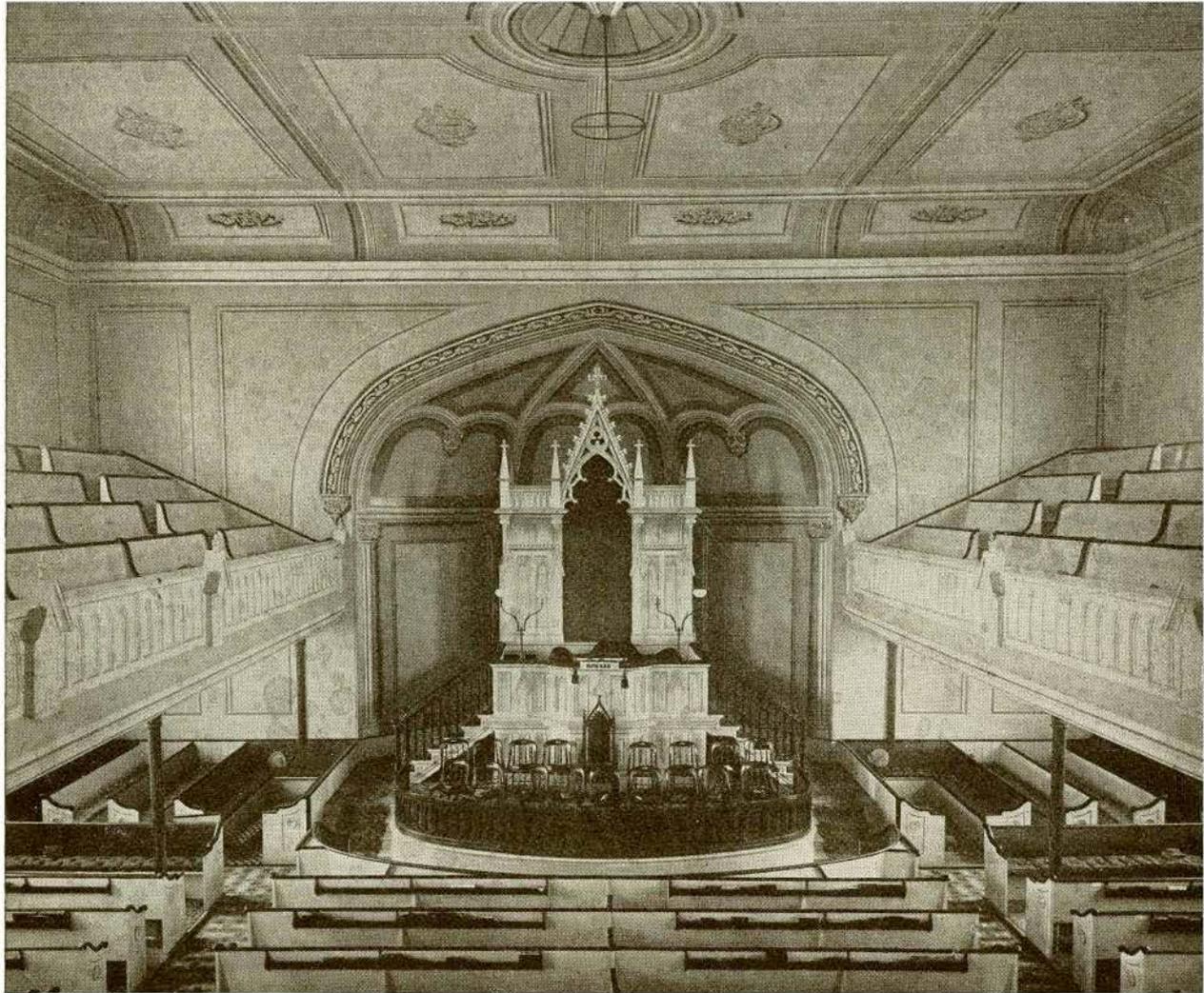
In keeping with the simplicity characteristic of the Presbyterian service, there is very little ornament or carving. The front panel of the pulpit is the only important wood carving. It is done in low relief and represents the Presbyterian emblem of the burning bush with the motto "Nec Tamen Consumebatur."

Lighting fixtures are always a problem in a church. In this instance the difficulty was overcome by using the form of a Gothic incense burner with concealed lights and reflectors.

There are four windows on each side of the nave. Memorial windows of stained glass are to be installed, representing various incidents in the life of Christ with a large window in the chancel designed on the basis of Leonardo De Vinci's famous painting "The Last Supper."

The Sunday school, adjoining the church, also underwent considerable change in order to provide accommodation for the social activities of the younger members of the congregation and Sunday school pupils. To avoid making any radical change in the external appearance, the space existing between the church and the Sunday school was incorporated in the school building. This was done without building any new walls, an existing wall being taken down and rebuilt in a new location.

The work was executed by the Frid Construction Company of Hamilton.



GENERAL VIEW OF INTERIOR PRIOR TO INSTALLATION OF ORGAN IN 1887  
MacNAB STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, HAMILTON



PHOTO — METCALF AND WILLIAMS

GENERAL VIEW OF INTERIOR AFTER ALTERATIONS  
MacNAB STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, HAMILTON

*W. L. Somerville, F.R.A.I.C., Architect*

*Provision is made for future panelling of walls of chancel. Ceiling: white B.C. cedar, natural colour without any finish. Pews, doors, trim and other furniture: white oak filled with white wax. Plaster: warm grey.*

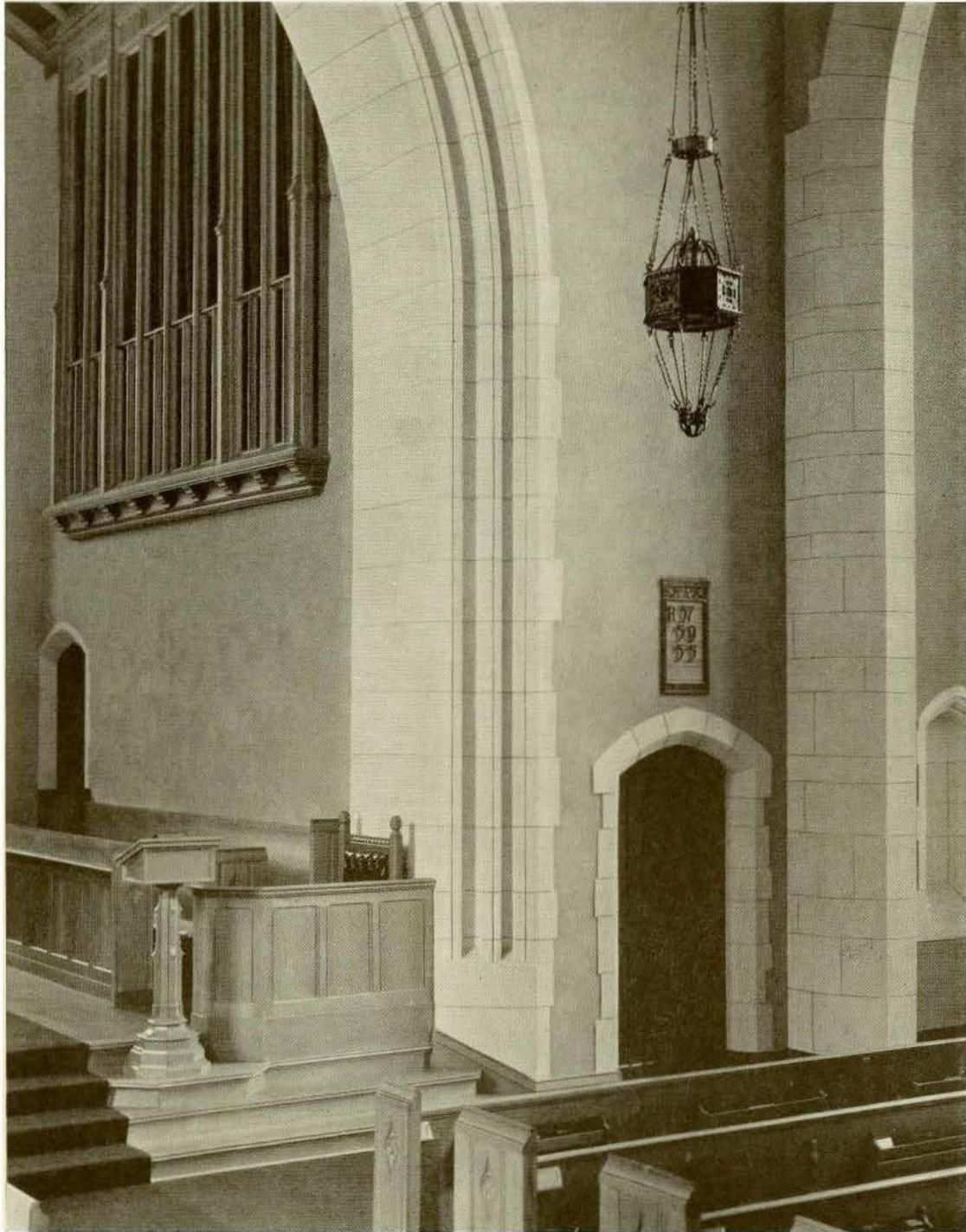


PHOTO — METCALF AND WILLIAMS

DETAIL OF INTERIOR  
MacNAB STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, HAMILTON

*W. L. Somerville, F.R.A.I.C., Architect*

# ORNAMENT IN MODERN ARCHITECTURE

BY KENNETH CLARK, M.A., DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL GALLERY, LONDON\*

I HAVE chosen to speak to you about ornament, because I believe that this is the part of modern architecture which has been least successful. How often, in criticising a modern building, do we praise the proportions, the plan, the choice of materials, the firmness of construction; and then, to our dismay, we catch sight of some ornamental detail, a balcony or the surround of a door, or even the enrichment of a soffit. Often the ornament is well placed and well executed. But it is timid, meagre, uninventive, lacking in conviction. We are agreed on the value of good proportion and sound construction. But over ornament we are uncertain. We are in a state of reaction, not creation.

Let me remind you how this reaction arose. The mid-nineteenth century was the period of historical styles. I need not mention the efforts then made to recreate the architecture of the Middle Ages, but I may remind you that Gothic, though the most widely attempted, was not the only style then imitated. A visit to the old South Kensington Museum will show you one of the heroic efforts made to recapture the style of the Italian renaissance—efforts which engulfed such a great artist as Alfred Stevens. Even the despised Baroque was called in, and was, in fact, the dominating influence on domestic furniture, on wardrobes, sideboards or four-poster beds.

Now all these were essentially *ornamental styles*. Even in the originals they depended for their effect on ornament, and their Victorian counterparts were often forced, by a difference of purpose, to abandon structure altogether, and to rely solely on decoration to give the impression of style. The truth is that these elaborate styles were not chosen purely for pedantic or archaeological reasons, but because they fulfilled the æsthetic needs of the time. In every branch of life the mid-nineteenth century spirit manifested a *horror vacui*, a dread of emptiness. That rich, dense, material civilization wished to be surrounded by rich, dense, material objects. Simple lines, plain surfaces, choice of concentrated ornament, gave to the patrons of that golden age a feeling of chill, of the niggardliness of nature. They preferred to believe in abundance, and we can hardly blame them for failing to foresee that abundance was to prove more disastrous than famine.

\*From an address delivered by Mr. Clark, at the R.I.B.A. Centenary Conference.

This, then, is the chief cause of the reaction in which we now find ourselves. And when we examine nineteenth-century ornament, we may persuade ourselves that it is a justifiable reaction. Like guests at an unwholesome banquet we have woken up feeling that the pangs of hunger must be preferable to indigestion. And, in consequence, our best architects have created a style of such severity that every decorative motive, even the simplest moulding, has been excluded. They have created what, in the last century, would have been considered a contradiction in terms: an architecture without ornament. Now, far from wishing to decry this style, I believe that the critic of the future will be astonished at how successful it has been. He will marvel at the ingenuity with which our best builders have avoided the ornament of discarded styles, and at the austerity with which they have denied themselves what had come to be the daily bread of design. In factory architecture and in certain types of domestic architecture, he will agree that the movement has produced buildings of great merit. The factory does not require ornament. Bold masses and unbroken lines are suited to its scale and purpose; and where it requires emphasis or enrichment this can be given by such simple devices as a band of channelled concrete. For a very different reason the small house or flat can exist without ornament. Its place can be taken by superimposed and changeable units of decoration—by bright curtains, masses of flowers, effects of lighting—and even (though professional decorators are much opposed to them) by pictures. The effects thus achieved, though they have not the solid, all-weather beauties of the traditional styles, are, to me, more exhilarating than the antiquarian clutter of period rooms. But there are whole branches of architecture in which the total exclusion of ornament is much less satisfactory. In nearly all public buildings—in theatres, town halls, government offices—some ornament is necessary to give dignity to architecture, to break the monotony of a street, and to distinguish between such buildings and a factory. We may say that such a distinction is purely artificial. But that is precisely where our trouble lies. We have abandoned the conventions of architecture before abandoning the conventions of life. As a result, our architects find it difficult to rise to great occasions; and the more intelligent of them can hardly comply with ordinary architectural good manners. It is as if a speaker were not

# AWARDS AT THE TORONTO CHAPTER EXHIBITION OF ARCHITECTURE AND ALLIED ARTS—1935

Approximately two hundred photographs of work executed by members of the Toronto Chapter O.A.A. are included in the seventh biennial exhibition of architecture and allied arts which is now being held at the Art Gallery of Toronto. The exhibition, which was formally opened on January 4th by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, is attracting much public attention.

In addition to the photographs of contemporary work, there are other attractive features, including a model of a rehousing scheme for a city block, an exhibit by the Canadian Society of Landscape Architects and Town Planners, a number of miniature rooms exhibited by the members of the Society of Interior Decorators of Ontario, an exhibition of the traditional arts of French Canada,

and an exhibition of the work of the students at the School of Architecture, University of Toronto.

The work exhibited by members of the Toronto Chapter was judged by a jury of award consisting of Mr. Eliel Saarinen, architect, and president of the Cranbrook Academy of Art at Bloomfield Hills, Mich.; Prof. Jean Labatut, Princeton School of Architecture; and J. Cecil McDougall, F.R.A.I.C., of Montreal. The medal of honour, given at each chapter exhibition for the most meritorious work exhibited, was awarded to Mr. Mackenzie Waters for Messrs. W. & A. Gilbey's Distillery, New Toronto. The second medal was awarded to Mr. H. J. Burden for "Moongate", residence at Roche's Point, Ontario. The following is a complete list of the awards.

## AWARDS

### *Medal of Honour*

Awarded to Mackenzie Waters, for W. & A. Gilbey's Distillery, New Toronto

### *Second Medal*

Awarded to H. J. Burden, for "Moongate," residence at Roche's Point

### CLASS A—DOMESTIC EXTERIORS

*First award* to Vaux Chadwick and Bryan Chadwick, for cottage of Rankin Nesbitt, Georgian Bay.

*Honourable mention* to Eric R. Arthur, for residence of Professor H. A. McTaggart, Toronto.

### CLASS B—DOMESTIC EXTERIORS

*First award* to Catto and Catto, for residence of E. D. Cameron, Walkerton.

*Honourable mention* to J. Francis Brown & Son, for residence on Bennington Heights Drive, Toronto.

### CLASS C—DOMESTIC EXTERIORS

*First award* to Mackenzie Waters, for residence on Roxborough Street East, Toronto.

*Honourable mention* to Hugh L. Allward, for residence of Hugh L. Allward, Toronto.

### CLASS C—DOMESTIC INTERIORS

*First award* to Mackenzie Waters, for residence on Roxborough Street East, Toronto.

### DOMESTIC DETAILS

*First award* to H. J. Burden, for bedroom—residence on Avenue Road, Toronto.

*Honourable mention* to Mackenzie Waters, for entrance—residence on Roxborough Street East, Toronto.

*Honourable mention* to Murray Brown, for entrance—residence of Tom Abbott, Toronto.

### CLASS D—DOMESTIC EXTERIORS

*First award* to John M. Lyle, for residence, Kingston, Jamaica.

### CLASS D—DOMESTIC INTERIORS

*First award* to John M. Lyle, for Hall—residence, Kingston, Jamaica.

### CLASS E—DOMESTIC EXTERIORS

*First award* to H. J. Burden, for "Moongate", residence, Roche's Point.

*Honourable mention* to Mackenzie Waters, for residence of Major-General D. M. Hogarth, C.B., Toronto.

### CLASS E—DOMESTIC INTERIORS

*First award* to H. J. Burden, for bedroom—residence on Avenue Road, Toronto.

*Honourable mention* to Arthur H. Eadie, for residence of Roy D. Allan, Toronto.

### FURNITURE

*First award* to Eric R. Arthur, for desk for J. S. McLean.

*Honourable mention* to Forsey Page and Steele, for Powder Room—residence of R. T. Mohan, Cobourg.

### SHOP FRONTS

*First award* to Catto and Catto, for shop front for Fashion Craft Limited, Toronto.

*Honourable mention* to Hugh L. Allward, for Antique Shop on Bloor Street West, Toronto.

### SCHOOL BUILDINGS

*First award* to G. Roper Gouinlock, for Public School, Long Branch.

### INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

*First award* to Mackenzie Waters, for W. & A. Gilbey's Distillery, New Toronto.

*Honourable mention* to Mathers and Haldenby, for Factory Building for Anchor Cap and Closure Corporation of Canada, Ltd., Toronto.

### PUBLIC BUILDINGS—EXTERIORS

*First award* to Mathers and Haldenby, for The Great Telescope Dome, Dunlap Observatory, Richmond Hill.

## AWARDS—Continued

### PUBLIC BUILDINGS—INTERIORS

*First award* to Marani, Lawson and Morris, for Drill Hall, Fort York Armories, Toronto.

### IRONWORK

*First award* to J. Francis Brown & Son, for Necropolis Chapel, Toronto.

### ALTERATIONS

*First award* to Mackenzie Waters, for residence of P. W. Nelles, Ottawa.

*Honourable mention* to Marani, Lawson and Morris, for residence of Dr. D. E. Robertson, Toronto.

### MISCELLANEOUS

*Honourable mention* to Catto and Catto, for Fountain Bar, Restaurant for Walter Coles & Sons, Limited, Toronto.

*Honourable mention* to George, Moorhouse and King for Swimming Pool of H. C. Hindmarsh, Toronto.

*Editor's Note: A review of the Toronto Chapter exhibition by A. S. Mathers and Prof. Jean Labatut will be published in the February issue of THE JOURNAL.*

---

## NEW BUILDING MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT

AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY B. EVAN PARRY, F.R.A.I.C.  
CHAIRMAN OF THE R.A.I.C. COMMITTEE ON ART, SCIENCE AND RESEARCH

Christopher Columbus did not finish the job of discovering new worlds and spoil the game for the rest of us. We can all recall, if we will, more than one occasion upon which we came suddenly into some new world of knowledge, experience or sentiment—when we got a new slant that made everything look different. Sometimes it is travel and sometimes it is study. However, most of us probably are like the fabled frog that lived in a well and believed that there was nothing beyond the boundaries of his accustomed surroundings.

There are people who could visit every country on the globe and come back without having developed at all, for they would carry the atmosphere of their own particular little world everywhere, it would envelop them completely and they would see everything through it dim and distorted. People of that kind can mingle with men all their days and never broaden a bit—they are hidebound. The man with an open, receptive mind and spirit grows day-by-day and finds life keenly interesting.

This premise serves but to emphasize that this is the time, as never before, for every architect to be right up on his toes. Why? Because things are going to happen in our profession faster and more furiously than they have ever happened before. One is not a sure enough prophet to be able to say

whether the long looked for big building programme, which we all feel will soon be started in Canada, will manifest itself this year, or next year, but it is going to come before many more moons, and when it does come, it will keep us all very busy for a long time. Now is the time to get ready for what is before us. All those who have to do with the actual production of buildings should set their houses in order so that time may be saved later on. Working information should be got together. Files of the most important pieces of printed matter issued by reliable manufacturers should be completed and brought up-to-date.

We have gone through a long period of building stagnation but the man who gets ready in every sense of the word for different things, and better things, is the man who will take the greatest part and receive the greatest rewards during the next few years.

Therefore it would seem that the policy of the executive of the R.A.I.C., in asking the committee on art, science and research to review from time to time, as occasion offers, the new materials and new forms of construction now being developed, is but furthering the helpful policies of the Institute in being the means, through this committee, of disseminating information for the benefit of not only members of our profession, but also for the construction industry at large.

*Editor's Note: The first of the series of articles reviewing new materials and new forms of construction will be published in the February issue of THE JOURNAL.*



TEA GARDEN—DIANA SWEETS LIMITED, TORONTO

*Marani, Lawson and Morris, Architects*



RESTAURANT—DIANA SWEETS LIMITED, TORONTO

*Marani, Lawson and Morris, Architects*

*Minerva Elliot; Interior Decorator*

*The ceiling and walls are a warm grey with old gold bands at the ceiling. The columns are dark Chinese lacquer red. The centre of the dome is Venetian blue, the stripes are light gunmetal and old gold on a warm grey background. The linoleum floor is a warm grey field with the bands the same colour as the columns accentuated with gunmetal at the junction of the bands. The curtains have a combination of Chinese lacquer red, old gold and gunmetal on a warm grey background. The furniture is natural maple.*

## RESEARCH IN THE BUILDING INDUSTRY

In the seventeenth annual report of the National Research Council of Canada tabled in Parliament at the opening of the present session, four major projects were suggested for the better understanding of the materials entering into industry and their possible improvement. Included in the projects recommended is "Research on home and building construction and equipment, including standardization of materials, suitability of materials for special purposes, ventilation, heating, lighting, insulation (both heat and sound) and other factors affecting health and happiness."

In supporting the suggestion, Dr. H. M. Tory, president of the National Research Council stated:

"There is a branch of industry which is of immense financial importance and interest to everyone of us. I am referring to the great building industry. Much excellent work has already been done, but, nevertheless, I venture to predict to you that within some years we shall see a complete change in the methods of building construction.

"There are already many new building materials in sight; new methods of making light, cheap, and sound-proof internal partitions; plastics and metals which will assist in them.

"Research leading to lighter and stronger building materials, to greater standardization, and therefore, to decreased time and cost of construction, must mean the provision of more houses in a given time and at a price within the reach of the poorest members of society. It is the housing and

re-housing of the poorer elements of the population which constitutes one of our greatest problems, and I am confident that research has in this field a more immediate national part to play than almost any other.

"One of the results of new materials and processes will be houses which will not be liable to harbour that loathly insect, the bed bug, which is in these enlightened days so little talked about that many people are unaware of its existence. I am credibly informed that no less than four million people in London are living to-day within the possibilities of attack from these insects. It is not difficult to see why they have not received greater publicity, for there exists the queer idea that they are in some way associated with social status. This is not so, for anyone, living in any house at any rent, is liable to become a victim. The whole problem in getting rid of bugs is to avoid cracks and crevices of every kind, whether in the furniture, floors, or walls. If you can utilise materials which are not liable to crack, this age-long pest is bound in time to disappear, or if at any time it happens to reappear, it can then easily be dealt with by well-known chemical methods.

"Then we have the problem of ventilation. Air conditioning has in many ways made a revolution in ventilation, but we have not yet reached that stage of development when we can get real benefit out of a breath of air, such as one gets on arriving at the sea after a hard day's work.

---

## PROPOSED CONSOLIDATION OF THE ONTARIO ARCHITECTS' REGISTRATION BOARD AND THE O.A.A.

An effort is to be made at the forthcoming session of the Ontario Legislature to revise the existing legislation pertaining to the practice of architecture, in order to bring it more into line with that of the other provinces.

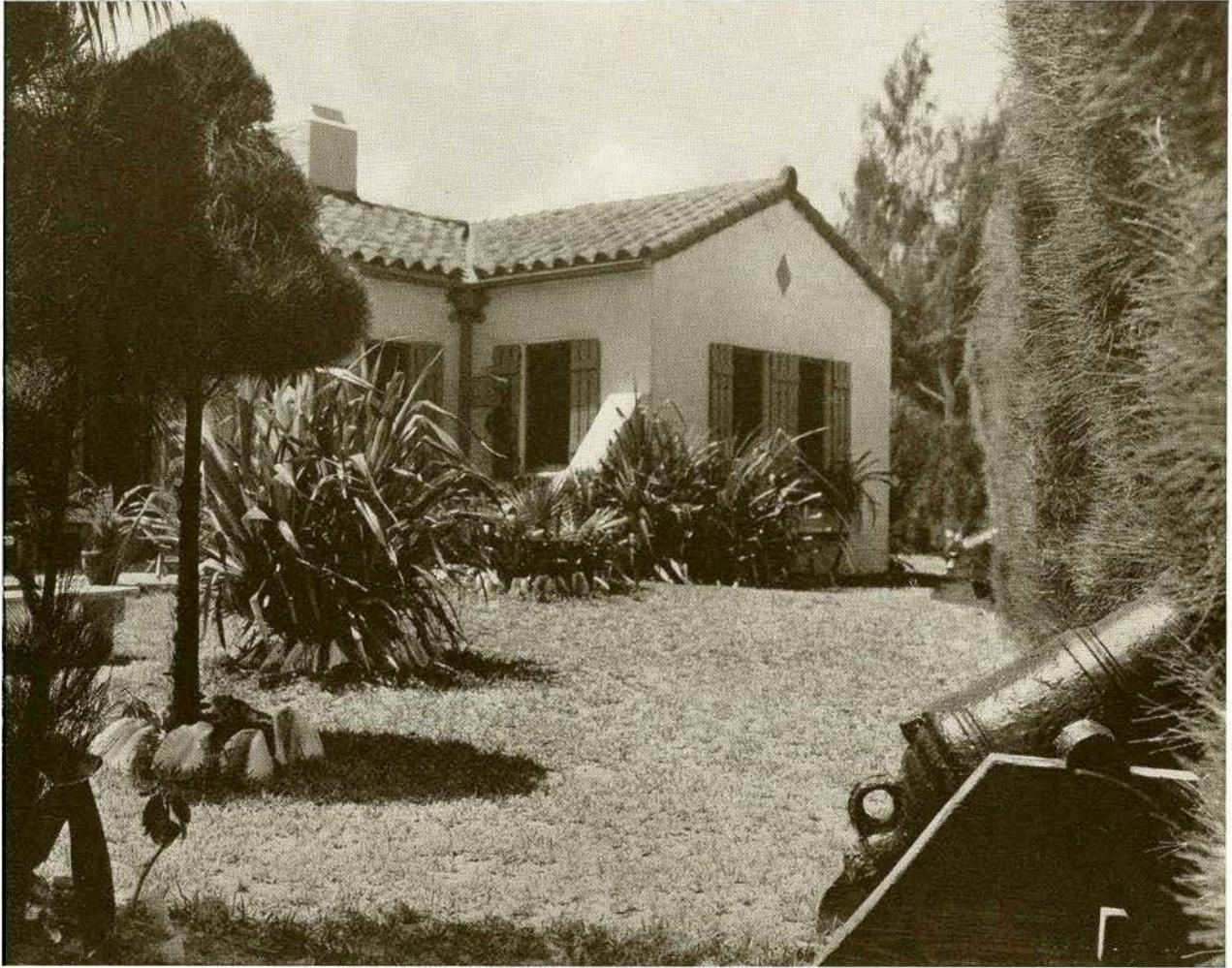
In the other provinces, registration constitutes membership in the provincial association. It is proposed to give to all who are now registered in Ontario, membership in the Ontario Association of Architects without any formal application or entrance fee.

Under the proposed legislation, the autonomy and powers of the registration board will be preserved and it will continue to be the registering, examining and disciplining body within the association, but some of the now separate offices in the association and the board will be consolidated.

The substantial cash assets of the association as at present constituted, will become the property of

the broadened organization and will be merged with the funds of the board. There may be some increase in the annual fee payable for the renewal of registration, but this will not exceed \$10.00, and the one annual fee will include registration, membership in the Ontario Association of Architects, membership in the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, and a subscription to the monthly JOURNAL of the Institute.

The application for the change in the existing legislation will be made the occasion of an effort to make more definite the term in the present act which states that he "who holds himself out as an architect shall be guilty of an offence" in order that it may be made perfectly clear that a person cannot prepare drawings or specifications or supervise construction in the manner of an architect or otherwise function as an architect in Ontario unless he is registered.



BUNGALOW FOR SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,  
HOGG ISLAND, NASSAU, B.W.I.

*Barott & Blackader, Architects*

and that the twenty regional committees of the council had been requested to appoint local committees for the purpose of conducting a Dominion-wide survey on slum clearance and sub-standard housing. Active committees had now been organized in the important centres, and classification standards for housing had been sent to these committees as a guide in making their survey. It was decided to take no further action in this matter pending the result of the survey being made by the National Construction Council.

*Standard Forms of Construction Contract:* Mr. Venne reported that the R.A.I.C. members of the joint committee had considered the request made by the Province of Quebec Association of Architects that the clause: "The term 'Architect' shall include 'Engineer' when the work is to be performed under the supervision of an Engineer" be deleted from Section (b) of Article 1 of the General Conditions of the "Cost Plus" and "Stipulated Sum" forms of contract, and that the P.Q.A.A. had been asked if the substitution of the following paragraph would meet their wishes in the matter:

"The term 'Architect' shall include 'Engineer' for that portion of the work which has been designed by and is to be performed under the supervision of the Engineer."

The Secretary informed the meeting that the P.Q.A.A. had considered the suggestion made by the R.A.I.C. members of the Joint Committee, and had again recommended that the clause in question be deleted.

Following some discussion, it seemed to be the opinion of the meeting that the clause in question should be deleted; and further, that the word "under" be substituted for the word "of" in Section (g) of Article 1, the revised clauses to read as follows:

*Article 1:*

- (b) The Owner, the Contractor, and the Architect are those named as such in the agreement.
- (g) The law of the place of building shall govern the construction under this Contract.

The matter was referred back to the R.A.I.C. members of the Joint Committee for further consideration.

*Programme for Annual Meeting:* Mr. Fetherstonhaugh reported that the committee of arrangements for the annual meeting had met recently and had prepared a programme for the annual meeting which he submitted to the executive committee for approval. The programme was approved by the meeting and the secretary was instructed to have it published in the January and February issues of THE JOURNAL.

*Proposed Contractors' Statute for the Province of British Columbia:* The secretary informed the meeting that following the forwarding of the report prepared by Messrs. H. E. Moore and J. H. Craig to the Architectural Institute of British Columbia, a letter had been received from the honorary

secretary of that body requesting some expression of opinion as to whether or not such legislation was desirable from the architects' point of view. The secretary further informed the meeting that Messrs. Moore and Craig had submitted their opinions which had been forwarded to the A.I.B.C.

*R.I.B.A. Matters:* The president reported that he had cable congratulations and cordial greetings to the president, council and members of the Royal Institute of British Architects on the occasion of the opening of their new building.

A letter was read from Septimus Warwick, F.R.I.B.A., under date of November 17th, accepting his appointment as the R.A.I.C. representative on the Allied Societies Conference for the sessions 1954-55.

The president reported some correspondence that had passed between himself and the president of the Ontario Association of Architects clarifying the situation with reference to the existing procedure in approving of R.I.B.A. Fellowships to be granted to members of the O.A.A.

Letters were read from the Architectural Institute of British Columbia with reference to the refusal of the Architects' Registration Council of the United Kingdom to grant registration to one of their members residing in England, pointing out that under the existing legislation in British Columbia, the A.I.B.C. was compelled to accept into membership in their association a member of the R.I.B.A., and that they considered it only fair that the R.I.B.A. should grant similar recognition to members of the A.I.B.C. Mr. Turner informed the meeting that he had also been in correspondence with the honorary secretary of the Architectural Institute of British Columbia in connection with this matter, and that he had informed him that the R.I.B.A. could not be held responsible for the refusal to grant registration to one of their members, as registration in Great Britain was not controlled by the Royal Institute of British Architects.

*Duty on Artists' Materials:* A request from the Ontario Society of Artists that the Institute support its efforts to obtain the abolition of duties on artists' materials of British manufacture coming into Canada was given consideration, and in view of the Institute having subscribed to a similar petition in 1932, it was decided to support the request of the Ontario Society of Artists.

*Financial Report:* The secretary presented a comparative budget of estimated and actual receipts and expenditures for the year 1954, which showed that the executive committee had kept well within the budget and had finished the year with an approximate surplus of \$130.00.

*Date and Place of Next Meeting:* It was decided to hold the next meeting of the executive committee in Montreal on Friday, February 22nd, 1955.

*Adjournment:* The meeting adjourned at 5.30 p.m.

---

## ACTIVITIES OF PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATIONS

### ONTARIO ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

The forty-fifth annual general meeting of the Ontario Association of Architects was held at the Art Gallery of Toronto on January 12th, 1955, with the president, Forsey P. Page, in the chair. Over sixty members attended the meeting, including a number from Hamilton, London, Windsor and Ottawa.

The president in his opening address, outlined the activities of the association during the past year. He pointed out that the second Beaux-Arts Ball, held at the Royal York Hotel last year, had been very successful, and had provided a fund of approximately \$900.00 to be used for the relief of unemployed draughtsmen. The establishment of a chapter of the

O.A.A. at the University of Toronto which was advocated at the last annual meeting would, Mr. Page stated, be an accomplished fact on January 17th. In concluding his remarks, the president paid respectful tribute to two prominent members of the association who had passed away during the year, namely, Dr. Henry Sproatt and Mr. C. Barry Cleveland.

Following the president's address, A. S. Mathers, the honorary treasurer, presented the auditor's statement of income and expenditures which showed that there had been a surplus of \$80.00 for the year ending December 31st, 1954. Reports were also presented by the chairmen of the various committees and the chapters.

A considerable part of the annual meeting was taken up in discussing the proposed consolidation of the Ontario Architects' Registration Board with the Ontario Association of Architects. It was pointed out that the consolidation of the two bodies would require a change in the present Architects' Act, and that its adoption would result in bringing the legislation governing the practice of architecture in Ontario more into line with that of the other provinces. The proposed legislation would result in all architects who are at present registered becoming members of the Ontario Association of Architects, thereby automatically making them members of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, with the legal right to append to their names the letters "M.R.A.I.C." denoting membership in the Institute. The proposal for consolidating the two bodies was unanimously approved by the meeting, and it was decided to take the necessary steps to have the architects' act amended at the coming session of the Ontario Legislature.

Election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: president, Murray Brown; first vice-president and honorary

treasurer, A. S. Mathers; second vice-president, G. Roper Gouinlock; secretary, L. C. Martin Baldwin; councillors, Forsey P. Page, E. L. Horwood, F. H. Marani, Geo. Y. Masson, F. Hilton Wilkes, John M. Watt, Eric R. Arthur, Burwell R. Coon, and Lester B. Husband. Representatives on the council of the R.A.I.C., John M. Lyle, Forsey P. Page, W. L. Somerville, Geo. Y. Masson, G. Roper Gouinlock, and H. E. Murton.

During the business sessions a luncheon was held at the military institute at which Col. Chester Walters, Deputy Minister of Public Works for the Province of Ontario, was guest of honour. At the conclusion of the sessions, the annual dinner was held at the University Club at which Professor John Alford, who occupies the new chair of the department of fine arts at the University of Toronto, was guest of honour. A feature of the dinner was the presentation of a silver coffee service to Mr. R. B. Wolsey, retiring secretary of the association, as a token of the esteem in which he is held by the members of the Ontario Association of Architects.

## NOTES

Murray Brown, F.R.A.I.C., of Toronto, was elected president of the Ontario Association of Architects at the annual meeting of that body held in Toronto on Saturday, January 12th, 1935. Mr. Brown succeeds Mr. Forsey P. Page who has occupied the presidency for the past two years.

\* \* \* \*

The forty-fourth annual general meeting of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects will be held on Saturday, January 26th, 1935, at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec.

\* \* \* \*

A new chapter of the Ontario Association of Architects, to be known as the University Chapter, was inaugurated on January 17th. The new chapter constitutes the student group of the department of architecture, University of Toronto.

\* \* \* \*

Frank C. Baldwin, F.A.I.A., of Washington, D.C., has tendered his resignation as secretary of the American Institute of Architects, a position he has occupied with distinction since 1926. Charles T. Ingham, F.A.I.A., of Pittsburgh, Pa., has been elected to succeed Mr. Baldwin as secretary until the next convention of the A.I.A.

\* \* \* \*

The Canadian Engineering Standards Association has announced the publication of the third edition of the Canadian Electrical Code, Part I, to succeed the last edition published in January, 1930. This code, it is believed, is now in accordance with up-to-date Canadian practice and has been adopted by the nine provinces of Canada. Copies may be obtained on application to the secretary, Canadian Engineering Standards Association, National Research Building, Ottawa, at 25c per copy.

\* \* \* \*

At the recent annual dinner of the Ontario Association of Architects, Mr. R. B. Wolsey, who has served as secretary of the association for the past twenty years and who has now retired, was presented with a silver coffee service by Mr. J. P. Hynes, on behalf of the association, as a token of the esteem in which he is held by members of the O.A.A.

\* \* \* \*

At a dinner held in his honour at Hart House, University of Toronto on December 12th, 1934, Professor C. H. C. Wright, former head of the school of architecture, University of Toronto, was presented with a portrait of himself, painted by E. Wyly Grier, P.R.C.A., a gift from the graduates of architec-

ture at the University. Professor Wright graciously accepted the gift, and immediately turned over the portrait to the University.

\* \* \* \*

Under the auspices of the University of Toronto and the sponsorship of the Toronto Chapter of the Ontario Association of Architects, a series of twelve five-minute broadcasts on architecture will be given over radio station CRCT. The first of these broadcasts will be given by Professor H. H. Madill, head of the school of architecture, University of Toronto, on January 24th, at 7.15 p.m.

B. Evan Parry, F.R.A.I.C., is chairman of the committee responsible for arranging these broadcasts.

\* \* \* \*

Professor Beresford Pite, F.R.I.B.A., of London, England, well known as an authority on ecclesiastical architecture, died on November 27th, 1934, at the age of seventy-three. Professor Pite was a distinguished member of the architectural profession, and had devoted twenty-three years of his life to teaching architecture at the Royal College of Art, South Kensington. He served on the council of the R.I.B.A. for a number of years, and was president of the Architectural Association in 1896.

## OBITUARY

CHARLES O. WICKENDEN

The death of Charles O. Wickenden, one of Vancouver's earliest architects, occurred on Friday, December 7th, at the age of eighty-five. Mr. Wickenden was an honorary member of the Architectural Institute of British Columbia, having retired from active practice about twenty years ago. He was also a charter member of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

Mr. Wickenden was a native of England, and settled in Vancouver in the early '80's, where he designed a number of the city's early buildings, including the original Church of St. James, the first brick building for the Hudson's Bay Company, the Bank of British North America, and the old Post Office at Granville and Pender Streets. Mr. Wickenden had served as Reeve of North Vancouver for some years and was also interested in mining.

THE ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

TWENTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING

AT MONTREAL

ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, THE 22ND AND 23RD FEBRUARY, 1935

The Business Sessions and all meetings of the Fellows, the Executive Committee and the Council will be held in the rooms of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects, 627 West Dorchester Street, Montreal.

Programme

FRIDAY, THE 22ND FEBRUARY, 1935

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>9.30 A.M.—Registration of Members and Delegates.</p> <p>10.00 A.M.—Busses will leave for a visit to the Dominion Oilcloth and Linoleum Company Limited, 2200 East St. Catherine Street.</p> <p>12.15 P.M.—Visit to the new Reception Room of the Molson's Brewery Limited, 1670 East Notre Dame Street.</p> | <p>1.30 P.M.—Luncheon at the Montreal Hunt Club, 3215 St. Catherine Road, courtesy of the Dominion Oilcloth and Linoleum Company Limited.</p> <p>5.30 P.M.—Meeting of the Fellows.</p> <p>8.00 P.M.—Meeting of the retiring Executive Committee of the Council.</p> <p>9.00 P.M.—Meeting of the retiring (1934) Council.</p> |
|--|--|

SATURDAY, THE 23RD FEBRUARY, 1935

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>9.30 A.M.—Registration of Members and Delegates.</p> <p>10.00 A.M.—Inaugural session of the Twenty-Eighth General Meeting of The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.</p> <p>(a) Reading of the Minutes of the Twenty-Seventh General Annual Meeting held at Montreal, on the 23rd and 24th February, 1934.</p> <p>(b) Report of the Council.</p> <p>(c) Discussion on the report of the Council.</p> <p>(d) Reports of the Standing Committees:</p> <p>(1) Architectural Training,<br/>Mr. Ernest Cormier (F), Chairman;</p> <p>(2) Scholarships,<br/>Mr. H. L. Fetherstonhaugh, Chairman;</p> <p>(3) Art, Science and Research,<br/>Mr. B. Evan Parry (F), Chairman;</p> <p>(4) Professional Usages,<br/>Mr. W. S. Maxwell (F), Chairman;</p> <p>(5) Public Relations,<br/>Hon. Irénée Vautrin and Mr. L. A. Amos (F),<br/>Joint Chairmen;</p> <p>(6) Editorial Board, "The Journal—R.A.I.C.",<br/>Mr. W. L. Somerville (F), Chairman;</p> <p>(7) Joint Committee of R.A.I.C. and C.C.A.,<br/>Mr. Ludger Venne, Chairman;</p> <p>(8) Exhibitions and Awards,<br/>Mr. E. I. Barott (F), Chairman.</p> <p>(e) National Construction Council.</p> <p>(f) Report of the Honorary Treasurer, including</p> | <p>the Auditor's Report. Mr. W. L. Somerville (F),<br/>Honorary Treasurer.</p> <p>(g) Report of the Election of the Delegates from<br/>the Component Societies to the (1935) Council<br/>of The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.<br/>Mr. Alcide Chaussé (F), Honorary Secretary.</p> <p>1.00 P.M.—Luncheon tendered by the R.A.I.C. in<br/>the rooms of the P.Q.A.A.</p> <p>2.00 P.M.—Business Sessions.</p> <p>(h) Unfinished Business from previous session.</p> <p>(i) New Business.</p> <p>4.00 P.M.—Meeting of the (1935) Council.</p> <p>(1) Election of Officers.</p> <p>(2) Appointment of the Executive Committee.</p> <p>(3) Budget for 1935.</p> <p>(4) Appointment of an Auditor.</p> <p>(5) Appointment of the Standing Committees.</p> <p>(6) Delegation of powers to the Executive Com-<br/>mittee of the Council.</p> <p>(7) Authorization for the Honorary Treasurer to<br/>pay certain expenses.</p> <p>(8) Place of the next Annual Meeting.</p> <p>(9) Other Business.</p> <p>5.00 P.M.—Meeting of the (1935) Executive Com-<br/>mittee of the Council.</p> <p>7.30 P.M.—Annual Dinner at the Arts Club,<br/>2027 Victoria Street. (Dinner Jackets)<br/>Presentation of Diplomas to Fellows.<br/>Entertainment.</p> |
|--|---|

Through the courtesy of the School of Architecture of McGill University, an Exhibition of Drawings prepared by the students of that School, will be held in the rooms of the P.Q.A.A. There will also be exhibited the drawings submitted in connection with the R.A.I.C. Student Competitions, which will be judged during the Annual Meeting.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS

Messrs. H. L. Fetherstonhaugh, Chairman; W. S. Maxwell, Alcide Chaussé, W. L. Somerville, Ernest I. Barott, Ernest Cormier, H. R. Little, Ludger Venne, Philip J. Turner, Hon. Irénée Vautrin.

This programme is subject to change. Announcement of changes will be made at the business sessions.  
A group photograph of the members will be taken at the Annual Dinner.

627 West Dorchester Street,  
Montreal, 7th January, 1935.

W. S. MAXWELL, President.  
ALCIDE CHAUSSE, Honorary Secretary.

# STRUCTURAL STEEL SHAPES



Specify DOSCO made-in-Canada Angles, Channels, Tees. Prompt delivery guaranteed from complete stocks of standard sizes carried in the Company's distributing warehouses. Of uniform high quality; well rolled, straight and true to size.

Also RE-INFORCING MESH

## DOMINION STEEL AND COAL CORPORATION LIMITED

Operating:

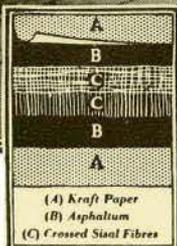
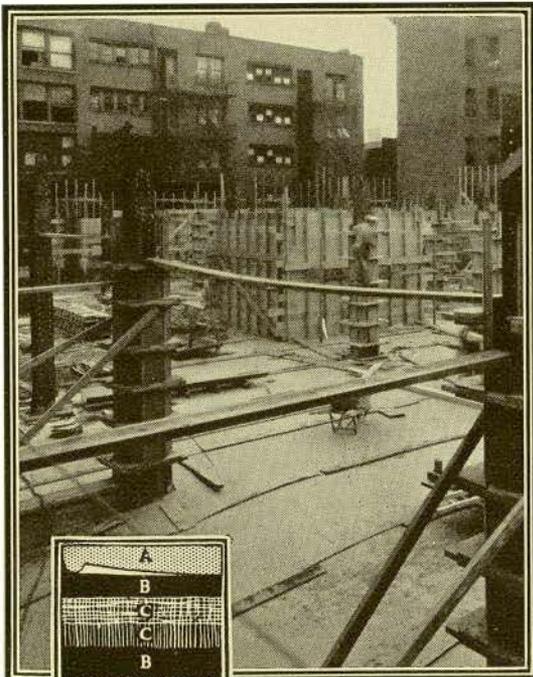
IRON and STEEL WORKS at SYDNEY, N.S.  
ROLLING MILLS at MONTREAL, P.Q.  
WIRE and NAIL WORKS at ST. JOHN, N.B.  
FENCE, WIRE and NAIL WORKS at MONTREAL, P.Q.

Executive Offices: Canada Cement Bldg., Montreal

CAR WORKS and STEEL PLANT at TRENTON, N.S.  
SHIPYARDS and MARINE RAILWAY at HALIFAX, N.S.  
COAL MINES at GLACE BAY,  
SYDNEY MINES, STELLARTON and SPRINGHILL, N.S.

**ONLY PRODUCER OF STEEL AND STEEL PRODUCTS IN CANADA  
WHOLLY SELF-SUSTAINED WITHIN THE EMPIRE**

# For any Concrete Slab—**SISALKRAFT** protects AS IT CURES!



(A) Kraft Paper  
(B) Asphaltum  
(C) Crossed Sisal Fibres

Sisalkraft is composed of crossed layers of sisal fibres imbedded in asphaltum and covered by layers of heavy kraft paper. The construction is exclusive. Made in rolls 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 feet wide.

**SPREAD** on as soon as the concrete is set, Sisalkraft provides a water-proof cover which keeps in the moisture necessary for curing, and at the same time provides a protection that keeps out the dirt while the slab is being walked on and worked over. When the job is finished, Sisalkraft is rolled up, taking with it all the dirt, dust, oil and grease . . . leaving only a clean, hard, dense concrete surface. It is a simple, trouble-free method of handling concrete curing . . . far more economical than any other way of securing comparable results.

Architects and contractors recommend Sisalkraft because they know it has adequate strength and toughness. Its non-elastic sisal fibres imbedded in asphalt and covered with heavy kraft paper make it practically wearproof. Sisalkraft is not affected by the weather . . . it remains pliable in winter and does not get sticky in summer. This tough, rugged paper is clean and easy to handle, and is applied with ease, under all conditions.

Write for illustrated folder on the protection of new concrete. It describes this economical method of producing better jobs.

**Alexander MURRAY & Company**  
LIMITED

Montreal - Toronto - Halifax - Saint John  
Winnipeg - Vancouver

**SISALKRAFT is EMPIRE-MADE**

AMONGST the twenty-one contracts awarded to our Firm during 1934, we had the privilege to build and install the organ of MacNab Street Presbyterian Church of Hamilton, Ontario.

The console consists of 3 manuals, 35 speaking stops with complete modern accessories.

## CASAVANT FRERES

LIMITED

Established in 1879

ST-HYACINTHE, P.Q.

A BOOK FOR EVERY ARCHITECT

## ARCHITECTURAL GRAPHIC STANDARDS

By Charles G. Ramsay and Harold R. Sleeper

This book will prove invaluable to architects and draughtsmen because of its practicality and comprehensiveness. It contains 213 plates of details which give in graphic form a great deal of information regarding types of construction and dimensions of standard equipment used in different classes of buildings.

The variety of the subjects covered include such details as floor construction, roof construction, various types of framing, doors and windows, fire-places, chimneys, etc., also a great deal of useful information giving sizes of tennis courts, bowling alleys, hand ball courts, kitchen equipment, swimming pools, furniture, bath room accessories, etc.

The book is indexed so that all information can be found easily, and it is sure to find almost daily use in every architect's office. It contains 233 pages, and is 9¼" x 11¾" in size.

Price \$6.50 - All charges prepaid.

ARCHITECTURAL PUBLICATIONS LIMITED

74 KING STREET EAST - TORONTO, ONT.

Cheques payable to Architectural Publications Limited

In olden times -

## They proved their point

When a statement was made.....



So can we /

We say—

## There IS economy in R & M Motors

Written into the history of the development of unit heating in Canada is the prominent part played by Robbins & Myers Co. of Canada Limited. Long before the unit heater had attained its recognized place of importance in heating auditoriums, factories, garages and offices, R & M engineers worked out problems of speed controls and torques and developed their wide range of motors.

From these R & M Motors you can select the one to precisely meet your requirements.

## R & M UNIT HEATER MOTORS



You will find R & M Unit Heater Motors—the heart of the system—in a great many locations—they serve, trouble-free, at low operating cost.



Their first cost enables you to specify them for any unit heating job you may have.

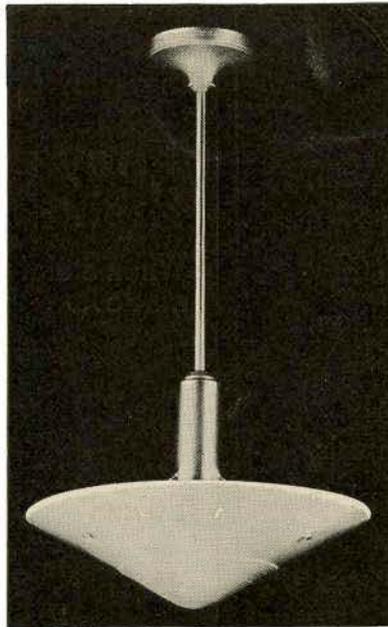
**The Robbins & Myers Co.**  
of Canada Limited

BRANTFORD, CANADA

TORONTO

MONTREAL

MAGNALUX



LUMINAIRES

## DISTINCTIVE FIXTURES *that banish spotty lighting*

**T**HE lighting of many commercial buildings—both old and new—is marred by spottiness. Here an irritating glare of brightness—there an offending splotch of twilight.

Magnalux Luminaires, with their semi-indirect illumination, distribute light evenly on the ceiling, and also softly diffuse it through their thick, dense basins of Galax glass that permit no glare. So accurately is the light distributed, that even the basins themselves blend harmoniously into the ceiling.

They have an unequalled efficiency of more than 90 per cent of the lamp output, and no other semi-indirect lighting fixture delivers as much light at the desk level.

These fixtures are smart and distinctive in appearance and are available in simple and ornamental designs to fit any style of decoration.

The Westinghouse office near you will gladly furnish complete information.

CANADIAN WESTINGHOUSE COMPANY, LIMITED, HAMILTON, ONTARIO

Branch Offices and Repair Shops in all Principal Cities

# Westinghouse