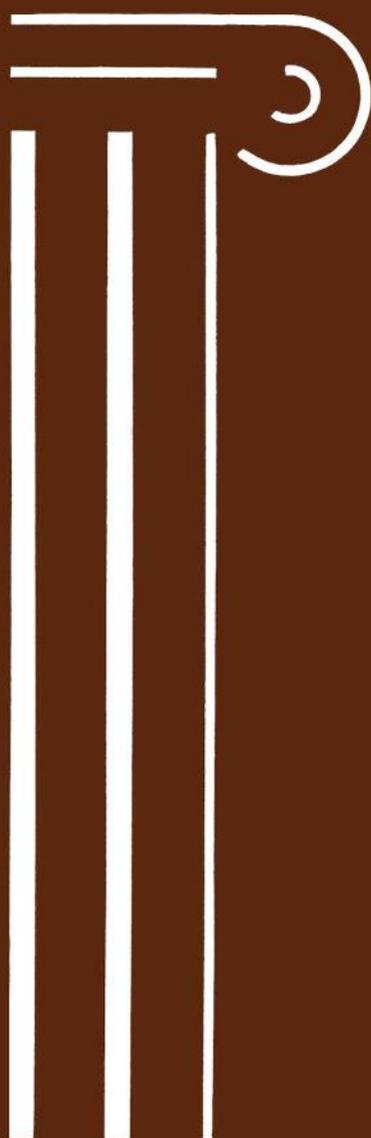


JOURNAL

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL
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VOL. 16

JANUARY, 1939

NO. 1

93 KINGSWAY
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ALLAN L. BIRRELL
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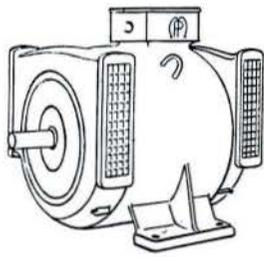
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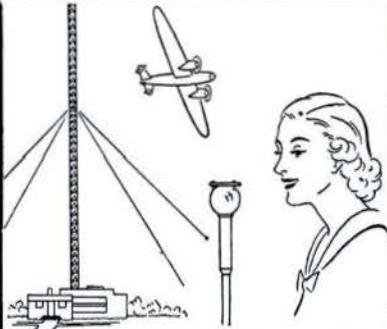
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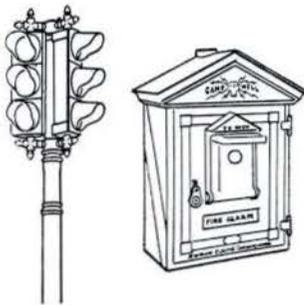
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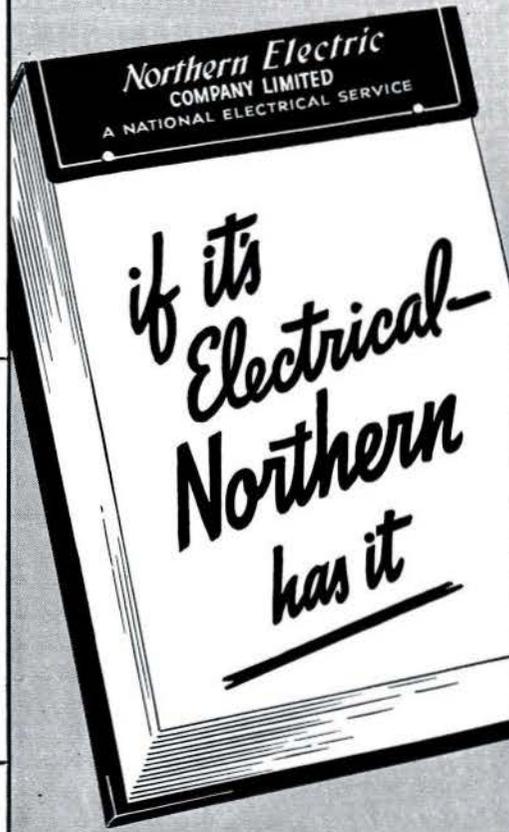
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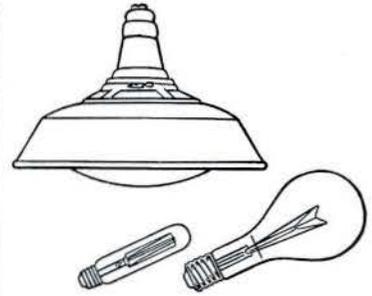
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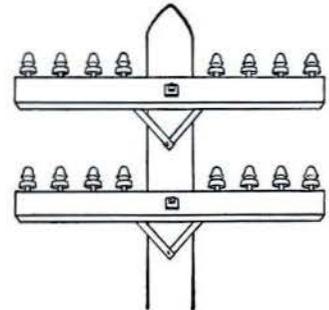
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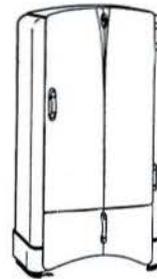
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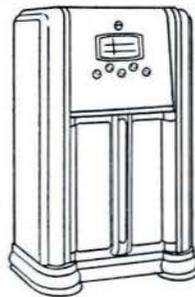


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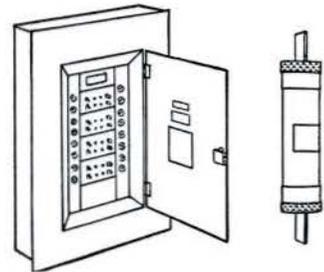
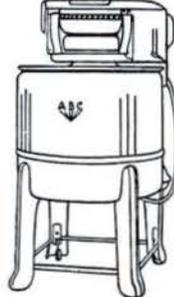


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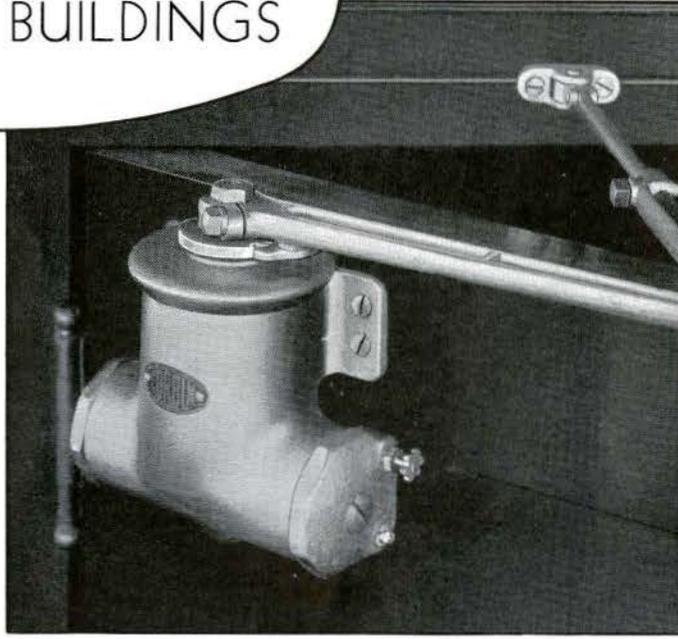
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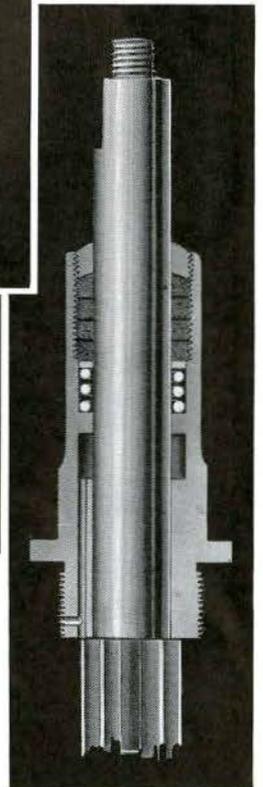
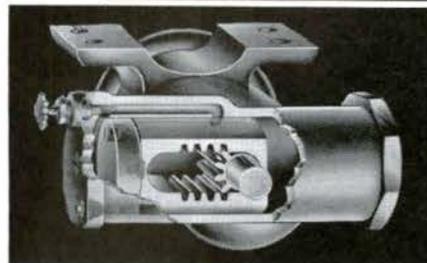


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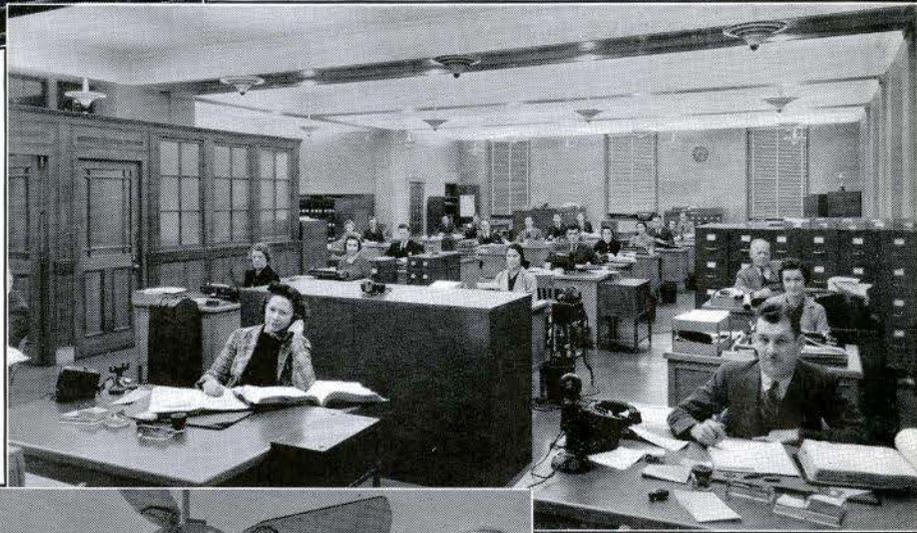


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TORONTO, JANUARY, 1939

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WE throw out the suggestion for the consideration of members that some day we should change the name of our Institute. We hold the opinion that the word "architect" should ever be placed before the public, and we have a suspicion that in an "architectural institute" our existence is only inferred. In a Royal Canadian Institute of Architects we announce to the world that we are a group of practising architects in an organization which has the dignity and prestige of a Royal Institute. We might point out that a Surgical Institute would appear strange, if not meaningless, to a surgeon; and a Royal Artistic Academy could concern itself as much with cosmetics as with art. In the title "The Royal Institute of British Architects" there is no ambiguity, but the Royal Architectural Institute of Great Britain might be the headquarters of a society with a membership devoted to the study of archaeology and the preservation of ancient buildings. We would welcome any discussion on this matter in these pages. Our preference is for "The Royal Canadian Institute of Architects" rather than "The Royal Institute of Canadian Architects" partly because it is easier to say but largely because the very sound of it gives us a feeling of pride in being a member.

On page 17 we show the result of the questionnaire and some comments from members. It would greatly assist the Editorial Board if members would bring further constructive criticism to the Annual Meeting where, we have no doubt, time will be given for discussion. Provincial Associations might forward suggestions through their delegate that would in actual discussion or conversation provide material for the betterment of the Journal.

At no time are we so proud of being a member of the Institute as at the Annual Meeting. At dinner and at meetings we find ourselves with architects whose work we have admired, and new friendships are formed. The problems of the office disappear before the larger problems of the profession as a whole. In view of the times it is not likely that the distant provinces will send more delegates than usual to the Meeting even in the Capital, but we would urge every architect who can possibly do so to be present. The value of a large attendance in the deliberations of the Institute is obviously great, and the personal benefit to the individual architect in new associations and new influences is not less important. The Ottawa members have our particular good wishes and thanks for their labours on our behalf.

It is not as well known as it should be that members' (and we assume Fellows') wives are invited to Ottawa. We have always felt that R.I.B.A. dinners in London were enriched in colour and sprightly conversation by the presence of women, and it is to the highly civilized architects of the Capital that we would look for such an innovation in an institution which has hitherto rather prided itself in being one of the last strongholds of monasticism. For more precise information we recommend Mr. Hazelgrove's "little additional urge" on page 19.

—EDITOR

STUDIES IN INSOLATION

By WILLIAM ALLEN

1. Definition and Present Position

INSOLATION studies are concerned with the effects of solar radiation, or sunshine, and in architectural usage the planning and orientation of buildings is thereby affected.

The subject is still poorly developed, and, perhaps for that reason, is not given due weight by architects. And yet it is a subject full of fascinating turns and unexpected interest, and on the basis of what is now known appears to merit comprehensive investigation.

Oddly enough, the Romans and Greeks were well advanced in the studies of orientation, and their town planning was largely based on laws of light. A few miles from the Building Research Station lie the remains of Verulamium, a Roman social centre. The main road of this town was turned at an angle from the highway to the north, a very unusual practice. The exact reason for the change is not known today, but the result certainly was an improvement in orientation over what would have been the normal development. It is not unlikely, then, that the special nature of the town inspired the Romans in Britain to take trouble in planning it.

The Building Research Station has not, up to the present, been able to study the subject as much as it would have liked. It has by no means ignored it, however, and most important, has produced a remarkably simple instrument upon which direct studies in orientation can be made.

2. The Heliodon

The instrument is called a Heliodon, and in it, in the words of those who developed it, "the representation of the sun is simplified by the disjunction of the rotation of the earth about its axis from the apparent oscillation of the ecliptic relative to the earth". In adapting this approach the effect of the relative motions of the sun and earth is possible in a way which greatly simplifies the design and operation of such an instrument.

The general form of the Heliodon can be seen in Figure I*. A flat board, which represents a portion of the earth's surface, is mounted so as to be rotatable about vertical and horizontal axes. The horizontal axis enables the inclination of the board to be adjusted for latitude; movement about the vertical axis corresponds to the earth's daily rotation, a pointer indicating upon a horizontal circular scale the hours of solar time.

A lamp represents the sun, and adjustment for the season of the year is effected by sliding the lamp upon

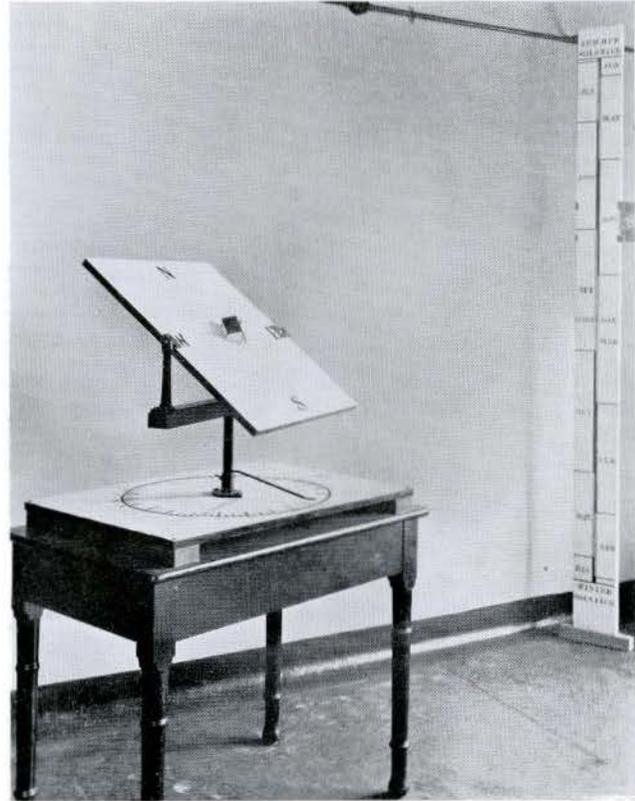


FIGURE I

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a vertical scale of solar declination, divided into months. In setting up the apparatus care must be taken to place the scale at the correct distance from the board and to ensure that the equinox mark on the scale is at the same height as the centre of the board.

3. Studies with the Heliodon

One of the most interesting studies possible with the Heliodon concerns the orientation of streets. In this case the only models needed to begin with are two strips of wood one inch thick and ten inches long. As these can be spaced in any desired way, the essential representation of the ratio of the height of an obstruction to the street width is readily obtainable.

The results of one such study are embodied in a series of curves which are published as Appendix J. to the Report of the Royal Institute of British Architects Joint Committee on "The Orientation of Buildings" (1).

An examination of the curves reveals many interesting features, but very striking is the rapid change of insolation for facades on the north side of an east-west street when the ratio of effective building height to street width gets greater. In mid-winter, for instance,

* The Heliodon is obtainable from Messrs. G. Cussons, Ltd., Manchester, England.

a house in this position, the front facade facing *south*, might get *no* sunshine whatever in the ground floor if the buildings opposite are continuous and subtend an angle of greater than about 30 degrees. Below this figure, on the other hand, the amount of sunshine very rapidly increases to four or six hours or even more. Providing, therefore, that east-west streets, or streets varying up to say 45 degrees from this angle, are wide, the buildings fairly low and separated, and those on the south side planned to front on to their gardens, such an orientation would not appear to be open to reasonable objection.

On the other hand, in business areas, streets are usually narrower, and buildings higher, so that facades facing north or south are about equally sunless. It is rarely feasible to make up deficiencies of sunshine by leaving ample space at the backs of such buildings, and under these circumstances the best street direction is probably north and south, for whatever sunshine is available is then shared equally between the two facades. Even very small deviations from this direction result in a serious diminution of the insolation of one facade in the winter months.

Atkinson (2) says that "in city planning the east-west street should be avoided as far as possible, and where unavoidable the buildings, especially on the south side, should be of moderate height and built in detached blocks, so as to admit the sunlight between them.

"When streets are laid out at right angles to each other according to the 'checkerboard' plan, the best distribution of sunlight is obtained when one series of streets runs northeast-southwest and the other north-west-southeast".

In view of the modern trends of town planning neither Atkinson's contribution nor that of the Building Research Station can be considered as anything but indicative of the desirability of approaching this problem with orientation as one of the primary factors. It is obvious that topography will force upon the town planner problems of quite another nature, which are equally important. At the same time the individual architect carrying out a commission in the area may or may not plan a house on a given street to take advantage of the sunshine that is made possible to him by wise town planning. In fact, probably the most useful conclusion to which one could come at the present stage of the development of this study is that, in the preparation of a town plan, the type and desirable internal arrangements of the buildings fronting on the streets should be considered in close conjunction with, and as an influence on, the street direction, and only where the town planner will have no control over the ultimate development should it be necessary to plan for average conditions.

As an example of the studies with the Heliodon of the insolation of individual buildings, perhaps an

actual instance of an investigation carried out by the Building Research Station for a firm of architects could be quoted.

The problem presented to the Station was that of choosing from three alternative and otherwise equal plans for a building, the one which, with an orientation defined by the site, would give the best insolation.

An analysis by graphical methods, involving the use of descriptive geometry, would have taken quite a time in preparation, and when finished would have required careful study for deduction of the conclusions. On the Heliodon, small models, very simply prepared, gave an immediate indication that two of the plans were very inferior to the third, and the architect was at once able to proceed with confidence.

The insolation of individual buildings is a subject upon which it would be difficult to draw general conclusions, although again, Atkinson (2), working on the assumption that insolation of every surface of a building was desirable for drying and warming conditions, and other similar purposes, made some very useful analyses. No doubt such uses of the sun are very valu-

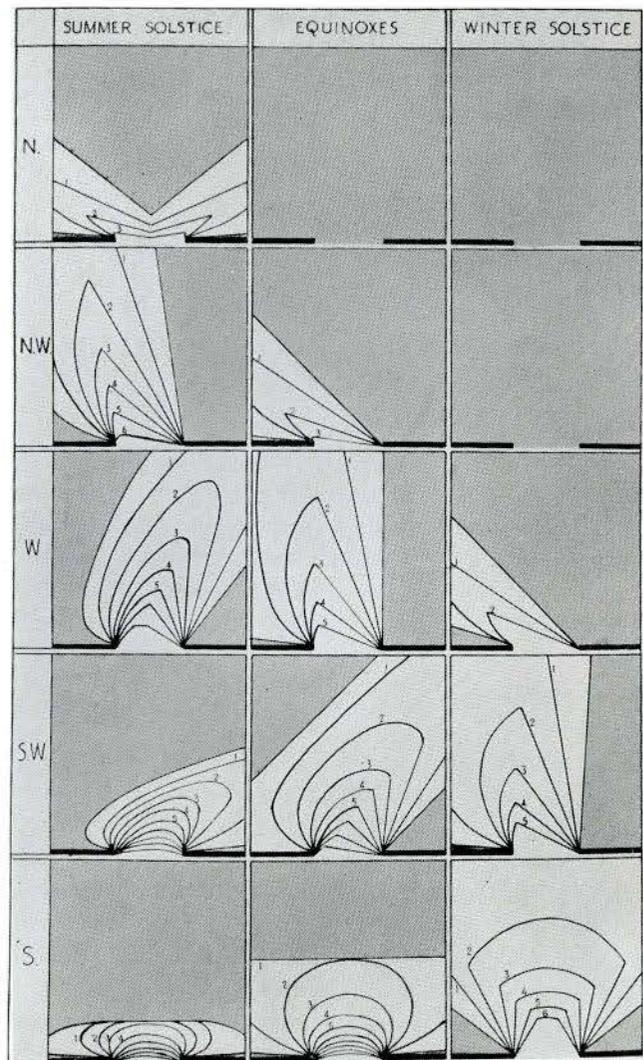


FIGURE 2

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able, but if they cannot be readily reconciled to the planning of buildings for optimum sunshine penetration, it is probable that most architects would give more weight to the latter.

The study of individual rooms can be most valuable in the actual planning of buildings. Figure 2 is a typical sheet of results obtained from the Heliodon, and shows the insolation of a simple room, with an average window, in the latitude of London. The contours indicate the amount of sunshine in hours at the window level and enable the variation of insolation with aspect and season to be visualised. It is evident, for example, that a south window does not admit the sun's heat in extreme quantities in summer, but in the winter collects a great deal, and a south aspect is even more desirable, therefore, than is popularly supposed. Studies made with an obstruction subtending an angle of 30 degrees from the window made a marked change in the diagrams, however, and, as one might deduce from the previous remarks on town planning, a window with a south aspect admitted then no sun whatever in the winter, and under such conditions would not be advantageously placed.

Other minor studies have shown further points of architectural interest. For instance, corner windows have been demonstrated to give a poorer sunshine distribution in a room than a more normal arrangement. And windows placed in thick walls can be shown to lose a good percentage of sunshine penetration if the window surround is not chamfered off to some extent. In connection with this point, it would seem obvious that for a given area of glass in any room the less frequently it is subdivided into separate windows the greater will be the amount of sunshine penetrating the interior. In colder climates a second useful effect would result from this that for the same given area of glass more sunshine could penetrate the room and the heat load would accordingly be slightly reduced.

4. Heating Effects

Attempts have been made to estimate the useful heating effect of sunshine in buildings, but this is a very complicated matter. Nothing quantitative or comprehensive has resulted from any of the studies, so far as is known, except for the bare fact that there definitely can be a reduction of the heat load. In mild climates with plenty of sunshine an increase in glass area of the proper aspect may, over a heating year, reduce the total heat requirements of a building. In the south of England an increase or decrease of the glass area in a wall of normal brick construction is probably immaterial as far as any alteration of the heat load is concerned. In Canada an increase in glass area, even of double glazing, would not in most districts be nearly so immaterial.

5. Conclusion

Sufficient has now been said about the studies made on the Heliodon to indicate the extent to which it can be serviceably applied in every-day work. Schools of architecture in several places have purchased or built the instrument, and it would seem that even in the offices of the individual architect a very wide use could be found for it. Until, in fact, the subject of insolation has been sufficiently advanced for it to be set down for architectural use, the Heliodon provides a simple method whereby the individual architect can determine for himself the relative advantage, from the standpoint of insolation throughout the year, of alternative designs that he may have to consider.

REFERENCES

- (1) "The Orientation of Buildings", being the Report with Appendices of the Royal Institute of British Architects Joint Committee on the orientation of buildings. Published by the Royal Institute of British Architects, 1933, price five shillings.
- (2) "The Orientation of Buildings", by William Atkinson. Published 1912, by John Wiley & Sons, New York.

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We attempt in this number to give a brief description of the Canadian buildings illustrated. We shall continue to do so whenever the information is available, and members are asked, when submitting photographs, to supply a description of about sixty words.

DOIT-ON EMPLOYER UN ARCHITECTE ?

HENRI S. LABELLE

LE GRAND Fénelon a écrit: "Celui qui taille des colonnes ou qui élève un côté de bâtiment n'est qu'un maçon, mais celui qui a pensé tout l'édifice et qui en a toutes les proportions dans la tête est le seul architecte."

Personne à une époque ou à une autre de sa vie, n'échappe à la maladie et le médecin qui soigne et guérit l'humanité souffrante est bien connu et apprécié de tous; la plupart des gens ont aussi recours, durant leur carrière, aux lumières légales des avocats et des notaires, mais par contre, c'est le petit nombre qui fait construire et requiert les services d'un architecte. Celui-ci est, par conséquent, peu ou mal connu du public.

Qu'est-ce donc qu'un architecte? L'architecte est celui qui conçoit l'ensemble d'un édifice, en établit les dimensions, l'agencement, la décoration, en dresse les plans et devis, en surveille l'exécution fidèle et qui avise le client pour les déboursés à faire pour l'entreprise.

L'architecture est l'art dont les manifestations impressionnent l'esprit avec le plus de puissance; elle dispose de moyens auxquels ne peuvent prétendre ni la peinture, ni l'art plastique. Mais de nombreuses entraves font obstacle à l'inspiration de l'architecte qui n'est pas libre de concevoir un monument avec la seule préoccupation du style et de la beauté, car tout édifice doit être utile et les besoins matériels, les aspirations spirituelles, les conditions climatiques, la sécurité de l'homme, dictent à l'architecte le plan général et la disposition intérieure, l'étendue, la solidité, la somptuosité ou la simplicité de l'édifice qui lui est demandé.

Afin d'être en mesure de produire une oeuvre qui remplit toutes ces conditions, l'architecte doit avoir acquis les connaissances nécessaires en composition architecturale, dessin, géométrie, perspective, stéréotomie, physique, résistance des matériaux, etc., c'est-à-dire, être un technicien compétent. Il doit être également un artiste capable de produire une oeuvre d'art et un homme d'affaire averti, car les ramifications de la finance moderne ne doivent pas lui être inconnues; celui qui voudrait faire beau et grand mais qui ne se préoccuperait pas du coût de revient et ne chercherait pas à donner un rendement suffisant, risquerait de ne pas atteindre le véritable objectif de l'entreprise. L'architecte doit aussi posséder la connaissance de la législation se rapportant aux murs mitoyens, servitudes, responsabilités, privilèges, hypothèques, etc., autant de problèmes avec lesquels il est confronté chaque jour et dont la connaissance approfondie lui permet de protéger son client en prévenant les litiges longs et coûteux.

Pour bien remplir son mandat, l'architecte doit donc considérer, dans tout édifice qu'il est appelé à

construire, le côté esthétique, le côté pratique et le côté économique, que nous allons analyser sous leurs divers aspects.

Tout édifice est une oeuvre durable qui proclame, pendant des siècles peut-être, l'idéal et la culture de l'époque où il a été érigé. Une des erreurs les plus répandues dans le public, lorsqu'il s'agit de construction, c'est qu'il est plus onéreux de faire oeuvre d'art. Rien n'est plus faux que cette théorie, car l'élément même de la beauté est la simplicité. Si donc, par raison d'économie, les matériaux les plus coûteux ne peuvent être utilisés, un édifice peut encore être une oeuvre d'art si, par un traitement rationnel des matériaux employés (qui offrent toujours des possibilités décoratives à celui qui sait les faire valoir) il présente un ensemble harmonieux de lignes et de couleurs. Nous en avons un exemple dans les temples grecs dont les lignes pures et les proportions harmonieuses proclament encore la grandeur et la splendeur du siècle qui les a produits, même dépouillés comme ils le sont aujourd'hui, des marbres et décorations qui les ornaient primitivement.

Malheureusement dans notre pays, il arrive trop souvent, que sous prétexte d'économie, on dépense inutilement des sommes considérables à des imitations d'un goût déplorable. On essaye, par exemple, de reproduire les veines du marbre sur du plâtre, d'imiter la pierre dans un cas et de la déguiser dans un autre, etc., etc. On obtient ainsi, au point de vue de l'art, des résultats désastreux qui pourraient être évités par l'emploi d'un matériau qui répondant exactement au besoin, éviterait les babioles et décorations superflues.

Pour obtenir l'harmonie des lignes, il est nécessaire de concevoir une oeuvre dans son ensemble et une fois le plan général établi, d'en étudier et détailler minutieusement chacune des parties, sans jamais perdre de vue le tout qu'elles sont appelées à former. La plus belle sculpture n'en blessera pas moins l'oeil si elle est hors de proportions avec l'ensemble dont elle fait partie. Préparons donc l'avenir de notre pays, si richement doté par la nature, en construisant, chaque fois que l'occasion s'en présente, de beaux édifices qui seront plus tard des témoignages éloquents de ce que nous aurons été.

Il est incontestable que l'architecte est celui qui peut le mieux concevoir un édifice en tenant compte de l'harmonie de l'ensemble mais aussi de son but utilitaire, des facteurs de sûreté et de permanence ainsi que des capitaux engagés. Il y est préparé par une formation artistique qui comprend l'étude des plus beaux monuments produits par le génie humain mais en même temps par une formation scientifique et tech-

nique qui comme on l'a vu plus haut, prend de plus en plus d'importance. C'est une grave erreur de croire qu'on puisse s'improviser architecte; dans une civilisation comme la nôtre, il n'y a plus de place pour le travail d'amateur, chacun doit se préparer à sa tâche par des études approfondies et se maintenir à la hauteur en se familiarisant sans cesse avec les nouvelles méthodes, les nouveaux produits et les nouvelles conditions.

On s'imagine parfois réaliser une sensible économie en faisant affaire directement avec un constructeur sans le concours d'un architecte. Il est pourtant avéré que l'honoraire de ce dernier, qui est en somme, minime relativement au coût d'une construction, est économisé de mille et une façons, au cours de l'ouvrage. Car l'architecte, dont c'est le métier, peut prévoir mieux que tout autre, l'oeuvre dans son ensemble, tenant compte dès le début de l'entreprise, de tout ce qui peut affecter la construction, depuis les conditions du sol jusqu'à la décoration finale. En évitant de démolir et de refaire, des sommes considérables sont du fait écono-

misées et représentent, en général, beaucoup plus que l'honoraire professionnel.

Quoi qu'on en dise, par la force même des choses, l'entrepreneur restera toujours plus exposé à la tentation de réaliser de plus gros bénéfices en incorporant où cela est plus ou moins apparent, des matériaux inférieurs ou en tolérant une main d'oeuvre moins qualifiée s'il n'y a aucun contrôle d'exercé par quelqu'un du métier, tandis que l'architecte n'a aucun intérêt une fois le contrat accordé à ne pas le faire exécuter intégralement.

Comme l'a dit le grand fabuliste: "Chacun son métier". N'hésitez donc pas à employer un architecte, quels que soient l'envergure des travaux entrepris et l'importance des capitaux engagés. Surtout dans les grandes institutions et corps publics, il est de l'intérêt de ceux qui en sont la responsabilité, de consulter dès le *début d'un projet*, un architecte compétent qui saura les conseiller.

It would be unfortunate if Mr. Labelle's article did not reach the lay audience for whom it was written. If the P.Q.A.A. cares to distribute it, arrangements for reprints can be made with the publisher.

ROLAND BIGOD WOLSEY

Honorary Member and former Secretary of the Ontario Association of Architects

TO his many friends in the architectural and engineering professions the passing of Roland Bigod Wolsey created a deep sense of personal loss. To these and to a wider group who were privileged with his friendship his demise would seem to have marked the passing of the era of *noblesse oblige* in a world now dominated by ruthless force. The quiet dignity which characterized the deportment of R. B. Wolsey on all occasions epitomised the English Gentleman as I like to think of him. Those qualities of self-respect created an esteem for others and in return elicited the regard of all those with whom he was associated. It is not untimely to observe in passing that such qualities, born of true fortitude, have played a major part in the growth of Empire and of representative government.

In our friend, they were inherited from a long line of English forbears. The quiet courage which marked his career was his support from early youth. The untimely death of his father resulted in his withdrawal from

Oxford University and assumption of family responsibilities which normally come with greater majority.

Born in Norwich, Norfolk County, England, in 1863, he married Kathleen A. Collier in 1883, and came to Canada with his family in 1889. From its inception until quite recently Mr. Wolsey was Secretary-Treasurer of the Ontario Association of Professional Engineers, and was a member of that Association. For

more than twenty years he was Secretary of the Ontario Association of Architects and, on retiring, was the recipient of a sterling silver coffee set, and was made an honorary member of the Association. He was a member of the Church of England, and the A.F. and A.M. At the time of his death he was Secretary of the Engineers' Club, Toronto.

One son, Maunsell Wolsey, predeceased him. He is survived by his widow and three daughters, Mrs. G. McPherson of Guildford, New York; Mrs. W. McKay, Toronto, and Miss Vivian.



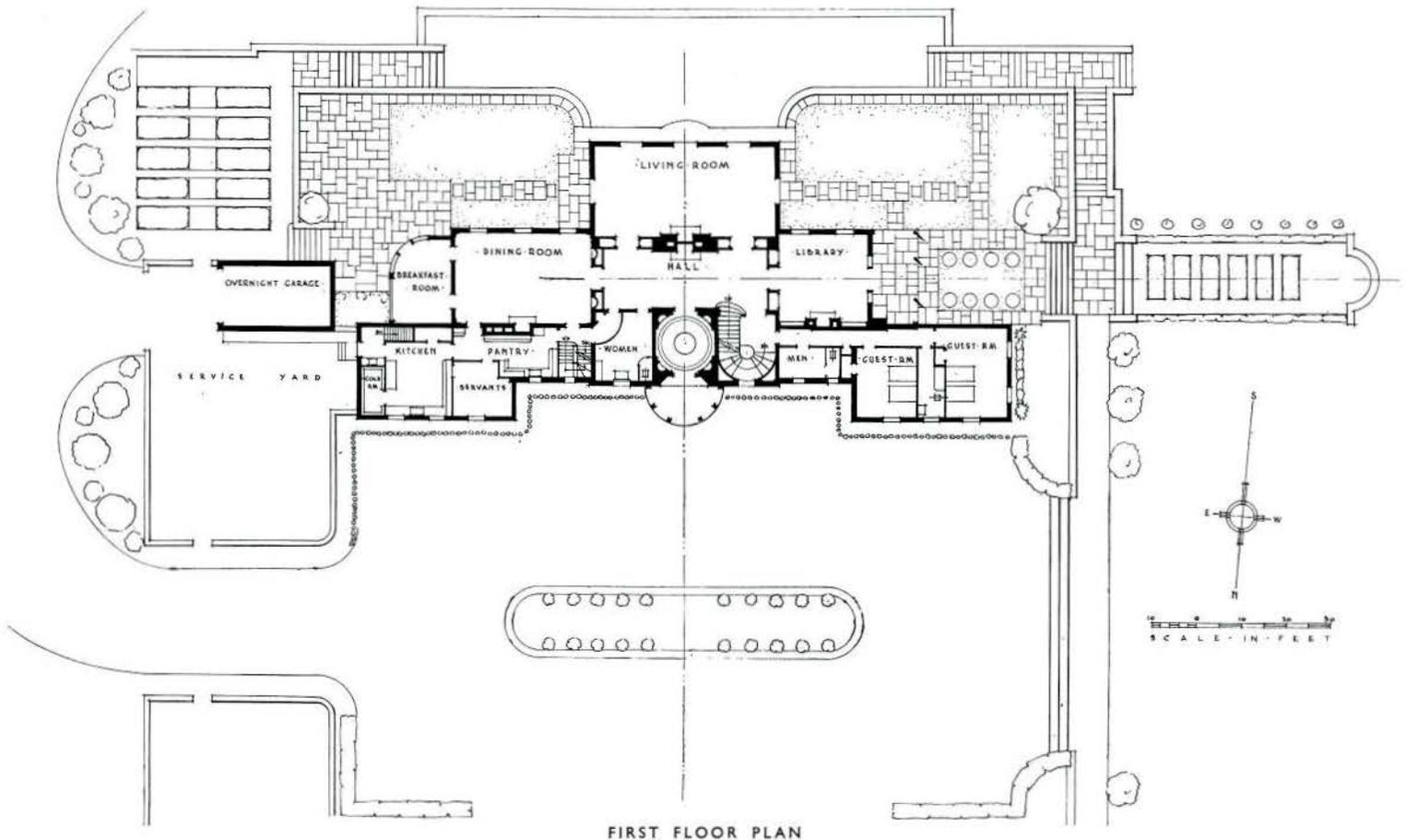
R. B. WOLSEY

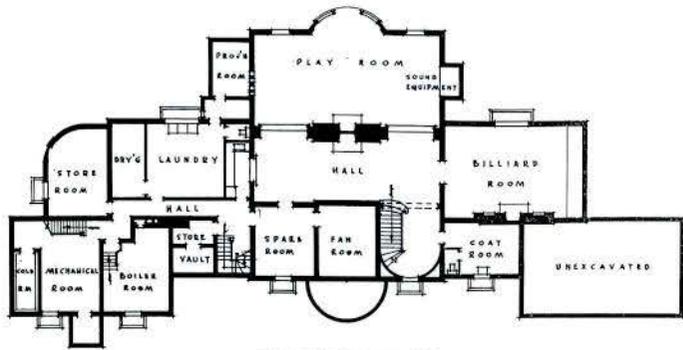
— J. H. Craig.



RESIDENCE OF C. GEORGE McCULLAGH, ESQ., THORNHILL
MACKENZIE WATERS, F.R.A.I.C., A.R.C.A., ARCHITECT

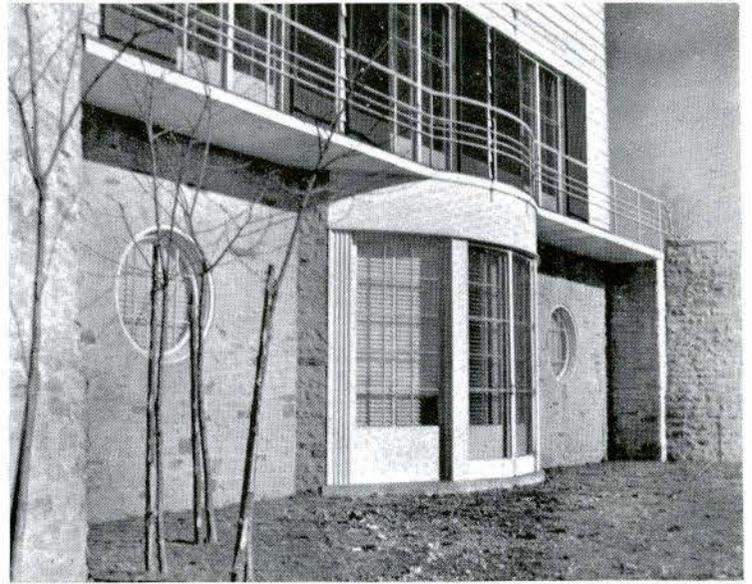
BORGSTROM & CARVER, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS



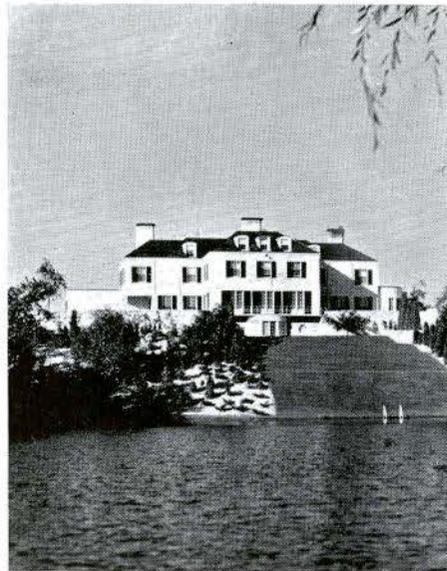


BASEMENT PLAN

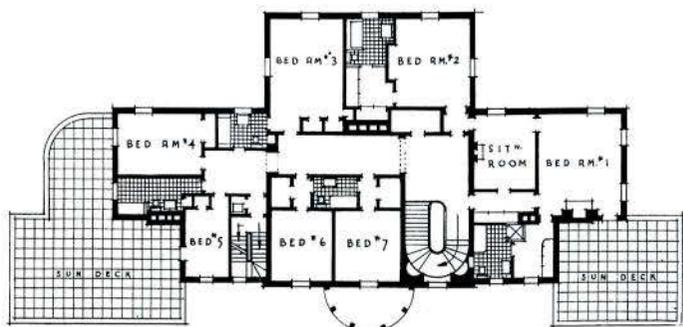
2.



1. The north elevation of the residence which is situated on Bayview Avenue on a 100-acre property, one mile east of Thornhill. It is of fire resisting construction, the walls being of masonry, covered with bevelled siding showing ten inches to the weather. The exterior is painted white with green shutters. 2. A detail of the terrace and playroom entrance at the lower level. 3. The south elevation showing the upper of three ponds. 4. The west elevation showing upper terrace levels.



3.



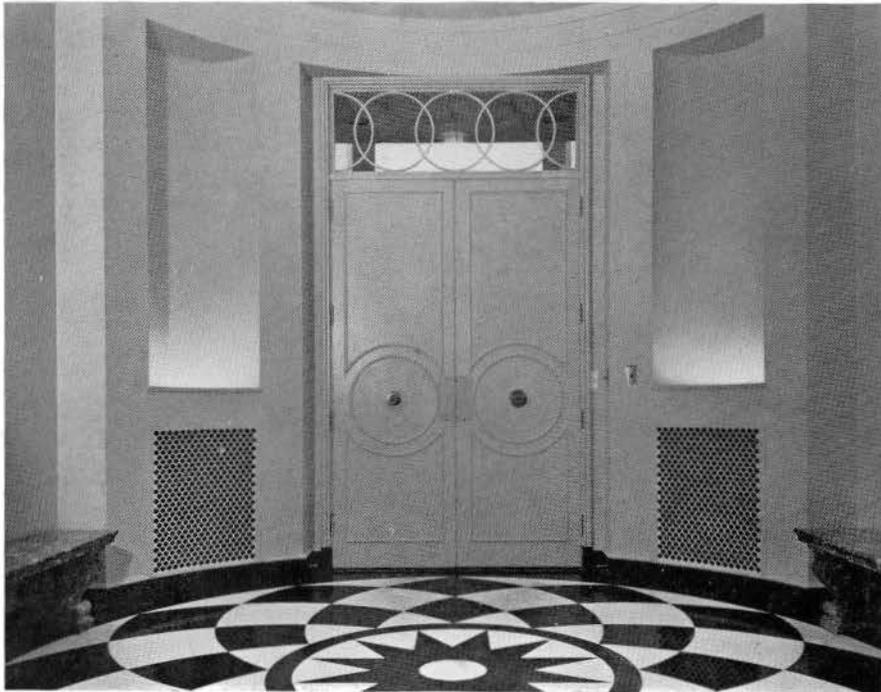
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

4.

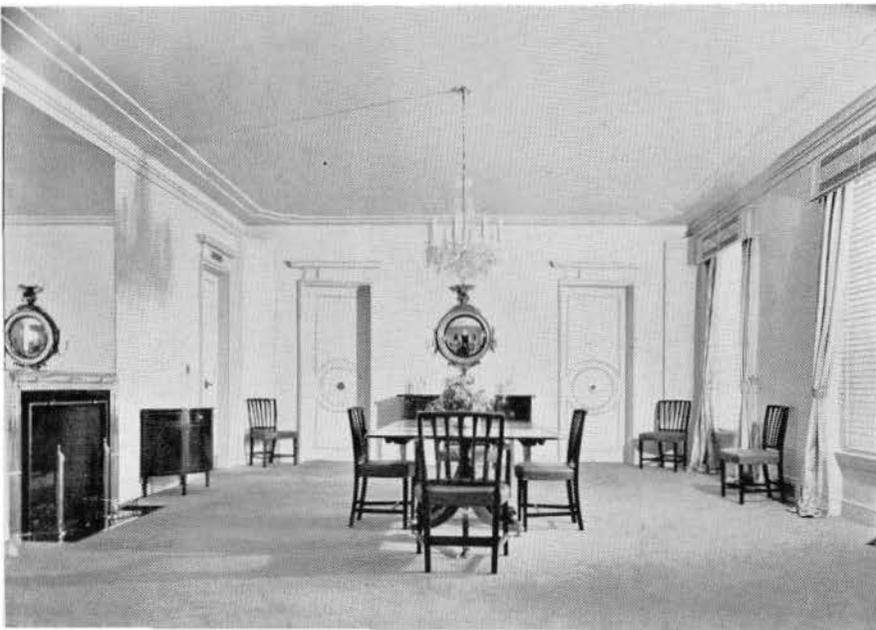




5.



6.



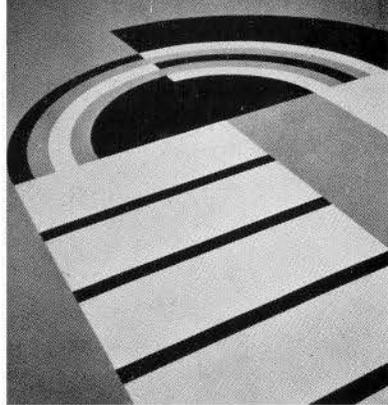
7.

5. The hall looking toward the library doors. 6. The vestibule, the floor of which is black and white marble is circular in form with indirectly lighted niches. The benches are of rouge jaspé marble. 7. This view of the dining room looks toward the east wall where the two doors lead to the breakfast room (13). The surround of the fireplace is moulded glass by Steuben and the walls are painted off white and the ceiling chartreuse. The door hardware throughout consists of clear catalan knobs on brushed silver rosettes. 8. The library is finished in oak, which is limed and waxed. 9. The free standing concrete stairs are covered with polished black marble chips. 10. Mrs. McCullagh's bedroom. 11 and 12 show the black, grey and white rubber floors which were fabricated in England. 13 is a view of the breakfast room and 14 shows Mrs. McCullagh's bathroom. 15. The sunken tub is surrounded with grand antique marble and the floor has a grey and white rubber carpet.

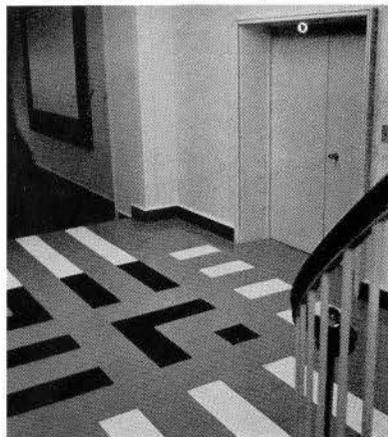
Guy Mitchell of The Robert Simpson Co., Limited, was the interior decorator.



11.



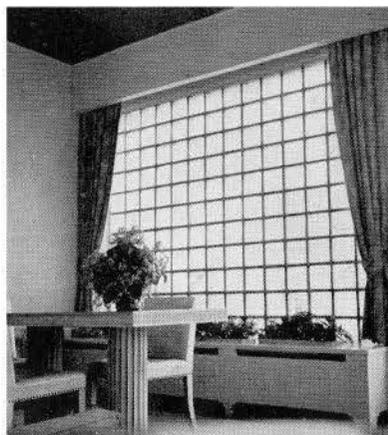
8.



12.



9.



13.



14.



10.

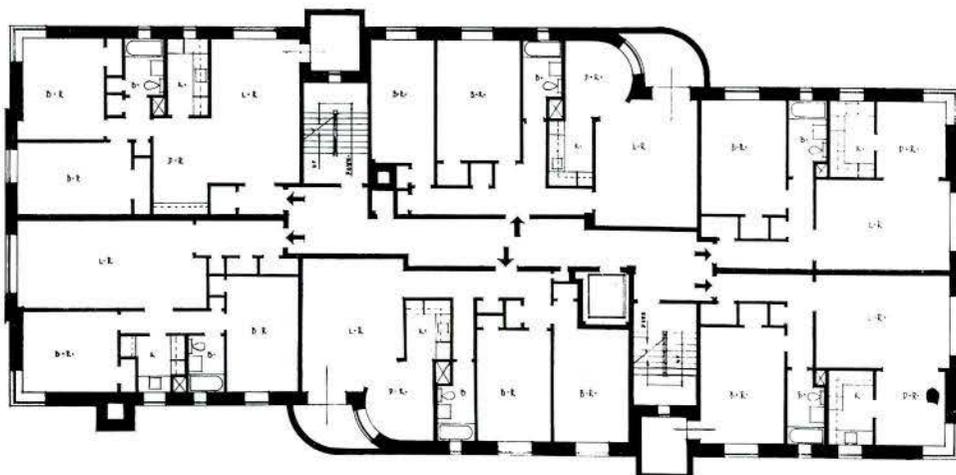


15.



WHITEHALL APARTMENTS, TORONTO

FORSEY PAGE AND STEELE, ARCHITECTS

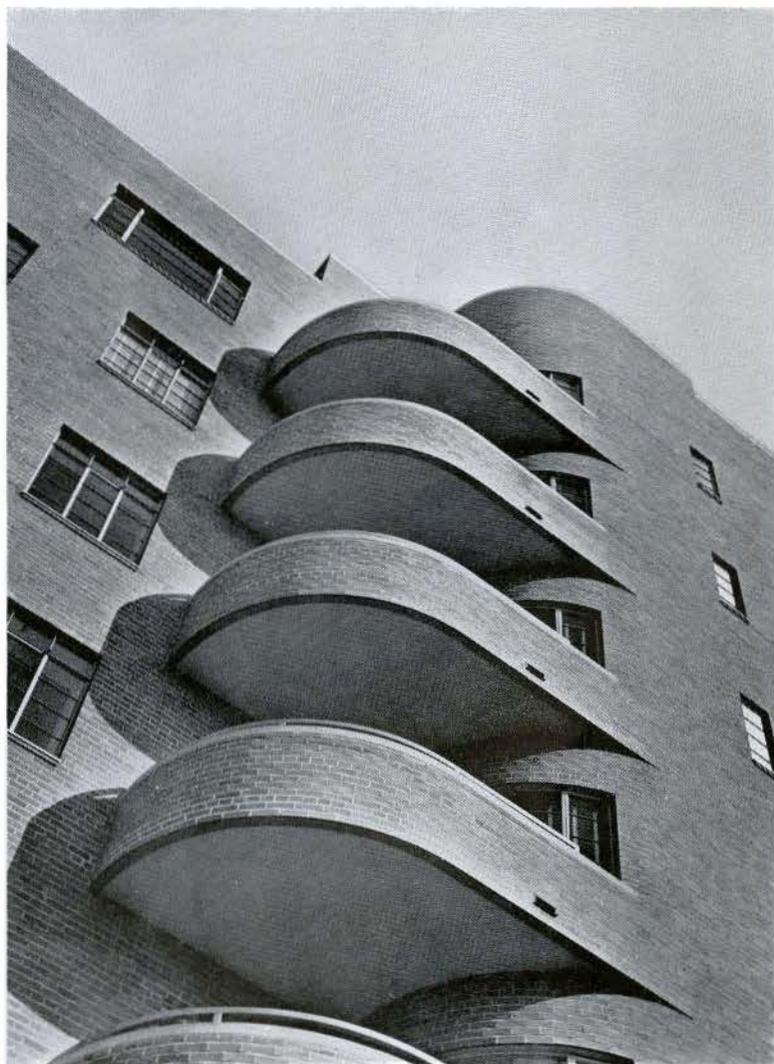


TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN



FOYER

Exterior manganese face brick; Steel joists; Gypsum block partitions; Oak block flooring in suites; Composition tile in kitchens and bathrooms; Steam heating and mechanical ventilation. Steel sash and doors. Main entrance and carriage entrance doors hollow metal and stainless steel. Foyer ceiling of silver leaf with concealed lighting and walls of flexwood, floor carpeted. Interiors painted in pastel shades. Flagstone floors on penthouse decks. Badminton court, shuffle board, etc., on sun deck on roof.



BALCONIES

FRONT ENTRANCE DETAIL

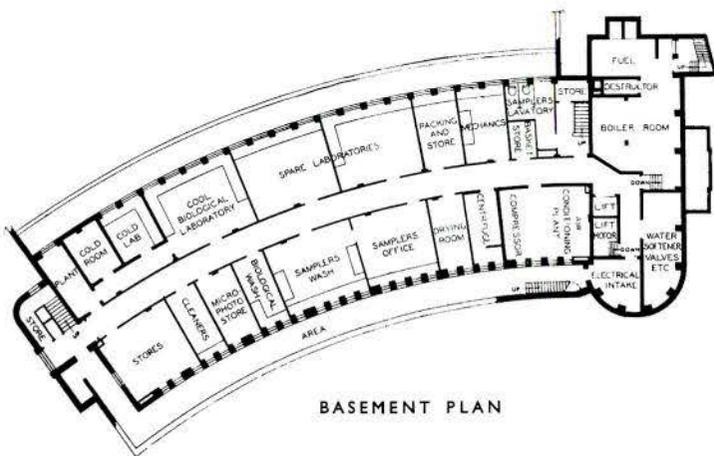


ENGLAND

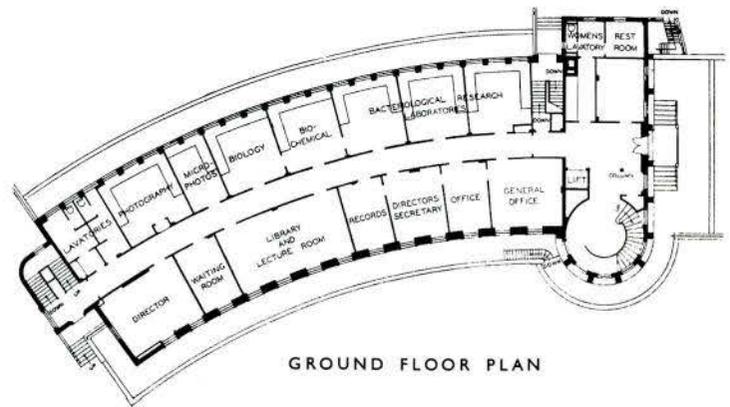


METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD NEW LABORATORIES, LONDON

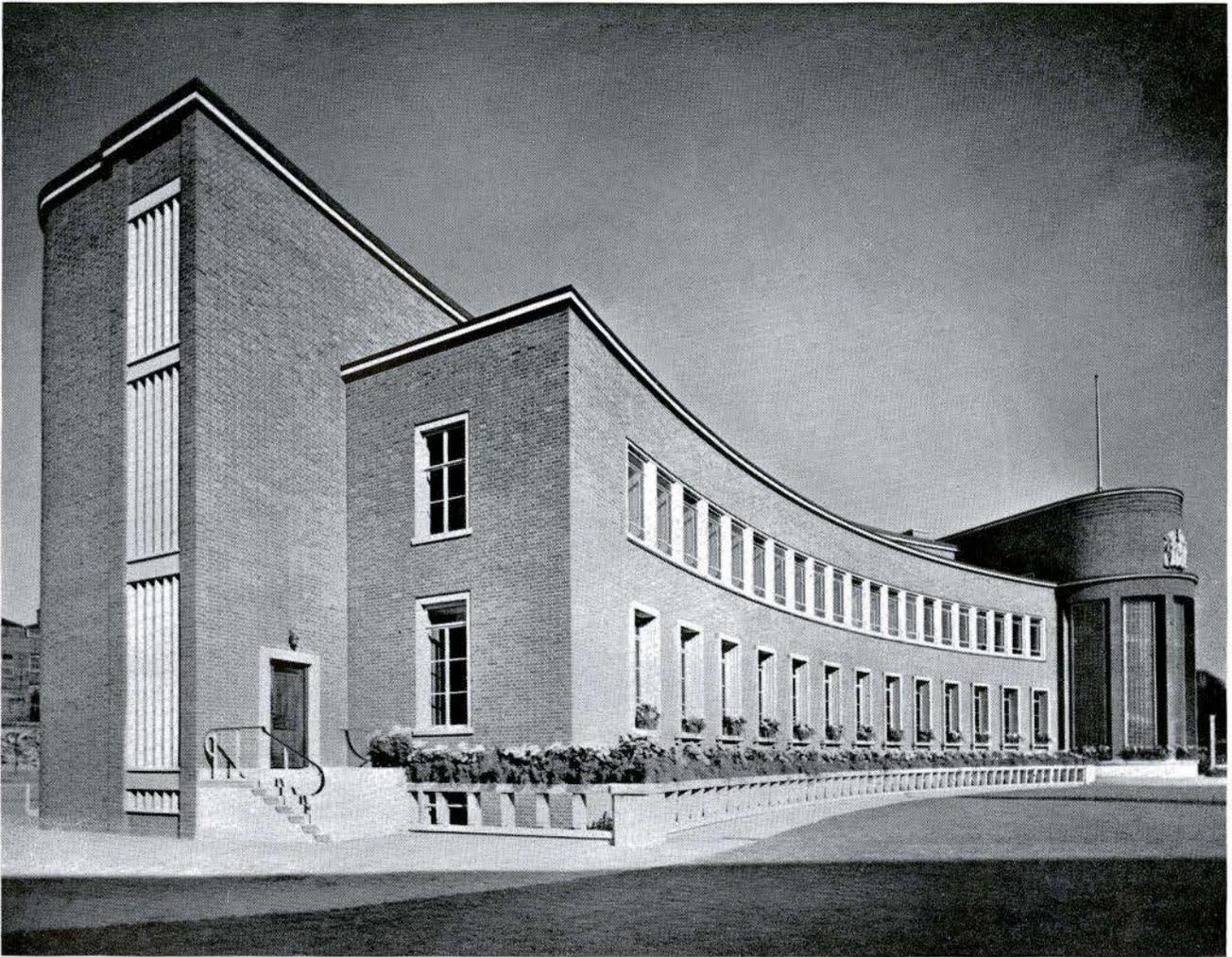
STANLEY HALL & EASTON AND ROBERTSON, ARCHITECTS



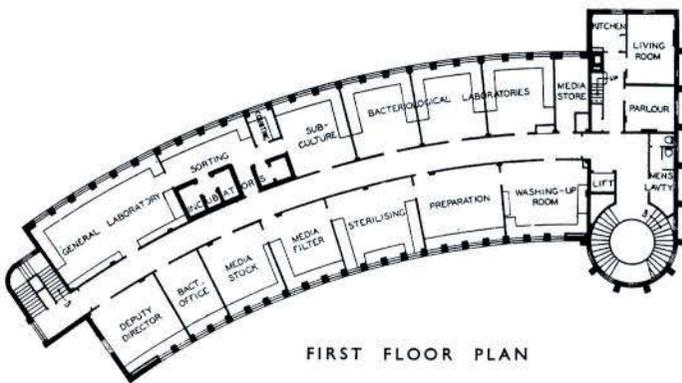
BASEMENT PLAN



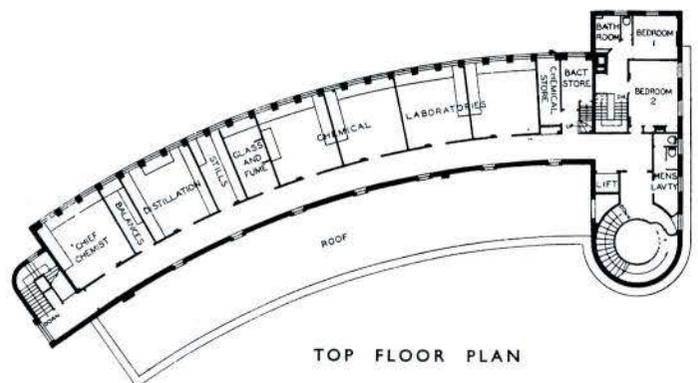
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



VIEW OF WEST END



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



TOP FLOOR PLAN

THE ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA
THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

AT THE
CHATEAU LAURIER, OTTAWA, ONTARIO
ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, THE 17TH AND 18TH FEBRUARY, 1939

Programme

FRIDAY, THE 17TH FEBRUARY, 1939

- 9.30-10.30 A.M.—Registration of Delegates, Members and Ladies.
- 9.30 A.M.—Meeting of the retiring Executive Committee of the Council.
- 10.30 A.M.-12.00 Noon—Ottawa Chapter and Ladies Reception of Visitors. Tour of Parliament Buildings.
- 11.00 A.M.—Meeting of the retiring (1938) Council.
- 12.15 P.M.—Luncheon in Parliamentary Restaurant.
- 2.00 P.M.—Ottawa Chapter will conduct Drive to various points of interest. New French Legation, Special Exhibit at Archives, National Gallery and tour of Driveways.
- 5.30 P.M.—Meeting of the Fellows, Chateau Laurier.
- 7.00 P.M.—Informal Dinner for Visitors and Ladies, Quebec Suite, Chateau Laurier. A Programme of entertainment by the Ottawa Chapter will follow the dinner.

SATURDAY, THE 18TH FEBRUARY, 1939

- 10.00 A.M.—Inaugural Session of the Thirty-second Annual Meeting of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa.
- (a) Reading of the Minutes of the Thirty-first Annual Meeting held at Montreal, Friday and Saturday, the 18th and 19th of February, 1938.
- (b) Report of the Council.
- (c) Discussion of the report of the Council.
- (d) Reports of Standing Committees:
- (1) Architectural Training, W. S. Maxwell (F), Chairman;
 - (2) Scholarships, R. H. Macdonald (F), Chairman;
 - (3) Art, Science and Research, Gordon Hughes, Chairman;
 - (4) Professional Usages, H. L. Fetherstonhaugh (F), Chairman;
 - (5) Public Relations, Eric W. Haldenby and A. J. Hazelgrove (F), Joint Chairmen;
 - (6) Editorial Board, "The Journal—R.A.I.C.," Mackenzie Waters (F), Chairman;
 - (7) Joint Committee of R.A.I.C. and C.C.A. A. J. Hazelgrove (F), Chairman;
 - (8) Exhibitions and Awards, E. I. Barott (F), Chairman.
- (e) Reports of Special Committees.
- (1) Duty on Plans, Alcide Chaussé (F), Chairman;
 - (2) Housing, R. H. Macdonald (F), Chairman.
- (f) Reports of Representatives on other Committees.
- (1) R.I.B.A. H. L. Fetherstonhaugh (F), Representative.
 - (2) C.E.S.A. Col. C. J. Burritt (F), Representative.
 - (g) National Construction Council of Canada, Burwell R. Coon.
 - (h) Report of the Honorary Treasurer, including the Auditor's Report. Burwell R. Coon, Honorary Treasurer.
 - (i) Report of the Election of Delegates from the Component Societies to the 1939 Council of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. Mr. Alcide Chaussé (F), Honorary Secretary.
- 1.00 P.M.—Luncheon for Delegates and their Ladies, Chateau Laurier. Speaker, Mr. Pierre Blouke, Architect Advisor, Home Owners' Loan Corporation, Washington, D.C.
- 2.30 P.M.—Business Sessions.
- (j) Unfinished Business from previous session.
 - (k) New Business.
- 2.30 P.M.—Entertainment of out-of-town Ladies by Ottawa Ladies.
- 4.00 P.M.—Meeting of the (1939) Council.
- (1) Election of Officers.
 - (2) Appointment of the Executive Committee.
 - (3) Budget for 1939.
 - (4) Appointment of an Auditor.
 - (5) Delegation of powers of the Executive Committee of the Council.
 - (6) Appointment of Standing Committees.
 - (7) Authorization for the Honorary Treasurer to pay certain expenses.
 - (8) Place of next Annual Meeting.
 - (9) Other Business.
- 5.00 P.M.—Meeting of the (1939) Executive Committee of the Council.
- 7.30 P.M.—Annual Dinner, at the Chateau Laurier. (Formal Dress). Speaker, H. P. Hill, K.C. Announcement of Awards in R.A.I.C. Students' Competition. Presentation of Fellowships.

The drawings submitted in connexion with the R.A.I.C. Student Competitions, will be exhibited at the Chateau Laurier.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS

Messrs. W. J. Abra, Chairman; Cecil Burgess, W. S. Beattie, E. A. Gardiner, A. J. Hazelgrove, H. Gordon Hughes, J. S. Lefort, A. K. Mills, H. J. Morin, W. E. Noffke, C. D. Sutherland, and E. E. Temple.

This Programme may be subject to changes which will be announced at the Business Sessions.

H. L. FETHERSTONHAUGH, President.
ALCIDE CHAUSSÉ, Honorary Secretary

RESULTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE . . . AND SOME COMMENTS

1. Do you like technical articles such as "Condensation in Walls and Attics"? 91% Yes—9% No.
2. Do you like an equal number of plates of foreign and local work? 78% Yes—22% No.
Do you prefer more foreign or more local plates in each number? 56% more local—44% more foreign.
3. Of the "features" in the *Journal* do you wish us to continue with
"Our Foreign Correspondent" (if willing)? 90% Yes—10% No.
The Provincial Page? 88% Yes—12% No.
"O, Canada"? 80% Yes—20% No.
4. Are you interested in historical articles like "Drawings from the Archives, Ottawa"? 60% Yes—40% No.
7. Do you think the cover might be improved in design? 45% Yes—55% No. A great many, quite rightly, said "Everything is capable of improvement".
12. Should we devote more space to meetings and Association activities? 22% Yes—78% No.

The results in percentage of the questionnaire appear above and need no explanation. Of even greater interest to the Editorial Board are the pages of comments which members were interested enough to write. These comments have received, and will continue to receive, the attention of the Board. We have sorted out some extracts from two hundred letters that were of more than ordinary interest so that members may get an idea of the proposals presented and may comment on the comments if they wish. About three hundred members replied, which is quite a record in an architectural journal, especially when it is remembered that quite a few represented the opinion of members of a firm. The most appreciated efforts of the year seem to have been Mr. Mathers' editorial, the page on Railway Stations and the article on Condensation. Editorial comments below are in italics.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

ROBERT A. D. BERWICK, Vancouver: Your article on the Siena Railway Station compared to Hamilton and London seems to be the kind that hits the nail on the head. We don't want to see the *Journal* start a revolution, but the editorial and articles are really good as well as educational. The *Journal* is read now whereas a year ago it was only shelved. It seems to the writer that although the large work is most interesting, articles or information on the problems in planning smaller work would be desirable for a lot of us who are unable to get larger work at the present time.

Mr. Berwick is one of many who liked the pages of Railway Stations. We confess that other buildings occur to us that might be similarly treated, but we lack the courage to publish them. We find this editorial business too much fun to put our youthful editorial neck under the guillotine so early in our journalistic career. We asked Mr. Berwick some weeks ago for an article on small houses and expect to hear from him soon.

WILLIAM FREDERICK GARDINER, Vancouver: An effort should be made to illustrate more provincial work of which

there is splendid material to work on. Personally I am very much in favour of a *Journal* as something to be read rather than something to be looked at. I would, therefore, suggest that the size of our *Journal* be reduced to a small magazine (5½ x 7½ inches) pocket size.

HY. WHITTAKER, Victoria: The *Journal* is a great improvement—don't worry, keep up the good work.

MANITOBA

H. H. G. MOODY, Winnipeg: The Provincial items should definitely remain.

MILTON S. OSBORNE, Winnipeg: The *Journal* has been immeasurably improved during the past year, not only in the general ensemble of the magazine, but in the more modern photographs featured and the more optimistic tone of the articles, which have indicated a forward-looking policy on the part of the Editorial Staff. The quality of the paper alone has helped to make the magazine more attractive and I hope there may never be a tendency to cheapen that or the photographs. Foreign architecture most certainly should be shown and, if possible, some comment on the working of the plan or some special feature of the elevation might be added. Since there is no magazine on art in Canada, a small section might well be given to such subjects as painting, sculpture, new work in iron, ceramics, etc., in Canada. Perhaps no one reads the Provincial Page, but it does seem to me to be one way for the scattered provinces to bring their news and some note of happenings to the attention of others. If nothing else, it gives them a feeling that they are a part of the whole organization.

Professor Osborne will be pleased to read elsewhere of the importance attached to the Provincial Page by the "electorate". The Provincial Page has been our special child, approved by the Council even when it was a skinny infant, and we rejoice in its progress.

ONTARIO

JOHN R. BOYDE, Windsor: Give more letters like A. S. Mathers. Also your comparison or criticism of Railway Stations . . . excellent. Let's have more.

J. H. CRAIG, Toronto: Congratulations to you and to the Editorial Board on the advance made by the *Journal* during the first year in which you have served the Institute as Editor, and congratulations to the Institute. The *Journal* is good, but may be improved by the addition of a new feature which will give significance to the publication, and I think increase its circulation. If the architect is to play his complete rôle he must become an effective factor in the life of the community. Sincerity of purpose demands something more than the publishing of articles on housing, town planning, educational trends and sociological progress in other countries, when such developments are denied us in Canada. Steady employment in the work of his profession is dependent on economic stability and a building programme commensurate with the real needs of the country. The building industry and with it the architect suffers most during a period of depression and it should be a function of the architects to play some part in bringing about the more stable conditions he desires. Such views may be held by only a limited group in the profession and it is precisely this apathy or unwillingness to know the

economic causes underlying a continued low volume of construction which has resulted in a decade of unstable building activity. I would suggest that a new department be instituted in the *Journal* which would deal with the economic factors which require redress if stability in construction is to be attained. Such articles might be published under some such heading as "Stabilizing Construction". They should be entirely unpolitical and should be passed upon by a special committee before being reviewed by the Editorial Board.

Mr. Craig represented a fair body of opinion in favour of articles on economics. We shall confer with him on a method of obtaining material.

A. G. ELTON, Toronto: Prior to the new regime I never took the *Journal* to read on the street car. I looked at the plates, grunted and closed the matter until the next month. But now, when travelling, I don't try to conceal my interest, hoping by so doing to create a demand for the book on the news stands.

GLADSTONE EVANS, Toronto: We should avoid any appearance of "pushing" modernism or any other particular school of thought. It should be made quite clear that the *Journal* maintains a critical and appraisive attitude toward all work, whatever its style or date of execution. The comparisons between Canadian and Italian Railway Stations on pp. 206-7 of the current issue are definitely exaggerated.

- (1) Feeble examples of "traditional" work are contrasted with vigorous modern works.
- (2) Some of the contrast is due to "fashion". For example, the Hamilton Station would not look nearly so bad if shown against parts of official Washington.

The result is that the intrinsic faults of the old styles are intensified while those of the new, pass almost unnoticed; and the merits of the new are fictitiously enhanced.

Et tu, Brute?

A. J. HAZELGROVE, Ottawa: I have the greatest admiration for the manner in which you and your cohorts have pulled the *Journal* out of the hole. For pity's sake do not become stodgy and architecturally unpornographic.

We are grateful to Mr. Hazelgrove for that kind word.

ROBERT R. MOFFAT, Toronto: I would like to see a few biographies of members—personal as well as architectural.

We have long wanted to do such a thing. There are sufficient distinguished older members in each province to make an interesting series.

W. N. MOORHOUSE, Toronto: I repeat a suggestion already put forward of a separate leaflet, filing cabinet size, numbered according to A.I.A. file, of approved specifications. This might at first only deal with general conditions of a contract, or only with new materials, or with the object of promoting a standard form and method of indexing specifications throughout the R.A.I.C. membership.

Col. Moorhouse realizes that we have not the editorial staff for tackling such a job. If he were to suggest a committee willing to do the work, we feel sure the Board would welcome the proposal.

EARLE C. MORGAN, Toronto: From my observation of the public, more articles on architecture that are not too earnest should be written. In almost every case where I have shown the *Journal* to a layman there has been practically no response to articles that had a tendency to serious and earnest side of the profession. This may reflect on my choice of acquaintances, but I think the large majority of the public does not think seriously about any of the arts. Serious articles are

necessary of course, but I feel a strong effort should be made to educate that large part of the public which will not educate itself and will not have dry, technical and earnest articles forced down their throats.

There seems to be no tendency in the Institute to popularize the Journal. Though Mr. Morgan was not alone in his views, he was one of a very small minority.

QUEBEC

L. A. AMOS, Montreal: Comparing the photos shown in the September issue of the Railway Stations in Italy, and of those in Canada, it seems to me that Canadian architects appear to be afraid of showing individualism in tackling their problems. Do they fear of moving too fast or are they afraid of Mrs. Grundy? Give a hint that architects need not be afraid of giving up past ideas of design and to try more modern ideas, bearing in mind our climatic conditions and the use of Canadian building materials. I can offer no criticism on your work and, on the contrary, I think you have done remarkably well and offer you my sincere congratulations.

RICHARD E. BOLTON, Montreal: The *Journal* of the American Medical Association might be an inspiration from the point of view of professional integrity, and the spirit of searching for technical and aesthetic progress. I like the character of our *Journal*. As a complementary step to our aim of securing wider recognition of our existence and value to the community, I would suggest that when Canadian buildings are illustrated there be appended a notice giving the names of general contractor, subs, etc., as the case may warrant. This is particularly well done in the *Architectural Review*. I feel sure that such a gesture would be appreciated by the trades and suppliers. Hitherto, we have not troubled about this sort of thing, but I believe that best results will be obtained if we emphasize our connection with the building trades; also that we will gain wider recognition by giving in kind. I believe the *Journal* would look better if the title page were placed on the left, with the editorial facing it on the right. The editorial would then be given more prominence and would be more carefully read. Also the title page would not have to compete with electric products or pretty half-naked girls from Wallaceburg. What about those woolly hand-made letters at the top of the Provincial Page?

We give Mr. Bolton the prize for the best letter and comments received and apologize for the mutilation above. His conception of the Journal as a professional magazine entirely coincides with our own. Gone are the woolly hand-made letters on the Provincial Page.

ROLAND DUMAIS, Montreal: There is criticism: Why the *Journal* does not publish works made by French-Canadian architects. Thank you.

Mr. Dumais is misinformed. We are more than anxious to publish photographs of work by French Canadians. The Editorial Board representative in Montreal is Mr. Emile Venne.

W. S. MAXWELL, Montreal: The *Journal* is excellent and, in view of the progress made, deserves every encouragement. I suggest that the contents of one number each year be devoted to a review of progress made in the practical side of the profession.

Mr. Maxwell's letter is in the form of headings, "Painting, Flooring, Plumbing, Heating, etc." and is too long to print. It is excellent and will be seriously considered.

J. ROXBOROUGH SMITH, Montreal: Are there no possible contributors in the realm of French? We hope our brief comment will help to prove that we consider the *Journal* all right and we will continue to dream of the Suez Canal and Bali,

while you continue the good work. Hoping our English is not too "basic"—and my wind not too long.

Observe Contributor Labelle in this issue.

A. D. THACKER, Montreal: Any criticism that can be levelled at you is of such a piffling nature, as far as I am concerned, that it can be neglected. I am all for letting more daylight in, keeping in mind dangers from sunburn and excessive draughts—some of our constitutions still may be a little sensitive—my feelings would be to develop the *Journal* more on magazine lines rather than as a record of transactions—something that will command the respect and attention of the lay intelligentsia, a kind of "who's who" or "what's what" in architecture, a more or less indispensable magazine for the initiated. This, in fact, is what you have been doing as I see it. I cannot think of anything so illuminating, and so pregnant with possibilities in educating public, and for that matter, architects' taste as the illustrations side by side of the rather vacant cow-like-looking Railway Stations at Hamilton and London, and the virile athletic-looking erections serving the same function in Germany.

LESLIE A. WATT, Ste. Anne de Bellevue: I think the movement of the construction dollar should be recorded from month to month and year to year with reference to each distinct centre in Canada, together with collective experience data on unit costs. It is important, as never before, that the Architectural design dollar be a 115% working dollar, in addition to its aesthetic value. Such data should be maintained in each local association and regularly transmitted to our National Association for general distribution.

SASKATCHEWAN

ROBERT F. DUKE, Saskatoon: In the name of all common sense, do not let this *Journal* go "ultra moderne". Surely there is enough Architectural activity in Canada and the United States (which cannot be thought of as "Foreign") to fill a publication five times this size, with beautiful buildings. The Adolf Hitler School in Heiligendamm and so many of these "Swing" monstrosities are a waste of good paper. This is not written in any nationalistic frame of mind, because Germany and Italy can produce just as beautiful buildings as any other country, but some of these European designs just do not add up right.

We regret to see a phrase like "ultra moderne" in this paper, but we publish Mr. Duke for his "swing" monstrosities, which, it will be agreed, is a lovely example of contemporary art criticism.

H. WILLIAM MEECH, Saskatoon: 1. An occasional sheet of detail drawings of current work. 2. Perhaps the work illustrated is out of proportion as between Canada's half-dozen larger cities and the balance of the country. Suggest that each Provincial Society outside of Ontario and Quebec be asked to be responsible for selecting illustrations and descriptive matter of work in smaller cities by some of the lesser known. Say start work in cities of 25,000 and up and, if successful, then from smaller centres. 3. Occasional articles on the economics of building; town planning or zoning and its effect on building values; depreciation and obsolescence, etc.

—E. R. A.

THE ANNUAL MEETING, FEBRUARY 17th and 18th, 1939

THIS is the last opportunity, through the medium of the *Journal*, to urge on our members the desirability of attendance at the Annual Meeting at Ottawa.

The Ottawa Chapter of the O.A.A., under the chairmanship of Mr. W. J. Abra, is in charge of the local arrangements and has prepared a most interesting programme of activities apart from the formal business sessions.

By the kind permission of His Excellency the Minister, a visit has been arranged to the new French Legation. This building, the work of French architects and their Canadian associates, exemplifies a new trend in design for a type of structure which is usually handled on traditional lines. The interior is a remarkable example of French design and craftsmanship, and the members of the Institute should not fail to take advantage of this opportunity for detailed inspection.

The officials of the Dominion Archives are kindly arranging a special exhibit of architectural drawings, dating back to the beginnings of Canada. There is such a wealth of interesting material available that your present correspondent, to whom fell the duty of making a representative selection, had to be quite ruthless in order to keep the exhibit to reasonable proportions.

Through the courtesy of the Board of Governors and the Curator, the R.A.I.C. Annual Exhibition will be held in the

National Gallery. This arrangement will also permit the visiting members to view the permanent collection, which is one of which Canada and the National Gallery may well be proud.

The members of the Ottawa Chapter will entertain the visiting members and their ladies to an informal supper on the evening of Friday the 17th. Following the supper, a satirical travesty will be presented. The theme concerns certain hitherto unrecorded episodes in the lives of famous architects of the past and future.

Arrangements have been made for luncheon in the Parliamentary Restaurant on Saturday the 18th.

The Ottawa Chapter is ready and anxious to make this the most memorable Annual Meeting ever held.

It is realized that some members cannot come, but will all others accept this as the little additional urge necessary to induce their attendance for the two days.

All meetings will be held in the Chateau Laurier. Hotel reservations may be made by writing direct to the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa.

FINALLY—Please remember that members are invited to bring their ladies; a special committee of Ottawa ladies will see that they have a happy time.

—A. J. Hazelgrove.

PROVINCIAL PAGE

ALBERTA

The City Architect of Edmonton has prepared a map of the city showing the various zoning districts. The map is to the scale of 1,200 feet to the inch and measures 36x29 inches. It is entitled Schedule "A" of the Zoning Bylaws and is brought up to date to accord with revisions approved by the city in April, 1938.

Many points of interest are impressed by an examination of the map. There stand out particularly some of the characteristics that are common to a number of western towns. Some of these, arising from an excessive early optimism as to estimated increase of population, have been a cause of no small grief to a later generation. Some, however, offer opportunities for specially favourable future development, if only the economic structure were somewhat more pliable to the requirements of life.

The area of the city of Edmonton comprises over 40 square miles—a pretty ample allowance for a population of 85,000. Much of this consists of sparsely-occupied land on the outskirts; enough to create practically a "greenbelt city".

A special feature of the city of Edmonton is that the splendid North Saskatchewan River traverses the city in a meandering course 200 feet below the general level of the city itself. In the valley there is a considerable amount of flat land on which, in places, there are some small dwellings and minor businesses, but they are in the main zoned as "Public Parks". For this purpose the whole valley offers a great opportunity, being largely covered with poplar and spruce bush. Since, on the sides of the river and in the several ravines that connect with it, there are about 2,700 acres, and, in isolated open spaces apart from these, about 460 acres are dedicated as parks, it is evident that the city is well supplied with parks. It is true that there has been little development of these, but they are nevertheless, as natural resorts, a great asset to the city.

Most of the sparsely-occupied land on the outskirts of the city is zoned as "Agricultural District" with, at present, severe restrictions as to use.

In spite of all this available land there is admittedly "congestion" in the city. That is to say, there is considerable scarcity of low cost housing and it is increasingly difficult to maintain the character of residential districts owing to pressure, sometimes ingeniously applied, by property owners to divide up single family houses into two or more dwellings. In the poorer districts many families are occupying in twos and threes accommodation properly suited to no more than ones.

A carefully-prepared map of the sort now available brings the above and a number of other conditions into relief and enables citizens and council to view the situation in a realistic manner.

— Cecil S. Burgess.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Architectural Institute of British Columbia held its Annual General Meeting on Saturday, 10th December, in the Empress Hotel, Victoria. The time involved in the journey from Vancouver to Victoria affected the numbers attending, but a representative gathering met in business session under the chairmanship of President William Frederick Gardiner.

The President's report revealed an unusual period of activity in the Council during the year, a large portion of the time having been given to the exercise of disciplinary measures in order to check a tendency towards unprofessional conduct on the part of certain members, and thus help to maintain the standard of ethics necessary to the proper conduct of the profession.

Definite action was taken in a specific case where it was found necessary to suspend a member who had placed his seal on a set of drawings not prepared by him for which he accepted monetary consideration. He was suspended from professional practice for a period of three months. This, the Council hope, will be a warning to any who may be inclined to slip in a similar manner.

The general discussion on the action taken in this case showed a strong feeling on the part of younger members against such practices by any member and the Council was urged to take even stronger steps in case of further lapses.

At the conclusion of the business session, members adjourned to meet their guests at dinner. It had been hoped that His Honour The Lieutenant-Governor, The Hon. Eric W. Hamber, would have been the guest of the evening, but unfortunately he was unavoidably detained. His Honour had been elected to Honorary Membership in the Institute at the business session and the Council hope to arrange for a suitable occasion in the near future when he will be presented with his Diploma of Membership.

An interesting programme was arranged by Past President Henry Whittaker of Victoria, and the evening was thoroughly enjoyed by all, the dignity of the occasion being upheld by the speaker and guest of honour of the evening, the Very Rev. Dean Spencer Elliott, who delighted the gathering with his appropriate and sympathetic address, while an undercurrent of hilarity on the part of the younger members enlivened the evening, particularly at one end of the long table.

Among prominent guests at dinner were The Hon. F. M. MacPherson, Provincial Minister of Public Works, and Mr. R. W. Mayhew, M.P.

An evening which might otherwise have been considerably extended was brought to a close in time to allow some of the Vancouver members to catch the midnight boat home, but the end is not yet and we expect there will be repercussions from the business session which will be material for further correspondence.

— David Colville.

MANITOBA

It is good to note that Winnipeg has enjoyed a home building increase during 1938. According to the local press it has been the best home building year for several years, 137 new dwellings with a value of over a half-million dollars, as compared with 107 homes valued at \$400,000 for 1937. But another half-million dollars were spent on underpinning during the year that might well have gone into new construction.

As one drives through the older sections of the city it is more evident each year that our parents' desire for large, rambling houses of a few years ago has definitely changed. The old houses are being remodelled into two and three family flats or are being torn down to make way for new apart-

ments. The servant problem has, no doubt, had a great deal to do with the interest in small houses or apartments, but it may mean the passing of one of the most fascinating, if not too lucrative, fields of architectural service, the designing of the large house. Neighbourhoods of large houses for the wealthier middle class families are synonymous to the most of us of the equal opportunities this western world has to offer; they represent our desire for stability and our belief in the survival of democratic institutions much more than the apartment house. Although I live in an apartment and have for several years, the feeling has never left me that our life is transient, and will be until we have a place of our own.

I have talked to a number of young men about homes for themselves. Their complaint is that building costs are much too high for them to afford a house of their own on their present salary. Apparently the Dominion Loan for home building is not yet answering the housing problem for the great majority of people, and will not until we find a way to build houses for comfortable living for less than \$3,500 or \$4,000. Our problems of construction are greater here than in other localities in Canada; we have the first problem of being to a great extent a distributing centre for eastern concerns which makes for certain instability of location, we have serious foundation problems, we must insulate our walls, and we must provide our house with a good heating system. So far we have not been able to build good houses for \$3,000, as I believe they can at the coast and possibly in some parts of Ontario.

The Manitoba Association of Architects has welcomed into membership during the past year J. Morrow Oxley, Gordon Ritchie and H. N. Semmens.

I was sorry to see the new scheme for a city plan for Ottawa turned down by the voters. That is certainly the one city in Canada that should be developed in a way fitting a capital city. We all need a comprehensive city plan, Winnipeg particularly, but there will be little hope of any enthusiasm along that line if we have many such examples as Ottawa has given us. There are other improvements that we sincerely hope the new year will bring, such as a solution of our housing problems which is so clearly tied up with unemployment, the elimination of offensive sign-boards, the cleaning up of city approaches, etc.

The undersigned takes this opportunity on behalf of the Manitoba Association of Architects to wish all of the members of the architectural associations across Canada a Very Happy and Prosperous New Year.

—Milton J. Osborne.

NOVA SCOTIA

We regret to report the death of Harris S. Tremaine, which occurred on the 6th December, 1938, at the age of seventy-three. He began his career in the office of the late J. C. Dumaresq, father of your correspondent, afterwards going into practice for himself and then becoming representative of the Dominion Public Works Department for Nova Scotia. Mr. Tremaine was a retired Major in the First Canadian Artillery and a devoted fisherman and hunter. Of a genial and happy disposition he made friends wherever he went and leaves a large number to mourn his passing away.

In anticipation of the visit of their Majesties, the King and Queen, to Canada next summer the Nova Scotia Association of Architects are holding a competition among the high school students of this province. There will be a first, second and third prize of \$50.00, \$30.00 and \$20.00, respectively. The subject is "An Arch of Welcome". The conditions are very general, allowing the student every opportunity

for the display of his or her imagination. For instance, the arch may be built of any material and the site may be "any piece of ground in Nova Scotia".

Five of our members were recently appointed to the slum clearance and housing committee of the Civic Improvement League, an organization operating in Halifax City.

—S. P. Dumaresq.

ONTARIO

The recent death of Mr. R. B. Wolsey (of which a fuller notice appears elsewhere in this issue) removes one who was intimately associated with the activities of the profession for many years; contributing as much by the charm of his personality as by the work in which he was engaged. He was one of those men who become so integral a part of the organizations to which they belong, and who enjoy such universal goodwill and respect among their colleagues, that they leave behind them a very real sense of loss which is by no means confined to the circle of their personal friends.

There will be only one change in the Council of the Ontario Association for this year, as Mr. John M. Watt is re-elected by acclamation from the London district. The new member will be Mr. Bruce Wright, Toronto, elected to replace Mr. R. S. Morris, whose term has expired. The Registration Board will remain as before; Mr. James H. Craig having been re-elected by acclamation.

The December luncheon of the Toronto Chapter attracted a record attendance. Local members of the Canadian Society of Landscape Architects and Town Planners attended in force to hear a debate between H. Dunnington-Grubb and Humphrey Carver. The subject was, of course, "Landscape Gardening" and, presumably, the two champions represented diametrically opposite points of view. The writer, however, has to confess that his memories of the discussion are confined to such matters as stone dogs, fountains, geraniums and concrete slabs, which were thrown about by the disputants with gleeful abandon. The official introducer, E. R. Arthur, did the necessary "egging-on", and Raymond Card, as summer-up, closed the debate in an appropriately pithy (!) manner.

—Gladstone Evans.

QUEBEC

Montreal has been chosen as the locale of the 1944 World Congress on Housing and Planning. This was confirmed in a letter received recently by the Montreal Metropolitan Commission from George L. Pepler of the British Ministry of Health and President of the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning. The decision was made by the Executive Committee meeting held at Brussels last month. It is particularly gratifying that the 1944 Congress should be held in Canada as hitherto these world gatherings have been held principally in the capital cities of Europe. On only two occasions have they taken place on this continent: in 1925 in New York City and in 1938 in Mexico City. Next year the Congress will be held in Stockholm.

On November 24th, at a luncheon meeting held in the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association club-house, and attended by 75 members of the local Associations, the plans that are being made by Montreal Tercentenary Committee were explained by Mr. Leon Trepanier, the General Manager.

It was stated at the meeting that competitions in accordance with the architectural code will be held for the design of the structures and that His Excellency, the Governor-General, had consented to extend his patronage of the event. Mr. Trepanier explained that the Committee was non-poli-

tical and non-sectarian in character and that recognition of the Tercentenary Anniversary was being given by the mother countries of England and France. Also it is expected that 22 of the 48 United States whose exploration or settlement was originally undertaken by Montrealers will be represented in some way at the Exhibition.

A recommendation that the much-discussed boulevard from St. Anne de Bellevue be constructed in time for the Tercentenary is included in the programme as the present Lake Shore road would be out of the question so far as handling traffic from Ontario and United States points is

concerned. A vehicular traffic tunnel through Mount Royal is also contemplated.

This time of the year finds our city engineers busy keeping the streets and sidewalks clean and clear of snow as well as safe for pedestrians. Westmount, which deals with the problem more efficiently than any of the four local municipalities, reports that in three months from January 1st their engineering department used 5,398,000 pounds of sand and cinders on the streets, and at the end of March were cleaning approximately 580,000 pounds per day of this roughing material from the streets of this municipality.

—Philip J. Turner.

BOOK REVIEWS

NEW SIGHTS OF LONDON

By HUGH CASSON, A.R.I.B.A.

Published by Westminster London Transport. Price, 6d.

HERE are two valuable handbooks in the London-in-your-pocket series for tourists and students. Both are published by the London Passenger Transport Board and they contain a wealth of valuable information. "New Sights of London" contains the list of 700 recent outstanding buildings that are to be found within 30 miles of the Adelphi, listed alphabetically in their several groups. Domestic—Commercial and Industrial—Public, Civic and Ecclesiastical—Power and Communication—Recreational—Hospitals and Welfare—Educational and the Arts. Contained in the book are 60 quite small but clear line elevations of some of the principal modern buildings, and a dozen photographs. The names of the architects are given in each case and also the nearest underground station to every one of the 700 buildings mentioned in the book. A list of architects is also included with a reference to the pages on which their work is named.

—Philip J. Turner.

SERIOUS PLEASURES

By GEORGE BUCHANAN

Published by Westminster London Transport. Price, 6d.

SERIOUS PLEASURES is called the intelligent person's guide to London. Culture and self-improvement are dreary words, hence the title of this book, which is really a lively companion. This little book of 72 pages is subdivided under the following headings: Courses (educational)—Art—Books—Museums—Living Museums and Active Culture. The Author is no schoolmaster: his aim being to entertain rather than to teach. Though his subjects are serious, Mr. Buchanan shows how they can give a great amount of lasting pleasure. The book, which is distinctly a pocket book (3/16" thick), contains a good selection of photographs, including the R.I.B.A. library, with directions as to how to reach the various libraries, museums, picture galleries, etc., and the outstanding interesting features to be found at each building. The very complete indices to these two books are not the least important features about them, each of which should be considered as a *sine qua non* to all students of architecture.

—Philip J. Turner.

SUFFOLK CHURCHES AND THEIR TREASURES

By H. MUNRO CAUTLEY, A.R.I.B.A.

Published by B. T. Batsford Ltd., London. Price, 21s.

MANY BOOKS have been written about English villages and their church architecture, but this book on Suffolk is somewhat different.

The book is written by the surveyor to the two dioceses which contain these 505 churches and Mr. Cautley is an authoritative and ideal guide having studied the churches of his native Suffolk for more than 40 years. The 400 photographs are specially taken by the author, few of which have been published before, and they cover nearly every type of fitting and feature to be found in the village church.

It is only in comparatively recent years that the parish churches of England have been studied with the detail and scientific method which they undoubtedly deserve. This survey of the churches of Suffolk goes far to explain the kind of life led by the people who lived in these days and erected these buildings.

The study of these many beautiful village churches makes one realise that they have a human story all their own which tells of the lives and customs of the people who created them.

—Philip J. Turner.

HISTORY OF SPANISH ARCHITECTURE

By BERNARD BEVAN

Published by B. T. Batsford Ltd., London. Price, 21s.

HERE is a book that should be read by everyone who contemplates a holiday in Mexico. It seems to come at a particularly appropriate time for we in North America are at last awakening to an appreciation for the magnificent work of the Spanish Churrigueresque period in the Republic of Mexico. It will help us to more fully understand the Mission Church architecture of Father Junipero Serra and his devout builder monks in California, New Mexico and Texas. Perhaps a story of Spanish architecture will mean more to us because such names as Saragossa, Tarragona and Barcelona have become almost household names to us after listening to civil war news over our radios for the past several months. As you look at the excellent and well-chosen illustrations you are thankful that at least good photographs of many of these buildings with their elaborate and richly-carved detail have been preserved to us. Many of them have been destroyed and you feel their loss more keenly as you read Mr. Bevan's story.

It is the most complete treatise on the subject that has come to my attention, tracing as it does the complete development of the complex Spanish architectural "style" from the Roman period "through Visigothic, the Mozarabic, Romanesque, Gothic, Renaissance and Baroque, to the final neo-Classical culmination of the nineteenth century". There are more than 160 photographs and 70 plans and diagrams, with maps indicating the routes taken by the author in reaching the buildings and small towns which would be very difficult for the casual traveller to find.

—Milton S. Osborne.

EDWARD LANGLEY SCHOLARSHIPS

1939

THE American Institute of Architects from January 1 to March 1, 1939, will receive proposals of candidates for Edward Langley Scholarships for the year 1939.

Awards will be announced about June 1, 1939.

Awards may be made to residents of the United States or Canada.

These scholarships are awarded annually for advanced work in architecture, for study, travel, or research, as the holder of the scholarship elects. Awards to undergraduates are precluded, but awards may be made to architectural draftsmen who desire to do undergraduate work or take special courses in architectural schools. An award in a succeeding year to a holder of a scholarship is not precluded.

Competitive examinations will not be used as a method of selection.

The scholarships are open to all persons engaged in the profession of architecture. To facilitate making the awards, such persons are grouped as follows:

Group 1

- (a) Architects in active practice;
- (b) Architectural draftsmen employed by architects,

whether the draftsmen are engaged in drafting, writing specifications, supervising, or acting as executives, and whether or not they are college graduates.

Group 2

- (a) Teachers in schools of architecture;
- (b) Students about to graduate from such schools;
- (c) Graduate students of such schools who are engaged in post-graduate work either in college or in travel.

The awards will be made and the grants determined by a Committee of The Board of Directors of The Institute. In making awards, all candidates from both groups will be considered as a single group by the Committee, and scholarships will be awarded to those who, in the judgment of the Committee, are best qualified therefor by reason of character, ability, purpose, and need, regardless of place of residence or whether they are Group 1 or Group 2 candidates. The amount of grant with each scholarship will be determined in accordance with the need and purpose of the candidate and the funds that are available. Only a very limited number of

awards can be made in any year, so, to avoid unnecessary disappointment, a candidate should not be proposed unless his qualifications are outstanding and it is evident the profession will be benefited by an award to him.

Group 1 (Office) Candidates

Proposers. Any architect in the United States or Canada may propose any other architect or architectural draftsman residing in the same country as a candidate for an award in Group 1.

Form of Proposal. Every proposal of a candidate in Group 1 shall be made *in duplicate* on A. I. A. Form S70, which may be obtained from The American Institute of Architects, 1741 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Filing Proposals. All information and data required shall be filled in on the proposal form, and both the original and duplicate proposal shall be sent to The Secretary, The American Institute of Architects, at the address given above, *so as to reach there not later than March 1, 1939.* Proposals received after that date cannot be considered.

A proposed candidate may be requested to submit examples of his work and to appear before a representative of the Committee.

Group 2 (School) Candidates

Proposers. The faculty or head of any architectural school in the United States that is a member of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, or the faculty or head of any architectural school in Canada whose standing is satisfactory to The Secretary of The American Institute of Architecture, may propose any teacher in such school, any student about to be graduated from the school, or any graduate student engaged in post-graduate work in the school or in travel, as a candidate for an award in Group 2.

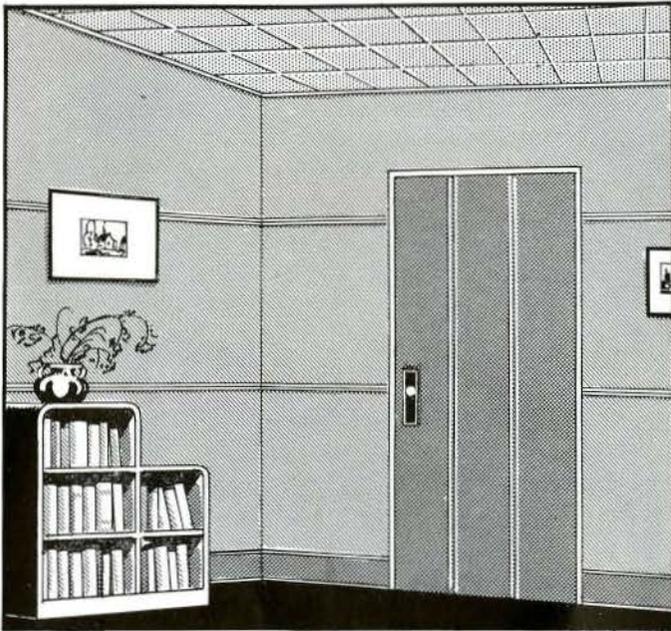
Form of Proposal. Every proposal of a candidate in Group 2 shall be made *in duplicate* on A. I. A. Form S70a, which may be obtained from The American Institute of Architects, 1741 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Filing Proposals. All information and data required shall be filled in on the proposal form, and both the original and duplicate proposal shall be sent to The Secretary, The American Institute of Architects, at the address given above, *so as to reach there not later than March 1, 1939.* Proposals received after that date cannot be considered.

In a world gone mad, I suppose one must do crazy things to avoid being lynched by the other inmates.—Clough Williams-Ellis.

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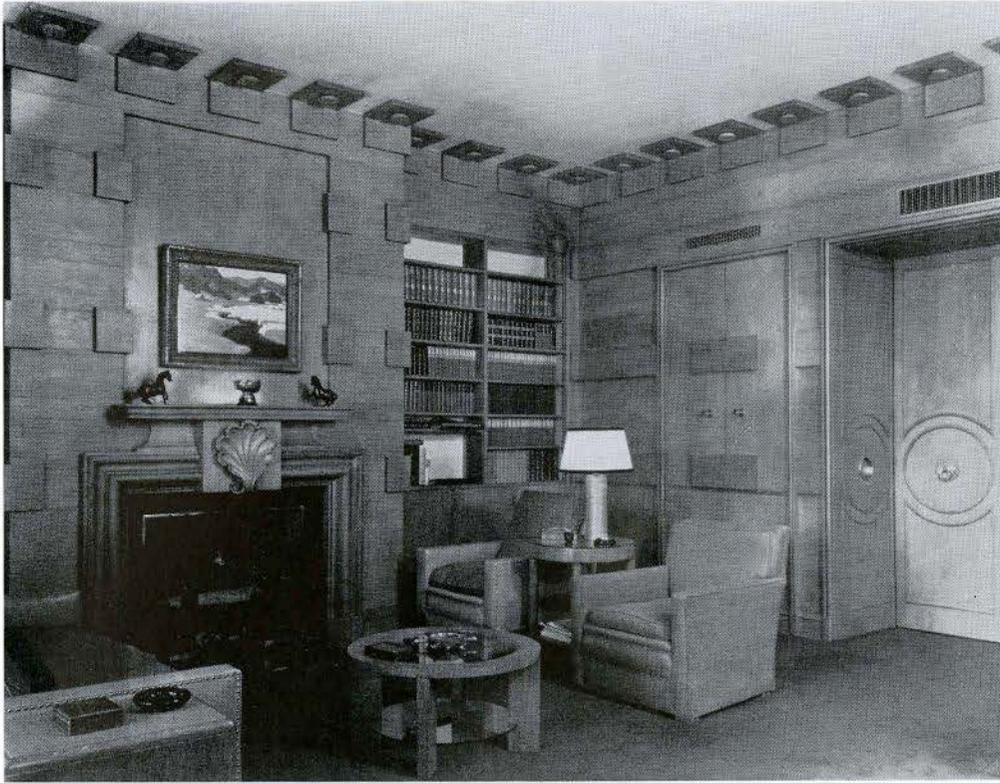
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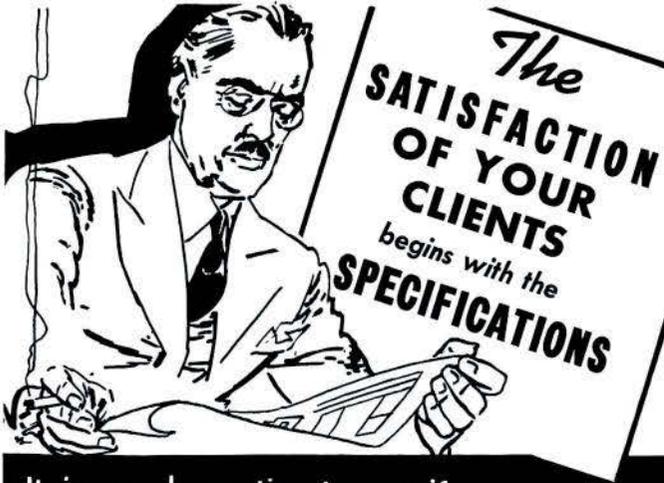
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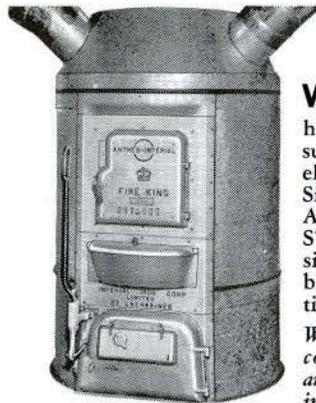
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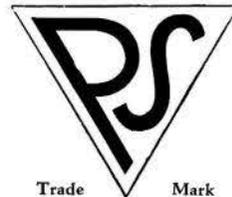
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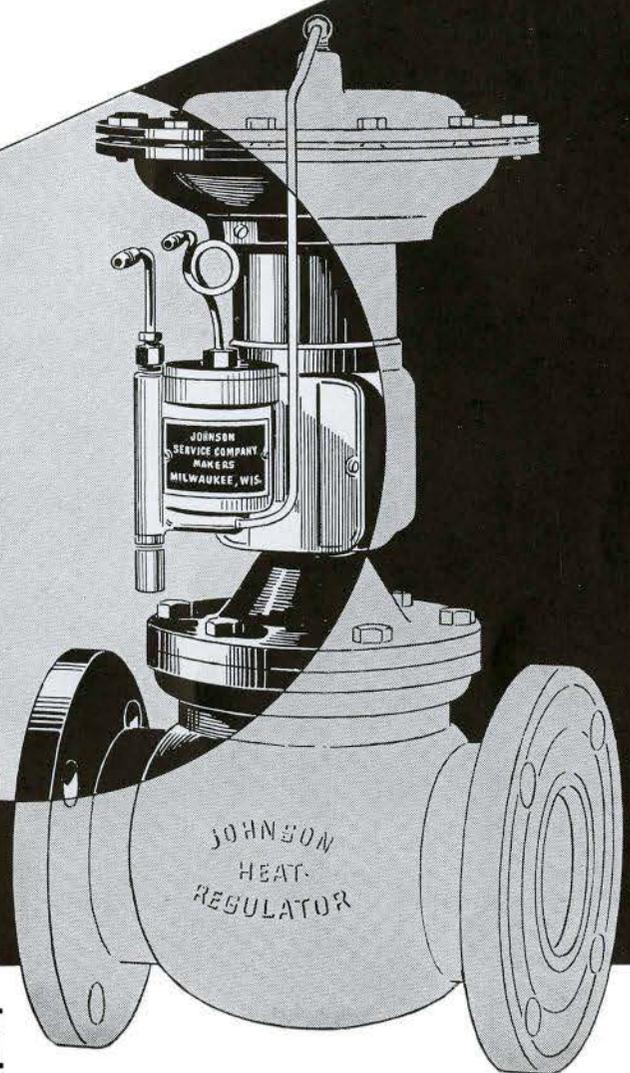
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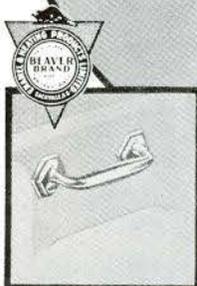
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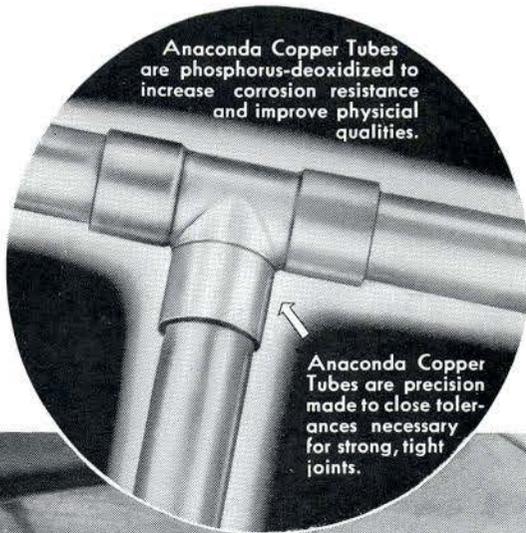
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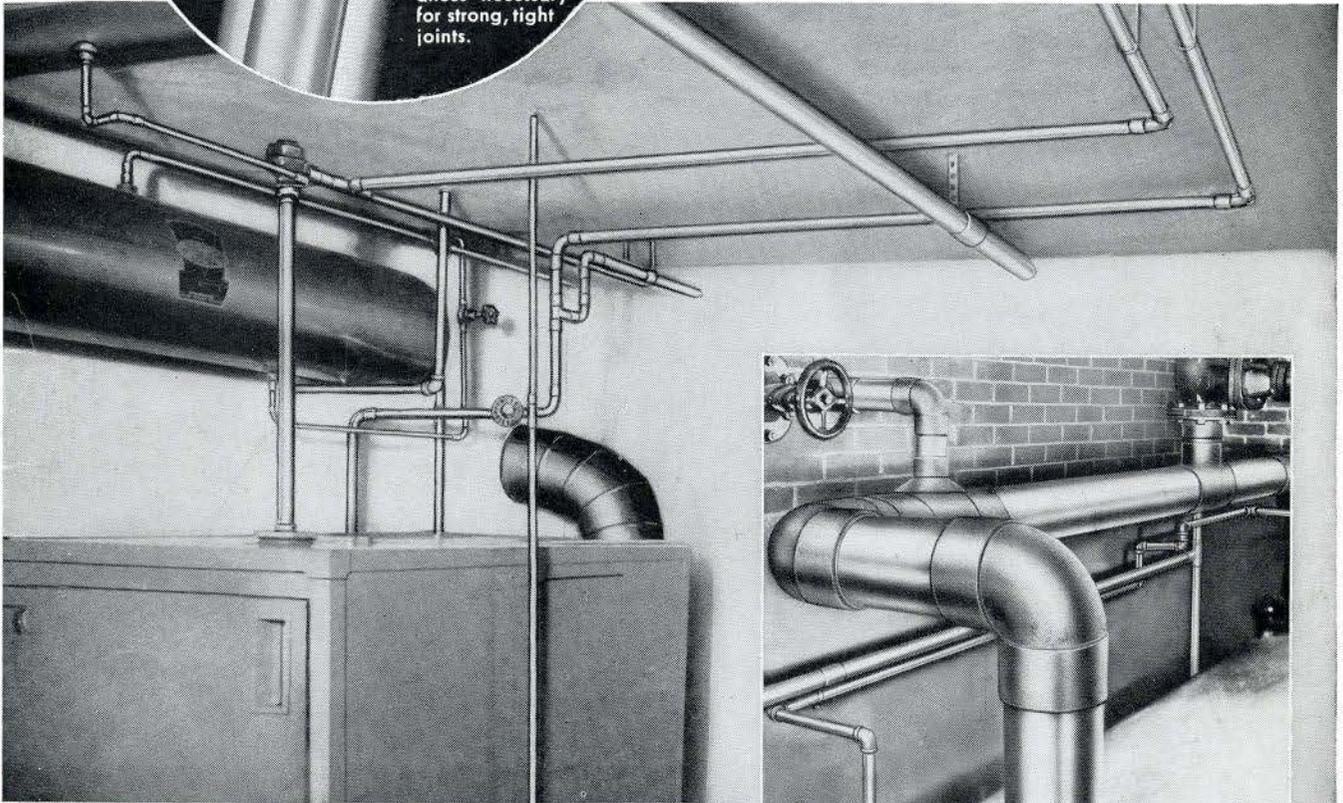


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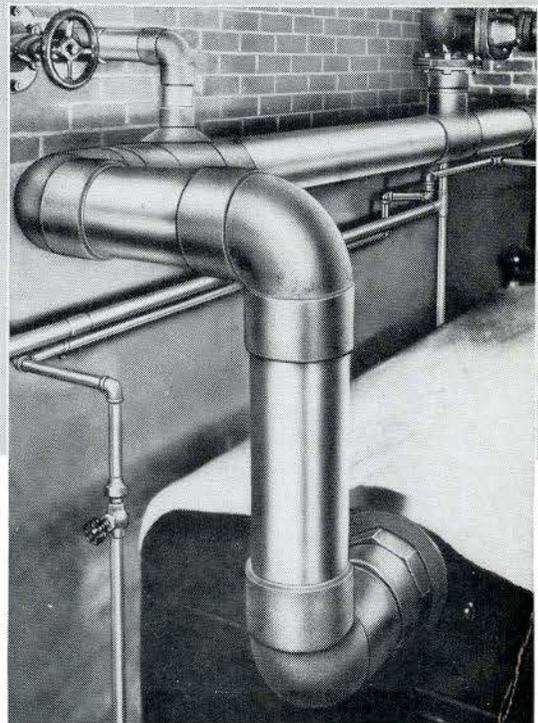
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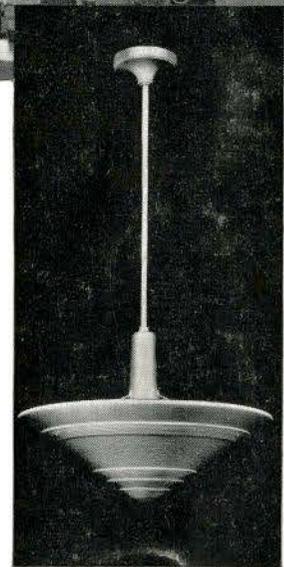


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