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ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

Ontario Issue

VOL. 18 TORONTO, JUNE, 1941 NO. 6

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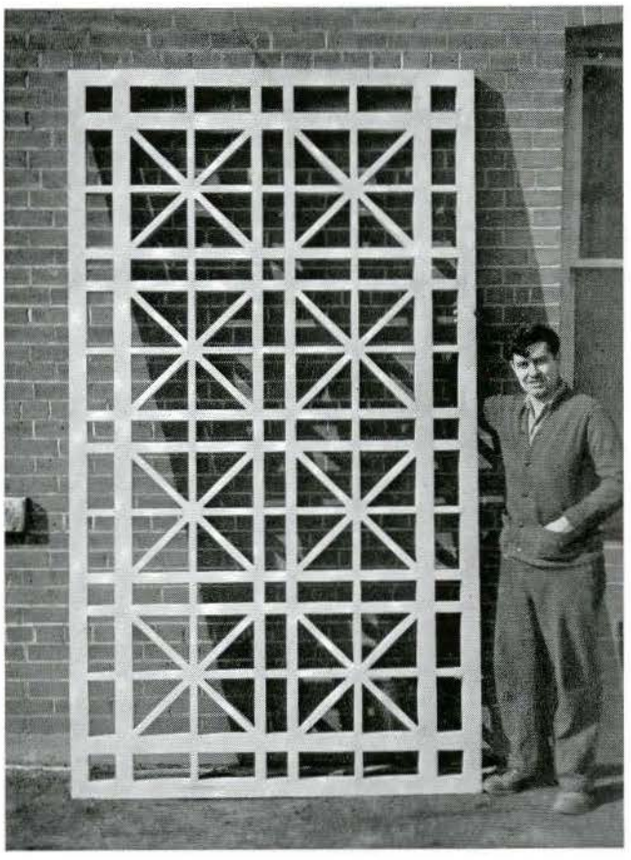

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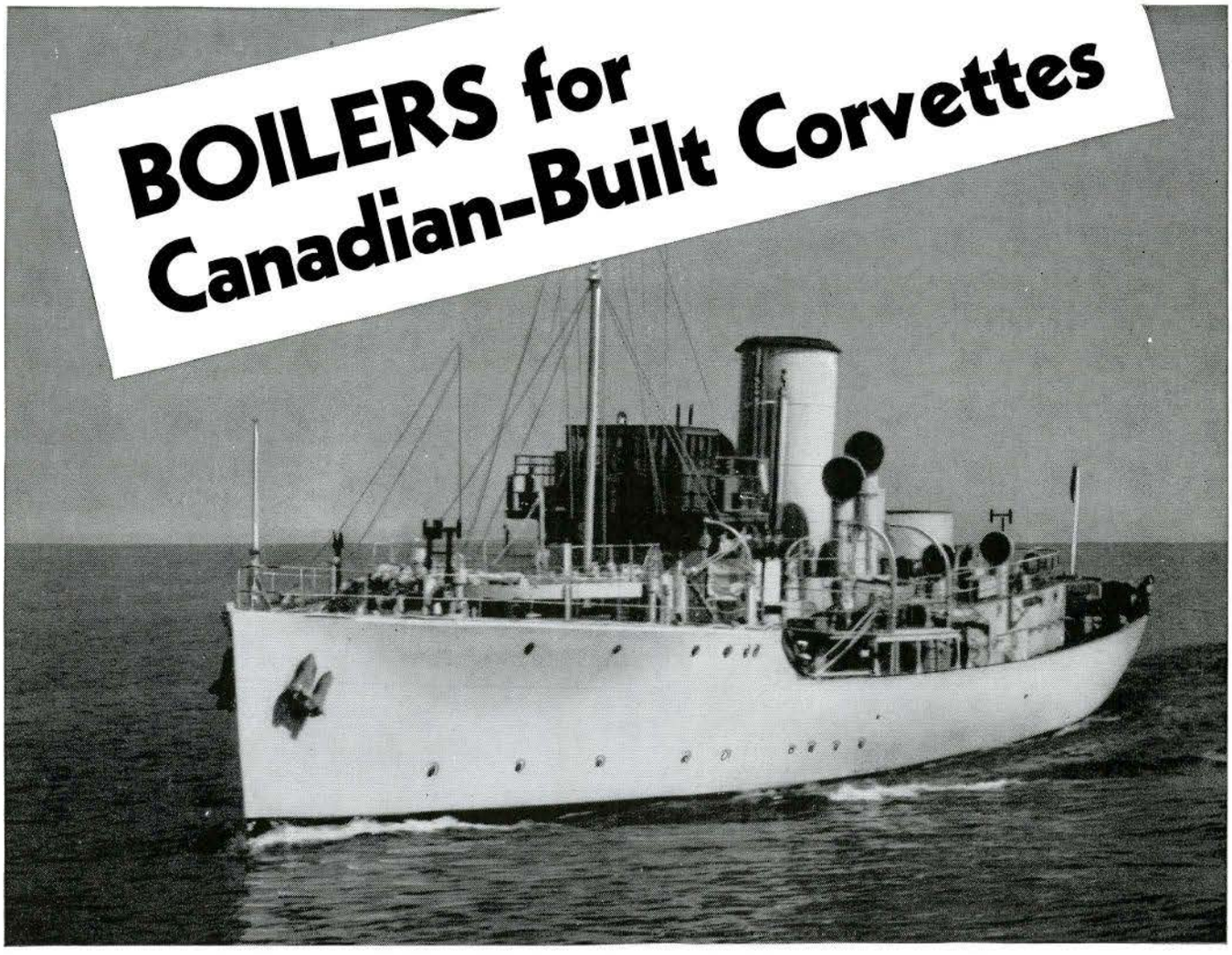

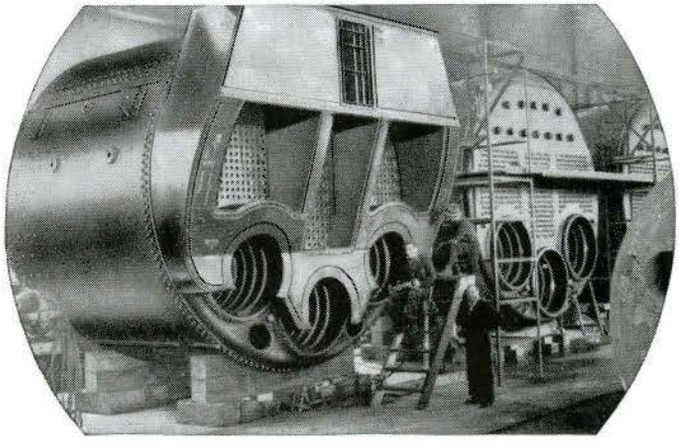

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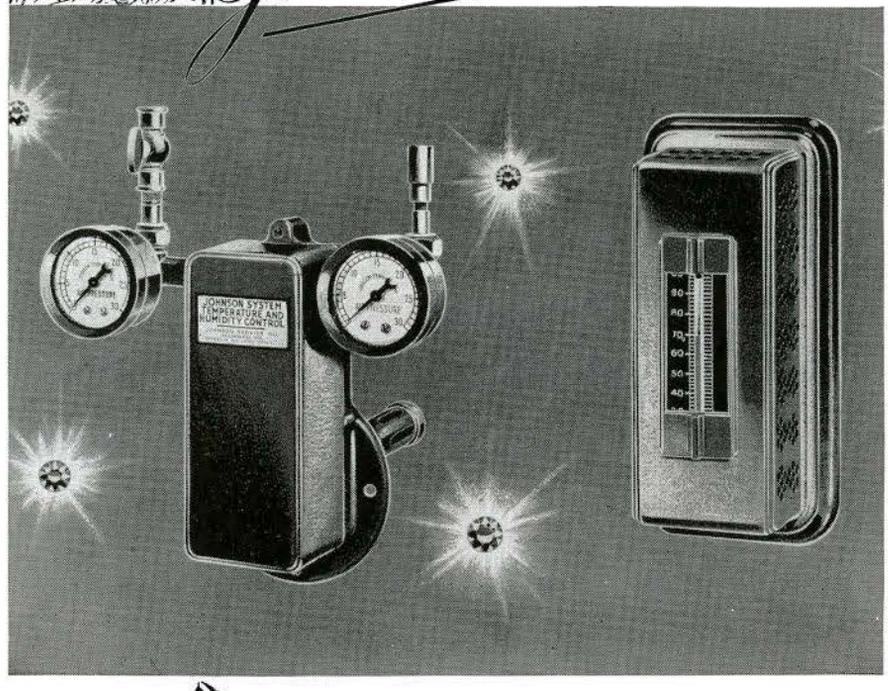

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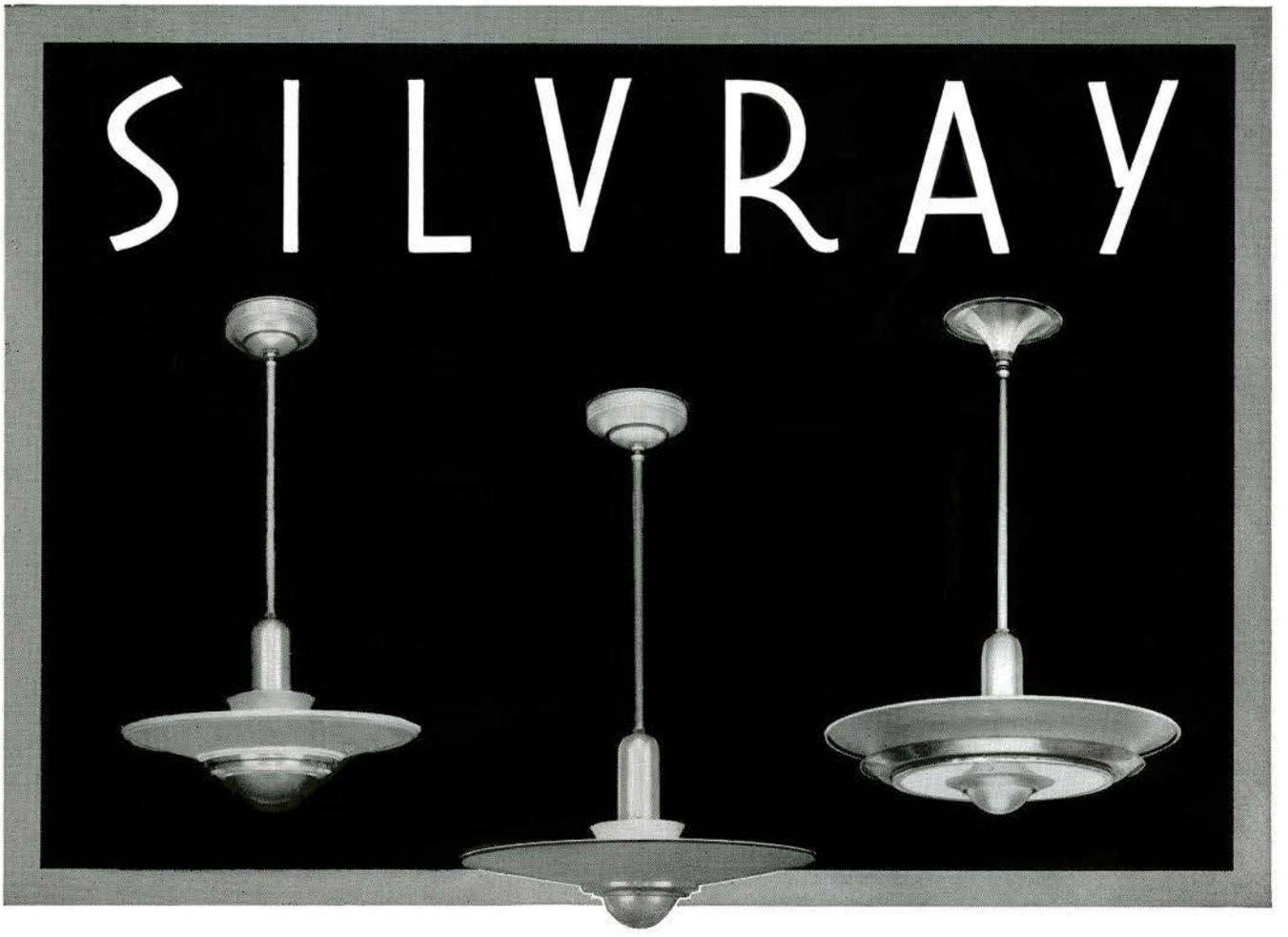

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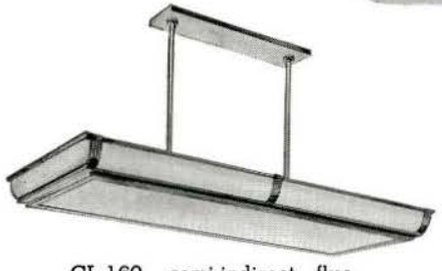

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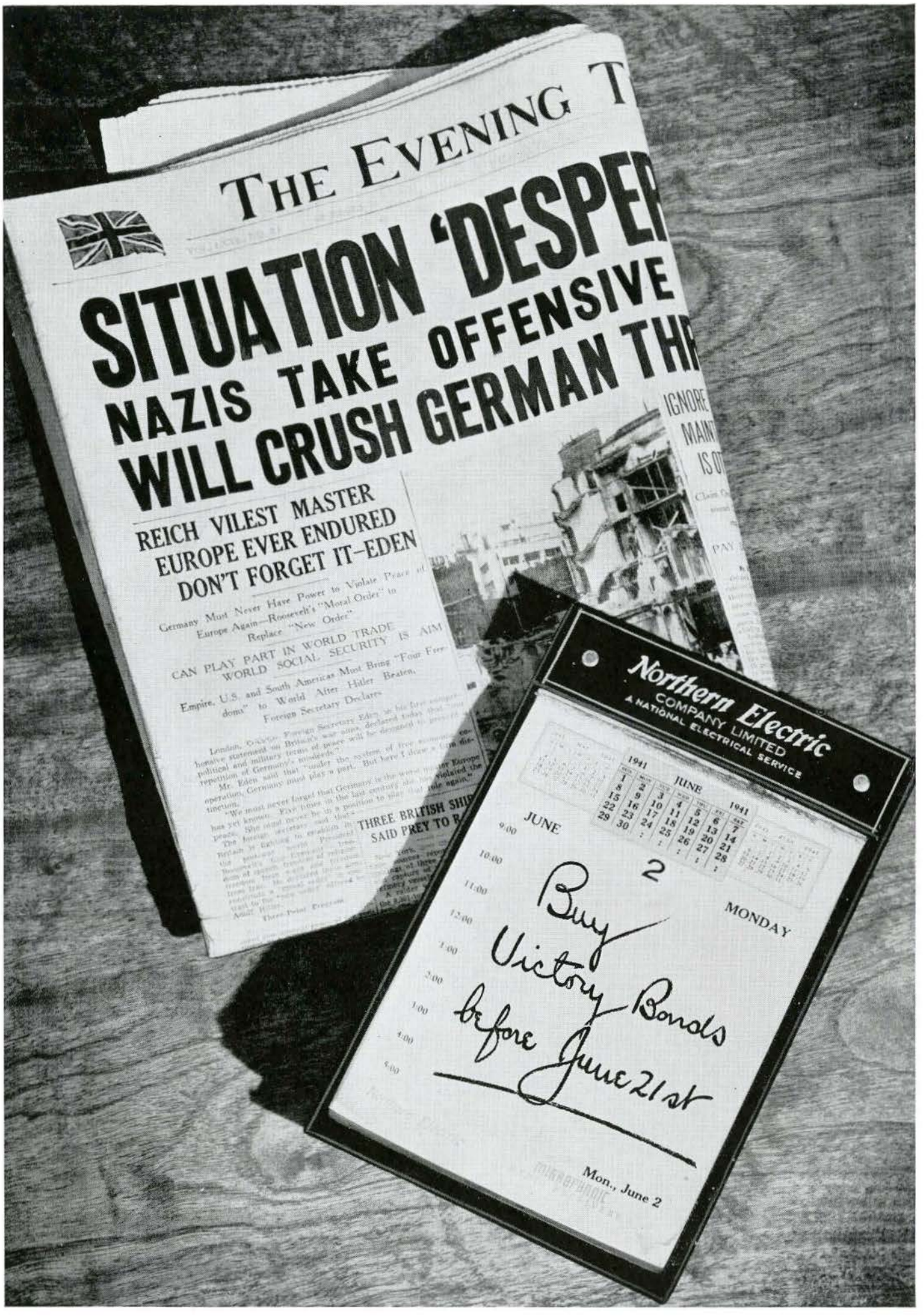
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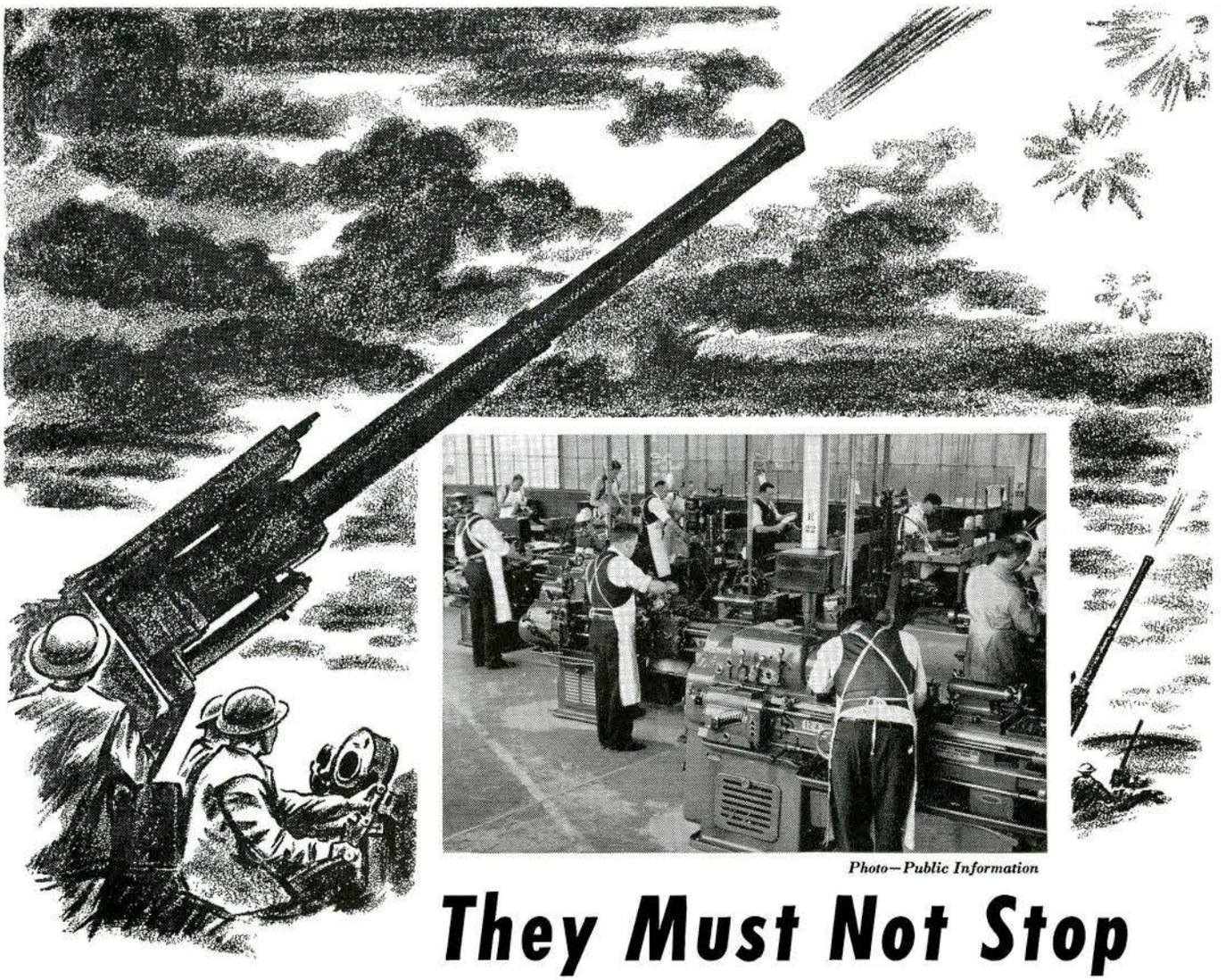

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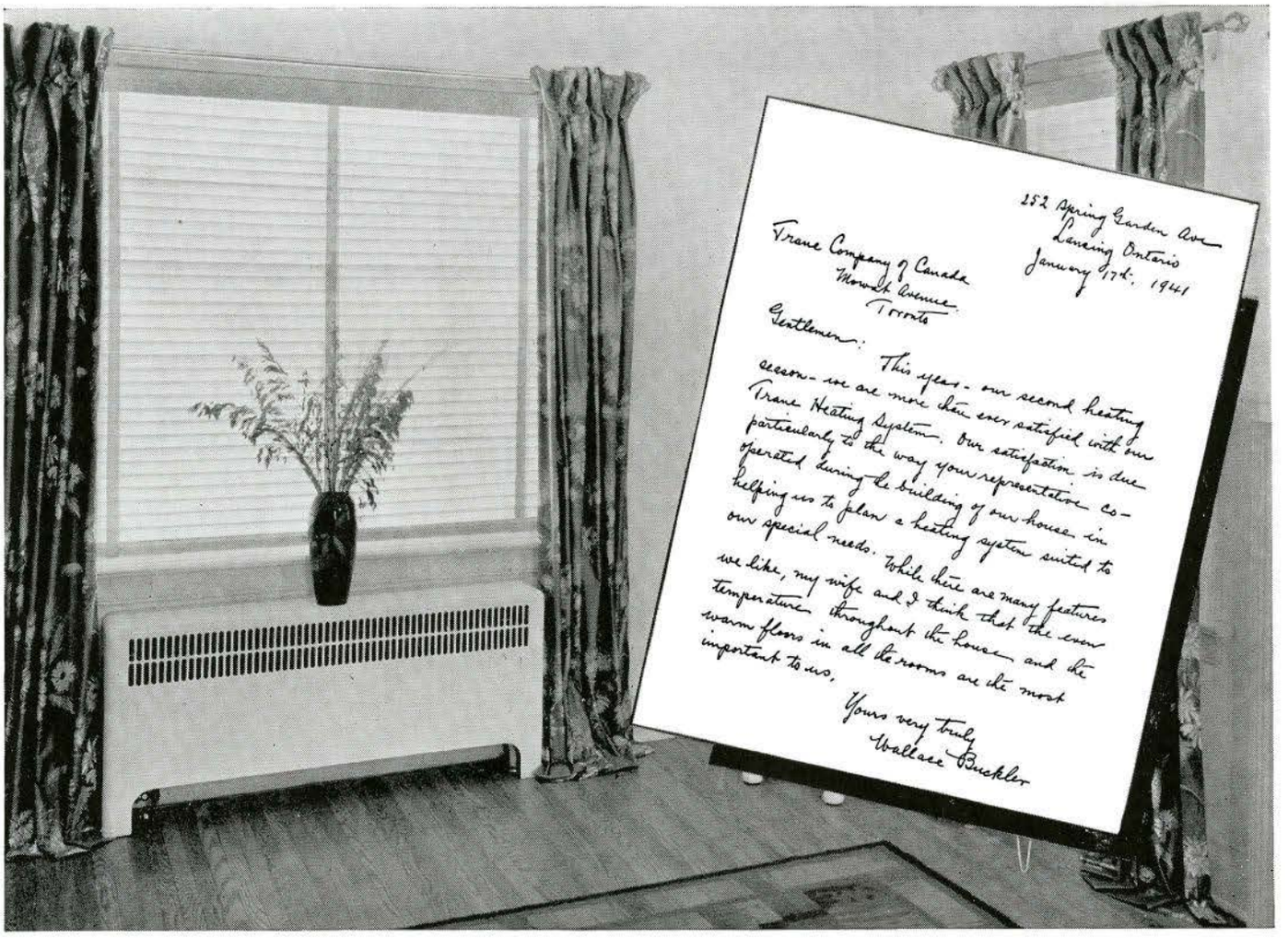

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JOURNAL

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

Serial No. 190 TORONTO, JUNE, 1941 Vol. 18, No. 6

CONTENTS

PLATES

THE MATERIAL for this issue has been assembled at the request of the Ontario Association of Architects; but, in spite of this official sponsorship, it does not pretend to give anything approaching a comprehensive picture of architecture in the province. Still less does it represent any sort of assessment — official or unofficial — of the comparative merits of the works from which the selection has been made. All that has been done is to show as wide a variety of work as possible, and, where a number of the buildings submitted came within one category, to select those which seemed most likely to be of interest to the readers of the Journal.

It is evident that even this objective, modest though it may be, could not be attained without bringing into play such critical faculties as those responsible possessed. In the nature of things, our opinion as to what will be of interest to our fellows must be largely a reflection of our own preferences; since no-one who is engaged in the practice of any art can spend much of his time upon Olympian heights, aloof and coldly observant, as the perfect critic must. But we have done our best to avoid extremes; mindful on the one hand of the folly of trying to rub the past off the slate, "with the assurance of a mediaeval monk scratching out a Greek drama to give him room on the parchment for some meditations of his own on the nature of grace;" and on the other, of the absurdity of believing that architecture came to an end with the close of the McKim, Mead & White era. There will be some—in both camps of extremists, no doubt —who will obstinately regard this catholicity of ours as a sign of editorial spinelessness; but they can scarcely deny that the man who refuses to turn his head, either to right or left, is quite likely to miss a good deal of the landscape, no matter how delightful the prospect immediately in front of him. Furthermore, the architect's work is conditioned as much by the general level of taste as by more obvious factors, such as limitations of materials or money; and so long as this is the case, architects can do more for their communities by guiding and modifying questionable taste, than by abandoning the field to others who would merely follow the line of least resistance. So we may heartily dislike the type of house that Mr. X insisted on having, but cannot quarrel with the architect if he did as good a job as the limitations of the type would allow. In fact, his handling of such a commission ought to be of more than ordinary interest.

Then again, he would be a bold man—some would call him a reckless egotist—who would attempt to set rigid limits upon good taste. All of us believe that there is such a thing; all of us do our best to cultivate it; but the art of bygone days shows quite clearly that standards of good taste have varied enormously from time to time. Even the architects of the Victorian period, at what we now regard as its worst stages, cannot have been deliberately perpetrating what they knew to be outrages on good architectural manners. How, then, are we to assure ourselves that our present ideas on the subject will not, in their turn, be regarded as monstrous absurdities at some time in the future? One feels that Blomfield hits the nail on the head when he says that "great architecture means something more than technical skill. It means emotion, thought at a high level . . ." which makes it a very personal matter indeed, and places it almost outside the field of objective criticism.

With regard to the articles, we freely confess to an unblushing indulgence in pure opportunism. And when it is considered how the space might have been used—let us say for a soul-warming attack on our pet phobias, or a plug on monetary reform, or a fresh outburst of architectural doggerel — we feel that we have earned the gratitude of the profession; since any pleasure or profit they may receive from what is here presented should be greatly enhanced by reflection upon what they have been spared. Be that as it may, we hope that these contributions, together with the work illustrated, will be of some interest to our confreres to east and west of us, as a record — however incomplete and lacking in coherence — of what the architects in Ontario are doing and thinking at this time.

—G. E.

HOUSING FOR THE POST-WAR PERIOD

By LEONARD ELDON SHORE

Housing Is Community Planning

IT is not the planning and designing of houses alone. It is not the obtaining of the largest possible loan under the National Housing Act for the erection of endless rows of beehives. It is not the subdivision of land into rectangular lots without any consideration of its natural possibilities. It is not the burdening of other members of a corporation with taxation which should rightly be applied on the buildings in question.

Housing, is, however, the creation of a community for a group of individuals and consequently has many ramifications. Each housing scheme is likely to be quite different from any previous or subsequent housing scheme because of the requirements of the particular group of people it is being designed for. The scheme evolved for a group of coal miners would naturally be quite different from the one designed for a group of department store clerks because of their different modes of living. The community planned for a Northern district would ordinarily not be the same as one for a Southern or warmer location because of the varied uses of leisure time. Since the requirements are so varied it is quite evident that only general principles can apply on all schemes. Each situation, therefore, must be most carefully studied and analysed in order to arrive at the proper solution for that particular situation. Consequently the successful housing scheme can rarely be achieved except by a planner skilled in this field. The field is one where the architect should take hold and study it thoroughly in all its phases, so that he is thoroughly familiar with all its conditions and requirements and consequently able to capably guide his clients along the proper channels. Housing definitely is the architect's field and his can and should be the guiding hand because of his knowledge and training in planning, in building and in organization. Consequently he, better than any one else, should be able to evolve a scheme which is economically sound and which also will give the tenants the maximum of living space within the house and the greatest amount of play area outside.

The selection of a site or sub-division is of prime importance to a successful scheme and here again the architect is the only logical man to make the final decision. The civil engineer, the mechanical engineer, the surveyor and the landscape architect all have their contribution to make in the selection but only respecting their particular fields. The final choice, however, remains with the architect because of his knowledge of all the varied requirements of the completed building program. Many things affect the selection of a site and the subsequent site planning, some of which are the orientation of the buildings, drainage and water supply, the type of soil, proximity of rock to the ground surface, the ultimate size of the community, location of electric power, the inclusion of a community shopping and educational area or its relation to such an existing area, transportation, legislation and many others. Space does not allow an exhaustive treatise on each of the contributing factors.

Orientation of houses of standard type plan and of row houses can ordinarily only be considered in principle. In any arrangement, however, the greatest advantage should be taken of the sunshine and ordinarily houses built on either side of streets running north and south are able to have their rooms arranged to get the maximum amount of the sun's rays.

A hillside or undulating site is not necessarily a disadvantage in planning as it is possible to obtain more breeze during hot weather, better views from the windows, easier drainage of streets and property and interesting grouping of buildings. Unless the contours are very steep, interesting and practical solutions can be obtained from the irregular topographical site. Gentle slopes, however, sufficient to give good natural drainage and which allow economical layout of sewers and water supply are usually those most favoured for planned communities.

Roads must be studied most carefully to achieve accessibility and at the same time keep them to a minimum. It is advisable to have separate roads serving the community running from the main highways or streets rather than building the community about a heavily travelled thoroughfare. The roads actually serving the community should be wide enough for parking or places on the street arranged for the temporary parking of motor cars. Today motor courts or garage areas are a necessity and the community roads referred to above should give ready access to these garage areas. It is quite possible to group the garages as no one now refuses to walk a hundred yards or more to his car. From these garage areas any other necessary narrow service roads can be run for garbage collection or fuel delivery. With such an arrangement the actual access to the houses can be over footpaths. This has many advantages in that reasonable privacy and children's safety is assured, the community as a whole is much quieter, grouping of buildings is facilitated, planting can be of more value and the smell of gasoline fumes and dust is appreciably reduced. It also has another very decided advantage in that the total amount of roadway can be greatly reduced and the number of families per acre increased, of course still preserving the same ratio between house and garden. All services such as gas, electric power, telephones, sewers and water supply should be centralized and screened as much as possible. Great savings can be effected here by proper planning and at the same time the appearance can be considerably improved.

After the general scheme has been evolved the grouping of the buildings can make or mar the appearance of the whole scheme. Proper grouping will create interest even in houses identically the same. Often it is possible to use the same plan turned at right angles to its similar neighbor without affecting seriously the orientation, thus giving an opportunity for grouping and for breaking the regular similarity. We have become so used to the similarity in motor cars, radios and men's hats that similarity in building should hold no terrors for the architect of today if he will only make use of judicious grouping and landscaping.

The resultant garden areas will prove whether the problem has been successfully solved or not, as it is the garden and play areas combined with the community buildings that make a community self-sufficient socially. It is usually wise as well as cheaper to provide a private garden for each family. The private gardens however, should not supplant the community areas landscaped by the management. Existing trees should be protected even to the extent sometimes of allowing them to affect the planning of the site or the grouping of the buildings. The community garden areas are safe places for the children to play and facilities should be provided for their use. Large schemes could even afford spray pools or shallow wading pools for the hot weather.

Where the housing scheme is large enough, or if it is for middle class tenants, amenities certainly should be provided which should include recreational facilities for both summer

and winter; possibly tennis courts and bowling greens for the summer with hockey and curling rinks for the winter. An assembly building should be provided which would serve the community better if with its auditorium it included a library, a kitchen, toilets and a first-aid centre. This assembly building provides the foundation for maintaining and even raising the standards of the community. In very large schemes which practically then becomes town-planning, provision must be made for schools, churches, theatres, shopping districts, public markets, etc.

The actual planning of the houses must be done with great care as every square foot of floor space must be critically examined and it is here that great savings can be made. Stairs and vestibules particularly need to be studied. Bathrooms and kitchens should be grouped or arranged over one another to reduce the amount of plumbing pipe.

If land values are such that one storey houses can be erected, planning will be much easier because of the elimination of stairs and the consequent saving of almost all waste space. It may be possible that this saving would offset the additional cost of more land and more spread out services. In colder climates it is more usual though to have two storey buildings because of the decrease in heating cost. Single family and double family houses seem to be a tradition in this country with really nothing more in their favour than the age old adage of a man's home being his castle. Catherine Bauer says in *Modern Housing*—"Why should money be spent for extra outside walls, extra land which always lies useless in the shadow of one house or the other, dead windows (or windows looking directly into other peoples' rooms) extra feet of pipe line and street pavement, and extra interior heat? Such money can be much more efficiently spent on better construction and more and better lighted space within the house or it can be saved outright". Mr. Henry Wright has often suggested that "if many of our deep narrow-fronted individual bungalows were merely turned around so that their short sides adjoined and if all windows were then concentrated front and back a much more economical and very much more liveable dwelling type would result." From this then you will see it is a very short step to multiple, or group houses with their end exterior walls actually joined to one another. By the consequent reduction of exterior wall area both capital investment and maintenance cost will be lowered, even though it is necessary to build fire walls at every second house. By combining houses to obtain large units an opportunity is given the designer to obtain excellent results in appearance combined with a more efficient and economical plan. It may not be advisable to combine as a group more than eight houses but adjoining groups can be tied together quite readily by walls, fences or hedges to form a unified design. These spaces between groups can give access to the rear entrance for tradesmen's deliveries.

Porches are a necessity for any housing scheme and they are usually required at both the front and rear. In the minimum house the front porch serves many purposes, in the summer time it can be screened and used as verandah or sun porch, in the winter time it can be glassed and used as an outer vestibule, as it reduces inside area by eliminating the interior vestibule, and the corresponding second floor space, and it can be used by the architect in many variations to obtain interest, accent, and enrichment of the facade. The rear porch is also usually a necessity and can be used in the same manner as the front porch but its prime function is to give storage space for garbage cans, garden tools and sometimes fuel.

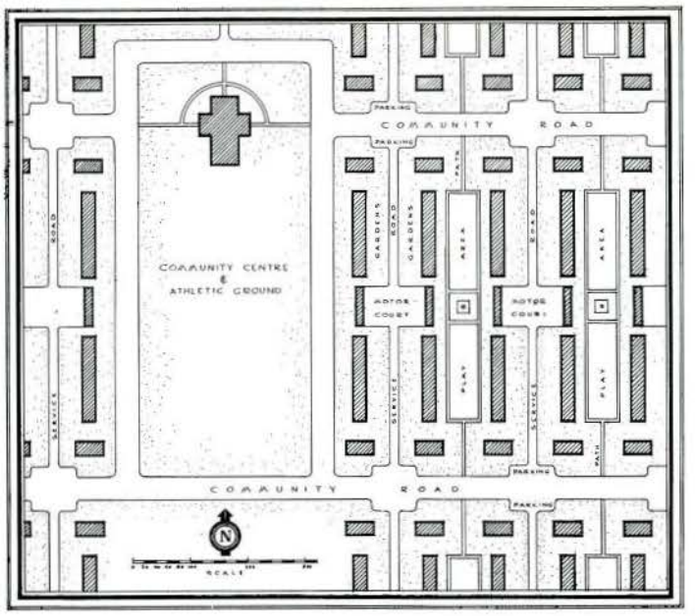
Today very few people complain about dual-purpose rooms and it is a definite space-saver as well as money-saver to use living-dining rooms, dining kitchens and in very cheap housing even living-dining-kitchen arrangements. These combination rooms have other advantages in that they allow sunshine to enter from both sides and cross ventilation can be perfect.

In the field of economics it should be noted again that the proper solution by the architect for the complete scheme is the first and best way of making a project financially successful. This, of course, means also a solution in conjunction with consulting engineers of all the services. The costs of schemes will vary greatly with climatic conditions, those in northerly climates will require more heating, plumbing and sewers need to be below frost levels, insulation is a necessity and basements are necessary for furnaces with their consequent damp-proofing of walls.

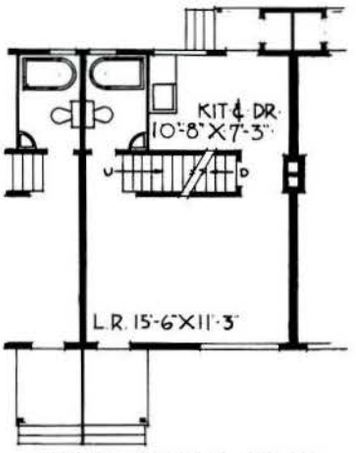
The general principles of construction apply to any housing scheme but the tremendous amount of repetitious work requires those particular parts to be intensively studied. In the past many people have attempted unification and standardization in steel, concrete and wood. Many of these schemes had merit and could have been reasonably successful, but the public evidently were not sufficiently prepared for standardization and no great national emergency occurred to force the issue. Today pre-fabrication is the fashionable word used by everyone for any work which speeds building operations. Pre-fabrication of units in the shop, mill or plant does speed work at the site and is successful just so long as the demand is continuous or increasing but when it is decreasing or spasmodic then prices will increase because of the mill storage space necessary, quantities of fabricated panels required to be kept in stock and skilled labour being retained on mill pay rolls. If the scheme is large enough the same identical work can be done in the field by the contractor and while a more expensive operation than in the mill it may eventually be cheaper as each job will need to carry only itself. On the smaller projects, though, this method would not necessarily apply. A combination of the two previous schemes is possible by the mill cutting all material to their proper lengths and the units being fabricated on the site. One disadvantage, of course, to the system of pre-fabrication for temporary housing is that if the units are not to be re-used for other housing, the material is more costly to salvage than it would be if the ordinary type of construction were used.

The results obtained from a good housing scheme are so far-reaching that they could not all be enumerated. There is bound to be an improvement in the standards of the tenants of a housing scheme because of all the advantages offered them that previously they had been denied. The standard of health will be raised by clean sanitary quarters as well as by community medical clinics, nursing groups and first aid centres. Juvenile delinquency will be greatly decreased by the use of the recreational facilities. It should be possible for the whole neighbourhood (as well as the housing tenants) to make use of these recreational facilities and so the standard of the neighbouring community may be raised. The tenants naturally will take a pride in their better quarters and better housekeeping will result. It has also been found that they acquire a definite community spirit and organize horticultural societies, etc., for the maintenance and improvement of their entire district.

In this new day of progress it is hoped that those few who are genuinely interested in housing will be able to raise their voice loud enough above the shouts of individualism that the public will hear, and realize that the planned community is a much better and a cheaper place to live than in one of the jerry-built Tudoresque bungalows that are being built in endless row after row. Our Government surely cannot realize that it is their money which is being used to create the very conditions they earnestly desire to eliminate.

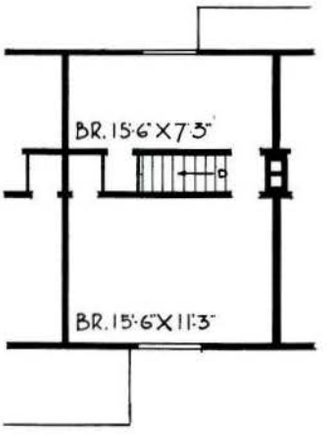


This partial layout illustrates one of many possible arrangements for site planning of group housing, with only a small area of expensive roadway per family. Services for houses on either side can be installed on the mutual service road.

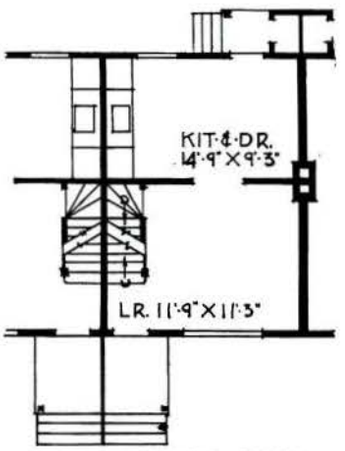


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Shows a scheme for lower-class group housing with bathroom on first floor to reduce plumbing costs and makes a very simple type plan with minimum outside dimensions.

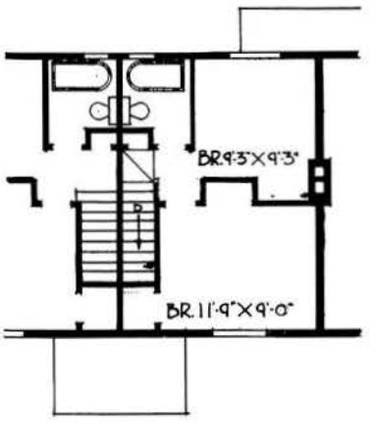


SECOND FLOOR PLAN

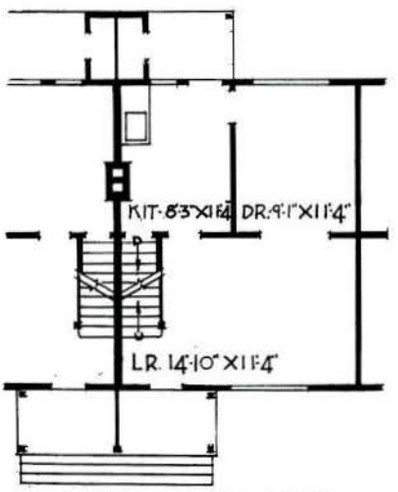


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

This scheme shows also a minimum type plan with bathroom on second floor. This also is a worker's house but widths can be increased to give more area and appointments improved for a higher class tenant.

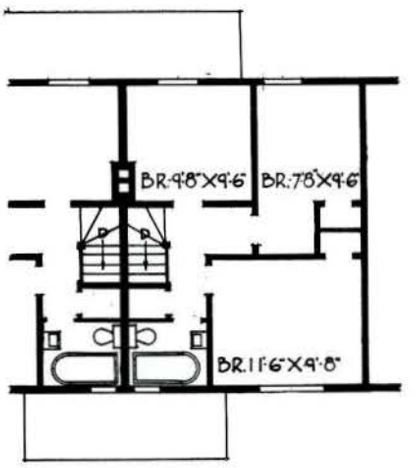


SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

This layout is for medium class group housing with dining alcove and separate kitchen. Three bedrooms and bath comprise the second floor. Naturally these houses would be finished better than either of the others shown.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

PLANS BY OWNER'S STAFF

REPORT BY A COMMITTEE OF THE ONTARIO ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

THE practice of commercial and industrial companies employing architects, engineers and draftsmen rather than retaining architects and engineers in private practice has already become of serious concern to the architectural profession. The Dominion Government Departments in carrying on war construction programmes by their own staffs, have hastened the realization of our problem.

As a committee named to collect data on these matters, we have confined our investigations strictly to private companies, since the government part of the problem requires an entirely different method of approach and is, because of the condition of the times and the apparent necessity for strict central control, beyond immediate recommendation for solution. We would recall that the last Annual Meeting of the Ontario Association of Architects was indecisive on the advisability of approaching this side of the question now. Nevertheless, we feel that the same general rules which apply to private enterprise might well apply to the Government and therefore, that our findings should assist in a future approach to the Government.

We have assumed the task of collecting data, interviewing people and generalizing our findings so that the members would have a clearer view of the matter than previously.

In the preliminary work we have been greatly assisted by a list of industrial projects in Ontario over a nine month period, specially compiled by the Daily Commercial News. Analysis of this list showed that one hundred and seventy-five jobs could be classified into the following divisions:

By Architects	67 (37 costs)	$2,846,000.00
By Engineers	27 (13 costs)	1,579,000.00
No Designer listed	54 (19 costs)	449,000.00
By Owner's Staff	27 (27 costs)	2,438,500.00

Except in cases where figures are not known, the cost of all works listed above is, in each case, more than $5,000.00. This list can be taken as representative of the current practice in this district. Exclusive of work done by one very large corporation, the figures are more favourable than was expected, but in spite of this, they reveal a wide field for improvement in the employment of architectural services.

Opinions have been gathered from members, engineers and contractors and valuable assistance rendered to the Committee in this manner. Executives of representative companies have given us, in interviews, both their particular and general reasons for dispensing with professional architectural services. These interviews show common factors which account for the present tendency of industry to manage its own design and construction problems. These factors are classified as follows:

1. Control

(a) Executives feel that, by doing their own work, they eliminate lengthy discussions and counter-proposals of the architect and thereby save time and effort.

(b) Often, it is a question of company policy that all its operations, including planning and building, be kept part of the company's functions. This is more noticeable in large companies with branch plants and especially in Canadian subsidiaries of American companies. There are one thousand six hundred Canadian subsidiaries of American corporations and an unknown number of those of other countries. These local companies are inclined to seek technical guidance from their parent organizations and are quite willing to pay duty on imported plans. There are suggestions of speed and confidence in this custom.

(c) The personal equation is often the deciding factor. Some executives prefer to rely on their own experience, their own employees who are subject to company routine and a known builder, who designs and builds rather than an architect in private practice and an unknown builder working together but seeming to split control of the work. There is a feeling that a "middle man" between the owner and the builder is only liable to complicate and encumber the operation of getting the building erected.

2. Economy

(a) In many cases, it is considered good business to use an existing company engineering or drafting staff on building projects, especially if their regular work is not affected. These staffs may be headed by competent engineers or architects either permanently or temporarily.

The building up of Owners' Staffs is facilitated at the present time by unsettled employment conditions in the architectural profession. Architects, and those carefully trained by Architects in their offices, due to lack of work have flocked to Government departments and private corporations desiring such trained men. These men, perhaps unwillingly, are competing with those in private practice and thereby are aggravating a condition from which they have temporarily escaped.

(b) The re-use of specialized methods and experience in building between branches of a company saves both extra planning time and extra planning fees. This point is a real one in industries whose requirements are peculiar to their own field.

(c) Generally speaking, professional fees do not seem to be a deciding factor against appointing an architect, except in the case of small companies which feel that they must practise every economy.

(d) Building costs are not always considered. For instance, some large companies prefer to work directly with a construction firm on the cost-plus system of contract. They feel that the risk of additional expense in such an arrangement is balanced by a saving in time and allows for more flexibility of decision.

(e) The requirements often appear so simple that the employment of an architect seems to them to be unjustifiable.

(f) Detailed information obtained from a previous job is often used by the owner who believes that, with it and the bargaining abilities of his own purchasing department, he can obtain a cheaper building in the case of a second plant or extension.

3. Lack of Knowledge of Architectural Services

(a) Some executives are, in fact, ignorant of the advantages of architectural services. They do not realize that an architect has the experience of dealing with similar problems, that he is indispensable for supervision, and that he may be able to control costs very favourably.

Some executives believe that structural and mechanical design constitute the bulk of the work and that the remainder, including the sphere of usefulness and skill of the architect, is vague and relatively unimportant.

(b) Executives are inclined to follow the examples of a few of their business associates and acquaintances. They do not realize that most industrial buildings are designed by architects.

(c) Many executives are completely indifferent to the lasting value, advertising or otherwise, of architectural quality in their buildings.

(d) Most executives are unaware of the wide range of an architect's usefulness to the solution of their various planning, lay-out and routing problems.

4. Dissatisfaction With Architect's Services

(a) In some cases, executives mentioned that previous personal experience, or that of others, with architects on domestic or industrial work had been unsatisfactory and had thereby caused a lack of confidence in architect's services.

(b) Extras are usually the architect's liability, whether he is responsible or not. This is especially so if the architect has forced unreasonable demands of design upon the owner.

Summary

Generally, our findings indicate that during the last forty years plans by Owner's Staff have been a constant problem. A senior member of the engineering profession verified this but suggested that the present showed an increase in the tendency of industry to design its own buildings.

The main body of the work under actual consideration, from point of view of the number and costs of jobs, is undertaken by large Canadian subsidiaries of American companies and by large combines of Canadian companies. In this last group, Canadian Industries Limited, representing various industries in all parts of Canada, is the greatest single unit.

In this same connection, this Committee believes that an improvement in professional relations could be effected by the Association's insistence that individual architect employees be given public credit for work carried out under their direction.

In a limited degree we are able, from a close view of the problem, to suggest the following methods of solution:

(1) *Improvements of the Architect's Qualifications by:*

(a) Careful selection of candidates for admission.
(b) Active support of bodies providing architectural education.
(c) Continual education of the architect after registration.
(d) Maintenance of the standard of fees.
(e) Discouragement of partial services.
(f) Realization of his limitations by each member, particularly in the more specialized fields.

(2) *Improvement in Public Relations by:*

(a) Direct Advertising. An illustrated pamphlet showing recent industrial buildings designed by architects might be distributed to all officials of important companies in Ontario. A professional advertisement could well appear in the Canadian Manufacturers' Association Journal, "Industrial Canada", and other publications.

(b) Personal interviews by Association representatives with company officials whether or not they expect to build immediately. Such an interview could stress:

1. Professional integrity.
2. Training, experience and ability of the architect.
3. Value of competitive tenders.
4. Value of well prepared drawings and specifications.
5. Value of preliminary consultations.

—R. Schofield Morris.
John Layng,
George H. Piersol.

Toronto, Ontario,
January, 1941.

REPORT OF PROGRESS ON THE NATIONAL BUILDING CODE BY W. J. ABRA, TO THE R.A.I.C. EXECUTIVE IN TORONTO, MAY 9th, 1941

As your Representative to the Advisory Committee, of the National Building Code, I wish to bring to your attention the progress that has been made in connection with this work. It has entailed considerable time, and at a future date I would like to call your attention to the important work that has been done on this Building Code by various members of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

As I reported at the Annual Meeting, the Model Zoning By-Law has been completed, and is ready for distribution on application to the National Research Council. (The price is 50 cents.)

The Standard Plumbing By-Law is also completed and ready for distribution. (The price is 50 cents.)

In connection with the Main Code, it has been divided into five (5) parts, and the following is a Report of the different divisions, and what they cover.

Part 1. Administration:

This is principally for the use of all municipalities who intend to put the Building Code into effect, and is a clear exposition of the Code and the duties of the officials.

It is expected that the Final Meeting on this section will be held on May 20th, and the Final Draft will go to the Advisory and Administrative Committees at that time.

Part 2. Definitions:

This is largely a summary of definitions taken from all other sections, of the Code, and is well underway towards completion.

Part 3. Structural Requirements:

This part of the Code covers masonry, steel work, reinforced concrete and wood construction. This section is complete and ready for distribution on application to the National Research Council. (Price $1.75).

Part 4. Fire Prevention:

This Committee has had a lot of work and has just about completed its final draft, part of which is in the hands of the Administrative Committee at the present time, and will no doubt be completed very shortly.

Part 5. Requirements Bearing on Health and Sanitation:

It is completed and ready for distribution on application to the National Research Council. (Price 50 cents).

All orders for copies of these different publications should go to the Codes and Specifications Section, National Research Council, Ottawa, Ontario.

The work on this Code has been long and has had considerable interruptions through war conditions, but this committee and the permanent officers of the Research Bureau in charge have worked under these difficulties and I think deserve great credit for the work that has been done.

Yours very truly,
W. J. Abra,
Chairman,
Art, Science and Research Committee.

Note: A complete set of these documents are available for reference in the R.A.I.C. office, 74 King Street East, Toronto.

REMINISCENCES OF LEADER LANE

By THOMAS D. RANKIN

FOREWORD TO "REMINISCENCES OF LEADER LANE"

In the Provincial Notes of the April issue we referred to the destruction of the old building at the corner of Leader Lane and Wellington Street, Toronto, where Darling & Pearson had their office for so many years. It would be extraordinary if any practice as extensive as theirs could be carried on without the accumulation of a good deal of interesting material on the purely human side—individual eccentricities, office customs, anecdotes authentic and otherwise—amounting in course of time almost to tradition. And it would be a pity if all of it were allowed to go unrecorded until the outlines became too indistinct to be recognizable.

Mr. Rankin's all-too-modest jottings are not intended to do more than touch lightly upon the subject. Beyond question, nothing but consideration for the Journal's limited space led him to omit, for example, the stirring tale of those heroic encounters on the cricket and soccer fields, at which D. & P. would take on a combination of John M. Lyle and Sproatt & Rolph—and give a good account of themselves, at that. (Incidentally, John M. and D. & P. were neighbours on Leader Lane for years, the former being one short block north at the corner of Colborne Street, in a building which must have run a close second to the Imperial Bank in age, if not in elegance). Football and cricket aside, however, the office of Darling & Pearson has left its mark upon Ontario architecture; and we feel sure that Mr. Rankin's reminiscences will be of interest to the profession at large, as well as to those who were members of its staff.

THE fire which destroyed the old Head Office building of the Imperial Bank cremated the last remains of the office of Darling & Pearson. To kindle the memories of the many architects who served and were trained in D. & P.'s one only needs to mention Mr. Darling's private office, and his splendid library which lined the walls. It was a recognized rule that one could use the library freely but no books were to be taken into the draughting room. At first thought this seems a hardship, but experience proved the necessity for the ruling. Entering Mr. Darling's office I found him in a towering rage and laboriously going through a portfolio of plates, cleaning off draughting-room finger prints. The complete library is now in the possession of the University of Toronto. It might interest the profession at large to know that at one time D. & P. conducted a branch in Winnipeg under the name of Darling, Pearson & Over. The late Robert Wilson was office manager, and his son J. D. Wilson —an old D. & P. man—is now with the troops in Britain. Andrew Grant, another member of the Western branch, is now located in Montreal. When I joined the staff late in 1915 it was comparatively small, due to enlistment and lack of work.

In 1916 Mr. Pearson was appointed architect for the reconstruction of the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa. An office was opened and maintained there for about six years. In 1923 Mr. Darling died in his 72nd year, and a year or so later C. Barry Cleveland and Jules F. Wegman were admitted to partnership. Busy years followed; many large projects were on the boards, the Sun Life Building in Montreal, the Canadian Bank of Commerce Head Office, Private Patients Pavilion Toronto General Hospital, the Banting Institute for the University of Toronto, and other jobs on a smaller scale. At the peak a staff of about 50 men were employed; a few were of foreign nationality. The latter were all good fellows, however, and enjoyed the digs and jollying they were frequently subject to. The Swiss were questioned about their Navy, but the South African would not explain why he wore spats all summer long. The Russian was clean shaven, and the Dane was showered with baldness remedies. A German was also on the staff for about a year; I believe now "Bromo" is the guest of the Canadian Government.

A break in the partnership came in 1931 when Wegman passed on, followed a few years later by the sudden death of Barry Cleveland. In 1936 Dr. Pearson retired from practice, but continued to give freely of his time and wisdom as chairman of the Architects' Registration Board until his death in 1940.

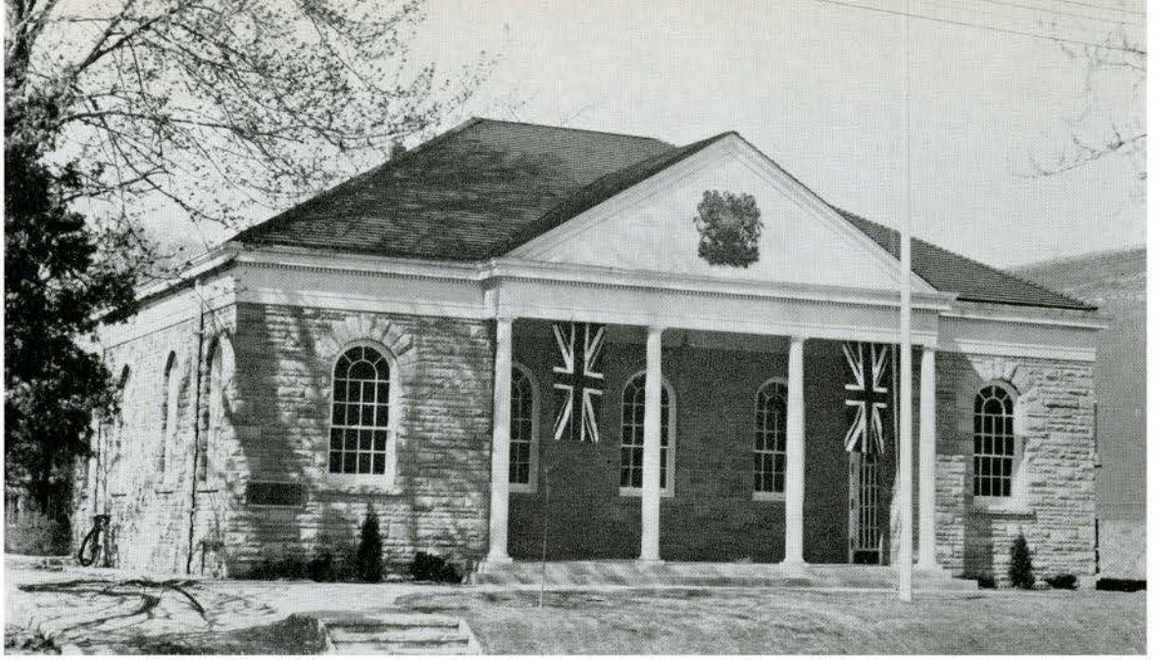
I recall an amusing incident about the "Early Days" of the firm told to me by Dr. Pearson. Transportation difficulties in supervising the Hunt Club job at Scarborough were solved when both partners purchased bicycles, then went through the painful process of learning to ride. The first trip had a disastrous ending; on the way home coming down the Kingston Road Hill "Frank" was tired and tried to coast with both feet on the front forks. He lost control of his bike as well as his temper, and the rest I leave to your imagination.

Over the boards discussions between the partners were often quite amusing, as the following incident relates. Being a single man Mr. Darling, with great pride, planned the bachelor's quarters in a large residence. In the afternoon Mr. Pearson made several changes in the layout and indicated a three-quarter instead of a single bed as planned by his partner. The following morning when Mr. Darling saw the changes he was furious and sent for Mr. Pearson to come into the draughting room. "Look here, John, I won't stand for your interfering, I know what I'm doing; all my life I have slept in a single bed." "Don't blame me Frank, that is your own damned fault," replied Mr. Pearson with a grin. By and large, all men passing through D. & P.'s enjoyed their experience.

The late Dr. Pearson never lost an opportunity to indulge in a joke. I recall an incident in the Ottawa office where a "Londoner" expressed the opinion that showers were positively indecent, and a tub as he called it was the only thing for a mature man. At noon I was given a cheque with instructions to arrange a party of four, to include the Londoner, to go to Montreal on the afternoon train and all spend the night at the Turkish Baths. It was a new experience for my three companions, and on our return to Ottawa the following day we found that Dr. Pearson explained our absence by telling the staff we had gone to the "Cleaners".

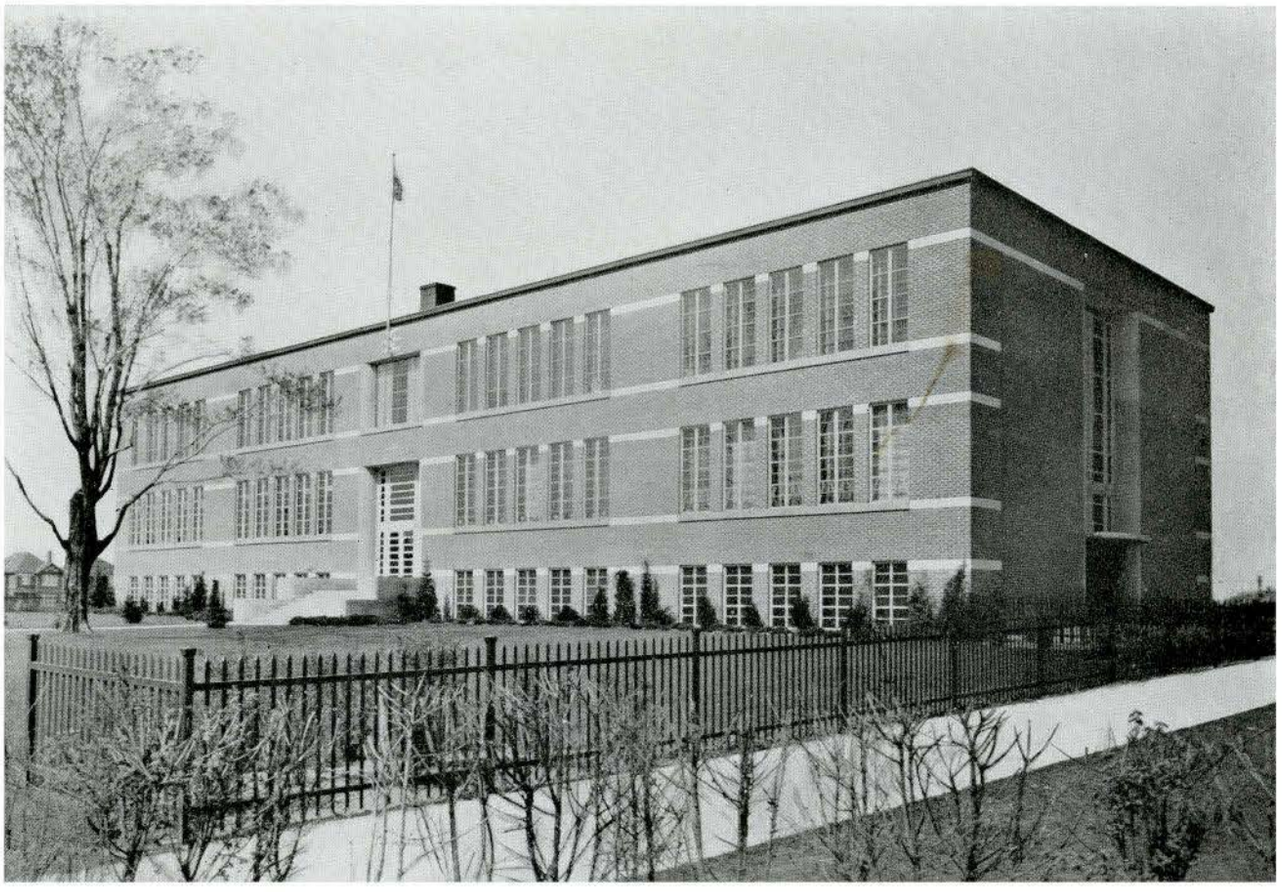
Afternoon tea for the staff was a daily event and probably helped to further the harmony and good fellowship that prevailed at all times. It should be said here that the partners possessed a deep understanding of human nature. Behind closed doors a man could take his intimate problems and come away with words of wisdom. In sorrow and sickness the personal kindnesses of the partners were many. When you asked the Specialist for his bill he would advise you that the matter had been arranged "By Others".

One treasured document lost in the fire was a record giving a complete list of all men passing through the office, giving dates and length of service. There was only one omission in the record, the date when "Clarence" entered the office, but 1492 had been inserted by some wag, probably because a drawing was never complete unless dated.

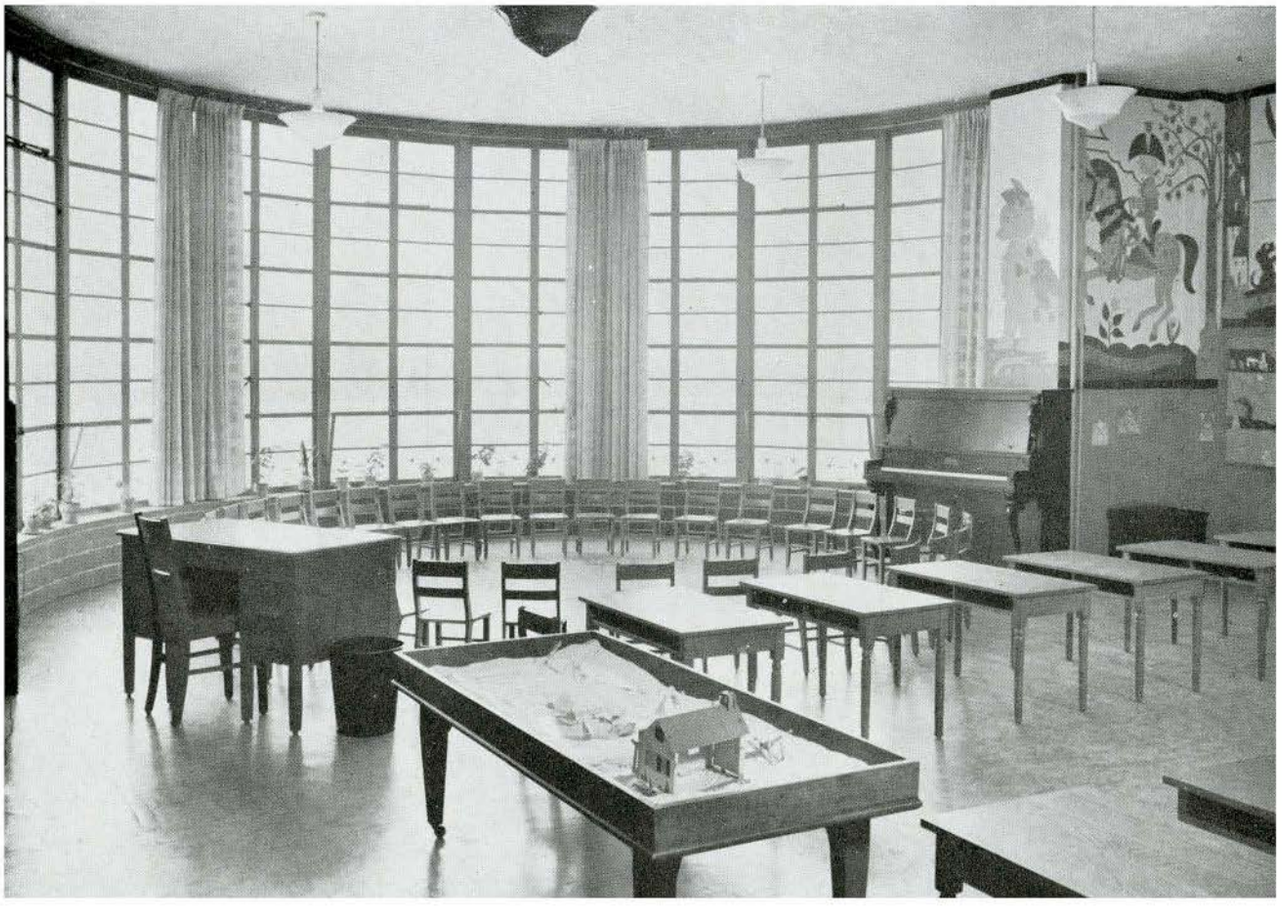


POST OFFICE, BURLINGTON, ONTARIO
H. E. MURTON, ARCHITECT

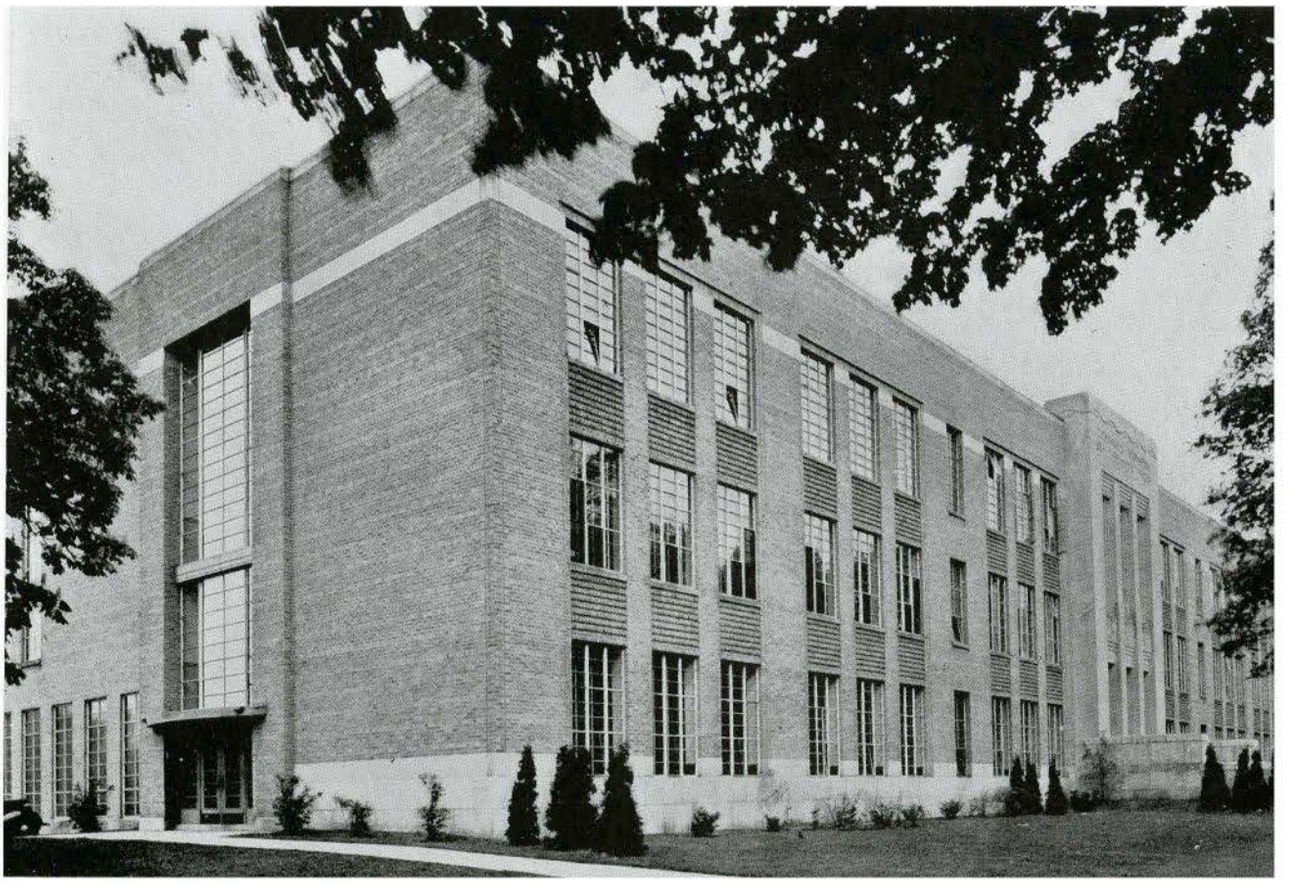
POSTAL TERMINAL BUILDING, OTTAWA, ONTARIO
BURGESS AND GARDNER, ARCHITECTS



ROLF ROAD PUBLIC SCHOOL, LEASIDE, ONTARIO
S. B. COON AND SON, ARCHITECTS



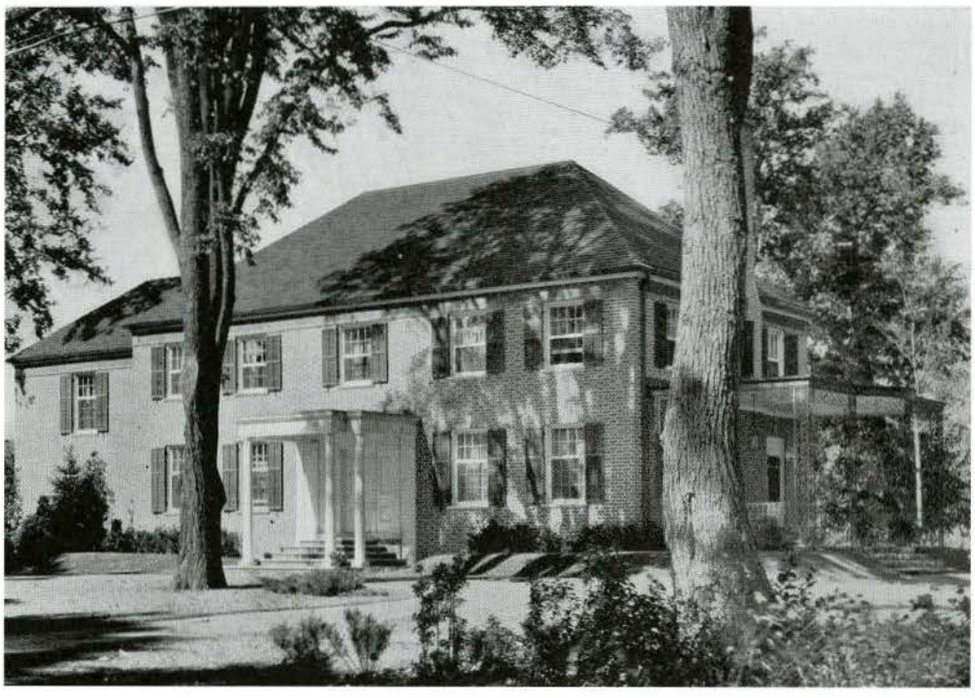
KINDERGARTEN



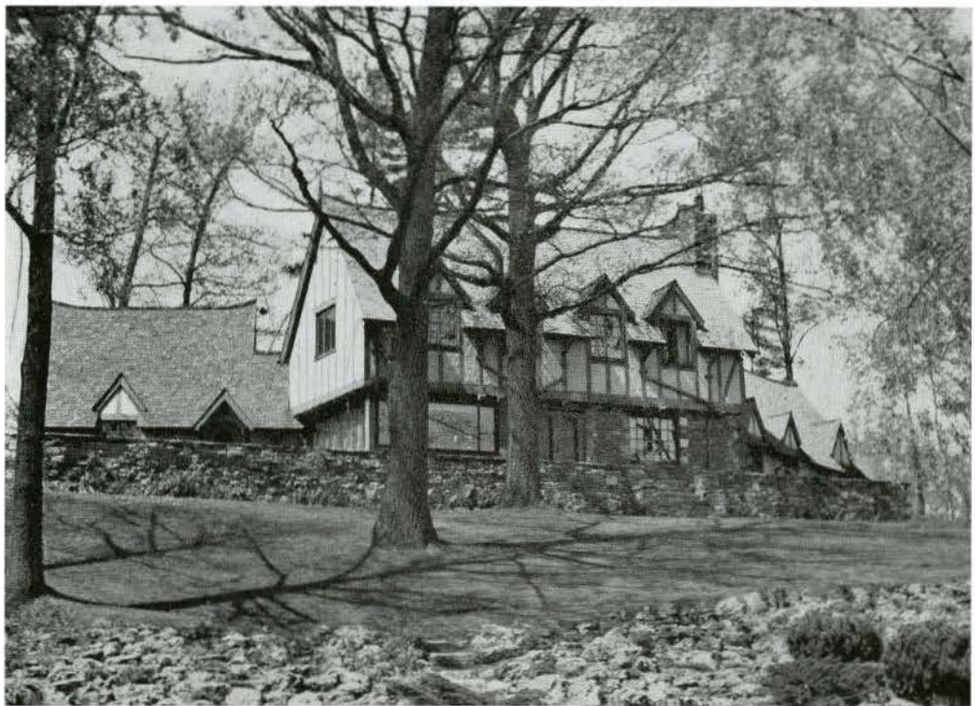
WOODSTOCK COLLEGIATE AND VOCATIONAL SCHOOL, WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO
S. B. COON AND SON, ARCHITECTS

REGISTRY OFFICE FOR COUNTY OF WATERLOO, KITCHENER, ONTARIO
RAY M. HALL, ARCHITECT

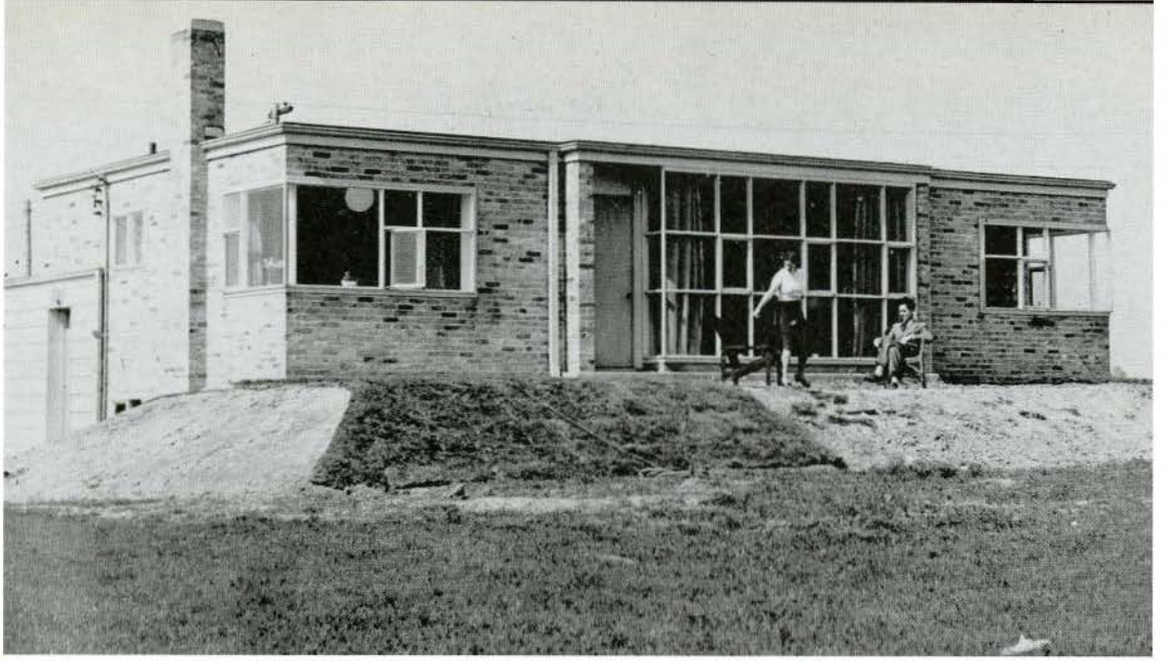
HOUSE OF MR. F. L. HILLIARD,
YORK MILLS, ONTARIO
EARLE C. MORGAN, ARCHITECT



HOUSE OF MR. JUSTICE H. H. DAVIS,
ROCKLIFFE PARK, ONTARIO
JOCELYN DAVIDSON, ARCHITECT

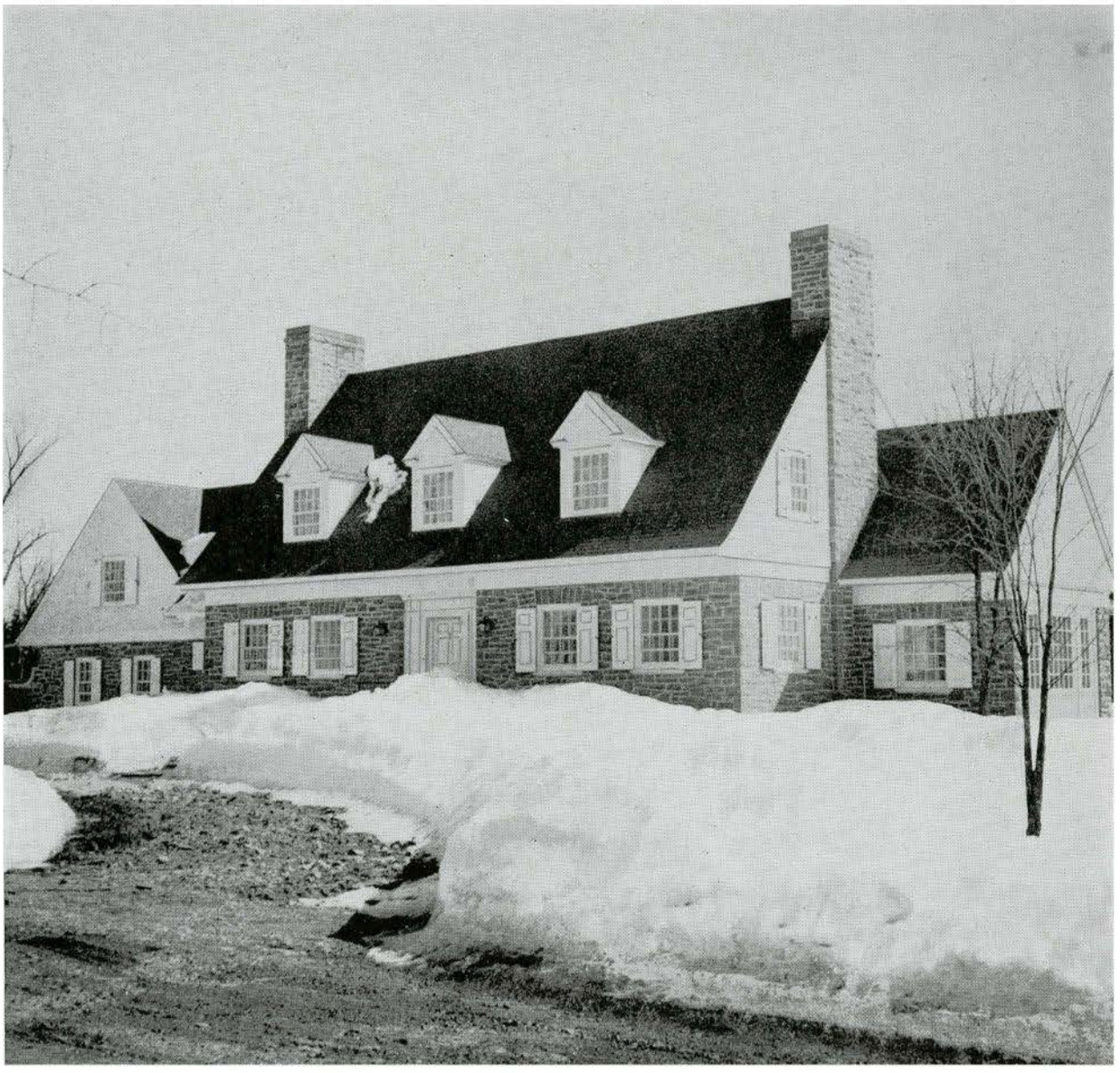


HOUSE OF MR. H. V. EMERY,
BURLINGTON, ONTARIO
H. E. MURTON, ARCHITECT

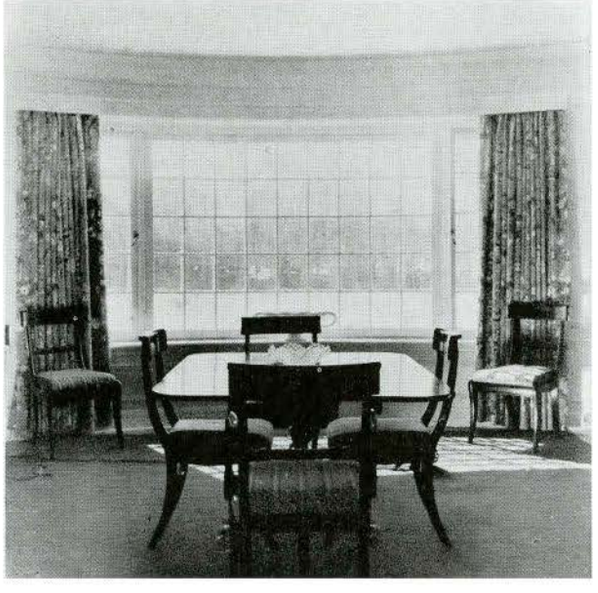


HOUSE OF MR. J. P. MARTIN, ARMOUR HEIGHTS, ONTARIO
PAUL MESCHINO, ARCHITECT

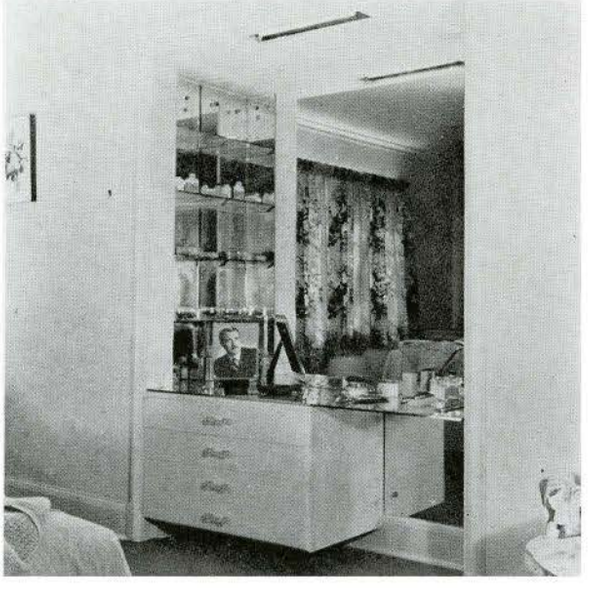
DORCHESTER APARTMENTS, TORONTO, ONTARIO
MORGAN AND ASSHETON SMITH, ARCHITECTS



HOUSE OF MR. D. K. MacTAVISH, ROCKLIFFE PARK, ONTARIO
ROPER, MORIN AND BELCOURT, ARCHITECTS



DINING-ROOM



DRESSING TABLE

DUPLEX, TORONTO, ONTARIO
JOHN B. PARKIN, ARCHITECT

HOUSE OF MR. CARSON EDDY,
TORONTO, ONTARIO
HANKS AND IRWIN, ARCHITECTS

WEEK-END HOUSE,
GO HOME BAY, ONTARIO
GEORGE H. PIERSOL, ARCHITECT

AN ONTARIO ARCHITECT GOES WEST

By EARLE L. SHEPPARD

FROM time immemorial man has turned his eyes to the west: why he should look towards the afternoon sun rather than the rising sun in the east has always been a mystery to me. The only explanation I can offer is that he doesn't often get up early enough to see the sun rise, but he at least is around when it sets, and his natural inclination is to follow that life-giving orb beyond the horizon. Be that as it may, when the opportunity arose for me to "follow the sun" there was no hesitancy on my part in getting started. It was my good fortune to have been called by Mr. Stanley Thompson, the Landscape and Golf Architect, to consult with him on an appointment he had received from the Federal Parks Board at Ottawa. This board is a sub-division of the Department of Mines and Resources and has the control and management of the National Parks throughout Canada from coast to coast.

The project we were sent out on was one of particular interest. The Calgary Power Company obtained the rights to build a power dam at Lake Minnewanka, which is about six miles from Banff and in the Banff National Park. The purpose of this dam is to supply additional power to Calgary, the necessity for which has been created by new industrial plants in that vicinity which are on war work. One restriction placed on the granting of this concession was that the natural beauty of the Park should be in no way marred, and Mr. Thompson and I made this trip for the purpose of first inspecting the site in relation to work to be done, and outlining in a subsequent report the landscape features to be treated.

The construction of the dam is a clay core and gravel sides with trap work on the upstream side, to give protection from wave erosion. It is to be approximately 2,000 feet long, will cost several million dollars and will be the means of raising the level of Lake Minnewanka some 65 feet over the present level. As this lake is approximately 11 miles long by a mile and a half wide, it is merely a matter of arithmetic to figure the volume of water to be contained in this reservoir if you are interested. This will make necessary the cutting of three million feet of standing timber and clearing of some 3,000 acres of densely wooded areas. The clearing must be done only at certain times of the year, as all the slash on this area is to be burned. A townsite of summer cottages will be completely inundated and we have located and laid out a new townsite. Roads are to be re-routed, new power lines to be placed out of sight and borrow pits for gravel and clay to be concealed and not left as open scars on the landscape. Approaches to the dam site are to be designed, as well as a new power house. All this entailed a great deal of work on our part, especially as the surrounding country is the most rugged and mountainous one can imagine, with peaks nine to ten thousand feet hemming in our little lake.

It was thought expedient to familiarize ourselves with the contours of the entire shore-line of the lake and with this idea in mind we engaged a sleigh and team of shaggy mountain ponies,—the team, by the way, which was used to drive the King and Queen around while at Banff,—and we started off to make our tour. The water in this lake is very clear and had frozen, apparently, when there was a dead calm. As we drove over this glare ice, we could see the stones on the bottom twenty feet below, giving the impression of driving on a huge sheet of plate glass. We cut the ice for drinking water to make some tea for our lunch, and found it 14 inches thick. A very strong wind developed in the afternoon on our return and we had a great deal of difficulty getting back; the danger was the possibility of the horses slipping and our being blown clear across the lake on the glare ice.

Banff was preparing for its winter carnival and the people were worried about the lack of snow. There was plenty on the mountain tops and higher slopes, but in the town the snow was melting—what little there was. I had the pleasure of skiing on Mount Norquay about 2,000 feet above the town of Banff, which itself is about elevation 4,000. The next day I had a swim in the outdoor swimming pool fed by sulphur water at 95°. Although the temperature was around zero one felt quite comfortable while in the water. After spending ten days in Banff I went on to Vancouver and Victoria where I played golf for three or four days. I was very fortunate in locating an architect friend in Vancouver with whom I had worked years ago and who is practising there; and met a number of other architects also. Vancouver seems so very far away; you seem there to be isolated. I think that the long flat prairie journey and then the mountain barrier have a lot to do with this sense of isolation. The T.C.A. is, however, rapidly breaking it down. One question so often asked out on the Coast is whether it is best to see the Rockies from the air or from the train. I did not travel by air, but from talking to several different people who have I would judge that the view from the air is both disappointing and monotonous. Certainly that was not the case by rail.

Vancouver surprised me most pleasantly, being much bigger than I had expected and more cosmopolitan. I would say that its future is indeed great. Business seems to be booming and the climate is delightful. The recent residential work by some of the Vancouver architects is very good. Most of the younger men have been trained in the east or have come up from Seattle which is only 150 miles away. Their future prospects are unbounded. One misses any semblance of traditional architecture, such as one might get down through the New England States and some spots of Ontario.

I found that the *Journal* is performing an excellent service in keeping the western architects informed on happenings in the east and tending to unite in thought, at least, our profession.

The weather in Victoria during the first week of February was delightful, almost like our Toronto weather around the middle of April. The city is quite small and very English. One notices the lack of people on the street and the small number of motor cars, with a preponderance of cars of old vintage. The reason for this is that cars are much more expensive there due to long freight haul. In contrast with this condition, goods from England are much cheaper than in the east.

As I embarked on the day boat for Victoria, I was surprised to find it crowded with young sailor lads, about a couple of hundred midshipmen from the English navy, all about 16 years of age, most of whom had never been outside of England before. They had shipped them to Halifax, thence across Canada and were bound for China and Singapore. They would ply the other passengers with questions about Canada in accents that would rival Freddy Bartholomew's.

On the train going to Vancouver there were a number of sub-lieutenants heading for Victoria where they were to train. Every station that I stopped at was filled with people, with trains running in two and three sections and dining accommodation at a premium. This was a great contrast to

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WHITHER THE ARCHITECT?

By JOCELYN DAVIDSON

IT HAS been evident for some time past that vital changes were taking place in our social and economic life, and it is now obvious that the war is accelerating them. No profession is more seriously affected than ours, and no profession has greater opportunities to establish leadership in its particular sphere, if we but recognize the fact, and act accordingly. The past, the recent yesterday, saw the architect more or less content with his learned mannerisms, his studious adaptations of styles, and the hope of leaving his name inscribed on the misty walls of distinguished architecture, to be remembered by a discerning few.

The bombs that are blasting England's noble monuments are doing more than smashing beautiful old buildings. They are throwing the white hot glare of reality on the soul of a people. What matter the buildings, if the spirit of mutual service carries on the battle? Yet we, in Canada, seem to be forgetting that our title to professional existence depends on service to our fellow-men; that our special mission is to house humanity in its work and play, and that failure to do so means that someone else will do it in our stead.

The President of the R.I.B.A. in a recent message to American architects is quoted in last November's *Forum* as follows,— "Make your government and your nation architect-conscious at the earliest possible date. Prove to them that the national development in all directions, particularly in those affecting the planning of the environment of your people, will be better if it is realized that the architectural profession is by training and experience the rightful one to be consulted first, not to remedy mistakes but to prevent them; and that the same thing applies to all the vast programme of air raid shelters, industrial and defense works, which war entails." Other leaders of the profession have repeatedly appealed to its members to bestir themselves, and meet the present day challenge to their existence. For obviously the limited amount of government war work, the small percentage of residential buildings, and the almost total ignoring by governments of the profession's offers of service in our country's war effort, are a challenge which we should not ignore.

In technical matters, such as town planning or building design, we talk of stream-lining, of functional plan and of modern materials and methods; yet in our own organizations we retain forms and functions which no longer meet the needs of the day. Our National Institute, originally formed as a center for the interchange of culture and experience, ought to be re-oriented as the fighting spearhead of our national architectural effort. At the same time our provincial bodies ought not to be bogged down with police work, and the niceties of fee schedules, while the important work of furthering the interests of the profession is neglected.

These faults or weaknesses are not the responsibilities of our executives, but of the collective you and me. Most of the progress that has been made is the result of the unselfish activity of a few. We cannot expect other architects to give unwarranted amounts of their time and overhead to the profession's affairs, while we sit back and pass motions to "let George do it". The time has now come for each and every one of us to think and act as if he were personally responsible for the survival of our calling. Of course there will always be architects; but are we to be content with survival as mere technicians, as window-dressers for residential speculators, or as humble retainers grinding out our allotted quota of "plans by owner's staff"? If so, we shall no longer be at the wheel of creative progress, but looking wistfully backward from the trailer.

There is much that we can and must do, individually and collectively, if the architectural house is to be put in order before it is too late; and we might well begin by taking more interest in such matters as public health, labour questions, town planning, city beautification, re-forestation and control of soil erosion, the conservation of natural beauty for its own sake and in relation to the attraction of tourists. All these have a vital bearing on the rehabilitation of our post war national life; but the thinking and planning are even now being done by others.

Certainly we cannot afford to neglect community planning, for even if we secure no direct commissions, the determination and placing of our individual buildings will be established by the zoning authorities. We have every right to urge that, while lawyers and business men and other non-technical people may have their place on planning boards, architects should be given key positions in this function of government. In Ontario we should insist on an architect being placed on the Municipal Board, whose chief function is that of ruling on building and property questions.

Again we could borrow the clinic idea from the medical profession. In study groups and with the co-operation of building technicians of all kinds, as well as with interested laymen, we could extend our own knowledge while helping others, and stimulate our younger men. The need for this is indicated by the springing up of architectural research groups, and the field for study need not be limited to strictly architectural problems. It can include native handicrafts, as well as modern manufacturing methods; the economies of the small house problem; mortgage laws and methods of appraisal; the Assessment Act, with its senseless burden on property, and the feast-and-famine cycles under which we all suffer from time to time. There is also the need for a thorough investigation to determine what benefits, if any, (either economic or aesthetic), the public receives from the maintenance of bureaus for the design of schools and similar buildings; and we might do the entire construction industry a good turn by looking into the appalling financial juggling which has marked some of the building-promotion of recent years.

As an individual, also, the architect can do much. His local alderman or member of parliament is not unapproachable, while local boards and civic-minded clubs seek his co-operation. Letters on municipal matters can be sent to the editor of the local newspaper, while speeches on topical subjects can be prepared, and speakers groomed for public meetings. Merely by personal contact, to friends, to members of the building industry and to the public at large, our message of public service could be broadcast. As any politician will tell you, the power in a democracy rests with the active thinking voter who margins elections. This vote is what we should seek. Politicians are not the villains of our national life, but the people who have captured our short pre-election fancy. We should cultivate them and show them our usefulness, point out what has been done elsewhere and what can be done here.

Some of us believe that we should have a salaried public relations officer—similar to the R.I.B.A. and the A.I.A.—even if it involved an increased annual fee. This doubtless would be of great value, but it would only be so if this officer had the active support of all who have the interest of the

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PROVINCIAL PAGE

ALBERTA

Building in Alberta is having more than its usual seasonal boom this year. Permits in the city of Edmonton during April amounted to $351,130 as compared with $135,615 in April, 1940. The figure is the highest for that month since 1914. It is not swelled by any very large single items and the distribution amongst various classes of buildings is normal. In the class of commercial buildings, whilst the number of permits is greater, the average cost is much less.

It is interesting to note that, of the value of permits issued, those for dwellings of $1,000 and up run at about one half of the total. At this rate the dwelling accommodation in the city remains unsatisfactory. Recently Mr. Stuart Darroch, president of the Edmonton Real Estate Association, stated that, in his opinion, Edmonton is in need of 1,000 new homes and that purchasers willing to make $1,000 down payments are numerous but that they find themselves unable to finance the balance.

A scheme has been laid before the city by an unnamed United States brokerage firm to build 200 homes, ranging in value between $2,000 and $4,000, on a large rectangular parcel of land in the centre of which an area is set aside as public park on the city's plans. The points to be considered by the city are, first, the price offered for the land and, second, the amount of work that the city would have to undertake in supplying services. The prices discussed, which may be preliminary proposals, are that the company pay $100 per lot, whilst the city estimates that it would be called on to expend $200,000 on sewers, roads, etc. The city has been setting a value upon the individual lots at from $400 to $500 and would probably make concessions in view of a large deal. Whether the gap can be bridged remains to be seen. Applicants willing to make $1,000 to $1,500 down payments are said to number well over 300.

The situation as regards residential quarters in Edmonton is likely to become more acute owing to the decision of the Dominion Government to take over the students' residences at the University of Alberta as quarters for men in the air forces. These residences have been giving accommodation to about 600 persons, whilst many students from outside points have been finding accommodation by crowding themselves into what are nominally single family residences. Though the students may appear to enjoy this, the crowding is probably far from desirable.

There is a proposal to erect a new theatre building with stores on a 100 feet frontage of Jasper Avenue. There is some question of opposition on the ground of war-time economy of materials.

Amongst the contracts recently awarded in Edmonton there is an apartment block for bachelor girls at 9903—105 Street, J. N. Cote, contractor, MacDonald & MacDonald, architects, initial cost $36,000, total probable expenditure, $50,000. No. 16 Elementary Flying Training School is to have new quarters and a recreation room at a cost of $16,000, Northern Boat Construction Co., contractors. P. Campbell Hope, architect, is in charge of a five-suite frame and stucco apartment building at 9745—110 Street and a new Safeway Store at 9437—118 Avenue at a cost of $23,000 and with Morin Bros. as contractors.

—Cecil S. Burgess.

ONTARIO

There is still a good deal of work in evidence in this province, though it remains to be seen how it will be affected by the new license regulations. Two good-sized contracts have been awarded in Windsor; one for office alterations at the plant of the Ford Motor Company, and the other for a factory for Border Cities Industries. North Bay is to have a new theatre; London a large plant for the repair of aeroplanes; contracts for these have been awarded. At Fort William, the Board of McKellar General Hospital have retained local architects to design a substantial addition. In the planning or tendering stage are factory additions at Hamilton for Dominion Foundries & Steel Limited, and for Canadian Westinghouse Company, and an office and factory building for the Lightning Fastener Co., Limited, at St. Catharines.

In addition to all this, Wartime Housing Limited, has projects in various stages of development for schemes at Windsor, Hamilton, Welland, St. Catharines, Fort Erie, Peterborough, Oshawa and Kingston. Some of these are of considerable size, and include family-type dwellings, large-scale units for single workers, staff houses and community buildings.

Zoning proposals for Toronto have now arrived at the point where the committee responsible is prepared to place them before the public. The scheme was outlined to the Board of Control early in May.

The Toronto Chapter held its annual meeting at the Military Institute on 16th May. It was quite well attended, all things considered, and undeniably peaceful. The Secretary's Report showed total membership practically unchanged at 128, with 18 of these on active service; and reviewed the Chapter's activities, with special reference to the work done in connection with zoning, bylaw revision, smoke abatement, and the need which is now making itself felt for some sort of regional planning control in those sections of the province where war-industries are creating development problems. Correspondence with Hon. J. L. Ilsley, Minister of Finance, relating to the matter of building licensing (then pending), was read and discussed, being finally left to the new executive to deal with in the light of future developments. The meeting was followed by dinner, at which the members provided their own entertainment, following the example of the famous House of Peers, which "did nothing in particular, and did it very well". The new secretary is Earle C. Morgan, treasurer J. A. Robertson; the two newly-elected members of the executive are Douglas E. Kertland and Harland Steele; John B. Parkin and Robert R. Moffat continue to serve, with the writer as chairman.

Early in May the profession lost one of its most widely-known members, by the death of Col. Vaux Chadwick, V.D. He was one of a very small number—now reduced to a half dozen or so—whose names were on the membership list of the O.A.A. prior to 1900. He was articled to the late R. C. Windeyer, and later practised in partnership with Col. S. G. Beckett, who was killed overseas in 1917. He commanded the 124th Battalion, C.E.F., in France, until he was transferred in 1917 to Headquarters. After the war he returned to practice, in partnership with his brother Bryan, and continued to take an active interest in his old regiment, the Mississauga Horse, of which he was gazetted Honorary Colonel in 1933.

—Gladstone Evans.

QUEBEC

A Montréal tout est à l'urbanisme pour le mois courant, au moins par les nominations, expositions, commissions.

Notre confrère Charles David a été commé conseiller, pour la province de Québec, du Wartime Housing Limited.

Le groupe de l'Arg., avec nos amis Bland, Merritt, Mayerovitch, assistés de Morency, Delorme, Gariepy, etc., font un succès de l'exposition d'urbanisme inaugurée si brillamment par l'Art Association. Cette exposition, dont la formule est neuve ici, met en valeur le point de vue social de l'aménagement urbain. Beaucoup de textes et de photos disposés avec ingéniosité sur des panneaux aux couleurs vertes, jaunes, gris, bleues ou roses, suivant qu'on envisage le passé, les tristesses du présent, l'espoir en l'avenir. L'architecte se retrouve également dans la disposition générale très animée et bien vivante, tel qu'on envisage le décor de demain. Enfin la Cité de Montréal a créé définitivement, après des années d'attente déçue, un service d'urbanisme.

Les architectes peuvent y voir un nouveau succès, car au nombre des quinze membres du Comité Consultatif il y a cinq architectes: Messieurs Nobbs, Todd, Schlem, Payette et Parizeau.

Le service d'urbanisme est avisé par ce comité consultatif dans lequel on trouve neuf échevins, trois membres choisis à l'extérieur de l'hôtel-de-ville, et trois chefs de service qui sont Messieurs Blanchard, pour les travaux publics, Aime Cousineau pour la santé; enfin Monsieur Terrault qui devient le Directeur du nouveau service. Il est présidé par un membre du comité exécutif, M. Aimé Parent.

A différentes reprises, des comités, des commissions se sont créées bénévoles; elles ont fait un travail de recherches, et parfois elles ont réuni une certaine documentation; elles ont toujours eu cet inconvénient de ne présenter aucun caractère officiel; leur action a donc été toujours gratuite et sans espoir de lendemain.

Nous sommes ici, pour la première fois, en présence d'un service légalement constitué qui dispose d'un budget, d'un personnel qui peut centraliser des recherches et qui a toute l'autorité pour entreprendre la mise au point du problème montréalais.

Ses attributions ont été définies aussi complètement qu'il était nécessaire. Rien ne peut échapper à son action si le travail est bien compris et s'il lui est fait confiance. Il n'est pas défendu d'espérer beaucoup de cet organisme; de toute façon, il a tous les pouvoirs de suggestion, il ne reste plus qu'à passer à l'action. Il faut s'attendre à un développement progressif, lent au début; dès la première séance le double aspect de cette action s'est manifesté: des questions pressantes qui demandent et qui peuvent recevoir des solutions immédiates; des problèmes qu'il faudra étudier longuement avant de se prononcer. Quatre sous-comités ont du être formés pour commencer à déblayer: circulation, zônage, habitation, parc et embellissement. *Ad Multos Annos.*

—Marcel Parizeau.

NOTICE RE REGISTRATION

Due to the fact that the Wartime Bureau of Technical Services, Ottawa, is proceeding shortly with a registration of all technical services in Canada, it will not be necessary for the R.A.I.C. to send out a questionnaire as previously planned following the suggestion made at the annual meeting for a complete registration of all architects. The individual members will be approached directly by the government bureau.

AN ONTARIO ARCHITECT GOES WEST

Continued from page 106

conditions of a few years ago, when things were so bad that very few people were travelling.

On my return trip I re-routed my ticket to go up the Kettle Valley line, as I wished to stop over at Trail, B.C. I made this over-night stop and got a good look at the "Smelters" while there.

Two more days and I was back in Winnipeg, and after the long trip across the prairies it felt as if I was nearly home. I arrived back in Toronto in the middle of a winter's day and wished that I had stayed longer. I envy my friends in the profession out on the Coast. In a sense they are pioneering, without the wealth of material—traditional or otherwise—that we have at our very door; yet because of this and the greater use they make of wood they have had to use their ingenuity a bit more, and that is often stimulating. I envy them because they seem to have a breadth of vision that I am afraid some of us here have lost in the shuffle, and, of course, for the wonderful climate and living conditions which they enjoy there. More people of the east should visit the Coast. A better appreciation of its peculiar problems would tend towards more unity of thought and action, and strengthen the bond between the great Province of British Columbia — which somehow seems to be an empire unto itself—and the rest of the Dominion of which it is so vital a part.

WHITHER THE ARCHITECT?

Continued from page 107

profession at heart. This man would need to be an architect, for no other could truly tell our story. He would, in a skilful and dignified manner, represent the profession at Ottawa or any provincial capital, where affairs of import to us were being forwarded. He could do much by contacting municipal governments and large industry, and in an impartial way show us the defects and inefficiencies in our relations with them.

Perhaps our greatest opportunity is the education of the public. Too often we leave the stories of modern construction, planning or housing to others not so inarticulate. We neglect to use the press as we might, while social reformers and individuals from every country but our own occupy the spotlight. The story of an architect's successful solution of a difficult problem is well worth the telling—even if it has to be told by another architect.

Finally, the time has come for architects to forget their tender feelings about entering politics. An architect here and there, well supported by the rest of us, would certainly contribute in a unique way toward the solutions of some of our country's problems. Public life may not appeal, but nothing worthwhile is gained without sacrifice. In this evolving machine age, where governments and industry (which are taking the place of the wealthy client) tend to size and group, we ought to follow other professions and trades which make themselves heard by group action, and adopt a programme for a stronger profession, a better housed and a better looking Canada.

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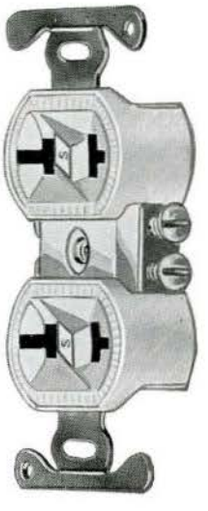

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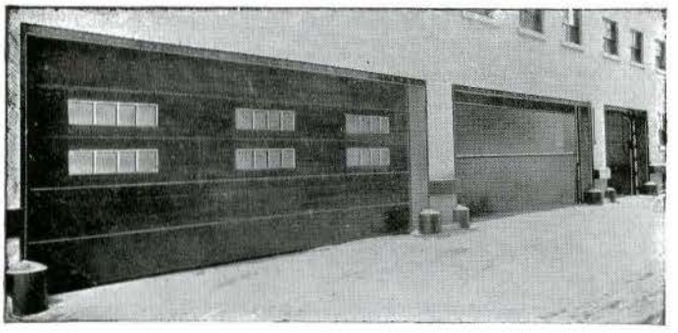

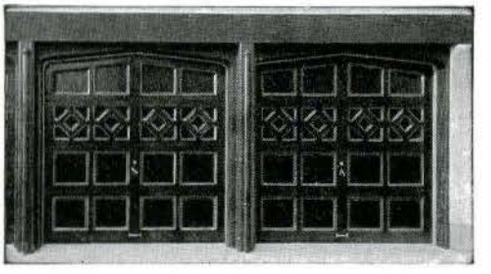

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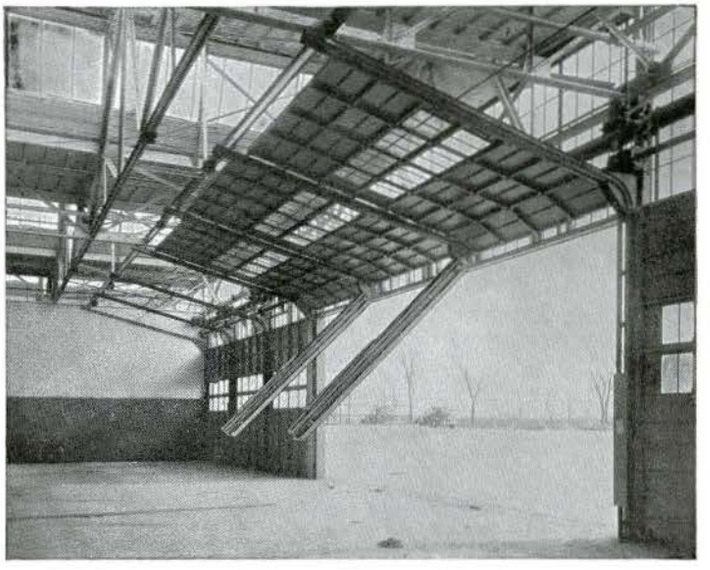

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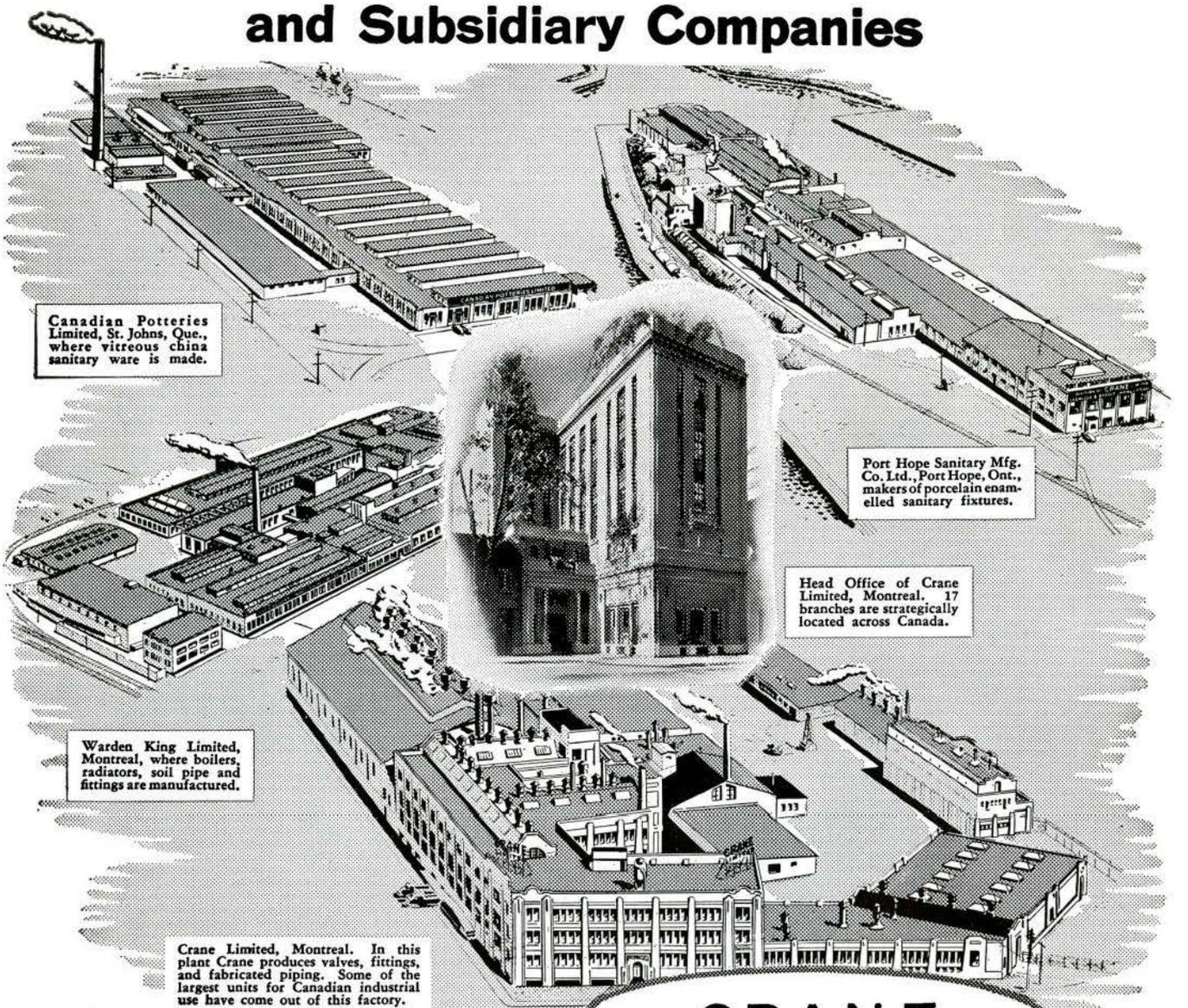

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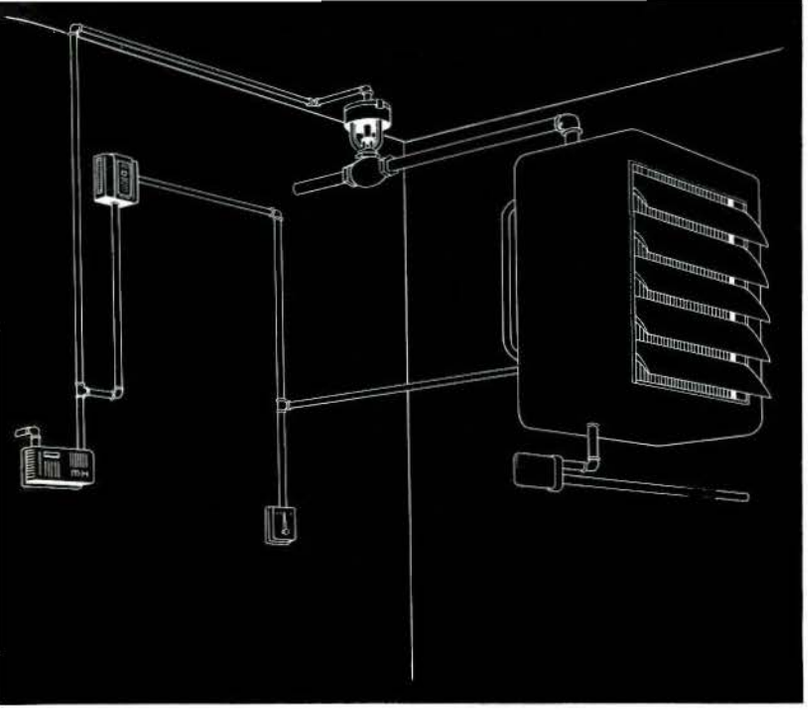

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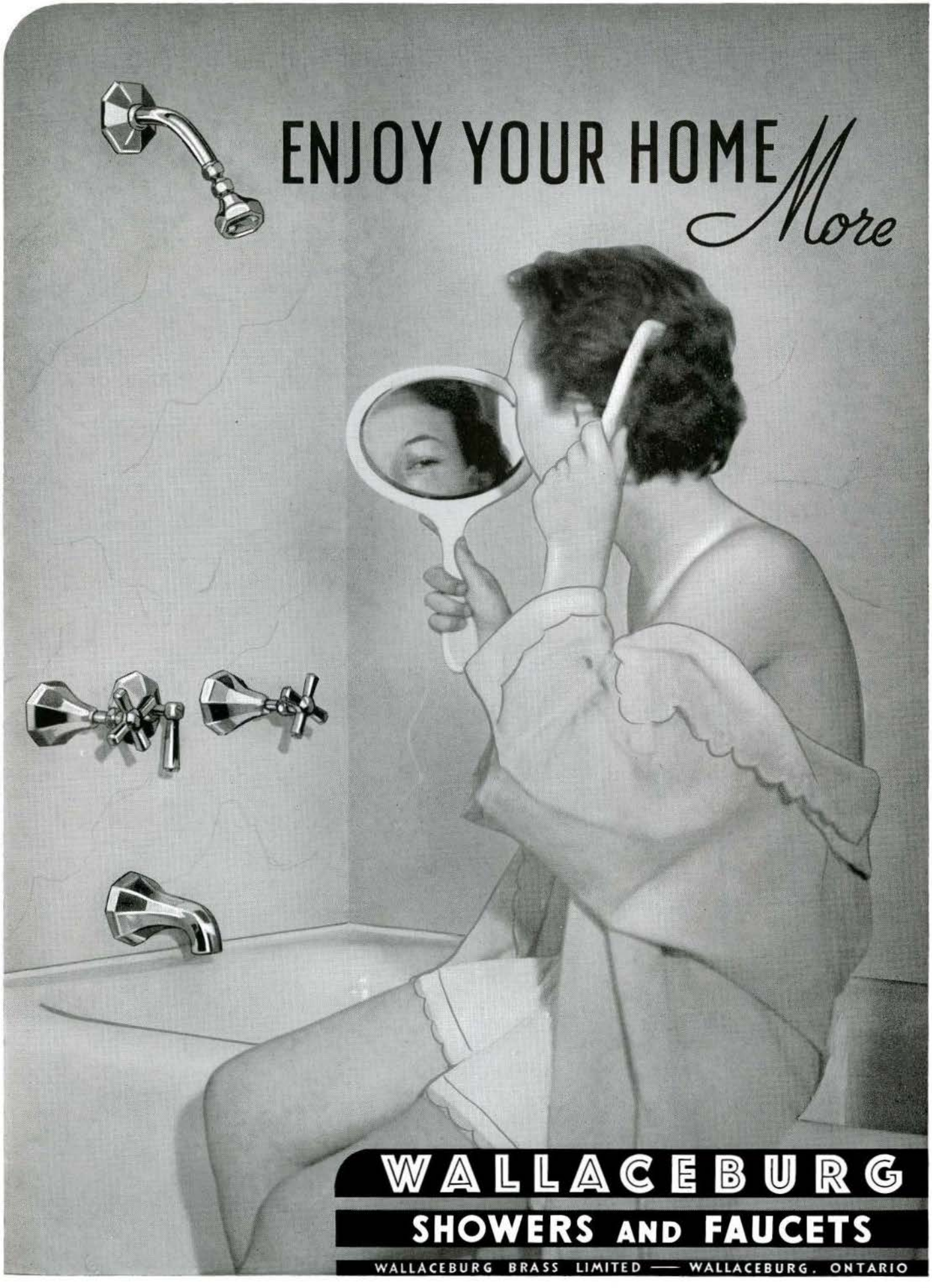
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The units are available in a complete line of ten sizes delivering as much as 18,000 cubic feet of air per minute. It is simple to select a Ventura Home Conditioner that will bring Comfort Cooling into a home of any size.

If you would like to know more about the Ventura Home Conditioner just write or 'phone the C-G-E office nearest you.

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BW-241

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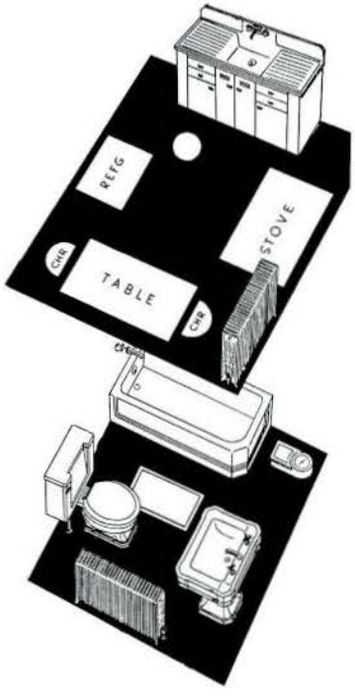
WE ADVISE HOME-BUILDERS TO CONSULT AN ARCHITECT



Much money and material fails to achieve its greatest usefulness in the building industry because of the erection of poorly planned houses.

So in our advertising each year we advise those who build, to consult an Architect.

If home-builders accept this suggestion they will have better buildings and will have more enduring satisfaction in them.

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Wherever large quantities of rust-free hot water are required at irregular intervals, the one best answer to the hot water problem is a Whitlock-Darling type "K" Monel storage water heater. The Monel tank resists rust and corrosion—lasts as long as the building itself. Whitlock-Darling water heaters are giving life-time service in

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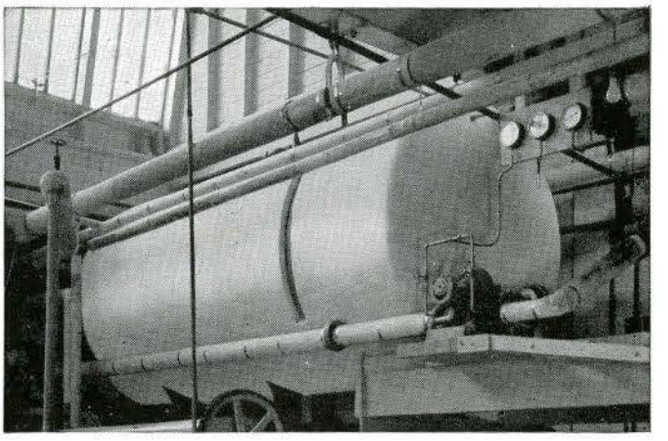
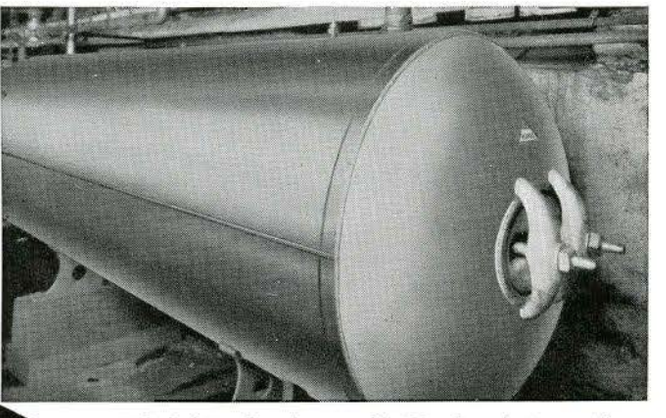
Ask for the new Monel Whitlock-Darling catalogue giving complete data. Write to Darling Brothers Limited, 140 Prince Street, Montreal, P.Q.

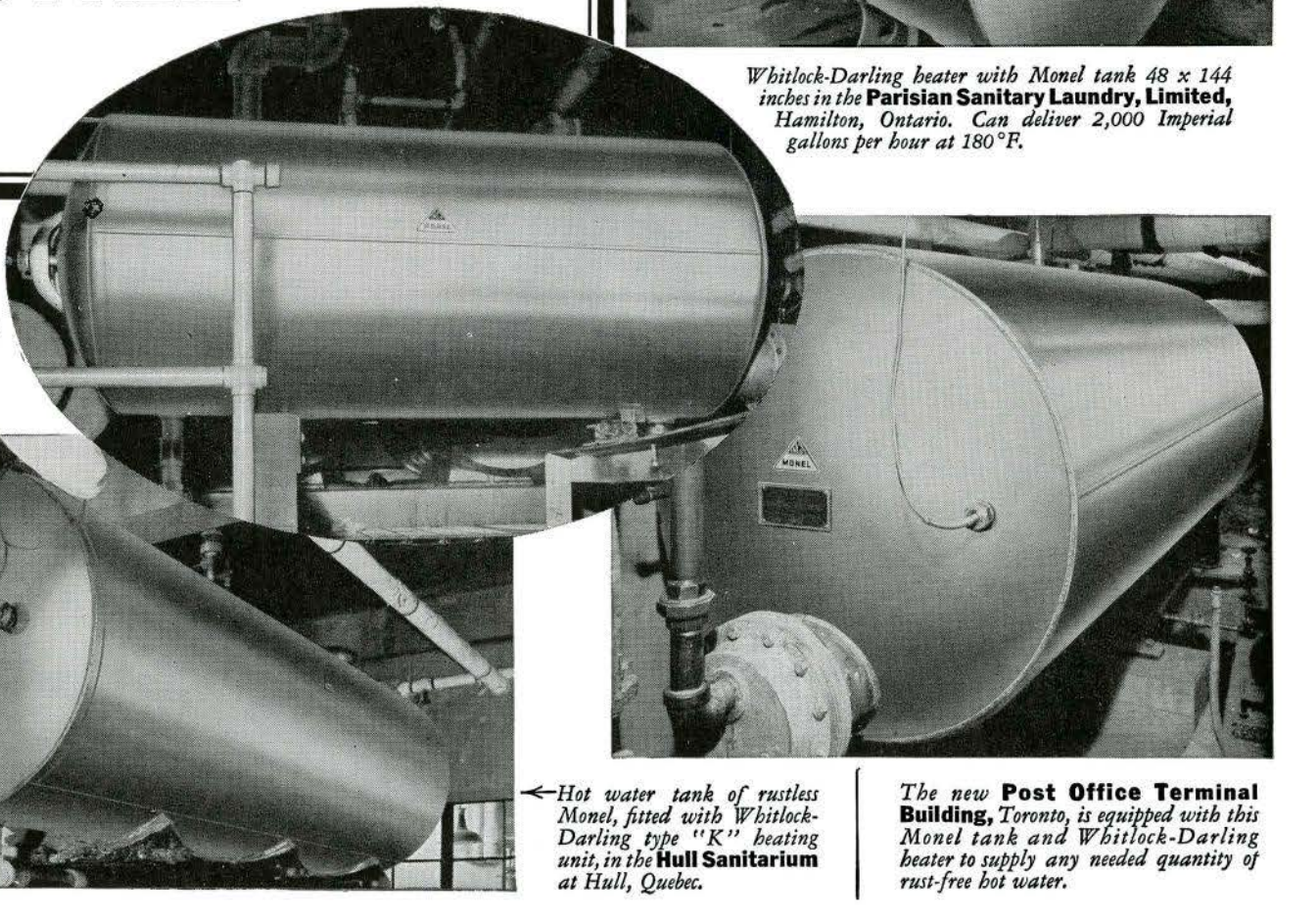
WHITLOCK-DARLING STORAGE WATER HEATER WITH MONEL TANK



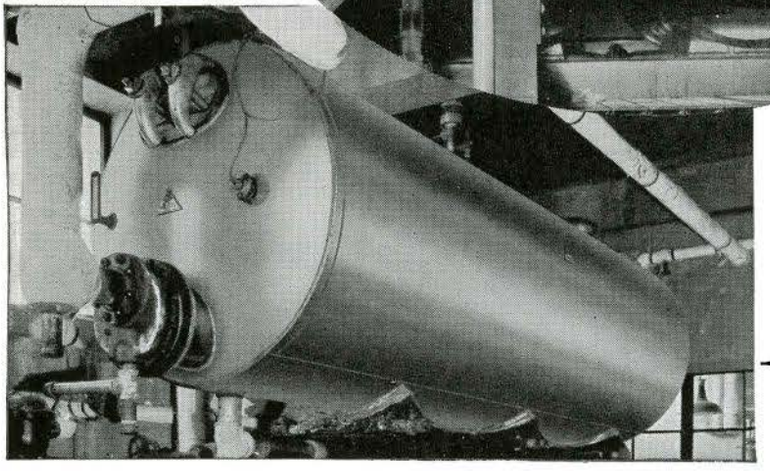
In the **Kenwood Mills,** *Arnprior, Ontario, is this 2,700-gallon Monel tank with Whitlock-Darling heater.*



Whitlock-Darling heater with Monel tank 48 x 144 inches in the **Parisian Sanitary Laundry, Limited,** *Hamilton, Ontario. Can deliver 2,000 Imperial gallons per hour at 180°F.*



In the **Canadian Bank of Commerce,** *Head Office, Toronto, is this Monel tank with Whitlock-Darling heater.*



Hot water tank of rustless Monel, fitted with Whitlock-Darling type "K" heating unit, in the **Hull Sanitarium** *at Hull, Quebec.*

The new **Post Office Terminal Building,** *Toronto, is equipped with this Monel tank and Whitlock-Darling heater to supply any needed quantity of rust-free hot water.*

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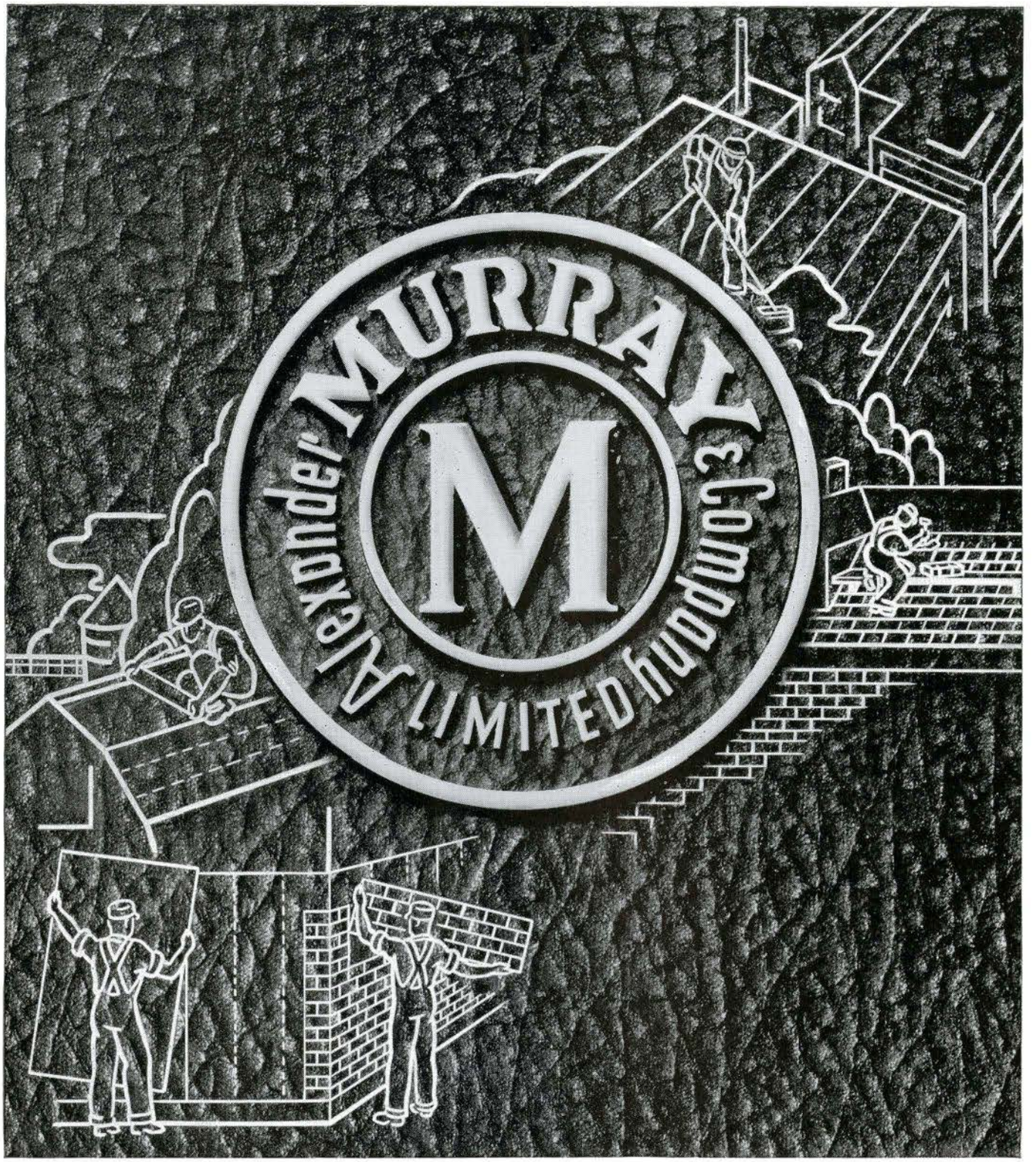

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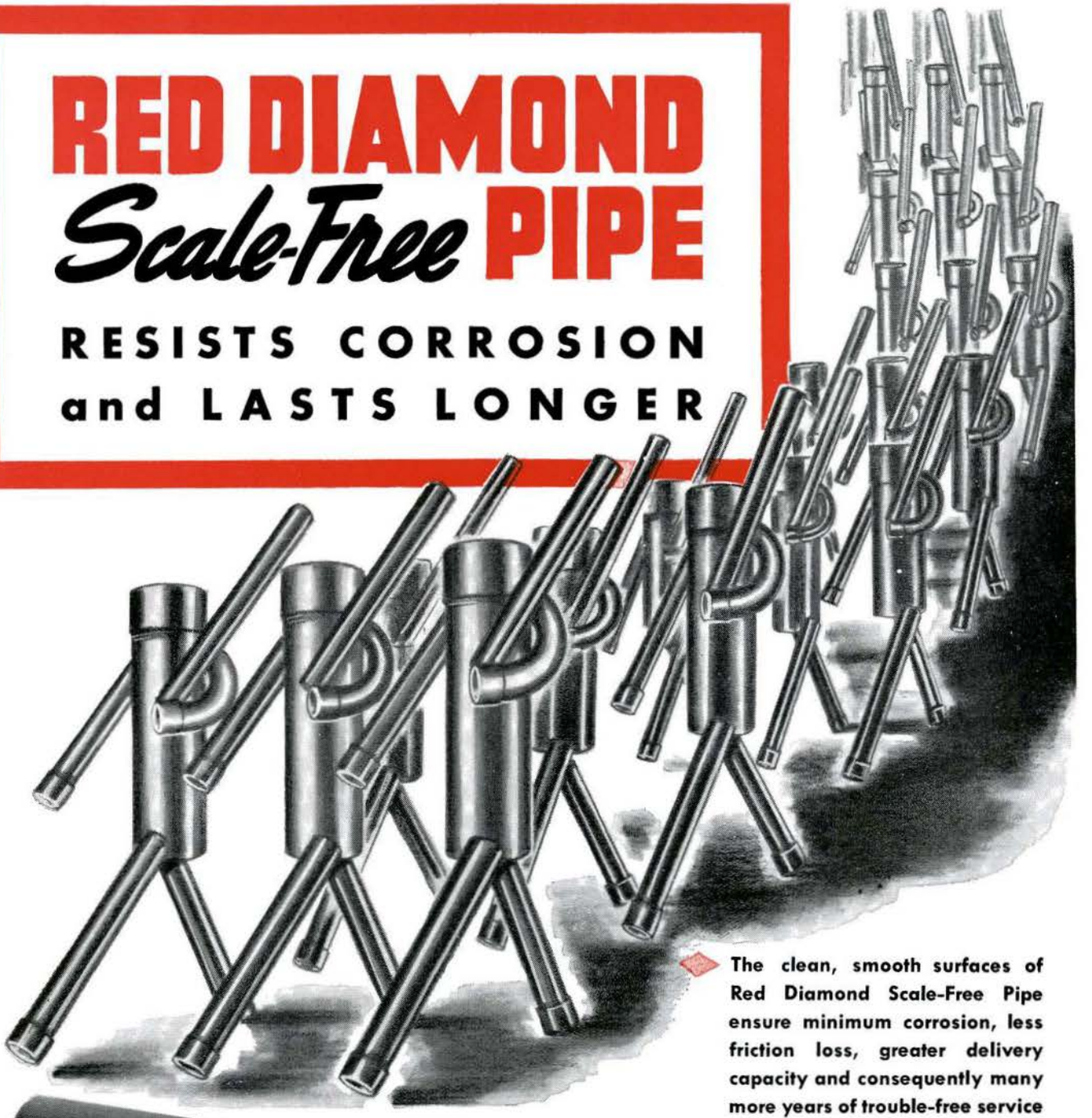

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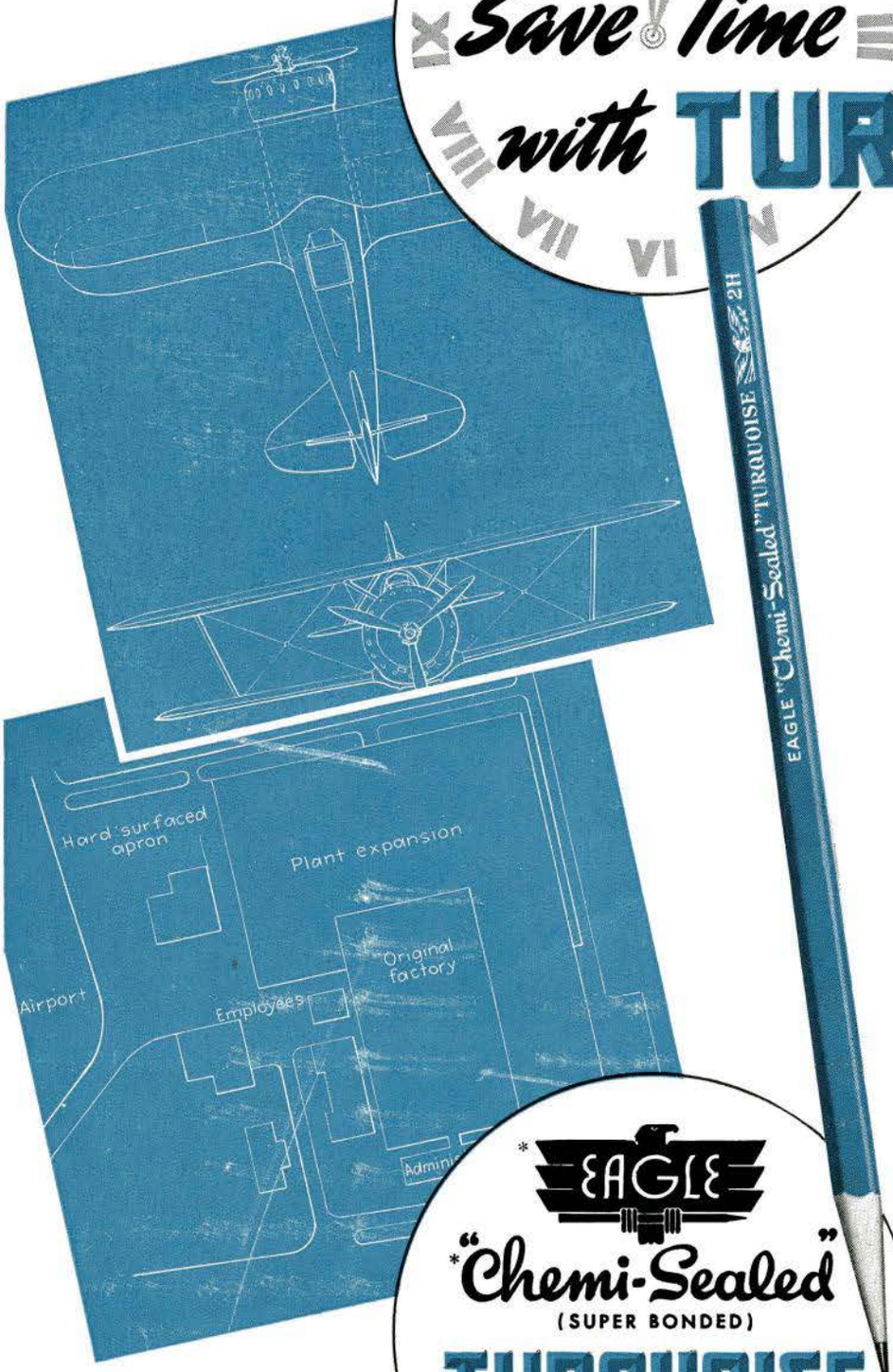

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